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Solving differences in Icelandic addresses

Different addresses used in Iceland

- Real Property Address (IPR)
 - Builds on the tradition of land having a name thus all land parcels are named in IPR database
- Access Address (IPR)
 - Entities defined in new real property data model
- Legal home Address (NR)
 - People/families registered to an address where they live



Definition of an address

- No law defines or regulates an actual address
- Property names (land names) primary identity of real property through out our history
 - Demands has changed with urbanization
- Big effort needed to harmonize our address system into one because of it's development through time
 - People do not want to be moved places
 - Tinglysing (relation with real property registration)
 - Purpose of showing lineage
 - The process of splitting property address into several access addresses can be cumbersome



Three types of addresses

Real Property Address	Access Address					Legal Home Address
	Street name	House number	Additional letter	Additional text	Given name	
Helgamagrastræti 13	Helgamagrastræti	13				Helgamagrastræti 13
Borgarbraut 8-8a	Borgarbraut	8		8-8a		Borgarbraut 8
Heiðarlundur 1b	Heiðarlundur	1	b			Heiðarlundur 1b
Kirkjustræti 14	Kirkjustræti	14			Alþingishúsið	-
Hleinagarður II	Hleinagarður			II		Hleinagarður
Hólshús 2 land B1	Hólshús			II B1		-
Jódísarstaðir lóð 3 153886	Jódísarstaðir			lóð 3		Jódísarstöðum
Vogar 3 land	Vogar	3		land		-
Úr landi Sólvalla 123783	Sólvellir			land		-



How did the different addresses come about?

- Tradition and legislation
 - Land must have a name and then the structures on that land get addresses (e.g. land with 2 buildings = 3 real property addresses)
- Computer systems at all levels in official government have been insufficient regarding changes in demand on address registration
- Work methods have developed differently within each municipality



Official Access Address

Synchronization of the address databases

- Create list showing the differences between the three types of addresses for each municipality
- The municipalities must decide on which of these is to be the official access address or they may assign a completely new address
- IPR has defined the project but it has to be explained to each municipality as well as create guidance on how to register the new entities in the database.
- Seminar needs to be held for those who register the data to ensure good quality address data.

