One **Scotland Gazetteer**

Where are we now?

“*We’re all here, so we’re not all there?*”

Iain McKay
One Scotland Gazetteer Business Manager
Improvement Service
Giving a talk on economics is a lot like pissing down your leg. It seems hot to you, but never does to anyone else.

*Lyndon B. Johnson*

- Specific: Talk about Addresses
- Measurable: How many people left at the end
- Achievable: I think so
- Realistic: You might not
- Time-bound: We’ve got about an hour – let’s get on
Introduction

One Scotland Gazetteer

- History of One Scotland Gazetteer

One Scotland Mapping Agreement

- What is it and why is it relevant to addressing?

Scottish GI Strategy: One Scotland, One Geography

- INSPIRE & Scotland’s SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructure)

- What could this mean for Land and Property Information?

National Address Gazetteer
Addressing is simple – I know where I stay
History of One Scotland Gazetteer

Programme began in 2003 with MGF funding of c£10M (further £7M)  
(DNA Scotland / National Gazetteer for Scotland / One Scotland Gazetteer)

Involved all 32 councils building local Corporate Address Gazetteers  
Common standards and product  
BS7666  
Scottish conventions

One Scotland Gazetteer first created in 2007

Supporting Customer First \ Citizen Account \ National Entitlement Card

Live Applications include ePlanning & Energy Performance Certificates
Linking People to Addresses

Triggered by activation of Entitlement Card

Huge potential for demographics but with considerable implications

Hill
John Underhill,
John
Andover,
Mass
Massachusetts
What is a Gazetteer?

Dictionary Definition:-
“an index of geographical place names”

perhaps better as:-
“an index of land and property holdings”

Still even better:-
“the bit at the back of an atlas you look up the find the right page”
Description of BS 7666 Gazetteer

Different from other address datasets which are flat file lists of addresses

Basic Land or Property Unit

Land or Property Identifier

1
Auchinleck Road
Cumnock
East Ayrshire
KA23 9XX

Ferryman’s Cottage
Styx Bank
Little Orpheus
By Cumnock
East Ayrshire
KA23 9XX
Different stakeholder views of a property

Property to be valued, classified and attributed [Assessors]

Property to deliver services to and/or control development and collect Council Tax. [LA]

Legal Title to be registered [RoS]

Status of buildings and occupants [GROS]

Property to be surveyed and attributed [OS]

Property to deliver mail to [RM]

Home address of 1 pupil [LA Education]

Fire to be put out [Strathclyde Fire & Rescue]

000126002759 [Anyone or everyone??]

Home of four patients [NHS]

Home of one employee [NHS]

“The user’s view is determined by their application and thereon this affects the kind of data they need/collection…”

The One Scotland Gazetteer provides a referencing framework to link these datasets to give a complete picture
Linking up the some of the different views
Current Status / Work in Progress

Finalising Implementation of new Gazetteer Management System with:-

- Conformance to BS 7666 (2006) – slight divergence from NLPG
  - e.g. Linking addresses to linear features
  - New conventions giving more functionality - thus adding value
- Improved data management uploads / export of gazetteer data
- Improved customisable web services
OneScotland Gazetteer: Key Strengths

- OSG is now a quality assured product and in terms of accuracy, currency, completeness and consistency, is considered superior to other addressing products.

- Early adopters within Scottish Government are already deriving benefits including ePlanning and Energy Performance Certificates.

- There is an experienced service management and national custodian service team in place to manage the OSG.

- A new bespoke technical solution has been implemented which has been designed to support the vision for OSG.

- There is an active network established with key Scottish public sector organisations and with Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail.
OneScotland Gazetteer: Key Challenges

- Currently there are no funding arrangements in place beyond 2012

- Supply chain robustness is currently dependent on councils cooperation and there is currently no mandate to enforce this or to seek alternative sources

- There is a large unrealised potential requirement for gazetteer information from a wide customer base which could be satisfied with in line with the vision but this will require resources.

- Commercial organisations have expressed an interest in acquiring access to OSG, which requires expectation management and a clear policy.

- There is a demand for access to the OSG at the GB level but there is no policy on brokerage of information
OneScotland Gazetteer: Key Opportunities

- Due to public sector funding reductions sharing services and resources has a high profile, OSG being an exemplar of best practice

- There has been an explosion in the usage of location information in service planning and delivery, in line with increased usage by citizens

- OSG has a ready-made market through the One Scotland Mapping Agreement which covers virtually the entire public sector

- The new technical solution for OSG will provide the capability to add value through widening the organisations who can act as updaters

- There are increasing opportunities for partners and alliances to share in the development of OSG.
The objectives of the Strategy will be that by 2014 the OSG will:

- be adopted by all members of the OSMA as their address product
- have in place the products and services necessary to enrich the gazetteer content in response to customer requirements
- be used to support public policy framework at local, regional, national and European level
- have reviewed and appraised the models which will provide the most effective address change management
- be capable of receiving contributory change intelligence from a number of trusted sources
- have established a cost effective business model which ensures that it is managed on a sustainable basis
Why a One Scotland Mapping Agreement?

It started with the GI Strategy for Scotland -

“One Scotland - One Geography”
(2006-2011)

Strategy Objective 2

“Ensure that everyone can use the most up-to-date and accurate geographic information about Scotland that can be delivered with best use of resources”

Strategy Objective 3

“Develop and promote the means whereby geographic information can be shared, within the practical limits of best value, so as to give a high quality and knowledge “return” from each set of data”

EEO Seminar Feb 2011
Why a One Scotland Mapping Agreement?

A fundamental principle of One Scotland: One Geography is that its delivery involves the entire Scottish Public Sector i.e.

72 Original Members
- Central Government
- Non Departmental Public Bodies
- Local Government
- Emergency Services
- Joint Boards
  - Assessors (Valuation)
  - Regional Transport Planning
- NHS Scotland
- 3rd Sector (when acting on behalf of public sector)

This requires an integrated and co-ordinated approach – assisted by the Concordat, a formal agreement between local and central government
Why a One Scotland Mapping Agreement?

The strongest and most frequent response to the consultation on One Scotland: One Geography was that “Existing arrangements for procurement and use of base data are unsatisfactory”

They are inadequate to meet objectives of strategy

They are inefficient in resource and administrative terms
What is the OSMA?

Initial discussions with Ordnance Survey were positive, with a shared vision of benefits of new, integrated public sector approach.

The Agreement had to be Crown to Crown.

How could we do this?

Potentially the biggest stumbling block was the status of non-Crown bodies in a Crown to Crown Agreement.

However, the Formal Concordat between Scottish Ministers and Local Authorities provided the necessary guarantees that the OSMA would be binding on all members.
How does the OSMA work?

Two documents form the OSMA:

- Framework Agreement (Ordnance Survey and Scottish Ministers)
  - General Principles e.g. definitions, payments & products
- Members Licence Agreement (Ordnance Survey and Each Member)
  - What you can't do with the data!

Operational Management by SOSLO – one representative from each sector – jointly chaired by Ordnance Survey and Scottish Government.

Membership sectors represented are:

- Scottish Government
- Ordnance Survey
- Local Government Improvement Service
- NHS Scotland
- Emergency Services
- Transport Scotland
- Boundary Commission
One Scotland Mapping Agreement - Benefits

Fundamental part of creating Scotland’s Spatial Data Infrastructure has given a number of benefits:-

- Relatively pleasant (and therefore productive 😊 ) way of working together
- Partnership rather than contractual relationship – minimal input from lawyers
- Common understanding of constraints & issues, including IPR - nearly!
- Considerable added value through increased take-up of OS products
- Reduced administrative costs – one annual payment from SG
- Opportunities to pilot new ventures
  - Change Intelligence – sharing the cost of data collection
  - Addressing products – why do we need so many?
OSMA – What Next?

Make the agreement work
Obtain maximum benefit for the citizens of Scotland

Explore benefits of the partnership approach and develop new usage/funding models
- Existing funding model is a legacy of PGA/MSA
- Short-term – Top-slice payment?
- Long-term – Pay for usage?

"We never think outside the box at this company, Finkman!"
OSMA – Conclusion

The One Scotland Mapping Agreement was delivered in response to the objectives of One Scotland: One Geography

The One Scotland Mapping Agreement already:
- supports data sharing and information delivery systems in Scotland’s SDI
- delivers cost savings and efficiency/effectiveness gains for the Scottish public sector
- acts as a model for procurement of other base datasets

Therefore we think that the Agreement is an overwhelming success
“Why not give Ordnance Survey data away for free!!”
Ordnance Survey OpenData – “Free products”

OS Street View
1:25 000 Scale Colour Raster
1:50 000 Scale Colour Raster
1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer
1:250 000 Scale Colour Raster
MiniScale
Code-Point
Boundary-Line
Meridian 2
Strategi

However, no Addressing Products included …….. Yet!!
Also – Some New Requirements Came Along...

The INSPIRE European Union Directive

Formalises the requirement to create a spatial data infrastructure SDI for Scotland

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2009 No. 440

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION

The INSPIRE (Scotland) Regulations 2009

Made - - - - 10th December 2009
Laid before the Scottish Parliament - 14th December 2009
Coming into force - - 31st December 2009

The Scottish Ministers make the following Regulations, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of, and paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 to, the European Communities Act 1972(a) and all other powers enabling them to do so.

These Regulations make provision for a purpose mentioned in section 2(2) of that Act and it appears to the Scottish Ministers that it is expedient for any reference in those Regulations to—

(a) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1207/2008 regarding metadata(b); to be construed as a reference to that Regulation as amended from time to time, and


Citation, commencement and extent

1. — (1) These Regulations may be cited as the INSPIRE (Scotland) Regulations 2009 and come into force on 31st December 2009.

(2) These Regulations extend to Scotland only.

Interpretation

2. — (1) In these Regulations—

“the Act” means the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002(d);


“discovery service” means a service described in regulation 8(2)(a);

(a) 1972 c.18; paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 was inserted by sections 28 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006
(b) OJ No L 126, 21.5.2008, p 42
(c) OJ No L 188, 29.7.2007, p 1
(d) 2002 ap 13
The Inevitability of Major Budget Cuts for the Public Sector

We can use the mechanisms we have, to:

- Streamline
- Rationalise
- Deliver efficiencies
- Create shared services

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Efficiency | Quality | Accountability

.... at a Time of Shrinking Public Sector Budgets

Springfield, Ill. (AP) – The State Senate of Illinois yesterday disbanded its Committee on Efficiency and Economy ‘for reasons of efficiency and economy’.

– Des Moines Tribune, 6 February 1955
### INSPIRE Themes

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What is the plan?

Private/Academic/Third Sectors
Because if we don’t have a plan what might we get!!
Considerable efficiencies will be gained by local and central government working more closely; data should be stored, curated and served once only; services should be created once, but rebadged and reused by multiple organisations. Each of the 32 LAs do pretty much the same thing, so a “create-once-use-32-times” mentality must be promoted.

Statutory obligations need to be reviewed. Does all that is currently being done need to be done in the future? Does it need to be referenced to OS maps (data), or just data that meets agreed standards?

An SDI has to be built in the context of shared-services, with local authorities working together, and with central government, and central government working together. This doesn't just mean talking to each other, this means fundamentally changing the ways things are done and the way in which services are provided.

If we haven't already realised, an SDI is not going to be funded. If we want one, it has to be built piece-meal, funded by particular projects and efficiency savings. However an overall framework needs to be agreed, managed and monitored, to ensure all the pieces meet appropriate standards and are fully reusable for other purposes.
Quick Review of some Experiences to Date

One Scotland Gazetteer (started in 2003)
- Involved all 32 councils requiring to build standard components
- Scottish (Executive) Government & LA funded c£10M
- Had an agreed British Standard in Place (BS 7666)
- Has user-agreed Conventions for interpretation
- Has a Quality Assurance Scheme in place

OpenSpace Scotland
- Involved all 32 councils requiring to build standard components
- Planning Advice Note to give instruction of requirements
- Consultants required to aggregate data into a standardised dataset

Online Local Development Plans
- Involved all 32 councils making information available
- Each council does its own thing
- Seamless view across boundaries?
Contrast and compare organisational structures

Exhibit A: Terrorist Group
- Cell-based structure
- Links only to level above
- Little knowledge of others
- Information on need to know

Exhibit B: Public Sector Org.
- Cell-based structure
- Links only to level above
- Little knowledge of others
- Information on need to know

STRENGTH

WEAKNESS

EEO Seminar Feb 2011
Looking at Land and Property?

A number of new opportunities are being pursued :-

Review the existing “Silo” mentality around information management
Why should everyone hold a copy of the information?
How does technology allow us to do things differently?
Fit into context of SDI – layers of data at a national level

Review / Relaunch ScotLIS?
Scottish Land Information Service
10 years + ago - but could this be the right time?
What is so difficult?

Fact: The Domesday Book was completed in 18 months in 1088.

That’s it – a Domesday book!
I wonder how many committees and working groups I’ll need?
ScotLIS 2001 (and 2010)

“The ultimate aim of the ScotLIS project is that of providing an integrated data set where the user obtains information from a range of providers by means of a single search enquiry. This will be facilitated by means of a gazetteer ……”

“The extent to which data from different suppliers will be integrated will be determined in the course of the ScotLIS pilot and through the ongoing development of the service.”

Source: ScotLIS website 2001

Very similar to the Scottish GI Strategy
But why stop there?

The same principle of creating national layers of data could be used to support a number of Land and Property initiatives.

Ownership
Who owns what, where?

Planning / Policy
What is the optimum use?
What are we allowed to do?
Are there any financial incentives available

Socio-demographic
Where do people live?
What type of housing do they live in?
What is their quality of live

Environment / Geotechnical
Is the site safe for this purpose?
What used to be here?
What are the likely remediation costs?
And then the unthinkable happened

AND PURSUANT TO THE
AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RESTORING
MARRIAGE TO ITS TRADITIONAL DEFINITION,
I NOW PRONOUNCE YOU
MAN AND
PROPERTY.
GeoPlace and National Address Gazetteer

A Joint Venture between LGA and OS to merge their respective products into a National Address Gazetteer

Initially won’t look very different to existing products but all badged under NAG

Exclusively marketed by OS using existing channels

Free at point of use to those under PSMA and OSMA

Commercial revenues to be split between OS and Local Government in ratio of
How could OSG work with NAG

- Web Services
- FTP Download
- Change Only Update
- OSG Lite

- NAG NLPG
- NAG AddressPoint
- NAG AddressLayer
- NAG AddressLayer2
Possible Scottish Involvement in NAG?

Previously noted that there was:

- Increasing commercial interest in OSG
- Demand for GB addressing product
- No policy for brokerage of information
- Morbid fascination about situation in England and Wales

A lot of boxes ticked by NAG proposals, but:

- Proceeds not distributed in accordance with effort
- Questions about OS Derived Data policy and IPR
- End points of some... these issues from local government
- Questions about product marketing strategy for NAG
- Lack of engagement with Royal Mail
Questions and (perhaps) Answers

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