BRITISH STANDARD

BS 7666-1:2000

Spatial data-sets for geographical referencing —

Part 1: Specification for a street gazetteer

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/36, Geographic information, upon which the following bodies were represented:

Association for Geographic Information
Babtie, Shaw & Morton Consulting Engineers
Berkshire County Council
BP Amoco
Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
IDEA
Infrasoft Solutions
Islink Up
Military Survey
Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland
Ordnance Survey UK
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
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Foreword

This part of BS 7666 was originally prepared by the National Street Gazetteer Working Party for the Local Authorities Associations' Geographic Information Advisory Group (formerly the Geographic Information Steering Group). It has been subsequently reviewed and revised under the auspices of Technical Committee IST/36, Geographic information. It supersedes BS 7666-1:1993 which is withdrawn.

BS 7666 comprises four parts:

— *Part 1: Specification for a street gazetteer*;

— *Part 2: Specification for a land and property gazetteer*;

— *Part 3: Specification for addresses*;

— *Part 4: Specification for the recording of public rights of way.*

Parts 1, 2 and 4 specify the contents of data-sets, whilst Part 3 specifies a format and is an enabling mechanism for creating references.

Part 1 specifies the data to be maintained in a gazetteer of streets. It specifies ways of referencing a street so that data can be accessed by street name, description, route number or unique reference number, and the means for specifying its spatial location. A street provides a basic reference for use in each of the other parts of the standard.

Part 2 specifies the data to be maintained in a gazetteer of land and property. A land and property gazetteer is built around the concept of a basic land and property unit (BLPU). Each BLPU is uniquely identified by one or more land and property identifiers (LPIs), which include a reference to a street as defined in Part 1, and an address as defined in Part 3.

Part 3 specifies a model and structure for an address and provides a means by which an address may be constructed. The purpose of an address is to provide a description of a real-world object by reference to its location. An object for which an address may be constructed is termed an "addressable object".

Part 4 specifies the format for a data-set for recording public rights of way. A public right of way is referenced to a street as defined in Part 1.

Each part of the standard is built around the concept of a fundamental entity. The relationships between these entities are shown in Figure 1.

Annex A is informative.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

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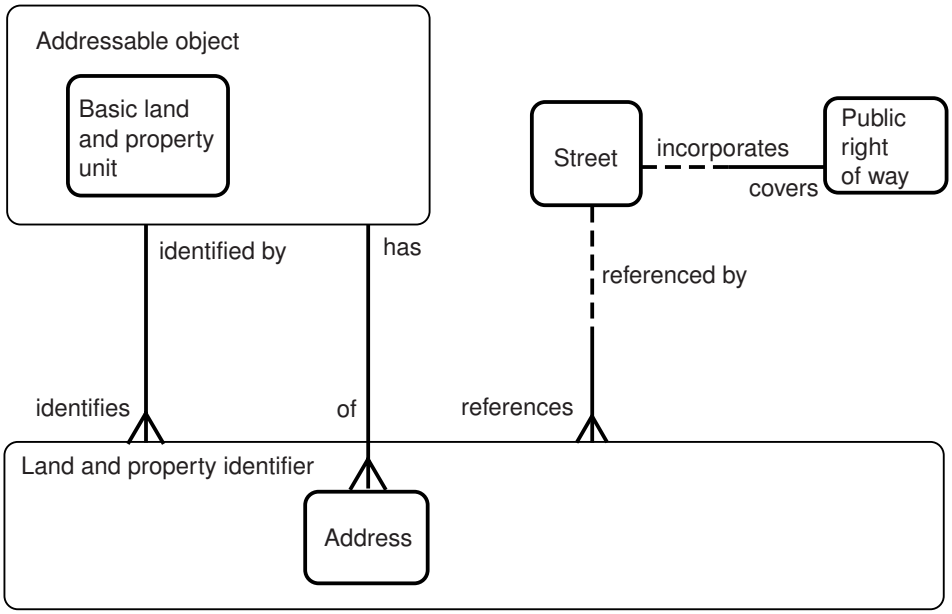

NOTE The concepts, terminology and diagramming standards used in the figure are based on the Structured Systems Analysis and Design Method in accordance with BS 7738-1 for logical modelling.

Entities are denoted by boxes. A box within a box is used to show that one entity is a sub-type of another (super-type). For example, ”basic land and property unit” is a sub-type of “addressable object”.

Relationships between entities are denoted by lines between the boxes, with the description of the relationship reading clockwise (see key). For example, a basic land and property unit is identified by many land and property identifiers, and a land and property identifier identifies one basic land and property unit.

Key

	One-One	One-Many	Many-Many
"Mandatory" (Always exists)			
"Optional" (Might not exist)			
"Optional/Mandatory" ("Optional" one way "Mandatory" the other)			

Figure 1 — Relationships between the fundamental entities given in BS 7666

Summary of pages

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