Address data exchange in South Africa

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Overview

- South African addresses
- 2. SANS 1883 South African address standard
 - Scope
 - **Definition of an address**
 - Address types
- 3. Address data exchange
- 4. How would an international address standard benefit South Africa?

No official address register

Many sources of address-related data

Surveyor General

One integrated digital cadastre for the whole country

Registrar of Deeds

Property ownership

Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping

Topographical maps

Municipalities

Address allocation, property taxes

South African Post Office (SAPO)

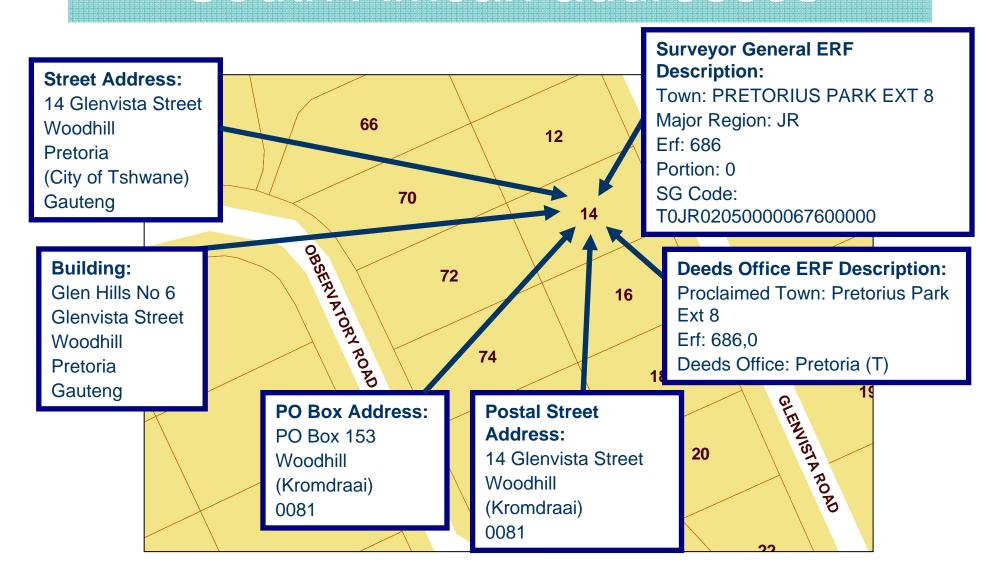
Postal delivery

South African Geographical Names Council

Standardized geographical names; Redress, correct and transform geographical naming system

Utilities for service delivery such as electricity and telecomms

Service delivery points





Rapid urbanization

Informal settlements

Initially no individual cadastral properties
Initially no addressing system in place
Dynamic dwelling demarcation
e.g. after fires

Apartheid legacy

Transformation of naming system

Controversial, e.g. Pretoria vs Tshwane

Historically black townships

Wide variety of addressing systems

Many areas with house numbers only, no street names

Assigning street names is a long process

Tribal areas

Communal lands
Single cadastral land parcel per tribe
No addressing system in place



- 47.9 million people (mid-2007 estimate by Statistics SA)
- ± 11 million households (Census 2001)
- 7.5 million properties

7 million land parcels500,000 sectional title properties

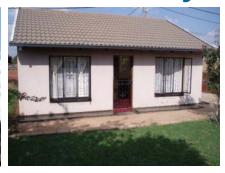
- 7.5-11 million addresses in South Africa
- 3-5 million addresses in existing databases

Backlog: >= 50% (4 – 7 million addresses)

"A world in one country"



























SANS 1883-1, Geographic Information – Address Standard Part 1: Data format of addresses

SANS 1883-2, Geographic Information – Address Standard Part 2: Guidelines for addresses in databases, data transfer, exchange and interoperability

SANS 1883-3, Geographic Information – Address Standard Part 3: Guidelines for address allocation and updates

Address types

How data elements are combined to form address Not narrowly prescriptive

- As assigned officially by municipalities
- As commonly in use
- In formal/urban areas, as well as informal/rural areas 4 groups of address types
 - traditional formalized; composite; SAPO; descriptive

Terms & definitions related to addresses

How address data shall be exchanged

Address

unambiguously specifies a point of service delivery

Point of service delivery

actual location where a service could be provided

Examples of services

Postal mail

Utilities: electricity, water, telecommunication, sewerage

Emergency services

Proof of residence for financial transactions

Elections

Household surveys

Address types - traditional formalized:

Street Address

Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof 1736 Pretorius Street, Arcadia, 0083



Intersection Address

Corner of Kings and Richmond Roads, Mowbray

Site Address

25436 Soshanguve CC Portion 938 Mooikloof





Address types – composite:

Landmark Address

Parliament, Cape Town Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria





Building Address

Election House, 260 Walker Street, Sunnyside 2nd Floor, Celtis Plaza, Schoeman Street, Hatfield







Address types - SA Post Office:

SA Post Office-Type Rural Village Address

012151 Ngxingxolo, Mooiplaas, 5228 110101 Corana, Umtata, 5100



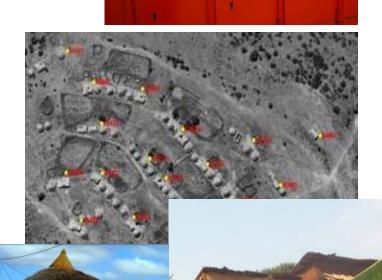
PO Box 2947, Hatfield, 0028, ZA Private Bag X2438, Glenstantia, 0010

SA Post Office Street Address

477 Chopin Street, Glenstantia, 0181

SAPO Poste Restante Address

Poste Restante, Hazyview, 3928



Address types - descriptive:







Farm Address

Tabakskuur, Grootgelukplaas, Kimberley Road, Bloemfontein







Informal Address

Opposite the butcher shop, Tsamaya Street, Mamelodi

EBNF for the street address type

```
StreetAddress = StreetIdentifier, Locality
StreetIdentifier =
[CompleteAddressNumber | StreetNumberRange], CompleteStreetName
CompleteStreetName
= StreetName
  [[StreetNameModifier], StreetNameDirectional], StreetName,
  StreetNameType
  [StreetNameModifier], StreetName, StreetNameType,
   [StreetNameDirectional]
   etc.
Locality = PlaceName, [Town], [Municipality], [Province],
   [SAPOPostcode], [Country] [CountryCode]
PlaceName = RegisteredName | UsedName
```

XML encoding for a street address

1736 Pretorius Street, Arcadia, 0083

```
<StreetAddress>
  <StreetIdentifier>
    <CompleteAddressNumber>1736</CompleteAddressNumber>
    <StreetName>Pretorius
    <StreetType>Street</StreetType>
  </StreetIdentifier>
  <Locality>
    <RegisteredName>Arcadia
    <SAPOPostcode>0083</SAPOPostcode>
  </Locality>
</StreetAddress>
```

Informal address

</InformalAddress>

Opposite the spaza shop at the entrance of the squatter camp, Olievenhoutbosch

```
[LandmarkIdentifier],
             [StreetIdentifier | IntersectionIdentifier],
             Locality
<InformalAddress>
  <InformalReference>Opposite the spaza shop at the
  entrance of the squatter camp</InformalReference>
  <Locality>
      <RegisteredName>Olievenhoutbosch</RegisteredName>
  </Locality>
```

InformalAddress = InformalReference,

Exchanging an address dataset:

```
<InformalAddress>
   <InformalReference>Opposite the spaza shop at the
        entrance of the squatter camp</InformalReference>
   <Locality>
       <RegisteredName>Olievenhoutbosch/RegisteredName>
   </Locality>
</InformalAddress>
<StreetAddress>
   <StreetIdentifier>
       <CompleteAddressNumber>1736//CompleteAddressNumber>
       <StreetName>Pretorius
       <StreetType>Street
   </StreetIdentifier>
   <Locality>
       <RegisteredName>Arcadia
       <SAPOPostcode>0083</SAPOPostcode>
   </Locality>
</StreetAddress>
<IntersectionAddress> ... </IntersectionAddress>
<FarmAddress> ... </FarmAddress>
```

Metadata

Address ID

The unique identification number assigned to an address by the address data provider.

Address Data Provider (resource provider)

Organization that creates and maintains the address dataset.

Address Source (originator)

Reference to the original source from where the data provider obtained the data, and where the address was created.

Point of Observation

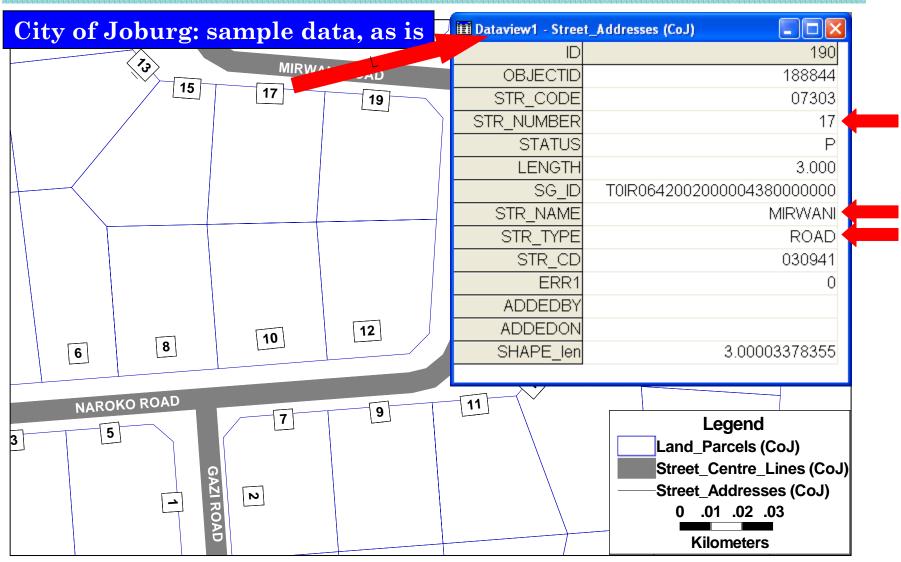
Relative position to the physical structures and/or other electronic data according to which the address point location was captured.

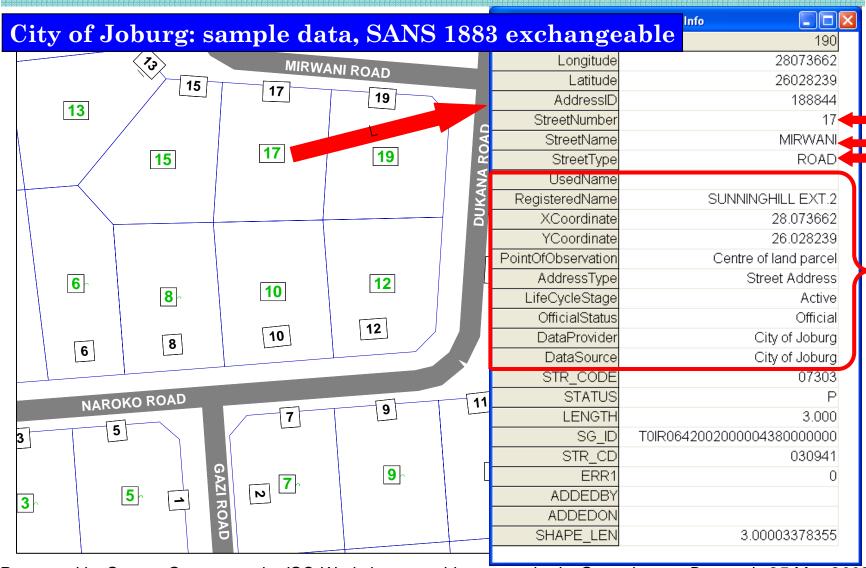
Address Life Cycle Stage (Future, Active, Retired)

Address Official Status

Compliant with SANS 1878 – Geographic information - Metadata

ISO 19115-Geographic Information Metadata)





How would an international address standard benefit South Africa?

- Establish a common vocabulary
 - Eliminates ambiguities and misunderstandings
- Promote development of addressing tools
 - Vendors
 - Open source community
- Alleviate addressing backlog
 - Economic enablement of people (credit etc.)
 - Integrate non-addressed people into modern society
- Improve address maintenance
 - Infrastructure planning and maintenance
 - Governance: voting, etc.
 - Household surveys

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Thank you

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SANS 1883 website

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