

POLICY GUIDELINES – STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING **(Updated 29th September 2010)**

1.0 Street Naming

- 1.1 On submission of an application for street naming, parish/town councils and relevant bodies (e.g. Royal Mail, Ambulance Service etc.) will be consulted on the proposed name(s). Developers' suggestions should aim either to reflect the identity of the local area or have a local context. The District Council will seek to approve names that are appropriate to the local community.
- 1.2 New street names should try to avoid duplicating any similar name already in use in a town/village or in the same postcode area. A variation in the terminal word (eg "street", "road", "avenue", will not be accepted as sufficient reason to duplicate a name).
- 1.3 Streets etc will not be named after developers.
- 1.4 The Council will not usually adopt any unofficial "marketing" titles used by developers in the sale of new properties.
- 1.5 Although single word names may be allowed in appropriate cases, all new street names should usually end with the terminal words such as:
- Street (for any straight thoroughfare in a town or village with buildings on each side)
 - Road (for any thoroughfare)
 - Way (for winding roads)
 - Avenue (for tree lined roads)
 - Drive (for residential roads)
 - Grove (for residential roads within a small wood or group of trees)
 - Lane (for narrow residential roads)
 - Gardens (for residential roads – subject to there being no confusion with any local open space)
 - Place (for a group of buildings/road surrounding an open space)
 - Crescent (for a crescent shaped road)
 - Court (for an enclosed area)
 - Close (for a cul de sac only)
 - Square (for a square only)
 - Hill (for a hillside road only)
 - Circus (for an open space in a town where several streets converge)

- Vale (for residential roads within or forming a valley)
- Rise (for residential roads)
- Row (for residential roads)
- Wharf (for residential properties forming a quayside)
- Mews (for residential properties formed from a former stabling yard)
- End (for a place derived originally from a name for a remote or far flung part of a parish)
- Terrace (for a terrace of houses but not as a subsidiary name within another road)

1.6 Exceptions:

- Single or dual names without suffixes are acceptable in appropriate places (for example, Broadway (for major roads only)). Such names will need to be supported by the relevant parish/town council and be appropriate for the locality. Such names may also, if deemed appropriate, have a prefix such as “The”.
- All new pedestrian ways should end with either “Walk” or “Path” or “Way”.
- All named blocks should end with one of the following either Court (for flats and other residential buildings) or Mansions (for other residential buildings) or House (for residential blocks only) or Point (high residential blocks only) or Tower (high residential or office blocks).
- For private houses the name should not repeat the name of the road or that of any other house or building in the same postcode area. However, if it is a (new) small scale development of up to 6 properties, this will be allowed, provided no objection is raised by Royal Mail.
- The use of “North”, “East”, “South” or “West” is only acceptable where the road is continuous and passes over a major junction.
- The use of phonetically similar names will be avoided within a postal area.
- No street be named after a living person.
- The use of a name which relates to a person who is deceased be allowed provided that appropriate authorisation is obtained from the family before nominations are made (not required for

persons deceased over fifty years) and either surnames or full names (first name and surname) be used. A commonly used first name may be adopted if deemed appropriate.

2.0 Criteria for numbering of buildings

2.1 It is suggested that new streets be numbered with even numbers on one side (normally the right approaching from the centre of a town/village) and odd numbers on the other (except for a cul de sac where numbering is usually consecutive in a clockwise direction).

2.2 It is also proposed that private garages and similar buildings used only for housing cars etc are not numbered.

2.3 It is proposed that all numbers, including 13, 7 and 4 must be used in the proper sequence. Any application to omit any number from a numbering sequence for whatever reason will be refused.

2.4 Other criteria are:

- A named building may not carry more than one street number.
- For small blocks of flats it is usual to give a street number to each dwelling but when there are insufficient street numbers available because of existing developments, the block will be numbered in the street (and possibly named as well). This is felt to be necessary because often one large old house is demolished and replaced by a number of smaller houses. To include all the new houses in the numbering sequence would involve renumbering all the higher numbered houses on the relevant side of a road. To avoid this destruction, each new house would therefore be numbered with the number of the old house followed by a, b, c etc.

3.0 Renaming or renumbering streets/buildings

3.1 The Authority will usually try to avoid renaming/renumbering existing streets and buildings unless the benefits clearly outweigh the obvious disadvantages (e.g. in the interests of health and safety – emergency services). All properties affected by a proposal would be consulted, in addition to the relevant town/parish council, and such a proposal would not come to fruition unless at least two thirds were in favour or there was an overriding requirement from the emergency services. Royal Mail would also be consulted.