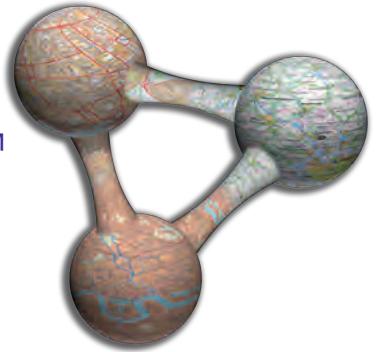


OS OpenData™



Getting started guides

Ordnance Survey is Great Britain's national mapping agency, providing the most accurate and up-to-date geographic data, relied on by government, business and individuals. OS OpenData is the opening up of Ordnance Survey data as part of the drive to increase innovation and support the 'Making Public Data Public' initiative.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

MiniScale®

Product description

MiniScale is the smallest-scale product in the OS OpenData catalogue and has been designed primarily for use within desktop graphic applications, where simple backdrop topographic mapping of Great Britain is required. MiniScale can be customised and converted into a wide variety of graphic formats.

It clearly shows the landscape features relevant to its scale, including boundaries, settlements, main communications and physical features.

A colour palette (256 colours) has been designed to give the user full cartographic control of the product. For example, the colours of features can be changed to give different emphasis to features in the map depending on the specific application, intended use or target audience.

Scale	Print: 1:1 000 000 Screen: 1:700 000–1:2 000 000.
Resolution	254 dpi
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and the Isle of Man
Supply formats	TIFF LZW, Illustrator, Editable EPS
Update cycle	The product is updated annually in January.



What can I do with the data?

- The simplest way to use MiniScale is to use the product in Tiff format as a map ‘picture’ – perhaps as a backdrop to some other data that you may wish to contextualise. Simply using the data as a picture in a document or other computer package is as straightforward to do as when working with a digital photograph.
- The vector formats require specialist software and give you full cartographic control.
- For more advanced users, because MiniScale is aligned with the British National Grid, it can be used as a spatially aligned backdrop map. Using a GIS you can clearly visualise a wide range of information in a geographic context.
- MiniScale is useful for publishing applications, such as for reports, consultation documents, magazines, brochures, posters, Intranet or Internet, where there is a need to communicate information at a national scale.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting image files (in JPEG or TIFF – both popular and very common), EPS files or Adobe® Illustrator® files
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set. (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Download complete GB set (approximately 300 Mb).

How to get started

MiniScale is supplied as graphic image files that can easily be read by many image software packages. More advanced users may choose to use a GIS, so that the data they use can be spatially referenced.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. The data can be viewed as an individual image in a picture viewer or loaded into a GIS.
3. To be able to view the image in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid, the data must be georeferenced. GIS software packages typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality.
4. Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, in both Pitney Bowes® MapInfo® TAB and ESRI® World files. The georeferencing file for MiniScale is supplied in the ‘data’ folder with your order.
5. The georeferencing file should be stored in the same directory as the map data files for a GIS to read them correctly.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata
Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk
Phone: 0845 4081895

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Frequently asked questions

1. How do I geographically reference the TIFF raster file on MiniScale?

MiniScale is a single raster file containing the whole of Great Britain. It can be used to overlay user data in a geographical information system (GIS), and first it should be georeferenced to position the map correctly in relation to the National Grid.

Raster products require simple files containing the corner coordinates of the file to enable your GIS to georeference them. These files are supplied with the map data for your OS OpenData order.

2. Can I use this data on the Internet?

Yes, the data is ideal for national display and the 254 dpi resolution results in a high-quality on-screen display.

3. Where can I get further technical information?

MiniScale web pages at <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/miniscale/techinfo.html>

4. What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing or analysis.

5. What do MiniScale symbols mean?

A legend is supplied with your order in the doc folder.

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the ‘granularity’ of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more ‘dots’ there are and the finer the image will appear as you ‘zoom in’.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster

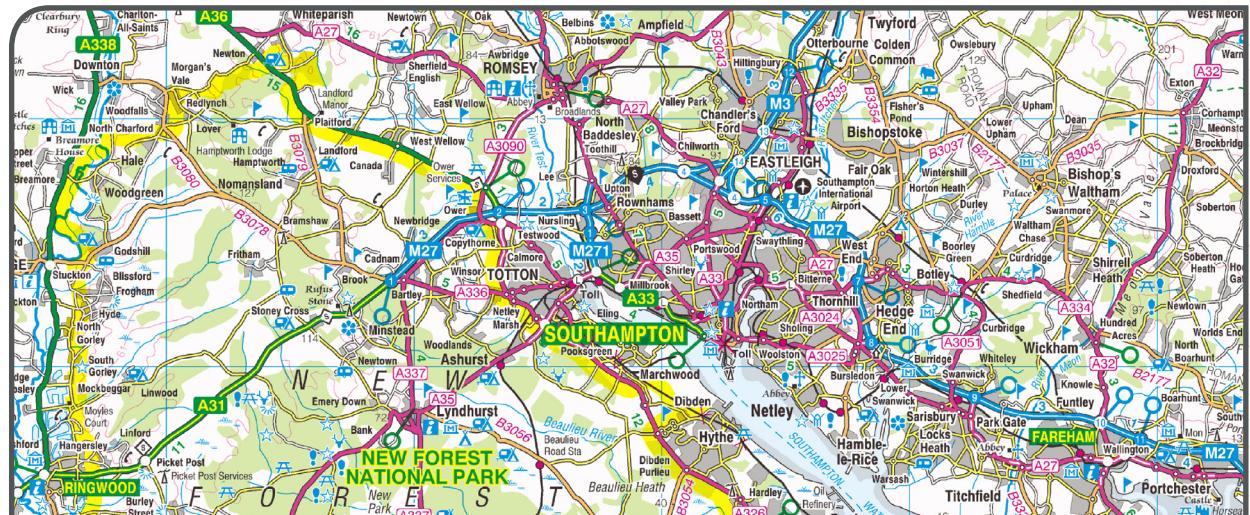
Product description

1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is a small-scale, digital, raster mapping product giving a regional view, similar in content and appearance to a typical road atlas. It clearly shows the landscape features relevant to its scale, including cities, towns, many villages, motorways, A and B class roads, railways, rivers and some woodlands.

A colour palette (256 colours) has been designed to give the user full cartographic control of the product. For example, the colours of features can be changed to give different emphasis to features in the map depending on the specific application, intended use or target audience.

The product is supplied with a 1:250 000 scale gazetteer of names depicted on the mapping, and also a digital legend (key), which explains the cartographic symbols and styles in the product.

Scale	Print 1:250 000 Screen 1:100 000–1:300 000
Resolution	254 dpi
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and the Isle of Man
Supply formats	TIFF with LZW compression
Scottish and Welsh names	Yes (where available)
Update cycle	The product is updated annually, in June.



What can I do with the data?

- The simplest way to use 1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is to use the product as a map ‘picture’, perhaps as a backdrop to some other data that you may wish to show in context. Simply using the data as a picture in a document or other computer package is as straight-forward to do as when working with a digital photograph.
- For more advanced users, because 1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is supplied in mapping tiles aligned with the British National Grid, it can be used as a spatially aligned backdrop map. You can choose the files you need and, using a GIS, clearly visualise a wide range of information in a geographic context. The regional detail of 1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster makes it particularly useful for displaying information covering a large geographic area.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting image files (in JPEG or TIFF – both popular and very common).
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (approximately 112 Mb).

How to get started

1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is supplied as graphic image files that can easily be read by many image software packages. More advanced users may choose to use a GIS so that the data they use can be spatially referenced.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. The data can be viewed as individual tiles in a picture viewer or loaded as individual or multiple tiles into a GIS.
3. To be able to view each tile in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid and to each other, the tiles must be georeferenced. GIS software packages typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality, but for each set of tiles it is necessary to provide the information on how the tiles should be ordered.
4. Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, in both Pitney Bowes® MapInfo® TAB and ESRI® World files. A complete set for 1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is supplied in the ‘data’ folder with your order.
5. The georeferencing files should be stored in the same directory as the map data files for a GIS to read them correctly.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

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Frequently asked questions

1. What can I do with the data?

1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster is an easy-to-use, out-of-the-box small-scale map. It is often used for work where coverage of a large area is required. The resolution and content of the product also make it ideal for use as a general backdrop to your own information in a GIS.

2. There is a gazetteer file supplied with the data. What is this for?

Raster products are image files and therefore contain no intelligent metadata to enable individual features to be identified by your GIS. The gazetteer is a text file of place names that contains over 25 000 place names in alphabetical order, together with grid coordinates to enable the place name to be located by your GIS.

3. How do I know what the symbols mean?

A legend is supplied as a PDF and TIFF file with your order in the .doc folder.

4. Where can I get further technical information?

1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/250kraster/techinfo.html

5. What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing or analysis.

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data.
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

OS Street View®

Product description

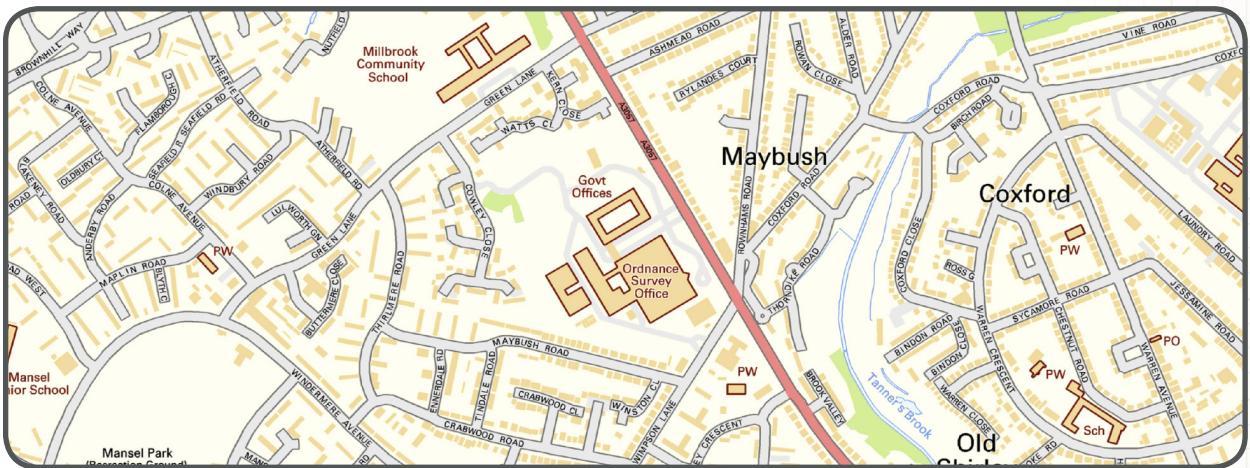
OS Street View is 1:10 000 scale street-level, colour, digital raster mapping that has been specifically designed to cartographically emphasise road carriageways, road names and their Department for Transport (DfT) numbers. Major public buildings are also highlighted and annotated.

OS Street View is an easy-to-use, out-of-the-box street map. The resolution and content of the product also make it an ideal canvas on which to display other thematic and statistical data at a local-area level, such as census output areas, postcode units or neighbourhood, especially where road names also need to be clearly displayed.

A colour palette (256 colours) has been designed to give the user full cartographic control of the product. For example, the colours of features can be changed to give different emphasis to features in the map depending on the specific application, intended use or target audience.

The data specification has been designed to be served more quickly across networks such as Intranets and the Internet for delivery of online services to the citizen.

Scale	Print: 1:10 000 Screen: 1:5000–1:15 000
Resolution	254 dpi
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)
Supply formats	TIFF with LZW compression
Update cycle	Six monthly – May and November



What can I do with the data?

- The simplest way to use OS Street View is to use the product as a map ‘picture’ – perhaps as a backdrop to some other data that you may wish to contextualise. Simply using the data as a picture in a document or other computer package is as straightforward to do as when working with a digital photograph.
- For more advanced users, because OS Street View is supplied in mapping tiles aligned with the British National Grid, OS Street View can be used as a spatially aligned backdrop map. You can choose the files you need and, using a GIS, clearly visualise a wide range of information in a geographic context. The street-level detail of OS Street View makes it particularly useful for displaying specific localities.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting image files (in TIFF data image format – popular and very common).
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply Options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (6 x DVD)
 - England (4 x DVD)
 - Scotland (2 x DVD)
 - Wales (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - 55 Files – 100 km by 100 km grid squares (1 Mb–2 Gb)

How to get started

OS Street View is supplied as graphic image files that can easily be read by many image software packages. More advanced users may choose to use a GIS so that the data they use can be spatially referenced.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. The data can be viewed as individual tiles in a picture viewer or loaded as individual or multiple tiles into a GIS.
3. To be able to view each tile in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid and to each other, the tiles must be georeferenced. GIS software packages typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality, but for each set of tiles it is necessary to provide the information on how the tiles should be positioned geographically.
4. Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, in both Pitney Bowes® Mapinfo® TAB and ESRI® World files. A complete set for OS Street View is supplied in the data folder with your order.
5. The georeferencing files should be stored in the same directory as the map data files for GIS to read them correctly.

Further information

Product webpage – www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

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Frequently asked questions

1. Is my area covered by OS Street View?

OS Street View covers the whole of Great Britain to a consistent specification.

2. Can I use this data on the Internet?

Yes, OS Street View is street-level, backdrop map data that is specifically designed for online applications.

3. Where can I get further technical information?

OS Street View web pages at <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/streetview/techinfo.html>

4. What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing or analysis.

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data.
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

Boundary-Line™

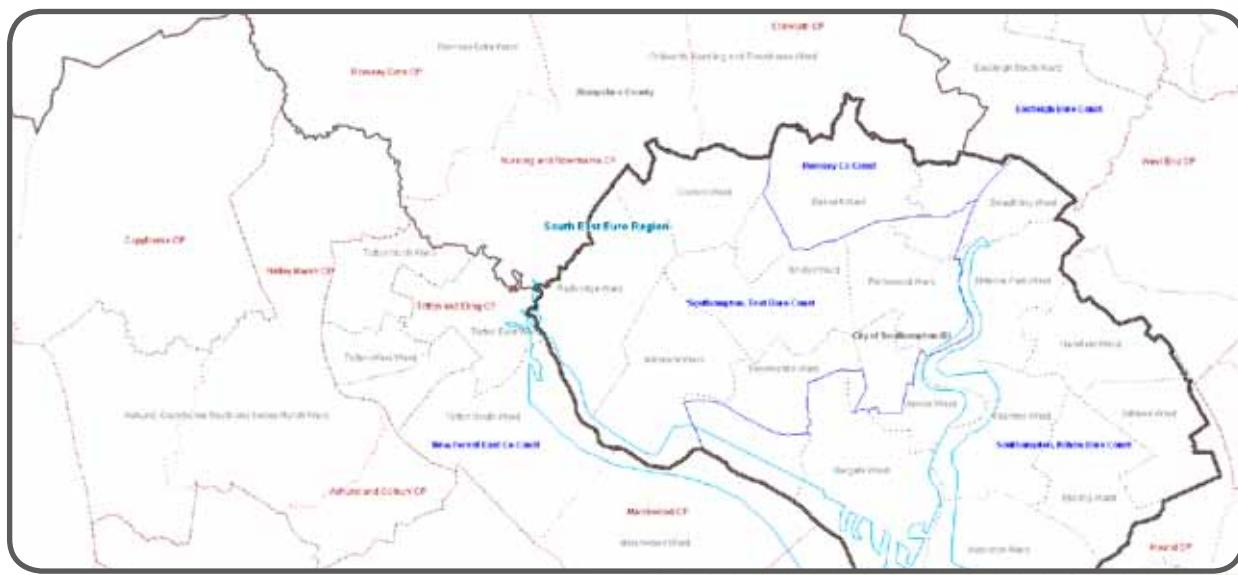
Product description

Boundary-Line is a vector digital mapping product that is a complete set of local government administrative boundaries and electoral boundaries used in local and general election voting. It has been specifically designed to show the area of each administrative or electoral boundary.

The product contains the following boundaries:

- Civil parishes and communities.
 - Counties, Districts, Wards, Metropolitan districts, Electoral divisions.
 - Greater London Authorities and Assembly, London boroughs, Metropolitan districts, Unitary authorities.
 - Westminster parliamentary constituencies, Scottish parliamentary constituency and Electoral region, Welsh Assembly constituency and Electoral region.
 - European electoral region.
 - Mean high water mark and Census agency codes.

Scale	Print: 1:10 000 scale recommended Screen: 1:5000 – 1:8000
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales)
Supply formats	ESRI® Shapefile
Scottish and Welsh names	Yes (where available)
Update cycle	Six monthly – May and October



What can I do with the data?

- To use Boundary-Line you need to use a GIS. Boundary-Line provides all the boundary areas for each level of administrative and electoral boundary. As there is a polygon for each area, you can use the data to attach your own personal or business information, such as election results or Office of National Statistics (ONS) statistics.
- Once imported into a GIS or other digital mapping system, you can utilise the different boundary levels to suit your individual requirements. You can identify those boundaries specifically for Scotland or Wales and you can identify the European boundaries for a highest level of government administration.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading Shapefiles into a GIS or other digital mapping system.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (250 Mb)

How to get started

As Boundary-Line is vector data, it needs to be opened in a GIS software package to enable full viewing, editing and use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. Open your GIS
3. Open the Boundary-Line data file in your relevant system.
4. View, edit and use your data.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

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Frequently asked questions

1. Can I use this data on the Internet?

Yes it is suitable for different web applications, especially when used with mapping such as showing areas for each MP as well as demographic/social use when aligned with statistical information.

2. How does Ordnance Survey update the boundaries?

Boundary-Line is updated from Statutory Instruments (SIs) and information received from the official boundary making bodies. We ensure when the SI is signed off from Parliament we can incorporate it into the next release of the product.

3. Can I have just the boundaries that have changed?

Change only update data is not available for this product.

4. Can Ordnance Survey change a parish boundary?

Parishes are created and managed separately from the other electoral and administrative boundaries represented in Boundary-Line. To amend a parish the parish councillors make an appropriate submission to their local authority.

The information relating to the parish changes should then be sent to Ordnance Survey directly from the local authorities

5 Where can I get further technical information?

Boundary Line web pages at <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/boundaryline/>

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
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Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

Ordnance Survey and the OS Symbol are registered trademarks and Boundary-Line and OS OpenData are trademarks of Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency of Great Britain.

ArcView and ESRI are registered trademarks of Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. Autodesk is a registered trademark and DXF a trademark of Autodesk, Inc.



Ordnance Survey is Great Britain's national mapping agency, providing the most accurate and up-to-date geographic data, relied on by government, business and individuals. OS OpenData is the opening up of Ordnance Survey data as part of the drive to increase innovation and support the 'Making Public Data Public' initiative.

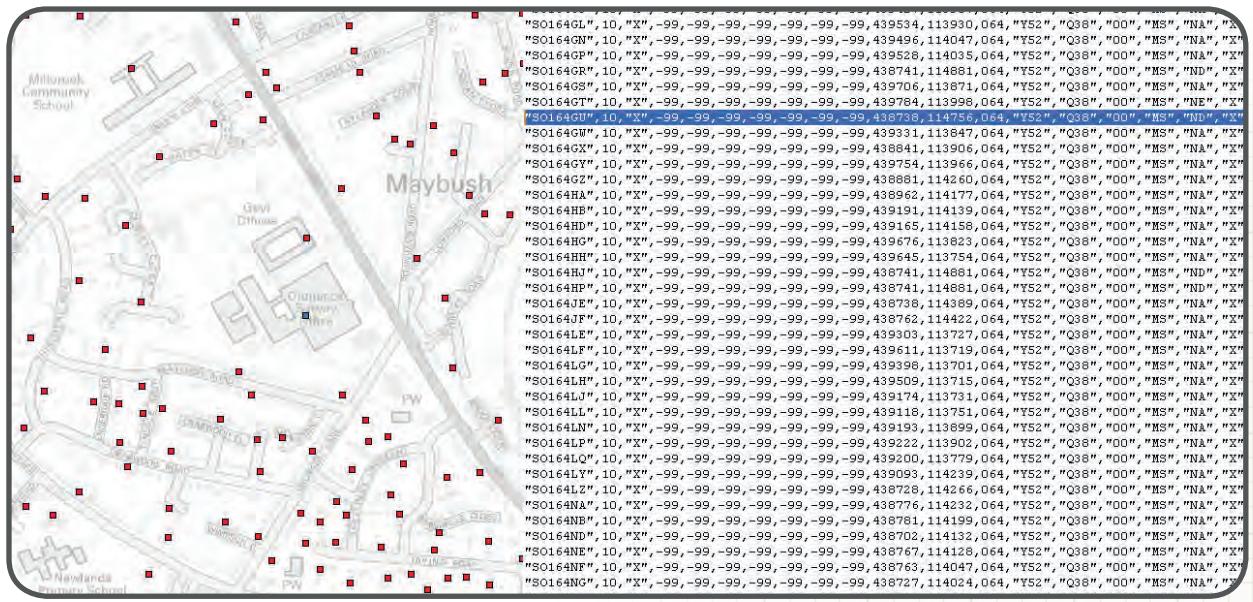
OS OpenData getting started guide

Code-Point® Open

Product description

Code-Point Open provides a precise geographic location for each postcode unit in Great Britain. The product is a CSV file containing postcodes, grid references, NHS® health and regional health authority codes; administrative ward, district, county and country area codes. There are approximately 1.7 million postcode units in England, Scotland and Wales. Each postcode unit, such as SO16 4GU, contains an average of 15 adjoining addresses.

Resolution	1-m accuracy for the central position of the postcode unit
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)
Supply formats	CSV
Update cycle	Quarterly, in February, May, August and November



What can I do with the data?

To use Code-Point Open effectively you will need a GIS. The product is a list of postcodes and can be used for:

- providing a start and end point for journey planning;
- 'find my nearest' applications such as finding houses for sale in particular postcodes; and
- website searches.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- A GIS that can load text files and create points using coordinates.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacity, that will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (20 Mb in CSV format)

How to get started

As Code-Point Open is a text file, it can be opened in any text reader software package; however, it needs to be opened in a GIS software package to enable full use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. Open the Code-Point Open file in your GIS,
3. Use the functionality of the GIS to create points using the easting and northing fields.
4. Open some backdrop mapping (for example, OS Street View®).
5. Use your GIS search functions to quickly locate places of interest using the postcodes.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Frequently asked questions

1. I cannot find a particular postcode in Code-Point.

This is probably due to recoding of an area by Royal Mail®. This can happen for various reasons, usually because there are more postcodes required than there is capacity for within current live postcodes. The postcodes will therefore change, for example, from RG1 1AA to RG10 1AA. Also, changes to Royal Mail postcodes may result in some postcodes being deleted and therefore no longer represented in the product.

2. I've just moved into a new house and the point shown for my postcode is wrong; it is a couple of streets away from my address. Why is this?

It can take some time for a new postcode to work its way through the system into Code-Point Open. Until our surveyors have visited the area to complete the very precise large-scale mapping, we allocate a calculated map reference to the postcode that, depending on the level of development in the area, can be somewhat inaccurate. When this has been done, a positional quality indicator in the Code-Point Open record makes it clear that the coordinates provided are temporary, and will be improved to a full quality match as soon as possible.

3. Where can I get further information?

Code-Point Open web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/codepointopen

4. What is the difference between Code-Point and Code-Point Open?

Data element	Code-Point Open	Code-Point
Coverage	England, Scotland, Wales	England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland
Postcode unit	✓	✓
Eastings	✓	✓
Northings	✓	✓
Positional quality indicator	✓	✓
PO box indicator		✓
Total number of delivery points		✓
Delivery points		✓
Domestic delivery points		✓
Non-domestic delivery points		✓
PO box delivery points		✓
Matched address premises		✓
Unmatched delivery points		✓
Country code	✓	✓
NHS regional health authority code	✓	✓
NHS health authority code	✓	✓
Administrative county code	✓	✓
Administrative district code	✓	✓
Administrative ward code	✓	✓
Postcode type		✓

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid
CAD	Computer-aided design
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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ArcView and ESRI are registered trademarks of Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. Autodesk is a registered trademark and DXF a trademark of Autodesk, Inc. NHS is a registered trademark of Department of Health. Royal Mail is a registered trademark of Royal Mail Group Ltd.





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OS OpenData getting started guide

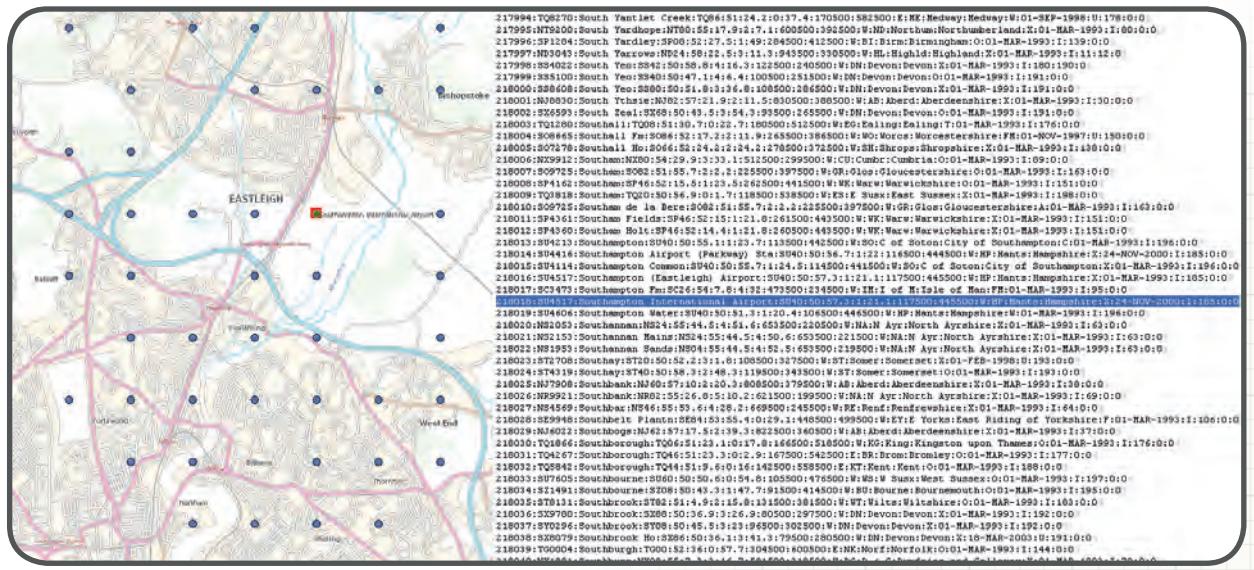
1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

Product description

The 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is a reference tool or location finder, similar to the index at the back of a road atlas, allowing you to locate your area of interest quickly in a GIS. The Gazetteer can be used as a simple list to find out relevant coordinates and six-figure grid references for a town or area.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer contains entries for airports, farms, hills, woodlands, commons and other places, including over 42 000 towns and settlements with coordinates to 1 km resolution.

Scale	Print 1:50 000
	Screen 1:25 000–1:70 000
Coordinates	National Grid, longitude/latitude (ETRS 89)
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)
Supply formats	ASCII text file, colon separated
Update frequency	Annually, in June



What can I do with the data?

- To use 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer effectively you will need a GIS. The Gazetteer is a list of place names, such as towns, suburbs, named mountains, named woodlands and so on, and can be used within a GIS to locate these places.
- The 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer has very limited uses as a simple text list on its own.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a CD or DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- A GIS that can load text files and create points using coordinates.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (CSV 11 Mb)

How to get started

As 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is a text file, it can be opened in any text reader software package; however, it needs to be opened in a GIS software package to enable full use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. Open the 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer file in your GIS.
3. Use the functionality of the GIS to create points using the easting and northing fields.
4. Open some backdrop mapping (for example, Meridian™ 2).
5. Use your GIS search functions to quickly locate places of interest using the Gazetteer.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Frequently asked questions

1. What is the Gazetteer?

The Gazetteer is a text file of place names index that contains over 250 000 place names in alphabetical order, together with grid coordinates to enable the place name to be located by your GIS

2 Why does the Gazetteer not pinpoint the search name accurately?

The 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is accurate to the nearest 1km square. The image returned will focus on the centre point of the 1 km square, though your search query may be on the edge of the square.

3 Where can I get further technical information?

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/50kgazetteer/techinfo.html

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
ASCII	Colon-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data.
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

Strategi®

Product description

Strategi is a small-scale, vector, digital mapping product that is the vector companion to the 1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster product. It is a generalised dataset that, like Ordnance Survey's raster product of the same scale, is designed for use at a regional level.

The product is structured into layers, giving the user full control over cartographic presentation. These layers include roads, railways, airports, ferries, water features, cities, towns and other settlements, woods and land use, and geographic names.

The product is supplied with a 1:250 000 scale gazetteer of names depicted on the mapping, and also a digital legend (key), which explains the cartographic symbols and styles in the product.

Scale Print: 1:250 000

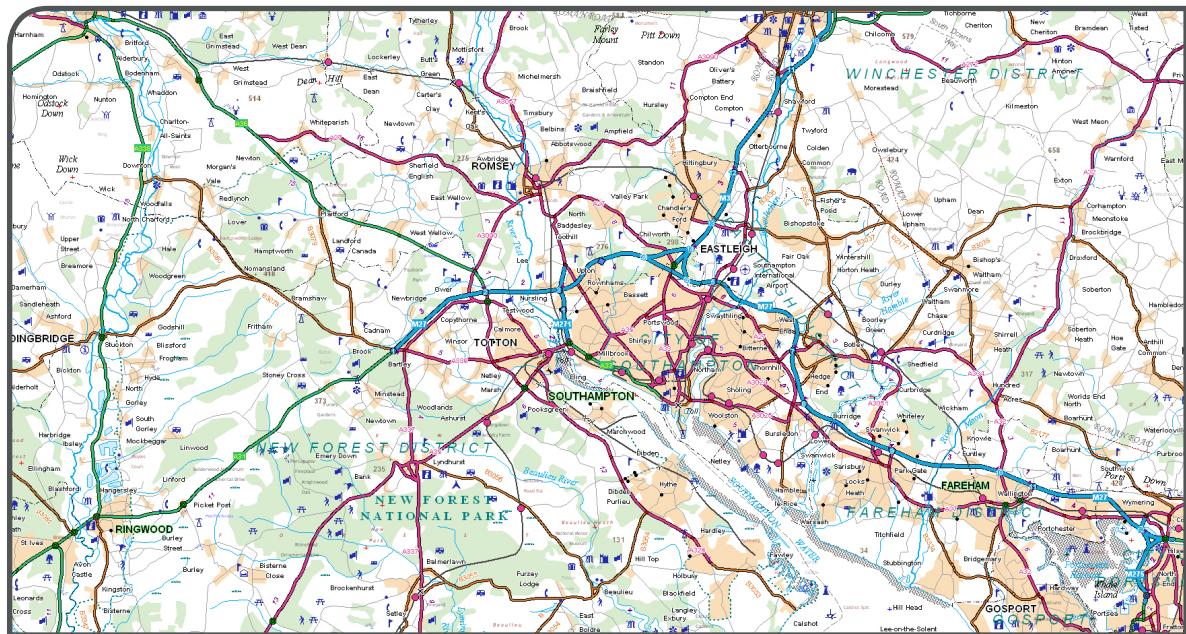
Screen: 1:100 000–1:175 000

Coordinates National Grid

Coverage Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)

Supply formats DXF™ and ESRI® Shapefile

Update cycle Annually, in January



What can I do with the data?

To use Strategi you need either a GIS or CAD software package. The dataset provides a number of layers, such as the urban and rural land use and all main transport links, which can be selected and switched on or off by the user. The data can be edited or have additional information added when used in a GIS or CAD environment.

- You can identify the main tourist attractions in a region.
- View the extent of urban areas, woodland and rivers for environmental analysis.
- See all the primary geographic features on a regional overview map.
- See main transport links by rail, road, air and ferry.
- What if? analysis.

We would advise that Strategi is not used for routing and navigation purposes as it is a generalised dataset and therefore not an accurate depiction of the road network.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a CD or DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- A GIS that can load and present image files in Shapefile, or a CAD package that can load and present image file in DXF.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, that will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (ESRI Shapefile – 1.32 Gb, DXF – 600 Mb)

How to get started

As Strategi is vector data, it needs to be opened in a GIS or CAD software package to enable full viewing, editing and use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.

*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.

2. Open your GIS for Shapefile format or CAD package for DXF.
3. Open the Strategi data file in your relevant system.
4. View, edit and use your data.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: 0845 4081895

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Frequently asked questions

1. What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing or analysis.

2. Where can I get further technical information?

Strategi web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/strategi

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid
CAD	Computer-aided design
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

Meridian™ 2

Product description

Meridian 2 is a mid-scale vector product separated into two themes: topography and communication.

The data is derived from a number of Ordnance Survey data sources at varying resolutions. These are processed to provide a consistent representation of the real-world environment at a notional scale of approximately 1:50 000. This representation is delivered through a number of layers of data, including motorways, A roads, B roads, railways, developed land-use areas, hydrology, woodland.

The vector-based information provides greater control over the presentation of analysis and enhances decision-making processes.

- Combined theme: all layers.
- Communication theme: roads and railways, boundaries and coastline.
- Topographic theme: boundaries and coastline, developed land-use areas (DLUAs), cartographic names, hydrology, woodlands and gridded.

Scale Print 1:50 000 is recommended

Screen: 1:25 000–1:70 000

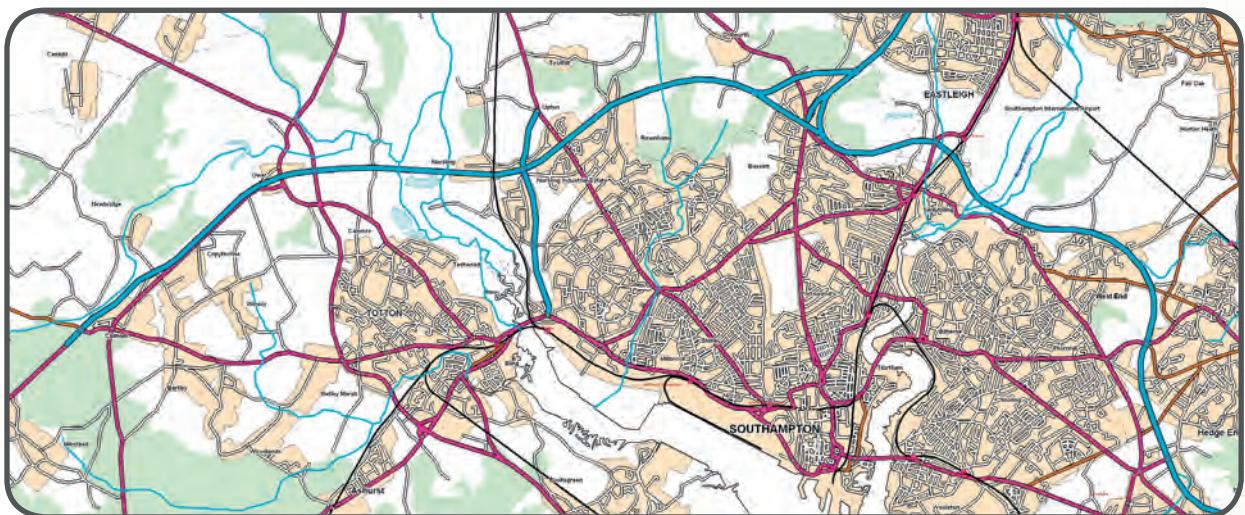
Coordinates National Grid

Coverage Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)

Supply format ESRI® Shapefile

DXF™

Update cycle Every six months, in January and July



What can I do with the data?

- To use Meridian 2 you need either a GIS or a CAD software package. The data provides a number of layers such as communication and topographic features. The data can be edited or have additional information added when used in a GIS or CAD environment.

The data can be used as:

- backdrop mapping in presentations;
- to carry out planning in relation to main road, rail and river infrastructure; and
- the simplified data provides a good entry-level road network with the advantage of low data volumes to reduce processing time in a GIS. Because of this simplified depiction, Meridian 2 is not recommended for routing purposes.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting image files in ESRI Shapefile or DXF.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (ESRI Shapefile – 1.25 Gb, DXF – 2.2 Gb)

How to get started

As Meridian 2 is vector data it needs to be opened in a GIS or CAD software package to enable full viewing, editing and use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. Open your GIS for Shapefile format or CAD package for DXF.
3. Open the Meridian 2 data file in your relevant system.
4. View, edit and use your data.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata
Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk
Phone: 0845 4081895

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Frequently asked questions

1. Where can I get further technical information?

Meridian 2 web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/products/merdian2/techinfo.html

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid
CAD	Computer-aided design
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

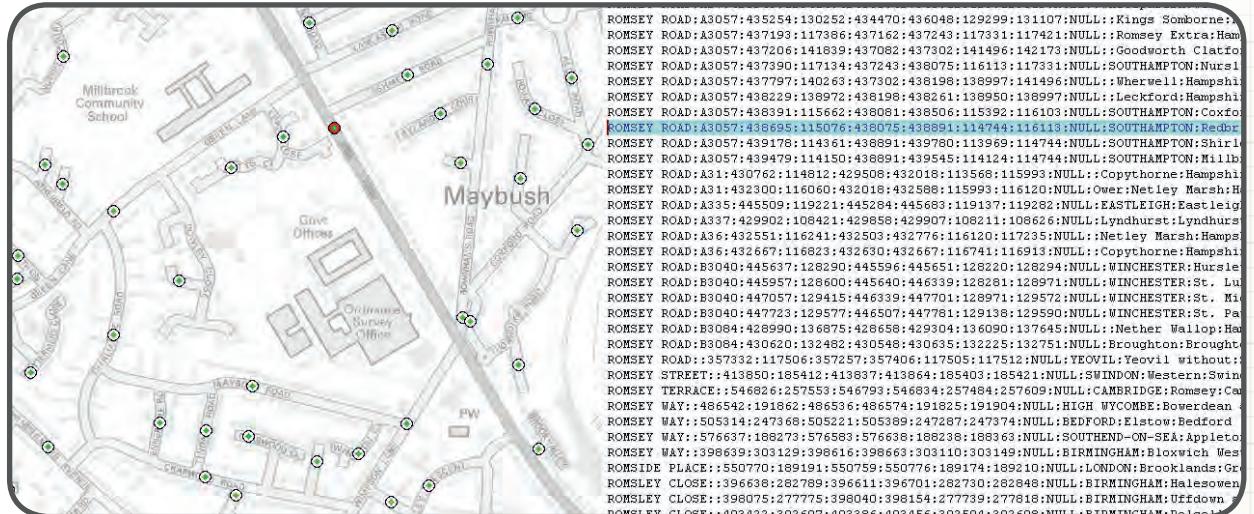
OS Locator™

Product description

OS Locator is a fully searchable national gazetteer of road names. It enables users to identify and find specific locations by a number of criteria, including locality, settlement, local authority and county. It has been created to compliment Ordnance Survey's range of mid-scales raster map data products, such as OS Street View®.

As a point-based gazetteer of road names, OS Locator does not contain any road geometry although it does contain coordinates to create a rectangle encompassing the extent of the road referenced in the gazetteer, a minimum bounding rectangle. Results of searches can be easily visualised using the gazetteer in conjunction with other products available in the OS OpenData catalogue, such as OS VectorMap™ District and OS Street View.

Scale	Print 1:10 000 Screen 1:7000–1:10 000
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)
Supply formats	ASCII text file, Colon separated
Update cycle	Six monthly, in April and November



What can I do with the data?

- To use OS Locator effectively you will need a GIS. When used within a GIS, OS Locator enables users to identify and find specific locations by making searches on road names with a combination of criteria, including, locality, settlement, local authority and county.
- OS Locator has been designed to allow users to refine searches of road names or numbers by providing additional reference to localities and recognised geographies such as local authority and county. This is essential to overcome the ambiguities associated with quick identification of precise locations based solely on road names or numbers. For example, the name 'High Street' is repeated hundreds of times throughout the country, whilst many roads extend for several kilometres without a change to either road name or number.
- OS Locator has limited use as a simple text list on its own.
- You cannot use the data for routing.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- A GIS that can load text files and create points using coordinates.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacity, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set (1 x DVD)
- Online
 - Complete GB set (CSV-112 Mb).

How to get started

As OS Locator is a text file it can be opened in any text reader software package; however, it needs to be opened in a GIS software package to enable full use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.
*Due to their size, not all OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.
2. Open the OS Locator file in your GIS.
3. Use the functionality of the GIS to create points using the Centx and Centy fields.
4. If required, use the functionality of the GIS to create a minimum bounding rectangle using the Minx, Maxx, Miny and Maxy fields.
5. Open some backdrop mapping (for example, OS Street View).
6. Use your GIS search functions to quickly locate places of interest using the gazetteer.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata
Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk
Phone: 0845 4081895

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Further information

1. Where can I get further technical information?

OS Locator web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oslocator

Glossary

Name	Description
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
ASCII	Colon – separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF™	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data.
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI® Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

Land-Form PANORAMA®

Product description

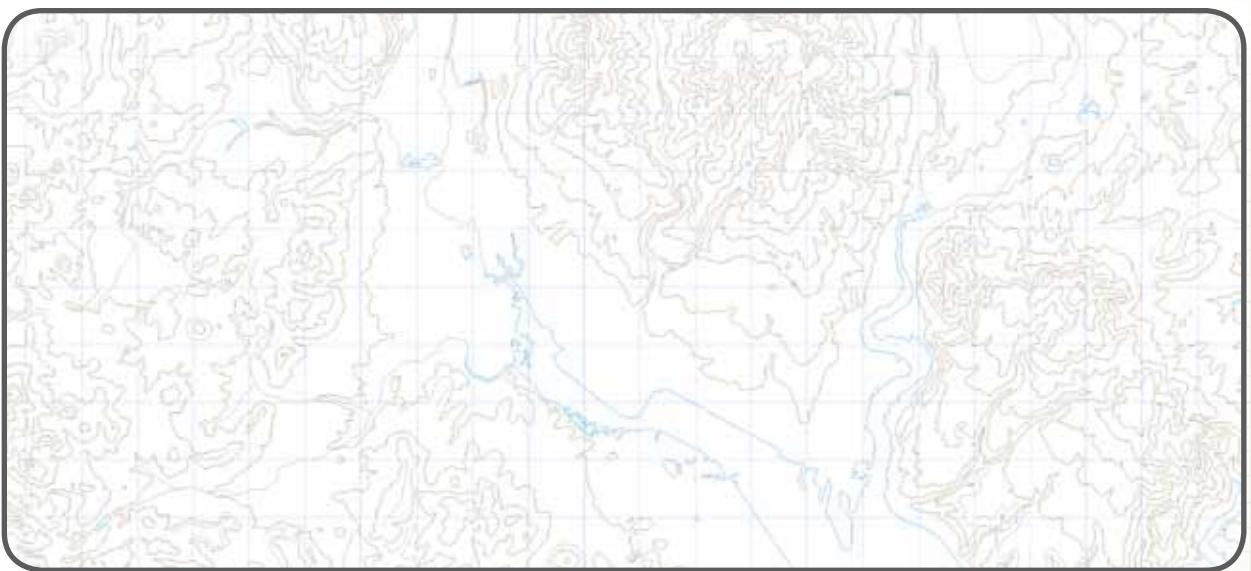
Land-Form PANORAMA is a mid-scale product representing the physical three-dimensional shape of the surface of the ground. It is provided as two distinct datasets:

- A set of contours, spot heights, breaklines, coastlines, lakes, ridges and formlines in vector form (contours).
- A gridded digital terrain model with a 50-metre post spacing (DTM).

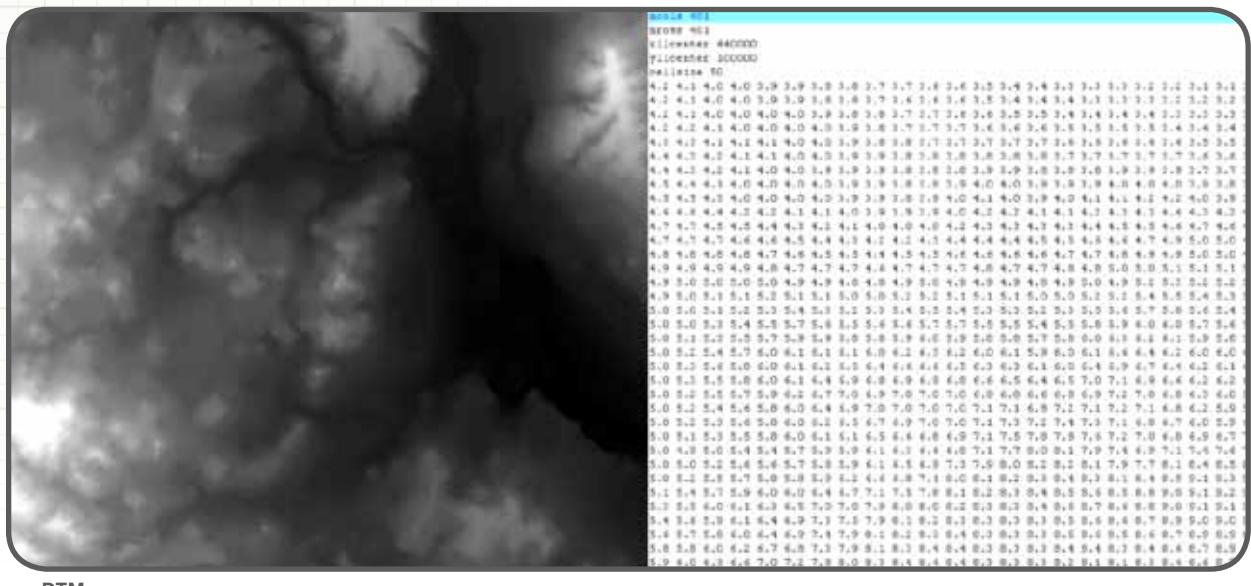
The DTM has been derived from the contours, which were originally generated for 1:50,000 scale mapping.

Land-Form PANORAMA is an unmaintained product. In some instances the landscape may have changed since its creation, for example, due to coastal erosion, highway construction or quarrying.

Scale	Print: 1:50 000 Screen: 1:25 000–1:70 000
Resolution	Contours are shown at a vertical interval of 10 m DTM grid points have a post spacing of 50 m
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and the Isle of Man
Supply formats	DXF™
Update cycle	Unmaintained



Contours



DTM

What can I do with the data?

To use Land-Form PANORAMA you need to use a GIS, CAD or surface modelling software package.

- The contours dataset is ideal for cartographic purposes such as plotting elevation information on a map.
- The DTM dataset is intended for working in a 3-D environment such as for investigating slopes.

Land-Form PANORAMA can be used to visualise and model the ground surface across large areas. It is possible to derive a variety of output information, including journey profiles, slope, aspect and visibility maps, hillshading and 3-D fly-through animations. It can be used to visualise and model the ground surface across large areas.

- The contours data is provided in vector format with attributes associated to each feature. These can be selected, queried and removed from view as desired, depending upon the software package. The DXF provides a set of map footnotes for each data file. This includes data on the source and history of the information contained in the map data file. These can be displayed and printed together with the data or removed from view, depending upon the software package.
- The DTM data is provided as a grid file in either NTF or ASCII grid format. Both formats contain information about the structure and position of the grid and a set of height values, representing the elevation above the vertical datum (mean sea level).

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a CD or DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting DXF (for contours) and either ASCII grid or NTF (DTM).
- We recommend ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

Contours and DTM are both available as a combined set, each presented in 20 km by 20 km tiles.

- On DVD.
 - Complete GB set (2 x DVD).
- Online
 - Complete GB set (375 Mb)

How to get started

As Land-Form PANORAMA is vector data it needs to be opened in a GIS or CAD software package to enable full viewing, editing and use of the data.

1. Load the supplied disc in to a PC or Mac® or download it* and view the content.

*Due to their size, not all OS OpenData datasets are available for download and are supplied on disc only.

2. Open your software package.

3. Open the Land-Form PANORAMA data file in your relevant system.

4. View, edit and use your data.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: [0845 4081895](tel:08454081895)

Your use of OS OpenData is subject to the licence terms at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata/licence

Frequently asked questions

1. **Where can I get further technical information?**

Land-Form PANORAMA web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/landformpanorama/

- 2 **What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?**

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing or analysis.

Glossary

Name	Description
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
Backdrop map	Where a map is used as context for other mapping or data.
British National Grid	See National Grid.
CAD	Computer-aided design.
Content	A generic term for data information (as opposed to computer system application data).
Contours	A graphic representation of the shape of the land surface shown as a continuous line.
Coordinates	A mapping coordinate defines either an easting or northing position on Earth. In Great Britain the British National Grid is often used as a way of describing a position on the ground.
CSV	Comma-separated value.
dpi (dots per inch)	The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.
DTM	Digital terrain model. This is an elevation model defining the ground surface.
DXF	Data Exchange Format – a proprietary data format, devised by Autodesk® Ltd, by which digital drawings may be transferred between users of CAD systems.
Format	The specified arrangement of the data.
GIS	Geographical information system – a computer software application that can capture and store mapping data. It may also enable analysis and presentation of that data. For more information about GIS, go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gisfiles/
Great Britain (GB)	The countries of England, Scotland and Wales. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.
National Grid	The coordinate system used in Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. For an introduction to the National Grid go to http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education/teachingresources/nationalgrid/index.html
NTF	National transfer format – a file format designed specifically for the transfer of spatial information.
Raster	Raster data is simple image data – like a digital photograph than can very precisely depict information (including mapping).
Resolution	A measurement of the 'granularity' of a computer/map image. The higher the resolution, the more 'dots' there are and the finer the image will appear as you 'zoom in'.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground: 1:5000 shows that 1 cm on a map depicts 5 000 cm on the ground.
Shapefile	ESRI® Shapefiles are a proprietary data format devised by ESRI for use in ArcView® GIS. They can be used for storing geometry and attribute information about geographic features.
Spatial	Of, relating to, involving or having the nature of space/place.
Spot height	A point on the Earth's surface for which the height, above a reference datum, is known and which has been fixed by observation.
TIFF LZW	A compressed format for TIFF files.
Vector data	Data in the form of coordinates for lines, points, text and so on.

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OS OpenData getting started guide

OS VectorMap™ District

Product description

OS VectorMap District is a mid-scale digital raster and vector mapping product giving a district-level view. It clearly shows the landscape features relevant to its level of detail, including generalised buildings, roads, railways, landscape features, boundaries and rivers.

OS VectorMap District is a prototype beta, created using production techniques Ordnance Survey is developing to deliver long-term product improvement. It has been designed for viewing either as a map on its own or as a context backdrop to your own data, which can be overlaid using a GIS.

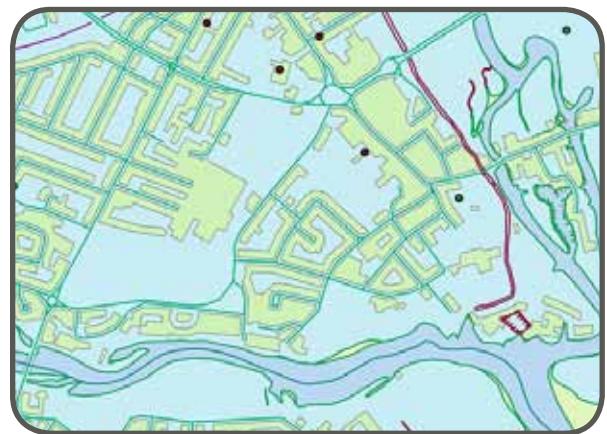
OS VectorMap District is available in two formats: raster and vector.

- The raster format is supplied in TIFF with LZW compression and can be opened in most graphics packages.
- The vector format enables you to customise the map to suit your requirements and contains the following layers of information:
 - Buildings, including glasshouses over 5000 m².
 - Important buildings for education, hospitals, police stations, airports, and sports or leisure centres.
 - Roads: classified roads and tunnels are named and numbered. In addition, motorways have junction numbers.
 - Railways, stations and tunnel alignments.
 - Water: inter-tidal areas, sea and inland water.
 - Height points in metres.
 - Woodland.
 - Landform features such as coastal rock, flat rock, scree and cliffs.
 - Names of places and features.
 - Electricity transmission lines.
 - Administrative boundary alignments from national to parish level.
 - Significant heritage sites.

Scale	Print: 1:25 000 Screen (Raster): 1:15 000 to 1:30 000 Screen (Vector): 1:15 000 to 1:35 000
Resolution	254 dpi
Coordinates	National Grid
Coverage	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)
Supply formats	Raster: TIFF with LZW compression Vector: ESRI® Shapefile
Scottish Gaelic and Welsh names	Yes (where available)



Raster format



Vector format

What can I do with the data?

- The simplest way to use OS VectorMap District in raster format is to use the product as a map ‘picture’ – perhaps as a backdrop to some other data that you may wish to put in context. Simply using the data as a picture in a document or other computer package is straightforward to do as when working with a digital photograph.
- For more advanced users, OS VectorMap District is supplied in mapping tiles aligned with the British National Grid. OS VectorMap District can be used as a spatially aligned backdrop map. You can choose the files you need and using a GIS, clearly visualise a wide range of information in a geographic context. The district-level detail of OS VectorMap District is ideally suited as a backdrop for displaying information on an urban locality or rural village.
- To use OS VectorMap District in vector format you need to use a GIS. The vector data enables the user full cartographic control over the product. For example, the colours of features can be changed to give different emphasis to features in the map depending on the specific application, intended use or target audience. The vector data is therefore supplied without predefined styling, allowing you to customise it to suit your needs.
- The vector format also enables you to show only the features you require. So if you want to show only important roads and buildings, you can do this by deselecting the other features in your GIS.

What do I need to use this data?

- Any modern computer system capable of loading a DVD or with a connection to the Internet.
- The system (hardware and software) must be capable of loading and presenting image files (in TIFF) for the raster format or capable of loading Shapefiles into a GIS or other digital mapping system for the vector files.
- Ordnance Survey recommends ensuring that the system has ample memory and storage capacities, which will enable smoother running.

Supply options

There are two options:

- On DVD
 - Complete GB set
 - England
 - Scotland
 - Wales
- Online
 - 55 Files – 100 km by 100 km grid squares (shapefile format)
 - 2860 Files – 10km by 10km grid squares (TIFF format)

How to get started

Raster format

OS VectorMap District is supplied as graphic image files that can easily be read by many image software packages. More advanced users may choose to use a GIS so that the data they use can be spatially referenced.

1. Load the supplied disc in a PC or Mac® or download it online and view the content.
2. The data can be viewed as individual tiles in a picture viewer or loaded as individual or multiple tiles into a GIS.
3. To be able to view each tile in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid and to each other, the tiles must be georeferenced. GIS software packages typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality, but for each set of tiles it is necessary to provide the information on how the tiles should be ordered.
4. Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, in both Pitney Bowes® MapInfo® TAB and ESRI World files. A complete set for OS VectorMap District is supplied in the 'data' folder with your order.
5. The georeferencing files should be stored in the same directory as the map data files for a GIS to read them correctly.

Vector format

OS VectorMap District vector data needs to be opened in a GIS that can open Shapefiles to enable full viewing, editing and use of the data. Users without GIS facilities and appropriate skills are recommended to use the raster format, which is supplied pre-styled.

1. Download data or apply for the OS VectorMap District DVD.
2. Open your GIS for Shapefile format.
3. Open the OS VectorMap District data file in your relevant system.
4. View, edit and use your data.

Further information

OS OpenData website: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendata

Email to: opendata@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Phone: **0845 4081895**

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Frequently asked questions

1. Is my area covered by OS VectorMap District?

Yes, OS VectorMap District covers the whole of Great Britain to a consistent specification.

2. Do you anticipate further development of the product beyond the beta version release?

OS VectorMap District is in development and we will be looking to enhance and develop the product in due course.

3. What does it mean when Ordnance Survey aligns tiles to the National Grid?

The National Grid allows geographic data to be used to a common reference framework. Aligning tiles of map data simply means that those tiles are placed on this grid so that they are in the correct place for joining up to other map tiles, for viewing.

4. Where can I get further technical information?

OS VectorMap District web pages at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/vectormap/district/techinfo.html

Glossary

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