# Enabling better decisions by authoritative geospatial data in support of COVID-19 planning and response

David Henderson, Chief Geospatial Officer

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#### Everything happens somewhere

Local decisions and effects are inherently geographic - populations, services, networks, economy, environment and processes within it.

#### Street and address reference data are foundation infrastructure – connecting people to place



## Enabling Foundational Data

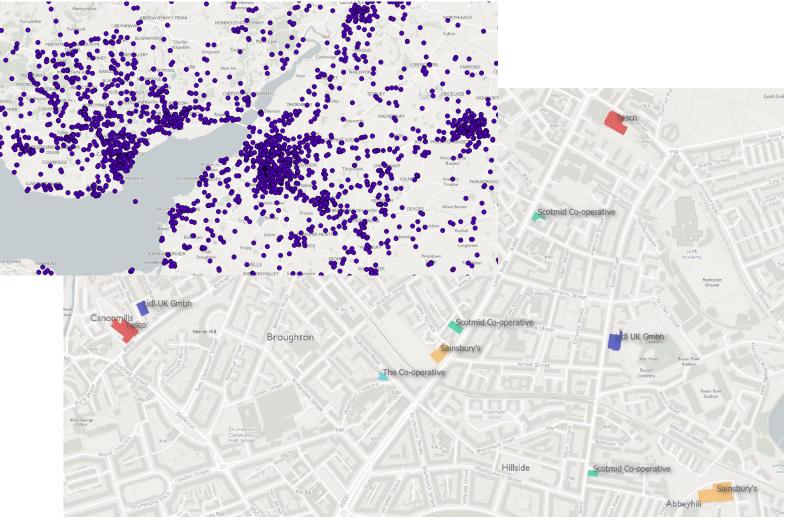
Working collaboratively across multiple stakeholders in government and private sector – national geospatial data supporting national health organisations, Office of National Statistics and local decision making:

- Emergency access to data via licence and supporting data analysts
- Identification of key infrastructure common operating picture
- Geospatial data analysis to locate new sites for temporary infrastructure and future infrastructure
- Data matching and interoperability bringing new datasets together and enabling location analysis
- Data preparation for data science geospatial inputs to new models



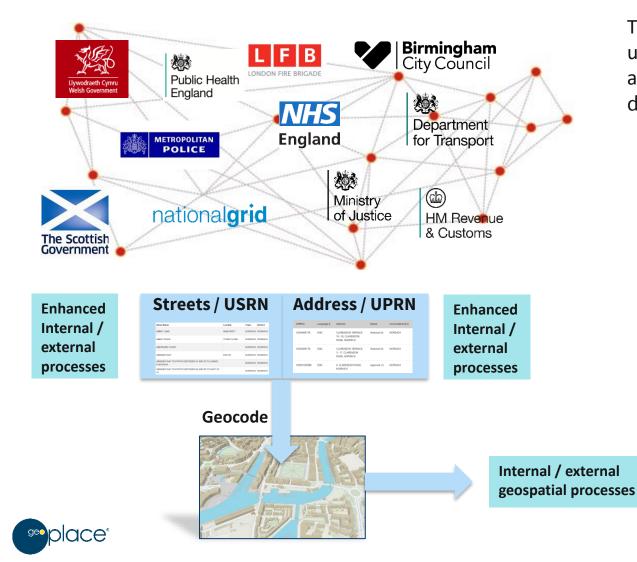
#### Location and availability of key infrastructure

- Hospitals
- Care homes
- Mortuaries
- Schools
- Supermarkets
- Doctors Surgery
- Pharmacies
- Vulnerable Citizens
- Hotels
- Car Parks
- Places of Worship

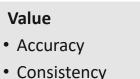




# Definitive street, address, identifier and geometry data are fundamental enablers of strong business, government and society



The **Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN)** is the unique identifier for every location with an address in the UK and provides a 'golden thread' to connect organisations, decisions and processes



ImproveValidate

Reference

• Index

- Link
- Certainty
- Coverage
- Efficiency

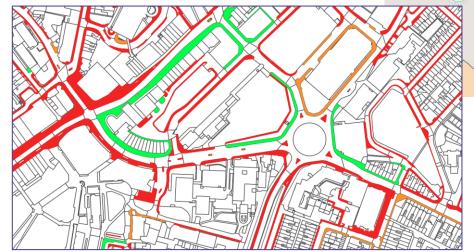
#### **Common Uses**



## Informing key decisions

For example – social distancing impacts

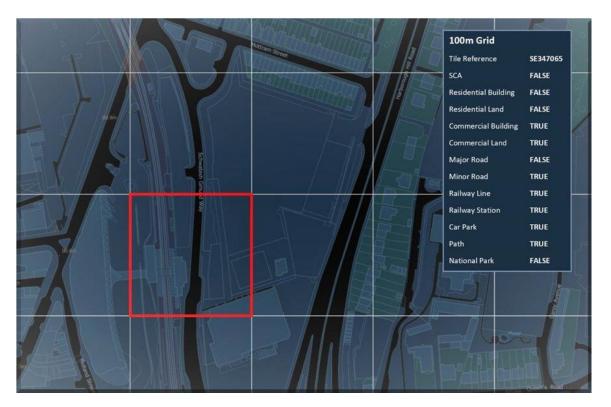
- Assessing which residential properties front directly on to pavements
- Assessing narrow pavements and the effect on the road routing network of widening these pavements







#### Data Science & Analytics



The grid data underpins a data science model that considers lockdown mobility statistics. This provides a way of running geospatial disease spread (SEIR) models accounting for different levels of lockdown. A 100m contains approximately 50 attributes ranging from a flag determining presence of a Care Home, GP or Pharmacy through to the percentage of land use attributed to residential use.

Facilitating the production of a network where cells are linked according to known mobility patterns, such as supermarket trips and commuting patterns.



