



Ordnance
Survey®

AddressBase™ Premium – GML

Technical specification

AddressBase Premium

Technical specification – Geography Markup Language (GML)

Contents

Section	Page no
Introduction	4
Purpose of this specification and disclaimer	4
Copyright in this specification	4
Contact details	4
Data copyright and other intellectual property rights	4
Trademarks	5
Using this specification	5
Chapter 1 Data model.....	6
Model overview AddressBase Premium	6
Detailed model AddressBase Premium	8
Table of attributes	8
BasicLandPropertyUnit	8
Classification	9
DeliveryPointAddress	9
LandPropertyIdentifier	12
Organisation	12
ApplicationCrossReference	13
Street	13
StreetDescriptorIdentifier	14
SuccessorCrossReference	14
FeatureWithLifeCycle	14
EntityWithLifeCycle	14
AddressBaseSupplySet	15
Codelists	15
BLPUStateCode	15
ChangeTypeCode	15
LogicalStatusCode	16
OfficialAddressCode	16
PostalAddressCode	16
RPCCode	16
USRNMatchIndicatorCode	16
StreetRecordTypeCode	17
StreetStateCode	17
StreetClassificationCode	17
StreetSurfaceCode	17
PostCodeTypeCode	17
Chapter 2 Life cycles.....	18
Chapter 3 Product supply.....	19
CSV vs GML	20
Chunking	22
Non-geographic chunking	22
Geographic chunking	22
Supply mechanism	22
Area selection	22
National sets	22
Customer-defined	22
CD contents	23
File naming	23
Non-geographic chunks	23
Geographic chunks	24
Zipped file	24
Non-geographic chunks	24
Geographic chunks	24
COU	24

File size	25
Storage space for compressed GML files	25
Storage space for uncompressed GML files.....	25
Mappings from GML to CSV	25
Basic Land and Property Unit (BLPU)	25
Classification.....	26
Delivery Point Address	26
Land Property Identifier (LPI).....	26
Organisation.....	27
Street	27
Street description	27
Successor	28
Entity with life cycle	28
Feature with life cycle	28
Chapter 4 Examples	29
166 Llandaff Road example	29
Masons Auto Centre example.....	32
COU example.....	35

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Introduction

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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

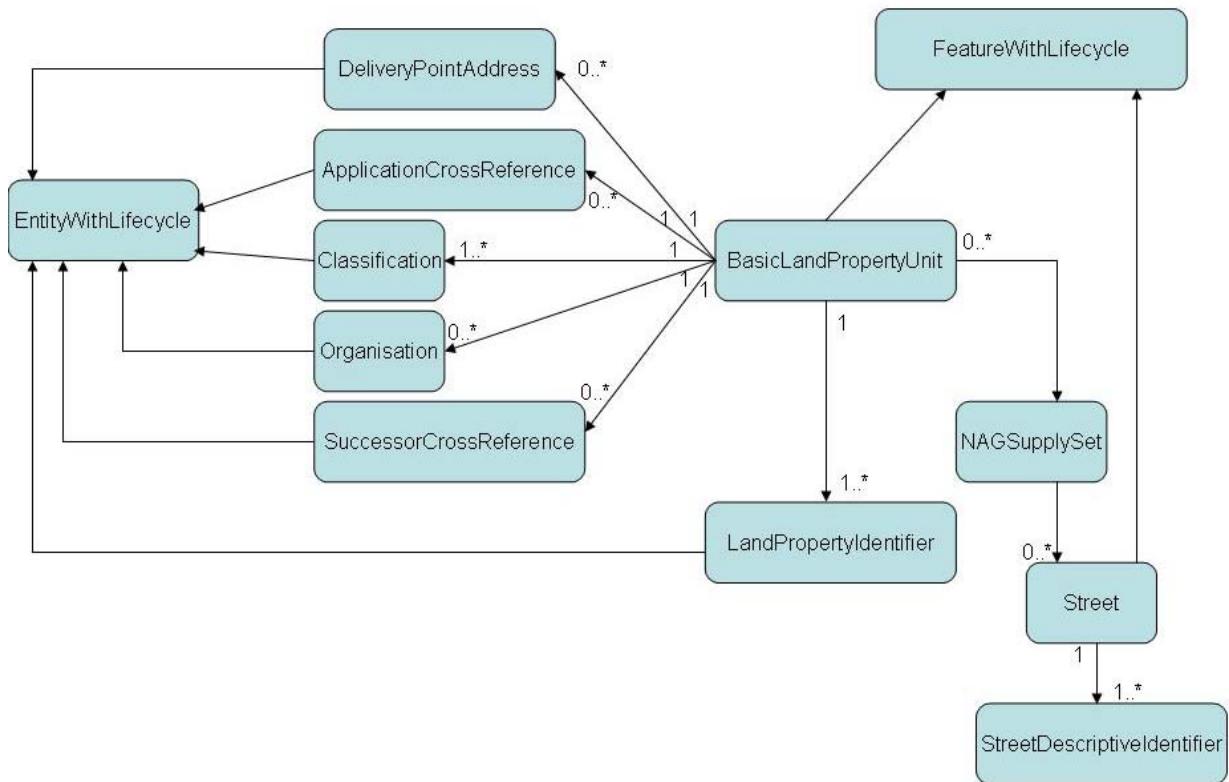


Figure 1: the high-level data model for the AddressBase Premium product. This diagram shows the relationships between each of the classes.

BasicLandPropertyUnit (BLPU)	
Definition:	A BLPU is defined as a real-world object which is an ‘area of land, property or structure of fixed location having uniform occupation, ownership or function’.
Description:	A real-world object which is of interest and within scope.

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.
Description:	This record holds the classification of a property and allows one to search upon the use of a feature.

DeliveryPointAddress	
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 PAF and other supplementary data files.

LandPropertyIdentifier	
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.
Organisation	
Definition:	A structured text entry identifying the name of the current commercial occupier of the BLPU.
Description:	This record holds information about the organisation of the record.
ApplicationCrossReference	
Definition:	AddressBase Premium application cross references contains a lookup between the AddressBase Premium Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) and the unique identifiers of other relevant datasets.
Description:	This enables users to easily integrate these datasets, share data with users of those datasets or migrate from use of one of them to AddressBase Premium.
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.
Description:	This record assigns a Unique Street Reference Number to each street and holds the geometry of the street feature with information about surface type and classification.
Streetdescriptiventifier	
Definition:	A descriptive identifier providing spatial references for the street in the form of its location.
Description:	This record holds information about locality, town name and street name.
SuccessorCrossreference	
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 UPRN's of the records that succeed that record.
EntityWithLifeCycle	
Definition:	This feature holds the lifecycle information about the individual entities.
FeatureWithLifeCycle	
Definition:	This feature holds the lifecycle information about the whole feature.
AddressBaseSupplySet	
Definition:	This feature is formally known as the GML feature collection and is used to define a collection of features.

Detailed model AddressBase Premium

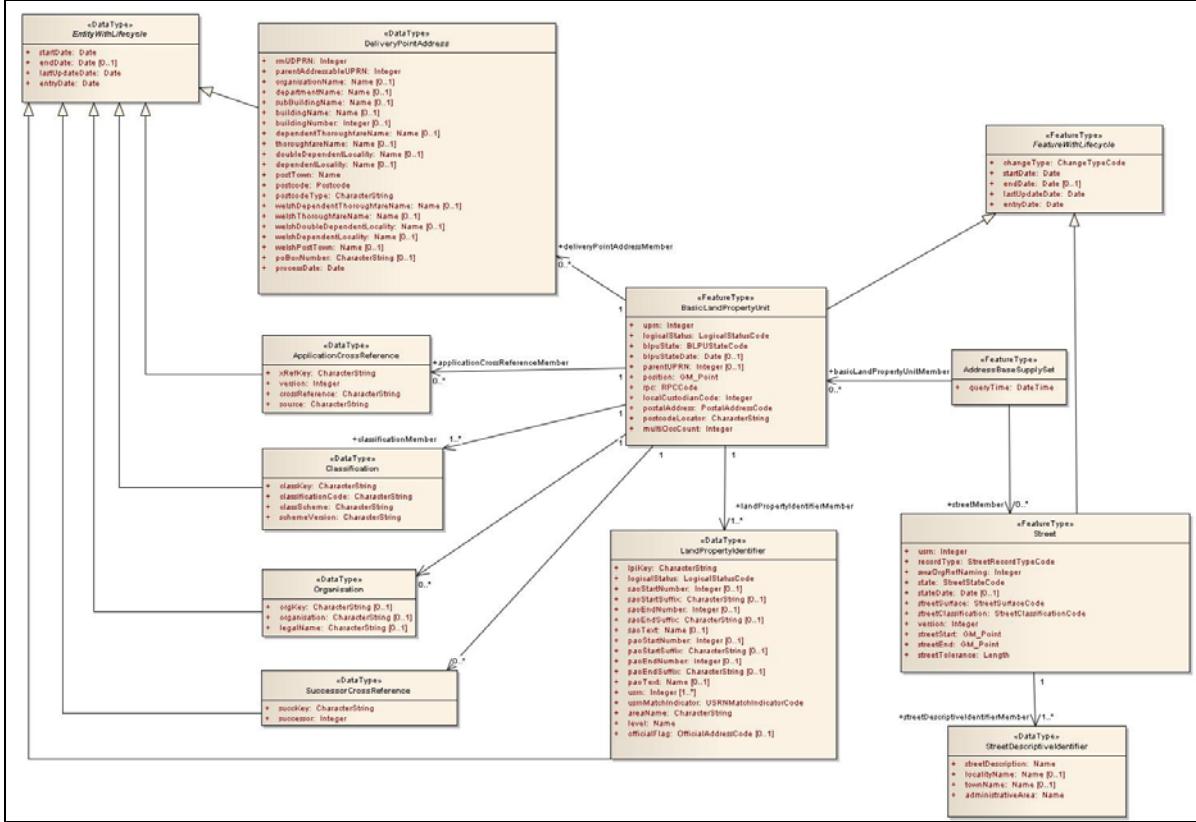


Figure 2: detailed product model showing the attributes and relationships to other classes

Table of attributes

BasicLandPropertyUnit

Definition – a BLPU is defined as a real-world object which 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
uprn	Integer	UPRN assigned by the LLPG Custodian or Ordnance Survey.	Mandatory
logicalStatus	LogicalStatusCode	Logical status of the BLPU. See codelist: LogicalStatusCode.	Mandatory
blpuState	BLPUStrateCode	A code identifying the current state of the BLPU See codelist: BLPUStrateCode.	Conditional
blpuStateDate	Date	Date at which the BLPU achieved its current state in the real-world.	Conditional
parentUPRN	Integer	UPRN of the parent record.	Conditional
position	GM_Point		Mandatory
rpc	RPCCode	Representative point code, see codelist: RPCCode.	Mandatory
localCustodianCode	Integer	Unique identifier of the local custodian.	Mandatory

Column name	Type	Description	Status
postalAddress	PostalAddressCode	Indicates whether the BLPU does or does not receive a postal service. See codelist: PostalAddressCode.	Mandatory
postcodeLocator	CharacterString	Postcode of the coordinate for the BLPU based purely on a spatial match against Code-Point® with Polygons.	Mandatory
multiOccCount	Integer	A count of all the child UPRN's for this record.	Mandatory

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
classKey	CharacterString	Unique key for the classification record.	Mandatory
classificationCode	CharacterString	A reference to the classification cross reference. For example, CE01HE which breaks down into Commercial/Education/Colleges/Higher Education.	Mandatory
classScheme	CharacterString	The name of the classification scheme used for this record.	Mandatory
schemeVersion	CharacterString	The scheme number which the classification document is using, for example, 1.1.	Mandatory

DeliveryPointAddress

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

Column name	Type	Description	Status
rmUDPRN	Integer	Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number.	Conditional
parentAddressableUPRN	Integer	This record shows the connection to the parent UPRN if it is postally addressable. This will mean that users can identify multiple occupancy address and include/exclude the parent address if required.	Optional
organisationName	Name	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
departmentName	Name	In a few organisations, department name is indicated because mail is received by subdivisions of the main organisation at distinct delivery points. For example: RM Organisation Name: ABC COMMUNICATIONS. RM Department Name: MARKETING DEPARTMENT. RM Thoroughfare Name: LONDON ROAD.	Conditional

Column name	Type	Description	Status
subBuildingName	Name	<p>The sub-building name and/or number are identifiers for subdivision of properties. For example:</p> <p>RM Sub-building Name: FLAT 3.</p> <p>RM Building Name: POPLAR COURT.</p> <p>RM Thoroughfare Name: LONDON ROAD.</p> <p><i>NOTE: if the above address is styled 3 POPLAR COURT, all the text will be shown in the RM Building Name attribute and the RM 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 RM Building Number).</i></p>	Conditional
buildingName	Name	<p>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.</p> <p>Sometimes the building name will be a blend of distinctive and descriptive naming, for example, RAILWAY TAVERN (PUBLIC HOUSE) or THE COURT ROYAL (HOTEL).</p>	Conditional
BuildingNumber	Integer	<p>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 RM Building Name or the RM Sub-building Name fields.</p>	Conditional
dependentThoroughfareName	Name	<p>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.</p>	Conditional
thoroughfareName	Name	<p>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.</p>	Conditional
doubleDependentLocality	Name	<p>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.</p>	Conditional

Column name	Type	Description	Status
dependentLocality	Name	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
postTown	Name	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	Postcode	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). 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). The last three characters of the postcode constituting the postcode sector and the postcode unit, example, 4DP. It is used to sort mail at the local delivery office.	Mandatory
postcodeType	CharacterString	Describes the address as a small or large user taken from PAF. See codelist: PostCodeTypeCode.	Mandatory
welshDependentThoroughfareName	Name	The Welsh translation of dependentThoroughfareName.	Conditional
welshThoroughfareName	Name	The Welsh translation of thoroughfareName.	Conditional
welshDoubleDependentLocality	Name	The Welsh translation of doubleDependentLocality.	Conditional
welshDependentLocality	Name	The Welsh translation of dependentLocality.	Conditional
welshPostTown	Name	The Welsh translation of postTown.	Conditional
poBoxNumber	CharacterString	PO Box® number.	Optional
processDate	Date	Date of the PAF file that the record was processed from.	Mandatory

LandPropertyIdentifier

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

Column name	Type	Description	Status
lpiKey	CharacterString	Unique Key for the LPI.	Mandatory
logicalStatus	LogicalStatusCode	Logical Status of this record. See codelist: LogicalStatusCode.	Mandatory
saoStartNumber	Integer	The number of the secondary addressable object, or the start of the number range.	Optional
saoStartSuffix	CharacterString	The suffix to the sao_start_number.	Optional
saoEndNumber	Integer	The end of the number range for the secondary addressable object.	Optional
saoEndSuffix	CharacterString	The suffix to the sao_end_number.	Optional
saoText	CharacterString	Secondary Addressable Object Text: contains the building name or description for the Secondary addressable object.	Optional
paoStartNumber	Integer	The number of the primary addressable object, or the start of the number range.	Optional
paoStartSuffix	CharacterString	The suffix to the pao_start_number.	Optional
paoEndNumber	Integer	The end of the number range for the primary addressable object.	Optional
paoEndSuffix	CharacterString	The suffix to the pao_end_number.	Optional
paoText	CharacterString	Primary addressable object text: contains the building name or description for the primary addressable object.	Optional
usrn	Integer	Unique Street Reference Number.	Mandatory
usrnMatchIndicator	USRNMatchIndicator	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 codelist: USRNMatchIndicatorCode	Mandatory
areaName	CharacterString	Third level of geographic area name, for example, to record island names or property groups such as crofts.	Optional
level	CharacterString	Memorandum of the vertical position of the address.	Optional
officialFlag	OfficialAddressFlag	Status of the Address. See codelist: OfficialAddressCode.	Optional

Organisation

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

Column name	Type	Description	Status
orgKey	CharacterString	Unique Key for the organisation record.	Mandatory
organisation	CharacterString	Name of current occupier on the fascia of the BLPU.	Mandatory
legalName	CharacterString	Registered legal name of organisation.	Optional

ApplicationCrossReference

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

Column Name	Type	Description	Status
xRefKey	CharacterString	Key value to uniquely identify the Application Cross Reference Record.	Mandatory
crossReference	CharacterString	Primary Key of corresponding Record in an external data-set.	Mandatory
version	Integer	Certain data sources may reference objects with life cycles. This field enable user to reference specific versions of an object, for example, OS MasterMap® Topographic Layer TOID and Version.	Conditional
source	CharacterString	External data-set identity.	Mandatory

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 which 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
usrn	Integer	Unique Street Reference Number: the unique key for the record.	Mandatory
recordType	StreetRecordTypeCode	Street Type. See codelist: StreetRecordTypeCode.	Mandatory
swaOrgRefNaming	Integer	The code of the Street Naming and Numbering Authority or the Local Highway Authority.	Mandatory
state	StreetStateCode	A code identifying the current state of the Street. See codelist: StreetStateCode.	Optional
stateDate	Date	Date at which the street achieved its current state in the world.	Optional
streetSurfce	StreetSurfaceCode	A code to indicate the surface finish of the street. See codelist: StreetSurfaceCode.	Optional
streetClassification	StreetClassificaitonCode	A code for the primary street classification.	Optional

Column name	Type	Description	Status
		See codelist: StreetClassificationCode.	
version	Integer	Version number of the street record.	Mandatory
streetStart	GM_Point	Coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the start point of the street.	Mandatory
streetEnd	GM_Point	Coordinates in metres, defining the location in the British National Grid spatial reference system for the end point of the street.	Mandatory
streetTolerance	Integer	The tolerance of the start and end coordinates in metres.	Mandatory

StreetDescriptiveIdentifier

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

Column name	Type	Description	Status
streetDescription	Name	Name, description or street number.	Mandatory
localityName	Name	Locality name.	Conditional
townName	Name	Town name.	Conditional
administrativeArea	Name	Local Highway Authority name.	Mandatory

SuccessorCrossReference

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
succKey	CharacterString	Key value to uniquely identify the successor cross reference record.	Mandatory
successor	Integer	UPRN of successor BLPU.	Mandatory

FeatureWithLifeCycle

This feature holds the lifecycle information about the whole feature.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
changeType	ChangeTypeCode	Indicates the type of change to a feature. See codelist: ChangeTypeCode.	Mandatory
startDate	Date	Date the feature originated.	Mandatory
endDate	Date	Date the feature ceased to exist.	Optional
lastUpdateDate	Date	Date of last update.	Mandatory
EntryDate	Date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory

EntityWithLifeCycle

This feature holds the lifecycle information about the individual entities.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
startDate	Date	Date the feature originated.	Mandatory
endDate	Date	Date the feature ceased to exist.	Optional
lastUpdateDate	Date	Date of last update.	Mandatory
EntryDate	Date	Date of data entry.	Mandatory

AddressBaseSupplySet

This feature is formally known as the GML feature collection and is used to define a collection of features.

Column name	Type	Description	Status
queryTime	Date	Time the data was extracted from the database.	Mandatory

Codelists and enumerations

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

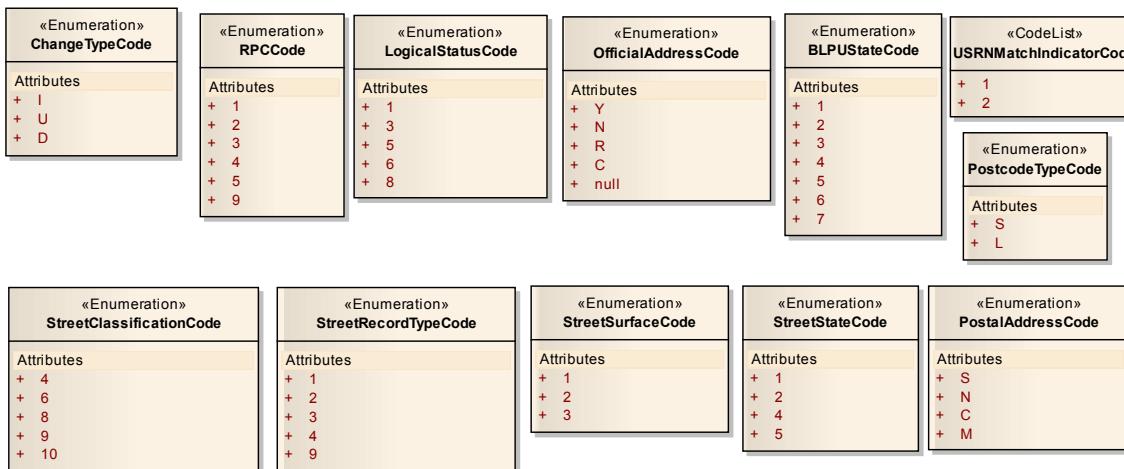


Figure 3: Codelists and enumerations

BLPUStateCode

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	Integer	Under construction.
2	Integer	In use.
3	Integer	Unoccupied.
4	Integer	No longer existing.
6	Integer	Planning permission granted.

ChangeTypeCode

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	CharacterString	Insert
U	CharacterString	update
D	CharacterString	Delete

LogicalStatusCode

Definition – the logical status reflects where the BLPU 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	Integer	Approved.
3	Integer	Alternative.
6	Integer	Provisional.
8	Integer	Historical.

OfficialAddressCode

Definition – the state at which the address is officially recognised with regards to its status.

Name	Type	Notes
Y	CharacterString	Official address.
N	CharacterString	Unofficial address.
Null	CharacterString	Not defined.

PostalAddressCode

Definition – the POSTAL_ADDRESS_CODE describes the type of postal delivery which the object is subject to.

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

RPCCode

Definition – the Representative Point Code (RPCCode) is used to describe how the x, y position was calculated.

Name	Type	Notes
1	Integer	Visual centre.
2	Integer	General internal point.
3	Integer	SW corner of referenced 100 m grid.
4	Integer	Start of referenced street.
5	Integer	General point based on postcode unit.
9	Integer	Centre of local custodian code administrative area.

USRNMatchIndicatorCode

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	CharacterString	Matched manually to the nearest accessible street.
2	CharacterString	Matched spatially to the nearest USRN. Not necessarily the access street.

StreetRecordTypeCode

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	Integer	Official designated street name.
2	Integer	Street description.
3	Integer	Numbered street.
4	Integer	Unofficial street description.
9	Integer	Description used for LLPG access.

StreetStateCode

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	Integer	Under construction.
2	Integer	Open.
4	Integer	Permanently closed (STREET_END_DATE must be entered).

StreetClassificationCode

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

Name	Type	Notes
4	Integer	Pedestrian way or footpath.
6	Integer	Cycletrack or cycleway.
8	Integer	All vehicles.
9	Integer	Restricted byway.
10	Integer	Bridleway.

StreetSurfaceCode

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

Name	Type	Notes
1	Integer	Metalled.
2	Integer	UnMetalled.
3	Integer	Mixed.

PostCodeTypeCode

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	Description
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.

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 cannot be amended to reflect the new changes. Deleting of a record will also mean any relationships will also be deleted, for example, 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

The product is supplied in GML version 3.2. This chapter describes how AddressBase is defined in GML. An understanding of XML and XML schema is required.

GML overview

The OpenGIS® GML Encoding Standard, the GML is an XML grammar for expressing geographical features. GML serves as a modelling language for geographic systems as well as an open interchange format for geographic transactions on the Internet. As with most XML based grammars, there are two parts to the grammar – the schema that describes the document and the instance document that contains the actual data. A GML document is described using a GML Schema. This allows users and developers to describe generic geographic data sets that contain points, lines and polygons.

<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/gml>

XML schema

Schema overview and Internet location

XML schemas are used to validate the format and content of the GML. The GML 3.2 specification provides a set of schemas that define the GML feature constructs and geometric types. These are designed to be used as a basis for building application-specific schemas, which define the data content.

The AddressBase application schemas, which are referenced by the data, are available at
<http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/>

These schemas make use of XSDs (XML Schema Definitions) produced by the W3C®, which are available from the W3C website at www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace.html.

Schema descriptions

The non W3C-provided XSDs are:

- **addressbase.xsd** – the definition of Ordnance Survey features and properties for the AddressBase product.
- **addressbaseplus.xsd** – the definition of Ordnance Survey features and properties for the AddressBase Plus product.
- **addressbasepremium.xsd** – the definition of Ordnance Survey features and properties for the AddressBase Premium product.
- **addressbasebasictypes.xsd** – the definition of Ordnance Survey generic features.

Clarification of terms used in this chapter

Feature attribute

Attribute as defined in annexe A AddressBase glossary, is called a feature attribute.

XML attribute

Attribute as used in an XML context is referred to as an XML attribute.

Property

Most feature attributes are encoded as GML properties – property means a GML property.

Format description

At the beginning of the GML file there will be information about the version of XML being used, the schemas defining the types of features that could be supplied and the query that resulted in the collection of features supplied. The remainder of the file contains those features.

XML declaration

The XML declaration to all query results is:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
```

Document type

All information returned from a query is provided in an abpr:AddressBaseSupplySet

The document defines the XML namespaces:

```
gml      http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2
ab       http://namespaces.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/1.0
abpr     http://namespaces.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/premium/1.0
```

The location of the schema is defined in the GML file as:

<http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/addressbasebasictypes.xsd>

Envelope

```
<gml:boundedBy>
<gml:Envelope srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700">
<gml:lowerCorner>82643.6 5333.6</gml:lowerCorner>
<gml:upperCorner>655989 657599.5</gml:upperCorner>
</gml:Envelope>
</gml:boundedBy>
```

Features

Each feature within the AddressBaseSupplySet:FeatureCollection is encapsulated in the following member element according to its feature type:

Member element

```
<abpr:streetMember>
<abpr:streetDescriptiveIdentifierMember>
<abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>
<abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember>
<abpr:classificationMember>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:organisationMember>
<abpr:successorCrossReferenceMember>
```

Feature type

Street	Street
StreetDescriptiveIdentifier	StreetDescriptiveIdentifier
BasicLandPropertyUnit	BasicLandPropertyUnit
LandPropertyIdentifier	LandPropertyIdentifier
Classification	Classification
ApplicationCrossReference	ApplicationCrossReference
Organisation	Organisation
SuccessorCrossReference	SuccessorCrossReference

The UPRN or USRN of the feature is provided in the XML attribute id of the gml:id

```
<abpr:streetMember>
    <abpr:Street gml:id="uk.geoplace.usrn.22208183">
        .....
    </abpr:Street>
</abpr:streetMember>

<abpr:streetMember>
    <abpr:Street gml:id="uk.geoplace.usrn.22208183">
        .....
    </abpr:Street>
</abpr:streetMember>

<abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>
    <abpr:BasicLandPropertyUnit gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.200002754396">
        .....
    </abpr:BasicLandPropertyUnit>
</abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>
```

See [chapter 4](#) for specific GML examples.

CSV vs GML

AddressBase Premium is available in two formats: GML version 3.2.1 or comma separated value (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 in the National Address Gazetteer 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 that has changed.

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><abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember> <abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember> </abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember> <abpr:classificationMember> </abpr:classificationMember> <abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember> </abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember> <abpr:organisationMember> </abpr:organisationMember> <abpr:successorCrossReferenceMember> </abpr:successorCrossReferenceMember> </abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember></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","PONTCANNA","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 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 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 one 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 southwest 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 MGBSs 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.

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.

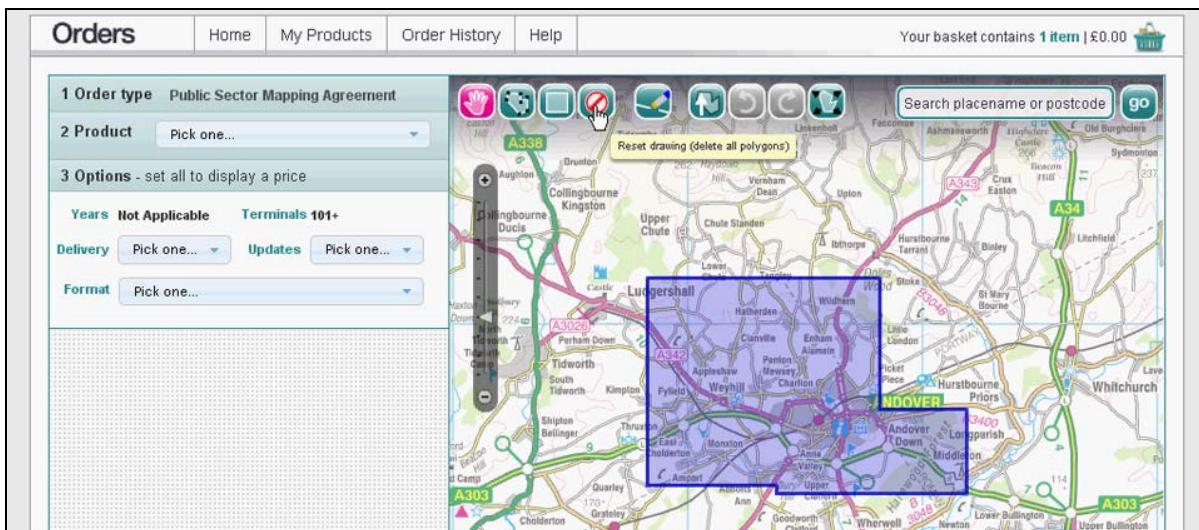


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey online ordering service

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.gml

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.gml

Geographic chunks

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

productName_ccyy-mm-dd_ngxxx.y.gml

Where:

ProductName is AddressBasePremium

ccyy-mm-dd is the date the file was generated

ngxxx.y 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.gml

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_gml.zip

Geographic chunks

productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_vvv_format.zip

Where:

ProductName is AddressBase Premium

Supply is defined FULL or COU

ccyy-mm-dd is the date the file was generated

ngxxx.y 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_gml.zip

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 departed features. Any feature within the order area that has not undergone any change will not be supplied.

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 ([link](#)). 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 National Address Gazetteer 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 GML files

To store the compressed AddressBase Premium GML files for a full coverage of Great Britain, approximately 4.8 Gb of storage space is required.

When you convert the GML data to other formats, the data will be uncompressed. You should anticipate additional storage space requirements for the uncompressed versions.

Storage space for uncompressed GML files

To store the uncompressed AddressBase Premium GML files for a full coverage of Great Britain, approximately 123 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	position
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
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)

CSV	GML
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

CSV	GML
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

CSV	GML
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



BasicLandPropertyUnitMember example

```
<abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>
<abpr:BasicLandPropertyUnit gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.100100077917">
<abpr:changeType>I</abpr:changeType>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember>
<abpr:LandPropertyIdentifier>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2001-05-15</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:lpKey>6815L000701604</abpr:lpKey>
<abpr:logicalStatus>1</abpr:logicalStatus>
<abpr:paoStartNumber>166</abpr:paoStartNumber>
<abpr:usrn>5801201</abpr:usrn>
<abpr:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpr:usrnMatchIndicator>
</abpr:LandPropertyIdentifier>
</abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember>
<abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember>
<abpr:LandPropertyIdentifier>
<abpr:startDate>2007-08-14</abpr:startDate>
```

```
<abpr:entryDate>2007-08-14</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-14</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:lpIKey>6815L000851021</abpr:lpIKey>
<abpr:logicalStatus>1</abpr:logicalStatus>
<abpr:paoStartNumber>166</abpr:paoStartNumber>
<abpr:usrn>5801201</abpr:usrn>
<abpr:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpr:usrnMatchIndicator>
</abpr:LandPropertyIdentifier>
</abpr:landPropertyIdentifierMember>
<abpr:classificationMember>
<abpr:Classification>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:classKey>6815C000076448</abpr:classKey>
<abpr:classificationCode>R</abpr:classificationCode>
<abpr:classScheme>GeoPlace data entry conventions</abpr:classScheme>
<abpr:schemeVersion>1</abpr:schemeVersion>
</abpr:Classification>
</abpr:classificationMember>
<abpr:deliveryPointAddressMember>
<abpr:DeliveryPointAddress>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:rmUDPRN>4201646</abpr:rmUDPRN>
<abpr:buildingNumber>166</abpr:buildingNumber>
<abpr:thoroughfareName xml:lang="en">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpr:thoroughfareName>
<abpr:postTown xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpr:postTown>
<abpr:postcode>CF11 9PX</abpr:postcode>
<abpr:postcodeType>S</abpr:postcodeType>
<abpr:welshThoroughfareName xml:lang="en">LLANDAFF
ROAD</abpr:welshThoroughfareName>
<abpr:welshPostTown xml:lang="en">CAERDYDD</abpr:welshPostTown>
<abpr:processDate>2011-07-19</abpr:processDate>
</abpr:DeliveryPointAddress>
</abpr:deliveryPointAddressMember>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:xRefKey>6815X600076448</abpr:xRefKey>
<abpr:version>5</abpr:version>
<abpr:crossReference>osgb4000000021638865</abpr:crossReference>
<abpr:source>7666MI</abpr:source>
</abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:xRefKey>6815X700076448</abpr:xRefKey>
<abpr:version>3</abpr:version>
<abpr:crossReference>osgb1000027126870</abpr:crossReference>
<abpr:source>7666MT</abpr:source>
</abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
```

```

<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:xRefKey>6815X800076448</abpr:xRefKey>
<abpr:version>0</abpr:version>
<abpr:crossReference>214788192</abpr:crossReference>
<abpr:source>7666VC</abpr:source>
</abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
</abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
<abpr:startDate>2001-05-10</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:xRefKey>6815X900076448</abpr:xRefKey>
<abpr:version>12</abpr:version>
<abpr:crossReference>osgb100002283010753</abpr:crossReference>
<abpr:source>7666MA</abpr:source>
</abpr:ApplicationCrossReference>
</abpr:applicationCrossReferenceMember>
<abpr:uprn>100100077917</abpr:uprn>
<abpr:logicalStatus>1</abpr:logicalStatus>
<abpr:position>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"
gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.100100077917">
<gml:pos>316348.00 177163.00</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpr:position>
<abpr:rpc>1</abpr:rpc>
<abpr:localCustodianCode>6815</abpr:localCustodianCode>
<abpr:postalAddress>S</abpr:postalAddress>
<abpr:postcodeLocator>CF11 9PX</abpr:postcodeLocator>
<abpr:multiOccCount>0</abpr:multiOccCount>
</abpr:BasicLandPropertyUnit>
</abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>

```

StreetMember example

```

<abpr:streetMember>
<abpr:Street gml:id="uk.geoplace.usrn.5801201">
<abpr:changeType>I</abpr:changeType>
<abpr:startDate>2004-09-09</abpr:startDate>
<abpr:entryDate>2004-09-09</abpr:entryDate>
<abpr:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-14</abpr:lastUpdateDate>
<abpr:streetDescriptiveIdentifierMember>
<abpr:StreetDescriptiveIdentifier>
<abpr:streetDescription xml:lang="en">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpr:streetDescription>
<abpr:localityName xml:lang="en">PONTCANNA</abpr:localityName>
<abpr:townName xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpr:townName>
<abpr:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpr:administrativeArea>
</abpr:StreetDescriptiveIdentifier>
</abpr:streetDescriptiveIdentifierMember>
<abpr:streetDescriptiveIdentifierMember>
<abpr:StreetDescriptiveIdentifier>
<abpr:streetDescription xml:lang="cy">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpr:streetDescription>
<abpr:localityName xml:lang="cy">PONTCANNA</abpr:localityName>
<abpr:townName xml:lang="cy">CAERDYDD</abpr:townName>
<abpr:administrativeArea xml:lang="cy">CAERDYDD</abpr:administrativeArea>
</abpr:StreetDescriptiveIdentifier>
</abpr:streetDescriptiveIdentifierMember>
<abpr:usrn>5801201</abpr:usrn>
<abpr:recordType>1</abpr:recordType>
<abpr:swaOrgRefNaming>6815</abpr:swaOrgRefNaming>
<abpr:state>2</abpr:state>

```

```

<abpr:stateDate>1990-01-01</abpr:stateDate>
<abpr:streetSurface>1</abpr:streetSurface>
<abpr:streetClassification>8</abpr:streetClassification>
<abpr:version>0</abpr:version>
<abpr:streetStart>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"
gml:id="uk.geoplace.usrn.start.5801201">
<gml:pos>316433.00 176987.00</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpr:streetStart>
<abpr:streetEnd>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"
gml:id="uk.geoplace.usrn.end.5801201">
<gml:pos>316278.00 177294.00</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpr:streetEnd>
<abpr:streetTolerance uom="m">20</abpr:streetTolerance>
</abpr:Street>
</abpr:streetMember>

```

Masons Auto Centre example



BasicLandPropertyUnitMember example

```

<abpr:basicLandPropertyUnitMember>
<abpr:BasicLandPropertyUnit gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.10002508025">
<abpr:changeType>I</abpr:changeType>
<abpr:startDate>2003-07-28</abpr:startDate>
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```

StreetMember example

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```

COU example

COU is a more efficient way of receiving data as it is only the changes that are supplied not the full set of records. Full records are supplied for each of the records that have changed with an appropriate changeType.

Original feature

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COU feature

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```

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.