



Ordnance
Survey®

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

User guide and technical specification

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

User guide

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Preface

This user guide (hereafter referred to as the guide) is designed to provide an overview of 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer (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 [annexe C](#) and return it to us.

Contact details

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

Customer Service Centre
Ordnance Survey
Adanac Drive
SOUTHAMPTON
SO16 0AS

General enquiries (calls charged at local rate): +44 (0)8456 05 05 05

Dedicated Welsh Language HelpLine: 08456 05 05 04

Textphone (deaf and hard of hearing users only please): +44 (0)23 8079 2906

customerservices@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

www.ordnancesurvey.co.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® Acrobat Reader® software, which displays the guide, incorporates search and zoom facilities and allows you to navigate within. Hyperlinks are used to navigate between associated parts of the guide and to relevant Internet resources by clicking on the blue hyperlinks and the table of contents.

If you are unfamiliar with any words or terms used and require clarification please refer to the [glossary](#) at the end of the document.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is a mid-scale product in Ordnance Survey's raster portfolio, providing a raster image of the popular OS Landranger Map series. 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is available in colour and in a number of file formats. An example of the data is shown in figure 1 below.



Figure 1: an extract of 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster provides an image where the detail has been converted to a grid of pixels that can then be displayed on computer screens. The product covers all of Great Britain and is supplied as tiles aligned to the National Grid. Data is converted into a raster format at a resolution of 254 dots per inch (dpi) and a pixel is equivalent to 5 metres on the ground. This resolution has been chosen as it maintains the necessary clarity for text shown on the map.

The product can be overlaid with other Ordnance Survey products or a customer's own geographic/business data, besides providing a detailed geographic context in its own right.

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is produced to provide customers with a detailed product that could be made available in a number of different formats to provide either a map of an area when used on its own or as a means of providing geographic context to help a customer visualise their own data.

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is supplied as graphic image files that can easily be read by many image software packages. To view tiles in geographic relation to each other and to create the best context for its use with other Ordnance Survey or third-party data, it is recommended that it is used in a geographical information system (GIS).

As can be seen from the illustration above, the product provides an excellent overview of the main features and communication routes of an area, and this makes 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster particularly useful for development and land-use planning, environmental impact analysis, vehicle routing, asset management, marketing analysis, and display and promotion purposes.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is a list of distinctive place or feature names from 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster, with location information. This enables you to easily locate places on the map, geocode your data and build search functionality into applications.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer contains entries for airports, farms, hills, woodlands, commons and other places, including over 42 000 cities, towns and settlements with coordinates to 1-km resolution.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer has the following features:

- National coverage is held in one seamless file, enabling you to find locations quickly with minimal data management.
- It contains every distinctive name featured on the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster product.
- It is updated in conjunction with the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster revision cycles, giving product consistency.
- Highly detailed, containing over 250 000 names, from farms to cities.

Chapter 2 Content

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster shows the following features:

- building blocks and important buildings;
- roads, public rights of way, cycle networks, paths, tracks;
- vegetation type, Forestry Commission access land, National Trust land;
- water features and associated detail;
- railways and associated detail;
- height information;
- archaeological and antiquity information;
- administrative boundary information;
- text;
- tourist information – including camping/caravan sites, gardens, golf courses, information centres, nature reserves, car parks, picnic sites, viewpoints and youth hostels; and
- rock features.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer includes records for the following feature types:

- cities;
- towns;
- water features;
- forests or woods;
- farms*;
- antiquities;
- hills or mountains; and
- other features, including those distinctive names not covered by the above classifications, for example, private houses, isolated buildings, airports, commons, greens and marshes.

* Farms that do not contain the word 'farm' as part of the name will not be identified under this feature type; they will be listed as *other*.

The geographical location referenced by the gazetteer entry depends on the nature of the feature itself. For features with a definable extent, such as towns, cities and forests, the entry references the central geographic kilometre of the feature within the 1:50 000 scale mapping. For example, for an urban area, the most central point within its extents is used. This is likely to differ from the location of the urban area name on the mapping as this is usually placed outside of the town to avoid obscuring detail.

Other areas are applied based on the most logical location, for example, for a village crossing more than one kilometre square on 1:50 000 scale mapping, the kilometre with the most development is used.

For less easily definable features, the position of the name itself on the 1:50 000 scale mapping may be referenced. This also applies to extensive geographical features, such as mountain ranges and moorland.

Each record contains the information shown in table 1 below:

Table 1: record attributes

Field number	Field name	Full name	Description	Example
1	SEQ	Sequence number	Unique sequence number of the record.	86124
2	KM_REF	Kilometre reference	The National Grid 1 km by 1 km square the feature or centre of the feature falls within on the 1:50 000 scale mapping.	ST5265
3	DEF_NAM	Definitive name	Distinctive name of the feature the record describes.	Felton
4	TILE_REF	Tile reference	The 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster tile the feature or centre of the feature falls within.	ST46
5	LAT_DEG	Latitude degrees	The latitude and longitude degrees and minutes of the 1 km National Grid square the feature or centre of the feature falls within.	51
6	LAT_MIN	Latitude minutes		23.1
7	LONG_DEG	Longitude degrees		2
8	LONG_MIN	Longitude minutes		41
9	NORTH	Northing	National Grid position of the centre point of the 1 km square the feature or centre of the feature falls within.	165500
10	EAST	Eastings		352500
11	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	Position in relation to the Greenwich Meridian.	W
12	CO_CODE	County code	Code representing the county or unitary authority boundary the definitive name falls within. See annexe B for a list.	NS
13	COUNTY	County name	Abbreviated county or unitary authority name.	N Som
14	FULL_COUNTY	Full county name	Full county or unitary authority name.	North Somerset
15	F_CODE	Feature code	Describes what the feature is. See annexe C for complete list of definitions. ‘T’ represents town.	T
16	E_DATE	Edit date	The date the record was last amended.	01-MAR-2007
17	UPDATE_CO	Update code	‘I’ represents insert. ‘A’ represents amendment. ‘D’ represents deletion.	I A D
18	SHEET_1	Primary sheet no	The OS Landranger Map sheet the feature name falls within.	172
19	SHEET_2	Second sheet no		182
20	SHEET_3	Third sheet no		0

Chapter 3 Scale

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is derived from the source data used to create its graphic counterpart, the OS Landranger Map series.

Generalisation is used to emphasise, simplify, select and sometimes omit features to produce a cartographic representation of the landscape at a scale of 1:50 000.

The nominal scale of the product is 1:50 000, but recommended minimum-to-maximum scale range is 1:15 000 to 1:60 000 scale.

It is best viewed between 1:20 000 and 1:50 000 scale.

Coordinates

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is available in National Grid coordinates, which are expressed in metres relative to an origin set to a point west of the Isles of Scilly. These coordinates can easily be spatially related to other surveys, drawings, datasets or Ordnance Survey products. Customers can visit the [British National Grid](#) pages of Ordnance Survey's website for more information.

Coverage

1:50 000 Scale Raster is supplied in standard 20 km by 20 km tiles aligned to the National Grid.

Chapter 4 Formats

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster comes in a number of file formats. These are:

- TIFF palette 8-bit (256 colours) uncompressed
- TIFF palette 8-bit (256 colours) with LZW compression
- Windows® BMP 8-bit colour (256 colours) uncompressed
- Windows BMP 8-bit colour (256 colours) with RLE compression
- PCX 8-bit (256 colours)

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, including personal computers (PCs), use the little-endian (Intel®) system. 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster TIFFs are supplied with Motorola 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.

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster conforms to the TIFF 6.0 standard. Customers are recommended to contact their system suppliers to ensure that it can read the Motorola/big-endian TIFF architecture.

TIFF compressions explained

TIFF LZW is a lossless compression scheme that is supported by virtually all applications that can import TIFF graphics.

BMP

BMP files are a historic file format for the Windows operating system. A compressed BMP format is available using Run Length Encoding (RLE). RLE means that the file can be read from start to finish in one pass.

BMP structure

A BMP file consists of either three or four parts. The first part is a header that includes the position of the image and the number of colours to be displayed. This is followed by an information section that contains the image width (part 2), height (part 3) and the type of compression (part 4).

PCX

The PCX format is a relatively simple format that provides a minimum of compression using RLE.

PCX structure

The PCX file itself contains two parts: the first part is called the header, which contains information about the image; the second part is the image data that contains actual image data and colour information.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is supplied as an ASCII colon-separated value file.

Chapter 5 Data compression

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

Image compression

When an image is compressed, duplicated data that has no value is removed or saved in a shorter form, reducing a 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 data 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 does not 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 is not quite the same as the original. The more an image is compressed, the more degraded it becomes. In many situations, such as posting images on the Internet or printing small- to medium-sized prints, the image degradation is not so obvious. If a lossy compressed image is over-enlarged, the degradation will become apparent and, therefore, 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is not supplied using this compression.

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 6 Georeferencing

To be able to view each tile in the correct geographic relation to the National Grid and to each other, the tiles must be georeferenced. GIS typically provide georeferencing as part of their functionality, but for each set of tiles, it is necessary to provide the information on how the tiles should be ordered.

Ordnance Survey provides this information in a set of georeferencing files, also known as *World* files. A complete set for 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster is available to download free of charge from the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster [product page](#) on the Ordnance Survey website.

There are several different types of *World* file. Prior to downloading one of the sets, customers are advised to check with their system suppliers to find out which type their system supports.

The conventions behind the files' creation can be found in [chapter 4](#) of the technical specification. By using the conventions outlined there, this means that other datasets using the same conventions can be imported into the same GIS to add value to the raster map; for example, overlaying a routing or logistics network over the map or displaying a customer's demographic information.

The georeferencing files should be saved in the same directory as the files of the map tiles themselves.

Chapter 7 Revision

Both 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer are updated via a revision programme. The revision programme for both products mirrors that of the OS Landranger Map series and is determined by assessing the following factors:

- known surveyed change;
- change intelligence gathered from a range of sources; and
- consideration is given to how long since an area was last revised.

Priority is given to prestige sites categorised as significant items of change, such as major road construction projects. Significant items of survey change relevant to the scale are captured during the revision programme.

Where a line feature ends by intersecting the tile edge, it is matched with its corresponding feature on the adjacent tile so that both features end on the same unique coordinate. The representation of detail across the tile edge will be of a cartographically-acceptable standard when plotted or displayed at scale.

Changes are applied to the data and supplied to customers in June each year. For 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster, only tiles that have changed since the previous supply are provided to help with customers' data management. The full national set of 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer is supplied each year; changes are indicated by the update code ([see chapter 2](#)).

Chapter 8 Data measures

Ordnance Survey measures the data in its products in one or more of the ways set out in table 2 below.

Table 2 Definitions of data measures

Data measure	Definition	Sub-measure	Definition
Completeness	Presence and absence of features against the specified data content*	Omission	Features representing objects that conform to the specified data content but are not present in the data
		Commission	Features representing objects that do not conform to the specified data content but are present in the data
Logical consistency	Degree of adherence to logical rules of data structure, attribution and relationships	Conceptual consistency	How closely the data follows the conceptual rules (or model)
		Domain consistency	How closely the data values in the dataset match the range of values in the dataset specification
		Format consistency	The physical structure (syntax): how closely the data stored and delivered fits the database schema and agreed supply formats
		Topological consistency	The explicit topological references between features (connectivity) – according to specification
Positional accuracy	Accuracy of the position of features	Absolute accuracy	How closely the coordinates of a point in the dataset agree with the coordinates of the same point on the ground (in the British National Grid reference system)
		Relative accuracy	Positional consistency of a data point or feature in relation to other local data points or features within the same or another reference dataset
		Geometric fidelity	The ‘trueness’ of features to the shapes and alignments of the objects they represent*
Temporal accuracy	Accuracy of temporal attributes and temporal relationships of features	Temporal consistency	How well ordered events are recorded in the dataset (life cycles)
		Temporal validity (currency)	Validity of data with respect to time: the amount of real-world change that has been incorporated in the dataset that is scheduled for capture under current specifications
Thematic accuracy (attribute accuracy)	Classification of features and their attributes	Classification correctness	How accurately the attributes within the dataset record the information about objects*

*When testing the data according to the dataset specification against the ‘real world’ or reference dataset.

Annexe A Case studies

Creating the right environment for data management.

The Welsh Environmental Data Interface (WENDI)

Agriculture, forestry and woodland account for 90% of Wales' land use, generating a wealth of insightful statistical information. The National Assembly for Wales uses this data to inform policy, assist decision-making and help deliver a wide range of services to rural communities Read more at:

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/business/casestudies/pdf/welsh-environment-data-interface.pdf>

Transport Direct

Underpinning multi mode transport services

Transport Direct is the first ever web portal giving instant access to comprehensive journey information by both public and private transport across Great Britain. It includes a journey planner, maps, live travel information and onward links to coach and rail fares and ticketing services from different travel retailers. As it develops, the portal will also incorporate services such as information on hotels, restaurants and other points of interest. Read more at:

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/layers/itr/casestudies/TransportDirectcasestudy.pdf>

Annexe B Metadata

ISO 19115 compliant UK GEMINI discovery level metadata is provided for the data and can be found on the GIGateway® (www.gigateway.org.uk)

The following is a detailed description of the metadata elements that are provided on the GIGateway:

Title: The title of the product.

Abstract: The abstract gives a brief description of the product.

Currency: The currency takes the form of date of last update for the feature.

Lineage: The lineage metadata takes the form of product specification name and date of product specification.

Spatial extent: The spatial extent is supplied in the form of geographic identifiers (for example, England, Scotland and Wales) and in the form of geographic coordinates.

Spatial reference system: The spatial reference system for all products takes the form of a British National Grid system, namely OSGB36®.

Data Format: Data format takes the form of the name of the format or formats the product is supplied in.

Frequency of updates: Frequency of update takes the form of a stated period of time.

Distributor contact details: Distributor contact details include with postal address, phone number, fax number, email address and website.

Data originator: Given as the company having primary responsibility for the intellectual content of the data source; in all cases this will be Ordnance Survey.

Other metadata available includes keywords, start date of data capture, access constraints, use constraints, level of spatial data, supply media and presentation details.

Annexe C Product and service performance report form

Ordnance Survey welcomes feedback from its customers about 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer.

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:

.....

.....

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 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:

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer Product Manager, Ordnance Survey,
Adanac Drive, SOUTHAMPTON, SO16 0AS.

If you wish to return it by fax, please dial +44 (0)8450 990494.

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.

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

Technical specification

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Introduction

Purpose of this specification and disclaimer

This is the technical specification (hereafter referred to as the specification) applicable to the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer (hereafter referred to as the product), which is referred to in the Framework Direct Licence, Specific Use Framework Partner Licence or your other customer contract for the product.

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Chapter 1 Specification

The following chapters include information about 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and (where applicable) 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer data, file compression, symbology, georeferencing and formats.

1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster

Specification	1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster
Number of tiles in Great Britain	815 (edgematched) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• England 421• Scotland 338• Wales 86
Tile size	20 km by 20 km
Availability	National coverage
Resolution	254 dots per inch
Data structure	Raster
Transfer format	TIFF palette 8-bit (256 colours) uncompressed TIFF palette 8-bit (256 colours) with LZW* compression Windows BMP 8-bit colour (256 colours) uncompressed Windows BMP 8-bit colour (256 colours) with RLE compression PCX 8-bit (256 colours)
Storage volumes per tile	10–18 Mb
Update frequency	Annual update (see chapter 7 in the user guide)

* If LZW compressed formats are used then registration may be required. Guidance is available on the Unisys® website at www.unisys.com/about_unisys/lzw/.

1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer

Specification	1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer
Number of files covering Great Britain	1
Availability	National coverage
Transfer format	ASCII colon-separated value
Storage volume	112 Mb
Update frequency	Annual update (see chapter 7 in the user guide)

Chapter 2 Legend

English



1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster

Communications

ROADS AND PATHS

VOIES DE COMMUNICATION

STRASSEN UND WEGE

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS / AUTRES ACCESS PUBLICS / ANDERE ÖFFENTLICHE WEGE

Service area	M 1	Elevated	Other route with public access [not normally shown in urban areas]
Junction number		En Viaduc Erhöht	
Unfenced	Dual carriageway	Motorway (dual carriageway)	National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes
A 470	Chaussées séparées Zweibahnige Straße	Autoroute (chaussées séparées) avec aire de service et échangeur numéroté Autobahn (zweibahnig) mit Servicestation und Anschlussstelle sowie Nummer der Anschlussstelle	
Sans clôture	Footbridge	Primary Route Itinéraire principal Fernstrasse	
A 493	Passerelle Fussgängerbrücke	Main road Route principale Hauptstrasse	
		Road under construction Route en construction Strasse im Bau	
Nicht eingezäunt		Secondary road Route secondaire Nebenstrasse	
B 4518			
A 855	B 885	Narrow road with passing places Route étroite avec voies de dépassement Enge Strasse mit Ausweichstellen	
	Bridge	Road generally more than 4m wide Route généralement de plus de 4m de largeur Strasse, im allg.über 4m breit	
		Road generally less than 4m wide Route généralement de moins de 4m de largeur Strasse, im allg.unter 4m breit	
		Other road, drive or track Autre route, allée ou sentier Sonstige Strasse, Zufahrt oder Feldweg	
		Path	Railways
		Sentier	CHEMINS DE FER
		Fussweg	EISENBAHNEN
		Gradient : steeper than 20% (1 in 5) 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5) Pente : Supérieure à 20% (1 pour 5) 14% à 20% (1 pour 7 à 1 pour 5) Steigung über 20% 14% bis 20%	
		Gates	Track multiple or single
		Road tunnel	Track under construction
		Barrières	Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway
		Tunnel routier	Bridges, Footbridge
		Schranken	Tunnel, cutting
		Strassentunnel	Station, (a) principal
			Siding
		Ferry (passenger)	Light rapid transit system station
		Bac pour piétons	Level crossing
		Personenfähre	
		Ferry (vehicle)	Viaduct, embankment
		Bac pour véhicules	
		Autofähre	

PRIMARY ROUTES

These form a network of recommended through routes which complement the motorway system

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

DROIT DE PASSAGE PUBLIC

ÖFFENTLICHE WEGERECHTE

Footpath

Bridleway

Restricted byway
(not for use by mechanically propelled vehicles)

Byway open to all traffic

Public rights of way shown on this map have been taken from local authority definitive maps and later amendments.
The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow.
Rights of way are not shown on maps of Scotland

Rights of way are liable to change and may not be clearly defined on the ground. Please check with the relevant local authority for the latest information

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

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General Information

BOUNDARIES

The legend consists of five entries, each with a small icon followed by a label:

- A solid black cross icon labeled "National".
- A dashed black cross icon labeled "District".
- A long horizontal dashed black line icon labeled "County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough".
- A yellow-to-green gradient bar icon labeled "National Park".

HEIGHTS

— 50 — Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

- 144 Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman
☆	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman
☒	Battlefield (with date)		

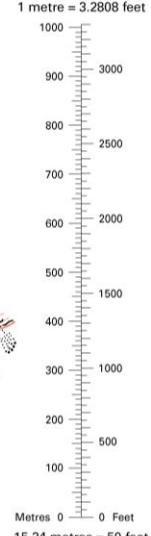
Information provided by English Heritage for England and the Royal Commissions on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland and Wales

ABBREVIATIONS

More information on abbreviations and symbols can be found on our website.

CH	Clubhouse
PH	Public house
PC	Public convenience (in rural area)
TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
CG	Cattle Grid
P	Post office
MP	Milepost
MS	Milestone

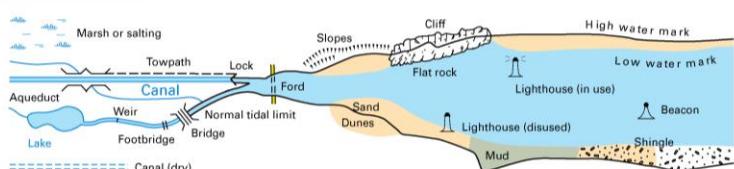
ROCK FEATURES



LAND FEATURES

	Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)		Cutting, embankment
	Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)		Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
	Buildings		Coniferous wood
	Important building (selected)		Non-coniferous wood
	Bus or coach station		Mixed wood
	Glass Structure		Orchard
	Heliport		Park or ornamental ground
	Current or former place of worship with tower		Forestry Commission land
	Current or former place of worship with spire, minaret or dome		National Trust-always open
	Place of worship		National Trust-limited access, observe local signs
	Triangulation pillar		National Trust for Scotland - always open
	Mast		National Trust for Scotland - limited access, observe local signs
	Wind pump/wind turbine		
	Windmill with or without sails		
	Graticule intersection at 5° intervals		

WATER FEATURES



Contour values in lakes are in metres

Tourist Information

TOURIST INFORMATION RENSEIGNEMENTS TOURISTIQUES TOURISTENINFORMATION

	Camp site/caravan site Terrain de camping/Terrain pour caravanes Campingplatz/Wohnwagenplatz		Selected places of tourist interest Endroits d'un intérêt touristique particulier Ausgewählter Platz von touristischem Interesse
	Garden Jardin Garten		Telephone, public / roadside assistance Téléphone, public / borne d'appel d'urgence Telefon, öffentlich / Notrufständer
	Golf course or links Terrain de golf Golfplatz		Viewpoint Point de vue Aussichtspunkt
	Information centre, all year / seasonal Office de tourisme, ouvert toute l'année / en saison Informationsbüro, ganzjährig / saisonal		Visitor centre Centre pour visiteurs Besucherzentrum
	Nature reserve Réserve naturelle Naturschutzgebiet		Walks / Trails Promenades Wanderwege
	Parking / Park and ride, all year / seasonal Parking / Parking et navette, ouvert toute l'année / en saison Parkplatz / Park & Ride, ganzjährig / saisonal		Youth hostel Auberge de jeunesse Jugendherberge
	Picnic site Emplacement de pique-nique Picknickplatz		World Heritage site/area Site du Patrimoine Mondial Welterbestätte
	Recreation / leisure / sports centre Centre de détente / loisirs / sports Erholungs- / Freizeit- / Sportzentrum		

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Welsh



1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster / Graddfa 1:50 000 Raster Lliw

Cysylltiadau

FFYRDD A LLWYBRAU

Nid à hawliau tramwy o anghenraíd



Ardal wasanaeth

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Gwybodaeth Gyffredinol

FFINIAU

— + — + — +	Cenedlaethol
— + — + — +	Dosbarth
— — — — —	Sir, Awdurdod Unedol, Dosbarth Prifddinesig neu Fwrdeistref Llundain
	Parc Cenedlaethol

UCHDERAU

	Mae cyfwng fertigol o 10 metr rhwng cyfuchliniau
.144	Uchderau i'r metr agosaf uwchlwm lefel môr cymedrig
Ble mae dau uchder yn ymddangos, mae'r uchder cyntaf wrth sail y piler triogll ac mae'r ail (mewn cromfachau) ar gyfer pwynt uchaf naturiol y bryn	

GWYBODAETH ARCHEOLEGOL A HANESYDDOL

+	Safle heneb	VILLA Rhufeinig
☆	Cloddwaith i'w weld	CASTLE Anrhufeinig
✖	Maes brwydr (gyda dyddiad)	

Darparwyd gwybodaeth gan English Heritage a Chomisiwnau Brenhinol Henebion a Chofebau Hanesyddol yr Alban a Chymru

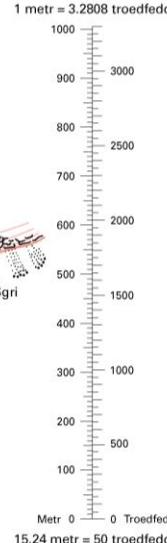
BYRFODDAU

Ceir rhagor o wbybodaeth am fyrfodau a symbolau ar ein gwefan

CH	Tŷ clwb
MS	Carreg filltir
MP	Postyn milltir
PH	Tŷ tafarn
CG	Grid gwartheg
P	Swyddfa'r post
TH	Neuadd y dref neu'r cyfryw
PC	Cylleusterau cyhoeddus (mewn ardaloedd gwledig)

TROSIAD

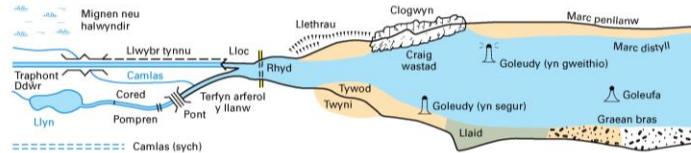
METRAU - TROEDFEDD



ARWEDDION TIR

— — — — —	Lein trawsyrn trydan (peilonau wedi eu dangos gyda chyfngau cyfartal)		Trychfa, arglawdd
> — > — >	Lein bibau (saeth yn dangos cyfeiriad y llif)		Safle claddfa rwbwl neu tomen sorod/sbwriel
	Adeiladau		Coed conwydd
	Adeilad pwysig (dethol)		Coed di-gôn
	Gorsaf fysiau		Coed cymysg
	Lle addoliad presennol neu blaenorol gyda thîr		Perllan
	Lle addoliad presennol neu blaenorol gyda meindwr, minarét neu gromen		Parc neu gerddi addurnol
+	Lle addoliad		Tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth
	Adeilad gwyrdr		Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol-ar agr bob amser
(H)	Maes hofrenyddion		Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol-mynediad cyfngedig, rhaid uffudhau yr arwyddion lleoedd
△	Piler triogll		Ymddiriedolaeth yr Alban - ar agr bob amser
†	Mast		Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yr Alban - mynediad cyfngedig, rhaid uffudhau yr arwyddion
‡	Pwmp gwynt/tyrbin gwynt		
X	Melin wynt gyda hwyliau neu hebddydnt		
+	Llinellau rhwyllog yn croesi bob 5'		

ARWEDDION DWR



Mae gwerthoedd cyfuchliniau mewn llynnoedd mewn metrau

Gwybodaeth i Dwristiaid

GWYBODAETH I DWIRSTIAID

	Safle gwersyll		Mannau dethol o ddiddordeb i dwristiaid
	Safle carafanau		Ffôn, cyhoeddus / cymorth minffordd
	Safle carafanau a gwersyll		Gwylfa
	Gardd		Canolfan ymwelwyr
	Cwrs neu lain golff		Llwybrau
	Canolfan wybodaeth, drwy'r flwyddyn/tymhorol		Hostel ieuenctid
	Gwarchodfa Natur		Safle picnic
	Parcio		Safle Treftadaeth y Byd
	Parcio a Chludo, drwy'r flwyddyn / tymhorol		Canolfan adloniant / hamdden / chwaraeon

Mawrth 2008 © Hawlfraint y Goron 2008. Cedwir bob hawl

Chapter 3 Georeferencing

A definition for registering raster images within a geographic framework is the process of assigning map coordinates to the raster image data and resampling 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) (700000, 1300000)	These values represent the minimum bounding X and Y coordinates for the tile. These values represent the maximum bounding X and Y coordinates for the tile.

Chapter 4 Image file directory (TIFF)

The image file directory for TIFF will contain a selection of the following entries:

Tag 254 (NewSubfileType)

An indication of the kind of data contained in this sub-file, for example, value = 0

Tag 256 (ImageWidth)

The number of columns in the image, the number of pixels per row, for example, value = 4000

Tag 257 (ImageLength)

The number of rows of pixels in the image, for example, value = 4000

Tag 258 (BitsPerSample)

Number of bits per component, for example, value = 8

Tag 259 (Compression)

Compression scheme used on the image data, for example, value = 5 (LZW)

Tag 262 (Photo.Interpretation)

The colour space of the image data, for example, value = 3 (RGB Palette).

Tag 270 (ImageDescription)

A string that describes the subject of the image, for example, value = 1:50 000 SU40

Tag 273 (StripOffsets)

For each strip, the byte offset of that strip, for example, 1st 4 values = 17833 20210 23238 26061

Tag 278 (RowsPerStrip)

The number of rows in each strip, for example, value = 2

Tag 279 (StripByteCounts)

For each strip, the number of bytes in that strip after compression, for example, 1st 4 values = 2377 3028 3823 2922

Tag 282 (XResolution)

The number of pixels per ResolutionUnit in the ImageWidth, for example, value = 254/1

Tag 283 (YResolution)

The number of pixels per ResolutionUnit in the ImageLength, for example, value = 254/1

Tag 296 (ResolutionUnit)

Units used for resolution, for example, value = 2 (Inch)

Tag 306 (DateTime)

Date and time of image creation, for example, value = 2006:06:30 12:38:41

Tag 320 (ColourMap)

Lookup table, for example, value = 1st 4 values = 55512 11308 51657 47288

Tag 33432 (Copyright)

Copyright notice, for example, value = ORDNANCE SURVEY CROWN COPYRIGHT 2007

NOTE: The values given above are relevant to 1:50 000 scale TIFF data using LZW compression.

TIFF

Colour image directory (TIFF)

	Tag number	TIFF 8-bit uncompressed	TIFF 8-bit LZW compressed
File Byte Order :		MM (Big-endian)	MM (Big-endian)
Magic Number :		42	42
Number of fields in IFD :		16	16
NewSubfileType	254	0	0
Image Width	256	4000	4000
ImageLength	257	4000	4000
BitsPerSample	258	8	8
Compression	259	1 (Uncompressed)	5 (LZW)
Photo.Interpretation	262	3 (RGB Palette)	3 (RGB Palette)
ImageDescription	270	1:50000 TILE SU40	1:50000 TILE SU40
XResolution	282	254/1	254/1
YResolution	283	254/1	254/1
ResolutionUnit	296	2 (Inch)	2 (Inch)
DateTime	306	2006:09:20 11:20:04	2006:09:20 11:20:04
ColorMap	320	1st 4 values = 55512 11308 51657 47288	1st 4 values = 55512 11308 51657 47288
Copyright	33432	ORDNANCE SURVEY CROWN COPYRIGHT 2007	ORDNANCE SURVEY CROWN COPYRIGHT 2007

The tag values listed in the above table are relevant to 1:50 000 scale Motorola TIFF raster data.

It should be noted that customers can access tag information from a raster file image by right-clicking on a TIFF data image and looking at properties, and then left-clicking on summary.

Annexe A Glossary

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a glossary of terms used in the definition of products, services, licensing and other terms and conditions for 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster and 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

A standard binary coding system used to represent characters within a computer.

binary digit (bit)

The smallest possible unit of data, resulting from a choice between 0 and 1.

boundary

A boundary forms the division between two similar real-world objects, for example, property boundary or administrative boundary, and is defined by one or more lines.

byte

A unit of computer storage of binary data, usually comprising 8 bits, equivalent to a character.

character

A distinctive mark; an inscribed letter; one of a set of writing symbols.

character code

The binary representation of a single element of a character set, for example, EBCDIC, ASCII.

coordinate pair

A coordinate pair is an easting and a northing.

coordinate transformation

A computational process of converting an image or map from one coordinate system to another.

compact disc

Read-only memory (CD-ROM). A data storage medium. A 12-cm disc similar to the audio CD. It is an alloy disc pitted with tiny holes and then coated in plastic. A laser head reads the pattern of the holes and translates them into binary data.

copyright

The sole legal right to print or publish a work. Crown copyright subsists in all Ordnance Survey publications for a 50-year period, from the end of the year in which they were first published, by virtue of the *Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988*.

customer

An organisation or individual that makes use of Ordnance Survey's data supply facilities. This includes both direct sales customers of Ordnance Survey as well as customers of Licensed Partners. It does not include anyone, or any organisation, that has access to Ordnance Survey material without charge.

data

A representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formalised manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.

database

An organised, integrated collection of geographic data that may or may not be spatial data. It is stored so those specific applications can access the data by different logical paths. A database is accessed and managed by a database management system (software for managing database information).

data format

A specification that defines the order in which data is stored or a description of the way data is held in a file or record.

data quality

Attributes of a dataset that define its suitability for a particular purpose, such as completeness, positional accuracy, currency and so on.

data structure

The defined logical arrangement of data as used by a system for data management; a representation of a data model in computer form.

data transfer medium

This is the means by which computer files are transferred from one computer to another. Transfer media may be subdivided into communications media and physical media.

dataset

Data as supplied in a particular format to customers, whether internal or external to Ordnance Survey.

density

A measure of the number of units of data held on a stated length of storage surface. For example, some magnetic tapes may be recorded at a density of 1 600 bits per inch (bpi). Often referred to as packing density.

delivery mechanism

The method of supply of data to a customer (such as offline and online).

descriptive name

A name describing a real-world object or feature (for example, *School*) as shown on the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster map.

definitive name

The name as shown on the 1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster map.

digital

Data that is expressed as numbers (digits) in computer-readable form.

digital update

The supply of revised digital data to a customer at a predetermined interval of time.

direct sale

A direct transaction between Ordnance Survey and a customer.

distinctive name

A text feature that forms a name that distinguishes it from other text features of the same type, for example, *Millbrook School*.

dots per inch (dpi)

The resolution, or fineness, of a raster image.

eastings

See [rectangular coordinates](#).

JPEG

An image named after the Joint Photographic Experts Group, it uses a lossy compression format. It is designed for compressing full colour or greyscale images of natural, real-world scenes and works well on photographs. It is the de facto standard for photographs on the web.

encoding

The process of converting information to a computer-readable form, for example, digitising maps.

feature

A geographic entity such as a building or stream, either taken from a map or surveyed directly from the real world. Can be a point/symbol, text or line.

format

The specified arrangement of data, for example, the layout of a printed document, the arrangement of the parts of a computer instruction or the arrangement of data in a record.

generalisation

The cartographic process of simplifying the depiction of features to fit the output scale. For example, road widening is necessary at smaller scales to enhance their visibility.

geocode

Assigning a geographic location to data, for example, adding coordinates to an address.

geographic coordinates

Coordinates, usually expressed as latitudes and longitudes, which define position on the Earth's surface.

georeference

A definition for registering raster images within a geographic framework is the process of assigning map coordinates to the raster image data and resampling the pixels of the image to conform to the map projection grid.

gigabyte (Gb)

1 073 741 824 bytes, a measure of data storage capacity (see [megabyte](#)).

kilobyte (Kb)

1 024 bytes, a measure of data storage capacity.

Licensed Partner

Any organisation that has entered into a formal licence agreement with Ordnance Survey to market map information or to incorporate map data with their application or service.

linear feature

Map feature in the form of a line (for example, river, and boundary) that may or may not represent a real-world (existent) feature.

local origin

The local origin of rectangular coordinates is the south-west corner of the 1 km by 1 km National Grid square they identify.

map scale

The ratio between the extent of a feature on the map and its extent on the ground, normally expressed as a representative fraction, for example, 1:1250, 1:50 000 and so on.

megabyte (Mb)

1 048 576 bytes, a measure of data storage capacity (see [gigabyte](#)).

MIF

(MapInfo format)

National Grid

The metric grid on the Transverse Mercator projection used by Ordnance Survey on all post-Second World War mapping to provide an unambiguous spatial reference in Great Britain for any place or entity, whatever the map scale.

northing

See [rectangular coordinates](#).

Oracle®

The relational database management system used for the 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer.

origin

The zero point in a system of [rectangular coordinates](#).

pixel

In the 1:50 000 scale product, a pixel is a single point represented by a square.

points

A pair of coordinates.

raster data

Attribute data expressed as an array of pixels, with spatial position implicit in the ordering of the pixels.

real-world object

The real-world feature represented by a feature, for example, a building, a fence, a wood.

rectangular coordinates

Also known as x-y coordinates and as eastings and northings. These are two-dimensional coordinates that measure the position of any point relative to an arbitrary origin on a plane surface (for example, a map projection, a digitising table or a VDU screen).

stipple

Used to produce light or dark shading (for example, building/water fill); this is dependent on spacing of the dots – the denser the dots, the darker the effect.

string

A set of items that can be arranged into a sequence according to a rule.

supply format

The file format in which the data is supplied to the customer.

TAB

MapInfo format.

tag

Tags are unique numbers that are used for identifying specific information in TIFF files, for example, image width, image length, bits per sample, photo interpretation and resolution.

terminator

Character, or character string, or field, or record used to signal the end of a record, or section, or volume or database.

tile

A unit of map used to divide large areas into regular and more manageable sizes.

TIFF

TIFF is a tagged image file format-based file format for storing and interchanging raster images, with the most recent version (6.0) published in 1992.

transfer format

The format used to transfer data between computer systems. In general usage, this can refer not only to the organisation of data but also to the associated information, such as attribute codes that are required in order to successfully complete the transfer.

transfer medium

The physical medium on which digital data is transferred from one computer system to another. For example, compact disc.

UNIX®

An operating system that supports multitasking and is used by many workstations and minicomputers.

update

The process of adding to and revising existing digital map data to take account of change.

volume

A physical unit of the transfer medium such as a single disk or a single CD.

Annexe B 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer county code list

A full list of all the county codes in fields 12 (CO_CODE), 13 (COUNTY) and 14 (FULL_COUNTY) is below:

CO_CODE	COUNTY	FULL_COUNTY
AB	Aberd	Aberdeenshire
AG	Angus	Angus
AN	C of Aber	Aberdeen City
AR	Arg & Bt	Argyll and Bute
BA	Brad	Bradford
BB	Black w Dar	Blackburn with Darwen
BC	Brackn	Bracknell Forest
BD	Bark & Dag	Barking & Dagenham
BE	Brig	Bridgend
BF	Beds	Bedfordshire
BG	Blae Gw	Blaenau Gwent
BH	C of Bri & Hov	City of Brighton and Hove
BI	Birm	Birmingham
BL	Barns	Barnsley
BM	Bucks	Buckinghamshire
BN	Barnet	Barnet
BO	Bolton	Bolton
BP	Blackp	Blackpool
BR	Brom	Bromley
BS	Bath & NE Somer	Bath and North East Somerset
BT	Brent	Brent
BU	Bourne	Bournemouth
BX	Bexley	Bexley
BY	Bury	Bury
BZ	C of Bris	City of Bristol
CA	Cald	Calderdale
CB	Cambs	Cambridgeshire
CD	Card	Cardiff
CE	Cered	Ceredigion
CF	Caer	Caerphilly
CH	Ches	Cheshire
CL	Clackm	Clackmannanshire
CM	Camden	Camden
CN	Corn	Cornwall
CT	Carm	Carmarthenshire
CU	Cumbr	Cumbria
CV	Cov	Coventry
CW	Conwy	Conwy
CY	Croy	Croydon
DB	C of Derb	City of Derby
DD	C of Dun	Dundee City
DE	Denb	Denbighshire
DG	D & G	Dumfries and Galloway
DL	Darl	Darlington
DN	Devon	Devon
DR	Donc	Doncaster
DT	Dorset	Dorset
DU	Durham	Durham
DY	Derby	Derbyshire

CO_CODE	COUNTY	FULL COUNTY
DZ	Dudley	Dudley
EA	E Ayr	East Ayrshire
EB	C of Edin	City of Edinburgh
ED	E Dunb	East Dunbartonshire
EG	Ealing	Ealing
EL	E Loth	East Lothian
EN	Enf	Enfield
ER	E Renf	East Renfrewshire
ES	E Susx	East Sussex
EX	Essex	Essex
EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire
FA	Falk	Falkirk
FF	Fife	Fife
FL	Flint	Flintshire
GH	Ghead	Gateshead
GL	C of Glas	Glasgow City
GR	Glos	Gloucestershire
GW	Gren	Greenwich
GY	Gwyn	Gwynedd
HA	Halton	Halton
HD	Herts	Hertfordshire
HE	Heref	Herefordshire
HF	Ham & Ful	Hammersmith & Fulham
HG	Hargy	Haringey
HI	Hill	Hillingdon
HL	Highld	Highland
HN	Hack	Hackney
HP	Hants	Hampshire
HR	Harrow	Harrow
HS	Houns	Hounslow
HT	Hartpl	Hartlepool
HV	Hav	Havering
IA	I of Angl	Isle of Anglesey
IL	Isling	Islington
IM	I of M	Isle of Man
IN	Inverc	Inverclyde
IS	I Scilly	Isles of Scilly
IV	C of Inv	City of Inverness
IW	I of W	Isle of Wight
KC	Ken & Ch	Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
KG	King	Kingston upon Thames
KH	C of K upon H	City of Kingston upon Hull
KL	Kirk	Kirklees
KN	Know	Knowsley
KT	Kent	Kent
LA	Lancs	Lancashire
LB	Lam	Lambeth
LC	C of Leic	City of Leicester
LD	Leeds	Leeds
LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire
LN	Luton	Luton
LO	C of Lon	City of London
LP	Liv	Liverpool

CO_CODE	COUNTY	FULL COUNTY
LS	Lew	Lewisham
LT	Leic	Leicestershire
MA	Man	Manchester
MB	Midd	Middlesbrough
ME	Medway	Medway
MI	Midlo	Midlothian
MK	Mil Key	Milton Keynes
MM	Monm	Monmouthshire
MO	Moray	Moray
MR	Merton	Merton
MT	Merth Tyd	Merthyr Tydfil
NA	N Ayr	North Ayrshire
NC	NE Lincs	North East Lincolnshire
ND	Northum	Northumberland
NE	Newp	Newport
NG	C of Nott	City of Nottingham
NH	Newham	Newham
NI	N Lincs	North Lincolnshire
NK	Norf	Norfolk
NL	N Lanak	North Lanarkshire
NN	Northnths	Northamptonshire
NP	Nth Pt Talb	Neath Port Talbot
NR	N Tyne	North Tyneside
NS	N Som	North Somerset
NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire
NW	N upon Ty	Newcastle upon Tyne
NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire
OH	Oldham	Oldham
OK	Orkney	Orkney Islands
ON	Oxon	Oxfordshire
PB	Pemb	Pembrokeshire
PE	C of Peterb	City of Peterborough
PK	Pth & Kin	Perth and Kinross
PL	Poole	Poole
PO	C of Port	City of Portsmouth
PW	Powys	Powys
PY	C of Plym	City of Plymouth
RB	Redbr	Redbridge
RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland
RD	Roch	Rochdale
RE	Renf	Renfrewshire
RG	Read	Reading
RH	Rho Cyn Taf	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
RL	Rut	Rutland
RO	Roth	Rotherham
RT	Rich	Richmond upon Thames
SA	Sand	Sandwell
SB	Scot Bord	Scottish Borders
SC	Salf	Salford
SD	Swin	Swindon
SE	Sefton	Sefton
SF	Staffs	Staffordshire
SG	S Glos	South Gloucestershire

CO_CODE	COUNTY	FULL COUNTY
SH	Shrops	Shropshire
SI	Shetld	Shetland Islands
SJ	C of Stoke	City of Stoke-on-Trent
SK	Suff	Suffolk
SL	S Lanak	South Lanarkshire
SM	Stock on T	Stockton-on-Tees
SN	St Hel	St Helens
SO	C of Soton	City of Southampton
SP	Sheff	Sheffield
SQ	Sol	Solihull
SR	Stir	Stirling
SS	Swan	Swansea
ST	Somer	Somerset
SU	Surrey	Surrey
SV	Sund	Sunderland
SW	Sthwk	Southwark
SX	S Ayr	South Ayrshire
SY	S Tyne	South Tyneside
SZ	Sutton	Sutton
TB	Torbay	Torbay
TF	Torf	Torfaen
TH	T Ham	Tower Hamlets
TR	Traf	Trafford
TS	Tames	Tameside
TU	Thurr	Thurrock
VG	V of Glam	The Vale of Glamorgan
WA	Wals	Walsall
WB	W Berks	West Berkshire
WC	Win & Maid	Windsor and Maidenhead
WD	W Dunb	West Dunbartonshire
WE	Wakf	Wakefield
WF	Wal F	Waltham Forest
WG	Warr	Warrington
WH	C of Wolv	City of Wolverhampton
WI	N Eil	Na h-Eileanan an Iar
WJ	Wok	Wokingham
WK	Warw	Warwickshire
WL	W Loth	West Lothian
WM	C of West	City of Westminster
WN	Wigan	Wigan
WO	Worcs	Worcestershire
WP	Wrekin	Telford and Wrekin
WR	Wirral	Wirral
WS	W Susx	West Sussex
WT	Wilts	Wiltshire
WW	Wan	Wandsworth
WX	Wrex	Wrexham
YK	York	York
YS	Sou-on-Sea	Southend-on-Sea
YT	Slough	Slough
YY	Stock	Stockport

Annexe C 1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer feature code list

Feature code	Description
A	Non-Roman antiquity: shown on the OS Landranger Map in Lutherian type.
F	Forest or wood: named areas on the OS Landranger Map identified by a green colour fill.
FM	Farm: all buildings named on the OS Landranger Map with the text string 'Farm' or 'Fm' as part of their name. These features can include private houses that include 'Farm' as part of their name. <i>NOTE: Not all farms shown on OS Landranger Maps are covered under this classification as their names, especially in Wales, do not contain the word 'Farm'.</i>
H	Large hill features or mountains with a minimum height difference of 30 metres (three ring contours): hills are only named where their name has been selected for depiction on the OS Landranger Map and the feature contains three contour lines. If less than three contour lines are present, classification 'X' is used. Spurs, saddles and slopes are not classified.
R	Roman antiquity: shown on the OS Landranger Map in Spartan antiquity type.
C	City
T	Town
O	Other settlements (urban area, village: place names relating to built-up areas as shown on the OS Landranger Map).
W	Water features: rivers, lakes, lochs, reservoirs and other water features, including coastal waters shown in blue type on OS Landranger Maps, except marsh, which is recorded under classification 'X'.
X	Other feature: all distinctive names not covered by the above classifications, for example, private houses, isolated buildings, airports, commons, greens, marshes.