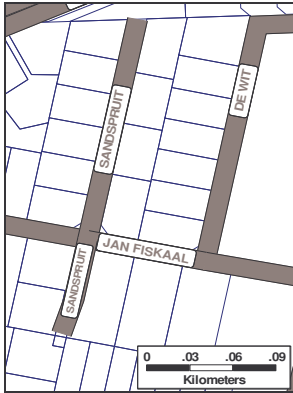


SANS 1883-3

Guidelines for address allocation and updates

SANS 1883-3 provides guidelines for the allocation and maintenance of addresses in the form of a list of recommendations, e.g. it is recommended that a cul-de-sac gets a separate street name if it has more than six stands.



Cul-de-sac with less than six stands



Cul-de-sac with six or more stands

The SANS 1883 project team includes representation from the following organizations:

- AfriGIS
- Business Connexion
- Central University of Technology
- CSIR
- Eskom
- Electoral Commission (IEC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Arts and Culture
- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
- Drakenstein Municipality
- E-Intelligence
- Experian
- Geo-Information Society of South Africa (GISSA)
- Geospace
- GIMS
- Knowledge Factory
- Metropolitan municipalities of Cape Town, Ekurhuleni, Ethekwini, Johannesburg, Nelson Mandela Bay and Tshwane
- Munsys, Inc
- National Spatial Information Framework (NSIF)
- Oracle
- Propnet
- Prosource
- Saldanha Bay Municipality
- SA Post Office
- SAS
- State IT Agency (SITA)
- Statistics SA
- University of Pretoria
- Telkom
- Transunion ITC

SABS

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Photos: SA Post Office Rural Village Addresses

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SANS 1883 South African Address Standard

SANS 1883-1
Data format of addresses

SANS 1883-2
Guidelines for addresses in databases, data transfer, exchange and interoperability

SANS 1883-3
Guidelines for address allocation and updates



SABS

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The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), through Standards South Africa (StanSA), prepares and publishes South African national standards, identified by the letters *SANS*. These standards reflect national consensus on a wide range of subjects, and are aimed at improving the quality of life of all South Africans. The standards are developed by experts in the field from across government, industry and academia, working through StanSA Technical Committees (TCs) and Sub-Committees (SCs).

StanSA **SC 71E, Geographic Information** deals with standards for geographic information for South Africa.

StanSA maintains liaison with international standardization bodies such as ISO and IEC, and regional bodies such as SADCSTAN. When a new standards project comes under consideration, there are two possibilities: either adopt an existing international or regional standard, or develop a South African standard.

SANS 1883 - Origin

In August 2004, SC 71E voted for a new work item proposal on “*A standard framework for South African addresses*”, subsequently given the designation SANS 1883. It was decided that the standard should support:

1. The allocation and management of addresses;
2. The recording and interchange of addresses;
3. The geo-coding and spatial representation of addresses;
4. The delivery of services throughout South Africa;
5. The national developmental objectives.

The aim of the address standard is not to devise a new system of addressing or to build a national address database, but rather to enable interoperability in address datasets, which will facilitate developing a national address database.

Since there is no current ISO address standard, a South African project team was established in June 2006 to prepare the first draft of SANS 1883. Apart from the input from its members, the project team also refers to other address standards such as those defined by the British Standards Institute (BSI), the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC in the US), the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), the councils of standards of Australia and New Zealand, and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

SANS 1883-1 Data format of addresses

SANS 1883-1 defines the data elements of addresses, and how the data elements are combined to make up different address types. Below are some examples:

Street Address

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

Intersection Address

Corner of Kings and Richmond Roads, Mowbray

Landmark Address

*Parliament, Cape Town
Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria*

Building Address

*Election House, 260 Walker Street, Sunnyside
Block 816 Diamond House, Eloff Street, Braamfontein*

Site Address

*25436 Soshanguve CC
Portion 938 Mooikloof*

Farm Address

*Tabakskuur, Grootgelukplaas, Kimberley Road,
Bloemfontein*

Informal Address

Opposite the butcher shop, Tsamaya Street, Mamelodi

SA Post Office Rural Village Address

*012151 Ngxingxolo, Mooiplaas, 5228
010101 Feni, Peddie, 5640*

SA Post Office Box Address

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

SA Post Office Street Address

*477 Chopin Street, Glenstantia, 0181
1038 Schoeman Street, Hatfield, 0083*

SANS1883-2 Guidelines for addresses in databases, data transfer, exchange and interoperability

SANS 1883-2 specifies how address data are stored in databases, and how it is transferred and exchanged between organizations, e.g. the address can be exchanged in XML format as shown below:

```
<StreetAddress>
  <StreetAddressPart>
    <StreetNumber>5
  </StreetNumber>
    <StreetName>Mayor
  </StreetName>
    <StreetType>Avenue
  </StreetType>
    <StreetModifier>
  </StreetModifier>
    <StreetDirectional>East
  </StreetDirectional>
  </StreetAddressPart>
  <Locality>
    <RegisteredName>Benoni
  </RegisteredName>
    <UsedName></UsedName>
    <TownName></TownName>
    <Municipality>Ekurhuleni
  </Municipality>
    <Province>Gauteng
  </Province>
    <SAPOPostcode>1501
  </SAPOPostcode>
    <Country>South Africa
  </Country>
  </Locality>
</StreetAddress>
```

