



Local Democracy Working Group

Exploring Options For The Development Of A Council-Wide Open Data Approach (Recommendation #5)

Date: 12th February 2020

Key decision: No.

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Director of IT and Digital Services

Outline and recommendations

The purpose of this report is to update the Local Democracy Working Group (LDWG) on work carried out to explore how Lewisham Council could further develop an open data approach.

The LDWG is recommended to:

- Note the contents of the report
- Agree the recommended actions set out in paragraph 12.3
- Note the longer-term options for developing open data in Lewisham Council
- Agree that learning from this report will be considered in the development of Lewisham Council's Digital Strategy

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

May 2018 – Mayor Damien Egan promises to launch a review that will make the Council *'even more democratic, open and transparent'*

July 2018 – Full Council agrees to establish a Local Democracy Review Working Group consisting of eight councillors. They are tasked with making recommendations about how the Mayor and Council could enhance their openness and transparency, increase public involvement in Council decisions and promote effective decision-making

September 2018 to January 2019 – the Working Group gathers evidence from a wide range of residents, community groups and local councillors (including an online questionnaire completed by over 700 respondents, workshops at four secondary schools and attendance at over 40 events)

January to March 2019 – the Working Group collects their evidence into a final report, which identifies 57 recommendations for change

March/April 2019 – Mayor & Cabinet and Full Council agree the report and recommendations

April 2019 to March 2020 – the retained Local Democracy Working Group oversees delivery of the recommendations

1. Summary

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to update the Local Democracy Working Group (LDWG) on work carried out in exploring open data in a local authority context and the different options available to the Council.
- 1.2. The report sets out a definition of open data, as well as the potential benefits, barriers and risks associated. This is followed by a summary of Lewisham Council's current approach to open data. A summary of the other contextual data sources available is also provided. Following this a benchmarking exercise of other local authorities provides an overview of what approaches to open data have been implemented across London and further afield. Finally, next steps are presented.
- 1.3. The report concludes with some recommended improvements to Lewisham Council's current data offer as well as presenting indicative longer-term options for an open data initiative, and recommending that the findings of the report be considered in the development of Lewisham Council's Digital Strategy.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. The LDWG is recommended to:
 - Note the contents of the report
 - Agree the recommendations set out in paragraph 12.3
 - Note the longer-term options for developing open data in Lewisham Council
 - Agree that learning from this report will be considered in the development of Lewisham Council's Digital Strategy

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3. Policy context

- 3.1. The recommendations of the Local Democracy Review are consistent with all the Council's corporate priorities (contained within the new Corporate Strategy 2018-22). Open Data can help improve local resident's access to information about services and how they are delivering on the priorities in the Corporate Strategy, as well as providing other contextual information for residents and other stakeholders within the community.

4. Background

- 4.1. The report of the Local Democracy Review was presented to Mayor and Cabinet and Full Council in spring 2019. All 57 recommendations were agreed by both bodies and Full Council approved the appointment of eight councillors to the retained Local Democracy Working Group, to oversee delivery of the recommendations during 2019/20.
- 4.2. In June 2019, the LDWG agreed that the implementation of the recommendations of the Local Democracy Review be managed as a single programme of work, which translated the recommendations into a number of related projects and activities.
- 4.3. To ensure democratic accountability, the recommendations were clustered into eight thematic areas with a member of the Working Group acting as a 'Local Democracy Working Group (LDWG) Champion' for each area, leading on oversight of the work to deliver the recommendations within their area in between meetings.

LDWG Champion	Open Data & Online Communications
LDWG Champion	Effective Engagement (Inc. Younger/Older People)
LDWG Champion	Language & Reporting
LDWG Champion	Planning
LDWG Champion	Seldom-Heard Voices
LDWG Champion	Place-Based Engagement
LDWG Champion	Overview & Scrutiny (Including Council Meetings)
LDWG Champion	Councillor Roles, Responsibilities & Relationships

- 4.4. Recommendation #5 of the Local Democracy Review, sits within the 'Open Data & Online Communications' thematic area (LDWG Champion is Cllr Bonavia) and states that:

"An open data approach – sharing raw data the Council has so people can interrogate the data and draw their own conclusions – should be explored."

5. What is Open Data?

- 5.1. The Open Data Institute defines **data** as "the raw materials from which information and knowledge can be derived".
- 5.2. "Open" data is data that is easily available on the internet for anyone to access, use and share.¹
- 5.3. To be open, data must be available on the internet for users to access (e.g. hosted on

¹ Open Data Institute, <https://theodi.org/article/what-is-open-data-and-why-should-we-care/>

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a website). There must be no restrictions on how data is used or shared.

- 5.4. Open data must be in the public domain or available under an open data licence. A data licence explicitly states how data can be used. Open licences specify that the data can be used, modified and shared freely². A common open licence is the Open Government Licence (<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>).
- 5.5. Open data must be able to be easily read by a machine. This means that the data, both in its format and in its structure, can be read by a computer without human aid.³
- 5.6. Open data must be in an open format. An open format is one which places no restrictions monetary or otherwise, upon its use and can be fully processed with at least one free open-source software tool.
- 5.7. Open data must be free to use. Despite being free to **use**, data doesn't need to be **free to access** to be considered open. A charge for the cost of hosting the data is permitted.
- 5.8. For an authority like Lewisham Council, open data would mean publishing data that it holds about *its* services, so that it was available for anyone to access, use and share. An overview of this data can be found in section 9.
- 5.9. There is data also about Lewisham (the place and people) which is already available and is not held by Lewisham Council. An overview of this data can be found in section 10.

6. What are the potential benefits of open data?

- 6.1. Whilst publishing data openly does demonstrate openness and transparency by an organisation, it is important to note that open data is only useful to the extent that it is *used* by stakeholders (e.g. residents, councillors and council officers, students and academics, and local and national organisations).
- 6.2. The *potential* benefits of open data for stakeholders are numerous, several of which support the aims of the Local Democracy review.
- 6.3. By publishing data in an open way the following benefits⁴ could contribute to creating a culture of openness, trust and partnership in line with the *Openness and Transparency* theme from the Local Democracy review (please note: this is not an exhaustive list).
 - Easier access to data and data discovery
 - Increased transparency about services and their performance
 - Empowerment and engagement of residents
 - Wider scrutiny of data and services
 - Improved trust in authorities
 - Democratic accountability
 - Reduction in number of FOI requests

² Open Definition 2.1 <https://opendefinition.org/od/2.1/en/>

³ <https://data.blog.gov.uk/2013/11/04/a-simple-intro-to-open-data/>

⁴ Janssen, M., Charalabidis, Y., & Zuiderwijk, A. (2012). Benefits, adoption barriers and myths of open data and open government. *Information systems management*, 29(4), 258-268.

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- 6.4. In addition to benefits which help to improve openness and transparency there are also other potential benefits such as:
- Creation of new datasets by combining existing ones
 - Potential for development of commercial products and spurring on of innovation
- 6.5. An example of an innovative product that has been produced using open data is Citymapper, which provides users with real-time transport information by integrating open data from different transport authorities.
- 6.6. It should be noted that it is clear from empirical research⁵ that the potential benefits that are offered by open data are often not fully realised, and this should be taken into account to ensure that stakeholders have realistic expectations about what is likely to be achieved.

7. What are the barriers to an open data?

- 7.1. Developing an open data approach presents numerous barriers⁶. A level of technical knowledge and sufficient digital infrastructure is needed to ensure that data published is accessible, useable and of sufficient quality for users.
- 7.2. Ongoing maintenance of an open data initiative would require dedicated resources (e.g. at least a part time officer) to complete the following tasks:
- Decisions about which datasets are uploaded (e.g. ensuring that
 - Governance of publication processes (e.g. how frequently are they published, who ensures data is published on time etc.)
 - Maintaining data publication standards (e.g. metadata)
 - Managing data quality (e.g. ensuring there aren't errors in the data that is published)
- 7.3. In 2014/15 the LGA provided several local authorities funding ranging from £15,000 to almost £200,000 to develop open data projects of varying scope. To set up a substantial open data initiative would require initial and ongoing investment.

8. What are the risks to open data?

- 8.1. Solving the technical and resource requirements does not guarantee the success of an open data initiative. There may be other factors, which mean that open data initiative is not successful.
- 8.2. One of the key risks is how relevant or interesting the data published is to users. Analysis of datasets on <https://data.gov.uk/> (central Government's open data library) found that 80% of the datasets published had never been downloaded⁷, indicating a lack of interest or technical understanding of why the data might be relevant to users.
- 8.3. Even if they are interested or want to access the data many residents might not have

⁵ Bright, J., Margetts, H.Z., Wang, N. and Hale, S.A., 2015. Explaining usage patterns in Open Government Data: the case of Data. gov. uk. *Gov. UK (June 3, 2015)*.

⁶ Janssen, M., Charalabidis, Y., & Zuiderwijk, A. (2012). Benefits, adoption barriers and myths of open data and open government. *Information systems management*, 29(4), 258-268.

⁷ Bright, J., Margetts, H.Z., Wang, N. and Hale, S.A., 2015. Explaining usage patterns in Open Government Data: the case of Data. gov. uk. *Gov. UK (June 3, 2015)*.

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sufficient digital and statistical skills that are required for users to be able to access and manipulate open data.

- 8.4. To fully utilise open data to produce innovative insights or products (e.g. the development Citymapper), would require significant engagement and interest from specialist developers.

9. Lewisham Council's current approach to open data

- 9.1. In line with the 2015 Local Government Transparency code Lewisham Council publishes information about how money is spent, use of assets, decision-making and information important to local people.

- 9.2. Lewisham Council already publishes some open data on its website (<https://lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/opendata-transparency>). Datasets published include:

- Spending over £250
- Annual salaries of senior managers
- Social housing assets

- 9.3. Lewisham Council also publishes open data on the data.gov.uk platform⁸. This is a website which aggregates data published by central government, local authorities and public bodies. Datasets published there include:

- development sites
- noise monitoring
- allotment lands
- greenbelt land
- areas designated as town centres
- Article 4 designated land
- land designated as green space
- a register of Brownfield land
- zones
- areas designated as landscape character areas
- air quality monitoring points
- areas designated as local wildlife sites,
- areas of archaeological importance
- strategic industrial locations within the borough and parking

- 9.4. Lewisham Council's data can be found at <https://data.gov.uk/search?filters%5Bpublisher%5D=London+Borough+of+Lewisham>

- 9.5. If Lewisham Council significantly expanded the number of datasets it published openly, improved digital infrastructure would be required to allow users to be able to properly search through and navigate multiple datasets. The management of an expanded number of datasets would require an officer to complete the tasks outlined in paragraph 7.2.

10. Data about Lewisham: Other sources

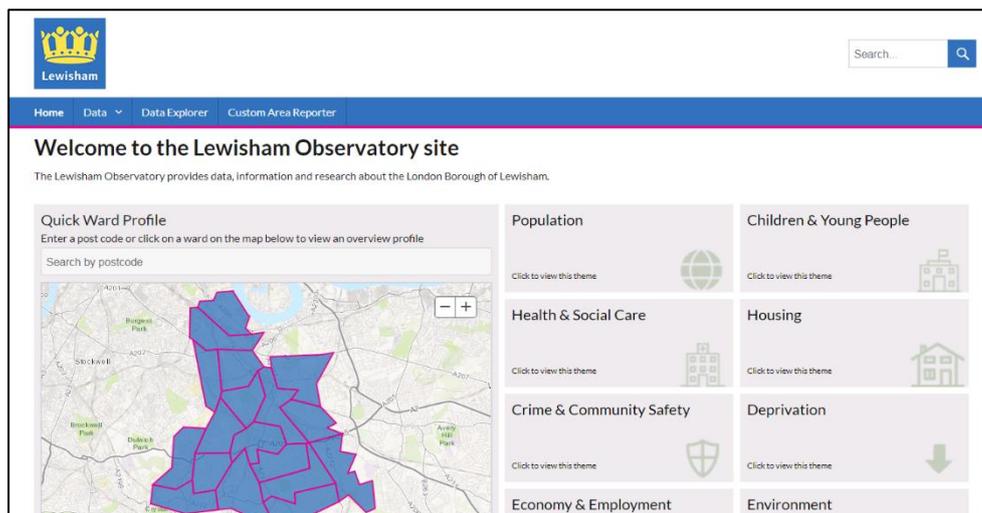
- 10.1. While Lewisham Council's open data offer is relatively limited, there are numerous sources of contextual data about Lewisham (the place and people) available. These are held on different websites and locations across the internet.

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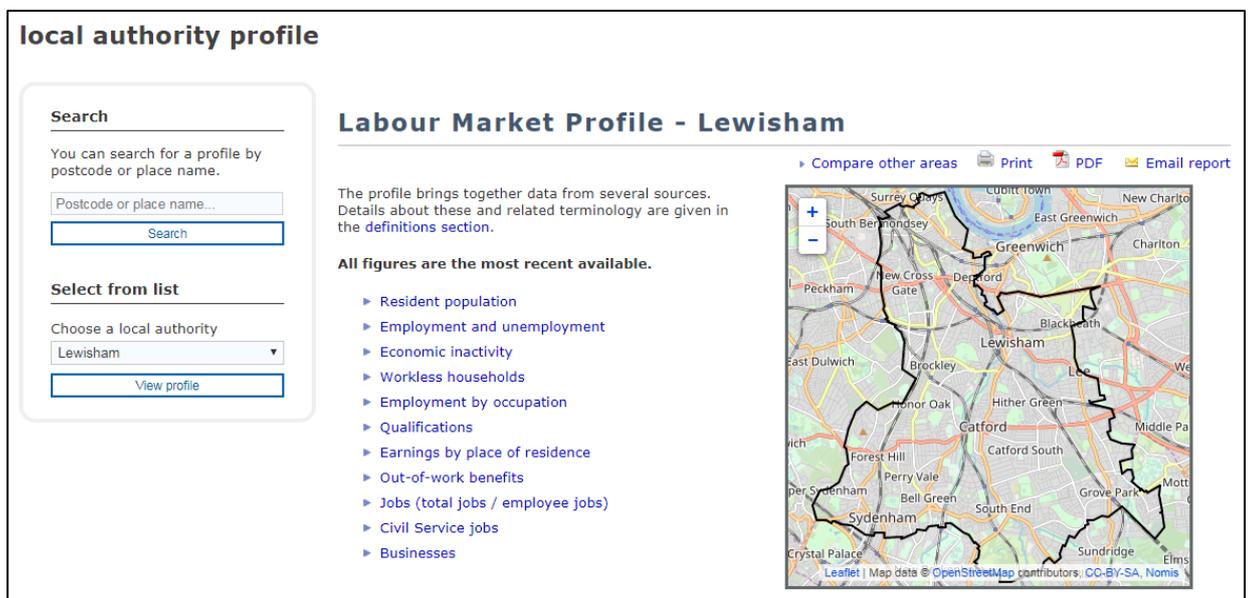
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- 10.2. **Lewisham Observatory:** Lewisham Council provides a service which groups publicly available contextual data about Lewisham from multiple sources. <https://www.observatory.lewisham.gov.uk/> provides information at neighbourhood and ward level. The site includes contextual data around different thematic areas: including: *Population, Children and Young People, Health & Social Care, Housing, Crime & Community Safety, Deprivation, Economy & Employment and Environment*. The data that is aggregated on the website is data which is published by other sources such as the *Office of National Statistics* and *Department for Education*. While the site includes a wealth of contextual information about Lewisham and its residents, it doesn't include data about Lewisham Council's services.



- 10.3. **Nomis:** Nomis is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give you free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources. A summary of Lewisham borough can be found at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157254/report.aspx>.



- 10.4. **GLA Datastore:** The London Datastore is a free and open data-sharing portal where anyone can access data relating to the capital. <https://data.london.gov.uk/>

- 10.5. **Lewisham JSNA:** This website is a shared online information resource for everyone who commissions, provides or uses health, social or children's services in Lewisham.

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<http://www.lewishamsna.org.uk/>. This site publishes the thematic Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) as and when they are produced, as well as other contextual health related data.

11. Open Data: Examples in other Councils

- 11.1. In order to explore how an expanded open data approach might work for Lewisham Council, a benchmarking exercise of other London boroughs was carried out, a summary of which can be found in this section.
- 11.2. It should be noted that many Councils will host open data across their websites, however this analysis is concerned with open data that is presented in a stored, systematic and searchable way. This is either through functionality built into the council website or through an open data platform.
- 11.3. Results from the benchmarking exercise found that the approach taken by the different London Boroughs falls into 4 main categories (for full details see Appendix 1):
- **Basic** – Limited number of open datasets hosted on website (*might not fully meet requirements of open data as specified in section 1*).
 - **Council Website** - Open data pages on council website (*data stored meets open data requirements, tends to be a smaller number of datasets than those held on dedicated open data platforms*).
 - **Bespoke Platform** – bespoke developed platform for storing Council's open data including a search function and multiple datasets.
 - **Off-the-shelf platform** – Off-the-shelf platform for storing Council's open data including a search function and multiple datasets.
- 11.4. Two examples of off the shelf packages are Socrata (Camden Council) and DataPress (Barnet, Brent). Datashare is a platform developed by Redbridge, which is now used by Redbridge and Hounslow.
- 11.5. Several boroughs have websites which host data sources about their respective boroughs e.g. Census 2011 data. While this data is open (Census 2011 is provided under an Open Government Licence) it is not data that the borough has collected about its services, but it is contextual data about the borough's people and place.
- 11.6. Of the boroughs that have a more developed open data approach the table below outlines which open data platform they use, the number of datasets available and the most popular datasets that are published. Informal conversations with other local authorities also provide some insight into the resources required. **Please note:** *Information was correct at time of writing. Open Data websites are updated regularly so number and popularity of datasets may have changed.*

Council	Number of datasets	5 Most Popular datasets	Resource
Barnet – https://open.barnet.gov.uk/DataPress	337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No functionality to search by most popular datasets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial: £40,000 development grant through LGA.

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Council	Number of datasets	5 Most Popular datasets	Resource
			<p>1.5 FTE officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing: 0.5 – 1 FTE officer • DataPress subscription
<p>Brent - https://data.brent.gov.uk/DataPress</p>	278	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No functionality to search by most popular datasets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DataPress subscription
<p>Bristol – https://opendata.bristol.gov.uk/ <i>Open DataSoft</i></p>	165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric Vehicle Charging Points • Air Quality (NO2 diffusion tube) data • Air Quality Monitoring Sites • Air Quality Management Areas • Trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 -2 FTE Officer • Platform Development costs
<p>Camden – https://opendata.camden.gov.uk <i>Socrata</i></p>	786	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Bay Map • Parking Services Penalty Chare Notices in the Last 7 Days Map • Trees in Camden Map • Planning Application Weekly Update • Camden Freedom of Information Responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial setup: 1 Strategic officer 1 Technical officer • Ongoing: 1 Part time officer Socrata subscription
<p>Hounslow https://data.hounslow.gov.uk/ <i>DataShare</i></p>	Not published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of Licenced HMOs • Council Spending over £500 • Brownfield Land 	-
<p>Redbridge http://data.redbridge.gov.uk <i>DataShare</i></p>	Not published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election results • Planning Applications • Payments over £500 	-

11.7. In addition to the publishing of data on their platform, some councils organise community events such as Hackathons. The purpose of these events is to encourage community members and other stakeholders to get together and try to use available open data to solve specific problems, or discover new insights. For example, Bristol City Council have held Hackathons on themes such as Wellbeing and Transport.

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- 11.8. Whilst these events provide an opportunity for residents and stakeholders to use open data to solve specific problems, some council officers spoken to as part of this research said that it can be hard to get the right people around the table, and the Hackathons often didn't quite achieve what they set out to.
- 11.9. None of the boroughs spoken to provided specific information about the number of page visits or downloads that they had, but some indicated that the traffic was moderate for a council sub-site.
- 11.10. One borough discussed that they had experienced a significant reduction in F.O.I. requests in areas for which they had published datasets (e.g. parking penalty charge notice issued). The process of dealing with some F.O.I. requests was also streamlined, as requests could easily be signposted to the open data platform.

12. Next Steps

- 12.1. This section recommends some steps for immediate action as well as providing an overview of several potential options for an expanded open data approach in Lewisham Council.
- 12.2. As noted in section 10 there are already multiple sources of contextual data about Lewisham available. These different sources are spread across several locations on the internet with some hosted on Lewisham Council websites, some hosted on external organisations websites.
- 12.3. To provide residents and other users with easier access to these sources of data it is recommended that the following actions are taken:
 - I. Creating a single contextual data webpage (hosted on the Lewisham Council website) which provides links to all the different data sources outlined in section 10.
 - II. Further promotion of the Data Observatory as the primary source of contextual information about the borough for residents, councillors and officers alike, including on the site outlined above, but also on the Council's Intranet.
 - III. To merge Lewisham Council's JSNA site with the Lewisham Observatory To avoid duplication and site proliferation. This is an approach that other authorities have taken and will make it easier for users accessing JSNA information and reduce the number of locations where data is held.
- 12.4. In addition to the actions outlined above the following longer-term open data, options are presented below. These are based on analysis of other London boroughs open data offers, as well as conversations with the GLA, several London boroughs and the Open Data Institute.
- 12.5. These are not the only available options; however, they represent common routes taken by other local authorities.
- 12.6. **Indicative Option 1: Status Quo**
In this model no change is made to the current offer. The open data that is already provided is maintained and no changes are made to the website or platform where the open data is shared.
- 12.7. **Indicative Option 2: Expand current open data offer**
This option would involve the establishment of a small team of internal officers that

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would carry out work locating and identifying additional suitable datasets for potential publication on the current Open Data location. The current website would be maintained as it is, but more datasets would be added. If a large number of datasets were added the webpage might need some development to enable ease of use (e.g. ability to search different datasets).

12.8. **Indicative Option 3: Off-the-shelf Open Data Portal/Platform**

Procurement of an open data platform such as DataPress to store an expanded number of open datasets. A project team similar to that in Option 2 would identify suitable datasets and maintain the platform. Would still require some dedicated resource.

12.9. **Indicative Option 4: Dedicated Resource**

A FTE officer is hired to manage all Lewisham Council's Open Data including data platform maintenance and development of data projects. This would include significant partnership and community work, to ensure that local interested parties are able to shape and develop the Council's open data offer.

12.10. A more detailed overview of these options can be found in Appendix 2.

12.11. All indicative options should be considered in the context of Lewisham Council's IT and Digital Services, and subsequently it is recommended that the learning from this report informs the development of Lewisham Council's Digital Strategy and that a data maturity exercise (such as Nesta's Data Maturity self-assessment tool for local government⁹) is carried out. This exercise could systematically identify areas of strength and areas for improvement.

13. **Conclusion**

13.1. The publication of open data can have multiple benefits for residents including enhancing openness and transparency, however developing a successful open data programme, which works for residents, requires technical expertise and ongoing resources.

13.2. Lewisham Council's data offer is currently limited but there are immediate steps it can take to improve this. In the longer term, there are several viable approaches to open data taken by other local authorities, which could be adopted locally. The findings from this report should be considered in the development of Lewisham Council's Digital Strategy.

14. **Financial implications**

14.1. It is expected that the costs of implementing the recommendations in section 12.3 can be contained within the existing budget of the Policy, Service Design and Analysis team in the Corporate Policy & Governance Division.

15. **Legal implications**

15.1. The Council's definition of 'Open data' for the purposes of this Report is set out within paragraph 5 above. The Council is a public body and so must comply with the General Data Protection Regulations 2018. Accordingly, it must ensure that there are processes in place to systematically check, review and monitor the processing and publication of "open data" so as to ensure it is analysed for confidentiality, integrity

⁹ <https://about.esd.org.uk/news/data-maturity-self-assessment-tool-local-government>

and security.

- 15.2. The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 15.3. In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 15.4. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed above.
- 15.5. The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 15.6. The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:
- <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
 - <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 15.7. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
 - [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
 - [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

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- 15.8. The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

16. Equalities implications

- 16.1. There are no specific equalities implications arising from this report.

17. Climate change and environmental implications

- 17.1. There are no specific climate change and environmental implications arising from this report.

18. Crime and disorder implications

- 18.1. There are no specific crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

19. Health and wellbeing implications

- 19.1. There are no specific health and wellbeing implications arising from this report.

20. Background papers

- 20.1. There are no additional background papers for this report.

21. Glossary

Term	Definition
Data	The raw materials from which information and knowledge can be derived.
Closed data	Data that is held by a person or organisation, and is only available for them to use. It is not published or shared outside of the organisation. E.g. Internal HR reports
Hackathons	Is an event where computer programmers and other stakeholders get together for a short period of time (e.g. over a weekend) to intensively collaborate on a project.
Local Democracy Review	The Local Democracy Review was a councillor-led review of local democracy in Lewisham, which made recommendations about how the Mayor and Council could enhance their openness and transparency, increase public involvement in Council decisions and promote effective decision-making.
Local Democracy Working Group	The Local Democracy Working Group is a group of eight councillors who are responsible for implementing the recommend
Metadata	Data that provides information about other data. In the context of open data, metadata would give you information about a dataset for example the publishing frequency of the data.
Open data	Open data is data that can be freely used, re-used and

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Term	Definition
	redistributed by anyone - subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share-alike.
Open Data Institute (ODI)	Is a non-profit company whose mission is to “mission is to connect, equip and inspire people around the world to innovate with data”.
Shared data	Data that is shared between two or more people or organisations. It is not freely available for anyone to use but can be accessed via some form of authentication. E.g. Medical research papers

22. Report author and contact

- 22.1. If there are any queries about this report then please contact James Bravin (Principal Officer, Policy, Service Design and Analysis) on 020 8314 8393 or email james.bravin@lewisham.gov.uk.

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Appendix 1:

- Methodology – Google search for Borough name and “open data”.
- Information correct at time of writing.

Borough	Open Data	Platform	Category
Barking & Dagenham	https://lbbd.emu-analytics.net – not strictly open data as cannot download direct from site.	EMU Analytics	Bespoke Platform
Camden	https://opendata.camden.gov.uk	Socrata	Off-the-shelf platform
Hackney	No	N/a	Basic
Hammersmith and Fulham	No	N/a	Basic
Haringey	No	N/a	Basic
Islington	No - but frequently requested data page - https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-governance/freedom-of-information/popular-data	N/a	Basic
Kensington and Chelsea	www.rbkc.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/open-data-and-transparency	Council website	Council Website
Lambeth	http://lambethopenmappingdata-lambethcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/search?collection=Dataset&tags=open%20data	Arc GIS	Off-the-shelf platform
Newham	Not strictly speaking open data- www.newham.info	Geowise	Off-the-shelf platform
Southwark	Basic website - https://www.southwark.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/open-data	Council website	Council Website
Tower Hamlets	Yes - https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ign/council_and_democracy/Transparency/transparency.aspx	Council website	Council Website
Wandsworth	https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/opendata	Council website	Council Website
Westminster	No	N/a	Basic
Barnet	open.barnet.gov.uk	DataPress	Off-the-shelf platform
Bexley	No	N/a	Basic
Brent	data.brent.gov.uk/	DataPress	Off-the-shelf platform
Bromley	No	N/a	Basic
Croydon	www.croydon.gov.uk/democracy/open-data	Council website	Open data page on council website
Ealing	No	N/a	Basic
Enfield	No	N/a	Basic
Greenwich	No	N/a	Basic
Harrow	No	N/a	Basic
Havering	No - but have data explorer www.haveringdata.net	Geowise	Off-the-shelf platform
Hillingdon	No	N/a	Basic
Hounslow	https://data.hounslow.gov.uk/	Redbridge platform - DataShare	Off-the-shelf platform
Kingston upon Thames	data.kingston.gov.uk/transparency-code/	Council website	Open data page on council website

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Borough	Open Data	Platform	Category
Merton	www.merton.gov.uk/council-and-local-democracy/data-protection-and-freedom-of-information/open-data	Council website	Open data page on council website
Redbridge	http://data.redbridge.gov.uk/View/council-information/call-centre-statistics#	Redbridge platform - DataShare	Off-the-shelf platform
Richmond upon Thames	www.Openrich.info - Geowise site - not strictly speaking open data.	Geowise	Off-the-shelf platform
Sutton	Geowise site - not strictly speaking open data.	Geowise	Off-the-shelf platform
Waltham Forest	No	N/a	Basic

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Appendix 2: Summary of Indicative Options

	Option Outline	Pros	Cons	Estimated Cost
Option 1: Status Quo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional datasets added to Open Data offer No changes made to platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional changes to website No additional cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited open data offer Passive involvement of community 	No additional cost
Option 2: Expand current offer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify additional datasets for publication Publish datasets on current website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement to current offer Cost-effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current website unlikely to be able to support significant increase in number of datasets Current website not as user friendly as dedicated platforms Difficult to maintain datasets without dedicated resource Passive involvement of community 	Officer time: Setup and identifying additional data Officer time: Ongoing maintenance of website
Option 3: Open Data Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure Open Data Platform (e.g. Datapress/ Socrata) Setup work to include identification of new/additional datasets and governance Improved data offer to be stored on Open data platform Additional ongoing maintenance implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded open data offer User Friendly Less development and maintenance time than other some other options Has worked well in other boroughs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing annual cost Still requires setup work Ongoing maintenance of datasets will be significant resource Without dedicated officer support unlikely to have full impact Passive involvement of community 	Platform costs: £10,000 - £25,000 (pa) Officer time: Setup and identifying additional data Project Officer: 0.5 x FTE P04 – P07 £28,322 - £34,938 including on costs (pa)
Option 4: Open Data Lewisham Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch New Open Data Programme Programme managed by 1 full-time officer Dedicated resource to manage all Lewisham's Open Data including data platform maintenance and development of data projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Open Data Offer Potential for the richest set of open dataset Includes events and community members in developing Lewisham's Open Data Offer Dedicated programme management capacity allows for flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most expensive option Comprehensive programme will take significant time to set up May be limited appetite for involvement from community Relies on partnership involvement Relies heavily on programme manager to be successful Success of data projects may be limited 	Platform costs: £10,000 - £25,000 (pa) Programme Manager Post: 1 x FTE P04 – P07 £56,644 - £69,876 including on costs (pa)

	Option Outline	Pros	Cons	Estimated Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Manager will involve community, partners and other stakeholders in data projects 			

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