



Community Facility Direction Signs Policy

1 Document Information

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Author	Manager Technical Services
Owner <i>(Relevant director)</i>	Director of Engineering and Technical Services
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2 Summary

The purpose of this Policy is to simplify the requirements of road users within the Cabonne Local Government Area (LGA) to locate community facilities through directional signage, in compliance with Australian Standard AS1742.5:1997 and AS/NZS1906.1:2007.

Poorly located and over-used signage can create visual clutter and confusion. Avoiding sign proliferation therefore is imperative to maintain the effectiveness of Community Facility signage within the LGA.

As specific facilities are likely to be sought by name, the shortest name by which the facility is commonly known should be on the sign. In general, an over-complication of directional signage will not necessarily assist people in reaching their destination. The sign should simply guide the user, providing information in a controlled and consistent way.

Therefore, the use of community facility name signs should be restricted to facilities which are likely to be sought by a significant number of visitors to the area.

3 Approvals

Title	Date Approved	Signature
Director of Engineering and Technical Services		

4 History

Minute No.	Summary of Changes	New Version Date
12/10/28	Adopted by Council	15 October 2012
13/09/30	Readopted as per s165(4)	17 September 2013
18/05/20	Author title updated. Legislation updated. Readopted as per s165(4)	22 May 2018

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5 Reason

- The standardisation of Community Facility Direction Signs (CFDS) within the Cabonne Local Government Area.
- Identification of community facilities and other non-profit institutions which are likely to be sought by a significant number of road users and strangers to the area.
- The avoidance of sign proliferation by adherence to adopted guidelines in accordance with Australian Standards.
- Uniformity in relation to shape, size, and permitted information as per AS1742.5-1997
- Adoption of correct mounting height and other requirements concerning CFDS as per AS1742.5:1997 street name and community facility name signs and AS/NZS1906.1:2007 Reflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes – Retro reflective sheeting.
- To ensure Cabonne Council complies with Australian Standards and other relevant procedures in the erection and maintenance of such signs.

6 Scope

This Policy applies to all Community Facility Direction Signs within the Cabonne LGA. Signs in existence currently not meeting the Australian Standards shall be replaced as funds permit, in priority order based on public usage of the respective community facility. The appropriate Council Manager shall seek an annual budget allocation from Council to be used for the replacement of old signs and the installation of new signs where areas of community need are identified. The implementation of this policy and associated procedures shall be the responsibility of the Director of Engineering and Technical Services.

Types of facilities may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Town halls, civic centres and public offices
- (b) Council depots and rubbish tips
- (c) Sporting and recreational grounds and facilities
- (d) Hospitals
- (e) Emergency Services
- (f) Railway stations and coach stations
- (g) Post offices
- (h) Tertiary education institutions
- (i) Churches and religious institutions
- (j) Non-profit institutions
- (k) Airports
- (l) Shopping centres

Primary and secondary schools would only be included if they have some special facility sought by large numbers of strangers to the district.

Logos advertising sponsor's names, whether business or not, or products for sale shall not be permitted.

7 Associated Legislation

The principal legislated Acts governing the powers of Local Council and the State of New South Wales with regard to CFDS are as follows:

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- Local Government Act 1993
- Road Rules 2014
- Road Transport legislation in New South Wales

8 Definitions

<i>CFDS</i>	Community Facility Direction Signs.
<i>Community facility</i>	Facilities which are generally of a non-commercial nature and which are likely to be sought by a significant number of residents and visitors unfamiliar to the area. A community facility is not a substitute for a tourist attraction, which may require sign posting under a different scheme.
<i>Council</i>	Cabonne Council
<i>Street</i>	All roads and road related areas, as defined in Part 2 Division 1 of the Road Rules 2008.
<i>Road user</i>	All persons utilising the street/road, whether in a motor vehicle or as a pedestrian, and includes footpath area for pedestrian traffic.
<i>Non-profit institutions</i>	Community groups of non-profit, non-commercial natures which are likely to be sought by a significant number of residents and visitors unfamiliar to the area.
<i>Shopping centres</i>	A group of commercial centres such as neighbourhood shopping complex, not an individual commercial enterprise.

9 Responsibilities

9.1 General Manager

The General Manager is responsible for the overall control and implementation of the policy.

9.2 Directors and Managers

Directors and Managers are responsible for the control of the policy and procedures within their area of responsibility.

9.3 Others

Council as the Authority of all local roads within the Cabonne LGA is responsible for implementation and maintenance of all CFDS.

Insurance of signs and structures erected must therefore be non-hazardous in themselves as liability will lie with the Authority, the Council.

10 Related Documents

Document Name	Document Location
Australian Standard AS1742.5:1997 – Street name and community facility name signs, Section 5 Community Facility Name Signs	Engineering Library
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS1906.1:2007	Engineering Library

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Reflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes, retroreflective sheeting	
Cabonne Country Signage Policy	Policy and Procedures Database

11 Policy Statement

General Provisions

General

The purpose of CFDS is to advise road users of the direction to facilities, generally of non-commercial nature, which are located on side streets.

The number of facilities which can be effectively signposted at any one point should be limited as proliferation or over usage can effectively confuse drivers and pedestrian thereby negating any benefit.

As specific community facilities are likely to be sought by name, the shortest name by which the facility is commonly known should be shown on the sign. In the case of a church, a denominational name may be included to assist strangers to the area.

In general, the use of community facility signs should be restricted to facilities which are likely to be those sought by a significant number of visitors to the area.

Types of facilities which may be considered for CFDS have been referred in 5 Scope of this Policy.

Effective Community Facility Direction signage

To maintain the effectiveness of CFDS, the following guidelines as recommended by Australian Standard AS1742.5:2008 should be adopted:

- a) Where a community facility abuts a major road, signage other than on the property should not be provided.
- b) Where a community facility abuts a street which runs directly off a major road, no signage should be provided to it unless there may be uncertainty about the direction to take, as may be the case where the street name is the same on both sides of the major road.
- c) A desirable maximum of two facilities and an absolute of three facilities should be signposted at any one location in an effort to avert confusion.

Specific Provisions

Shape, size and permitted information

CFDS's shall be rectangular with the long axis horizontal. Ends shall be square cut. The sign shall contain the name of the facility and a chevron pointing horizontally in the general direction of the facility. A logo which will assist in identifying the facility or type of

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service may be permitted on the sign. Length will therefore be determined by the name of the facility and the above mentioned permitted information with consideration for the suitability and placement of signage included during assessment. Lettering shall be Series D, as specific in AS1744 Standard Alphabets for Road Signs, except where this would result in a sign longer than 1200mm where the lettering may be made proportionally narrower to fit the available width, but not narrower than Series C. Australian Standard AS1742.5:1997 provides further detailed dimensions in millimetres relevant to the manufacturing of Community Facility Name Signs.

Mounting Height

The mounting height shall be applicable to current Council street sign erection procedures aimed at minimizing vandalism of signs by allowing signs to be erected at a height of greater than 3.2 metres.

The CFDS should be installed, where possible, on the same post as a street name, with the street name being located above all signs with a minimum distance of 150mm between the bottom of the street sign and the top of any other sign.

Location, Orientation and Number of Signs

All CFDS at an intersection should be installed on the one post which should be the same post that supports the street name sign. Signage should provide a general direction to the required facility, generally commencing at only one point of a major road, unless the facility generates an appreciable amount of traffic from two or widely separated points on that major road. The point at which a sign should be placed is at the nearest intersection of a collector or arterial road with the local road on which the facility is located.

The signs shall be orientated to align with the street name sign to minimise confusion.

Colour and reflectivity

All CFDS shall have white lettering on a blue background and generally mounted above the optimum height for illumination by vehicle headlights unless otherwise required to be so for the betterment of the community. The signs shall be made with a retro-reflective material that meets, as a minimum standard, the specifications for Class 1 material as specified in AS/NZS1906.1:2007 'Reflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes' – Retro-reflective sheeting, with at least the lettering being reflectorised.

Charges

The initial cost of manufacture and installation of a sign should be met by the applicant. The cost of maintenance to signs, including replacement in the event of serious damage, should be met by Council.

Council reserves the right to remove a CFDS at anytime if the purpose for which the sign was originally installed no longer exists or does not meet the conditions for a CFDS.