Street Naming and Numbering Policy

Address Management Team

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Contents

1. Introduction 3
2. Definition of a Street 3
3. Public Health Act 1925 3
   3.1 Section 19 (Adoptive Provision) 3
4. Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847 4
   4.1 Section 21: 4
   4.2 Section 64: 4
   4.3 Section 65: 4
5. Specific Policy Areas 4
   5.1 Naming Streets and Numbering Houses 4
7. Criteria for Naming Streets 6
8. Criteria for assigning a new Postal Address 10
   8.1 Postcode allocation is the responsibility of Royal Mail. 10
   Royal Mail can be contacted at: 10
   8.2 Providing Postcodes 10
   8.3 Address Locality 10
   8.2 Holiday Lets 10
9. Guidelines for numbering buildings 11
10. Procedures for New Developments 12
11. Procedures for Naming and Renaming Properties 13
12. Procedure to name/re-name an existing street 13
13. Charging for Street Naming and Numbering Process 14
14. Contact Details 14

Useful Links 14
Appendix A 14
Appendix B 16
Appendix C 17

1. Introduction

The name and numbering of streets and buildings within the Borough, is controlled by Swindon Borough Council under the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847, Sections 64 and 65 and Sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Public Health Act 1925.

The purpose of these Acts is to make sure that any new street names, building names and numbers are allocated logically, without repetition and similarity, and that a unique and unambiguous address is provided for every property within the borough. Registering a single correct address for each property is an important issue as it enables the Council to provide services quickly and effectively as well as enabling other organisations such as the Emergency Services, Royal Mail, all utility companies, etc to provide their services. Without a registered address it can be difficult to register for electoral services, subscribe for waste collection, register for the national census. Also, you won't be able to open a bank account, obtain insurance or credit and get services supplied to a building.

Once registered address information will be added to our Local Land and Property (LLPG), and Local Street Gazetteers (LSG), which are then exported to the National Address Gazetteer. Anyone wishing to change the name and number of their property or seeking an address for a new property should apply in writing to us or request an application online following the procedures detailed in this policy.

2. Definition of a Street

The naming of a street includes any road, square, court, alley or thoroughfare within the limits of the Town's Improvements Clauses Act 1847 or relates to any thoroughfare which when named will be included in an official postal address.

A street is any road, square, court, alley, or similar route that forms part of an official postal address. This includes any thoroughfare that will be named and used for addressing purposes.

3. Public Health Act 1925

3.1 Section 19 (Adoptive Provision)

This Act tasks Swindon Borough Council's Highways Department with the duty to ensure that the name of every street, which is maintained at public expense, is shown in an obvious position and to alter or renew signage if it becomes illegible.

Anyone found guilty of damaging or removing a sign is liable to prosecution.

Signs for private streets are the responsibility of the residents.

4. Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847

4.1 Section 21:

This section gives Swindon Borough Council the power to alter the street name or any part of the street and assign a street name to all or part of a street where a name has not been given.
Swindon Borough Council may, with the consent of two thirds of the ratepayers and people who are liable to pay council tax in any street, alter the name of the street or any part of the street.

Any appeal should be made to the Local Government Ombudsman – 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1.

4.2 Section 64:

Where property numbers are not displayed the council is given the power under this Section, to apportion and ensure visual numbers are identified on properties, as we think fit.

4.3 Section 65:

The Occupiers of houses and other buildings in streets must mark them with such numbers as we approve, and they must renew them whenever we think it reasonably necessary.

Where an occupier fails to do this in a week from the notice from us, they are liable to a fine in the magistrates' court, if we decide to pursue the case. We can mark or renew the numbers, and the occupier must pay the cost of the work where we have had to take this course of action.

The act places the responsibility on the occupiers of dwellings and other buildings to maintain the numbers.

It is lawful that numbers of houses remain visible and in good order, facilitating clear addresses and navigation within the town.

This provision forms part of the broader legal framework that gives local authorities the power to manage street naming and property numbering.

5. Specific Policy Areas

5.1 Naming Streets and Numbering Houses

Section 64 of The Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847 requires Councils to ensure houses and buildings are "marked with numbers as they see fit". We also have a responsibility to make sure that the street names are displayed. Should any person destroy, deface or put up another number or name other than the official one, then that person shall be liable to a fine under the provisions of Criminal Justice Act 1982 for every such offence.

Naming a Single Dwelling (Alias Names)

Requests to name a single dwelling will normally be treated as an alias name rather than a replacement for the official house number.
Proposed house names may reflect historical connections, local relevance or be chosen by the applicant, provided that the name:

- is not offensive or inappropriate
- does not duplicate or closely resemble an existing property name or address within the same area/locality
- does not cause confusion for postal delivery, emergency services, or statutory bodies

With regards to street naming proposals, we are happy for developers or owners to propose names for our consideration. However, names must be in keeping with Swindon Borough Council's Street Naming and Numbering Policy.

The Council's Address Management Team will consult with the local Parish Council and Ward members where applicable.

If proposed street names from Parish and Ward Councillors are appropriate and comply with our Policy and legislation, they will be formally allocated, and all relevant bodies will be notified. See ***Appendix A*** for a list of those informed by us.

Both developers and ward and parish councillors are encouraged by the Council to submit proposals for street names but must be aware that the **final decision** will be made by the Council.

Where street names or previous numbers have been established without reference to us, we have the authority to issue Renaming and Renumbering Orders, under Section 64 of the Town Improvement Clauses Act.

To aid the emergency services, we will endeavour to ensure that, where appropriate, street naming and signage will be obvious and clear for all properties.

All proposed names will be checked against the Gazetteer Management System for duplication and availability.

Maintenance of street signs becomes the responsibility of the Highways Department's once a street has been adopted.

Once the street name and numbering has been allocated you should submit a plan with proposed street name plate locations to HighwayAgreements@swindon.gov.uk for approval and details for street name plate specifications.

It is not lawful to erect a street nameplate until Swindon Borough Council has confirmed the official name in writing.

Note: Contravention attracts a fine under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (Section 37(2) Standard Scale Level 1 offences). A daily penalty rate also applies in this case.

7. Criteria for Naming Streets

The Street Name and Numbering team will adhere to this policy when agreeing a new number(s) or address. Developers, Ward and Parish Councils should follow these requirements for any suggested street names:

7.1 Not using 'The' for new streets and properties.

7.2 New street names will not duplicate any existing names within the Borough nor will they be sufficiently similar as to cause confusion. A variation in the terminal word ("street", "road", "avenue" etc), will not be accepted as sufficient reason to duplicate a street name. i.e., a request for "St Mary's Close" off an existing St Mary's Way, near St Mary's Church would not be allowed as it would have a detrimental effect in an emergency situation. Likewise, phonetically similar names i.e., 'Birch Hill Road' and 'Churchill Road' are not permitted as they could easily be misconstrued, particularly where emergency services and postal services are concerned.

7.3 Street names should not be difficult to pronounce or awkward to spell in any circumstances.

7.4 We will not adopt any unofficial "marketing" titles used by Developers in the sale of new properties.

7.5 Names which are construed as obscene or offensive will not be used.

7.6 Request for naming streets after a living individual will not be permitted. Any developer or individual wishing to propose a name associated with the Royal Family or a royal title (e.g., Queen, King, Prince, etc.) must first obtain consent from the Lord Chamberlain's Office (Constitutional Branch) before submitting the proposal to the council. No extensions to the consultation period will be granted to allow time for obtaining such consent.

7.7 The use of a name of a living individual is **not** permitted. The use of a name of a deceased person will not be considered until twenty years have passed since their death, unless by demonstrated exception. A minimum of twenty years is required as public opinion on individuals can change in the future.

7.8 The policy regarding the avoidance of duplicate names (see **Section 7.2**) will continue to apply when considering requests for a deceased individual's name.

7.9 When suggesting the name of a deceased person, applicants should consider any sensitivities that might result from naming a street after someone. It's also important to remember that public opinion about individuals can change in the future, for better or worse, which is why minimum of 20 years is required.

7.10 Only surnames are permitted.

7.11 Names relating to individuals should have a demonstrable historical connection to the area. Supporting evidence of this connection should accompany the request. No extensions to the consultation period will be granted to allow for the submission of such evidence. Any historically sensitive connections associated with a name will render it unacceptable.

7.12 Where it is proposed to name a street after a deceased individual, the person or organisation suggesting this is, where practicable, responsible for obtaining written consent from the deceased's estate prior to submitting the proposal to the Council. No extensions to the consultation period will be granted to allow time for this permission to be obtained.

7.13 Names of fictional characters will not be permitted, as their use may infringe upon copyright or intellectual property rights.

7.14 If a name originating from another country is proposed, only its English (anglicised) version will be accepted. This ensures names are easy to pronounce and comply with GeoPlace standards for emergency service use — for example, *Firenze* would be recorded as *Florence*, Wien would be Vienna etc.

7.15 Names that could be construed—either on their own or through association with specific political or historical events—as discriminatory or offensive under the provisions of the Equality Act 2010*,* or that could be considered contrary to the spirit of this Act, will not be accepted.

7.16 Naming Conventions

Names should adhere to the following standards:

7.16.1 Names must not include numbers in either numerical or written form (e.g., *Two-Foot Lane*), as this may cause confusion.

7.16.2 Full stops should not be used as part of an official Street Naming and Numbering (SNN) Authority-approved street name. For example, *St. Stephens Road* must only be recorded with a full stop if it forms part of the official address.

7.16.3 Ampersands ("&") must be replaced with the word *and*.

7.16.4 Abbreviations or punctuation should not be used in the primary address. For example, use *First Floor* instead of *1st Floor* and *Marks House* instead of *Mark's Hse.* The only permitted abbreviation is *St* for *Saint*.

7.17 Addresses entered and maintained in our systems will comply with the Data Entry Convention and British Standard 7666 format – *please see links below.*

7.18 The numbering sequencing for properties will not exclude the number 13. All properties shall be numbered in a logical order, and superstition or personal preference will not influence numbering decisions.

7.19 All streets should be numbered with odd numbers on the left and even on the right on the right from the main street from which they are accessed. In the case of a cul-de-sac, consecutive numbering in a clockwise direction is preferred.

7.20 The use of 'non-personal' names for new streets is strongly encouraged. Names should, where possible, draw inspiration from the locality's history, geography, natural features, or cultural significance, rather than from individuals.

7.21 For **Approved Street Names** please see ***Appendix 3.***

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

Suffix	**Definition and Common Usage**
Acre	Can refer to a small residential street leading to an open space.
Alley	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.
Approach	Usually refers to a path or road that leads to a place such as a railway/bus station.
Arcade	Usually a covered walkway with retail/commercial units along it.
Arch	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.
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	Usually used for streets that have an edge, embankment, or verge.
Boulevard	A wide street or open space typically lined with trees.
Bow	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.
Bridge	Specific use to define a street or pedestrianised way.
Broadway	A large open or main road.
Brook	Usually used for residential streets that run near to a brook, river or stream.
Brow	A street on the top of a hill or ridge.
Bypass	Road that bypasses a nearby settlement.
Chase	Usually used for small residential streets in a valley or for streets built on hunting land.
Circus	A large roundabout or circular street.
Close	Used for any dead-end street or no through road.
Common	Refers to residential streets in recreational areas or open parks.
Court	Often used for streets that form a square or rectangle, similar to the use of Square.
Corner	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.
Crescent	For a crescent shaped road
Cross	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.
Croft	Usually a short street built on a small farm.
Dene	Usually associated with a deep, narrow, wooded valley of a small river.
Drive	A very common suffix commonly used in suburban areas both for residential streets and major roadways.
Drove	Associated with rural areas relating to movement of livestock.

End	Usually associated with a street which comes to a natural end with no further possibility for development beyond.
Field	Usually used for residential streets that run through fields or grassland.
Gardens	Usually used to designate a street populated by garden homes (subject to there being no confusion with any local open space).
Gate	An historical name believed to originate from the Norse element 'Gata' which means a way through a settlement.
Grange	May be linked to historical use or feature in area.
Green	Usually a small residential street, often with a park-like setting. Can be used for the naming of a location.
Grove	Usually a small residential street, usually surrounded by woods.
Lane	For residential roads
Hill	Usually refers to a street that travels up or upon a hill.
Mews	For residential roads
Place	For residential roads
Vale	For residential roads
Wharf	For residential roads
Square	For square only
Road	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	For residential roads
Yard	Historically used for streets or pedestrianised way that form a square or rectangle, used for markets, gatherings, etc.

See GeoPlace's list of suffixes for street names - List of suffixes for street names - Street Naming and Numbering

7.23 All new pedestrian ways should end with one of the following suffixes:

Walk
Path
Way

7.24 For private houses it is sufficient that the name should not repeat the name of the road or those of any other house in the same postcode area, see **Procedure for Address Changes** below.

7.25 Infill developments of two or more properties on a private drive may, where appropriate, be given a group or blanket name agreed between the Street Naming and Numbering Officer and the developer (e.g. *see 1-10, Abbeywood Park, Green Road, Swindon)*

7.26 Naming Public Footpaths

The Council does not name or rename public footpaths. These routes are recorded for mapping and maintenance purposes, but they do not form part of the official Street Naming and Numbering process. Keeping footpaths unnamed (coded) helps ensure our records remain consistent and avoids confusion for services that rely on this information.

If you need help identifying or locating a specific footpath, please contact us and we'll be happy to assist.

8. Criteria for assigning a new Postal Address

After getting a request for an address for property/properties, which currently have no address we will first check for approved **planning permission.**

Issuing an address to properties without planning permission will have no bearing on planning matters or be capable of being used in support of any planning appeal.

8.1 Postcode allocation is the responsibility of Royal Mail.

Royal Mail can be contacted at:

Address Management Centre
Royal Mail
Admiral House
2 Admiral Way
Doxford International Business Park
SUNDERLAND SR3 3XW

Telephone: 03456 011110

Email: addressdevelopment@royalmail.com

8.2 Providing Postcodes

When an approved address is agreed by all parties, it is the responsibilities of Royal Mail to provide a Postcode. The maintenance and any future changes to this Postcode are Royal Mail's responsibility.

8.3 Address Locality

Localities within the official postal address are the responsibility of Royal Mail. Where applicants object to a locality name in their postal address, the Street Name and Numbering Team will advise them to consult Royal Mail, who have a procedure laid down in their code of practice by the Postal Services Commission for adding or amending locality details.

We will, however, remind applicants that postal addresses are not geographically accurate descriptions, but routing instructions for Royal Mail staff and they can and do contain names for villages, towns and cities that are several miles away.

8.2 Holiday Lets

All holiday lets are added to our property gazetteer, which forms part of the National Land and Property Gazetteer. They will be flagged as non-official and non-postal in systems that generate mail. This is to assist emergency response and create a unique record for each property for future use.

We will only request a postal address from Royal Mail where we have an operational requirement to do so, or we believe the property is being used for permanent residency. Such addresses will have to meet Royal Mail requirements for secure delivery points, and we will inform our enforcement section about the believed change of use.

9. Guidelines for numbering buildings

9.1 All streets should be numbered with odds numbers on the left and even on the right on the right from the main street which they are accessed.

9.2 In the case of a cul-de-sac, consecutive numbering in a clockwise direction is preferred.

9.3 If an existing street is being extended and keeping the same name is appropriate, the numbering will continue from the current sequence.

9.4 A proper numerical sequence shall be maintained. Once numbered we will not normally re-number properties. We will only re-number a property where there can be shown to be consistent delivery problems, emergency access or address confusion over addresses, a fee will be applied for this.

9.5 Private garages and buildings used for housing cars and similar will not be numbered.

9.6 Buildings (including those on corner sites) are numbered according to the street in which the main entrance is to be found and the manipulation of numbering in order to secure a “prestige” address or to avoid an address, which is thought to have undesired associations will not be sanctioned.

9.7 If multiple occupancy building has entrances in more than one street, then each entrance can be numbered in the appropriate road if required.

9.8 When a property is divided into separate units, each should be given its own number instead of using letters or descriptions (e.g., *Flat 1,10 Magdalene Street* rather than *10A* or *Flat A*).

9.9 Where a property has a number, it must be used and displayed. Where a name has been given to a property together with its official number, the number must always be included. The name cannot be regarded as an alternative. This is enforceable under Section 65 of the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847.

This applies both to domestic and commercial properties. This is to ensure consistency of records over time, reduce costs and aid delivery of mail and emergency service response.

9.10 Numbering and naming Buildings and Block of Flats and Commercial Units

- All new buildings will be numbered. Refer to section 9.6 for more information.
- Where it is proposed to name a block of flats, apartment buildings, or commercial units, all suggested names will be reviewed and checked by the Council to ensure compliance with addressing standards and to avoid duplication, confusion, or inappropriate naming.
- Where it is proposed to name a building after a deceased individual, a period of 20 years must have passed, unless by demonstrated exception. The person or organisation submitting the proposal is, where practicable, responsible for obtaining written consent from the deceased individual’s estate prior to submitting the naming request to the Council.

- Numbers will not be part of a building name to avoid confusion with property numbers e.g. Number One House
- Numbering of individual flats must begin at the main entrance of the building and proceed sequentially.
- All named blocks should end with one of the following:

  Court - for flats and other residential buildings
  Mansions - other residential buildings
  House - residential blocks or offices
  Point - high residential blocks only
  Tower - high residential or office blocks
  Lodge – residential buildings
  Apartments – residential buildings
  View – residential blocks

9.11 Conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

- **Requirement to Notify Street Naming & Numbering**
  Where a property is **converted from a single dwelling into a House in Multiple Occupation (HIMO)**, the owner, developer, agent or landlord **must notify the Street Naming and Numbering (SNN) department** before the property is occupied. This is required to ensure that the building is correctly recorded in the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) and Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF), and that emergency, postal and delivery services are able to locate the property accurately.

- **Creation or Amendment of Official Addresses**
  The conversion of a dwelling into an HMO requires the amendment of the property classification e.g. Terraced, Detached, Flat into HIMO. Details of this process is available on the Swindon Borough Council website:

  https://www.swindon.gov.uk/info/20031/roads_parking_and_transport/321/apply_for_street_name_or_number/2

10. Procedures for New Developments

10.1 Developers should not give any postal addresses, including postcodes, to potential occupiers of all types of properties, either directly or indirectly (for example via solicitors or estate agents), before we have issued formal approval. **We will not be liable for any costs or damages caused by failure to comply with this.**

10.1.1 Applicants are encouraged to contact us prior to a formal application, if your query is not included in this policy.

10.1.2 To speed the process applications can be made via Swindon Borough Council's website with the site plan attached as a PDF.

https://www.swindon.gov.uk/info/20031/roads_parking_and_transport/321/apply_for_street_name_or_number

10.2 Developers are responsible for checking the most up-to-date layout and numbering schedules they provide to the council to ensure that the access and frontages match the proposed addresses. **Failure to do so or changes in the site layout will result in additional charges.**

11. Procedures for Naming and Renaming Properties

11.1 All properties that have been allocated a house number must retain this. It will not be possible to replace the number with a name.

11.2 To request a change to an address, the owner must apply online with the following information.

- The existing house name, address and postcode
- The proposed new name(s)
- A plan showing the exact location of the property if the property is not easily identifiable from the existing address
- A date from which the house name should be changed (if not immediate)

11.3 Requests can only be accepted from the owners of the properties and not tenants

11.4 Formal ownership needs to be proven.

11.5 We cannot formally change a property name where the property is in the process of being purchased.

11.6 A check is made by us to ensure there is no other property in the location with the same or similar name.

11.7 Once all checks are completed satisfactorily, we will change the name of the property and advise the relevant parties. A full list of those informed is included in ***Appendix A***.

11.8 We will then confirm the new official address update in writing.

12. Procedure to name/re-name an existing street

12.1 Renaming or re-numbering properties within an existing street will be undertaken as a last resort when;

- This is due to changes in road layouts - part or all of a section road is no longer accessed or part of an existing road.
- The number of named-only properties in a street is deemed to be causing confusion for emergency services, deliveries or visitors.

12.2 Seventy percent of the residents within the street must support the change.

Swindon Borough Council is not liable for any claims for compensation arising directly or indirectly from the naming, re-naming, numbering, or re-numbering of properties.

13. Charging for Street Naming and Numbering Process

We will charge for the Street Naming and Numbering Process as specified in ***Appendix B***.

14. Contact Details

Applications or enquiries should be directed to:

Address and Street Management Team
Swindon Borough Council
5th Floor West
Wat Tyler House
Beckhampton Street
Swindon
SN1 2JH

Email: gazetteers@swindon.gov.uk

Useful Links

BS7 666 - Identifying property and street information - GOV.UK
Data Entry Conventions – Address Data Entry Conventions

Appendix A

Organizations the Council inform of new or changed addresses

Internally

Customer Services
Highway Management
Building Control
Planning
Parking
Education
Electoral Register
Waste Management
Street Lighting
Section 38 Inspectors
Council Tax
Non-Domestic Rates

Externally

National Land and Property Gazetteer
Emergency Services, Police, Fire & Rescue and Ambulance
Royal Mail
Land Registry
Great Western Hospital
British Telecom

Southern Electric
Scottish Electric
Thameswater
Valuation Office
A-Z Maps

Appendix B

Current Street Naming and Numbering Fees

Charges from April 2026

TYPE OF CHARGE	FEE (£)
Service	**Charge**
Registering a new street	£337.44
Registering a new residential property (new build, single property)	£224.96
Registering several new residential properties (a housing development)	£224.96 for the first property £84.36 for each additional property
Amending a previously confirmed naming and numbering schedule	£168.72 per property
Amending or re-naming a road	£1,687.20
Historical information relating to street naming and numbering i.e., enquiries from solicitors, ancestral research	£112.48 per circulation
Registering a new commercial property (single property)	£224.96
Registering several new commercial properties	£224.96 for first property £84.36 for each additional property
Amending/re-naming a property	£112.48 per property

Street Naming and Numbering Fee link:
https://www.swindon.gov.uk/info/20031/roads_parking_and_transport/321/apply_for_street_name_or_number

Appendix C

Approved Name List

Names	Origin Meaning	Category
Carriagewell	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Carriagewright	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Clearfen	Evokes clarity or clean landscape	General / Mixed Origin
Cloverbank	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Evershade	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Fairbourne	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Fallowdene	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Foxlawn	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Furnaceway	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Hallborne	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Harbouring	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Heatherbank	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Heatherway	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Hedgerow	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Kingswell	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Lambcroft	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Lantern Rise	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Leafcrown	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Loamside	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Lumen	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Masonholt	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Oakfen	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Old Orchard	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Oldcrank	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-	General / Mixed Origin

	feeling elements	
Oldhay	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Oldstow	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Oldworks	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Orchardbend	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Orchardrise	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Pavilion	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Pineherne	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Pollinator	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Rivermint	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Riverset	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Rivershade	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Rivetwork	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Shearwater	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Signalbeam	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Slateford	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Songbird	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Springcote	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Summerdown	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Summerset	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Swiftwell	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Thistledown	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Waterfen	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Wellsford	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Wheelspin	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Whitelands	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	General / Mixed Origin
Bellhammer	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial

Brassmill	Refers to milling or mill buildings	Heritage / Industrial
Brindleforge	Originates from metalworking or blacksmithing	Heritage / Industrial
Cartwright	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Cinderline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Enginehouse	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Foundergate	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Foundryside	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Hammerwell	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Ironwright	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Kilnford	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Millacre	Refers to milling or mill buildings	Heritage / Industrial
Millhaven	Refers to milling or mill buildings	Heritage / Industrial
Millpasture	Refers to milling or mill buildings	Heritage / Industrial
Old Kiln	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Old Quarry	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Railcutters	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Redforge	Originates from metalworking or blacksmithing	Heritage / Industrial
Smithleigh	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Timberline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Trackside	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Wagonmaster	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Heritage / Industrial
Beaconfold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Beamcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Birchhaven	Means place of safety or refuge	Modern / Contemporary
Brackenfold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Broadcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Clearcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Clearview	Evokes clarity or clean landscape	Modern / Contemporary
Coppiceview	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-	Modern / Contemporary

	feeling elements	
Crestbourne	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Faircrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Glassbury	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Havencrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Havenline	Means place of safety or refuge	Modern / Contemporary
Hazelcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Hedgehog Haven	Means place of safety or refuge	Modern / Contemporary
Heroncrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Highline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Limecrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Linemason	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Longhaven	Means place of safety or refuge	Modern / Contemporary
Longview	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Longwater	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Lucent	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Midcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Orchardline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Prestfold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Reedline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Rivercrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Riverline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Springcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Swiftcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Velcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Windcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Modern / Contemporary
Wrenfold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Modern / Contemporary
Wrenhaven	Means place of safety or refuge	Modern / Contemporary
Ashdown	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Ashfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape

Ashmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Badgerhill	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Barnstone	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Barnwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Beechmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Bellfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Brackenmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Bramblebank	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Bramblefold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Bramblemere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Brightmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Brightwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Brimstone	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Broadmeadow	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Broadmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Brookfen	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookfield	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookhare	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookmead	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookotter	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookside	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookvale	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Brookway	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Churchgreen	Refers to a village green or open green area	Nature / Landscape
Cinderwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Coachfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Coalbrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Cotsmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Cresmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Dovewood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Eastmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape

Feathermere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Fenfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Fennelwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Fernbank	Refers to fern plants	Nature / Landscape
Ferncombe	Refers to fern plants	Nature / Landscape
Fernleigh	Refers to fern plants	Nature / Landscape
Fernside	Refers to fern plants	Nature / Landscape
Fernwillow	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Fieldcrest	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Fieldgate	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Foxbridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Grasslark	Bird-inspired	Nature / Landscape
Greencourt	Refers to a village green or open green area	Nature / Landscape
Greenhaven	Means place of safety or refuge	Nature / Landscape
Greenhollow	Refers to a village green or open green area	Nature / Landscape
Greenholme	Refers to a village green or open green area	Nature / Landscape
Greenstead	Refers to a village green or open green area	Nature / Landscape
Greywillow	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Harvestmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Havenmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Hawkridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Hawthorn Rise	Refers to thorn bushes or hedgerows	Nature / Landscape
Hearthfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Hearthmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Heronbrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Highmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Hillcroft	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillfen	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Hillrise	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillrose	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillscale	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape

Hillshadow	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillstead	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hillview	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Hollowbrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Hollowfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Honeystone	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Lanternmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Leafbridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Lightmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Lightwillow	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Linemere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Longmarsh	From wetland or marsh area	Nature / Landscape
Longridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Lowbrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Lowmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Lynwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Marlstone	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Marshare	From wetland or marsh area	Nature / Landscape
Marshwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Marshwren	From wetland or marsh area	Nature / Landscape
Meadgate	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Meadowcrest	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Meadowhare	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Meadowlark	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Meadowline	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Meadowridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Moorcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Nature / Landscape
Moorheron	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Moorline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Moorwillow	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Mossmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Newmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape

Northmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Oldwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Openmarsh	From wetland or marsh area	Nature / Landscape
Otterline	Refers to otter habitat	Nature / Landscape
Otterwell	Refers to otter habitat	Nature / Landscape
Pollenwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Priorswood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Ridgecombe	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Ridgehaven	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Ridgewater	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Ridgewood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Rivermead	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Rivermere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Roselake	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Sevenhill	Refers to elevated ground or hillside	Nature / Landscape
Silvermere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Silverthorn	Refers to thorn bushes or hedgerows	Nature / Landscape
Sparrowfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Stag Meadow	From 'meadow'	Nature / Landscape
Stonebrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Stonecrest	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonefound	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonehollow	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonelark	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonemead	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonevale	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Stonewright	Derived from stone features or stonemasonry	Nature / Landscape
Thicketwood	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Thorncombe	Refers to thorn bushes or hedgerows	Nature / Landscape
Thornhaven	Refers to thorn bushes or hedgerows	Nature / Landscape
Thornwillow	Refers to thorn bushes or hedgerows	Nature / Landscape
Threshfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Viewmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or	Nature / Landscape

	pond	
Westbrook	From Old English 'broc' meaning stream	Nature / Landscape
Westridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Wheatfield	Relates to open fields or farmland	Nature / Landscape
Wildenstead	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Wildhollow	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Wildmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Wildmint	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Nature / Landscape
Wildridge	Refers to a raised ridge of land	Nature / Landscape
Willowfawn	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Willowgate	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Willowhawk	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Willowherne	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Willowrise	Inspired by willow trees	Nature / Landscape
Windfern	Refers to fern plants	Nature / Landscape
Windmere	From Old English 'mere' meaning lake or pond	Nature / Landscape
Woodmere	Derived from woodland or forest landscape	Nature / Landscape
Bellacre	From farmland measure 'acre'	Village / Parish
Clearleigh	Evokes clarity or clean landscape	Village / Parish
Deercombe	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Easthall	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Farmleigh	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Fawnstead	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Fleetcombe	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Harvest Acre	From farmland measure 'acre'	Village / Parish
Hearthgate	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Homeacre	From farmland measure 'acre'	Village / Parish
Manorstead	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Mossgate	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Northwick	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish

Oldpasture	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Paddockline	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Parsonage	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Pasturebank	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Priors Acre	From farmland measure 'acre'	Village / Parish
Risecombe	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Southcrest	Meaning the top or high point	Village / Parish
Southleigh	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Village Gate	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Village Walk	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Westcombe	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Westerfold	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Westland	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Westrise	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish
Whitepaddock	Invented compound with naturalistic or local-feeling elements	Village / Parish