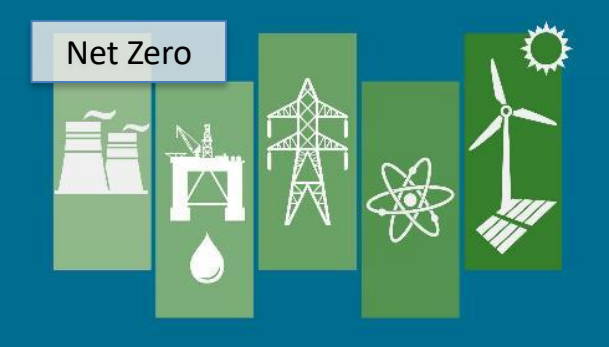


Powering digital public services with location data

Richard Groombridge, Strategic Product & Data Development Manager

March 2023

Outcomes

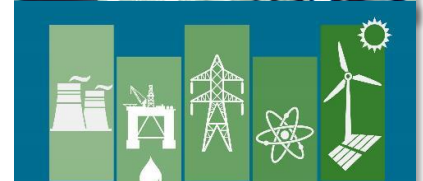


Key questions for better services

- Does this community have access to the homes it needs?
- What about GPs, Pharmacies?
- What about greenspace?
- What about broadband?
- What about jobs?

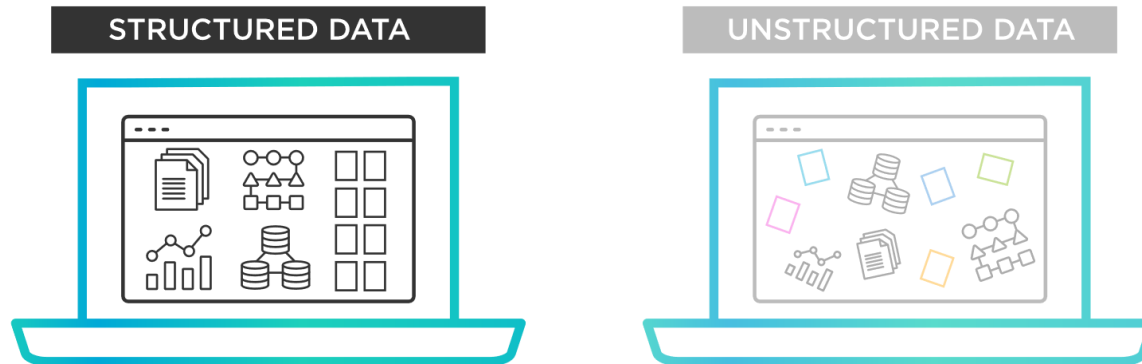
- Which homes need safety improvements?
- Which homes are suitable for energy efficiency improvements?
- Which improvements will provide the biggest benefits and value for money?

- Which households are most at risk of flooding? Fire? Crime? Pandemic?
- Which households are most health vulnerable?
- What about financially vulnerable?



Enabling the outcomes

- Decision makers need to have the right data at the right time. But they also need to demand this data when making key decisions
- Information needs to be structured digital data and shared without friction



Enabling the outcomes



- Governance
- Quality
- Trusted
- Interoperable
- Reusable
- Standardised
- Findable
- Accessible

A golden thread - Unique Identifiers

Unique identifiers

The Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) is **the unique identifier for every addressable location in Great Britain.**

It provides a confidence in the validity of your address data and ensures the integrity in the data is maintained as it is shared and used

The Unique Street Reference Number (USRN) is an 8 digit unique identifier for **every street across Great Britain.**

Underpinned by legislation and statutory functions to name and number streets and maintain highways it is the golden thread for holding

USRN & UPRN Powering public digital solutions



Local government digital solutions that make a difference to society

The Camden Residents Index

In 2013, the London Borough of Camden developed a Residents Index using a Master Data Management (MDM) platform. The Camden Residents Index (CRI) unites information from multiple council data sources to provide a consistent view of residents across the borough. The system uses sophisticated techniques to link records from different business systems to create a single golden view of the citizen and the household.

North Yorkshire Police uses UPRN to promote uptake of security measures



GIS has a long association with crime mapping and analysis. Location data provides the means to visualise trends and patterns, identify hot spots, plan resources, and take preventative action related to myriad aspects of law and order. For example, alcohol-related crime, anti-social behaviour, knife crime and public safety and welfare. In North Yorkshire, the Office of the North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner (OFPCC) wanted to increase the uptake of local crime prevention measures. To do that, the team needed insight.

In all, £719,590 is being invested in implementing measures to combat burglary and protect individuals, families and businesses in over 1,000 homes and 90 farms along the borders of Craven District and Harrogate Borough with West Yorkshire. This is an extension of the area's Protect Your Home scheme that has already improved security at hundreds of homes and farms. The scheme involves engaging householders and businesses in a security survey, after which upgrades can be made to existing security measures.



Related Content

Using addresses in the police service
Why location data

Manchester City Council — Using the UPRN to identify families with troubles

Connecting Data for Better Outcomes - case study from Manchester City Council for GeoPlace Exemplar Awards 2017

Back in 2010, Manchester City Council had strong commitment from the highest leadership level within the council to do things differently with data: to design new services, use data science and undertake research for evaluations – all evidence led and based.

The National Troubled Families programme which was announced in 2011, provided an opportunity to put into practice the new thinking around using data to understand service delivery more holistically.

The council started to bring data together and soon realised just how much of it there was. Lots of spreadsheets and systems unmatched with lots of different identifiers. The approach was clunky and hugely time intensive.

It was soon recognised that a system was needed to help manage this data overload. Using iBase, the council started to dynamically link data together using unique identifiers such as the Unique Property Reference Numbers (UPRNs) from property data, pupil numbers from schools, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) reference numbers from housing revenue and benefits systems, social care numbers.

Related Content

Contact



7 February 2023

Bringing location to life

Case Studies

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CASE STUDY | 2 February 2023

UPRNs facilitate energy retrofitting in Nottingham

The Nottingham City Council GIS Team has developed a comprehensive, property-based dataset for the Carbon Reduction Projects and Policy service area. Using Unique Property Reference Numbers (UPRN) to ensure validity and efficiency, this work supports the authority's ambitious plan for energy retrofitting schemes. The dataset uses the UPRN to integrate several different datasets, and expands on the all-important national EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) information that informs associated criteria-based funding bids.



National Digital Public services

High Level Overview

Note: FindMyStreet was launched in 2019.

Overview	Overall Count (Since March 2021)	Overall Count (Since Lead Forensics data collection June 2022)
Users	162,071	56,113
New Users	108,455	234,318
Searches	3,191,188	1,186,842

Role of accurate location data for climate change action and monitoring



Barriers

Digital, data and technology still consists of many different **tribes and silos**. Multi disciplinary teams are needed

Digital teams are often **reacting to individual policies**. It is enough to deliver the code – not enough rigour in thinking about the data which is needed to achieve the outcome. Data is still seen as a risk to be minimised.

Public sector mandates standards and produces guidance but **does not enforce good data management** consistently well through spend controls and technology code of practice

Not enough data is made available for reuse in other services. Some good practice exists e.g. Universal Credit as an eligibility criteria for OFGEM grants and schemes. More needs to be done.

Data sharing - Government with the private sector but in addition drive private sector to share its data though regulation e.g. electric vehicle charging points, utility infrastructure assets and priority service registers

Not enough thought to investing in data infrastructure that predicts and enables **readiness for building better services** in future. After major crises just go back to business as usual.

Success factors

The following public sector bodies have crucial roles to play:

- Central Digital Data Office (CDDO)
- Government Digital Service (GDS)
- Cabinet Office Spend Controls and Technology Code of Practice
- Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- Open Standards Board
- Digital and Data Profession
- Geospatial Commission
- Ordnance Survey
- NHS Secure Data Environments
- Welsh Government

Investment needs to continue and they need to work increasingly collaboratively to create a system that works consistently and rigorously

Final thoughts

- Consider the bigger picture
- Use trusted & reliable data for better outcomes
- Collaborate

- Speak to us!

Richard.groombridge@geoplace.co.uk

