

Street Naming and Numbering Policy

Summary

The document describes the Councils' policy for its functions regarding Street Naming and Numbering and give details on our standards for street name plates.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Any new development or alterations to existing developments will require Planning and/or Building Regulations approval. This will also give rise for the need to name streets and number properties by the Councils.
- 1.2 The Councils have statutory responsibility for the naming and numbering of streets and buildings. The purpose of this policy is to:
- ensure a consistent approach to support the emergency and delivery services in locating addresses quickly and efficiently; and
 - provide advice to developers and building occupiers on the naming and numbering policy of the Councils.
- 1.3 The Councils have adopted, or rely on, the following key pieces of legislation to govern and manage street naming and numbering:

Legislation	Description
Section 17 Public Health Act 1925	Submission to council of proposed street name
Section 18 Public Health Act 1925	Initial street naming
Section 64 Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847	Requirement for houses to be numbered and streets named
Section 65 Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847	Requirement for maintenance and replacement of numbers on houses.
Section 160 Public Health Act 1875	Incorporation of provisions of Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847
Section 81 Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA)	Alteration of street names
Schedule 5 Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023	Alteration of street names: consequential amendments to legislation.

- 1.4 The councils have introduced a scale of charges for the discretionary parts of this function, in accordance with Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- The charges cover:-
- Consultation and liaising with external organisations such as Royal Mail.
 - The process of naming or numbering new properties (including conversions & alias).
 - Alterations in either name or numbers to new developments after initial naming and numbering has been undertaken.
 - Notifications to organisations listed in Section 3.6.
 - Confirmation of addresses.
- 1.5 These charges are to be paid in advance. Changes made without contacting the relevant Council will not be entered onto either the National Gazetteer or the Postal Address file and therefore may not be registered with services and organisations listed in Section 3.5. Please see Section 11 for current fees.
- 1.6 The purpose of this document is to provide advice to developers and building

occupiers on the naming and numbering policy of the Councils. The Councils are happy for developers or occupiers to propose names for consideration and encourages early engagement with the parish or town council to discuss proposed names. Alternatively the councils can contact the relevant parish or town council for their road name suggestions on the developer's behalf. It is suggested that more than one new name is submitted, and that the names proposed meet the criteria set out in Sections 4 – 6 below. The Councils' decision ultimately is final.

- 1.7 It is recommended that parish and town councils consider proposals for streetnames in advance of developments commencing, ie. where local plan allocations, neighbourhood plan allocations or planning applications are approved and discuss these with developers.

2 Applying for a new address

- 2.1 Names for new roads should be jointly agreed between the developer and parish or town council

- 2.2 Applications should be made by individuals or developers covering all new buildings, including new houses, commercial or industrial premises,

Or:

Individuals or developers undertaking conversions of existing residential, commercial or industrial premises which will result in the creation of new properties or premises.

- 2.3 Applications for new addresses should be submitted as soon as possible after planning permission has been granted. This is important, as utility companies are often reluctant to install services where an official address has not been allocated.

- 2.4 Applications can be made by completing the application form that can be downloaded from :

<https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/planning/street-naming-numbering>

- 2.5 The following information should be provided by the developer:

- A location plan clearly identifying the new scheme, in relation to any existing streets or means of access.
- A detailed approved plan of the development (site layout plan) clearly marked with the plot numbers of the proposed scheme. This plan must indicate the postal delivery point for each property and the main entrance (if different) in relation to the adjacent highway.
- An internal layout, if appropriate, for developments that are sub-divided at unit or floor level, e.g. a block of flats annotated with individual plot numbers The main entrance to the flats shall be clearly marked in relation to the adjacent highway.
- One set of central Eastings and Northings for each building provided in an excel spreadsheet or word document.

- 2.6 The completed form & plans should be sent to :

Broadland District Council
streetnaming.bdc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk

Broadland District Council The Horizon Centre Broadland Business Park Peachman Way Norwich NR7 0WF

South Norfolk Council

streetnaming.snc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk

South Norfolk Council The Horizon Centre Broadland Business Park Peachman Way Norwich NR7 0WF

- 2.7 Where possible, we are happy to take location plans and site layout plans from the associated planning application, but to do this, you must send us the appropriate planning application number & the correct approved drawing numbers.
- 2.8 Developers must be aware that marketing names for developments are not to be confused with street names. It should be made clear in the literature distributed to purchasers that marketing names for the development may not form part of the final official address for the property. The Councils reserves the right in all circumstances to replace a marketing name with a street name of its choosing. If an application for naming and/or numbering is submitted at a late stage of the development, problems could arise, especially if the application is rejected and purchasers have bought properties marketed under an unofficial marketing title. **There is a charge for this service. Please see section 11 below.**
- 2.9 Please also note that, where a new road / development has recently been officially addressed, and the developer amends the layout of the development resulting in the need to re address part / all of the new development, this will attract a further charge per plot affected.
- 3 Procedure**
- 3.1 Once an application for naming has been received, the Councils will check that there is no duplication or similar existing street names within the geographic location.
- 3.2 The Councils will check that the proposed street names accord with the General Naming Conventions, Street Naming Conventions and Building Naming and Numbering Conventions as outlined in Sections 4 – 6 of this document.
- 3.3 Where a name is not proposed by a developer, the Councils will request the relevant Parish or Town Council to suggest street names. A temporary holding objection maybe lodged by the Councils in the meantime. We aim to have a reply back within 21 days.
- 3.4 For new streets, the Councils will inform the Royal Mail of the name(s) that has/have been agreed and the numbering of the properties on the street(s). The Royal Mail is responsible for allocating appropriate post code(s) & post town.

- 3.5 Please note that Royal Mail have strict criteria for issuing postal addresses that do not cover agricultural buildings and land, ancillary buildings and some public buildings.
- 3.6 The Councils will also notify the following organisation of changes to property names, property numbering and new streets
- The Emergency Services
 - Norfolk County Council
 - The Valuation Office
 - Ordnance Survey
 - CNC Building Control
 - SNC / BDC Departments
- 3.7 We will not normally inform utility companies, as they are commercial organisations and can obtain information from other sources.
- 3.8 Ultimately, the Councils have the right to object to any name proposed for a new street by the owner or developer by giving notice of objection within one month. The proposer may then within 21 days after service of the notice of objection, appeal against the objection to the Magistrates Court.

4 General Naming Conventions

- Street names should not be difficult to pronounce or awkward to spell.
- In order to avoid offence either by inclusion or exclusion of an individual's name, the name of living persons should be avoided. Where the naming is proposed posthumously, agreement from the person's family or estate administrators should be obtained by the applicant and a copy sent to the relevant Council attached to the application. Only the first or last name will be used and not both to avoid the possible occurrence of future information coming to light that may taint that specific road name and give rise to costly street name procedures for both residents and councils alike.
- The street names should, where possible, reflect the history or geography of the site or area.
- Street names that could be construed as advertising will be rejected.
- Street names that could be considered offensive will be rejected.
- The use of North, South, East or West (as in Norwich Road North and Norwich Road South) should be avoided when the road is in two separate parts. In such a case, one half should be completely renamed.
- Phonetically similar names within an area should be avoided (i.e. Norwich Road and Norwich Close, or Churchill Road and Birchill Road).
- Apostrophes will not be used

5 Street Naming Conventions

- 5.1 When naming new streets, the following conventions should be considered.

All new street names should end with one of the following:

- Avenue (for residential roads)
- Circus (for a roundabout only)

- Close (for a cul-de-sac only)
 - Court (for a cul-de-sac only)
 - Crescent (for a crescent shaped road)
 - Drive (for residential roads)
 - Gardens (for residential roads – subject to there being no confusion with local open space)
 - Grove (for residential roads)
 - Hill (usually for residential roads, particularly if there is a hill in the area)
 - Lane (for development of a historic by-way or residential roads)
 - Mead (for residential roads)
 - Mews (for residential roads)
 - Place (for residential roads)
 - Rise (for residential roads)
 - Road (for any thoroughfare)
 - Row (for residential roads)
 - Square (for a square only)
 - Street (for any thoroughfare)
 - Vale (for residential roads in exceptional circumstances)
 - Walk (for residential roads in exceptional circumstances)
 - Way (for major roads and residential roads)
- 5.2 Historic names as the suffix for a road, such as Loke, Pightle, Drift and others with a Norfolk connection can also be used.
- 5.3 All pedestrian ways should have the following suffixes:
- Walk
 - Path
 - Way
- 5.4 The consent of the Lord Chamberlain's office must be received if a name with any reference to the royal family or the use of word 'Royal' is proposed.

6. **Building Naming and Numbering Conventions**

- 6.1 When naming / numbering a new building, the following conventions should be considered:
- Main roads should be numbered so that when travelling away from the centre of the settlement, odd numbers are on the left and even in the right.
 - A new street should be numbered with even numbers on one side and odd numbers on the other. A proper sequence should be maintained using all numbers without omissions.
 - Properties (including those on corner sites) are numbered according to the street on which the main entrance is found. The manipulation of numbering in order to secure a "prestige" address or to avoid an address will not be sanctioned.
 - For dwellings in existing unnumbered roads it is essential that they are

officially allocated names, which are registered with the emergency services. Anyone wishing to change the name of an unnumbered property must also apply to the relevant Council using the renaming application form (See Section 7).

- Where a property has a number, it must be clearly displayed. Where a name has been chosen for a property with a number, only the number will form part of the official address. The name cannot be regarded officially as an alternative to the number. The responsibility of the occupier to correctly display the property number is enforceable under Section 65 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847.
- Where an existing street or similar is to be extended, it would normally be appropriate to continue to use the same street name. This would include the continuation of the street numbering.
- If a building has entrances in more than one street and is a multi-occupied building with each entrance leading to a separate occupier, then each entrance should be numbered in the appropriate road. Exceptions may be made, depending on circumstances, for a house divided into flats or with flat conversions
- The use of numbers followed by letters is permissible. These may be needed, for example, when one large property is demolished and replaced by a number of new properties. The Councils are reluctant to renumber existing properties (see Section 7); therefore, the new premises will be given a number followed by a letter. This will be allocated by adding a letter to the lower of the two numbers on either side of the development. For example, a new property between 4 and 6 (evens only) would be allocated 4A, not 6A.
- The use of letters will not be sanctioned if the new development were to be situated before the numbering scheme commencing. For example, if 4 houses were built prior to the first property number 2, the new dwellings would not become 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D, but four individual property names would be requested.
- Private garages and ancillary buildings used for housing cars, etc, will not be numbered separately to the main property.

7 Changing a Property Name

7.1 Where there is no formal street numbering system a property name forms part of the postal address. Occasionally, requests are made to change this name.

7.2 In these cases, the owner should fill out an application form and send to the relevant Council indicating:

- The existing house name, address and postcode.
- The proposed new name.
- A plan showing the exact location of the property.

7.3 A check will be made to ensure there is no other property in the geographic area with the same or similar name. It is normal practice to seek the views of Royal Mail for their advice on the proposed name. This may result in the proposal not being supported.

7.4 Once approved the Councils will inform Royal Mail of the revised name and appropriate other services will also be informed, see Section 3

7.5 We will accept only applications for renaming if you are the freeholder of the

property. If you are the leaseholder, tenant, occupant or one of a number of occupants we will require written confirmation from the freeholder giving consent for the property to be renamed. Please note when you complete the application form you are confirming that you have the legal right to request renaming. It will be necessary to submit any written consent required at the same time the application is submitted. **There is a charge for this service. Please see section 11 below.**

8. Renaming and Renumbering of Existing Streets and Buildings

8.1 On rare occasions, it may be necessary to rename or renumber an existing street. This is usually only done as a last resort when:

- There is either no official name or there is confusion over a street's name and/or numbering
- A group of residents are unhappy with their street name
- New properties are built and there is a need for other properties to be renumbered to accommodate the new properties

8.2 It should be noted that the occupiers of the properties will be responsible for updating all personal records and any associated costs following any re addressing.

8.3 In accordance with section 81(2) of LURA, the Councils may alter the name of a street or part of a street by order, subject to obtaining sufficient local support. Sufficient local support shall be determined on a case by case basis as the situation requires.

8.4 Residents and interested stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the emergency services and Royal Mail, of the affected street will be consulted, and their views will be taken into account. **The Councils reserve the right to charge for this service in exceptional circumstances.**

8.5 Following a decision on re-naming a street, or part of a street, we reserve the right to reject any further applications for re-naming in respect of that street or part of a street, for a period of ten years.

9. Naming of unnamed roads

9.1 The Councils have a duty to ensure all roads within the district are officially named.

9.2 If there are any unnamed roads within the district the Councils will informally consult with the appropriate parish or town council to agree the name for such roads.

9.3 We will also informally consult parish or town councils where necessary when there is the need for local knowledge regarding anything to do with existing street names, e.g. where specified streets start and finish.

9.4 There are also many instances where a road has been formally named by the Councils but does not appear on Royal Mail's Postal Address file. We will try and resolve these discrepancies wherever possible.

9.5 We will formally publicise in accordance with the section 18 of the Public Health Act 1925 any assigning of a name being proposed by the Councils by order, at least one month before making an order. Any person aggrieved by the intended order may appeal to the Magistrates Court within 21 days of the posting of the notice.

9.6 In all cases we will keep the Royal Mail informed of any changes which need to be reflected in their Postal Address file.

10. **Street Nameplates**

- 10.1 Every street must be clearly signposted with nameplates positioned at principal junctions so as to be easily readable by both pedestrians and drivers.
- 10.2 Developers can either provide and install these plates themselves, in accordance with the Councils' Design Guide and Specification, or can have them produced and installed and be re-charged for the cost of doing so.
- 10.3 The need to avoid unnecessary street furniture will always be a key consideration where practical. The site and location of street nameplates will, therefore, be carefully considered by officers for appropriateness.
- 10.4 For details of the specification of street nameplates please contact the relevant Council
- 10.5 The Councils will provide replacement nameplates where these have become severely damaged or illegible
- 10.6 The Councils will also attempt to ensure that, in due course and subject to available resources, every populated road in the district will have nameplates
- 10.7 Developers will normally be expected to pay for and install nameplates for all new streets to the Councils' design standard. The developer to also agree the proposed locations of the nameplates in consultation with the relevant Council.

11. Fees up to April 2027 (including VAT)

New Developments	
1 plot	£175
2-5 plots	£350
6-10 plots	£530
11-20 plots	£876
21-50 plots	£1752
51 + plots	£2633
Naming New Street	No charge
Property Name change / add alias	£83
Changes to Layouts after SNN process completed	£83 per plot affected
Confirmation of Address	No charge
Renaming Street	No charge

12 The NLPG and LLPG

- 12.1 The Councils are responsible for maintaining information relating to the National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG). This is done by maintaining a Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG).
- 12.2 The LLPG and NLPG will be updated to include all authorised new street names, building names and numbering. These will be made in accordance with British Standard BS7666 “Spatial Data-sets for geographical referencing”.
- 12.3 The Councils are not responsible for assigning post codes or post towns to addresses. The Royal Mail does this. Any queries about post codes or post towns can be dealt with by the Royal Mail by calling 0906 302 1222 (Postcode Enquiries) or via their website at <http://www.royalmail.com/portal/rm/>

Further information and Advice

For further advice on any aspect of street naming and numbering, please contact :

Broadland District Council :

streetnaming.bdc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk

01508 535329

South Norfolk Council

streetnaming.snc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk

01508 533811

LEGISLATION

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925 (SECTIONS 17-18)

NAMING OF STREETS

Section 17 – Notice To Urban Authority Before A Street Is Named

1. Before any street is given a name, notice of the proposed name shall be sent to the urban authority by the person proposing to name the street.
2. The urban authority, within one month after the receipt of such notice, may, by notice in writing served on the person by whom notice of the proposed name of the street was sent, object to the proposed name.
3. It shall not be lawful to be set up in any street an inscription of the name thereof:-
 - a) Until the expiration of one month after the notice of the proposed name has been sent to the urban authority under this section; and
 - b) Where the urban authority have objected to the proposed name, unless and until such objection has been withdrawn by the urban authority or overruled on appeal;

and any person acting in contravention of this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding [level 1 on the standard scale] and to a daily penalty not exceeding [£1].

4. Where the urban authority serve a notice of objection under this section, the person proposing to name the street may, within 21 days after the service of the notice, appeal against the objection to a petty sessional court.

Section 18 – Alteration Of Name Of Street

1. The urban authority may assign a name to any street, or part of a street, to which a name has not been given.
2. Not less than one month before making an order under this section, the urban authority shall cause notice of the intended order to be posted at each end of the street, or part of the street, or in some conspicuous position in the street or part affected.
3. Every such notice shall contain a statement that the intended order may be made by the urban authority on or at any time after the day named in the notice, and that an appeal will lie under this Act to a petty sessional court against the intended order at the instance of any person aggrieved.
4. Any person aggrieved by the intended order of the local authority may, within 21 days of the posting of the notice, appeal to a sessional court.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT CLAUSES ACT 1847 (SECTIONS 64-65)

Naming Streets

And with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses, be it enacted as follows:-

Numbering Of Houses

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 £25 [level 1 on the standard scale] for every such offence.

Renewal Of Numbers

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 £25 [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.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1875 (Section 160), (which incorporates the provisions of the 1847 Act)

Section 160 - Incorporation of certain provisions of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34.

The provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the following matters ; that is to say,

(1)With respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses ; and

(2)With respect to improving the line of the streets and removing obstructions : and

(3)With respect to ruinous or dangerous buildings ; and

(4)With respect to precautions during the construction and repair of the sewers streets and houses,

shall, for the purpose of regulating such matters in urban districts, be incorporated with this Act. Notices for alterations under the sixty-ninth, seventieth, and seventy-first sections, directions under the seventy-third section, and orders under the seventy-fourth section of the said Towns; Improvement Clauses Act, may, at the option of the urban authority, be served on owners instead of occupiers, or on owners as well as occupiers, and the cost of works done under any of these sections may, when notices have been so served on owners, be recovered from owners instead of occupiers ; and when such cost is recovered from occupiers so much thereof may be deducted from the rent of the premises where the work is done as is allowed in the case of private improvement rates under this Act.

LEVELLING UP AND REGENERATION ACT 2023 (LURA) (Section 81).

81 Alteration of street names: England

(1) In this section “local authority” means—

- (a) a district council in England;
- (b) a county council in England for an area for which there is no district council;
- (c) a London borough council;
- (d) the Common Council of the City of London.

(2) A local authority within subsection (1)(a) or (b) may, by order, alter the name of a street, or any part of a street, in its area if the alteration has the necessary support.

(3) Where a local authority has altered the name of a street, or any part of a street, under subsection (2), it may cause the altered name to be painted or otherwise marked on a conspicuous part of any building or other erection.

(4) Any person who then wilfully, and without the consent of the local authority, obliterates, defaces, obscures, removes or alters the altered name painted or otherwise marked under subsection (3) is liable to a penalty not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale.

(5) A local authority within subsection (1)(c) or (d) may exercise the power conferred by section 6(1) of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 (assigning of names to streets etc) to make an order altering the name of a street, or any part of a street, in its area only if the alteration has the necessary support.

(6) An alteration has the necessary support for the purposes of this section only if—

- (a) it has sufficient local support, and
 - (b) where it is an alteration of a specified kind, it has any other support specified as a pre-condition for alterations of that kind.
- (7) Regulations may provide that sufficient local support, or support of a kind specified under subsection (6)(b), can only be established in the way, or in one of the alternative ways, specified in the regulations.

(8) Regulations under subsection (7) may (amongst other things)—

- (a) make provision enabling a referendum to be held by a local authority, on a question determined by it in accordance with the regulations, for the purposes of establishing whether an alteration has sufficient local support, including provision about the conduct and timing of a referendum and who is entitled to vote;
- (b) provide that, where a local authority holds a referendum in accordance with regulations made by virtue of paragraph (a), the alteration may not be made unless one or both of the following apply—
 - (i) a specified percentage or number of those entitled to vote in the referendum exercise that right;
 - (ii) a specified majority of those who vote indicate their support for the alteration;
- (c) provide that, where a local authority has run a process (“the first process”) for the purposes of this section which failed to establish that an alteration of the name of a

street (or a part of a street) had sufficient local support, the local authority may not run another such process within a specified period in respect of—

- (i) if the first process related to the name of a whole street, an alteration of the name of the same street or any part of it;
 - (ii) if the first process related to the name of a part of a street (“the original part”), an alteration of the name of the whole street, of the original part or of any other part which includes some or all of the original part.
- (9) A local authority must have regard to any guidance published by the Secretary of State about—
- (a) the things to be done before a local authority decides to take steps to establish if an alteration has the necessary support for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) the exercise of other functions conferred on a local authority by or under this section.
- (10) No local Act operates to enable a local authority within subsection (1)(a) or (b) to alter the name of a street, or part of a street, in its area.
- (11) In this section—
- “regulations” means regulations made by the Secretary of State;
- “specified” means specified in regulations;
- “street” has the meaning given by section 48(1) of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991.
- (12) Schedule 5 contains amendments which are consequential on this section.

Schedule 5

Alteration of street names: consequential amendments

Public Health Act 1925

2In section 18 of the Public Health Act 1925 (alteration of name of street), after subsection (4) insert—

“(4A) In its application in relation to a street, or part of a street, in England, this section applies as if, in subsection (1), the words “may alter the name of any street, or part of a street, or” were omitted.

See section 81 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 for provision about altering street names in England.”