ORDNANCE SURVEY GB

OS Open Names – Technical Specification

OFFICIAL
Version 2.1
October 2019

Ordnance Survey

Version History

Version	Date	Description
2.0	17/07/2019	New Format Release
2.1	01/10/2019	Amendments to Purpose of this Specification

Purpose of this Specification

This is the Technical Specification (hereinafter referred to as the 'Specification') for *OS Open Names* (hereinafter referred to as the 'Product').

The product is made available to you and your organisation on the terms of the Open Government Licence at www.os.uk/opendata/licence.

We may change the information in this Specification at any time, giving you the notice period specified in the customer contract made between you and Ordnance Survey. We do not accept responsibility for the content of any third-party websites referenced or accessed in or through this Specification.

This document has been screened in accordance with the requirements set out in Ordnance Survey's Equality Scheme. If you have difficulty reading this information in its current format and would like to find out how to access it in a different format (braille, large print, computer disk or in another language), please contact us on: +44 (0)3456 05 05 05.

Copyright in this Specification

Trademarks

Contact Details

Physical address: **Customer Service Centre, Ordnance Survey, Adanac Drive, Southampton, SO16 0AS**

Telephone	+44 (0)3456 05 05 05
Welsh Language Helpline	+44 (0)3456 05 05 04
Textphone (deaf and hard of hearing users only please)	+44 (0)2380 05 61 46

Email: customerservices@os.uk
Website: www.os.uk

Contents

1. Introduction

This user document provides detailed technical information about the OS Open Names product.

Resources

The following documents are associated with the Product:

1. OS Open Names – User Guide
2. OS Open Names - Technical Specification

Target Audience

This document is intended for:

- Users with technical knowledge in GIS.

Media formats

OS Open Names customer orders are currently supplied on DVD, download or via an API . The current size of a full supply is about 1.7 Gb for CSV and 9 Gb for GML.

Feedback

Ordnance Survey welcomes all feedback. If you have any comments or require further information, please make contact using the details above or via our website.

2. Product Content

2.1 Update currency

OS Open Names is updated quarterly and released April, July, October and January.

2.2 Source of OS Open Names

OS Open Names is updated from Ordnance Survey's data content stores.

Settlements

Settlements are sourced from an internal OS data store. For LocalType City and Town the geometry supplied is the notional centre of the settlement (the position that the majority of informed people would accept as being the 'centre' of the settlement) and the position has been manually captured.

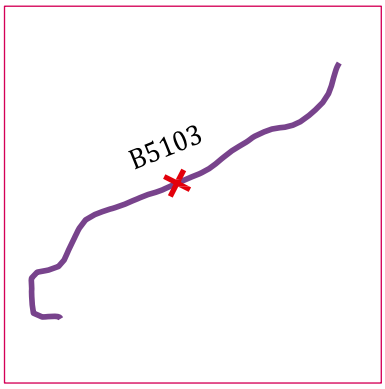
For all other settlement types the position has been generated from the major road junction within the settlement, using OS MasterMap® Highways Network.

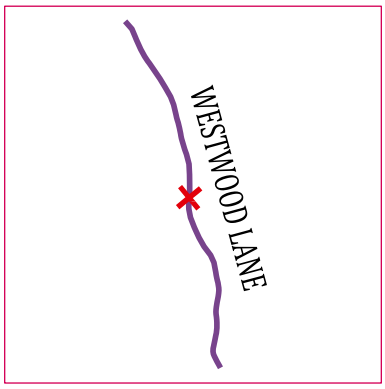
Postcodes

A single point is taken from Ordnance Survey's database for the geometry of a postcode which is the notional centre created from all the addresses within the postcode unit.

Roads

The geometry for a road feature is derived from OS MasterMap Highways Network. The point has been calculated by finding the vertex closest to the centre of the bounding box, as shown below.

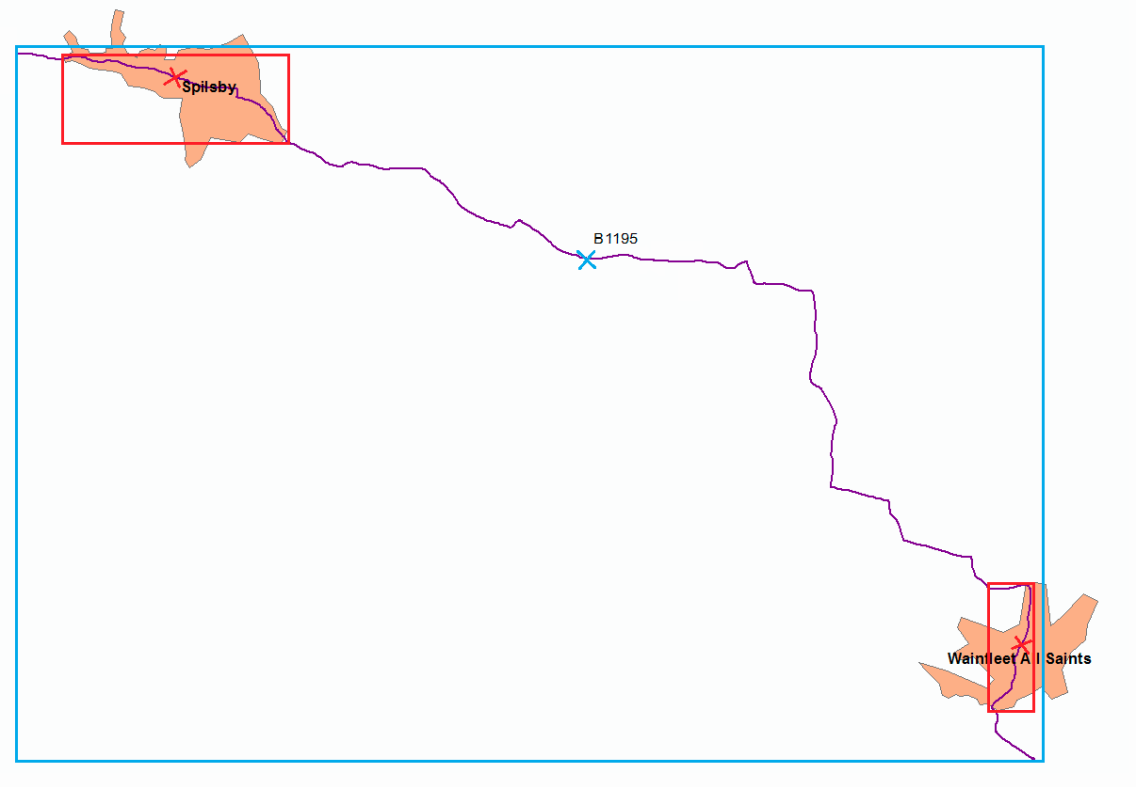




A road feature will always have a point based on the entire road as per the examples shown. Furthermore, where a Road Name intersects a settlement or a Road Number intersects a City or Town an additional point is created within the settlement.

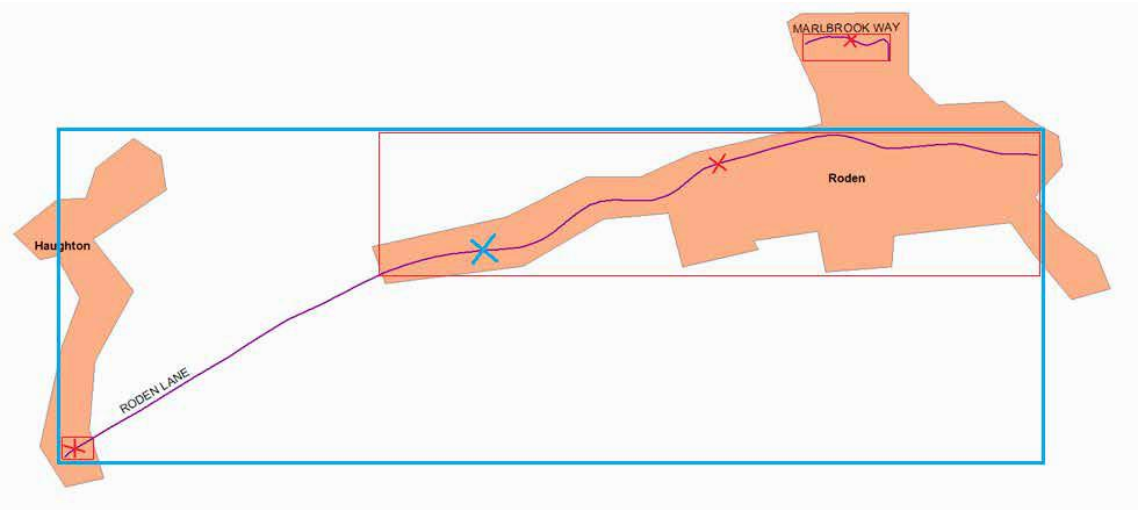
Numbered Road

For each section of road that intersects a City or Town an additional point is calculated as per the method above. Below is an example of a Numbered Road that intersects two towns, the blue box is the bounding box for the entire road and the blue cross is the vertex closest to the centre of the bounding box. For each Town or City the Numbered Road intersects, a bounding box is created for the section within the Town or City, shown in red. The closest vertex to the centre of the bounding box is then selected as the point, shown by the red cross. The red features will reference the TOID® of the blue feature through the relatedSpatialObject attribute.



Named Road

For each section of road that intersects a settlement an additional point is calculated as per the method above. The example below shows a Named Road that intersects two settlements, the blue box is the bounding box for the entire road and the blue cross is the vertex closest to the centre of the bounding box. For each settlement the Named Road intersects, a bounding box is created for the section within the settlement, shown in red. The closest vertex to the centre of the bounding box is then selected as the point, shown by the red cross. The red features will reference the TOID of the blue feature through the relatedSpatialObject attribute.



Named Road

The points are queried against Boundary-Line™ to populate the contextual geography attributes such as DISTRICT_BOROUGH or COUNTY_UNITARY. The inPostcodeDistrict attribute is populated for roads only and uses the postcode district.

2.3 Coordinate reference system

The dataset uses the British National Grid spatial reference system. The National Grid coordinates are to a resolution of 0.1 metre. This is the resolution of the source data. Positions are described as Easting and Northing coordinates in units of metres.

2.4 Viewing Resolution

The most and least detailed viewing resolutions suggest a suitable scale at which to view each feature type. Where the Most Detailed Viewing Resolution is set as “variable” the resolution is based on a calculated value per feature:

max (bounding box width metres, bounding box height metres) x 6.5, round to nearest 1,000, minimum 1,000

Type	**Most Detailed Viewing Resolution (Minimum value 1,000)**	**Least Detailed Viewing Resolution**
Airfield	variable	50,000
Airport	variable	50,000
Bay	variable	150,000
Beach	variable	100,000

Bus Station	variable	50,000
Bus Station,Coach Station	variable	50,000
Channel	variable	100,000
Chemical Works	variable	50,000
Cirque Or Hollow	variable	30,000
City	variable	9,000,000
Cliff Or Slope (Named Coastal Cliff Or Slope)	variable	40,000
Cliff Or Slope (Named Cliff)	variable	15,000
Coach Station	variable	50,000
Coastal Headland	variable	750,000
Electricity Distribution	variable	50,000
Electricity Production	variable	50,000
Estuary	variable	250,000
Further Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Higher or University Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Non State Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Primary Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Further Education,Special Needs Education	variable	50,000
Gas Distribution or Storage	variable	50,000
Group Of Islands	variable	3,000,000
Hamlet	5,000	2,5000
Harbour	variable	20,000

Helicopter Station	variable	50,000
Heliport	variable	50,000
Higher or University Education	variable	50,000
Hill Or Mountain	variable	300,000
Hill Or Mountain Ranges	variable	3,000,000
Hospice	variable	50,000
Hospital	variable	50,000
Hospital,Medical Care Accommodation	variable	50,000
Inland Water (Named Water Expanse)	variable	500,000
Inland Water (Named Stretch Of Water)	variable	35,000
Inland Water (Named Water Expanse Group)	variable	40,000
Island	variable	800,000
Medical Care Accommodation	variable	50,000
Named Road	variable	20,000
Non State Primary Education	variable	50,000
Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Non State Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Numbered Road (A Road Extent)	variable	1,000,000
Numbered Road (B Road Extent)	variable	250,000
Numbered Road (Motorway Extent)	variable	1,000,000
Oil Distribution or Storage	variable	50,000
Oil Refining	variable	50,000
Oil Terminal	variable	50,000
Other Coastal Landform (Named Area Of Coastal Rock)	variable	50,000
Other Coastal Landform (Named Coastal Landform)	variable	20,000
Other Coastal Landform (Named Coastal Ravine)	variable	15,000

Other Landcover (Named Area Of Drained Land)	variable	1,300,000
Other Landcover (Named Area Of Rough Land)	variable	1,300,000
Other Landcover (Named Area Of Rural Land)	variable	800,000
Other Landform	variable	15,000
Other Settlement (Urban Area)	variable	60,000
Other Settlement (Urban District)	variable	60,000
Other Settlement (Crofting Locality)	15,000	25,000
Other Settlement (Rural Locality)	15,000	25,000
Other Settlement (Named Group Of Buildings)	15,000	25,000
Other Settlement (Named Locality)	15,000	25,000
Passenger Ferry Terminal	variable	50,000
Passenger Ferry Terminal,Vehicular Ferry Terminal	variable	50,000
Port Consisting of Docks and Nautical Berthing	variable	50,000
Postcode	3,500	18,000
Primary Education	variable	50,000
Primary Education,Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Primary Education,Special Needs Education	variable	50,000
Railway	variable	300,000
Railway Station	variable	50,000
Road User Services	variable	50,000
Sea	variable	12,000,000
Secondary Education	variable	50,000
Section Of Named Road	variable	25,000
Section Of Numbered Road (A Road Extent)	variable	25,000
Section Of Numbered Road (B Road Extent)	variable	25,000
Section Of Numbered Road (Motorway Extent)	variable	25,000

Special Needs Education	variable	50,000
Spot Height	variable	100,000
Suburban Area	variable	25,000
Tidal Water (Named Tidal Inlet)	variable	150,000
Tidal Water (Named Stretch Of Tidal Water)	variable	100,000
Town	variable	2,000,000
Tramway	variable	125,000
Urban Greenspace	variable	100,000
Valley	variable	800,000
Vehicular Ferry Terminal	variable	50,000
Vehicular Rail Terminal	variable	50,000
Village	variable	250,000
Waterfall	variable	15,000
Wetland (Named Inland Water Wetland)	variable	200,000
Wetland (Named Foreshore Or Tidal Water Wetland)	variable	15,000
Woodland Or Forest	variable	400,000

3. Comma-separated values (CSV)

3.1 An overview of the data in CSV format

CSV is a common interchange format for spreadsheets and databases. Each field is either textual, for example SO515RU, or numeric, for example 21. Within the CSV format, each field is separated from the next by a comma. This method of representation can also be referred to as a comma delimited file (CDF).

4. GeoPackage

4.1 An overview of the data in GeoPackage

Geopackage (*.gpkg) is an open, standards based, data format as is defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC). It is designed to be a lightweight format that can contain large amounts of varied and complex data in a single, easy to distribute and ready to use file.

GeoPackage offer users the following benefits:

- The single file is easy to transfer and offers the end-user a rich experience.
- Attribute names are not limited in length making it user friendly.
- No file size limit so lots of data can be easily accommodated.
- Supports raster, vector and database formats making it a highly versatile solution.
- It is an OGC Standard.
- In most cases, it is a plug-in-and-play

GeoPackage was released in 2014 and so is a relatively new format. As a result, some older software packages may have trouble loading it or may need a plugin in order to do so. If this is the case, your version of GIS may need updating. For example, QGIS software, as of version 2.18 (October 2016), is able to interact with GeoPackage files without needing additional plugins or settings. Earlier versions will either require a plugin, or will not be able to interact with this format.

5. GML

5.1 An overview of the data in GML

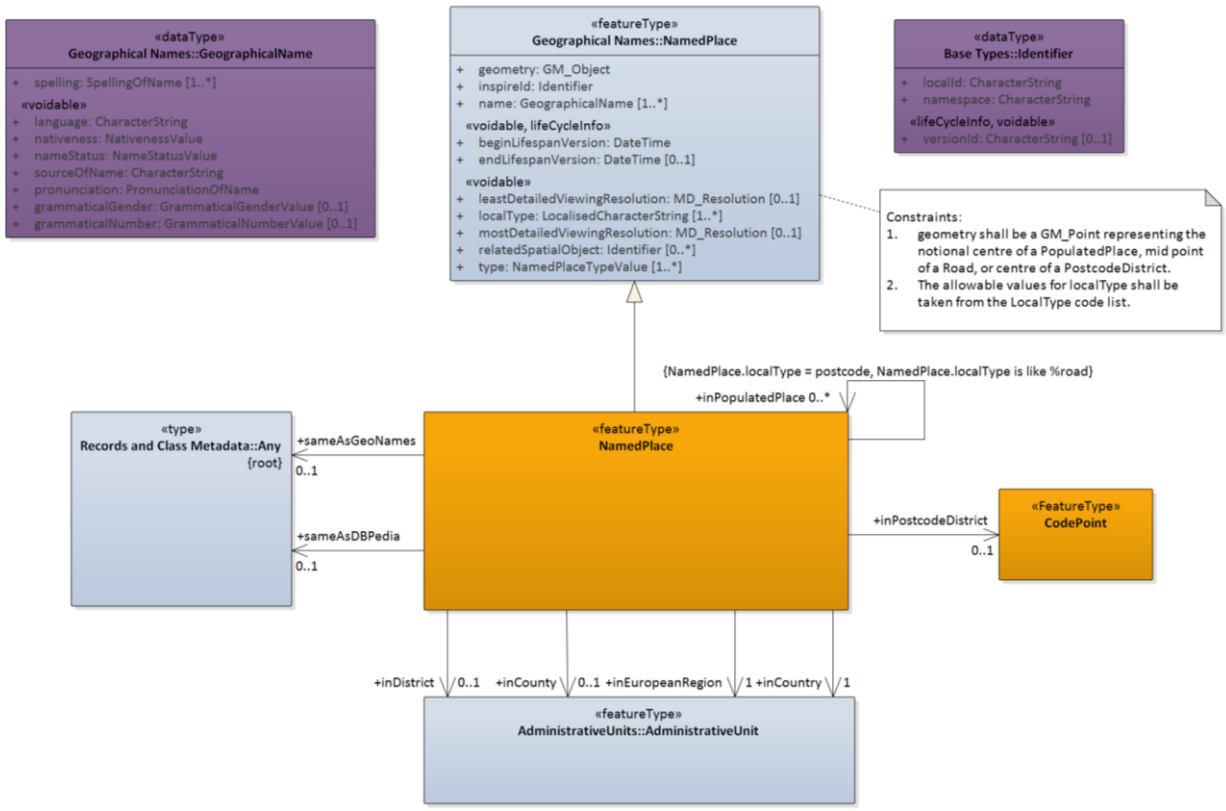
OS Open Names is supplied in Geography Markup Language (GML) version 3.2.1. It is recommended that you read this in conjunction with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) document, Geography Markup Language v3.2.1. An understanding of XML (eXtensible Mark-up Language) and XML schemas is required. The XML specifications that GML is based on are available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) website: http://www.w3.org.

5.2 Schema Overview and Internet Location

XML schemas are used to define and validate the format and content of GML. The GML 3.2 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 application schema OSOpenNames.xsd, which is referenced by the data, is available on the OS website at: https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/xml/open/names/1.0/OSOpenNames.xsd. It imports the GML 3.2 schemas which rely on XML as defined by W3C at: http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace.html

The products logical model diagram which outlines the features and the relationships between them for the product is shown below:




«codeList»
Geographical Names::
NamedPlaceTypeValue
+ administrativeUnit
+ building
+ hydrography
+ landcover
+ landform
+ populatedPlace
+ protectedSite
+ transportNetwork
+ other
«CodeList»
LocalType
+ Airfield
+ Airport
+ Bay
+ Beach
+ Bus Station
+ Bus Station,Coach Station
+ Channel
+ Chemical Works
+ Cirque Or Hollow
+ City
+ Cliff Or Slope
+ Coach Station
+ Coastal Headland
+ Electricity Distribution
+ Electricity Production
+ Estuary
+ Further Education
+ Further Education,Higher or University Education
+ Further Education,Higher or University Education,Non State Secondary Education
+ Further Education,Non State Primary Education
+ Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education
+ Further Education,Non State Secondary Education
+ Further Education,Non State Secondary Education,Primary Education
+ Further Education,Primary Education
+ Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education
+ Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Further Education,Primary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Further Education,Secondary Education
+ Further Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Further Education,Special Needs Education
+ Gas Distribution or Storage
+ Group Of Islands
+ Hamlet
+ Harbour
+ Helicopter Station
+ Heliport
+ Higher or University Education
+ Hill Or Mountain
+ Hill Or Mountain Ranges
+ Hospice
+ Hospital
+ Hospital,Medical Care Accommodation
+ Inland Water
+ Island
+ Medical Care Accommodation
+ Named Road
+ Non State Primary Education
+ Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education
+ Non State Primary Education,Secondary Education
+ Non State Primary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Non State Secondary Education
+ Non State Secondary Education,Primary Education
+ Non State Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Numbered Road
+ Oil Distribution or Storage
+ Oil Refining
+ Oil Terminal
+ Other Coastal Landform
+ Other Landcover
+ Other Landform
+ Other Settlement
+ Passenger Ferry Terminal
+ Passenger Ferry Terminal,Vehicular Ferry Terminal
+ Port Consisting of Docks and Nautical Berthing
+ Postcode
+ Primary Education
+ Primary Education,Secondary Education
+ Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Primary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Railway
+ Railway Station
+ Road User Services
+ Sea
+ Secondary Education
+ Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
+ Section Of Named Road
+ Section Of Numbered Road
+ Special Needs Education
+ Spot Height
+ Suburban Area
+ Tidal Water
+ Town
+ Tramway
+ Urban Greenspace
+ Valley
+ Vehicular Ferry Terminal
+ Vehicular Rail Terminal
+ Village
+ Waterfall
+ Wetland
+ Woodland Or Forest

OS Open Names extends the INSPIRE Geographical Names model by adding a LOCAL_TYPE which creates a useful hierarchy of themes to quickly and easily classify and identify features. The product contains the following themes:

TYPE	LOCAL_TYPE
hydrography	Bay
hydrography	Channel
hydrography	Estuary
hydrography	Inland Water
hydrography	Sea
hydrography	Tidal Water
hydrography	Waterfall
landcover	Beach
landcover	Other Landcover
landcover	Urban Greenspace
landcover	Wetland
landcover	Woodland Or Forest
landform	Cirque Or Hollow
landform	Cliff Or Slope
landform	Coastal Headland
landform	Group Of Islands
landform	Hill Or Mountain
landform	Hill Or Mountain Ranges
landform	Island
landform	Other Coastal Landform
landform	Other Landform
landform	Spot Height
landform	Valley
other	Chemical Works
other	Electricity Distribution
other	Electricity Production
other	Further Education
other	Further Education,Higher or University Education
other	Further Education,Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education
other	Further Education,Non State Secondary Education
other	Further Education,Primary Education,Secondary Education,Special Needs Education
other	Further Education,Secondary Education
other	Further Education,Special Needs Education
other	Gas Distribution or Storage
other	Higher or University Education
other	Hospice
other	Hospital
other	Hospital,Medical Care Accommodation
other	Medical Care Accommodation
other	Non State Primary Education
other	Non State Primary Education,Non State Secondary Education
other	Non State Secondary Education
other	Oil Distribution or Storage
other	Oil Refining
other	Oil Terminal
other	Postcode

other	Primary Education
other	Primary Education,Secondary Education
other	Primary Education,Special Needs Education
other	Secondary Education
other	Special Needs Education
populatedPlace	City
populatedPlace	Hamlet
populatedPlace	Other Settlement
populatedPlace	Suburban Area
populatedPlace	Town
populatedPlace	Village
transportNetwork	Airfield
transportNetwork	Airport
transportNetwork	Bus Station
transportNetwork	Bus Station,Coach Station
transportNetwork	Coach Station
transportNetwork	Harbour
transportNetwork	Helicopter Station
transportNetwork	Heliport
transportNetwork	Named Road
transportNetwork	Numbered Road
transportNetwork	Passenger Ferry Terminal
transportNetwork	Passenger Ferry Terminal,Vehicular Ferry Terminal
transportNetwork	Port Consisting of Docks and Nautical Berthing
transportNetwork	Railway
transportNetwork	Railway Station
transportNetwork	Road User Services
transportNetwork	Section Of Named Road
transportNetwork	Section Of Numbered Road
transportNetwork	Tramway
transportNetwork	Vehicular Ferry Terminal
transportNetwork	Vehicular Rail Terminal

6. Record structures for OS Open Names

6.1 Record structure

This section describes the features for GML, CSV and GeoPackage which make up the OS Open Names product, giving the following information about each attribute:

- 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 code list value.

- Size

The length of the field

- Multiplicity

Describes how many times this element is expected to be populated in the data. An attribute may be optional or mandatory within the AddressBase Premium product. These are denoted by:

- '1' – Mandatory - There must be a value
- '0..1' – Optional – If populated a maximum of one attribute will be returned.

These values may be used in combination.

GML/CSV: Not in GML/CSV		**GeoPackage: fid**
Definition: Feature identifier added by the software		
Value type:	**Size:**	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <names:NamedPlace gml:id>		**CSV/GeoPackage: ID**
Definition: A unique identifier that enables records to be identified easily. The identifier will be persistent for all LocalTypes except Section of Named Road and Section of Numbered Road. • Settlements will have a TOID range allocated. • Postcodes will use the postcode without spaces as the identifier. • Roads will reuse identifiers from ITN. • For Section of Named Road and Section of Numbered Road a FID is supplied as the ID. For example, ID_4e27cf36-1157-4748-a7ab-4c63283ba101. This FID will not persist through product releases.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 39	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gml:identifier>		**CSV/GeoPackage: NAMES_URI**
Definition: INSPIRE identifier for the Named Place which is maintained along with the version number and version date to reflect the lifecycle of the feature.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 75	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:inspireId>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not in CSV/GeoPackage**

Definition: INSPIRE identifier for the Named Place which is maintained along with the version number.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 60	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:beginLifespanVersion>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not in CSV/GeoPackage**
Definition: For consistency with other Ordnance Survey products, this is the date of publication. This date will change with every refresh of the product.		
Value type: DateTime	**Size:** 30	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:endLifespanVersion>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not in CSV/GeoPackage**
Definition: The product only contains live names and as such this attribute will not be populated		
Value type: DateTime	Size: 30	**Multiplicity:** 0..1 <<voidable>>
GML: <gn:spelling>		**CSV: NAME1, NAME2**
Definition: The proper noun that applies to the real world entity. Names that are prefixed by the definite article are not formatted for alphabetical sorting, that is, 'The Pennines' not 'Pennines, The'. This is likely to be the attribute most used when searching the Product.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 250	**Multiplicity:** 1..2
GML: <gn:language>		**CSV: NAME1_LANG, NAME2_LANG**
Definition: The language type is only set where more than one name exists. See Codelist:language table.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 3	**Multiplicity:** 1..2 (CSV Multiplicity: 0..2)
GML: <gn:sourceOfName>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not for CSV/GeoPackage**
Definition: Original data source from which the geographical name is taken from and integrated in the data set providing/publishing it. For some named spatial objects it might refer again to the publishing data set if no other information is available. Set to <gn:sourceOfName nilReason="unknown" xsi:nil="true"/>.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 20	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:nativeness>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not for CSV/GeoPackage**
Definition: Always the endonym. The name for a geographical feature in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is situated.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 20	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:nameStatus>		**CSV/GeoPackage: Not for CSV/GeoPackage**
Definition: The status of a geographical name that is the information enabling to discern which credit should be given to the name with respect to its standardisation and/or its topicality.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 20	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: < gn:type>		**CSV/GeoPackage: TYPE**
Definition: The INSPIRE type of named place being represented by the specific feature.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 30	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:localType>		**CSV/GeoPackage: LOCAL_TYPE**
Definition: The Ordnance Survey classification for the named place being represented by the specific feature. The LocalType will enable you to make your searches more efficient.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 250	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:geometry>		**CSV/GeoPackage: GEOMETRY_X , GEOMETRY_Y**
Definition: Point geometry in British National Grid. Resolution up to 1m.		
Value type: GML – GM_Point CSV - Real	**Size:** GML – No decimal places CSV – (precision, scale) x 9,0; y 10,0	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:mostDetailedViewingResolution>		**CSV/GeoPackage: MOST_DETAIL_VIEW_RES**

Definition: The maximum recommended viewing resolution or scale at which the names should no longer be displayed in a viewing service such as a GIS.		
Value type: Integer	**Size:** 9	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gn:leastDetailedViewingResolution>		**CSV/GeoPackage: LEAST_DETAIL_VIEW_RES**
Definition: The minimum recommended viewing resolution or scale at which the names should no longer be displayed in a viewing service such as a GIS.		
Value type: Integer	**Size:** 9	**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <gml:boundedBy>		**CSV/GeoPackage: MBR_XMIN, MBR_YMIN, MBR_XMAX, MBR_YMAX**
Definition: Bounding box or Minimum Bounding Rectangle (MBR) for roads and settlements. For Settlements and Sections of Named and Numbered Roads, the MBR gives a representation of the extent of these features and is not snapped to the real world extent. Postcodes do not have an MBR; The Most and Least Detailed View Resolutions can be used as a substitute in this instance.		
Value type: GML - GM_Envelope CSV - Real	**Size:** GML – 3 decimal places CSV – (precision, scale) x 9,3; y 10,3	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names: inPostcodeDistrict xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: POSTCODE_DISTRICT**
Definition: The postcode district, for example, SO15, is supplied for all features except where LocalType is Postcode. This helps to distinguish between features that have the same name which makes it particularly useful when creating a search function.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 4	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names: inPostcodeDistrict xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: POSTCODE_DISTRICT_URI**
Definition: The Linked Data identifier for Code-Point Open. Linked Data is a useful way of looking at or utilising data associated with the feature.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 60	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:inPopulatedPlace xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: POPULATED_PLACE**
Definition: The name of the settlement that the point geometry given for the road or postcode is within, to distinguish between roads with the same name to improve searches and to improve identification of postcodes. Where the settlement has more than one name, the name is concatenated with a space, a forward slash and a space. This can be used to assist with identifying a specific road within the data. E.g. High Street, Southampton or High Street, Portsmouth or to extract all roads within a settlement.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 103	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:inPopulatedPlace xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: POPULATED_PLACE_URI**
Definition: This is the Linked Data identifier for the settlement. Linked Data is a useful way of looking at or utilising data associated with the feature.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 60	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:inPopulatedPlace xlink:role>		**CSV/GeoPackage: POPULATED_PLACE_TYPE**
Definition: URI to the code list which classifies the types of settlement that the feature is within.		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:inDistrictOrBorough xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: DISTRICT_BOROUGH**
Definition: The name of the District, Metropolitan District or London Borough administrative unit that the point geometry for the feature is within – N.B. These areas do not cover the whole of GB so some values will be blank. This gives additional context to the location of the feature and enables all features		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:inDistrictOrBorough xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: DISTRICT_BOROUGH_URI**

Definition: The Linked Data reference to the District.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:inDistrictOrBorough xlink:role>		**CSV/GeoPackage: DISTRICT_BOROUGH_TYPE**	
Definition: The URI to the codelist which classifies the type of administrative unit.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:in CountyOrUnitaryAuthority xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: COUNTY_UNITARY**	
Definition: The name of the County (non-metropolitan or Metropolitan), Unitary Authority or Greater London Authority administrative area that the point geometry for feature is within or nearest to. This assists with the identification of specific features within searches and enables all features with the same value to be easily identified. There are some rules applied; If within COUNTY_UNITARY select COUNTY_UNITARY; If not within COUNTY_UNITARY but is within DISTRICT_BOROUGH then do not populate; If not within COUNTY_UNITARY and not within DISTRICT_BOROUGH then select the nearest COUNTY_UNITARY.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:in CountyOrUnitaryAuthority xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: COUNTY_UNITARY_URI**	
Definition: The Linked Data reference to the County, Unitary Authority or Greater London Authority.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:in CountyOrUnitaryAuthority xlink:role>		**CSV/GeoPackage: COUNTY_UNITARY_TYPE**	
Definition: The URI to the codelist which classifies the type of administrative unit.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 80	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:inEuropeanRegion xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: REGION**	
Definition: The name of the European Region (was Government Office Region) that the point geometry for the feature is within or nearest to. This gives additional context to the location of the feature and enables all features with the same value to be easily identified.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 30	**Multiplicity:** 1	
GML: <names:inEuropeanRegion xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: REGION_URI**	
Definition: The Linked Data reference to the European region.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 60		**Multiplicity:** 1
GML: <names:inCountry xlink:title>		**CSV/GeoPackage: COUNTRY**	
Definition: The name of the country that the point geometry for the feature is within or nearest to. This gives additional context to the location of the feature and enables all features with the same value to be easily identified.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 30	**Multiplicity:** 1	
GML: <names:inCountry xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: COUNTRY_URI**	
Definition: The Linked Data reference to the country.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 60	**Multiplicity:** 1	
GML: <gn:relatedSpatialObject>		**CSV/GeoPackage: RELATED_SPATIAL_OBJECT**	
Definition: When a feature (for example, a section of Named Road) is a section of another feature (for example, a Settlement) this attribute references the inspireId attribute of the whole feature. Examples are given in Section 2.2.			
Value type: Text	**Size:** 20	**Multiplicity:** 0..1	
GML: <names:sameAsDBPedia xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: SAME_AS_DBPEDIA**	

Definition: References DBpedia for settlements. The reference to DBpedia, for example, Bournemouth = http://DBpedia.org/resource/Bournemouth		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 100	**Multiplicity:** 0..1
GML: <names:sameAsGeoNames xlink:href>		**CSV/GeoPackage: SAME_AS_GEONAMES**
Definition: References GeoNames for settlements. The reference to GeoNames, for example, Bournemouth = http://sws.GeoNames.org/2655095		
Value type: Text	**Size:** 100	**Multiplicity:** 0..1

Attribute values

Codelist: Language **Describes the permitted languages**	
Value	Definition
cym	The name is in the Welsh language.
eng	The name is in the English language.
gla	The name is in the Scottish Gaelic language.
NULL	The language type is not set if there is only one name. This appears as <gn:language nilReason="inapplicable" xsi:nil="true"/> (that is, the concept of language is not applicable to 'Accepted' names). NULL is also used if there are two names, and the language of one or both of the names is not recorded as English, Welsh or Gaelic. This appears as <gn:sourceOfName nilReason="unknown" xsi:nil="true"/>.

Codelist: Type **Describes the possible values for NamedPlace**	
Value	Definition
hydrography	A name related to a water feature.
landcover	A name related to land cover such as a Beach or Urban Greenspace.
landform	A name related to a land form such as a hill, mountain or headland.
populatedPlace	A name for a place inhabited by people.
transportNetwork	A name for a feature related to road, rail, air or water transport. The data only includes named and numbered road.
other	A spatial object not included in the other types of the code list. Data includes postcodes.