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# Data Guide

United Kingdom

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# Introduction

## United Kingdom Address Data Information

This chapter provides an overview of the United Kingdom Address dataset and available Additional Datasets.

### GBR Address Dataset

Dataset Code:	GBR
Approximate Data Size:	400MB
Data Source:	The Royal Mail's Postcode Address File (PAF). All data, extracts and updates © Royal Mail Group PLC.
Update Frequency:	Monthly or quarterly
Expiry:	<p>The quarterly data release dates are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• March</li><li>• June</li><li>• September</li><li>• December</li></ul> <p>Data files will expire 8 months after creation. For example, March data will expire in November of the same year.</p> <p>Ensure every data update is applied promptly, otherwise the data may expire and the product will become unusable.</p>

The Postal Address File is compiled, updated and supplied by Royal Mail. QAS receives new PAF data from Royal Mail on a monthly basis.

In addition to cleaning, reformatting and compressing the PAF, QAS also enhances the data supplied from Royal Mail.

## Additional Datasets For GBR Address Data

In addition to the GBR Address Data, there are several Additional Datasets available to enhance your data. Each Additional Dataset includes a comprehensive set of DataPlus sets.

This section provides an overview of the available Additional Datasets for the GBR Address Data. For each Additional Dataset there is a separate Additional Data Guide, which is available in two ways:

- on the data CD

Under Windows, you have the option to install the Additional Data Guide during data installation. The guide is installed to C:\Program Files\QAS\Data Guides by default. If you chose not to install the guide, it can be accessed from the Docs folder on the Data CD.

- on the QAS Support website

All Additional Data Guides can be found online at <http://support.qas.com>.

The following Additional Datasets are available for GBR Address Data:

- GBRNAM Names Additional Dataset;
- GBRBUS Business Additional Dataset;
- GBRBUX Extended Business Additional Dataset;
- GBRFER Full Electoral Register Additional Dataset;
- GBRPTR Pointer Address Additional Dataset;
- GBR Suppression Additional Datasets;
- GBR Multi-Year Additional Datasets;
- GBR Utility Additional Datasets;
- GBRNYB Not Yet Built Additional Dataset;
- GBRMRF Multiple Residence Additional Dataset.



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*The GBR Address Dataset must be installed to use any of the Additional Datasets.*

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## **GBRNAME Names Additional Dataset**

The Names dataset includes information from Experian's National Canvase, which is a comprehensive database of UK consumers consisting of a version of the full Electoral Register that contains only the names of those individuals who have not chosen to opt out of having their names and addresses published, data from Experian's Canvase Lifestyle database, and significant data contributions from partner organisations. The Names dataset also contains some Date Of Birth data.

For more information, see the United Kingdom With Names Additional Data Guide.

## **GBRBUS Business Additional Dataset**

While the standard PAF datastore for the United Kingdom (GBR) does contain some organisation information, the United Kingdom with Businesses (GBRBUS) data supplements the standard PAF with organisations listed in Experian's National Business database. The GBRBUS data also contains additional information, such as SIC codes. When QAS products are configured to use GBRBUS data, they will search for organisations in both the Experian and Royal Mail data. This provides a more comprehensive coverage of business addresses in the UK.

For more information, see the United Kingdom With Business Additional Data Guide.

## **GBRBUX Extended Business Additional Dataset**

The Extended Business dataset is a superset of the GBRBUS Business Additional Dataset, including further information: for example, the Trading Name at Location and the Registered Business Name (as registered with Companies House).

It also contains DataPlus sets which return classification codes, business telephone numbers, registration numbers (as held by Companies House) and the Experian Online Key.

For more information, see the United Kingdom With Extended Business Additional Data Guide.

## **GBRFER Full Electoral Register Additional Dataset**

The Full Electoral Register contains the name and address of every individual registered to vote. The Full Electoral Register also contains some date of birth information; for example, if an individual is due to reach their eighteenth birthday during the following year then their date of birth is also included.



*Use of the Full Electoral Register is restricted to organisations who are legally entitled to use it for specified purposes.*

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For more information, see the United Kingdom With Full Electoral Register Additional Data Guide.

## **GBRPTR Pointer Address Additional Dataset**

The Pointer data contains Pointer® Plus address data. Pointer holds address information for every property in Northern Ireland. Pointer contains data from Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI), Royal Mail, and the Valuation and Lands Agency, and is maintained by OSNI. The dataset contains both postal (PAF and new postal addresses not yet entered into PAF) and non-postal (objects without postal address information) addresses.

For more information, see the United Kingdom With Pointer Additional Data Guide.

## **GBR Suppression Additional Datasets**

GBR Suppression data contains additional information associated with some addresses, which indicates that an address may not be useful to your organisation. There are a number of reasons why certain customers' addresses may be unsuitable for business use; these depend upon the particular Suppression set. The available Suppression sets are:

- Telephone Preference Service (TPS);
- Fax Preference Service (FPS);
- Mailing Preference Service (MPS);
- National Change Of Address (NCOA);
- Absolute Movers (ABS);

- Universal Suppression Service (USS);
- Mortality Suppression Sets (MSS);
- Mortascreen Mortalities (MOR).



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*Use of the NCOA dataset is restricted to certain organisations, who can use the data for marketing purposes.*

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For more information, see the United Kingdom With Suppression Additional Data Guide.

### **GBR Multi-Year Additional Datasets**



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*The Multi-Year datasets can only be used with IDentifier NameTracer Pro V5.00 (and above).*

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The GBR Multi-Year datasets contain Names data from a variety of sources, going back a maximum of seven years. The available Multi-Year datasets are:

- Experian National Canvasse (ENC) Additional Dataset
- Experian Full Electoral Register (EFR) Additional Dataset
- CACI Consumer Register (CCR) Additional Dataset
- CACI Full Electoral Register (CFR) Additional Dataset

For more information, see the United Kingdom With Multi-Year Additional Data Guide.

## **GBR Utility Additional Datasets**

The Utility datasets contain gas and electricity meter number data for all properties in the UK. The Gas data sources are National Grid Gas Network, which supplies gas to 95% of UK properties. The Electricity data is sourced from the electricity suppliers, such as EDF. The available Utility datasets are:

- Gas Additional Dataset
- Electricity Additional Dataset

For more information, see the [United Kingdom With Utility Additional Data Guide](#).

## **GBRNYB Not Yet Built Additional Dataset**

The Not Yet Built Additional Dataset contains address information relating to properties which are either still at the planning stage or which are under construction.

For more information, see the [Not Yet Built Additional Data Guide](#).

## **GBRMRF Multiple Residence Additional Dataset**

The Multiple Residence Dataset contains detailed address information for properties that receive deliveries for more than one household to a single delivery point. This information is supplied and updated monthly by the Royal Mail.

The information on multiple residences will only be returned if there is an address structure (for example, Upper Flat or Flat A).

For more information, see the [Multiple Residence Additional Data Guide](#).

## Areas Covered

The additional datasets contain information for all addresses in the following areas:

Name of Dataset	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland	Isle of Man	Channel Islands
GBR <sub>NAME</sub> Names	√	√	√	√	√	√*
GBR <sub>BUS</sub> Business	√	√	√	√	√	√
GBR <sub>BUX</sub> Extended Business	√	√	√	√	√	√
GBR <sub>FER</sub> Full Electoral Register	√	√	√	√	√	√*
GBR <sub>PTR</sub> Pointer				√		
GBR Suppression	√	√	√	√	√	√
GBR Multi-Year	√	√	√	√	√	√*
GBR Utility	√	√	√	√	√	√*
GBR <sub>NYB</sub> Not Yet Built	√	√	√	√	√	√
GBR <sub>MRF</sub> Multiple Residence	√	√	√	√		

*\*The Experian Full Electoral Register and Experian National Canvase currently only contain Jersey addresses. The CACI Consumer Register and CACI Full Electoral Register contain data for Jersey and parts of Guernsey.*

## Dual Search Data Mappings

Dual search data mappings allow simultaneous searching against two base datasets in QAS Pro Web. The United Kingdom dataset can be combined with the Gazetteer (LPG) dataset to create dual search data mappings. The Gazetteer dataset must be the primary dataset.

For more information about using dual search data mappings in QAS Pro Web, see the LPG Data Guide.

# About This Data

This chapter provides detailed information about the GBR Address Dataset.

## Area Covered

The datasets contain information for addresses in the following areas:

Name of Dataset	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland	Isle of Man	Channel Islands
GBR Address	√	√	√	√	√	√

## Address Elements

The following address elements are stored within the GBR data files.

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Organisation	QAS Ltd	O11
Department	Sales	O21
Whole PO Box	PO Box 12	B11
PO Box (Name)	PO Box	B111
PO Box (Number)	12	B112
Sub-building name	Flat 2	P22

<b>Address Element</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Element Code</b>
Whole Sub-building number	1G	P21
Sub-building number (Primary)	1	P211
Sub-building number (Additional)	G	P212
Building name	Ocean Towers	P12
Whole Building number	27a	P11
Building number (Primary)	27	P111
Building number (Additional)	a	P112
Whole Dependent thoroughfare	Gorse View	S21
Dependent thoroughfare (Name)	Gorse	S211
Dependent thoroughfare (Descriptor)	View	S212
Submitted Dependent thoroughfare		S21#
Whole thoroughfare	Peak Lane	S11
Thoroughfare (Name)	Peak	S111
Thoroughfare (Descriptor)	Lane	S112
Submitted thoroughfare		S11#
Double dependent locality	Kingston Gorse	L41
Dependent locality	East Preston	L31
Submitted PNR Locality	Clapham	L32
Town	Littlehampton	L21
County	West Sussex	L11
PNR county <sup>+</sup>	West Midlands	L12
Postcode	BN16 1RW	C11
Country <sup>+</sup>	United Kingdom	X11
Two character ISO country code <sup>+</sup>	GB	X12
Three character ISO country code <sup>+</sup>	GBR	X13

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Delivery Point Suffix <sup>+</sup>	1A	A11

<sup>+</sup>*Elements that only appear in the address if their position is fixed.*

<sup>#</sup>*Elements that are only returnable if included in the search when using Pro.*

## Address Element Definitions

### Abbreviations

In the United Kingdom, two types of address element are often given in abbreviated form: the thoroughfare (and dependent thoroughfare) descriptor and the county name. The abbreviated form depends on your configuration. Examples of these are shown in the following table:

Element	Abbreviated Form	Expanded Form
Thoroughfare:	Acacia Ave	Acacia Avenue
	High St	High Street
County:	Bucks	Buckinghamshire
	Middx	Middlesex

Both full and abbreviated names will be recognised during searching. The Format Options for your address layout determine which version is returned.

## **Postally Non-Required Localities (PNRLs)**

A Postally Non-Required Locality (PNRL) is a name that is commonly used to identify part of a town, but is not officially required in addresses. They tend to be found in larger towns, especially London; for example, Clapham.

Many companies have customer addresses that include locality information which is not supplied in the standard PAF. This PNRL information is not required by Royal Mail for an item of mail to arrive at its destination. However, QAS sources a separate file from Royal Mail containing this PNRL information and builds it into the PAF so that the information can be returned when using a QAS product.

If a PNR locality is searched on, by default QAS Pro will include it in the returned address. A returned address does not include a PNR locality if it is not inserted during the search.

You can use the Auto Formatting pane in the Configuration Editor to suppress these (and other) elements from a returned address. See the Configuration Help file for more information.

## **Postal counties**

Royal Mail removed postal county information from the PAF as the information was no longer necessary for the successful delivery of mail. However, QAS integrates the information back into the GBR data so that the postal county field can still be returned if required.

Element code L11 contains the postal county defined by Royal Mail when counties were part of the PAF. Element code L12 contains the PNR counties information. With a similar concept to a PNRL, a PNR county is county information used to identify for example major cities, such as Norwich or Sheffield, but which has never been needed to ensure successful delivery of an item of mail.

## Postcode Structure

All addresses have a postcode. A postcode, for example TW11 9LY, is composed of two parts: an outcode and an incode.

The outcode (for example TW11) is used to route mail to the correct local area for delivery. The incode (for example 9LY) is used to sort the mail at the local area delivery office. In addition, postcodes can be split into these component parts:

Postcode Component	Corresponding To	Number In UK
TW	Area	124
TW11	District	Approx. 2,950
TW11 9	Sector	Approx. 10,500
TW11 9LY	Full postcode	Approx. 1.8 million

On average, a postcode contains 15 delivery points, each of which is uniquely identified by the delivery point suffix. This is a two-character code (a numeric character followed by a letter). It never appears in addresses.

## Valid Postcode Formats

There are six valid postcode formats. In the following list, 'A' indicates an alphabetic character and 'N' indicates a numeric character.

Outcode	Incode	Example
AN	NAA	M2 5BE
ANN	NAA	M33 3AB
AAN	NAA	DN5 7XY
AANN	NAA	DN16 1AA
ANA	NAA	W1A 4WX
AANA	NAA	EC1A 1HA

An additional limitation applies to the incode section of the postcode. The last two characters, AA, cannot be any of the following: C, I, K, M, O or V.

**Postcode recodes**

Every 6 months, Royal Mail changes a number of postcodes. QAS retains a list of all postcodes that have been recoded since 1990 and integrates them back into the PAF. This enables you to search using an old postcode and receive the recoded postcode in the results.

**Default Address Format**

The following GBR address layouts are defined in Pro and Batch:

Layout Name	Description
QAS Standard Layout < Default >	United Kingdom addresses do not have a standard number of address lines. However, common practice, which these recommended layouts follow, displays the address over five lines: Line 1 Line 2 Town County Postcode Lines 1 and 2 contain the details of the organisation, sub-premises, premises, building name, and street address / PO Box. The postal town should be returned in capital letters.
Strict Postal	Royal Mail address layout with PNR localities and counties suppressed. Four address lines with the town in upper case. The town and postcode are fixed to the last two address lines.
Database (Plug and Go only)	As < Default>, but the end of line paste sequence is a {tab} instead of {Enter}.

Layout Name	Description
Microsoft Word (Plug and Go only)	This is a Word-compatible layout with a UK barcode which contains five address lines, with the town in upper case. No elements are fixed and blank lines are suppressed during pasting. A UK barcode is returned after the address. PNR localities are returned if searched upon.
< Default > (when using Edited or Full Electoral Register data)	As < Default > but the Names elements are fixed to an extra line.

## About DataPlus Information

You can configure your QAS products to use any of the available DataPlus sets that are available for GBR data. Please refer to the relevant section of the product documentation for information on configuring QAS products to return DataPlus information.

Each DataPlus set (.dap) is divided into one or more items. QAS products can be configured to return these items via the Configuration Editor (using the element name) or the configuration file (using the code name). This section details the DataPlus sets currently available for GBR Address Data.

If you are using any Additional Datasets with the GBR Address Data, more DataPlus sets will be available. For more information about the DataPlus sets for a particular Additional Dataset, see the relevant Additional Data Guide.

## Imputed Data

An imputed field is one where data does not exist for all addresses. In such a scenario, the gaps in the data are filled (imputed) using neighbouring data. Certain DataPlus elements contain imputed information by default.

You can configure your QAS product to either return or suppress this information.

For example:

GBRWPT.Party	Standard DataPlus item. Value may be imputed.
GBRWPT.Party.NotImputed	This code can be appended to any DataPlus set to prevent the return of imputed values. If there is no non-imputed value available in the raw data for the DataPlus set for this postcode, the element will be blank.
GBRWPT.Party.IsImputed?	<p>This code can be appended to any DataPlus set to highlight whether the returned DataPlus information is imputed.</p> <p>The value of this item will either be Y or N, depending on whether the returned DataPlus information is imputed.</p> <p>If the standard DataPlus value has been imputed by QAS, the value of this item is Y and the non-imputed item will be blank.</p> <p>If the standard DataPlus value has been taken straight from the raw data, then this value will be N and the NotImputed item will be populated with the same data as the standard DataPlus item.</p>

In each of the following sections, the imputed fields (which can be returned or suppressed) are shown for each DataPlus set.

## DataPlus Sets for GBR Address Data

The following DataPlus sets are available with GBR Address Data:

<b>DataPlus Set</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>Description</b>
GBR 100m Postzon (Gridlink) Grid References	gbrgrd.dap	See page 18
GBR CodePoint (Gridlink) Grid References	gbrcpt.dap	See page 20
GBR Government	gbrgov.dap	See page 21
GBR 1998 Ward	gbrw98.dap	See page 23
GBR Health	gbrhel.dap	See page 24
GBR Westminster Parliament	gbrwpt.dap	See page 26
GBR Mosaic	gbrmos.dap	See page 28
GBR Public Sector Mosaic (Postcode)	gbrpsp.dap	See page 29
GBR Public Sector Mosaic (Household)	gbrpsh.dap	See page 30
GBR Acorn	gbracr.dap	See page 31
GBR PAF	gbrpdp.dap	See page 31
GBR Barcode	gbrbar.dap	See page 32
GBR Address Point	gbrosp.dap	See page 33
GBR Address Point Coordinates	gbrosc.dap	See page 35
GBR Address Layer File 1	gbrosl.dap	See page 36
GBR Address Layer File 2	gbrosm.dap	See page 37
GBR Just Built	gbrjbf.dap	See page 39

## GBR 100m Postzon Grid References

**Identifier:** GBRGRD

GBRGRD is a coordinate DataPlus set that returns a grid reference for a Postcode with a resolution of 100m. All returned grid coordinates have a total of 10 digits (5 digit Easting, 5 digit Northing), with leading zeros where necessary. However some parts of the North of Great Britain can have a leading 1.

The returned grid reference is the closest to the centroid property in the address postcode. There are no 100m grid references for the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. 100m Grid reference is found in the Postzon file supplied by Royal Mail.

Element	Code	Description
100m Raw Easting	RawEast	Native OS or OSNI grid-reference. (Northern Ireland uses a different projection to the rest of the UK.)
100m Raw Northing	RawNorth	Native OS or OSNI grid-reference. (Northern Ireland uses a different projection to the rest of the UK.)
100m OS Easting	OSEast	100m OS Easting grid-reference. (Northern Ireland is mapped onto a standard UK projection.)
100m OS Northing	OSNorth	100m OS Northing grid-reference. (Northern Ireland is mapped onto a standard UK projection.)
100m Latitude	Latitude	WGS84 projection compatible with the GPS system and returned to six decimal places.
100m Longitude	Longitude	WGS84 projection compatible with the GPS system and returned to six decimal places.
100m OS Landranger	OSLand	OS Land-ranger format derived from OSEast and OSNorth.



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*Postcodes are returned to a resolution of 100m. Grid resolution refers to a property being within the 100m grid sector box, anchored in the bottom left-hand corner by a grid reference. So, the property can be anywhere within that 100m grid sector box.*

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### **Imputed Data**

For this DataPlus set, you can choose whether you want to return or suppress imputed information for all elements. See “Imputed Data” on page 16, for details about controlling the imputing of data.

## GBR CodePoint Grid References

**Identifier:** GBRCPT

GBRCPT is a coordinate DataPlus set that returns a unique national grid coordinate for each postcode in Great Britain to a resolution of 1 metre. The grid reference given is that of the centroid property in the postcode. Values are returned to a resolution of 1m. Grid resolution refers to a property being within the 1m grid sector box, anchored in the bottom left-hand corner by a grid reference. So, the property can be anywhere within that 1m grid sector box.

All grid coordinates have a total of 12 digits (6 digits Easting, 6 digits Northing), CodePoint includes the 121 postcode areas in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, but does not include postcode areas for the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands. Data is supplied by Ordnance Survey.

Element	Code	Description
Code-Point Easting	Easting	Native OS or OSNI grid-reference. (Northern Ireland uses a different projection to the rest of the UK.)
Code-Point Northing	Northing	Native OS or OSNI grid-reference (Northern Ireland uses a different projection to the rest of the UK.)
Code-Point Positional Quality Indicator	PQI	Assesses the quality of the grid based on the quality of the AddressPoints used.
Code-Point PO Box Indicator	POBox	Value is always “Yes” or “No”, depending on whether the postcode is a PO Box.
Code-Point Delivery Points	DPCount	Indicates the number of delivery points on PAF for the current postcode.
Code-Point Delivery Points with Positional Quality Indicators	DPsMatchPQI	Represents the number of matched addresses within the postcode that have the same PQI in AddressPoint as the PQI given to this postcode.

Element	Code	Description
Code-Point Domestic Delivery Points	DPsDom	Represents the number of non-PO Box delivery points with no PAF organisation name.
Code-Point Non-Domestic Delivery Points	DPsNonDom	Represents the number of non-PO Box delivery points which have a PAF organisation name.
Code-Point PO Box Delivery Points	DPsPOBox	Represents the number of PO Box delivery points.
Code-Point Address Points PAF Matched	APsMatchPAF	Represents the number of good AddressPoints after de-duplication of AddressPoints with the same coordinates.
Code-Point Non-PAF Delivery Points	DPsNotOnPAF	Represents the number of Delivery Points on PAF unmatched to OS data.

## GBR Government

**Identifier:** GBRGOV

The GBRGOV DataPlus set returns details of the Local Authority Electoral Ward for a given postcode. In addition, you can specify that other details are also returned, such as Local Authority District Code, Local Education Authority Code, Government Office Region and the European Electoral Region.

A Local Authority Electoral Ward is the lowest denominator of administrative boundary division. The size of a Ward is decided to ensure 'Electoral Equality'. This is the belief that each elector should have a vote of equal weight. In practice, this means that a rural Ward tends to be much larger, geographically, than an urban Ward, in order that the electors from both have an equal amount of representation by their respective councillors. A Ward can be represented by one or more councillors, and could cover about 2 to 4 thousand people in a rural area, and considerably more people in an urban area.

The Census Output Data is a collection of 5,022 areas nested within wards, containing on average 125 households that tend towards homogeneity. This data was collected during the 2001 UK Census. Please note this field will be blank if the returned address has no grid reference.

Ward boundaries are decided upon by one of the Local Government Commissions working in alliance with the Local Authority, in a Periodic Electoral Review (PER).



*This DataPlus set returns the Ward that covers the majority of the submitted postcode. A small percentage of postcodes are split between two or more Wards.*

The data is supplied to Royal Mail by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) every month, who update the Postzon files on a quarterly basis, and supply them to QAS. Typically, most changes occur in February or March, when Local Authority Wards are revised before elections in May.

<b>Element</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
European Electoral Region Code	EERCode	Official code given to the European Electoral Region.
European Electoral Region Name	EERName	Official name given to the European Electoral Region.
Government Office for Region Code	GORCode	Official code given to the Government Office Region.
Government Office for Region Name	GORName	Official name given to the Government Office Region.
Local Education Authority Code	LEACode	Official code given to the Local Education Authority.
Local Education Authority Name	LEAName	Official name given to the Local Education Authority.
Local Authority Code	LACode	Official code given to the Local Authority.

Element	Code	Description
Local Authority Name	LAName	Official name given to the Local Authority.
Local Authority Ward Code	WardCode	Official code given to the Local Authority Ward.
Local Authority Ward Name	WardName	Official name given to the Local Authority Ward.
Census Output Area	CensOutArea	Census Area output code

### Imputed Data

For this DataPlus set, you can choose whether you want to return or suppress imputed information for all elements except for the “Local Authority Ward Code”, “Local Authority Ward Name” and “Census Output Area”. See “Imputed Data” on page 16 for details about controlling the imputing of data.

### GBR 1998 Ward

**Identifier:** GBRW98

The GBR 1998 Ward DataPlus set returns historical Local Authority Electoral Ward details from 1998. Some organisations specifically use the 1998 Local Authority Ward codes. For example, the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) assign funding uplifts to Higher Education Institutions for students from underprivileged areas, based on the 1998 Ward divisions.

See “GBR Government” on page 21 for more information about Electoral Wards.

Element	Code	Description
1998 Ward Code	98WardCode	Official code given to the Local Authority Ward as assigned in 1998.
1998 Ward Name	98WardName	Official name given to the Local Authority Ward as assigned in 1998.

## **GBR Health**

**Identifier:** GBRHEL

The GBRHEL DataPlus set returns the National Health Service Authority (or equivalent), Primary Care Organisation (or equivalent) and/or the Electoral Ward for a given address.

The data is supplied to Royal Mail by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) every month, who update the Postzon files on a monthly basis. QAS receives the updates each quarter.

See "GBR Government" on page 21 for information about Electoral Wards.

The organisation of the National Health Service (NHS) is different in each of the four countries of the UK.

### **England**

The current structure for health administration in England came into effect on 1 July 2006, when the number of Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) dropped from 28 to 10. The boundaries of the new SHAs are coterminous with Government Office Regions (GORs), with the exception of the South East GOR which comprises two SHAs. The SHAs manage the performance of Primary Care Organisations (PCOs), and report directly to the Department of Health.

In July 2006, the PCOs included 303 Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and 4 Care Trusts (CTs), but this was restructured in October 2006, when the number of PCOs reduced to 152. CTs are PCTs that work in conjunction with a local authority to provide both health and social care. This is beneficial in areas where it is felt that a closer integration between health and social care is needed or would be beneficial at a local level. Any PCT may apply for conversion to CT status.

### **Scotland**

Scotland has 15 Health Boards which form a single local health care system and report directly to the Scottish Executive Health Department (SEHD).

The Health Boards were introduced in 1974 and are composed from groups of the local government districts that existed in Scotland between 1975 and 1996.

## Wales

The current structure of health administration in Wales came into effect on 1 April 2003. This structure has 22 Local Health Boards (LHBs), one in each of the Welsh unitary authorities. These LHBs report to 3 New Regional Offices (North Wales; Mid and West Wales; South East Wales) within the NHS Wales Department of the National Assembly. These Regional Offices are responsible for holding Local Health Boards and Trusts to account on a day-to-day basis for the effective discharge of their statutory functions.



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*ONS Geography does not hold codes for the Regional Offices. Therefore the DataPlus set returns "(Wales)" for any Welsh postcode.*

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## Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland has 4 Health and Social Services Boards (HSSBs), which report to the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) of the Northern Ireland Executive. HSSBs were introduced in 1973 and are constituted from groups of district council areas. The HSSBs are named Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western.

In 2002, the HSSBs were subdivided into a total of 15 Local Health and Social Care Groups (LHSCGs), responsible for the planning and delivery of primary and community care in Northern Ireland. Each LHSCG covers one or more district council areas, with the exceptions of Belfast and Strabane district council areas which each split between two LHSCGs.



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*Although the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are covered by the NHS, they are not part of the UK. Accordingly the four health authorities on these islands (Isle of Man; Jersey; Guernsey; Alderney) are not included in the GBR dataset.*

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Element	Code	Description
NHS Authority Code	AuthorityCode	Official code given to the NHS Authority.
NHS Authority Name	AuthorityName	Official name given to the NHS Authority.
Primary Care / Local Health Code	PCLHCode	Official code and name given to the Primary Care Trust or Local Health Group.
Primary Care / Local Health Name	PCLHName	Official code and name given to the Primary Care Trust or Local Health Group.
Local Authority Ward Code	WardCode	Official code given to the Local Authority Ward.
Local Authority Ward Name	WardName	Official name given to the Local Authority Ward.

### Imputed Data

For this DataPlus set, you can choose whether you want to return or suppress imputed information for all elements except for the “Local Authority Ward Code” and “Local Authority Ward Name”. See “Imputed Data” on page 16 for details about controlling the imputing of data.

### GBR Westminster Parliament

**Identifier:** GBRWPT

The GBRWPT DataPlus set returns the member of Parliament, the political party to which they belong and the parliamentary constituency name for a given postcode.

There are 646 parliamentary constituencies represented at Westminster.

The Boundary Commission uses the boundaries of counties, districts and wards to establish constituency boundaries. The aim is to include whole wards within each constituency. When changes are made to county, district or ward boundaries, this Commission will conduct a review to bring the boundaries of parliamentary constituencies back into line with the new local authority boundaries. Such reviews may be general reviews conducted every 8-12 years or interim reviews conducted at other times.

Scottish constituency boundaries were changed at the 2005 General Election. English and Welsh constituency boundaries are expected to change at the next General Election.




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*This DataPlus set returns the constituency that covers the majority of the submitted postcode. A small number of postcodes are split between two or more constituencies.*

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The data is supplied to Royal Mail by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) every month, who update the Postzon files on a monthly basis. QAS receives the updates each quarter.

Element	Code	Description
Parliamentary Constituency Code	ConstitCode	Official code given to the Parliamentary Constituency.
Parliamentary Constituency Name	ConstitName	Official name given to the Parliamentary Constituency.
Member of Parliament	MPName	Name of the MP representing their constituency.
Member of Parliament's Party	Party	Name of the party to which the MP belongs.

### Imputed Data

For this DataPlus set, you can choose whether you want to return or suppress imputed information for all elements. See "Imputed Data" on page 16 for details about controlling the imputing of data.

# GBR Mosaic

**Identifier:** GBRMOS

The GBRMOS DataPlus set returns Experian’s UK MOSAIC demographic data relevant to a given postcode.

UK MOSAIC information is obtained primarily from the Census, but other sources such as the Council Tax bandings and lifestyle surveys are also used. The data enables marketers to predict the type of people living at a postcode. Each of the 1.8 million postcodes in Britain has been classified into one of 61 MOSAIC types and 11 MOSAIC groups.

UK MOSAIC includes data for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. No data is available for the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

For more information about UK MOSAIC, please visit the UK MOSAIC Web site, and click on the MOSAIC link:

[www.business-strategies.co.uk/](http://www.business-strategies.co.uk/)

Updates are supplied to QAS annually but only account for changes in PAF. Historically, the MOSAIC data is only re-clustered after each Census, every 10 years. In the future, given the increase in sources of data used to create the MOSAIC classification, updates may be more frequent.

Element	Code	Description
MOSAIC Type Code	TypeCode	MOSAIC Type code.
MOSAIC Type Name	TypeName	MOSAIC Type name.
MOSAIC Group Code	GrpCode	MOSAIC Group code.
MOSAIC Group Name	GrpName	MOSAIC Group name.

## GBR Public Sector Mosaic (Postcode)

**Identifier:** GBRPSP

Public Sector Mosaic is Experian's unique sector specific socio-demographic segmentation system. Like Mosaic, the segmentation has 11 groups and 61 types, but this set includes more public sector focused segment descriptions. Public Sector Mosaic is available at postcode and household level (see page 30). It enables public sector organisations to apply policy decision, communications activity and resource strategies at the appropriate level of geography.

To find out more visit:

[www.business-strategies.co.uk/publicsector](http://www.business-strategies.co.uk/publicsector)

Element	Code	Description
Public Sector MOSAIC Postcode Type Code	TypeCode	3 character MOSAIC Type code, e.g. "B08".
Public Sector MOSAIC Postcode Type Name*	TypeName	MOSAIC Type name, e.g. "Families and singles living in developments built since 2001".
Public Sector MOSAIC Postcode Group Code	GrpCode	Single character MOSAIC Group code, e.g. "B".
Public Sector MOSAIC Postcode Group Name*	GrpName	MOSAIC Group name, e.g. "Younger families living in newer homes".



*\* Some of the Mosaic Type and Group names are very long. You should ensure you set the line width to the maximum 120 characters if you are returning Mosaic names. For information about setting line widths see your product documentation.*

# GBR Public Sector Mosaic (Household)

**Identifier:** GBRPSH

Public Sector Mosaic is Experian's unique sector specific socio-demographic segmentation system. Like Mosaic, the segmentation has 11 groups and 61 types, but this set includes more public sector focused segment descriptions. Public Sector Mosaic is available at household and postcode level (see page 29). It enables public sector organisations to apply policy decision, communications activity and resource strategies at the appropriate level of geography.

To find out more visit:

[www.business-strategies.co.uk/publicsector](http://www.business-strategies.co.uk/publicsector)

Element	Code	Description
Public Sector MOSAIC Household Type Code	TypeCode	3 character MOSAIC Type code, e.g. "B08".
Public Sector MOSAIC Household Type Name*	TypeName	MOSAIC Type name, e.g. "Families and singles living in developments built since 2001".
Public Sector MOSAIC Household Group Code	GrpCode	Single character MOSAIC Group code, e.g. "B".
Public Sector MOSAIC Household Group Name*	GrpName	MOSAIC Group name, e.g. "Younger families living in newer homes".



*\* Some of the Mosaic Type and Group names are very long. You should ensure you set the line width to the maximum 120 characters if you are returning Mosaic names. For information about setting line widths see your product documentation.*

## GBR Acorn

**Identifier:** GBRACR

The GBRACR DataPlus set returns ACORN demographic data relevant to a given postcode.

ACORN information is obtained primarily from the CACI consumer lifestyle databases, but also from the Census. The data enables marketers to predict the type of people living at a postcode. The CACI consumer lifestyle database covers over 46 million adults and over 23 million households in the United Kingdom.

Element	Code	Description
ACORN Type Code	TypeCode	ACORN Type Code.
ACORN Type Name	TypeName	ACORN Type Name.
ACORN Group Code	GrpCode	ACORN Group Code.
ACORN Group Name	GrpName	ACORN Group Name.
ACORN Category Code	CatCode	ACORN Category Code.
ACORN Category Name	CatName	ACORN Category Name.

## GBR PAF

**Identifier:** GBRPDP

The GBRPDP DataPlus set returns a PAF Organisation Key, a PAF Delivery Point Type and a PAF Address Key for a given postcode. This information enables you to uniquely identify a delivery point record, but only within a given release of PAF.

The PAF Address Key is a unique 8 digit number assigned by Royal Mail to each address on PAF. The PAF Address Key alone is not always sufficient to uniquely identify an individual delivery point because there can be more than one delivery point at the same address. For example, an address may contain a residential delivery point, and one or more small user organisation delivery points. Delivery points at the same address will usually, but not always, have the same postcode.

The PAF Organisation Key is an 8 digit number assigned by Royal Mail which uniquely identifies a small user organisation.

The PAF Delivery Point Type is a 1 character field assigned by Royal Mail which distinguishes between small user organisations or residential delivery points, and large user organisations.

Royal Mail update PAF Address Keys as and when necessary. This is part of the PAF data and is supplied to QAS every month.

Element	Code	Description
PAF Address Key	AddrKey	PAF Address Key.
PAF Organisation Key	OrgKey	PAF Organisation Key.
PAF Delivery Point Type	Type	PAF Delivery Point Type: "L" = large user, "O" = small user organisation, "R" = Small user residential.

## GBR Barcode

**Identifier:** GBRBAR

The GBRBAR DataPlus set returns a Royal Mail barcode for a given postcode.

Each PAF Delivery Point has a unique barcode associated with it. This is based upon the postcode and delivery point suffix for that address.

Element	Code	Description
Customer Barcode	CustBar	Customer Barcode sequence (hexadecimal).

Before using the GBR Barcode DataPlus set, you should ensure that the QAS 4State Barcode font is installed on your system. This font ensures that the barcode is displayed correctly. It is installed along with the program files for you QAS products, and is called QUICASB\_.TTF.

## GBR Address Point

Identifier: GBROSP



The GBR Address Point license covers two DataPlus sets; GBROSP and GBROSC. For more information about GBROSC, see page 35.

The GBROSP DataPlus set returns address and building data for each postal address in Great Britain. The data is supplied by Ordnance Survey.

The GBR Address Point file contains the following elements:

Element	Code	Description
OSAPR	OSAPR	OS Address Point Reference. Each postal address has a unique and permanent OSAPR code. This is an 18 character alphanumeric string; for example, APYRHM8T5J8049AG61.
OS Structure type	OSStructType	Building structure type; either "Permanent Building", "Other Structure" or "Unknown". This is the same as the OS ADDRESS-POINT <b>Seed Type</b> field.
OS Position Accuracy	OSPositionalAccuracy	The OS positional accuracy indicates how closely the OS coordinates agree with the National Grid coordinates. This is the same as the OS ADDRESS-POINT <b>Positional Quality</b> field. The value can be either "Final" or "Provisional". "Final" means that the address is located either inside or in a close proximity to the building to which the address point refers. "Provisional" means that the address may be a considerable distance away from the addressed structure. Usually this is less than 50 m, but may exceed 100 m, even up to several kilometres in rural areas.

Element	Code	Description
OS Physical Status	OSPhysicalStatus	The physical status of the building; either "Planned", "Existing", "Demolished" or "Unknown".
OS Match Status	OSMatchStatus	<p>The OS match status indicates a discrepancy that might occur between OS and PAF address data. The value can be either "Unmatched", "Matched", "Matched With Discrepancy (Referred)" or "Matched With Discrepancy (Unresolved)".</p> <p>"Unmatched" means that the address is not yet matched to OS MasterMap data.</p> <p>"Matched" means that the address is matched to OS MasterMap data.</p> <p>"Matched With Discrepancy (Referred)" means that the address is matched to OS MasterMap data but not matched to Royal Mail data and the discrepancy has been referred to Royal Mail for resolution.</p> <p>"Matched With Discrepancy (Unresolved)" means that there is a discrepancy in the match results returned from OS MasterMap and those returned from Royal Mail. This is under investigation.</p>
OS Postal Address TOID Version Date	OSPostalAddrTOID VerDate	<p>The date when the postal address in the OS MasterMap was created or updated by OS. This is the same as the OS ADDRESS-POINT <b>Change Date</b> field.</p> <p>The format is DD/MM/YYYY.</p>
RM Postal Address Date	RMPostalAddrDate	<p>The date when the postal address was created or updated by Royal Mail in the PAF. The format is DD/MM/YYYY.</p>

## GBR Address Point Coordinates

Identifier: GBROSC



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*The GBROSC DataPlus set is included in both Address Point and Address Layer licenses.*

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The GBROSC DataPlus set returns a unique National Grid coordinate (a grid reference comprising of an easting and a northing value) and latitude and longitude values for a point within each postcode in Great Britain.

The easting and northing grid reference data is supplied by Ordnance Survey. The data is provided to a resolution of 0.1 metre (10 centimetres).

All grid coordinates have a total of 14 digits (7 digit Easting, 7 digit Northing). For example, the grid reference for 12 Mercier Road, London is 524096,174714 and for 14 Mercier Road, London is 5240954,1747108.

The latitude and longitude values are converted from the OSGB easting and northing values using the WGS84 projection method. WGS84 is the most commonly-used global standard, accurate to within 5 metres.

The latitude and longitude values are in degrees; for example, the latitude for 12 Mercier Road, London is 51.457928 degrees and longitude is -0.215226 degrees. The - sign preceding the longitude indicates that the address is west of the Meridian.

The GBR Address Point Coordinates file contains the following elements:

Element	Code	Description
Easting Dimension	OSEasting	Easting grid reference in decimetres.
Northing Dimension	OSNorthing	Northing grid reference in decimetres.
Latitude	Latitude	Latitude in degrees.
Longitude	Longitude	Longitude in degrees.

## GBR Address Layer File 1

Identifier: GBROSL



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*The GBR Address Layer license covers four files; GBROSL, GBROSM, GBROSP and GBROSC. For more information about GBROSM, see page 37. For more information about GBROSP, see page 33. For more information about GBROSC, see page 35.*

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The GBROSL DataPlus set returns a unique reference for each postal address in Great Britain. The data source is Ordnance Survey MasterMap Address Layer 2 Address Theme.

The GBR Address Layer File 1 contains the following elements:

Element	Code	Description
OS Postal Address TOID	OSPostalAddrTOID	Postal Address identification number. Each postal address has a unique TOID code that refers to the address in the OS MasterMap. This is a 20 character code preceded by "osgb"; for example, osgb100002230012093.
OS ITN Road Link TOID	OSITNRoadLinkTOID	OS ITN Road Link TOID is the identifier code which refers to a specific section of a road network in the OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network (ITN) Layer. This is a unique 20 character code preceded by "osgb", for example, osgb4000000003210632.

Element	Code	Description
OS ITN Road TOID	OSITNRoadTOID	OS ITN Road TOID is the identifier which refers to a specific road in the OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network (ITN) Layer. This is a unique 20 character code preceded by "osgb", for example, osgb4000000003210674.
OS Postal Address TOID Version	OSPostalAddrTOIDVer	The version number of the OS Postal Address TOID; for example, 2. The version number changes if the physical status of the building changes; for example, if a building is demolished.

## GBR Address Layer File 2

**Identifier:** GBROSM



*The GBR Address Layer license covers four files; GBROSL, GBROSM, GBROSP and GBROSC. For more information about GBROSL, see page 36. For more information about GBROSP, see page 33. For more information about GBROSC, see page 35.*

The GBROSM DataPlus set returns unique address and building data for each postal address in Great Britain. The data source is Ordnance Survey MasterMap Address Layer 2 Address Theme.

The GBR Address Layer File 2 contains the following elements:

<b>Element</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
OS Topo Feature TOID	OSTopoFeatureTOID	Topographic feature reference number. This identifies any topographic features associated with the address in the OS MasterMap. This is a 17 character alphanumeric string; for example, osgb1000005412940.
RM UDPRN	RMUDPRN	Unique Delivery Point Reference Number. There is a unique UDPRN for every Delivery Point on PAF. This is a unique 8 character code; for example 23822652.
RM Multi-Occ. Count	RMMultiOccCount	Multi-occupancy count. This is the number of households having the same delivery point; for example, 2. If there is only one household in the address this is blank.
NLUD Land Use Group	NLUDLandUseGrp	National Land Use classification code for the land use group; for example, U071. The classification code definitions can be found on the Department for Communities and Local Governments website by searching on "National Land Use". For example, U071 = Dwellings.

## GBR Just Built

**Identifier:** GBRJBF

The GBRJB DataPlus set returns the date (in the form YYYYMMDD) that a residence was added to the Royal Mail PAF file, providing it has been added within the last six months.

This information is updated monthly by the Royal Mail.

Element	Code	Description
Date Made Live on PAF	JustBuiltDate	The date when the address was added to the Royal Mail's address file (PAF).



*The Royal Mail Just Built information is not available for Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man.*



# Using This Data

This chapter provides search tips and other product-specific information when using Pro, Pro Web, or Batch.



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*These searches are accurate at the time of data release. However, search results may differ depending on the data release you are using.*

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## With QAS Pro

### Search Examples: Typedown

Enter postcode or place
GU3 3BQ

The following table provides a list of these example search types:

- Full address known
- Postcode not known
- Sub-premises not known
- PO Box number known.

Search Type	Example
<b>Full address known</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enter the postcode <b>gu33bq</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>2) Enter the premises number <b>15</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>3) The correct address is returned:  15 Bramble Close  GUILDFORD  Surrey  GU3 3BQ</li> </ol>
<b>Postcode not known</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enter the location, glasgow, and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>2) Enter the first three letters of the street name, <b>pik</b>, and press <b>Enter</b>. In this example <b>pik</b> is enough to uniquely identify <b>Pikeman Road</b> as there are no other places in Glasgow starting with <b>pik</b>.</li> <li>3) Enter the premises number <b>15</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>4) The correct address is returned:  15 Pikeman Road  GLASGOW  G13 3NS</li> </ol>
<b>Sub-premises not known</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enter the postcode <b>se256rz</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>2) Enter the premises number <b>1</b> and press <b>Enter</b>. If the address contains sub-premises, the user is prompted to select a sub-premises number.</li> <li>3) Enter the sub-premises number <b>8</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>4) The correct address is returned:  Flat 8  1 Canham Road  LONDON  SE25 6RZ</li> </ol>

Search Type	Example
<b>PO box number known</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enter the location, <b>bristol</b>, and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>2) Enter <b>po box</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>3) Enter the PO Box number <b>12</b> and press <b>Enter</b>.</li> <li>4) The correct address is returned:  Brookvale Investments Ltd, PO Box 12  Burrington  BRISTOL  BS40 7ZN</li> </ol>

## Search Examples: Single Line

Enter search

35 douglas st, de238lh

The following table provides a list of these example search types:

- Full address known
- Sub-premises known
- Postcode not known
- Only street name known
- Character missing from address
- Address contains spelling mistake
- Incomplete address element (partial)
- Incomplete address element (tagged)
- All organisation types in location

Search Type	Explanation
<p><b>Full address known</b></p>	<p>Enter the premises number followed by the postcode:  <b>35, de238lh</b></p> <p>The correct address is returned:  35 Douglas Street  DERBY  DE23 8LH</p>
<p><b>Sub-premises known</b></p>	<p>If the full address contains known sub-premises, enter the sub-premises followed by the premises number, then the postcode:  <b>2, 18, eh105ly</b></p> <p>The correct address is returned:  18/2 Morningside Drive  EDINBURGH  EH10 5LY</p>
<p><b>Postcode not known</b></p>	<p>If the postcode is not known, enter the premises number and street name followed by the locality:  <b>1 fairfield st, leeds</b></p> <p>The correct address is returned:  1 Fairfield Street  LEEDS  LS13 3DX</p>
<p><b>Only street name known</b></p>	<p>If the street name only is known, entering in the street will return a picklist from which the correct one can be selected. Pro can handle abbreviated street descriptors such as st, rd, ave or cl.  Enter <b>Fairfield Street</b> to view a list of every street of that name in the country.</p>

Search Type	Explanation
<p><b>Character missing from address</b></p>	<p>If one character is missing from the address the unknown character can be replaced with a question mark.</p> <p>Enter <b>12 ?arden rd, kendal</b> and the correct address is returned:</p> <p>12 Garden Road KENDAL Cumbria LA9 7ED</p>
<p><b>Address contains spelling mistake</b></p>	<p>Entering an address that contains one or more spelling errors can still return the correct address.</p> <p>Entering <b>2 joyland rd, bromley</b> will still return the correct address:</p> <p>2 Boyland Road BROMLEY BR1 4QF</p>
<p><b>Incomplete address element</b></p>	<p>If you only have partial address information, you can replace the remainder of an address element with an asterisk.</p> <p>Entering <b>church rd, winte*</b> will display a picklist of Church Roads in all places beginning with winte.</p>
<p><b>Incomplete address element</b></p>	<p>Sometimes it is helpful to tag a part of the search string to let Pro know which part of the address it is. For a list of available search constraints, see page 46.</p> <p>Searching on <b>king*@s, bolton</b> tells Pro to display a picklist of <b>streets</b> that begin with “king...” in <b>Bolton</b>.</p>
<p><b>All organisation types in location</b></p>	<p>Enter <b>*bank, brighton</b> to view a list of all banks in Brighton.</p>

## Search Constraints

The following search constraints can be used to restrict searches when using the Single Line search engine in Pro or Batch Interactive.

Constraint	Elements Restricted to	Example Search
@O	Organisation and department	*hotel@o, birmingham
@P	Building and sub-building name/ numbers	*fraser@p, glasgow
@S	Thoroughfare and dependent thoroughfare	king*@s, london
@L	Dependent and double dependent locality	barnsley farm, barnsley@l
@T	Post town	chur?h hill, sutton@t
@C	County and PNR county	high street, yorkshire@c
@X	Postcode	Shell uk ltd, se@x

It is a good idea to use O and P together rather than separately (for example, 'ship\*@op, norfolk'). This is because some building names are recorded on PAF as organisation names.

# With QAS Pro Web

## Scenarios

The following table indicates the relevant search examples for each Pro Web scenario and search engine that supports GBR Address data.

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Search Engine</b>	<b>For search examples, see:</b>
Address Capture on the Intranet	Single Line hierarchical	Single Line search examples on page 43.
Address Capture on the Web	Single Line flattened	Single Line search examples on page 43.
Address Verification on the Web	Verification	Verification search examples on page 49.
Bulk Processing	Verification	Bulk Processing search example on page 51.
Address Capture	Single Line flattened	Single Line search examples on page 43.
Address Verification	Verification	Verification search examples on page 49.
Single Line	Single Line hierarchical	Single Line search examples on page 43.
Standard	Typedown Single Line hierarchical	Typedown examples on page 41. Single Line search examples on page 43.
ActiveX Control	Typedown Single Line hierarchical	Typedown examples on page 41. Single Line search examples on page 43.

## Dual Search Data Mappings

Dual search data mappings allow simultaneous searching against two base datasets in QAS Pro Web. The United Kingdom dataset can be combined with the Gazetteer (LPG) dataset to create dual search data mappings. The Gazetteer dataset must be the primary dataset in the data mapping.



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*Dual search data mappings are only available in certain versions of QAS Pro Web.*

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For more information about using dual search data mappings in QAS Pro Web, see the LPG Data Guide.

## Search Examples: Verification

Users of QAS Pro Web can use address verification functionality to verify a customer's address once they have typed it in full into a web form.

The following table provides a list of example searches and the Verify level they return.

Verify level	Example
<b>Verified</b>	<b>15 Bramble Close GUILDFORD Surrey GU3 3BQ United Kingdom</b> This search brings back a verified address with the verify level of "Verified".
<b>Multiple</b>	<b>60 kings road london</b> This search brings back a verify level of "Multiple" and offers a picklist of possible addresses as there are multiple church roads in Belfast.
<b>None</b>	<b>Missing Street Unknown Town</b> This search brings back a verify level of "None" as the address does not exist in the data.
<b>StreetPartial</b>	<b>Suffolk Close Sussex Way London N19 4LL United Kingdom</b> This search brings back a verify level of "StreetPartial" as the search did not define a property number for the street location "Teeraw Road".

Verify level	Example
<b>PremisesPartial</b>	<p data-bbox="356 204 546 347"><b>Haslam Court New Southgate London N11 1NJ United Kingdom</b></p> <p data-bbox="356 357 992 411">This search brings back a verify level of “PremisesPartial” as there is more than one apartment at the address.</p>
<b>InteractionRequired</b>	<p data-bbox="356 443 546 587"><b>29 Road Palmers Green London N13 4DX United Kingdom</b></p> <p data-bbox="356 596 963 708">This search brings back a verify level of “InteractionRequired” as the street name was not correct and, although there was only one match, the address requires verification from the user.</p> <p data-bbox="356 718 568 861"><b>29 Avondale Road Palmers Green LONDON N13 4DX United Kingdom</b></p>

For more information about the Verification engine, refer to the Address Verification section of the *QAS Pro Web Integration Guide*.

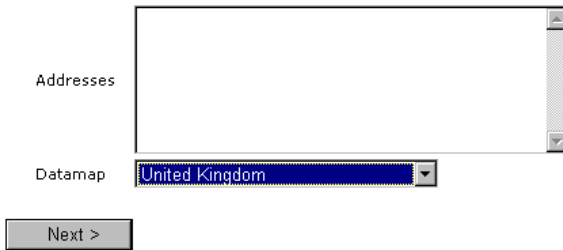
## Search Example: Bulk Processing

The following example shows a bulk search on six addresses which all return a different level of verification.

1. Select the Bulk Processing search method.
2. Select United Kingdom data from the **Datamap** drop-down box.

### Bulk Verification

Enter Bulk Address

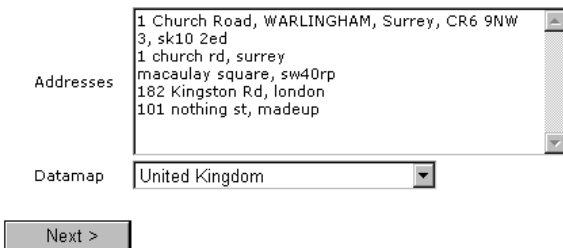


The screenshot shows a web form titled "Enter Bulk Address". It features a large text input field labeled "Addresses" which is currently empty. Below this field is a dropdown menu labeled "Datamap" with "United Kingdom" selected. A "Next >" button is positioned below the dropdown.

3. Type the addresses into the **Addresses** field, each address on its own line:

### Bulk Verification

Enter Bulk Address



The screenshot shows the same "Enter Bulk Address" form. The "Addresses" field now contains six lines of text: "1 Church Road, WARLINGHAM, Surrey, CR6 9NW", "3, sk10 2ed", "1 church rd, surrey", "macaulay square, sw40rp", "182 Kingston Rd, london", and "101 nothing st, madeup". The "Datamap" dropdown remains set to "United Kingdom". A "Next >" button is visible below the dropdown.

4. Click **Next** to perform the verification on the entered address.

The verification level for each address is returned:

### Bulk Verification

#### Verification results

Input address	Verification Level	Formatted address																		
1 Church Road, WARLINGHAM, Surrey, CR6 9NW	Verified	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Label</th> <th>Line</th> <th>Line Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 Church Road</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town</td> <td>WARLINGHAM</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>County</td> <td>Surrey</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postcode</td> <td>CR6 9NW</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Label	Line	Line Type		1 Church Road	None			None	Town	WARLINGHAM	Address	County	Surrey	Address	Postcode	CR6 9NW	Address
Label	Line	Line Type																		
	1 Church Road	None																		
		None																		
Town	WARLINGHAM	Address																		
County	Surrey	Address																		
Postcode	CR6 9NW	Address																		
3, sk10 2ed	InteractionRequired	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Label</th> <th>Line</th> <th>Line Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 Manchester Road</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town</td> <td>MACCLESFIELD</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>County</td> <td>Cheshire</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postcode</td> <td>SK10 2EH</td> <td>Address</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Label	Line	Line Type		3 Manchester Road	None			None	Town	MACCLESFIELD	Address	County	Cheshire	Address	Postcode	SK10 2EH	Address
Label	Line	Line Type																		
	3 Manchester Road	None																		
		None																		
Town	MACCLESFIELD	Address																		
County	Cheshire	Address																		
Postcode	SK10 2EH	Address																		
1 church rd, surrey	Multiple	<b>Label</b> <b>Line</b> <b>Line Type</b>																		
macaulay square, sw40rp	StreetPartial	<b>Label</b> <b>Line</b> <b>Line Type</b>																		
182 Kingston Rd, london	PremisesPartial	<b>Label</b> <b>Line</b> <b>Line Type</b>																		
101 nothing st, madeup	None	<b>Label</b> <b>Line</b> <b>Line Type</b>																		

## With QAS Batch



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*If you are using Batch to clean your database against more than one dataset, DataPlus information cannot be configured.*

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This section details the information relevant to using Batch with United Kingdom data.

### Dataset-Specific Input Field Types

When you are configuring a Batch session, you can specify the address elements which are contained in your input fields. This can speed up the cleaning process as Batch does not have to work out which address element is contained within a field.

The following table describes the input fields that you can specify for GBR data, and the address elements Batch will expect for each. The field types are available from the **Set Field Type** drop-down menu in the Select Input Fields dialog of the Batch Configuration Wizard.

Input Field Type	Expected Address Element
Organisation	Department, Organisation
Street line/PO Box	Sub-premises, Premises, Street, PO Box
Street line	Sub-premises, Premises, Street
Sub-premises only	Sub-building name, Sub-building number
Premises only	Building name, Building number
PO Box	PO Box
Place/Postcode	Locality/PNR locality, Town, County, Postcode
Locality	Double dependent locality, Dependent locality/PNR locality

<b>Input Field Type</b>	<b>Expected Address Element</b>
Town	Town
County	County
Postcode	Postcode
Telephone number*	Telephone number
Fax number*	Fax number
Telephone or fax number*	Telephone number/Fax number
Gas meter number**	Gas meter number
Electricity meter number**	Electricity meter number

*\* Input field types which should only be specified if you are using Fax Preference Service (FPS) or Telephone Preference Service (TPS) Additional Suppression Datasets.*

*\*\* Input field types which should only be specified if you are using Gas or Electricity Additional Datasets.*

If your input field contains more than one address element, you can specify these from the **Multiple Elements** sub-menu. For example, you can specify that the Town and Postal code elements are stored in the same field in your input database. The dataset-specific input field types available for GBR data are:

<b>Input Field Type</b>	<b>Expected Address Element</b>
Department	Department
Organisation	Organisation
Sub-building name	Sub-building name
Sub-building number	Sub-building number
Building name	Building name
Building number	Building number

Input Field Type	Expected Address Element
Street	Dependent thoroughfare, Thoroughfare
PO Box	PO Box
Locality	Double dependent locality, Dependent locality/PNR locality
Town	Town
County	County
Postcode	Postcode
Country	Country/ISO code



*The Set Field Type and Multiple Elements menus may contain more input field types if you are using any Additional Datasets. The additional dataset-specific input field types are described in the relevant Additional Data Guide.*

## Dataset-Specific Information Bits

This section contains details on both GBR-Specific Information Bits and Extended Dataset Information Bits.

### GBR-Specific Information Bits

When using GBR-specific data a selection of dataset information bits can be returned.

- For Standalone users, GBR-specific information bits are returned as the first 8 digits of the 16-digit extended match result as displayed in Interactive.
- For API users, these are returned by the function **QABatchWV\_GetMatchInfo** as parameter *riCountryInfo1*, and from the function **QABatchWV\_Clean** in the parameter *rsReturnCode* from the 13th to 20th characters. Refer to the QAS Batch manual for further information about these functions.

The following table provides a full list of GBR-specific information bits that can be returned.

<b>Information Bit</b>	<b>Description</b>
10000000	Postcode has been recoded
20000000	Multiple recodes exist for supplied postcode
01000000	Town added or altered
02000000	County added or altered
04000000	PNR county form present for matched address
00100000	Dependent locality added or altered
00200000	Double dependent locality added or altered
00400000	PNR locality alias retainable in output address
00010000	Thoroughfare name difference
00020000	Thoroughfare descriptor added or changed
00040000	Dependent thoroughfare name difference
00080000	Dependent thoroughfare descriptor added or changed
00001000	Building number corrected (for example, a single premises number corrected to a range)
00002000	Building name amended
00004000	Sub-building number corrected (for example, a single premises number corrected to a range)
00008000	Sub-building name amended
00000100	Organisation name altered
00000200	Organisation name matched to reference initials
00000400	Organisation department name added or changed

## **Search Examples: Batch Interactive**

For information about the best methods for searching on United Kingdom addresses using Batch Interactive please refer to Single Line search examples on page 43 and Typedown search examples on page 41.

## **With Identifier NameTracer Pro**

For search examples using the GBR Address data with NameTracer Pro, see the NameTracer Pro documentation.

