



Ordnance  
Survey®

# AddressBase™ Premium – CSV

## Technical specification

# AddressBase Premium

## Technical specification – comma-separated values (CSV)

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v1.0 – 09/2011

D05300\_46e

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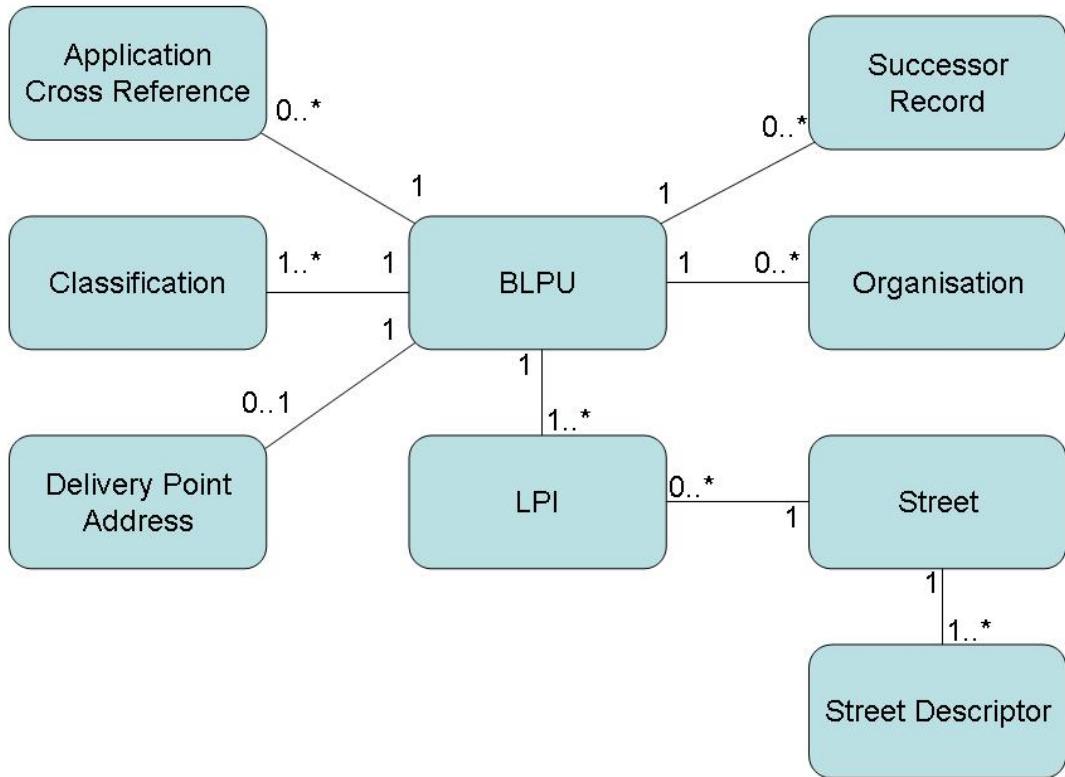
## Using this specification

The documentation is supplied in portable document format (PDF) only. Free Adobe® Acrobat Reader® software, which displays the specification, incorporates search and zoom facilities and allows you to navigate within. Hyperlinks are used to navigate between associated parts of the specification and to relevant Internet resources by clicking on the blue hyperlinks and the table of contents.

If you are unfamiliar with any words or terms used and require clarification please refer to the [glossary](#) at the end of the document.

# Chapter 1 Data model

## Model overview – AddressBase Premium



**Figure 1:** the high-level data model for the AddressBase Premium product. This diagram shows the relationships between each of the classes.

Street – record identifier 11	
Definition:	A way or thoroughfare providing a right of passage on foot, by cycle or by motor vehicle, or access to more than one property.
Description:	This record assigns a Unique Street Reference Number (USRN) to each street and holds the start and end coordinates of the street feature with information about surface type and classification.

Street descriptor – record identifier 15	
Definition:	A descriptive identifier providing a reference for the street in the form of its location.
Description:	This record holds information about locality, town name and street name.

BLPU – record identifier 21	
Definition:	A BLPU is defined as a real-world object that is an ‘area of land, property or structure of fixed location having uniform occupation, ownership or function’.
Description:	A real-world object that is of interest and within scope of the CLASS_SCHEME.

<b>Application cross reference – record identifier 23</b>	
Definition:	Application cross reference links to third party identifiers.
Description:	AddressBase Premium application cross references contain a lookup between the AddressBase Premium UPRN and the unique identifiers of other relevant datasets.

<b>Local property identifier (LPI) – record identifier 24</b>	
Definition:	An LPI is a structured text entry that identifies a BLPU.
Description:	A simple identifier or description for the object. The richness of the data structure within AddressBase Premium provides the facility to describe a BLPU by more than one LPI.

<b>Delivery Point Address – record identifier 28</b>	
Definition:	A Delivery Point Address is defined as a property that receives deliveries from Royal Mail®.
Description:	The structure of this address is taken from Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) and other supplementary data files.

<b>Successor record – record identifier 30</b>	
Definition:	This record holds references to a UPRN and to any replacement UPRN, for example, if a building is split into two sub-buildings; the sub-building UPRNs will be referenced in the successor record.
Description:	This record holds information about a UPRN and the UPRNs of the records that succeed that record.

<b>Organisation – record identifier 31</b>	
Definition:	A structured text entry identifying the name of the current occupier on the fascia of the BLPU.
Description:	This record holds information about the organisation of the record.

<b>Classification – record identifier 32</b>	
Definition:	A structured text entry that provides the code for the type of BLPU and the classification scheme from which the code is taken.
Description:	This record holds the classification of a property and allows one to search upon the use of a feature.

## Detailed model

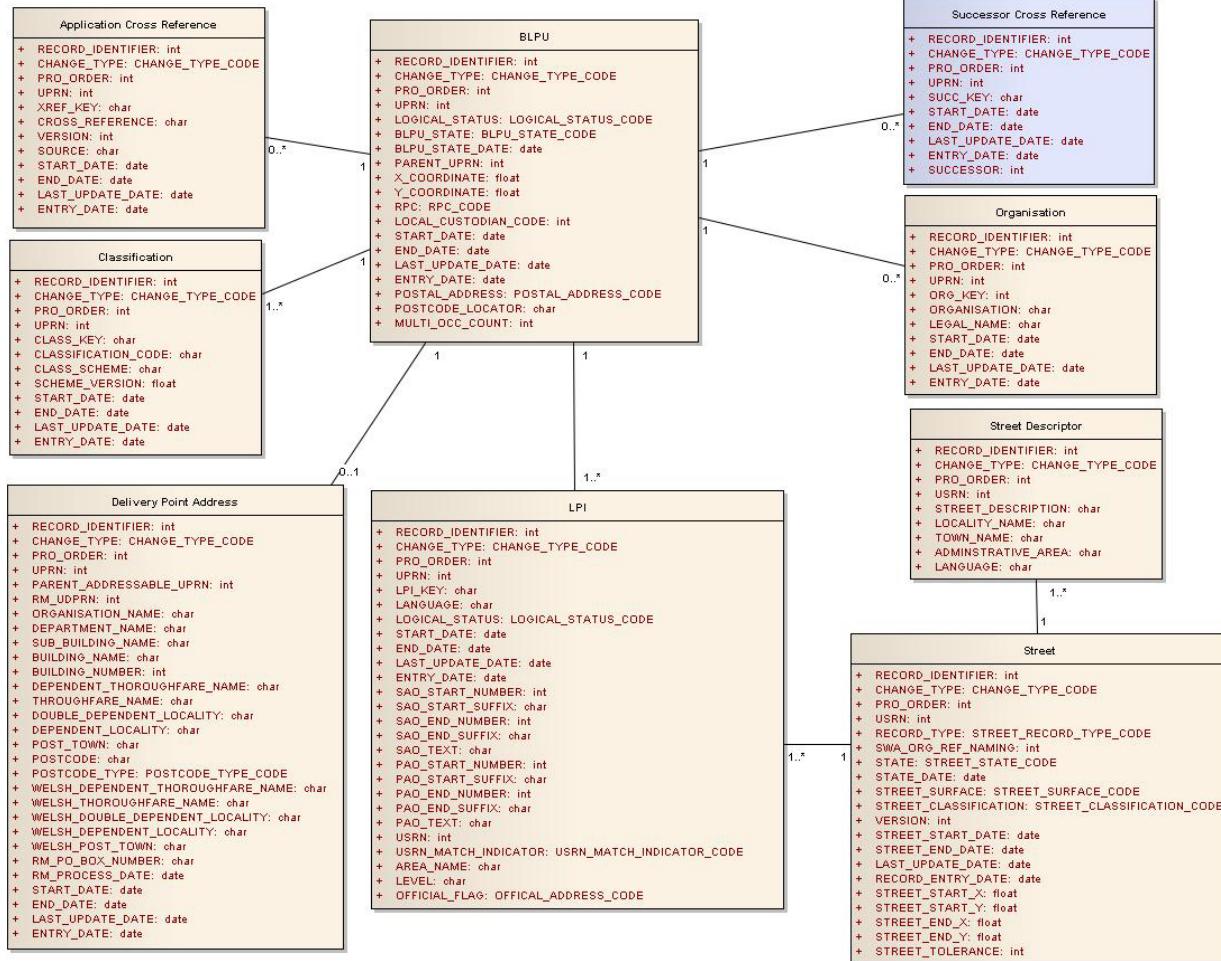


Figure 2: detailed product model showing the attributes and relationships to other classes

## Table of attributes

### Header record

Definition – this record is used to define key information about the source, time and supply mechanism of the AddressBase Premium file.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a header record (type 10).	Mandatory
CUSTODIAN_NAME	char 40	Name of data provider organisation.	Mandatory
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	int 4	Unique identifier for the data provider code.	Mandatory
PROCESS_DATE	date	The date when the gazetteer transfer set was created.	Mandatory
VOLUME_NUMBER	int 3	The sequential number of the volume in the transfer set.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry for this volume.	Mandatory
TIME_STAMP	time	Time of file creation in HH:MM:SS format.	Mandatory
VERSION	char 7	Version number of the specification used.	Mandatory
FILE_TYPE	char 1	Details of file content.	Mandatory

### Record example

10, "GeoPlace", 9999, 2011-07-08, 1, 2011-07-08, 16:00:30, "1.0", "F"

## BLPU

Definition – a BLPU is defined as a real-world object that is an ‘area of land, property or structure of fixed location having uniform occupation, ownership or function’. The BLPU is the core element of AddressBase Premium. In essence, a BLPU associates a real-world object on the ground to a UPRN.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a BLPU record (type 21).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE nag_type	char 1	Type of record change. See code list: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	Unique Property Reference Number assigned by the LLPG Custodian or Ordnance Survey.	Mandatory
LOGICAL_STATUS	int 1	Logical status of the BLPU. See code list: LOGICAL_STATUS_CODE.	Mandatory
BLPU_STATE	int 1	A code identifying the current state of the BLPU. See code list: BLPU_STATE_CODE.	Conditional
BLPU_STATE_DATE	date	Date at which the BLPU achieved its current state in the real-world.	Conditional
PARENT_UPRN	int 12	UPRN of the parent record.	Conditional
X_COORDINATE	float 6 (2)	Easting coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system.	Mandatory
Y_COORDINATE	float 7 (2)	Northing coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system.	Mandatory
RPC	int 1	Representative Point Code: this describes the nature of the coordinate that has been allocated to the BLPU. See code list: RPC_CODE.	Mandatory
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	int 4	Unique identifier of the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) Custodian responsible for the maintenance of this record.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date on which this BLPU was defined.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date on which the BLPU ceased to exist .	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last updated.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of the data entry.	Mandatory
POSTAL_ADDRESS	char 1	Indicates whether the BLPU does or does not receive a postal service. See code list: POSTAL_ADDRESS_CODE.	Mandatory
POSTCODE_LOCATOR	char 8	Postcode of the coordinate for the BLPU-based purely on a spatial match against Code-Point® with Polygons.	Mandatory
MULTI_OCC_COUNT	int 4	This is a count of all the child UPRNs for this record.	Mandatory

### Record example

21, "I", 181859, 100100077917, 1, , , 316348.00, 177163.00, 1, 6815, 2001-05-10, , 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10, "S", "CF11 9PX", 0

## Classification

Definition – a structured text entry that provides the code for the type of BLPU and the classification scheme from which the code is taken.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a classification record (type 32).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See code list: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN: foreign key used to reference the classification records to the corresponding BLPU.	Mandatory
CLASS_KEY	char 14	Unique key for the classification record.	Mandatory
CLASSIFICATION_CODE	char 6	A code that describes the classification of the record, for example, E01HE is a higher education establishment.	Mandatory
CLASS_SCHEME	char 60	The name of the classification scheme used for this record.	Mandatory
SCHEME_VERSION	float 2(2)	The scheme number that the classification document is using, for example, 1.1.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date of start of this classification record.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date of end of this classification record.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date of last update.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of date entry.	Mandatory

Record example

```
32,"I",181860,100100077917,"6815C000076448","R","AddressBase Premium Classification Scheme",1.0,2001-05-10,,2007-08-29,2001-05-10
```

## Delivery Point Address

Definition – a Delivery Point Address is defined as a property that receives deliveries from Royal Mail.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies the record as a Delivery Point Address record (type 28).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See code list: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN: foreign key used to reference the delivery point address to the corresponding BLPU.	Mandatory
PARENT_ADDRESSABLE_UPRN	int 12	This record shows the connection to the parent UPRN if it receives post. This will mean that users can identify multiple occupancy address and include/exclude the parent address if required.	Optional
RM_UDPRN	int 16	Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number.	Optional
ORGANISATION_NAME	char 60	The organisation name is the business name given to a delivery point within a building or small group of buildings, for example:  TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE.  This field could also include entries for churches, public houses and libraries.	Conditional

Column name	Type	Description	Status
DEPARTMENT_NAME	char 60	In a few organisations, department name is indicated because mail is received by subdivisions of the main organisation at distinct delivery points, for example: Organisation Name: ABC COMMUNICATIONS. Department Name: MARKETING DEPARTMENT. Thoroughfare Name: LONDON ROAD.	Conditional
SUB_BUILDING_NAME	char 30	The sub-building name and/or number are identifiers for subdivision of properties. For example: Sub-building Name: FLAT 3. Building Name: POPLAR COURT. Thoroughfare Name: LONDON ROAD. <i>NOTE: if the above address is styled 3 POPLAR COURT, all the text will be shown in the Building Name attribute and the Sub-building Name will be empty. The building number will be shown in this field when it contains a range, decimal or non-numeric character (see Building Number).</i>	Conditional
BUILDING_NAME	char 50	The building name is a description applied to a single building or a small group of buildings, such as Highfield House. This also includes those building numbers that contain non-numeric characters, such as 44A. Some descriptive names, when included with the rest of the address, are sufficient to identify the property uniquely and unambiguously and are included in AddressBase Premium with no further investigation, for example, MAGISTRATES COURT. Sometimes the building name will be a blend of distinctive and descriptive naming, for example, RAILWAY TAVERN (PUBLIC HOUSE) or THE COURT ROYAL (HOTEL).	Conditional
BUILDING_NUMBER	int 4	The building number, or postal number, is a number given to a single building or a small group of buildings, thus identifying it from its neighbours, for example, 44 HIGH STREET. Building numbers that contain a range, decimals or non-numeric characters do not appear in this field but will be found in the Building Name or the Sub-building Name fields.	Conditional
DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	char 80	In certain places, for example, town centres, there are named thoroughfares within other named thoroughfares, for example, parades of shops on a high street where different parades have their own identity. For example, KINGS PARADE, HIGH STREET and QUEENS PARADE, HIGH STREET.	Conditional
THROUGHFARE_NAME	char 80	A thoroughfare in AddressBase Premium is fundamentally a road, track or named access route on which there are Royal Mail delivery points, for example, HIGH STREET.	Conditional
DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	char 35	This is used to distinguish between similar or same thoroughfares within a dependent locality. For example, Millbrook Industrial Estate and Cranford Estate in this situation: BRUNEL WAY, MILLBROOK INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON and BRUNEL WAY, CRANFORD ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON.	Conditional

Column name	Type	Description	Status
DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	char 35	Dependent locality areas may define an area within a post town. These are only necessary for postal purposes where there are thoroughfares of the same name, to aid differentiation. For example, SHIRLEY and SWAYTHLING in the situation: HIGH STREET, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON and HIGH STREET, SWAYTHLING, SOUTHAMPTON.	Conditional
POST_TOWN	char 30	The town or city in which the Royal Mail sorting office is located. There may be more than one, possibly several, sorting offices in a town or city.	Mandatory
POSTCODE	char 8	A postcode is an abbreviated form of address made up of combinations of between five and seven alphanumeric characters. These are used by Royal Mail to help with the automated sorting of mail. A postcode may cover between 1 and 100 addresses. The average number of addresses per postcode is 15. There are two main components of a postcode, for example, NW6 4DP. The outward code (also called outcode) is the first two–four characters of the postcode, constituting the postcode area and the postcode district, for example, NW6. It is the part of the postcode that enables mail to be sent from the accepting office to the correct area for delivery. The inward code (also called incode) is the last three characters of the postcode, constituting the postcode sector and the postcode unit, for example, 4DP. It is used to sort mail at the local delivery office.	Mandatory
POSTCODE_TYPE	char 1	Describes the address as a small or large user taken from PAF. See Codelist: POSTCODE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	char 80	The Welsh translation of DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE_NAME.	Conditional
WELSH_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	char 80	The Welsh translation of THOROUGHFARE_NAME.	Conditional
WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	char 35	The Welsh translation of DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY.	Conditional
WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	char 35	The Welsh translation of DEPENDENT_LOCALITY.	Conditional
WELSH_POST_TOWN	char 30	The Welsh translation of POST_TOWN.	Conditional
PO_BOX_NUMBER	char 6	Post Office Box (PO Box®) number.	Optional
PROCESS_DATE	date	Date of the PAF file that the record was processed from.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date on which this Delivery Point Address was defined.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date on which the Delivery Point Address ceased to exist or become a rejected internal candidate.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date the Delivery Point Address record was last updated.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date the Delivery Point Address was entered into the database.	Mandatory

#### Record example

28, "I", 1451545, 100100077917, , 4201646, "", "", "", "", 166, "", "LLANDAFF ROAD", "", "", "CARDIFF", "CF11 9PX", "S", "", "LLANDAFF ROAD", "", "", "CAERDYDD", "", 2011-07-19, 2001-05-10, , 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## LPI

Definition – an LPI is a structured text entry that identifies a BLPU.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as an LPI record (type 24).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char int1	Type of record change. See code list: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN: foreign key used to reference the LPI to the corresponding BLPU.	Mandatory
LPI_KEY	char 14	Unique key for the LPI.	Mandatory
LANGUAGE	char 3	A code that identifies the language used for the descriptor.	Mandatory
LOGICAL_STATUS	int 1	Logical status of this record. See code list: LOGICAL_STATUS_CODE.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date this record or version was created.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date this record ceased to exist.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last changed.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory
SAO_START_NUMBER	int 4	The number of the secondary addressable object (SAO) or the start of the number range.	Optional
SAO_START_SUFFIX	char 2	The suffix to the sao_start_number.	Optional
SAO_END_NUMBER	int 4	The end of the number range for the SAO.	Optional
SAO_END_SUFFIX	char 2	The suffix to the sao_end_number.	Optional
SAO_TEXT	char 90	Contains the building name or description for the SAO.	Optional
PAO_START_NUMBER	int 4	The number of the primary addressable object (PAO) or the start of the number range.	Conditional
PAO_START_SUFFIX	char 2	The suffix to the pao_start_number.	Optional
PAO_END_NUMBER	int 4	The end of the number range for the PAO.	Optional
PAO_END_SUFFIX	char 2	The suffix to the pao_end_number.	Optional
PAO_TEXT	char 90	Contains the building name or description for the PAO.	Conditional
USRN	int 8	USRN: foreign key linking the Street record to the LPI record.	Mandatory
USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR	char 1	This field indicates how the item was matched to a Street. 1 is matched manually to the most accessible USRN and 2 is matched spatially to the nearest USRN, which may not be the nearest accessible street. See code list: USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR_CODE.	Mandatory
AREA_NAME	char 35	Third level of geographic area name, for example, to record island names or property groups such as crofts.	Optional
LEVEL	char 30	Memorandum of the vertical position of the address.	Optional
OFFICIAL_FLAG	char 1	Status of the Address. See code list: OFFICIAL_ADDRESS_CODE.	Optional

Record example

24,"I",1082431,100100077917,"6815L000701604","ENG",1,2001-05-10,,2001-05-15,2001-05-10,,","","","","",166,"","","","","",5801201,1,"","","",""

## Organisation

Definition – a structured text entry identifying the name of the current occupier on the fascia of the BLPU.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this as an organisation record (type 31).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See code list: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN: foreign key used to reference the classification record to the corresponding BLPU.	Mandatory
ORG_KEY	char 14	Unique key for the organisation record.	Mandatory
ORGANISATION	char 100	Name of current occupier on the fascia of the BLPU.	Mandatory
LEGAL_NAME	char 60	Registered legal name of organisation.	Optional
START_DATE	date	Date this record or version was created.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date on which this organisation ceased to occupy the property.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last changed.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of the data entry.	Mandatory

Record example

31, "I", 13581, 100100077917, "68150000015664", "EXAMPLE ORGANISATION NAME", "", 2003-07-28, , 2010-07-10, 2003-07-28

## Application cross reference

Definition – the application cross references contain a lookup between the UPRN and the unique identifiers of other relevant datasets.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as an application cross reference record (type 23).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See Codelist: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN: foreign key used to reference the application cross reference record to the corresponding BLPU.	Mandatory
XREF_KEY	char 14	Unique key for the application cross reference record.	Mandatory
CROSS_REFERENCE	char 50	Primary key of corresponding record in an external dataset.	Mandatory
VERSION	int 3	Certain data sources may reference objects with life cycles. This field enable users to reference specific versions of an object, for example, OS MasterMap® Topography Layer TOID® and version.	Conditional
SOURCE	char 6	External dataset identity.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date this record or version was created.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	Date this record ceased to exist.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last changed.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory

## Record example

23, "I", 461696, 100100077917, "6815X800076448", "214788192", 0, "7666VC", 2001-05-10,, 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## SOURCE field values

Dataset ID	Data source	Status
7666MT	OS MasterMap Topography Layer.	Optional
7666MA	OS MasterMap Address Layer 2.	Optional
7666MI	OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network™.	Optional
7666VC	Centrally created council tax.	Optional
7666VN	Centrally created non-domestic rates.	Optional
7666OW	ONS Ward Code.	Optional
7666OP	ONS Parish Code.	Optional

Shows the application cross references that may be supplied and the SOURCE field data entry conventions for each dataset.

## Street

Definition – a way or thoroughfare providing a right of passage on foot, by cycle or by motor vehicle, or access to more than one property.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a street record (type11).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See Codelist: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
USRN	int 8	USRN: the unique key for the record.	Mandatory
RECORD_TYPE	int 1	Street type. See Codelist: STREET_RECORD_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
SWA_ORG_REF_NAMING	int 4	The code of the Street Naming and Numbering Authority or the Local Highway Authority.	Mandatory
STATE	int 1	A code identifying the current state of the Street. See Codelist: STREET_STATE_CODE.	Optional
STATE_DATE	date	Date at which the street achieved its current state in the world.	Optional
STREET_SURFACE	int 1	A code to indicate the surface finish of the street. See Codelist: STREET_SURFACE_CODE.	Optional
STREET_CLASSIFICATION	int 1	A code for the primary street classification. See Codelist: STREET_CLASSIFICATION_CODE.	Optional
VERSION	int	Version number of the street record.	Mandatory
STREET_START_DATE	date	Date this record or version was created.	Mandatory
STREET_END_DATE	date	Date this record ceased to exist.	Conditional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last changed.	Mandatory
RECORD_ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory
STREET_START_X	float 6(2)	Easting coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the start point of the street.	Mandatory

Column name	Type	Description	Status
STREET_START_Y	float 7(2)	Easting coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the start point of the street.	Mandatory
STREET_END_X	float 6(2)	Easting coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the end point of the street.	Mandatory
STREET_END_Y	float 7(2)	Easting coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the end point of the street.	Mandatory
STREET_TOLERANCE	int 3	The tolerance of the start and end coordinates in metres.	Mandatory

#### Record example

11, "I", 1456, 5801201, 1, 6815, 2, 1990-01-01, 1, 8, 0, 2004-09-09, , 2007-08-14, 2004-09-09, 316433.00, 176987.00, 316278.00, 177294.00, 20

## Street descriptor

Definition – a descriptive identifier providing a reference for the street in the form of its location.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a street descriptor record (type 15).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	char 1	Type of record change. See Codelist: CHANGE_TYPE_CODE.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
USRN	int 8	USRN: used as foreign key to reference the corresponding street record.	Mandatory
STREET_DESCRIPTION	char 100	Name, description or street number.	Mandatory
LOCALITY_NAME	char 35	Locality name.	Conditional
TOWN_NAME	char 30	Town name.	Conditional
ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA	char 30	Local Highway Authority name.	Mandatory
LANGUAGE	char 3	A code identifying the language in use for the descriptive identifier See Codelist: LANGUAGE_CODE.	Mandatory

#### Record example

15, "I", 8332, 5801201, "LLANDAFF ROAD", "PONTCANNA", "CARDIFF", "CARDIFF", "ENG"

## Successor record

Definition – this record holds references to a UPRN and to any replacement UPRN, for example, if a building is split into two sub-buildings; the sub-building UPRNS will be referenced in the successor field.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as an successor record (type 30).	Mandatory
CHANGE_TYPE	CHANG E_TYPE _CODE	Type of record change.	Mandatory
PRO_ORDER	int 16	Order records in transfer file should be processed in.	Mandatory
UPRN	int 12	UPRN.	Mandatory

Column name	Type	Description	Status
SUCC_KEY	char 14	Key value to uniquely identify the successor cross reference record.	Mandatory
START_DATE	date	Date this successor cross reference originated.	Mandatory
END_DATE	date	The date on which the successor cross reference ceased to exist.	Optional
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	date	Date this record was last updated.	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory
SUCCESSOR	int 12	UPRN of successor BLPU.	Mandatory

#### Record example

30, "I", 12345, 100100077917, 9078S00000001, 2006-10-10, 2007-11-15, 2007-11-15, 2006-10-10, 122000001

#### Metadata record

Definition – this record holds information about the metadata record.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a metadata record (type 29).	Mandatory
GAZ_NAME	char 60	Name of the gazetteer.	Mandatory
GAZ_SCOPE	char 60	Description of the content of the gazetteer.	Mandatory
TER_OF_USE	char 60	Geographic domain of the gazetteer, for example, England and Wales.	Mandatory
LINKED_DATA	char 100	List of application dataset used to update the data.	Mandatory
GAZ_OWNER	char 15	The organisation with overall responsibility for the gazetteer.	Mandatory
NGAZ_FREQ	char 1	Frequency with which the data is maintained and sent to the customer.	Mandatory
CUSTODIAN_NAME	char 40	Organisation or department responsible for the compilation and maintenance of the data, for example, GeoPlace.	Mandatory
CUSTODIAN_UPRN	int 12	UPRN of the Custodian location.	Mandatory
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	int 4	Four-digit code identifying the gazetteer Custodian.	Mandatory
CO_ORD_SYSTEM	char 40	Coordinate reference system used in the gazetteer to describe the position, for example, British National Grid.	Mandatory
CO_ORD_UNIT	char 10	Unit of measurement of coordinates.	Mandatory
META_DATE	date	Date metadata was last updated.	Mandatory
CLASS_SCHEME	char 60	Classification scheme(s) used in the gazetteer.	Mandatory
GAZ_DATE	date	Date at which the gazetteer can be considered to be current.	Mandatory
LANGUAGE	char 3	Language used for the descriptors within the gazetteer, for example, ENG. See Codelist: LANGUAGE_CODE.	Mandatory
CHARACTER_SET	char 30	The character set used in the gazetteer.	Mandatory

## Record example

29,"AddressBase Premium","BLPUs, Delivery Points, Streets and associated Information","England and Wales"," ADDRESS LAYER 2, NLPG, PAF, VOA Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates, CODEPOINT polygons",  
 "GeoPlace","D","GeoPlace",10033528687,9999,"British National Grid","Metres",2011-09-09,"AddressBase Premium Classification Scheme version 1.0",2011-09-09,"BIL"," UTF-8 inc. ISO-8859-14"

## Trailer record

Definition – this record holds information about the trailer that terminates the file.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
RECORD_IDENTIFIER	int 2	Identifies this record as a trailer record (type 99).	Mandatory
NEXT_VOLUME_NUMBER	int 3	The sequential number of the next volume in the transfer set. This must be set to zero (0) if this is the last volume.	Mandatory
RECORD_COUNT	int 16	Count of the number of records in the volume (excluding the header record, metadata and trailer records).	Mandatory
ENTRY_DATE	date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory
TIME_STAMP	time	time of file creation in HH:MM:SS.	Mandatory

## Record example

99,0,1269403,2011-07-08,16:00:30

## Codelists and enumerations

Some attribute descriptions within the table of attributes refer to a Codelist. Codelists define the permissible values (enumerations) for the attribute.

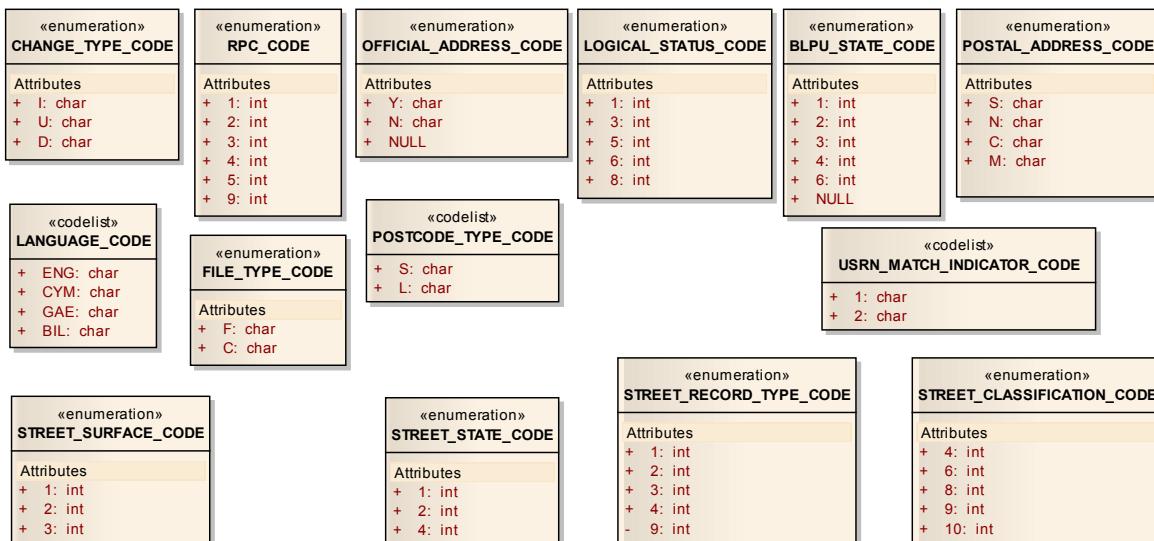


Figure 3: codelists and enumerations

## **RECORD\_IDENTIFIER**

Definition – the record identifier value describes the type of record.

Name	Type	Notes
10	int	Header
11	int	Street
15	int	Street descriptor
21	int	Basic Land Property Unit (BLPU)
23	int	Application cross reference
24	int	Land Property Identifier (LPI)
28	int	Delivery Point Address
29	int	Gazetteer metadata
30	int	Successor record
31	int	Organisation
32	int	Classification
99	int	Trailer

## **BLPU\_STATE\_CODE**

Definition – describes the physical nature of the property or land object. These are used to represent the physical state or the feature for example, the BLPU or the LPI.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Under construction
2	int	In use
3	int	Unoccupied
4	int	No longer existing
6	int	Planning permission granted
Null		Unknown

## **CHANGE\_TYPE\_CODE**

Definition – this code-list identifies the type of change that has been made to a feature. The change type must be set when a feature is updated/Inserted/moved or deleted.

All change types are permitted on all feature types.

Name	Type	Notes
I	char	Insert
U	char	Update
D	char	Delete

## **LANGUAGE\_CODE**

Definition – the language is used to identify the primary language of the address displayed.

Name	Type	Notes
ENG	char	English
CYM	char	Welsh
GAE	char	Gaelic (Scottish)
BIL	char	Bilingual using English and Welsh Languages – only used within the metadata record

## **LOGICAL\_STATUS\_CODE**

Definition – the Logical Status reflects where the BLPU/LPI has reached in its life cycle. Logical status is important in identification of the addresses' requirements, for example, whether it is an alternative address or an historic address.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Approved
3	int	Alternative
6	int	Provisional
8	int	Historical

NOTE: BLPUs can only have LOGICAL\_STATUS\_CODE values 1, 6 and 8. LPIs can have all of the LOGICAL\_STATUS\_CODE values listed in the table above.

## **OFFICIAL\_ADDRESS\_CODE**

Definition – indicator as whether the address recorded in the LPI corresponds to an entry in the official street naming and numbering register.

Name	Type	Notes
Y	char	Official address
N	char	Unofficial address
Null		Unknown

## **POSTAL\_ADDRESS\_CODE**

Definition – the POSTAL\_ADDRESS\_CODE describes the type of postal delivery that the object is subject to.

Name	Type	Notes
S	char 1	A single address
N	char 1	Not a postal address
C	char 1	Is a child address, for example, a flat behind an official address that does not have a PAF record associated to it.
M	char 1	This is a delivery address with at least one child BLPU that receives post, for example, 56 the High Street with flat 56a and 56b behind it and are all registered within PAF.

## **STREET\_RECORD\_TYPE\_CODE**

Definition – the RECORD\_TYPE describes the type of street the record is identifying – whether it is a named street, numbered street or an unofficial name.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Official designated street name
2	int	Street description
3	int	Numbered street
4	int	Unofficial street description
9	int	Description used for LLPG access

## **RPC\_CODE**

Definition – the Representative Point Code is used to describe the nature of the coordinates allocated to the BLPU.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Visual centre
2	int	General internal point
3	int	SW corner of referenced 100 m grid
4	int	Start of referenced street
5	int	General point based on postcode unit
9	int	Centre of a contributing authority area

## **USRN\_MATCH\_INDICATOR\_CODE**

Definition – this is an indication of how the object was matched to the USRN. A value of 1 indicates a manual match, usually defining the nearest access road. A value of 2 is matched spatially to the nearest USRN.

Name	Type	Notes
1	char	Matched manually to the nearest accessible street.
2	char	Matched spatially to the nearest USRN (not necessarily the street that provides access).

## **STREET\_STATE\_CODE**

Definition – street state is used to describe the state in which the road is in at the time of insert/update/deletion.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Under construction
2	int	Open
4	int	Permanently closed (STREET_END_DATE must be entered)

## **STREET\_CLASSIFICATION\_CODE**

Definition – street classification is used to describe the type of street.

Name	Type	Notes
4	int	Pedestrian way or footpath
6	int	Cycle track or cycleway
8	int	All vehicles
9	int	Restricted byway
10	int	Bridleway

## **STREET\_SURFACE\_CODE**

Definition – surface is used to describe the type of surface the majority of the road is covering.

Name	Type	Notes
1	int	Metalled
2	int	UnMetalled
3	int	Mixed

## **FILE\_TYPE\_CODE**

Definition – the FILE\_TYPE\_CODE specifies whether the file is a full supply or a change-only update (COU).

Value	Type	Notes
F	char	Signifies the supply is a full supply file
C	char	Signifies the supply is a COU file

## **POSTCODE\_TYPE\_CODE**

Definition – code used by Royal Mail to describe the user as a small or large user as defined for postal services based upon the number of letters delivered to that user.

Value	Type	Notes
S	char 1	Indicates a small user, for example, a residential property.
L	char 1	Indicates a large user for example – a large commercial property.

## **DATE**

Definition – date field that follows the structure defined below.

Value	Type	Notes
2011-03-01	date	Dates will follow the same structure of CCYY-MM-DD.

## **TIME**

Definition – time field that follows the structure defined below.

Value	Type	Notes
14:11:15	time	Time will follow the structure of HH:MM:SS based on a 24 hour clock.

## **NGAZ\_FREQ**

Definition – frequency in which the product is updated and distributed.

Value	Type	Notes
S	char 1	Six-weekly

## Chapter 2 Life cycles

This section will explain the rules that trigger a change within the product and how the change will be explained.

There are currently three CHANGE\_TYPES within the product: INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE. These are explained in more detail below but are essentially there to allow the user to identify the main reason for processing this record.

INSERT – this description is used to denote any record that is created for the first time within the product specification. Inserted addresses can describe land or property that has been granted planning approval, be in the pre-build stage or be completed and added into the data.

UPDATE – this description is used to denote that at least one attribute has been changed for that record. This could be as simple as clarifying the position of an item or as detailed as changing multiple fields within a record.

DELETE – this attribute is seldom used, as it means removing a record from the product holdings. This attribute is reserved only for use when a record is deemed to be incorrect and can not be amended to reflect the new changes. Deleting of a record will also mean any relationships will also be deleted e.g. if a BLPU is deleted then the corresponding LPI, classification and application cross reference will also be deleted (note Street and Street descriptors are exempt from this rule).

## Chapter 3 Product supply

AddressBase Premium data will be transferred using a Unicode character set (UTF-8) including ISO-8859-14 (Welsh characters) as a comma-separated values (CSV) transfer set. This transfer set will normally be a single file. However, the data transfer file can be split into multiple files using volume numbers. It is recommended that files be split only where there are more than 1 million records.

The transfer set will normally contain a number of different record types, one for each of the different AddressBase Premium records. These records are described in detail in this document.

The first field in each of these records will be a record identifier, which will determine the content and format of the remainder of the physical record.

There will be one record per line in each file. No comma will be placed at the end of each row in the file.

Where a field has no value in a record, two commas must be placed together in the record (one for the end of the previous field and one for the end of the null field). Where the null field is a text field double quotes will be included between the two commas, for example, "",

All files will contain HEADER (record 10) and TRAILER (record 99) records as the first and last records in the file. The order of all other records within each file is unimportant in the full supply of data files but a running serial number (maximum 16 digits) will be added to all records other than the HEADER, META DATA and TRAILER within a volume to indicate the order of record processing for change-only update volumes.

Where multiple volumes have been sent within a single update, the volumes will be processed in order according to the volume number in the header record. Where two or more single volume update files from a LLPG Custodian are received by GeoPlace they will be processed in date and time order.

## CSV vs GML

AddressBase Premium is available in two formats: GML (Geography Markup Language) version 3.2.1. or CSV.

The rules governing the content of GML and CSV are identical for both formats. The only difference between the two is in the way that change-only updates are supplied. As a general rule, any changes made to an address in CSV and GML are reflected by a change to the LAST\_UPDATE\_DATE.

For example:

If a commercial property is converted to a residential property, the date that the change is reflected as 2009-08-09 in both formats.

When AddressBase Premium is supplied in CSV, by maintaining the tables separately it is possible to apply the LAST\_UPDATE\_DATE to the relevant table and supply only the record that has changed. If a commercial property is converted to a residential property, the date that the change is reflected in the GeoPlace Hub will be entered as 2009-08-09 in both cases.

However, when AddressBase Premium is supplied in CSV, by maintaining the tables separately it is possible to apply the LAST\_UPDATE\_DATE to the relevant table and supply only the record.

For example:

A change from a commercial property to a residential property is a change to the Classification. Therefore, a LAST\_UPDATE\_DATE of 2009-08-09 will be applied to the classification table and all other tables will remain untouched.

Benefit: data transfer volumes is minimised. This level of granularity means that CSV is commonly used in a database environment.

When AddressBase Premium is supplied in GML, each address is stored in self-contained structured 'packets.' The BLPU acts as the 'packet' header with all of the associated address attribution structured within (LPI, Street, Classification, and so on).

for example:

GML example of packet data	CSV example of record data
<pre>&lt;nagbs:basicLandPropertyUnitMember&gt; ..... &lt;nagbs:landPropertyIdentifierMember&gt; ..... &lt;/nagbs:landPropertyIdentifierMember&gt; &lt;nagbs:classificationMember&gt; ..... &lt;/nagbs:classificationMember&gt; &lt;nagbs:applicationCrossReferenceMember&gt; ..... &lt;/nagbs:applicationCrossReferenceMember&gt; &lt;nagbs:organisationMember&gt; ..... &lt;/nagbs:organisationMember&gt; &lt;nagbs:successorCrossReferenceMember&gt; ..... &lt;/nagbs:successorCrossReferenceMember&gt; &lt;/nagbs:basicLandPropertyUnitMember&gt;</pre>	<pre>21,"I",181859,100100077917,1,,,316348.00,17716 3.00,1,6815,2001-05-10,,2007-08-29,2001-05- 10,"S","CF11 9PX",0 28,"I",1451545,100100077917,,4201646,"","","", ",166,"",LLANDAFF ROAD,"","","","CARDIFF","CF11 9PX","S","","LLANDAFF ROAD","","","CAERDYDD","","",2011-07-19,2001-05- 10,,2007-08-29,2001-05-10 24,"I",1082431,100100077917,"6815L000701604","E NG",1,2001-05-10,,2001-05-15,2001-05- 10,,,"",166,"",,"",5801201,1,"","","" 23,"I",461696,100100077917,"6815X800076448","",21 4788192",0,"7666VC",2001-05-10,,2007-08- 29,2001-05-10 32,"I",181860,100100077917,"6815C000076448","R" ,"AddressBase data entry conventions",1.0,2001- 05-10,,2007-08-29,2001-05-10 11,"I",1456,5801201,1,6815,2,1990-01- 01,1,8,0,2004-09-09,,2007-08-14,2004-09- 09,316433.00,176987.00,316278.00,177294.00,20 15,"I",8332,5801201,LLANDAFF ROAD,"PONTICANNA","CARDIFF","CARDIFF","ENG" 30,"I",12345,100100077917,9078S000000001,2006- 10-10,2007-11-15,2007-11-15,2006-10- 10,122000001 31,"I",13581,100100077917,"68150000015664","EXA MPLE ORGANISATION NAME","",2003-07-28,,2010-07- 10,2003-07-28</pre>

Changes made to the address are reflected as a change against the packet, therefore, when there is a change to an attribute, the whole packet is supplied.

For example:

A change from a commercial property to a residential property is a change to the Classification. Unlike the CSV format, the BLPU packet (the whole address) will be supplied to the customer.

Benefit: by structuring the data within the BLPU packet, the user will benefit from being able to load an address into many commonly-used applications without the need for translation. This means the data can be used for more than just a transfer format and be implemented in its raw format.

The intended use of AddressBase Premium should be carefully considered before choosing the supply format.

## Chunking

To make the management of large areas easier, the data is split into chunks of smaller data. The primary supply mechanism is referred to as non geographic chunks. This is the main mechanism for delivery of data although Public Sector Mapping Agreement (PSMA) customers are able to order geographic chunks (5 km tiles) as well as non geographic chunks although geographic chunks are not considered the main supply mechanism.

### Non-geographic chunking

Non-geographic chunking is a way of dividing up data into chunks that are supplied in separate volumes that have a fixed maximum number of records, as opposed to a given geographic British National Grid area. For this reason, it is possible for features from various geographic locations to appear in one volume and for adjacent features to appear in different volumes. Non-geographic chunk volumes are designed for use as a set to load into spatial databases but can be used in a file format as long as all chunks are translated or imported into the system at the same time. The maximum number of records per volume is 1 million complete address records. When the data in one volume reaches this limit, a new volume is started.

### Geographic chunking

PSMA customer data will be supplied as 5 km by 5 km chunks that reference to the 1 km tile in the south-west corner of the 5 km tile. Please see [File naming](#) for more information.

Based on your area of interest (AOI), for example the boundary of your local authority, a 5 km by 5 km grid covering the area of interest is generated.

Any features intersecting with squares in that grid are added to a chunk file representing the square. Geographic chunking is performed using standard Ordnance Survey National Grid.

## Supply mechanism

This section describes the options for which the AddressBase products will be supplied.

### Area selection

#### National sets (Managed GB Sets (MGBS))

The MGBS service is a way of processing identical orders faster, which improves delivery times. If you subscribe to this service you will automatically receive your updates (full supply or change-only updates (COU)) on DVD or hard drive, every six weeks.

You will also benefit from:

- data arriving faster and in a more predictable manner;
- seeing the same version of features as other organisations; and
- easier data management – no need to remember to order change regularly or enter change 'since date'.

For PSMA customers, MGBS will be supplied as geographic or non-geographic chunks. Please see [File naming](#) for more information.

For non-PSMA users, MGBS will be supplied as non-geographic chunks.

You are eligible for MGBS supply if you hold a **contract for full GB coverage of AddressBase Premium**. You can subscribe immediately through your account manager or by contacting [digitalsalesenquiries@ordnancesurvey.co.uk](mailto:digitalsalesenquiries@ordnancesurvey.co.uk).

### Customer-defined

Customers may provide their own AOI in any standard GIS format.

You can supply us with a polygon or you can digitise a polygon within our online ordering service.

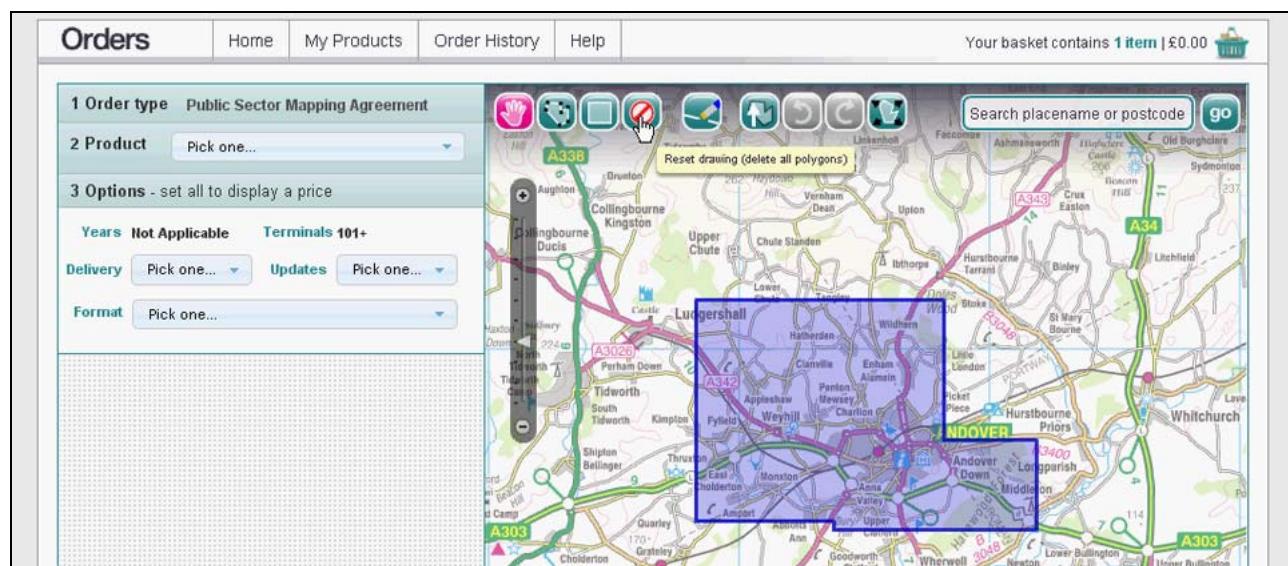


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey online ordering service

## CD contents

When a customer receives an order via offline media, the following files will be supplied.

Within the DATA directory, data files will be found in their compressed format.

The DOC directory contains both standard and product-specific document files that describe what has been supplied in the order, including:

- Medalist.txt – outlining the contents of the media
- Report.txt – outlining the order details
- Discare.txt – outlining how to care for your media

With a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) order, the same information is supplied but the file names will be slightly different, reflecting the FTP order number.

## File naming

### Non-geographic chunks

If you receive your data as non-geographic chunks, the filename will be constructed as:

productName\_ccyy-mm-dd\_vvv.csv

Where:

ProductName            is AddressBasePremium  
ccyy-mm-dd            is the date the file was generated  
vvv                    is the volume number of the file

For example:

AddressBasePremium\_2011-07-29\_001.csv

### Geographic chunks

If you receive your data as geographic chunks, the filename will be constructed as:

productName\_ccyy-mm-dd\_ngxxx.csv

Where:

ProductName            is AddressBasePremium  
ccyy-mm-dd            is the date the file was generated  
ngxxx                  is the four-digit grid reference belonging to the 1 km south-west corner of the 5 km chunk

For example:

AddressBasePremium\_2011-07-29\_NC4040.csv

## Zipped file

### Non-geographic chunks

productName\_supply\_ccyy-mm-dd\_vvv\_format.zip

Where:

ProductName            is AddressBasePremium  
Supply                is defined FULL or COU  
ccyy-mm-dd            is the date the file was generated  
vvv                    is the volume number of the file  
Format                is the format of the files received, for example, CSV or GML

For example:

AddressBasePremium\_FULL\_2011-07-29\_001\_csv.zip

## Geographic chunks

productName\_supply\_ccyy-mm-dd\_vvv\_format.zip

Where:

ProductName	is AddressBasePremium
Supply	is defined FULL or COU
ccyy-mm-dd	is the date the file was generated
ngxxxy	is the four-digit grid reference belonging to the 1 km south-west corner of the 5 km chunk#
Format	is the format of the files received, for example, CSV or GML

For example:

AddressBasePremium\_FULL\_2011-07-29\_TQ2020\_csv.zip

## Change-only update (COU)

COU can be described as a supply of features that have been created or have changed in a customer's order area since the customer took initial full supply of AddressBase Premium or last took an update. An initial full supply contains all address records for the complete area covered by the order. COU contains new features, new versions of features and information about deleted features. Any features within the order area that have not undergone any change will not be supplied.

These COU records are ordered chronologically. This is done because an address record can be updated more than once in a file so processing the file in order is key to the most current record being retained.

COU will be supplied on a six-weekly basis.

Customers may request updates of the latest changes in their order area at any time using the Ordnance Survey online service. Customers can assign a regular date for receipt of COU. These will then be sent automatically on the required media or placed on the FTP server for collection (if under 400 Mb).

COU is supplied as customer-defined non-geographic chunks for all customers. If you are a PSMA member you are entitled to supply as 5 km by 5 km geographic chunks.

The AddressBase database is live and undergoes continuous revision. Period licence customers have unlimited access to COU and can order updates or resupplies at any time.

Please see the AddressBase getting started guide or

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/information/technical/changeonlyupdate.html> for more information.

## File size

### Storage space for compressed CSV files

To store the compressed AddressBase Premium CSV files for a full coverage of Great Britain, approximately 3 Gb of storage space (compressed) is required.

### Storage space for uncompressed CSV files

To store the uncompressed AddressBase Premium CSV files for a full coverage of Great Britain, approximately 25 Gb of storage space is required.

## Mappings from GML to CSV

This section highlights the difference between the CSV and GML field names.

### Basic Land and Property Unit (BLPU)

CSV	GML
UPRN	uprn
LOGICAL_STATUS	logicalStatus
BLPU_STATE	blpuState
BLPU_STATE_DATE	blpuStateDate
PARENT_UPRN	parentUPRN
X_COORDINATE	position
Y_COORDINATE	
RPC	rpc
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	localCustodianCode
POSTAL_ADDRESS	postalAddress
POSTCODE_LOCATOR	postcodeLocator
MULTI_OCC_COUNT	multiOccCount

### Classification

CSV	GML
CLASS_KEY	classKey
CLASSIFICATION_CODE	classificationCode
CLASS_SCHEME	classScheme
SCHEME_VERSION	schemeVersion

### Delivery Point Address

CSV	GML
RM_UDPRN	rmUDPRN
PARENT_ADDRESSABLE_UPRN	parentAddressableUPRN
ORGANISATION_NAME	organisationName
DEPARTMENT_NAME	departmentName
SUB_BUILDING_NAME	subBuildingName
BUILDING_NAME	buildingName
BUILDING_NUMBER	buildingNumber
DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	dependentThoroughfareName
THROUGHFARE_NAME	thoroughfareName
DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	doubleDependentLocality
DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	dependentLocality
POST_TOWN	postTown

<b>CSV</b>	<b>GML</b>
POSTCODE	postcode
POSTCODE_TYPE	postcodeType
WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	welshDependentThoroughfareName
WELSH_THOROUGHFARE_NAME	welshThoroughfareName
WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDoubleDependentLocality
WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDependentLocality
WELSH_POST_TOWN	welshPostTown
PO_BOX_NUMBER	poBoxNumber
PROCESS_DATE	processDate

### Land Property Identifier (LPI)

<b>CSV</b>	<b>GML</b>
LPI_KEY	lpiKey
LOGICAL_STATUS	logicalStatus
SAO_START_NUMBER	saoStartNumber
SAO_START_SUFFIX	saoStartSuffix
SAO_END_NUMBER	saoEndNumber
SAO_END_SUFFIX	saoEndSuffix
SAO_TEXT	saoText
PAO_START_NUMBER	paoStartNumber
PAO_START_SUFFIX	paoStartSuffix
PAO_END_NUMBER	paoEndNumber
PAO_END_SUFFIX	paoEndSuffix
PAO_TEXT	paoText
USRN	usrn
AREA_NAME	areaName
LEVEL	level
OFFICIAL_FLAG	officialFlag
USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR	usrnMatchIndicator

### Organisation

<b>CSV</b>	<b>GML</b>
ORG_KEY	orgKey
ORGANISATION	organisation
LEGAL_NAME	legalName

## Street

CSV	GML
USRN	usrn
RECORD_TYPE	recordType
SWA_ORG_REF_NAMING	swaOrgRefNaming
STATE	state
STATE_DATE	stateDate
STREET_SURFACE	streetSurface
STREET_CLASSIFICATION	streetClassification
VERSION	version
STREET_START_DATE	streetStart
STREET_END_DATE	streetEnd
STREET_TOLERANCE	streetTolerance

## Street Description

CSV	GML
STREET_DESCRIPTION	streetDescription
LOCALITY_NAME	localityName
TOWN_NAME	townName
ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA	administrativeArea
LANGUAGE	<i>inherent</i>

## Successor

CSV	GML
SUCC_KEY	succKey
SUCCESSOR	successor

## Entity with life cycle

CSV	GML
START_DATE	startDate
END_DATE	endDate
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	lastUpdateDate
ENTRY_DATE	entryDate

## Feature with life cycle

CSV	GML
CHANGE_TYPE	changeType
START_DATE	startDate
END_DATE	endDate
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	lastUpdateDate
ENTRY_DATE	entryDate

## Chapter 4 Examples

## **166 Llandaff Road example**



## BLPU example

21, "I", 181859, 100100077917, 1, , , 316348.00, 177163.00, 1, 6815, 2001-05-10, , 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10, "S", "CF11 9PX", 0

## **Delivery Point Address example**

28, "I", 1451545, 100100077917, , 4201646, "", "", "", "", "166, "", "LLANDAFF  
ROAD", "", "", "CARDIFF", "CF11 9PX", "S", "", "LLANDAFF  
ROAD", "", "", "CAERDYDD", "", 2011-07-19, 2001-05-10, , 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## LPI example

24, "I", 1082431, 100100077917, "6815L000701604", "ENG", 1, 2001-05-10, , 2001-05-15, 2001-05-10, /, "", "", "", 166, "", "", "", 5801201, 1, "", /, "", "

## Application Cross Reference example

23, "I", 461696, 100100077917, "6815X800076448", "214788192", 0, "7666VC", 2001-05-10,, 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## Classification example

32, "I", 181860, 100100077917, "6815C000076448", "R", "AddressBase Premium Classification Scheme", 1.0, 2001-05-10, 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## Street example

11, "I", 1456, 5801201, 1, 6815, 2, 1990-01-01, 1, 8, 0, 2004-09-09, , 2007-08-14, 2004-09-09, 316433.00, 176987.00, 316278.00, 177294.00, 20

## Street Descriptor example

15. "T", 8332, 5801201, "LLANDAFF ROAD", "PONTCANNA", "CARDIFF", "CARDIFF", "ENG"

## **Successor**

30, "I", 12345, 100100077917, 9078S000000001, 2006-10-10, 2007-11-15, 2007-11-15, 2006-10-10, 122000001

## **Organisation**

31, "I", 13581, 100100077917, "68150000015664", "EXAMPLE ORGANISATION NAME", "", 2003-07-28, , 2010-07-10, 2003-07-28

## **Masons Auto Centre example**



## **BLPU example**

21, "I", 21017, 10002508025, 1, 2, 2011-07-  
18, 10002507907, 320049.00, 176117.00, 1, 6815, 2003-07-28, , 2011-07-18, 2003-07-  
28, "C", "CF24 5EB", 0

## **Delivery Point Address example**

28, "I", 1451545, 10002508025, , 4201646, "", "", "", "", "", "LEWIS  
ROAD", "", "", "CARDIFF", " CF24 5EB ", "S", "", " LEWIS ROAD  
", "", "", "CAERDYDD", "", 2011-07-19, 2001-05-10, , 2007-08-29, 2001-05-10

## **LPI example**

24, "I", 999619, 10002508025, "6815L000624095", "ENG", 1, 2003-10-24, , 2011-07-18, 2003-  
10-24, "", "", "MASONS AUTO CENTRE UNIT 2 & PART UNIT 3", , "", "", "SEAVIEW  
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE", 5801181, 1, "", "", "N"

## **Application Cross Reference example**

23, "I", 539454, 10002508025, "6815X800010785", "5908435000", 0, "7666VN", 2003-07-  
28, , 2011-07-18, 2003-07-28

## **Classification example**

32,"I",21019,10002508025,"6815C000010785","CI03","AddressBase Premium Classification Scheme",1.0,2003-07-28,,2011-07-18,2003-07-28

### **Street example**

11,"I",1438,5801181,1,6815,2,1990-01-01,1,8,0,2005-07-21,,2007-08-14,2005-07-21,320156.00,175740.00,319919.00,176277.00,20

### **Street Descriptor example**

15,"I",11942,5801181,"LEWIS ROAD", "SBLOT", "CAERDYDD", "CAERDYDD", "CYM"

### **Successor**

30,"I",12345,100100077917,9078S000000001,2006-10-10,2007-11-15,2007-11-15,2006-10-10,122000001

### **Organisation**

31,"I",21018,10002508025,"68150000010785","MASONS AUTO CENTRE","","",2003-07-28,,2011-07-18,2003-07-28

## Annexe A      Glossary

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a glossary of terms used in the definition of products, services, licensing and other terms and conditions for AddressBase products.

Where terms refer to other terms within the glossary, they are connected by means of hyperlinks to the relevant entries.

### **ACI or address change intelligence**

A generic term used to identify all address-change created within a contributing authority that will be captured within an LLPG function to ensure the gazetteer is maintained as the single corporate address intelligence resource for the [contributing authority](#).

### **AddressBase**

A range of address-based products produced by GeoPlace and supplied exclusively by Ordnance Survey.

### **addressable object**

A number and/or name as approved by the contributing authority for the [LPI](#) associated with the [BLPU](#).

### **addressed premises**

A permanent or non-permanent location with an address being a potential delivery point for Royal Mail. Examples of addressed premises are a house, a flat within a block of flats, a caravan site, a bollard to which several houseboats may be moored or an organisation occupying the whole or part of a building.

### **alpha data**

First cut of product in its development stage.

### **alternative LPI**

A number and/or name in common use but not approved by the [contributing authority](#) for the [LPI](#) associated with the [BLPU](#).

### **AO(N) or addressable object (name)**

Generic term used to describe either the [Primary](#) or [Secondary Addressable Object](#) feature.

### **AOI or area of interest**

The geographic area of interest to the customer.

### **application cross reference**

Record type used to associate external application references to [AddressBase](#).

### **approved BLPU**

A BLPU that has been approved by the [LLPG custodian](#).

### **approved preferred LPI**

A record that has been approved by the [LLPG custodian](#) as the current [LPI](#) associated with the [BLPU](#).

### **ASG or Associated Street Gazetteer**

Street gazetteer used for the purposes of an LLPG.

### **associated data**

Initial supply of the first cut product (to the best of our ability/knowledge at the time). It will be provided in specific sample areas (London and Southampton). In the case of [AddressBase](#) it will have some fields unpopulated at this stage and will be accompanied by draft documentation. This allows preliminary development of systems and import/export criteria.

### **attribute**

Any item of information packaged in an [AddressBase](#) feature. The [UPRN/TOID](#) and the geometry of the feature are both attributes of the feature. In [GML](#) and [XML](#) documents and specifications ,this term is used in a different way.

### **attribute set**

A group of attributes that can legitimately and logically be used together. Each feature type uses a particular attribute set.

**beta data**

Second cut of product but does not preclude further versions of beta data as it gets refined, will have all fields populated and final specification documentation. This provides the [AddressBase](#) product derived from a production system and will be available as GB coverage.

**BLPU or Basic Land and Property Unit**

A real-world object recorded within a gazetteer.

**BS 7666:2006**

BS 7666:2006 Parts 0, 1 and 2. British Standard used for the compilation and implementation of an LLPG, LSG and GeoPlace.

**BSI**

British Standards Institute.

**CAG**

32 Scottish local authorities create a database of property information, called a Corporate Address Gazetteer.

**candidate**

[BLPU](#) and [LPI](#) records proposed by licensed users as additions, amendments and changes to the GeoPlace Hub.

**candidate submitter**

A licensed user permitted to submit candidates to the GeoPlace Hub.

**centroid**

The term given to the centre of a polygon. In the case of irregularly shaped polygons, the centroid is derived mathematically and is weighted to approximate a sort of 'centre of gravity'.

**COU or change-only update**

The ability to supply features that have been created or changed since a specified date. Change-only supply includes a list of the [TOIDs](#) of deleted features. In the OS MasterMap context the selection of changed data will be by change-since date (that is all change since 00.00 hours on the specified date). It is not possible to select change since your last update. Therefore the customer's system must recognise repeatedly supplied features.

**change-since date**

The date used when requesting [COU](#) that indicates the date since which change is required. This will result in the supply of all change in the database, since the beginning (00.00 hours) of that day. It is also known as the extraction date.

**child**

A child [BLPU](#) is represented by an [LPI](#) that contains an entry in both the [SAO](#) and [PAO](#).

**classification**

A description of the use of a real-world object to be found at a [BLPU](#).

**conditional**

Dependant upon the type of the field being [mandatory](#) or [optional](#) for the data to be entered.

**contributing authority**

A local authority responsible for creating and maintaining an LLPG.

**data source**

The source of the [application cross reference](#). An external [dataset](#) that is linked to or provides a source of [ACI](#).

**database**

A system intended to organise, store, and retrieve large amounts of data easily. Digital databases are managed using database management systems, which store database contents, allowing data creation and maintenance, and search and other access. The result of every query is presented as a relation.

**dataset**

An identifiable set of data that share common characteristics and that are managed as a subset of the data within a [database](#).

**Delivery Point Address**

A Delivery Point Address is defined as a property that receives deliveries from Royal Mail.

**delivery mechanism**

The method of supply of data to a customer (for example, [offline](#) and [online](#)).

**deleted feature**

A feature supplied as part of a [COU](#) supply, which has either been deleted, has changed theme or has moved outside of the area of order since the specified change date.

**descriptive text**

Descriptive text is defined within an address as a generic name given to a feature where a distinctive name does not apply, for example, drain, boundary post or car park. Where the function or purpose of some features is not clear it is possible that they will be described with both a distinctive and descriptive name, for example, Sandy Lane (Track) or Old Thatched House (PH).

**easting**

A value on the X axis of the National Grid of Great Britain.

**end date**

Date on which a record ceased to be active.

**entry date**

Date on which a record was entered into an LLPG.

**field**

A defined area in a [database](#) record into which an item of data or value is entered.

**flat file**

An example of flat file structure is a linear list of properties with no relationship to other tables.

**FTP**

File Transfer Protocol. A protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network such as the Internet.

**full supply**

A file with all the records contained within the customers [area of interest](#).

**GIS or geographical information system**

GIS stands for **geographical information system** and is software that displays digital map data and allows users to query and analyse that data..

**GMLor Geography Markup Language**

An XML encoding for the transport and storage of geographic information, including both the geometry and attributes of geographic features.

**GPS or Global Positioning System**

A satellite-based navigation system allowing the determination of any point on the Earth's surface with a high degree of accuracy given a suitable GPS receiver.

**header record**

A record at the start of a [COU](#) or [full supply](#) file.

**historical BLPU**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as a [BLPU](#) not considered to exist as a real-world [object](#).

**historical LPI**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as an [LPI](#) that is considered not to be current.

**history**

In the context of geospatial data, the storage of deleted features and superseded versions of features.

**IA or Intelligent Addressing Ltd**

An LGIH service provider responsible for the management of the [NLPG](#) and [NSG](#) before GeoPlace.

**LGID**

Local Government Improvement and Development, part of the Local Government Group.

**identifier**

An identifier that is primarily intended to provide unique and unambiguous feature identification for the purposes of exchanging feature-based information between computer systems, or associating data within a computer system.

**last update date**

Date on which a record was last modified.

**LGIH**

Local Government Information House Ltd, part of Local Government Improvement and Development.

**life cycles**

The series of events that occur in the life of a real-world [object](#) or the address(s) that represents it. This will always include those events that result in creation and deletion, and may also include events that result in amendments or change.

**LLPG Custodian**

Nominated officer responsible for the maintenance of a Local Land and Property Gazetteer.

**local custodian code**

A unique three- or four-digit identifier assigned to each [contributing authority](#) by central Government for the purposes of information exchange between central and local Government.

**Local Highway Authority**

A local authority with the responsibility for maintaining public roads and streets in their administrative area.

**local holdings**

The situation where a customer has to hold and manage data that is supplied to them.

**logical status**

An indicator of the current status of a specified [BLPU](#) or [LPI](#) record in an LLPG.

**LPI or Land and Property Identifier**

Used to describe the location of a [BLPU](#). Also see BS 7666-2:2006, page 2, section 3.5 for definition.

**mandatory**

An action or process that must be undertaken.

**media supply**

See [offline supply](#).

**metadata**

Graphical or textual information about the content, quality, condition, origins, and characteristics of data.

**National Geographic Database**

The source of data for Ordnance Survey's products.

**National Grid**

A unique referencing system that can be applied to all Ordnance Survey maps of Great Britain at all scales. It provides an unambiguous spatial reference for any place or entity in Great Britain.

**NLPG or National Land and Property Gazetteer**

National Land and Property Gazetteer.

**northing**

A value on the Y axis of the National Grid of Great Britain.

**NSG or National Street Gazetteer**

The NSG is a centralised unique referencing system, designed to improve the relationship between local authorities and utilities. Its fundamental aim is to make the street works process more convenient to the citizens who use them.

**object**

A real-world entity associated with land and property.

**object-based data**

Data in which one whole feature or a collection of whole features represents one real-world [object](#), for example, a building or land parcel.

**official address**

An address that has been officially approved by the [contributing authority](#).

**offline supply**

The supply of data to a customer on physical media (for example, CD and DVD).

**online supply**

The supply of data to a customer using Internet technologies.

**optional**

An action or process that may be undertaken.

**order**

A request from a customer for the supply of data. The scope of an order may be constrained by an agreement for a period-licence service.

**organisation name**

The name on the fascia of a building.

**OWPA or objects without a postal address**

Object such as recreation ground/open space, public convenience, church or car park that does not receive mail.

**PAF or Postcode Address File**

Postcode Address File maintained by Royal Mail for the purposes of the delivery of mail.

**PAO or Primary Addressable Object**

The Primary Addressable Object Name (PAON) is the designated premise number, and/or the premise name; where neither of these exist then the PAON is the name of the organisation in occupation, or a description of the addressable object.

**parent**

In a parent/child relationship a parent [BLPU](#) is represented by an [LPI](#) that contains an entry in the [PAO](#) but no entry in the [SAO](#).

**point**

A pair of coordinates.

**point feature**

A feature representing a real-world [object](#). The geometry of a point feature is a single point (a pair of coordinates) with optional size and orientation.

**positional accuracy**

Mean value of the positional uncertainties for a set of positions where the positional uncertainties are defined as the distance between a measured position and what is considered as the corresponding true position.

**pre-launch data**

It is at this stage that all parties who have an interest and require access to the final production data to ensure launch deliverables, development of applications and value-added products.

**PRO\_ORDER or processing order**

Metadata used in COU files to inform an operator in what order records should be processed.

**provisional BLPU**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as a [BLPU](#) being held in the GeoPlace Hub on a temporary basis pending confirmation.

**provisional LPI**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as an [LPI](#) description that is being held in the GeoPlace Hub on a temporary basis pending confirmation.

**rejected BLPU**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as a [BLPU](#) that has an incorrect description of a real-world [object](#).

**rejected LPI**

A record that has been marked by the [LLPG custodian](#) as an [LPI](#) that has an incorrect description of a real-world [object](#).

**relational model**

The relational model of data permits the [database](#) designer to create a consistent, logical representation of information. Consistency is achieved by including declared constraints in the database design, which is usually referred to as the logical schema. The theory includes a process of database normalisation whereby a design with certain desirable properties can be selected from a set of logically equivalent alternatives. (Definition extracted from Wikipedia).

**RPC or Representative Point Code**

Quality statement with regard to the grid coordinate assigned to a [BLPU](#).

**SAO or Secondary Addressable Object**

The Secondary Addressable Object Name (SAON) is the number, name or description used to identify the secondary addressable object within or related to a primary addressable object.

**SNN officer**

Officer at a contributing authority responsible for [SNN](#).

**SNN or street naming and numbering**

Function performed by a [contributing authority](#) under the statutory legislation, responsible for the approval of all street names and property numbering schemes within that administrative area.

**spatial reference system**

The term used in GML (and hence in AddressBase [GML](#)) for the definition that allows each spatial position to be stated as a [tuple](#). The only spatial reference system currently used in [AddressBase](#) is the National Grid of Great Britain.

**street**

A way or thoroughfare providing a right of passage on foot, by cycle or by motor vehicle, or access to more than one property.

**street description**

Name, description or street number.

**street descriptor**

A descriptive identifier providing a reference for the street in the form of its location.

**street name**

Official text approved by the [contributing authority](#) used to describe a type 1 street.

**street type**

A value that indicates whether a name, description or number has been used to identify a street or part of a street.

**supply format**

The file format in which the data is supplied to the customer.

**TOID**

An identifier that uniquely identifies addressable features associated within OS MasterMap Topography and OS MasterMap ITN products.

**trailer record**

A record at the end of a [COU](#) or [full supply](#) file.

**tuple (coordinate tuple)**

A set of n coordinates representing a point in n-dimensional space, as defined by a [spatial reference system](#).

The British National Grid reference system is 2-D only, so coordinate tuples consist of an [easting](#) and a [northing](#) coordinate.

**UDPRN**

A Unique Delivery Point Reference Number assigned by Royal Mail.

**unit of supply**

The definition of the way in which the area of order is broken up into manageable, physical units (files) for supply to the customer.

**UPRN or Unique Property Reference Number**

A Unique Property Reference Number assigned to each [BLPU](#).

**USRN or Unique Street Reference Number**

A Unique Street Reference Number is assigned to each street.

**version date**

The date the version of the feature was created by GeoPlace.

**version number**

A version number will identify that a feature has been altered. Version numbers will be allocated sequentially, with version 1 representing the creation of the feature.

**VOA or Valuation Office Agency**

Organisation responsible for the compilation of national registers of rateable property.

**XML**

Extensible Markup Language. A flexible way to create common information formats and share both the format and the data on the Internet, Intranets, and elsewhere. XML is extensible because, unlike HTML, the markup tags are unlimited and self-defining. XML is a simpler and easier to use subset of the Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML), the standard for how to create a document structure.