

1 Data Content Standard

2 Street address

3 Purpose of standard

4 Standards establish consistent ways for describing and recording data across agencies. Consistency
5 ensures there's only one way of talking about each different piece of information, helping to:

- 6 • maximise the value of data
- 7 • create a more complete view to inform government policy and investment decisions
- 8 • enable information sharing and reconciling the data faster and more efficiently.

9 The purpose of this document is to:

- 10 • introduce the [ISO 19160-1:2015 Addressing Part 1: Conceptual Model](#), which should be used
11 to collect and format street address information for sharing purposes
 - 12 • endorse and mandate the use of ISO 19160-1 as the standard across government for data
13 collection and sharing of street addresses
 - 14 • provide guidance on when and how to use ISO 19160-1 for collecting and sharing street
15 addresses.
-

16 Definition

17 An address is structured information that allows the unambiguous determination of an object¹ for
18 purposes of identification and location.

19 An address allows us to:

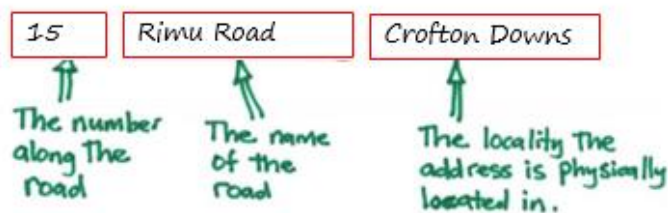
- 20 • locate buildings, places, people, and events
 - 21 • deliver and receive goods and services
 - 22 • enable analysis by connecting information
 - 23 • provide a location.
-

24 Guidance

25 The data content standard for street address uses underpinning concepts from ISO 19160-1:2015
26 Addressing Part 1: Conceptual Model. A New Zealand profile of ISO 19160-1 is currently in
27 development and will be incorporated into this standard when completed.

28 The minimum required format for compliance when collecting and sharing address information is
29 three data elements in separate fields:

- 30 • Number
- 31 • Road name
- 32 • Locality



¹ Object that may be assigned an address

35 **Number**

36 Number is the unique number given to a property on a named street, usually assigned in a sequential
37 order from the start of the street. A street address must include a number where possible, the
38 exception is where a number is substituted with a building name (eg The Beehive).

39 A number can also include a unit (or flat) number or an alpha suffix. A unit number should come
40 before the number and be separated from it by a '/' (eg 1/21 for unit 1). An alpha prefix should come
41 after the number and not be separated from the number by a space or any other character (eg 21A).

42 **Road name**

43 Road name is the name of the road an address is on. It can be made up of a number of fields: prefix,
44 name, road type, and suffix. A road name should include at least a name and a road type (eg road,
45 street, avenue). In cases where a road name does not include a road type (eg The Terrace) the road
46 type may be omitted.

47 **Locality**

48 A locality is a named geographical area (place name) defining a community of interest and may be
49 rural or urban. (Urban localities are commonly called suburbs.) The most common localities dataset
50 is NZ Localities². This dataset provides non-overlapping, contiguous coverage of all New Zealand's
51 land area.

52 To comply with this standard a street address must include a locality to ensure that each address is
53 unique. In some cases, an address may additionally require a town or city name that should be
54 provided in separate fields to the locality.

55 **Further information**

56 [Useful information for people working with addresses](#) provides easy to read information and
57 guidance on working with addresses that are well structured and contains information that is based
58 on ISO 19160-1 as well as the AS/NZS4819: Addressing standard.

59



60

61 This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. In essence, you are free to copy,
62 distribute and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to the Crown and abide by the other licence terms.

63 To view a copy of this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

64 **Approval date**

65 **Review date**

² NZ Localities dataset is maintained by Fire and Emergency New Zealand