

Street name suffix

Where new roads are to be constructed, developers will need to suggest suitable names for adoption by the Highway Authority. Names are often given in a two-part form: an individual name to reflect the history or geography of the site and an indicator of the type of street, known as the suffix.

New street names will be allocated a relevant suffix from the list below:

Alley usually refers to a rear service road used as access to garages or gardens.

Approach usually refers to a path or road that leads to a place.

Arcade usually has shops along it.

Arch usually refers to a curving street, often in the shape of an arch, used similar to crescent.

Avenue 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.

Bank is usually used for streets that have an edge, embankment or verge.

Brook is usually used for residential streets that run near to a brook, river or stream.

Brow is a street on the top of a hill or ridge.

Chase is usually used for small residential streets in a valley or for streets built on hunting land.

Close is used for any dead-end street or no through road.

Court often used for streets that form a square or rectangle, similar to the use of Square.

Crescent is usually a short curved street.

Croft is usually a short street built on a very small farm.

Dale usually refers to a street built in a valley or basin.

Drive is a very common suffix commonly used in suburban areas both for residential streets and major roadways.

Field is usually used for residential streets that run through fields or grassland.

Fold is usually used for a street in a small valley in a hilly area.

Gardens is usually used to designate a street populated by garden homes.

Green is usually a small residential street, often with a park-like setting.

Grove is usually a small residential street, usually surrounded by woods.

Heights usually refers to a short residential street that travels uphill, or is on top of high ground compared to neighbouring streets.

Hill usually refers to a street that travels upon a hill.

Lane is commonly used for narrow roads, especially in the countryside.

Lea is usually used for residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field.

Meadow is usually used for residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field.

Mews is usually a small residential street lined with small houses.

Mount is usually a street on the top of a hill or ridge.

Nook is usually a small street in a corner or recess.

Parade a name for a road running by the seafront or a road with shops along it.

Pasture is usually used for residential streets that run through fields, similar to the use of Field.

Park refers to residential streets that contain or run through playing fields, recreational areas or country gardens or parks.

Place is usually a small residential street or a narrow street in a commercial district.

Plaza often refers to either a pedestrian-only street or a suburban shopping area's internal ways.

Rise usually refers to a street that travels upon a hill, similar to the use of Hill.

Road is a very 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.

Row usually refers to streets with townhouses, but is also commonly used for any residential street.

Square is 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.

Street is a very 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.

Terrace 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.

Vale usually refers to a street built in a valley or basin. similar to the use of Dale.

View is usually used for streets that have vista or panoramic outlook.

Walk usually designates a pedestrian-only space.

Way: wide range of use, from an alley-like definition to a residential street to a major roadway in new developments, used to describe a way that leads from one place to another.

Wood or Woods usually refers to short residential streets that are surrounded by trees, similar to the use of Grove.

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