

## **Opening karakia**

Whāia te mātauranga kia mārama, kia tupu, kia tiaki ngā whenua, ngā moana, ngā arawai

Kia whai take ngā mahi katoa

Aroha atu aroha mai, tātou i a tātou

Toi te kupu

Toi te mana

Toitū te whenua

Haumi ē, hui ē, tāiki ē!

Pursue knowledge for understanding, developing and caring for the lands,

bodies of water and waterways

Seek purpose in all that we do

Let us show respect for each other

Hold fast to our language

Hold fast to our spiritual strength

Sustain the land

Gather and go forward together





Welcome and opening karakia

Toitū Te Whenua | LINZ – Scene setting

Trent Gulliver

Matanga Tatai Wahi Matamua / Principal Geospatial Specialist - Data

**Wellington City Council** – how Council handles address + examples

Michael Brownie

Team Leader Land, Customer & Property Information

**NZ Post** – creation and management of mailing addresses

Atinisi Umutua

Address Specialist

**Kāinga Ora –** mismatching address data and mailboxes

Sam Keast

Business Intelligence Specialist

Thanks and closing karakia







# **Property Addressing in New Zealand**

#### **Trent Gulliver**

Principal Geospatial Specialist – Data Location Information

# Roles and Responsibilities

#### Version as at 1 July 2022



#### Local Government Act 1974

Public Act 1974 No 66
Date of assent 8 November 1974
Commencement see section 1

#### 319A Naming of roads

If the council names any road for the first time, or alters the name of a road, the council must as soon as practicable send a copy of the relevant resolution to the Registrar-General of Land and the Surveyor-General.

Section 319A: replaced, on 7 July 2004, by section 5 of the Local Government Act 1974 Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 64).

#### 319B Allocation of property numbers

- (1) For electoral, postal, and other purposes the council may allocate a number to any area of land or building or part of a building within its district and may change the number allocated to any such area of land or building.
- (2) The council shall comply with any request from a Chief Surveyor to allocate a number to or change the number of any area of land or building or part of a building in its district.
- (3) The principal administrative officer shall advise the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the land or building is situated of the numbers allocated under subsection (1) or subsection (2).

Section 319B: inserted, on 30 March 1985, by section 29 of the Local Government Amendment Act 1985 (1985 No 60).

- Local authorities name roads and allocate property numbers
- Updates provided to Land Information New Zealand





# **Standards and Guidance**

Australian/New Zealand Standard
 AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing

• Guideline for Addressing In-fill Developments 2019

Guideline for Addressing in Retirement Villages 2016







# **Key Components of a Property Address**

Address Number + Road Name + Locality Name

Unique Property Address at a National Scale



155 The Terrace, Wellington Central





# **LINZ Property Addressing Team**

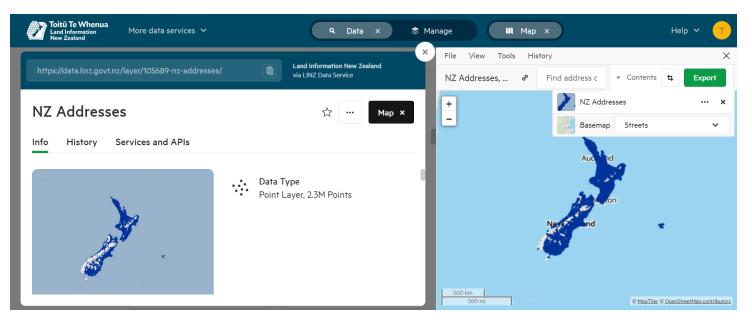
- Liaise with all 67 local authorities
- Provide advice
- Check for compliance
- Update the system
- Support development of the system

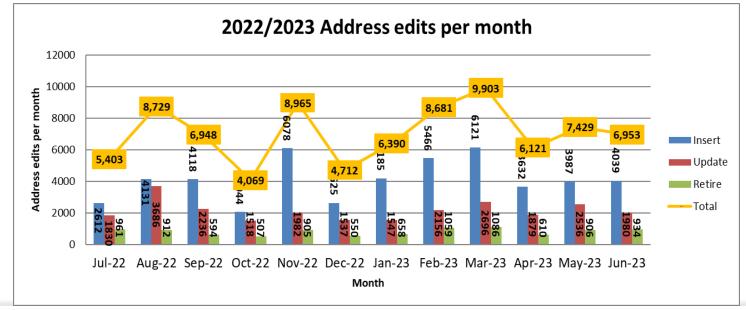




# **The Numbers**

- +2.3 million addresses
- +84,000 edits last year









# Workflow

**Address allocation** by Local Authority

**Validation** 

Integration by LINZ Addressing by LINZ Addressing

**Publishing** by LINZ Data Service

Use by anyone

**Time** 





# Some Challenges...and Opportunities...





# Addresses

Wellington City Council

Michael.Brownie@WCC.Govt.NZ

November 2023

- What is an address?
- Exclusions from presentation
- Legislation
- 3 examples of ways Wellington City Council has assigned addresses
- Questions

- What is an address?
- Exclusions from presentation
- Legislation
- 3 examples of ways Wellington City Council has assigned addresses
- Questions
- It is a number that allows you to locate a property after you know where the street is.
- The address number can be a combination numbers and letters in a logical sequence, so anyone can find a property in a street, without needing a map, or coordinates, etc.
- In Wellington City, we assign Addresses to areas that can be **separately occupied**. This can be a rented or leased dwelling, a shop, a commercial business, a parcel on a LINZ Map, a Rating assessment, a record of title, a farm, etc.
- Identifying occupancies is the primary reason for an address. It helps Emergency Services and visitors to locate someone or a property. They do not need to know the location of internal lot boundaries i.e. when one house covers several lots and all in one ownership.

- What is an address?
- Exclusions from presentation
- Legislation
- 3 examples of ways Wellington City Council has assigned addresses
- Questions
- Because of limited time, I will not describe –
- Our process of determining a road name. This process can be difficult, but I will be happy to answer questions or speak about that on another occasion.
- The examples I provide will all relate to current addresses. It is important to recognize
  that an address should have a "life cycle". If asked about a property, and told it is, say,
  10 King Street, then does this relate to the current 10 King St, or a proposed new one, or
  one of many properties that had that address in the past

- What is an address?
- Exclusions from presentation
- Legislation
- 3 examples of ways Wellington City Council has assigned addresses
- Questions
- Section 319B Allocation of property numbers Local Government Act 1974
   Local Authorities may allocate addresses and Chief Surveyor can request addresses (allocate or change)
- At Wellington City, we have Bylaw 16 that says it is mandatory for every property owner to display the address allocated by the Council, so it is easily visible from the road.
- Plans, policies and bylaws Public Places Bylaw 2022 Wellington City Council

- What is an address?
- Exclusions from presentation
- Legislation
- 3 examples Showing ways
   Wellington City Council
   has assigned addresses
- Questions

#### The 1<sup>st</sup> example is –

- One parcel of land
- One record of title (not unit titled)
- One rating unit
- 3 dwellings
- There are 3 assigned addresses and no alternative addresses



# Example 1 - continued

• Dwelling on the corner of 2 roads, must have a single assigned address, but could have alternative address off another road. (This example does not currently have an alternative address. It has a 2<sup>nd</sup> entrance that could be 299 The Terrace)





# Example 2



#### A more complex situation.

- One large building and car parking etc. The whole complex is a single business and the public and Emergency Services would expect it to be one business, so we assigned one address.
- If the property had an alternative address off another street, then we could have allocated an alternative address off that street. Every property must have one primary address, but can have any number of alternative Addresses, especially if fronting more than one street.

# Example 2 - continued

We assigned the address 24 Kingsford Smith Street to the whole complex.

The LINZ parcel maps show this area as 9 separate lots.

There are 9 separate freehold records of title.

One parcel is owned by Bunnings. The other 8 are leased by Bunnings.

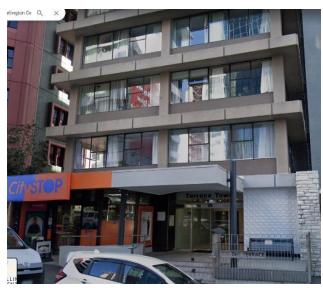
For the leased areas, there are 3 different freehold owners. As no adjoining parcels have the same freehold owners, every record of title must be a separate Rating unit. In these cases, owner is the ratepayer.

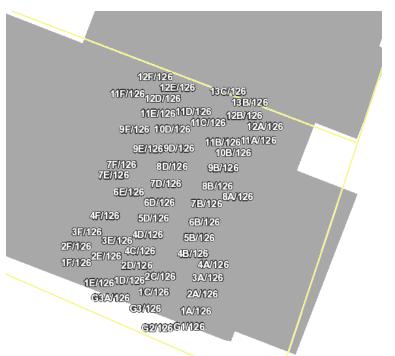




Every Rating unit has the same address, **24 Kingsford Smith Street**. They can be separately identified because they each have different legal descriptions.

If each lot had a different address, it would be confusing for those visiting the site.





## Example 3

This relates to a building at 126 The Terrace, Wellington.

The building is unit titled with 80 rating units on 13 floors. One ground floor unit has 2 divisions as it is a shop and a dwelling.

The Council has assigned 80 separate Addresses.

Example - Unit 9A 126 The Terrace or 9A/126 The Terrace.

126 The Terrace is used as an unofficial default address to represent the whole land parcel. This 'parent' record is linked to all 80 rating units.

LINZ show Address points as a matrix of unreadable addresses.

# Example 3 - continued



It makes sense to have one 'parent' address, when there is one entrance, door or gate, that leads to many separate occupancies, and it is not practical to show many separate address points.

This point should be clearly identified at the property.



We are concerned that sometimes LINZ does not show the addresses formally assigned by the Council. This can be because LINZ think numbers should be different. We select addresses in a logical sequence so properties can be easily identified. It creates problems for new residents when they cannot get utilities connected, because new addresses are not displayed on LINZ maps (this does not happen often)

- What is an address?
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# Addressing Data Services

Post

NZPost

What We Do

Who We Are Addressing Data Sources Format of Addressing Data Uses of Addressing Data

#### Who We Are:

#### Address Data Services Group

- Addressing Support Team
- Addressing Specialists
- Location Services Data Specialist

#### What We Do:

- Maintain, validate, analyze and cleanse addressing data.
- Create Address Data Products tailor made to suit individual needs of external clients.





#### Address Data Sources:

- Urban and Rural Network
   DBs
- CP Fleet & SDM requests
- CSC customer queries
- Land Information NZ
- Territorial Authorities
- Government Agencies (MOH)
- Mailhouse customers
- Online address validation
   platforms Suggest Address

#### Format of Address Data:

- Adheres to Australasian NZ Addressing Standards guidelines published by LINZ
- Address Line format APF, or addressing elements parsed out - PAF

#### Address Types:

- Urban determined by SDM
- Rural determined by RDS
- Postcodes determines if an address is rural or urban

#### Category of Address:

- Physical Address data from external sources
- Postal Address data from internal sources





#### Uses of Addressing Data:

- Populates round management systems for our network delivery teams to maintain
- Assists with Automation sorting machines for mail/courier items
- Populates various Address APIs for internal and online platforms such as e-Ship, YouShop, redirections, billing etc
- Publish addressing information to APF for validation of postal/physical addresses
- Addressing Products PAF/GeoPAF/PNF/NZAD /Address cleansing services etc...
- Address validation services RealMe and MOH etc..

# **Getting Addresses Wrong**

Sam Keast Business Intelligence Specialist





Types of issues we see **Impacts on People Potential solutions** 



Physical Address vs Postal Address

Council Address vs LINZ Address





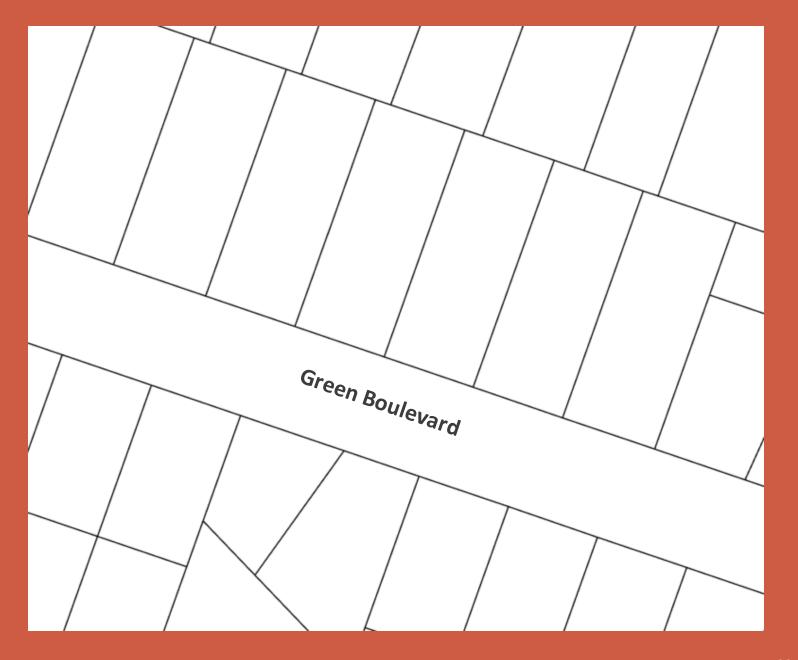
Incorrect Road suffixes recorded





Incorrect Road suffixes recorded





Corner addresses





Colloquial addresses during construction phase

Not officially recorded/informal dwellings





Colloquial addresses during construction phase

Not officially recorded/informal dwellings





Multiple addresses represented spatially with one location





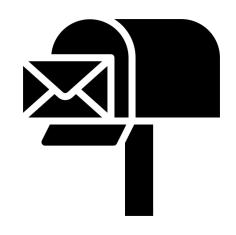
# Not just a data problem

# Incorrect addresses have real impacts on people's livelihoods





**Tenancy Agreements** 



Physical Letterboxes



**Electoral Roll** 



Receiving Mail



Maintenance Work



Utility connections



Deconstruction



**Emergency Services** 



# **Existing Solution**

Notify Toitū Te Whenua when their addresses don't match either our recorded addresses, or the relevant councils address database

### **Potential Solutions**

Use only one address format when talking with staff and tenants?

Align physical and postal addresses? Do these need still to be separate?

Do we need a different way of thinking about addresses in New Zealand?



#### **Getting Addresses Wrong**

Sam Keast Business Intelligence Specialist sam.keast@kaingaora.govt.nz





### **Closing karakia**

**Kua ea te kaupapa**Our work has come to a satisfactory conclusion

Ka rea ngā hua The fruit is growing

(therefore the land and the environment are healthy)

Ka rere ngā arawai The waterways continue to flow

(therefore the waterways are strong and moving forward)

**Kua mau te mātauranga** We now have the knowledge

Hei arahina ngā mahi o

Toitū Te Whenua

Kia tau te rangimarie

Ki runga i a tātou katoa

Haumi ē, hui ē, tāiki ē!

To lead and drive the work of

Toitū Te Whenua

May peace settle

Upon all of us

(includes the wider LINZ whānau and our own whānau)

Gather and go forward together





