

Final

Guidelines for verification of high resolution soil sealing layer

- Qualitative assessment -

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Version 1.0

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Introduction

This document provides the guidelines for the verification of the high resolution soil sealing layer, based on a qualitative assessment of the mapped area. As agreed at the Eionet workshop on quality control and validation of land cover data (Copenhagen, 12-13 November 2007), these guidelines should help National Reference Centres on Land Cover (NRCs) to support EEA in doing the verification of the soil sealing layer that is being produced in the frame of GMES land monitoring fast track service precursor.

The soil sealing data is produced by a consortium of European service providers under contract with EEA and is based on the classification of the IMAGE2006 satellite data. The overall objective is the production of a seamless European high resolution core land cover dataset of built-up areas, including degree of soil sealing, for the reference year 2006. Built-up areas are characterized by the substitution of the original (semi)-natural cover or water surface with an artificial, often impervious, cover. This artificial cover is usually characterized by long cover duration (FAO Land Cover Classification System, 2005). Impervious surfaces of built-up areas account for 80 to 100% of the total cover. A per-pixel estimate of imperviousness (continuous variable from 0 to 100 percent) will be provided as index for degree of soil sealing for the whole geographic coverage. The data will be produced in full spatial resolution, i.e. 20 m by 20 m, which provides the best possible core data for any further analysis. The classification accuracy per hectare (based on a 100 m x 100 m grid) of built-up and non built-up areas should be at least 85%, for the European product.

The verification task will run from end November 2007 (when the first country deliveries are expected) until October 2008 (deadline for the last country to be delivered by the contractor) and should support EEA in accepting or rejecting the delivery of the country datasets produced by the service provider.

This qualitative assessment supported by NRCs is part of the grant agreement between EEA and participating countries in the GMES project land monitoring fast track service precursor/CLC2006.

NRCs are invited to carry out this assessment and to give feedback to the Agency within 4 weeks after reception of the data. If it is not possible to perform the verification task within these 4 weeks, it is expected that it will be completed before the end of the grant agreement, according to Article I.2 (Duration).

If countries would like to do additional checks or a quantitative assessment based on statistical validation, they are welcome to do so and to share the results with EEA.

Guidelines are provided for the preparatory work, the inventory of reference data that will be used, the description of the geometric and thematic quality and the overall qualitative assessment. NRCs should use this document template to report on the verification of the data, by filling in the grey boxes: insert free text in the "Text Form Fields" (); tick the "Check Box Form Field" (); and select from "Drop Down Form Field" (Please, select). Feel

free to add additional text or illustrations (e.g. examples from screenshots).

A quantitative assessment or final validation of the European dataset will be carried out by EEA in collaboration with Eionet during late 2008-2009 (project details to be confirmed during the second half of 2008). This European validation will be based as much as possible on the results of national validations. NRCs are invited to inform EEA about planned activities (if any) at national level. Preliminary recommendations for such a statistical validation (quantitative assessment) are attached in annex for information.

Note: After filling in the template save it as a word document: filename: countryISOcode.doc (e.g. AT.doc).

1. Preparatory work

1. Upload the data that will be made available by EEA via ftp server or sent by mail. Please inform EEA on reception of the data;
2. Check for available reference data that will be used during the verification;
3. List the experts/expertise that are involved in the verification task:

Expert name	Field of expertise	Institution
Xavier Binard	Imagery interpretation	National Geographic Institute
Yvan Van der Venet	Imagery treatment	National Geographic Institute

The average time needed for this verification is estimated at one person/day per 10.000 km². Please note that this time can vary depending on the experience of the interpreter, the availability of the reference data and the complexity of the landscape. The table below gives an indicative estimate for the EEA member countries.

Country	Area (km²)	Person days	Country	Area (km²)	Person days
Austria + Liechtenstein	83.855	9	Lithuania	65.200	7
Belgium	30.520	3	Luxembourg	2.586	<1
Bulgaria	110.994	11	Malta	316	<1
Cyprus	9.251	1	Netherlands	41.526	4
Czech Republic	78.864	8	Norway	323.878	33
Denmark	43.075	4	Poland	312.683	31
Estonia	45.200	5	Portugal	88.935	9
Finland	338.145	34	Romania	237.500	24
France	543.965	55	Slovakia	20.251	5
Germany	357.028	36	Slovenia	49.035	2
Greece	131.957	13	Spain	504.782	51
Hungary	93.030	9	Sweden	449.964	39
Iceland	102.820	10	Switzerland	41.293	4
Ireland	70.282	7	Turkey	789.452	79
Italy	301.245	30	United Kingdom	244.082	25
Latvia	63.700	6			

2. Reference data

Please list the reference data that is used for this verification:

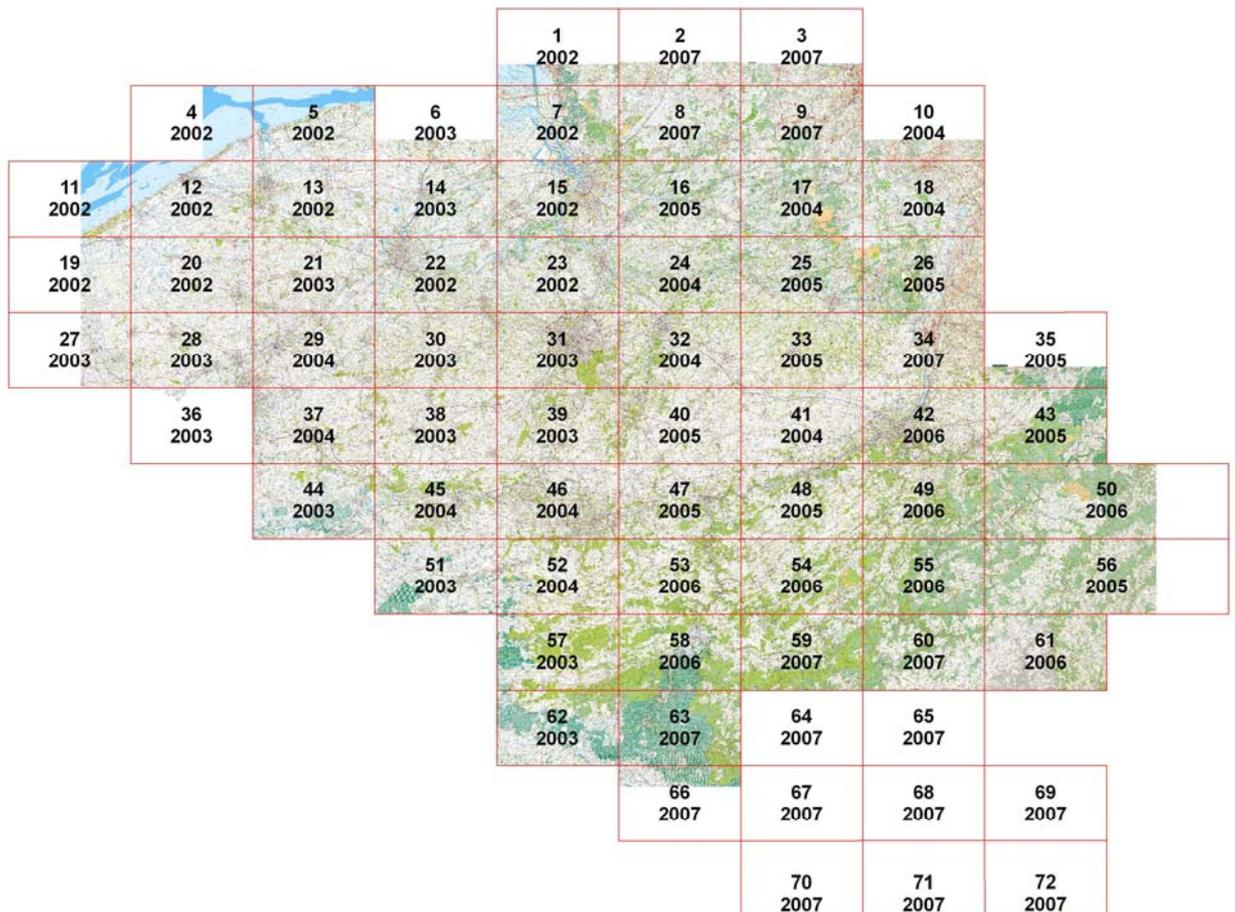
1. Topographic maps

No Yes

Year: the production year per unit is expressed in the illustration below

Area: As illustrated below only units 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 were not available for this validation.

If only a subset, then please specify the area(s):

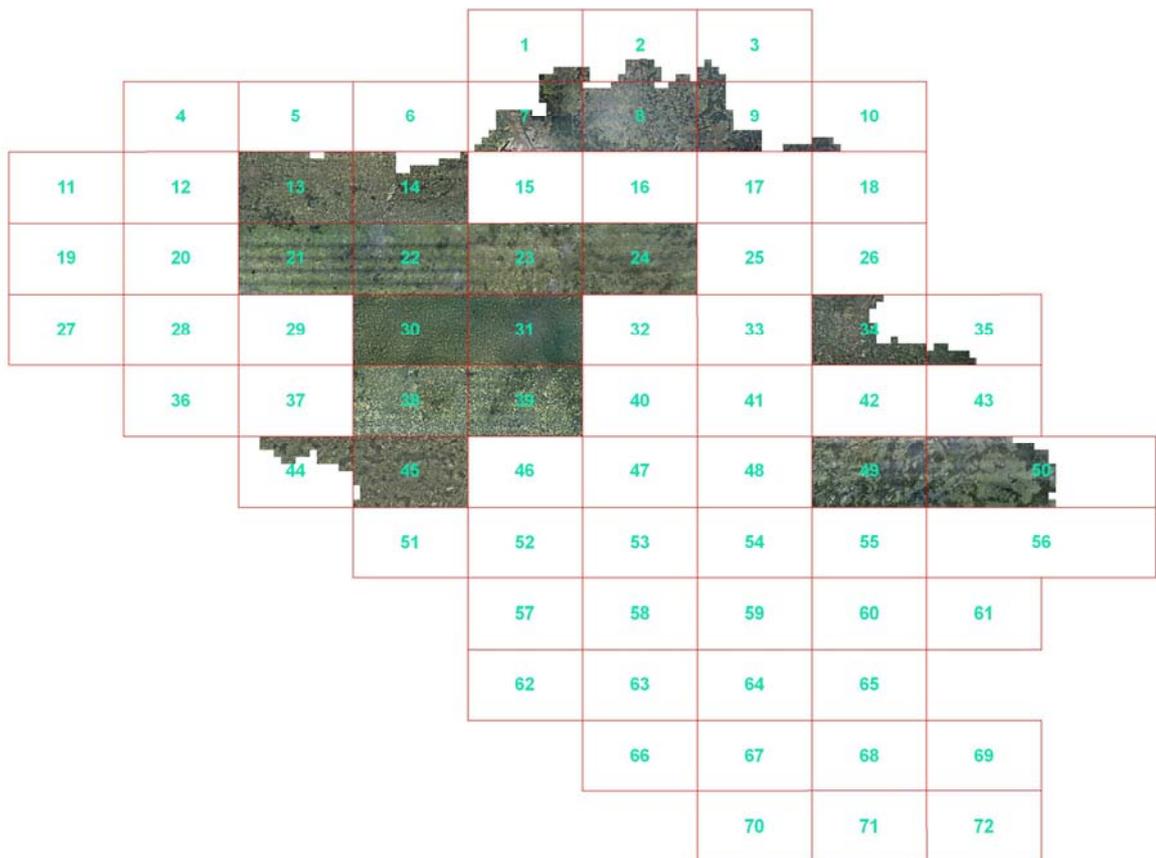


2. Aerial orthophotos

No Yes Year: 2006 Area: Subset

If only a subset, then please specify the area(s):

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As illustrated above, only units 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31, 38, 39, 44, 45, 49 and 50 were available for this validation.

3. Very High Resolution satellite data

No Yes Year: Area: Please, select:

If only a subset, then please specify the area(s):

4. CLC2000

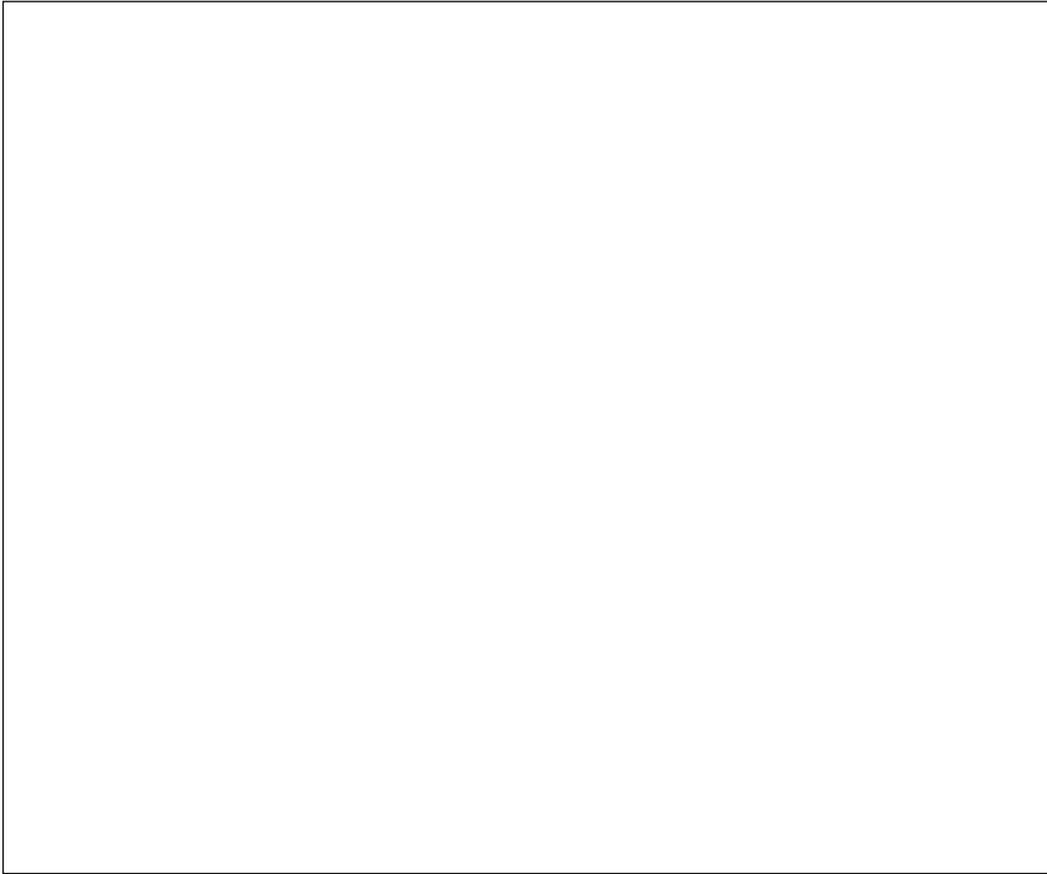
No Yes

5. Other

Name: Year: Area: Please, select:

If only a subset, then please specify the area(s):

Comments concerning the reference data used (if any):

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying the central portion of the page. It is intended for the user to provide comments concerning the reference data used, as indicated by the text above it.

B. Geometric quality

Please provide your qualitative assessment of the geometric quality of the data. The objective of this task is to perform a visual analysis of the soil sealing dataset concerning its co-registration when put in overlay with other reference datasets.

1. Check geometric accuracy:

Is there a visible shift? Yes No

If yes:

a. Is there a systematic shift? Yes No

b. Is there a local shift? Yes No

Where?

Please indicate the region, place name, coordinates or other description of location:

2. Is the used projection correct? Yes No

3. Comments concerning geometric issues (if any), or in case the geometric quality could not be checked, please provide a short explanation:

C. Thematic quality

Please provide your qualitative assessment of the thematic quality of the data. The objective of this task is to perform a visual comparison between available reference data and the soil sealing dataset. You are requested to verify for a number of land cover classes (similar to the CLC classes at levels 2 or 3) to check if any errors in the data can be identified. Please note that many land cover classes can include sealed surfaces, especially for features <25 ha.

For this part of the verification, it is recommended to use a binary mask (built-up/non-built-up area) that can be used in overlay with the reference data:

1. Apply a lookup table to map all pixels > 80% degree of soil sealing as built-up area;
2. Perform the checks on pixels > 80% degree of soil sealing by screening for each of the land cover classes if built-up or non built-up areas are correctly mapped. Feel free to add screenshots with examples to illustrate the quality judgement.

For your qualitative assessment, following examples of check boxes can be ticked:

- “excellent” meaning that you expect that the accuracy of the built-up data is reaching almost 100%; no errors could be found in the areas that were verified.
- “good” meaning that you are confident that the classification results are at least 85 % correct; only sporadic errors were encountered in the areas that were verified.
- “acceptable” meaning that you estimate that in most of the verified areas the classification results will probably reach an accuracy of 85 %; some minor errors could be detected in the areas that were verified.
- “insufficient” meaning that you do not expect that the classification results will reach the minimum of 85 % accuracy; you encountered several errors in different regions.
- “very poor” meaning that you are confident that the classification results are bad with regard to presence of built-up area; most of the areas verified are wrongly mapped.

Urban fabric:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas are correctly mapped within urban fabric (e.g. houses, buildings, streets, etc.)?
 Yes No Not possible
- b. How would you assess the quality of the mapped built-up area within the urban fabric?
 very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

a. Short description of errors found (if any):

a1. Here is an example of a long building which is not included in the 80% soil sealing layer. This case of omission errors happens many times.
Coordinates : 572570;711563



a2. Here is an example of a cemetery which is half included on the 80% soil sealing layer. The cemetery does not appear to be a recent change.
Coordinates: 261161; 679848



a3. White roofed buildings are often out of the 80% soil sealing layer. An example is here below. Coordinates: 650649; 667795



Industrial or commercial units:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas are correctly mapped within industrial or commercial units (e.g. parking lots, buildings, etc.)?
- Yes No Not possible
- b. How would you assess the quality?
- c. very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent
- b. Short description of errors found (if any):

Here are some examples (b1 to b6) of industrial or commercial buildings that are partly or totally out of the 80% soil sealing layer (omission errors). With b3 and b4 you see also the problem with the white roofs (see a3 as well)

b1 Coordinates: 627747; 679590

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b2.. Coordinates: 615588; 630237



b3. Coordinates: 612616; 685234

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b4. Coordinates: 592046; 708036



b5. Coordinates: 628098; 677847



Road and rail networks and associated land:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas within road and rail networks and associated land are correctly mapped (e.g. railway stations, highways >20 m width, etc.)?

Yes No Not possible

- b. How would you assess the quality?

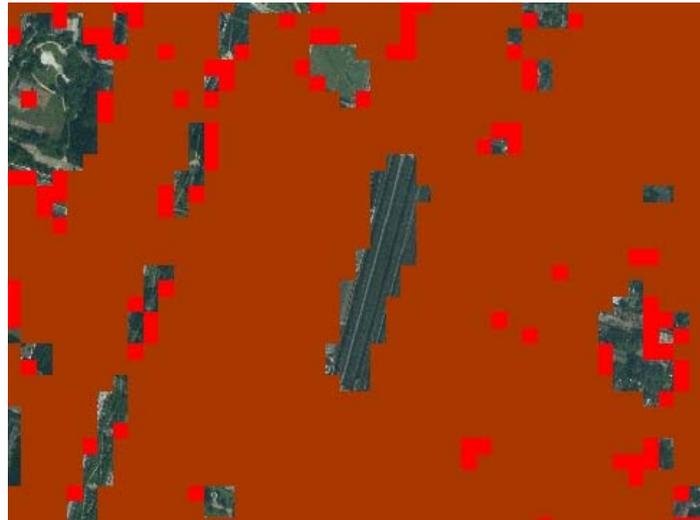
very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

- c. Short description of errors found (if any):

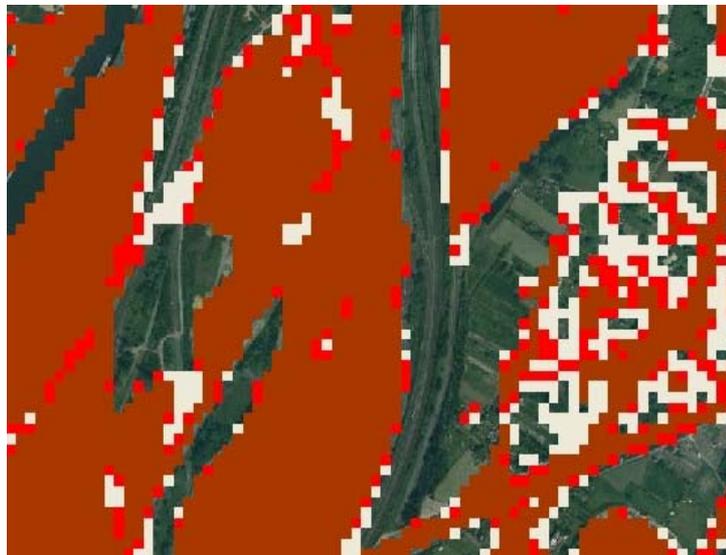
Here are two examples (c1 and c2) of railway plot which is not included in the 80% soil sealing layer.

c1. Coordinates: 649490; 672232

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c2. Coordinates: 652972; 675811



c3. Here is an example of a road which is half included on the 80% soil sealing layer. Coordinates: 625944; 679092



Port areas:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in port areas are correctly mapped (e.g. installations, dykes, etc)?

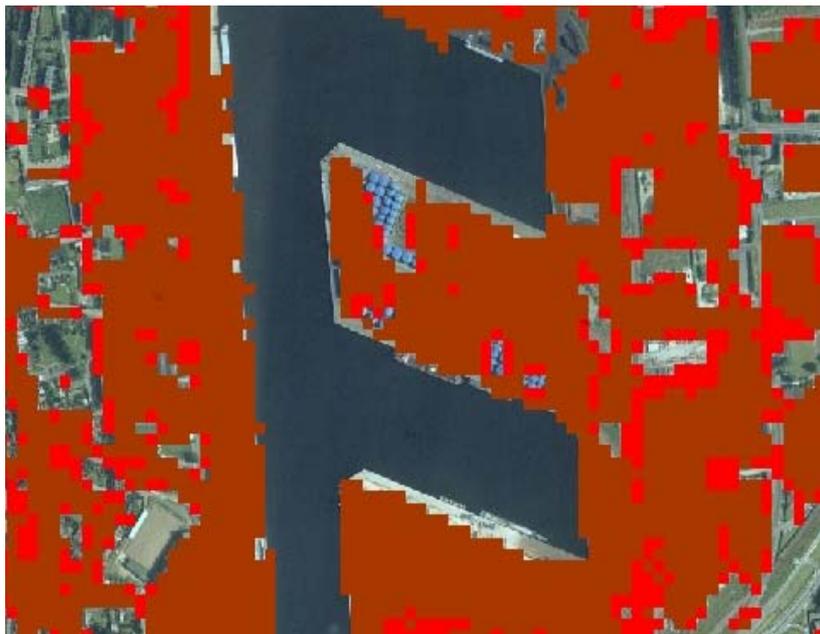
Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

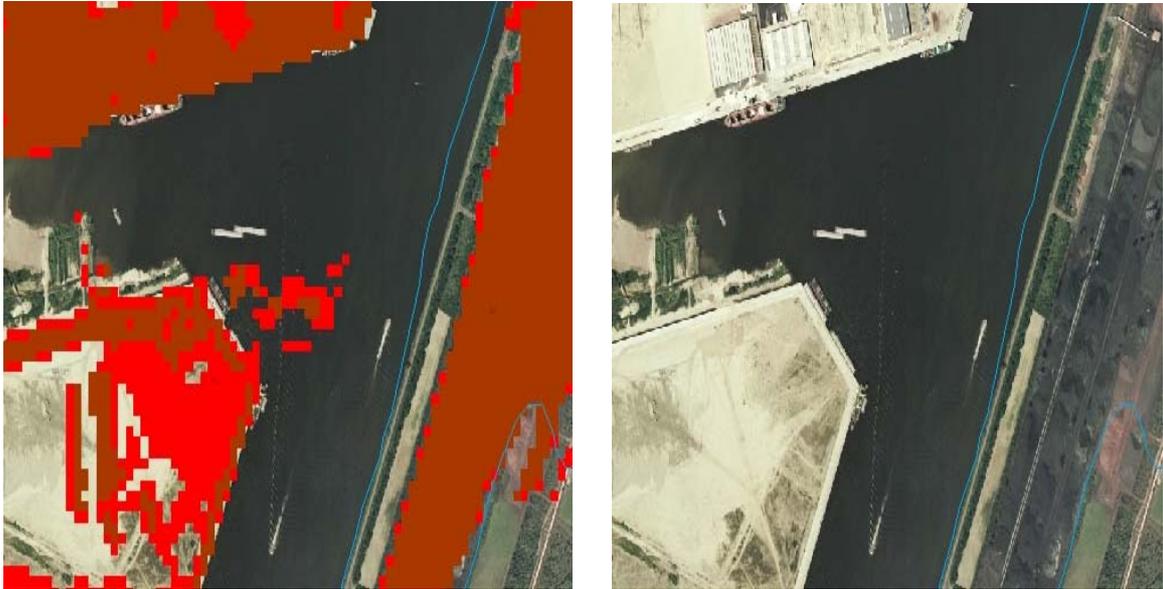
very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

d. Short description of errors found (if any):

d1. Here is an example of a port area which is half included on the 80% soil sealing layer. Coordinates: 605857; 697172



d2. Here you can compare the two orthophotos, one with the red pixels of the 80% soil sealing layer and the other with no layer representation. You can see a commission error. Coordinates: 609235; 705852



Airports:

c. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in airports are correctly mapped (e.g. runways, buildings, etc)?

Yes No Not possible

d. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

e. Short description of errors found (if any):

e1. Here is an example of an airport building which is half included on the 80% soil sealing layer. Coordinates: 656727; 677265



e2. Example of an omission error on an airport building.

Coordinates: 612834; 641533



Mine, dump and construction sites:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in mine, dump and construction sites are correctly mapped (e.g. buildings, infrastructure, etc)?

Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

f. Short description of errors found (if any):

f1. Artificial nude soil is considered to be sealing soil. But it misleads to some omission errors. See comparisons below.

Coordinates: 639943; 719562 and 733583; 677395



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Arable land:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in arable land are correctly mapped (e.g. bare soil, large farm houses, roads>20m width, etc)?

Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

g. Short description of errors found (if any):

g1. Example of scattered houses that are not included on the soil sealing layer (too small?). Coordinates: 580820; 682390



Heterogeneous agricultural areas:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in heterogeneous agricultural areas are correctly mapped (e.g. buildings, roads >20m, etc)?

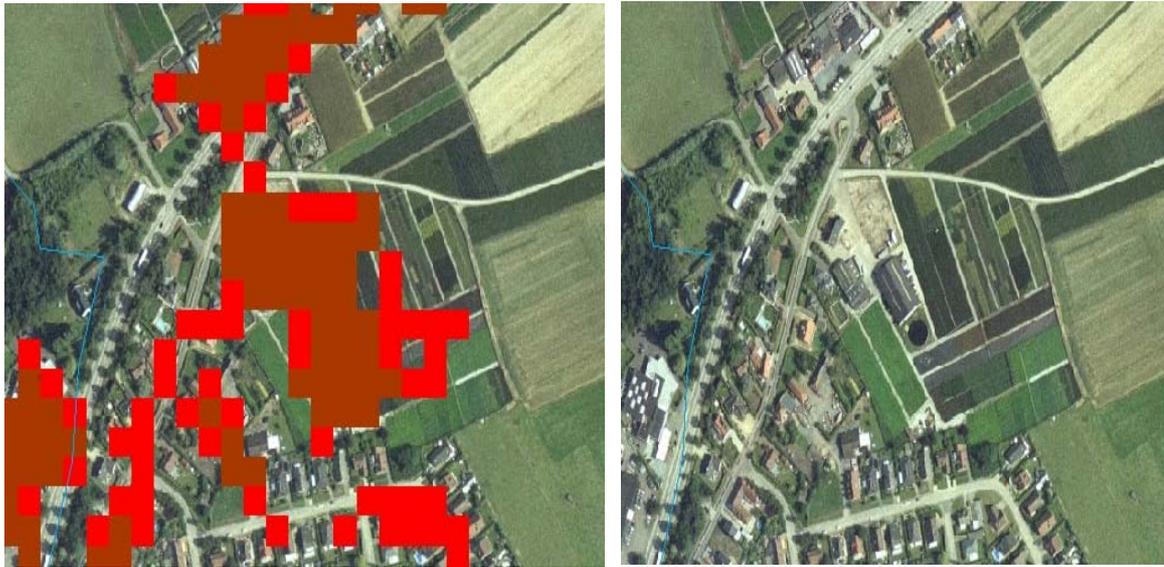
Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

h. Short description of errors found (if any):

h1. You can compare the two orthophotos and you see a commission error, there are red pixels on non-sealed soil. Coordinates: 613741; 686730



Forest:

- a. Did you check built-up/non built-up areas in forests are correctly mapped (e.g. clear-cuts, roads, etc.)?
 Yes No Not possible
- b. How would you assess the quality?
 very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent
- i. Short description of errors found (if any):
 - i1. Example of scattered houses in forest that are not included on the soil sealing layer (too small?). Coordinates: 620545; 631378



Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation areas are correctly mapped (e.g. dry vegetation, rock outcrop, etc.)?
 Yes No Not possible
- b. How would you assess the quality?
 very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent
- j. Short description of errors found (if any):

Beaches, dunes and sands:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in beaches, dunes and sand areas are correctly mapped?
 Yes No Not possible
- b. How would you assess the quality?
 very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent
- k. Short description of errors found (if any):

Bare rocks:

- a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in bare rock areas are correctly mapped?

Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

l. Short description of errors found (if any):

Sparsely vegetated areas:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in sparsely vegetated areas are correctly mapped?

Yes No Not possible

c. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

m. Short description of errors found (if any):

Glaciers and perpetual snow:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in glaciers and perpetual snow areas are correctly mapped?

Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

n. Short description of errors found (if any):

Inland wetlands:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in inland wetlands are correctly mapped ?

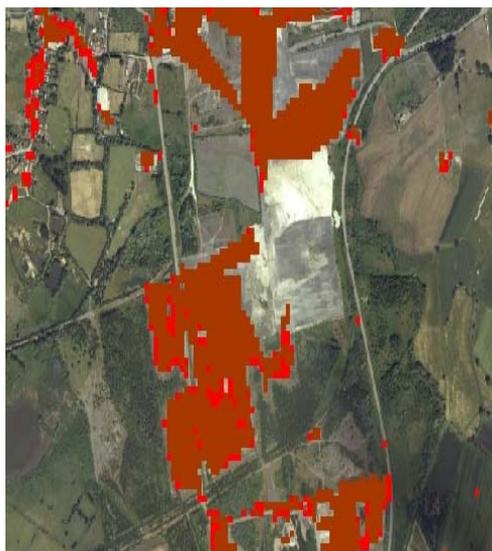
Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

o. Short description of errors found (if any):

o1. You can compare the two orthophotos and see a commission error on inland wetlands. Coordinates: 613964; 628411



Salines:

c. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in salines are correctly mapped?

- Yes No Not possible

d. How would you assess the quality?

- very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

p. Short description of errors found (if any):

Intertidal flats:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in intertidal flats are correctly mapped?

- Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

q. Short description of errors found (if any):

Coastal lagoons:

a. Did you check if built-up/non built-up areas in coastal lagoons are correctly mapped?

Yes No Not possible

b. How would you assess the quality?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

r. Short description of errors found (if any):

3. Comments concerning thematic content check (if any). Please indicate which part of the data was verified (full coverage or partial coverage, etc.):

We selected classes of CLC2000 one by one (urban fabric, industrial or commercial units,...) and checked each of them out on the available orthophotos. So you can consider that the coverage of the available orthophotos described in point 2.2 was fully checked.

We used topographic maps only to confirm or to compare. This validation was clearly based on the orthophotos.

D. Overall qualitative assessment of the dataset

The overall qualitative assessment is meant to support EEA in our contractual procedures with the service provider regarding the acceptance of the dataset. While the previous thematic quality assessment was looking at class by class, this section should provide your assessment of the quality for the whole territory.

How would you assess the overall quality of the mapped built-up/non built-up areas for the dataset provided?

very poor insufficient acceptable good excellent

Please provide your final comments and additional remarks concerning overall qualitative assessment (e.g. difference in quality between regions e.g. mountains, agglomerations, coastal zones, etc), if any:

The quality in agglomeration is good. There is a resolution problem with buildings with a white roof and with stretched building (see description of errors for urban and industrial units).

In the countryside (forest, agricultural areas...) the scattered settlements are not always well classified (please refer to the description of errors concerning forest and arable land).

Globally the quality of the mapped build-up/non built-up areas is assessed as “good” because even if some minor classes has been assessed as “acceptable”, the most important classes are reaching a good quality.

E. Quantitative validation

Are you planning to carry out a statistical validation (quantitative assessment) of the national dataset?

Yes No

If yes, it would be helpful to provide us information about the timing, methodological approach or any other additional information which might be available:

Are you willing to contribute to the final validation of the European dataset (actions scheduled from the second half of 2008 onwards)?

Yes No

Filled in by Xavier Binard and supervised by Yvan Van der Venet

Telephone number: +322/629.84.02

Email address: yvv@ngi.be

Date: 14/02/2008

Thank you!