

BRITISH STANDARD

Spatial datasets for geographical referencing –

Part 2: Specification for a land and property gazetteer

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and iv, pages 1 to 23, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 7666 was published by BSI and came into effect on 28 July 2006. It was prepared by Technical Committee IST/36, Geographic information. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Information about this document

BS 7666 was originally published over the period 1994 to 1996 in four parts.

These four parts were revised separately over the period 2000 to 2002. During 2004 to 2005, all the parts were revised together, with a new Part 0: *General model for gazetteers and spatial referencing* being added. This provides a common structure for gazetteers of any class of geographic object.

BS 7666 now comprises the following parts:

- Part 0: General model for spatial referencing;
- Part 1: Specification for a street gazetteer;
- Part 2: Specification for a land and property gazetteer;
- Part 5: Specification for a delivery point gazetteer.

These parts supersede BS 7666-1:2000, BS 7666-2:2000, BS 7666-3:2000 and BS 7666-4:2002. The new Part 0 has subsumed *Part 3: Specification for addresses*. Part 1 has subsumed *Part 4: Specification for recording public rights of way* but in other respects is similar in scope to that published previously. The scope of Part 2 is largely unchanged. Part 5 is new in scope.

Parts BS 7666-1:2000, BS 7666-2:2000, BS 7666-3:2000 and BS 7666-4:2002 are now withdrawn. Thus Parts 3 and 4 will not form part of the standard although there will now be a Part 5. Renumbering has not taken place to avoid any confusion with the withdrawn standards.

The main changes that have been made to this Part of the Standard are as follows:

- the structure, content and terminology are made consistent with new general model in Part 0;
- the structure and content are made consistent with the revised Part 1;
- the addition of a requirement for gazetteer metadata;
- the addition of a facility for recording descriptive identifiers in multiple languages;
- the addition of a facility for classification of BLPUs;
- the addition of a facility for cross-referencing to other datasets;
- the addition of an identifier for an LPI;
- change to the role of provenance;
- field lengths are no longer prescribed;
- addition of a requirement for a data quality report;
- other minor changes in the light of experience of use.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Introduction

This part of BS 7666 is designed to facilitate the creation and maintenance of gazetteers of varying scope, from specialist interest in a restricted area to universal coverage for general use. 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 the other parts of BS 7666, will help to establish a common set of identifiers for use across a range of applications.

An external application will reference a basic land and property unit in the gazetteer via its unique property reference number. The unique property reference number or other identifier 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. This enables data from different sources to be co-related or interchanged via the gazetteer, and requires the currency of the data to be maintained after initial set-up.

1 Scope

This part of BS 7666 specifies the logical data structure for a gazetteer of land and property, consistent with Part 0 of this standard. It is based upon the concept of a basic land and property unit (BLPU), and specifies the data to be recorded and maintained in a gazetteer. It also specifies the way in which the boundary of a BLPU may be represented and linked to the gazetteer. It does not provide a database design or a transfer format.

This part of BS 7666 is intended for use by those compiling land and property gazetteers, for a range of purposes including property records and addressing. It enables different users of land and property information to link different land and property identifiers (LPI) via a common unique property reference number (UPRN).

A checklist for verification of conformity is given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the reference cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 7666-0, *Spatial datasets for geographical referencing — Part 0: General model for gazetteers and spatial referencing*.

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

BS ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of BS 7666, the terms and definitions given in BS 7666-0 and the following apply.

3.1 addressable object

geographical object that 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 provenance

basis for the existence and extent of a basic land and property unit

NOTE Provenance may be determined by e.g. land title, tenancy or rental agreement, physical features, occupancy or use.

3.4 land and property identifier LPI

structured text entry that identifies a basic land and property unit

3.5 land and property gazetteer

record of instances of basic land and property units covering a defined geographic area

3.6 primary addressable object

addressable object that can be addressed without reference to another addressable object

3.7 secondary addressable object

addressable object that is addressed by reference to a primary addressable object

3.8 unique property reference number UPRN

unique numeric identifier for a basic land and property unit

4 Land and property gazetteer requirements

4.1 Land and property gazetteer scope

A land and property gazetteer shall contain all instances of BLPUs within its territory of use, according to a defined scope.

NOTE 1 Examples of gazetteer scopes are “Registered land titles in England and Wales”, “Occupied residential property units and commercial premises in Redlands District Council area”, “Land and property owned or used by the Acme Industrial Corporation in Great Britain”.

NOTE 2 The land and property gazetteer may include BLPUs relating to any specified time period. BLPUs that no longer exist may be recorded in the gazetteer.

4.2 Basic land and property unit

Each BLPU shall be identified by one or more Land and Property Identifier (LPI). The LPI shall contain a spatial reference as defined in Part 0 of this standard.

NOTE 1 A BLPU may have several LPIs, e.g. in different languages, or where a historic name that is no longer used is recorded.

A BLPU may be related to other BLPUs (e.g. a numbered flat within a block).

NOTE 2 BLPUs may overlap, e.g. railway arches and subterranean public conveniences. A BLPU may be an aggregation of other BLPUs or a part of another BLPU. For example, a farm may be an aggregation of land parcels which are themselves BLPUs, or a flat could be a subdivision of a block of flats which is itself a BLPU.

4.3 BLPU extent

A BLPU may be represented by one or more extents, each representing a different BLPU provenance.

NOTE 1 Examples of BLPU provenances are ownership, tenancy, occupancy and usage.

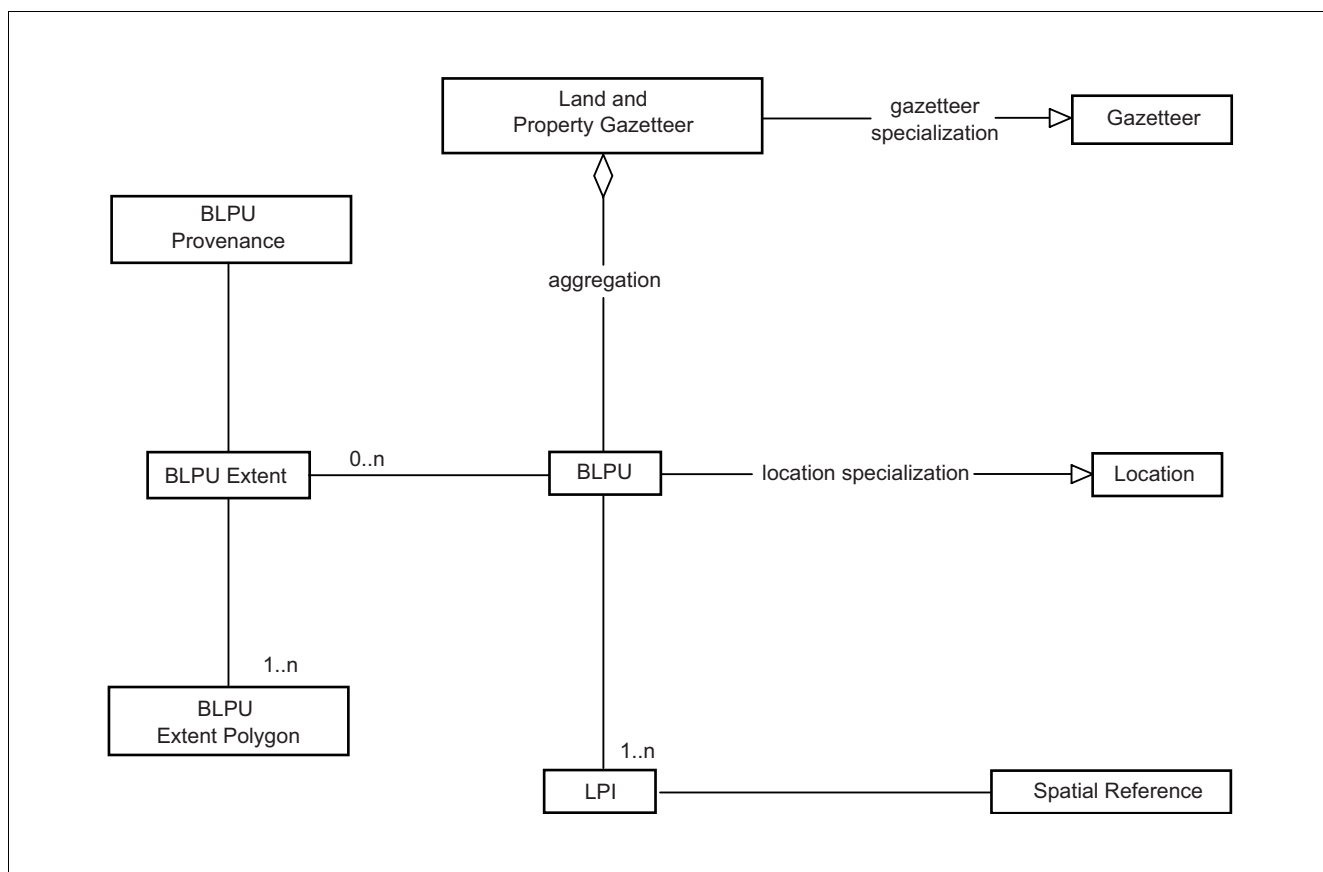
BLPU extents may be included in the gazetteer. A BLPU extent may be discontinuous. A BLPU extent recorded in the gazetteer shall be described by one or more BLPU extent polygons.

NOTE 2 A BLPU extent polygon may be a “hole” cut out from another polygon forming part of the same BLPU extent.

4.4 Relationship between classes

The relationships between BLPU, LPI, BLPU provenance, BLPU extent and BLPU extent polygon are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Land and property gazetteer model



NOTE The diagramming conventions used in this diagram are explained in Annex B. A land and property gazetteer is a specialization of a gazetteer, and a BLPU is a specialization of a location, as defined in Part 0 of this standard.