



Ordnance Survey

# OS OPEN MAP – LOCAL

Product guide and  
technical specification

on Of Denmark  
Court

Millwall

Crossharbour

Sports/Leisure  
Centre

Town

GREENWICH

DEPTFORD

Greenwich

Deptford  
Bridge

Library

Education  
Facility

Medical  
Care

Fire  
Station

Police  
Station

Education  
Facility

Education  
Facility

Education  
Facility

Education  
Facility

# OS OpenMap - Local

## Product guide and technical specification

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[v.1.1.1] – [04/17]

## Preface

This product guide (hereafter referred to as the guide) is designed to provide an overview of OS Open Map – Local (hereafter referred to as the product) and it gives guidelines and advice on how a customer might derive the maximum benefit from the product. It assumes a general knowledge of geographic information. If you find an error or omission in this guide, or otherwise wish to make a comment or suggestion as to how we can improve the guide, please contact us at the address shown below under contact details or complete the product and service performance report form at annex A and return it to us.

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Our Customer Service Centre will be pleased to deal with your enquiries:

Customer Service Centre  
Ordnance Survey  
Adanac Drive  
SOUTHAMPTON  
SO16 0AS

General enquiries: +44 (0)3456 050505

Welsh helpline: 03456 050504

Textphone: +44 (0)2380 056146

[customerservices@os.uk](mailto:customerservices@os.uk)

<http://os.uk>

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## Back-up provision of the product

You are advised to copy the supplied data to a backup medium.

## Using this guide

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.

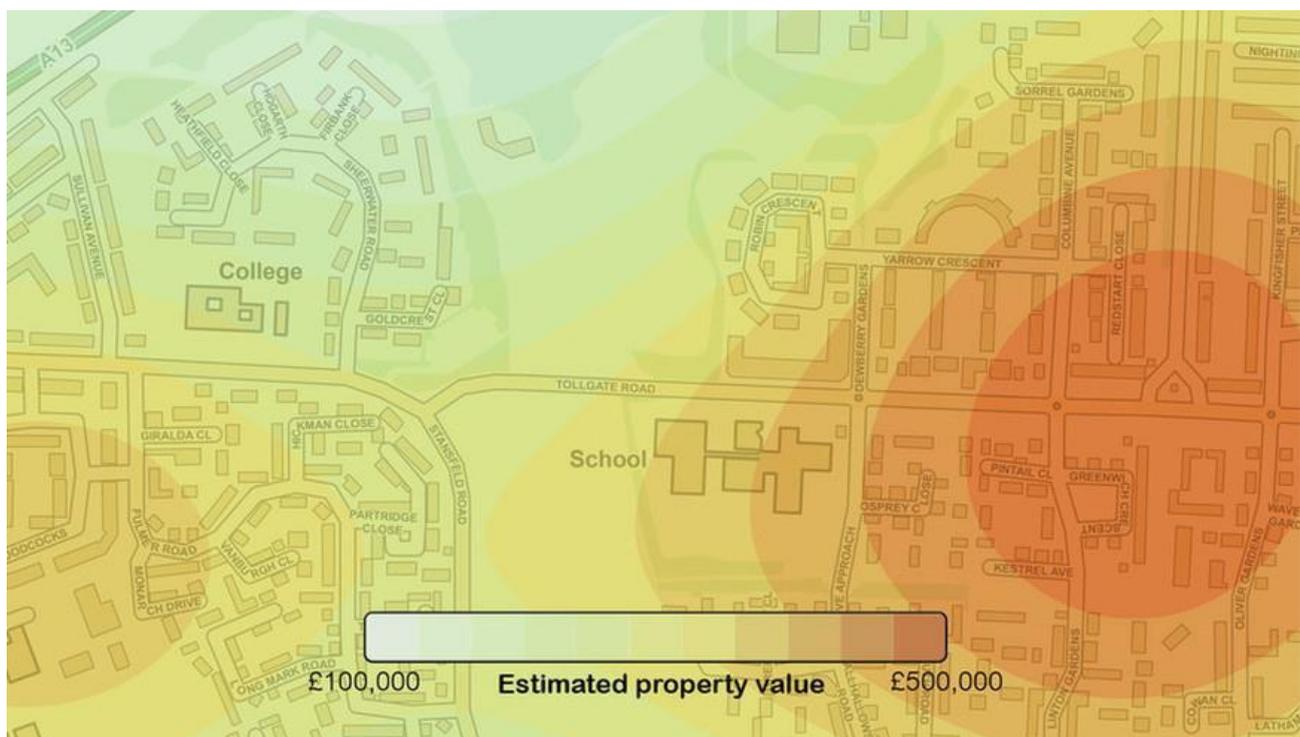
# Chapter 1 Introduction

## OS Open Map – Local Overview

OS Open Map - Local is the most detailed 'street level' mapping product available within the open data arena.

A free mapping dataset designed for providing contextual mapping output on paper, PCs, hand-held devices, or the Internet; OS Open Map – Local is available as pre-styled static images (Raster data) intelligent Vector data. The vector format of the product consists of layers to enable you to customise and style output to suit your needs.

OS Open Map – Local offers customers and partners a clear contextual view of the world whilst also enabling the undertaking of analytical activities. For instance, the example below displays estimated house price information subject to property value. whilst representing a clear visual representation of the area.

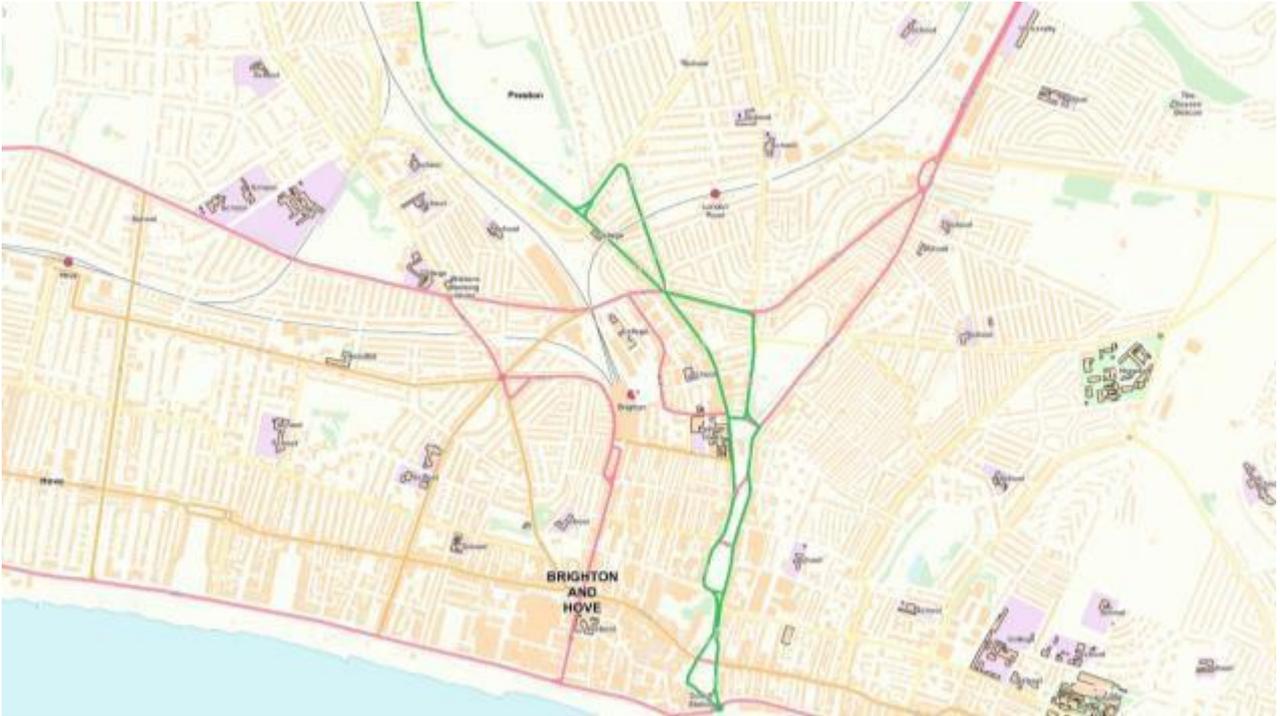


**FIGURE 1: House price information 2014.**

The vector format of the product consists of layers of varying information, enabling the option to customise and style output to suit your needs. Styles are made available for this product in the following choices as a layer file; GML and also as an SLD. The raster product provides a contextual map backdrop allowing customers to use their own data when overlaid to be clear and visible.

The product is available in three formats:

- As a tiled national vector dataset in ESRI® Shapefile (SHP) format.
- As a tiled national set of vector data in Geography Markup Language (GML).
- As a tiled national set of Raster Geotiff (TIFF) compressed LZW image file format.
- Note: Please refer to the 'Getting Started With OS Open Map - Local' guide for more detailed information on styling which can be found here: at <http://os.uk/docs/user-guides/os-open-map-local-getting-started-guide.pdf>



**FIGURE 2: ESRI® Shapefile format with OS styling applied.**

The product can be used contextually as a map. It can also be used to provide a flexible geographic contextual reference for customers to overlay their own, or third party data.

The nominal viewing scale is 1:10 000, with a recommended viewing scale range of 1:3 000 to 1:20 000.

The data is available to download as a zip file. This can be ordered from [OS OpenData](#) as either a single zip file for the whole of GB, or as individual 100km national grid tiles where smaller areas are required.

## ESRI Shapefile

The vectors demonstrate the versatility of the dataset to be styled in the appropriate way to support a multitude of different geographic purposes.

The main characteristics of the vector dataset:

- Data is represented by points, lines, polygons, and attributes.
- No persistent feature identifiers. IDs are provided to enable de-duplication across tile edges only. These IDs will be refreshed upon product update.
- No feature change history.
- No explicit topology.
- Tiles are generally not cut at tile edges; features extend across them. For example, roads or buildings objects are complete across tile edges. If the user does not want duplication of information there will be a requirement to de-duplicate in a GIS of their choice. Separate ESRI Shapefiles are created for each feature type within any one 100km tile.

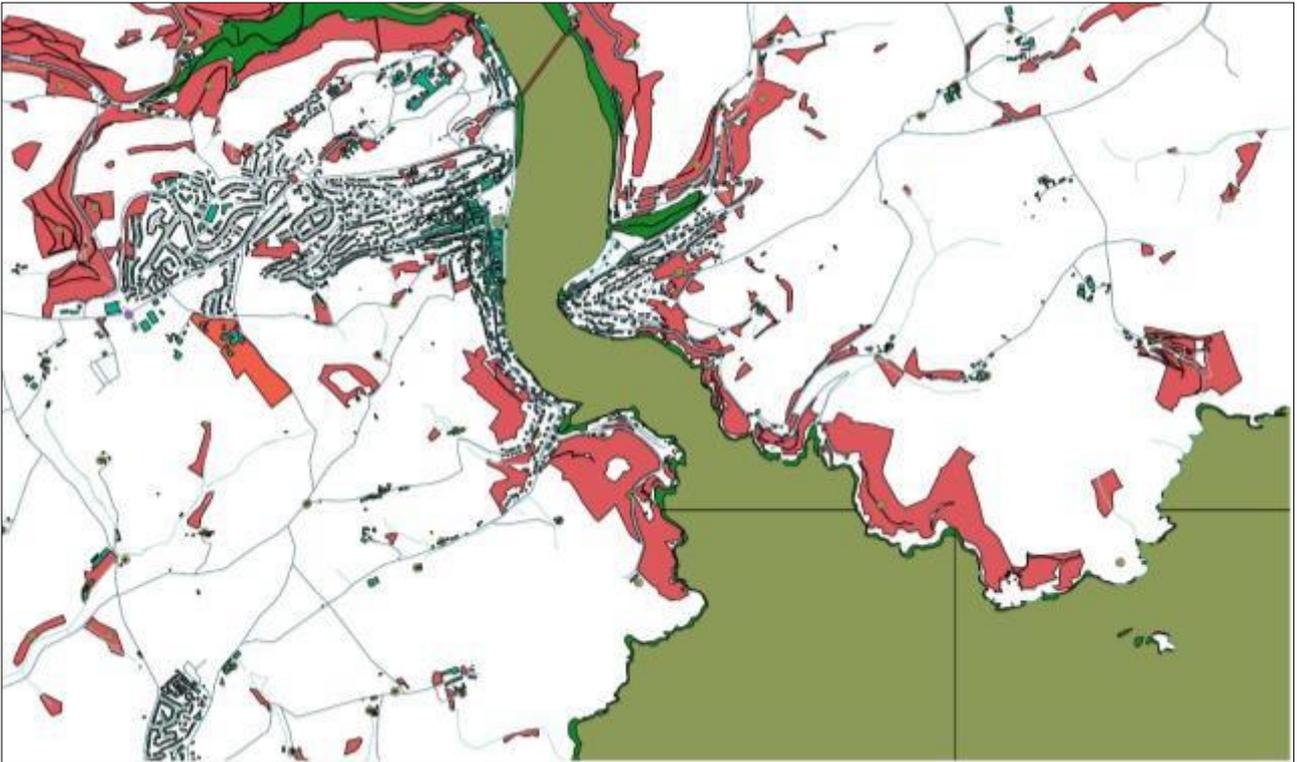
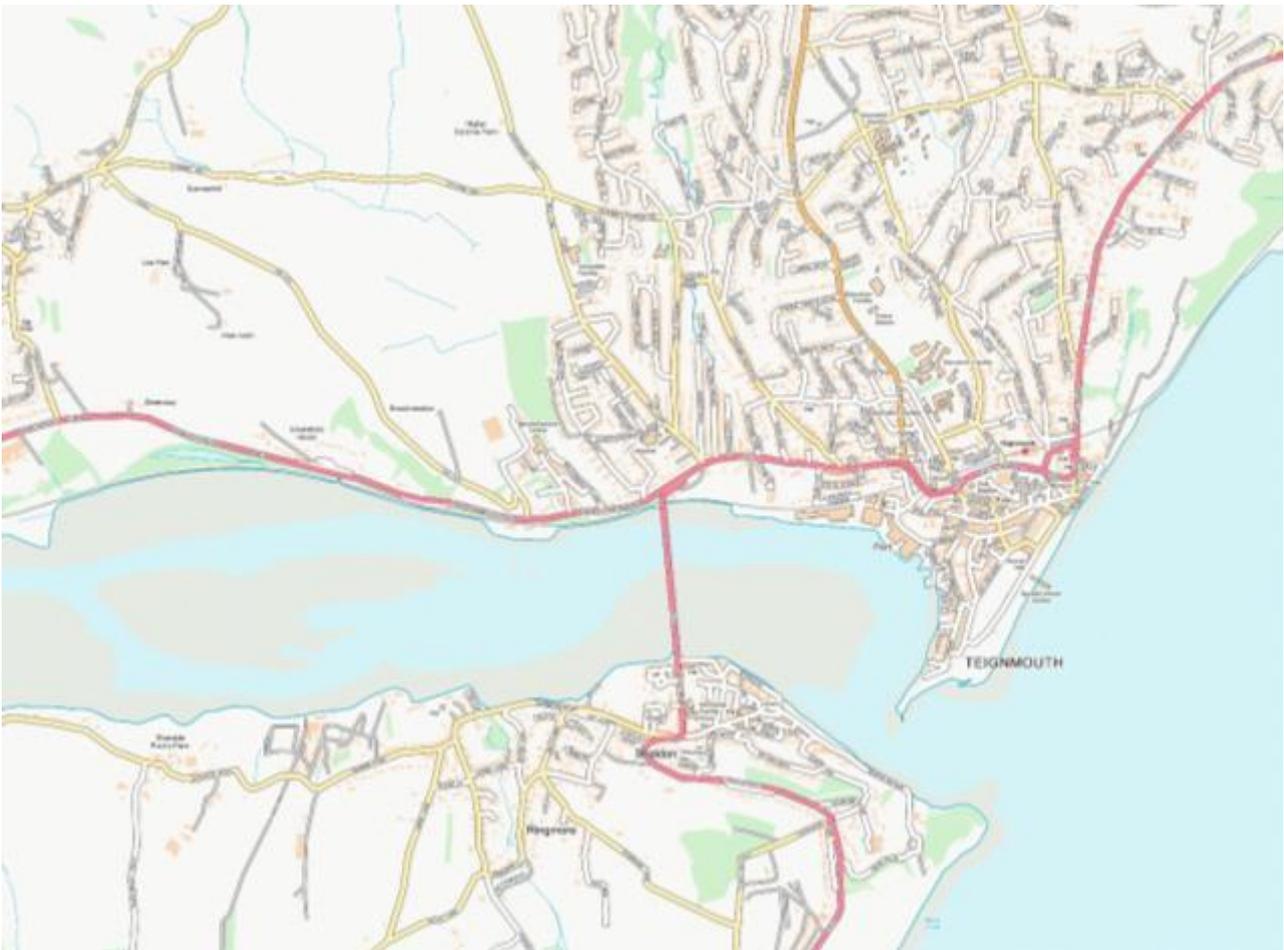


FIGURE 3: GML format with no styling applied.

## GML tiles

- Conforms to Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC®) standards.
- Data supplied in GML v3.2.1 Simple Features format.
- GML schema supplied with the tiles.
- Data is represented by points, lines, polygons, and attributes.
- No persistent feature identifiers. IDs are provided to enable de-duplication across tile edges only. These IDs will be refreshed upon product update.
- No feature change history.
- No explicit topology.
- Tiles are generally not cut at tile edges; features extend across them. For example, roads or buildings objects are complete across tile edges. GML includes all feature types within one single file. If the user does not want duplication of information there will be a requirement to de-duplicate in a GIS of their choice.



**FIGURE 4: Raster GeoTiff format pre-styled.**

## Raster tiles

The raster version is ready-styled as full colour and is fixed within the limitations of the image viewing software.

- 10,588 tiles, each covering 5km x 5km comprise the national set.
- TIFF and compressed using LZW (Lemple-Ziv-Welch) compression.
- GeoTIFF - TIFF files which have geographic (or cartographic) data embedded as tags within the TIFF file. The geographic data can then be used to position the image in the correct location and geometry on the screen of a geographic information display.
- Can be easily read by many image software packages.

## Key Features

- This vector data can be used for both contextual purposes and allows combining with other third party information.
- A new national set of GML data available in GML v3.2.1, ESRI® Shapefile format and Raster GeoTIFF.
- New styled layer files for ESRI® Shapefiles to be found on the product web page here: <http://os.uk/docs/product-stylesheets/os-open-map-local-stylesheets.zip> and via GitHub.
- For further information on this please refer to the Product web page here: <http://os.uk/business-and-government/products/os-open-map-local.html>.
- Road classifications and comprehensive coverage of road names and DfT numbers in alignment with other OS products.
- Important Buildings & Functional Sites.
- Generalised building geometries derived from large-scale data.
- Styling attribution for feature text (for example, text font sizing).

## Applications

The purpose of OS Open Map - Local is to support a wide range of customer applications that utilise geographic information.

These may include:

- **Backdrop mapping on your website**

OS Open Map - Local has been designed for on-screen use, with generalised detail and an appropriate level of content that gives an uncluttered appearance. A wide range of free data is available on [data.gov](http://data.gov) that can be used to provide a themed overlay to your OS OpenMap-Local backdrop map. The layered structure of OS Open Map - Local enables you to display the map to show only the features you want to show – for example, roads, place names and buildings.

You may want to style the data as a faded map backdrop to ensure that your own or third-party overlaid data is clearly portrayed. For example, backdrop mapping can be used by public sector organisations to share information with the public. Such applications include providing the location of GP surgeries or dentists to the public, or the performance of schools based on exam results in a district.

- **Display your business location**

Do you want to tell your customers how to get to your business? The local view of OS Open Map - Local is ideal for creating a map of a local street or neighbourhood, complete with locality names for context.

OS Open Map - Local features are generalised representations of real-world objects, including buildings, roads, railways, and rivers. Notable sites, such as schools, hospitals and transport hubs are provided with the important buildings identified within those sites. The data also includes non-topographic features such as cartographic text and symbols.

## Chapter 2 OS Open Map – Local

### Generalisation

Geometry within OS Open Map - Local has been generalised from Ordnance Survey large-scale data. Map generalisation is the process of reducing the scale and complexity of map detail while maintaining the important elements and characteristics of the geometry.

Map generalisation comprises of the following processes:

- **Selection/omission:** Some features that appear at larger scales are not selected at the smaller scales. For example, in the public amenities layer individual features in close proximity can be grouped to a single point.
- **Simplification:** Simplification can take a number of forms in OS Open Map - Local. It can be line simplification, for example, in a vector product a stream can have many curves. These are represented by a number of data points which are filtered and maintain the feature shape.
- **Exaggeration:** Features that are small but are too important to a particular landscape to be omitted are enlarged. For example, some isolated rural buildings are often enlarged to a minimum size rather than being omitted.
- **Aggregation:** Aggregation is the combining of a number of small features to make a larger one, such as buildings.
- **Symbolisation:** Features that are shown in detail in OS VectorMap Local may be collapsed to points within OS Open Map - Local, which can then be symbolised if required. For example, railway stations and airports are depicted as point symbols.
- **Displacement:** The movement of the representation of a feature away from its ground position in order to maintain its prominence. There is very little displacement in OS Open Map - Local, but in certain circumstances, some features may be moved away from adjacent detail if their representation would otherwise be lost.

### Feature types

The following is a description of the features that are available in the product. A full list of feature classes and their associated attributes is given in chapter 9.

Not all features available in the product are included in the raster format. For a full list of features and their styling in the raster format please refer to the [legend](#), which is available online via the OS Open Map – Local product page.

- **Building**
- **Glasshouse**
- **FunctionalSite**
- **Important Building**
- **Road**
- **RoadTunnel**
- **Roundabout**
- **MotorwayJunction**
- **CarChargingPoint**
- **Surface Water\_Area**
- **SurfaceWater\_Line**
- **TidalBoundary**
- **TidalWater**
- **Foreshore**
- **RailwayTrack**
- **RailwayStation**
- **RailwayTunnel**
- **ElectricityTransmissionLine**
- **Woodland**
- **NamedPlace**

The GML naming of attributes is used in the main text of this guide; the naming of the attributes in ESRI Shapefiles will be different due to the 10-character limitation on attribute names of the ESRI Shapefile format.

## Buildings

A built entity that includes a roof. This is a generalized building and could be made up of an amalgamation of other buildings and structures.

ESRI Shapefile: **Building.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Building**

## Glasshouses

A building constructed largely of glass for the purpose of commercial horticulture. This is a generalized glasshouse and could be made up of an amalgamation of individual glasshouses. Only glasshouses larger than 5000m<sup>2</sup> are included.

ESRI Shapefile: **Glasshouse.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Glasshouse**

## Functional sites

A polygon feature that represents the area or extent of certain types of function or activity with appropriate attribution. Each site has a theme, classification and is named (where appropriate).

The following site themes are represented:

- **Air transport**
- **Education**
- **Medical care**
- **Road transport**
- **Water transport**

ESRI Shapefile: **FunctionalSite.shp**

GML FeatureType: **FunctionalSite**

**Note: Only available in the vector product. See page xx for full list of functional site ‘classification’ attribute values.**

## Important Buildings

Buildings that fall within the extent of a functional site are identified as Important Buildings. These buildings share attribution with their associated functional site. Each important building has the theme, classification and the name (where appropriate), of the site that it falls within. Not all Important Building are represented within a functional site. Those without a functional site are deemed as important for navigational aid.

The following building themes are represented:

- **Attraction and Leisure**
- **Air Transport**
- **Cultural Facility**
- **Education facility**
- **Emergency Services**
- **Medical Facility**
- **Religious Building**
- **Retail**
- **Road Transport**
- **Sports and Leisure Facility**
- **Water Transport**

ESRI Shapefile: **ImportantBuildings.shp**

GML FeatureType: **ImportantBuilding**

## Roads

A road is defined as a metalled way for vehicles. A vehicle is defined as one with wheels on both sides of its body. Metalling is defined as any artificial (man-made) surface including areas of asphalt, concrete and gravel. Roads that form part of the public network and driveways to private properties.

Road alignments will have one of the following 13 classifications, each of which can be separately identified by the 'classification' attribute – see chapter 9:

- **A Road**
- **B Road**
- **Local Road**
- **Local Access Road**
- **Restricted Local Access Road**
- **Minor Road**
- **Primary Road**
- **Motorway**
- **A Road , Collapsed Dual Carriageway**
- **B Road , Collapsed Dual Carriageway**
- **Minor , Collapsed Dual Carriageway**
- **Primary , Collapsed Dual Carriageway**
- **Motorway , Collapsed Dual Carriageway**
- **Shared use Carriageway**
- **Guided Busway Carriageway**

ESRI Shapefile: **Road.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Road**

## Roundabouts

Roundabouts: Roundabouts smaller than 450m<sup>2</sup> are represented as point features and the roads are extended to meet at the centre point. Mini roundabouts are not included.

ESRI Shapefile: **Roundabout.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Roundabout**

**See technical guide for full list of roundabout 'classification' attribute values.**

## Road Tunnels

Road tunnels: These are represented as approximate centrelines of the road that runs through the tunnel.

ESRI Shapefile: **RoadTunnel.shp**

GML FeatureType: **RoadTunnel**

## Motorway junctions

Point feature representing the approximate location of numbered junction on a motorway.

ESRI Shapefile: **MotorwayJunction.shp**

GML FeatureType: **MotorwayJunction**

## Car Charging Point

Point feature representing the approximate location of Car Charging points.

ESRI Shapefile: **CarChargingPoint.shp**

GML FeatureType: **CarChargingPoint**

**See technical guide for full list of CarChargingPoint ‘classification’ attribute values.**

*Note: Car Charging Point Information is sourced from the National Charge Registry, published by Office for Low Emissions Vehicles and Licensed under the OGL Open Government License.*

**Website:** <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/national-charge-point-registry>

## Surface water

An inland waterway body sufficiently wide enough to capture as an area feature. Small lakes and small islands in waterbodies are not included.

ESRI Shapefiles: **SurfaceWater\_Line.shp, SurfaceWater\_Area.shp**

GML FeatureTypes: **SurfaceWater\_Line, SurfaceWater\_Area**

## Tidal boundary/high and low water marks

In England and Wales these tide lines will be the levels of mean tides, i.e. of a tide between a spring and neap tide. In Scotland the tide lines are those of mean spring tides. In places where there is no foreshore (e.g. vertical cliffs), the Tidal Boundary is classified as ‘High Water Mark’.

For the most part these lines are continuous, but may be broken where they are obscured by other features such as road bridges.

ESRI Shapefile: **TidalBoundary.shp**

GML FeatureType: **TidalBoundary**

## Tidal water

Polygons defining the extents of tidal water, up to the High Water Mark defined by TidalBoundaries and the Normal Tide Limit of rivers. Tidal water is not included under bridges.

For the most part these polygons are continuous, but may be broken where they are obscured by other features such as road bridges.

ESRI Shapefile: **TidalWater.shp**

GML FeatureType: **TidalWater**

## Foreshore

The part of the shore or beach which lies between the Low Water Mark and High Water Mark defined by the TidalBoundaries. The same condition may exist in non-contiguous off-shore areas.

For the most part these polygons are continuous, but may be broken where they are obscured by other features such as road bridges.

It should be noted that as the tidal water feature extends to mean high water/mean high water springs (Scotland), or the NTL of rivers, the foreshore polygon will overlap the tidal water polygon. This is to assist with styling smaller scale output where the inter-tidal information may not be required.

ESRI Shapefile: **Foreshore.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Foreshore**

## Railway tracks

All railways are represented as lines and are broken where they pass under bridges, buildings or other obstructing detail. Railway sidings and the tracks of travelling structures are not included.

The attribute 'classification' defines the type of railway:

- **'Multi Track'**
- **'Single Track'**
- **'Narrow Gauge'**

ESRI Shapefile: **RailwayTrack.shp**

GML FeatureType: **RailwayTrack**

## Railway tunnels

Railway tunnels are represented as approximate centerlines of the railway that runs through the tunnel.

ESRI Shapefile: **RailwayTunnel.shp**

GML FeatureType: **RailwayTunnel**

## Railway stations

Railway stations are represented as point feature representing the buildings and platforms by a railway line where a train may stop to pick-up or drop-off goods or passengers.

The attribute 'classification' defines the type of station:

- **'Light Rapid Transit Station'**
- **'Railway Station'**
- **'London Underground Station'**
- **'Railway Station And London Underground Station'**
- **'Light Rapid Transit Station And Railway Station'**
- **'Light Rapid Transit Station And London Underground Station'**

The name of the station is held in the attribute 'distinctiveName'. The position of the railway station will be close to a railway alignment but will not necessarily be coincident with it.

ESRI Shapefile: **RailwayStation.shp**

GML FeatureType: **RailwayStation**

## Woodland

Areas of trees; coniferous and non-coniferous and mixed are represented as polygons. Small areas of woodland are omitted and small clearings in woodland are filled.

ESRI Shapefile: **Woodland.shp**

GML FeatureType: **Woodland**

## Electricity transmission line

Cables used to supply electricity that are suspended between pylons. Electricity transmission line alignments are represented as lines.

ESRI Shapefile: **ElectricityTransmissionLine.shp**

GML FeatureType: **ElectricityTransmissionLine**

## Named places

A representative point feature giving the general location of a settlement name or geographic place name, for the purposes of text placement. To assist cartographic styling, each point a suggested text size, an orientation (where appropriate) and one of the following classifications:

- **Populated Place**
- **Landform**
- **Woodland or Forest**
- **Hydrography**
- **Landcover**

ESRI Shapefile: **NamedPlace.shp**

GML FeatureType: **NamedPlace**

**NOTE: ESRI Shapefile format does not offer comprehensive support for the Welsh character set. To work around this issue, the following characters are represented in two possible ways in the ESRI Shapefile:**

True Character	Alternative ESRI Shape File Representations	
	DISTNAME	HTMLNAME
<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>&lt;f&gt;#x0174;&lt;/f&gt;</b>
<b>w</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>&lt;f&gt;#x0175;&lt;/f&gt;</b>
<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>&lt;f&gt;#x0176;&lt;/f&gt;</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>&lt;f&gt;#x0177;&lt;/f&gt;</b>

## Raster content

The Raster product shows the following features:

- **Buildings**
- **Important buildings**
- **Roads**
- **Car charging points**
- **Railways**
- **Railway stations**
- **Glass houses**
- **Electricity transmission lines**
- **Foreshore**
- **Surface water**
- **Tidal water/boundary**
- **Woodland**

The raster product does not include functional sites. See [legend](#) for additional information.

## Coordinate referencing system

The Vector product formats provide for the use of a variety of coordinate reference systems. At present, only the British National Grid (BNG) is used in OS Open Map – Local. The BNG spatial reference system uses the OSGB36 geodetic datum and a single Transverse Mercator projection for the whole of Great Britain. Positions on this projection are described using easting and northing coordinates in units of metres.

## Currency

OS Open Map – Local is derived from large scale data, copyright 2016.

## Completeness

During production, many checks are undertaken to ensure that data supplied to customers is both accurate and complete. During digital manipulation in creating data, all sources of that data are checked for conformance to specification.

These quality checks take the form of:

- Visual checks by operators;
- Data testing against the product specification; and
- Testing is carried out on a selection of tiles from a full national set.

## Coordinate resolution

Coordinates have a precision of 1 cm and are stored to two decimal places of a metre.

## Chapter 3 Product Supply

### Supply Format

OS Open Map – Local is available as:

- Vector: ESRI Shapefile with each tile dataset zipped using gzip.
- Raster: TIFF and compressed using LZW (Lemple-Ziv-Welch) compression.
- Data: GMLv3.2 Simple Features and schema zipped as a single file using gzip.

### Supply Media

OS Open Map-Local can be ordered from the Ordnance Survey OS Opendata website. This allows you to order your choice and format.

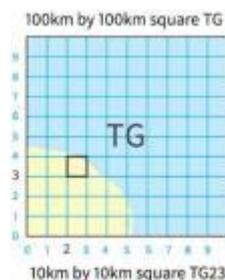
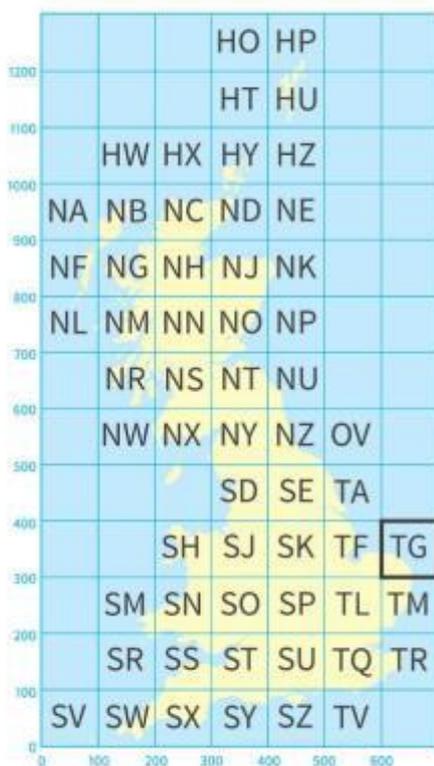
Data is available to download from:

<http://os.uk/business-and-government/products/os-open-map-local.html>

### The National Grid

Ordnance Survey divides Great Britain into squares 100km by 100km. Each of these squares has a unique two-letter reference, for example, TG in the diagram below.

OS Open Map-Local tiles are identified by quoting the National Grid reference of the south-west corner of the 100km<sup>2</sup> area they cover, for example TG.



To describe an OS Open Map-Local raster tile, which covers 5km by 5km, first add a two-digit reference to the 100km by 100km square reference, with the easting first followed by the northing, for example, TG23. This represents a 10km x 10km area which can be suffixed with a NE, NW, SE or SW to describe the 5km x 5km tile. For additional information on how to use the National Grid, visit the Ordnance Survey website at:

[os.uk/support/the-national-grid.html](http://os.uk/support/the-national-grid.html)

## Coverage and File Size

Coverage is England, Wales and Scotland.

### Shapefile

- 55 tiles, each covering 100 km x 100 km comprise the national set.
- Each tile comprises a set of up to 20 shapefiles.
- Each shapefile holds a single feature type.
- Features that cross the tile edge are not split and hence duplicated within adjacent tiles.
- Tile size range from < 17 Kb to approx. 181 Mb zipped.
- GB 1.85 Gb zipped.
- The data is not encrypted.

### Colour Raster TIFF

- 10,588 tiles, each covering 5 km x 5 km comprise the national set.
- TIFF and compressed using LZW (Lemple-Ziv-Welch) compression
- Tiles range from 6 Kb to approx. 921 Mb zipped.
- GB 12.1 Gb zipped.
- The data is not encrypted.

### GML Data

- 55 tiles, each covering 100 km x 100 km comprise the national set.
- Each tile comprises of up to 71 feature codes.
- Features that cross the tile edge are not split and hence duplicated within adjacent tiles.
- Tile sizes range from <6 Kb to approx 183 Mb.
- GB 1.9 Gb zipped.
- The data is not encrypted.

## Seamless Data

In the Vector product features that cross tile edges are included in both tiles, represented as hairy tiles. This avoids the creation of invalid geometries by arbitrary cutting, and facilitates greater use of the data in analytical applications. All features have unique identifiers which can be used to remove duplicates across tile edges, if required.

**NOTE: these identifiers will not be persisted or maintained between product releases.**

## Edgematching

The product is supplied as a seamless dataset. Where possible any artificial breaks in the data follow roads, but there are some rare instances where features are broken across artificial edges.

# Chapter 4 OS OpenMap - Local

## OS Open Map – Local Overview

OS Open Map - Local is the most detailed ‘street level’ vector mapping product available within the open data arena. It is a dataset designed for providing both contextual and analytical views.

The product can be used as contextual mapping in its own right or can be used to provide a flexible geographic context reference for customers to overlay information.

The nominal viewing scale is 1:10,000 with a recommended viewing scale range of 1:3,000 to 1:20,000.

The data is available to download as a zip file.

## Available formats

OS OpenMap – Local is supplied in three open source formats:

- Vector data in Geography Markup Language (GML) 3.2.1 Simple Features.
- Vector data in ESRI Shapefile
- National Grid Reference Squares as GeoTiff.

## Identifiers

Each feature will be given a unique identifier. The GML product will have the property gml:id which will hold the features unique identifier. The ESRI Shapefile will have the property ID which will hold each features unique identifier. The identifier will not be persistent between product versions and therefore there will be no change history information for a feature.

## UML Diagram and Table Conventions

The data structure is described below by means of UML class diagrams and accompanying tables containing text. The UML diagrams conform to the approach specified in ISO 19103 Conceptual schema.

Colour conventions have been used in the diagrams and tables to distinguish the properties that have been added in this specification.

In the UML diagram classes in the Ordnance Survey product specification are orange. All code lists are coloured blue. The tables which follow in this Technical Specification use orange for a feature type and blue for a code list.

## Lexical Conventions

- Class names are conceptually meaningful names (singular noun) in UpperCamelCase
- Class names end in “Value” or “Classification” where the class is assigned the stereotype <<CodeList>>
- Property names (attributes and associations) are in LowerCamelCase

## Stereotypes

The following stereotypes are used on UML elements:

Stereotype	UML Element	Description
FeatureType	Class	A spatial object type. [ISO 19136]
CodeList	Class	A controlled set of values for a free text data type that may be extended.

## Chapter 5 GML Overview

This chapter describes the GML format for OS OpenMap – Local. It is recommended that you read this in conjunction with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) document, Geography Markup Language v 3.2.1.

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/>.

### Use of examples

Any use of examples in this chapter that mention specific data content are to be taken as examples only.

### Clarification of terms used in this chapter

#### Feature attribute

A property of a feature implemented as an XML element, as defined in ISO 19109.

#### XML attribute

Attribute as used in the XML context is referred to as an XML attribute.

#### Property

Most feature attributes are encoded as GML properties – property means a GML property.

#### Schema overview and location

XML schemas are used to define and validate the format and content of the GML. The GML v3.2.1 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 Ordnance Survey application schemas, which are referenced by the data, are available in the product release.

These schemas make use of XSDs (XML schema definitions) and DTDs (document type definitions) produced by the W3C, which are available from the W3C website:

<http://www.w3c.org/XML/1998/namespace.html>

#### Schema descriptions

The W3C-provided XSDs and DTDs are:

- **xml:xsd** – to allow the use of the `xml:lang` attribute for language qualification.
- **XMLSchema.dtd** – required by `xml:xsd`.
- **Datatypes.dtd** – required by `XMLSchema.dtd`.

The OGC-provided schemas are:

- **feature.xsd** – the feature and property constructs.
- **geometry.xsd** – the geometric constructs such as polygon and point.
- **xlinks.xsd** – a schema based on the W3C XLINK recommendation provided by the OGC to make use of the XLINK constructs.

The Ordnance Survey-provided schemas are:

- **OSOpenMapLocal.xsd** – the feature type, complex type and simple type declarations.

## Format descriptions

The 'OS Open Map – Local' schema document defines the following XML namespaces:

**Namespace:** <http://namespaces.os.uk/open/oml/1.0>

**Namespace prefix:** oml

**Feature collection:** OSOpenMapLocal

**Feature id prefix:** id

**Schema location:** <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/xml/open/oml/1.0/OSOpenMapLocal.xsd>

### Dictionaries:

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/BuildingClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/BuildingThemeOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/CarChargingTypeOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/ChargeMethodOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/RatedVoltageOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/DrawLevelValueOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/OverrideValueOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/RailwayStationClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/RailwayTrackClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/RoadClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/RoundaboutClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/TidalBoundaryClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/FontHeightClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/NamedPlaceClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/map/SiteClassificationOML.xml>

<http://www.os.uk/xml/codelists/sites/SiteTheme.xml>

### Metadata:

<http://www.os.uk/xml/products/OML.xml>

## Simple Features profile – level 0

GML is designed to support a wide variety of capabilities, ranging from simple contextual mapping, such as OS Open Map – Local, to products which include complex geometric property types or even spatial and temporal topology. The Simple Feature profile of GML 3.2 defines a restricted subset of GML, allowing scope for greater interoperability.

This product conforms to Simple Feature profile – Level 0.

## Geometry

A geometric property is one that describes a specific geometry. All geometric properties are encoded according to the Simple Feature profile, as referenced above.

The XML attribute 'srsName' shall be set to 'urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700' which uses eastings and northings specified in meters.

NOTE: EPSG (European Petroleum Survey Group) provides numeric identifiers for many common projections and associated projection or coordinate meta data (such as measurement units or central meridian) for each identifier.

All exterior polygon boundaries have an anticlockwise orientation and all interior polygon boundaries have a clockwise orientation.

## Chapter 6 Raster Specification

The following chapters include information about OS Open Map - Local raster, file compression, symbology, georeferencing and formats.

<b>Specification</b>	OS Open Map - Local
<b>Data Source</b>	Derived data
<b>Number of tiles in Great Britain</b>	10,588 (edgematched)
<b>Tile size</b>	5 km x 5 km  Because digital maps frequently cover very large areas they are split down into squares known as tiles, each of which covers part of an overall area.
<b>Availability</b>	National. The product is supplied as either a single GB zip file or as 55 individual zip files.
<b>Resolution</b>	254 dots per inch
<b>Data structure</b>	Raster
<b>Data Specification</b>	Selection of map features combined
<b>Colour Palette</b>	256 fixed colours
<b>Transfer format</b>	GeoTIFF 8-bit LZW* compressed
<b>Storage Volume per tile</b>	Compressed: 6Kb to approx. 921Mb
<b>Greyscale</b>	A high-quality alternative to colour raster data is to use a GIS to convert data to a greyscale format.

\*If LZW compressed formats are used then registration may be required.

OS Open Map - Local is supplied in the following raster formats:

TIFF 8-bit LZW compressed.

## Chapter 7 Raster Formats

OS OpenMap- Local raster is supplied as:

GeoTiff File Format (TIFF) compressed LZW.

### TIFF

TIFF is a file based format for storing and interchanging raster images, with the most recent version – 6.0 – published in 1992.

There are two types of architecture for a TIFF. Many mainframe computers use what is known as a big-endian (Motorola®) architecture. Most modern computers, use the little-endian (Intel®) system. The OS OpenMap – Local raster TIFFs are supplied with Intel architecture. Converting between these two systems is possible but, as a general rule, modern software should be expected to handle both of these outputs without operator intervention.

The OS OpenMap – Local Raster conforms to the TIFF 6.0 standard.

### Data compression

The data volumes for each file format are influenced by the level of data compressed.

### Image compression

When an image is compressed, duplicated data that has no value is removed or saved in a shorter form, reducing the file's size. For example, if large areas of water are the same tone, only the value for one pixel needs to be saved, together with the locations of the other pixels with the same colour. When the image is edited or displayed, the compression process is reversed. When raster is compressed, not only are the data volumes reduced but the user can download, display, edit and transfer images more quickly.

There are two forms of compression: lossless and lossy.

### Lossless compression

As its name suggests, lossless compression does not lose information within an image. A lossless compression retains the original quality of an image when it is uncompressed. This process doesn't provide much compression, so file sizes remain large. Lossless compression is used mainly where detail is important, such as when planning to make large prints.

### Lossy compression

This process degrades images to some degree, meaning that the decompressed image isn't quite the same as the original. The more an image is compressed, the more the degraded it becomes. In many situations, such as posting images on the intranet or printing small to medium sized prints, the image degradation isn't so obvious.

### TIFF

TIFF is one of the most commonly used lossless image formats. TIFF is primarily designed for raster data interchange, and is supported by numerous image-processing applications. This permits much more efficient access to very large files that have been compressed.

## Chapter 8 Georeferencing

A definition for registering raster images within a geographic framework is the process of assigning map coordinates to the raster image data and re-sampling the pixels of the image to conform to the map projection grid. This allows tiles of map data to be located in their correct geographic position relative to the map projection and also to themselves.

Great Britain is surveyed and mapped using the Transverse Mercator (or Gauss-Kruger) projection, so all raster tiles will be mapped to this projection as it applies to Ordnance Survey National Grid if using World or TAB files supplied by Ordnance Survey.

Within the MIF record header, the following information will be found under COORDSYS:

CoordSys Earth Projection 8, 79, "m", -2, 49, 0.9996012717, 400000, -100000 Bounds (4.17232513428e-011, 7.7486038208e-011) (700000, 1300000)

This information relates to the Transverse Mercator projection, its position relative to the rest of the world and also an individual tile's position relative to the projection. The record header is constructed as (not all fields have to be used):

CoordSys Earth Projection 8 The 8 relates to a MapInfo identifier, in this case the Transverse Mercator projection.

79 a MapInfo identifier, in this case this relates to Ordnance Survey of Great Britain 1936, Airy ellipsoid.

"m" relates to the unit of measurement, in this case metres.

-2 this is the origin of the projection in respect of longitude.

49 this is the origin of the projection in respect of latitude.

0.9996012717 indicates the distortion of the tile at the central meridian. A value of 1.0 would indicate no distortion at all. However, distortion within this projection is minimal even at the far western or eastern limits.

400000, -100000 these figures indicate the false origin of the British National Grid.

They represent the south-west corner of the Transverse Mercator projection, which overlays Great Britain, so all coordinates for any tile, no matter what scale, will always be positive.

Bounds: (4.17232513428e-

011, 7.7486038208e-011) these values represent the minimum bounding X and Y coordinates for the tile.

(700000, 1300000) these values represent the maximum bounding X and Y coordinates for the tile.

## Chapter 9 Data Structure and attributes

### Features

This section describes the three features available in the OS Open Map – Local product giving the following information about each attribute association:

- **Name and Definition**

The name of the attribute and what it is describing.

- **Attribute Type**

The nature of the attribute, for example, a numeric value or a logical indicator.

- **Multiplicity**

Describes how many times this element is expected to be populated in the data. An attribute may be optional, mandatory and may have multiple occurrences. For example:

- '1' there must be a value
- '2' there must be two values
- 'n' there may be one or more values
- '0' population is optional

These values may be used in combination.

### Association

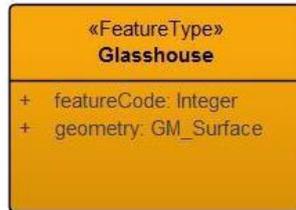
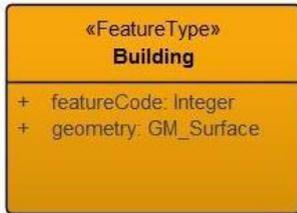
An association identifies the relationship between features. These relationships are by reference only and the value will be the identifier of the referenced feature.

### Feature types

The product contains twenty feature types:

- **Building**
- **CarChargingPoint**
- **Glasshouse**
- **ElectricityTransmissionLines**
- **RailwayStation**
- **RailwayTrack**
- **RailwayTunnel**
- **Road**
- **RoadTunnel**
- **Roundabout**
- **MotorwayJunction**
- **Foreshore**
- **FunctionalSite**
- **ImportantBuilding**
- **NamedPlace**
- **SurfaceWater\_Area**
- **SurfaceWater\_Line**
- **TidalBoundary**
- **TidalWater**
- **Woodland**

## Buildings and Structures



### Building

<b>«FeatureType» Building</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> A built entity that includes a roof. This is a generalised building and could be made up of an amalgamation of other buildings and structures.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the generalised building.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

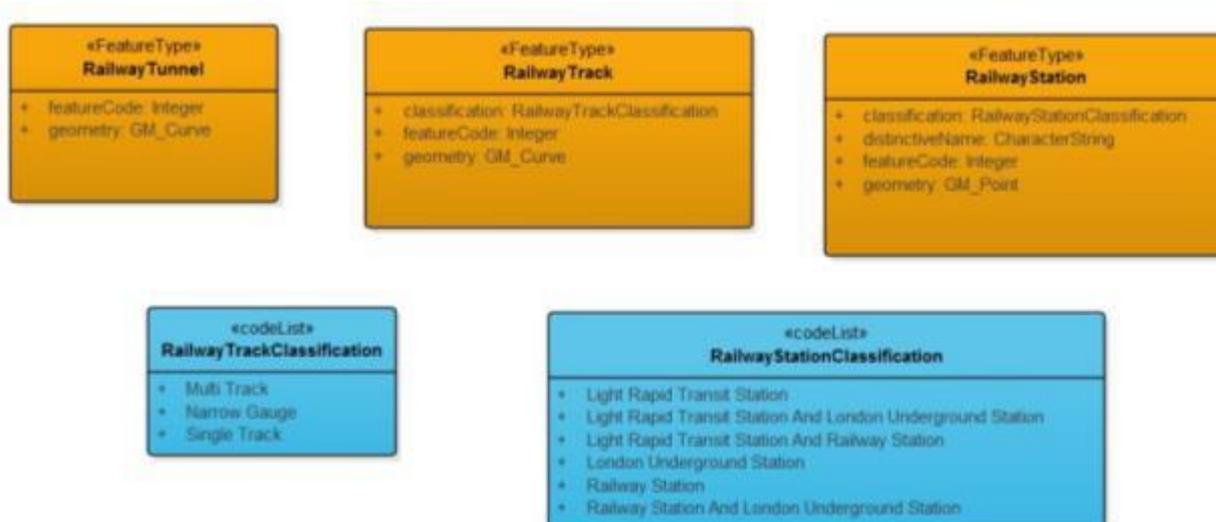
### ElectricityTransmissionLine

<b>«FeatureType» ElectricityTransmissionLine</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> Cables used to supply electricity that are suspended between pylons.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the electricity transmission line.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

### Glasshouse

<b>«FeatureType» Glasshouse</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> A building constructed largely of glass for the purposes of commercial horticulture. This is a generalised glasshouse and could be made up of an amalgamation of individual glasshouses. Only glasshouses larger than 5000m <sup>2</sup> are included.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the generalised glasshouse.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## Communications – Rail



### RailwayStation

«FeatureType» RailwayStation		
<b>Definition:</b> Point feature representing the buildings and platforms by a railway line where a train may stop to pick-up or drop-off goods or passengers.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> The classification of the RailwayStation. The valid values are defined in the RailwayStationClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> RailwayStationClassification	<b>Length:</b> 65	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> distinctiveName		
<b>Definition:</b> The name of the station, consistent with the names used by National Rail Enquiries. The suffix 'Station' is not added to the name.		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 150	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Point representing the position of the railway station.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Point	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## RailwayStationClassification

Code List: RailwayStationClassification	
Code	Description
Light Rapid Transit Station	A station on a railway designed for the transport of passengers within areas that are primarily urban. Characterised by high density of stations, large passenger volumes and relatively short journeys. They have many names in local use such as Tram, Underground, Metro, Tramlink and so on.
Railway Station	A station on the main national passenger rail network. Such lines may also carry freight. Also includes stations on railways that have been maintained or restored by an individual, group or society. They may be open for tourist and/or local use and are often called Heritage Lines.
London Underground Station	A subtype of Light Rapid Transit Station within the London area managed by Transport for London. Stations part of the London Underground network are uniquely identified for historic reasons.
Railway Station And London Underground Station	A station that functions both as a Railway Station and a London Underground Station. Also includes rare cases where additionally the station functions as a Light Rapid Transport Station.
Light Rapid Transit Station And Railway Station	A station that functions both as a Light Rapid Transit Station and a Railway Station.
Light Rapid Transit Station And London Underground Station	A station that functions both as a Light Rapid Transit Station and a London Underground Station.

## RailwayTrack

«FeatureType» RailwayTrack		
<b>Definition:</b> All railways are represented as lines and are broken where they pass under bridges, buildings or other obstructing detail. Railway sidings and the tracks of travelling structures are not included.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> The classification of the RailwayTrack. The valid values are defined in the RailwayTrackClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> RailwayTrackClassification	<b>Length:</b> 45	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the railway track.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

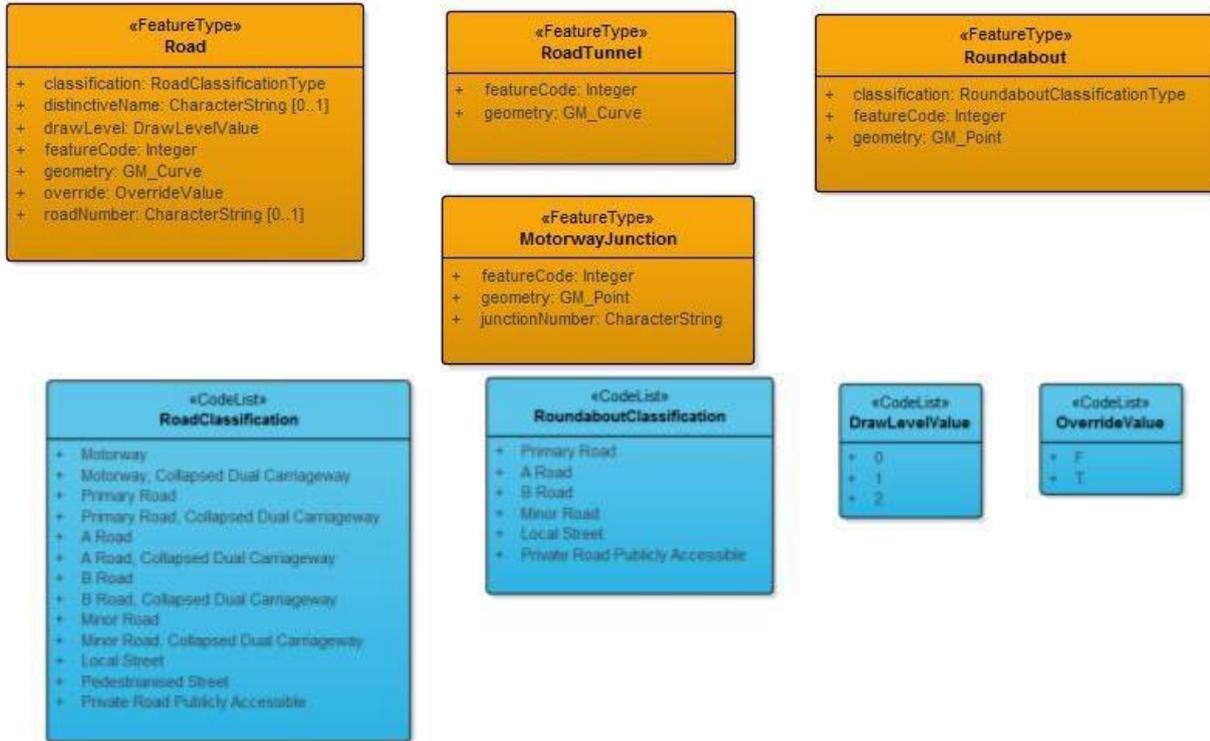
## RailwayTrackClassification

Code List: RailwayTrackClassification	
Code	Description
Multi Track	A representation of two or three parallel or near parallel pairs of rails up to a specified distance apart.
Single Track	A representation of a pair of rails that are not parallel or near parallel to another pair of rails within a specified distance.
Narrow Gauge	A representation of a pair of rails that are more than 0.508m and less than 1.435m apart. Also includes monorails.

## RailwayTunnel

«FeatureType» RailwayTunnel		
<b>Definition:</b> Railway tunnels are represented as approximate centrelines of the railway that runs through the tunnel.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the railway tunnel.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

# Communication – Road



## Road

«FeatureType» Road		
<p><b>Definition:</b> A road is defined as a metalled way for vehicles. A vehicle is defined as one with wheels on both sides of its body. Metalling is defined as any artificial (man-made) surface including areas of asphalt, concrete and gravel. Roads that form part of the public network and driveways to private properties that are over 100m in length are captured. Dual carriageways are represented by centrelines when the two carriageways are closer than 32.5m, roundabouts are represented by points when smaller than 450m<sup>2</sup>, dead ends are removed when shorter than 36m and roads are simplified with a 4m tolerance.</p>		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<p><b>Definition:</b> The classification of the Road. The valid values are defined in the RoadClassification code list.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> RoadClassificationType	<b>Length:</b> 45	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> distinctiveName		
<p><b>Definition:</b> The name of the road. When a road is dual named, the Welsh or Gaelic name is presented first, followed by a space, a forward slash, a space and then the English name.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 100	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>Attribute:</b> drawLevel		
<p><b>Definition:</b> The drawLevel value of the Road, used for cartographic styling. The valid values are defined in the DrawLevelValue code list.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> DrawLevelValue	<b>Length:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<p><b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.</p>		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the road.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> override		
<b>Definition:</b> The override value of the Road used for cartographic styling. The valid values are defined in the OverrideValue code list.		
<b>Type:</b> OverrideValue	<b>Length:</b> 1	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> roadNumber		
<b>Definition:</b> For Roads with RoadClassification of Motorway, Primary Road, A Road and B Road, this is the number of the road defined by the Department for Transport.		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 10	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]

## RoadClassificationType

Code List: RoadClassificationType	
Value	Description
A Road	A public road, classified as an A road by the Department for Transport, connecting areas of regional importance, always numbered, sometimes named, often with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart.
A Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway	A public road, classified as an A road by the Department for Transport, connecting areas of regional importance, always numbered, sometimes named, often with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented by a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
B Road	A public road, classified as a B road by the Department for Transport, connecting places of local significance, always numbered, sometimes named, often with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart.
B Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway	A public road, classified as a B road by the Department for Transport, connecting places of local significance, always numbered, sometimes named, often with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented by a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
Guided Busway Carriageway	A specially constructed or modified route for passenger road vehicles that have been built or adapted to be steered by external means. Typically, along guided busways, a raised kerb acts upon small wheels protruding from the sides of the modified vehicle. This classification is only for the specific cases where buses run along specifically designed tracks or channels that remove the need for steering.
Local Access Road	A privately-maintained road or a road within a property boundary where access by the public is considered usual for at least some part of the day. For example, a road within a Hospital, Sports Center or School. These roads are sometimes named and sometimes have addresses.

Local Road	A public road that provides access to land and/or houses, usually named with addresses. Generally, not intended for through traffic. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart and a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
Minor Road	A public road without a Department for Transport classification of motorway, A or B that connects the roads defined below to B and higher classification roads. In urban areas usually named, often with addresses. In rural areas sometimes named and sometimes with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart.
Minor Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway	A public road without a Department for Transport classification of motorway, A or B that connects the roads defined below to B and higher classification roads. In urban areas usually named, often with addresses. In rural areas sometimes named and sometimes with addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented by a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
Motorway	A multi-carriageway public road connecting important cities, always numbered with no addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart.
Motorway, Collapsed Dual Carriageway	A multi-carriageway public road connecting important cities, always numbered with no addresses. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented by a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
Primary Road	A public road, classified as an A road or B road, that has been additionally classified as a primary route by the Department for Transport, to supplement the motorway network connecting important cities. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented separately when they are more than 32.5m apart.
Primary Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway	A public road, classified as an A road or B road, that has been additionally classified as a primary route by the Department for Transport, to supplement the motorway network connecting important cities. For dual carriageways, the carriageways in both travel directions are represented by a single line when they are closer than 32.5m apart.
Restricted Local Access Road	A road that provides access to land and/or properties that is not maintained at the public expense by a highway authority, and where accessible restricted. They are not intended for through traffic and would normally only be used at the start or end of a journey.
Shared Use Carriageway	Roads that have been altered for use principally by pedestrians but may provide some access for certain types of vehicle.

## RoadTunnel

<b>«FeatureType» RoadTunnel</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> Road tunnels are represented as approximate centrelines of the road that runs through the tunnel.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the road tunnel.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## Roundabout

<b>«FeatureType» Roundabout</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> Roundabouts smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> are represented as point features, and the roads are extended to meet at the centre point. Mini roundabouts are not included.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> The classification of the Roundabout. The valid values are defined in the RoundaboutClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> RoundaboutClassification	<b>Length:</b> 45	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Point representing the position of the roundabout.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Point	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## RoundaboutClassificationType

Code List: RoundaboutClassificationType	
Value	Description
A Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is an A Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
B Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a B Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
Local Access Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a Local Access Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
Local Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a Local Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
Minor Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a Minor Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
Primary Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a Primary Road, as defined by RoadClassification.
Restricted Local Access Road	A roundabout smaller than 450m <sup>2</sup> , where the highest classification through road is a Restricted Local Access Road, as defined by RoadClassification.

## MotorwayJunction

«FeatureType» MotorwayJunction		
<b>Definition:</b> Point feature representing the approximate location of numbered junction on a Motorway.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Point feature representing the approximate location of numbered junction on a Motorway.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Point	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> junctionNumber		
<b>Definition:</b> The motorway junction number assigned by the Department for Transport.		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 10	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

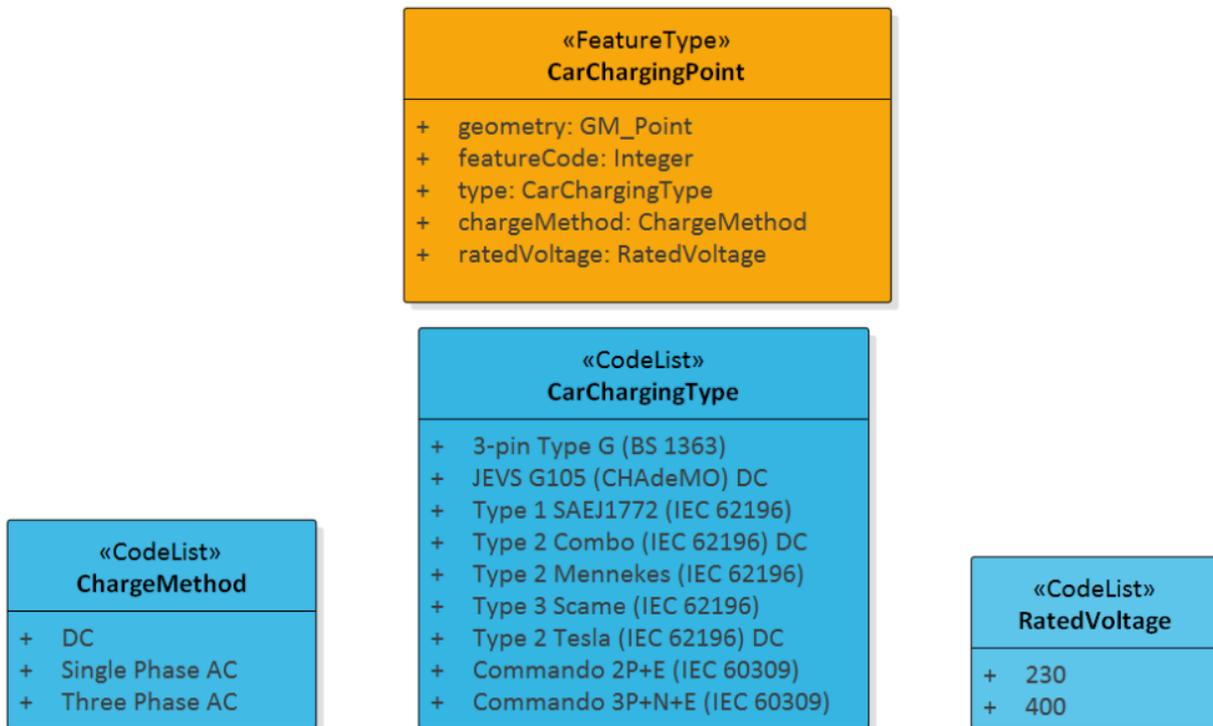
## DrawLevelValue

Code List: DrawLevelValue	
Value	Description
0	The default draw level. Roads with draw level 0 are to be displayed first, with draw levels 1 and 2 overlaid on top.
1	Used for road bridges and overpasses. Roads with draw level 1 are to be overlaid on top of draw level 0 roads.
2	Used in very rare cases when there are several coincident levels of road bridge or overpass. Roads with draw level 2 are to be overlaid on top of draw levels 0 and 1.

## OverrideValue

Code List: OverrideValue	
Value	Description
F	The default value; has no impact on the styling of roads.
T	Used when a higher classification road (eg. a slip road) terminates at a T-junction with a lower classification road. This scenario can result in the colour of the higher classification road bleeding into the lower classification road. This attribute is used to override the standard road hierarchy, allowing the higher classification road to be pushed down the drawing order.

## Car Charging Point



### CarChargingPoint

«FeatureType» CarChargingPoint		
<p><b>Definition:</b> An electric vehicle charging station, also called EV charging station, electric recharging point, charging point, charge point and EVSE (Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment), is an element in an infrastructure that supplies electric energy for the recharging of electric vehicles, such as plug-in electric vehicles, including electric cars, neighbourhood electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.</p>		
<b>Attribute:</b> chargeMethod		
<b>Definition:</b> Determines the type of current used in charging.		
<b>Type:</b> ChargeMethod	<b>Length:</b> 15	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> The location of the car charging facility is represented as a point feature.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Point	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> ratedVoltage		
<b>Definition:</b> The voltage available at the car charging point. Higher voltage levels charge batteries more rapidly.		
<b>Type:</b> RatedVoltage	<b>Length:</b> 3	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> type		
<b>Definition:</b> The type of connector. This is determined by whether an EV is charged using AC or DC, the charging speed (kW power) and the safety protocol employed. Having different countries of origin, the make and model will also determine what connector are used.		
<b>Type:</b> CarChargingType	<b>Length:</b> 27	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## CarChargingType

<b>Code List: CarChargingType</b>	
The type of connector. This is determined by whether an EV is charged using AC or DC, the charging speed (kW power) and the safety protocol employed. Having different countries of origin, the make and model will also determine which connector are used.	
<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
3-pin Type G (BS 1363)	EV cable with an infrastructure end plug that is commonly used in the UK household (i.e. a three pin BS1363 plug).
JEVS G105 (CHAdeMO) DC	A CHAdeMO quick-charger delivers 50 kW of high voltage direct current via a special safety approved connector with specification that can go up to 100kW.
Type 1 SAEJ1772 (IEC 62196)	The SAE J1772-2009 connector, is commonly found on EV charging equipment in North America.
Type 2 Combo (IEC 62196) DC	The Combined Charging System is a quick charging method, delivering high-voltage direct current via a special electrical connector derived from the SAE J1772 (IEC Type 1) or IEC Type2 connector. The plug is a combination of an AC connector with a DC option.
Type 2 Mennekes (IEC 62196)	The IEC 62196 Type 2 connector is used for charging electric cars within Europe. Electric power is provided as single-phase or three-phase alternating current (AC), or direct current (DC).
Type 3 Scame (IEC 62196)	Type 3 sockets and socket-outlets have shutters. These shutters are mandatory in the UK to prevent children (and adults) from contacting live parts.
Type 2 Tesla (IEC 62196) DC	A modified form of the IEC 62196 Type 2 connector for European Tesla cars and the European Tesla Supercharger network.
Commando 2P+E (IEC 60309)	A 3 pin connector made by MK Electric that conforms to the IEC 60309 standard for plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes
Commando 3P+N+E (IEC 60309)	A 5 pin connector made by MK Electric that conforms to the IEC 60309 standard for plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes.

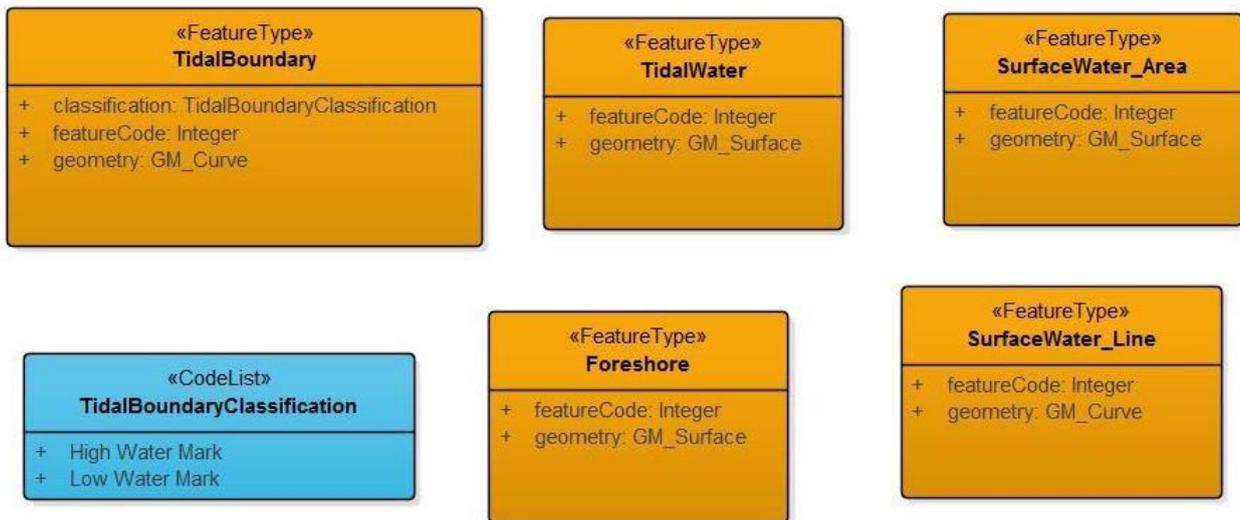
## ChargeMethod

<b>Code List: ChargeMethod</b>	
Determines the type of current used in charging.	
<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
DC	The electrical current direction is constant and does not change.
Single Phase AC	The distribution of alternating current uses a system in which all of the voltages of the supply vary in unison.
Three Phase AC	Three Phase electrical power systems have at least three conductors carrying alternating current voltages that are offset in time by one-third of the period.

## RatedVoltage

<b>Code List: RatedVoltage</b>	
The voltage available at the car charging point. Higher voltage levels charge batteries more rapidly.	
<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
230	The voltage available is 230V.
400	The voltage available is 400V.

## Hydrology



## Foreshore

«FeatureType» Foreshore		
<b>Definition:</b> The part of the shore or beach which lies between the Low Water Mark and High Water Mark defined by the TidalBoundaries. The same condition may exist in non-contiguous off-shore areas.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the area of foreshore.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## SurfaceWater\_Area

«FeatureType» SurfaceWater_Area		
<b>Definition:</b> An inland waterway body sufficiently wide enough to capture as an area feature. Small lakes and small islands in waterbodies are not included.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the area of surface water.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## SurfaceWater\_Line

<b>«FeatureType» SurfaceWater_Line</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> An inland waterway body not sufficiently wide enough to capture as an area feature.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the surface water.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## TidalWater

<b>«FeatureType» TidalWater</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygons defining the extents of tidal water, up to the High Water Mark defined by the TidalBoundaries and the Normal Tidal Limit of rivers. Tidal water is not included under bridges.		
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the area of tidal water.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

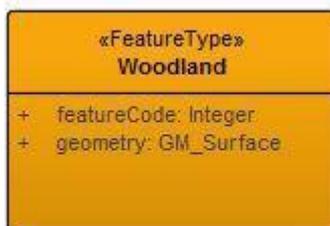
## TidalBoundary

<b>«FeatureType» TidalBoundary</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> In England and Wales these tide lines will be the levels of mean tides, ie of a tide between a spring and neap tide. In Scotland the tide lines are those of mean spring tides. In places where there is no Foreshore (eg. vertical cliffs), the TidalBoundary is classified as 'High Water Mark'.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> The classification of the TidalBoundary. The valid values are defined in the TidalBoundaryClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> TidalBoundaryClassification	<b>Length:</b> 45	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Line representing the alignment of the tidal boundary.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Curve	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## TidalBoundaryClassification

Code List: TidalBoundaryClassification	
Value	Description
High Water Mark	In England and Wales this is the mean level of all the high tides, in Scotland this is the mean level of the spring high tides. In places where there is no Foreshore (eg. vertical cliffs), the TidalBoundary is classified as High Water Mark.
Low Water Mark	In England and Wales this is the mean level of all the low tides, in Scotland this is the mean level of the spring low tides. When there is Foreshore, this defines the lower limit of Foreshore.

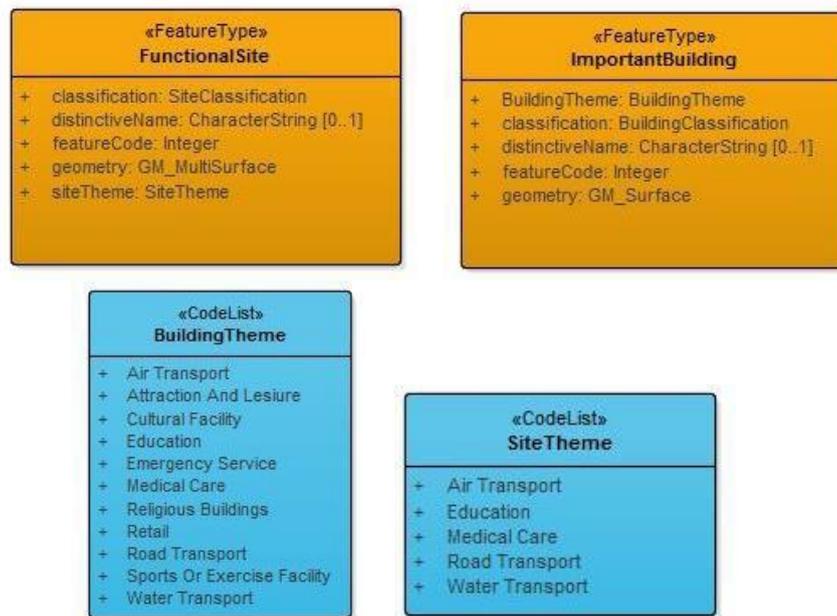
## Land Cover



## Woodland

«FeatureType» Woodland		
<b>Definition:</b> Areas of trees; coniferous, non-coniferous and mixed are represented as polygons. Small areas of woodland are omitted and small clearings in woodland are filled.		
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the area of woodland.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## Land Use



Please note for SiteClassification and BuildingClassification lists please see the tables on pages 47-48.

### FunctionalSite

«FeatureType» FunctionalSite		
<b>Definition:</b> A polygon feature that represents the area or extent of certain types of function or activity with appropriate attribution.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> A description of the actual function of a site (that is, airfield, junior school, hospital and so on.) The valid values are defined in the SiteClassification code list. For sites with multiple functions, the values will be provided together and separated by a ','.		
Type: SiteClassification	Length: 90	Multiplicity: [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> distinctiveName		
<b>Definition:</b> The name of the site (for example, 'Brighton College'). Note this may be null if the captured value is a house number.		
Type: CharacterString	Length: 120	Multiplicity: [0..1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
Type: Integer	Length:	Multiplicity: [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the extent of the functional site.		
Type: GM_MultiSurface	Length:	Multiplicity: [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> siteTheme		
<b>Definition:</b> A description of the theme that a particular site falls under (that is, air transport, education, medical care and so on.). The valid values are defined in the SiteThemeType code list.		
Type: SiteTheme	Length: 21	Multiplicity: [1]

## ImportantBuilding

<b>«FeatureType» ImportantBuilding</b>		
<b>Definition:</b> A generalised building that belongs to a FunctionalSite.		
<b>Attribute:</b> BuildingTheme		
<b>Definition:</b> A description of the theme that a particular site falls under (that is, air transport, education, medical care and so on.). The valid values are defined in the SiteThemeType code list.		
<b>Type:</b> BuildingTheme	<b>Length:</b> 27	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> A description of the actual function of a site (that is, airfield, junior school, hospital and so on.) The valid values are defined in the SiteClassification code list. For sites with multiple functions, the values will be provided together and separated by a ','.		
<b>Type:</b> BuildingClassification	<b>Length:</b> 90	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> distinctiveName		
<b>Definition:</b> The name of the site (for example, 'Brighton College'). Note this may be null if the captured value is a house number.		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 120	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [0..1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Polygon representing the generalised important building.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Surface	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## BuildingTheme

Code List: BuildingTheme	
Value	Description
Air Transport	This theme includes all sites associated with movement of passengers and goods by air, or where aircraft take off and land.
Attraction And Lesiure	A feature that provides non-sporting leisure activities for the public. Includes tourist attractions.
Cultural Facility	A feature that is deemed to be of particular interest to society.
Education	This theme includes a very broad group of sites with a common high level primary function of providing education (either state funded or by fees).
Emergency Service	Emergency services are organizations which ensure public safety and health by addressing different emergencies.
Medical Care	This theme includes sites which focus on the provision of secondary medical care services.
Religious Buildings	A place where members of a religious group congregate for worship.
Retail	A feature that sells to the general public finished goods.
Road Transport	This theme includes three types of sites: Bus Stations, Coach Stations and Road user services.
Sports Or Exercise Facility	A feature where many different sports can be played.
Water Transport	This theme includes sites involved in the transfer of passengers and or goods onto vessels for transport across water.

## SiteTheme

Code List: SiteTheme	
Value	Description
Air Transport	This theme includes all sites associated with movement of passengers and goods by air, or where aircraft take off and land.
Education	This theme includes a very broad group of sites with a common high level primary function of providing education (either state funded or by fees).
Medical Care	This theme includes sites which focus on the provision of secondary medical care services.
Road Transport	This theme includes three types of sites: Bus Stations, Coach Stations and Road user services.
Water Transport	This theme includes sites involved in the transfer of passengers and or goods onto vessels for transport across water.

## BuildingClassification

Code List: BuildingClassification	
Value	Description
Airport	A site where aircraft land and take off and which provide facilities for handling passengers, air freight and servicing aircraft.
Art Gallery	A building where works of art are displayed for public viewing.
Bus Station	A place where buses begin, break or end their journey and at which passengers may embark or disembark.
Bus Station,Coach Station	A site serving as both a Bus Station and a Coach Station.
Coach Station	A place where coaches begin, break or end a journey and at which passengers may embark or disembark. A coach station may consist of buildings or may simply be an area specifically set aside with shelters and signage etc.
Fire Station	A facility which may house fire fighters, and contains the equipment and vehicles.
Further Education	An educational site for academic and vocational qualifications below degree level undertaken after age 16.
Further Education,Higher or University Education	A site providing both Further Education and Higher or University Education.
Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Non State Primary Education, and Non State Secondary Education.
Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Non State Primary Education, and Secondary Education.
Further Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education and Non State Secondary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education	A site providing Further Education and Primary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Primary Education, and Secondary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Further Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Further Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education and Secondary Education.
Further Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Further Education and Special Needs Education.
Helicopter Station	A facility from where bodies such as the police or ambulance service operate helicopter operations.
Heliport	An airport specifically designed for use by helicopters.
Higher or University Education	A site where students study at National Qualifications Framework level 4 and above.
Hospice	A medical facility to care for patients with terminal conditions.
Hospital	A medical facility that provides second level care.

Hospital, Medical Care Accommodation	A Hospital and Medical Care Accommodation.
Library	A site where books and other material are available for loan or reference.
Medical Care Accommodation	A site that provides both long term medical accommodation and medical care. Please see also Hospice Site for care for the terminally ill.
Museum	A place or building where artifacts of historical or other interests are preserved, studied or displayed to the public.
Non State Primary Education	An educational establishment for children from the ages of seven to eleven that is not funded by the state.
Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education and Non State Secondary Education.
Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education, Non State Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Non State Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education and Secondary Education.
Non State Secondary Education	An educational establishment for children of eleven years and over, that is not funded by the state.
Non State Secondary Education,Primary Education	A site providing Non State Secondary Education and Primary Education.
Non State Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Non State Secondary Education and Special Needs Education.
Passenger Ferry Terminal	A site facilitating the embarkation and disembarkation of pedestrian ferry passengers.
Passenger Ferry Terminal,Vehicular Ferry Terminal	A combined Passenger Ferry Terminal and Vehicular Ferry Terminal.
Place Of Worship	An establishment where people can worship according to their particular faith.
Police Station	The local office of a police force in a particular area.
Port Consisting of Docks and Nautical Berthing	A complex with extensive infrastructure where a ships cargo is loaded and unloaded or vessels berthed.
Post Office	A building which provides access to Royal Mail postal services, either as a dedicated site or as part of another retail outlet.
Primary Education	An educational establishment for children from the ages of seven to eleven that is funded principally by the state.
Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Primary Education and Secondary Education.
Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Primary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Primary Education and Special Needs Education.
Road User Services	An area for supply of fuel, refreshments and so on near a road.
Secondary Education	An educational establishment for children over 11 years old.

Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Secondary Education and Special Needs Education.
Special Needs Education	A specialist school for the teaching of those with disabilities.
Sport And Leisure Centre	A staffed recreational establishment that is publicly available (but which may require membership) and mainly, but not exclusively sports based (both indoors and/or outdoors). This site may include swimming pools and gymnasiums, facilities for exercise classes, bars and health spars.
Tourist Information	A place that supplies the public with a range of tourist information about a general area.
Vehicular Ferry Terminal	A site facilitating the embarkation and disembarkation of ferry passengers and their vehicles.

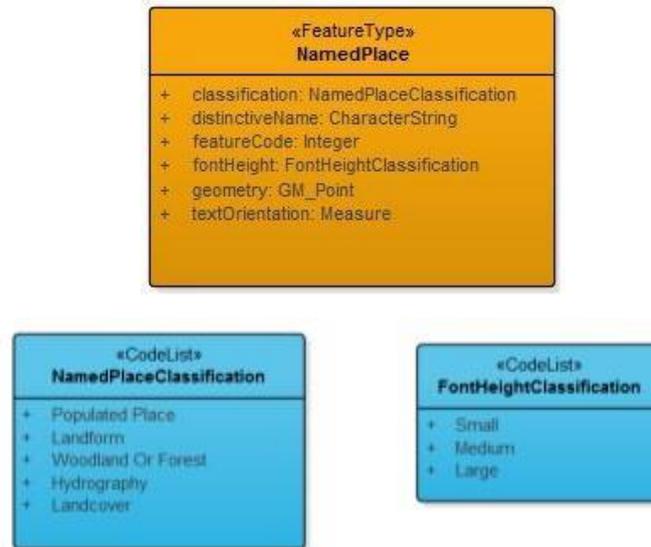
## SiteClassification

Code List: SiteClassification	
Value	Description
Airfield	An area of ground where aircraft take off and land. It may have some permanent buildings but it is smaller than an airport and may be for private use only.
Airport	A site where aircraft land and take off and which provide facilities for handling passengers, air freight and servicing aircraft.
Bus Station	A place where buses begin, break or end their journey and at which passengers may embark or disembark.
Bus Station,Coach Station	A site serving as both a Bus Station and a Coach Station.
Coach Station	A place where coaches begin, break or end a journey and at which passengers may embark or disembark. A coach station may consist of buildings or may simply be an area specifically set aside with shelters and signage etc.
Further Education	An educational site for academic and vocational qualifications below degree level undertaken after age 16.
Further Education,Higher or University Education	A site providing both Further Education and Higher or University Education.
Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Non State Primary Education, and Non State Secondary Education.
Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Non State Primary Education, and Secondary Education.
Further Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education and Non State Secondary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education	A site providing Further Education and Primary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education, Primary Education, and Secondary Education.
Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Further Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Further Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Further Education and Secondary Education.

Further Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Further Education and Special Needs Education.
Helicopter Station	A facility from where bodies such as the police or ambulance service operate helicopter operations.
Heliport	An airport specifically designed for use by helicopters.
Higher or University Education	A site where students study at National Qualifications Framework level 4 and above.
Hospice	A medical facility to care for patients with terminal conditions.
Hospital	A medical facility that provides second level care.
Hospital,Medical Care Accommodation	A Hospital and Medical Care Accommodation.
Medical Care Accommodation	A site that provides both long term medical accommodation and medical care. Please see also Hospice Site for care for the terminally ill.
Non State Primary Education	An educational establishment for children from the ages of seven to eleven that is not funded by the state.
Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education and Non State Secondary Education.
Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education, Non State Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Non State Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Non State Primary Education and Secondary Education.
Non State Secondary Education	An educational establishment for children of eleven years and over, that is not funded by the state.
Non State Secondary Education,Primary Education	A site providing Non State Secondary Education and Primary Education.
Non State Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Non State Secondary Education and Special Needs Education.
Passenger Ferry Terminal	A site facilitating the embarkation and disembarkation of pedestrian ferry passengers.
Passenger Ferry Terminal,Vehicular Ferry Terminal	A combined Passenger Ferry Terminal and Vehicular Ferry Terminal.
Port Consisting of Docks and Nautical Berthing	A complex with extensive infrastructure where a ships cargo is loaded and unloaded or vessels berthed.
Primary Education	An educational establishment for children from the ages of seven to eleven that is funded principally by the state.
Primary Education,Secondary Education	A site providing Primary Education and Secondary Education.
Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Special Needs Education.
Primary Education,Special Needs Education	A site providing Primary Education and Special Needs Education.
Road User Services	An area for supply of fuel, refreshments and so on near a road.
Secondary Education	An educational establishment for children over 11 years old.

Secondary Education, Special Needs Education	A site providing Secondary Education and Special Needs Education.
Special Needs Education	A specialist school for the teaching of those with disabilities.
Vehicular Ferry Terminal	A site facilitating the embarkation and disembarkation of ferry passengers and their vehicles.

## Named Places



### NamedPlace

«FeatureType» NamedPlace		
<b>Definition:</b> A representative point feature giving the general location of a settlement name or geographic place name, for the purposes of text placement.		
<b>Attribute:</b> classification		
<b>Definition:</b> The classification of the NamedPlace. The valid values are defined in the NamedPlaceClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> NamedPlaceClassification	<b>Length:</b> 40	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> distinctiveName		
<b>Definition:</b> The settlement name or geographic place name. When a place is dual named, the Welsh or Gaelic name is presented first, followed by a space, a forward slash, a space and then the English name.		
<b>Type:</b> CharacterString	<b>Length:</b> 100	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> featureCode		
<b>Definition:</b> A unique feature code to facilitate styling.		
<b>Type:</b> Integer	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> fontHeight		
<b>Definition:</b> A suggested text size to use for placing the distinctiveName as cartographic text. For most names the text size is proportional to the size of the area to which the name applies. For valleys the text size is based on the valley length and for hills/mountains, the text size is based on the height of the summit. The valid values are defined in the FontHeightClassification code list.		
<b>Type:</b> FontHeightClassification	<b>Length:</b> 11	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> geometry		
<b>Definition:</b> Point representing the cartographic position of the named place.		
<b>Type:</b> GM_Point	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]
<b>Attribute:</b> textOrientation		
<b>Definition:</b> Suggested text orientation (in degrees) to use for cartographic text placement of valley names, names of stretches of water and estuaries.		
<b>Type:</b> Measure	<b>Length:</b>	<b>Multiplicity:</b> [1]

## FontHeightClassification

Code List: FontHeightClassification	
Value	Description
Large	Large text size.
Medium	Medium text size.
Small	Small text size.

## NamedPlaceClassification

Code List: NamedPlaceClassification	
Value	Description
Hydrography	Name of an area of surface or tidal water, such as a lake, reservoir, bay, estuary, sea channel or sea area.
Landcover	Name of an area of open landcover, such as a moor, heath, down or fen.
Landform	Name of a landform, such as a hill, mountain, island, coastal rocks etc.
Populated Place	Name of a city, town, village, hamlet or other populated place.
Woodland Or Forest	Name of an area of woodland or forest.

## Chapter 10 Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example	Data Type	Valid values
CLASSIFICA (GML: classification)	Used to identify different types of feature within a particular class	RoadClassification	String	See Code lists
FONTHEIGHT (GML: fontHeight)	Indicative of the height of the text in comparison to other features	Small	String	Small, Medium or Large
DISTNAME (GML: distinctiveName)	Name of FunctionalSite, ImportantBuilding, NamedPlace, Road, RailwayStation	Romsey Road; Liverpool John Lennon Airport; Croydon	String	
ROADNUMBER (GML: roadNumber)	DFT road number	A32	String	
JUNCTNUM (GML: junctionNumber)	Motorway junction number	6a	String	
ORIENTATIO (GML: textOrientation)	Orientation of the text feature in degrees	24	Integer	-90 to 90
HTMLNAME (GML: <i>not present</i> )	This attribute contains all names, including all accents. Those accented letters that do not have an ASCII value have HTML control characters	Coed Ty'n-llŵyn will be recorded as Coed Ty'n-ll<f>&#x0175;</f>yn Pont Rhŷd-Dwrial will be recorded as and Pont Rh<f>&#x0177;</f>d-Dwrial	String	
FEATCODE (GML:featureCode)	Feature code which provides an alternative to using classification for styling	15014	Integer	See table on page 55
ID (GML: gml_id)	Unique identifier, which can be used for de-duplicating across tile boundaries. Identifiers will be regenerated for each product release	2CA116D4-CB9F-474B-A627-2606ECC522AE	String	

## Chapter 11 Feature Codes

### Feature Code represented in the OS Open Map – Local product

Feature type	Classification	BuildingTheme	SiteTheme	FeatureCode
Building				15014
Glasshouse				15016
ImportantBuilding		Air Transport		15018
ImportantBuilding		Education		15019
ImportantBuilding		Medical Care		15020
ImportantBuilding		Road Transport		15021
ImportantBuilding		Water Transport		15022
ImportantBuilding		Emergency Service		15023
ImportantBuilding		Cultural Facility		15024
ImportantBuilding		Religious Buildings		15025
ImportantBuilding		Retail		15026
ImportantBuilding		Sports Or Exercise Facility		15027
ImportantBuilding		Attraction And Leisure		15028
ElectricityTransmission Line				15102
RailwayTrack	Multi Track			15300
RailwayTrack	Single Track			15301
RailwayTrack	Narrow Gauge			15302
RailwayTunnel				15303
RailwayStation	Light Rapid Transit Station			15420
RailwayStation	Railway Station			15422
RailwayStation	London Underground Station			15423
RailwayStation	Railway Station and London Underground Station			15424
RailwayStation	Light Rapid Transport Station and Railway Station			15425
RailwayStation	Light Rapid Transit Station and London Underground Station			15426
SurfaceWater_Line				15600
TidalBoundary	High Water Mark			15604
TidalBoundary	Low Water Mark			15605
TidalWater				15608

Feature type	Classification	BuildingTheme	SiteTheme	FeatureCode
SurfaceWater_Area				15609
Foreshore				15612
CarChargingPoint	3-Pin Type G (BS 1363)			15620
CarChargingPoint	JEVS G105 (CHAdeMO) DC			15621
CarChargingPoint	Type 1 SAEJ1772 (IEC 62196)			15622
CarChargingPoint	Type 2 Combo (IEC 62196) DC			15623
CarChargingPoint	Type2Mennekes (IEC 62196)			15624
CarChargingPoint	Type 3 Scame (IEC 62196)			15625
CarChargingPoint	Type 2 Tesla (IEC 62196) DC			15626
CarChargingPoint	Commando 2P+E (IEC 60309)			15627
CarChargingPoint	Commando 3P+N+E (IEC 60309)			15628
Roundabout	Primary Road			15703
Roundabout	A Road			15704
Roundabout	B Road			15705
Roundabout	Minor Road			15706
Roundabout	Local Road (Local Street)			15707
Roundabout	Local Access Road			15708
Roundabout	Restricted Local Access Road			15709
Road	Motorway			15710
Road	Motorway, Collapsed Dual Carriageway			15719
Road	Primary Road			15723
Road	A Road			15729
Road	Primary Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway			15735
Road	A Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway			15739
Road	B Road			15743
Road	B Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway			15749
Road	Minor Road			15750
Road	Minor Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway			15759
Road	Local Road (Local Street)			15760
Road	Local Access Road			15761

Road	Guided Busway Carriageway			15797
Road	Restricted			15762
Road	Shared Use			15790
MotorwayJunction				15796
NamedPlace	Populated Place			15801
NamedPlace	Landform			15802
NamedPlace	Woodland Or Forest			15803
NamedPlace	Hydrography			15804
NamedPlace	Landcover			15805
FunctionalSite			Air Transport	15809
FunctionalSite			Education	15810
FunctionalSite			Medical Care	15811
FunctionalSite			Road Transport	15812
FunctionalSite			Water Transport	15813
Woodland				15999

Features within each tile are provided in a FeatureCollection.

## Chapter 12 Styling of Land and Sea in OS Mapping Products

This section details an alternative approach for applying a background colour to areas of the map that are not covered by Tidal Water. The solution requires an ESRI shape file defining the spatial extents of each product to be provided as a download on the Ordnance Survey website as found here:

<http://www.os.uk/business-and-government/help-and-support/products/geo-referencing.html>

These polygons are then styled in a GIS with the required colour for land:



OS OpenMap - Local polygons for TidalWater can then be overlaid on top. This ensures that the background land colour is only visible for areas of land:



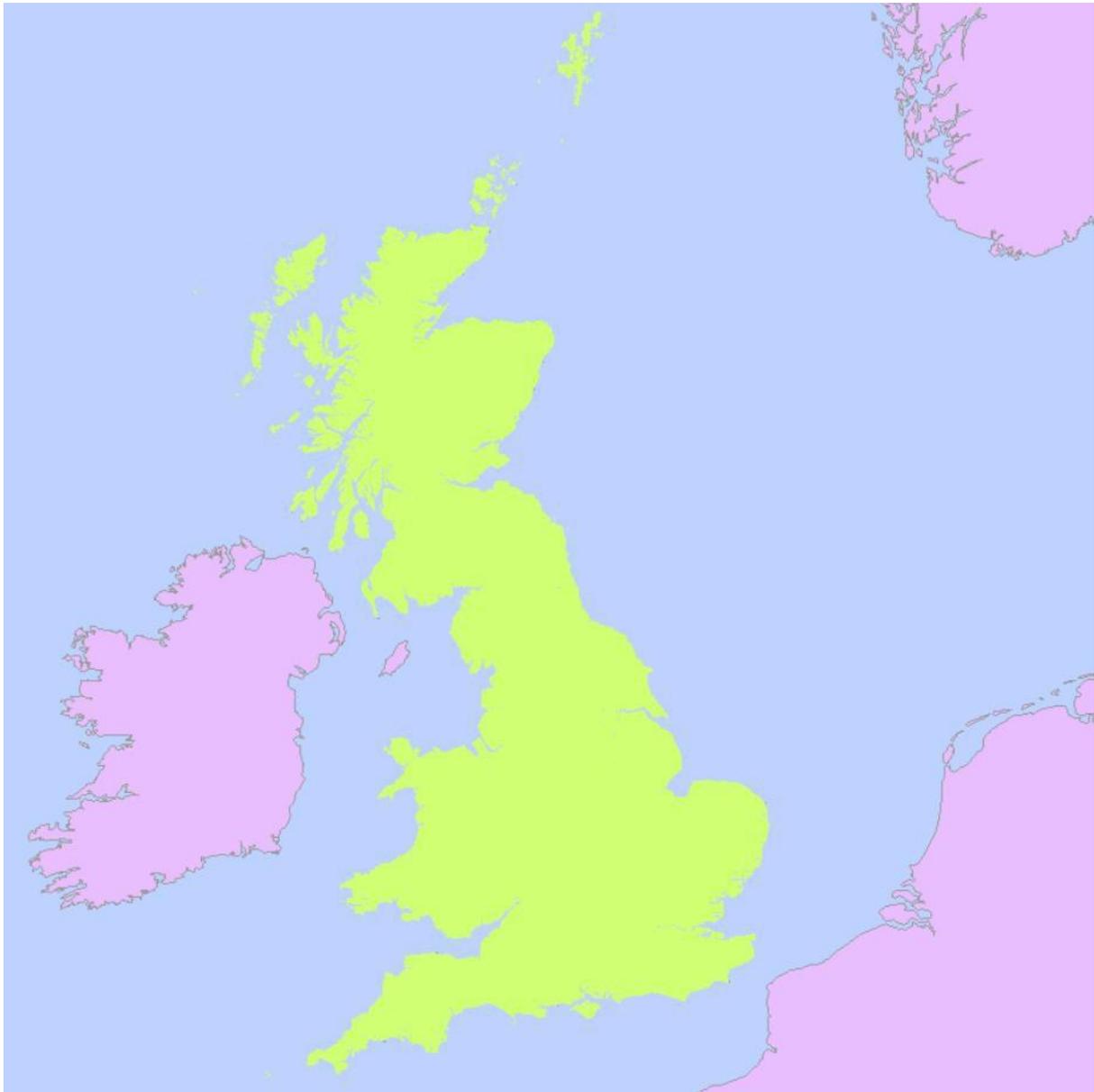
Most GIS allow a background colour to be applied to the entire display window. In ArcMap this is achieved by right-clicking in the data frame, selecting Data Frame Properties, selecting the Frame tab and setting a background colour. The background colour should be set to be the same colour as TidalWater:



Polygons defining areas of land for the whole world can be downloaded from here:

<http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/> (click on 'Download land')

This data is defined in the WGS84 coordinate system. Some GIS will transform this on-the-fly to British National Grid, for others it may be necessary to apply a coordinate transformation first. This data can be added to the map below the two existing layers (ProductExtents and TidalWater). This ensures that only the additional land masses beyond the areas maintained by Ordnance Survey are visible:



## Chapter 13 Further Information

Further Information about **OS Open Map – Local** can be found on the Ordnance Survey Website:

<http://www.os.uk/business-and-government/products/os-open-map-local.html>

**Technical Specification:**

<http://www.os.uk/https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/docs/user-guides/os-open-map-local-user-guide.pdf>

**Getting Started Guide:**

<http://www.os.uk/docs/user-guides/os-open-map-local-getting-started-guide.pdf>

**Ordnance Survey**

<http://os.uk>

## Annexe A **Product and service performance report form**

Ordnance Survey welcomes feedback from its customers about **OS OpenMap - Local**

If you would like to share your thoughts with us, please print a copy of this form and when completed post or fax it to the address below.

Your name: .....

Organisation: .....

Address: .....

.....

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Postcode: .....

Phone: .....

Fax: .....

Email: .....

Quotation or order reference: .....

Please record your comments or feedback in the space below. We will acknowledge receipt of your form within three (3) working days and provide you with a full reply or a status report within 21 working days.

If you are posting this form, please send it to:

**OS OpenMap – Local** Product Manager, Ordnance Survey, Adanac Drive, SOUTHAMPTON, SO16 0AS.

If you wish to return it by fax, please dial 023 8005 6159.

Any personal information that you supply with this report form will be used by Ordnance Survey only in the improvement of its products and services. It will not be made available to third parties.

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Adanac Drive, Southampton, United Kingdom, SO16 0AS**

+44 (0)3456 050505 (General enquiries)  
+44 (0)3456 050504 (Welsh helpline)  
+44 (0)2380 056146 (Textphone)

**customerservices@os.uk**  
**www.os.uk**

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