



## **Manual of uniform traffic control devices**

### **Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs**



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee MS-012, Road Signs and Traffic Signals. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 6 April 2017. This Standard was published on 10 May 2017.

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The following are represented on Committee MS-012:

- ARRB Group—Australian Road Research Board
  - Association of Consultants in Access Australia
  - Australian Automobile Association
  - Australian Industry Group
  - Australian Motorcycle Council
  - Austroads (Representative from VicRoads)
  - Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, SA
  - Department of Transport and Main Roads, Qld
  - Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment, NT
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  - Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia
  - Main Roads Western Australia
  - Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board
  - Roadmarking Industry Association of Australia
  - Roads and Maritime Services, NSW
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS 1742.5:2016.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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Australian Standard®

## **Manual of uniform traffic control devices**

### **Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs**

Originated in part as AS CA14—1935.  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australian Committee MS-012 on Road Signs and Traffic Signals to supersede AS 1742.5—1997. It is one in a series of fourteen standards which together form the *Manual of uniform traffic control devices*. The series comprises the following Standards:

### AS

- 1742 Manual of uniform traffic control devices
- 1742.1 Part 1: General introduction and index of signs
- 1742.2 Part 2: Traffic control devices for general use
- 1742.3 Part 3: Traffic control devices for works on roads
- 1742.4 Part 4: Speed controls
- 1742.5 Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs (this Standard)
- 1742.6 Part 6: Tourist and services signs
- 1742.7 Part 7: Railway crossings
- 1742.9 Part 9: Bicycle facilities
- 1742.10 Part 10: Pedestrian control and protection
- 1742.11 Part 11: Parking controls
- 1742.12 Part 12: Bus, transit, tram and truck lanes
- 1742.13 Part 13: Local area traffic management
- 1742.14 Part 14: Traffic signals
- 1742.15 Part 15: Direction signs, information signs and route numbering

Principal variations from the 1997 edition are as follows:

- (a) Expanded requirements and recommendations in respect of—
  - (i) use of logos; and
  - (ii) determination of likely sign length for a given street name;
- (b) The inclusion of advice on how to sign property numbers on kerbs in urban areas.
- (c) Provisions for the location of street name signs in Clause 2.9 have been changed from recommendations (should) to requirements (shall).

The relationship between Australian Standards and publications produced by Austroads should be noted. The former provides specifications and procedures that ensure that products and services are safe and reliable, and consistently perform the way they are intended. Austroads provides guidance documents that deal with the design, construction maintenance and operation of the road network. Austroads documents are also used by road authorities in New Zealand.

In cases of similar subject matter, this is dealt with across both sets of documents. Where this occurs, each document aims to provide information that is consistent, complimentary and supportive of the other.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

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## FOREWORD

Street name and community facility name signs are an important navigation aid. Poor street name signing frequently gives rise to frustration, hesitation and inconvenience to road users. On the other hand, adherence to good signing practice aids road safety by providing drivers with essential information in an efficient manner so that their distraction from the driving task is minimized. Good practice includes taking special care in the placement of street name signs so that loss of conspicuity or legibility due to their small size is minimized.

Well designed and located street name signs perform an important traffic safety function, particularly in busy traffic conditions, by enabling motorists to identify an intersecting street without having to take their attention off the road for an unnecessarily long period, or slow down to a point where they could become a hazard to other road users .

The great variety and length of names given to streets necessitates exercising flexibility in the design of signs. Many local government authorities will wish to reinforce a sense of local identity by incorporating their name, emblem or logo in the sign. While the Standard makes provision for these, it is important that the additional information does not affect the legibility and functioning of the sign.

The proliferation of community facility name signs at some intersections can become difficult for road authorities and councils to control. If allowed to get out of hand, the excessive number of signs which may result at the one location, can render both the street name and the community facility name signs ineffective due to the inability of road users to scan all of the information in the available time. This issue, together with advice on how to handle the problem, is further expanded in Clause 3.2.

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

### Australian Standard Manual of uniform traffic control devices

#### Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

### 1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the design and use of street name and community facility name signs on all types of roads except expressway type roads.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Standard is to provide road authorities and local government authorities with a standard means of signposting street names and associated information, and of signposting directions to community facilities with the aim of facilitating road user recognition of the signs. It also provides advice on property numbering on kerbs in urban areas.

### 1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

#### AS

1742	Manual of uniform traffic control devices
1742.1	Part 1: General introduction and index of signs
1742.6	Part 6: Tourist and services signs
1742.10	Part 10: Pedestrian control and protection
1742.15	Part 15: Direction signs, information signs and route numbering
1743	Road signs—Specifications
1744	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 sheeting
4819	Rural and urban addressing

### 1.4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard the definitions below apply.

#### 1.4.1 May

Indicates the existence of an option.

#### 1.4.2 Shall

Indicates that a statement is mandatory.