Office for National Statistics

National Statistics UPRN Lookup User Guide

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A National Statistics Publication

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1. Introduction

The National Statistics UPRN Lookup (NSUL) relates the Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) for each GB address to a range of current statutory administrative, electoral, health and other statistical geographies via 'best-fit' allocation from 2011 Census Output Areas (OA). The UPRN is the unique identifier for every spatial address in Great Britain. It provides a comprehensive, complete, consistent identifier throughout a property's life cycle – from planning permission through to demolition. Workplace Zones are exempt from 'best-fit' and use 'exact-fit' allocations – see Section 4 for further details. The NSUL is produced by ONS Geography, who provide geographic support to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and geographic services used by other organisations. We issue the NSUL every six weeks and is designed to complement the OS AddressBase™ product. The content is broken down by region, with each being supplied as a separate file (with a file each for Wales and Scotland). Table 1 shows the number of UPRNs in each of the regions and the file sizes.

This User Guide contains information about the NSUL including:

- directory content;
- data currency;
- latest news including area changes;
- the methodology for assigning areas to each UPRN;
- data format;
- summary statistics; and
- data quality and limitations.

The NSUL reflects UPRNs using information supplied on a 6-weekly basis by OS's AddressBase™. In many instances, it relates UPRNs to geographic areas as at the end of the preceding year.

The NSUL uses the Government Statistical Service (GSS) standard 9-character codes throughout and lookup files linking these codes to statutory area names are included in the 'Documents' folder. You are encouraged to adopt these standard names and codes, as they are the recognised standard for National Statistics. It is available to download (see Annex B) and the record specification at Annex A includes complete details of all available fields.

2. News

2.1 Changes from NUTS to ITLs

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a new UK-managed international statistical geography - ITLs (International Territorial Levels) - has been introduced from 1st January 2021, replacing the former NUTS classification. They align with international standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally. To ensure continued alignment, the ITLs have been established to mirror the NUTS system. They will also follow a similar review timetable – every three years. Lookups between ITLs and NUTS will be maintained and published until 2023. Consequently, from May 2021, the 'NUTS' field will be renamed to 'ITL'. Details of the ITLs and how they will be managed will be published on the ONS website.

2.2 LAU2 to NUTS Lookup

As Eurostat are not making changes to NUTS until 2021, the 'NUTS' field now contains the ward/LAU2 codes for 2018 (rather than current), to ensure the LAU2 to NUTS lookup works.

2.3 2020 Local Authority District Boundary Changes

From the February 2021 release, the NSUL now includes the 2020 local authority district (LAD) boundary changes.

2.4 British National Grid References

From the October 2020 release, the NSUL now includes the grid references for each UPRN, taken directly from AddressBase™.

2.5 Postcodes

Also from the October 2020 release, the NSUL now includes the postcode for each UPRN, taken directly from AddressBase™, where that postcode is included in the OS Code-Point Open product. Postcodes not present in Code-Point Open have been redacted under the terms of our agreement with Ordnance Survey.

2.6 Workplace Zone/National Park Allocations

Due to the different methodology used to allocate WZs and national parks (direct plotting as opposed to OA best-fit) and the granular nature of UPRNs, there may be some inconsistencies in allocations compared to the OAs themselves.

3. Licensing Requirements

All geography information on the NSUL is Crown copyright and so you should be aware of the attribution and sub-licensing requirements associated with the use of the AddressBase™ Open data (from which our address products are derived) contained in the Open Government Licence, namely that you, the licensee:

- Must always use the following attribution statements to acknowledge the source of the information:

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- Must ensure that the same attribution statements are contained in any sub-licences of the Information that are granted, together with a requirement that any further sub-licences do the same.

4. Currency of Data

UPRNs

The NSUL contains UPRNs within Great Britain. It does not contain data for Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. UPRNs are current to the previous six weeks and include both current and previous UPRNs.

The UPRN data in this release of the NSUL is derived from AddressBase™ Epoch 83 with an OS refresh date of 1 April 2021.

Postcodes

The NSUL contains postcodes as included on the February 2021 version of Code-Point Open.

Geographies

The OA lookups that serve as inputs to each release of the NSUL are updated at the end of each year. Therefore, the first release of the NSUL in a given year will generally be the first to reflect any geography changes in the previous year. This release contains 2019 LAD, ward and LAU2 codes. Code range details are given at Annex A.

5. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Why do some UPRNs appear to move around?

- The grid reference can be updated by OS, so the allocation of one or more geographies may also change.

Why are there so many data files?

- Each data file covers a single region (former GOR) with a file each for Wales and Scotland.

6. Assignment of UPRNs to Geographies on the NSUL

UPRNs are assigned to administrative, electoral and health areas by 'best-fit' allocation to OA using the population-weighted centroid grid reference for each OA plotted against a range of digital boundaries using a 'point-in-polygon' methodology. UPRNs are themselves plotted to OA boundaries using their grid reference and point-in-polygon methodology. The exception is Workplace Zones (these are exempt as they are not built from whole OAs) – UPRNs are allocated to this geography on an 'exact-fit' basis using the same point-in-polygon methodology.

7. County Electoral Divisions (CED)

English county councils use county electoral divisions (CED) to elect councillors. These CEDs must be confined within district boundaries, but need not be based on whole electoral wards. The only exceptions are the Isles of Scilly and the Greater London Authority (GLA). CEDs do not exist within UAs.

8. Former Strategic Health Authorities (SHA) and Health Boards

The maintenance of health area codes is the responsibility of the Organisation Data Services (ODS) in England, and ONS on behalf of NHS Scotland and Health Solutions Wales. These areas were reorganised in England in 2002, in Wales in 2003 and in Scotland in 2006. The SHAs in England were further reorganised by the NHS on 1 July 2006 to reduce the number from 28 to 10 before being abolished on 31 March 2013.

9. Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG), Local Health Boards (LHB) and Community Health Partnerships (CHP)

UPRNs have been assigned CCG codes (England), LHB codes (Wales) and CHP codes (Scotland).

CCGs are groups of GPs that are responsible for designing local health services in England by commissioning or buying health and care services, and all GP practices have to belong to a CCG. They came into effect on 1 April 2013 and are built from 2011 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are currently 209 CCGs.

The 22 LHBs in Wales (from 1 April 2003) merged to form seven LHBs on 1 October 2009.

CHPs were established by the NHS Boards in Scotland as key building blocks in the modernisation of the NHS joint services. Managed jointly by local authorities and health boards, CHPs nested within council area boundaries but some crossed health board boundaries. In April 2012, the 36 CHPs became 34, covering the whole of Scotland. CHPs were terminated on 31 March 2015.

10. 2011 Census Output Areas (OA)

2001 Census OAs were built from clusters of adjacent unit postcodes but as they reflected the characteristics of the actual Census data they could not be generated until after data processing. They were designed to have similar population sizes and be as socially homogenous as possible (based on tenure of household and accommodation type) – note though that homogeneity was not used as a factor in Scotland. Urban/rural mixes were avoided where possible (i.e. OAs preferably consisted entirely of urban postcodes or entirely of rural postcodes). They had more-or-less regular shapes and tended to be constrained by obvious boundaries such as major roads. The OAs were required to have a specified minimum size to ensure the confidentiality of data.

<u>England and Wales</u>

OAs were maintained after the 2011 Census so that they could be adjusted where the populations had changed significantly. Where an OA had breached its upper threshold of 625 population or 250 households it was split down to create a number of smaller OAs. Where an OA had breached its

lower threshold of 100 population or 40 households it was merged with an adjacent OA to create a geography that was within threshold.

OAs created as part of the 2011 Census maintenance were based on postcodes as at Census Day 2011 while the unmaintained OAs reflected the postcodes as at Census Day 2001. The minimum OA size is 40 resident households and 100 resident persons but the recommended size was rather larger at 125 households. These size thresholds meant that unusually small wards and parishes were incorporated into larger OAs. In total there are 181,408 OAs in England (171,372) and Wales (10,036).

National Statistics policy is that estimates published for any geographical area are aggregations of whole OAs (the lowest geographical level for which census estimates are produced). This policy ensures that estimates can be released for any area that contains at least one OA, in that it will contain the minimum population to ensure confidentiality. Eighteen wards have a very small population and have been assigned to a 'parent' OA (see Annex C for details).

In 2003, OAs fitted within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards but this relationship had not been maintained for 2011 due to the high levels of administrative geography boundary change.

Scotland

OAs for the 2011 Census were created as groups of postcodes nesting as well as possible into the following geographies, in descending order of preference (when not all postcodes in the OA belong to a single combination of these area types).

- Council Area
- The 2010 Locality dataset

The main aim governing this order of geographies was to give continuity with the 2001 OAs while ensuring, as far as possible, that 2011 OAs fit into the appropriate locality (urban area) which are seen as an increasingly important statistical area. Where possible, postcodes that were excluded from the 2010 Locality dataset, but subsequently met the population density criteria for inclusion in a locality, were included in an OA in the locality or grouped to form a new urban OA.

The majority of 2011 OAs are of similar size to those used in 2001 to allow as much comparison as possible with the 2001 Census data. Where a 2001 OA dropped below the 2011 minimum thresholds for confidentiality (50 persons and 20 households) e.g. because of housing demolitions, it was merged with a neighbouring 2001 OA. In addition, 2001 OAs which had increased in size, particularly those which exceeded the 2011 recommended maximum threshold (approximately 78 households), were split where possible into two or more OAs.

11. 2011 Census Area Classification for Output Areas (OAC)

The 2011 Census OAC is used to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using 2011 population census data. The classification was originally produced with lower case characters but these have been converted to upper case for consistency purposes on the NSUL. The 'documents' folder that accompanies each release contains a listing of the OAC names and codes.

12. 2011 Census Super Output Areas (SOA) and Scottish Data and Intermediate Zones (DZ & IZ)

SOAs exist in England and Wales; the Scottish equivalents are DZs and IZs.

England and Wales

The Lower Layer SOAs (LSOA) were designed with a mean population figure of 1,500 and each consists of a grouping of Output Areas, typically five. There are 34,753 LSOAs, with an absolute minimum population size of 1,000.

The Middle Layer SOAs (MSOA) have a mean population figure of 7,200 (minimum 5,000) and consist of a grouping of LSOAs. MSOAs are constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs.

The LSOA and MSOA layers have been maintained as part of the 2011 Census OA maintenance. As with OAs, they have been split or merged where they have breached predefined population and household thresholds.

Scotland

DZs are groups of OAs which have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents.

IZs are the geography that sits above DZs and they have a minimum population of 2,500–6,000, which are of a size between the LSOAs and MSOAs in England and Wales. There are 1,279 IZs.

13. Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies

England and Wales

Parliamentary constituencies relate to those defined by the Parliamentary Constituencies (England) Order 2007, the Parliamentary Constituencies (England) (Amendment) Order 2008 and the Parliamentary Constituencies (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2008, and which came into effect at the May 2010 General Election. No further changes are envisaged until 2020.

Scotland

The Scottish Parliament (Constituencies) Act 2004, passed by the UK Parliament in July 2004, came into effect upon the dissolution of the last UK Parliament and breaks the linkage between UK Parliament constituencies and Scottish Parliament constituencies. This Act has enabled the Westminster Government to reduce the number of Scottish constituencies in the UK parliament in line with recommendations made by the Boundary Commission for Scotland following its Fifth Periodical Review of Constituencies (December 2004).

The Parliamentary Constituencies (Scotland) Order 2005 details the reduction of the number of constituencies for the UK Parliament from 72 to 59 Scottish seats. The changes bring the size of Scottish constituencies more into line with the size of English seats. English constituencies currently contain nearly 70,000 voters on average, compared to the Scottish average of 53,500.

14. European Electoral Regions (EER)

EERs are as defined in the European Parliamentary Elections Bill (Bill 65, 1997) to amend the European Parliamentary Elections Act 1978 so as to alter the method used in Great Britain for electing Members of the European Parliament. The Bill created 9 EERs in England with 64 MEPs; Scotland and Wales each constitute a single EER, with 7 and 4 MEPs respectively.

15. Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)

NUTS is a hierarchical classification of spatial units that provides a breakdown of the European Union's territory for producing regional statistics that are comparable across the Union.

The GB NUTS area classification comprises current national administrative and electoral areas, except in Scotland where some NUTS areas comprise whole and/or part Local Enterprise Regions.

NUTS levels 1-3 are frozen for a minimum of three years and NUTS levels 4 and 5 are called Local Administrative Units (LAU) levels 1 and 2 respectively.

The NSUL contains the LAU2 code (9-character ward code for England and Wales and 'S31' code for Scotland). A comprehensive lookup of LAU and NUTS codes is included with the accompanying metadata.

16. Regions (Former Government Office Regions – GOR)

The 9 GORs were abolished on 1 April 2011 and are now known as 'regions' for statistical purposes. They were the primary statistical subdivisions of England and also the areas in which the Government Offices for the Regions fulfilled their role. Each region covered a number of local authorities and is a 'frozen' geography on the NSUL.

17. Travel to Work Areas (TTWA)

TTWAs are used in labour market analysis and reflect reasonably self-contained zones in which the bulk of the resident population also work. The 228 current TTWAs were defined in 2015 using 2011 Census information on home and work addresses and are built from 2011 Census LSOAs in England and Wales, and DZs in Scotland (see Section 12). The previous (2007) areas were based on the same statistical geographies from the 2001 Census.

18. National Parks

National parks are designed to conserve the natural beauty and cultural heritage of areas of outstanding landscape value, and to promote public understanding and enjoyment of these areas. There are currently 13 national parks in England and Wales. Of these, ten were designated in the 1950s following the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, The Broads (Norfolk/Suffolk) has had a similar status since 1989 (the Broads has its own special authority, the Broads Authority, which is similar to the National Park Authorities but with extra powers in relation to navigation) and The New Forest was given national park status in 2005. The South Downs is the latest national park, becoming fully operational on 1 April 2011. In Scotland the National Parks (Scotland) Act was passed in July 2000. The first Scottish national park, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, was established in July 2002, and the Cairngorms national park was established in March 2003. Their boundaries are not constrained by any other geography. Unlike other geographies (apart from workplace zones – see Section 19), UPRNs are assigned to a national park on an 'exact-fit' basis rather than 'best-fit'.

19. 2011 Census Workplace Zones (WZ)

WZs were created for England and Wales following the 2011 Census. These were produced based on workplace data collected from the census. WZs are created by merging or splitting the 2011 OAs using WZ postcode building blocks, and because of this UPRNs are allocated to WZs on an 'exact-fit' basis rather than 'best-fit'. The upper threshold of a WZ is unlimited postcodes or 625 workers and the lower threshold is three postcodes or 200 workers.

20. 2011 Census Built-up Areas (BUA)/Built-up Area Sub-divisions (BUASD)

England and Wales

BUAs and BUASDs were created as part of the 2011 Census outputs and provide information on villages, towns and cities, allowing comparisons between people living in built-up areas and those living elsewhere. Previously called urban areas, data has been produced every 10 years since 1981. A new methodology to capture the areas was used in the 2011 version, but it still follows the rules used in previous versions so that results are broadly comparable.

There are areas that are not included in the NSUL. These BUAs and BUASDs have been identified as areas that have not been allocated a population. In most cases this is because they do not have any residential buildings – for example, industrial estates, airports, theme parks, etc. There are 337 BUAs where population has not been allocated (305 in England, 32 in Wales) and 133 BUASDs where population has not been allocated (123 in England, 10 in Wales).

Scotland

This data is not yet available.

21. 2011 Census Rural-Urban Classification

England & Wales

The rural and urban classification of OAs for England and Wales allows a rural/urban view of datasets. It is based on the 2011 rural-urban classification of OAs released in August 2013. This product was sponsored by a cross-Government working group comprising Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Department of the Communities and Local Government (DCLG), ONS and the Welsh Government. It is a revised version of the classification produced after the 2001 Census, but with additional detail in the urban domain.

UPRNs have been assigned to the urban or rural category of the OA into which each falls. OAs are treated as 'urban' if they were allocated to a 2011 built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more. The urban domain is then further sub-divided into three broad morphological types based on the predominant settlement component. As with the previous version of the classification, the remaining 'rural' OAs are grouped into three broad morphological types based on the predominant settlement component.

The classification also categorises OAs based on context – i.e. whether the wider surrounding area of a given OA is sparsely populated or less sparsely populated.

The resulting classification produces the following 10 classes (note, there are no major or minor conurbations in a sparse context):

	Urban			Rural		
	Major conurbation (A)	Minor conurbation (B)	City and town (C)	Town and fringe (D)	Village (E)	Hamlet and isolated dwellings (F)
Less Sparse (1)	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
Sparse (2)			C2	D2	E2	F2

A1 = urban major conurbation: OA falls within a built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more and is assigned to the 'major conurbation' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

B1 = urban minor conurbation: OA falls within a built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more and is assigned to the 'minor conurbation' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

C1 = urban city and town: OA falls within a built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more and is assigned to the 'city and town' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

C2 = urban city and town in a sparse setting: OA falls within a built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more and is assigned to the 'city and town' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is sparsely populated;

D1 = rural town and fringe: OA is assigned to the 'town and fringe' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

D2 = rural town and fringe in a sparse setting: OA is assigned to the 'town and fringe' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is sparsely populated;

E1 = rural village: OA is assigned to the 'village' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

E2 = rural village in a sparse setting: OA is assigned to the 'village' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is sparsely populated;

F1 = rural hamlet and isolated dwellings: OA is assigned to the 'hamlet and isolated dwelling' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is less sparsely populated;

F2 = rural hamlet and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting: OA is assigned to the 'hamlet and isolated dwelling' settlement category. The wider surrounding area is sparsely populated.

Scotland

The rural-urban classification in Scotland is consistent with the Scottish Executive's core definition of rurality that defines settlements of 3,000 or less people to be rural. It also classifies areas as remote based on drive times from settlements of 10,000 or more people. This is unchanged from the 2001 Census:

1 = Large Urban Area: Settlement of over 125,000 people;

2 = Other Urban Area: Settlement of 10,000 to 125,000 people;

3 = Accessible Small Town: Settlement of 3,000 to 10,000 people, within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more;

4 = Remote Small Town: Settlement of 3,000 to 10,000 people, with a drive time of 30 to 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more;

5 = Very Remote Small Town: Settlement of 3,000 to 10,000 people, with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more;

6 = Accessible Rural: Settlement of less than 3,000 people, within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more;

7 = Remote Rural: Settlement of less than 3,000 people, with a drive time of 30 to 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more;

8 = Very Remote Rural: Settlement of less than 3,000 people, with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

22. Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP)

LEPs are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses in England set up in 2011 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills to help determine local economic priorities and lead economic growth and job creation within the local area. They carry out some of the functions previously carried out by the regional development agencies which were abolished in March 2012. To date there are 39 LEPs in operation.

23. Police Force Areas (PFA)

There are currently 43 PFAs in England and Wales (39 in England and 4 in Wales), with a single one in Scotland. They each comprise one or more complete local authority.

24. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

England

The 2019 IMD ranks each English LSOA from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). See link for further information.

Wales

The 2019 Welsh equivalent (WIMD19) ranks each Welsh LSOA from 1 (most deprived) to 1,909 (least deprived). See link for further information.

Scotland

The 2016 Scottish equivalent (SIMD16), based on 2011 Census DZs, ranks each DZ from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). See link for further information.

N.B. Each IMD is unique ONLY within each country, and therefore should not be used in isolation.

25. Names and Codes

The names of all administrative and health areas are the standard names adopted for use throughout National Statistics. The names are those used in Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments to publish changes to the administrative and health geographies.

The NSUL uses the Government Statistical Service (GSS) standard 9-character codes for administrative, electoral and health areas. You are encouraged to adopt these standard names and codes, as they are the recognised standard for National Statistics. Full names and codes listings are available to download from the Open Geography portal.

26. Directory Specifications

Annex A lists the specification for the records on the NSUL, giving the length and description of each field, the range of possible codes and any qualifying comments, along with field names. It also provides further general information on each field, such as source, currency and extent of data.

27. Data Format

The NSUL is available to download in comma separated variable (CSV) format. Details are given in Annex B.

28. Limitations/Data Quality

No warranty is given by ONS as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data contained on the NSUL. We will take reasonable steps to correct any identified errors and, if appropriate, will re-issue the NSUL.

Two types of errors may occur in the NSUL – omissions and inaccuracies. With such a large file it is inevitable that some information will be missing. The very latest UPRNs (i.e. those introduced between the latest OS update and the issue of the NSUL) will not be included.

If you identify any errors and/or omissions, you should notify ONS Geography Customer Services and we will endeavour to:

- investigate all reports of suspected errors and/or omissions to areal references; and
- inform you of the outcome within 5 working days if we can resolve the query ourselves.

Corrections and identified omissions to the data content of the NSUL are included on the subsequent NSUL release.

Incompatibility with certain spreadsheet packages

Due to the large number of records on the NSUL, the CSV file is NOT compatible with certain standard spreadsheet packages. It is aimed at users who already have AddressBase™ as a prerequisite in order to use the NSUL, and will therefore have the capability to examine the data without recourse to Excel.

Table 1

Number of UPRNs and Indicative File Size by Region

Region	UPRN count	File size (MB)
North East	1,668,106	383.4
North West	4,483,830	1030.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	3,555,085	817.1
East Midlands	2,905,079	667.7
West Midlands	3,417,615	785.5
East of England	3,759,585	864.1
London	5,040,672	1158.5
South East	5,387,484	1238.2
South West	3,632,610	834.9
Wales	2,000,852	459.9
Scotland	3,703,059	851.1
All	**39,553,977**	**9090.9**

Annex A

NSUL Record Specification

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
12	Unique Property Reference Number	1–999999999999 (maximum range)	All UPRNs within Great Britain, received 6-weekly from OS.	**UPRN**
6	National grid reference - Easting	numeric	The OS grid reference Easting to 1 metre resolution.	**GRIDGB1E**
7	National grid reference - Northing	numeric	The OS grid reference Northing to 1 metre resolution.	**GRIDGB1N**
8	Unit postcode – variable length (e-Gif) version	AB1∆1AA∆–ZE99∆9ZZ (maximum range) or null	2, 3 or 4-character outward code; Single space (∆); 3-character inward code null = Postcode not included in Code-Point Open	**PCDS**
9	2011 Census Output Area (OA)	E00, W00 or S00	The 2011 Census OAs in GB were based on 2001 Census OAs, and they form the building blocks for defining higher level geographies. E00000001 – E00176774 = England; W00000001 – W00010265 = Wales; S00088956 – S00135306 = Scotland	**OA11CD**
9	County	E10 or pseudo	The current county to which the UPRN has been assigned. Pseudo codes are included for English UAs, Wales and Scotland. E10000002 – E10000034 = England; E99999999 (pseudo) = England (UA/MD/LB); W99999999 (pseudo) = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**CTY11CD**

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
9	County Electoral Division	E58 or pseudo	The county electoral division code for each UPRN in England. Pseudo codes are included for the remainder of GB. The field will be blank for English UPRNs with no OA code. E58000001 – E58001720 = England; E99999999 (pseudo) = England; W99999999 (pseudo) = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**CED17CD**
9	Local Authority District (LAD): unitary authority (UA)/ non-metropolitan district (NMD)/ metropolitan district (MD)/ London borough (LB)/ council area (CA)	E06, E07, E08, E09, W06 or S12	The current local authority district to which the UPRN has been assigned. E06000001 – E06000060 = England (UA); E07000004 – E07000246 = England (NMD); E08000001 – E08000037 = England (MD); E09000001 – E09000033 = England (LB); W06000001 – W06000024 = Wales (UA); S12000005 – S12000050 = Scotland (CA)	**LAD20CD**
9	(Electoral) ward/division	E05, W05 or S13	The current administrative/electoral area to which the UPRN has been assigned. E05000026 – E05012992 = England; W05000041 – W05001038 = Wales; S13002516 – S13003134 = Scotland	**WD19CD**
9	Former Strategic Health Authority (SHA)/ Local Health Board (LHB)/ Health Board (HB)	E18, W11 or S08	The health area code for the UPRN. (SHAs were abolished in England in 2013 but the codes remain as a 'frozen' geography.) E18000001 – E18000010 = England (SHA); W11000023 – W11000031 = Wales (LHB); S08000015 – S08000032 = Scotland (HB)	**HLTH19CD**
9	Country	E92, W92 or S92	The code for the appropriate GB country to which each UPRN is assigned. E92000001 = England; W92000004 = Wales; S92000003 = Scotland	**CTRY11CD**

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
9	Region (former GOR)	E12 or pseudo	The region code for each UPRN. Pseudo codes are included for Wales and Scotland. E12000001 – E12000009 = England; W99999999 (pseudo) = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**RGN11CD**
9	Westminster parliamentary constituency	E14, W07 or S14	The Westminster parliamentary constituency code for each UPRN. E14000530 – E14001062 = England; W07000041 – W07000080 = Wales; S14000001 – S14000059 = Scotland	**PCON11CD**
9	European Electoral Region (EER)	E15, W08 or S15	The EER code for each UPRN. E15000001 – E15000009 = England; W08000001 = Wales; S15000001 = Scotland	**EER11CD**
9	Travel to Work Area (TTWA)	E30, W22, S22, K01 or N12	The TTWA code for each UPRN. E30000004 – E30000294 = England; W22000003 – W22000034 = Wales; S22000005 – S22000086 = Scotland; K01000005 – K01000014 = cross-border	**TTWA15CD**
9	LAU2 area	E05, W05 or S31	The national LAU2-equivalent code for each UPRN. E05000026 – E05011549 = England; W05000041 – W05001038 = Wales; S31000001 – S31001229 = Scotland	**LAU218CD**
9	National park	E26, W18, W31, S21 or pseudo	The national parks, covering parts of England, Wales and Scotland. E26000001 – E26000010 = England; E99999999 (pseudo) = England (non-National Park); W18000001 – W18000003 = Wales; W31000001 = Wales (non-National Park); S21000002 - S21000003 = Scotland; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland (non-National Park)	**NPARK16CD**

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
9	2011 Census Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)/ Data Zone (DZ)	E01, W01 or S01	The 2011 Census LSOA code for England and Wales and DZ code for Scotland. E01000001 – E01033768 = England; W01000001 – W01001958 = Wales; S01006506 – S01013481 = Scotland	**LSOA11CD**
9	Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA)/ Intermediate Zone (IZ)	E02, W02 or S02	The 2011 Census MSOA code for England and Wales and IZ code for Scotland. E02000001 – E02006934 = England; W02000001 – W02000423 = Wales; S02001236 – S02002514 = Scotland	**MSOA11CD**
9	2011 Census Workplace Zone (WZ)	E33, W35 or pseudo	The WZ code for England and Wales. A pseudo code is included for Scotland. E33000001 – E33050868 = England; W35000001 – W35002710 = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**WZ11CD**
9	Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)/ Local Health Board (LHB)/ Community Health Partnership (CHP)	E38, W11 or S03	The code for the CCG areas in England, LHBs in Wales and CHPs in Scotland. E38000001 – E38000230 = England (CCG); W11000023 – W11000029 = Wales (LHB); S03000001 – S03000044 = Scotland (CHP)	**CCG19CD**
9	Built-up Area (BUA)	E34, W37, K05 or pseudo	The code for the BUAs in England and Wales. Pseudo codes are included for those OAs not classed as 'built-up' and cross-border codes are included for areas straddling the English/Welsh border. A pseudo code is also included for Scotland. E34000001 – E34005057 = England; E34999999 (pseudo) = England (not covered); W37000001 – W37000427 = Wales; W37999999 (pseudo) = Wales (not covered); K05000001 – K05000011 = cross-border; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**BUA11CD**

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
9	Built-up Area Sub-division (BUASD)	E35, W38, K06 or pseudo	The code for the BUASDs in England and Wales. Pseudo codes are included for those OAs not classed as 'built-up' and cross-border codes are included for areas straddling the English/Welsh border. A pseudo code is also included for Scotland. E35000001 – E35001670 = England; E35999999 (pseudo) = England (not covered); W38000001 – W38000153 = Wales; W38999999 (pseudo) = Wales (not covered); K06000001 – K06000004 = cross-border; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**BUASD11CD**
2	2011 Census rural-urban classification	A1–F2 or 1–8	The 2011 Census rural-urban classification of OAs for England, Wales and Scotland. A1–F2 = England and Wales: 1–8 = Scotland	**RUC11IND**
3	2011 Census Output Area classification (OAC)	1A1–8B	The 2011 Census OAC code for each UPRN. 1A1–8B3 = GB	**OAC11IND**
9	Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) – first instance	E37 or pseudo	The primary LEP code for each English UPRN. Pseudo codes are included for the rest of GB. E37000001 – E37000042 = England; W99999999 (pseudo) = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**LEP17CD1**
9	Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) – second instance	E37 or pseudo	Where LEPs overlap, the secondary code for each affected English UPRN. Pseudo codes are included for the rest of GB. E37000001 – E37000042 = England; W99999999 (pseudo) = Wales; S99999999 (pseudo) = Scotland	**LEP17CD2**
9	Police Force Area (PFA)	E23, W15 or S23	The PFA code for each UPRN. E23000001 – E23000039 = England; W15000001 – W15000004 = Wales; S23000009 = Scotland	**PFA15CD**

Length	Data description	Range of codes/ Entity code	Comments	Field name
5	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Numeric	The IMD rank for the LSOA of each UPRN, where 1 is the most deprived. A zero is included for Scotland. 1–32844 = England; 1–1909 = Wales; 1–6976 = Scotland	**IMD19IND**

Annex B

Data Format

Available for free download in comma separated variable (CSV) format from the Open Geography Portal.

File name: NSUL_MMM_YYYY_XX

Where 'MMM' = month e.g. 'SEP'
Where 'YYYY' = year e.g. '2016'
Where 'XX' = region:

- 'NE' (North East)
- 'NW' (North West)
- 'YH' (Yorkshire and The Humber)
- 'EM' (East Midlands)
- 'WM' (West Midlands)
- 'EE' (East of England)
- 'LN' (London)
- 'SE' (South East)
- 'SW' (South West)
- 'WA' (Wales)
- 'SC' (Scotland)

Format:	Comma Separated Variable
File type:	.csv
Record length:	241

Annex C

2011 Census Very Small Population Wards and Their Assigned OA

Very Small Population Ward code	Very Small Population Ward name	Assigned OA
City of London		
E05009298	Cheap	E00000007
E05009299	Coleman Street	E00000019
E05009290	Bassishaw	E00000021
E05009293	Bread Street	E00000024
E05009297	Castle Baynard	E00000024
E05009289	Aldgate	E00000035
E05009291	Billingsgate	E00000035
E05009294	Bridge	E00000035
E05009306	Langbourn	E00000035
E05009295	Broad Street	E00166755
E05009296	Candlewick	E00166755
E05009301	Cornhill	E00166755
E05009307	Lime Street	E00166755
E05009300	Cordwainer	E00166757
E05009303	Dowgate	E00166757
E05009311	Vintry	E00166757
E05009312	Walbrook	E00166757
Isles of Scilly		
E05011090	Bryher	E00096400