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ISO 19148:2021

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
TE MANA TAUTĪKANGA O AOTEAROA

STANDARDS Australia

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Geographic information — Linear referencing

AS/NZS ISO 19148:2021

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ANZLIC — the Spatial Information Council
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Australian Bureau of Meteorology
Australian Maritime Safety Authority
CSIRO
Curtin University of Technology
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Geographic information — Linear referencing

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-004, Geographical Information/Geomatics to supersede AS/NZS ISO 19148:2012, *Geographic information—Linear referencing.*

The objective of this document is to specify a conceptual schema for locations relative to a one-dimensional object as measurement along (and optionally offset from) that object. It defines a description of the data and operations required to use and support linear referencing.

This document is applicable to transportation, utilities, environmental protection, location-based services, and other applications which define locations relative to linear objects. For ease of reading, most examples discussed in this document come from the transportation domain.

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 19148:2021, *Geographic information—Linear referencing.*

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

Contents

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 287, *Geographic Information,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19148:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— revision of the definition of the term linear element, removing a circular reference with the definition for the term linear referencing;

— introduction of the definition of the term referent;

— revision of the conceptual schema to meet current standards and harmonize with other ISO/TC 211 International Standards;

— refactoring of the core Linear Referencing System package, abstracting implementation classes into a new Application Schema package which is now presented as an example in Annex D;

— introduction of an approach addressing broken-chainage;

— introduction of an enumeration addressing directionality of measurements;

— introduction of an approach addressing Cross-Sectional Positioning (XSP) conventions;

— introduction of an approach addressing Measures with Uneven Distribution;

— refactoring of the Linearly Located Event package dropping the previous assumption that the Linear Element was always of a Feature type;

— introduction of simplifications of the conceptual schema;

— additional example illustrating Measures with Uneven Distribution in Annex C;

— introduction of information about some standards implementing the conceptual schema described in this document in Annex C;

— additional example illustrating Secondary Linear Referencing Systems in Annex E;

— the correction of minor errors;

— introduction of a detailed overview regarding changes and backwards compatibility in Annex F.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is a description of the data and operations required to support linear referencing. This includes Linear Referencing Systems, linearly located events and linear segments.

Linear Referencing Systems enable the specification of positions along linear objects. The approach is based upon the Generalized Model for Linear Referencing[12] first standardized within ISO 19133:2005. This document extends that which was included in ISO 19133, both in functionality and explanation.

ISO 19109 supports features representing discrete objects with attributes with values which apply to the entire feature. ISO 19123 allows the attribute value to vary, depending upon the location within a feature, but does not support the assignment of attribute values to a single point or length along a linear feature. Linearly located events provide the mechanism for specifying attribution of linear objects when the attribute value varies along the length of a linear feature. A Linear Referencing System is used to specify where along the linear object each attribute value applies. The same mechanism can be used to specify where along a linear object another object is located, such as guardrail or a traffic accident.

It is common practice to segment a linear object with linearly located events, based upon one or more of its attributes. The resultant linear segments are attributed with just the attributes used in the segmentation process, ensuring that the linear segments are homogeneous in value for these segmenting attributes.

In accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2018, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards, in International Standards the decimal sign is a comma on the line. However, the General Conference on Weights and Measures (Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures) at its meeting in 2003 passed unanimously the following resolution:

“The decimal marker shall be either a point on the line or a comma on the line.” In practice, the choice between these alternatives depends on customary use in the language concerned. In the technical areas of geodesy and geographic information it is customary for the decimal point always to be used, for all languages. That practice is used throughout this document.

NOTES

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Geographic information — Linear referencing

1 Scope

This document specifies a conceptual schema for locations relative to a one-dimensional object as measurement along (and optionally offset from) that object. It defines a description of the data and operations required to use and support linear referencing.

This document is applicable to transportation, utilities, environmental protection, location-based services and other applications which define locations relative to linear objects. For ease of reading, most examples discussed in this document come from the transportation domain.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 19103, *Geographic information — Conceptual schema language*

ISO 19107, *Geographic information — Spatial schema*

ISO 19108, *Geographic information — Temporal schema*

ISO 19111, *Geographic information — Referencing by coordinates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
attribute event
value of an attribute of a *feature* (3.4) that can apply to only part of the feature

Note 1 to entry: An attribute event includes the *linearly referenced location* (3.16) where the attribute value applies along the *attributed feature* (3.2).

Note 2 to entry: An attribute event can be qualified by the *instant* (3.8) in which, or *period* (3.20) during which, the attribute value applied.

3.2
attributed feature
feature (3.4) along which an *attribute event* (3.1) applies

3.3
direct position
position (3.21) described by a single set of coordinates within a coordinate reference system

[SOURCE: ISO 19136-1:2020, 3.1.20]