



POINTS OF INTEREST

User guide and
technical specification

Points of Interest

User guide

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Preface

This user guide (hereafter referred to as the guide) is designed to provide an overview of Points of Interest (hereafter referred to as the product) and it gives guidelines and advice on how a customer might derive the maximum benefit from the product. It assumes a general knowledge of geographic information. If you find an error or omission in this guide, or otherwise wish to make a comment or suggestion as to how we can improve the guide, please contact us at the address shown below under contact details or complete the product and service performance report form at [annexe C](#) and return it to us.

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Our Customer Service Centre will be pleased to deal with your enquiries:

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

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

Chapter 1 Introduction

Points of Interest is a dataset containing around 4 million different geographic features. All features are supplied with location, functional information and addresses where possible. It has been available continuously since 2002. The product covers all of Great Britain.

This user guide describes the main features of the data, suggests how customers can use the data and explains how the data are supplied. Whilst some of the more technical information may be of greater interest to those using the data on a regular basis within applications, everyone reading this user guide will gain an understanding of the key concepts of the data and the benefits an organisation can obtain from using it within location-based applications.

Points of Interest has a three-level classification to assist customers in identifying the features or sets of features they require. This classification is explained in detail in [chapter 3](#) of this user guide, but to illustrate the wide range of features included within Points of Interest, the first level of classification, comprising nine groups, is given below.

- Accommodation, eating and drinking
- Commercial services
- Attractions
- Sport and entertainment
- Education and health
- Public infrastructure
- Manufacturing and production
- Retail
- Transport

As each feature is provided with a national grid coordinate, it can be visualised as points on a map using a [geographical information system](#) (GIS). When the data are combined with topographic data as shown in figure 1 below, Points of Interest becomes a useful component in location-based applications.

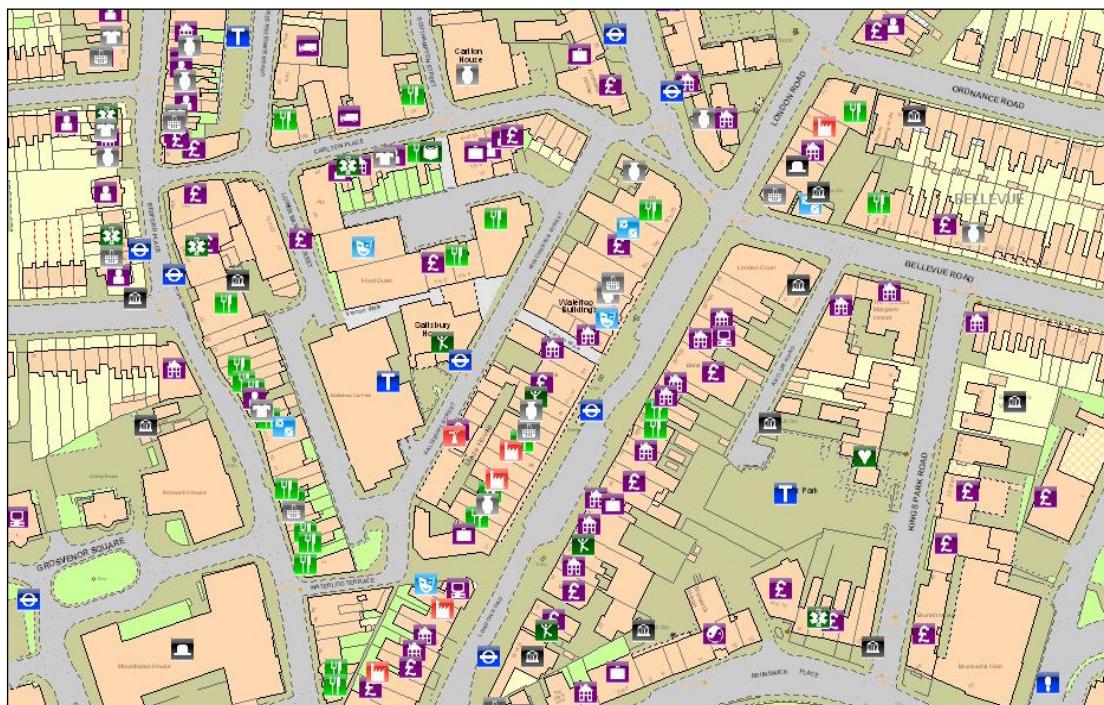


Figure 1: Points of Interest features over OS MasterMap® Topography Layer data. A legend for the symbols can be found in [chapter 7](#).

Common applications that customers are already using Points of Interest for include:

- Citizen information services
- Distribution and provision of facilities and infrastructure
- Driver routing and navigation
- Emergency planning
- Location-based services
- Tourism

Each feature comes with a set of attribution that can be manipulated and analysed within a GIS or database so that customers can customise the data and learn more about the facilities within their chosen geographic areas.

The data are delivered in a text file format. The data can be ordered in a number of different geographic units, including a customer's own defined area. It is also possible to order either the whole dataset or subsets of data, based on the classification system, to suit particular needs.

Roles and responsibilities

Points of Interest is created and maintained by PointX, an independent company in the joint ownership of Ordnance Survey and Landmark® Information Group. Ordnance Survey is the sole 'data only' distributor for Points of Interest.

PointX collects data from around 140 suppliers, including Ordnance Survey. It receives updates from these suppliers on an ongoing basis. The suppliers are chosen for being the most authoritative source or sources for the particular type of feature they supply and for the quality and completeness of the data they supply. It should be noted, however, that for many types of feature there is no absolute, definitive source, nor can any list of the types of features found in Points of Interest be said to be complete. Points of Interest therefore comes with a number of indicators as to the likely currency and positional accuracy of any given set, which customers should take into consideration when using the data. More information on these issues can be found in [chapter 5](#) and [chapter 8](#).

PointX runs verification checks, provides National Grid coordinates and classifies each feature. PointX sends the data, quarterly, to Ordnance Survey, which distributes it to customers. Ordnance Survey manages the customer relationship.

The suppliers are responsible for providing the data to PointX in a manner and timescale agreed between each supplier and PointX.

Using Points of Interest

The primary use of Points of Interest is to allow identification of different facilities, resources or functions within the built and natural environment.

The data can be used within a table format, such as a spreadsheet or a database, to create gazetteer or list type applications that allow people to search for a particular facility or resource. These applications make use of the attributes supplied for each feature and depend on the application system having a searching or querying facility that the customer can supply with search criteria.

For example, a query could be run to find out how many banks are within a certain locality or to compare the distribution of a number of different facilities across certain postcodes by using the classification and address attribution.

To achieve the greatest possible value from the data, it is best viewed and analysed within a GIS that can use the coordinates to display each feature's geographic location as a point in combination with a topographic map. The combination of Points of Interest with topographic mapping gives context to the features, which cannot be derived from using it within a table or spreadsheet. It also provides the opportunity, depending on the functionality of the GIS, to:

- group the features into other subsets of data;
- combine the data with a customer's own, complementary datasets;
- customise the appearance of the Points of Interest features to suit the customer's requirements (Ordnance Survey provides a suggested set of symbols to get customers started); and
- extend the queries on the attributes by using a spatial element.

Taking the above example of banks, a GIS could calculate the distance between each bank to judge how far apart they actually are or from a position supplied by the customer. This could be a feature such as a car park or a train station, or a coordinate supplied from a mobile phone.

The customer could also input a geographic area, such as an electoral ward, within which the GIS could return a list of all the banks that fall within that boundary.

It is also recommended that customers update their holdings from Ordnance Survey at the very least every six months, and more frequently if possible to make sure that they comply with the terms of their licence and so that their applications are always serving the most current version of the data. Quarterly updates are included for all Points of Interest licences.

A customer can extend the functionality by linking their own data to the Points of Interest dataset and use both with other Ordnance Survey products to derive extra value and further datasets.

In summary, Points of Interest provides a customer with:

- over 600 different classifications of features supplied from the most authoritative sources available;
- a flexible method of ordering data by group or category and by area, up to national coverage;
- the attribution to develop location finding and facility distribution applications; and
- access to regular updates so that applications can be kept current.

Chapter 2 Using Points of Interest data with other Ordnance Survey products

This section places the Points of Interest dataset within the context of other Ordnance Survey products and discusses how additional value can be gained by associating it with a customer's own data.

Coordinate precision

The precision of all coordinates to British National Grid will be to at least 1 metre and in some cases better. The following table shows the coordinate precision of a sample of the dataset taken in December 2010:

| | Feature easting (%) | Feature northing (%) | ITN* easting (%) | ITN northing (%) |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 decimal places | 75.51 | 75.47 | 19.38 | 19.39 |
| 1 decimal place | 24.49 | 24.53 | 80.62 | 80.61 |
| Sample record count | 28826 | 28826 | 28826 | 28826 |

Table 1: coordinate precision

* ITN is an abbreviation of OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network™ Layer.

Viewing the data

As seen in figure 1, providing the context of the physical environment within which the Points of Interest features exist adds another dimension of meaning to the data. It allows a spatial understanding of the features to develop. The National Grid coordinates that accompany each feature allows it to be displayed as a point, in its correct position with regard to the National Grid and any other map based on the same reference system.

The best combination from the point of both clarity and the ability to derive additional value from both products is OS MasterMap Topography Layer, which was used in figure 1 and is a large-scale product (typically between 1:1250 and 1:2500 scales). Another example is given below in figure 2.

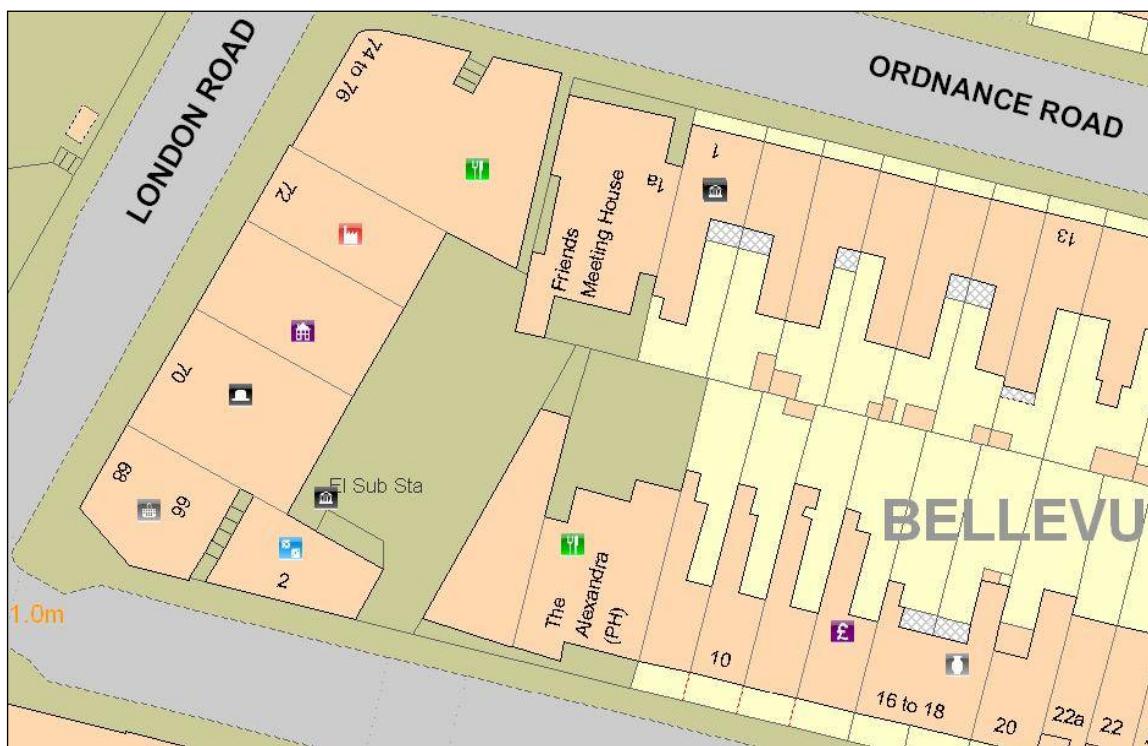


Figure 2: OS MasterMap Topography Layer with Points of Interest

At larger scales the real-world features represented by the Points of Interest feature can clearly be seen.

A slightly smaller scale, such as 1:10 000 Scale Raster or OS Street View® (a 1:10 000 scale product) can also provide the necessary context.

Examples of each are given below in figures 3 and 4.

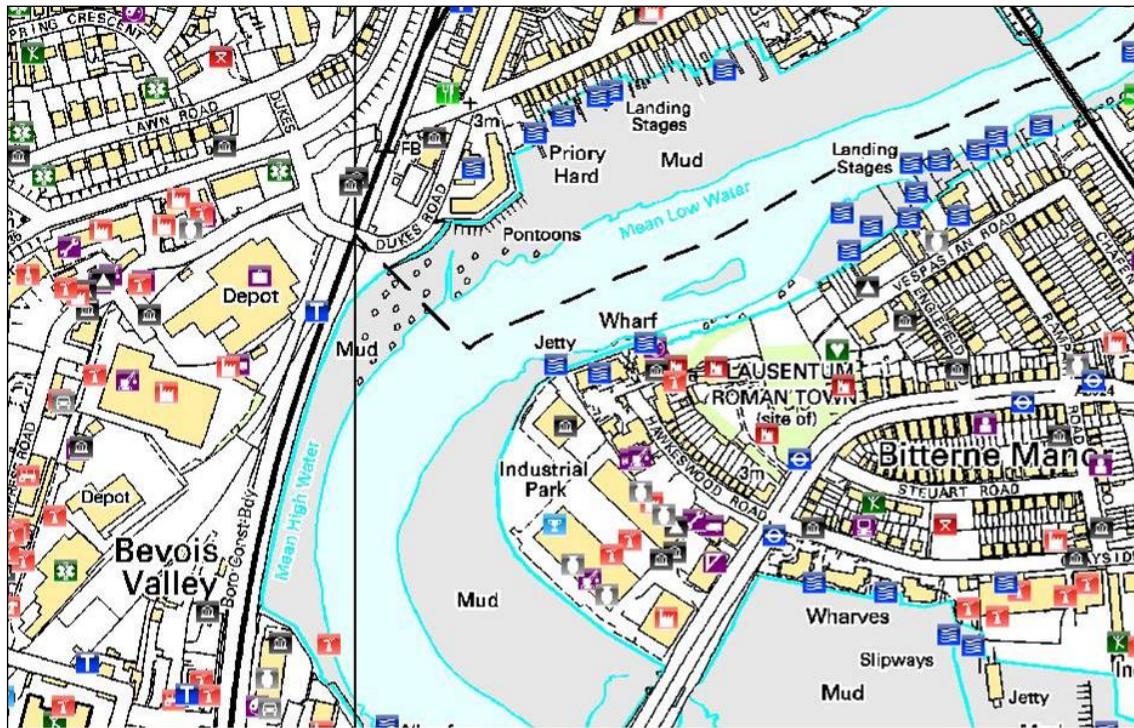


Figure 3: Points of Interest over 1:10 000 Scale Raster

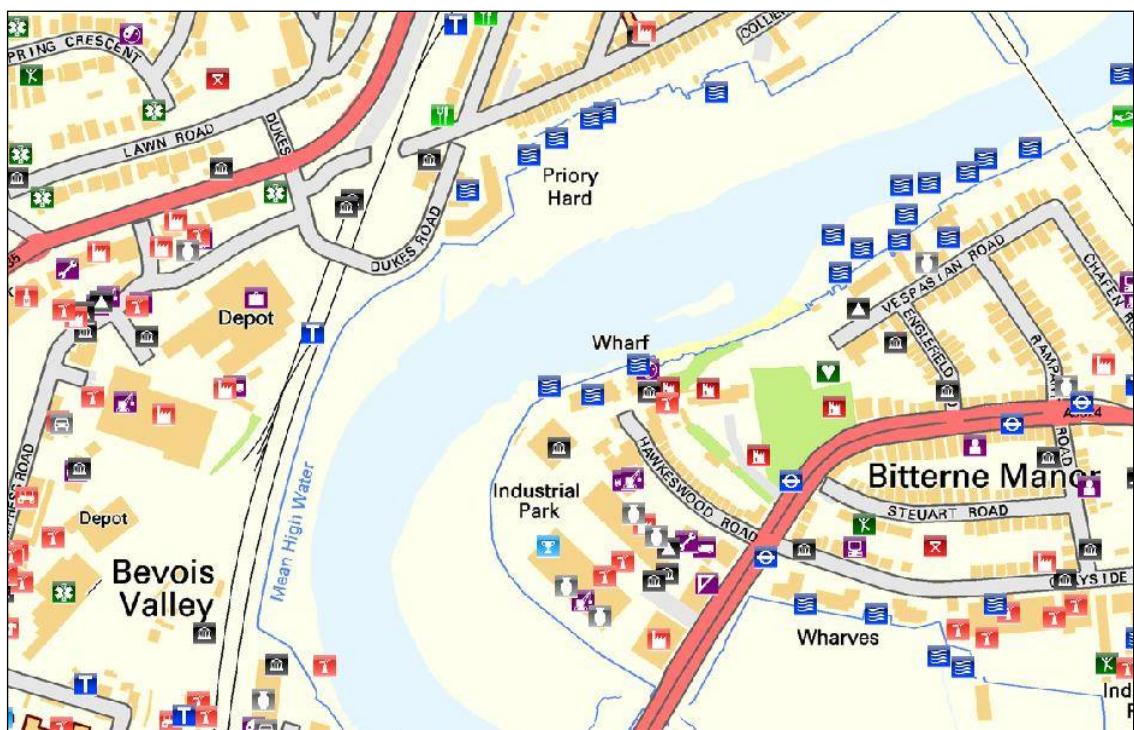


Figure 4: Points of Interest over OS Street View

OS MasterMap Imagery Layer is a dataset providing aerial images that can provide context that maps cannot. In figure 5, it is possible to determine the types of activities that take place within the industrial units by using the classification scheme and symbols.



Figure 5: Points of Interest over OS MasterMap Imagery Layer

Whilst it is possible to view the data at any scale, the smaller the scale, the harder it is to see what real-world feature the point represents. There are problems of points either being difficult to distinguish from each other or, if they are set to enlarge as the map is zoomed out, they can disappear behind each other.

OS MasterMap Address Layers

OS MasterMap Address Layers provide a comprehensive set of address information, including postal addresses, (including alternative names or aliases) geographic addresses and addresses for multiple premises. It is more extensive in terms of the address details it contains than Points of Interest. Points of Interest contains many features that are not found in OS MasterMap Address Layers, such as cash machines, bus stops and WiFi hotspots. OS MasterMap Address Layers are used to find out where an address is located and Points of Interest is used to find out what activity takes place at the location.

For example, if an insurance company received a claim concerning an activity at a certain address; it could use both products to do an initial evaluation of the claim. Using OS MasterMap Address Layers they can identify the premise. It would be possible, using Points of Interest, to see if the alleged activity does take place there. If there is no match (Points of Interest shows no activity at the premise) or an inconclusive match (Points of Interest shows a different activity at the address) this might indicate that the claim needs further checking before it is processed. If there is a match, the claim might still need further checking, but being able to do a certain number of verification or logic checks at the desktop may result in more efficient and faster processing. Points of Interest could also provide telephone numbers and area context information.

Boundary-Line™

Boundary-Line provides a number of geographic administrative areas. Administrative areas can be used in spatial queries to link a feature to the administrative area and to look at distribution of services or infrastructure on an administrative area basis. Figure 6 shows the number and distribution of a range of health practitioners (Category 0528) within a city ward, shown outlined in blue.

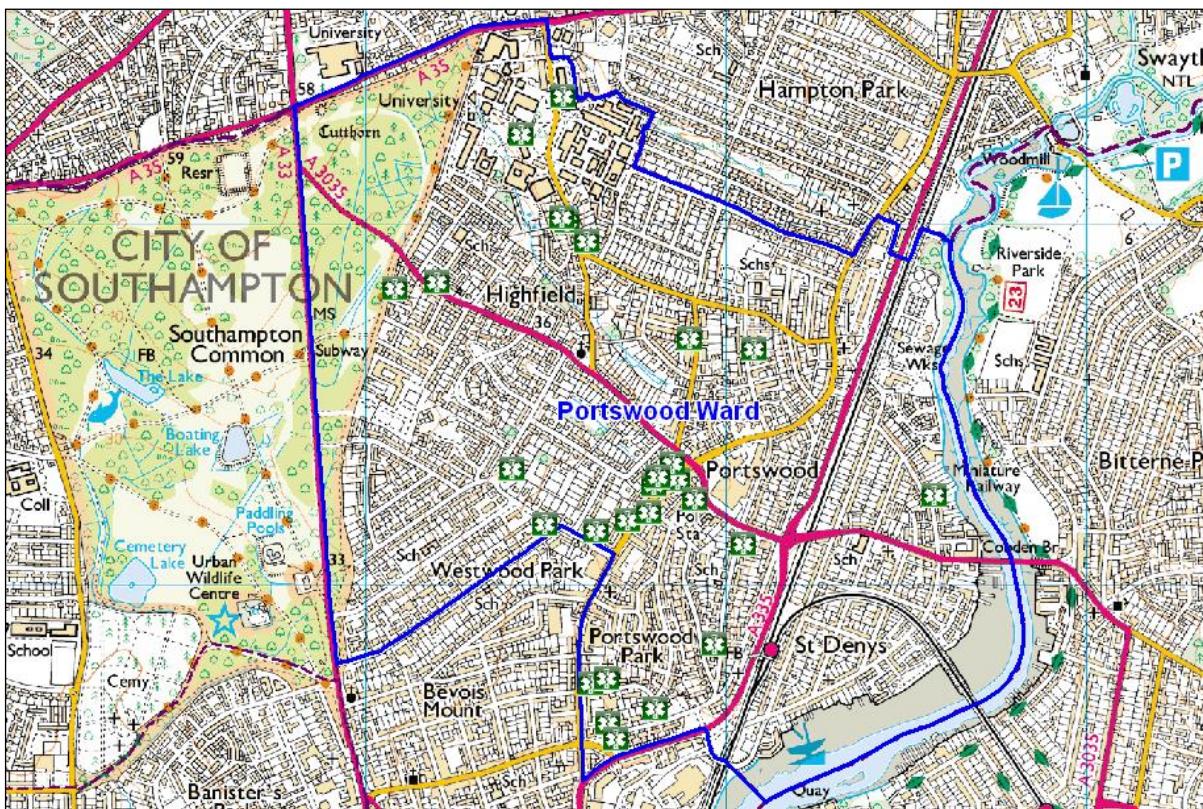


Figure 6: health practitioners in a city ward

Data association

Data association is a means of deriving more value from the data. It refers to the practice of linking the customers' own data to the product. There are tools readily available within GIS and most databases to link two or more datasets together through a common reference.

The common reference from one dataset is added to another. This leaves both datasets in their own tables but allows a query to link them together, on demand, to provide the requested information from each.

Points of Interest has a unique reference number for each record so that such associations can be made relatively easily.

In addition, the Topographic_TOID and ITN_TOID attributes provide links that help customers who also take OS MasterMap Topography Layer and/or OS MasterMap ITN Layer. Each feature within OS MasterMap Topography Layer has a unique reference called a TOID®. Each TOID has a version number. Whenever there is a geometric change made to the data, such as an extension to a building or a realignment of a fence, or an attribute change, the version number is incremented to reflect the fact that different versions of the same feature have existed over time. In the same way, TOIDs are allocated to an ITN feature for the duration of its life cycle. Any changes that occur to the feature's attributes throughout its life cycle will be recorded with a new version number.

The example below explains how data association works.

Each OS MasterMap Topography Layer area feature has, as part of its attribution, a calculated area value in square metres. If a customer wanted to find out the approximate area of square metres given over to eating establishments within a certain area of a town centre, it would be possible to search the Points of Interest dataset for all features within the eating category. The TOIDs from the records returned can be cross-referenced to the OS MasterMap Topography Layer table to return the area values from the records that match. In figure 7, all the eating places (those features having a [classification](#) that starts '0102') on a street in a city were identified and linked, in the manner described above, to their associated building, to produce a list of calculated area values, in square metres. Table 2 shows the results of the link based on the shared TOID (columns 'Points of Interest TOID' and 'OS MasterMap Topography Layer TOID'). When the areas are added together, it gives an indicative street-level floor area, for dining and eating, of just over 2 271 square metres.



Figure 7: restaurants

| Points of Interest unique reference number | PointX classification code | Points of Interest TOID | OS MasterMap Topography Layer TOID | Calculated area value (sqm) |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 48033237 | 01020043 | 0001000013241615 | 0001000013241615 | 116.195 |
| 48037288 | 01020043 | 0001000013241646 | 0001000013241646 | 197.928 |
| 48021267 | 01020019 | 0001000013241896 | 0001000013241896 | 83.8 |
| 47989214 | 01020043 | 0001000013241876 | 0001000013241876 | 74.4997 |
| 48072247 | 01020043 | 0001000013241882 | 0001000013241882 | 453.577 |
| 48032890 | 01020043 | 0001000013241647 | 0001000013241647 | 118.312 |
| 48025028 | 01020043 | 0001000013241902 | 0001000013241902 | 272.191 |
| 48055635 | 01020034 | 0001000013241907 | 0001000013241907 | 165.056 |
| 48081717 | 01020043 | 0001000013242113 | 0001000013242113 | 168.02 |
| 48085488 | 01020043 | 0001000013241904 | 0001000013241904 | 67.7138 |
| 47995005 | 01020043 | 0001000013241902 | 0001000013241902 | 272.191 |
| 48053841 | 01020034 | 0001000013241333 | 0001000013241333 | 171.516 |
| 49128840 | 01020043 | 0001000013241917 | 0001000013241917 | 153.599 |
| 80847758 | 01020043 | 0001000013241593 | 0001000013241593 | 121.801 |
| 85545811 | 01020034 | 0001000013241645 | 0001000013241645 | 345.804 |
| Total area | | | | 2 782.2035 |

Table 2: area values derived through data association using the TOID as a common reference.

Analysis like this can be used by property and land professionals to monitor the retail space given over to certain commercial activities, monitor the change in floor-space use over time and compare city centres from across the country. This example also demonstrates the additional value derived from different datasets by using them in combination and by exploiting the typical functionality available in modern GIS and database systems.

It is worth noting that the level to which the TOID and TOID version in the two datasets match up depends on the update cycles of each product. Currently, the Topographic TOID and TOID version attributes within Points of Interest are updated for at least three out of the four quarterly releases each year. It will only ever not be completed if the OS MasterMap Topography Layer release does not systematically coincide with the Points of Interest release and there is not enough time for the process of TOID updates to be completed. Customers can take OS MasterMap Topography Layer more frequently than PointX can update the values within the Points of Interest product. As a result, there may be a percentage of TOIDs/versions in a customer's holdings of the products that do not match.

Where features have a Topographic TOID value of 'Not Assigned' and TOID version of '0' it means that the position of the Points of Interest feature cannot be established to a level of accuracy where it references a TOID for a building where the activity or resource takes place. Including TOIDs for features with a lesser accuracy may locate the point to an entirely different type of feature, such as the road or the pavement, or even an adjacent premise.

Chapter 3 Classification

Points of Interest has its own classification scheme. Each Points of Interest feature is assigned to a Class within the system. The classification is central to the Points of Interest dataset as it provides a hierarchical structure to the data that makes it efficient to store in a computer system and easier to search. It also provides a means of subdividing the data so that customers can order only the features they want.

The classification was created by PointX. It is designed to be comprehensive, intuitive and easy to use. It provides the necessary level of detail to be useful and flexible without being so complex that it becomes difficult to use the product in applications. There are three levels of classification: the Group, the Category and the Class and there are nine Groups at level 1. This provides the broadest categorisation.

Level 2 comprises 52 Categories. Level 2 Categories are broken down into over 600 Classes of Points of Interest to form the third level of the classification scheme. This is the most specific level of classification. The full classification is given at [annexe A](#). Over the life of the product, some Classes have been changed, added or merged with other classes, which is why numbers are not sequential.

Having three levels of classification enables customers to make general searches at the Group level, for example, education and health, specific searches at the Category level, such as primary, secondary and tertiary education, or specialist searches, such as special schools and colleges, at the Class level.

Customers can order Points of Interest at either the Group or the Category level. Features are allocated a classification based on either:

- a classification provided by the original data supplier; or
- where no classification is provided, PointX uses its experience and understanding of the dataset itself, or elements within it, to allocate a classification.

It is possible to map the Points of Interest classification to the *Local Government Business Category List* (LGBCL) using the [keyword search](#) facility. Each feature has a classification code as part of its [attribution](#) that comprises the Group, Category and Class numbers.

In figure 8 below, Property lettings and Property sales have the following codes: **02110192** and **02110190**.



Figure 8: classification examples

This breaks down as:

Group: 02 = Commercial services

Category: 11 = Property and development services

Class: 0192 = Property lettings

0190 = Property sales

This means that it is easy to use GIS or database tools to search, analyse and display features based on their Class. When used in conjunction with the [attribution](#), it is possible to compile, for instance, a list of the names and addresses of estate agents within a given geographic area.

Classification provides structure to the data, which helps when storing it, a way of ordering the data, a means of visualising the data and a way for customers to find the features they are interested in quickly.

The structure of Points of Interest can be described as relational in nature. Each Group has one or more Categories below it. Each Category in turn has one or more Classes related to it. This type of structure is used extensively in database management technologies as it provides a way of storing the data that reduces the amount of space the data requires and speeds up the retrieval of information. Having this classification, therefore, provides an opportunity to store the data in an efficient way.

In summary, the classification provides a twofold benefit. It breaks the data into logical groups that the customer can tailor to their own requirements and it comes in a structure that can be adapted to take advantage of modern database management techniques.

Chapter 4 Attribution

Each record is supplied with a standard set of attributes. The following section describes the nature of each of the attributes. Please note that in some cases, some attributes may not be populated.

Unique reference number (URN)

A numeric identifier that is allocated to and retained by an individual record within Points of Interest. The URN has three uses:

1. To enable users to index POI easily for quicker searching within a database or GIS.
2. To create a unique foreign key upon which other datasets can be referenced in a relational database.
3. To identify and therefore reduce any ambiguity between similar or identical features.

Note that due to the nature of Points of Interest, URNs can change. Points of Interest is concerned with activities and functions at specific locations. These naturally change over time and the URN may also change to reflect this. For example, a church or chapel may be converted to a wine bar or other licensed premise. The name and function at that location therefore changes and it is also likely that the provenance of that particular record will change. As URNs are linked to a record's provenance, then it will change as the provenance changes. Other common reasons for URN change are:

- Through ranking used by PointX to ensure the most up-to-date record is selected from the database. If a record's rank changes, for whatever reason (for example, the supplied record is missing some attribution or the position changes) then a different record from the database may be selected for publication.
- Suppliers may remove a feature from a supply to PointX and then add it again, with a new URN.

Users are advised to take care in designing data relationships to take account of these factors.

PointX Ltd is taking care to ensure that URNs are as stable as possible. In the March 2010 supply, just 2% of URNs changed.

Name

This is the name of the organisation or feature provided by the data supplier, for example, 'Southampton General Hospital'. Where the source of the data does not specify a name for the premises, then the activity or function is reported, based on the classification. Every record has a name value.

PointX classification code

This attribute contains an eight-digit number made up of the Group Category and Class numbers of the feature. This code can be looked up in the [classification look-up table](#) supplied with the product to identify the textual description associated with this eight-figure code.

Feature easting

This is the easting element of the record's National Grid reference. This is provided to a resolution of 1 metre or better.

Feature northing

This is the northing element of the records National Grid reference. This is provided to a resolution of 1 metre or better.

The coordinate attributes are used by GIS to create points in their correct National Grid position as shown in figures 1 and 2. It is not essential to use a GIS. The file format can be imported into many databases or spreadsheets as a table, although it will not be possible to view the data over a map without some spatially-enabled system. For more on the supply format, see [chapter 5](#).

Positional accuracy

This attribute provides an indication of the positional accuracy of the record in the form of a numeric code. This code can be used to link to the [positional accuracy look-up table](#) to identify the textual description associated with this numeric code. The following values are used for positional accuracy:

- 1 = Positioned to the address or location, usually within the building footprint.
- 2 = Positioned to an adjacent address or location for non-addressable features.
- 3 = Positioned to the road within the address or location.
- 4 = Positioned within the geographical locality.

Table 3, below, shows the counts for each positional accuracy code

| Positional accuracy code | % of total dataset - Dec 2010 | % of total dataset - Sept 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 71.75 | 79.87 |
| 2 | 27.21 | 19.28 |
| 3 | 0.85 | 0.70 |
| 4 | 0.20 | 0.15 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Table 3: range of positional accuracy codes

Table 4, below, shows the confidence levels in the positional accuracy of a sample of Points of Interest features. For example, 95% of Points of Interest features contained in the sample are within 17.51 metres of the real-world features they represent.

| | RMSE | 95% confidence level | 99% confidence level |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Distance (metres) | 10.11 | 17.51 | 26.59 |

Table 4 confidence levels of positional accuracy

NOTE:

The confidence levels were calculated from a representative sample from the March 2010 dataset of 61 849 Points of Interest features with positional accuracy code 1 and 2 in the 100 km grid square of SU.

Values are rounded to 2 decimal places.

These confidence levels do not constitute a guarantee of accuracy.

UPRN

The Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) in POI represents the value assigned to the related unit of land or property in Ordnance Survey's AddressBase® suite of products, where the POI and AddressBase records have been successfully address matched. There is a combination of one to one matches between POI and AddressBase products (e.g. a restaurant on a high street), and multiple POI records matched to a single AddressBase record (e.g. a single record for the property of a petrol station in AddressBase, but multiple records for petrol station, convenience store and car wash in POI). The UPRN will enable customers to link their POI and AddressBase data more easily.

Topographic TOID

This is a unique identifier provided on features within the OS MasterMap Topography Layer product. Please refer to [chapter 2](#) for more information on the value of using the Topographic TOID. The coordinates assigned to the Points of Interest feature are compared against OS MasterMap Topography Layer and the TOID is allocated based upon where these coordinates fall. In most cases, this will be within a building where the activity or resource takes place. In some instances, the position of the Points of Interest cannot be established to this level of accuracy and so the Topographic TOID attribute will contain the value 'Not Assigned' and the TOID version attribute will be '0', as the feature within which the coordinates locate the point could be an entirely different type of feature (such as the road or the pavement or even an adjacent premise). There is more information on positional accuracy in this chapter and in [chapter 5](#) and [chapter 8](#).

Topographic TOID version

This identifies which version of the TOID is used for each record if a TOID is assigned, but if a TOID is 'Not Assigned' then the TOID version will be '0'. Currently, the TOID and versions are updated in the following manner – PointX takes a full copy of OS MasterMap Topography Layer. A process is run to update all TOIDS and versions within Points of Interest to match those in PointX's copy of OS MasterMap Topography Layer. As and when new Points of Interest features are created or amended, a process is run against the full OS MasterMap copy to pick up the relevant TOIDs/versions. These created or amended features are supplied to customers in their quarterly updates. However, PointX does not take a full resupply of the latest copy of OS MasterMap Topography Layer before each Points of Interest update so it is probable that a certain number of TOIDs/versions will be different between a customer's holding of OS MasterMap Topography Layer and their holding of Points of Interest. For more information on using the TOID and version number, please see [chapter 2](#).

Integrated Transport Network (ITN) easting

This is the 'easting' National Grid reference of the point on OS MasterMap ITN Layer. The easting provided is for the nearest point to the feature on the ITN road network, based on analysis of the feature's street name and assigned location.

ITN northing

This is the 'northing' National Grid reference of the point on OS MasterMap ITN Layer. The northing provided is for the nearest point to the feature on the ITN road network, based on analysis of the feature's street name and assigned location.

ITN TOID

This is the unique identifier provided for features within OS MasterMap ITN Layer. The TOID allocated is for the ITN road link, which is used for the ITN easting and ITN northing. This ITN TOID can be used to link Points of Interest to OS MasterMap ITN Layer.

ITN TOID version

This identifies which version of the TOID is used for each record if a TOID is assigned, but if a TOID is 'Not Assigned' then the TOID version will be '0'.

Distance

The value in meters between the feature easting and northing and the ITN easting and northing. The reported value is to 1 decimal place. This gives an indication of how far away the feature is from the ITN road network.

Address detail

For records that have an address successfully matched against Ordnance Survey address data, this attribute will contain the building name or number, with a sub-premise name and dependent thoroughfare if applicable.

For an unmatched address, any entry in this field is drawn from any location information that was provided with the data from the original supplier. Any location information contained within the source data may be used, such as a building name, but it cannot be guaranteed as being valid for the feature identified. It is, therefore, imperative to take the verified address attribute value into account when using other address attributes.

Street name

For records that have been successfully matched against Ordnance Survey address data, this will contain the name of the thoroughfare that the feature is located on. For an unmatched address, any entry in this field is drawn from any location information that was provided with the data from the original supplier. It may or may not be the road on which the feature is located. As with any attribute that forms part of the address, always check the verified address attribute for the feature's status.

Locality

For records that have been successfully matched, this will contain the name of the postal town in which the feature is located. For extra clarification, when an address has a locality within it, both will appear as the attribute; the locality will prefix the postal town. The two elements, locality and post town, are separated by a comma.

With an unmatched address, any available information supplied with the data may be used, but it cannot be guaranteed that it is the correct postal town. As with any attribute that forms part of the address, always check the verified address attribute for the feature's status.

Geographic county

The purpose of this attribute is to provide contextual information for the user. It is derived from the feature easting and northing attributes and populated by PointX.

Postcode

For features that have been successfully matched, this will contain the postcode in which the feature is located. With an unmatched address, any available information supplied with the data may be used, but it cannot be guaranteed that it is the correct or full postcode. In the majority of cases a full postcode is given. Where the address has not been verified, an outbound postcode may be used; this is the first part of a postcode. A value of 'Pending' may be used until a postcode can be confirmed. As with any attribute that forms part of the address, always check the verified address attribute for the feature's status.

Verified address

The verified address attribute indicates the confidence with which the address attributes can be used and its suitability for applications. The attribute has a value of either 'Y' or 'N', indicating whether the provided address has been matched against Ordnance Survey address data by PointX and amended accordingly (Y), or has not been matched against Ordnance Survey address data (N). In the latter case, any information supplied by the source of the data will be included in the relevant field as outlined below.

For example, if features are supplied with only a postcode or partial postcode, the information will be included in the postcode attribute but the verified address value will be 'N'.

The customer ultimately must use these quality indicators to determine the appropriateness of the data for the applications in question. For example, for some applications they may only wish to use records with a verified address value of 'Y'.

Administrative boundary

This attribute will always be populated with the name of the administrative area, from Ordnance Survey's Boundary-Line product, in which the record's XY coordinates are positioned. Should any features fall outside these areas then the name of the closest administrative area will be assigned. The values assigned will be one of the unitary authorities, districts, London boroughs or metropolitan districts.

A lookup file, called ADMINISTRATIVE_BOUNDARY_LOOKUP.txt is supplied with the data. The customer can use the lookup file to find further information about the Administrative Boundary attribute, including the three-letter area code and full area description. Further information about this is given in Chapter 5.

Telephone number

This attribute provides telephone numbers considered to be relating to the organisation in the name field. All spaces have been removed from the number. If no number was supplied to PointX or the feature has no relevant number (for example, ponds), the text 'Not supplied' will appear.

URL

Where a suitable web address for the feature has been supplied or it has been possible to identify the appropriate address, it will be included in this field in the format of 'www.address'.

Where no information has been provided by a supplier that can provide information, the value 'Not Supplied' will be reported and the field will be blank where no instances are received or the feature would not seem to be appropriate for reporting a web address, for example, a pond. Before reporting any URL information, the web address has been validated to check it exists. However, users need to be made aware that accessing any sites shown has the potential to expose them to possible malicious content that might be on those sites. These are likely to be few in number and neutralised by standard virus protection software.

Brand

Where a relevant brand name for the record has either been supplied to PointX or PointX has been able to assign one, it will be reported in this field. Examples of brand names include Tesco®, ASDA® and Sainsbury's® for supermarkets, Barclays® and Halifax® for banks, Odeon® and Apollo for cinemas and Optical Express® and Specsavers® for opticians.

Qualifier type

Qualifier type is a constrained field that, where populated, indicates what value the qualifier data relates to, so this field is linked with the qualifier data attribute. For example, the qualifier type could be SMS number (a unique bus stop code that can be sent in a text message to obtain a bus timetable – the next three buses and bus service can be obtained), public accessibility (shows whether a cash machine is 24 hour or only accessible during office hours), restaurant type (defines the type of cuisine) or religion (for places of worship). The intention of the field is to allow reporting of additional information pertinent to the record that cannot readily be reported elsewhere. This field enables additional functionality and improved interrogation of the data.

Qualifier data

This attribute is linked with the Qualifier Type attribute. Qualifier Data reports the relevant values of the qualifier type for the record, so, for example, a value of '10' will mean different things depending on the qualifier type the record has. For example, cash machines with a qualifier type of 'Public accessibility' can have the qualifier data populated with '24 hours' or bank opening hours and for places of worship with qualifier data type of 'Religion' could be populated with 'Christian'.

Provenance

This attribute is populated with the name of the data supplier. Customers are able to select one provenance to be removed from their data supply.

Date of supply

This is the release date of the data.

In summary, all the attribution within Points of Interest builds upon the classification to provide a means of searching by function, for example, all banks, to searching for a business or activity that has very specific criteria, such as by name or along a street or within a particular postcode area.

Chapter 5 Supply

The supply of the Points of Interest dataset is very flexible. Customers choose by geographic area and by group or category.

Geographic areas

User-defined area

Customers can define their own areas. These can be defined by supplying a list of National Grid 1-km tiles, the south-west and north-east coordinates of a bounding box or an irregular shape created in a GIS. In the case of an irregular shape, the format in which it can be supplied to Ordnance Survey needs to be agreed beforehand. On this, and for further information on user-defined areas, please contact Ordnance Survey's [Customer Service Centre](#) for details.

Administrative areas

Customers can also choose to receive data for the following geographic areas/regions (as defined by the Department for Communities and Local Government):

- Great Britain
- Scotland
- Wales
- England

Government Office Regions:

- East of England
- South East
- East Midlands
- South West
- London
- West Midlands
- North East
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- North West

Other administration areas available are:

- County authorities
- District authorities
- Metropolitan districts
- Unitary authorities
- London borough councils
- Scottish authorities
- Welsh authorities

The boundaries used to define the data are those contained within Boundary-Line. Please contact the Customer Service Centre (see [Contact details](#) for details).

A record of the selection criteria for each customer's order is created and retained by Ordnance Survey.

The initial full supply of data contains all records within the database that are within the specified geographic area and within the selected Group or Category; this is what the customer will initially receive.

PointX maintains the data and resupplies the changes to Ordnance Survey regularly.

After this initial full supply, the customer will receive full resupplies containing any updates to their selected dataset. A full resupply has the same customer order criteria as the original full supply. Supply of updates is nominally on a quarterly basis and Ordnance Survey will use reasonable endeavours to meet this schedule. Please see the Points of Interest pages on the Ordnance Survey website for further information on release dates. The suppliers of the source data provide updates at different frequencies. For example, some may provide their new, amended or deleted features every two months, whilst with others it may be every six months or only once a year. This means that the currency of the data will vary and customers may notice a time lag between a change to a building's activity on the ground and that change being reported within Points of Interest.

Ordering Points of Interest

Points of Interest can be ordered by contacting the Customer Service Centre (see [Contact details](#)), through an Ordnance Survey account manager or via a form on the Ordnance Survey website.

Due to the commercially-sensitive nature of some of the data, there are certain restrictions on who can order the product. For further information on these restrictions, please contact the Customer Service Centre.

The order will come with the data files themselves and a number of text files containing important information regarding the data. Each file is described below.

Data file

This text file contains the actual Points of Interest records ordered by the customer. The data are provided in the form of an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited (or separated) text file, with a qualifier set to double quotes for text attributes. A pipe delimiter is used rather than the more common comma-separated text (CSV) file because some of the text in the attribution, particularly the address information, may contain commas. This means that if a CSV file was used, some of the data would not be in the correct columns of the table. The features.txt file contains a header row containing the attribute names. The name of the text file is dependent upon the order number and customer configuration. A description of the contents of this file can be found within [chapter 4](#) on attribution. An extract from the file is given below:

```
114112359|"YMCA"|"01010005|442221.3|112930.2|"1||"0001000013243811|"4|"442222.9"|"112903.5"|"400
0000023364370|"4|"26.7|"George Williams House"|"Cranbury Place"|"Southampton"|"Hampshire"|"SO14
0LG"|"Y"|"City of Southampton"|"02380221202"|"www.ymca.org.uk"|"YMCA"|||"Local Data Company"|"01-
SEP-2014"
```

```
115403011|"Cash Machine (Omnicash Ltd)"|"02090141|542301|184691|"1||"Not
Assigned"|"0|"542298.3"|"184703.5"|"4000000030155924|"7"|"12.8"|"52a Shelley
Avenue"||"London"|"Greater London"|"E12 6PU"|"N"|"Newham London Boro"|||"||"Public
Accessibility"|"ATM inside a location that is accessible in office hours and into the evening, including branch
lobby"|"VocaLink"|"01-SEP-2014"
```

This file format is a standard format for a text file and can easily be imported into a GIS, a database or a spreadsheet for ease of viewing.

Classification lookup file

This lookup file provides the descriptions, or values, associated with the classification code attribute.

In the case of the classification code attribute, the lookup descriptions can be found in a file called CLASSIFICATION_LOOKUP.TXT. The data are provided in the form of an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited text file, with a qualifier set to double quotes.

This is an extract from the file:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| PointX Classification Code | Description |
| "01010002" | "Camping, Caravanning, Mobile Homes, Holiday Parks and Centres" |
| "01010003" | "Bed and Breakfast and Backpacker Accommodation" |

The customer would use this in the following manner – when looking at the attributes of the feature, the PointX classification attribute contains an eight-digit number, that is the classification to level 3 of the feature, made up from the Group (for example, 01), Category (for example, 01) and Classification (for example, 0002). By searching for the code within this text file, the customer can find the textual description of the feature. A code value for the attribute and a lookup table are used instead of a full text description because it reduces the amount of space, and therefore the memory, needed to store and search the data, making it more efficient to use within GIS and database systems.

As with the *features.txt* file, it can easily be imported into a database table or spreadsheet to make it easier to read and query. The first row of the file, called a header row, contains the names for the columns when importing into a tabular format. Most systems will give a prompt to inform users whether there is a header file when importing a text file.

Positional accuracy lookup file

This lookup file provides the descriptions, or values, associated with the positional accuracy code attribute.

The lookup file is called POSITIONAL_ACCURACY_LOOKUPS.txt. The data are provided in the form of an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited text file, with a qualifier set to double quotes.

An extract from the file is shown below:

```
1|"Positioned to the address or location"  
2|"Positioned to an adjacent address or location"  
3|"Positioned to the road within the address or location"  
4|"Positioned within the geographical locality"
```

The positional accuracy attribute contains a value from 1–4. By searching for that number within this text file, the customer can find a textual description of the accuracy. A feature that has the value of 1 for this attribute has the highest level of positional accuracy and a value of 4 is the lowest. The textual descriptions of the value, given above, indicate the actual positioning, so a value of 1 would indicate that the point has been matched to an address and its building. As with the verified address attribute, it is important to consider this value when performing searches and queries. For example, a customer may wish to exclude all features that have a value other than 1, if only features that have a full address and have been assigned to a particular topographic feature best serve the purpose of the application.

A code value for the attribute and a lookup table are used instead of a full text description because it reduces the amount of space, and therefore the memory, needed to store and search the data, making it more efficient to use within GIS and database systems.

As with the features file, it can easily be imported into a database table or spreadsheet to make it easier to read and query. The first row of the file, called a header row, contains the names for the columns when importing into a tabular format. Most systems will prompt to know if there is a header file when importing a text file.

Administrative Boundary lookup file

This lookup file provides the Area_Code and Area_Description from OS OpenData™ Boundary-Line.

The lookup file called ADMINISTRATIVE_BOUNDARY_LOOKUP.txt. The data are provided in the form of an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited text file, with a qualifier set to double quotes.

An extract from the file is shown below:

```
114115740|"Heathrow Airport Terminal 5  
Arrivals"|"10530728"|"505122.5"|"176006.8"|"1"|"1000001793821323"|"22"|"505120.4"|"176052.4"|"50000051040  
41760"|"2"|"45.6"|"Unit 35 Gate Level Terminal Five"|"London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow"|"Greater  
London"|"TW6 2GA"|"Y"|"Hillingdon London Boro"|"Local Data Company"|"01-SEP-2014"
```

The customer can use the lookup file to find further information about the Administrative Boundary attribute, including the three letter area code and full area description.

A code value for the attribute and a lookup table are used instead of a full text description because it reduces the amount of space, and therefore the memory, needed to store and search the data, making it more efficient to use within GIS and database systems.

As with the features file, it can easily be imported into a database table or spreadsheet to make it easier to read and query. The first row of the file, called a header row, contains the names for the columns when importing into a tabular format. Most systems will prompt to know if there is a header file when importing a text file.

Keyword search file

Customer feedback had indicated that users of PointX data would benefit from having access to additional documentation that showed both where within the classification system certain features are held and, additionally, uses strings or keywords compatible with systems already in place to do this.

As an initial step for linking up with existing systems, the keyword list terms held in the *Local Government Business Category List* (LGBCL) version 1.00 have so far been classified and provided in the KEYWORDS.txt file. It is an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited text file with no text qualifiers, unlike the lookup files.

An extract from the keyword search file is given below:

```
Bakery / confectionary|||||661|663|524|572|||
Banks|||||138|||||
Beauty salons|||||156|||||
Beauty shops|||||677|||||
Bed and breakfasts - licensed|||||3|||||Not a specific mapping
```

As with the features file, it can easily be imported into a database table or spreadsheet to make it easier to read and query. The first row of the file, called a header row, contains the names for the columns when importing into a tabular format. Most systems will prompt to know if there is a header file when importing a text file.

There is also supporting documentation in the form of the file KEYWORDS DOCUMENTATION.pdf. This explains how to use the keyword file and provides an example of how to read the relevant group, category or class from the table.

More information on the LGBCL, including a downloadable copy of the list, can be found on its [website](#).

SIC search file

Customer feedback had indicated that users of PointX data would benefit from knowing how the Points of Interest classes relate to the SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes.

As an initial step for linking up with existing systems, the SIC list terms held in the SIC 2003 and 2007 classifications have so far been classified and provided in the *POI_Class_To_SIC_Lookup.txt* file. It is an ASCII pipe ('|') delimited text file similar to the KEYWORDS.txt file.

An extract from the SIC search file is given below:

```
01010002|Camping, Caravanning, Mobile Homes, Holiday Parks and Centres|5522|5523|||||5530|5520|5590?|||||
01010003|Bed and Breakfast and Backpacker Accommodation|5523||||||5520|||||
01010005|Hostels and Refuges for the Homeless|5523|||||5590|||||
01010006|Hotels, Motels, Country Houses and Inns|5510||||||5510|||||
```

As with the features file, it can easily be imported into a database table or spreadsheet to make it easier to read and query. The first row of the file, called a header row, contains the names for the columns when importing into a tabular format. Most systems will prompt to know if there is a header file when importing a text file.

There is also supporting documentation in the form of the file SIC_DOCUMENTATION_V_2_1_MMYY.pdf. This explains how to use the SIC file and provides an example of how to read the relevant class from the table.

Descriptive Class reporting file

This is a PDF document and relates to the 'Class' level of the Points of Interest classification. The document provides a description of the Class and, where available or appropriate, a selection of brand names associated with the Class. The purpose of the document is to help customers identify what the activities, businesses or facilities a class contains. Below shows the entry for the class 02060085 – 'Civil engineers', which includes a description (in bold italics) and a selection of brand names (normal italics):

02060085
"Civil Engineers"
Civil Engineer, Consulting Engineer, Drainage Contractor, Flood Control,
Pile Driving, Water Engineer

*Atkins, Edmund Nuttall Ltd, Faber Maunsell, Jacob Babtie, Halcrow Group Ltd,
Mott Macdonald, Mouchel Parkman, Royal Haskoning, Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd*

Notes on the background of data suppliers

This is a PDF document that provides further information on the suppliers PointX uses to create Points of Interest.

Media formats

Points of Interest customer orders are currently supplied on CD or DVD if the data file size is too large. The current size of a full supply is about 1 Gb.

Chapter 6 Pricing and licensing

Ordnance Survey can license (subject to agreement and some restrictions that may apply) Points of Interest to organisations for their own use. Ordnance Survey can also license Points of Interest to organisations wishing to provide commercial services, including web services. Please contact Ordnance Survey to discuss commercial licensing (including Internet licensing) for Points of Interest.

Ordnance Survey distributes Points of Interest (Pol) on behalf of PointX Ltd. Prices are calculated using the number of points in the dataset. The number of points in your area of interest, as selected from the available Groups and Categories in the Pol Classification Scheme, are added up and priced for a one-year contract:

Terminals

The minimum number of terminals that can be licensed is five. Where more than five terminals are required, a sliding scale of prices is used to determine the terminal element in a licence price.

- 5 Minimum base price.
- 6–15 Each additional user is charged at 1/10th of the minimum base price.
- 16–25 Each additional user is charged at 1/20th of the minimum base price.

Term

Licences are available for one, two or three years. Discounts are applied for two- and three-year terms.

Licence rights

Licences are available for a range of uses and applications. Full details of licence rights are detailed in licence drafts, which are available from Ordnance Survey.

Classification

Customers can license the use of Points of Interest at either Group or Category level. Figure 9, below, shows the classification hierarchy. For example:

- A customer interested in transport data would order the 'Transport' Group.
- A customer interested in only in modes of air transport can order the relevant category within the 'Transport' group (Category 53 – 'Air') and will then receive the three Classes within this Category ('Aeronautical features', 'Airports and landing strips' and 'Helipads').
- Selection at Class level is not available.
- It is possible to mix and match combinations of data based on Group and Category level. The customer that ordered all of the 'Transport' Group may also wish to order Category 49, 'Motoring', from Group 09 ('Retail'), which would provide car retailing information such as car sale showrooms.

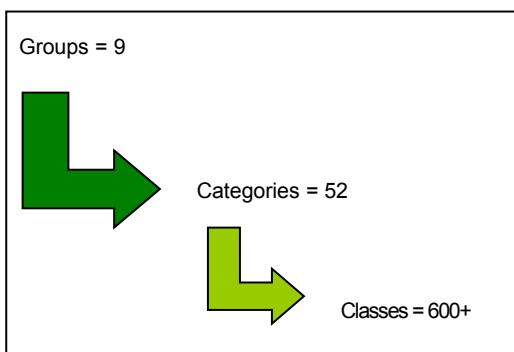


Figure 9: the classification hierarchy

Geographic extent

Points of Interest can be licensed across any spatial extent, including Great Britain, Nationally and administrative boundary or a bespoke customer extent.

Chapter 7 Styling

Points of Interest is completely customisable in terms of the way a customer chooses to symbolise the points. The way in which the data appears on a screen is likely to be a combination of the wishes of the customer and the functionality of the system being used to display the points. The simplest way is to render all points with a single colour and shape, as in figure 10, below.



Figure 10: Points of Interest with a single symbol

Many GIS have tools that provide options for rendering data on screen. The availability of such choice can make the development of a style guide for a dataset a time-consuming task. Ordnance Survey has developed sets of symbols to use with the Points of Interest dataset so that customers can render the data very quickly and these can be used within most GIS. These are available to download from [Ordnance Survey's website](#) free of charge.

Using a symbol set that makes use of the level of Category means that the viewer can understand the information quickly. Comparing figure 10, with figure 11, showing Points of Interest data rendered with a set of the supplied symbols, it is possible to get an idea of the range and type of features that are in this area without querying the attribution.

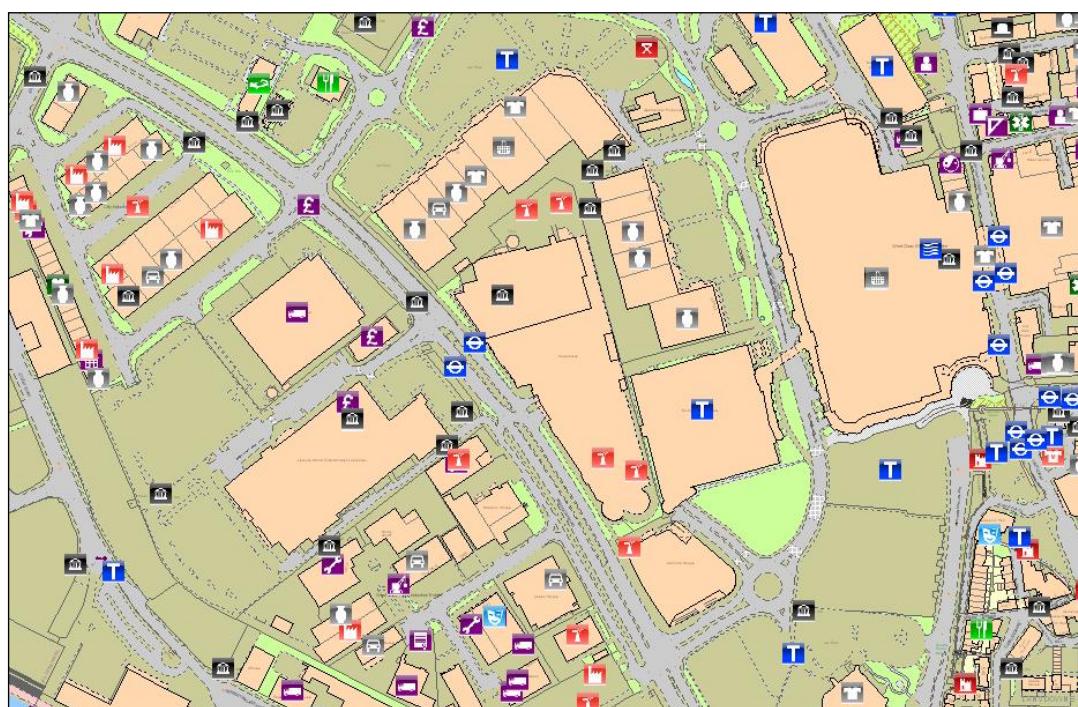


Figure 11: Points of Interest with symbology

The symbol sets are supplied in:

- Black and white bitmaps
- Colour bitmaps
- TrueType font

Table 5 illustrates the colour symbols used for each of the 52 Categories. Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the additional colour symbols used for certain Classes. The symbols can be downloaded from Ordnance Survey's website.

Points of Interest symbology

Symbology – Categories

Points of Interest Symbology

01 Accommodation, eating and drinking

01 Accommodation



02 Eating and drinking



02 Commercial services

03 Construction services



04 Consultancies



05 Employment and career agencies



06 Engineering services



07 Contract services



08 IT, advertising, marketing and media services



09 Legal and financial



10 Personal, consumer and other services



11 Property and development services



12 Recycling services



13 Repair and servicing



14 Research and design



15 Transport, storage and delivery



60 Hire Services



03 Attractions

16 Botanical and zoological



17 Historical and cultural



18 Recreational



19 Landscape features



20 Tourism



58 Bodies of water



04 Sport and entertainment

21 Sport and entertainment support services



22 Gambling



23 Outdoor pursuits



24 Sports complex



25 Venues, stage and screen



05 Education and health

26 Animal welfare



27 Education support services



28 Health practitioners and establishments



29 Health support services



31 Primary, secondary and tertiary education



32 Recreational and vocational education



06 Public infrastructure

33 Central and local government



34 Infrastructure and facilities



35 Organisations



07 Manufacturing and production

37 Consumer products



38 Extractive industries



39 Farming



40 Foodstuffs



41 Industrial features



42 Industrial products



09 Retail

46 Clothing and accessories



47 Food and drink and multi item retail



48 Household, office, leisure and garden



49 Motoring



10 Transport

53 Air



54 Road and rail



55 Walking



56 Water



57 Public transport, stations and infrastructure



59 Bus transport



Table 5: colour bitmap symbols for Points of Interest Categories

Symbology – additional Classes – colour bitmaps

Points of Interest Symbology

01 Accommodation, eating and drinking

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Guest houses and B&B | | Banqueting and Function rooms | |
| Camping and Caravaning | | Cafes | |
| Hostels | | Fast Food Delivery | |
| Hotels | | Fast Food and Takeaway | |
| Self Catering | | Fish and chip shops | |
| Timeshare | | Internet Cafes | |
| Youth Hostels | | Pubs, Bars and Inns | |
| | | Restaurants | |

02 Commercial services

| | | | |
|------|--|------------------------|--|
| ATMs | | Financial Institutions | |
|------|--|------------------------|--|

03 Attractions

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Aquaria | | Commons | |
| Bird reserves | | Country Parks | |
| Butterfly farms | | Picnic Areas | |
| Farm based attractions | | Playgrounds | |
| Horticultural attractions | | Scenic features | |
| Salmon ladders | | Trigonometric points | |
| Zoos | | Tourist Information centres | |
| Archaeological sites | | Planetaria and laseria | |
| Art Galleries | | Model villages | |
| Battlefields | | Railways | |
| Historic and ceremonial structures | | Visitor centres | |
| Historic buildings | | Theme parks | |
| Historic ships | | Unspecified attractions | |
| Museums | | Bodies of water | |

04 Sport and entertainment

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Angling | | Racecourses | |
| Combat, laser and paintball games | | Shooting facilities | |
| Hot air ballooning | | Ski slopes | |
| Outdoor pursuit organisers | | Snooker and Pool halls | |
| Parachuting | | Sports grounds | |
| Hang gliding | | Squash courts | |
| Riding schools | | Swimming pools | |
| Water sports | | Tennis facilities | |
| Athletics facilities | | Velodromes | |
| Bowling facilities | | Cinemas | |
| Climbing facilities | | Conference and exhibition centres | |
| Golf | | Discos | |
| Leisure centres and gyms | | Nightclubs | |
| Ice skating | | Social clubs | |
| Motorsports | | Theatres | |

05 Education and health

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Accident and Emergency Hospitals | | Hospices | |
| Chemists and pharmacies | | Hospitals | |
| Clinics | | Nursing and Care Homes | |
| Dentists | | Opticians | |
| Doctors | | | |

06 Public infrastructure

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Coastguard Stations | | Fire Stations | |
| Police Stations | | Ambulance Stations | |
| Halls and community centres | | Public toilets | |
| Letter boxes | | Recycling centres | |
| Libraries | | Refuse disposal | |
| Places of worship | | Wi-Fi | |
| Public telephone | | Wi-Fi | |

10 Transport

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Helipads | | Petrol and fuel stations | |
| Bridges | | Roadside telephone boxes | |
| Motorway service stations | | Tunnels | |
| Parking | | Ferries and ferry terminals | |

Table 6: colour bitmap symbols for selected Points of Interest Classes

Chapter 8 Data sources and data measures

Supplier data are supplied to PointX in a wide variety of formats. Some of the data are supplied without grid references and efforts are made to geocode this data by identifying a grid reference for each record.

Positional accuracy

Ordnance Survey data and specialised geocoding software is used to achieve positional accuracy and to provide a confidence level indicator for each record. Data that cannot be given coordinates due to insufficient location or address detail are not supplied.

The positional accuracy falls into one of the following categories:

- positioned to the location or address;
- positioned to an adjacent location or address;
- positioned to the road within the address or location; or
- positioned within the geographic locality.

Typically, the majority of records are positioned on or adjacent to the address or location of the feature.

A very small proportion of records are positioned to the road within the address or location or within the geographic locality of the feature. This is used only for ATMs (cash machines), WiFi hotspots and public telephones, where the data is sourced from a single authoritative and non-duplicated source.

All geometries are represented as points. If the positional accuracy is stated as '1' ([see chapter 5](#)), the coordinates should fall within the footprint of the real-world feature in question, typically a building or structure.

Where the positional accuracy is stated as '2', the coordinates will either be placed centrally in the text that relates to the feature – and may be within the extent of the feature – or will be positioned close to the true location of a part of the feature. In practice, it will probably be within 10 metres of either the feature or an edge of the feature's geographic extent, although this cannot be guaranteed.

A positional accuracy of '3' indicates that the coordinates are placed centrally on the correct road. As road lengths vary and the central position could be very near or a long way from the true location on the road, it is difficult to say exactly how far these instances might be shown from their true location. In the majority, it is to be expected that the assigned coordinate could be up to a kilometre away, with a small number being even farther.

A positional accuracy of '4' means that the location assigned is in the correct geographic locality, such as the right village or industrial estate, and that it has not been possible to locate to a specific relevant road. Depending on how big the geographic locality in question is, the record's true location could in reality be up to a few kilometres from the reported coordinates.

It is very important that customers take the positional accuracy value of the feature into account when using it in applications.

Addressing

The data contains both addressable and non-addressable records. Structured address information is only provided for those records that are addressable and can be successfully matched against Ordnance Survey data. Records that have not been successfully matched will not necessarily have structured address information supplied in the output.

Unique referencing

Records have been attributed with both a TOID and TOID version that have been directly derived from area features within OS MasterMap Topography Layer based on the grid reference of the feature. There will be a number of features where a TOID value will not be provided because the feature does not sit within the correct OS MasterMap Topography Layer polygon and these will have a TOID value of 'Not Assigned' and a TOID version of '0'. The ITN TOID and TOID version reference the OS MasterMap ITN Layer road link that the ITN easting and ITN northing represent.

Classification

PointX relies upon over 150 data suppliers to provide the initial classification of each of the records. This is then used to allocate the appropriate class to the feature which can lead to examples where different classes are applied to the same real-world feature, dependent upon the base classification used by the different data suppliers. As part of the production process for the current product involves the removal of multiple instances of what is believed to be the same feature, it is possible that individual instances of what are, in fact, the same type of feature can be reported in different classes.

Sources of data

There are two main sources of data that provide approximately 75% of the Points of Interest features. The authoritative source for a type of feature is used to build the dataset where possible. More than 150 suppliers are used to create the dataset. [Annexe B](#) lists all the suppliers and indicates their level of contribution to the dataset.

Annexe A Classification system (v3.1)

The classification scheme has three levels of information:

- There are 9 Groups at level 1 and each Group is numbered 01–10. Numbering is not sequential.
- There are 52 Categories at the second level, numbered 01–60. Numbering is not sequential.
- These are broken down into over 600 Classes of Points of Interest at the third level.

Customers can select Points of Interest from the Group and Category level.

01 Accommodation, eating and drinking

01 Accommodation

02 Eating and drinking

02 Commercial services

03 Construction services

04 Consultancies

07 Contract services

05 Employment and career agencies

06 Engineering services

60 Hire services

08 IT, advertising, marketing and media services

09 Legal and financial

10 Personal, consumer and other services

11 Property and development services

12 Recycling services

13 Repair and servicing

14 Research and design

15 Transport, storage and delivery

03 Attractions

58 Bodies of water

16 Botanical and zoological

17 Historical and cultural

19 Landscape features

18 Recreational

20 Tourism

04 Sport and entertainment

22 Gambling

23 Outdoor pursuits

21 Sport and entertainment support services

24 Sports complex

25 Venues, stage and screen

05 Education and health

26 Animal welfare

27 Education support services

28 Health practitioners and establishments

29 Health support services

31 Primary, secondary and tertiary education

32 Recreational and vocational education

06 Public infrastructure

33 Central and local government

34 Infrastructure and facilities

35 Organisations

07 Manufacturing and production

37 Consumer products

38 Extractive industries

39 Farming

40 Foodstuffs

41 Industrial features

42 Industrial products

09 Retail

46 Clothing and accessories

47 Food, drink and multi item retail

48 Household, office, leisure and garden

49 Motoring

10 Transport

53 Air

59 Bus transport

57 Public transport, stations and infrastructure

54 Road and rail

55 Walking

56 Water

01 Accommodation, eating and drinking

01 Accommodation

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 0002 Camping, caravanning, mobile homes, holiday parks and centres | 0007 Self catering |
| 0003 Bed and breakfast and backpacker accommodation | 0008 Timeshare |
| 0005 Hostels and refuges for the homeless | 0009 Youth accommodation |
| 0006 Hotels, motels, country houses and inns | |

02 Eating and drinking

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0013 Cafes, snack bars and tea rooms | 0020 Fish and chip shops |
| 0018 Fast food and takeaway outlets | 0034 Pubs, bars and inns |
| 0019 Fast food delivery services | 0043 Restaurants |

02 Commercial services

03 Construction services

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0779 Building and component suppliers | 0053 Glaziers |
| 0045 Building contractors | 0044 Metalworkers including blacksmiths |
| 0046 Construction completion services | 0054 Painting and decorating services |
| 0047 Construction plant | 0055 Plasterers |
| 0048 Cutting, drilling and welding services | 0056 Plumbing and heating services |
| 0049 Demolition services | 0057 Pool and court construction |
| 0050 Diving services | 0058 Restoration and preservation services |
| 0051 Electrical contractors | 0059 Road construction services |
| 0778 Fencing and dry stone walling services | 0060 Roofing and chimney services |
| 0052 Garden, landscaping and tree surgery services | |

04 Consultancies

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0063 Architectural and building-related consultants | 0069 Image consultants |
| 0064 Business-related consultants | 0070 Interpretation and translation consultants |
| 0065 Computer consultants | 0071 Security consultants |
| 0066 Construction service consultants | 0072 Telecommunications consultants |
| 0067 Feng shui consultants, furnishers and shop fitters | 0074 Traffic management and transport-related consultants |
| 0068 Food consultants | |

05 Employment and career agencies

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0075 Careers offices and armed forces recruitment | 0078 Employment agencies |
| 0076 Domestic staff and home help | 0079 Modelling and theatrical agencies |
| 0077 Driver agencies | 0081 Nursing agencies |

06 Engineering services

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 0083 Aviation engineers | 0089 Instrumentation engineers |
| 0084 Chemical engineers | 0090 Marine engineers and services |
| 0085 Civil engineers | 0091 Mechanical engineers |
| 0086 Electrical and electronic engineers | 0092 Pneumatic engineers |
| 0087 Hydraulic engineers | 0093 Precision engineers |
| 0088 Industrial engineers | 0094 Structural engineers |

07 Contract services

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0095 Agricultural contractors | 0102 Drain and sewage clearance |
| 0096 Aircraft charters | 0105 Linen hire and washroom services |
| 0098 Catering services | 0107 Office services |
| 0100 Contract cleaning services | 0108 Packers |
| 0101 Display and window dressers | 0109 Pest and vermin control |

08 IT, advertising, marketing and media services

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0114 Advertising services | 0124 Internet services |
| 0115 Artists, illustrators and calligraphers | 0125 Literary services |
| 0116 Computer security | 0126 Mailing and other information services |
| 0117 Computer systems services | 0127 Marketing services |
| 0118 Concert/exhibition organisers and services | 0128 Plate makers, print finishers and typesetters |
| 0119 Database services | 0129 Press and journalism services |
| 0120 Desktop publishing services | 0130 Printing and photocopying services |
| 0121 Electronic and Internet publishers | 0131 Recording studios and record companies |
| 0122 Film and video services | 0133 Telephone, telex and fax services |
| 0123 General computer services | 0134 Television and radio services |

09 Legal and financial

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0135 Accountants and auditors | 0138 Banks and building societies |
| 0137 Auctioneers, auction rooms and valuers | 0796 Franchise and holding company services |
| 0141 Cash machines | 0148 Fundraising services |
| 0142 Cheque cashing | 0149 Insurers and support activities |
| 0795 Commodity dealers | 0150 Mortgage and financial lenders |
| 0143 Company registration and trademarks | 0151 Pawnbrokers |
| 0144 Copyright and patent | 0811 PayPoint® locations |
| 0145 Credit reference agencies | 0829 Pension and fund management |
| 0140 Currency conversion and money transfers | 0154 Solicitors, advocates and notaries public |
| 0146 Debt collecting agencies | 0773 Stocks, shares and unit trusts |
| 0147 Financial advice services | |

10 Personal, consumer and other services

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0823 Adult services | 0177 Photographic services |
| 0155 Astrologers, clairvoyants and palmists | 0826 Printing on garments |
| 0156 Hair and beauty services | 0775 Sculptors, woodworkers and stonemasons |
| 0158 Cleaning services | 0818 Slimming clubs and services |
| 0160 Customer service centres | 0821 Spas |
| 0161 CV writers | 0179 Sports services |
| 0162 Detective and investigation agencies | 0776 Tailoring and clothing alteration |
| 0165 Funeral and associated services | 0180 Tattooing and piercing services |
| 0167 Headquarters, administration and central offices | 0112 Event ticket agents and box office |
| 0166 Historical research | 0182 Trophies and engraving services |
| 0169 Introduction and dating agencies | 0777 Vehicle breakdown and recovery services |
| 0170 Lock, key and security services | 0183 Vehicle cleaning services |
| 0171 Message and greeting services | 0185 Weather services |
| 0175 Personalisation | 0186 Wedding services |
| 0173 Motoring organisations | 0187 Wheel-clampers |

0774 Musicians and composers

0174 Party organisers

0188 Window cleaners

11 Property and development services

0189 Commercial property letting

0191 Estate and property management

0194 Property development services

0195 Property information services

0192 Property letting

0190 Property sales

12 Recycling services

0199 Clearance and salvage dealers

0198 Rag merchants

0196 Recycling, reclamation and disposal

0200 Scrap metal dealers and breakers yards

0202 Waste paper merchants

13 Repair and servicing

0204 Building repairs

0205 Electrical equipment repair and servicing

0206 Household repairs and restoration

0207 Industrial repairs and servicing

0209 Service industry equipment repairs

0793 Shoe repairs

0210 Sports and leisure equipment repair

0211 Tool repairs

0212 Vehicle repair, testing and servicing

14 Research and design

0214 Design services

0216 Research services

0217 Testing and analysis services

15 Transport, storage and delivery

0218 Airlines and airline services

0219 Animal transportation

0221 Container and storage

0222 Courier, delivery and messenger

0223 Distribution and haulage

0224 Ferry and cruise companies

0225 Import and export services

0227 Railway related services

0228 Removals and shipping agents

0230 Taxi services

60 Hire services

0097 Boat hiring services

0270 Bouncy castles and inflatables hire

0159 Clothing hire

0099 Construction and tool hire

0104 Leisure equipment hirings

0110 Renting and leasing of personal and household goods

0111 Sound, light and vision service and equipment hire

0113 Vehicle hire and rental

03 Attractions

16 Botanical and zoological

0231 Aquaria and sea life centres

0232 Bird reserves, collections and sanctuaries

0233 Butterfly farms

0235 Farm-based attractions

0236 Horticultural attractions

0237 Salmon ladders

0239 Zoos and animal collections

17 Historical and cultural

0240 Archaeological sites

0813 Art galleries

0241 Battlefields

0245 Historic and ceremonial structures

0244 Historic buildings including castles, forts and abbeys

0246 Historical ships

0248 Museums

18 Recreational

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 0252 Commons | 0254 Picnic areas |
| 0253 Country and national parks | 0255 Playgrounds |

19 Landscape features

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0257 Designated scenic features | 0259 Trigonometric points |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|

20 Tourism

| | |
|---|--|
| 0268 Information centres | 0267 Sightseeing, tours, viewing and visitor centres |
| 0263 Laseria, observatories and planetaria | 0266 Theme and adventure parks |
| 0264 Model villages | 0268 Tourist information centres |
| 0265 Railways (heritage, steam and miniature) | 0269 Unspecified and other attractions |

58 Bodies of water

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 0804 Lakes and waters | 0807 Reservoirs |
| 0805 Lochs and lochans | 0808 Settling, balancing and silt ponds |
| 0803 Ponds | 0806 Tams, pools and meres |

04 Sport and entertainment

22 Gambling

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0277 Amusement parks and arcades | 0280 Casinos |
| 0278 Bingo halls | 0281 Pools promoters |
| 0279 Bookmakers | |

23 Outdoor pursuits

| | |
|---|--|
| 0282 Angling and sports fishing | 0285 Parachuting and bungee jumping |
| 0283 Combat, laser and paintball games | 0286 Paragliding and hang-gliding |
| 0284 Hot air ballooning | 0321 Riding schools, livery stables and equestrian centres |
| 0770 Outdoor pursuit organisers and equipment | 0287 Water sports |

21 Sport and entertainment support services

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0271 Children's activity centres | 0275 Funfair services |
| 0273 Entertainment services | 0276 Mobile discos |
| 0274 Firework related services | 0820 Motorsport services |

24 Sports complex

| | |
|--|--|
| 0289 Athletics facilities | 0299 Shooting facilities |
| 0290 Bowling facilities | 0300 Ski infrastructure and aerial cableways |
| 0291 Climbing facilities | 0301 Snooker and pool halls |
| 0292 Golf ranges, courses, clubs and professionals | 0302 Sports grounds, stadia and pitches |
| 0293 Gymnasiums, sports halls and leisure centres | 0303 Squash courts |
| 0294 Ice rinks | 0304 Swimming pools |
| 0297 Motorsport venues | 0305 Tennis facilities |
| 0298 Racecourses and greyhound tracks | 0306 Velodromes |

25 Venues, stage and screen

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 0825 Adult venues | 0312 Nightclubs |
| 0308 Cinemas | 0314 Social clubs |
| 0762 Conference and exhibition centres | 0315 Theatres and concert halls |
| 0311 Discos | |

05 Education and health

26 Animal welfare

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 0316 Animal clipping and grooming | 0320 Pet cemeteries and crematoria |
| 0317 Dog training | 0322 Veterinarians and animal hospitals |
| 0318 Horse training | 0323 Veterinary pharmacies |
| 0319 Kennels and catteries | |

27 Education support services

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0324 Education authorities | 0799 Playing for success centres |
| 0325 Education services | 0800 Secure units |
| 0326 Examination boards | |

28 Health practitioners and establishments

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0780 Accident and emergency hospitals | 0370 Hospices |
| 0330 Alternative, natural and complementary | 0371 Hospitals |
| 0364 Chemists and pharmacies | 0372 Mental health centres and practitioners |
| 0333 Chiropodists | 0342 Midwifery |
| 0365 Clinics and health centres | 0373 Nursing and residential care homes |
| 0367 Dental and medical laboratories | 0344 Optometrists and opticians |
| 0368 Dental surgeries | 0809 Parenting and childcare services |
| 0335 Dental technicians | 0345 Physical therapy |
| 0337 Dieticians and nutritionists | 0352 Speech therapists |
| 0369 Doctors surgeries | 0810 Sports and fitness services |
| 0333 Foot related services | 0354 Surgeons and cosmetic surgeries |
| 0340 Homeopaths | 0812 Walk-in centres |

29 Health support services

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0356 Ambulance and medical transportation services | 0106 Medical equipment rental and leasing |
| 0357 Blood transfusion service | 0361 Medical waste disposal services |
| 0358 Counselling and advice services | 0362 Pregnancy related services and help centres |
| 0359 Health authorities | 0363 X-ray services |

31 Primary, secondary and tertiary education

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0379 Broad age range and secondary state schools | 0377 Independent and preparatory schools |
| 0375 First, primary and infant schools | 0801 Pupil referral units |
| 0376 Further education establishments | 0380 Special schools and colleges |
| 0381 Higher education establishments | 0382 Unspecified and other schools |

32 Recreational and vocational education

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 0384 Ballet and dance schools | 395 Martial arts instruction |
| 0385 Beauty and hairdressing schools | 0396 Music teachers and schools |
| 0388 Diving schools | 0397 Nursery schools and pre- and after-school care |
| 0389 Drama schools | 0399 Sailing schools |
| 0390 Driving and motorcycle schools | 0400 Sports and fitness coaching |
| 0391 First aid training | 0401 Sunday schools |
| 0392 Flying schools | 0403 Training providers and centres |
| 0394 Language schools | |

06 Public infrastructure

33 Central and local government

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0404 Armed services | 0416 Local government |
| 0415 Central government | 0419 Members of parliament and members of European parliament |
| 0407 Coastal safety | 0422 Police stations |
| 0408 Consular services | 0424 Prisons |
| 0409 Courts, court services and tribunals | 0425 Probation offices and police support services |
| 0411 Driving test centres | 0426 Registrars offices |
| 0412 Embassies and consulates | 0417 Revenue and customs offices |
| 0414 Fire brigade stations | 0429 Social service activities |
| 0830 Foreign country support activities | 0431 Tribunals |
| 0418 Job centres | |

34 Infrastructure and facilities

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0453 Allotments | 0459 Places of worship |
| 0454 Cemeteries and crematoria | 0460 Public telephones |
| 0455 Drinking fountains and water points | 0461 Public toilets |
| 0433 Electrical features | 0462 Recycling centres |
| 0435 Fire safety features | 0440 Refuse disposal facilities |
| 0437 Gas features | 0442 Telecommunications companies |
| 0456 Halls and community centres | 0443 Telecommunications features |
| 0457 Letter boxes | 0444 Utility companies and brokers |
| 0458 Libraries | 0441 Waste storage, processing and disposal |
| 0438 Meteorological features | 0802 Wi-Fi hotspots |

35 Organisations

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0445 Animal welfare organisations | 0449 Political parties and related organisations |
| 0816 Charitable organisations | 0450 Religious organisations |
| 0769 Community networks and projects | 0447 Sports clubs and associations |
| 0446 Fan clubs and associations | 0452 Youth organisations |
| 0448 Institutes and professional organisations | |

07 Manufacturing and production

37 Consumer products

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0464 Baby, nursery and playground equipment | 0480 Footwear |
| 0790 Bathroom fixtures, fittings and sanitary equipment | 0481 Furniture |
| 0465 Beds and bedding | 0482 Garden goods |
| 0466 Brushes | 0483 Giftware |
| 0467 Candles | 0485 Hobby, sports and pastime products |
| 0468 Canvas goods | 0487 Jewellery, gems, clocks and watches |
| 0470 Carpets, flooring, rugs and soft furnishings | 0488 Lampshades and lighting |
| 0472 China and glassware | 0489 Leather products |
| 0473 Clothing, components and accessories | 0490 Lingerie and hosiery |
| 0785 Conservatories | 0491 Luggage, bags, umbrellas and travel accessories |
| 0474 Cookers and stoves – non-electrical | 0471 Medals, trophies, ceremonial and religious goods |
| 0475 Cosmetics, toiletries and perfumes | 0493 Musical instruments |

| | |
|--|--|
| 0476 Curtains and blinds | 0494 Photographic and optical equipment |
| 0477 Cutlery and tableware | 0479 Refrigeration and freezing appliances |
| 0478 Disability and mobility equipment | 0495 Saunas and sunbeds |
| 0486 Disposable products | 0497 Tents, marquees and camping equipment |
| 0782 Fireplaces and mantelpieces | 0498 Tobacco products |

38 Extractive industries

| | |
|---|---|
| 0500 Coal mining | 0504 Sand, gravel and clay extraction and merchants |
| 0501 Oil and gas extraction, refinery and product manufacture | 0506 Stone quarrying and preparation |
| 0502 Ore mining | 0507 Unspecified quarries or mines |
| 0503 Peat extraction | |

39 Farming

| | |
|--|--|
| 0508 Animal breeders (not horses) | 0515 Hoppers and silos |
| 0509 Arable farming | 0516 Horse breeders and dealers |
| 0510 Bee-keepers | 0517 Livestock farming |
| 0511 Dairy farming | 0518 Mixed or unspecified farming |
| 0512 Fish and shellfish | 0520 Poultry farming, equipment and supplies |
| 0513 Forestry | 0521 Sheep dips and washes |
| 0514 Fruit, flower and vegetable growers | |

40 Foodstuffs

| | |
|--|---|
| 0522 Alcoholic drinks | 0525 Dairy products |
| 0523 Animal feeds, pet foods, hay and straw | 0526 Fish, meat and poultry products |
| 0524 Baking and confectionery | 0528 Milling, refining and food additives |
| 0530 Catering and non-specific food products | 0529 Non-alcoholic drinks |

41 Industrial features

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 0531 Business parks and industrial estates | 0537 Oast houses |
| 0532 Chimneys | 0538 Pipelines |
| 0533 Conveyors | 0539 Tanks (generic) |
| 0534 Energy production | 0540 Travelling cranes and gantries |
| 0535 Lighting towers | 0542 Unspecified works or factories |
| 0536 Lime kilns | 0543 Water pumping stations |

42 Industrial products

| | |
|---|---|
| 0544 Abrasive products and grinding equipment | 0577 Industrial coatings and finishings |
| 0783 Access equipment | 0580 Lifting and handling equipment |
| 0545 Adhesives and sealants | 0581 Lubricants and lubricating equipment |
| 0546 Aeroplanes | 0582 Marine equipment including boats and ships |
| 0547 Agricultural machinery and goods | 0583 Measurement and inspection equipment |
| 0548 Air and water filtration | 0584 Medical equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals |
| 0549 Arms and ammunition | 0585 Metals manufacturers, fabricators and stockholders |
| 0550 Bearing, gear and drive elements | 0586 Moulds, dies and castings |
| 0551 Bee-keeping supplies | 0588 Office and shop equipment |
| 0553 Bricks, tiles, clay and ceramic products | 0589 Ovens and furnaces |
| 0555 Cable, wire and fibre optics | 0590 Packaging |
| 0784 Car ports and steel buildings | 0591 Paints, varnishes and lacquers |

| | |
|--|--|
| 0557 Colours, chemicals and water softeners and supplies | 0594 Pesticides |
| 0558 Cleaning equipment and supplies | 0598 Printing-related machinery |
| 0562 Concrete products | 0599 Published goods |
| 0563 Cooling and refrigeration | 0600 Pumps and compressors |
| 0765 Educational equipment and supplies | 0601 Radar and telecommunications equipment |
| 0564 Electrical components | 0602 Road maintenance equipment |
| 0565 Electrical motors and generators | 0603 Ropes, nets and cordage |
| 0566 Electrical production and manipulation equipment | 0604 Rubber, silicones and plastics |
| 0567 Electronic equipment | 0605 Seals, tapes, taps and valves |
| 0568 Electronic media | 0791 Shelving, storage, safes and vaults |
| 0569 Engines | 0606 Signs |
| 0781 Fences, gates and railings | 0607 Special purpose machinery and equipment |
| 0571 Fertilisers | 0609 Stationery, stamps, tags and labels |
| 0572 Food and beverage industry machinery | 0608 Textiles, fabrics, silk and machinery |
| 0573 General construction supplies | 0579 Tools including machine shops |
| 0612 General manufacturing | 0615 Vehicles |
| 0574 General-purpose machinery | 0613 Vehicle bodybuilders |
| 0575 Glass | 0614 Vehicle components |
| 0788 Glass fibre services | 0787 Waste collection, processing and disposal equipment |
| 0576 Horticultural equipment | 0616 Wood products including charcoal, paper, card and board |
| 0767 Ice | 0617 Workwear |

09 Retail

46 Clothing and accessories

| | |
|--|--|
| 0797 Baby and nursery equipment and children's clothes | 0659 Jewellery and fashion accessories |
| 0656 Clothing | 0660 Lingerie and hosiery |
| 0657 Footwear | |

47 Food, drink and multi item retail

| | |
|--|--|
| 0671 Alcoholic drinks including off-licences and wholesalers | 0668 Green and new age goods |
| 0661 Bakeries | 0669 Grocers, farm shops and pick your own |
| 0662 Butchers | 0670 Herbs and spices |
| 0768 Cash and carry | 0703 Livestock markets |
| 0663 Confectioners | 0705 Markets |
| 0699 Convenience stores and independent supermarkets | 0672 Organic, health, gourmet and kosher foods |
| 0665 Delicatessens | 0819 Supermarket chains |
| 0666 Fishmongers | 0798 Tea and coffee merchants |
| 0667 Frozen foods | |

48 Household, office, leisure and garden

| | |
|--|---|
| 0824 Adult shops | 0683 Garden centres and nurseries |
| 0712 Art and antiques | 0684 Garden machinery and furniture |
| 0674 Books and maps | 0685 General household goods |
| 0693 Camping and caravanning | 0717 Gifts and cards |
| 0675 Carpets, rugs, soft furnishings and needlecraft | 0686 Hobby, sports and pastime products |
| 0714 Charity shops | 0687 Leather goods, luggage and travel accessories including handbags |
| 0676 China and glassware | 0688 Lighting |
| 0827 Comic books | 0704 Mail order and catalogue stores |
| 0828 Computer shops | 0689 Music and video |
| 0720 Computer supplies | 0690 Musical instruments |
| 0677 Cosmetics, toiletries, perfumes and hairdressing supplies | 0718 Party goods and novelties |
| 0678 Craft supplies | 0691 Pets ,supplies and services |
| 0679 Cycles and accessories | 0724 Photographic and optical equipment |
| 0700 Department stores | 0763 Post offices |
| 0701 Discount stores | 0831 Potteries |
| 0680 DIY and home improvement | 0719 Second-hand goods |
| 0721 Domestic appliances | 0708 Shopping centres and retail parks |
| 0722 Electrical goods and components | 0725 Stationery and office supplies |
| 0716 Florists | 0710 Surplus goods |
| 0682 Furniture | 0726 Telephones and telephone cards |
| 0766 Fuel distributors and suppliers | 0694 Travel agencies |
| 0764 Garages, garden and portable buildings | |

49 Motoring

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0695 New vehicles | 0697 Vehicle auctions |
| 0696 Second-hand vehicles | 0698 Vehicle parts and accessories |

10 Transport

53 Air

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 0727 Aeronautical features | 0729 Helipads |
| 0728 Airports and landing strips | |

59 Bus transport

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 0732 Bus stops | 0759 Hail and ride zones |
|----------------|--------------------------|

57 Public transport, stations and infrastructure

| | |
|---|---|
| 0731 Bus and coach stations, depots and companies | 0758 Taxi ranks |
| 0794 London Underground entrances | 0756 Tram, metro and light railway stations and stops |
| 0738 Railway stations, junctions and halts | 0761 Underground network stations |

54 Road and rail

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0730 Bridges | 0739 Roadside telephone boxes |
| 0733 Cattle grids | 0740 Signalling facilities |
| 0734 Fords and level crossings | 0742 Tunnels |
| 0735 Motorway service stations | 0743 Viaducts |
| 0736 Parking | 0744 Weighbridges |

0737 Petrol and fuel stations

55 Walking

0746 Fingerposts, guideposts and cairns

0749 Stepping stones

0747 Footbridges

0750 Subways

56 Water

0751 Aqueducts

0753 Moorings and unloading facilities

0760 Ferries and ferry terminals

0754 Rivers and canal organisations and infrastructure

0752 Locks

0755 Weirs, sluices and dams

Annexe B Points of Interest provenance

The following percentages are indicative only. They are correct at October 2014 but are subject to change at each quarterly supply without notice.

| Provenance | Contribution (%) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Ordnance Survey | 43.27% |
| 118 Information | 34.09% |
| Department for Transport | 9.35% |
| Local Data Company | 4.00% |
| UK Payphone Directory | 2.20% |
| VocaLink | 1.61% |
| Beechwood House Publishing Ltd | 1.14% |
| PointX | 0.89% |
| Edubase | 0.60% |
| PayPoint | 0.59% |

Additional Suppliers to Points of Interest (supplying <3% of total features between them)

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Association of Scottish Visitor Attractions | Derbyshire Constabulary | Greater Manchester Fire Service |
| Avon & Somerset Constabulary | Derbyshire Fire & Rescue | Greater Manchester Police |
| Avon Fire Brigade | Devon & Cornwall Constabulary | Gwent Police |
| Bedfordshire and Luton Fire and Rescue Service | Dorset Fire and Rescue Service | Hampshire Constabulary |
| Bedfordshire Police | Dorset Police | Hampshire Fire & Rescue |
| British Wind Energy Association | Driving Standards Agency® | Health of Wales Information Service |
| BT Openzone | Dumfries & Galloway Fire Brigade | Hereford & Worcester Fire Brigade |
| Buckinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service | Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Authority | Hertfordshire Constabulary |
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | Durham Constabulary | Hertfordshire Fire & Rescue |
| Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | Dyfed-Powys Police | Highlands & Islands Fire Brigade |
| Central Scotland Fire Brigade | East of England Ambulance Service | Historic Houses Association |
| Central Scotland Police | East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service | Humberside Fire Brigade |
| Cheshire Constabulary | Essex County Fire and Rescue Service | Humberside Police |
| Cheshire Fire Service | Essex Police | Information and Analytical Services Division - Education Department |
| City of London Police | Experian | Isle of Wight Ambulance Service |
| Cleveland Fire Brigade | Fife Constabulary | Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue |
| Cleveland Police | Fife Fire & Rescue Service | Kent County Constabulary |
| Cornwall County Fire Brigade | Gloucestershire Constabulary | Kent Fire Brigade |
| Cumbria Constabulary | Gloucestershire Fire & Rescue | Lancashire Constabulary |
| Cumbria Fire Service | Grampian Fire Brigade | Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service |
| Department for Transport (Parking) | Grampian Police | Leicestershire Constabulary |
| | Great Western Ambulance Service | Leicestershire Fire & Rescue |
| | | Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Lincolnshire Police | Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service | Suffolk Police |
| Little Chef® | Nottinghamshire Police | Surrey Fire & Rescue |
| London Ambulance Service | Oxfordshire Fire Service | Surrey Police |
| London Fire Brigade | PayPoint | Sussex Police |
| London Metropolitan Police | RoadChef Motorways Ltd | Tayside Fire Brigade |
| Lothian & Borders Fire Brigade | Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Service | Tayside Police |
| Lothian & Borders Police | Royal Mail | Thames Valley Police |
| Merseyside Fire Service | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds® | The Cloud |
| Merseyside Police | Scottish Ambulance Service | The Court Service |
| Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service | Scottish Court Service | Transport for London |
| Moto | Scottish Further and Higher Education Funding Council | Trust Headquarters |
| National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux | Shropshire Fire & Rescue | Tyne & Wear Fire Brigade |
| National Coastwatch Institution | South Central Ambulance Service | Visit Britain (Scotland) |
| National Trust for Scotland | South East Coast Ambulance Service | Visit Britain (Wales) |
| NHS24 | South Wales Fire Service | Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service |
| Norfolk Constabulary | South Wales Police | Warwickshire Police |
| Norfolk Fire Service | South Western Ambulance Service | Welcome Break Group Ltd |
| North East Ambulance Service | South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue | Welsh Ambulance Service |
| North Wales Fire And Rescue Service | South Yorkshire Police Headquarters | Welsh Assembly Government |
| North Wales Police | Sport Scotland | West Mercia Constabulary |
| North West Ambulance Trust | Sports Council for Wales | West Midlands Ambulance Service |
| North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service | Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service | West Midlands Fire Service |
| North Yorkshire Police | Staffordshire Police Headquarters | West Midlands Police |
| Northamptonshire Constabulary | Strategic Planning Department | West Sussex Fire & Rescue Service |
| Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service | Strathclyde Fire Brigade | West Yorkshire Fire Service |
| Northern Constabulary | Strathclyde Police | West Yorkshire Police® |
| Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service | Suffolk Fire Service | Wiltshire Constabulary |
| Northumbria Police | | Wiltshire Fire Brigade |
| | | Yorkshire Ambulance Service |

Annexe C Product and service performance report form

Ordnance Survey welcomes feedback from its customers about Points of Interest.

If you would like to share your thoughts with us, please print a copy of this form and when completed post or fax it to the address below.

Your name:

Organisation:

Address:

.....

.....

Postcode:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Quotation or order reference:

Please record your comments or feedback in the space below. We will acknowledge receipt of your form within three (3) working days and provide you with a full reply or a status report within 21 working days.



If you are posting this form, please send it to:

Points of Interest Product Manager, Ordnance Survey, Adanac Drive, SOUTHAMPTON, SO16 0AS.

If you wish to return it by fax, please dial +44 (0)8450 990494.

Any personal information that you supply with this report form will be used by Ordnance Survey only in the improvement of its products and services. It will not be made available to third parties.

Points of Interest

Technical specification

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v3.4 – 02/2015

Introduction

Purpose of this specification and disclaimer

This is the technical specification (hereafter referred to as the specification) applicable to the Points of Interest (hereafter referred to as the product) which is referred to in the Framework Direct Licence, Specific Use Framework Partner Licence or your other customer contract for the product.

Copyright in this specification

This specification, (including for the avoidance of doubt any mapping images reproduced herein), is © Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved.

Any part of this specification may be copied for use internally in your organisation or business so that you can use Points of Interest for the purpose for which it is licensed to your organisation or business (but not otherwise).

No part of this specification may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means (including electronically) for commercial exploitation without the prior written consent of Ordnance Survey.

No part of this specification may be copied or incorporated in products, services or publications that you generate for onward sale, or as free promotional or support materials, without the prior written consent of Ordnance Survey.

Some elements of this user guide are PointX® Ltd copyright and are used with the kind permission of PointX Ltd.

Chapter 1 Utilising Points of Interest

Requirements

Points of Interest is a data product and does not include software for analysis, but can be used with a variety of programs and applications. Points of Interest can be loaded onto any desktop or laptop PC that has a program capable of importing a delimited text file. If using a geographical information system (GIS), customers are encouraged to contact the system vendor to establish actual system requirements.

Supply definition

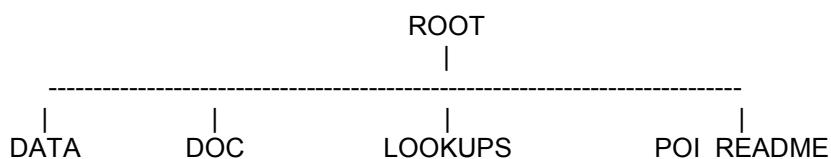
Points of Interest is only available for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and is supplied on CD or DVD. Points of Interest is only available in pipe delimited text file format.

File sizes

A national (Great Britain) set of Points of Interest is currently approximately 700 Mb in size but can change for each release.

Points of Interest directory structure

The directory structure of the CD/DVD is shown below:



ROOT Directory

The ROOT directory will contain the following ASCII text file:

- POI_README.txt

The ROOT directory will contain the following directories:

- DATA
- DOC
- LOOKUPS

DATA directory

The DATA directory will contain the data file for your order:

- Pointx_v2_CustomerAccountNumber_Mmmyy or pointx_v2_National Coverage_Mmmyy with exclusions where relevant.

See [chapter 2](#) in this technical specification for more details about pipe delimited files and the other files supplied with your order.

DOC directory

- CLASSIFICATION_SCHEME_V_X_X.pdf – POI classification.
- DATA_SUPPLIES_MMMYY.pdf – background notes on the data suppliers.
- DESC_CLASS_REPORT_MMMYY.pdf – descriptive class reporting documentation.
- DISCCARE.txt – information on the care of CDs/DVDs.
- FEEDBACK_FORM.xls
- FEEDBACK_FORM_EXAMPLE.xls
- FEEDBACK_NOTES.pdf

- KEYWORDS_DOCUMENTATION.pdf – using the keywords information.
- POI_USERGUIDE_V_X_X_MMYY.pdf – the POI user guide.
- PRODUCT_AMENDMENTS_MMYY.txt – product amendment information.
- SIC_DOCUMENTATION_V_X_X_MMYY – using the POI class to SIC lookup.

The DOC directory may also contain documentation relating to the specification of the requested data format.

The DOC directory may contain additional documentation specific to that supply.

LOOKUPS directory

The LOOKUPS directory will contain the ASCII text files:

- ADMINISTRATIVE_BOUNDARY_LOOKUP.txt – the administrative boundary lookup.
- KEYWORDS.txt – keywords information.
- POI_CATEGORIES.txt – the categories lookup within the classification.
- POI_CLASSIFICATIONS.txt – the classifications lookup.
- POI_CLASSIFICATION_V_X_X.mdb – The relationship between group, category and classification
- POI_GROUPS.txt – the groups lookup within the classification.
- POI_CLASS_TO_SIC_LOOKUP.txt – the POI classes linked to the SIC.
- POSITIONAL_ACCURACY_LOOKUP.txt – the positional accuracy lookups.

The LOOKUPS directory may include updates to the lookups for a specific release.

Chapter 2 Pipe delimited text (PDT) file format

The PDT format

Pipe delimited text format is a text file format, similar in principle to the more common comma separated values (CSV) format. PDT is a de facto standard method for delivering data. PDT has been chosen instead of CSV because some of the attribution may contain commas, for example, within addresses. This is one of the simplest data formats in which to supply data. PDT can be imported and used in most desktop spreadsheet or database applications, as well as within more complex geographical information systems. Once imported, it may be possible, depending on the application, to export to word processing or presentation packages.

Rules for holding Points of Interest in PDT

Points of Interest information in PDT is held within individual fields. Each field is either textual (can contain letters or numbers), for example, 'SO16 0AS', or numeric, for example, '21'. Each field is separated from the next by the ASCII pipe symbol (|), which is a keyboard symbol often found on the backslash key. If the field is textual, or should be treated as a character field even when the stored value is a number, then the text is enclosed in double quotes.

Chapter 3 Record structures for the transfer of Points of Interest in PDT format.

Record structure

The PDT file will contain the following attributes, separated by a pipe, in this order.

| Attribute name | Mandatory population | Data type | Double quotes | Length | Comments |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|--|
| Unique_Reference_Number | Yes | Number | No | 12 | Unique identifier for each record within the database. |
| Name | Yes | Text | Yes | 255 | Name of the organisation or record provided by the data supplier. May be created using the classification if no name is supplied. |
| PointX_Classification_Code | Yes | Text | Yes | 8 | An eight-digit number that equates to the three levels – Group, Category and Class – of the record. Text type to prevent leading zero loss. |
| Feature_Easting | Yes | Number | No | 8 | Easting element of the record's National Grid reference. Allows for six characters followed by one decimal place. |
| Feature_Northing | Yes | Number | No | 9 | Northing element of the record's National Grid reference. Allows for seven characters followed by one decimal place. |
| Positional_Accuracy_Code | Yes | Number | No | 1 | A flag for the positional accuracy of the feature. Value of 1-4 only. |
| UPRN | No | Number | No | 12 | The AddressBase Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN), where populated, will be a number up to 12 digits or null. Example: 100023432716. |
| Topographic_TOID | Yes | Text | Yes | 16 | Value of the topographic identifier (TOID) in OS MasterMap and will be 'Not Assigned' where a TOID is not provided. |
| Topographic_TOID_Version | Yes | Number | No | 4 | Identifies the version of the topographic TOID. If the topographic TOID value provided is 'Not Assigned' then the value of the topographic TOID version will be 0 (zero). |
| ITN_Easting | Yes | Number | No | 8 | OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network (ITN) Layer easting element of the record's National Grid reference for the nearest access point on the ITN Road Network. Allows for six characters followed by one decimal place. |
| ITN_Northing | Yes | Number | No | 9 | ITN northing element of the record's National Grid reference for the nearest access point on the ITN Road Network. Allows for seven characters followed by one decimal place. |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|---|
| ITN_TOID | Yes | Text | Yes | 16 | Value of the ITN TOID in OS MasterMap. |
| ITN_TOID_Version | Yes | Number | No | 4 | Identifies the version of the ITN TOID. |
| Distance | Yes | Number | No | 8 | Distance in metres, to one decimal place, between the Feature Easting and Northing and the ITN Easting and Northing. |
| Address_Detail | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Matched addresses (Verified_Address = 'Y') will contain the building name or number with a sub-premise and dependant thoroughfare if applicable. Not always supplied for a verified address. The field may be null if Verified_Address = 'N' |
| Street_Name | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Matched addresses (Verified_Address = 'Y') will contain the name of the thoroughfare if applicable. Not always supplied for a verified address. The field may be null if Verified_Address = 'N'. |
| Locality | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Matched addresses (Verified_Address = 'Y') will contain the name of the postal town that the feature is located within. For extra clarification, when an address has a dependent locality within it, this will prefix the postal town in the resulting output with a comma separating the two elements. |
| Geographic_County | Yes | Text | Yes | 50 | Matched addresses (Verified_Address = 'Y') will contain the geographic county that the feature is located within. |
| Postcode | Yes | Text | Yes | 8 | Matched addresses (Verified_Address = 'Y') must contain the postcode that the feature is located within. Unmatched addresses (Verified_Address = 'N') will contain the outbound postcode. |
| Verified_Address | Yes | Text | Yes | 1 | 'Y' indicates that the provided address has been matched against Ordnance Survey address data and amended accordingly. 'N' indicates an unmatched semi-automatic structure. |
| Administrative_Boundary | Yes | Text | Yes | 60 | Populated with the name of the administrative area in which the record's XY coordinates are positioned or if outside the extent of Great Britain then the nearest administrative area name is applied. Examples 'Cambridge District', 'City of Derby' and 'Lambeth London Boro'. |
| Telephone_Number | No | Text | Yes | 12 | Contains telephone number. Field is null if not supplied. |
| URL | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Feature URL, for example 'www.manorfarmcp.co.uk/'. |
| Brand | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Brand name associated with a feature. Can be null. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|
| Qualifier_Type | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Linked to qualifier data attribute and states the type of data used in qualifier type, for example, restaurant type. |
| Qualifier_Data | No | Text | Yes | 255 | Linked to qualifier type attribute and allows reporting of extra information about a feature, for example, 'Indian' or 'Chinese'. |
| Provenance | Yes | Text | Yes | 255 | Name of the data supplier. |
| Date_Of_Supply | Yes | Text | Yes | 11 | PointX release date in the form DD-MMM-YYYY. |

Fields containing text or alphanumerics will be enclosed by double quotes; the double quotes **have not been included** in the sizes listed above. Numerical fields not starting with a 0 will not contain double quotes.

Fields with null data will appear empty.

Each record will be terminated with a carriage return character (ASCII 13) and a line feed character (ASCII 10).

Examples of Points of Interest records:

Unique Reference Number|Name|PointX Classification Code|Feature Easting|Feature Northing|Positional Accuracy Code|UPRN|Topographic TOID|Topographic TOID Version|ITN Easting||ITN Northing|ITN TOID|ITN TOID Version|Distance|Address Detail|Street Name|Locality|Geographic County|Postcode|Verified Address|Administrative Boundary|Telephone Number|URL|Brand|Qualifier Type|Qualifier Data|Provenance|Date of Supply

21970586|"Verrington Hospital"| "10590759" |370753|128961|"1"|"Not Assigned" |0|"370745.7"|"128966.9"|"4000000021648085"|"6"|"9.4"|"|"|"Somerset"|"BA9"|"N"|"South Somerset District"|"SMS Number"|"sotdjmjm"|"Department for Transport"|"01-SEP-2014"

103310133|"Wickes Building Supplies
Ltd"|"09480680" |441642.8|295322.8|"1"|"0001000017333847" |3| "441643.8"|"295305.4"|"400000001922912
7"|"11"|"17.4"|"Sword Drive"|"Hinckley"|"Leicestershire"|"LE10 0GL"|"Y"|"Hinckley and Bosworth
District"|"01455613385"|"www.wickes.co.uk"|"Wickes"|"118 Information"|"01-SEP-2014"

114115740|"Heathrow Airport Terminal 5
Arrivals"|"10530728" |505122.5|176006.8|"1"|"1000001793821323" |22| "505120.4"|"176052.4"|"50000051040
41760"|"2"|"45.6"|"Unit 35 Gate Level Terminal Five"|"London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow"|"Greater
London"|"TW6 2GA"|"Y"|"Hillingdon London Boro"|"Local Data Company"|"01-SEP-2014"

Annexe A Glossary

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

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

account

Every OS MasterMap customer has an account. This is more than just a financial account, but is an overarching term for the agreements, orders, access rights and financial arrangements that a customer has with Ordnance Survey.

area of interest

The spatial extent that a customer has access to for a specific product. This area of interest may include a number of different spatial extents. The area of interest is an integral part of a contract.

area of order

The spatial extent of data requested by a customer as part of an order. It may comprise a number of different spatial extents, but all of them will fall completely within the customer's area of interest.

associated data

A [dataset](#) held by third parties that has been linked to features within OS MasterMap by means of identifiers ([TOIDs](#)).

attribute

Any item of information packaged to a Points of Interest feature. The reference number and the geometry of the feature are both examples of the attributes of the feature.

attribute set

A group of attributes that can legitimately be used together.

complex feature

A feature that is a collection of other features. An example could be a feature representing a river, composed of many area and line features representing parts of the river.

contract

The agreement that a customer has for access to Ordnance Survey products and services. The contract will include a time period, the number of terminals the data will be used on and a set of terms and conditions.

customer

An organisation or individual that makes use of Ordnance Survey's data supply facilities. This includes both direct sales customers of Ordnance Survey as well as customers of [Licensed Partners](#). It does not include anyone, or any organisation, that has access to Ordnance Survey material without charge.

dataset

An identifiable set of data that share common characteristics and that is managed as a subset of the data within a database.

delivery mechanism

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

digital identifier

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

direct sale

A direct transaction between Ordnance Survey and a [customer](#).

direct sale price

Those prices that are applied where Ordnance Survey supplies OS MasterMap-based products and services directly to customers.

estimate

A single price being offered to the customer as the cost of a proposed service definition agreement.

feature

An abstraction of a [real-world object](#). It is not the real world object itself.

feature attribute

See [attribute](#).

Licensed Partner

Any organisation that has entered into a formal licence agreement with Ordnance Survey to market map information or to incorporate map data with their application or service.

local holdings

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

media supply

See [offline supply](#).

metadata

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

National Grid

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

Object-based data

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

offline supply

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

online supply

The supply of data to a customer using Internet technologies.

order

A request from a customer for the supply of data. The scope of an order may be constrained by an agreement for a [period licence service](#).

pay as you use service

A service provided by [Licensed Partners](#) giving access to Ordnance Survey data for business use on a transaction basis as an added value service.

period licence

A licence to use a data product or any other value added service or product derived from detailed datasets, for business use for an agreed period of one or more years. It covers the initial supply of the data, and supply of updates.

period licence service

A service provided to customers by Ordnance Survey or [Licensed Partners](#) giving access to Ordnance Survey data for business use, including update maintenance. The service will be for a defined period. These services will be available under a period-liscence agreement.

point

A pair of coordinates.

point feature

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

positional accuracy

The accuracy of the feature geometry relative to the coordinate spatial reference system.

real-time

An immediate response. The processing of data by a computer as rapidly as the data is input, or within some small upper limit of response time. This is **not** synonymous with online.

real-world object

The real thing represented by a [feature](#); for example, a building, a section of fence, the boundary of a wood, or a sharp change of gradient.

representative point

A point feature used to represent a [real-world object](#).

SLA

Service level agreement.

spatial reference system

See [National Grid](#).

supply format

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

TOID

A number that uniquely identifies every feature. No intelligence (for example, its coordinate position) about the feature can be derived from either the allocated number or the process by which it is allocated. The TOID will remain with the feature throughout its life and will not be reassigned to a new feature when the existing feature is deleted.

version

Version number for the feature's TOID.

version date

The date the version of the feature was created by Ordnance Survey within the master OS MasterMap database.

version number

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