Data guide

New Zealand

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Introduction

New Zealand Data Information

This chapter provides an overview of the New Zealand dataset

NZL Dataset

Dataset Code:	NZL
Approximate Data Size:	32 MB
Data Source:	New Zealand Post
Update Frequency:	Quarterly The quarterly data release dates are: • March • June • September • December
Expiry:	Data files will expire approximately 6 months after the data release date. Ensure every data update is applied promptly, otherwise the data may expire and the product will become unusable. NZL sequence sort data (NZLSEQ.DAP) will expire approximately 2 months after the release date.

Additional Datasets For NZL Data

In addition to the NZL data, there is one Additional Dataset available to enhance your data. This dataset includes a comprehensive set of DataPlus sets.

This section provides an overview of the available Additional Dataset for the NZL data. The Additional Data Guide can be accessed online at www.edq.com/documentation/data/datasets.

The following Additional Dataset is available for NZL Data:

- NZLDFN DataFusion Additional Dataset

  This data contains additional addresses that are not included in the core NZL data. All additional addresses are postally non-deliverable.

List Of Available Data Files

File Extension	File Type	Comment
.dts	Dataset	Main address data.
.zlx	Single Line Index File	Indexing data for use with Single Line searching.
.tpx	Typedown Index File	Indexing data for use with Typedown searching.
.dap	DataPlus Set	DataPlus data. See page 9 for more information about the available DataPlus sets.

About This Data

Area Covered

The New Zealand data covers all valid New Zealand postal delivery points.

Address Elements

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

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Street Number	15A	P11
Street Number (Number)	15	P111
Street Number (Alpha)	A	P112
Building Name	Monterey Apartments	P12
Floor Number	Floor 5	P21
Floor Number (Type)	Floor	P211
Floor Number (Number)	5	P212
Unit Textual	Basement Flat	P31
Unit Textual (ID)	Basement	P311
Unit Textual (Type)	Flat	P312
Unit AlphaNum	Flat 1	P32
Unit AlphaNum (Type)	Flat	P321
Unit AlphaNum (ID)	1	P322
Sub-Building Number	1	P33
Street	South Fern Glen Road	S21
Street (Name)	Fern Glen	S211
Street (Type)	Road	S212
Street (Direction)	South	S213
All Postal Delivery Types *	PO Box 10	B10
All Postal Delivery Types (Type)	PO Box	B101
All Postal Delivery Types (Number)	10	B102
PO Box †	PO Box 10	B11
PO Box (Type)	PO Box	B111
PO Box (Number)	10	B112

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Private Bag †	Private Bag 5	B12
Private Bag (Type)	Private Bag	B121
Private Bag (Number)	5	B122
Counter Delivery †	Counter Delivery	B13
Counter Delivery (Type)	Counter Delivery	B131
Counter Delivery (Number) ‡		B132
CMB †	CMB A4	B14
CMB (Type)	CMB	B141
CMB (Number)	A4	B142
Rural Delivery	RD 3	S11
City	Warkworth	L21
Postcode	3216	C11
Suburb	Warkworth	L31
Suburb Invalid Aliases §	Henderson	L32
Lobby Name	Otaki Railway	L41
PNR Lobby Name ‖	Wellington	L42
Country ‖	New Zealand	X11
Two Character ISO Country Code ‖	NZ	X12
Three Character ISO Country Code ‖	NZL	X13

** A generic element that will match B11, B12, B13, or B14 as appropriate. The sub-elements B101 and B102 will match accordingly.*

† In Batch Standalone, it is not possible to configure these elements separately. They are all covered by configuring the element B10. In Batch API, these elements can be configured manually in the output.

‡ This element is usually blank.

§ Denotes elements that contain aliases that cannot be used in accreditation matching. These elements are not configurable in the final address.

‖ Denotes elements which only appear in the address if their position is fixed.

Address Element Definitions

Lobbies

PO Box addresses are split into lobbies and some cities have more than one lobby. For this reason it is possible to have more than one PO Box of the same number in a city. For example in Otaki there is a PO Box 100 in the Otaki Railway lobby, and a PO Box 100 in the Otaki lobby. In these cases you need to use the lobby name to uniquely identify each one.

In cities where there is only one lobby, it is not required in the address. However, this postally non-required lobby (PNR Lobby) can be used for searching.

Postcodes

As of June 2008, postcodes have been updated for all of New Zealand. You cannot use postcode recoding (replacing an old postcode with an updated one) in conjunction with pre-2008 postcodes, as the old postcodes have been removed from the data by New Zealand Post.

A New Zealand postcode is a 4 digit number, for example **1071**.

Each postcode digit has a specific meaning:

- The first digit represents one of ten machine 'lines' (numbered 0 through to 9), which process mail for a specific geographic region. These run from North to South in ascending order.
- The second and third digits reflect postal sort areas and the New Zealand Post delivery network. This includes urban posties, New Zealand Post PO Boxes, Private Bags and Rural Post areas.
- The fourth digit identifies the specific box lobby, rural delivery round or urban area.

Postcode boundaries ensure that every urban and rural delivery point within the New Zealand Post network is uniquely identified by a combination of the street address and the postcode. There are no duplicate streets or addresses within a postcode boundary.

Note that by default, the City and Postcode elements are separated by 3 spaces.

Address Format

There are six types of address in the New Zealand data:

Address Type	Format of Address
Standard Street Address:	[Recipient]* [Street Address] [Suburb] [City] [Postcode]
PO Box Address:	[Recipient]* [PO Box number] [City] [Postcode]
Private Bag Address:	[Recipient]* [Private Bag number] [City] [Postcode]
Counter Delivery Address:	[Recipient]* [Counter Delivery] [Post Shop/Post Centre] [City] [Postcode]

Address Type	Format of Address
Community Mail Box (CMB) Address:	[Recipient]* [CMB Number [City] [Postcode]
Rural Address:	[Recipient]* [Street Address] [Rural delivery number] [City] [Postcode]

* *Denotes address elements which are not returned by Experian products.*

Note that the Street Address item may consist of several lines. For example, elements such as Unit Textual or Floor Number may appear on a separate line to the Street Number and Street Name elements.

About DataPlus Information

You can configure your Experian products to use the DataPlus sets that are available for NZL data. Each DataPlus set (.dap) is divided into one or more items. Please refer to the relevant section of the product documentation for information on configuring Experian products to return DataPlus information.

DataPlus Sets for New Zealand Data

The following DataPlus sets are available with NZL Data:

- New Zealand Additional Data (see page 10)
- New Zealand Sequence Sort Information (see page 11)

New Zealand Additional Data

Identifier: NZLADD

This information links a given New Zealand address with the relevant New Zealand Post address type classifications and IDs, as used by the SendRight address accuracy programme.

Element	Code	Description
Address Type Code	TypeCode	The numeric values that can be returned are: 1 Denotes an urban address 2 Denotes a rural address 3 Denotes a box address 4 Denotes a bag address 5 Denotes a counter delivery address 6 Denotes a CMB urban address 7 Denotes a CMB rural address
Address Type Description	TypeDesc	Returns a full string representing the address type. The possible values are URBAN, RURAL, BOX, BAG, COUNTER DELIVERY, CMB URBAN or CMB RURAL.
DPID	AddressID	Returns a unique numeric identifier for an address, for example 4567. The identifier is defined by New Zealand Post.
Street ID	StreetID	Returns a unique numeric identifier for a street, for example 1324. The identifier is defined by New Zealand Post. This element is not populated if an address does not contain a street.

This DataPlus set returns the information that Batch uses when generating Statement of Accuracy (SOA) reports (see page 17); however, SOAs can be generated even if you do not append this information to your addresses.

Batch will report on SendRight information for each address it matches. For more information, see "Dataset-Specific Information Bits" on page 15.

New Zealand Sequence Sort Information

Identifier: NZLSEQ

Sequence Sort Information links a given New Zealand address with the relevant New Zealand Post delivery round and the order in which mail will be delivered to it, as used by the PreSort bulk mail sorting programme.

Element	Code	Description
Round Number	RoundNum	Postal area information relating to the specific delivery job. Always in the format: 3 letters + 3 numbers + 15 spaces + 1 number For example: NMS005 6
Sequence Number	SequenceNum	The order the address should appear within a mail file provided to New Zealand Post. This is always a number with a maximum of seven digits.

Batch Standalone (version 7.08 and later) can be configured to automatically sort cleaned addresses using this information (see "Sequence Sorting" on page 17).

Batch API can be configured to append this information in the same way as other DataPlus elements (See “Setting The Output Address Format” in the *Batch API Guide*). Sorting can then be carried out using the Sequence Number element, but this is not handled by Batch API.

Sequence Number information is returned only against good quality input addresses.

Batch will report on PreSort information for each address it matches. For more information, see "Dataset-Specific Information Bits" on page 15.

Using This Data

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

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

With Pro

Search Examples: Typedown

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
Full address known	1. Enter the postcode, **0612**, and press **Enter**. 2. Enter the first three letters of the street name, **fre**, and press **Enter**. In this example, **fre** is enough to uniquely identify **Freestone Place**. 3. Enter the street number, **10**, and press **Enter**. The correct address is returned: 10 Freestone Place Henderson Auckland 0612
Postcode not known	1. Enter the first six letters of the location, **wardv**, and press **Enter**. In this example, that is enough to uniquely identify **Wardville**. 2. Enter the first two letters of the street name, **co**. From the resulting picklist, select **Costall Road**, and press **Enter**. 3. Enter the street number, **65**, and press **Enter**. The correct address is returned: 65 Costall Road RD 1 Waharoa 3474

Search type	Example
Sub-premises not known	1. Enter the postcode, **1021**, and press **Enter**. 2. Enter the first part of the street name, **chap**, and press **Enter**. 3. Enter the building number, **16**. A picklist of sub-buildings appears. 4. Select the required sub-building from the picklist (for example, **Flat 2A ... G, Ivory Apartments, 16**), and press **Enter**. A picklist of sub-premises appears. 5. Select the required sub-premise from the picklist (for example, **Flat 2D, Ivory Apartments, 16**), and press **Enter**. The correct address is returned: Flat 2D Ivory Apartments 16 Chapman Street Grey Lynn Auckland 1021
PO box number known	1. Enter the location, **dunedin**, and press **Enter**. 2. Enter **po box** and press **Enter**. 3. Enter the PO Box number **58** and press **Enter**. The correct address is returned: PO Box 58 Dunedin 9054

Search Examples: Single Line

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

- Full address known
- Postcode not known
- Character missing from address
- Address contains spelling mistake
- Incomplete address element.

Search type	Explanation
Full address known	Enter the street number and street name, followed by the postcode: **10a riverlea road, 3216** The correct address is returned: 10A Riverlea Road Riverlea Hamilton 3216
Postcode not known	If the postcode is not known, enter the street number and name followed by the locality: **13 quennell avenue, auckland** The correct address is returned: 13 Quennell Avenue Favona Auckland 2024

Search type	Explanation
Character missing from address	If a character is missing from the address the unknown character can be replaced with a question mark. Enter **149, rid?ell road, auckland** and the correct address is returned: 149 Riddell Road Glendowie Auckland 1071
Address contains spelling mistake	Entering an address that contains one or more spelling errors can still return the correct address. For example, entering **17 purukau road** will still return the correct address: 17 Purakau Road Maunu Whangarei 0110
Incomplete address element	If you only have partial address information, you can replace the remainder of an address element with an asterisk. Entering **23 denham terrace, Waik*** will return the correct address: 23 Denham Terrace Waikari 7420

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
@P	Floor, Unit, Street Number, PO Box	floor@p, auckland flat1@p, tamuka 15@p, omarama
@S	Street Number, Street Name, PO Box	king@s 65@s, christchurch
@L	Suburb	moana@l
@C	City	ash*@c
@X	Postcode	charles st, 5713@x

With Batch

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

When running Batch, the NZLDEL data files need to be present in the same folder as the NZL .dts file.

This section details the information relevant to using Batch with New Zealand data.

Search Examples: Batch Interactive

For information about the best methods for searching on New Zealand addresses using Batch Interactive, refer to Single Line search examples on page 13 and Typedown search examples on page 12.

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. There are no dataset-specific input fields defined for New Zealand data. Only the generic input fields (Organisation, Place, Country, etc.) are available.

Dataset-Specific Information Bits

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

- For Standalone users, NZL-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 *rlCountryInfo1*, and from the function **QABatchWV_Clean** in the parameter *rsReturnCode* from the 13th to 20th characters. Refer to the Batch manual for further information about these functions.

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

Information Bit	Description
10000000	SendRight Unique match – matched to a unique delivery address in the PAF.
20000000	SendRight Base Address match – matched to a street number (in the case of urban addresses) or street name (in the case of rural addresses) that may not be a unique delivery address.
40000000	SendRight Invalid match – not identified as a unique or base match.
01000000	Sub-premise information added.
02000000	Street Type difference in matched address.
04000000	Street Name difference in matched address.
08000000	Street Direction difference in matched address.
00200000	Rural delivery difference in matched address.
00400000 *	An invalid match caused by matching a suburb alias. This bit will only be set if other elements were valid.
00800000 * †	Rural address match with missing or unmatched premise information.

Information Bit	Description
00010000 *	This bit will be set for Poste Restante addresses.
00020000 *	This bit will be set for Private Bag addresses.
00040000	Lobby added or corrected in matched address.
00080000	Suburb added or corrected in matched address.
00001000	City added or corrected in matched address.
00002000	A valid suburb alias has been matched and may be retained in the output address if the suburb alias output item has been fixed during configuration.
00004000	A valid city alias has been matched and may be retained in the output address if the city alias output item has been fixed during configuration.
00000100	Unambiguous match to an address with 'deleted' status with no alterations to any of the PAF address elements.
00000010 ‡	PreSort Unique match - the input DPID exists in the PAF Sequence Data.
00000020 ‡	PreSort Base match - matched to a street number that may not be a unique delivery address in the PAF Sequence Data.
00000040 ‡	PreSort Ranged match - falls within an odd/even range in the PAF Sequence Data (including Box/ Bag numbers), and all addresses in the range are delivered to as part of the same Round Number.
00000080 ‡	PreSort Rural Base match - matched to an address at street level, but the input street number does not fall within a valid range.
00000001 ‡	PreSort Ambiguous match - the input address matches equally well to more than one address. No PreSort match type has been assigned.
00000002	Confidence level is decreased due to one of the following rules: 1. Postcode (C11) must be present in the input search string (g) and the post code (C11) in the PAF data is blank (o) or no exact match of the PAF post code to the supplied postcode (e). 2. The postcode (C11) is not present in the input search string (g) and no exact match of the PAF city or suburb to the supplied city or suburb.

** Records which have these information bits set are excluded from the SOA report. For more information about the SOA report see page 17.*

† You can control whether unmatched premises information for Rural Delivery addresses is included in the output address with the RetainRuralPremise setting. For more information see page 21.

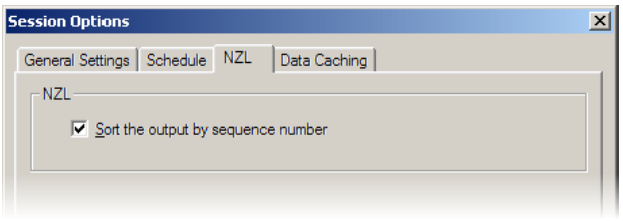
‡ The PreSort match types applied by Batch are less strict than those laid out by PreSort certification documents. For example, Batch allows spelling mistakes, and will compensate for missing or incorrect address elements. As long as an input address achieves a good match, it will be assigned the relevant PreSort match type.

Sequence Sorting

Sequence Sorting is only available using Batch Standalone 7.08 and later.

The Sequence Sorting functionality of Batch works with New Zealand Post's Sequence Sort Information (see page 11) to sort your cleaned addresses in order of their Sequence Numbers.

To activate Sequence Sorting in Batch, open the **Session Options** dialog, select the **NZL** tab and check the **Sort the output by sequence number** box:



You can only activate Sequence Sorting if:

- The Round Number DataPlus element (see page 11) is configured in the Output Layout of the current session.
- The current session is configured to clean against NZL data only (DataPlus is not available when cleaning addresses from multiple countries).

Sequence Sort Information is appended to addresses which achieve a good-quality Full Match, and to certain types of good-quality Partial Matches, as well as addresses which are manually accepted during Interactive Cleaning. These addresses are then ordered by sequence number in the output data.

All other cleaned addresses appear after Sequence Sorted addresses in the output data. These addresses are sorted numerically by postcode, where available. Any addresses without a postcode appear last, in the same order as they appeared in the input data.

Statement of Accuracy Report

This information applies to Batch v5.4 and later.

In order to receive bulk mail discounts from the New Zealand Post under the SendRight™ Address Accuracy Programme, addresses must be validated against the New Zealand Post's Postal Address File (PAF). As part of the SendRight scheme, a Statement of Accuracy (SOA) report must also be obtained.

The Statement of Accuracy report is available from the **Reports** menu after you have cleaned your New Zealand addresses in Batch. The report includes an accuracy percentage calculated according to the New Zealand Post validation rules. This is the proportion of your total input address records for which Batch finds Unique or Base Address matches. These validity match results are returned using dataset-specific information bits (see page 15) and are not related to Batch's Match Results or Match Codes. If your data includes addresses from multiple countries, the presence of non-New Zealand addresses lowers the address accuracy percentage.

Each SOA includes a 14-character identifier (SOA Unique ID). If you create more than one report for a particular Batch run, the SOA Unique ID remains the same.

The Statement of Accuracy report is generated from the input database, not from the cleaned address records. Therefore, you need to commit your cleaned records back to your database, or export them to a new file, before generating the SOA record. The steps to generate the SOA report are detailed on page 18.

Generating the SOA Report

To generate the SOA report for cleaned addresses, follow these steps:

1. Commit your cleaned results back into your database, or export them to a new file. You can choose to export or commit only those records that will maximise your SOA score by applying the "New Zealand Maximise SOA Percentage" filter. This filter is described below.
2. Run the cleaned addresses through Batch. Once the Batch run is completed, you can generate the Statement of Accuracy report for the cleaned address file.
3. Save the report. You should save the SOA under a particular filename, which is built up from the field values. The Save File field defaults to the appropriate filename, and you should save the report under this name.

   A separate production log is created when you save the report. The production log is a copy of all the field values, which are separated by a "|" delimiter. The production log is available from the program directory.

For more information about cleaning data, committing records and generating reports, see the Batch product documentation.

New Zealand Maximise SOA Percentage Filter

When you commit your cleaned records back to your database or export them to a new file, you can apply the New Zealand Maximise SOA Percentage filter to your records. This filter contains only those records which will maximise your SOA score.

The filter contains these records:

- Records to commit - all R9 matches and Interactively cleaned addresses;
- P9 match with the extended information bit 00800000 (Rural Delivery address with no or unmatched premise info) set.

For more information about match codes, see Batch product documentation.

Expiry

SOA reports are valid for 12 months from the date of production.

New Zealand Post accredits address software for a limited time period. If the accreditation for your version of Batch is about to expire, the SOA report will be accompanied by a warning similar to this:

You can continue to produce SOA reports but you should contact Experian to confirm the product is still accredited.

Configuration Settings

There are specific configuration settings for New Zealand data available to Batch Standalone and Batch API. These are set by specifying keywords in the qaworld.ini file for your product. The general format of a configuration setting is:

```
Keyword=Value
```

For example:

```
CleaningAction=Enhanced
```

The following keywords control the specific configuration options available for New Zealand data:

RetainInputSuburb

Format:

RetainInputSuburb={Boolean}

Default:

FALSE

Purpose:

There is no definitive list of suburb names and boundaries for New Zealand addresses. This setting determines whether suburb information from input addresses is retained in Batch's output even when it is not matched to the available suburb data.

If this keyword is set to TRUE, then unmatched address data that Batch identifies as suburb information will be retained in the output address.

PO Box, Private Bag and Rural Delivery addresses will not retain unmatched suburb information.

Example:

```
RetainInputSuburb=TRUE
```

RetainRuralPremise

This setting applies to Batch v6.25 and later.

Format:

RetainRuralPremise={Boolean}

Default:

TRUE

Purpose:

Premises information is not available for all Rural Delivery addresses in the NZL dataset. This setting can be used to ensure that premises information for Rural Delivery addresses in your database is retained in the output address, even when it is not matched in the NZL dataset.

Rural Delivery addresses with missing or unmatched premises information will have the 00800000 information bit set (see page 15). This setting only affects addresses which return that information bit.

If this setting is set to TRUE then Rural Delivery addresses in your database will retain any unmatched premises information in the output address. If this setting is set to FALSE, the unmatched premises information will be omitted in the output address.

Example:

```
RetainRuralPremise=FALSE
```

RetainUnitFormat

This setting applies to Batch v5.44 and later.

Format:

RetainUnitFormat={Boolean}

Default:

FALSE

Purpose:

New Zealand Post allows unit information to be presented in 2 formats. For example:

“Flat 1, 36 Gordon Road” is the same as “1/36 Gordon Road”.

By default, Batch always returns addresses in the first format. The RetainUnitFormat setting allows you to return addresses in the format they were supplied. If you set this keyword to TRUE, then Batch will return addresses in the second format if that is how they appear in the input address.

When using this setting you should ensure that the P33 element is followed by the ‘/’ character in the ElementSeparator setting for your New Zealand Data Mapping. For example: NZLElementSeparator=P33{ ^/}.

Example:

```
RetainUnitFormat=TRUE
```

ConvertUnitFormat

This setting applies to Batch v6.40 and later.

Format:

ConvertUnitFormat={Boolean}

Default:

FALSE

Purpose:

New Zealand Post allows unit information to be presented in 2 formats. For example:

“Flat 1, 36 Gordon Road” is the same as “1/36 Gordon Road”.

The ConvertUnitFormat setting allows you to convert the unit format in your input data into the second format. If you set this keyword to TRUE, then Batch will convert your input addresses from the first format in the second format.

See also “RetainUnitFormat” on page 22.

Example:

```
ConvertUnitFormat=TRUE
```

SplitCareOf

This setting applies to Batch v6.25 and later.

Format:

SplitCareOf={Boolean}

Default:

TRUE

Purpose:

New Zealand Post rules specify that a Unique match cannot be made if unmatched information is located before the premises number. This setting specifies whether 'Care Of' information immediately preceding the premises number should be placed on a separate line to maximise the number of Unique matches.

If this setting is set to TRUE then any Care Of text, including text beginning "C/o" or "Att:", will be placed on a separate line in the output address, so that the premises number starts the following line. For example:

Input Address	Output Address
C/- 2 Balfour Street	C/-
Mornington	2 Balfour Street
Wellington 6021	Mornington
	Wellington 6021

If this setting is set to FALSE then any Care Of information will be arranged as supplied in the input addresses, and this may reduce the number of Unique matches.

Example:

```
SplitCareOf=FALSE
```

With Pro Web

Scenarios

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

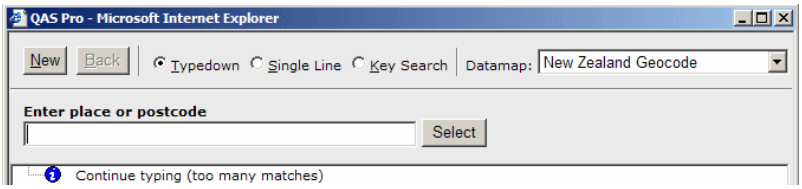
Scenario	Search engine	For search examples, see:
Address Capture on the Intranet	Single Line hierarchical	Single Line search examples on page 13.
Address Capture on the Web	Single Line flattened	Single Line search examples on page 13.
Address Capture	Single Line flattened	Single Line search examples on page 13.
Single Line	Single Line hierarchical	Single Line search examples on page 13.

Scenario	Search engine	For search examples, see:
Standard	Typedown Single Line hierarchical	Typedown examples on page 12. Single Line search examples on page 13.
Intuitive Search	Single Line flattened	Intuitive Search examples on page 27.

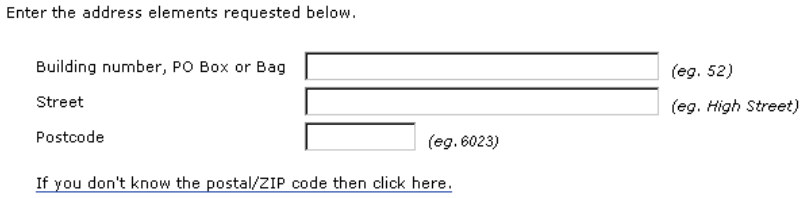
Prompt Sets

The functionality described in this section only applies to the Pro Web Single Line and Typedown engines, not to the Pro Web Verification engine.

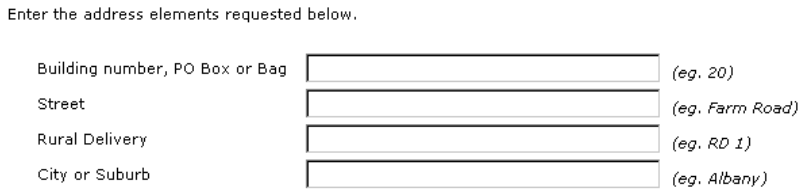
All prompts used in Single Line and Typedown searches are the default set, with the exception of the first Typedown prompt, which is:



There are additional prompts available for searches using the Web: Address Capture scenario. This is the optimal prompt set:



And this is the alternate prompt set (for when the postcode is unknown):



Search Examples: Intuitive Search

Intuitive Search allows users of Pro Web to capture an address without requiring any training, using the format of their address that they are familiar with.

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

- Full address known
- Address contains spelling errors
- PO Box number known.

Search type	Explanation
Full address known	Type the following into the Intuitive Search box: **2 donnelly st, h** The dropdown box will be displayed with several options. Either use the down arrow or the mouse to select the first picklist item and press **Enter**. The formatted address will be returned: 2 Donnelly Street Havelock North 4130
Address contains spelling errors	Type the following into the Intuitive Search box: **54 hokkio** The dropdown box will be displayed with one option. Either use the down arrow or the mouse to select the first picklist item and press **Enter**. The formatted address will be returned: 54 Hokio Beach Road Levin 5510
PO Box number known.	Type the following into the Intuitive Search box: **po box 241, blen** The dropdown box will be displayed with one option. Either use the down arrow or the mouse to select the first picklist item and press **Enter**. The formatted address will be returned: PO Box 241 Blenheim 7240