



## Corporate Services Scrutiny Committee

Report of: Mark Tipper, LLPG Officer  
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Open

### Local Land & Property Gazetteer (LLPG)

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 The Local Land and Property Gazetteer should now be recognised as the definitive address database used by the Council.

#### 2. Background

- 2.1 The National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG) project has been gathering pace since the mid 1990's. The Mapping Services Agreement \* of 2005 required all Local Authorities to adopt and maintain a Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG).

\*The Mapping Services Agreement is a nationally negotiated contract under which public bodies procure their mapping requirements, mainly from Ordnance Survey over a four year period.

- 2.2 The LLPG forms part of a national initiative (The NLPG) to produce a definitive land and property database for the whole of England and Wales. BS7666:2006 details the precise way in which the LLPG/NLPG should be maintained, this ensures consistency of approach throughout the country.
- 2.3 Since accepting an "embryo" gazetteer in 2004 from the appointed agent, Intelligent Addressing, 54,398 errors have been corrected in the LLPG.
- 2.4 Since commencing cross referencing of addresses in 2005, 90,540 internal records and 86,172 external records have been cross referenced to the LLPG.
- 2.5 Central to all Local Authority activity is address information; typically address databases have evolved over time driven by the needs of a specific service. It is not unusual to find 20 or more separate address databases within a Local Authority, all being maintained independently and demonstrating a number of variations with regard to any individual address.
- 2.6 The NLPG/LLPG aims to remove unnecessary duplication and potential address ambiguity by ensuring the following;
- i. Providing a single source of address change information within each Authority.

- ii. Allocating a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) to each address and cross referencing this to all other address databases e.g. Council tax, Electoral Registration etc...
  - iii. Attaching co-ordinates to each UPRN such that the information can be viewed electronically on a map.
- 2.7 Wyre Forest's LLPG forms part of the national address database which is increasingly being utilised by other service providers.
- 2.8 In 2007 the NLPG was chosen to underpin the new FiReControl project, a major government initiative that is working to move from the existing 46 Fire & Rescue control room infrastructure to 9 new amalgamated Regional Control Centres
- 2.9 National Register of Social Housing (NROSH). This project concerns the standardisation of data in Local Authority and 1,700 Housing Association systems, particularly for statistical purposes. NROSH use the Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) as the common reference in all their datasets.
- 2.10 Nationally the NLPG data was officially launched and marketed as a commercial product in May 2008. At some stage it is expected that a small revenue flow may stem from this marketing exercise.

### **3. Key Issues**

- 3.1 Substantial investment has already been put into the creation and maintenance of Wyre Forest District Council's LLPG.
- 3.2 Reduced duplication, fewer errors, reduced maintenance and easier integration are the benefits of centrally managed address change information. Full integration with the LLPG will allow Wyre Forest to benefit from the investment to date and economies of centralised address management.
- 3.3 A centrally maintained address database aids service provision by providing a tangible link between all addresses and all service based IT systems.
- 3.4 Property information such as new builds, demolitions, conversions and change of use can be notified simultaneously to all service providers the same day the Council first becomes aware of any change.
- 3.5 To continue to maintain disparate address based systems would be inefficient and not in line with Government requirements.
- 3.6 The LLPG is never complete, it requires constant maintenance to remain up to date and be able to provide its users with relevant current information.
- 3.7 Worcestershire County Council already utilises the NLPG within their Planning system and within the Worcestershire Hub with their Customer Relations Management system.
- 3.8 All Electoral Registers will need to be BS7666:2006 compliant by December 2009.

#### **4. Options**

- 4.1 To continue to maintain and update the LLPG and increase the number of cross referenced databases i.e. Electoral Registration, Council Tax...etc...
- 4.2 The Scrutiny Committee recommend that the LLPG be adopted as the address database within Wyre Forest District Council.

#### **5. Consultation**

- 5.1 Information, Communications and e-Government (ICE) Group

#### **6. Related Decisions**

None

#### **7. Relevant Council Policies/Strategies**

- 7.1 ICT Strategy
- 7.2 Customer services strategy
- 7.3 Centralised Office accommodation

#### **8. Implications**

- 8.1 Integration of the LLPG with present systems will incur costs by way of officer time and software costs. It is expected that these costs will be met through the ICT strategy.
- 8.2 Adoption and rollout of the LLPG will assist to underpin a number of E-Government targets.
- 8.3 Centrally managed address change information fully cross referenced across to all address databases used within the Council will reduce the resources required to independently maintain these databases. Service provision will also be improved by reducing any address ambiguity.

#### **9. Appendices**

None.

#### **10. Background Papers**

None.

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