12
Preparing and Publishing the Final Street Addressing Map

Objective and anticipated results
To prepare a clear and detailed map of the entire town, showing street names and supplemented by various types of data. This map must be accompanied by a street index to facilitate identification.

Responsibility and development
Executor: The Street Addressing Unit, or a private company.
Duration: 6 months

Methodology
1st Task – Prepare the street addressing map

Preparing the finalized street addressing map and its street index is the last task in the operation. Once the street signs have been installed, verification carried out, and the census – in particular the item concerning land usage – processed, the map can be drawn up.

This document requires clarity and precision, and it must be easy to read. It must be designed in a manner that would allow the majority of the town’s public offices, concessionaries and general users to utilize it. The street index should make it easy to locate all streets and facilities, by using a code that refers to an alphanumeric grid.
Street addressing the town of Doloba

12.1 - Extract from the finalized street addressing map
Although based on the basic street addressing map drawn up earlier, this document will include additional data, generally the following:

- Borders of sectors or neighborhoods being addressed
- Name or number of each street
- Direction in which each street is numbered (indicated by arrows at the beginning and end of the street)
- Public facilities: administrative, scholastic, sports-related, etc.
- Parks
- Commercial facilities
- Health facilities
- Cultural facilities
- Transportation services (railway stations, railway lines, ports, etc.)
- Historical and cultural sites
- Rivers, lakes, canals, and shorelines.

All these data can be grouped into families and the map color-coded accordingly.

2nd Task – Draw up the street index

The street index is a compendium that accompanies the street map and includes the following information:

- street numbers
- street names (where such exist)
- references on the alpha-numeric grid
- indication of where streets begin and end.

To facilitate the process of locating a street, the index is computerized and can therefore be presented in two ways:

- by addressing zone and by increasing street number
- by alphabetical order of named streets.

12.2 – Example of a street index (by sector and increasing street number):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Street number</th>
<th>Street name</th>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Beginning</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. 001</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>Camato Street</td>
<td>Kibougi</td>
<td>E.3</td>
<td>2.123 Plaza</td>
<td>2.002 St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 002</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kibougi</td>
<td>E.3</td>
<td>2.004 St.</td>
<td>2.005 St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 003</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>Asia Street</td>
<td>Kibougi</td>
<td>E.4</td>
<td>2.006 St.</td>
<td>2.010 St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions

In the street index, what should be done when a street crosses over several sectors?
The street must be mentioned every time it passes into another sector

Could this plan be commercialized?
Yes. Income from sales would finance the activities of the Street Addressing Unit – upkeep of equipment, index updating, etc.

Is there a specific format to follow?
No, but the index should be small and foldable, so that it is easy to carry.