

## 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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