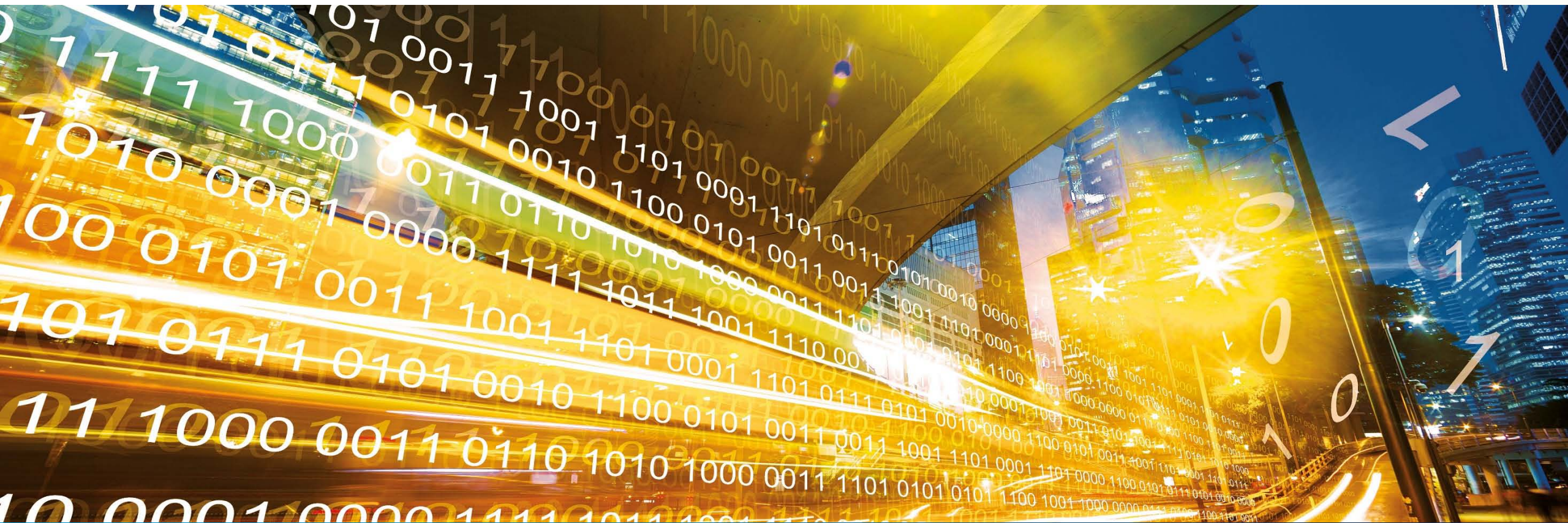




Kartverket

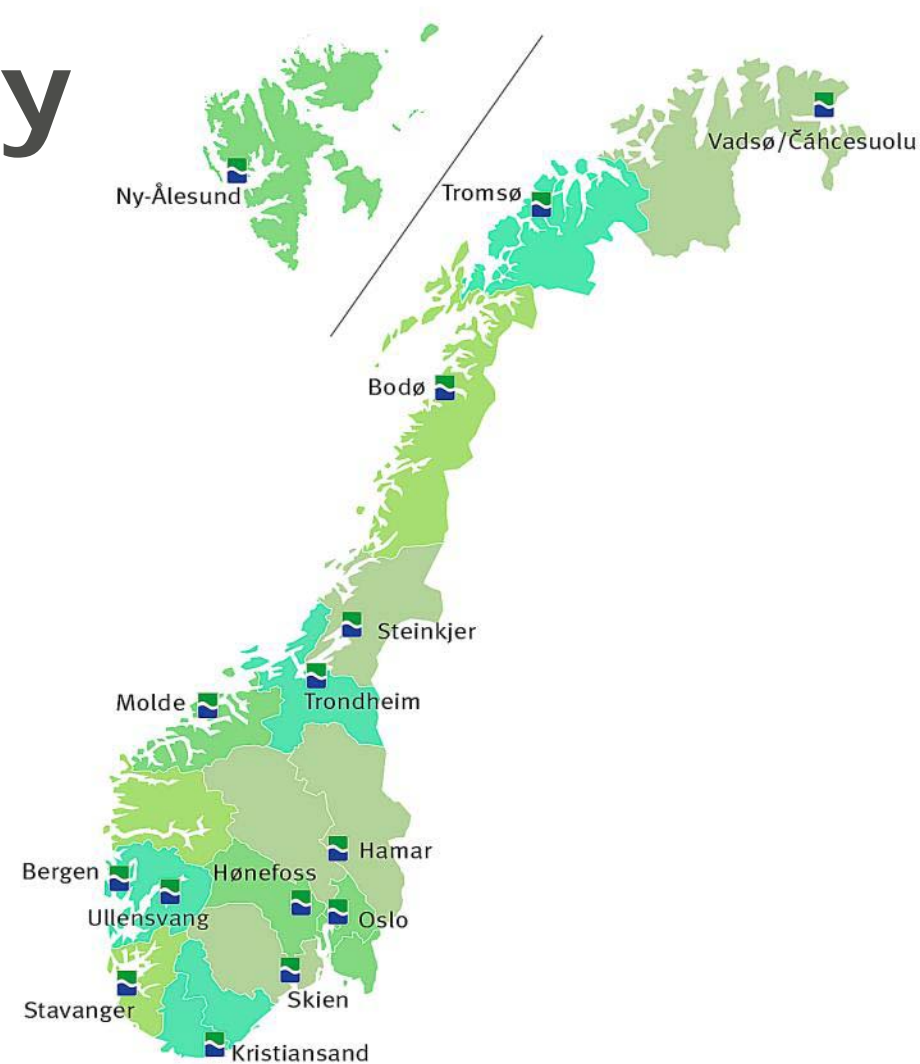
# Administrative datacapture

*Ståle Haug. [www.kartverket.no](http://www.kartverket.no)*



# The Norwegian Mapping Authority

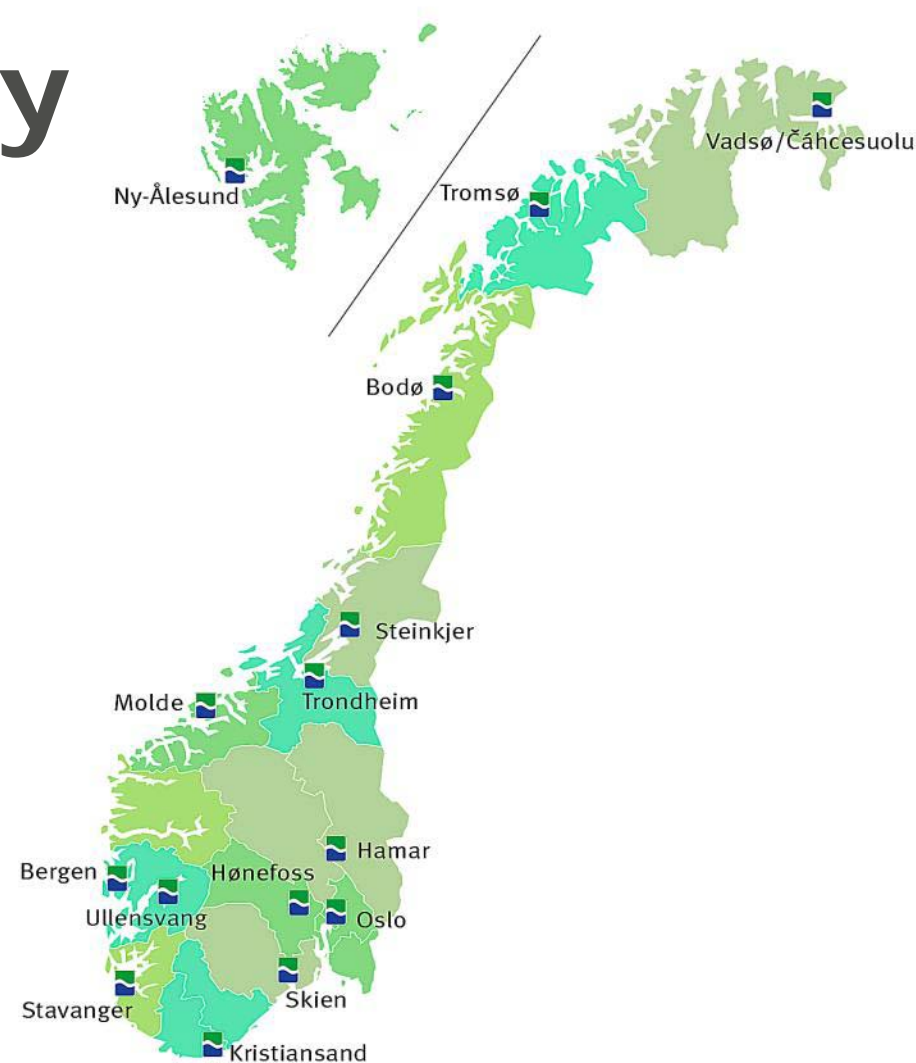
- 15 regional locations
- Head office at Hønefoss
- 850 staff
- Turnover for 2014: kr 1,1 billion





# The Norwegian Mapping Authority

- Nautical division in Stavanger.
- Production for 1:50 000 and smaller scales is done at head office in Hønefoss.
- 1:500-1:5 000 production is done at regional offices.



# Topographic databases 1:50'-1: 5 000'



1: 5 000 000

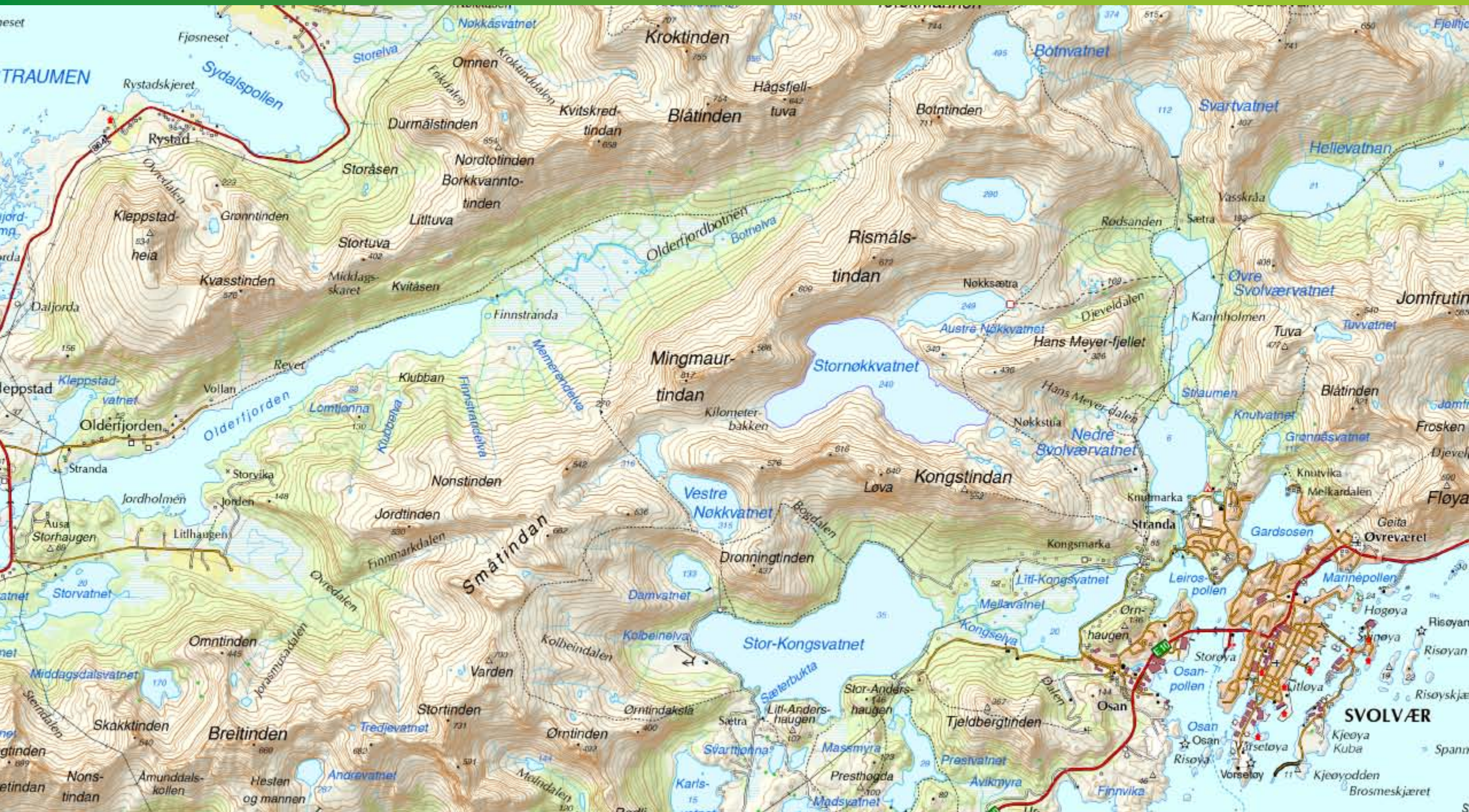


1: 2 000 000



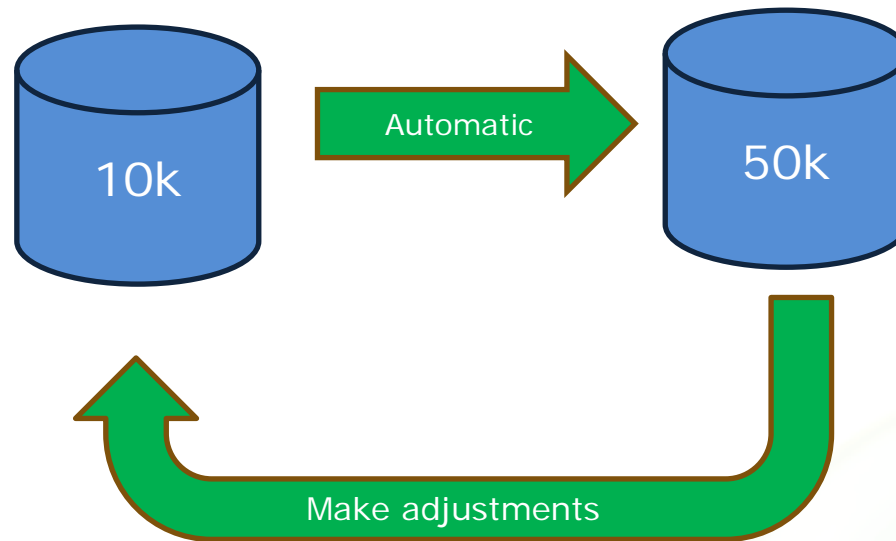
1: 1 000 000



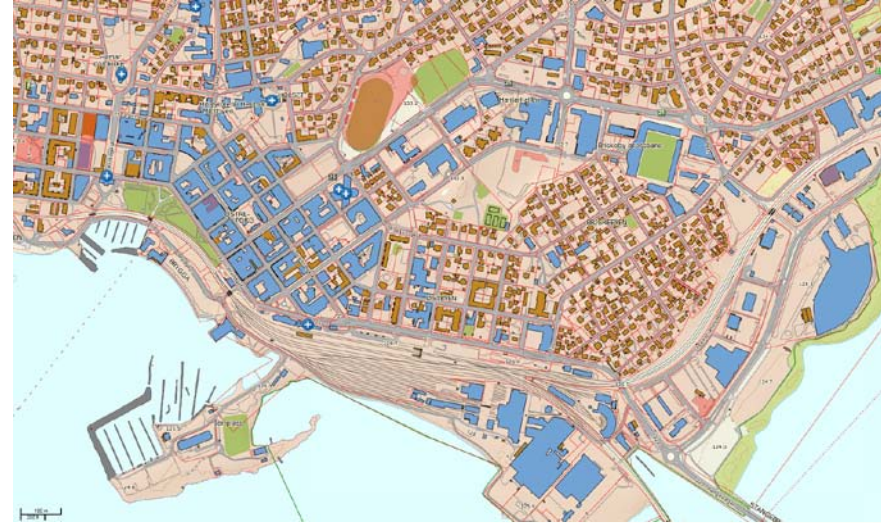
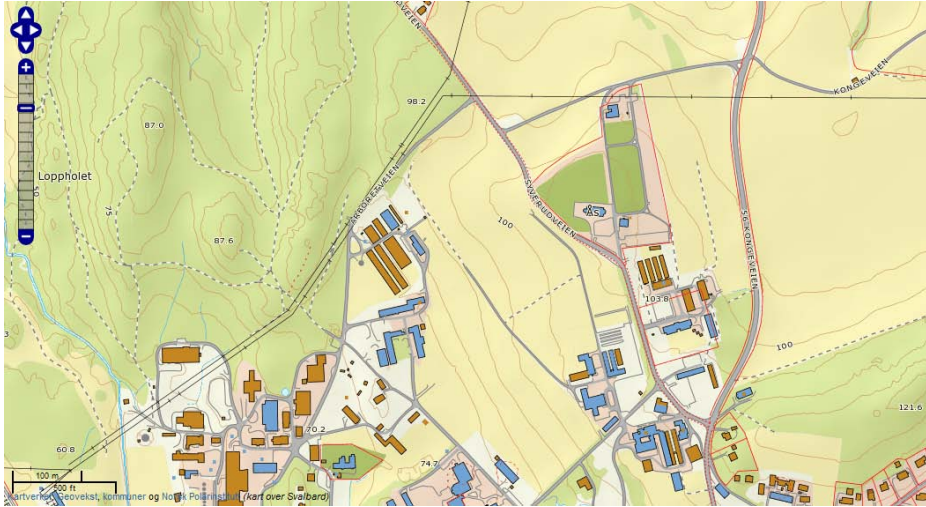




# In a perfect world.....

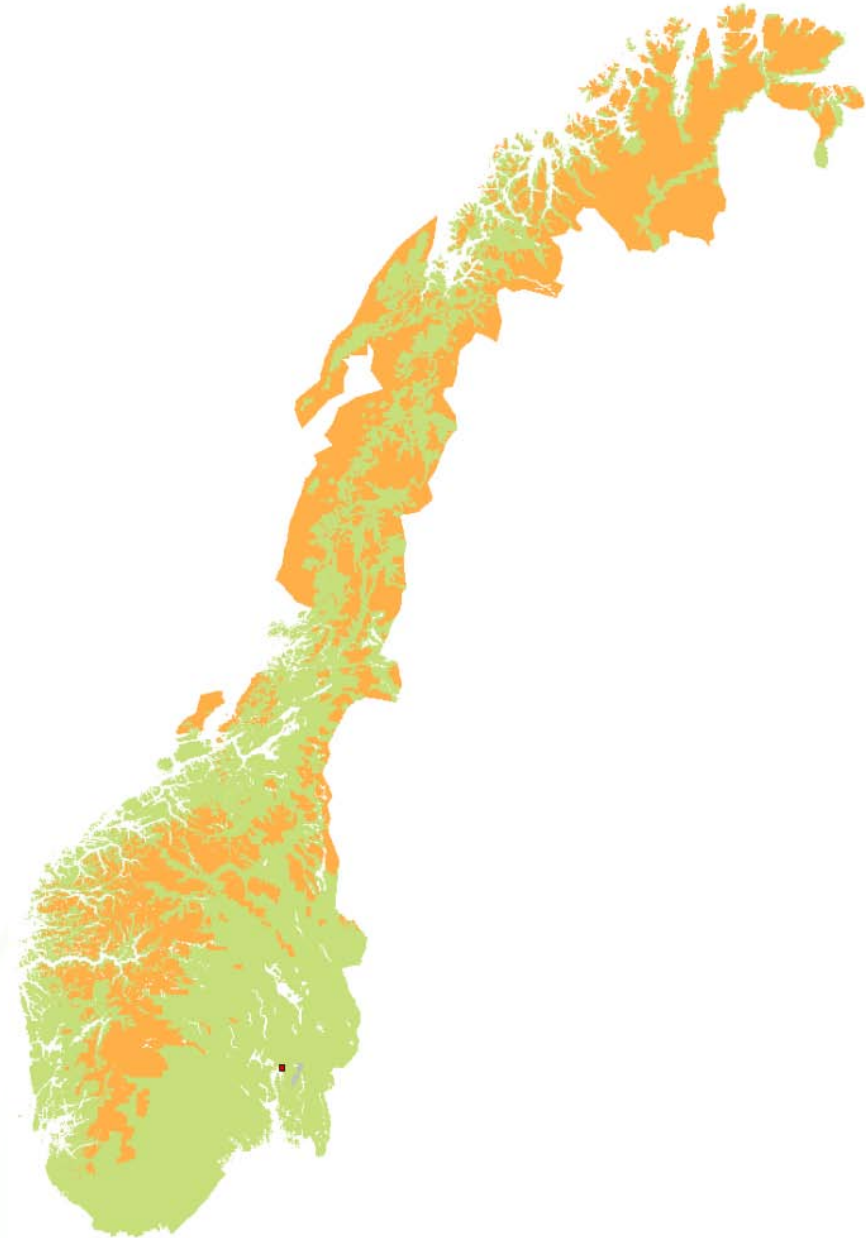


# Most detailed database: FKB

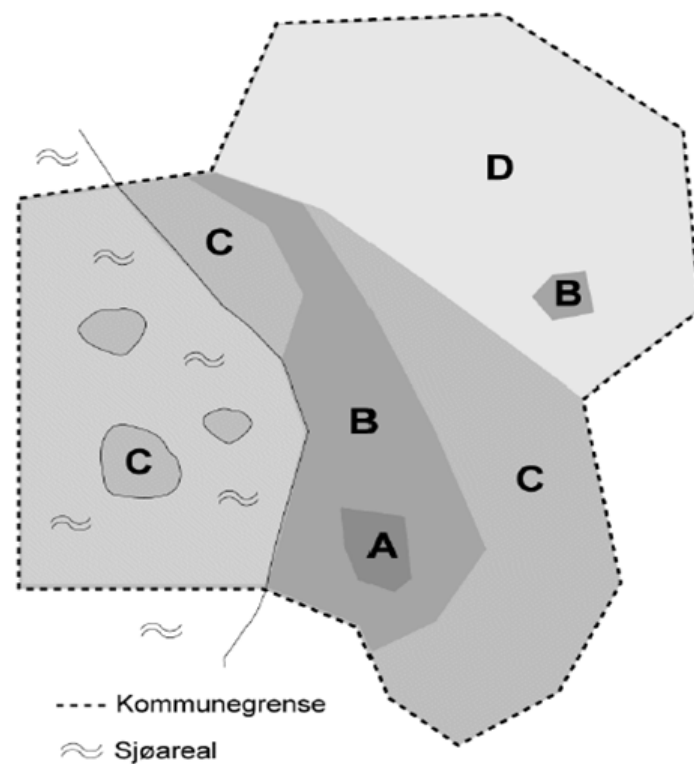
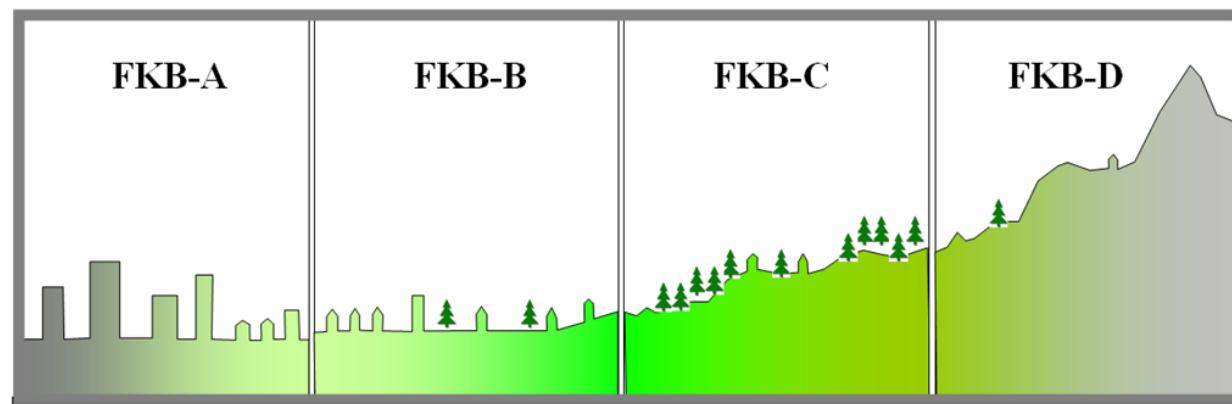


- Covers approx. 60% of Norway (populated areas)
- 1:500 – 1:5 000
- The database is a cooperation between local authorities, NMAs regional offices and other public companies

# Coverage FKB







**We don't have any nationwide large-scale database available. What to do?**

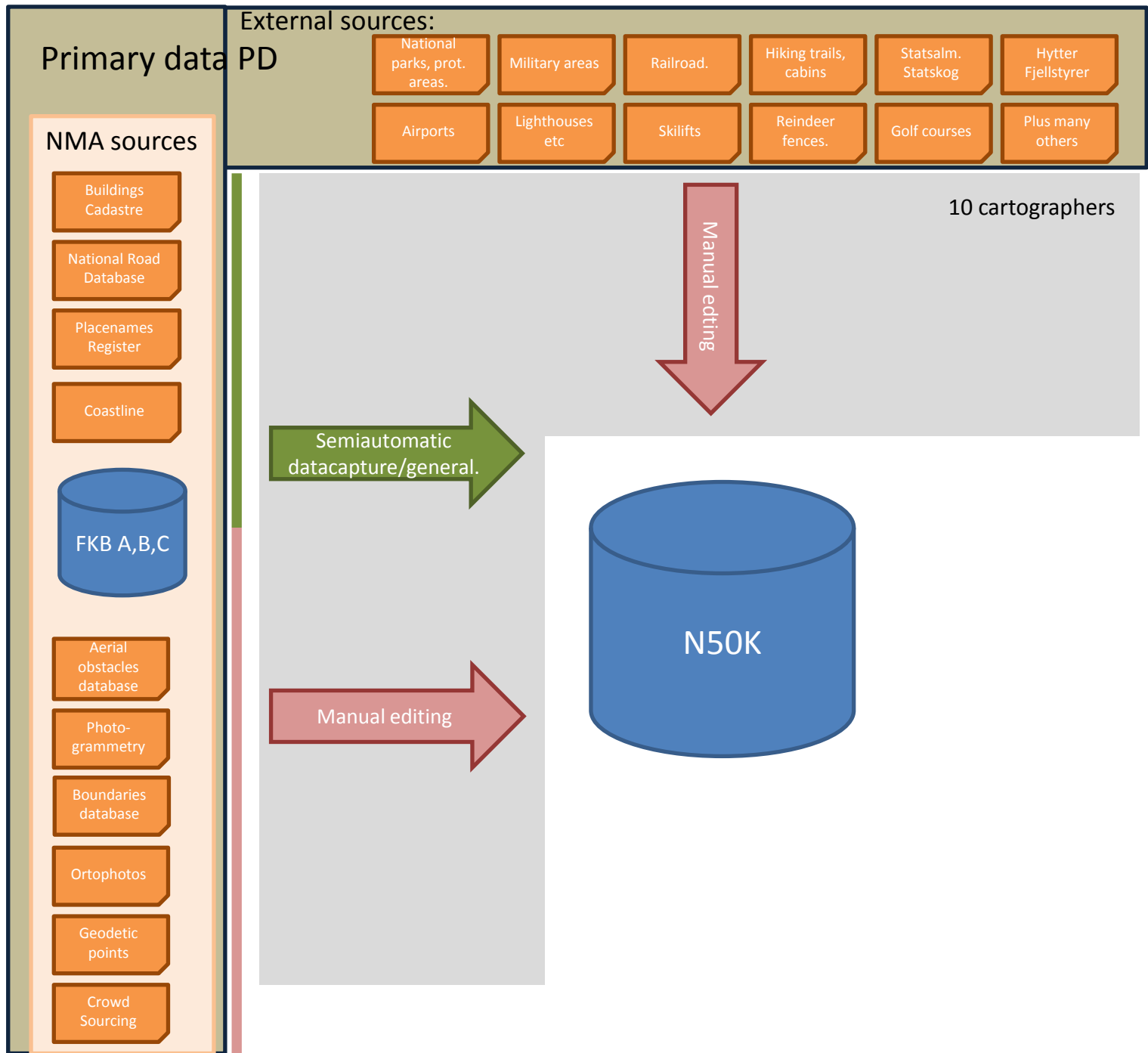


# **Administrative datacapture**

# Methods for updating N50K

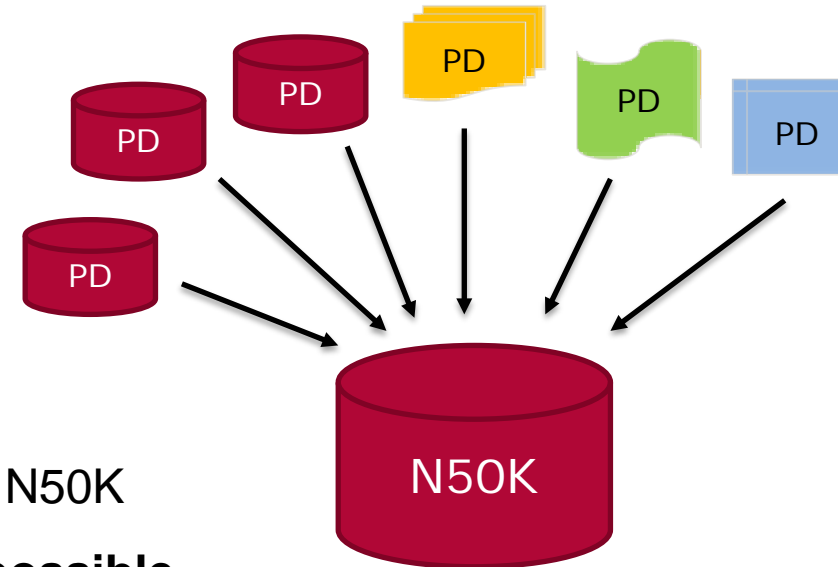
- Automatic generalization → administrative boundaries
- Photogrammetric data capture → land use, height curves
- Crowdsourcing → [www.rettikartet.no](http://www.rettikartet.no) ('FixTheMap')
- Digitizing from orthophoto
- No surveying in the field
- **Mainly administrative datacapture**





# Administrative datacapture

- Deriving updated data (changes) from different primary data sources
- Dedicated processes/workflows for each feature type
- Manually or automatically
- Flexible – no big and complex system (no full generalization)
- 50 000-data are not replaced but updated
- Issues:
  - Are changes accessible?
  - What is relevant for 1:50 000?
  - Generalizing primary data
  - Updating 1:50 000-data
  - Establish/retain link between PD – N50K
- → **Main goal: automate as much as possible**





# Administrative data capture - Challenges

- How to access the primary data? (public or not; original data or products)
- Format
- Data owner
- Extent
- Data Quality
- Status of data (updated)
- Scale of the data
- Geographical objects/tabular data
- **How to extract changes (query/analyze)?**

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■



**Some feature types are more important than others (roads, buildings, placenames).**



**N50K must be updated within one week of  
the main primary data sources.**

**We must be able to access all primary data  
sources from ArcGIS**



**To be efficient, we have to detect the changes in the source data made during the last week.**

**We only want changes which are relevant  
for N50K**

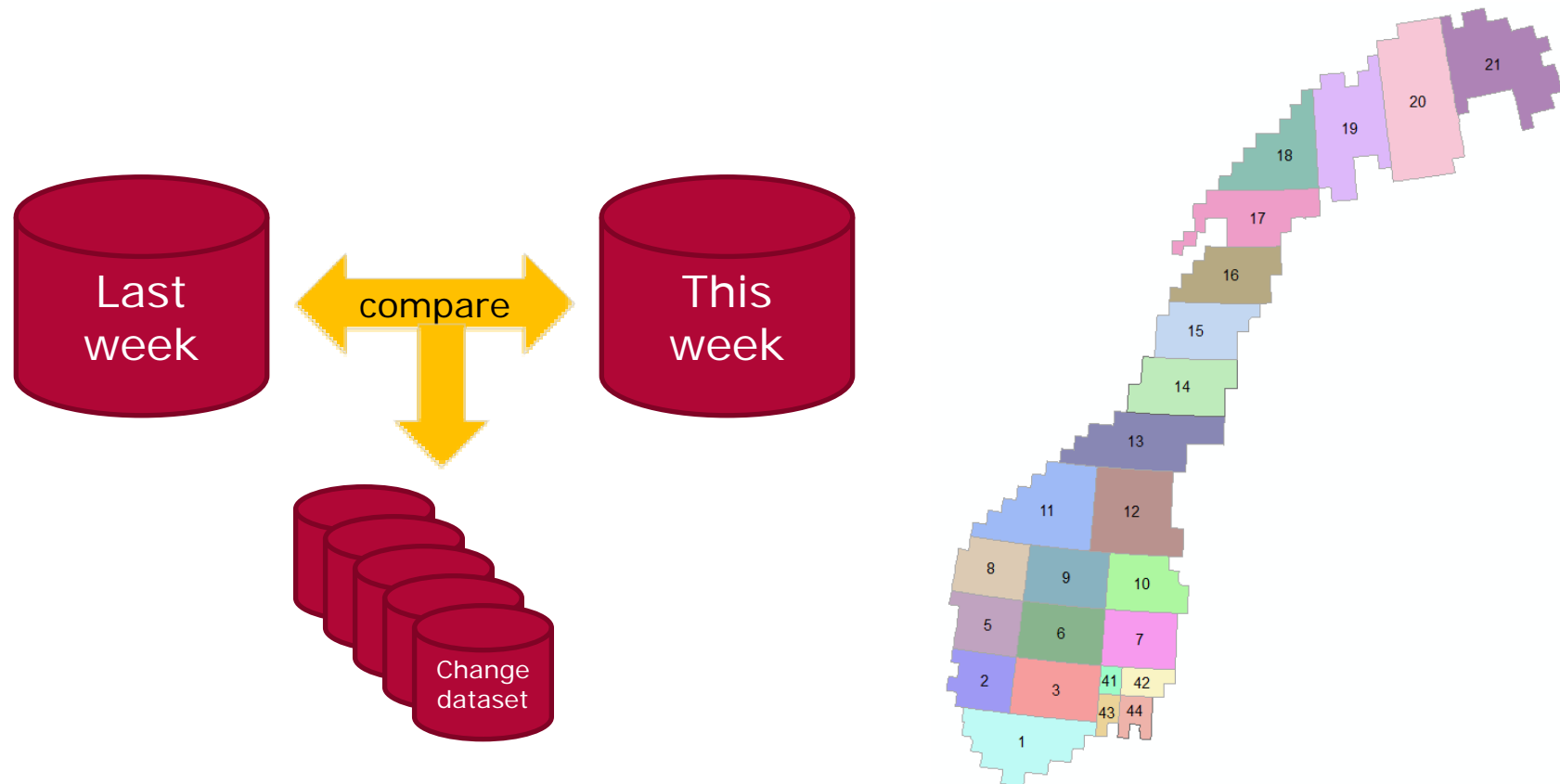
**If possible, the change-dataset should be  
generalized and facilitated.**



**We must automatically detect changes in the primary data, generate change-datasets to identify objects and manually update N50K.**

# Detecting changes in primary data

Find changes by comparing 2 versions of primary data  
(geometrically and fieldvalue-based)



# Example: Roads (1)

- Data source: National Road Database; nationwide coverage
- We must access a weekly updated PostGIS-database (used for WEB-services)
- No change-log is available



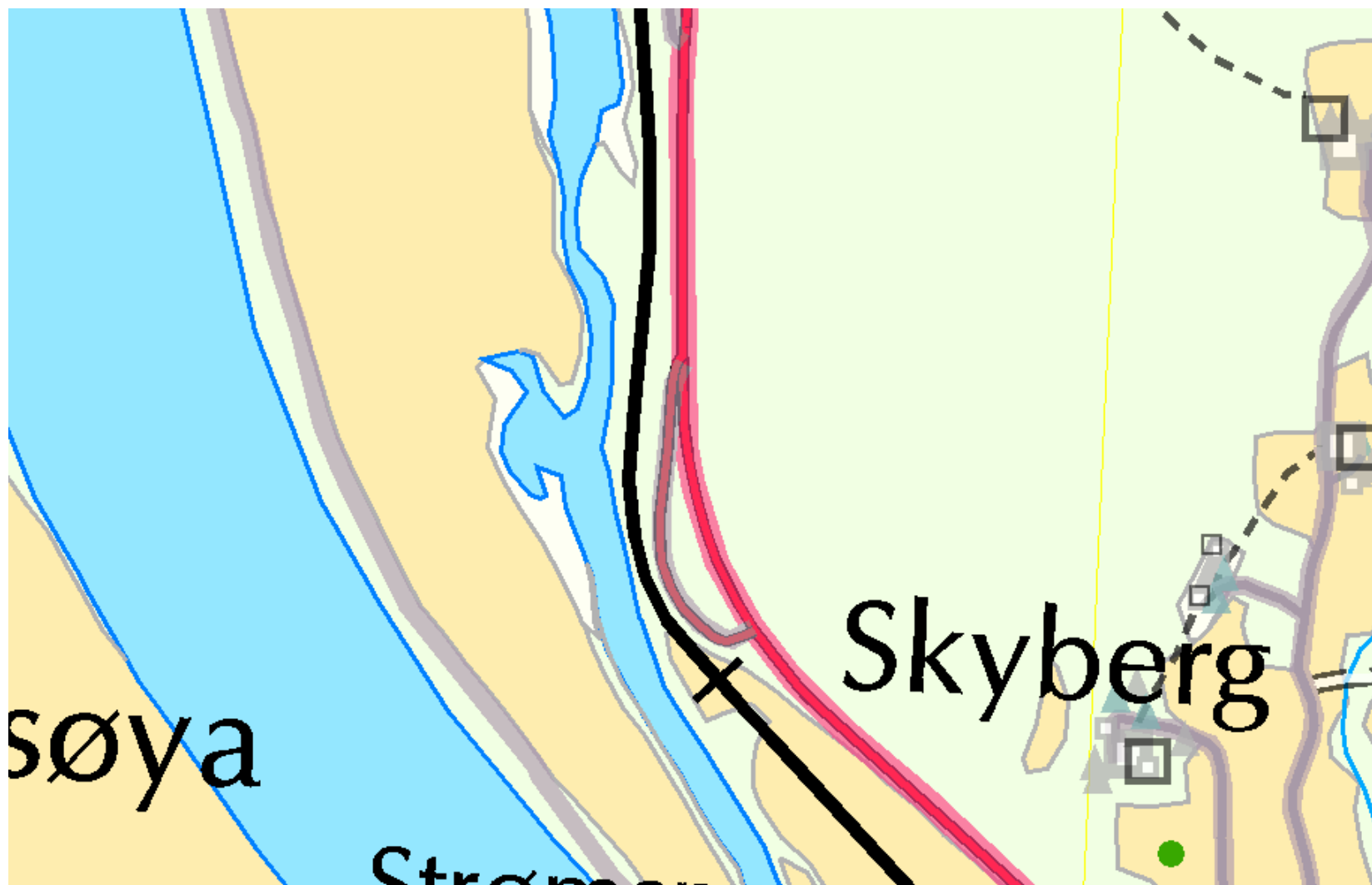


## Roads (2)

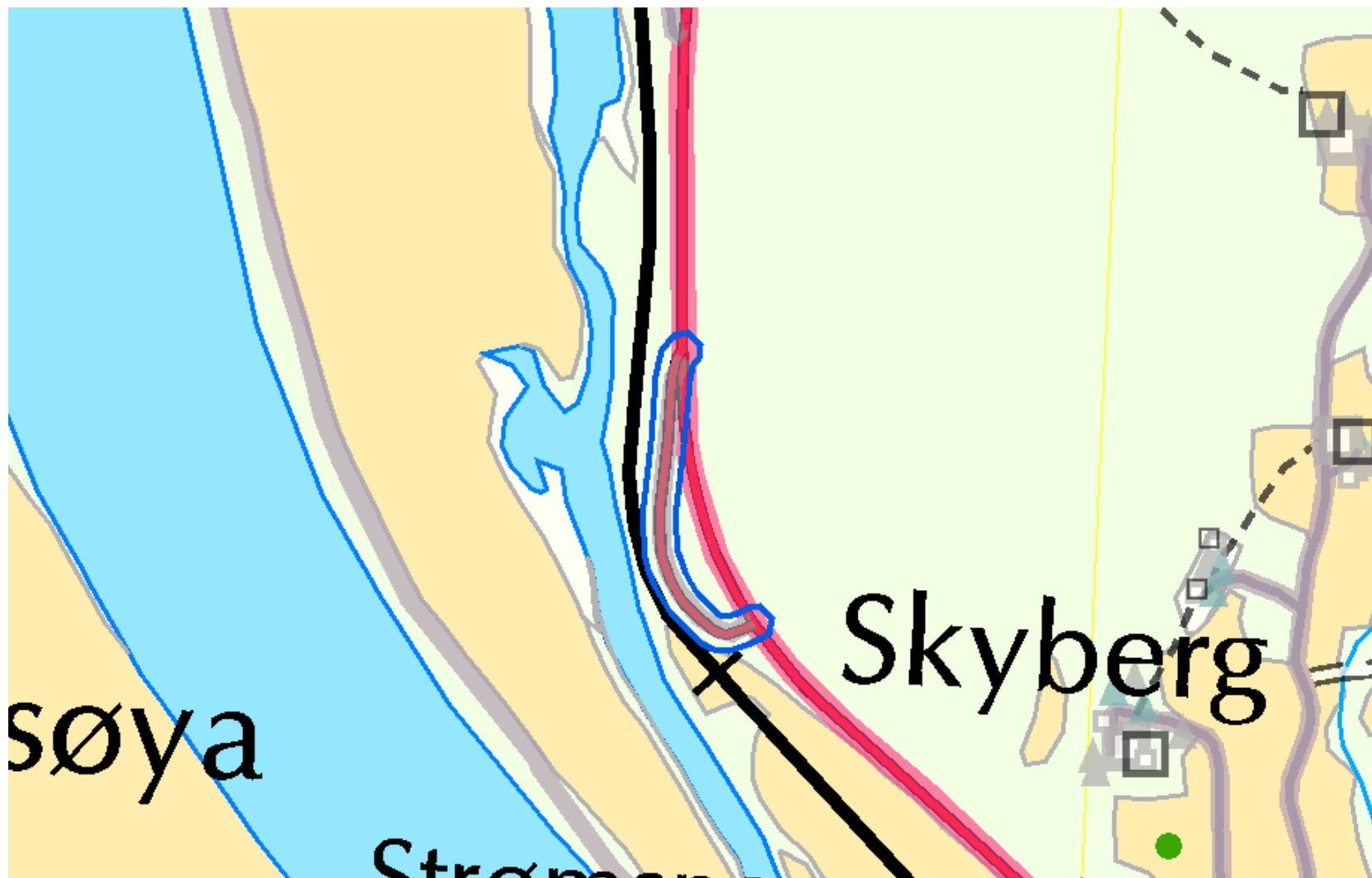
- Converting and manipulating lines and points with FME
- Change detection in ArcGIS (model-builder, python-script)
  - Compare data with data from last week
  - Geometry-changes greater than 5m (buffer)
  - Attribute-changes (roadtype, medium, roadnumber)
  - Classifying changes (new, remove → over 5m, attribute-changes → under 5m)
  - Sorting changes by length (descending)



# Changed road-type

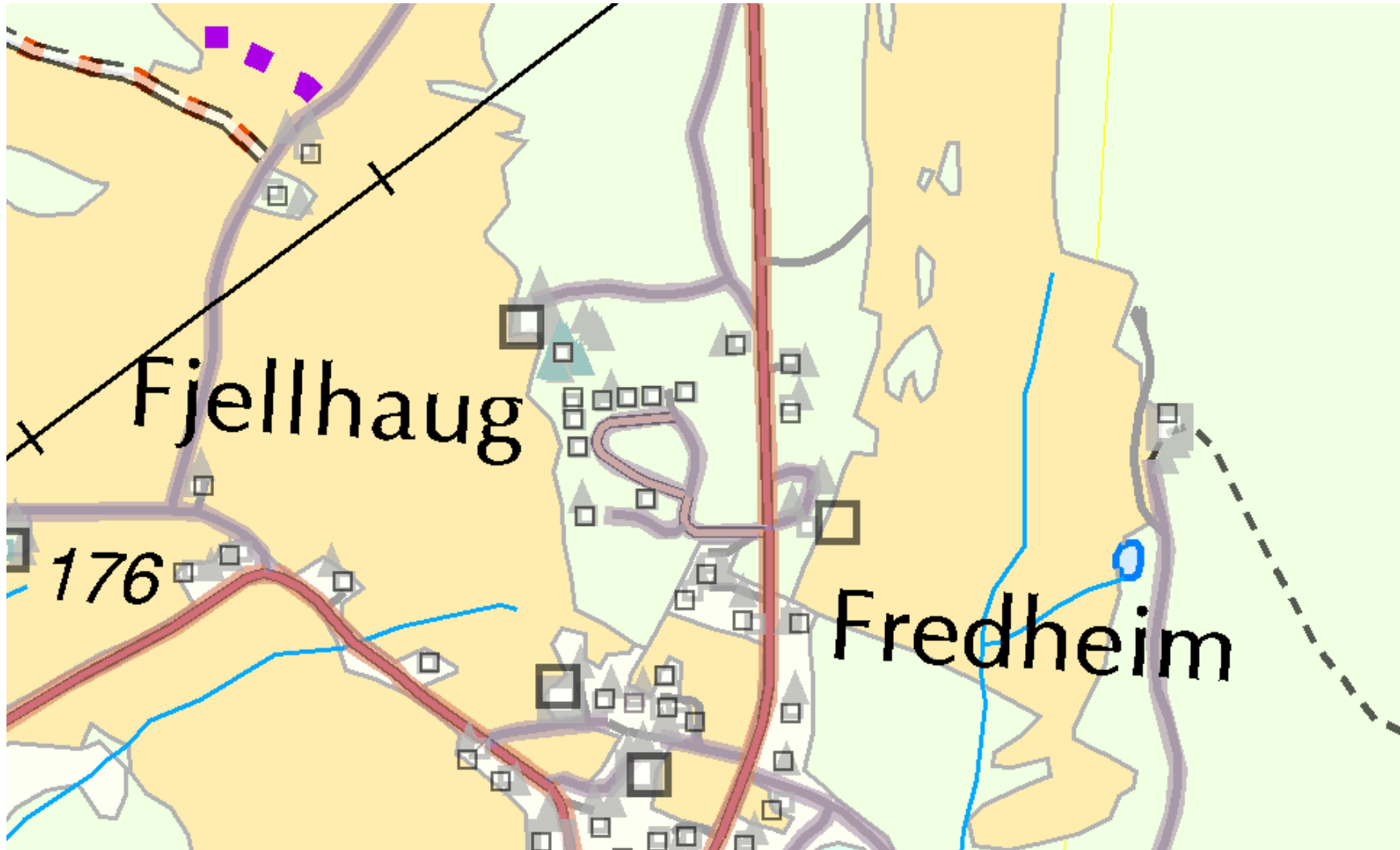


# Changed road-type

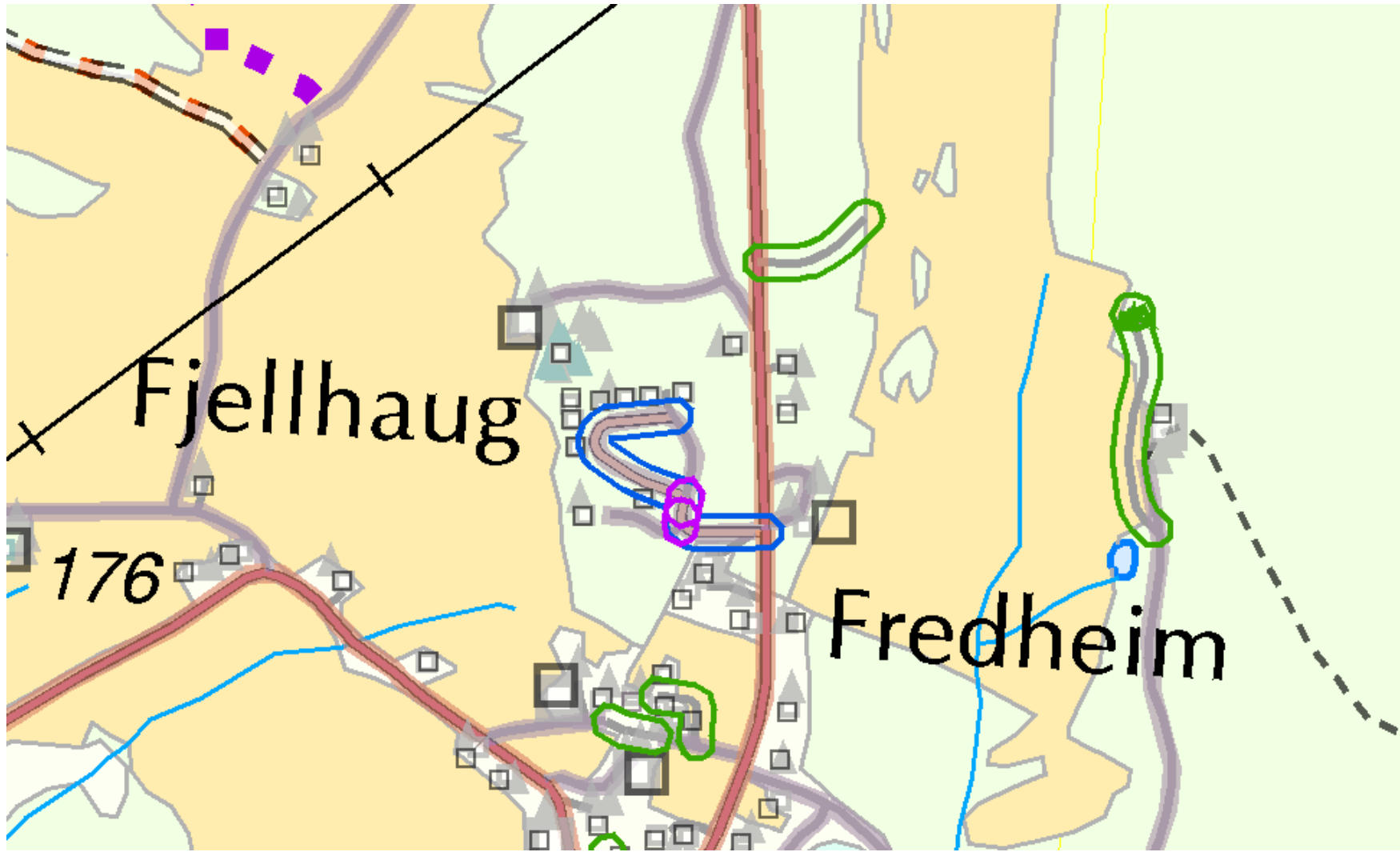




## Several changes



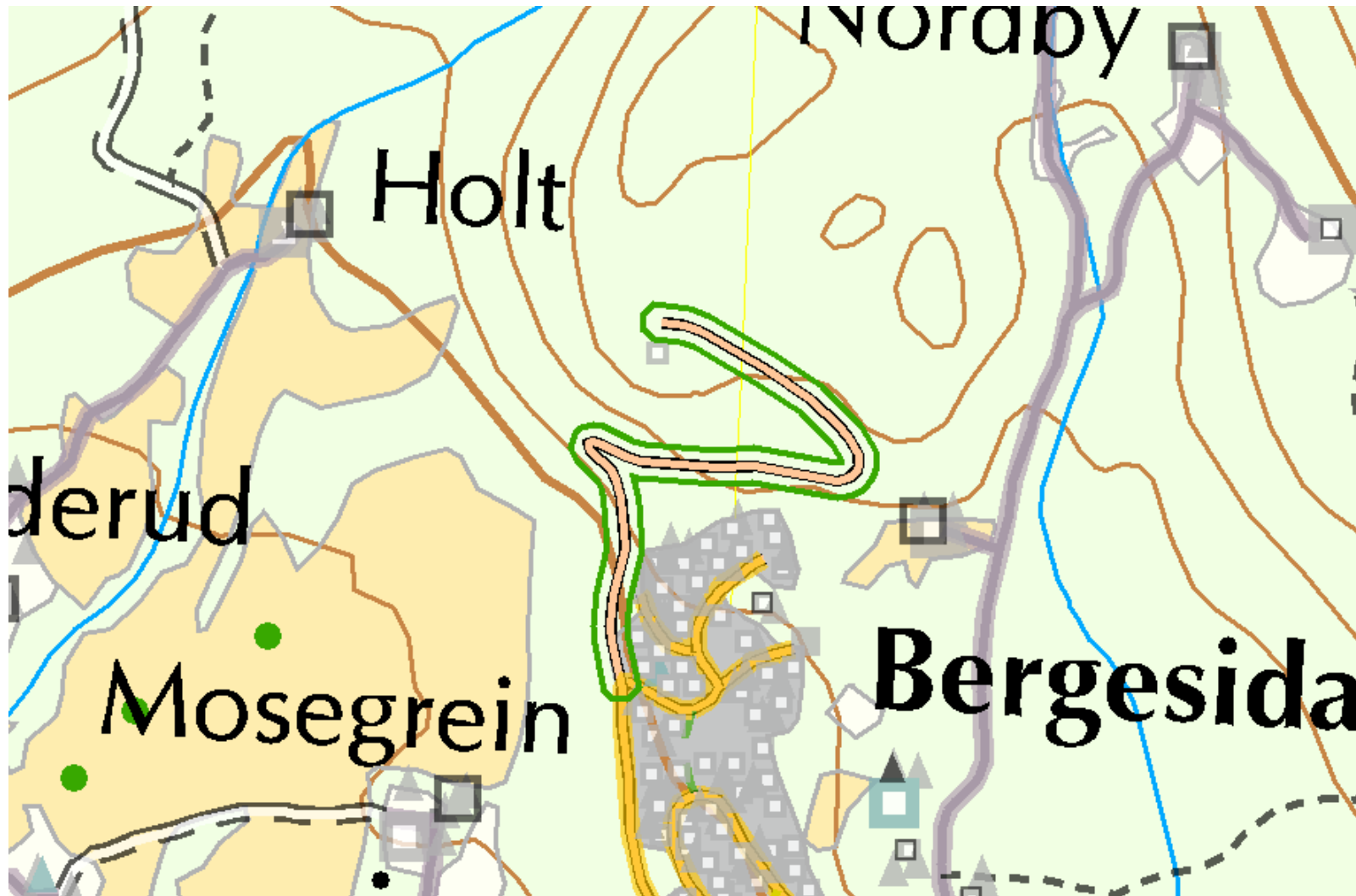
## Several changes



## New road



## New road





# New road

The screenshot shows a GIS application interface. On the left, an 'Identify' window is open, displaying a table of attributes for a selected feature. The table has two columns: 'Field' and 'Value'. The feature is identified as 'nye\_endrede\_bygg' with ID '486752459'. The location is given as '340 434,751 6 705 938,348 Meters'. The table lists various fields including OBJECTID, Shape, BYGNINGID, BYGGTYP\_NBR, BYGGTYP\_NBR\_GAMMEL, BYGGSTAT, BYGGSTAT\_MATRIKKEL, BYGGSTAT\_MATRIKKEL\_GAMMEL, DATAFANGSTDATO, SIST\_ENDRET, BYGGNR, MALEMETODE, NOYAKTIGHET, NORD, OST, SEFRAKMINNE, GNR, BNR, KOMMUNEID, KONVERTERT, and DOBBELT. The map on the right shows a road network with a new road highlighted in green. The map includes labels for 'Noraby' and 'Bergesida'.

Identify

Identify from:

☐ nye\_endrede\_bygg  
486752459

Location: 340 434,751 6 705 938,348 Meters

Field	Value
OBJECTID	33
Shape	Point
BYGNINGID	486752459
BYGGTYP_NBR	(111) Enebolig
BYGGTYP_NBR_GAMMEL	<null>
BYGGSTAT	(2) oppestående
BYGGSTAT_MATRIKKEL	(3) Ferdigattest
BYGGSTAT_MATRIKKEL_GAMMEL	<null>
DATAFANGSTDATO	26.03.2015
SIST_ENDRET	30.03.2015
BYGGNR	300440937
MALEMETODE	67
NOYAKTIGHET	1500
NORD	6705936
OST	340433
SEFRAKMINNE	0
GNR	36
BNR	9
KOMMUNEID	423
KONVERTERT	<null>
DOBBELT	<null>

Identified 1 feature

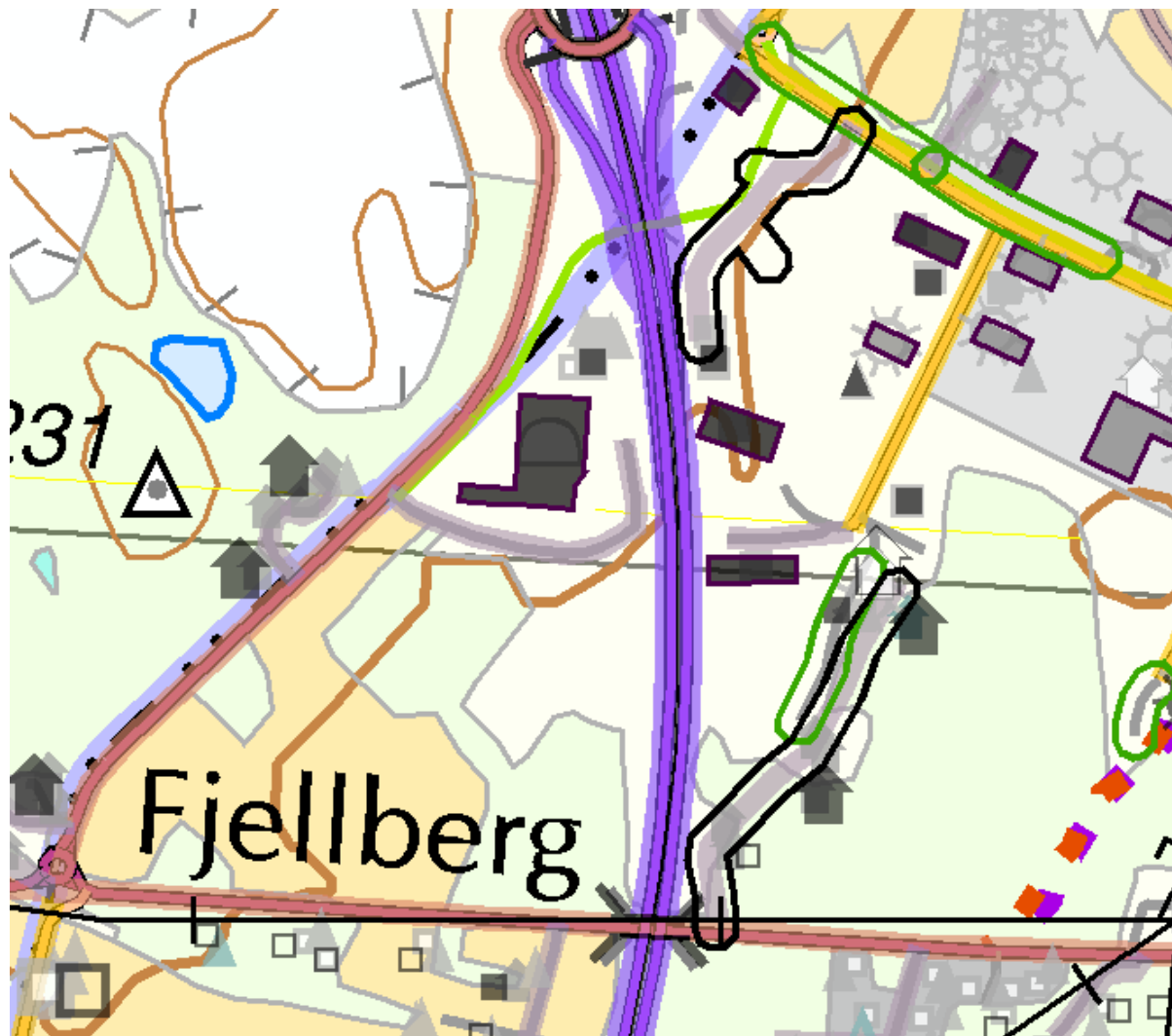
Noraby

Bergesida

## Delete road



## Delete road



# And of course – at the other end of the production line

- Weekly data delivered in different formats (ESRI filegeodatabase, PostGIS, SOSI, TIFF, MrSid)
- Weekly update of WMS
- From Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 2015: No more printed maps!
- (Except we still need to print 50k maps for the Army)
- But all data are free and available for everybody!

# The Road Ahead

