



TECHNICAL  
SPECIFICATION

v1.0 – March 2016

# AddressBase Plus Islands



Ordnance Survey

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## Preface

### Purpose of this specification and disclaimer

This is the technical specification (hereafter referred to as the specification) applicable to AddressBase Plus Islands (hereafter referred to as the product) which is referred to in the Framework Contract (Direct Customers), the Framework Contract (Partners) or your other customer contract for the product.

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## Using this specification

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

# Chapter 1 Introduction

AddressBase Plus Islands contains current properties including addresses sourced from local authorities, Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail, all provided with an UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number), for Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The product enables the end-user to locate an address or property on a map using either X, Y coordinates supplied on a British National Grid or Latitude and Longitude coordinates provided on an ETRS89 projection, please see [Chapter 2](#) for more details.

Please note this product was designed to allow current customers of AddressBase Plus to add this product (AddressBase Plus Islands) to their current data holdings. This means there are columns in the schema of this product which will never be populated. These are identified on the appropriate pages throughout this specification document.

## Available Formats

AddressBase Plus Islands is available in two formats:

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

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

## Supply Mechanism

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

Customers are able to take the AddressBase Plus Islands product as a Full Supply or Change Only Update (COU) supply.

## Identifiers

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

## Adherence to Standards

### UML Diagram and Table Conventions

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

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

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

The tables which follow the UML diagrams use orange for a feature type, blue for a code list and green for enumerations.

## File Naming

### Unzipped Files

When you receive your data the filename will be constructed as:  
productDescription\_supply\_ccyy-mm-dd\_vvv.format

#### Where:

<b>ProductDescription</b>	is AddressBasePlus_ISL
<b>supply</b>	is defined as FULL or COU
<b>ccyy-mm-dd</b>	is the date the file was generated
<b>vvv</b>	is the volume number of the file
<b>format</b>	is the format of the files received, for example, CSV or GML

#### For example:

AddressBasePlus\_ISL\_FULL\_2015-07-29\_001.gml (GML full supply)  
AddressBasePlus\_ISL\_COU\_2015-07-29\_001.csv (CSV COU supply)

### Zipped Files

If the data has been provided in a zip file the following convention will be followed –  
productDescription\_supply\_ccyy-mm-dd\_vvv\_format.zip

#### For example:

AddressBasePlus\_ISL\_FULL\_2015-07-29\_001\_gml.zip (GML full supply zipped)

## Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

The AddressBase Plus Islands product will contain two CRS:

- British National Grid (BNG),
- European Terrestrial Reference System 89 (ETRS89).

More detail about how the two CRS will be included in product can be found in [Chapter 2](#). But please note BNG will only be provided where possible, and therefore is not a mandatory attribute.

# Chapter 2      AddressBase Plus Islands Structure

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

## Model Overview CSV

There is only one feature type in the CSV AddressBase Plus Islands supply -



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

AddressBase Plus Islands CSV	
<b>Definition:</b>	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by Pointer, Isle of Man Property database, Channel Islands Address File (CAF), Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

## UML Model of AddressBase Plus Islands in CSV Format

Please see following page.





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

## Model Overview GML

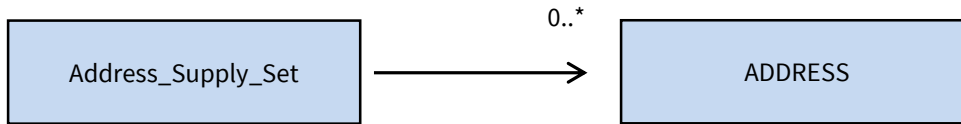


Figure 3 – High Level data model representing the address relationships (GML)

AddressBase Plus Islands GML	
<b>Definition:</b>	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by Pointer, Isle of Man Property database, Channel Islands Address File (CAF), Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

## UML Model of AddressBase Plus Islands in GML Format

Please see following page.

Please note as the attribute 'position' is voidable this is displayed at the bottom of the UML model, but this is not where it will be provided in terms of ordering in the product supply. Please see the following attribute tables to confirm the attribute ordering.

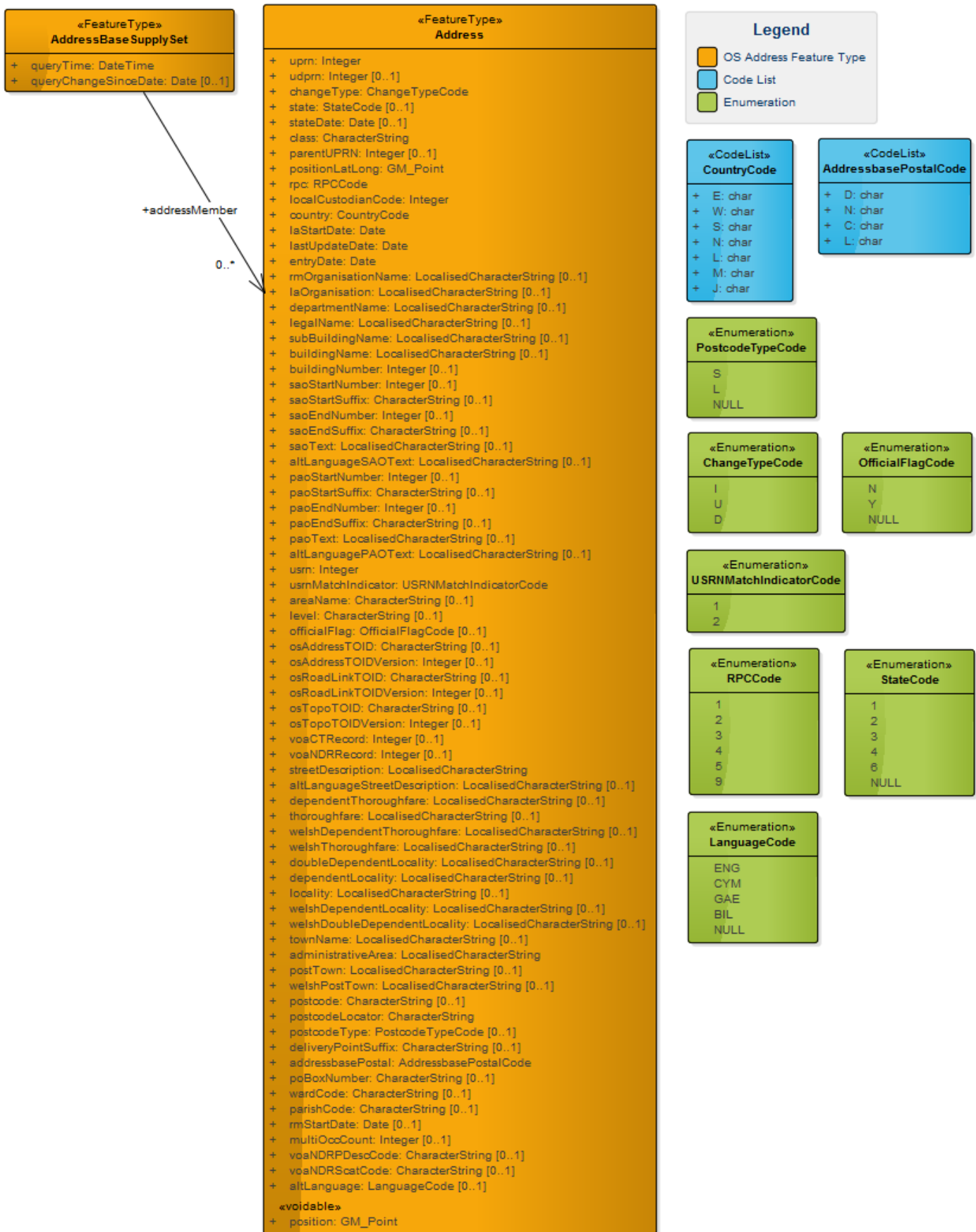


Figure 4 - UML model showing AddressBase Plus Islands Feature Types, Enumerations and Code Lists for the GML supply

## Features

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

### • Name and Definition

The name of the attribute and what the attribute provides.

### • Condition

A condition associated with this attribute. (Optional).

### • Attribute Type

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

### • Multiplicity

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

- '1' – Mandatory - There must be a value
- '0..1' – Optional – If populated a maximum of one attribute will be returned.

These values may be used in combination.

## Address

<b>GML: uprn</b>		<b>CSV: UPRN</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) assigned by the data provider or Ordnance Survey. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 12	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: udprn</b>		<b>CSV: UDPRN</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN). Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 8	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: changeType</b>		<b>CSV: CHANGE_TYPE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Type of Record Change – Please see Chapter 6 for more information.		
<b>Note:</b> If you are receiving a Full Supply all records will be provided as an 'I' – Insert.		
<b>Type:</b> <a href="#">ChangeTypeCode</a>	<b>Size:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

<b>GML: state</b>		<b>CSV: STATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> A code identifying the current state of the property. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
<b>Type:</b> StateCode	<b>Size:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: stateDate</b>		<b>CSV: STATE_DATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Date on which the property achieved its current state in the real world. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Condition:</b> State Date must be present if State is present.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: class</b>		<b>CSV: CLASS</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Classification of the address record, depicting its primary use. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
<b>Notes:</b> Please see the Ordnance Survey website for a lookup table between the classification code used in product and the textual description.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 6	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: parentUPRN</b>		<b>CSV: PARENT_UPRN</b>
<b>Definition:</b> UPRN of the parent record if a parent child relationship exists. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 12	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: position &lt;&lt;VOIDABLE&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>CSV: X_COORDINATE, Y_COORDINATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> A value in metres defining the x and y location in accordance to the British National Grid. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey		
<b>Condition:</b> X_COORDINATE and Y_COORDINATE (position) must be populated if COUNTRY = 'M'		
<b>Notes:</b> The multiplicity of this column is [1] for GML and [0..1] for CSV and. This is because position is VOIDABLE in GML but this functionality is not possible in CSV. Please see UML models in <a href="#">Chapter 2</a> .		
<b>Type:</b> GML – GM_Point CSV – Float	<b>Size:</b> X_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (8, 2) Y_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (9, 2)	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1] / [0..1]

<b>GML: positionLatLong</b>		<b>CSV: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> A value defining the Latitude and Longitude location in accordance with the ETRS89 coordinate reference system. Source: Ordnance Survey		
<b>Type:</b> GML – GM_Point CSV - Float	<b>Size:</b> LATITUDE (precision, scale) – (9, 7) LONGITUDE (precision, scale) – (8, 7)	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: rpc</b>		<b>CSV: RPC</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Representative Point Code. This code is used to reflect the positional accuracy of the address location. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> RPCCode	<b>Size:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: localCustodianCode</b>		<b>CSV: LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Unique identifier of the LLPG Custodian responsible for the address record creation.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: country</b>		<b>CSV: COUNTRY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The country in which an address record can be found within, determined by the data supply.		
<b>Type:</b> CountryCode	<b>Size:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: laStartDate</b>		<b>CSV: LA_START_DATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The date on which the address record was inserted into the product database. Source: Contributing Local Authority.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: lastUpdateDate</b>		<b>CSV: LAST_UPDATE_DATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The date on which any of the attributes on this record were last changed in the product database.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: entryDate</b>		<b>CSV: ENTRY_DATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The date on which an address record was inserted into the Local Authority database. Source: Contributing Local Authority.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

<b>GML: rmOrganisationName</b>		<b>CSV: RM_ORGANISATION_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  The organisation name is the business name given to a delivery point within a building or small group of buildings. For example:  ABC COMMUNICATIONS  This field could also include entries for churches, public houses and libraries.  Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RM Organisation Name must be present if Building Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present.</li> <li>- RM Organisation Name must be present if Department Name is present.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 60</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: laOrganisation</b>		<b>CSV: LA_ORGANISATION</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  If applicable, the name of current occupier as provided by the Local Authority Custodian.  Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 100</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: departmentName</b>		<b>CSV: DEPARTMENT_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  For some organisations, department name is indicated because mail is received by subdivisions of the main organisation at distinct delivery points. For example:  RM Organisation Name: ABC COMMUNICATIONS  Department Name: MARKETING DEPARTMENT  Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 60</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: legalName</b>		<b>CSV: LEGAL_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  Registered legal name of the organisation if captured.  Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV – char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 60</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>

<b>GML: subBuildingName</b>		<b>CSV: SUB_BUILDING_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The sub-building name and/or number are identifiers for subdivisions of properties. For example:  Sub-building Name: FLAT 3  Building Name: POPLAR COURT  Thoroughfare: LONDON ROAD</p> <p><i>NOTE: If the above address is styled 3 POPLAR COURT, all the text will be shown in the Building Name attribute and the Sub-building Name will be empty.</i></p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b></p> <p>GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 30</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: buildingName</b>		<b>CSV: BUILDING_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The building name is a description applied to a single building or a small group of buildings, such as Highfield House. This also includes those building numbers that contain non-numeric characters, such as 44A. Some descriptive names, when included with the rest of the address, are sufficient to identify the property uniquely and unambiguously, for example, MAGISTRATES COURT.</p> <p>Sometimes the building name will be a blend of distinctive and descriptive naming, for example, RAILWAY TAVERN (PUBLIC HOUSE) or THE COURT ROYAL (HOTEL).</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b></p> <p>Building Name must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present.</p>		
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>The building number will be shown in this field when it contains a range, decimal or non-numeric character (see Building Number).</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b></p> <p>GML – LocalisedCharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 50</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: buildingNumber</b>		<b>CSV: BUILDING_NUMBER</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The building number is a number given to a single building or a small group of buildings, thus identifying it from its neighbours, for example, 44. Building numbers that contain a range, decimals or non-numeric characters do not appear in this field but will be found in the buildingName or the sub-BuildingName fields.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b></p> <p>Building Number must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Name or PO Box Number are all not present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> Integer</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>



<b>GML: saoStartNumber</b>		<b>CSV: SAO_START_NUMBER</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The number of the secondary addressable object (SAO), or the start of the number range. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> If a SAO Start Number is present a PAO Start Number or PAO text must also be present.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: saoStartSuffix</b>		<b>CSV: SAO_START_SUFFIX</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The suffix to the SAO_START_NUMBER, for example 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> If a SAO Start Suffix is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 2	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: saoEndNumber</b>		<b>CSV: SAO_END_NUMBER</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The end of the number range for the SAO where SAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> If SAO End Number is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: saoEndSuffix</b>		<b>CSV: SAO_END_SUFFIX</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The suffix to the SAO_END_SUFFIX, for example 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> If a SAO End Suffix is present a SAO End Number must also be present.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char	<b>Size:</b> 2	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

<b>GML: saoText</b>		<b>CSV: SAO_TEXT</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Describes the SAO, such as 'Maisonette' or 'Flat 1' Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Condition:</b> If SAO Text is present a PAO Start Number or PAO Text must also be present.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 90	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: altLanguageSAOText</b>		<b>CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_SAO_TEXT</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Describes the SAO, such as Maisonette, in an alternative language (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field). Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 90	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: paoStartNumber</b>		<b>CSV: PAO_START_NUMBER</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The number of the primary addressable object (PAO) or the start of the number range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Condition:</b> PAO Start Number must be present if PAO Text is not present.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: paoStartSuffix</b>		<b>CSV: PAO_START_SUFFIX</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The suffix to the PAO_START_NUMBER for example, 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Condition:</b> If a PAO Start Suffix is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 2	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: paoEndNumber</b>		<b>CSV: PAO_END_NUMBER</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The end of the number range for the PAO where PAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Condition:</b> If a PAO End Number is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

<b>GML: paoEndSuffix</b>		<b>CSV: PAO_END_SUFFIX</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The suffix to the pao_end_number for example 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> If a PAO End Suffix is present a PAO End Number must also be present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 2</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: paoText</b>		<b>CSV: PAO_TEXT</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Name describing the PAO, this is normally a building name such as 'Harbour View'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> PAO Text must be present if PAO Start Number is not present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 90</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: altLanguagePAOText</b>		<b>CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_PAO_TEXT</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Name describing the PAO, this is normally a building name such as 'Harbour View', in an alternative language (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field).  Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 90</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: usrn</b>		<b>CSV: USRN</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Unique Street Reference Number (USRN) the address is related to. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> Integer</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 8</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]</p>
<b>GML: usrnMatchIndicator</b>		<b>CSV: USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> This field indicates how the item was matched to a USRN. 1 is matched manually to the USRN into which the address record has been addressed, and 2 is matched spatially to the nearest USRN that may not be the nearest accessible street. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> <a href="#">UsrnMatchIndicatorCode</a></p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]</p>

<b>GML: areaName</b>		<b>CSV: AREA_NAME</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Third level of geographic area name, for example, to record island names (Guernsey) or contain the TOWNLAND value in Northern Ireland. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 40</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: level</b>		<b>CSV: LEVEL</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> Memorandum of the vertical position of the property if known. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 30</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: officialFlag</b>		<b>CSV: OFFICIAL_FLAG</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> This attribute records whether the local custodian deems the record to be an official depiction of the address or not. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> OfficialFlagCode</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: osAddressTOID</b>		<b>CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a>, this column will remain NULL.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 20</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: osAddressTOIDVersion</b>		<b>CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID_VERSION</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a>, this column will remain NULL.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> Integer</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 3</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: osRoadLinkTOID</b>		<b>CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a>, this column will remain NULL.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 20</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>

<b>GML: osRoadLinkTOIDVersion</b>		<b>CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID_VERSION</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 3	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: osTopoTOID</b>		<b>CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 20	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: osTopoTOIDVersion</b>		<b>CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID_VERSION</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 3	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: voaCTRecord</b>		<b>CSV: VOA_CT_RECORD</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 50	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: voaNDRRecord</b>		<b>CSV: VOA_NDR_RECORD</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 50	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: streetDescription</b>		<b>CSV: STREET_DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Name of the street the address is allocated within, as given by the local authority. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 100	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: altLanguageStreetDescription</b>		<b>CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_STREET_DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Name of the street as given by the local authority in an alternative language, (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field). Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV – char	<b>Size:</b> 100	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

<b>GML: dependentThoroughfare</b>		<b>CSV: DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> In certain places, for example, town centres, there are named thoroughfares within other named thoroughfares, for example, parades of shops on a high street where different parades have their own identity. For example, KINGS PARADE, HIGH STREET and QUEENS PARADE, HIGH STREET. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 80	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: thoroughfare</b>		<b>CSV: THOROUGHFARE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> A thoroughfare is fundamentally a road, track or named access route on which there are Royal Mail delivery points, for example, HIGH STREET. This is the Royal Mail equivalent of the Street Description attribute. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Condition:</b> Thoroughfare must be present if dependent thoroughfare is present.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 80	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: welshDependentThoroughfare</b>		<b>CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 80	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: welshThoroughfare</b>		<b>CSV: WELSH_THOROUGHFARE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 80	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: doubleDependentLocality</b>		<b>CSV: DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> This is used to distinguish between similar thoroughfares or the same thoroughfare within a dependent locality. For example, Millbrook Estate and Cranford Estate in this situation: BRUNEL WAY, MILLBROOK ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON and BRUNEL WAY, CRANFORD ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Condition:</b> If a Double Dependent Locality is present, a Dependent Locality must also be present.		

<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 35	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: dependentLocality</b>		<b>CSV: DEPENDENT_LOCALITY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Dependent locality areas define an area within a post town. These are only necessary for postal purposes and are used to aid differentiation where there are thoroughfares of the same name in the same locality. For example, HIGH STREET in SHIRLEY and SWAYTHLING in this situation: HIGH STREET, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON and HIGH STREET, SWAYTHLING, SOUTHAMPTON. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 35	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: locality</b>		<b>CSV: LOCALITY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> A locality defines an area or geographical identifier within a town, village or hamlet. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 35	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: welshDependentLocality</b>		<b>CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 35	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: welshDoubleDependentLocality</b>		<b>CSV: WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 35	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: townName</b>		<b>CSV: TOWN_NAME</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The name of the town the address is within. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char	<b>Size:</b> 30	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

<b>GML: administrativeArea</b>		<b>CSV: ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The responsible highway authority for this address. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 30</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]</p>
<b>GML: postTown</b>		<b>CSV: POST_TOWN</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> The town or city in which the Royal Mail sorting office is located which services this record. There may be more than one, possibly several, sorting offices in a town or city. Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> Post Town must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 35</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: welshPostTown</b>		<b>CSV: WELSH_POST_TOWN</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a>, this column will remain NULL.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 30</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: postcode</b>		<b>CSV: POSTCODE</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> A postcode is an abbreviated form of address made up of combinations of between five and seven alphanumeric characters. These are used by Royal Mail to help with the automated sorting of mail. A postcode may cover between 1 and 100 addresses. There are two main components of a postcode, for example, NW6 4DP:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The outward code (or ‘outcode’). The first two–four characters of the postcode constituting the postcode area and the postcode district, for example, NW6. It is the part of the postcode that enables mail to be sent from the accepting office to the correct area for delivery.</li> <li>- The inward code (or ‘incode’). The last three characters of the postcode constituting the postcode sector and the postcode unit, example, 4DP. It is used to sort mail at the local delivery office.</li> </ul> Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b> Postcode must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 8</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>



<b>GML: postcodeLocator</b>		<b>CSV: POSTCODE_LOCATOR</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  This field contains the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) postcode where the local authority address has been matched to PAF, i.e. the POSTCODE field.  Where a match has not been made, the postcode information is sourced from the local authority in collaboration with Royal Mail. Where the local authority do not hold a current valid postcode Code-Point is used in the areas where this is possible, if not, spatial methods are used to allocate a Postcode value.  Source: Royal Mail, Contributing Local Authority or Ordnance Survey</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – CharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 8</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]</p>
<b>GML: postcodeType</b>		<b>CSV: POSTCODE_TYPE</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  Describes the address as a small or large user as defined by Royal Mail.  Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Postcode Type must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</li> <li>- Postcode Type Code must equal ‘L’ if PO Box Number is present.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Type:</b> PostcodeTypeCode</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: deliveryPointSuffix</b>		<b>CSV: DELIVERY_POINT_SUFFIX</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  A two character code uniquely identifying an individual delivery point within a postcode.  Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b>  Delivery Point Suffix must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>		
<p><b>Type:</b>  GML – CharacterString  CSV - char</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 2</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]</p>
<b>GML: addressbasePostal</b>		<b>CSV: ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b>  Identifies addresses which are believed to be capable of receiving mail as defined specifically for the AddressBase product, and details their relationship with other AddressBase Postal records. N.B. this field identifies some addresses which the AddressBase product believes to be capable of receiving a service which are not contained within the Royal Mail PAF database, such as flats behind a front door which has a single letter box.</p>		
<p><b>Condition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If AddressBase Postal value is ‘D’ UDPRN must be present.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Type:</b> AddressbasePostalCode</p>	<p><b>Size:</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]</p>

<b>GML: poBoxNumber</b>		<b>CSV: PO_BOX_NUMBER</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Post Office Box (PO Box®) number. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 6	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: wardCode</b>		<b>CSV: WARD_CODE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The Ward code for the ward which the address record falls within.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 9	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: parishCode</b>		<b>CSV: PARISH_CODE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The Parish code for the Parish which the address record falls within.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV - char	<b>Size:</b> 9	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: rmStartDate</b>		<b>CSV: RM_START_DATE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Date on which the Royal Mail address was loaded into the product database. Please note this may not be the same time as it enters product. Source: Royal Mail		
<b>Condition:</b> RM Start Date must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: multiOccCount</b>		<b>CSV: MULTI_OCC_COUNT</b>
<b>Definition:</b> This is a count of all the child UPRNs for this record if a parent-child relationship exists. Source: Ordnance Survey		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: voaNDRPDescCode</b>		<b>CSV: VOA_NDR_P_DESC_CODE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char	<b>Size:</b> 5	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

<b>GML: voaNDRScatCode</b>		<b>CSV: VOA_NDR_SCAT_CODE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> As described in <a href="#">Chapter 1</a> , this column will remain NULL.		
<b>Type:</b> GML – CharacterString CSV – char	<b>Size:</b> 4	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>GML: altLanguage</b>		<b>CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Field describing the language of the alternative records. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
<b>Type:</b> LanguageCode	<b>Size:</b> 3	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

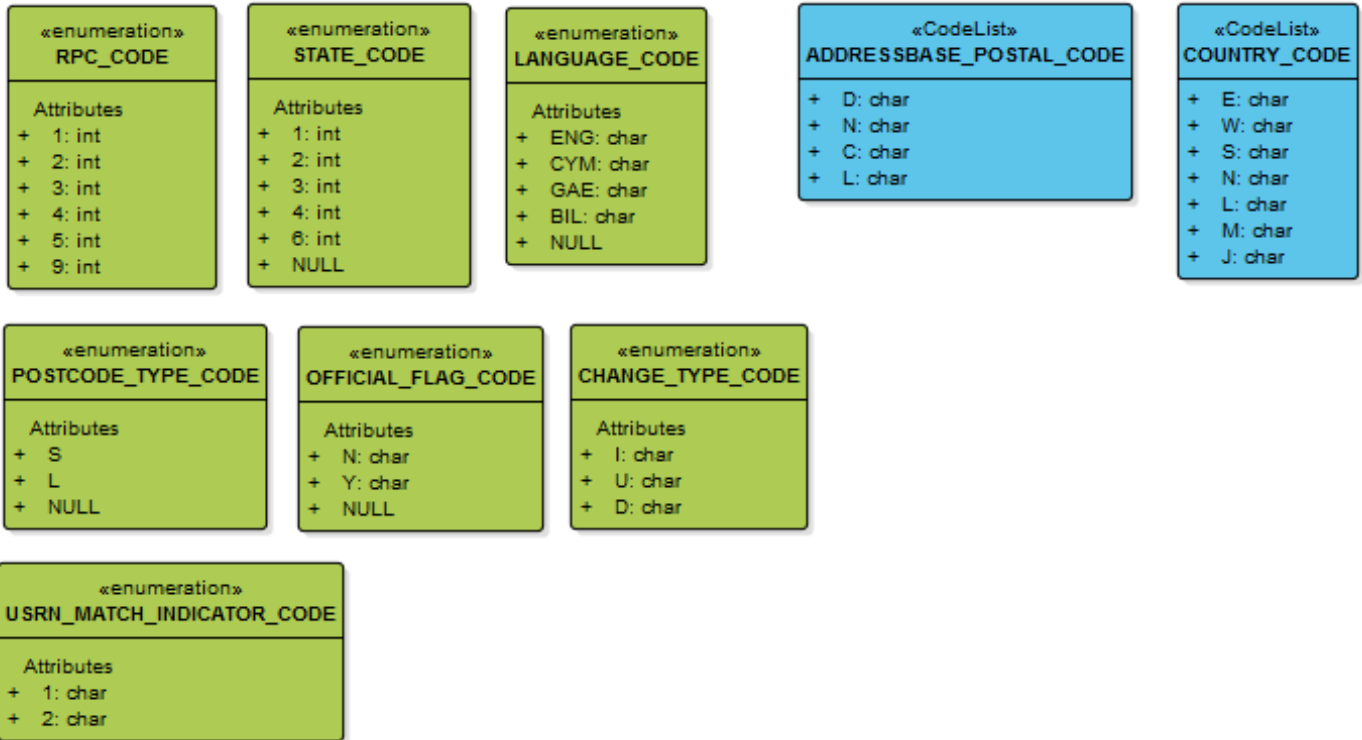
## AddressBase Supply Set

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

<b>GML: queryTime</b>		<b>CSV: Not in CSV</b>
<b>Definition:</b> Time the data was extracted from the database.		
<b>Type:</b> DateTime		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>GML: queryChangeSinceDate</b>		<b>CSV: Not in CSV</b>
<b>Definition:</b> The date given as part of a change-only query		
<b>Note:</b> This attribute is only provided as part of a Change Only Update (COU) supply. It will not be provided if you take a Full Supply.		
<b>Type:</b> Date		<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

## Code lists and Enumerations

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



### AddressbasePostalCode

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

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

## CountryCode

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

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

In the AddressBase Plus Islands product it is expected that only N, L,M and J values will be present.

## RPCCode

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

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

## StateCode

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

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

## LanguageCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “altLanguage” / “ALT\_LANGUAGE”. This enumeration identifies the language of the address displayed.

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

## PostcodeTypeCode

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

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

## OfficialFlagCode

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

Enumeration: OfficialFlagCode	
Value	Description
N	Unofficial Address
Y	Official Address

## ChangeTypeCode

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

Enumeration: ChangeTypeCode	
Value	Description
I	Insert
U	Update
D	Delete

## USRNMatchIndicatorCode

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

Enumeration: USRNMatchIndicatorCode	
Value	Description
1	Matched manually to the USRN into which the address record has been addressed.
2	Matched spatially to the nearest USRN. Not necessarily the access street.

## Date

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

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

## Time

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

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

## Chapter 3 CSV (Comma-Separated Values) Overview

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

- There will be one record per line in each file,
- Fields will be separated by commas,
- String fields will be delimited by double quotes,
- No comma will be placed at the end of each row in the file,
- Records will be terminated by Carriage Return / Line Feed,
- Double quotes inside strings will be escaped by doubling,
- Where a field has no value in a record, two commas will be placed together in the record. (one for the end of the previous field and one for the end of the null field). Where the null field is a text field double quotes will be included between the two commas, for example - ,“”,

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

The transfer will be split into multiple files using volume numbers. Most files will be split after one million records.



## Chapter 4 GML Overview

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

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

### Schema Overview and Internet Location

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

The application schema is the same as the core AddressBase Plus product. Therefore the schema which is referenced by the data, **addressbaseplus.xsd**, is available on the Geoplace website at:

<http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/2.0/addressbaseplus.xsd>

It imports the GML 3.2 schemas which rely on XML as defined by W3C at:

<http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace.html>

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

<http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/2.0/addressbaseplus.xsd>

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

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

### Features

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

Member Element	Feature Type
<abpl:addressMember>	Address

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

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

**See chapter 7 for specific GML examples.**

## Envelope

In the GML supply you can determine the extent of your supply by the <gml:Envelope>. Because Latitude and Longitude are the mandatory coordinates in AddressBase Plus Islands the envelope uses these coordinates. For example:

```
<gml:boundedBy>  
<gml:Envelope srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258">  
<gml:lowerCorner>48.40 -8.30 </gml:lowerCorner>  
<gml:upperCorner>55.50 -1.80</gml:upperCorner>  
</gml:Envelope>  
</gml:boundedBy>
```

## Chapter 5 CSV to GML Mapping

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

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

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

## Chapter 6 Change Only Update (COU) Supplies

As detailed in [Chapter 1](#), AddressBase Plus Islands is available as a Full or Change Only Update supply.

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

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

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

### **Archiving**

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

## Chapter 7 Example Record

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

### CSV Supply

#### Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV

```
185536894,3652790,"I",,,,"RD03",,281855,438598,53.8295615,-3.7951397,1,8112,N,2015-07-01,2015-07-15,2015-06-31,"",,"",,"",,"",,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",17,,,"",,"",,"",,"17",,"",,"",,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",,"",12345678,1,"",,"",,"Y",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"PORTSTEWART",,"COLERAINE",,"PORTSTEWART",,"",,"BT55 7BG",,"BT55 7BG",,"S",,"",,"D",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"2015-07-02,0,"",,"",,"",,"",,""
```

#### COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

```
185536894,3652790,"U",,,,"RD02",,281855,438598,53.8295615,-3.7951397,1,8112,N,2015-07-01,2015-07-31,2015-06-31,"",,"",,"",,"",,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",17,,,"",,"",,"",,"17",,"",,"",,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",,"",12345678,1,"",,"",,"Y",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"PORTSTEWART",,"COLERAINE",,"PORTSTEWART",,"",,"BT55 7BG",,"BT55 7BG",,"S",,"",,"D",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"",,"2015-07-02,0,"",,"",,"",,"",,""
```

### GML Supply

#### Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML

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

```
<abpl:addressMember>  
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.185536894">  
<abpl:uprn>185536894</abpl:uprn>  
<abpl:udprn>3652790</abpl:udprn>  
<abpl:changeType>I</abpl:changeType>  
<abpl:class>RD03</abpl:class>  
<abpl:position>  
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"  
gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.185536894">  
<gml:pos>281855.00 438598.00</gml:pos>  
</gml:Point>  
</abpl:position>  
<abpl:positionLatLong>  
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258" gml:id="uk.addressbase.uprn.pl.185536894">  
<gml:pos>53.8295615 -3.7951397</gml:pos>  
</gml:Point>  
</abpl:positionLatLong>  
<abpl:rpc>1</abpl:rpc>  
<abpl:localCustodianCode>8112</abpl:localCustodianCode>  
<abpl:country>N</abpl:country>  
<abpl:laStartDate>2015-07-01</abpl:laStartDate>
```

```

<abpl:lastUpdateDate>2015-07-15</abpl:lastUpdateDate>
<abpl:entryDate>2015-06-31</abpl:entryDate>
<abpl:buildingName>EXAMPLE BUILDING</abpl:buildingName>
<abpl:buildingNumber>17</abpl:buildingNumber>
<abpl:paoStartNumber>17</abpl:paoStartNumber>
<abpl:usrn>12345678</abpl:usrn>
<abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>
<abpl:streetDescription xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:streetDescription>
<abpl:thoroughfare xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:thoroughfare>
<abpl:townName xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:townName>
<abpl:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">COLERAINE</abpl:administrativeArea>
<abpl:postTown xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:postTown>
<abpl:postcode>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcode>
<abpl:postcodeLocator>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcodeLocator>
<abpl:postcodeType>S</abpl:postcodeType>
<abpl:addressbasePostal>D</abpl:addressbasePostal>
<abpl:rmStartDate>2015-07-02</abpl:rmStartDate>
<abpl:multiOccCount>0</abpl:multiOccCount>
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>

```

## COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

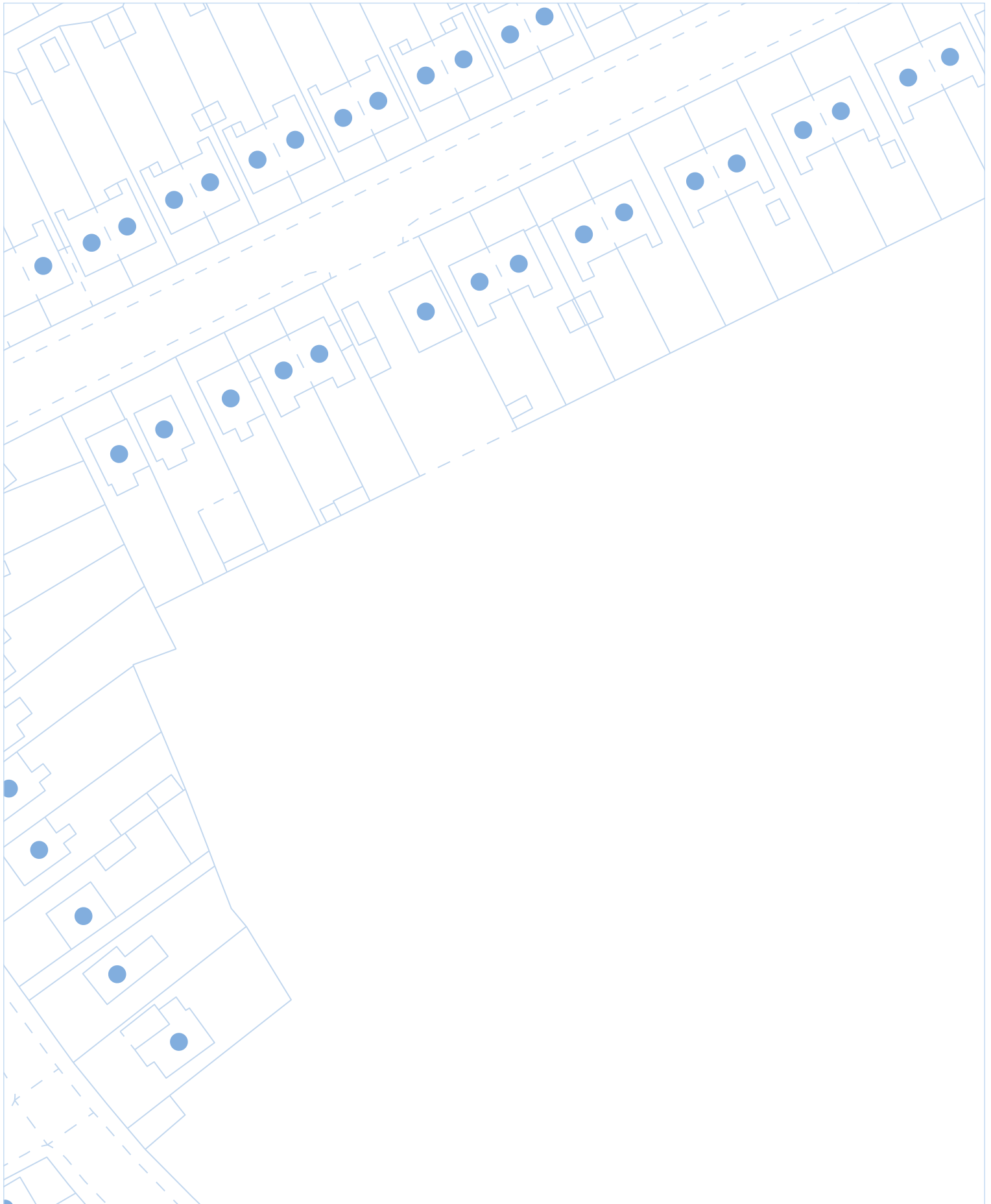
```

<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.185536894">
<abpl:uprn>185536894</abpl:uprn>
<abpl:udprn>3652790</abpl:udprn>
<abpl:changeType>U</abpl:changeType>
<abpl:class>RD02</abpl:class>
<abpl:position>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700"
gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.185536894">
<gml:pos>281855.00 438598.00</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:position>
<abpl:positionLatLong>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258" gml:id="uk.addressbase.uprn.pl.185536894">
<gml:pos>53.8295615 -3.7951397</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:positionLatLong>
<abpl:rpc>1</abpl:rpc>
<abpl:localCustodianCode>12</abpl:localCustodianCode>
<abpl:country>N</abpl:country>
<abpl:laStartDate>2015-07-01</abpl:laStartDate>
<abpl:lastUpdateDate>2015-07-31</abpl:lastUpdateDate>
<abpl:entryDate>2015-06-31</abpl:entryDate>
<abpl:buildingName>EXAMPLE BUILDING</abpl:buildingName>
<abpl:buildingNumber>17</abpl:buildingNumber>
<abpl:paoStartNumber>17</abpl:paoStartNumber>
<abpl:usrn>12345678</abpl:usrn>
<abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>
<abpl:streetDescription xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:streetDescription>
<abpl:thoroughfare xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:thoroughfare>

```

```
<abpl:townName xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:townName>
<abpl:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">COLERAINE</abpl:administrativeArea>
<abpl:postTown xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:postTown>
<abpl:postcode>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcode>
<abpl:postcodeLocator>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcodeLocator>
<abpl:postcodeType>S</abpl:postcodeType>
<abpl:addressbasePostal>D</abpl:addressbasePostal>
<abpl:rmStartDate>2015-07-02</abpl:rmStartDate>
<abpl:multiOccCount>0</abpl:multiOccCount>
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>
```





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