

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
PROPERTY NUMBERING AND
STREET NAMING MANUAL



July 2017

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Information Technology Department, GIS
Division

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Introduction

The Goochland County Board of Supervisors adopted this Goochland County Property Numbering and Street Naming Manual (Manual) on July 5, 2017. The Manual is a collaboration of the County's Information Technology-Geographic Information System Division, Community Development Department, and its public service agencies.

The Manual's primary goals are to ensure the efficient delivery of services to residents and businesses and to enhance public safety by the assignment of physical addresses. To accomplish these goals, the manual provides detailed procedures regarding the addressing of property, including the naming of streets and assignment of property numbers, to ensure the efficient, consistent and timely assignment of property numbers. In developing these procedures, the broad range of development types, intensities, building and lot designs, and roadway patterns, existing and planned, in Goochland County have been considered.

In 1999, Goochland County established its Geographic Information System (GIS) program. The purpose of this system is to provide a graphical representation of the County's location-based data critical to the County's purposes and responsibilities. This program provides a means for analysis, record keeping, and decision making. Today, GIS is an integral part of street naming and property numbering. This program is used to authorize and maintain a record of all addresses, properties, and land features in the County.

It is the intent of this document to provide the guidelines for property numbering and street naming as an extension of Chapter 12 of the Goochland County Code. This document is adopted pursuant to *Code of Virginia*, §15.2-2019.

Adopted: July 5, 2017
Amended: _____

Article I

Property Numbering and Street Naming Procedures

Sec. 1 – In general.

- (a) The Administrator shall oversee and approve all new street names and amendments as well as all property numbering within the County utilizing the principles contained herein to assign all street names and property numbers. However, it is within the Administrator's discretion whether to deviate from the methods and procedures outlined herein, as needed, to address unique situations while maintaining the overall standards for addressing.
- (b) Numbers shall be assigned at intervals determined by the Administrator.
 - (1) For purposes of assigning numbers from the appropriate grid, the overall direction of each street shall be determined by the Administrator.
 - (2) Property numbers shall be assigned to each residence upon submission of a building permit application.
- (c) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any principal building until:
 - (1) The Administrator has supplied the official property number to the Department of Building Inspection;
 - (2) The assigned property number has been displayed in accordance with the requirements of the Goochland County Code (Chapter 12), the Uniform Statewide Building Code, and Article IV of this Manual; and
 - (3) The street signs have been installed to County standards as provided in Article IV below.
- (d) Temporary property numbers, including street names, may be issued at the Administrator's discretion. An address shall be displayed by the building permit applicant on the site in a clearly visible location from the street during the construction phases to facilitate inspections and delivery of emergency services prior to occupancy.
- (e) Street name signs shall be installed by the developer prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the first building in any new subdivision development.

Sec. 2 – New subdivision development.

- (a) Road names proposed for subdivisions should be related to a development theme or common neighborhood identity for the subdivision. This linkage can be established by using a common theme to name roads in the subdivision, using alphabetical selection (*i.e.*, street names share a common first letter), or some other means as may be approved by the Administrator.
- (b) Every subdivision plat submitted to the Community Development Department for approval shall show the proposed names of the roads, along with

confirmation from the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission (RRPDC) of its approval of all proposed street names on the plat. No subdivision plat shall be approved without the approval by RRPDC of any street names shown on the plat.

- (c) Upon the approval of a final plat and its recordation, the County street name index shall be updated.
- (d) The Administrator or his designee shall provide copies of the approved plat showing assigned property numbers to all pertinent parties.
- (e) The Administrator or his designee shall provide the property number address to the Department of Building Inspection prior to the issuance of the building permit.

Sec. 3 – Site plan review.

- (a) All proposed road names must be submitted to the RRPDC for clearinghouse approval.
- (b) New property numbers will be determined based on the numbering principles for the particular type of development.
- (c) Property numbers will be provided prior to site plan approval, whenever possible, but no later than the issuance of a building permit.

Sec. 4 – Building permit approval.

- (a) Property numbers will be assigned to new building permit applications.
- (b) Property numbers will not be changed after the issuance of the building permit except due to changes in access to the residence or business or when it has been determined by the Administrator that a change is warranted to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare.

Article II Street Naming Principles

Sec. 1 – RRPDC approval required.

All proposed street names shall be submitted to the Richmond Regional Planning District Commission (RRPDC) for approval prior to the submission of the plan of development (if required) or final plat to the County.

Sec. 2 – Street name length.

Due to the space restrictions on the standard street name sign blades, the street names shall not have more than 20 letters and spaces or 21 spaces if the name has an “l” in it to include the abbreviated suffix.

Sec. 3 – Valid street name suffix required.

All street names shall contain a suffix from the table below. A suffix shall be abbreviated consistent with United States Postal Service abbreviations in the table.

NAME	ABBREVIATION
Avenue	AVE
Bluff	BLF
Boulevard	BLVD
Branch	BR
Bend	BND
Bypass	BYP
Circle	CIR
Court	CT
Cove	CV
Drive	DR
Estates	ESTS
Expressway	EXPY
Freeway	FWY
Hills	HLS
Hollow	HOLW
Highway	HWY
Keep	KEEP
Lane	LN
Loop	LOOP

NAME	ABBREVIATION
Parkway	PKY
Path	PATH
Pathway	PKWY
Place	PL
Road	RD
Ridge	RDG
Row	ROW
Run	RUN
Springs	SPGS
Square	SQ
Street	ST
Terrace	TER
Trail	TRL
Turnpike	TPK
Way	WAY
Crossing	XING

Sec. 4 – Prefixes.

Abbreviated prefixes (e.g., N., S., E., or W.) shall not be used. No words shall be abbreviated in street names, except for suffixes as provided above.

Sec. 5 – Cul-de-sacs.

When a cul-de-sac street is proposed as an extension of an existing street alignment, the cul-de-sac shall be given the name of the existing street.

Sec. 6 – Loop; circle.

The suffix "Circle" or "Loop" should be used for streets that begin and end along the same connecting street.

Sec. 7 – Street that changes direction.

- (a) When a street changes direction abruptly, at the discretion of the Administrator, a new street name should be assigned to the portion in the different direction.
- (b) A street that changes direction several times shall retain the same name and be assigned numbers based on its predominate direction.
- (c) The determination as to whether a new street name is to be assigned is within the Administrator's discretion.

Sec. 8 – Private street names.

- (a) When a private, unnamed right-of way, or access easement provides ingress and egress to three or more residences, the private drive shall be named. The Administrator shall solicit and consider, but need not use, suggestions from property owners on the road. The names will be submitted to the County and coordinated with the RRPDC for duplication and recordation.
- (b) The Administrator shall name any private street (regardless of the number of residences on the street) when there will clearly be three residences on the street in the near future.
- (c) Street name suggestions that reflect a local historical figure, place or event will most often be given preference for new street names.
- (d) The structures shall then be numbered per these principles using the number interval method. The property numbers shall be posted in accordance with the standards.

Sec. 9 – Divided streets.

A street alignment that divides into a loop or fork shape shall require two street names.

Sec. 10 – Duplication of street names and suffixes.

Street names shall not duplicate existing street names except within the same residential subdivision. The same base name can be used with different suffixes such as "avenue," "boulevard," "driveway," "place," "lane" or "court" for up to 3 streets within the same development. Each of these three streets shall intersect at least one of the other streets with the same base name.

Sec. 11 – State routes.

The historical or local significance of any street that has (or will likely have) a state route number shall be considered in selecting its name.

Article III

Numbering Principles

Goochland County has a wide variety of street patterns, types of land use and densities of development. Therefore, the roadway network and development trends in each area must be carefully studied to determine the most appropriate property numbers. At times, this may require the use of different methods to assign numbers. To provide a basic framework for consistency in making these decisions, the following numbering principles shall be used.

Sec. 1 – Property numbering grid; base lines established.

- (a) The purpose of the property numbering grid is to provide a more uniform and orderly spacing of block numbers. The grid lines are spaced at 1,000' intervals.
- (b) The countywide property numbering grid, prepared at a scale of 1" = 1 mi., provides an overall profile of the numbering system based on a maximum block length of 2,400 ft. and 60 ft. frontage intervals.
- (c) The base lines for the building numbering grid are established as follows:
 - (1) North-south axis. The north-south axis is aligned with the intersections of River Road and Patterson Avenue and Hockett Road and Broad Street Road.
 - (2) East-west axis. The east-west axis begins at the southwestern corner of the county where Tuckahoe Creek joins the James River and extends westward to a point south of Columbia, Virginia.
- (d) *Numbering from base lines.* Property numbers will ascend from zero to the north of the east-west axis. Property numbers will ascend from zero to the west of the north-south base line. Property numbers east of the north-south base line shall be numbered consistently and as an extension of the street numbering system in effect for Richmond City and Henrico County.

Sec. 2 – Number interval method.

- (a) This method shall be used to assign numbers for commercial, large-parcel residential, and strip development.
- (b) Number intervals will be based on every 20' along the centerline of the street.
- (c) The property numbering system grid provides a guide to determine block spacing and number ranges.

Sec. 3 – Block method.

The property numbering grid does not establish the block numbers. An adjusted grid may be established to provide consistent block numbers along parallel streets and to extend the existing system for new construction adjacent to developed areas.

Sec. 4 – Numbers assigned to driveway; front entrances.

Numbers shall be assigned based on the location of the property access to a public right-of-way. The Administrator may consider the assignment of addresses based on the orientation of a structure to the public right of way when there is a demonstrated need for assigning the address in such a manner and a building permit has not been issued.

When a building has more than one entrance serving different occupants, a separate number shall be assigned to each entrance.

Sec. 5 – Even and odd numbers.

- (a) *Even:* The **north** side of east/west streets and the **west** side of north/south streets shall be assigned **even** numbers.
- (b) *Odd:* The **south** side of east/west streets and the **east** side of north/south streets shall be assigned **odd** numbers.

Sec. 6 – Large parcel; flag lot.

Within areas where development is situated on large parcels or flag lots, the location of the structure shall be considered. When a structure is located a considerable distance from the public right-of-way, the structure number shall be determined using the driveway location.

The purpose is to keep the property numbers in sequence from the public right-of-way and the mailbox location.

Sec. 7 – Private right-of-way (residential).

- (a) In situations where three or more residential structures are located on a private, unnamed right-of-way or easement, the private drive shall be named. The Administrator shall solicit and consider, but need not use, suggested road names from property owners on the road.
- (b) The structures shall then be numbered per these principles using the number interval method. The property numbers shall be posted in accordance with the standards.

Sec. 8 – Half numbers.

Alphabetical suffixes are acceptable when a secondary property designation shall be assigned and no valid number is available. Suite and apartment numbers may also be used. Half numbers shall not be used.

Sec. 9 – Number sequence.

- (a) The number sequence for properties, building locations, or property entrances facing on opposite sides of the street should conform as nearly as possible. Generally, property numbers should be assigned one unit apart in the ascending numerical value of the number range.
- (b) Lots or parcels fronting on a street which curves into the shape of an arc should be assigned numbers as if the curved right-of-way were straight. The assigned numbers for lots or parcels directly across the street from one another shall be adjusted to provide a similar numeric value.
- (c) The numbers shall be assigned in a stepped, alternating fashion whenever possible.

Sec. 10 – Cul-de-sac.

Properties shall be numbered per the orientation of the cul-de-sac to the property numbering grid.

Sec. 11 – Double-frontage lot.

The property number shall be assigned from the local street which provides direct access to the lot. The Administrator may consider the assignment of addresses based on the orientation of a structure to the public right of way when there is a demonstrated need for assigning the address in such a manner and a building permit has not been issued.

Sec. 12 – Loop; circle.

The properties fronting circle streets shall be numbered without regard to the change in direction. Continuous even or odd numbers shall be assigned around the outside, and the appropriate opposite even or odd number shall be assigned continuously around the inside of the circle. Adjustments shall be made where necessary to provide numbers with similar numeric value for properties which face each other along the street.

Sec. 13 – Corner lot.

The property number shall be determined by the street used to access the property (driveway). The Administrator may consider the assignment of addresses based on the orientation of a structure to the public right of way when there is a demonstrated need for assigning the address in such a manner and a building permit has not been issued. If there is not a driveway or the structure does not directly face either street, the number shall be determined based on the predominate street frontage of surrounding development. In most cases, the number should be assigned on the street from which the

number is most easily identified. Only one property number shall be assigned to corner lots. A property number shall be reserved along the side street to provide flexibility for redevelopment.

Sec. 14 – Street that changes direction.

When a street changes direction abruptly, a new street name shall be assigned and the appropriate property number grid shall be applied. The purpose is to provide street names and numbers that consistently indicate the general direction of the street.

Sec. 15 – Diagonal street.

Property numbers shall be assigned from the north/south grid if the street is nearly a true diagonal and runs for only a short distance. A more arbitrary decision must be made for streets which are not perfect diagonals. Consideration shall be given to the overall direction of the entire street to major streets and the pattern of existing and future development. If the number interval method is being used, the number interval may be increased to compensate for the greater distance between grid lines. The purpose is to keep block and property numbers comparable with the numbers on parallel streets.

Sec. 16 – Curvilinear street.

To assign numbers, first determine the predominate direction of the entire street. Then assign the numbers from the appropriate grid. The numbers shall be determined from the grid axis that is most nearly at a right angle to the overall direction of the street. Numbers shall be assigned as if the street were straight. Numbers shall be adjusted to provide similar numeric value for properties along opposite sides of the roadway.

Sec. 17 – Manufactured home development.

- (a) Manufactured home parks developed in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance shall be considered a residential subdivision for numbering purposes. Private access roadways shall be named, and standard street name signs shall be installed.
- (b) All existing manufactured home developments shall be allowed to continue to use their existing numbering system established prior to 1989.

Sec. 18 – Apartment complex.

Each private access roadway shall be named, and a County standard street name sign shall be installed. The individual apartment shall be numbered considering the type of unit, the individual apartment entrance location, and building design as follows:

- (a) Duplex: number the front entrance of each individual unit.
- (b) Townhouse: number each individual outside entrance, one number per unit.

- (c) Garden: number each individual outside entrance.

Sec. 19 – Multi-use properties.

Each separate building entrance shall be assigned an individual number. For properties with narrow road frontage, numbers may be borrowed from the next interval when necessary.

Sec. 20 – Commercial, office, and industrial complexes.

A choice must be made among several methods:

- (a) Assign the number to the main building where the mail is to be received. Auxiliary buildings may be assigned separate numbers.
- (b) Each principal building in the complex shall require a separate number.
- (c) For strip type shopping center development, one number shall be assigned to the strip mall, and each individual business shall have a unique suite number. For security and emergency uses, the store name and address should be placed on each store entrance front and rear and loading area in accordance with the Uniform Statewide Building Code.
- (d) Interior mall shopping centers should have one number assigned for the entire mall. Individual stores should be assigned suite numbers.

Sec. 21 – Mid-rise; high-rise buildings.

The building shall be assigned one number to the main entrance.

Units within the building shall have suite or apartment numbers designated by owner/developer.

Article IV Display of Property Numbers and Street Signs

DIVISION A: DISPLAY OF PROPERTY NUMBERS

Sec. 1 – Purpose.

To ensure prompt delivery of emergency and routine services, it is important that the assigned property numbers be displayed on each property. United States Postal Service regulations require that each mailbox be identified. However, along many streets, mailboxes are not suitably located to provide for the identification and location of each residence.

Therefore, some residents will need to display their property numbers in two locations, on the mailbox and on the property.

Sec. 2 – Responsibility for display.

It is the duty of the owner, property manager, or occupant to display the assigned property number in a conspicuous place.

Sec. 3 – Regulations for display.

- (a) The numbers shall be affixed in a place visible from the public or private street or access area.
- (b) Whenever possible, the numbers shall be displayed near a light source to improve visibility at night.
- (c) The numbers shall be placed on a background of contrasting color (light on dark, or dark on light).
- (d) Each character of the number shall be not less than 4" in height and not less than 0.5" in width.
- (e) If the principal building is not visible from the named street or is located more than 50' from the named street, the numbers shall be displayed on a mailbox, near the driveway, or another suitable location and is easily discernable from the named street.
- (f) If the principal building is shared with another person who has a separate entrance, and each entrance has been assigned an individual address number, then each individual address number shall be displayed near the corresponding entrance. Both numbers shall also be displayed as stated in (a) through (e) above.

- (g) On corner lots, only one number shall be assigned. To avoid confusion, the number must be displayed to face the street which is part of the address.

Sec. 4 – Removal of other numbers.

It shall be the duty of the property owner, property manager, or occupant, upon affixing the new number, to remove any different number which might be mistaken for or confused with, the number assigned to that property by the Administrator.

Sec. 5 – Maintenance of property numbers.

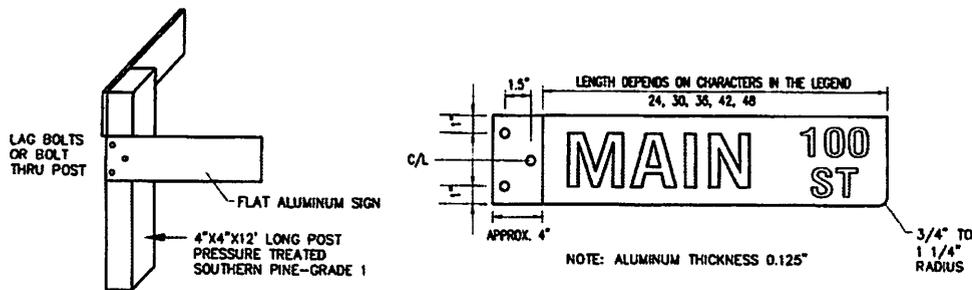
It shall be the duty of the property owner, property manager, or occupant to maintain property numbers in accordance with this Manual.

DIVISION B – DISPLAY OF STREET SIGNS

Sec. 6 – Street sign requirements.

- (a) The County shall provide standard street sign blades for all streets and roads located within the County, unless a property owner or developer elects to provide his own signs.
- (b) The County shall erect and maintain all standard street signs for all state maintained public roads, unless a property owner or developer elects to provide his own signs.
- (c) When the County initiates the naming of a private street, the County will provide and erect the first street sign. Subsequent street sign installations will be the responsibility of the property owners of the road.
- (d) *Subdivisions.* Every subdivision shall comply with the requirement that each intersection within the subdivision have street signs installed. It is the responsibility of the developer, landowner, or homeowner's association to erect street signs on private roads or roads that have not been accepted into the state system for maintenance. The County shall provide the standard street sign blade for a fee, unless a property owner or developer elects to provide his own signs.

(e) The following are the specifications for standard street signs and posts:



Sec. 7 – Alternative street signs.

In cases where a more ornate street sign or post is desired, a developer, homeowner’s association, business, or private property owner may submit a request to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to review the proposed street signs and posts. The entity making the request must be able to make such a commitment for the entire development.

The request must be accompanied by graphics and pictures that depict the specifications of the sign and post proposed to be installed. The signs and posts proposed to be installed must meet the minimum standards noted in Section 6 above. Alternative street sign post designs must be shown to meet VDOT safety standards for “break-away” requirements.

If the request for alternate street signs or posts is granted, all reported street sign repairs must be made by the developer, homeowner’s association, business, or private property owner granted the authority to install the alternative street signs and posts. If the Administrator determines that street signs and posts are not being maintained and that public safety is compromised, the County will replace the street sign and post with a standard sign and post.

The Administrator may revoke alternate street sign maintenance authority from any entity if it is determined that the entity is not capable of maintaining their street signs and posts in compliance with these provisions.

Article V Non-Conforming Address and Street Name Change Procedures

Sec. 1 – General.

Property number and street name changes may be made by the Administrator to avoid confusion or duplication due to certain conditions, including but not limited to: duplication of street names, multiple street names for the same alignment, multiple spellings of suffixes for the same street alignment, sound alike street names with different spellings; error in assignment of twenty-foot intervals; and errors in the property numbers, such as even and odd numbers mixed out of sequence.

Sec. 2 – Property numbering changes.

When it is necessary to correct an existing property number problem, all affected property owners shall be notified of the proposed action by the Administrator. The written notice shall advise each that the proposed action shall become effective 30 days from the date of notice.

Sec. 3 – New street names; street name changes to correct address problems.

- (a) New street names shall be assigned when three or more structures are located on a private right-of-way in accordance with Article II, Sec. 8(a) above.
- (b) Street name changes will be made by the Administrator upon instances of: similar sounding street names with different spelling, multiple suffixes for the same street alignment, or other instances where the Administrator determines that confusion may exist that will affect emergency service response.
- (c) Written notice shall be sent to all affected persons. The notice shall confirm address change and effective dates.
- (d) Street signs, County maps and street name directories shall be changed upon the final action.

Sec. 4 – Street name of record change requests.

- (a) Any person, firm, or corporation who owns property, which has direct access from a street, may request the change of said street name by submitting in writing the request for change.

The process to request a road name change is as follows:

- (1) A description of the road's location giving the direction and approximate distance from the nearest intersection of two public roads.
- (2) A list of all landowners having property served by the road in question together with certification that all such landowners have been notified of the proposed name.
- (3) Signatures of landowners representing a majority (greater than 50%) of parcels served by the road in agreement of a common road name.

When determining the percentage of the parcels served by the road in question, a landowner owning more than one parcel served by the road in question is equivalent to a landowner owning one parcel.

- (4) Upon validating that landowners of more than fifty percent of the parcels served by the road in question have signed the petition in favor of a common road name, and that the proposed name is otherwise consistent with Part I of this manual, the Administrator may make administrative approval to correct errors in prior approvals of road names, otherwise, the Administrator shall forward the road name change request to the Board of Supervisors for approval.
- (b) The Board of Supervisors may change, rename, or name an existing or newly established road at any time. Goochland County Code § 12-34. The Board of Supervisors may choose not to consider a street renaming request.
- (c) In determining if a proposed street name change is appropriate, the primary consideration shall be if the proposed name change will enhance public safety, specifically that the street name change will lessen confusion and not be detrimental to public safety. Street name applications will follow established procedures, including scheduling consideration of the application.
- (d) Once a request to change a street name has been approved, the appropriate documentation shall be recorded in the Clerk of the Circuit Courts Offices.

Sec. 5 – Notification of new address.

It shall be the responsibility of each owner or occupant to notify the local post office and all other interested parties of a change of address. The GIS office shall provide a master change of address listing to other County departments (commissioner of revenue, registrar, school board, etc.) to facilitate the correction of public administrative records.

DEFINITIONS

Administrator. The Director of Information Technology of Goochland County or his designee. The Administrator is responsible for the assignment of street names and property numbers and may exercise his discretion in the application of the provisions contained herein.

Apartment. A building used or intended to be used as the residence of three or more families living independently of each other.

Block method. The numbers are assigned in consecutive order to the existing property division along each street. Generally, the block numbers are changed to the next highest 100 series at each street intersection.

Condominium. A building, or group buildings, in which dwelling units, offices, or floor area are owned individually and the structure, common area, and facilities are owned by all the owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Corner lot. A lot abutting upon two or more streets at their intersection; the shortest side fronting upon a street shall be considered the front of the lot, and the longest side fronting a street shall be considered the side of the lot.

Cul-de-sac street. A local street or road with only one outlet and having the other end for the reversal of traffic movement.

Double frontage lot. An interior lot having frontage on two streets.

Flag lot. A residential building lot that utilizes unique physical features but does not have the required lot width at the minimum setback. An elongated strip of land (minimum 50' wide and a maximum 300' feet long) is required to access the right-of-way.

Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a computer system for capturing, storing, checking, and displaying data related to positions on Earth's surface. GIS can show different kinds of data on one map enabling people to more easily see, analyze, and understand patterns and relationships. Goochland County uses GIS to maintain records relating to property numbers and street names.

Loop, circle, or horseshoe street (double-headed cul-de-sac). A street that creates one continuous route that begins and ends in the same location.

Manufactured home park. A lot or parcel that is arranged or equipped for the accommodation of two or more manufactured houses occupied for living purposes.

Multiple-use properties. Multiple-family use properties are those which have more than one principal use on the same property, either in separate buildings or the same building. Example of multiple-use properties are two separate, freestanding dwellings on the same property, dwelling unit, and business on the same lot, or a building used for commercial and residential uses.

Number interval method. The address numbers are assigned to properties based on their location in relationship to 20-foot wide intervals scaled along the centerline of frontage streets. The property numbering grid is used to determine hundred-block spacing. Numbers assigned using this method are permanent and are not affected by new development.

Paper street. Public street right-of-way that has been dedicated for public use, but roadway improvements have not been made.

Property number grid. The master grid is formed by the State Plane Coordinate System grid drawn on the County planimetric maps. The grid is used to provide consistent numbering of parallel blocks equal distance from the base lines. The grid serves as a guide to assign block and individual property numbers.

Richmond Regional Planning District Commission (RRPDC). The RRPDC is a regional planning agency with major emphasis in the areas of transportation, local technical assistance and information services including demographic, economic and geographic information systems. The RRPDC also serves as a clearinghouse for street names and checks proposed names against others in the region to ensure there is no duplication or similarity that could lead to confusion.

Street types. Street type designations should be consistent with the road's functional classification, expected traffic use, width of right-of-way, and continuity. To achieve some consistency of name usage, the following definitions and guidelines are adopted; with acceptable abbreviations:

Roads and streets are sometimes ranked by size function, and accordingly, are assigned a suffix. The following definitions have been applied throughout the United States and shall be used when establishing new names. All street names shall have one of the identified suffixes.

Boulevard, parkway	A wide thoroughfare with a median reflecting boulevard character, usually with trees or shrubbery in center plat.
Court, terrace, cove	A minor street, often a cul-de-sac, generally less than 500 feet long, ending in a turnabout or short, horseshoe-shaped streets.
Drive	A winding thoroughfare generally longer than 1,000 feet. A road that meanders and continues through another right-of-way.
Highway, bypass, turnpike	Designated state or federal primary road.
Interstate, freeway, expressway	A road of the highest order with limited access.
Lane, place	A reduced right-of-way branching from courts, places or ways. A curving street generally less than 1,000 feet. An uninterrupted street ending in a cul-de-sac and designated by a name.
Loop, circle	Circular or semicircular road. A circle can be a street that returns to itself. A loop can be a short drive that begins and ends on the same street or road. A circle is usually longer than a loop and can be a secondary road that begins and circles back to terminate on the same road.
Road, street, avenue, crossing	Minor local thoroughfare that is frequently used and carries heavy traffic. Can be

	considered a secondary facility connecting with a federal or state primary highway.
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Townhouse. Single-family dwellings with at least one shared wall with a neighboring single-family dwelling that are located or sited on individual, subdivided lots designed to be sold as independent units.