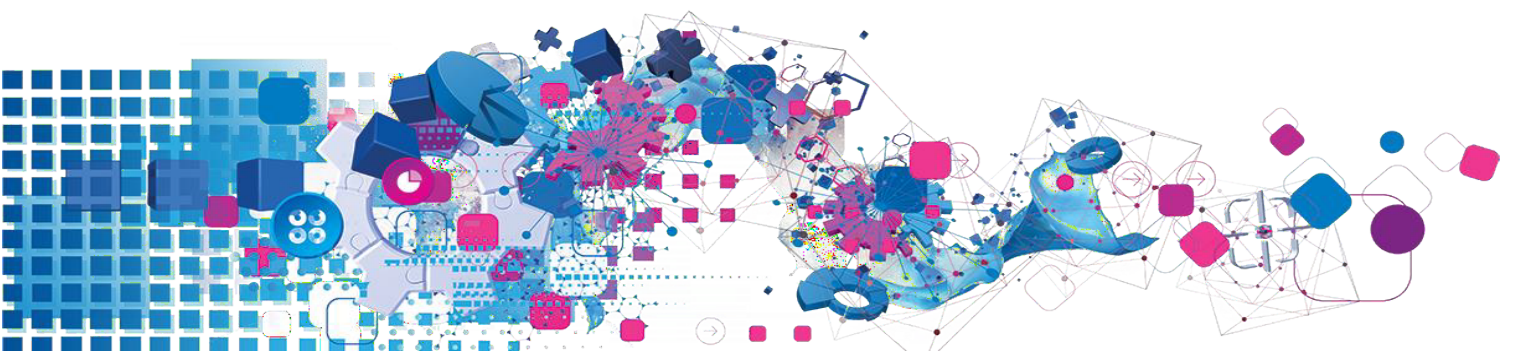


# Ireland (IRE)

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# Contents

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## Contacts and Support

For resolutions to common issues, answers to frequently asked questions and hints and tips for using our products: [www.edq.com/documentation/contact-support/](http://www.edq.com/documentation/contact-support/)

For information about data expiry, data vintage and how to keep your data up to date:

[www.edq.com/documentation/data](http://www.edq.com/documentation/data)

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Revision, July 2023

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# Introduction

## Ireland (IRE) Address Data Information

Dataset Code:	IRE
Approximate Data Size:	150MB
Data Source:	Capita and Experian
Update Frequency:	The quarterly data release dates are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• February</li><li>• May</li><li>• August</li><li>• November</li></ul>
Expiry:	Data files will expire 13 months after creation. For example, February data will expire in March of the following year. Ensure every data update is applied promptly, otherwise the data may expire and the product will become unusable.

## 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 <a href="#">page 10</a> for more information about the available DataPlus sets.

# About This Data

This chapter provides detailed information about the IRE dataset.

## Area Covered

The IRE dataset covers to premises level all counties under the administration of the Republic of Ireland.

## Address Elements

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

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Organisation	Experian Ltd	O11
Department	Sales	O21
Building Number	52	P11
Building Name	Rosebank	P12
Sub Building Name	Apartment	P21
Sub Building Number	1	P22
Secondary Thoroughfare		
Secondary Thoroughfare Name	Dublin Road Dublin Road	S11 S111 S112
Secondary Thoroughfare Descriptor		
Gaelic Secondary Thoroughfare	Bóthar Átha Cliath	S12
Primary Thoroughfare		
Primary Thoroughfare Name	Francis Street Francis Street	S21 S211 S212
Primary Thoroughfare Descriptor		
Gaelic Primary Thoroughfare	Sráid San Proinsias	S22
Building Group		
Building Group Name	Saint Canice's Court Saint Canice's Court	S31 S311 S312
Building Group Descriptor		
Gaelic Building Group	Cúirt Chainnigh	S32
County **	Co Sligo	L11
County Prefix	Co	L111
County Name	Sligo	L112
PNR County **	Co Cork	L12
PNR County Prefix	Co	L121
PNR County Name	Cork	L122
Gaelic County **	Sligeach	L13
Gaelic PNR County **	Corcaigh	L14
Posttown	Portlaoise	L21
Resident Preferred Posttown	†	L22
Gaelic Posttown	Port Laoise	L23

Examples of addresses that include both primary and secondary localities

Address Element	Example	Element Code
Gaelic Resident Preferred Posttown	†	L24
Secondary Locality	Castletroy	L31
Gaelic Secondary Locality	Caladh An Treoigh	L32
Primary Locality	Ballinla	L41
Gaelic Primary Locality	Béal An Átha	L42
Eircode	D02 AF30	C11
Country *	Ireland	X11
Two character ISO country code *	IE	X12
Three character ISO country code *	IRL	X13

\* Elements that only appear in the address if their position is fixed.

\*\* Only one of the L11 or L12 elements (and only one of the corresponding Gaelic L13 or L14 elements) will be populated, depending on whether the County name is the same as the county town. See "[Postal Code Structure](#)" on page 8

† This element is the same as L21 (L23 for Gaelic addresses) unless the resident prefers the posttown to be dropped, in which case it is blank.

Townland is not an address element in the IRE data. Instead, townlands are aliases of the Primary Locality element; see "[Townlands](#)" on page 8

## Address Element Definitions

### Localities

The Ireland (IRE) dataset also contains posttown and townland information.

Jennings Plant Hire Carla House Feagh Tiermaclane ENNIS Co Clare	In this address, Feagh is the primary locality and Tiermaclane is the secondary locality
1 The Terrace Nadd Banteer Co Cork	In this address, Nadd is the primary locality and Banteer is the secondary locality.

## Posttowns

The posttown is the town or postal district associated with the premises for postal delivery purposes.

If the posttown is the same as the county town, the County is not returned in any of the standard forms of address (see ["Forms Of Address" on page 7](#)). The PNR County is returned in the Resident Preferred forms of address if the posttown is dropped from the final address.

For example, if an address is in "Cork, Co Cork", "Co Cork" will be dropped from the final address. If you want to ensure that the County is always returned, you should fix both the County element and the PNR County element to your layout, since only one will be populated. Refer to your product documentation for information about fixing elements.

## Townlands

The townland is the lowest-level officially-defined geographical unit of land.

Townlands are not elements in the data; they are stored as aliases in the Primary Locality element. They will only be returned in addresses if a layout based on a Resident Preferred form of address is being used (see ["Forms Of Address" on page 7](#)) and the townland was included in the input address.

## Postal Code Structure

Postal codes are not currently used in Ireland for mail sorting and routing.

Dublin is divided up into numbered areas, for example Dublin 1. These area numbers run from 1 to 24, with the exception of 19, 21, and 23 which do not exist. Odd numbers represent districts North of the river Liffey and even numbers represent areas to the South of the river. There is also an area called Dublin 6W.

These areas can be abbreviated in Typedown and Single Line searches as, for example, D1 and D6W.

## Diacritics

The Gaelic language address elements often contain diacritic characters. These entries also have aliases stripped of the diacritics, so your search results will be identical whether or not you include diacritic characters in your search criteria. For example, A will be matched to Á, o will be matched to ó, etc.

You can choose whether to return output addresses in a format which includes diacritics by enabling or disabling the Flatten Diacritics checkbox on the Pro Configuration Editor, or the `OEMCharacterSet` and `FlattenDiacritics` settings in the configuration files. For more information refer to your product documentation.

## Forms Of Address

Forms of address are referred to as Country Views in Pro version 6 and earlier.

There are four forms of address stored in the IRE data files:

- ECAD (English)
- Resident Preferred (English)
- ECAD (Gaelic)
- Resident Preferred (Gaelic)



The Gaelic versions of the forms of address are alternative language versions which work in the same way as the English forms. On occasions when a Gaelic form of address is selected and no Gaelic equivalent exists for an address element in the data, the English version will be returned.

The form of address determines which address elements are used in the returned address. County, Posttown, Secondary Locality and Primary Locality are examples of address elements which vary according to the form of address selected.

## ECAD (Eircode Address Database)

The format of an Irish address depends on whether there is a Building Group in the returned address. The official ECAD (Capita) address is made up from the following elements:

Address with Building Group	Address without Building Group
[Personal Name]*	[Personal Name]*
[Department]	[Department]
[Organisation]	[Organisation]
[PO Box]*	[PO Box]*
[Sub Building Name/Num][Building Name]	[Sub Building Name/Num][Building Name]
[Building Number][Building Group]	[Building Number]
[Primary Thoroughfare]	[Primary Thoroughfare]
[Secondary Thoroughfare]	[Secondary Thoroughfare]
[Locality]	[Locality]
[Secondary Locality]	[Secondary Locality]
[POSTTOWN]	[POSTTOWN]
[County]	[County]

\* Denotes address lines containing elements not included in the IRE dataset.

Note that the County name is not required when it is the same as the Posttown. Many addresses in rural areas have no thoroughfare or premises information.

## Resident Preferred

In Ireland, the way residents prefer to write their addresses commonly differs from the official ECAD format. This occurs for one of the following reasons:

- Unexpected Posttown
- Dublin Periphery
- Bordering Localities

## Unexpected Posttown

In rural areas the posttown for an address can be a significant distance away from the actual premises. In these cases, and especially when the posttown is in another county, a resident would not expect the posttown to be included in the address. Pro does not return these unexpected posttowns when a Resident Preferred form of address is selected.

For example, the unexpected posttown "ENNISCORTHY" is not present in this address when a Resident Preferred form is selected:

Language	ECAD Form	Resident Preferred Form
English	Coolnagree	
	Adamstown	Adamstown
	ENNISCORTHY	Co Wexford
	Co Wexford	
Gaelic	Cúil na Graí	Cúil na Graí
	Baile Adáim	Baile Adáim
	INIS CÓRTHAIDH	Loch Garman
	Loch Garman	

## Dublin Periphery

Resident Preferred forms of address return the county rather than the postal district number for localities on the Dublin periphery.

Inner city addresses always return a Dublin postal district number.

For example, the Dublin district number in this address is replaced by "Co Dublin":

Language	ECAD Form	Resident Preferred Form
English	Barnados	
	7 Main Street	7 Main Street
	Clondalkin	Clondalkin
	DUBLIN22	Co Dublin
Gaelic	Barnados	Barnados
	7 An tSráid Mhór	7 An tSráid Mhór
	Cluain Dolcáin	Cluain Dolcáin
	BHAILEÁTHACLIATH 22	Baile Átha Cliath

## Bordering Localities

Premises are sometimes located on or close to the border of two (or more) localities. In these cases, residents may not want to use the locality where the address is "officially" located, but instead prefer to use the neighboring primary or secondary locality, or even the neighboring county name. The Resident Preferred forms of address will return a bordering locality instead of the official one only when the bordering locality was included in the input address.

The English example below assumes the bordering primary locality "Montpelier" was included in the input address. The ECAD forms revert to the "official" locality, but the Resident Preferred forms retain it as a valid bordering locality:

Language	ECAD	Resident Preferred Form
English	Carob Cottage Derryhasna O'Briensbridge Co Limerick	Carob Cottage Montpelier O'Briensbridge Co Limerick

The Gaelic example below assumes the bordering primary locality "Baile an Locha" was included in the input address. The ECAD forms revert to the "official" locality, but the Resident Preferred forms retain it as a valid bordering locality:

Language	ECAD	Resident Preferred Form
Gaelic	Amber Hill An Eaglais An Carraigín PORT LÁIRGE Cill Chainnigh	Amber Hill Baile an Locha An Carraigín Cill Chainnigh

## About DataPlus Information

You can configure your Experian Data Quality products to use the DataPlus sets that are available for IRE data. Please refer to the relevant section of the product documentation for information on configuring Experian Data Quality products to return DataPlus information.

Each DataPlus set is divided into one or more items. Experian Data Quality 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 IRE address data.

### DataPlus Sets for IRE Address Data

The following DataPlus sets are available with IRE Address Data:

- Ireland Address
- Ireland Mosaic

The supplier for Address DataPlus is ECAD, a collaboration between Capita and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI).

## Ireland Address

Identifier: IREADD

The IREADD DataPlus set provides additional information about some elements of the returned address. The IREADD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

Element	Code	Description
Building Group Type Name	BGrTypeName	Building group type name, for example, shopping centre, or educational campus. The data has limited coverage; this field is not populated for most addresses.

## Ireland Mosaic

Identifier: IREMOS

The IREMOS DataPlus set returns IRE MOSAIC demographic data relevant to a given address.

IRE MOSAIC information is obtained primarily from the Census, but other (anonymous) third party data sources are also used. The data enables marketers to predict the type of people living at a given address.

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

The IREMOS DataPlus set contains the following elements:

Element	Code	Description
MOSAIC Group	GrpCode	MOSAIC Group Code
MOSAIC Group Name	GrpName	MOSAIC Group Name
MOSAIC Type	TypeCode	MOSAIC Type Code
MOSAIC Type Name	TypeName	MOSAIC Type Name
MOSAIC Area	AreaCode	MOSAIC Area Code

# 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

### Ireland (IRE) Address Layouts

#### Forms of Address

The Ireland (IRE) dataset includes several forms of address, as described on [page 7](#). The default layout will return addresses in the default form of address. If you want to return addresses in a different form you must set up additional address layouts.

Forms of address are referred to as Country Views in Pro version 6 and earlier.

#### Adding Layouts

Additional layouts are set up using the Configuration Editor. Once saved, new layouts can be activated after you restart Pro. You can set up layouts in the Configuration Editor with the following steps:

1. In the Configuration Editor Layout Manager, double-click on Ireland. This expands the list of layouts that are set up.
2. Click on the New layout button on the toolbar. Alternatively, from the Layout menu, click New, or right-click Ireland and choose New from the menu.

A dialog opens listing the available forms of address.

3. Select the form of address you want to add and click OK. The new layout is added to the bottom of the layout list.
4. Rename the new layout. For example, if you added a layout based on one of the Gaelic language forms, you might rename the layout "Gaelic". You can rename the layout at any time by right-clicking it in the list and selecting Rename from the menu.
5. You can assign a hotkey for the new layout. When Pro is minimized, using a layout-specific hotkey will pop up the program and automatically select that layout.

To assign a hotkey, click on the Hotkey field in the Layout Properties pane and press the keys you want to assign. For example, if you have added a Gaelic layout, click in the Hotkey field and press CTRL+ G. When Pro is minimized, this hotkey pops up Pro in your Gaelic layout.

It is recommended that you do not choose a hotkey that is already in use by Pro (see the "Available Keystrokes" topic in the Pro Help). You should also avoid common hotkeys, for example, CTRL + A, which in many Windows applications means "Select All".

For more information about hotkeys, see the Configuration Editor Help.

6. Save the changes you have made in Configuration Editor by clicking the Save button in the toolbar, or clicking Save from the File menu, or pressing CTRL + S.
7. Close the Configuration Editor. The changes you have made will not take effect until you have closed and restarted Pro.

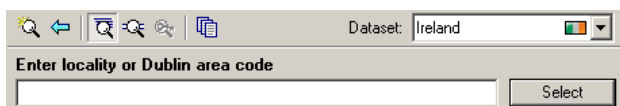
## Changing Layouts

You can change the current layout in Pro by clicking Select Layout... from the View menu or pressing CTRL+ L. The Select Layout dialog opens. Choose the required layout from the list.

You can change the layout at any stage of your search. To see a final returned address in a different layout, click Select Layout... from the View menu, or press CTRL + L, and click the layout.

If you drag the Select Layout dialog to the side of Pro, you can preview the differences to the returned address as you browse different layouts.


## Search Examples: Typedown



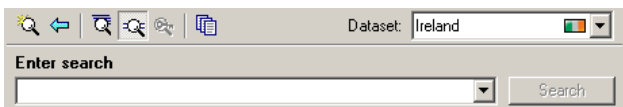
The following table provides a list of these example search types:

- Full address known
- Primary and secondary locality not known
- Gaelic language address known

Search type	Example
Full address known	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enter the locality, knocknacarra, and press Enter.</li> <li>2. Enter the first few letters of the street name, for, and press Enter. In this example for is enough to uniquely identify Forest Hills as there are no other streets beginning "For..."</li> <li>3. Enter the premises number, 8, and press Enter. The correct address is returned: 8 Forest Hills Knocknacarra Co Galway</li> </ol>
Primary and secondary locality not known	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enter the county, co kildare, and press Enter.</li> <li>2. Enter the first few letters of the street name, shed, and press Enter.</li> <li>3. Enter the premises number, 632, and press Enter. The correct address is returned: 632 Shed Road Levinstown Maganey Co Kildare</li> </ol>

Search type	Example
Gaelic language address known	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enter the locality, inis, and press Enter.</li> <li>2. Enter the street name, coillna gcoll, and press Enter. Note that the street name is displayed in both English and Gaelic in the picklist, whereas the locality is only displayed in</li> </ol>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Enter the premises number, 3, and press Enter.</li> </ol> <p>The correct address is returned, according to the layout selected. The default layout will return addresses in the Resident Preferred (English) form of address:</p> <p>3 Hazelwood Ennis Co Clare</p>

### Search Examples: Single Line



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

- Full address known
- Only street name known
- Gaelic language address known
- Character missing from address
- Address contains spelling mistake
- Incomplete address element (partial)
- Incomplete address element (tagged)

Search type	Example
Full address known	<p>Enter the premises details and the street name followed by the locality: apartment 7, main st, borrisokane</p> <p>The correct address is returned: Apartment 7 Main Street Borrisokane Co Tipperary</p>
Primary and secondary locality not known	<p>If only the street name is known, entering 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.</p> <p>Enter church ave to view a list of every street called "Church Avenue" in the country.</p>

Search type	Explanation
Gaelic language address known	In this example you are searching on a full Gaelic language address: 11 an fhaiche, inis, anclar The correct address is returned, according to the layout selected. The default layout will return addresses in the Resident Preferred (English) form of address: 11 The Green Lifford Road Ennis Co Clare
Character missing from address	If one or more characters are missing from the address the unknown characters can be replaced with a question mark. Enter 5?untersave, fi?house and the correct address is returned: 5 Hunters Avenue Hunters Wood Firhouse DUBLIN 24
Address contains mistake	Entering an address that contains one or more spelling errors can still return the correct address. Entering 196 few vale, shankhill will still return the correct address: 196 New Vale Shankill Co Dublin
Incomplete (partial)	If you only have partial address information, you can replace the remainder of an address element with an asterisk. Entering chapel*, co cork will display a picklist of streets beginning "Chapel" in County Cork.
Incomplete address element (tagged)	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 Search Constraints below. Searching on bally*@s, carlow, will display a picklist of streets that begin with "Bally..." in Carlow.

## Search Constraints

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

Constraints	Elements Restricted to	Example
@C	County	dublin@c
@T	Posttown	10 main street, cork@t
@S	Secondary Thoroughfare, Primary Thoroughfare	abbey*@s, clonmel
@P	Building Name/Number, Sub Building Name/Number	garden*@p, wicklow



## With Pro Web

The Ireland (IRE) dataset contains several forms of address, as described on [page 77](#). Pro Web integrations can be configured to use address elements relating to any form of address. Refer to your Pro Web documentation for configuration instructions.

An example of how forms of address can be configured with address layouts in Pro is provided on [page 13](#).

## Scenarios

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

Scenario	Search Engine	For example, see:
Address Capture on the Intranet	Single Line Hierarchical	SingleLine search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a> .
Address Capture on the web	Single Line Flattened	SingleLine search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a> .
Address Capture Single Line	Single Line Flattened	SingleLine search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a> .
Standard	Single Line Hierarchical	SingleLine search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a>
ActiveX Control	Typedown	Typedown examples on <a href="#">page 14</a> .
	Single Line Hierarchical	Single Line search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a> .
	Typedown	Typedown examples on <a href="#">page 14</a> .
	Single Line Hierarchical	Single Line search examples on <a href="#">page 15</a> .

## With Batch

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

This section details the information relevant to using Batch with Ireland (IRE) address data.

### Licenses

An Post require the use of ECAD data to be charged on a per-record basis when using Batch. Your license for the IRE dataset will be a metered license. 'Clicks' are counted against the meter when you process your database, and these must be activated before you can output results from Batch. Refer to your Batch documentation for more information about metered licenses, activating clicks and increasing the clicks available on your meter.

### Forms of Address

The Ireland (IRE) dataset contains several forms of address as described on [page 7](#). You can configure Batch Standalone to return addresses using a particular form during session configuration. Refer to your Batch documentation for more detailed instructions.

Batch API integrations can be configured to use address elements relating to any form of address. Refer to your product documentation for address layout configuration instructions.

### 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 field types defined for Ireland (IRE) data. Only the generic input fields (Organisation, Place, Country, etc.) are available.

### Dataset-Specific Filters

Batch provides a number of default filters to use when viewing, exporting or committing the results of a session. When using the Ireland (IRE) dataset, you can use the Ireland Chargeable Records filter to export or commit only those records which you will be charged for under the terms of your An Post license. See "[Licenses](#)" (above) for more information about these terms.

### Dataset-Specific Information Bits

#### IRE-Specific Information Bits

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

- For Standalone users, IRE-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 Batch manual for further information about these functions.

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

Information Bit	Description
10000000	English Primary Locality added that was not supplied in the input address
20000000	Gaelic Primary Locality added that was not supplied in the input address
40000000	English Secondary Locality added that was not supplied in the input address
80000000	Gaelic Secondary Locality added that was not supplied in the input address
01000000	Street retained from the input address that is not in the data
02000000	Street added that was not supplied in the input address
00100000	Match to bordering locality
00200000	Match to bordering Dublin district number
00400000	Wrong Dublin district number supplied
00800000	Match to bordering county
00020000	Posttown added
00001000	Gaelic Primary Thoroughfare available
00002000	Gaelic Secondary Thoroughfare available
00004000	Gaelic Primary Locality available
00008000	Gaelic Secondary Locality available
00000100	English Posttown has been removed
00000200	Gaelic Posttown has been removed
00000400	English Resident Preferred Posttown has been removed
00000800	Gaelic Resident Preferred Posttown has been removed
00000010	Non-trivial change applied as a result of referencing Capita data

## Search Examples: Batch Interactive

For information about the best methods for searching on Ireland addresses using Batch Interactive please refer to Single Line search examples on [page 15](#) and Typedown search examples on [page 14](#).