

ORDNANCE SURVEY GB

# 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster

Product Guide

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## Preface

This user guide (hereafter referred to as the guide) is designed to provide an overview of 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster (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.

## Contact details

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## Introduction

The 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster data product mirrors the popular OS Explorer Map series, showing a detailed overview of environmental and leisure features. It can provide the ideal mapping backdrop upon which to overlay business information. 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster's backdrop can then be overlaid with other Ordnance Survey vector products or a customer's own geographic/business data, besides being a useful background map in its own right. As 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is aimed at professional/business markets, its graphic specification can provide assistance with:

- Environmental applications
- Leisure applications
- Construction
- Engineering
- Planning and licence applications
- Farm/estate/property management
- Real estate

Screen images can be plotted to produce a high-quality map. An example of the data is shown in figure 1 below.



Figure 1: an extract of 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster

# Content

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster includes the following features.

## Settlements and Man-made structures

Buildings are generalised and shown with colour tint and cartographically-placed text to indicate settlement name and extent.

Structures are indicated by line, building or symbol and supplemented with text description for selected distinctive named features.

## Transport

Transport features depicted include tracks, paths, roads, railway lines (single and multiple track), railway stations, airports and airstrips, cycle routes, Ferry Routes and Ports, Bus and Coach Stations.

## Water features

Water features are shown in blue with associated text. A distinction is made between natural (blue) and man-made (black) water features, with the exception of canals (blue).

## Natural landscape features

Different types of natural features and vegetation are shown by symbol or colour tint, including woods, rock, scree, boulders, sand, shingle, mud and slope.

## Rights of way and access land

The following routes are depicted on this product:

- Footpaths, including permissive
- Bridleways, including permissive
- Byways open to all traffic
- Restricted byways
- Other routes with public access (ORPA)
- National Trails and Scottish Great Trails and Recreational Routes
- Recreational routes
- Rights of way are not shown in Scotland
- Access land

Portrayal of access land is intended as a guide to land that is normally available for access on foot, for example, access land created under the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*, and land managed by The National Trust™, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, National Parks and local authorities.

## Height

Ground contours, survey heights and air survey heights are depicted.

Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit.

## Administrative boundaries

National, county, district, unitary authority boundaries, civil parish are all depicted.

## Tourist information

Selected tourist and leisure information is normally restricted to features providing public access or services. Tourist information is shown by a blue symbol using, where possible, nationally-recognised symbols. Where appropriate, symbols also have black distinctive names, for example, country parks, major gardens and so on. A full list of the tourist features in 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is at [annexe B](#).

## Heritage and archaeological sites

Depiction includes information supplied by English Heritage®, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

## Coastline and coastal features

Low and high water, man-made and natural landscape features are all depicted.

## National Grid lines

National Grid lines shown at 1-km intervals.

## Annotation

Descriptive and distinctive names are depicted as text.

## Scale

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is derived from the source data used to create its graphic counterpart, the OS Explorer Map series.

Generalisation is used to emphasise, simplify, select and sometimes omit features to produce a cartographic representation of the landscape at a scale of 1:25 000.

The nominal scale of the product is 1:25 000, but recommended minimum-to-maximum scale range is 1:8 000 to 1:25 000 scale.

## Coordinates

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is available in National Grid coordinates, which are expressed in metres relative to an origin set to a point west of the Isles of Scilly. These coordinates can easily be spatially related to other surveys, drawings, datasets or Ordnance Survey products. Customers can visit the [British National Grid](#) pages of Ordnance Survey's website for more information.

## Coverage

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is supplied in standard 10 km by 10 km tiles aligned to the National Grid.

## Formats

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster comes in Tagged Image File Format (TIFF uncompressed and compressed), LZW and packbit compressed formats.

**LZW** (Lempel-Ziv-Welch) is a *lossless* compression ([Data Compression](#)).

**TIFF PackBits** is a lossless compression scheme that is supported by virtually all applications that can import TIFF graphics.

## TIFF

TIFF is a file-based format for storing and interchanging raster images, with the most recent version – 6.0 – published in 1992.

There are two types of architecture for a TIFF. Many mainframe computers use what is known as a big-endian (Motorola®) architecture. Most modern computers, including personal computers (PCs), use the little-endian (Intel®) system. 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster TIFFs are supplied with Intel architecture. Converting between these two systems is possible but, as a general rule, modern software should be expected to handle both of these outputs without operator intervention.

The 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster conforms to the TIFF 6.0 standard. Customers are recommended to contact their system suppliers to ensure that it can read the Intel/little-endian TIFF architecture.

## Data compression

The data volumes for each file format are influenced by the level of data compression.

### Image compression

When an image is compressed, duplicated data that has no value is removed or saved in a shorter form, reducing a file's size. For example, if large areas of water are the same tone, only the value for one pixel needs to be saved, together with the locations of the other pixels with the same colour. When the image is edited or displayed, the compression process is reversed. When raster data is compressed, not only are the data volumes reduced, but the user can download, display, edit and transfer images more quickly.

There are two forms of compression: *lossless* and *lossy*.

#### Lossless compression

As its name suggests, lossless compression does not lose information within an image. Lossless compression retains the original quality of an image when it is uncompressed. This process does not provide much compression, so file sizes remain large. Lossless compression is used mainly where detail is important, such as when planning to make large prints.

#### Lossy compression

This process degrades images to some degree, meaning that the decompressed image is not quite the same as the original. The more an image is compressed, the more degraded it becomes. In many situations, such as posting images on the Internet or printing small- to medium-sized prints, the image degradation is not so obvious. If a lossy compressed image is over-enlarged, the degradation will become apparent, and therefore, 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is not supplied using this compression.

## TIFF

TIFF is one of the most commonly used *lossless* image formats. TIFF is primarily designed for raster data interchange, and is supported by numerous image-processing applications. This permits much more efficient access to very large files that have been compressed.

## Georeferencing

To be able to view each tile in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid and to each other, the tiles must be georeferenced. Geographical information systems (GIS) typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality, but for each set of tiles, it is necessary to provide the information on how the tiles should be ordered.

Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, also known as *world* files. A complete set for 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is available to download free of charge from the 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster [product page](#) on the Ordnance Survey website.

There are several different types of world file. Prior to downloading one of the sets, customers are advised to check with their system suppliers to find out which type their system supports.

The conventions behind the files' creation can be found in the [technical specification](#). By using the conventions outlined there, this means that other datasets using the same conventions can be imported into the same GIS to add value to the raster map; for example, overlaying a routing or logistics network over the map or displaying a customer's demographic information.

The georeferencing files should be saved in the same directory as the files of the map tiles themselves.

## Revision

1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster is updated via a revision programme. The revision programme mirrors that of the OS Explorer Map series, and is determined by assessing the following factors:

- Known surveyed change.
- Change intelligence gathered from a range of sources.
- Consideration is given to how long since an area was last revised.

Priority is given to prestige sites categorised as significant items of change, such as major road construction projects. Significant items of survey change relevant to the scale are captured during the revision programme.

Where a line feature ends by intersecting the tile edge, it is matched with its corresponding feature on the adjacent tile so that both features end on the same unique coordinate. The representation of detail across the tile edge will be of a cartographically-acceptable standard when plotted or displayed at scale.

Changes are applied to the data and supplied to customers in April and October each year. For 1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster, only tiles that have changed since the previous supply are provided to help with customers' data management.

## Data measures

Ordnance Survey measures the data in its products in one or more of the ways set out in table 1 below.

**Table 1** Definitions of data measures

Data measure	Definition	Sub-measure	Definition
Completeness	Presence and absence of features against the specified data content*	Omission	Features representing objects that conform to the specified data content but are not present in the data
		Commission	Features representing objects that do not conform to the specified data content but are present in the data
Logical consistency	Degree of adherence to logical rules of data structure, attribution and relationships	Conceptual consistency	How closely the data follows the conceptual rules (or model)
		Domain consistency	How closely the data values in the dataset match the range of values in the dataset specification
		Format consistency	The physical structure (syntax): how closely the data stored and delivered fits the database schema and agreed supply formats
		Topological consistency	The explicit topological references between features (connectivity) – according to specification
Positional accuracy	Accuracy of the position of features	Absolute accuracy	How closely the coordinates of a point in the dataset agree with the coordinates of the same point on the ground (in the British National Grid reference system)
		Relative accuracy	Positional consistency of a data point or feature in relation to other local data points or features within the same or another reference dataset
		Geometric fidelity	The ‘trueness’ of features to the shapes and alignments of the objects they represent*
Temporal accuracy	Accuracy of temporal attributes and temporal relationships of features	Temporal consistency	How well ordered events are recorded in the dataset (life cycles)
		Temporal validity (currency)	Validity of data with respect to time: the amount of real-world change that has been incorporated in the dataset that is scheduled for capture under current specifications

Data measure	Definition	Sub-measure	Definition
Thematic accuracy (attribute accuracy)	Classification of features and their attributes	Classification correctness	How accurately the attributes within the dataset record the information about objects*

\*When testing the data according to the dataset specification against the 'real world' or reference dataset.

## Metadata

ISO 19115 compliant UK GEMINI discovery level metadata is provided for the data and can be found on the AGI Website (<http://www.agi.org.uk/>)

The following is a detailed description of the metadata elements that are provided on the AGI website:

**Title:** The title of the product.

**Abstract:** The abstract gives a brief description of the product.

**Currency:** The currency takes the form of date of last update for the feature.

**Lineage:** The lineage metadata takes the form of product specification name and date of product specification.

**Spatial extent:** The spatial extent is supplied in the form of geographic identifiers (for example, England, Scotland and Wales) and in the form of geographic coordinates.

**Spatial reference system:** The spatial reference system for all products takes the form of a British National Grid system, namely OSGB36<sup>®</sup>.

**Data format:** Data format takes the form of the name of the format or formats the product is supplied in.

**Frequency of updates:** Frequency of update takes the form of a stated period of time.

**Distributor contact details:** Distributor contact details include with postal address, phone number, fax number, email address and website.

**Data originator:** Given as the company having primary responsibility for the intellectual content of the data source; in all cases this will be Ordnance Survey.

Other metadata available includes keywords, start date of data capture, access constraints, use constraints, level of spatial data, supply media and presentation details.