

Spatial data-sets for geographical referencing —

Part 2: Specification for a land and property gazetteer

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- BP Amoco
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Foreword

This part of BS 7666 was originally prepared by the National Land and Property 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 It supersedes BS 7666-2:1994 which is withdrawn.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.

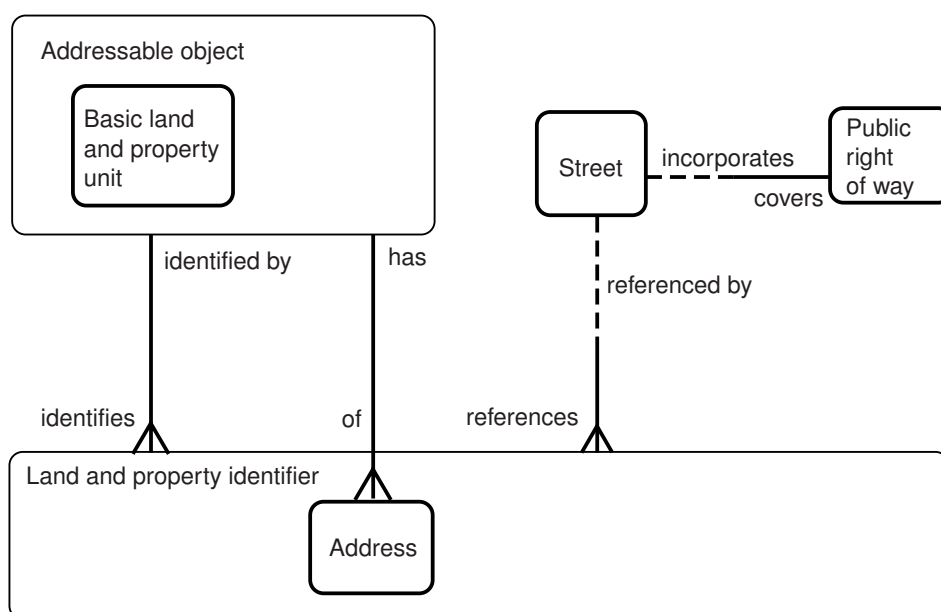
Each part of the standard is built around the concept of a fundamental entity. The relationships between these entities are shown in Figure 1.

Annexes A, B and C are 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.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.



NOTE The concepts, terminology and diagramming standards used in this 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

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 15 and a back cover.

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Introduction

This part of BS 7666 is designed to facilitate the creation and maintenance of gazetteers of varying scope, ranging from specialist interest and/or restricted coverage through to universal coverage and general use, as in the case of the National Land and Property Gazetteer. It has been designed in the expectation that such gazetteers will increasingly need to be matched, merged and cross-referenced in order to promote access to, and sharing of, related land and property data.

A key design principle is that the application of this part of the standard, in conjunction with Parts 1 and 3, will help to ensure that independently-created gazetteer entries are given the same identifiers, so providing the basis of access to land and property data.

An external application references a basic land and property unit in the gazetteer via its unique property reference number. An application reference may be used to cross-refer a basic land and property unit to other information held external to the gazetteer. Examples are revenue, planning, distribution and utility records. An application reference enables data from different sources to be co-related or interchanged via the gazetteer. Use of this feature requires the currency of the data to be maintained after initial set-up.

A gazetteer created and maintained in accordance with this part of BS 7666 will have an infrastructure that links a geographical address with its corresponding spatial identifiers. This revised version of BS 7666-2 builds on this concept by including provision for land parcel polygons and postal addresses.

1 Scope

This part of BS 7666 specifies the logical data model for a gazetteer of land and property in Great Britain, the data to be maintained in it and the attributes of every entity to be recorded in it. It specifies the elements required to build, maintain, store and disseminate land and property information for a gazetteer of land and property and defines the properties of a basic land and property unit (BLPU). It also specifies the way in which the boundary of a BLPU may be represented and linked to the gazetteer. This part of BS 7666 does not provide a database design or a transfer format.

NOTE 1 An example specification and physical data model has been produced by the Improvement and Development Agency, *Land and Property Gazetteer: Specification and Data Model* [1].

NOTE 2 This standard is applicable in principle to other countries and regions but may require modification to accommodate local requirements e.g. grid referencing in Northern Ireland.

NOTE 3 A set of checklists for verification of conformity is given in annex A.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this British Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

BS 7666-1:2000, *Spatial data-sets for geographical referencing — Part 1: Specification for a street gazetteer*.

BS 7666-3:2000, *Spatial data-sets for geographical referencing — Part 3: Specification for addresses*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of BS 7666, the definitions given in BS 7666-1:2000 and BS 7666-3:2000 apply together with the following.

3.1

addressable object

real-world object that has a fixed location and may be identified and referenced by means of one or more addresses

3.2

basic land and property unit (BLPU)

area of land, property or structure of fixed location having uniform occupation, ownership or function

3.3

BLPU extent

boundary of a basic land and property unit for a particular basic land and property unit provenance

NOTE A basic land and property unit may have a different extent for each provenance.

3.4

BLPU extent polygon

geometrical representation of a contiguous area of land forming all or part of a BLPU extent