
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

CITY STRATEGY COMMITTEE

MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

Time: 9:30am
Date: Thursday, 8 August 2019
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

Business

Page No.

2.1 Wellington City Council Naming Policy

1. Draft Naming Policy as Amended

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Wellington City Council Naming Policy for roads, open spaces, Council facilities, suburbs, localities and subdivisions

Te Pūtake / Purpose

This policy provides guidelines and principles to be considered when deciding the names of roads, open spaces, Council facilities (including Council buildings and parts of buildings/facilities), suburbs, localities and sub-divisions in Wellington. This policy replaces the *Open Space Naming Policy* and *Road Naming Policy*.

The policy is intended to:

- ensure that names are appropriate, and provide ease of identification for the Council, the public, and key services (such as emergency, postal and courier services);
- ensure that names reflect the city's unique identity, culture and environment, and help tell stories about the history, geography, and heritage of Wellington;
- apply a consistent and transparent best practice approach, for accurate and efficient administration and communication;
- support *Te Tauihu*, the Council's Te Reo Māori Policy¹, for Wellington to be a te reo capital city by 2040, and reflect wider Government partnership commitments under the Treaty of Waitangi;
- reflect the importance of the Memoranda of Understanding with our Treaty partners Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira; and
- ensure that the process of determining appropriate names takes account of the views of interested parties and communities, including mana whenua.

There may be circumstances which fall outside this policy, where decision-making discretion will need to be applied.

Te Horopaki / Context

Inā te hira o ngā ingoa. Ka tika me noho pū tātou ki te tiaki, ki te whakakaha hoki i ngā ariā o ngā ahurea o Pōneke, me whai hononga pūmau ngā ingoa ki ngā momo e tapaina ana, ā, koiā ko ngā rori, ko ngā pāka, ko ngā whare anō hoki. Mā ngā ingoa e tūhono ai tātou te ira tangata ki te whenua ka tahi, ki te taiao ka rua. Mā ngā ingoa tātou e mōhio ai ki te takiwā e noho nei tētahi wāhi, mō te tūpono ka hua mai tētahi ohotata. Mā ngā ingoa hoki tātou e mārama ki te hiringa o ō tātou ahurea, e tūhono ai ki ngā kōrero o ngā mātua tūpuna, e atawhai whakaaro ki ngā pūrākau nō mai rānō, tae noa ki ēnei rā.

Names are important. Making sure that we have appropriate names for features such as roads, parks and buildings is vital to protect and enhance Wellington's character and heritage. Names connect us to the land and the environment around us. They help us identify precisely where places are located, which is vital for emergency and other services. Names also help us recognise and reflect culture, language, history and landscape, and they help tell stories about how we got to where we are today, and what has gone before.

¹ [Te Tauihu](#)

In Wellington there are many stories from throughout our history reflected in the names we see around us. The great Polynesian explorer Kupe, regarded as the first traveller to come to this area, is celebrated in names around the region including Matiu/Somes Island, named after one of his female descendants. Whatonga, the next Polynesian traveller to arrive in the region, had two sons, Tara and Tautoki, whose descendants eventually settled the lower half of the North Island Te Ika-a-Māui, and the top of the South Island Te Waipounamu. Tara's name is immortalised in many prominent landmarks. The Māori name for Wellington Harbour is Te Whanganui a Tara, and the Tararua mountains that divide the Wellington Region from east to west are also believed to have been named after him. The migration of Taranaki and Tainui tribes to the region began in the early 19th century at the same time Europeans began arriving. Names from these periods are abundant throughout the city and the region.

The history of Wellington since 1840's as it has developed from these early settlements to a thriving capital city is extensive. The names of Wellington often reflect the people who settled Wellington in its early years, its establishment as the seat of government, and the development of the region and New Zealand as a nation. Early Wellington names included Aurora Tce, Bolton St, Cuba St and Oriental Bay, named after the New Zealand Company ships that brought the first wave of European settlers.

Some later names reflected subsequent waves of immigration, including streets such as Hania Street, reflecting the Greek community's established links with Mount Victoria. **Many names are thematic, including World War One names and geographic themes eg US locations, English Counties, Scottish and Indian names, European rivers** – many of which are included in Appendix 2. Other names reflected people who were involved in the development and life of the city, and its role as the capital city; the city now hosts a range of important national amenities such as Pukeahu the National War Memorial, Te Papa Tongarewa the Museum of New Zealand, and He Tohu, the permanent exhibition of the three foundational constitutional documents. All these stories are interwoven alongside the pre-colonial history of the city and the names found throughout the city help tell this story. More information about the rich and varied history of Wellington and its surrounds, and how this relates to some of the names of places and features, can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 4.

In 2003, the Waitangi Tribunal determined that the Māori groups with ahi kā rights within the Port Nicholson block were Te Atiawa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Toa.

Te Hōkaitanga / Scope

This policy applies to the naming (including renaming) of roads, open spaces, Council facilities (including Council buildings and parts of buildings/facilities), suburbs, localities and subdivisions/developments in Wellington.

It should be noted that the final and official naming of certain types of places or features in Wellington is not always within the jurisdiction of the Council. In particular, responsibility for the official naming (and renaming) of populated places (such as suburbs and localities) and geographic features, lies with the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (NZGB)². The Council may make proposals to the NZGB to officially name or

² The [New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa](#) (NZGB) is New Zealand's national place naming authority responsible for official place names in New Zealand.

rename places or features, and in these situations will use the principles in this naming policy as well as taking account of NZGB naming policies, principles and guidelines³.

In addition, the Council does not have formal decision-making authority for the naming of buildings (except Council facilities), some tracks (those outside of the Council's control, such as those under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation or where local communities are best-placed to determine appropriate names), or subdivisions. However, the criteria and principles in this document may be appropriate to consider when making decisions about the names of these places or features. Brief information about building, track and subdivision naming is included in the "Specific Considerations" section of this document.

Ngā Hātepe / Process

A flowchart setting out the process is included at Appendix 1. For naming decisions to be taken by the Council, responsibility is determined by Council delegations⁴. Some decisions are made at a business unit level (such as the naming of rooms within Council Buildings) or executive level. Others are made at a committee or Council level (such as the naming of open spaces, road names, suburbs, localities and subdivisions). Council officers will generally determine when names are needed and recommend names reflecting the criteria in this policy.

However, there will be occasions where mana whenua, developers, community organisations or others identify the opportunity or need to name roads, open spaces, Council facilities or other places and features, and can make proposals to Council officers. Council officers will assess the extent to which any proposed names align with the criteria and principles in this policy, and will make recommendations accordingly.

There will be situations where it is appropriate to consider revising an existing name. This could be as a result of engagement with mana whenua about the renaming (including proposing dual names⁵) of open spaces or Council facilities, to support the implementation of *Te Tauihu*, the Council's Te Reo Māori Policy. For Council facilities, renaming may also be considered when there is a change of sponsorship arrangements, and/or if commercial opportunities arise for the use of naming rights.

Before Council officers provide recommendations about proposed names, appropriate engagement with or notification to potentially interested parties must take place. The extent and nature of engagement will depend on the likely level of interest in what is being named. It will be important to work with mana whenua, particularly where the site is important to mana whenua and whenever te reo names are proposed. In these situations, correct standardised orthography of Māori names is essential and a licenced translator from *Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori* (the Māori Language Commission)⁶ should provide independent advice.

Ngā Aratohu Mahitahi / Engagement Guidelines

³ [NZGB Naming Principles and Guidelines](#)

⁴ <https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/meetings>

⁵ [NZGB guidelines for new/alternative names](#)

⁶ <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/>

Naming responsibility for nationally important features (e.g. Wellington Harbour, Mount Victoria) will generally lie with another agency such as the NZGB, Council may refer naming to the NZGB with its recommendations.

For **regionally significant** features (e.g. major parks, major roads, large Council facilities), Council officers will ensure that more widespread public consultation or engagement takes place, including potentially with relevant government departments, other adjoining Councils, and the NZGB.

For features that are **locally significant** only (e.g. public roads, reserves, some Council facilities or parts thereof), targeted engagement may, depending on specific circumstances, be appropriate with some or all of the following:

- Mana whenua⁷
- Local community groups
- Local historians
- Community Boards
- Greater Wellington Regional Council and other neighbouring Councils in the Wellington region (to check whether proposed names are used or proposed elsewhere in the region)
- Members of the public directly affected, including where appropriate (e.g. road naming or re-naming), affected property owners, businesses, and tenants
- If a proposed name relates to a specific person, that person or the family of that person (if deceased) should be consulted (where practical).

Council officers may publicly notify proposed names and/or conduct further targeted engagement before final recommendations/decisions are made.

Councillors may seek further information from Council officers and/or others before making decisions, and where appropriate, recommendations to NZGB (for suburb and locality names). Once a name has been formally approved, the Council will notify relevant agencies (e.g. Greater Wellington Regional Council, Land Information New Zealand, emergency services and New Zealand Post). Council officers will arrange for relevant signage (new or updated) where appropriate.

Ngā Paearu Whakaingoa / Naming Criteria

A recommendation to name (or rename) a road, right of way, Council facility, open space, or suburb or locality should include evidence that the proposed name meets one or more of the criteria set out in Figure 1. When making recommendations to the Council, Council officers need to provide a holistic assessment of the extent to which proposed names meet these criteria, including considering the relative importance of different criteria in situations where more than one name is proposed, and/or where there are conflicting views about the appropriateness of a proposed name.

Figure 1: Naming criteria and order in which they should be considered

⁷ the Council's Tira Poutama: Iwi Partnerships team can advise about appropriate consultation with iwi entities

| Order of consideration | Paearu / Criteria |
|------------------------|--|
| First | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate⁸ te reo name⁹ where the site is important to mana whenua. |
| Second | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an appropriate name is already in common use. |
| Third | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telling stories about the history of the feature, by acknowledging people¹⁰¹¹ (ensuring that women and other under-represented groups that have played an important part in Wellington's history are given appropriate prominence), events, organisations or places significant to a community or communities locally or nationally or internationally, relevant to the specific feature to be named¹². Te reo names are encouraged where appropriate. Where a specific theme is associated with the location and is considered to still be appropriate for new names.¹³ |
| Fourth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects the local landscape, topographical features (e.g. streams), or flora or fauna. In these cases the preference will be for appropriate te reo names to be used. Aligns with adjacent or associated street/suburb or locality/open space names, e.g. naming a new reserve the same as a nearby road. |

Over time, the Council expects that the proportion of te reo names will increase, while recognising that it will not be appropriate for every new name to be Māori. Where there are two or more potential names that are broadly balanced in terms of the criteria above, preference would generally be given to te reo names.

Ngā aratohu hai whakatau i ngā ingoa tika / Guidelines for determining appropriate names

Names for roads, Council facilities, open spaces, suburbs and localities should be:

- **Rerekē / Unique** - not duplicated in Wellington city, and preferably not be duplicated in the wider Wellington region, for the same type of feature, nor sound similar or be similar in spelling to an existing name. This avoids confusion or ambiguity.
- **Poto / Short** - preferably fewer than 12 characters¹⁴ provided that the name still retains its meaning.
- **Ngāwari / Simple** – ideally easy to spell and pronounce¹⁵, and should be spelled correctly¹⁶. Possessive forms will generally not be used¹⁷. Names should generally not

⁸ This could include land, water, waahi tapu, flora and fauna, and other taonga, significant to mana whenua. Names related to important sites to mana whenua may be historic or contemporary

⁹ See relevant information about dual names and the gifting of names to the Council by mana whenua

¹⁰ The Council's [Commemorative Policy Guidelines](#) should be used if a feature may be named after an individual.

¹¹ Does not apply to suburb or locality naming

¹² Note that where commercial sponsorship arrangements are being considered – primarily for Council facilities or parts thereof - the relative importance may be higher depending on the sponsorship contribution

¹³ See Appendix 2 for a list of the currently approved themes for Wellington suburbs

¹⁴ Note that dual names (te reo and English) may be longer, but will not be used for roads. Names made up of two or more words should also generally be avoided for road names; people's names may be an exception to this

¹⁵ Some people's names may be appropriate – even though spelling and pronunciation may not be straightforward.

¹⁶ Where an incorrect name has become established the Council may retain the incorrect form, but may also consider renaming

contain an abbreviation¹⁸. Names should conform with the Australia New Zealand Rural and Urban Addressing Standard¹⁹ and follow NZGB orthographic conventions²⁰.

- **Whakaute / Respectful** – not likely to cause offence.

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).

In some cases dual names (te reo and English) may be appropriate, particularly for the renaming of open spaces or Council facilities, but will not be used for road names. The Council's Tira Poutama: Iwi Partnerships team will assess and provide advice about the appropriateness of proposed dual names. Dual names will generally have the te reo name first²¹.

¹⁷ If used the apostrophe should normally be dropped

¹⁸ Except that "St" can be used for "Saint" and 'Mt' can be used for "Mount"

¹⁹ AS/NZS 4819:2011 <https://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/property-addressing/addressing-standards-and-guidelines>

²⁰ The conventions for te reo names are from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, which the NZGB follows

²¹ The format includes a solidus and space either side between the two names

Te ata whai whakaaro ki ngā ingoa, ki te whakaingoa hoki i ngā āhuatanga rerekē
/ Specific considerations for the naming and renaming of different features

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Ingoa o ngā rori / Road Names²²

For the purposes of this policy, a “road” has the meaning in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which includes access ways and service lanes and any square or public place generally intended for the use of the public. The policy also applies to places that need a name identified within an official address. This includes private right-of-ways, state highways, service lanes, pedestrian access-ways, wharves and courtyards²³.

The processes for naming of roads should be undertaken whenever:

- a new subdivision is proposed that creates new roads or access-ways
- a road is created by a process such as a gazette notice
- a request is received to name a new or currently unnamed road
- multiple addresses are needed off an unnamed access-way.

Private right-of-ways: to ensure names are easily identifiable on maps, a private right-of way will usually only be named if at least six dwellings use that right of way, and after consultation with Land Information New Zealand.

Names should conform with the Australia New Zealand Rural and Urban Addressing Standard. Dual road names will not be used because of potential confusion for emergency services and other public services. The Council encourages the use of generic te reo prefixes and suffixes where appropriate e.g. “ara” for pathway.

Renaming existing public and private roads - changing a road name can be disruptive for residents and businesses, and may create confusion for emergency and other services. However there will be circumstances when changing a road name may be considered, including where:

- mana whenua propose that a name should be changed
- the existing name is duplicated elsewhere in Wellington city or within the Wellington region
- there has been a change in layout
- the Council is requested to do so by emergency services
- the name has been incorrectly spelled
- two or more roads follow each other and it is not clear where the road changes its name
- the road is commonly known by a different name
- there are issues of cultural sensitivity
- there is demonstrated community desire.

The Council will not necessarily rename an existing road even where one or more of these reasons apply, and will always engage with interested parties where a name change is being proposed. The Council will consider changing a road name where a majority of residents or

²² Sections 319(1) (j), 319A and 319B of the Local Government Act 1974 apply to the naming of roads. The Council may name or alter the name of any road under section 319 Local Government Act 1974.

²³ Note - does include motorways

business owners support a proposed change, where there is significant public benefit in making the change (e.g. especially for emergency services), or where there is a compelling rationale to support the adoption of an appropriate te reo name.

Ngā ingoa o ngā wāhi whārahi / Open space names

Wellington has a number and variety of open spaces²⁴ including parks and reserves²⁵, sports fields, play areas and other clearly definable open spaces, including areas within the Wellington Town Belt and Outer Green Belt. For the purposes of this naming policy, the definition of open spaces includes all parks and reserves administered by the Council, including “pocket parks” located on road reserves.

The naming of features within Council open spaces, such as Council facilities, items of remembrance, and pathways and trails, will be subject to considerations relevant to those particular features (including the potential granting of naming rights or sponsorship arrangements – see below in section on Council facilities). Where a particular feature is on reserve land or Wellington Town Belt, naming should also be consistent with the Reserves and Town Belt Act respectively.

Renaming of open spaces/“gifted” names - the Council will not generally consider renaming open spaces, with the exception of introducing dual names following engagement with mana whenua. In these situations, gifted te reo names reflecting the history and/or characteristics of the feature/open space will be welcome, following appropriate engagement with interested parties such as local residents or the family of the person honoured by the existing name.

In some situations, the Council will need to seek approval from a national authority before confirming a change of name²⁶ (e.g. Parliament, for name changes to features that have their own Act of Parliament).

²⁴ Decisions surrounding the naming or renaming of open spaces must comply with the decision-making obligations set out in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

²⁵ For open spaces classified under the Reserves Act 1977, reserves must be named or renamed by resolution of the Council and in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. Where a reserve is vested in Council, the Minister of Conservation or Council may specify or change the name of a reserve by notice in the *Gazette* (section 16(10) Reserves Act 1977).

²⁶ Note the standard for naming DOC’s Crown protected areas: <https://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/60001>

Ngā ingoa o ngā whare o te Kaunihera / Council facility names

A Council facility is a facility/building provided for public amenities, including artistic, social or cultural facilities. Such facilities may include, but are not limited to, community halls, libraries, civic spaces and centres, as well as sport, recreation, arts and entertainment facilities. The Council Unit responsible for the facility will make recommendations for an appropriate name.

Naming rights and sponsorship - naming rights may be granted for a Council facility (or an open space, a programme, or parts of a Council facility/open space such as specific rooms within a building) as a result of sponsorship arrangements or in recognition/commemoration of an influential individual or organisation. In the case of influential individuals or non-commercial organisations, naming rights may be granted permanently or for a fixed period of time. In the case of commercial sponsorship, naming rights will only be granted for a fixed period of time²⁷.

Renaming Council facilities - there may be occasions where Council officers will determine that an existing name should be recommended for change. This could for instance be as a result of a change in naming rights or sponsorship arrangements, and/or to progress Te Tauihu – the Council's te reo Māori Policy. Renaming needs to be given careful thought given the potential for disruption to residents and businesses, and possible confusion for emergency and other services.

The Council may also identify opportunities to name or rename a Council facility to better reflect *Te Tauihu*, the Council's Te Reo Māori Policy. In some cases a dual name may be appropriate (following engagement with mana whenua, and/or where mana whenua have gifted a te reo name for a Council facility that reflects its particular characteristics/purpose/history). Consideration must be given to the impact of renaming and/or dual naming on existing and future naming rights including any sponsorship agreements in place.

In some situations, the Council will need to seek approval from a national authority before confirming a change of name (e.g. to Parliament where a particular feature has previously been named as a result of an Act of Parliament).

Interior Spaces – on occasion, names may be given to interior spaces within Council facilities; with the exception of major community spaces, naming decisions would normally be expected to be taken by Council officers within the relevant business units, and be consistent with this policy.

Organisations – Some Council facilities are managed by Council Controlled Organisations as part of their roles in delivering functions and services of their respective organisations. The asset along with the naming of these assets remains the responsibility of Council and many of these facilities are considered to be strategic assets of Council (in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy). Council will consider a request from any Council Controlled Organisation to rename and or approve naming rights subject to any proposed name(s) following the principles and guidelines in this Policy and ensuring that any name will not bring the Council into disrepute. Council will have final approval of any naming request

²⁷ Consistency with the relevant management plan, legislation and policies need to be complied with.

Ngā ingoa o ngā takiwā me ngā taiwhanga / Suburb and locality names

Suburb and locality names (not subdivision names) will generally be proposed by Council officers, reviewed by the Council then considered and agreed by the NZGB if its naming criteria are met. The NZGB has a function to encourage the use of original Māori place names. Te Tauihu confirms that the Council is committed to increasing the use of te reo in its names. In time this may result in the Council considering whether some existing suburb or locality names should be renamed to the original te reo name, while recognising that there may be circumstances where an incorrect form, because of its well-established usage, should be retained. The Council will also consider whether existing suburb names should be given an “official geographic name” by the NZGB where this is not currently the case.

Ngā ingoa o ngā whare / Building names

The Council does not have jurisdiction over building names (except where the buildings are Council facilities e.g. swimming pools, recreation centres, libraries etc, as discussed above). However, anyone involved in naming buildings is encouraged to use the principles and criteria in this policy document. This applies particularly to proposals to re-name existing buildings, given the potential for disruption to residents and businesses, and possible confusion for emergency and other services.

Ngā ingoa ara hikoi / Track names

The Council sometimes has a role in the naming of tracks, trails and pathways within its control, and when they are assigned a road name. In these situations, Council staff responsible for the relevant tracks, trails and pathways would generally need to confirm final approval of names. In some cases, such as where there is significant community involvement in building and maintaining tracks or trails, the naming of those features has been more informal and made by the community, even though the track or trail may be on reserve land. Anyone involved in naming other tracks, trails and pathways is encouraged to use the principles and criteria in this policy document, and to contact Council officers to discuss potential names.

The “Wellington Regional Trails for the Future Framework”²⁸ includes a specific recommendation regarding trail names and signage (Recommendation 6.4): “Develop consistent names for signature and regional trails and ensure the agreed names are used throughout all trail information sources.”

²⁸ [Regional Trails for the Future](#)

Ngā ingoa o ngā wawaetanga / Subdivision names

The Council does not have jurisdiction over subdivision names. However anyone involved in naming subdivisions is encouraged to use the principles and criteria in this policy document, including when submitting relevant information for resource consents.

It is important to ensure that subdivision names do not replicate other subdivision or suburb names in the Wellington region. Developers should also consult mana whenua if considering te reo names. It is also important to note that subdivision names, used for marketing new sections, do not form part of official property addresses, and developers should advise purchasers accordingly. Also, caution must be taken in not raising expectations of residents that their subdivision name will necessarily become the official suburb or locality name.

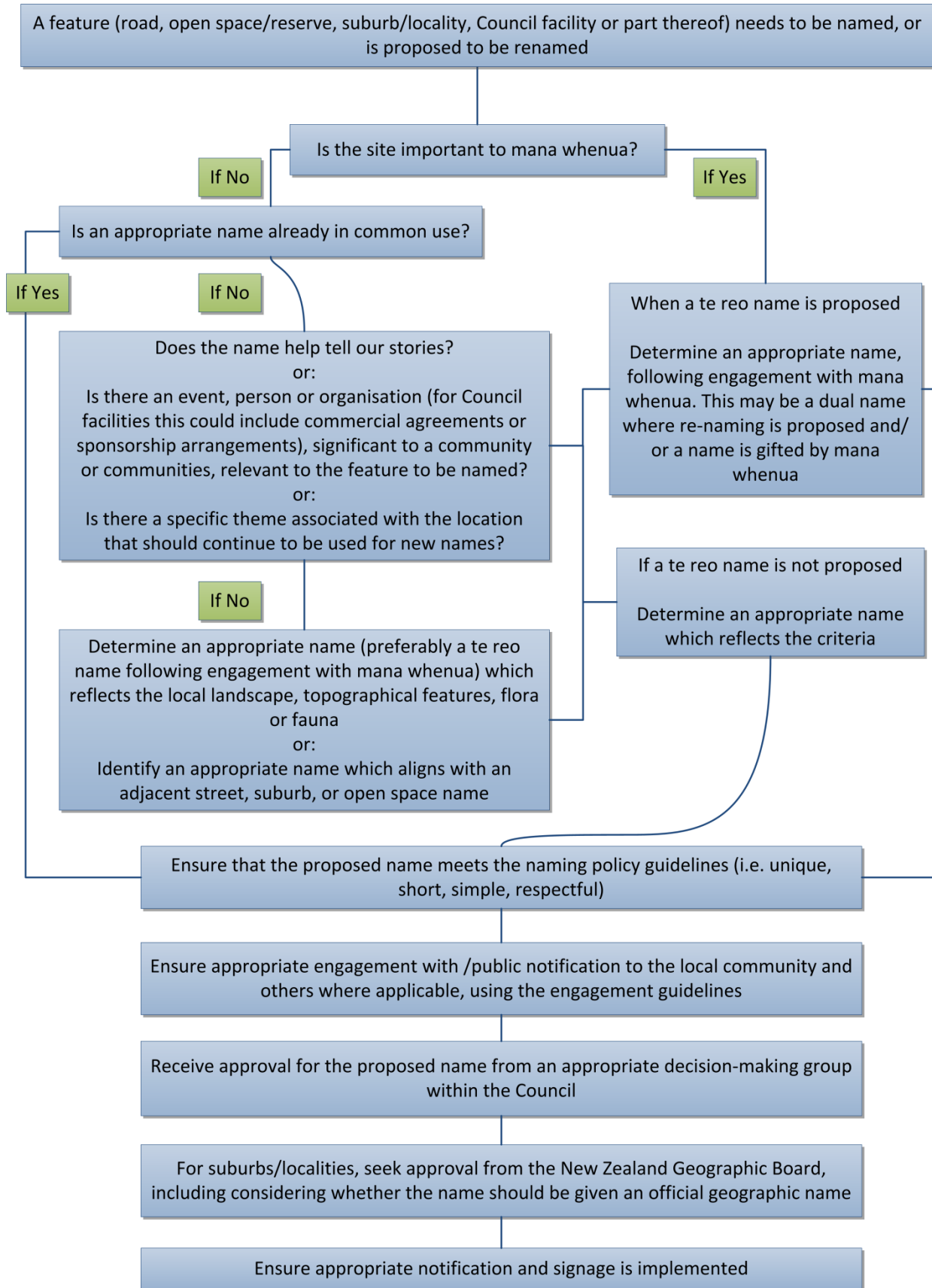
Te aroturuki me te whakatinana / Monitoring and implementation

This naming policy replaces all previous naming policies. The policy will be reviewed every five years, or at the request of the Council in response to any issues that may arise, or in response to changed legislative and statutory requirements. The Council will consider developing a repository of appropriate names which may be used for features in specific localities (subject to working through the process and criteria in this Naming Policy). The Council will ensure that the provenance of new naming decisions and where possible existing names are recorded and available for future reference²⁹. To the extent that is possible we will explain the provenance of names on signage.

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²⁹ The list of resources at Appendix 4 provides a starting point

Āpititanga / Appendix 1 – Ngā Hātepe Whakaingoa a te Kaunihera / Process
Flowchart for Council naming



Āpititanga / Appendix 2 – Ingoa ā-ariā / Thematic names

Suburbs currently considered to have a predominant naming theme include:

- Brooklyn - American political figures
- Churton Park – small English towns and settlements
- Crofton Downs – Churchill family
- Grenada Village and Grenada North – Caribbean names
- Hataitai - Māori names (predominantly flora and fauna)
- Island Bay - European rivers
- Karori - people important to the history of the suburb
- Khandallah – Indian places
- Ngaio – people important to the history of the suburb
- Redwood (Tawa) - Oxford and Cambridge University Colleges
- Strathmore Park - associations with the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne's estate
- Wadestown - early settlers
- Wilton - English counties
- Woodridge - arboreal

This is not an exhaustive list. Other suburbs may have themes which have been used for names in the past but have not been used recently for new names.

Āpitianga / Appendix 3 – Arataki whakaingoa tohu rori / Road prefix and suffix guide

- Alley: A narrow street or passage, usually enclosed.
- Ara: te reo for pathway/route
- Avenue: Wide straight roadway or street planted either side with trees.
- Boulevard: Once a promenade on a site of demolished fortifications; now applied to any wide street or broad main road.
- Circle: A street surrounding a circular or oval shaped space.
- Close: A short no exit street.
- Common: A street with a reserve or public open space along one side.
- Court: An enclosed, uncovered area opening off a street.
- Crescent: A crescent shaped street generally with both ends intersecting the same street.
- Crest: A roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.
- Drive: A main connecting route in a suburb.
- End: A no exit street.
- Esplanade: Level piece of ground especially one used for public promenade.
- Gate: A very short street.
- Glade: A tree covered street or passage between streets.
- Glen: In narrow valley.
- Green: As for Common, but not necessarily bounded by a reserve.
- Grove: An alleyway cut out in a wood but not extensive.
- Heights: A roadway traversing high ground.
- Hill: Applies to a feature rather than a route.
- Lane: A narrow passage between hedges or buildings, an alley.
- Lookout: A roadway leading to or having a view of fine natural scenery.
- Maunga: te reo for Mount
- Mead: Mowed land.
- Mews: A road traditionally rural residential area converted to a residential area.
- Parade: A public promenade or roadway.
- Place: An open space in a town.

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- Quay: Along the waterfront.
 - Ridge: A roadway along the top of a hill.
 - Rise: A roadway going to a higher place of position.
 - Road: Route or way between places (generally in the rural area).
 - Square: A street surrounding a square or rectangular shaped space.
 - Street: An urban road.
 - Terrace: A street along the face or top of a slope.
 - Track: A narrow country street that may end in pedestrian access.
 - View: Street with a view of significance.
 - Way: Only to be used for private roads, right of ways etc, see above.

Āpītitanga / Appendix 4 – Ngā mātāpuna i hua ai ngā kōrero mō ngā ingoa o Pōneke / Sources of information about names in Wellington

- Wellington City District Plan – Issues for Tangata Whenua³⁰
- Wellington City Libraries Heritage and Local History³¹
- The Thematic Heritage review³²
- The Land of Tara, Elsdon Best³³
- Te Whanganui-a-Tara - The Great Harbour of Tara – G. Leslie Adkin³⁴
- Ngā Wāhi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, Māori Sites Inventory³⁵
- Wai 145 Te Whanganui a Tara me ona Takiwa: Report on the Wellington District³⁶
- The Streets of my City, Wellington New Zealand, by F. L. Irvine-Smith (1948)³⁷
- Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Wellington Places³⁸
- Wellington, the first years of European Settlement 1840-1850 by Gavin McLean³⁹
- Up in the Hills - a history of Johnsonville by RJ Meyer⁴⁰
- Up on the Breezy Hills: the History of the suburb Newlands-Paparangi by Lawson Robertson⁴¹
- Karori Streets 1841-1941 - Chapman and Best⁴²
- Karori Historical Society⁴³
- Mount Victoria Historical Association⁴⁴
- Onslow Historical Society⁴⁵
- The Streets of Tawa, Tawa Historical Society⁴⁶
- Tawa Flat and the Old Porirua Road 1840-1955, by Arthur H Carman⁴⁷
- Glenside History⁴⁸
- Naming of Grenada Village - The Drake Connection⁴⁹

This is not an exhaustive list.

³⁰ <https://wellington.govt.nz/~media/services/community-and-culture/maori-community/files/v1chap02.pdf?la=en>

³¹ <http://www.wcl.govt.nz/heritage/heritageindex.html>

³² <https://wellington.govt.nz/~media/services/community-and-culture/heritage/files/thematic-heritage-study.pdf>

³³ <http://www.wcl.govt.nz/maori/wellington/landoftara.html>

³⁴ <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22795210?search%5Bi%5D%5Busage%5D=Unknown&search%5Bpath%5D=items&search%5Btext%5D=Te+Whanganui+a+Tara>

³⁵ <https://catalogue.wcl.govt.nz/?section=resource&resourceid=5015096¤tIndex=3&view=fullDetailsDetailsTab>

³⁶ <https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/publications-and-resources/waitangi-tribunal-reports/>

³⁷ <http://www.wcl.govt.nz/heritage/streetschap1.html>

³⁸ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/wellington-places>

³⁹ https://books.google.co.nz/books/about/Wellington.html?id=1iHoAAAACAAJ&redir_esc=y

⁴⁰ <https://catalogue.wcl.govt.nz/?section=resource&resourceid=9257357¤tIndex=0&view=fullDetailsDetailsTab>

⁴¹ <https://catalogue.wcl.govt.nz/?section=resource&resourceid=7619660¤tIndex=0&view=fullDetailsDetailsTab>

⁴² <http://www.karorihistory.org.nz/streets.htm>

⁴³ <http://www.glenside.org.nz/overview-heritage-99.html>

⁴⁴ <http://mtvictoria.history.org.nz/places/>

⁴⁵ <http://onslowhistoricalsociety.appspot.com/>

⁴⁶ <http://www.tawahistory.org.nz/projects/streets.html>

⁴⁷ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/17404385?q&versionId=20406842>

⁴⁸ <http://www.glenside.org.nz/overview-heritage-99.html>

⁴⁹ <http://grenadavillage.org.nz/naming.php>