

Report of ICA / EuroSDR NMA Symposium 2013



“Designing MRDB and multi-scale DCMs: sharing experience between governmental mapping agencies”

21-22 March 2013, Barcelona, hosted by the Institut Cartografic de Catalunya

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GENESIS AND OBJECTIVE OF THE SYMPOSIUM

- Generalisation workshop in Istanbul, September 2012
 - => many NMAs working on building MRDBs and using them to produce multi-scale DCMs
 - => interest of several NMAs for a meeting to share experience
- Previous meetings of the same kind hosted by the ITC (2005) and Swisstopo (2010)
- Invitation through classical ICA and EuroSDR channels
- The meeting took place in Barcelona, hosted by the ICC (Catalonia)

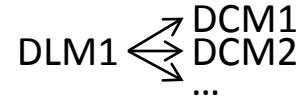


ORGANISATION OF THE SYMPOSIUM

- 23 people from 12 NMAs attended the symposium
 - Represented NMAs (country/region):
 - IGN-B (Belgium)
 - ICC (Catalonia)
 - GST (Denmark)
 - NLS (Finland)
 - IGN-F (France)
 - AdV (German regions)
 - OSGB (Great Britain)
 - OSI (Ireland)
 - Kadaster NL (Netherlands)
 - IGN-S (Spain)
 - Swisstopo (Switzerland)
 - USGS (USA-visioconference)

ORGANISATION OF THE SYMPOSIUM

- 1.5 day meeting
 - Each NMA made a presentation
 - Breakout discussions
- Content of presentations:
 - Include a « derivation scheme » (operational/planned):
 - Describe whole production architecture (operational/planned)
 - And/or focus on particular aspect(s):
 - building an MRDB
 - workflow for a particular DCM
 - delivery on the web, etc.

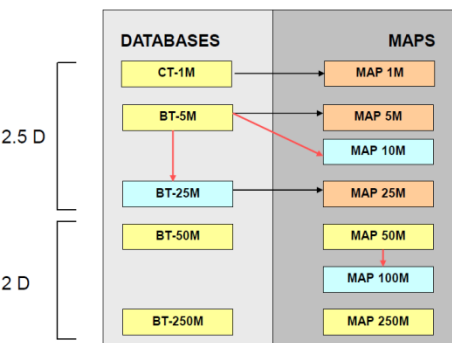




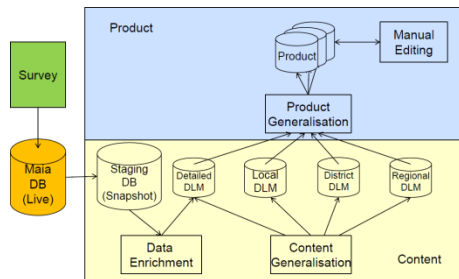
Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(1/4)

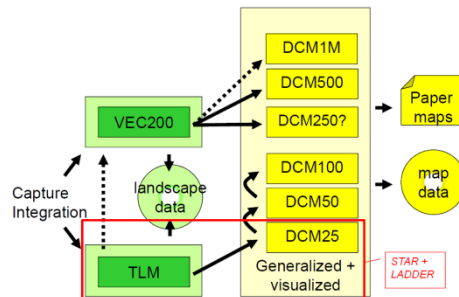
« Derivation schemes » presented by NMAs



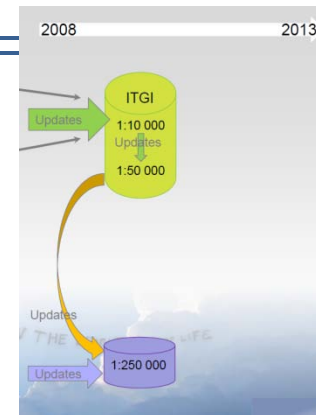
ICC (Catalonia)



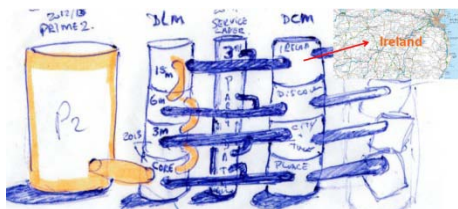
OSGB (Great Britain)



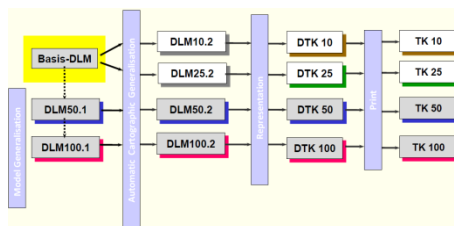
Swisstopo (Switzerland)



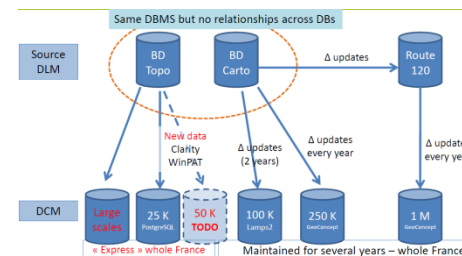
IGN-B (Belgium)



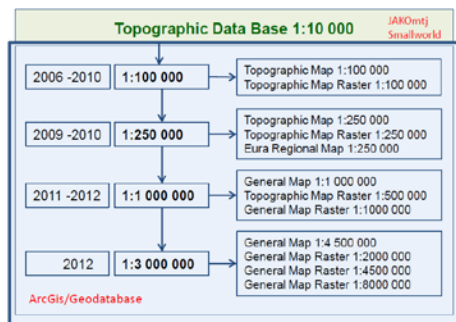
OSI (Ireland)



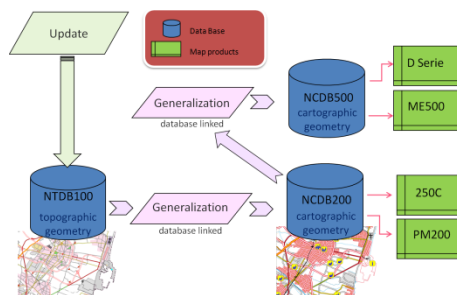
AdV (German regions)



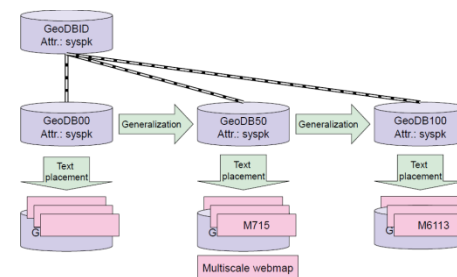
IGN-F (France)



NLS (Finland)



IGN-S (Spain)



GST (Denmark)

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

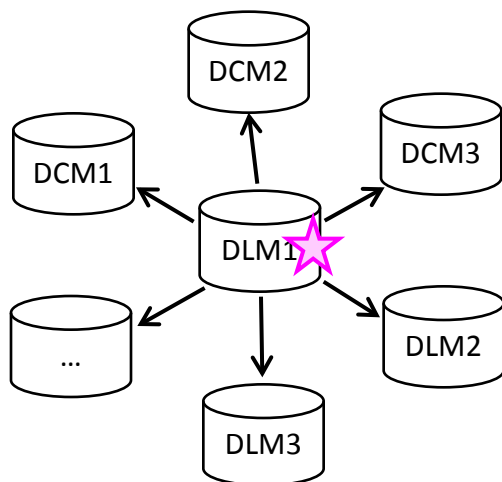
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- Derivation schemes: star vs ladder?

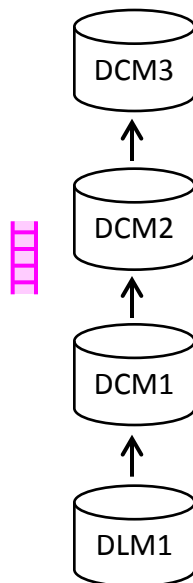
STAR VS LADDER?

[EuroGeographics, 2005]

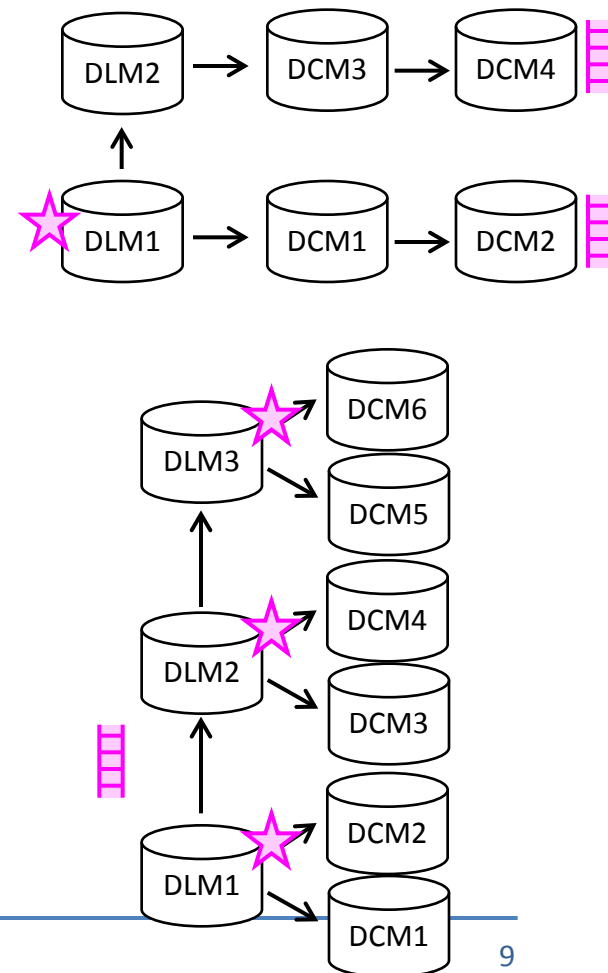
« Star » approach



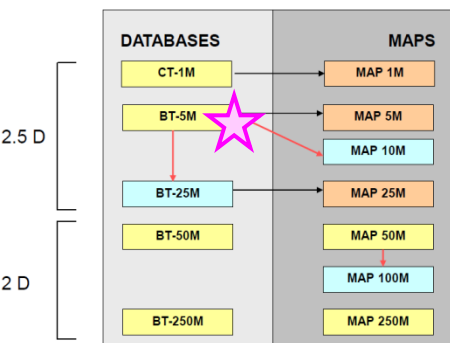
« Ladder » approach



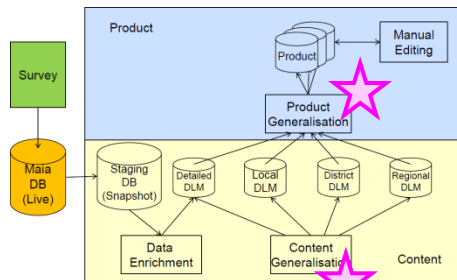
Mixed approaches



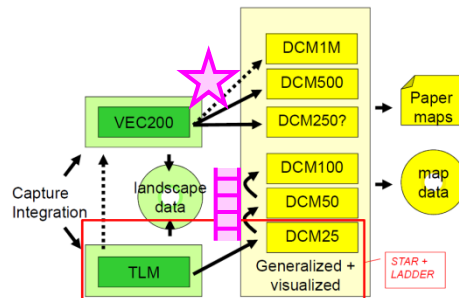
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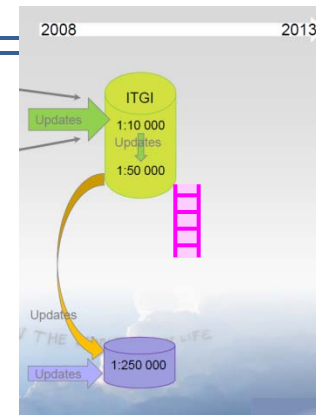
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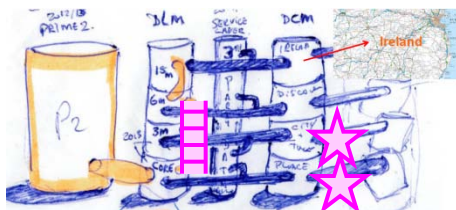
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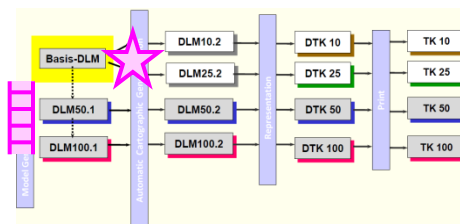
Swisstopo (Switzerland)



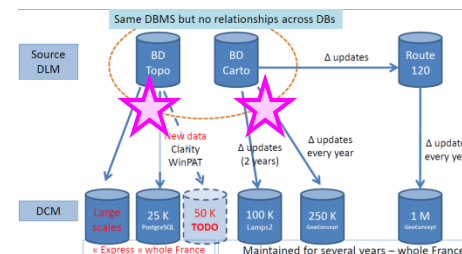
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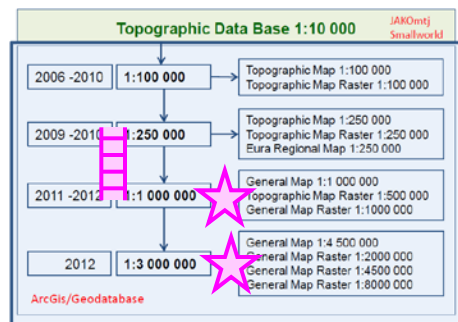
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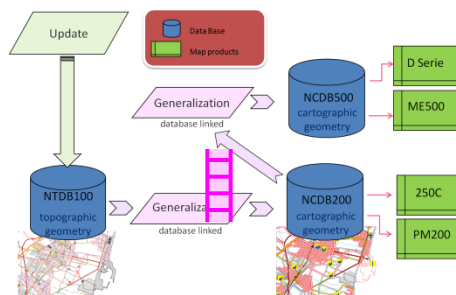
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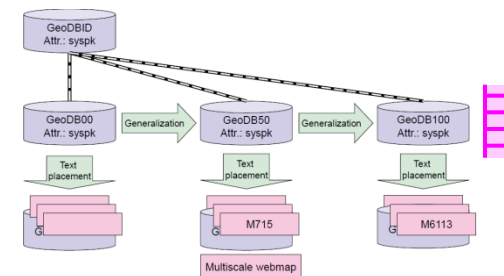
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Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(1/4)

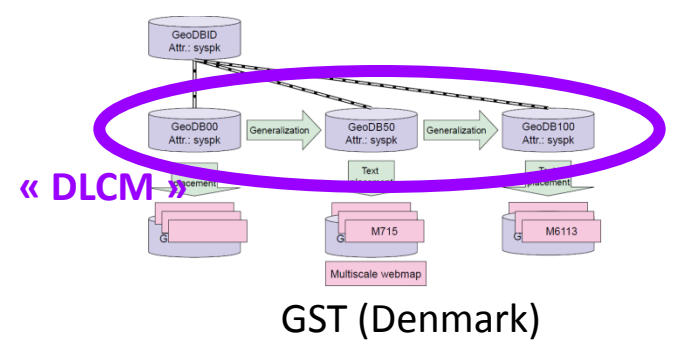
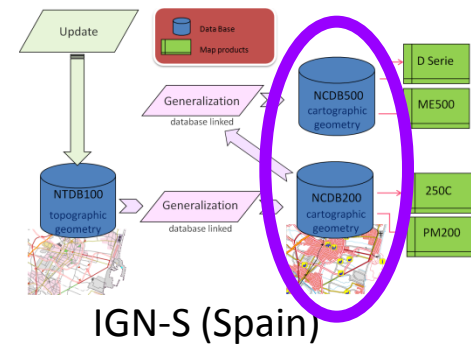
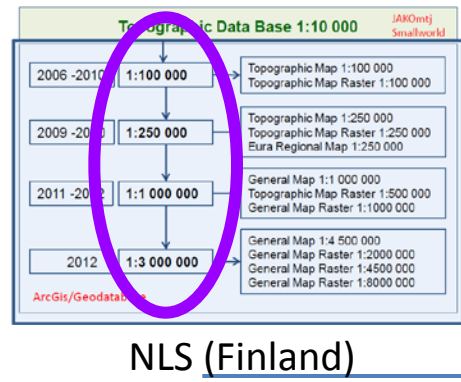
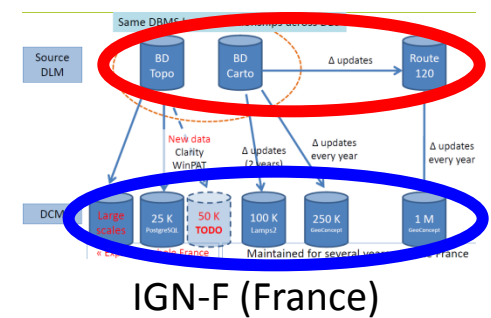
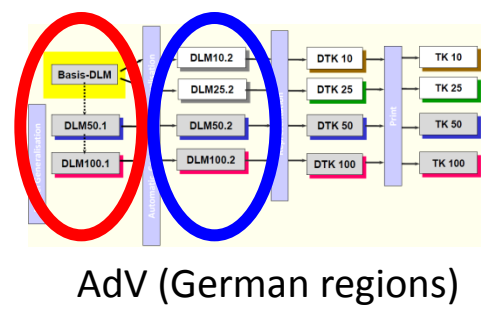
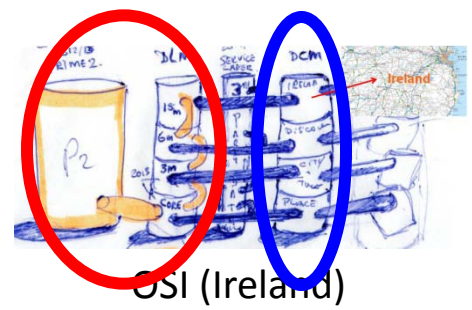
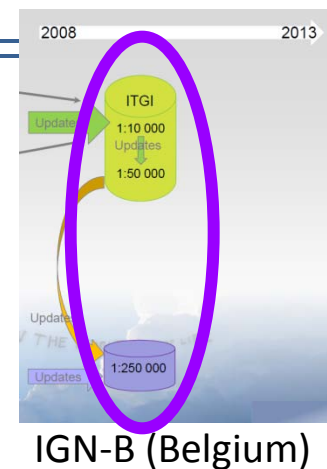
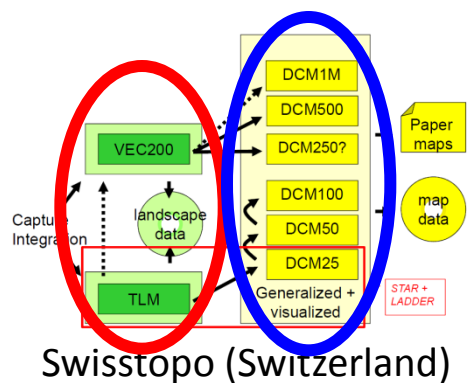
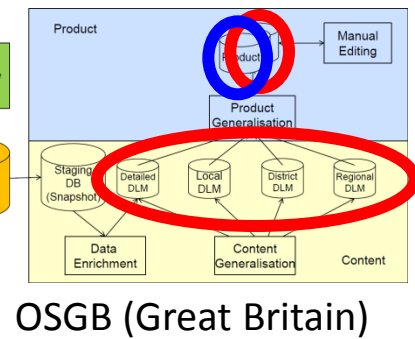
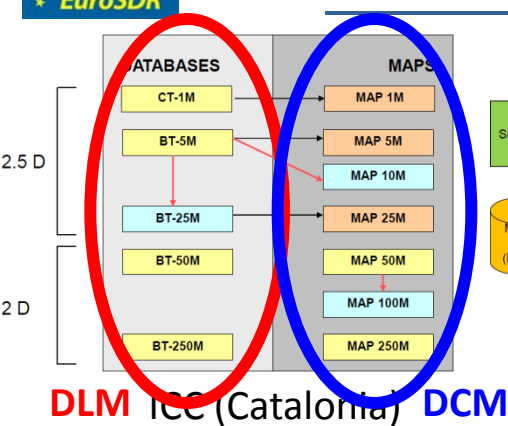
- Derivation schemes: star vs ladder?
 - Most NMAs have a mixed approach (confirms survey by [Foerster et al. 2010])

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(1/4)

- Derivation schemes: star vs ladder?
- Distinguish DLMs and DCMs? (and model vs cartographic generalisation)
 - Some NMAs do, some others don't

« Derivation schemes » presented by NMAs



Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(1/4)

- Derivation schemes: star vs ladder?
- Distinguish DLMs and DCMs? (and model vs cartographic generalisation)
- Used tools?
 - Always commercial software + ad hoc developments
 - Developments: home made most of the time, sometimes outsourced to software providers

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(1/4)

- Derivation schemes: star vs ladder?
- Distinguish DLMs and DCMs? (and model vs cartographic generalisation)
- Used tools?
- Degree of automation
 - Semi-automatic (scripts chained manually) (e.g. NLS-Finland, all lods)
 - Automatic stage + manual edits (e.g. Swisstopo, IGN-F 10k => classical 25k)
 - **Fully automatic (e.g. OSGB 1.25-10k => light 25k; IGN-F 10k => light 25k; KNL 10k=>50k;)**

DEGREE OF AUTOMATION

Automated + manual edits

Swisstopo 1:25k



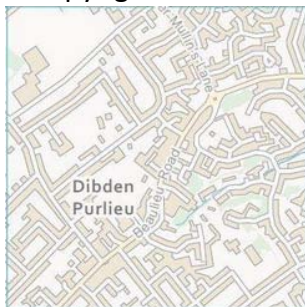
Fully automated

OSGB

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Source data
(2.5-10k)



OS VectorMap® District
Beta (light 1:25k)

IGN-France



« Scan express »
(light 1:25k)

Kadaster NL



Source data
(10k)



50k DCM

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(2/4)

- Degree of automation and cartographic quality expectations
 - Cartographic quality expectations have changed in some NMAs...

Idea: the users might prefer more up to date information with lowest graphical quality

⇒ Compromises are made regarding

 - the level of refinement
 - acceptance rate of graphical errors remaining on the map
 - ... but not in all NMAs/not for all products

other strategies exist with higher amount of manual corrections to improve graphical quality
 - Challenge to find the right balance to satisfy user requirements

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(3/4)

- MRDB management (links btw lods)
 - Several NMAs have begun to manage MRDBs and believe in incremental updating
 - But some issues related to the management of unique IDs
 - Lack of tools e.g. to manage unique IDs not internal to the software
 - Other identified problems: cf. presentation of IGN-Belgium + breakout session report
 - To date, in production:
 - Some automated tools to detect relevant changes
 - Propagation of updates is not automated
- Incremental updating vs full re-derivation
 - Both approaches exist even in a same NMA
 - Depends notably on degree of automation, expected data stability over time for users

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

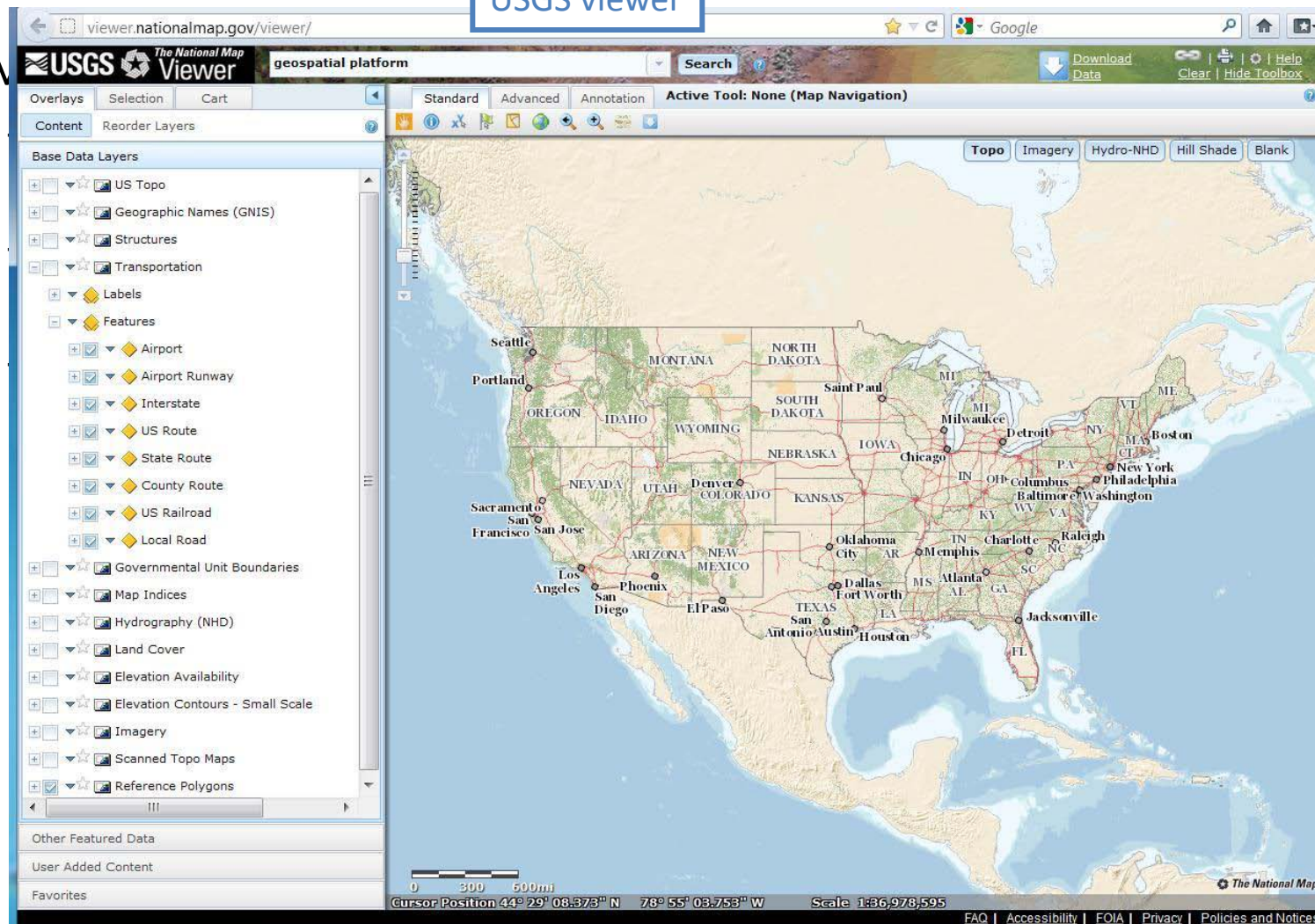
(4/4)

- Maps for delivery on the web
 - All NMAs now deliver both paper and web maps, and have geoportals
Although considered map scales are still mainly « traditional » (paper) scales
 - Some NMAs concentrated on web delivery first, others on automation first
=> more or less sophisticated viewers/geoportals
 - Topics studied in several NMAs:
 - homogeneizing symbols across scales for web maps
 - producing dedicated content & symbols for backdrop maps
 - services to enable online customisation

Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(4/4)

USGS viewer



Different approaches & focuses in NMAs

(4/4)

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MAJOR RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Survey by [Foerster et al. 2010]:
 - “full automated generalisation processes do not exist”
 - only 5 out of the 11 considered NMAs had made major steps towards automation
 - Today
 - 11 out of the 12 NMAs present in Barcelona have automated generalisation in production
 - Automated generalisation is good enough to provide acceptable products without or with minor manual edits
- ⇒ Full/almost full automation is partly enabled by changing view on the problem : solutions do not need to be perfect but “good enough”
- ⇒ But also: gap btw research and production partly filled, thanks to
- Maturity in research
 - Investment of NMAs in development
 - Progress made by commercial software
 - Collaboration between researchers/NMAs/software vendors [e.g. this workshops series, EuroSDR project]

BREAKOUT SESSIONS IN BARCELONA

Six topics discussed

- Incremental updates (and need for keeping links between lods)
- Cartographic quality vs up-to-dateness
- Sharing experience on generalisation tools
- On-demand mapping: how far can we go?
- Future challenges for NMAs
- Possible further collaborations between NMAs

BREAKOUT SESSIONS IN BARCELONA

Six topics discussed

- Incremental updates (and need for keeping links between lods)
- Cartographic quality vs up-to-dateness
- Sharing experience on generalisation tools
- On-demand mapping: how far can we go?
- **Future challenges for NMAs**
- Possible further collaborations between NMAs

Identified future challenges for NMAs

(1/3)

- Technical challenges
 - On-demand mapping: exploiting MRDB for specific requirements
 - + on-the-fly generalisation would increase flexibility
 - Incremental automatic update
 - Supporting “analytical products” (especially at smaller scales):
 - analytical products = product mixing NMA data (backdrop) + user/third party data
 - Management of 3D data

Identified future challenges for NMAs

(2/3)

- Challenges regarding resources and business models
 - Resources
 - pressure about more products in shorter time with less resources
 - how to minimize cost to capture data, maintain data
 - Responsibility
 - Some NMA have outsourced part of their work → risk that know how gets lost
 - Business models
 - debate about free data (should NMA give their data free)
 - OSM, Google, etc. => it seems data have less value – How to cope with that?
 - ⇒ services on top of the data?
 - ⇒ better cartographic quality?
 - ⇒ how to convince (especially young) people that good cartographic products enable better decision making?

Identified future challenges for NMAs

(3/3)

- Challenges regarding user requirements
 - Is there a high value in high quality cartographic data ?
 - assumption: quality cartographic products enable better decision making
 - does lower cartographic quality satisfy user requirements as well?
 - Need to invest more time to understand user requirements

CONCLUSION / FUTURE

- All participants found the meeting useful and are interested in having this kind of meetings regularly
- Also a means of doing benchmarking for the community
- Material available
 - Presentations available on generalisation.icaci.org, « Previous events » section
 - Reports from breakout sessions not yet published, expected soon
 - No written report (yet), but...
 - ...a chapter of the new ICA book on generalisation is about generalisation within NMAs (chapter 11)
 - Contains written contributions from 7 NMAs present in Barcelona + JRC
 - Contains a section summarising main achievements and future challenges. Input: written contributions + presentations and discussions in Barcelona

Thank you!
Questions?

DEGREE OF AUTOMATION

Automated + manual edits

Swisstopo 1:25k



Full automation possible depending on:

- considered scales,
- used/developed tools,
- level of exigence in cartographic quality,
- density of buildings kept in urban zones

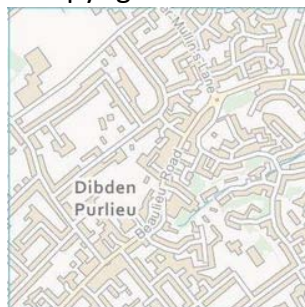
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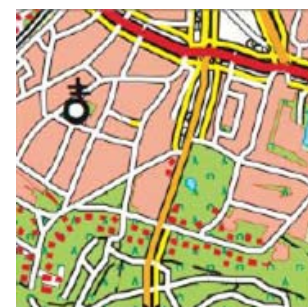


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