Ordnance Survey and ONS
Discovery Work

Richard Prothero & Steve Kingston
Who we are

• Both organisations share a very similar remit: namely to use our data, analysis and products to help inform policymaking.

• A Memorandum of Understanding between OS and ONS has been signed.

• Our impact will be maximised if we are guided by those making the policy decisions and building the local evidence bases.
ONS Centre for Subnational Analysis

• We are a multi-disciplinary centre of spatial analysts, economists, social researchers and statisticians.

• Our aim is to provide innovative and insightful analysis to fill evidence gaps and inform subnational policymaking in the UK.

• We work closely with city and regional stakeholders to understand their statistical and analytical requirements.
Ordnance Survey Data Office, Data Science & Analytics

• We are a geospatial data science community of engineers, scientists, architects and consultants.

• We work closely with external customers to solve problems and answer questions using geospatial data.

• We create derived data and knowledge by linking, analysing and interpreting OS and third-party datasets.
A DRIVER FOR GEOSPATIAL-STATISTICAL INTEGRATION

The physical and socioeconomic environments in which people live are inextricably linked
Case Study – West Midlands Metro

- West Midlands Metro is a tram link opened in 1999 between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

- West Midlands Combined Authority asked us to look at the impacts in areas served by the 23 stations on the metro link.

- We compared impacts near the line with those in the wider local authorities that intersect/ surround the line.
Key Findings
Case Study – West Midlands Metro

- The population living within walking distance of the Midland Metro increased by 38% between 2001 and 2016, compared with an increase of 12% in the wider study area.

- Flats rose as a proportion of all sales within the immediate Midland Metro catchment from 12% in 1995 to 43% in 2017.

- Median house prices near the Midland Metro closed the gap on the wider area, rising from 30% lower in 1995 to 4% lower in 2017.

- Over the period 2001 to 2017, the number of employees working in units within Metro-served postcodes remained fairly stable around 150,000 each year.
Case Study - Urban Natural Capital Accounting

• Exploring the first iteration of two natural capital accounts for urban areas in Great Britain via the geospatial-statistical analysis of OS and third-party data.

• Extent Account - describes the area and number of green and blue spaces in all urban areas.

• Services Account - examines the relationship between residential property price and urban green and blue space.
Key Findings
Case Study – Urban Natural Capital Accounting

• Approximately 530 thousand hectares of residential garden and 550 thousand hectares of non-residential natural land cover exists in urban areas in Great Britain, accounting for 30% and 31% of the total urban area respectively.

• The built-up area with the largest proportion of urban natural land cover is West Yorkshire (which consists of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Wakefield), 46% of the urban area consists of natural land cover. Brighton and Hove have the smallest proportion of natural land cover (20%).

• Very large areas of functional green space and blue space within 200m have the largest positive impact on property prices, resulting in an increase of 1.4% and 3.6% respectively.
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