

VILLAGE OF NEILBURG

BYLAW 2026-02

A BYLAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE NUMERING OF HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

The Council for the Village of Neilburg in the Province of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. A uniform system of numbering houses and other buildings is hereby established according to the Saskatchewan Civic Address Registry, Civic Addressing and Road Naming Information Guide March 2022, Urban Addressing. Schedule 'A'.
2. Each house or building shall bear the number assigned to the frontage on which the front entrance is situated.
3. Notwithstanding section 2 of this bylaw, upon request of the owner of a property situated on a corner, the number assigned may be specific to the flankage.
4. In case a house or building is occupied by more than one family dwelling unit or business, each separate front entrance of said house or building shall bear a separate number.
5. Numerals indicating the official number of each house or building, or each front entrance shall be posted in a manner as to be visible from the street on which the property is located.
6. The CAO (or other designated person) shall be responsible for maintaining the numbering system and shall keep a record of all numbers assigned under this bylaw.
7. Any person who contravenes the provisions of this bylaw is guilty of an offence and upon conviction shall be liable as per the General Penalty Bylaw.

READ a first time this 10th day of August, 2026.

READ a second time this 10th day of August, 2026.

READ a third time and adopted this 10th day of August, 2026.



Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer

Schedule "A"
Saskatchewan Civic Address Registry
Civic Addressing and Road Naming Information Guide March 2022
Urban Addressing

4.0 URBAN ADDRESSING

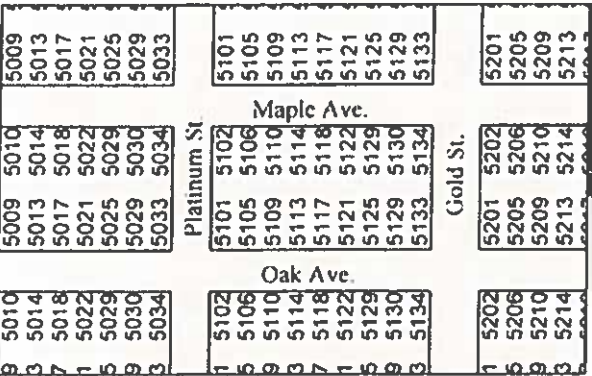
4.1 Civic Numbers

Civic Numbers are the "house" numbers that are assigned to each building along the road. Each and every significant structure needs to be numbered. (Garages, sheds, and other outbuildings do not need to be numbered.) The selection of a civic number to be assigned to a building must be performed carefully to ensure that future problems do not surface when, for example, a new structure is constructed between two existing structures.

The assignment of civic numbers is best based on a measurement system. Under such a system the road is divided into 8 metre segments (or 25-foot segments) and the civic numbers.

- 1. Odd and even civic numbers should be on opposite sides of a road. This rule needs to be applied consistently throughout a single municipality. As an example, all buildings on the east side of a road would be assigned an odd number and on the west side assigned an even number. Similarly, all buildings on the South side of a road would receive even numbers and those on the north would receive odd numbers. While existing addresses in municipalities varies on this point, a suggested province wide standard would be to adopt the evens west and south and odds north and east approach.
- 2. As shown in Figure 4.1A, blocks should be numbered so that the same number range occurs on the same block of each parallel street. For example, in the figure, the 5100 block of Maple Ave. and of Oak Ave. both lie between Platinum St. and Gold St.

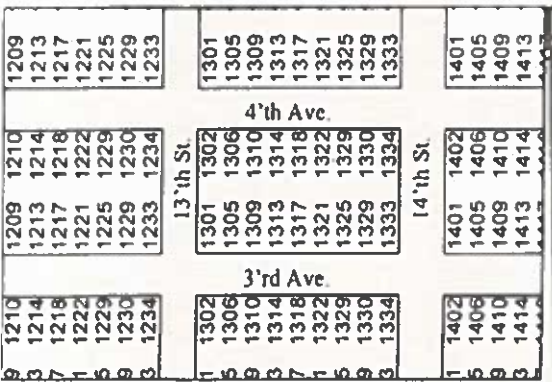
Figure 4.1A: Consistent Block Numbering



addresses could be assigned for a distance of 50 blocks in each direction before running out of numbers

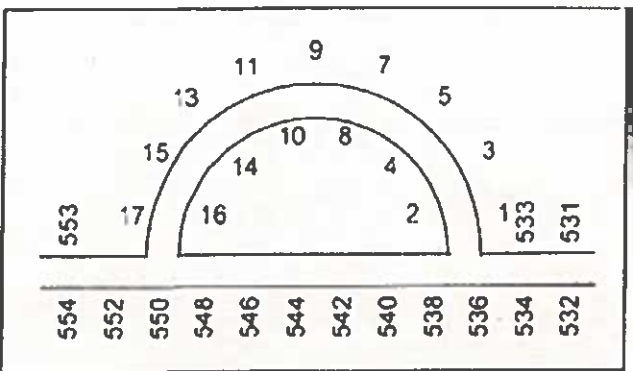
- b. If the roads are numbered, the civic numbers should be assigned so that the block number is the same as the lowest numbered crossroad. In Figure 4.1B, 1322-4th Ave lies between 13th St. and 14th St. When this rule is applied under the quadrant numbering system, it will result in all civic numbers increasing away from the origin of the street numbering, as opposed to increasing north and east.

Figure 4.1B: Civic Numbering Fit with Block Numbering



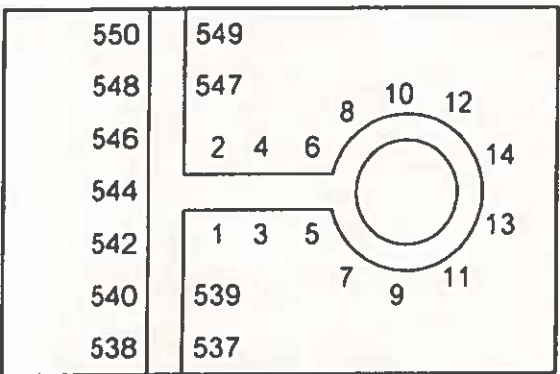
- c. Circular roads should be numbered separately from the rest of the civic numbering. The civic numbering should start at the lowest numbered intersection and the odd and even numbers assigned so that they are on the same side as they were when entering the circular road from the lowest numbered intersection. See Figure 4.1C.

Figure 4.1C: Circular Streets



- d. Cul-de-sacs are numbered in much the same way as circular road are. The point where the odd and even numbers meet should be positioned to be at the furthest point from the intersection of the cul-de-sac and the road that it connects to. See Figure 4.1D. If there are buildings in the centre of the cul-de-sac, a rare occurrence, the cul-de-sac should be numbered as a circular road.

Figure 4.1D: Cul-du-Sac Numbering



4. Buildings that are located on the corner of two roads should be addressed according to where the main entrance of the building faces. If the building has an entrance facing each road, then each entrance should be given a separate address with both addresses referring to the same building. This conforms to current practice in most Saskatchewan municipalities.
5. Strip malls may have a separate civic number assigned to each individual business within the strip mall, but the preferable method is to assign one civic address to the entire mall and assign unit numbers to each of the units. The civic address to be assigned to the strip mall is the civic address that most closely corresponds to the middle of the mall.

4.2 Unit Numbers

Unit numbers are used when there are multiple addressable units at a single location (e.g., apartment buildings). Unit numbers are normally assigned by the building owner but should use a rational numbering system (e.g., apartment numbers that start with the floor number). Unit numbers will also be employed in the situations of strip malls, office buildings, and trailer parks.