

# Street Naming and Numbering Policy

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## **Purpose of this policy**

Addresses are the identifiers of places and where people are. They provide a common identifier to link data from a diverse range of systems and services to relate them to the same place, property, person, business, or service.

Derbyshire Dales District Council (the Council) has the legal responsibility to ensure that streets are named, and properties are numbered. The Council has the power to approve or reject property addresses submitted by developers or the public, or to prescribe its own addressing schemes.

No other organisation (such as Land Registry or Royal Mail) has the legislative powers to create or allocate property numbers/names or street/road names.

This power extends to commercial property as well as to domestic addresses. Where street names or previous numbers have been established without reference to the Council, the Council has the authority to issue renaming or renumbering notices.

## **Reasons for Street Naming and Numbering**

All property development and address changes within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area are subject to the guidance contained within this Policy. Maintaining a comprehensive and high standard for naming streets and numbering or naming properties is essential as it enables:

- Emergency and health care services to find a property quickly
- Mail and goods to be delivered efficiently
- Service connections by utilities companies
- Occupiers to apply for a credit card, benefits, pensions or obtaining goods by mail order
- Financial verification of addresses and fraud detection
- Visitors to find where they want to go
- Reliable delivery of services and products
- Service provider records to be maintained and kept in an efficient manner
- Digital processing of addresses without corrupting the data.

**Anyone seeking an address change, or the creation of an address for a new property, must apply to Derbyshire Dales District Council following the process outlined in this policy document.**

## Legislation

This power is under Sections 17-21 of The Public Health Act 1925 and the Local Government Act 1972 which have been adopted by the Council.

This act:

- Allows notice of proposed street names to be given to the local authority and a power to the authority to object.
- A power to the local authority to assign a street a name or alter an existing street name by order following notice by the local authority; and
- A duty on the local authority to paint/ mark the street name and renew it when it becomes illegible.

In addition to complying with appropriate legislation, this policy is compliant with the national Street Naming and Numbering Code of Practice (from here on referred to as the Code) which provides a practical manual for Street Naming and Numbering (SNN)

This code as well as providing practical examples, provides guidance to ensure that the processes used meet legislative and governance requirements. Additionally, it helps to maintain a consistent national address dataset.

SNN follows agreed national standards [BS7666] and a set of Data Entry Conventions provide explicit directions on how to construct the street naming and numbering format.

Prior to the Public Health Act 1925 there is the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 (sections 64 and 65) which applies to the numbering and naming of premises and states:

Section 64: The commissioners shall from time to time cause the houses and buildings in all or any of the streets to be marked with numbers as they think fit, and shall cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every such street, the name by which such street is to be known; and every person who destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number or name, or puts up any number or name different from the number or name put up by the commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale for every such offence.

Section 65: The occupiers of houses and other buildings in the streets shall mark their houses with such numbers as the commissioners approve of, and shall renew such numbers as often as they become obliterated or defaced; and every such occupier who fails, within one week after notice for that purpose from the commissioners, to mark his house with a number approved of by the commissioners, or to renew such number when obliterated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale, and the commissioners shall cause such numbers to be marked or to be renewed, as the case may require, and the expense thereof shall be repaid to them by such occupier, and shall be recoverable as damages.

## **Scheme of Delegation**

The SNN Officer is the first point of contact in a local authority for:

- the allocation of house numbers or names and street names to new developments and property conversions
- the re-naming and re-numbering of properties and streets where they deem necessary.

It is the responsibility of the SNN Officer to:

- accept applications for the naming and renaming of streets and properties
- validate applications in line with the local authority's time scales and policies
- confirm the correct legislation is being used
- consult in accordance with the local authority's governance process
- use the correct decision-making processes
- inform the Street Custodian and other interested parties of all new or changed street names, building numbers or names.

This role is essential to ensure that the processes are followed in accordance with the adopted policy.

Delegated authority is given to the Director of Corporate & Customer Services and Monitoring Officer in line with the Council's constitution.

## **Consultation regarding postcodes and postal addresses**

All elements of an address, except for postcode and post town, are defined by the Council. The numbers and names assigned to property and the official names assigned to streets are the intellectual property of the Council.

Allocation of postcodes is managed by Royal Mail and must be confirmed by them. The Council will undertake this process on the applicant's behalf and inform the applicant and other interested parties. The maintenance of postcode information, and any future change to individual postcodes or postcode sectors, is the responsibility of Royal Mail.

The Council accepts no responsibility or liability for omission of postcode or post town information, nor for any failure of services arising from this omission.

New addresses are initially held within the Royal Mail's Not Yet Built file and only move to the Postcode Address File (PAF®) when they are complete. Active addresses can be checked on their [website](#).

## **Naming of New Streets**

The need for a new street name, or the renumbering of properties can occur for a variety of reasons including:

- New build developments, including demolishing and re-building a single property.
- Splits, for example conversion of a single building to flats or commercial units.
- Mergers, for example conversion of two or more units into one.
- Moving the main entrance to a different street.
- Any change to the building name if the property is not numbered.

## **Application Process**

The applicant for a street naming or number request should be the developer, property owner, or an agent acting on their behalf.

Property developers or owners are welcome to suggest names for new streets. These should be submitted to the Address Management Team for consideration against the Council's criteria, which is outlined in this document.

The process for reaching a final decision is as follows:

- Suggestions for a new name, rename or renumbering are sent to Derbyshire Dales District Council's Address Management Team.
- These suggestions are evaluated against the criteria for street names and numbering until an acceptable option or range of options is agreed.
- This suggestion or shortlist of suggestions is then shared with the relevant ward councillors and town/parish council for consultation.
- This process allows relevant parties to respond with comments or alternative suggestions.
- Alternative suggestions will also be evaluated against the criteria for street names and numbering.
- Alternative suggestions are shared with the applicant for consideration.
- A consensus will be sort on the final name.
- Where a dispute arises, the matter will be decided by the Director of Corporate & Customer Services and Monitoring Officer, in line with the Council's constitution.
- Once a decision has been reached the new address will be formally allocated and all relevant bodies will be notified.

Dependant on responses this process may take an average of 3 months to complete. Should the intention be to rename an existing street this timeframe could take longer to allow consultation with residents and the requirement for the Council to publish a legal notice of intention to rename on the street (up to 28 days).

No street name plate is allowed to be erected until the street name has been confirmed in writing by the Council.

Should any person display an unofficial street name or number on their property, then that person shall be liable to a fine under the provision of Criminal Justice Act 1982.

## Choice of Street Names

Any street name suggestions sent to the Council must follow these guidelines which are in line with best practice as laid out by GeoPlace, the custodians of the National Address Gazetteer and the National Street Gazetteer.

The Council will endeavour to promote names with a local or historic significance to the area. However, it is not sufficient cause to object to a name if it fails to meet this criterion.

The Address Management team will use the following conventions when deciding if a new street name is acceptable.

- Whether the new street is an area with existing themed street names.
- New street names will not duplicate any name already in use within the immediate vicinity, including areas adjoining neighbouring authorities. A variation in the terminal word, for example, "street", "road", "avenue", will not be accepted as sufficient reason to duplicate a street name.
- Street names with phonetically similar names are to be avoided, for example Willows Avenue and Winnows Avenue.
- That it meets the Royal Mail PAF ® Code of Practice convention that only one street using the same name should exist within one post town.
- That names with more than four words including the suffix or with more than 30 characters should be avoided.
- The street name should have an appropriate suffix which must be descriptive of the road, for example, 'Close' to indicate a cul-de-sac.
- That any historic connotations to people, places or events are researched and are accurate.
- Street names that may be considered or construed as obscene, racist or which would contravene any aspect of the Council's equal opportunities policies will not be acceptable.
- New street names must not include a number, for example, 20 Seven Foot Lane sounds the same as 27 Foot Lane.
- Street names that may be open to re-interpretation by graffiti or shortening of the name must be avoided, for example "Canal Turn" should not be used.
- Names that promote a company, service or product will not be allowed. Names based on a developer's trading name are seen as advertising and are not acceptable. An exception to this may be made for a company that no longer exists, if used solely in an historical context and the claim of advertising cannot be made.
- To avoid causing offence either by inclusion or exclusion, no street will be named after any living person (For naming streets after notable people, [see separate section](#)).

- That the proposed name meets any criteria set locally for the use of names of any deceased people. (See [Naming Streets or Buildings after notable people](#)).
- Street names must not have a name with Royal connotations unless the consent of the Lord Chamberlain's office has been granted. For further information, see – [Guidance on use of Royal Arms, names and Images](#)
- We reserve the right to object to any suggested name deemed to be inappropriate.
- New street names will not be assigned to new developments when such developments can satisfactorily be included in the current numbering scheme of the street providing access.
- Street names must not begin with the word 'The' or 'A'
- Street names must not contain any punctuation of any kind.
- Street names should not be difficult to pronounce or awkward to spell as these may lead to confusion in an emergency situation or result in demands for a change of address from occupiers.
- New street names shall not end in "s" where it can be construed as either a possessive or plural.
- Abbreviations should not be used. The only exception to this is 'St' or 'St.' in replace for 'Saint.'

See [Appendix 1](#) regarding suffixes



## Numbering Sequence

- Buildings should be numbered to the street which was the last used or provides direct access to the entrance to the property.
- Numbers should be allocated incrementally according to the location of the new building in the street
- Properties on a street should be numbered ascending from the most important street from which they lead.
- New streets shall be numbered so that odd numbers are on the left-hand side and even numbers on the right, commencing from the primary entrance to the street or in the direction of travel from town where applicable. Where the street is a thoroughfare between two other streets, the numbering shall commence at the end of the street nearest to the centre of the town.
- A cul-de-sac should usually be numbered consecutively, preferably in a clockwise direction. However, where there is scope for a future development to add more properties to the street the Council may decide, on a case-by-case basis, to number differently.
- Streets which are not cul-de-sac will only be numbered consecutively where no properties exist on the opposite side of the street or there is no potential for a future development to create such, for example, where the street runs along a riverbank.
- Some numbers may be omitted where there is the possibility of future infill or extended development. For example, where the following are plausible.
  - The surrounding properties have large enough gardens which may be considered for future development
  - There is open land which may become available at a later date
  - There are surrounding properties in a degraded condition that could be considered for future demolition/redevelopment
  - Provisions are included in the Local Plan
- All numbers, including the number 13, must be used in the proper sequence and there shall be no exclusion of any number due to superstitious, cultural or personal preference. However, gaps may be incorporated in the number sequence to allow for possible future infill development.
- In cases of subdivisions sharing an access point, only the term 'Flat' or 'Unit' will be used.
- Flats and Units will be numbered, for example Flat 1, Flat 2, Flat 3 and so on. A numbering scheme such as Flat A, Flat B or First Floor Flat will not be used.
- Flats within a multi-storey block may be numbered consecutively from the ground floor upwards, following the order in which flats are reached, or numbered 'hotel style', where the floor level is incorporated in the number, for example first floor would be 101, 102, 103 and so on, the second floor would be 201, 202, 203 and so on. The Council will determine the appropriate numbering scheme based on the size and layout of the development.

- Where internal units are accessed via a shared ground floor entrance, they will be numbered as Flat 1, 24 Any Street; Flat 2, 24 Any Street, and so on.
- Where a block of flats has more than one street door, each street door will have a separate street address. Flats will then be addressed and numbered according to the street door from which they are accessed, for example Flat 1, 22 Any Street; Flat 1, 24 Any Street. The same applies for commercial or industrial blocks, or mixed blocks.
- Punctuation marks are not allowed, for example Flat 1.01 or Flat 11/01.
- When new properties are built on an existing street and there are no available numbers to use whilst retaining the current sequence, a letter shall be used as a suffix, for example 15A.
- Where there is an exceptionally large number of properties requiring a suffix, it may be more appropriate to renumber any existing properties to incorporate a new numbering sequence. This should be avoided where possible due to the disruption it causes to existing residents.
- New street names will not be assigned for the sole purpose of avoiding numbers with a suffix.
- Property numbers will be displayed as numerals and not written, for instance 26 Smith Street, not Twenty-Six, Smith Street.
- A business name shall not take the place of a number or a building name.
- Private garages and buildings used for housing vehicles and similar purposes will not be numbered.
- A piece of land, for example a farmer's field, cannot be given an official address. Only properties on that piece of land can have a conventional address for the purposes of delivering mail and services.

## Property re-numbering or street re-naming

Re-numbering or re-naming a group of existing properties or re-naming streets may cause costs and/or disruption to individual occupiers and wherever possible should be avoided. It is normally only considered when changes occur, such as the inclusion of a new development, which are likely to cause problems for the emergency services, or where the existing addresses could cause problems with property location.

If the Council considers that a new development will mean that existing streets and/or street numbers will need altering the developer will be required to consult with affected residents and make every effort to reach a satisfactory outcome. This may include the provision by the developer of some compensation to cover costs and inconvenience. **The Council will not proceed until it has evidence of this consultation.**

If the Council decides that the renaming or renumbering should go ahead it will initiate the legal processes to make the necessary changes. The developer will be required to cover the costs of this work.

The Council will post notice of the intended street re-name along the affected street and any person aggrieved by the intended order can appeal to the Magistrates Court within 21 days of the notice being posted.

Where a street is created, all costs for the erection of new street name plates will be paid for by the developer. Maintenance of street name plates becomes the responsibility of the Council only once the developer has left the site and the street has been adopted as maintainable under public expense.

## Naming a building or property or renaming a house

The Council will only name blocks of flats, commercial buildings or new addresses on roads where there is no existing numbering system.

It will check the existing gazetteer and review every request to add or change an existing property name.

A property with a number must always use and display that number. Where a property has a name and an official number the number must always be included in the address and displayed on the property. The name cannot be regarded as an alternative to a street number.

The following criteria should be considered when applying to add a name to a property:

- It should not duplicate any name already in use within the immediate local area because this can lead to the misdirection of emergency services as well as incorrect delivery of mail, goods and services. A variation in the terminal word, for example, "House", "Court", "Building", will not be accepted as sufficient reason to duplicate a building name.
- Building names with phonetically similar names are to be avoided, for example Willows House and Winnows House.

- Names that may be considered or construed as obscene, racist or which would contravene any aspect of the council's equal opportunities policies will not be acceptable.
- Names that may be open to re-interpretation by graffiti or shortening of the name will be avoided.
- To avoid causing offence either by inclusion or exclusion, no buildings will be named after any living person.
- For naming buildings after notable people, see [separate section](#).
- New street names shall not end in "s" where it can be construed as either a possessive or plural.
- Building names should not begin with the word 'The'.
- The name does not contain any punctuation of any kind.
- Building names should not be difficult to pronounce or awkward to spell as these may lead to confusion in an emergency situation or result in demands for a change of address from occupiers.
- Names that promote a company, service or product will not be allowed. Names based on a developer's trading name are seen as advertising and are not acceptable. An exception to this may be made for a company that no longer exists, if used solely in an historical context and the claim of advertising cannot be made.
- We reserve the right to object to any suggested name deemed to be inappropriate

See [Appendix 2](#) for Building Name Suffixes

## **Naming Streets or Buildings after notable people**

To preserve the exclusivity of this kind of commemoration it needs to be applied sparingly. On that basis only one such name per development will be allowed. There are also a set of further principles which should be adhered to:

- The full name of a living person should never be used as a street or building name.
- The full name of person who gave his or her life protecting the people of Derbyshire Dales could be commemorated in a street or building name one year after death. Efforts should be made to choose an appropriate location, though this would be dependent on a suitable development taking place. The developer will be required to get consent for this naming from the next of kin or trustee of the person being commemorated.
- The full name of a person who made an outstanding contribution to the area or gained an enduring international reputation while working in the Derbyshire Dales, may be commemorated in a street or building name five years after death. This maybe shorter by discretion. The developer will be required to get consent for this naming from the next of kin, or trustee, of the person being commemorated. Where the passage of time makes this impractical, efforts must be made to publicise the intended honour, to give descendants an opportunity to comment.
- The full name of a person who was born or raised in the area and subsequently gained an enduring international reputation may be commemorated in a street or building name five years after death. The developer will be required to get consent for this naming from the next of kin, or trustee, of the person being commemorated. Where the passage of time makes this impractical, efforts must be made to publicise the intended honour, to give descendants an opportunity to comment.
- The names of military personnel associated with Derbyshire Dales by birth or by military unit and who were awarded medals for bravery may be commemorated in a street or building name. The developer will be required to get consent for this from the regiment, squadron or ship in which the person was serving at the time the honour was bestowed, in addition to the consent of the next of kin or trustee - the military unit may be able to assist in contacting descendants. The street or building name will include the person's full name and the appropriate abbreviated medal name, but not his or her rank – for example, Albert Hill VC. Subject to meeting the criteria above.
- Other notable, eminent, or worthy candidates may be honoured by having their surname (or occasionally forename instead) commemorated in a street or building name. Subject to meeting the criteria above.

A brief citation may be added to the street or building sign at the developer's expense.

## **Charging**

Charges are made for the SNN Service under the Charging Powers in the Local Government Act 2003.

Under the Charging Power, charges are limited to cost recovery of the service. The income from the charge must not exceed the cost of provision of the service. If income exceeds the cost of the service or income does not cover the cost of the service, this should be reflected in the charges the following year.

Costs that can be recovered under the charging power include officer time and overheads. However, the costs of attending committee/cabinet or an officer making a decision under delegated powers cannot be included. Officer time writing a report to be considered can be charged for.

A local authority may provide other SNN services such as confirmation of an address. This may be required for legal purposes or for example where a third parties address dataset does not recognise the property. As the local authority has no duty to do this, it may charge for such services.

## **Decision**

The length of time for taken for an application from start to finish can vary depending on the type of request. Amendments to addresses may take 7-10 working days, new SNN request for developments may take 3 months or more, depending on complexity.

Once a decision had been made the applicant will be notified officially to confirm the new or revised address/es. This information is shared with Royal Mail, Emergency Services, Internal Departments and the Land Registry.

It should be noted that whilst Land Registry may notate the change of address on their system, it will not update it unless formally notified by the owner.

When the new address is allocated, there is a legal requirement to mark the property with the allocated number (or name) in such a way as to make the mark legible from the street. If this is not completed, organisations will find it difficult to find the property and there may be delivery problems.

## Street Name Plates

The Public Health Act 1925 which has been adopted by the Council states there is a duty on the local authority to paint/ mark the street name and renew it when it becomes illegible.

Replacement street nameplates can be requested through the [Report It](#) function

Where a street is created, all costs for the erection of new street name plates will be paid for by the developer. Maintenance of street name plates becomes the responsibility of the Council only once the developer has left the site and it has been agreed that the street will be maintained at public expense.

The street name plates follow a specification adopted by the council. See [Appendix 3](#)

## Additional Information

- The Council is responsible for maintaining the addresses within the district and issuing official notifications of new or revised addresses; however, the Council is not responsible for any delay that may be incurred by third parties in amending their own data or distributing the data to other parties.
- The allocation of postal addresses does not serve as confirmation that any building or structure has been authorised under Planning, Building Regulations or any other Legislation. Owners/occupiers may be at risk of enforcement action if any necessary approvals have not been obtained.
- The Electricity or Utilities company can create an account on their system and use a separate mailing address for billing purposes. They can use the relevant meter serial number to locate the supply and create a unique premises reference, this is the usual procedure for this type of supply and is a regular occurrence for agricultural farms, fields and barns. Please refer to your utility supplier.
- The Local Authority are the only people who can amend your address. (With the exception of Royal Mail regarding the postcode). There may be private companies that claim to be able to process the request for you, but it is likely to be more cost effective and efficient to contact the Local Authority directly rather than going through a third-party organisation.
- If you have a complaint about mail delivery problems this can be reported by using '[I want to report a problem with my mail delivery service \(external link\)](#)' on the Royal Mail website or by contacting [Royal Mail customer services \(external link\)](#). Royal Mail is responsible for mail delivery.  
Please remember if you do not display your property number or house name you will make it difficult for Royal Mail or other delivery companies to find your property. This number or name should be visible from the road the property is accessed from.

## Appendix 1 Street Suffixes

All new street names will end with a terminal word. Street names with no suffix will not be allowed due to the potential for confusion. Existing streets with no suffix will not be renamed unless required for other reasons. Permitted suffixes are:

Suffix	Definition and Common Usage	All vehicles	Pedestrian way or footpath
<b>Alley</b>	A narrow passageway between or behind buildings usually refers to a rear service road or pedestrian way used as access to garages or gardens. Can also be a path lined with trees, bushes, or stones.	✓	✓
<b>Approach</b>	Usually refers to a path or road that leads to a place such as a railway/bus station.	✓	✓
<b>Arcade</b>	Usually a covered walkway with retail/commercial units along it.	X	✓
<b>Arch</b>	Usually refers to a curving street, often in the shape of an arch, used similar to Crescent. Often used for residential streets which are near water or for development adjacent to a harbour or river where vessels can dock or moor, or where the street passes under an arch.	✓	✓
<b>Avenue</b>	Can refer to a small residential street or a major roadway, usually indicates a wide straight road, often tree-lined, that is of major importance.	✓	X
<b>Bank</b>	Usually used for streets that have an edge, embankment, or verge.	✓	✓
<b>Boulevard</b>	A wide street or open space typically lined with trees.	✓	✓
<b>Bridge</b>	Specific use to define a street or pedestrianised way.	✓	✓
<b>Broadway</b>	A large open or main road.	✓	X
<b>Brook</b>	Usually used for residential streets that run near to a brook, river or stream.	✓	✓
<b>Brow</b>	A street on the top of a hill or ridge.	✓	✓
<b>Bypass</b>	Road that bypasses a nearby settlement.	✓	X
<b>Chase</b>	Usually used for small residential streets in a valley or for streets built on hunting land.	✓	✓
<b>Circus</b>	A large roundabout or circular street.	✓	X



<b>Close</b>	Used for any dead-end street or no through road.	✓	✓
<b>Common</b>	Refers to residential streets in recreational areas or open parks.	✓	✓
<b>Court</b>	Often used for streets that form a square or rectangle, similar to the use of Square.	✓	✓
<b>Corner</b>	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.	✓	✓
<b>Crescent</b>	Usually, a short, curved street.	✓	✓
<b>Cross</b>	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.	✓	✓
<b>Croft</b>	Usually, a short street built on a small farm.	✓	✓
<b>Dale</b>	Usually refers to a street built in a valley or basin. Similar use to Vale or Valley.	✓	✓
<b>Dene</b>	Usually associated with a deep, narrow, wooded valley of a small river.	✓	✓
<b>Drive</b>	A common suffix commonly used in suburban areas both for residential streets and major roadways.	✓	X
<b>Drove</b>	Associated with rural areas relating to movement of livestock	✓	✓
<b>End</b>	Usually associated with a street which comes to a natural end with no further possibility for development beyond.	✓	✓
<b>Field</b>	Usually used for residential streets that run through fields or grassland. (Subject to their being no confusion with agricultural space)	✓	✓
<b>Fold</b>	Usually used for a street in a small valley in a hilly area.	✓	✓
<b>Gardens</b>	Usually used to designate a street populated by garden homes (subject to there being no confusion with any local open space).	✓	✓
<b>Gate</b>	An historical name believed to originate from the Norse element 'Gata' which means a way through a settlement.	✓	✓
<b>Grange</b>	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.	✓	✓
<b>Green</b>	Usually a small residential street, often with a park-like setting. Can be used for the naming of a location.	✓	✓
<b>Grove</b>	Usually a small residential street, usually surrounded by woods.	✓	✓

<b>Heights</b>	Usually refers to a short residential street that travels uphill or is on top of high ground compared to neighbouring streets.	✓	✓
<b>Hill</b>	Usually refers to a street that travels up or upon a hill.	✓	✓
<b>Lane</b>	Commonly used for narrow roads, especially in the countryside.	✓	X
<b>Lea/ Ley/Leys</b>	Usually used for paths or residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field. (Subject to their being no confusion with agricultural space)	✓	✓
<b>Market</b>	Historic or intended use.	✓	✓
<b>Mead</b>	Usually used for a former grassland site or where the development includes, proposes, or is adjacent to a field.	✓	✓
<b>Meadow</b>	Usually used for paths or residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field. (Subject to their being no confusion with agricultural space)	✓	✓
<b>Mews</b>	Usually, a small residential street lined with small houses. Often used as a term for converted stables in a courtyard or lane or a short road at the rear of, and parallel to, a terrace of buildings.	✓	✓
<b>Mile</b>	A pedestrianised way.		✓
<b>Mount</b>	Usually, a street on the top of a hill or ridge.	✓	✓
<b>Nook</b>	Usually, a small street in a corner or recess.	✓	✓
<b>Parade</b>	A name for a road running by the seafront or a road with shops along it.	✓	✓
<b>Pasture</b>	Usually used for paths or residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field. (Subject to their being no confusion with agricultural space)	✓	✓
<b>Pass</b>	Usually refers to a street that travels through a valley or over a hill.	✓	✓
<b>Passage</b>	A pedestrianised way.	X	✓
<b>Path</b>	A pedestrianised way.	X	✓
<b>Park</b>	Refers to residential streets that contain or run through playing fields, recreational areas, country gardens or parks.	✓	✓
<b>Parkway</b>	A major urban highway. Properties are not normally addressed to them	✓	✓

<b>Place</b>	Usually a small residential street, a narrow street or an open space in a commercial development. (Subject to their being no confusion with open space)	✓	✓
<b>Plaza</b>	Often refers to either a pedestrianised way or a suburban shopping area's internal ways or open space in a commercial development.	X	✓
<b>Rise</b>	Usually refers to a street that is on a hill, similar to the use of Hill.	✓	✓
<b>Road</b>	A common suffix used to describe a way that leads from one place to another in both residential and commercial areas but is used extensively for other types of streets.	✓	X
<b>Row</b>	Usually refers to particularly narrow streets with identical townhouses but is also commonly used for any residential street.	✓	X
<b>Side</b>	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.	✓	✓
<b>Street</b>	A common suffix for a road in a town or city with houses or other buildings along it, can be small residential, intermediate, and major arterial roadways.	✓	X
<b>Square</b>	Often used for streets that form a square or rectangle, often with a park or a large square at their centre, used for markets, gatherings, etc.	✓	✓
<b>Terrace</b>	Historically was a small residential street that was elevated above the surroundings, for example, on a hillside, but is now used in a more generic way to describe a residential street for two or more adjoining buildings.	✓	✓
<b>Vale</b>	Usually refers to a street built in a valley or basin. Similar to the use of Dale or Valley.	✓	✓
<b>Valley</b>	Usually refers to a street built in a valley or basin. Similar to the use of Dale or Vale	✓	✓
<b>View</b>	Usually used for streets that have a vista or panoramic outlook.	✓	✓
<b>Walk</b>	Usually designates a pedestrian-only space.	X	✓

<b>Way</b>	Used to describe a street or path that leads from one place to another. Wide range of use, from an alley-like pedestrian way definition to a residential street, to a major roadway in new developments.	✓	✓
<b>Yard</b>	Historically used for streets or pedestrianised way that form a square or rectangle, used for markets, gatherings, etc.	✓	✓

'End', 'Cross', 'Side', 'View', 'Park', 'Meadow' are not generally considered to be suitable. However, any of these words can be incorporated in a street name provided it terminates with an appropriate suffix, for example, Fen End Road.

The Council will consider other suffixes if the developer can demonstrate a particular reason for the choice, such as an historical map or document, providing the chosen suffix is descriptive of the street.

The use of 'North', 'East', 'South' or 'West (as in 'Alfred Road North' and 'Alfred Road South') for new streets is only acceptable where the road is continuous and passes over a major junction. It is not acceptable when the road is in two separate parts with no vehicular access between the two to ensure streets and addresses are easily locatable.

## **Appendix 2 Building Name Suffixes**

All new building names will end with a terminal word. Building names with no suffix will not be allowed due to the potential for confusion. Existing buildings with no suffix will not be renamed unless required for other reasons. Permitted suffixes are:

- Apartments for residential only
- Building - Any large distinctive building
- Centre - Business centre
- Court - Any low-rise development e.g., flats and residential buildings
- Heights - Tall building at least twice as tall as it is wide/long
- House - Any residential or commercial building
- Lodge for residential only
- Mansions - Large building occupying an entire block, which has no units with street doors
- Point - Tall building at least twice as tall as it is wide/long
- Studios - Mixed business/residential only
- Tower - Tall building at least twice as tall as it is wide/long

If a building has historically had a suffix which is not on this list, it may be allowed even if it has dropped out of use in recent years. Developers will need to provide evidence of the historical suffix, for instance an old map showing the original building name.

## **Appendix 3 Frequently asked questions**

[Link to Derbyshire Dales District Council website](#)

## Appendix 4 Street Nameplate Specification

### Nameplates suitable for Wall-mounting

Die – pressed 11swg aluminium, 150mm deep White nameplate with antique style corners.

90mm Kindersley legend in Black (unless otherwise stated).

12mm Black border

Aluminium nameplate to be mounted on 25mm deep Black recycled plastic backing board pre – drilled for mounting.

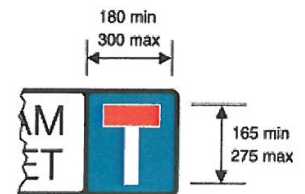
### Nameplates to be supplied free-standing style

All as above, but shall also include the following:

Frame:

Black recycled plastic posts to be 75mm square, bolted to reverse of 25mm backing board/nameplate.

Where the road served is a cul-de-sac, a 'No Through Road' symbol in accordance with diagram No. 816.01 of the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2002 (as amended) shall be incorporated after the street name.



Typical example of a free standing street nameplate;

