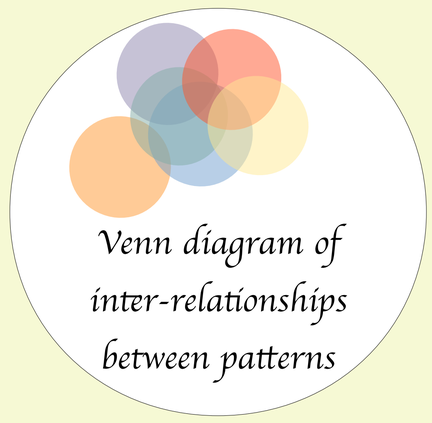
ADDRESS PATTERNS

Help you to map addresses

Address Pattern 1.
Consecutive Numbering:

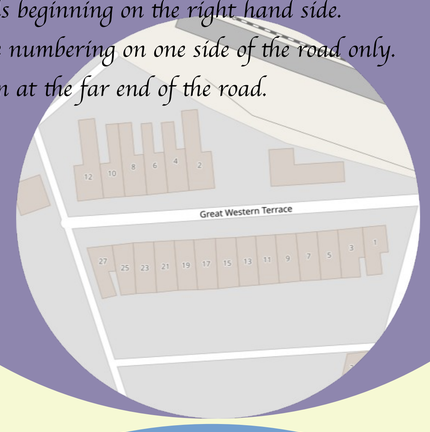
C1 has 1 on the left & may include long roads crossing others.
C2 has numbering extend across two roads with different names.
C3 has variations avoiding the number 13 (12A or no 13).
C4 has gaps in the sequence (historical reasons or buildings added).
C5 has infilled with variations such as suffix letters or 1/2 values.
C6 1 begins on the right hand side.
C7 occur on one side of the road.
C8 begin at the far end of the road.



Venn diagram of inter-relationships between patterns

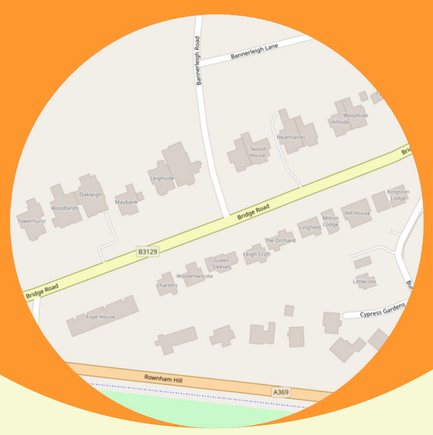
Address Pattern 2.
Odd & Even Numbers:

OE1 odds begin on the left and can include long roads that cross others.
OE2 can have numbering extend across two roads with different names.
OE3 exclude the use of number 13 (11A or no 13).
OE4 may have gaps in the sequence.
OE5 may have infilled variations such as suffix letters or 1/2 values.
OE6 have odds beginning on the right hand side.
OE7 can have numbering on one side of the road only.
OE8 can begin at the far end of the road.



Address Pattern 3.
Building Names:

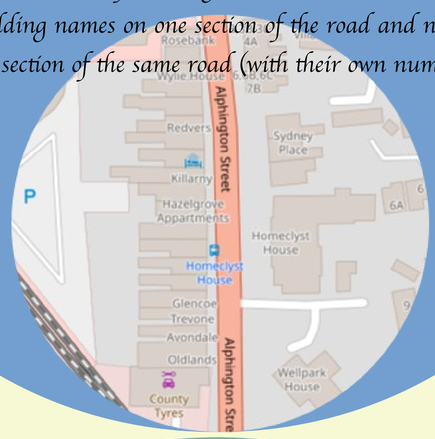
BN1 has themed names, for example names of trees.
BN2 has random names without an apparent theme.
BN3 has building names with flat numbers within the building.
BN4 has building names with flat letters within the building.



Mapping helps reveal the pattern

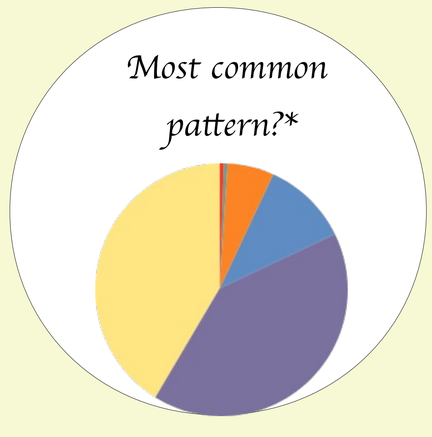
Address Pattern 4.
Hybrid Names/Numbers:

HN1 the building has both name and a number.
HN2 has building names interspersed with odd & even numbers.
HN3 has building names interspersed with consecutive numbers.
HN4 has building names on one side of the road & numbers opposite.
HN5 has a random mix of building names and numbers on the road.
HN6 had building names on one section of the road and numbers on another section of the same road (with their own number pattern).



Address Pattern 5.
Sub-Buildings:

are a self-contained set of addresses (usually buildings) on a road
SB1 maintain the number sequence of the road they are on.
SB2 interrupts the address sequence of the road they are on.
SB3 can span more than one road.
SB4 have their own self-contained pattern (numbers or names).



Most common pattern?*

Address Pattern 6.
Random:

patterns are rare!
R1 are fully random & don't conform to any other address pattern.
R2 consist of random house names (cf BN2).
R3 has random numbers that are variants of either a consecutive or odds / evens pattern but don't adhere to these structured patterns.

* - from a survey of 200 randomly selected streets in Exeter, United Kingdom
Further details on address patterns here: http://mappedit.wordpress.com/address-patterns-part-2
Leave feedback and comments. Knowing address patterns assists with mapping addresses.

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