

RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Agenda Item No.11

meeting date: 17 March 2011
title: INTRODUCTION OF THE
PUBLIC SECTOR MAPPING AGREEMENT 2011 - 2021
submitted by: DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
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1 PURPOSE

1.1 To provide information on the Public Sector Mapping Agreement (PSMA) and the resulting obligations and financial implications for the Council. The PSMA is to replace the existing Mapping Services Agreement under which we currently receive mapping data and under which we are also obliged to create and maintain a Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG).

1.2 Relevance to the Council's ambitions and priorities:

- Council Ambitions – The provision of mapping and address data is fundamental to the workings of many services within the Council. It helps to deliver the Council's three ambitions through the integration of this data within office systems to provide up to date, responsive services to our citizens.
- Community Objectives – Improved mapping provision, as well as standardisation of addresses in an LLPG, underpins the provision of information services. It provides a spatial element and can assist with analysis of data for many of the community objectives.
- Corporate Priorities – Will help to provide access to better, more efficient, services.
- Other Considerations – The provision of mapping data is essential to enable statutory functions to be carried out within the Council. Also enhanced data sharing capability between public sector bodies is to be welcomed as an aid to service delivery.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 In the early 1990's, the Local Government Management Board was granted the right by the local government associations of the time to manage a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Local Government and the Ordnance Survey (OS) for the provision of mapping to all authorities. This arrangement enabled Local Government to have access to a range of products and services at the lowest possible cost whilst ensuring that council's needs were met.

2.2 The SLA was regularly extended until, in 2005, it was replaced by the Mapping Services Agreement (MSA) which is currently managed by the Local Government Information House (LGIH) a wholly owned company of Local Government Improvement and Development.

- 2.3 The MSA engaged multiple suppliers for mapping products, and introduced a framework for creating and maintaining a National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG) derived from the amalgamation of individual authorities Local Land and Property Gazetteers and also introduced a similar framework for highway authorities to create a National Street Gazetteer. Comprehensive licensing arrangements were also put in place for both the NLPG and the NSG. LGIH entered into a partnership with Intelligent Addressing Ltd to manage these.
- 2.4 The MSA originally ran until April 2009, but it has since been extended until 1st April 2011, when the PSMA will take over.

3 PRINCIPLES OF THE PSMA

- 3.1 The Public Sector Mapping Agreement is a ten-year partnership agreement between Ordnance Survey and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) from 1st April 2011. All authorities in England and Wales are being asked to sign up to the PSMA by this date in order to provide continuity of licensed mapping / address services.
- 3.2 This agreement will, for the first time, enable all public sector organisations - local and central government; emergency and health services - in England and Wales to access the same products from Ordnance Survey on the same terms, and will be managed by the DCLG.
- 3.3 Ordnance Surveys role under the PSMA is that of sole geographic data provider.
- 3.4 Included within the agreement are products and delivery choice; copyright terms; and licensing arrangements. It is important to note that the PSMA licence does not offer unlimited rights and does not for include for instance “commercial” or “competing” activities.
- 3.5 The PSMA also makes provision for a separate contractual relationship with each gazetteer creating authority for the supply of the local land and property gazetteer.

4 CONTENTS OF THE PSMA

- 4.1 The main changes with the introduction of the PSMA will be:
- It allows the exchange of information across the whole of the Public Sector
 - The licence has been rewritten and simplified to reflect recent changes to OS licensing such as OS OpenData
 - It allows greater flexibility in data sharing with new licensing rights such as end user licences
 - It does not include height data, currently supplied under the MSA
 - Mapping datasets made available under the PSMA for the first time are: OS 1:25,000 raster maps; OS Vector Map Local; OS Mastermap Integrated Transport Network Layer Road Routing Information Theme and Urban Paths Theme;

- OS 1/10,000 raster data is to be withdrawn from 31st March 2013
- The National Street Gazetteer will not be part of the PSMA
- Possible financial payment for elements of the Post Office Address File (PAF) Licence usage

5 RECENT CHANGES TO EXISTING MSA AND FUTURE PSMA ADDRESSING OBLIGATIONS

- 5.1 In December 2010 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced the formation of a single National Address Gazetteer (NAG). This will bring together address information from local authorities LLPG's and OS's gazetteers to create one definitive source of publicly owned spatial address data.
- 5.2 To deliver this, the Local Government Group and OS have entered into a joint partnership "Geoplace LLP" and the resulting data will be licensed through the PSMA. However, Geoplace is not up and running as yet.
- 5.3 For the moment, the MSA terms between local authorities and LGIH around the creation and maintenance of the LLPG, and updates to the NLPG, are to continue as a transitional measure, prior to the migration of these to a direct contractual relationship between Geoplace and local authorities.
- 5.4 Future membership of the PSMA will depend upon local authorities supplying regular updates from their local gazetteers to the national hub. Should any authority fail to do this, PSMA membership can be suspended or terminated. LGIH will supply further details about both the transitional and the new arrangements in due course.
- 5.5 With the introduction of the National Address Gazetteer data, scheduled for on or before 1st October 2011, the four addressing datasets, which are to be licensed under the PSMA, will be only be licensed for a further two years before being withdrawn.

6 FUNDING

- 6.1 The PSMA is to be centrally funded by the DCLG. There will therefore be no direct cost to us as there was under the previous agreements, and this will save us in the region of £9700 pa.
- 6.2 As with the MSA, resources are needed both for staff and for IT solutions in order to meet the addressing obligations to create, maintain, improve and expand our Local Land and Property Gazetteer. The LLPG has now increased importance because of the creation of the National Address Gazetteer, and because the data is to be shared across the whole of the public sector, including the emergency services. Thus the continuous update and maintenance of the LLPG is essential. The obligations being placed upon gazetteer work are continually changing, and furthermore not all the obligations originally contained in the MSA have been achieved to date.
- 6.3 Until the exact situation is known, we may have to pay fees for Royal Mail PAF use. This is because the use of addresses incorporating Royal Mail data currently requires a separate PAF licence. The DCLG is at present in discussion with Royal Mail to agree on a public sector-wide arrangement for the use of PAF, however these discussions have

not, as yet, been finalised. If an agreement is not in place by April 1st, the standard Royal Mail licensing charges will apply and we will be charged for postcode area use within our Borough - unlike the MSA. If we need to expand our services into web address products or use postcode areas outside our borough, this could also attract an additional cost. However, if new terms are agreed by DCLG to incorporate all PAF usage, there could instead be an alternative charge to cover the cost of the new terms - unless it is decided to pay for this centrally.

6.4 If we need to purchase OS height data this would now incur a cost of approximately £200 pa.

6.5 The European Community INSPIRE Directive requires that certain geographic information and addressing data should be published nationally. The key principle of this directive is that the data should only be collected once, used many times, and is kept where it can be maintained effectively. Addressing data will be published through the NLPG / National Address Gazetteer which will reduce the financial/resource burden on individual local authorities to meet the requirements.

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 The main points to note are as follows:

- There is no real alternative but to sign the PSMA as the Council cannot function without mapping or address data.
- We need to sign by 1st April to ensure that there is continuity between licences.
- There is a cost saving on PSMA membership as it is now paid for centrally.
- There will be joining up of services and information across the whole of the Public Sector for the first time.
- The addressing element of the PSMA is now working towards a National Address Gazetteer and consequently there is additional workload and increasing pressure from central government to improve the standard of our LLPG

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

INFORMATION

The following reports are available in the Members Room

1. PSMA Member Licence v1.0 January 2011
2. PSMA Sector Mapping Agreement Schedule 1 6th Jan 2011
3. PSMA for England and Wales Member Licence – Key Facts
4. PSMA User Guide to the PSMA Member Licence

5. PSMA Licence letter to Authority Liaison Officer 31st January 2011
6. National Address Gazetteer; What it means for Local Government February 2011
7. MSA Schedule 2 - Part 1 Delivery of the Authority Datasets to LGIH by the Authority
Schedule A - LLPG Elementary Delivery Obligations
Schedule B – Dataset Quality Criteria, Maintenance and Update Schedule for the NLPG

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