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Establishing the Basic Street Addressing Map

Objective and anticipated results

The provisional street addressing map is the document that applies the codification system adopted to all relevant sectors. This document, which is to the 1/10,000th, paves the way for the implementation phase.

An essential step must be taken before this map is drawn up – a street census. This makes it possible to verify how exhaustive the basic map is, and to add any streets or dead-ends that may have been left out. Only once this verification has been carried out can one begin to draw up the street addressing map.

Responsibility and development

Executor: The Street Addressing Unit carries out the census and verification work. The concept developer makes any necessary modifications and creates the street addressing map.

Duration: 2 months.

Methodology

Drawing up a street addressing map involves five essential steps:
1. verification of the data contained in the basic map established in Phase 1
2. modification of the map where necessary
3. the map is drawn up, with the street layout preferably enlarged to allow several descriptors to be inscribed
4. numbering is carried out, street by street and neighborhood by neighborhood, in line with the codification system selected
5. other known data such as facilities and toponyms (names of existing streets and neighborhoods, etc.) are added to the map.
1\textsuperscript{st} Task – A street census

The first task is to carry out a street census. This consists of a systematic verification of all data provided in the base map. The Street Addressing Unit’s installation manager is in charge of this. Next, the installation manager has the draftsman carry out any modifications. This is a very important job and must be done meticulously, as the success of the operation depends on it.

2\textsuperscript{nd} Task – Draw up the street addressing map

Street map with codification, to the 1/10,000\textsuperscript{th}.

Although it is possible to produce this map on paper, use of a computer is recommended, as the following are then possible:
- quadrichromatic printing at different scales and for wide publication
- utilization of the map at a later date for other applications (road maintenance, urban programming, etc.).

- Redesign the map, enlarging street layout in order to facilitate the inscription of street names or numbers. Also, this base map can be the basis for the layout of different networks.
- Following this, number streets in accordance with the coding system adopted, i.e., by zone or street addressing sector, and in the direction selected.

The mapping is carried out in four steps (the example given is taken from the map of Doloba), see Sections 4.1 to 4.4.
The mapping is carried out in several steps

4.1 – Based on scanned background maps or an aerial photograph, blocks of houses are marked out, and the names of streets and facilities, where known, are inscribed.

4.2 – All streets are re-drawn. Street widths categorized before beginning the drawing. It is important to differentiate between:
- different types of layouts (primary, secondary and tertiary highways, hydrographical network, etc.)
- surface elements (green areas, major structures, etc.).

4.3 – The map is redrawn, enlarging streets in order that various types of information can be shown on them.
Street addressing the town of Doloba
4.4 - An extract from the base street addressing map
The base street addressing plan should include the following data:

- neighborhood boundaries
- boundaries of addressing zones and of sectors
- named and numbered streets
- the beginning and the end of each street (using arrows to indicate in which direction the numbers are running)
- a location grid: an alpha-numeric grid, each side measuring 100 m
- and lastly, a legend explaining the conventions used in the chart and providing instructions on numbering, etc.

**Questions**

**What can be done if there is no computerized map?**
The map can be drawn up on paper. However, this will take more time, and it will not be possible to make prints or extracts for later phases.

**How can one monitor the numbering and the exhaustiveness of the base map?**
It is very difficult to monitor, which is why this task must be carried out extremely carefully to minimize the amount of error.