



European Spatial Data Research

April 2014

Change Detection in High-Resolution Land Use/Land Cover Geodatabases (at Object Level)

Emilio Domenech, Clément Mallet

A survey on state of the art of 3D Geographical Information Systems

Volker Walter

Dense Image Matching Final Report

Norbert Haala

Crowdsourcing in National Mapping

Peter Mooney, Jeremy Morley

The present publication is the exclusive property of
European Spatial Data Research

All rights of translation and reproduction are reserved on behalf of EuroSDR.
Published by EuroSDR

printed by Buchdruckerei Ernst Becvar, Vienna, Austria

EUROPEAN SPATIAL DATA RESEARCH

PRESIDENT 2012 – 2014:

Thorben Brigsted Hansen, Denmark

VICE-PRESIDENT 2013 – 2017:

André Streilein-Hurni, Switzerland

SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Joep Crompvoets, Belgium

DELEGATES BY MEMBER COUNTRY:

Austria: Michael Franzen

Belgium: Ingrid Vanden Berghe; Jo Vanvalckenborgh

Croatia: Željko Hećimović; Ivan Landek

Cyprus: Andreas Sokratous, Georgia Papatoma

Denmark: Thorben Brigsted Hansen; Lars Bodum

Finland: Juha Hyypä, Jurkka Tuokko

France: Benedicte Bucher, Yannick Boucher

Germany: Hansjörg Kutterer; Klement Aringer; Lars Bernard

Ireland: Andy McGill, Kevin Mooney

Italy: Fabio Crosilla, Alesandro Capra

Netherlands: Jantien Stoter; Martijn Rijdsdijk

Norway: Jon Arne Trollvik; Ivar Maalen-Johansen

Spain: Antonio Arozarena, Emilio Domenech

Sweden: Mikael Lilje

Switzerland: Francois Golay; André Streilein-Hurni

United Kingdom: Malcolm Havercroft; Jeremy Morley

COMMISSION CHAIRPERSONS:

Sensors, Primary Data Acquisition and Georeferencing: Fabio Remondino, Italy

Image Analysis and Information Extraction: Norbert Pfeifer, Austria

Production Systems and Processes: Jon Arne Trollvik, Norway

Data Specifications: Jantien Stoter, The Netherlands

Network Services: Jeremy Morley, United Kingdom

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS:

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen
Publications Officer: Michael Franzen
Schiffamtsgasse 1-3
1020 Wien
Austria
Tel.: + 43 1 21110 5200
Fax: + 43 1 21110 5202

CONTACT DETAILS:

Web: www.eurosd.net
President: president@eurosd.net
Secretary-General: secretary@eurosd.net
Secretariat: admin@eurosd.net

EuroSDR Secretariat
Public Management Institute
K.U. Leuven
Faculty of Social Sciences
Parkstraat 45 Bus 3609
3000 Leuven
Belgium
Tel.: +32 16 323180

The official publications of EuroSDR are peer-reviewed.

(a) *Emilio Domenech, Clément Mallet:*

„Change Detection in High-Resolution Land Use/Land Cover
Geodatabases (at Object Level)“

	9
1. Introduction.....	11
2. Objectives.....	12
3. Study areas and data pre-processing.....	12
3.1. Alcalá de Henares data.....	14
3.2. Valencia data.....	14
3.3. Murcia data.....	16
4. Methodology.....	16
4.1. Classification in basic land cover.....	17
4.1.1. Image segmentation.....	18
4.1.2. Region adjacency graph.....	20
4.1.3. Image classification improvement using Dempster-Shafer theory.....	21
4.1.4. Shadow removal.....	24
4.1.4.1. Computing the shadow layer.....	24
4.1.4.2. Assigning classes to shadow regions.....	25
4.2. Multi-source attribute extraction and land use classification.....	27
4.2.1. Feature extraction.....	28
4.2.1.1. LiDAR-based features.....	30
4.2.1.2. Spatial context features.....	31
4.2.2. Object classification.....	31
4.2.2.1. Object and class definition.....	31
4.2.2.2. Selection of descriptive features.....	33
4.2.2.3. Classification procedure.....	35
4.3. Change detection.....	36
4.3.1. Change detection evaluation.....	36
5. Results.....	38
5.1. Phase I results: generation of basic land cover classes.....	38
5.2. Phase II results: multisource attribute extraction and land use classification....	41
5.3. Change detection results.....	45
5.3.1. Change detection in periurban areas.....	45
5.3.2. Change detection in rural areas.....	46
5.4. Application to quantify polygon attributes in SIOSE database.....	48
6. Conclusions.....	54
7. Future Studies.....	54
8. References.....	57

<i>(b) Volker Walter:</i>	
	„A survey on state of the art of 3D Geographical Information Systems“ 65
1	Introduction..... 66
2	Participants..... 66
3	Evaluation of Questionnaire Part A..... 68
4	Questionnaire Part B..... 82
5	Summary 86
6	Conclusions and Outlook..... 86
	Annex A: Participating Institutions..... 88

<i>(c) Norbert Haala:</i>	
	„Dense Image Matching Final Report“ 115
1	Introduction..... 116
2	The EuroSDR Project on Dense Image Matching – Data sets and deliverables..... 117
3	Test participants, investigated software systems and used hardware environment 120
4	Evaluation of DSM Quality 122
	4.1. Test area Vaihingen/Enz 123
	4.2. Test area München 133
5	Conclusions..... 142
6	References..... 143

<i>(d) Peter Mooney, Jeremy Morley:</i> „Crowdsourcing in National Mapping“	147
Abstract	148
Acknowledgement	149
Preface	148
1 Introduction and Motivation	150
2 Project Development Timeline.....	151
3 Projects selected for funding.....	153
4 Details of Individual Project Reports.....	154
4a: Project 1: Collection and visualization of alternative tourism sites and objects in Lithuania	155
4.b Project 2: Incidental Crowdsourcing.....	157
4.3: Project 3: Ontology based Authoritative and Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) integration.....	158
4.4 Project 4: Conflation of Crowdsourced Data	160
4.5 Project 5: Characterising the use of vernacular placenames from crowd sourced data and a comparison with NMA Data.....	162
5 Conclusions and Recommendations.	164
References.....	166

Crowdsourcing in National Mapping

Peter Mooney (1) and Jeremy Morley (2)

1: Department of Computer Science,
National University of Ireland Maynooth (NUIM),
Co. Kildare, Ireland.

2: Nottingham Geospatial Institute,
The University of Nottingham,
Nottingham, United Kingdom.

Abstract

Crowdsourcing of geospatial data and information has become a very popular topic of research in GIS and related disciplines over the past few years. In 2007 Goodchild coined the term “Volunteered Geographic Information” or VGI (Goodchild, 2007) which represents the concept of citizens collecting and recording geospatial information using their own devices with specially designed software and web-services such as Wikis. Since 2007 there has been considerable research carried out by the academic community into understanding different aspects of crowdsourcing of geospatial data. The emergence of VGI and crowdsourcing was coupled with this dramatic increase in interest from the academic community. At the same time, the economic climate was changing. Many National Mapping Agencies have been finding their budgets and resources under increased pressure with many being required to *do more with less*. Could crowdsourced collection of geospatial data and VGI be used by NMAs? Under which conditions could geospatial data collected by citizens be used by NMAs? The primary motivation of this project has been to investigate the scope for crowdsourced geospatial data and VGI to be used by National Mapping Agencies. The project secured the joint support of AGILE and EuroSDR so as to engage both the leading research agencies and national mapping agencies within Europe. The project established a number of research internships based on collaboration between academic and NMA partners which investigated tasks and problems specified by NMA partners. Overall the project was very successful. The internship projects investigated a range of issues such as conflation of VGI and authoritative spatial data, semantic interoperability, and gamification as a means of updating spatial databases. The projects are outlined in detail in this report. Our report closes with a summary of the key findings of these projects and a list of reference material produced by those projects.

Acknowledgement

The authors of this report would like to acknowledge the collaboration, assistance, and efficiency of a number of people who played a role in making this project a success. While our list contains a long list of people we would like to single out the following for special acknowledgement: Prof. Mike Jackson, Prof. Hardy Pundt, Prof. Lars Bernard, Prof. Dieter Fritsch, Prof. Mike Gould, Mr. Paul Hardy, Dr. Kevin Mooney, Ms. *Anneke* Heylen and Dr. Joep Cromptvoets. We extend our thanks to Martijn Rijdsdijk, Manager R&D, Kadaster Netherlands who performed a review of this report and supplied us with very helpful and insightful feedback. We are grateful to EuroSDR, AGILE and ESRI Europe for the funding to date. Any errors or omissions in this report are certainly of our own making.

Preface

In 2011 we proposed a joint-collaborative project between EuroSDR and AGILE which would support NMA-driven research into using crowdsourcing in national mapping. This proposal was accepted by both EuroSDR and AGILE who agreed to provide funding for internships following an international workshop on the topic. This proposal was also a contributing catalyst for the first major collaborative venture between EuroSDR and AGILE which eventually lead to the signing of a formal Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations in October 2013. The primary motivation of this project was to investigate the scope for crowdsourced geospatial data and Volunteered Geographic Information to be used by National Mapping Agencies. Seeking the joint support of AGILE and EuroSDR would give us the platform to engage both the leading research agencies and national

mapping agencies within Europe. Upon acceptance of the proposal the project established a number of research internships based on collaboration between academic and NMA partners. Our report outlines the very successful implementation and outcomes from these internships. We both enjoyed managing this joint-collaborative project and watching the initial idea and concept grow into a fully fledged research project. We hope that you will enjoy reading this report and find some helpful information contained within its pages. Moreover we intend this report to be the first point of reference on a longer journey towards establishing the technical, legal, and social infrastructures necessary to promote crowdsourced geospatial data and VGI as a potential partner with National Mapping Agencies and Government Agencies in Europe and beyond.

Peter Mooney and Jeremy Morley

April 2014

1 Introduction and Motivation

Crowdsourcing of geospatial data and information has become a very popular topic of research in GIS and related disciplines over the past few years. In 2007 Goodchild coined the term “Volunteered Geographic Information” or VGI (Goodchild, 2007) which represents the concept of citizens collecting and recording geospatial information using their own devices with specially designed software and web-services such as Wikis. Since 2007 there has been considerable research carried out by the academic community into understanding different aspects of crowdsourcing of geospatial data. The key areas of research investigation include: comparison of the geometrical and semantic accuracy of VGI or crowdsourced datasets with gold-standard datasets such as those produced by National Mapping Agencies; analysis of the contributors to VGI projects and the characteristics of their contributions; the role of VGI in supplying geospatial data where there is no authoritative agency, such as in the developing world; and understanding the strengths and weaknesses of these crowdsourced datasets and databases in terms of being either a complement or a competitor to commercially produced geospatial data or National Mapping and Cadastral Agency geospatial data products.

The emergence of VGI and crowdsourcing was coupled with this dramatic increase in interest from the academic community. At the same time, the economic climate was changing. Many National Mapping Agencies have been finding their budgets and resources under increased pressure with many being required to *do more with less*. Could crowdsourced collection of geospatial data and VGI be used by NMAs? Under which conditions could geospatial data collected by citizens be used by NMAs?

The primary motivation of this project has been to investigate the scope for crowdsourced geospatial data and VGI to be used by National Mapping Agencies. The project sought the joint support of AGILE and EuroSDR so as to engage both the leading research agencies and national mapping agencies within Europe. The project sought to establish a number of research internships which would be based on collaboration between academic and NMA partners.

EuroSDR and AGILE have both been active in understanding and promoting VGI and crowdsourcing of geospatial data. AGILE have supported a number of workshops and presentation/paper sessions at their annual international conferences over the past few years. In 2013 Peter Mooney co-chaired the ACTIVITY Workshop (Action and Interaction in VGI) at the AGILE Conference in Leuven, Belgium. The workshop attracted 30 participants including some of the projects funded under this initiative. The number of full and short papers with VGI and Crowdsourcing as central themes which have been accepted for publication and presentation at the AGILE conference is steadily growing every year.

During 2009 André Streilein from Swisstopo organised and hosted the 1st EuroSDR Workshop on Crowd Sourcing for Updating National Databases. The workshop meeting was held at the Federal Office of Topography (Swisstopo), Wabern, Switzerland on August 20-21, 2009. There were participants from different backgrounds (e.g. Academia, public sector, National Mapping Agencies etc) which gave a valuable insight on their thoughts about crowdsourced spatial data, early efforts from National Mapping Agencies to build Geo-Web 2.0 applications and more importantly what the main problems are in regards with this new type of spatial data. Ideas from this workshop were instrumental in setting the stage for the development of this joint EuroSDR/AGILE project. The final report of the workshop, which includes an overview of the presentations and discussions, is available to download at the following URL:

http://www.eurosd.net/workshops/crowdsourcing_2009/eurosd_crowdsourcing_2009_report.pdf

In 2011 we proposed a joint-collaborative project between EuroSDR and AGILE which would support NMA-driven research into using crowdsourcing in national mapping. This proposal was accepted by both EuroSDR and AGILE who agreed to provide funding for internships following an international workshop on the topic. In the next section we outline the brief timeline of the evolution of the project idea and it's subsequent implementation. During the project development stage ESRI Europe expressed their interest and willingness to participate and subsequently provided additional top-up funding to the project budget.

2 Project Development Timeline

In this section we provide a listing of key events and dates in the project timeline from the project's initial formulation through to actual implementation and reporting of the first phase of internships.

Jan – March 2011: Initial formulation of the concept and idea for “Crowdsourcing in National Mapping”. PM visited the Centre for Geospatial Science in Nottingham in February 2011 and delivered a seminar titled “Establishing a research agenda on Volunteered Geographic Information and Open Data”.

May 2011: PM makes presentation to the bi-annual meeting of the EuroSDR Board of Delegates in Vienna, Austria proposing a project called “The Use of Crowd-sourced data for Update Intelligence and Metadata Enrichment of National Mapping”. The proposal outlined a joint collaboration between AGILE and EuroSDR.

June 2011: Prof. Mike Jackson makes presentation to the bi-annual meeting of AGILE in Zurich, Switzerland. Project contribution agreed by AGILE.

October 2011: JM makes presentation, with implementation plans, to the bi-annual meeting of the EuroSDR Board of Delegates in Udine, Italy. Project contribution agreed by EuroSDR.

November 2011: ESRI Europe makes additional funding available to the project

January 2012: International Workshop on Crowdsourcing and National Mapping at the Nottingham Geospatial Institute (successor to CGS), University of Nottingham, UK. The workshop was organised and chaired by JM & PM. The workshop focused on open discussion and break-out sessions with discussions to develop project ideas. The workshop attracted about 30 participants including representatives from 6 National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies (OS GB, OS Ireland, SwissTopo, Kadaster NL, Norwegian Mapping and Kadaster, IGN France). Academic and industrial representatives made up the remainder of participants. This workshop was held over 1.5 days and was used as the platform for discussions about potential projects and research themes for consideration in the AGILE/EuroSDR project. There were a number of key themes which emerged from the workshop presentations, open-floor discussions, and focus-groups as these are summarised as follows:

- **Crowd Attention:** Crowds or citizens interested in collecting geographic information are deviating towards products created by “the crowd” and away from commercial and traditional mapping products.
- **Crowd Type:** Who are they? What is the experience level of the crowd in areas such as surveying, cartographical, GIS, etc? Are members of the crowd displaying characteristic attachment to their local geography and environment?
- **Crowd Retention:** “Retention of Attention” - in urban areas there now seems to be “too little work to go around”
- **OpenStreetMap** – can be very like NMA datasets in urban areas but lack the overall coverage of themes such as land-cover, waterbodies, etc that NMA datasets provide
- **Crowdsourcing Spatial Data from Imagery** – there were discussions about extraction of geospatial data from imagery such as CycloMedia which is a market leader in large-scale systematic visualisations of the environment by means of Cycloramas (360-degree panoramic photographs) or Google Streetview
- **Quality/Validation** – In crowdsourcing and VGI there is a lack of rigorous attribution, lack of quality methodologies . What are the effects of this? Is the data usable for the same types of problems and functionality which NMA datasets are currently used for?
- **Data Conflation** – This is potentially good middle-ground for crowdsourced geospatial data and NMAs. This can facilitate interaction with the crowd in a controlled way. Data conflation is a very well studied problem in GIS.
- **Triggering crowdsourcing?** – How can established crowdsourced spatial data, such as OpenStreetMap, Flickr, etc be combined with approaches such as Cycloramas, Google StreetView, Mechanical Turk, Zooniverse etc to trigger further interest and increase participation in crowdsourcing activities for spatial data. There is no direct answer for this yet but this would make a very interesting point for research and investigation.

April 2012: Calls for Participation. A general call document was written and distributed widely on academic mailing lists, Internet discussion groups, etc. One of the key aspects of

the call documentation was the emphasis on the building of a collaborative relationship between academic partners, industrial partners, and national mapping and cadastral agencies in Europe. At minimum a project should include at least one academic partner and at least one national mapping agency. We felt that this was crucial in making this initiative as mutually beneficial to both academia and national mapping agencies. We encouraged applicants that national mapping agencies take a lead role in the formulation of the problem or project specification. Priority was given to winning topics from the January workshop if they had been developed further into workable project plans.

May 2012: Presentation on progress and plans to the AGILE Conference and AGILE committee in Avignon, France

May 2012: 9 proposals submitted for consideration

September 2012: Evaluation of submissions

October 2012: Notification of outcome of submissions to applicants

October/November 2012: Commencement of projects.

March 2013: At this stage most of the projects had completed. Project 5 had some initial difficulties in recruitment of a suitable candidate and consequently commenced their project during March 2013.

May 2013: Presentation to AGILE Conference and AGILE annual meeting at Leuven, Belgium. Progress report to EuroSDR Board of Delegates in Copenhagen, Denmark.

August 2013: Presentation in the 25th International Cartographic Conference in Dresden, Germany during the EuroSDR session on Conference Day 1.

October 2013: Preparation and delivery of phase 1 report of this project.

October 2013: Oral presentation of final report to the 123rd bi-annual meeting of EuroSDR Board of Delegates at Gävle, Sweden.

The funding agreed with AGILE and EuroSDR was for two phases of internship. This report and the EuroSDR Board of Delegates meeting in Gävle marks the half-way review point. It is intended that a further phase of internships will follow, leading on from the initial projects.

3 Projects selected for funding

Five projects were chosen from nine submissions. The projects were evaluated by an external expert and the final decision was made by a selection committee. The following is a list of the five projects chosen. The title of the project, the academic PI, and the funding sponsor is outlined in the listing.

- 1. Project 1:** Collection and visualization of alternative tourism sites and objects in Lithuania
National Participation: Lithuania
Academic PI: Dr. Giedrė Beconytė, Centre for Cartography of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at Vilnius University, **Lithuania**
Sponsor: EuroSDR (50%) and AGILE (50%)
- 2. Project 2:** Incidental Crowdsourcing
National Participation: Spain, United Kingdom

Academic PI: Dr. Joaquín Huerta Universitat Jaume I of Castellón, Spain
Sponsor: ESRI Europe

3. **Project 3:** Ontology based Authoritative and Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) integration
National Participation: Canada, Spain, The Netherlands
Academic PI: Prof. Rodolphe Devillers, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
Sponsor: AGILE
4. **Project 4:** Conflation of Crowdsourced Data
National Participation: Germany, United Kingdom
Academic PI: Dr. Volker Walter, Institut für Photogrammetrie, Universität Stuttgart, Germany
Sponsor: ESRI Europe
5. **Project 5:** Characterising the use of vernacular placenames from crowd sourced data and a comparison with NMA Data
National Participation: Switzerland, France
Academic PI: Dr. Ross Purves, University of Zurich Switzerland
Sponsor: EuroSDR

4 Details of Individual Project Reports

After each project had commenced we kept in regular contact by email to ensure that the project was progressing as expected and on time. Projects were requested to provide progress reports at the half way point in their project and at the conclusion of their project.

When we began planning the writing of this final report it was agreed that it would be best if the projects were involved in the writing process. This would have many benefits, none more so than ensuring that the precise details of the projects were captured by those with the closest involvement to the research work. In September 2013 all of the projects were asked to provide a brief overview of their project. This overview required information under the following headings:

1. Final Project Summary (maximum one page)
2. Key outcomes and deliverables (half page maximum)
3. Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project (half page maximum)
4. Final list of project participants as this would allow credit for the interns who worked on the project as well as other academics and NMA representatives who provided input and assistance to the project.

We felt that it was important that the NMA or industrial partner commented on the success of the project. This ensured that we obtained a balanced overview of the success of the project and if the NMA or industrial partner felt that they had got value out of their

participation in the project process. It was the responsibility of the project to contact the NMA or the Industrial partner for their final official comment on the success of the project.

The following sections therefore comprise the reports received from the individual projects.

4a: Project 1: Collection and visualization of alternative tourism sites and objects in Lithuania

The project is taking place since Autumn 2013. The aim of the project is to collect and spread information on diverse sites and objects that are of interest to various groups of visitors, but are not included in official information sources and do not belong to the tourist infrastructure network (“undiscovered objects”– abandoned fortifications, caverns, sites of extinct villages, graffiti walls, places mentioned in fiction etc.). The main goals of the first stage that we report on were: 1) to perform a research on existing objects and geographic information available; 2) to prepare a study answering the questions about uniform typology of undiscovered objects, describing methods of collection and visualisation of information; 3) to prepare methodology and plan of crowdsourcing of such objects; 4) to design conceptual and logical database model and 5) to develop and launch a Web GIS application allowing for input, editing and download of information.

The research revealed interesting problems and possibilities of use of collected information, including actions related with identified dangerous or sensitive objects, development of new specific tourist routes, participation of local communities etc. The system is working and can be developed. Collected information will be periodically revised and published as at the national SDI portal www.geoportal.lt.

Project 1: Key Outcomes and Deliverables

Analysis of state of the art and feasibility study.

Original classification of objects and sites by appearance, possibility to analyse the collected data by subtypes and

Unique cartographic symbols for each subtype of objects and sites.

Methodology for crowdsourcing and detailed project of application.

Database of undiscovered objects and sites. The table of attribute data of objects and sites consists of name, type, subtype, primary purpose, age, condition, hazardousness for the environment or visitors, photos and/or video.

Web mapping application at <http://www.nemasinis.lt> was created using web browser native technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript and SVG. This application is still in Lithuanian language. It includes web services of undiscovered objects and a tool for route planning.

Published research paper:

J. Jasiūnas, E. Maneikaitė, P. Venckus, D. Romanovas & G. Beconytė (2013) Mapping the undiscovered objects and sites in Lithuania, *Geodesy and Cartography*, 39:2, 64-71, DOI: 10.3846/20296991.2013.807960. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3846/20296991.2013.807960>.

Presentation at ESRI users' conference „GIS for education 2013“ (October 16) in Lithuania.

Project 1: Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project

State Enterprise National Center of Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics “GIS-Centras” has supported the project of “Collection and visualization of alternative tourism sites and objects in Lithuania” within the internship funding programme „Crowd Sourcing in National Mapping“. It provided the technological platform and consulting. All project activities were supervised by employees of “GIS-Centras”. I officially state that the project was successful and very much appreciate the outcomes: a published research paper and Web application that has been launched for crowdsourcing of alternative tourism sites and objects in Lithuania thus creating new cartographic web content and promoting use of geographic information technologies. I believe the participating students have very much increased their qualification thus developing potential to continue their career at the “GIS-Centras”. I believe in great value of co-operation between “GIS-Centras”, academics partners and international geoinformation organisations and assure that in case of similar initiatives in the future the enterprise will provide all possible technological and methodological support.

Mindaugas Pažemys

Deputy director, State Enterprise “GIS-Centras”

Email: m.pazemys@gis-centras.lt

Project 1: List of Project Participants

Giedrė Beconytė (project leader)

PhD, associate professor. Centre for Cartography of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at Vilnius University (www.gf.vu.lt). M.K.Čiurlionio 21, LT03101 Vilnius, Lithuania. Phone +370 640 16583.

Mindaugas Pažemys (co-ordinator from „GIS-Centras“)

Deputy director. State Enterprise National Center of Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics „GIS-Centras(SE „GIS-Centras“, www.gis-centras.lt). Sėlių 66, LT-08109 Vilnius, Lithuania. Email: m.pazemys@gis-centras.lt.

Andrius Balčiūnas (responsible for methodological support from „GIS-Centras“)

Product administrator. SE „GIS-Centras“. Email: a.balciunas@gis-centras.lt

Denis Romanovas (responsible for technological support from „GIS-Centras“)

Programmer. SE „GIS-Centras“. Email: d.romanovas@gis-centras.lt

Students (beneficiaries):

Justinas Jasiūnas.

S. Orloviciaus 7, Trakai, Lithuania. Email: j.jasiunas@gis-centras.lt, Phone +370 627 05789

Edita Maneikaitė.

Viršuliškių 35-27, Vilnius, Lithuania. Email: edita.maneikaite@gmail.com, Phone +370 696 66202

Paulius Venckus.

Šeškinės 3-18, Vilnius, Lithuania. Email: venckus.paulius@gmail.com, Phone +370 627 82126

4.b Project 2: Incidental Crowdsourcing

The aim of this project is the validation of a toponyms database provided by the Spanish Instituto Geográfico Nacional with 136.454 entities which haven't been validated yet.

The process to validate toponyms is time-consuming and tedious. In Spain it has taken over 10 years to implement a model to standardize the nomenclature of municipalities, yet today there are still conflicts with the names of some places, especially in regions with two languages.

Our research considers an innovative and different way of data validation based on crowdsourcing. The massive and persistent participation of the public is crucial to achieve a complete validation of the current toponyms database. However, editing names of municipalities is not a motivating task at first sight, so users might need additional motivation.

In this project we are developing an application that applies Gamification techniques to encourage users to contribute their validations while playing a game. This novel approach of collecting data provides a mechanism to motivate users to revise names by turning a demanding and repetitive task into an engaging and enjoyable one. From the users' point of view, they will be playing a game while contributing transparently with a toponyms repository whose data can be later used by the administration and for scientific purposes. Users can obtain recognition by the community, prizes and a way to practice geography as a hobby.

We followed a multi-layer architecture that could be implemented and extended by other applications with a similar purpose. The first layer is the user interface where the users can play the game so called "Town Conquer" on their Android smartphones to provide their validations of toponyms. The second layer contains web services for processing the collected data and communicates with the database. When the process ends, the result is communicated to the user. On the third layer there are a Map Server and a Data Server. The first provides users basemaps layers, the geographical situation of the toponyms, the name that is currently stored. The second one has all geographical data, user profiles, game scores, logs, etc.

Project 2: Key Outcomes and Deliverables

The key outcomes from the project are:

1. A location based game for android smartphones that collects toponyms validations. The application will be released to the public at the *Jornadas Ibéricas de Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales* in Toledo (Spain), on November 13-15, 2013.
2. Conference paper presented at AGILE 2013. "Towns conquer: a gamified application to collect geographical names"; J .Castellote, J. Huerta, J. Pescador and M. Brown, Leuven 2013. <http://www.agile-online.org/index.php/conference/past-agile-conferences>
3. Conference paper to be presented at the *Jornadas Ibéricas de Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales (JIIDE)* in Toledo on November 13-15, 2013 <http://www.jiide.org/>

The application will be available for download from GEOTEC web site (<http://www.geotec.uji.es>) and from Google Play store.

Project 2: Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project

This project is supported by the Spanish Instituto Geográfico Nacional.

The contact point at the IGN is

Antonio F. Rodríguez Pascual
Jefe de Área de Infraestructura de IG
Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica
Instituto Geográfico Nacional
Tfno.: +34 91 597 96 61
afrodriguez@fomento.es

Project 2: List of Project Participants

Universities:

- University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
- Universitat Jaume I of Castellón, Spain

National Mapping Agencies:

- Ordnance Survey, United Kingdom
- Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Spain

4.3: Project 3: Ontology based Authoritative and Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) integration

This project started with the idea of developing a method to handle semantic heterogeneity when integrating Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) and authoritative datasets. The original idea was to use a common domain ontology as a pivot (based on the General Feature Model¹) and then to match different datasets with different data models to this ontology, using R2RML² standard. This will allow the integration of different geographic information sources under the same conceptualization (Figure 1).

The method overcome some problems present in semantic similarity and ontology matching techniques, such as the impossibility of reusing the mappings or the fact that the user needs to build an ontology for each dataset. The main problem of this method was building the

1

http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=39891

2

<http://www.w3.org/TR/r2rml/>

common domain ontology based on standard guidelines when VGI, such as OpenStreetMap (OSM) datasets, is involved. Further research showed us that we needed to face semantic heterogeneities within VGI before trying to integrate it with other sources. This way, many other projects dealing with geographic information integration and quality of VGI would be benefited as well.

Our ongoing research is focused on characterizing semantic heterogeneities in VGI, looking at its evolution through time and space. Quantifying semantic heterogeneity in VGI will lead to better decide about the semantic quality of datasets for a specific purpose or application, and will thus lead to a better integration with authoritative datasets. Our first results are not published yet, but we are currently working on how to quantify semantic heterogeneities based on specific concepts or terms in the OSM project, depending on the number of tags that users assign to the same real world phenomenon.

Project 3: Key Outcomes and Deliverables

The outcomes of the project were a short paper which was presented as a poster in AGILE 2013 Conference, and a presentation on the ACTIVITY Workshop, held in the same conference. The presentation, short paper and poster can be found online.

First results of our ongoing work are still unpublished, but a Semantic Heterogeneity map regarding the concept "platform" in Europe OSM datasets can be seen online.

Project 3: Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project

As a private company working in the Geomatics sector, the availability of semantically enhanced Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) is a powerful tool for achieving our business goals. Nowadays there are many developments dealing with the quality of VGI as OpenStreetMap (OSM) datasets as a key issue for launching new geo-location based applications, using free and open data as a source of geodata. Semantic quality of OSM is a basic issue to solve, besides positional accuracy and completeness, in order to be able to use OSM in the market.

We, as a company, are really interested in the way VGI can be integrated with other geodata sources, as well as on the use of VGI for specific applications in order to develop our business model. For doing that in a realistic way, improved and high quality VGI datasets are needed, and we are pleased to support research, such as this project, on that direction.

Rafael Fernández Mejías
rafael.mejias@sinfogeo.es
CEO. Sinfogeo S.L. <http://www.sinfogeo.es/en/>
Paseo de la Habana, 9 -11
Madrid 28036, Spain
September, 2013

Project 3: Project Participants

Academic Partner

TU Delft (OTB Research Institute). From the beginning of the project to January 2013.

Contact: Marian de Vries [M.E.deVries@tudelft.nl]

Memorial University of Newfoundland (Marine and Geomatics Lab). From January 2013.

Contact: Rodolphe Devillers [rdeville@mun.ca]

National Mapping Agency

National Geographic Institute of Spain (IGNE)

Contact: Francisco Javier González Matesanz. Deputy Assistant Director of Geodesy and Cartography. [fjgmatesanz@fomento.es]

Industrial Partner

Sinfogeo S.L. Contact: Rafael Fernández Mejías. CEO. [rafael.mejias@sinfogeo.es]

4.4 Project 4: Conflation of Crowdsourced Data

Along with the increasing power of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) there is an increasing demand for spatial data. Public and private institutions collect spatial data in different data models and scales in order to meet this demand. Additionally, huge amounts of spatial data are collected in Web 2.0 mapping portals. The result is a multiple representation of the same topographic objects of the landscape.

The aim of this project is to investigate the integration of such datasets. The integration will be done with conflation techniques. Conflation is a kind of spatial data processing that combines multiple layers of spatial data into one common layer.

We will use datasets from the German Mapping Agency (ATKIS BasisDLM: Authoritative Topographic Cartographic Information System in a density of 1:10,000) and from a Web 2.0 mapping portal (OSM: OpenStreetMap). In this project we will restrict on objects of the road traffic network. At first we want to identify the differences and similarities of ATKIS and OSM. The geometrical and topological data modelling has to be compared. The data sets will be superimposed on orthophotos and the different modelling of the road network will be examined and documented with examples.

Two different software systems will be used for the conflation of ATKIS and OSM. The first system is a prototype that was developed by Hainan Chen within the scope of a PhD at the Institute for Photogrammetry. The other system is 1Integrate from the company 1Spatial. In the ifp conflation program, the datasets are first manually matched and then automatically conflated. 1Integrate is a fully automatic rule-based spatial data evaluation and processing software. The reference and target datasets are imported into the system. Then predefined rules and actions are executed to conflate the data.

In a first step, the datasets have to be pre-processed in order that they can be inputted into the systems. Then, the working processes of the different software systems have to be compared and documented and the conflation strategies have to be evaluated.

Project 4: Key Outcomes and Deliverables

Datasets of two test areas (Stuttgart and Calw) with a size of 2×2 km² were conflated with the two software packages. Stuttgart is the capital (population about 600,000) of the state Baden-Württemberg. The test area is located in the downtown of the city with a complex street network. The other test area is Calw, which is a smaller city (population about 25,000) in the southwest of Stuttgart with a less complex street network.

A comparison of the datasets shows that the data collection in inner-city areas is more detailed in OSM whereas the road network in rural areas is collected mostly similar in ATKIS and OSM. Four kinds of differences could be identified: data completeness differences, endpoint differences, differences because of different collection accuracy, and semantic differences.

Both software systems were able to match the data. The main difference between the systems is that the ifp software needs manual input for the matching (which is very time intensive) whereas the 1Integrate software is fully automatic. This restricts the use of the ifp software to smaller areas.

Z. Liu and V. Walter and D. Fritsch **Conflation of National Mapping and Crowd-Sourced Data – A Comparison of Two Different Approaches**. *Proceedings of 26th International Cartographic Conference 2013* at Dresden, Germany, August 2013
http://www.icc2013.org/_contxt/_medien/_upload/_proceeding/450_proceeding.pdf

Project 4: Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project

1Spatial is proud to support this type of innovative research project which further proves our capabilities for applying rules-based automation to the management of spatial data. Our 1Integrate product is part of a suite of products to efficiently and consistently plan, maintain and publish data, whilst also automating production workflows to some of the world's largest National Mapping Agencies.

The main task of LGL is keeping the digital landscape model ATKIS-BasisDLM up-to-date in a specified quality for all of Baden-Württemberg. In order to provide this coverage for all objects fully automatic processes are required. The results of the project are demonstrating that Radius Studio is the appropriated software which meets these conditions and is also able to take over up-date information from various data sources and to integrate into our BasisDLM. In this way the quality and currency of our data could be improved significantly.

Project 4: Project Participants

Industrial partner: 1Spatial, Tennyson House, Cambridge Business Park, Cambridge, CB4 0WZ, United Kingdom, Contact: Abbie Baggett, Email: Marketing@1spatial.com

National Mapping Agency Partner: Landesamt für Geoinformation und Landentwicklung Baden-Württemberg (LGL), Büchsenstraße 54, 70174 Stuttgart, Germany. Contact: Sabine Urbanke, Email: sabine.urbanke@lgl.bwl.de

Mrs. Zihan Liu, Institute for Photogrammetry, Geschwister-Scholl-Str. 24D, 70174 Stuttgart, Germany. Contact: Dr. Volker Walter, Email: Volker.walter@ifp.uni-stuttgart.de

4.5 Project 5: Characterising the use of vernacular placenames from crowd sourced data and a comparison with NMA Data

Gazetteers, directories assigning coordinates to placenames, play an important role for the querying and retrieval of geographic information. According to [1] 13% of all search queries contain a placename. But often gazetteers only contain official toponyms in the language(s) of the providing national mapping agency (NMA). Alternative or vernacular names often used in daily language or even translations are rarely found. User-generated content provides potential to identify and extract vernacular placenames and to enhance and extend classical gazetteers of NMAs (e.g. [2–4]). Between 28% and 35% of all tags to describe photos on Flickr are placenames and 70% of all images contain at least one placename [5, 6].

Thus this work tries to identify, extract and characterise the placenames people use as tags to depict their photos on Flickr using a simple approach based on tag frequency and user characteristics [7, 8]. Further we compare the extracted placenames with toponyms from an NMA sourced gazetteer.

To build a representative dataset we filtered tags for bulk uploads, multiple uploads of the same tagset and to include only those used on at least four occasions and by 2 users. After filtering only 180'569 or 8.3% of the initial 2'177'947 images remain in the dataset. This confirms that such datasets can be heavily influenced by prolific users and bulk uploads as proposed by [4]. Approximately 35% of the toponyms listed in the gazetteer could also be found in the extracted tags that describe the location of grid cells [7]. Conversely, only about 1% of all extracted tags are official toponyms. Our analysis pointed to different reasons, why those tags describe a location without being an official toponym and showed their potential to enrich gazetteers with more content. In our case, it is unlikely to cover a big city like Paris completely and satisfyingly with only 496 toponyms provided by the IGN.

[1] M. Sanderson and J. Kohler, “Analyzing geographic queries,” in Proceedings of the 2004 Workshop on Geographic Information Retrieval - SIGIR '04, 2004.

[2] M. F. Goodchild, “NeoGeography and the nature of geographic expertise,” Journal of Location Based Services, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 82–96, 2009.

[3] A. J. Edwardes and R. S. Purves, “A theoretical grounding for semantic descriptions of place,” in Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems - Proceedings of 7th Intl. Symposium on Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems (W2GIS), vol. 4857, J. M. Ware and G. E. Taylor, Eds. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2007, pp. 106–120.

[4] R. S. Purves, A. Edwardes, and J. Wood, “Describing place through user generated content,” First Monday [online], vol. 16, no. 9, 2011.

[5] B. Sigurbjörnsson and R. van Zwol, “Flickr tag recommendation based on collective knowledge,” in Proceeding of the 17th international conference on World Wide Web - WWW '08, 2008, p. 327.

- [6] L. Hollenstein and R. Purves, “Exploring place through user-generated content: Using Flickr to describe city cores,” *Journal of Spatial Information Science*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 21–48, 2010.
- [7] T. Wider, D. Palacio, and R. S. Purves, “Georeferencing images using tags: application with Flickr,” in *Proceedings of the 15th AGILE International Conference on Geographic Information Science*, 2013, no. January, pp. 1–4.
- [8] T. Rattenbury and M. Naaman, “Methods for extracting place semantics from Flickr tags,” *ACM Transactions on the Web*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–30, 2009.

Project 5: Key Outcomes and Deliverables

- List of tags, filtered for bias, and allocated to geographic footprints, in Paris
- Comparison of tags with official toponyms from the IGN
- Classification of toponym types which commonly occur in user generated content
- Planned publication (e.g. AGILE full paper) describing the methodology applied and our results

Project 5: Official comment on the success of the project from the National Mapping Agency (NMA) partner or Industrial partner on the project

It is impressive to see the rise of Flickr content which makes it possible to mine Paris flickr tags and compare them to IGN gazetteer. Using IDF, TF and UF criteria indeed reveals interesting things, some of which have been discussed in the report and others are more perspectives. This work especially yields interesting results regarding a new kind of geometry for a feature of interest that is not its classical geometry (the footprint in a gazetteer or topographic database) but that is its area of perception. This may have consequences on interpreting names into location. As you pointed out, it would be useful to use polygonal footprints for places like parks. Some features like France or Seine are not considered to be large scale features so that their names do not belong to this gazetteer. Topographic data would be useful also to analyse the "area of perception" of a feature by comparing its geometry and the flickr footprint, and analysing the spatial context. Obviously, in Flickr perception is related to being visible but is that all?

The IGN was very eager to see what additional words could emerge, thanks to this original method, to be characteristics for places other than names in classical gazetteers. In the top 50 words that reveals characteristics for place and that cannot be found in IGN gazetteers, most are related to topographical features except for two : night and art. It would be interesting in future work to investigate how these two words come to be characteristics of specific places and to try the same experiment in other cities.

Besides, we wonder if it is possible to identify communities of users based on the kind of tags they use, to see if there are some cultural biases in characterising places with words.

Last, we have a concern for evaluating and documenting the "validity" of a toponym and would be interested to see if it is possible to use the frequency values and user profiles to come to a trust value.

Dr Benedicte Bucher, IGN (Benedicte.Bucher@ign.fr)

Project 5: Project Participants

Thomas Wider (Intern), University of Zurich (tom.wider@gmail.com)

Ross Purves (Leader, University), University of Zurich (ross.purves@geo.uzh.ch)

Benedicte Bucher (Leader, NMA), IGN France

5 Conclusions and Recommendations.

In 2011 when the first ideas about a project on “Crowdsourcing and National Mapping” were being formulated one of the principal goals was to ensure that any project proposal would include a collaboration between academic partners and a National Mapping Agency and optionally an industrial partner. The project sought the joint support of AGILE and EuroSDR so as to engage two of the leading research organisations within Europe. The project sought to establish a number of research internships which would be based on collaboration between academic and NMA partners. To this end the project has been an outstanding success.

We would like to emphasise that in all of the five projects described above the National Mapping Agency partners were not just collaborators but active participants, providing leadership, research vision and technical expertise. We emphasised from the outset of this programme that maximum added value would be only be gained from the establishment of projects where the National Mapping Agency partners were active participants. All of the five projects outlined in this report have significant potential to carry out future work on the specific problem(s) they dealt with and also continue an active research collaboration with the corresponding National Mapping Agency and/or Industrial partners. The academic partners in the five projects provided the research skills and infrastructure necessary to treat these projects as special incubator projects whereby the National Mapping Agency could test or investigate some aspects of crowdsourcing geospatial data or VGI without a significant drain on their resources.

In the final section of the report we provide a listing of the publications arising from this project. Overall, there are 9 peer-reviewed international conference/workshop publications arising directly out of the five funded projects. The authors of several of these papers have indicated that these will eventually be extended to full peer-reviewed journal papers in the future.

To summarise the following is a list of the key outcomes from this project:

1. A collaboration between EuroSDR and AGILE on Crowdsourcing and VGI
2. There were 8 academic institutions involved
3. There were 2 Industrial partners in the projects
4. There were 5 National Mapping Agencies involved as collaborators in the project
5. There were 9 peer-reviewed international conference/workshop publications produced

6. ERSI Europe provided funding for two projects
7. AGILE and EuroSDR provided funding for 1.5 projects each

What are the next steps?

The five projects which have been described in this report are part of Phase 1 of this EuroSDR and AGILE collaboration. In October and November 2013 we shall be making presentations and proposals to both EuroSDR and AGILE for their funding support of Phase 2 of this project. The structure of Phase 2 will be similar to that of Phase 1. We have plans to hold another International Workshop event for Phase 2.

While we will not be prescriptive of what project themes the next phase should seek to fund and support we feel there are a few issues which should be considered closely. In the next phase of this project some of the National Mapping Agencies involved (for example Kadaster Netherlands) felt that there will need to be more focus on the social aspects of crowdsourcing of spatial data. What is the correct type of communication for the crowd? What are the best channels to engage the crowd?

Crowdsourcing of spatial data must not be focused on maps alone. The opportunities for using photographs, video, text, social media, etc to higher the overall quality of crowdsourced spatial should be explored. Understanding how to integrate crowdsourced spatial data into the workflow and quality control/quality assurance processes of NMAs is a very important step in the overall vision of crowdsourcing as a complimentary activity. How does this integration conflict with the NMAs legal mandate to supply topographical and cadastral mapping products?

Overall we feel that this collaboration was a great success. Our vision was to begin with small self-contained and easy to manage projects which would generate interesting results and insights whilst building a network of collaborative links between academic, industrial, and NMA partners. This report is an output of the overall project itself and we feel that it will be benefit to many researchers, academics, professional GIS practitioners, etc beyond EuroSDR and AGILE. The report shall be made publicly available [URL to Follow after final acceptance of this report] so as to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the information and experiences contained within it. It is our aim to reflect further on the outputs and experiences of Phase 1 and Phase 2 at the conclusion of Phase 2 and produce a peer-reviewed journal paper which describes the projects, their successes, and the opportunities which will be available based on the collaborations which are formed in the two phases. We hope that this paper will provide an important contribution to the state of knowledge in the areas of Crowdsourcing Geospatial Data and Volunteered Geographic Information.

The authors of this report would like to acknowledge the collaboration, assistance, and efficiency of a number of people who played a role in making this project a success. While our list contains a long list of people we would like to single out the following for special acknowledgement: Prof. Mike Jackson, Prof. Hardy Pundt, Prof. Lars Bernard, Prof. Dieter

Fritsch, Prof. Mike Gould, Mr. Paul Hardy, Dr. Kevin Mooney, Ms. *Anneke* Heylen and Dr. Joep Cromptvoets. We extend our thanks to Martijn Rijdsdijk, Manager R&D, Kadaster Netherlands who performed a review of this report and supplied us with very helpful and insightful feedback. We are grateful to EuroSDR, AGILE and ESRI Europe for the funding to date. Any errors or omissions in this report are certainly of our own making.

References

The following is a list of published papers and reports arising directly out of the five projects. This list is correct as of October 20th 2013.

J. Jasiūnas, E. Maneikaitė, P. Venckus, D. Romanovas & G. Beconytė (2013) Mapping the undiscovered objects and sites in Lithuania, *Geodesy and Cartography*, 39:2, 64-71, DOI: 10.3846/20296991.2013.807960. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3846/20296991.2013.807960>.

Conference paper presented at AGILE 2013. “Towns conquer: a gamified application to collect geographical names”; J. Castellote, J. Huerta, J. Pescador and M. Brown, Leuven 2013. <http://www.agile-online.org/index.php/conference/past-agile-conferences>

(To Appear): A location based game for android smartphones that collects toponyms validations. The application will be released to the public at the Jornadas Ibéricas de Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales in Toledo (Spain), on November 13-15, 2013.

(To Appear) Conference paper on the development of the smartphone application in Project 2 “Incidental Crowdsourcing” to be presented at the Jornadas Ibéricas de Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales (JIIDE) in Toledo on November 13-15, 2013 <http://www.jiide.org/>

Jimena Martínez Ramos, Arnaud Vandecasteele, and Rodolphe Devillers Semantic Integration of Authoritative and Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) using Ontologies. The 16th AGILE Conference 2013, Leuven, Belgium May 2013. Paper available for download at:

http://www.agile-online.org/Conference_Paper/CDs/agile_2013/Posters/P_Mart%C3%ADnez%20Ramos.pdf

Presentation slides available for download at:

<http://figshare.com/authors/Jimena%20Martinez/401239>

Jimena Martínez Ramos and Rodolphe Devillers Integrating Authoritative and Volunteered Geographic Information - An Ontological Approach In the Action and Interaction in Volunteered Geographic Information (ACTIVITY) Workshop at the 16th AGILE Conference 2013, Leuven, Belgium, May 2013. Paper available for download at: http://flec.ifas.ufl.edu/geomatics/agile2013/papers/martinez_ACTIVITY_AGILE_2013.pdf

Presentation slides available for download at:

http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/geomatics/agile2013/presentations/ACTIVITY_WS_AGILE_2013_SESSION_3_Ramos.pdf

Jimena Martínez Ramos Semantic Heterogeneity (SH) for the phenomenon "platform" in OSM datasets in Europe. Google Map and Chart Data Source. Viewable at the link

https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?docid=1QWwwRgxe48N_fBAtdI9B9gXYCLukyGM-ZAEvs#map:id=3

Z. Liu and V. Walter and D. Fritsch Conflation of National Mapping and Crowd-Sourced Data – A Comparison of Two Different Approaches. Proceedings of 26th International Cartographic Conference 2013 at Dresden, Germany, August 2013

http://www.icc2013.org/_contxt/_medien/_upload/_proceeding/450_proceeding.pdf

T. Wider, D. Palacio, and R. S. Purves, “Georeferencing images using tags: application with Flickr,” in Proceedings of the 15th AGILE International Conference on Geographic Information Science, 2013, no. January, pp. 1–4.

LIST OF OEEPE/EuroSDR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

State – March 2013

- 1 Trombetti, C.: „Activité de la Commission A de l'OEEPE de 1960 à 1964“ – Cunietti, M.: „Activité de la Commission B de l'OEEPE pendant la période septembre 1960 – janvier 1964“ – Förstner, R.: „Rapport sur les travaux et les résultats de la Commission C de l'OEEPE (1960–1964)“ – Neumaier, K.: „Rapport de la Commission E pour Lisbonne“ – Weele, A. J. v. d.: „Report of Commission F.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1964, 50 pages with 7 tables and 9 annexes.
- 2 Neumaier, K.: „Essais d'interprétation de »Bedford« et de »Waterbury«. Rapport commun établi par les Centres de la Commission E de l'OEEPE ayant participé aux tests“ – „The Interpretation Tests of »Bedford« and »Waterbury«. Common Report Established by all Participating Centres of Commission E of OEEPE“ – „Essais de restitution »Bloc Suisse«. Rapport commun établi par les Centres de la Commission E de l'OEEPE ayant participé aux tests“ – „Test »Schweizer Block«. Joint Report of all Centres of Commission E of OEEPE.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1966, 60 pages with 44 annexes.
- 3 Cunietti, M.: „Emploi des blocs de bandes pour la cartographie à grande échelle – Résultats des recherches expérimentales organisées par la Commission B de l'O.E.E.P.E. au cours de la période 1959–1966“ – „Use of Strips Connected to Blocks for Large Scale Mapping – Results of Experimental Research Organized by Commission B of the O.E.E.P.E. from 1959 through 1966.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1968, 157 pages with 50 figures and 24 tables.
- 4 Förstner, R.: „Sur la précision de mesures photogrammétriques de coordonnées en terrain montagneux. Rapport sur les résultats de l'essai de Reichenbach de la Commission C de l'OEEPE“ – „The Accuracy of Photogrammetric Co-ordinate Measurements in Mountainous Terrain. Report on the Results of the Reichenbach Test Commission C of the OEEPE.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1968, Part I: 145 pages with 9 figures; Part II: 23 pages with 65 tables.
- 5 Trombetti, C.: „Les recherches expérimentales exécutées sur de longues bandes par la Commission A de l'OEEPE.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1972, 41 pages with 1 figure, 2 tables, 96 annexes and 19 plates.
- 6 Neumaier, K.: „Essai d'interprétation. Rapports des Centres de la Commission E de l'OEEPE.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1972, 38 pages with 12 tables and 5 annexes.
- 7 Wisser, P.: „Etude expérimentale de l'aérotiangulation semi-analytique. Rapport sur l'essai »Gramastetten«.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1972, 36 pages with 6 figures and 8 tables.

- 8 „Proceedings of the OEEPE Symposium on Experimental Research on Accuracy of Aerial Triangulation (Results of Oberschwaben Tests)“ Ackermann, F.: „On Statistical Investigation into the Accuracy of Aerial Triangulation. The Test Project Oberschwaben“ – „Recherches statistiques sur la précision de l'aérottriangulation. Le champ d'essai Oberschwaben“ – Belzner, H.: „The Planning. Establishing and Flying of the Test Field Oberschwaben“ – Stark, E.: Testblock Oberschwaben, Programme I. Results of Strip Adjustments“ – Ackermann, F.: „Testblock Oberschwaben, Program I. Results of Block-Adjustment by Independent Models“ – Ebner, H.: Comparison of Different Methods of Block Adjustment“ – Wisser, P.: „Propositions pour le traitement des erreurs non-accidentelles“ – Camps, F.: „Résultats obtenus dans le cadre du project Oberschwaben 2A“ – Cunietti, M.; Vanossi, A.: „Etude statistique expérimentale des erreurs d'enchaînement des photogrammes“ – Kupfer, G.: „Image Geometry as Obtained from Rheidt Test Area Photography“ – Förstner, R.: „The Signal-Field of Baustetten. A Short Report“ – Visser, J.; Leberl, F.; Kure, J.: „OEEPE Oberschwaben Réseau Investigations“ – Bauer, H.: „Compensation of Systematic Errors by Analytical Block Adjustment with Common Image Deformation Parameters.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1973, 350 pages with 119 figures, 68 tables and 1 annex.
- 9 Beck, W.: „The Production of Topographic Maps at 1 : 10,000 by Photogrammetric Methods. – With statistical evaluations, reproductions, style sheet and sample fragments by Landesvermessungsamt Baden-Württemberg Stuttgart.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1976, 89 pages with 10 figures, 20 tables and 20 annexes.
- 10 „Résultats complémentaires de l'essai d'«Oberriet» of the Commission C de l'OEEPE – Further Results of the Photogrammetric Tests of «Oberriet» of the Commission C of the OEEPE“ Hárry, H.: „Mesure de points de terrain non signalisés dans le champ d'essai d'«Oberriet» – Measurements of Non-Signalized Points in the Test Field «Oberriet» (Abstract)“ – Stickler, A.; Waldhäusl, P.: „Restitution graphique des points et des lignes non signalisés et leur comparaison avec des résultats de mesures sur le terrain dans le champ d'essai d'«Oberriet» – Graphical Plotting of Non-Signalized Points and Lines, and Comparison with Terrestrial Surveys in the Test Field «Oberriet»“ – Förstner, R.: „Résultats complémentaires des transformations de coordonnées de l'essai d'«Oberriet» de la Commission C de l'OEEPE – Further Results from Co-ordinate Transformations of the Test «Oberriet» of Commission C of the OEEPE“ – Schürer, K.: „Comparaison des distances d'«Oberriet» – Comparison of Distances of «Oberriet» (Abstract).“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1975, 158 pages with 22 figures and 26 tables.
- 11 „25 années de l'OEEPE“
Verlaine, R.: „25 années d'activité de l'OEEPE“ – „25 Years of OEEPE (Summary)“ – Baarda, W.: „Mathematical Models.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1979, 104 pages with 22 figures.

- 12 Spiess, E.: „Revision of 1 : 25,000 Topographic Maps by Photogrammetric Methods.“ – Frankfurt a. M. 1985, 228 pages with 102 figures and 30 tables.
- 13 Timmerman, J.; Roos, P. A.; Schürer, K.; Förstner, R.: On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Measurements of Buildings – Report on the Results of the Test “Dordrecht”, Carried out by Commission C of the OEEPE. – Frankfurt a. M. 1982, 144 pages with 14 figures and 36 tables.
- 14 Thompson C. N.: Test of Digitising Methods. – Frankfurt a. M. 1984, 120 pages with 38 figures and 18 tables.
- 15 Jaakkola, M.; Brindöpke, W.; Kölbl, O.; Noukka, P.: Optimal Emulsions for Large-Scale Mapping – Test of “Steinwedel” – Commission C of the OEEPE 1981–84. – Frankfurt a. M. 1985, 102 pages with 53 figures.
- 16 Waldhäusl, P.: Results of the Vienna Test of OEEPE Commission C. – Kölbl, O.: Photogrammetric Versus Terrestrial Town Survey. – Frankfurt a. M. 1986, 57 pages with 16 figures, 10 tables and 7 annexes.
- 17 Commission E of the OEEPE: Influences of Reproduction Techniques on the Identification of Topographic Details on Orthophotomaps. – Frankfurt a. M. 1986, 138 pages with 51 figures, 25 tables and 6 appendices.
- 18 Förstner, W.: Final Report on the Joint Test on Gross Error Detection of OEEPE and ISP WG III/1. – Frankfurt a. M. 1986, 97 pages with 27 tables and 20 figures.
- 19 Dowman, I. J.; Ducher, G.: Spacelab Metric Camera Experiment – Test of Image Accuracy. – Frankfurt a. M. 1987, 112 pages with 13 figures, 25 tables and 7 appendices.
- 20 Eichhorn, G.: Summary of Replies to Questionnaire on Land Information Systems – Commission V – Land Information Systems. – Frankfurt a. M. 1988, 129 pages with 49 tables and 1 annex.
- 21 Kölbl, O.: Proceedings of the Workshop on Cadastral Renovation – Ecole polytechnique fédérale, Lausanne, 9–11 September, 1987. – Frankfurt a. M. 1988, 337 pages with figures, tables and appendices.
- 22 Rollin, J.; Dowman, I. J.: Map Compilation and Revision in Developing Areas – Test of Large Format Camera Imagery. – Frankfurt a. M. 1988, 35 pages with 3 figures, 9 tables and 3 appendices.
- 23 Drummond, J. (ed.): Automatic Digitizing – A Report Submitted by a Working Group of Commission D (Photogrammetry and Cartography). – Frankfurt a. M. 1990, 224 pages with 85 figures, 6 tables and 6 appendices.
- 24 Ahokas, E.; Jaakkola, J.; Sotkas, P.: Interpretability of SPOT data for General Mapping. – Frankfurt a. M. 1990, 120 pages with 11 figures, 7 tables and 10 appendices.
- 25 Ducher, G.: Test on Orthophoto and Stereo-Orthophoto Accuracy. – Frankfurt a. M. 1991, 227 pages with 16 figures and 44 tables.

- 26 Dowman, I. J. (ed.): Test of Triangulation of SPOT Data – Frankfurt a. M. 1991, 206 pages with 67 figures, 52 tables and 3 appendices.
- 27 Newby, P. R. T.; Thompson, C. N. (ed.): Proceedings of the ISPRS and OEEPE Joint Workshop on Updating Digital Data by Photogrammetric Methods. – Frankfurt a. M. 1992, 278 pages with 79 figures, 10 tables and 2 appendices.
- 28 Koen, L. A.; Kölbl, O. (ed.): Proceedings of the OEEPE-Workshop on Data Quality in Land Information Systems, Apeldoorn, Netherlands, 4–6 September 1991. – Frankfurt a. M. 1992, 243 pages with 62 figures, 14 tables and 2 appendices.
- 29 Burman, H.; Torlegård, K.: Empirical Results of GPS – Supported Block Triangulation. – Frankfurt a. M. 1994, 86 pages with 5 figures, 3 tables and 8 appendices.
- 30 Gray, S. (ed.): Updating of Complex Topographic Databases. – Frankfurt a. M. 1995, 133 pages with 2 figures and 12 appendices.
- 31 Jaakkola, J.; Sarjakoski, T.: Experimental Test on Digital Aerial Triangulation. – Frankfurt a. M. 1996, 155 pages with 24 figures, 7 tables and 2 appendices.
- 32 Dowman, I. J.: The OEEPE GEOSAR Test of Geocoding ERS-1 SAR Data. – Frankfurt a. M. 1996, 126 pages with 5 figures, 2 tables and 2 appendices.
- 33 Kölbl, O.: Proceedings of the OEEPE-Workshop on Application of Digital Photogrammetric Workstations. – Frankfurt a. M. 1996, 453 pages with numerous figures and tables.
- 34 Blau, E.; Boochs, F.; Schulz, B.-S.: Digital Landscape Model for Europe (DLME). – Frankfurt a. M. 1997, 72 pages with 21 figures, 9 tables, 4 diagrams and 15 appendices.
- 35 Fuchs, C.; Gülch, E.; Förstner, W.: OEEPE Survey on 3D-City Models.
Heipke, C.; Eder, K.: Performance of Tie-Point Extraction in Automatic Aerial Triangulation. – Frankfurt a. M. 1998, 185 pages with 42 figures, 27 tables and 15 appendices.
- 36 Kirby, R. P.: Revision Measurement of Large Scale Topographic Data.
Höhle, J.: Automatic Orientation of Aerial Images on Database Information.
Dequal, S.; Koen, L. A.; Rinaudo, F.: Comparison of National Guidelines for Technical and Cadastral Mapping in Europe (“Ferrara Test”) – Frankfurt a. M. 1999, 273 pages with 26 figures, 42 tables, 7 special contributions and 9 appendices.
- 37 Koelbl, O. (ed.): Proceedings of the OEEPE – Workshop on Automation in Digital Photogrammetric Production. – Frankfurt a. M. 1999, 475 pages with numerous figures and tables.
- 38 Gower, R.: Workshop on National Mapping Agencies and the Internet. Flotron, A.; Koelbl, O.: Precision Terrain Model for Civil Engineering. – Frankfurt a. M. 2000, 140 pages with numerous figures, tables and a CD.

- 39 Ruas, A.: Automatic Generalisation Project: Learning Process from Interactive Generalisation. – Frankfurt a. M. 2001, 98 pages with 43 figures, 46 tables and 1 appendix.
- 40 Torlegård, K.; Jonas, N.: OEEPE workshop on Airborne Laserscanning and Interferometric SAR for Detailed Digital Elevation Models. – Frankfurt a. M. 2001, CD: 299 pages with 132 figures, 26 tables, 5 presentations and 2 videos.
- 41 Radwan, M.; Onchaga, R.; Morales, J.: A Structural Approach to the Management and Optimization of Geoinformation Processes. – Frankfurt a. M. 2001, 174 pages with 74 figures, 63 tables and 1 CD.
- 42 Heipke, C.; Sester, M.; Willrich, F. (eds.): Joint OEEPE/ISPRS Workshop – From 2D to 3D – Establishment and maintenance of national core geospatial databases. Woodsford, P. (ed.): OEEPE Commission 5 Workshop: Use of XML/GML. – Frankfurt a. M. 2002, CD.
- 43 Heipke, C.; Jacobsen, K.; Wegmann, H.: Integrated Sensor Orientation – Test Report and Workshop Proceedings. – Frankfurt a. M. 2002, 302 pages with 215 figures, 139 tables and 2 appendices.
- 44 Holland, D.; Guilford, B.; Murray, K.: Topographic Mapping from High Resolution Space Sensors. – Frankfurt a. M. 2002, 155 pages with numerous figures, tables and 7 appendices.
- 45 Murray, K. (ed.): OEEPE Workshop on Next Generation Spatial Database – 2005. Altan, M. O.; Tastan, H. (eds.): OEEPE/ISPRS Joint Workshop on Spatial Data Quality Management. 2003, CD.
- 46 Heipke, C.; Kuittinen, R.; Nagel, G. (eds.): From OEEPE to EuroSDR: 50 years of European Spatial Data Research and beyond – Seminar of Honour. 2003, 103 pages and CD.
- 47 Woodsford, P.; Kraak, M.; Murray, K.; Chapman, D. (eds.): Visualisation and Rendering – Proceedings EuroSDR Commission 5 Workshop. 2003, CD.
- 48 Woodsford, P. (ed.): Ontologies & Schema Translation – 2004. Bray, C. (ed.): Positional Accuracy Improvement – 2004. Woodsford, P. (ed.): E-delivery – 2005. Workshops. 2005, CD.
- 49 Bray, C.; Rösndorf, C. (eds.): Achieving Geometric Interoperability of Spatial Data, Workshop – 2005. Kolbe, T. H.; Gröger, G. (eds.): International Workshop on Next Generation 3D City Models – 2005. Woodsford, P. (ed.): Workshop on Feature/Object Data Models. 2006, CD.
- 50 Kaartinen, H.; Hyypä J.: Evaluation of Building Extraction. Steinnocher, K.; Kressler, F.: Change Detection. Bellmann, A.; Hellwich, O.: Sensor and Data Fusion Contest: Information for Mapping from Airborne SAR and Optical Imagery (Phase I). Mayer, H.; Baltsavias, E.; Bacher, U.: Automated Extraction, Refinement, and Update of Road Databases from Imagery and Other Data. 2006, 280 pages.

- 51 Höhle, J.; Potuckova J.: The EuroSDR Test “Checking and Improving of Digital Terrain Models”. Skaloud, J.: Reliability of Direct Georeferencing, Phase 1: An Overview of the Current Approaches and Possibilities. Legat, K.; Skaloud, J.; Schmidt, R.: Reliability of Direct Georeferencing, Phase 2: A Case Study on Practical Problems and Solutions. 2006, 184 pages.
- 52 Murray, K. (ed.): Proceedings of the International Workshop on Land and Marine Information Integration. 2007, CD.
- 53 Kaartinen, H.; Hyypä, J.: Tree Extraction. 2008, 56 pages.
- 54 Patrucco, R.; Murray, K. (eds.): Production Partnership Management Workshop – 2007. Ismael Colomina, I.; Hernández, E. (eds.): International Calibration and Orientation Workshop, EuroCOW 2008. Heipke, C.; Sester, M. (eds.): Geosensor Networks Workshop. Kolbe, T. H. (ed.): Final Report on the EuroSDR CityGML Project. 2008, CD.
- 55 Cramer, M.: Digital Camera Calibration. 2009, 257 pages.
- 56 Champion, N.: Detection of Unregistered Buildings for Updating 2D Databases. Everaerts, J.: NEWPLATFORMS – Unconventional Platforms (Unmanned Aircraft Systems) for Remote Sensing. 2009, 98 pages.
- 57 Streilein, A.; Kellenberger, T. (eds.): Crowd Sourcing for Updating National Databases. Colomina, I.; Jan Skaloud, J.; Cramer, M. (eds.): International Calibration and Orientation Workshop EuroCOW 2010. Nebiker, S.; Bleisch, S.; Gülch, E.: Final Report on EuroSDR Project Virtual Globes. 2010, CD.
- 58 Stoter, J.: State-of-the-Art of Automated Generalisation in Commercial Software. Grenzdörffer, G.: Medium Format Cameras. 2010, 266 pages and CD.
- 59 Rönholm, P.: Registration Quality – Towards Integration of Laser Scanning and Photogrammetry. Vanden Berghe, I.; Crompvoets, J.; de Vries, W.; Stoter, J.: Atlas of INSPIRE Implementation Methods. 2011, 292 pages and CD.
- 60 Höhle, J.; Potuckova M.: Assessment of the Quality of Digital Terrain Models. 2011, 85 pages.
- 61 Fritsch, D.; Pfeifer, N.; Franzen, M. (eds.): High Density Image Matching for DSM Computation Workshop. 2012, CD.
- 62 Honkavaara, E.; Markelin, L.; Arbiol, R.; Martínez, L.: Radiometric Aspects of Digital Photogrammetric Images. Kaartinen, H.; Hyypä, J.; Kukko, A.; Lehtomäki, M.; Jaakkola, A.; Vosselman, G.; Oude Elberink, S.; Rutzinger, M.; Pu, S.; Vaaja, M.: Mobile Mapping - Road Environment Mapping using Mobile Laser Scanning. 2013, 95 pages.
- 63 Fritsch, D.; Pfeifer, N.; Franzen, M. (eds.): 2nd High Density Image Matching for DSM Computation Workshop. 2013, CD.

The publications can be ordered using the electronic order form of the EuroSDR website www.eurosdrr.net