



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

v2.3 – June 2016

AddressBase Plus



Ordnance Survey

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Preface

Purpose of this specification and disclaimer

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Using this specification

The documentation is supplied in portable document format (PDF) only. Free Adobe® 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.

Chapter 1 Introduction

AddressBase Plus contains current properties including addresses sourced from local authorities, Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail, all provided with an UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number). It has more records than AddressBase as it includes objects without postal addresses and live records captured by Local Authorities but not matched to Royal Mail PAF data.

The product enables the end-user to locate an address or property on a map using either X, Y coordinates supplied on a British National grid or Latitude and Longitude coordinates provided on an ETRS89 projection. The product also includes cross references to OS MasterMap products via OS MasterMap Topography Layer and OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network Layer TOID references.

Available Formats

AddressBase Plus is available in two formats:

- Comma-Separated Values (CSV) ,
- Geography Markup Language (GML) version 3.2

Both of these formats can either be supplied as a Full Supply, or Change Only Update (COU). Further information about CSV and GML can be found in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 respectively.

Supply Mechanism

The primary supply mechanism of AddressBase Plus data is referred to as non-geographic chunks. This is a way of dividing up the data into chunks that are supplied in separate volumes, which have a fixed maximum amount of records. The supply is not supplied with any reference to the geographic position of records.

Public Sector Mapping Agreement (PSMA) and One Scotland Mapping Agreement (OSMA) customers are able to order Geographic chunks (5km tiles) as well as non-geographic chunks, although geographic chunks are not considered the main form of supply.

All customers are also able to take a complete supply (referred to as a Managed Great Britain Set (MGBS)) or an Area of Interest (AOI) as a Full Supply or Change Only Update (COU) supply.

Identifiers

Each feature will be given a unique identifier in the form of a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN).

Adherence to Standards

UML Diagram and Table Conventions

The data structure in this document is described by means of UML class diagrams and accompanying tables containing text.

Colour conventions have been used in the diagrams and tables as follows:

In the UML diagram, classes from the Ordnance Survey product specification are orange. All code lists are coloured blue and enumerations are green, which can be seen in Figure 2 and Figure 4.

The tables which follow in this Technical Specification use orange for a feature type, blue for a code list and green for enumerations.

File Naming

Non-geographic chunks (Unzipped)

If you receive your data as non-geographic chunks; the filename will be constructed as:
productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_vvv.format

Where:

ProductName	is AddressBasePlus
supply	is defined as 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:

AddressBasePlus_FULL_2013-05-28_001.gml (GML full supply)

AddressBasePlus_COU_2013-05-28_001.csv (CSV COU supply)

Non-geographic chunks (zipped)

If the data has been provided in a zip file the following convention will be followed –
productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_vvv_format.zip

For example:

AddressBasePlus_FULL_2013-05-28_001_gml.zip (GML full supply zipped)

Geographic chunks (Unzipped)

If you receive your data as geographic chunks (PSMA and OSMA customers only); the filename will be constructed as:
productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_ngxxyy.format

Where:

ProductName	is AddressBasePlus
supply	is defined as FULL or COU
ccyy-mm-dd	is the date the file was generated
ngxxyy	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:

AddressBasePlus_FULL_2013-05-28_NC4040.gml (GML Full Supply)

AddressBasePlus_COU_2013-05-28_NC4040.csv (CSV COU Supply)

Geographic chunks (zipped)

If the data has been provided in a zip file the following convention will be followed –
productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_ngxxyy_format.zip

For example:

AddressBasePlus_COU_2013-05-28_NC4040_csv.zip (CSV COU supply zipped)

Chapter 2 AddressBase Plus Structure

The AddressBase Plus product is constructed as per the following UML diagrams:

Model Overview CSV

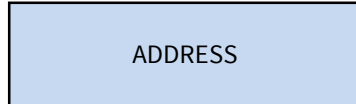


Figure 1 - High level data model representing the Address Feature (CSV)

AddressBase Plus CSV	
Definition:	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) custodian, Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

UML Model of AddressBase in CSV Format

Please see following page.



Figure 2 - UML model showing AddressBase Plus Feature type, Enumerations and Code lists for the CSV supply

Model Overview GML

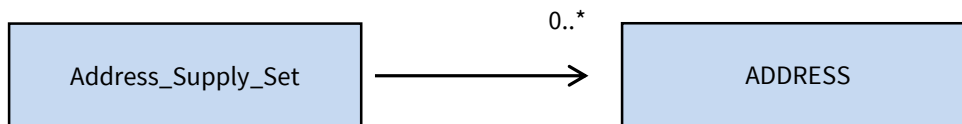


Figure 3 – High Level data model representing the address relationships (GML)

AddressBase GML	
Definition:	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) custodian, Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

UML Model of AddressBase in GML Format

Please see following page.

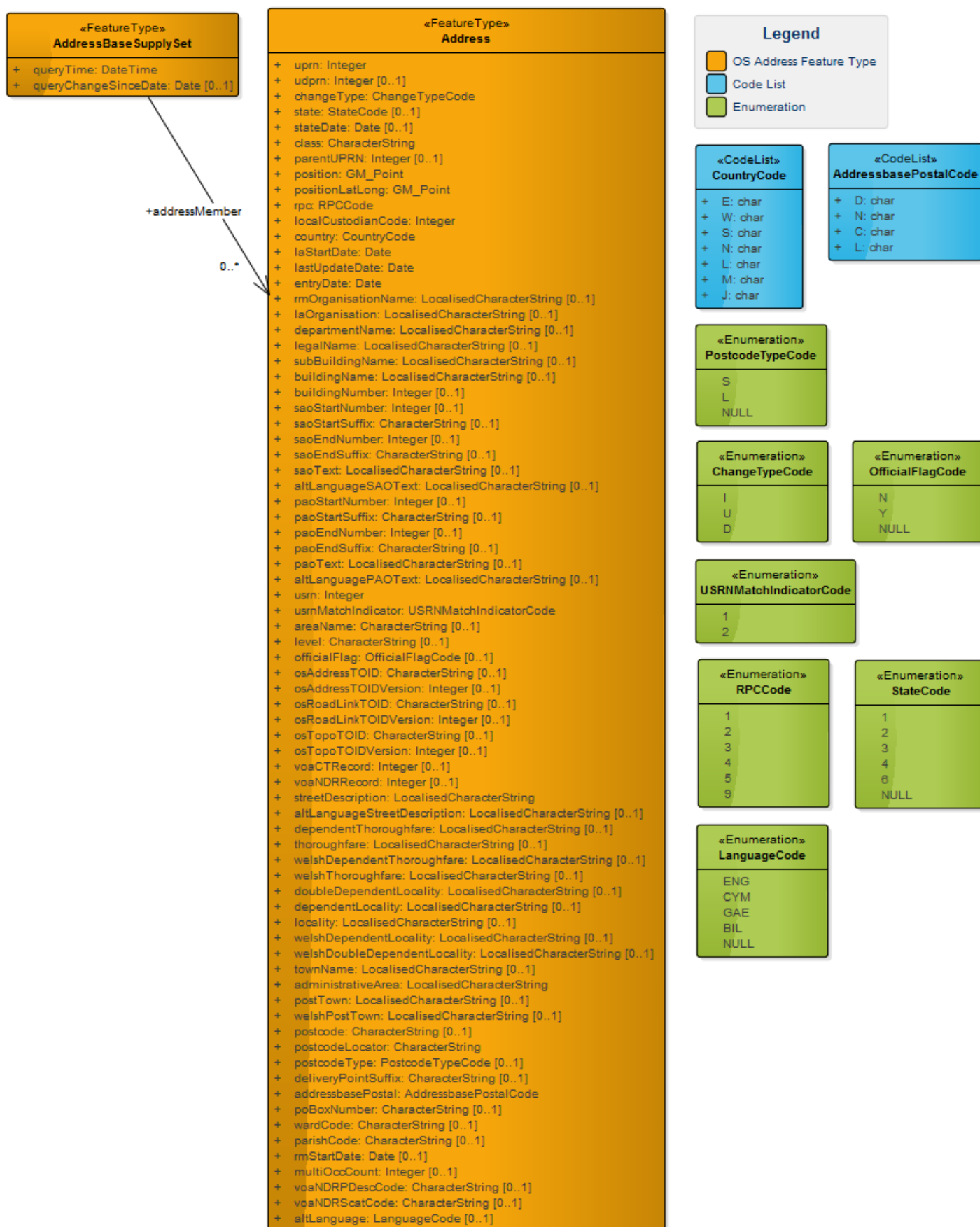


Figure 4 - UML model showing AddressBase Plus Feature Types, Enumerations and Code Lists for the GML supply

Features

This section describes the features (one for CSV and two for GML) which make up the AddressBase Plus product, giving the following information about each attribute:

• Name and Definition

The name of the attribute and what it is describing.

• Condition

A condition associated with this attribute. (Optional).

• Attribute Type

The nature of the attribute, for example a numeric value or a code list value.

• Multiplicity

Describes how many times this element is expected to be populated in the data. An attribute may be optional or mandatory within the AddressBase Plus product. These are denoted by:

- '1' there must be a value
- '0..1' population is optional but a maximum of one attribute will be returned.

These values may be used in combination.

Address

GML: uprn		CSV: UPRN
Definition: Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) assigned by the LLPG Custodian or Ordnance Survey. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
Type: Integer	Size: 12	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: udprn		CSV: UDPRN
Definition: Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN). Source: Royal Mail		
Type: Integer	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: changeType		CSV: CHANGE_TYPE
Definition: Type of Record Change – Please see Chapter 6 for more information.		
Type: ChangeTypeCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: state		CSV: STATE
Definition: A code identifying the current state of the property. Source: Contributing Local Authority		

Type: StateCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: stateDate		CSV: STATE_DATE
Definition: Date on which the property achieved its current state in the real world. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: State Date must be present if State is present.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: class		CSV: CLASS
Definition: Classification of the address record. Source: Contributing Local Authority.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 6	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: parentUPRN		CSV: PARENT_UPRN
Definition: UPRN of the parent record if a parent child relationship exists. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: Integer	Size: 12	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: position		CSV: X_COORDINATE, Y_COORDINATE
Definition: A value in metres defining the x and y location in accordance to the British National Grid. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – GM_Point CSV - Float	Size: X_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (8, 2) Y_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (9, 2)	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: positionLatLong		CSV: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE
Definition: A value defining the Latitude and Longitude location in accordance with the ETRS89 coordinate reference system. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – GM_Point CSV - Float	Size: LATITUDE (precision, scale) – (9, 7) LONGITUDE (precision, scale) – (8, 7)	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: rpc		CSV: RPC
Definition: Representative Point Code. This code is used to reflect positional accuracy. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: RPCCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]

GML: localCustodianCode		CSV: LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE
Definition: Unique identifier of the LLPG Custodian.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: country		CSV: COUNTRY
Definition: The country in which a record can be found.		
Type: CountryCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: laStartDate		CSV: LA_START_DATE
Definition: The date on which the address record was inserted into the database. Source: Contributing Local Authority.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [1]
GML: lastUpdateDate		CSV: LAST_UPDATE_DATE
Definition: The date on which any of the attributes on this record were last changed.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [1]
GML: entryDate		CSV: ENTRY_DATE
Definition: The date on which this record was inserted into the Local Authority database. Source: Contributing Local Authority.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [1]
GML: rmOrganisationName		CSV: RM_ORGANISATION_NAME
Definition: 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. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RM Organisation Name must be present if Building Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present. - RM Organisation Name must be present if Department Name is present. 		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 60	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: laOrganisation		CSV: LA_ORGANISATION
Definition: Name of current occupier as provided by the Local Authority Custodian. Source: Contributing Local Authority		

Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 100	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: departmentName		CSV: DEPARTMENT_NAME
Definition: For some 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 RM Department Name: MARKETING DEPARTMENT Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 60	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: legalName		CSV: LEGAL_NAME
Definition: Registered legal name of the organisation. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 60	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: subBuildingName		CSV: SUB_BUILDING_NAME
Definition: The sub-building name and/or number are identifiers for subdivisions of properties. For example: Sub-building Name: FLAT 3 Building Name: POPLAR COURT Thoroughfare: 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> Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: buildingName		CSV: BUILDING_NAME
Definition: 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, 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). Source: Royal Mail		

Condition: Building Name must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: buildingNumber		CSV: BUILDING_NUMBER
Definition: The building number is a number given to a single building or a small group of buildings, thus identifying it from its neighbours, for example, 44. Building numbers that contain a range, decimals or non-numeric characters do not appear in this field but will be found in the buildingName or the sub-BuildingName fields. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: Building Number must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Name or PO Box Number are all not present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoStartNumber		CSV: SAO_START_NUMBER
Definition: The number of the secondary addressable object (SAO), or the start of the number range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a SAO Start Number is present a PAO Start Number or PAO text must also be present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoStartSuffix		CSV: SAO_START_SUFFIX
Definition: The suffix to the SAO_START_NUMBER. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a SAO Start Suffix is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoEndNumber		CSV: SAO_END_NUMBER
Definition: The end of the number range for the SAO where SAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If SAO End Number is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: saoEndSuffix		CSV: SAO_END_SUFFIX
Definition: The suffix to the SAO_END_SUFFIX Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a SAO End Suffix is present a SAO End Number must also be present.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoText		CSV: SAO_TEXT
Definition: Describes the SAO, such as Maisonette. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If SAO Text is present a PAO Start Number or PAO Text must also be present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: altLanguageSAOText		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_SAO_TEXT
Definition: Describes the SAO, such as Maisonette, in an alternative language (defined by the language code). Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: paoStartNumber		CSV: PAO_START_NUMBER
Definition: The number of the primary addressable object (PAO) or the start of the number range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: PAO Start Number must be present if PAO Text is not present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: paoStartSuffix		CSV: PAO_START_SUFFIX
Definition: The suffix to the PAO_START_NUMBER. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a PAO Start Suffix is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: paoEndNumber		CSV: PAO_END_NUMBER
Definition: The end of the number range for the PAO where PAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a PAO End Number is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: paoEndSuffix		CSV: PAO_END_SUFFIX
Definition: The suffix to the pao_end_number. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: If a PAO End Suffix is present a PAO End Number must also be present.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: paoText		CSV: PAO_TEXT
Definition: Name describing the PAO, such as Sunrise Towers. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Condition: PAO Text must be present if PAO Start Number is not present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: altLanguagePAOText		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_PAO_TEXT
Definition: Name describing the PAO, such as Sunrise Towers, in an alternative language. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: usrn		CSV: USRN
Definition: Unique Street Reference Number (USRN). Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: Integer	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [1]

GML: usrnMatchIndicator		CSV: USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR
Definition: This field indicates how the item was matched to a USRN. 1 is matched manually to the most accessible USRN and 2 is matched spatially to the nearest USRN that may not be the nearest accessible street. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey		
Type: UsrnMatchIndicatorCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: areaName		CSV: AREA_NAME
Definition: Third level of geographic area name, for example, to record island names or property groups such as crofts. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 40	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: level		CSV: LEVEL
Definition: Memorandum of the vertical position of the property. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: officialFlag		CSV: OFFICIAL_FLAG
Definition: Status of the address. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: OfficialFlagCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osAddressTOID		CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID
Definition: Unique identifier provided by Ordnance Survey. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osAddressTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID_VERSION
Definition: The version of the OS Address TOID that the product relates to. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Condition: OS Address TOID Version must be present if OS Address TOID is present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: osRoadLinkTOID		CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID
Definition: The OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network™ (ITN) road link that the addressable object refers to. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osRoadLinkTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID_VERSION
Definition: The version of the OS Road Link TOID the product relates to. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Condition: OS Roadlink TOID Version must be present if OS Road Link TOID is present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osTopoTOID		CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID
Definition: The OS MasterMap Topography Layer TOID that the addressable object refers to. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osTopoTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID_VERSION
Definition: The version of the OS Topo TOID the product relates to. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Condition: OS Topo TOID Version must be present if OS Topo TOID is present.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaCTRecord		CSV: VOA_CT_RECORD
Definition: The unique reference to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) council tax record which the addressable object refers to. Source: Valuation Office Agency		
Type: Integer	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRRecord		CSV: VOA_NDR_RECORD
Definition: The unique reference to the VOA non-domestic rate which the addressable object refers to. Source: Valuation Office Agency		
Type: Integer	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: streetDescription		CSV: STREET_DESCRIPTION
Definition: Name taken from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) street name. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 100	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: altLanguageStreetDescription		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_STREET_DESCRIPTION
Definition: Name taken from the LLPG street name in an alternative language. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 100	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: dependentThoroughfare		CSV: DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: 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. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: thoroughfare		CSV: THOROUGHFARE
Definition: A thoroughfare in AddressBase is fundamentally a road, track or named access route on which there are Royal Mail delivery points, for example, HIGH STREET. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: Thoroughfare must be present if dependent thoroughfare is present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshDependentThoroughfare		CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: The Welsh translation of DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: If a Welsh Dependent Thoroughfare is present, a Welsh Thoroughfare must also be present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: welshThoroughfare		CSV: WELSH_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: The Welsh translation of THOROUGHFARE Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: doubleDependentLocality		CSV: DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: This is used to distinguish between similar thoroughfares or the same thoroughfare 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. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: If a Double Dependent Locality is present, a Dependent Locality must also be present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: dependentLocality		CSV: DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: Dependent locality areas define an area within a post town. These are only necessary for postal purposes and are used to aid differentiation where there are thoroughfares of the same name in the same locality. For example, HIGH STREET in SHIRLEY and SWAYTHLING in this situation: HIGH STREET, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON and HIGH STREET, SWAYTHLING, SOUTHAMPTON. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: locality		CSV: LOCALITY
Definition: A locality defines an area or geographical identifier within a town, village or hamlet. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshDependentLocality		CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: The Welsh translation of DEPENDENT_LOCALITY. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: welshDoubleDependentLocality		CSV: WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: The Welsh translation of Double Dependent Locality. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: If a Welsh Double Dependent Locality is present, a Welsh Dependent Locality must also be present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: townName		CSV: TOWN_NAME
Definition: The name of the town the address is within. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: administrativeArea		CSV: ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA
Definition: Local Highway Authority name. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: postTown		CSV: POST_TOWN
Definition: The town or city in which the Royal Mail sorting office is located which services this record. There may be more than one, possibly several, sorting offices in a town or city. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: Post Town must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshPostTown		CSV: WELSH_POST_TOWN
Definition: The Welsh translation of post town value. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: postcode		CSV: POSTCODE
Definition: 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. There are two main components of a postcode, for example, NW6 4DP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The outward code (or '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 (or '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. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: Postcode must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: postcodeLocator		CSV: POSTCODE_LOCATOR
Definition: This field contains the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) postcode where the local authority address has been matched to PAF, i.e. the POSTCODE field. Where a match has not been made, the postcode information is sourced from the local authority in collaboration with Royal Mail. Where the local authority do not hold a current valid postcode Code-Point with Polygons® is used to spatially derive the postcode based on the position of the coordinates. This field must be used in conjunction with the RPC field to determine the accuracy of its position. Source: Royal Mail, Contributing Local Authority or Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: postcodeType		CSV: POSTCODE_TYPE
Definition: Describes the address as a small or large user as defined by Royal Mail. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postcode Type must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present. - Postcode Type Code must equal 'L' if PO Box Number is present. 		
Type: PostcodeTypeCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: deliveryPointSuffix		CSV: DELIVERY_POINT_SUFFIX
Definition: A two character code uniquely identifying an individual delivery point within a postcode. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: Delivery Point Suffix must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		

Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: addressbasePostal		CSV: ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL
Definition: Identifies addresses which are believed to be capable of receiving mail as defined specifically for the AddressBase product, and details their relationship with other AddressBase Postal records. N.B. this field identifies some addresses which the AddressBase product believes to be capable of receiving mail which are not contained within the Royal Mail PAF database, such as flats behind a front door which has a single letter box.		
Condition: - If AddressBase Postal value is 'D' UDPRN must be present.		
Type: AddressbasePostalCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: poBoxNumber		CSV: PO_BOX_NUMBER
Definition: Post Office Box (PO Box®) number. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 6	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: wardCode		CSV: WARD_CODE
Definition: The ONS GSS code of the electoral ward (England and Scotland) or the electoral division (Wales) name in which the property is situated, as assigned spatially from the latest Boundary-Line™ set. Boundary-Line ward boundary areas are produced directly from Statutory Instruments, which are authorised from the owning boundary changing bodies; namely The Local Government and Parliamentary Boundary Commissions. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 9	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: parishCode		CSV: PARISH_CODE
Definition: The ONS GSS code of the parish, town or community in which the property is situated, as assigned spatially from the latest Boundary-Line™ set. Boundary-Line parish boundary areas are produced directly from Statutory Instruments, which are authorised from the owning boundary changing bodies; namely The Local Government and Parliamentary Boundary Commissions. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 9	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: rmStartDate		CSV: RM_START_DATE
Definition: Date on which the Royal Mail address was loaded into the NAG (National Address Gazetteer – as maintained by Geoplace) hub. Source: Royal Mail		

Condition: RM Start Date must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: multiOccCount		CSV: MULTI_OCC_COUNT
Definition: This is a count of all the child UPRNs for this record if a parent-child relationship exists. Source: Ordnance Survey		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRPDescCode		CSV: VOA_NDR_P_DESC_CODE
Definition: VOA non-domestic rates primary description code, for example, ‘IF2’. The first letter is the primary category: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• C = commercial• E = education• F = formula-assessed utility• I = industrial• L = leisure• M = miscellaneous• N = non-formula-assessed utility• T = Treasury (crown) The second letter provides further detail, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• O = office, F = factory• The third and fourth digit is Optional and occurs where further subdivision is required, for example, IF1 = mill, IF2 = works, IF3 = workshop and IF4 = business unit. Source: Valuation Office Agency		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 5	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRScatCode		CSV: VOA_NDR_SCAT_CODE
Definition: VOA non-domestic rates special category code, for example, ‘016’. While the Primary Description code above provides a general level of classification, there is a SCat code for every kind of premise that VOA rates. For example, within PDesc IF2 (industrial, factory, works) there are 009 (aluminium smelting works), 016 (artificial fibre works), 052 (cement works), 055 (chemical works), 110 (foundries), 142 (iron and/or steel works), 192 (motor vehicle works) and 198 (newspaper printing works). Source: Valuation Office Agency		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: altLanguage		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE
Definition: Field describing the language of the alternative records. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: LanguageCode	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]

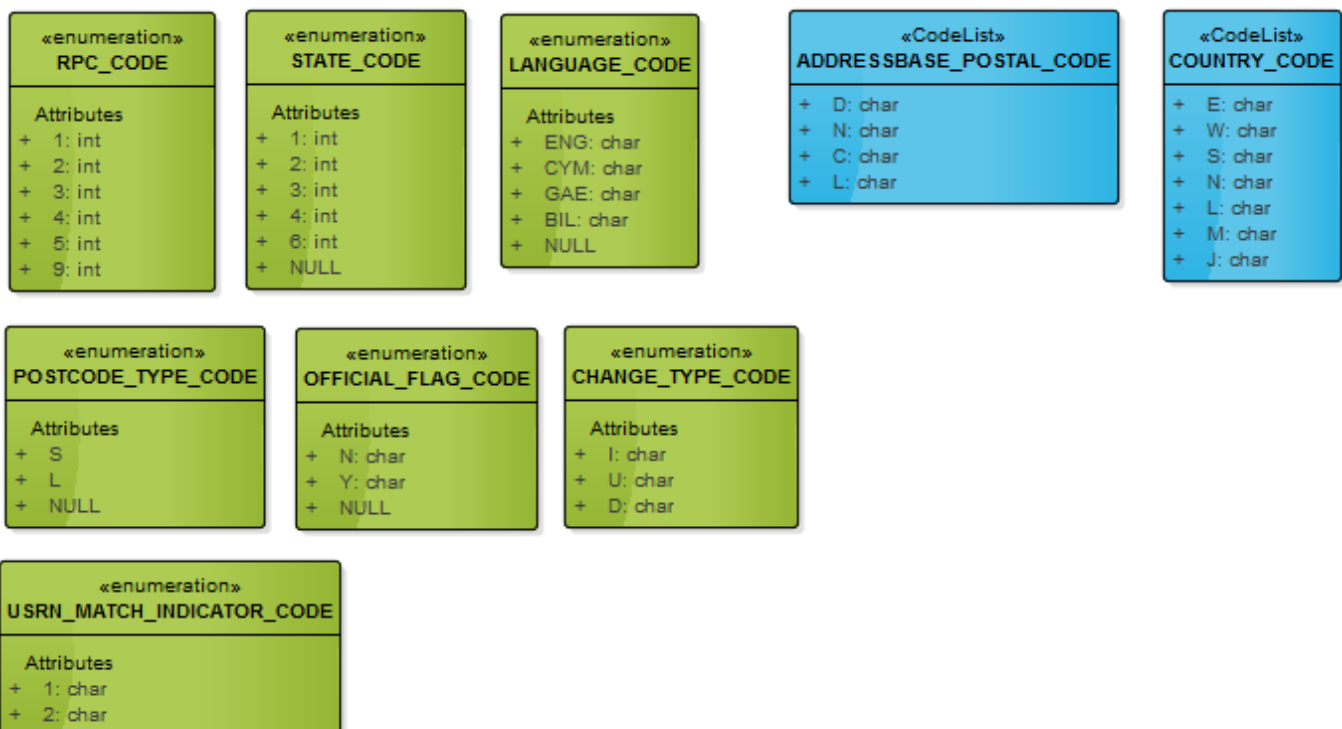
AddressBase Supply Set

This is not supplied as part of the CSV supply. Please see Model Overviews earlier in this chapter.

GML: queryTime		CSV: Not in CSV
Definition: Time the data was extracted from the database.		
Type: DateTime	Multiplicity: [1]	
GML: queryChangeSinceDate		CSV: Not in CSV
Definition: The date given as part of a change-only query		
Type: Date	Multiplicity: [0..1]	

Code lists and Enumerations

A code list or enumeration is a controlled set of values which can be used to populate a specific column. The code list and enumeration UML models associated with AddressBase Plus can be found below, with their appropriate descriptions.



AddressbasePostalCode

This code list is used in association with the attribute “addressbasePostalCode” / “ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL_CODE”. The code list describes the record as postal or not as defined by Addressbase logic.

Code List: AddressbasePostalCode	
Value	Description
D	A record which is linked to PAF
N	Not a postal address
C	A record which is postal and has a parent record which is linked to PAF
L	A record which is identified as postal based on Local Authority information

CountryCode

This code list is used in association with the attribute “country” / “COUNTRY”. The code list describes within which country the address feature falls within.

Code List: CountryCode	
Value	Description
E	This record is within England
W	This record is within Wales
S	This record is within Scotland
N	This record is within Northern Ireland
L	This record is within the Channel Islands
M	This record is within the Isle of Man
J	This record is not assigned to a country

RPCCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “rpc” / “RPC”. This enumeration identifies the accuracy value of the coordinates allocated to the address.

Enumeration: RPCCode	
Value	Description
1	Visual Centre.
2	General Internal Point
3	SW Corner of referenced 100m grid square
4	Start of referenced Street
5	General point based on postcode unit
9	Centre of Contributing Authority area

StateCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “stateCode” / “STATE_CODE”. This enumeration describes the physical nature of the address record.

Enumeration: StateCode	
Value	Description
1	under construction
2	In use
3	Unoccupied / vacant / derelict
4	Demolished
6	Planning permission granted

LanguageCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “language” / “LANGUAGE”. This enumeration identifies the language of the address displayed.

Enumeration: LanguageCode	
Value	Description
ENG	English
CYM	Welsh
GAE	Gaelic (Scottish)
BIL	Bilingual

PostcodeTypeCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “postcodeType” / “POSTCODE_TYPE”. This enumeration identifies the code used by Royal Mail to describe the user as a small or large user. This is defined for postal services based upon the number of letters delivered to that user.

Enumeration: PostcodeTypeCode	
Value	Description
S	A small user, e.g. a residential property
L	A large user, e.g. a large commercial company

OfficialFlagCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “officialFlag” / “OFFICIAL_FLAG”. This enumeration is an indicator of whether an address record corresponds to an entry in the official Street Name and Numbering register.

Enumeration: OfficialFlagCode	
Value	Description
N	Unofficial Address
Y	Official Address

ChangeTypeCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “ChangeType” / “CHANGE_TYPE”. This enumeration identifies the type of change that has been made to a feature. The change type must be set when a feature is inserted, updated or deleted. Please see Chapter 6 for more information.

Enumeration: ChangeTypeCode	
Value	Description
I	Insert
U	Update
D	Delete

USRNMatchIndicatorCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “usrnMatchIndicator” / “USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR”. This enumeration identifies how the USRN has been allocated to an address record.

Enumeration: USRNMatchIndicatorCode	
Value	Description
1	Matched manually to the nearest accessible Street.
2	Matched spatially to the nearest USRN. Not necessarily the access street.

Date

There are many ‘Date’ columns within the AddressBase Plus product. Where a type format of ‘Date’ has been used in the above attribute tables the data will be defined in the following format.

Value	Type	Notes
2007-10-24	Date	Date columns will follow the structure – CCYY-MM-DD

Time

There are columns within the AddressBase product which provide a Time value. Where this is declared the data will be provided in the following format.

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

Chapter 3 CSV (Comma-Separated Values) Overview

The CSV supply of AddressBase Plus data will be in Microsoft CSV format, this means:

- There will be one record per line in each file,
- Fields will be separated by commas,
- String fields will be delimited by double quotes,
- No comma will be placed at the end of each row in the file,
- Records will be terminated by Carriage Return / Line Feed,
- Double quotes inside strings will be escaped by doubling,
- Where a field has no value in a record, two commas will 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 - , "",

AddressBase Plus CSV data will be transferred using Unicode encoded in UTF-8. Unicode includes all the characters in ISO-8859-14 (Welsh characters). Some accented characters are encoded differently.

The transfer will normally be in a single file, but the data can be split into multiple files using volume numbers. Most files will only be split where there are more than one million records.

Chapter 4 GML Overview

This chapter describes the GML format for AddressBase Plus. It is recommended that you read this in conjunction with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) document, Geography Markup Language v3.2.1. The XML specifications that GML is based on are available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C®) website: <http://www.w3.org>.

Information about Unicode and UTF-8, the character encoding we have chosen, is available on the Unicode Consortium website: <http://www.unicode.org/>.

Schema Overview and Internet Location

XML schemas are used to define and validate the format and content of 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 application schema **addressbaseplus.xsd**, which is referenced by the data, is available on the Geoplace website at: <http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/2.0/addressbaseplus.xsd>

It imports the GML 3.2 schemas which rely on XML as defined by W3C at:
<http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace.html>

The AddressBase Plus schema document defines the
<http://namespaces.geoplace.co.uk/addressbaseplus/2.0> namespace, this is defined in the XSD at:
<http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/2.0/addressbaseplus.xsd>

The application schema uses the following XML namespaces, for which definitions are available as given here:

Prefix	Namespace Identifier	Definition Available at
gml	http://www.opengis.net/gml	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd
xsi	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance	Built into XML – http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/
xlink	Xlink – http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink	http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink.xsd

Features

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

Member Element	Feature Type
<abpl:addressMember>	Address

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

```
<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.1000011535314">
.....
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>
```

See chapter 7 for specific GML examples.

Envelope

In the GML supply you can determine the extent of your supply by the <gml: Envelope>. For example:

```
<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>
```

Chapter 5 CSV to GML Mapping

The naming of attributes between GML and CSV will be different due to the requirements of the file formats. The attributes are listed together in Chapter 2, but for convenience the following table maps the CSV attribute name to the GML attribute name.

CSV	GML
UPRN	uprn
UDPRN	udprn
CHANGE_TYPE	changeType
STATE	state
STATE_DATE	stateDate
CLASS	class
PARENT_UPRN	parentUPRN
X_COORDINATE	position
Y_COORDINATE	
LATITUDE	positionLatLong
LONGITUDE	
RPC	rpc
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	localCustodianCode
COUNTRY	country
LA_START_DATE	laStartDate
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	lastUpdateDate
ENTRY_DATE	entryDate
RM_ORGANISATION_NAME	rmOrganisationName
LA_ORGANISATION	laOrganisation
DEPARTMENT_NAME	departmentName
LEGAL_NAME	legalName
SUB_BUILDING_NAME	subBuildingName
BUILDING_NAME	buildingName
BUILDING_NUMBER	buildingNumber
SAO_START_NUMBER	saoStartNumber
SAO_START_SUFFIX	saoStartSuffix
SAO_END_NUMBER	saoEndNumber
SAO_END_SUFFIX	saoEndSuffix
SAO_TEXT	saoText
ALT_LANGUAGE_SAO_TEXT	altLanguageSAOText
PAO_START_NUMBER	paoStartNumber
PAO_START_SUFFIX	paoStartSuffix
PAO_END_NUMBER	paoEndNumber
PAO_END_SUFFIX	paoEndSuffix
PAO_TEXT	paoText
ALT_LANGUAGE_PAO_TEXT	altLanguagePAOText
USRN	usrn
USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR	usrnMatchIndicator

CSV	GML
AREA_NAME	areaName
LEVEL	level
OFFICIAL_FLAG	officialFlag
OS_ADDRESS_TOID	osAddressTOID
OS_ADDRESS_TOID_VERSION	osAddressTOIDVersion
OS_ROADLINK_TOID	osRoadLinkTOID
OS_ROADLINK_TOID_VERSION	osRoadLinkTOIDVersion
OS_TOPO_TOID	osTopoTOID
OS_TOPO_TOID_VERSION	osTopoTOIDVersion
VOA_CT_RECORD	voaCTRecord
VOA_NDR_RECORD	voaNDRRecord
STREET_DESCRIPTION	streetDescription
ALT_LANGUAGE_STREET_DESCRIPTION	altLanguageStreetDescription
DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE	dependentThoroughfare
THOROUGHFARE	thoroughfare
WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE	welshDependentThoroughfare
WELSH_THOROUGHFARE	welshThoroughfare
DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	doubleDependentLocality
DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	dependentLocality
LOCALITY	locality
WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDependentLocality
WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDoubleDependentLocality
TOWN_NAME	townName
ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA	administrativeArea
POST_TOWN	postTown
WELSH_POST_TOWN	welshPostTown
POSTCODE	postcode
POSTCODE_LOCATOR	postcodeLocator
POSTCODE_TYPE	postcodeType
DELIVERY_POINT_SUFFIX	deliveryPointSuffix
ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL	addressbasePostal
PO_BOX_NUMBER	poBoxNumber
WARD_CODE	wardCode
PARISH_CODE	parishCode
RM_START_DATE	rmStartDate
MULTI_OCC_COUNT	multiOccCount
VOA_NDR_P_DESC_CODE	voaNDRPDescCode
VOA_NDR_SCAT_CODE	voaNDRScatCode
ALT_LANGUAGE	altLanguage

Chapter 6 Change Only Update (COU) Supplies

As detailed in Chapter 1, AddressBase Plus is available as a Full or Change Only Update supply.

A change-only update (COU) supply of data contains records or files that have changed between product refresh cycles. The primary benefit in supplying data in this way is that data volumes are smaller therefore reducing the amount of data that requires processing when compared to a full supply.

COU data enables a user to identify three types of change:

- 1 Deletes (CHANGE_TYPE 'D') are objects that have ceased to exist in your area of interest since the last product refresh.
- 2 Inserts (CHANGE_TYPE 'I') are objects that have been newly inserted into your area of interest since the last product refresh.
- 3 Updates (CHANGE_TYPE 'U') are objects that have been updated in your area of interest since the last product refresh.

Non Geographic Chunked COU

A COU file for non-geographic chunked data can be identified by its naming convention as highlighted in Chapter 1.

Any change record will be provided as a full record with the appropriate change type, as listed above.

Geographic Chunked COU (tile-based)

A Geographic chunked COU is not supplied as per the Non Geographic chunked COU outlined above. Its file naming convention can be found in Chapter 1. If a single record has changed within a specified 5 km tile, the entire 5 km tile containing all features will be supplied. This means the user will need to remove all features that previously existed in the provided tile (s) and insert the entire new tile (s) in its place.

Archiving

When users are Deleting, Inserting or Updating features it is up to the user to consider their archiving requirements. If deleted records are important to your business requirements you must take appropriate action to archive previous records.

Chapter 7 Example Record

The following chapter provides example records for both the CSV and GML supplies. Please note the data given is to provide an example only and is not to be used as accurate data.

CSV Supply

Original feature – AddressBase Plus CSV

```
100100077917,4201646,"I",,,,"R",,316348.00,177163.00,50.7268511,-3.5366289,1,6815,"E",2001-05-10,2007-08-29,2001-05-10,"EXAMPLE ORGANISATION",,,,,,"34",,,,"34",,,,,,"5801201","1",,,,,,"Y","osgb4000002163886501",5,"osgb1000024541781541",3,"osgb1411000054782110",2,,2014788192,"JENKINS ROAD",,,,,,"JENKINS ROAD",,,,,,"MILLBROOK",,,,,,"SOUTHAMPTON","SOUTHAMPTON","SOUTHAMPTON",,,,,,"SO16 5AS","SO16 5AS","L","2F","D",,,,,,"2001-04-25,,","IF3","93",,""
```

COU feature – AddressBase Plus CSV

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

```
100100077917,4201646,"U",,,,"C",,316348.00,177163.00,50.7268511,-3.5366289,1,6815,"E",2001-05-10,2015-03-31,2001-05-10,"EXAMPLE ORGANISATION",,,,,,"34",,,,"34",,,,,,"5801201","1",,,,,,"Y","osgb4000002163886501",5,"osgb1000024541781541",3,"osgb1411000054782110",2,,2014788192,"JENKINS ROAD",,,,,,"JENKINS ROAD",,,,,,"MILLBROOK",,,,,,"SOUTHAMPTON","SOUTHAMPTON","SOUTHAMPTON",,,,,,"SO16 5AS","SO16 5AS","L","2F","D",,,,,,"2001-04-25,,","IF3","93",,""
```

GML Supply

Original feature – AddressBase Plus GML

Please note how not all attributes are provided where the field is null.

```
<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.100100077917">
<abpl:uprn>100100077917</abpl:uprn>
<abpl:udprn>4201646</abpl:udprn>
<abpl:changeType></abpl:changeType>
<abpl:class>R</abpl:class>
<abpl: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>
</abpl:position>
<abpl:positionLatLong>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258" gml:id="uk.addressbase.uprn.pl.100040205844">
<gml:pos>50.7268511 -3.5366289</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:positionLatLong>
<abpl:rpc>1</abpl:rpc>
<abpl:localCustodianCode>6815</abpl:localCustodianCode>
```

```

<abpl:country>E</abpl:country>
<abpl:laStartDate>2001-05-10</abpl:laStartDate>
<abpl:lastUpdateDate>2007-08-29</abpl:lastUpdateDate>
<abpl:entryDate>2001-05-10</abpl:entryDate>
<abpl:buildingNumber>166</abpl:buildingNumber>
<abpl:paoStartNumber>166</abpl:paoStartNumber>
<abpl:usrn>5801201</abpl:usrn>
<abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>
<abpl:osAddressTOID>osgb1000002283010753</abpl:osAddressTOID>
<abpl:osAddressTOIDVersion>12</abpl:osAddressTOIDVersion>
<abpl:osRoadLinkTOID>osgb44000000021638865</abpl:osRoadLinkTOID>
<abpl:osRoadLinkTOIDVersion>5</abpl:osRoadLinkTOIDVersion>
<abpl:osTopoTOID>osgb1000027126870</abpl:osTopoTOID>
<abpl:osTopoTOIDVersion>3</abpl:osTopoTOIDVersion>
<abpl:voaCTRecord>214788192</abpl:voaCTRecord>
<abpl:streetDescription xml:lang="en">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpl:streetDescription>
<abpl:altLanguageStreetDescription xml:lang="cym">LLANDAFF
ROAD</abpl:altLanguageStreetDescription>
<abpl:thoroughfare xml:lang="en">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpl:thoroughfare>
<abpl:welshThoroughfare xml:lang="cym">LLANDAFF ROAD</abpl:welshThoroughfare>
<abpl:locality xml:lang="en">PONTCANNA</abpl:locality>
<abpl:townName xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpl:townName>
<abpl:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpl:administrativeArea>
<abpl:postTown xml:lang="en">CARDIFF</abpl:postTown>
<abpl:postcode>CF11 9PX</abpl:postcode>
<abpl:postcodeLocator>CF11 9PX</abpl:postcodeLocator>
<abpl:postcodeType>L</abpl:postcodeType>
<abpl:deliveryPointSuffix>2F</abpl:deliveryPointSuffix>
<abpl:addressbasePostal>D</abpl:addressbasePostal>
<abpl:rmStartDate>2011-07-19</abpl:rmStartDate>
<abpl:multiOccCount>0</abpl:multiOccCount>
<abpl:altLanguage>BIL</abpl:altLanguage>
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>

```

COU feature – AddressBase Plus GML

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

```

<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.100100077917">
<abpl:uprn>100100077917</abpl:uprn>
<abpl:udprn>4201646</abpl:udprn>
<abpl:changeType>U</abpl:changeType>
<abpl:class>R</abpl:class>
<abpl:position>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"
gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.100100077917">
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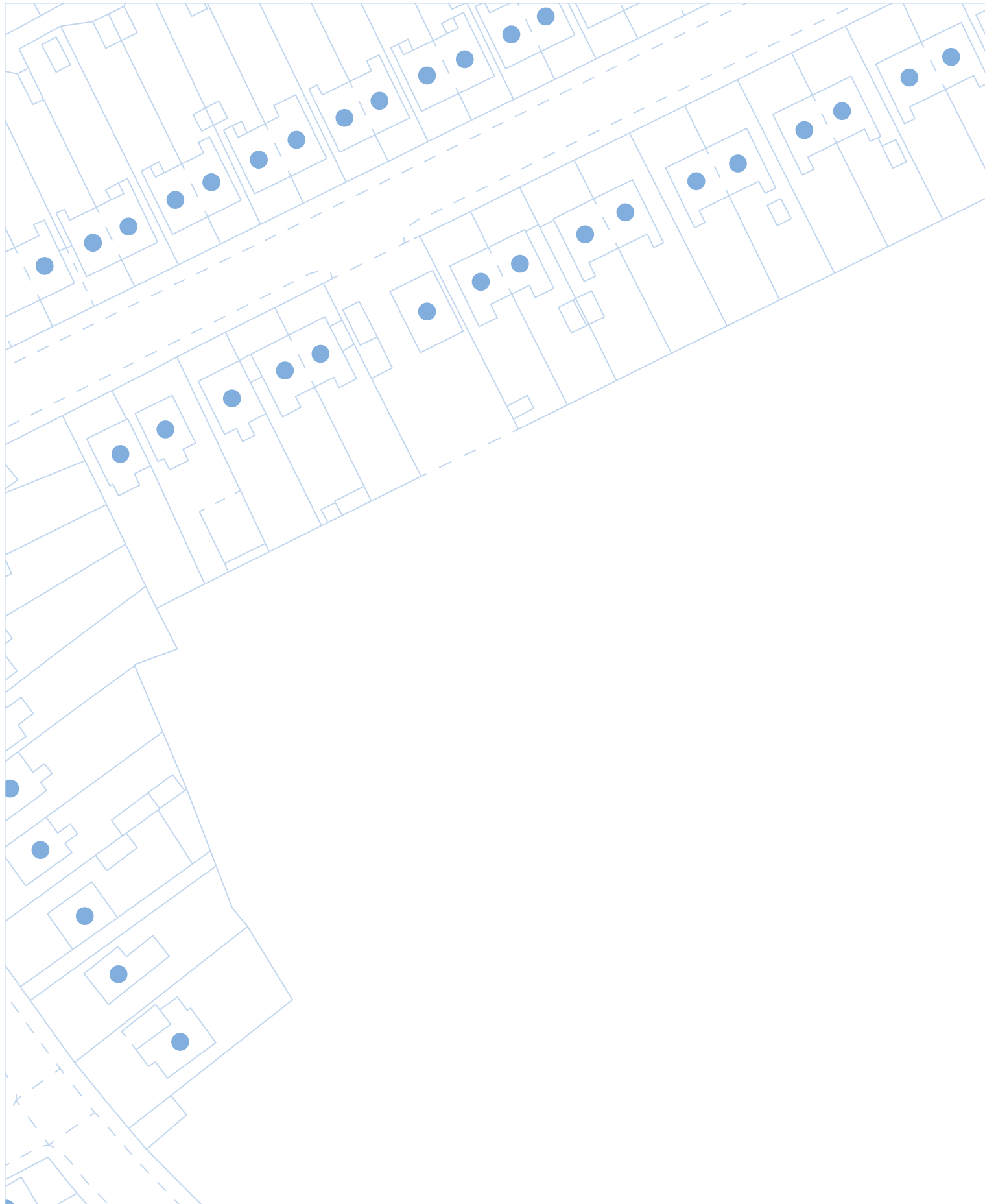
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```



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