

ORDNANCE SURVEY GB

ADDRESSBASE PLUS ISLANDS TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Version History

Version	Date	Description
1.0	03/2016	Initial version.
1.1	03/2021	Updated formatting.

Purpose of this Document

This is the Technical Specification for the AddressBase Plus Islands product. This Specification provides greater insight into these products and their potential applications. For information on the contents and structure of AddressBase family of products, refer to the Overview and the Getting Started Guide.

The terms and conditions on which AddressBase Plus Islands is made available to you and your organisation are contained in that Ordnance Survey customer contract. Please ensure your organisation has signed a valid current customer contract to be able to use AddressBase Plus Islands.

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Available Formats	5
1.1.1 CSV	5
1.1.2 GML.....	6
1.2 Supply and update	7
1.3 Coordinate reference system	8
1.4 Unique Property Reference Number	8
2. AddressBase Plus Islands Structure.....	9
2.1 Structure.....	9
2.1.1 Model overview CSV.....	9
2.1.2 Model overview GML.....	11
2.2 Features	13
2.3 Code lists and Enumerations.....	29
3. CSV to GML Mapping.....	34
4. Change-only update (COU) Supplies.....	37
4.1 Archiving.....	37
5. Example Record	38
5.1 CSV Supply.....	38
5.1.1 Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV.....	38
5.1.2 COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV	38
5.2 GML Supply.....	38
5.2.1 Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML.....	38
5.2.2 COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML	39

I. Introduction

AddressBase Plus Islands contains current properties including addresses sourced from local authorities, Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail, all provided with an UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number), for Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The product enables the end-user to locate an address or property on a map using either X, Y coordinates supplied on a British National Grid or Latitude and Longitude coordinates provided on an ETRS89 projection.

Please note this product was designed to allow current customers of AddressBase Plus to add this product (AddressBase Plus Islands) to their current data holdings. This means there are columns in the schema of this product which will never be populated. These are identified on the appropriate pages throughout this specification document.

I.1 Available Formats

The AddressBase Plus Islands product will be distributed as a comma-separated values (CSV) file or Geography Markup Language (GML) version 3.2. Both of these formats can either be supplied as a full supply or a change-only update (COU) supply.

I.1.1 CSV

The CSV supply of AddressBase Plus means:

- There will be one record per line in each file
- Fields will be separated by commas
- String fields will be delimited by double quotes
- No comma will be placed at the end of each row in the file
- Records will be terminated by Carriage Return / Line Feed
- Double quotes inside strings will be escaped by doubling

Where a field has no value in a record, two commas will be placed together in the record (one for the end of the previous field and one for the end of the null field). Where the null field is a text field, double quotes will be included between the two commas, for example, - , "" ,

AddressBase Plus CSV data will be transferred using Unicode encoded in UTF-8. Unicode includes all the characters in ISO-8859-14. Some accented characters are encoded differently.

The transfer will normally be in a single file, but the data can be split into multiple files using volume numbers. Most files will only be split where there are more than one million records.

The header row for the CSV is supplied separately and can be downloaded from the product support pages.

1.1.2 GML

The GML Encoding standard is an Extensible Markup Language (XML) grammar for expressing geographical features. XML schemas are used to define and validate the format and content of GML. The XML specifications that GML is based on are available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) website: <http://www.w3.org>. More information can be found in the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) document, Geography Markup Language v3.2.1: https://portal.ogc.org/files/?artifact_id=20509. The GML 3.2.1 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.

A GML document is described using a GML Schema. The AddressBase Plus Islands schema document (addressbaseplus.xsd) defines the features in AddressBase Plus GML. This is available on the GeoPlace website at: <http://www.geoplace.co.uk/addressbase/schema/2.1/addressbaseplus.xsd>.

It imports the GML 3.2.1 schemas which rely on XML, as defined by W3C at: <https://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace.html>.

The application schema uses the following XML namespaces, for which definitions are available as given here:

Prefix	Namespace Identifier	Definition Available at
gml	http://www.opengis.net/gml	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd
xsi	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance	Built into XML – http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/
xlink	Xlink – http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink	http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink.xsd

Information about Unicode and UTF-8, the character encoding we have chosen, is available on the Unicode Consortium website: <http://www.unicode.org/>.

Features

Each feature within the AddressBaseSupplySet:FeatureCollection is encapsulated in the following member element according to its feature type:

Member Element	Feature Type
<abpl:addressMember>	Address

The UPRN of the feature is provided in the XML attribute of the gml:id

```
<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.1000011535314">
.....
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>
```

See [Section 5.2](#) for specific GML examples.

Envelope

In the GML supply, you can determine the extent of your supply by the <gml: Envelope>. For example:

```
<gml:boundedBy>  
<gml:Envelope srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700">  
<gml:lowerCorner>82643.6 5333.6</gml:lowerCorner>  
<gml:upperCorner>655989 657599.5</gml:upperCorner>  
</gml:Envelope>  
</gml:boundedBy>
```

1.2 Supply and update

AddressBase Plus Islands will be supplied as non-geographic chunks only. This is a way of dividing up the data into chunks that are supplied in separate volumes, which have a fixed maximum amount of records. The supply is not supplied with any reference to the geographic position of records.

Customers are able to take the AddressBase Plus Islands product as a Full Supply or Change Only Update (COU) supply.

Unzipped files

The filename will be constructed as follows:

- productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_vvv.format

Where:

ProductName	is AddressBasePlus_ISL
supply	is defined as FULL or COU
ccyy-mm-dd	is the date the file was generated
vvv	is the volume number of the file
format	is the format of the files received, for example, CSV or GML

For example:

- AddressBasePlus_ISL_FULL_2013-05-28_001.gml (GML full supply)
- AddressBasePlus_ISL_COU_2013-05-28_001.csv (CSV COU supply)

Zippped files

If the data has been provided in a zip file, the filename will be constructed as follows:

- productName_supply_ccyy-mm-dd_vvv_format.zip

For example:

- AddressBasePlus_ISL_FULL_2013-05-28_001_gml.zip (GML full supply zippped)

1.3 Coordinate reference system

AddressBase Plus Islands has two coordinate reference systems (CRS) present within the data:

1. British National Grid (BNG)
2. European Terrestrial Reference System 89 (ETRS89)

BNG 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. The BNG is a horizontal spatial reference system only; it does not specify a vertical (height) reference system.

ETRS89 is the EU recommended frame of reference for European data and is represented as Latitude and Longitude values. ETRS89 is a horizontal spatial reference system only; it does not specify a vertical (height) reference system.

View our [guide](#) to coordinate systems in Great Britain.

1.4 Unique Property Reference Number

A UPRN is a unique numeric identifier for every addressable location. The UPRN is the persistent identifier providing consistency across the AddressBase product range.

Each address record has a UPRN, assigned by Local Authorities, GeoPlace or Ordnance Survey depending on the type of address. This is the primary key of the AddressBase Plus Islands product.

Throughout its lifecycle, information on the address of a property can change. This may be due to a change of name, change of use, or the eventual demolition of the property. Independent of any changes being made the UPRN associated to an address is never changed, meaning the unique identifier remains persistent and reliable.

2. AddressBase Plus Islands Structure

AddressBase Plus is structured as a flat file. The data structure in this document is described by means of Unified Modeling Language (UML) class diagrams and accompanying tables containing text.

2.1 Structure

The AddressBase Plus product is constructed as per the following UML diagrams.

2.1.1 Model overview CSV

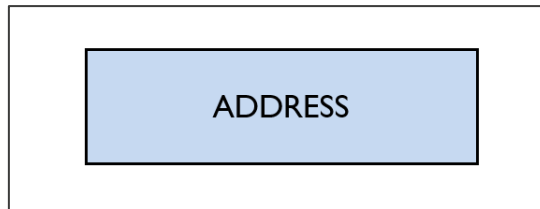


Figure 1: High level data model representing the address feature (CSV)

AddressBase Plus Islands CSV	
Definition:	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by Pointer, Isle of Man Property database, Channel Islands Address File (CAF), Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

The UML model of AddressBase Plus Islands in CSV format can be seen in Figure 2. In the UML diagram, classes from the Ordnance Survey product specification are coloured orange; all code lists are coloured blue, while enumerations are coloured green.



Figure 2: UML model showing AddressBase Plus Islands Feature type, Enumerations and Code lists for the CSV supply

2.1.2 Model overview GML

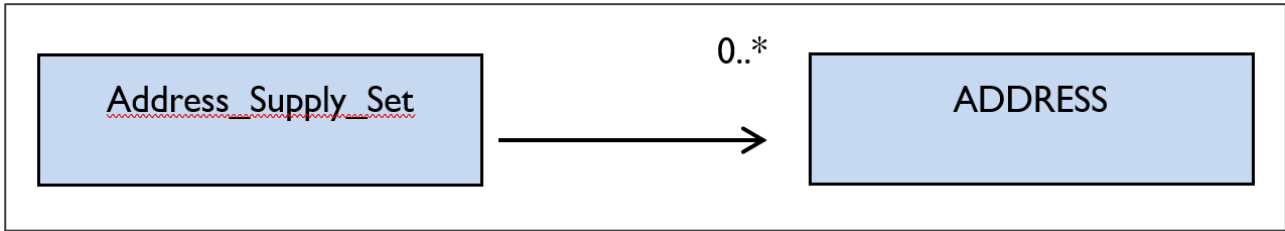


Figure 3: High Level data model representing the address relationships (GML)

AddressBase Plus Islands GML	
Definition:	The address of a property or object which is defined as the main / preferred address by Pointer, Isle of Man Property database, Channel Islands Address File (CAF), Ordnance Survey or Royal Mail.

The UML model of AddressBase Plus Islands in GML format can be seen in Figure 4. In the UML diagram, classes from the Ordnance Survey product specification are orange, all code lists are coloured blue and enumerations are green.

Please note as the attribute 'position' is voidable this is displayed at the bottom of the UML model, but this is not where it will be provided in terms of ordering in the product supply. Please see the following attribute tables to confirm the attribute ordering.

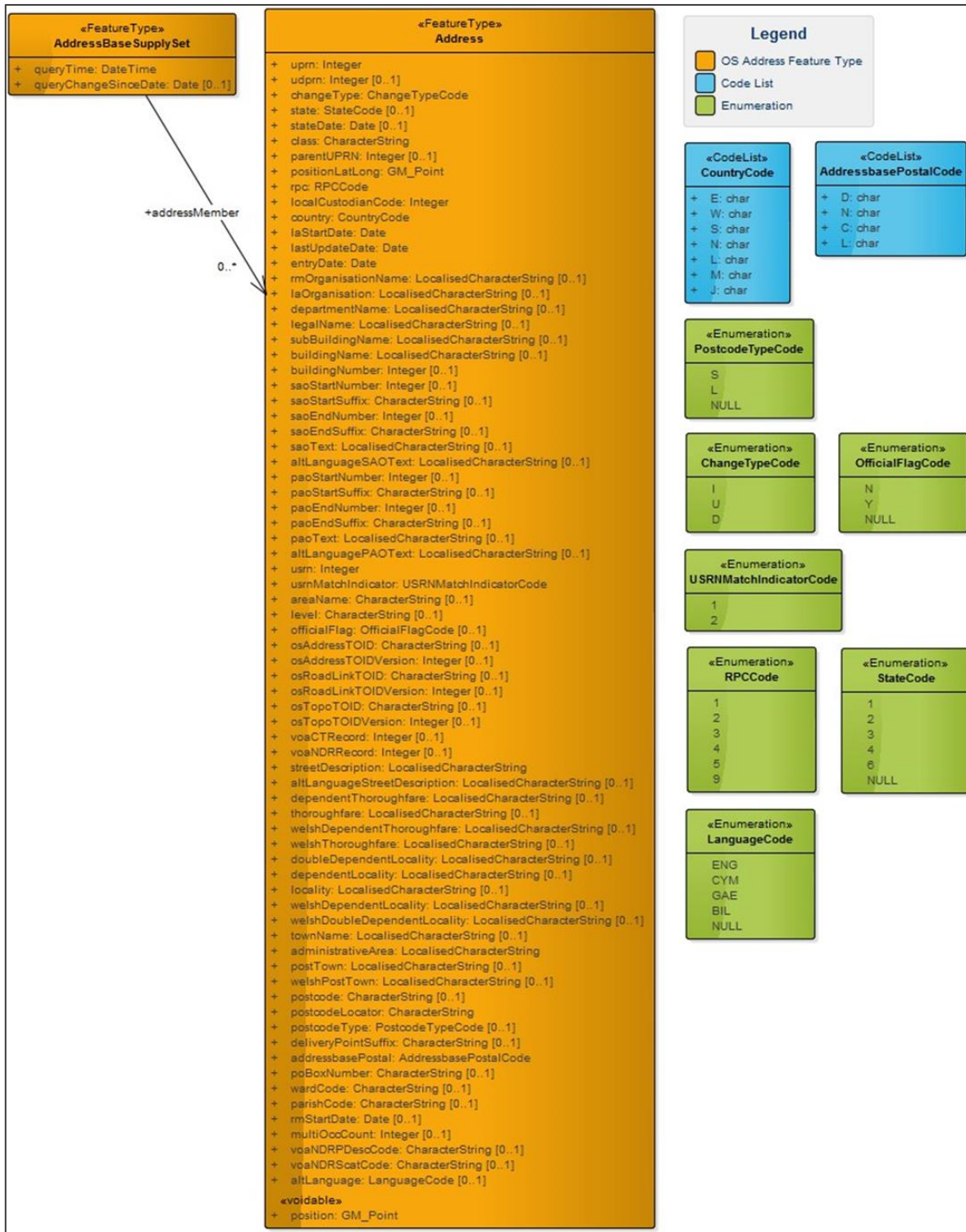


Figure 4: UML model showing AddressBase Plus Islands Feature Types, Enumerations and Code Lists for the GML supply

2.2 Features

This section describes the features (one for CSV and two for GML) which make up the AddressBase Plus product, giving the following information about each attribute:

Name and Definition: The name of the attribute and what it is describing.

Condition: A condition associated with this attribute. (Optional).

Attribute Type: The nature of the attribute, for example a numeric value or a code list value.

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 Plus product. These are denoted by:

- '1' there must be a value
- '0..1' population is optional but a maximum of one attribute will be returned.

These values may be used in combination.

The tables which follow in this Technical Specification use orange for a feature type, blue for a code list and green for enumerations.

Address

GML: uprn		CSV: UPRN
Definition: Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) assigned by the data provider or Ordnance Survey. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey		
Type: Integer	Size: 12	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: udprn		CSV: UDPRN
Definition: Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN). Source: Royal Mail		
Type: Integer	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: changeType		CSV: CHANGE_TYPE
Definition: Type of Record Change – Please see Section 4 for more information.		
Note: If you are receiving a Full Supply, all records will be provided as an 'I' – Insert.		
Type: ChangeTypeCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: state		CSV: STATE

<p>Definition: A code identifying the current state of the property. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey</p>		
Type: StateCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: stateDate		CSV: STATE_DATE
<p>Definition: Date on which the property achieved its current state in the real world. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p>Condition: State Date must be present if State is present.</p>		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: class		CSV: CLASS
<p>Definition: Classification of the address record, depicting its primary use. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey</p>		
<p>Notes: Please see the Ordnance Survey website for a lookup table between the classification code used in product and the textual description.</p>		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 6	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: parentUPRN		CSV: PARENT_UPRN
<p>Definition: UPRN of the parent record if a parent child relationship exists. Source: Contributing Local Authority / Ordnance Survey</p>		
Type: Integer	Size: 12	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: position <<VOIDABLE>>		CSV: X_COORDINATE, Y_COORDINATE
<p>Definition: A value in metres defining the x and y location in accordance to the British National Grid. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey</p>		
<p>Condition: X_COORDINATE and Y_COORDINATE (position) must be populated if COUNTRY = 'M'</p>		
<p>Notes: The multiplicity of this column is [1] for GML and [0..1] for CSV and. This is because position is VOIDABLE in GML but this functionality is not possible in CSV. Please see UML models in Section 2.</p>		
Type: GML – GM_Point CSV – Float	Size: X_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (8, 2) Y_COORDINATE (precision, scale) – (9, 2)	Multiplicity: [1] / [0..1]

GML: positionLatLong		CSV: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE	
<p>Definition: A value defining the Latitude and Longitude location in accordance with the ETRS89 coordinate reference system.</p> <p>Source: Ordnance Survey</p>			
Type: GML – GM_Point CSV - Float	Size: LATITUDE (precision, scale) – (9, 7) LONGITUDE (precision, scale) – (8, 7)	Multiplicity: [1]	
GML: rpc		CSV: RPC	
<p>Definition: Representative Point Code. This code is used to reflect the positional accuracy of the address location.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
Type: RPCCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]	
GML: localCustodianCode		CSV: LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	
<p>Definition: Unique identifier of the LLPG Custodian responsible for the address record creation.</p>			
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [1]	
GML: country		CSV: COUNTRY	
<p>Definition: The country in which an address record can be found within, determined by the data supply.</p>			
Type: CountryCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]	
GML: laStartDate		CSV: LA_START_DATE	
<p>Definition: The date on which the address record was inserted into the product database.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority.</p>			
Type: Date	Multiplicity: [1]		
GML: lastUpdateDate		CSV: LAST_UPDATE_DATE	
<p>Definition: The date on which any of the attributes on this record were last changed in the product database.</p>			
Type: Date	Multiplicity: [1]		
GML: entryDate		CSV: ENTRY_DATE	
<p>Definition: The date on which an address record was inserted into the Local Authority database.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority.</p>			
Type: Date	Multiplicity: [1]		

GML: rmOrganisationName		CSV: RM_ORGANISATION_NAME	
<p>Definition: The organisation name is the business name given to a delivery point within a building or small group of buildings. For example: ABC COMMUNICATIONS This field could also include entries for churches, public houses and libraries.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>			
<p>Condition: RM Organisation Name must be present if Building Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present. RM Organisation Name must be present if Department Name is present.</p>			
<p>Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>		<p>Size: 60</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>
GML: laOrganisation		CSV: LA_ORGANISATION	
<p>Definition: If applicable, the name of current occupier as provided by the Local Authority Custodian. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
<p>Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>		<p>Size: 100</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>
GML: departmentName		CSV: DEPARTMENT_NAME	
<p>Definition: For some organisations, department name is indicated because mail is received by subdivisions of the main organisation at distinct delivery points. For example: RM Organisation Name: ABC COMMUNICATIONS Department Name: MARKETING DEPARTMENT</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>			
<p>Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>		<p>Size: 60</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>
GML: legalName		CSV: LEGAL_NAME	
<p>Definition: Registered legal name of the organisation if captured. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
<p>Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString</p>		<p>Size: 60</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>

CSV – char		
GML: subBuildingName		CSV: SUB_BUILDING_NAME
<p>Definition: The sub-building name and/or number are identifiers for subdivisions of properties. For example: Sub-building Name: FLAT 3 Building Name: POPLAR COURT Thoroughfare: LONDON ROAD</p> <p>NOTE: If the above address is styled 3 POPLAR COURT, all the text will be shown in the Building Name attribute and the Sub-building Name will be empty.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: buildingName		CSV: BUILDING_NAME
<p>Definition: The building name is a description applied to a single building or a small group of buildings, such as Highfield House. This also includes those building numbers that contain non-numeric characters, such as 44A. Some descriptive names, when included with the rest of the address, are sufficient to identify the property uniquely and unambiguously, for example, MAGISTRATES COURT.</p> <p>Sometimes the building name will be a blend of distinctive and descriptive naming, for example, RAILWAY TAVERN (PUBLIC HOUSE) or THE COURT ROYAL (HOTEL).</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p>Condition: Building Name must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Number or PO Box Number are all not present.</p>		
<p>Note: The building number will be shown in this field when it contains a range, decimal or non-numeric character (see Building Number).</p>		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: buildingNumber		CSV: BUILDING_NUMBER
<p>Definition: The building number is a number given to a single building or a small group of buildings, thus identifying it from its neighbours, for example, 44.</p> <p>Building numbers that contain a range, decimals or non-numeric characters do not appear in this field but will be found in the buildingName or the sub-BuildingName fields.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p>Condition: Building Number must be present if RM Organisation Name or Building Name or PO Box Number are all not present.</p>		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoStartNumber		CSV: SAO_START_NUMBER
<p>Definition: The number of the secondary addressable object (SAO), or the start of the number range.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p>Condition: If a SAO Start Number is present a PAO Start Number or PAO text must also be present.</p>		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoStartSuffix		CSV: SAO_START_SUFFIX
<p>Definition: The suffix to the SAO_START_NUMBER, for example 'A' or 'B'.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p>Condition: If a SAO Start Suffix is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.</p>		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: saoEndNumber		CSV: SAO_END_NUMBER
<p>Definition: The end of the number range for the SAO where SAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range.</p> <p>Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>		
<p>Condition: If SAO End Number is present a SAO Start Number must also be present.</p>		
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: saoEndSuffix		CSV: SAO_END_SUFFIX	
<p>Definition: The suffix to the SAO_END_SUFFIX, for example 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
<p>Condition: If a SAO End Suffix is present a SAO End Number must also be present.</p>			
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 2	Multiplicity: [0..1]	
GML: saoText		CSV: SAO_TEXT	
<p>Definition: Describes the SAO, such as 'Maisonette' or 'Flat 1' Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
<p>Condition: If SAO Text is present a PAO Start Number or PAO Text must also be present.</p>			
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]	
GML: altLanguageSAOText		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_SAO_TEXT	
<p>Definition: Describes the SAO, such as Maisonette, in an alternative language (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field). Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]	
GML: paoStartNumber		CSV: PAO_START_NUMBER	
<p>Definition: The number of the primary addressable object (PAO) or the start of the number range. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			
<p>Condition: PAO Start Number must be present if PAO Text is not present.</p>			
Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]	
GML: paoStartSuffix		CSV: PAO_START_SUFFIX	
<p>Definition: The suffix to the PAO_START_NUMBER for example, 'A' or 'B'. Source: Contributing Local Authority</p>			

Condition:

If a PAO Start Suffix is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.

Type:

GML – CharacterString

Size: 2

Multiplicity: [0..1]

CSV - char

GML: paoEndNumber

CSV: PAO_END_NUMBER

Definition:

The end of the number range for the PAO where PAO_START_NUMBER contains the start of the range.

Source: Contributing Local Authority

Condition:

If a PAO End Number is present a PAO Start Number must also be present.

Type: Integer

Size: 4

Multiplicity: [0..1]

GML: paoEndSuffix

CSV: PAO_END_SUFFIX

Definition:

The suffix to the pao_end_number for example 'A' or 'B'.

Source: Contributing Local Authority

Condition:

If a PAO End Suffix is present a PAO End Number must also be present.

Type:

GML – CharacterString

Size: 2

Multiplicity: [0..1]

CSV - char

GML: paoText

CSV: PAO_TEXT

Definition:

Name describing the PAO, this is normally a building name such as 'Harbour View'.

Source: Contributing Local Authority

Condition:

PAO Text must be present if PAO Start Number is not present.

Type:

GML – LocalisedCharacterString

Size: 90

Multiplicity: [0..1]

CSV - char

GML: altLanguagePAOText

CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_PAO_TEXT

Definition:

Name describing the PAO, this is normally a building name such as 'Harbour View', in an alternative language (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field).

Source: Contributing Local Authority

Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 90	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: usrn		CSV: USRN
Definition: Unique Street Reference Number (USRN) the address is related to. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: Integer	Size: 8	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: usrnMatchIndicator		CSV: USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR
Definition: This field indicates how the item was matched to a USRN. 1 is matched manually to the USRN into which the address record has been addressed, and 2 is matched spatially to the nearest USRN that may not be the nearest accessible street. Source: Contributing Local Authority/Ordnance Survey		
Type: UsrnMatchIndicatorCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: areaName		CSV: AREA_NAME
Definition: Third level of geographic area name, for example, to record island names (Guernsey) or contain the TOWNLAND value in Northern Ireland. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 40	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: level		CSV: LEVEL
Definition: Memorandum of the vertical position of the property if known. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: officialFlag		CSV: OFFICIAL_FLAG
Definition: This attribute records whether the local custodian deems the record to be an official depiction of the address or not.		

Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: OfficialFlagCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osAddressTOID		CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osAddressTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_ADDRESS_TOID_VERSION
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osRoadLinkTOID		CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osRoadLinkTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_ROADLINK_TOID_VERSION
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osTopoTOID		CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 20	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: osTopoTOIDVersion		CSV: OS_TOPO_TOID_VERSION
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: Integer	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaCTRecord		CSV: VOA_CT_RECORD
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		

Type: Integer	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRRecord		CSV: VOA_NDR_RECORD
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: Integer	Size: 50	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: streetDescription		CSV: STREET_DESCRIPTION
Definition: Name of the street the address is allocated within, as given by the local authority. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 100	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: altLanguageStreetDescription		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE_STREET_DESCRIPTION
Definition: Name of the street as given by the local authority in an alternative language, (defined by the value in the ALT_LANGUAGE field). Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV – char	Size: 100	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: dependentThoroughfare		CSV: DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: In certain places, for example, town centres, there are named thoroughfares within other named thoroughfares, for example, parades of shops on a high street where different parades have their own identity. For example, KINGS PARADE, HIGH STREET and QUEENS PARADE, HIGH STREET. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: thoroughfare		CSV: THOROUGHFARE
Definition: A thoroughfare is fundamentally a road, track or named access route on which there are Royal Mail delivery points, for example, HIGH STREET. This is the Royal Mail equivalent of the Street Description attribute. Source: Royal Mail		

Condition: Thoroughfare must be present if dependent thoroughfare is present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshDependentThoroughfare		CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshThoroughfare		CSV: WELSH_THOROUGHFARE
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 80	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: doubleDependentLocality		CSV: DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: This is used to distinguish between similar thoroughfares or the same thoroughfare within a dependent locality. For example, Millbrook Estate and Cranford Estate in this situation: BRUNEL WAY, MILLBROOK ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON and BRUNEL WAY, CRANFORD ESTATE, MILLBROOK, SOUTHAMPTON.		
Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: If a Double Dependent Locality is present, a Dependent Locality must also be present.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: dependentLocality		CSV: DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: Dependent locality areas define an area within a post town. These are only necessary for postal purposes and are used to aid differentiation where there are thoroughfares of the same name in the same locality. For example, HIGH STREET in SHIRLEY and SWAYTHLING in this situation: HIGH STREET, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON and HIGH STREET, SWAYTHLING, SOUTHAMPTON.		
Source: Royal Mail		

Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: locality		CSV: LOCALITY
Definition: A locality defines an area or geographical identifier within a town, village or hamlet. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshDependentLocality		CSV: WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: welshDoubleDependentLocality		CSV: WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char	Size: 35	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: townName		CSV: TOWN_NAME
Definition: The name of the town the address is within. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: administrativeArea		CSV: ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA
Definition: The responsible highway authority for this address. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 30	Multiplicity: [1]

GML: postTown		CSV: POST_TOWN
<p>Definition: The town or city in which the Royal Mail sorting office is located which services this record. There may be more than one, possibly several, sorting offices in a town or city.</p>		
<p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p>Condition: Post Town must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>		
<p>Type: GML – LocalisedCharacterString CSV - char</p>	<p>Size: 35</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>
GML: welshPostTown		CSV: WELSH_POST_TOWN
<p>Definition: As described in Section I, this column will remain NULL.</p>		
<p>Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char</p>	<p>Size: 30</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>
GML: postcode		CSV: POSTCODE
<p>Definition: A postcode is an abbreviated form of address made up of combinations of between five and seven alphanumeric characters. These are used by Royal Mail to help with the automated sorting of mail. A postcode may cover between 1 and 100 addresses.</p> <p>There are two main components of a postcode, for example, NW6 4DP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outward code (or 'outcode'). The first two–four characters of the postcode constituting the postcode area and the postcode district, for example, NW6. It is the part of the postcode that enables mail to be sent from the accepting office to the correct area for delivery. • The inward code (or 'incode'). The last three characters of the postcode constituting the postcode sector and the postcode unit, example, 4DP. It is used to sort mail at the local delivery office. 		
<p>Source: Royal Mail</p>		
<p>Condition: Postcode must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>		
<p>Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char</p>	<p>Size: 8</p>	<p>Multiplicity: [0..1]</p>

GML: postcodeLocator		CSV: POSTCODE_LOCATOR	
<p>Definition: This field contains the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) postcode where the local authority address has been matched to PAF, i.e. the POSTCODE field.</p> <p>Where a match has not been made, the postcode information is sourced from the local authority in collaboration with Royal Mail. Where the local authority do not hold a current valid postcode Code-Point is used in the areas where this is possible, if not, spatial methods are used to allocate a Postcode value.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail, Contributing Local Authority or Ordnance Survey</p>			
Type:			
GML – CharacterString	Size: 8		Multiplicity: [1]
CSV - char			
GML: postcodeType		CSV: POSTCODE_TYPE	
<p>Definition: Describes the address as a small or large user as defined by Royal Mail.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>			
<p>Condition: Postcode Type must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p> <p>Postcode Type Code must equal ‘L’ if PO Box Number is present.</p>			
Type:			
PostcodeTypeCode	Size: 1		Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: deliveryPointSuffix		CSV: DELIVERY_POINT_SUFFIX	
<p>Definition: A two-character code uniquely identifying an individual delivery point within a postcode.</p> <p>Source: Royal Mail</p>			
<p>Condition: Delivery Point Suffix must be present if Royal Mail’s Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.</p>			
Type:			
GML – CharacterString	Size: 2		Multiplicity: [0..1]
CSV - char			
GML: addressbasePostal		CSV: ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL	
<p>Definition: Identifies addresses which are believed to be capable of receiving mail as defined specifically for the AddressBase product, and details their relationship with other AddressBase Postal records. N.B. this field identifies some addresses which the AddressBase product believes to be capable of receiving a service which are not contained within the Royal Mail PAF database, such as flats behind a front door which has a single letter box.</p>			

Condition:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If AddressBase Postal value is 'D' UDPRN must be present. 		
Type: AddressbasePostalCode	Size: 1	Multiplicity: [1]
GML: poBoxNumber		CSV: PO_BOX_NUMBER
Definition: Post Office Box (PO Box®) number. Source: Royal Mail		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 6	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: wardCode		CSV: WARD_CODE
Definition: The Ward code for the ward which the address record falls within.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 9	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: parishCode		CSV: PARISH_CODE
Definition: The Parish code for the Parish which the address record falls within.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV - char	Size: 9	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: rmStartDate		CSV: RM_START_DATE
Definition: Date on which the Royal Mail address was loaded into the product database. Please note this may not be the same time as it enters product. Source: Royal Mail		
Condition: RM Start Date must be present if Royal Mail's Unique Delivery Point Reference Number (UDPRN) is present.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: multiOccCount		CSV: MULTI_OCC_COUNT
Definition: This is a count of all the child UPRNs for this record if a parent-child relationship exists. Source: Ordnance Survey		

Type: Integer	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRPDescCode		CSV: VOA_NDR_P_DESC_CODE
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 5	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: voaNDRScatCode		CSV: VOA_NDR_SCAT_CODE
Definition: As described in Section I , this column will remain NULL.		
Type: GML – CharacterString CSV – char	Size: 4	Multiplicity: [0..1]
GML: altLanguage		CSV: ALT_LANGUAGE
Definition: Field describing the language of the alternative records. Source: Contributing Local Authority		
Type: LanguageCode	Size: 3	Multiplicity: [0..1]

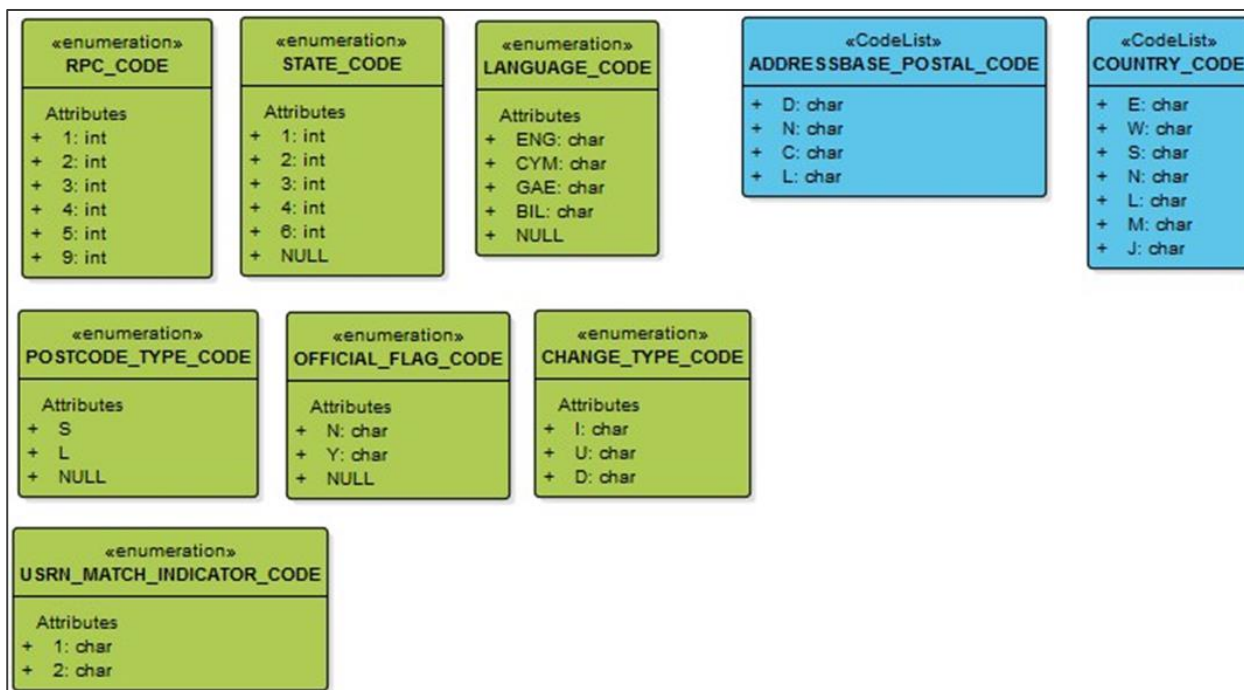
AddressBase Supply Set

This is not supplied as part of the CSV supply. Please see Model Overviews earlier in this chapter.

GML: queryTime		CSV: Not in CSV
Definition: Time the data was extracted from the database.		
Type: DateTime		Multiplicity: [1]
GML: queryChangeSinceDate		CSV: Not in CSV
Definition: The date given as part of a change-only query		
Note: This attribute is only provided as part of a Change Only Update (COU) supply. It will not be provided if you take a Full Supply.		
Type: Date		Multiplicity: [0..1]

2.3 Code lists and Enumerations

A code list or enumeration is a controlled set of values which can be used to populate a specific column. The code list and enumeration UML models associated with AddressBase Plus Islands can be found below, with their appropriate descriptions.



AddressbasePostalCode

This code list is used in association with the attribute “addressbasePostalCode” /

“ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL_CODE”. The code list describes the record as postal or not as defined by Addressbase logic.

Code List: AddressbasePostalCode	
Value	Description
D	A record which is linked to PAF
N	Not a postal address
C	A record which is deemed postal and has a parent record which is linked to PAF, but is not linked itself.
L	A record which is identified as postal based on Local Authority information only.

CountryCode

This code list is used in association with the attribute “country” / “COUNTRY”. The code list describes within which country the address feature falls within.

Code List: CountryCode	
Value	Description
E	This record is within England
W	This record is within Wales
S	This record is within Scotland
N	This record is within Northern Ireland

Code List: CountryCode	
L	This record is within the Channel Islands
M	This record is within the Isle of Man
J	This record is not assigned to a country

In the AddressBase Plus Islands product it is expected that only N, L,M and J values will be present.

RPCCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “rpc” / “RPC”. This enumeration identifies the accuracy value of the coordinates allocated to the address.

Enumeration: RPCCode	
Value	Description
1	Visual Centre.
2	General Internal Point
3	SW Corner of referenced 100m grid square
4	Start of referenced Street
5	General point based on postcode unit
9	Centre of Contributing Authority area

StateCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “stateCode” / “STATE_CODE”. This enumeration describes the physical nature of the address record.

Enumeration: StateCode	
Value	Description
1	Under construction
2	In use
3	Unoccupied / vacant / derelict
4	Demolished
6	Planning permission granted

LanguageCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “altLanguage” / “ALT_LANGUAGE”. This enumeration identifies the language of the address displayed.

Enumeration: LanguageCode	
Value	Description

Enumeration: LanguageCode	
ENG	English
CYM	Welsh
GAE	Gaelic (Scottish)
BIL	Bilingual

PostcodeTypeCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “postcodeType” / “POSTCODE_TYPE”. This enumeration identifies the code used by Royal Mail to describe the user as a small or large user. This is defined for postal services based upon the number of letters delivered to that user.

Enumeration: PostcodeTypeCode	
Value	Description
S	A small user, e.g. a residential property
L	A large user, e.g. a large commercial company

OfficialFlagCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “officialFlag” / “OFFICIAL_FLAG”. This enumeration is an indicator of whether an address record corresponds to an entry in the official Street Name and Numbering register.

Enumeration: OfficialFlagCode	
Value	Description
N	Unofficial Address
Y	Official Address

ChangeTypeCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “ChangeType” / “CHANGE_TYPE”. This enumeration identifies the type of change that has been made to a feature. The change type must be set when a feature is inserted, updated or deleted. Please see [Section 4](#) for more information.

Enumeration: ChangeTypeCode	
Value	Description
I	Insert
U	Update
D	Delete

USRNMatchIndicatorCode

This enumeration is used in association with the attribute “usrnMatchIndicator” /

“USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR”. This enumeration identifies how the USRN has been allocated to an address record.

Enumeration: USRNMatchIndicatorCode	
Value	Description
1	Matched manually to the USRN into which the address record has been addressed.
2	Matched spatially to the nearest USRN. Not necessarily the access street.

Date

There are many 'Date' columns within the AddressBase Plus Islands product. Where a type format of 'Date' has been used in the above attribute tables the data will be defined in the following format.

Value	Type	Notes
2007-10-24	Date	Date columns will follow the structure – CCYY-MM-DD

Time

There are columns within the AddressBase Plus Islands product which provide a Time value. Where this is declared the data will be provided in the following format.

Value	Type	Notes
14:11:15	Time	Time will follow the structure of HH:MM:SS based on a 24 hour clock.

3. CSV to GML Mapping

The naming of attributes between GML and CSV will be different due to the requirements of the file formats. The attributes are listed together in [Section 2](#), but for convenience the following table maps the CSV attribute name to the GML attribute name.

CSV	GML
UPRN	uprn
UDPRN	udprn
CHANGE_TYPE	changeType
STATE	state
STATE_DATE	stateDate
CLASS	class
PARENT_UPRN	parentUPRN
X_COORDINATE	position
Y_COORDINATE	
LATITUDE	positionLatLong
LONGITUDE	
RPC	rpc
LOCAL_CUSTODIAN_CODE	localCustodianCode
COUNTRY	country
LA_START_DATE	laStartDate
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	lastUpdateDate
ENTRY_DATE	entryDate
RM_ORGANISATION_NAME	rmOrganisationName
LA_ORGANISATION	laOrganisation
DEPARTMENT_NAME	departmentName
LEGAL_NAME	legalName
SUB_BUILDING_NAME	subBuildingName
BUILDING_NAME	buildingName
BUILDING_NUMBER	buildingNumber
SAO_START_NUMBER	saoStartNumber
SAO_START_SUFFIX	saoStartSuffix
SAO_END_NUMBER	saoEndNumber

CSV	GML
SAO_END_SUFFIX	saoEndSuffix
SAO_TEXT	saoText
ALT_LANGUAGE_SAO_TEXT	altLanguageSAOText
PAO_START_NUMBER	paoStartNumber
PAO_START_SUFFIX	paoStartSuffix
PAO_END_NUMBER	paoEndNumber
PAO_END_SUFFIX	paoEndSuffix
PAO_TEXT	paoText
ALT_LANGUAGE_PAO_TEXT	altLanguagePAOText
USRN	usrn
USRN_MATCH_INDICATOR	usrnMatchIndicator
AREA_NAME	areaName
LEVEL	level
OFFICIAL_FLAG	officialFlag
OS_ADDRESS_TOID	osAddressTOID
OS_ADDRESS_TOID_VERSION	osAddressTOIDVersion
OS_ROADLINK_TOID	osRoadLinkTOID
OS_ROADLINK_TOID_VERSION	osRoadLinkTOIDVersion
OS_TOPO_TOID	osTopoTOID
OS_TOPO_TOID_VERSION	osTopoTOIDVersion
VOA_CT_RECORD	voaCTRecord
VOA_NDR_RECORD	voaNDRRecord
STREET_DESCRIPTION	streetDescription
ALT_LANGUAGE_STREET_DESCRIPTION	altLanguageStreetDescription
DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE	dependentThoroughfare
THOROUGHFARE	thoroughfare
WELSH_DEPENDENT_THOROUGHFARE	welshDependentThoroughfare
WELSH_THOROUGHFARE	welshThoroughfare
DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	doubleDependentLocality
DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	dependentLocality
LOCALITY	locality

CSV	GML
WELSH_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDependentLocality
WELSH_DOUBLE_DEPENDENT_LOCALITY	welshDoubleDependentLocality
TOWN_NAME	townName
ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA	administrativeArea
POST_TOWN	postTown
WELSH_POST_TOWN	welshPostTown
POSTCODE	postcode
POSTCODE_LOCATOR	postcodeLocator
POSTCODE_TYPE	postcodeType
DELIVERY_POINT_SUFFIX	deliveryPointSuffix
ADDRESSBASE_POSTAL	addressbasePostal
PO_BOX_NUMBER	poBoxNumber
WARD_CODE	wardCode
PARISH_CODE	parishCode
RM_START_DATE	rmStartDate
MULTI_OCC_COUNT	multiOccCount
VOA_NDR_P_DESC_CODE	voaNDRPDescCode
VOA_NDR_SCAT_CODE	voaNDRScatCode
ALT_LANGUAGE	altLanguage

4. Change-only update (COU) Supplies

As detailed in [Section 1](#), AddressBase Plus Islands is available as a Full or Change Only Update supply.

A change-only update (COU) supply of data contains records or files that have changed between product refresh cycles. The primary benefit in supplying data in this way is that data volumes are smaller therefore reducing the amount of data that requires processing when compared to a full supply.

COU data enables a user to identify three types of change:

3. Deletes (CHANGE_TYPE 'D') are objects that have ceased to exist in your area of interest since the last product refresh.
4. Inserts (CHANGE_TYPE 'I') are objects that have been newly inserted into your area of interest since the last product refresh.
5. Updates (CHANGE_TYPE 'U') are objects that have been updated in your area of interest since the last product refresh.

4.1 Archiving

When users are Deleting, Inserting or Updating features it is up to the user to consider their archiving requirements. If deleted records are important to your business requirements you must take appropriate action to archive previous records.

5. Example Record

The following chapter provides example records for both the CSV and GML supplies. Please note the data given is to provide an example only and is not to be used as accurate data.

5.1 CSV Supply

5.1.1 Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV

```
185536894,3652790,"I",,"RD03",,281855,438598,53.8295615,-3.7951397,1,8112,N,2015-07-01,2015-0715,2015-06-31,,,,,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",17,,,"",,17,,,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",,"12345678,1,,,,,"Y",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,,,,,"HIGH ROAD",,,,,,"PORTSTEWART",,"COLERAINE",,"PORTSTEWART",,,,,,"BT55 7BG",,"BT55 7BG",,"S",,"D",,,,,,2015-07-02,0,,,,,""
```

5.1.2 COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands CSV

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

```
185536894,3652790,"U",,"RD02",,281855,438598,53.8295615,-3.7951397,1,8112,N,2015-07-01,2015-0731,2015-06-31,,,,,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",17,,,"",,17,,,"EXAMPLE BUILDING",,"12345678,1,,,,,"Y",,"",,"",,"HIGH ROAD",,,,,,"HIGH ROAD",,,,,,"PORTSTEWART",,"COLERAINE",,"PORTSTEWART",,,,,,"BT55 7BG",,"BT55 7BG",,"S",,"D",,,,,,2015-07-02,0,,,,,""
```

5.2 GML Supply

5.2.1 Original feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML

Please note how attributes are not provided where the field is null.

```
<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.185536894">
<abpl:uprn>185536894</abpl:uprn>
<abpl:udprn>3652790</abpl:udprn>
<abpl:changeType>I</abpl:changeType>
<abpl:class>RD03</abpl:class>
<abpl:position>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700" gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.185536894">
<gml:pos>281855.00 438598.00</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:position>
<abpl:positionLatLong>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258" gml:id="uk.addressbase.uprn.pl.185536894">
<gml:pos>53.8295615 -3.7951397</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:positionLatLong>
```

```
<abpl:rpc> | </abpl:rpc>
<abpl:localCustodianCode>81 | 2 </abpl:localCustodianCode>
<abpl:country>N </abpl:country>
<abpl:laStartDate>2015-07-01 </abpl:laStartDate> <abpl:lastUpdateDate>2015-07-
15 </abpl:lastUpdateDate>
<abpl:entryDate>2015-06-31 </abpl:entryDate>
<abpl:buildingName>EXAMPLE BUILDING </abpl:buildingName>
<abpl:buildingNumber>17 </abpl:buildingNumber>
<abpl:paoStartNumber>17 </abpl:paoStartNumber>
<abpl:usrn>12345678 </abpl:usrn>
<abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>1 </abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>
<abpl:streetDescription xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD </abpl:streetDescription>
<abpl:thoroughfare xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD </abpl:thoroughfare>
<abpl:townName xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART </abpl:townName>
<abpl:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">COLERAINE </abpl:administrativeArea>
<abpl:postTown xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART </abpl:postTown>
<abpl:postcode>BT55 7BG </abpl:postcode>
<abpl:postcodeLocator>BT55 7BG </abpl:postcodeLocator>
<abpl:postcodeType>S </abpl:postcodeType>
<abpl:addressbasePostal>D </abpl:addressbasePostal>
<abpl:rmStartDate>2015-07-02 </abpl:rmStartDate>
<abpl:multiOccCount>0 </abpl:multiOccCount>
</abpl:Address>
</abpl:addressMember>
```

5.2.2 COU feature – AddressBase Plus Islands GML

Changed fields are highlighted in red.

```
<abpl:addressMember>
<abpl:Address gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.185536894">
<abpl:uprn>185536894 </abpl:uprn>
<abpl:udprn>3652790 </abpl:udprn>
<abpl:changeType>U </abpl:changeType>
<abpl:class>RD02 </abpl:class>
<abpl:position>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::27700" gml:id="uk.geoplace.uprn.p.185536894">
<gml:pos>281855.00 438598.00 </gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:position>
<abpl:positionLatLong>
<gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4258" gml:id="uk.addressbase.uprn.pl.185536894">
<gml:pos>53.8295615 -3.7951397 </gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
</abpl:positionLatLong>
<abpl:rpc> | </abpl:rpc>
<abpl:localCustodianCode>12 </abpl:localCustodianCode>
<abpl:country>N </abpl:country>
<abpl:laStartDate>2015-07-01 </abpl:laStartDate>
<abpl:lastUpdateDate>2015-07-31 </abpl:lastUpdateDate>
<abpl:entryDate>2015-06-31 </abpl:entryDate>
<abpl:buildingName>EXAMPLE BUILDING </abpl:buildingName>
<abpl:buildingNumber>17 </abpl:buildingNumber>
```

```
<abpl:paoStartNumber>17</abpl:paoStartNumber>  
<abpl:usrn>12345678</abpl:usrn>  
<abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>1</abpl:usrnMatchIndicator>  
<abpl:streetDescription xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:streetDescription>  
<abpl:thoroughfare xml:lang="en">HIGH ROAD</abpl:thoroughfare>  
<abpl:townName xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:townName>  
<abpl:administrativeArea xml:lang="en">COLERAINE</abpl:administrativeArea>  
<abpl:postTown xml:lang="en">PORTSTEWART</abpl:postTown>  
<abpl:postcode>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcode>  
<abpl:postcodeLocator>BT55 7BG</abpl:postcodeLocator>  
<abpl:postcodeType>S</abpl:postcodeType>  
<abpl:addressbasePostal>D</abpl:addressbasePostal>  
<abpl:rmStartDate>2015-07-02</abpl:rmStartDate>  
<abpl:multiOccCount>0</abpl:multiOccCount>  
</abpl:Address>  
</abpl:addressMember>
```


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