

Spatial data-sets for geographical referencing —

Part 4: Specification for recording public rights of way

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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- Association for Geographical Information
- Babtie Group Ltd
- BP Amoco
- British Geological Survey
- Defence Geographic and Imagery Intelligence Agency
- IDEA
- Infoshare
- ISLINKUP
- Ordnance Survey
- Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- SIAM Ltd
- University of East London
- University of Sheffield

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Foreword

This part of BS 7666 has been prepared under the direction of Technical Committee IST/36, Geographic information. It supersedes BS 7666-4:1996, which is withdrawn.

BS 7666-4 was originally prepared by the Public Rights Of Way Working Party for the Local Authorities Associations' Geographic Information Advisory Group (formerly the Geographic Information Steering Group).

BS 7666 is published in the following 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 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.

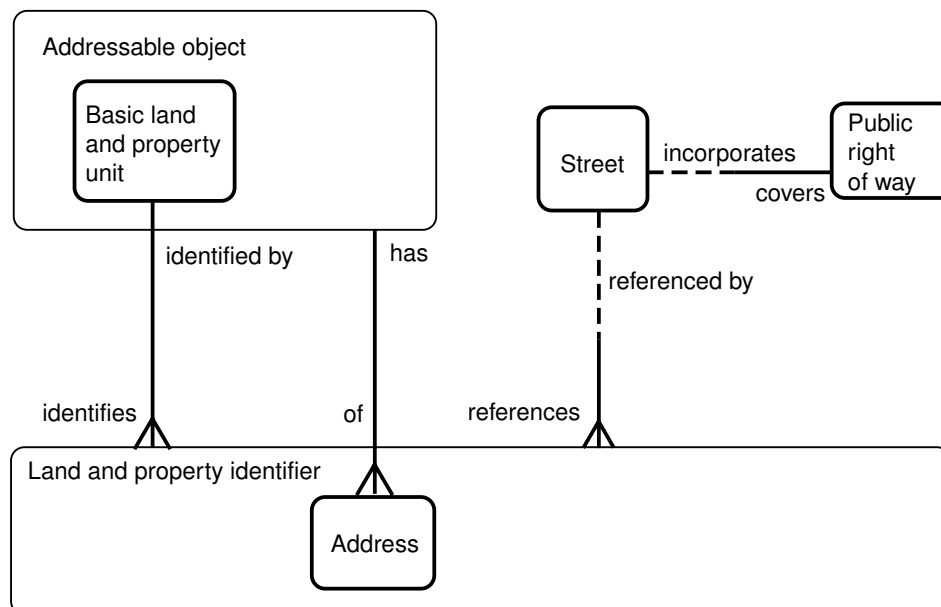
Each part of the standard is drafted around the concept of fundamental entities. The relationships between these fundamental entities are shown in Figure 1.

Annex A and Annex B are informative.

This standard was drafted on the assumption that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and competent 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 part of BS 7666 are based on the Structured Systems Analysis 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. 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 fundamental entities 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. The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

Introduction

Public Rights of Way (PROWs) are routes over land in England and Wales along which any member of the public has the right to pass or repass. Designated local authorities, referred to as “surveying authorities” throughout BS 7666, have a statutory duty to record these in the form of a definitive map and statement. A surveying authority may be a unitary authority, a county council, a metropolitan district council or a London borough council. National Parks may have delegated powers related to public rights of way from one or more highway authorities in respect of surveying and highway powers within their boundaries. The surveying authority is also the highway authority.

This part of BS 7666 is designed as a natural progression in the referencing process as defined by a “street” within BS 7666-1. This standard restricts itself purely to footpaths, bridleways and certain other defined tracks, collectively known as Public Rights of Way, as defined by Acts of Parliament listed in the Bibliography.

BS 7666-4 is also intended to improve the quality of the *National Street Gazetteer*, which contains entries for all streets, as defined in BS 7666-1. The primary purpose of the *National Street Gazetteer* is within an array of highway information systems, including the legal duty to maintain a register of street works. The inclusion of PROWs will assist in the compilation of both local authority and the *National Street Gazetteer*.

Further benefits of BS 7666-4 are that the quality and extent of the rights of way attributes found in BS 7666-4 provide a unique base for groundwork maintenance and legal purposes and may act as a basis for the development of a sound geographic information system (GIS).

1 Scope

BS 7666-4 specifies data to be recorded for public rights of way in England and Wales.

NOTE 1 The standard is applicable in principle to other countries and regions but may require modification to accommodate local requirements, such as grid referencing in Northern Ireland.

The standard specifies ways of referencing a public right of way so that data can be accessed by name, description, route number or unique reference. It also specifies the means of representing its spatial location. A format is also specified in the form of a logical data model for recording a set of other related data such as the surveying authority and the event history.

This standard specifies what needs to be recorded for assessing or verifying the quality of the data.

NOTE 2 A checklist for verification of conformity is given in Annex A.

More specifically, BS 7666-4 specifies the form, content and internal relationships of a spatial data-set for geographical referencing of PROWs to:

- a) optimize the use of resources involved in the design, compilation and use of such data-sets;
- b) permit the ready exchange and aggregation of such data-sets from several sources;
- c) facilitate the design of common information systems, which may be databases or Geographic Information Systems;
- d) enable different users of the same data to use it with consistency of content, accuracy, currency and format.

PROWs defined within relevant parliamentary acts are those maintained by highway authorities in the discharge of their statutory duties. This standard is therefore directed toward developers and users of PROW spatial data-sets in their professional work, such as those working within leisure and recreational management or local land charges, or those with other interests in public rights of way generally.

2 Normative references

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of this British Standard. For a dated reference, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. For an undated reference, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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