

Final

Guidelines for verification of high resolution soil sealing layer

- Qualitative assessment -

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Version 1.0

European Environment Agency



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” (). 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
Kolbeinn Árnason	Remote sensing	National Land Survey

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 (km ²)	Person days	Country	Area (km ²)	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: 1960-2007 Area:

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

2. Aerial orthophotos

☒ No ☐ Yes Year: Area: Please, select:

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

3. Very High Resolution satellite data

☐ No ☒ Yes Year: 2003-2007 Area:

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):

Name: Year: Area: Please, select:

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

Name: Year: Area: Please, select:

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

Name:

Year:

Area: Please, select:

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

Comments concerning the reference data used (if any):

A topographic map base of the National Land Survey was established by digitising paper maps in scale 1:50.000 which were first published around 1960. This digital map base is continuously being updated.

High resolution satellite data are SPOT-5 images (natural- as well as false colours) with spatial 2,5 m resolution of the whole country acquired in the time span 2003 – 2007.

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
projectio
n
correct?

☒ Yes

☐ No

There is a systematic shift of some 20 – 30 meters to the N or NNE over the whole country but locally in certain areas this shift is much larger, i.e 80-100 meters in Snæfellsnes (W-Iceland) and at least 120 meters in the NW part of the country (Ísafjörður). See Fig. 4.

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): No considerable mistakes found

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?

☐ very poor ☐ insufficient ☐ acceptable ☒ good ☐ excellent

- b. Short description of errors found (if any): Some inaccuracy but no mistakes worth mentioning found

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): Almost no roads in Iceland are >20m in width, most of them are <10m wide. These roads are nonetheless mapped as 80-100% sealed in some places. Road and bridges have been mapped where there is neither a tarmac road nor a bridge (and never has been!) and even a submarine tunnel appears on the sealing map!! See Fig. 2. and 3.



Fig. 1. Soil sealing data on top of a SPOT-5 image. A submarine tunnel crossing Hvalfjörður bay in SW-Iceland appears on the soil sealing map!! A gravel mine at the northern end of the tunnel is mapped as 100% sealed.

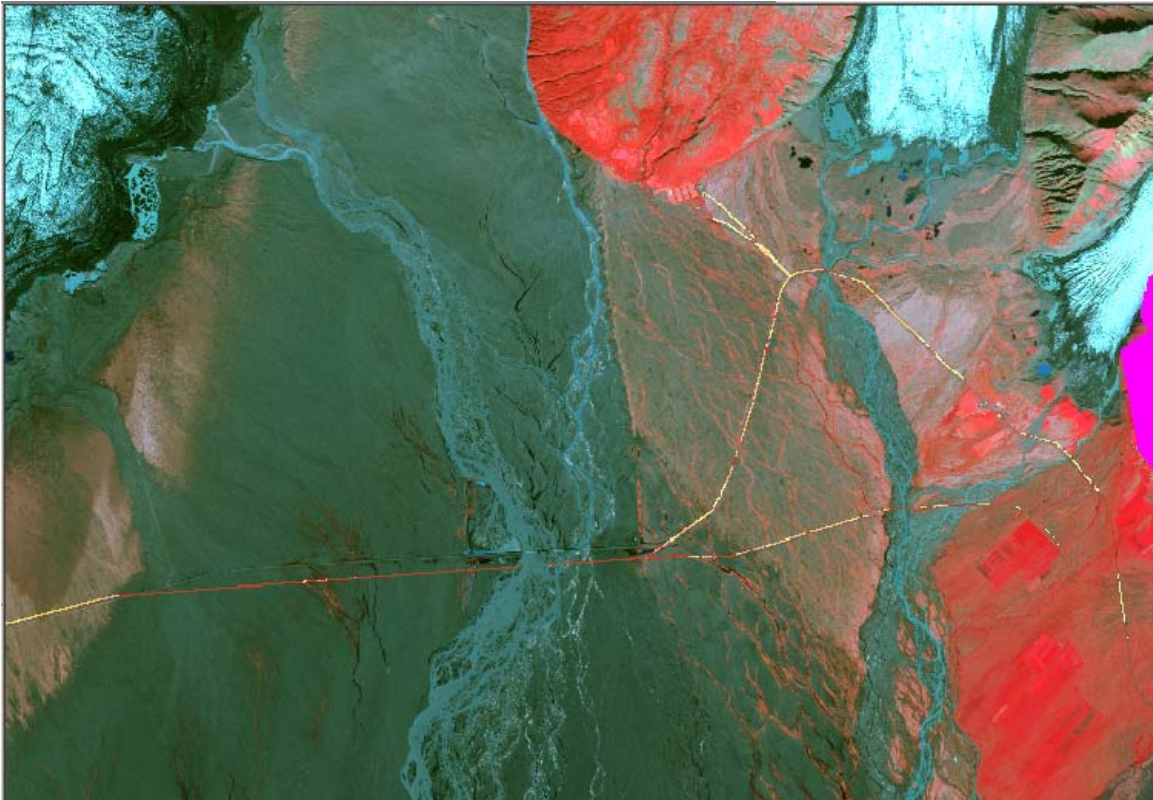


Fig. 2. Soil sealing data on top of a SPOT-5 image. The road across the great alluvial planes south of glacier Vatnajökull (Skeiðarársandur) is clearly visible in the sealing dataset sometimes with 80 – 100% sealing even though it is less than 10m wide. Moreover the southern branch of the road in the right half of the image has never existed and there was never a bridge over the river in this area.

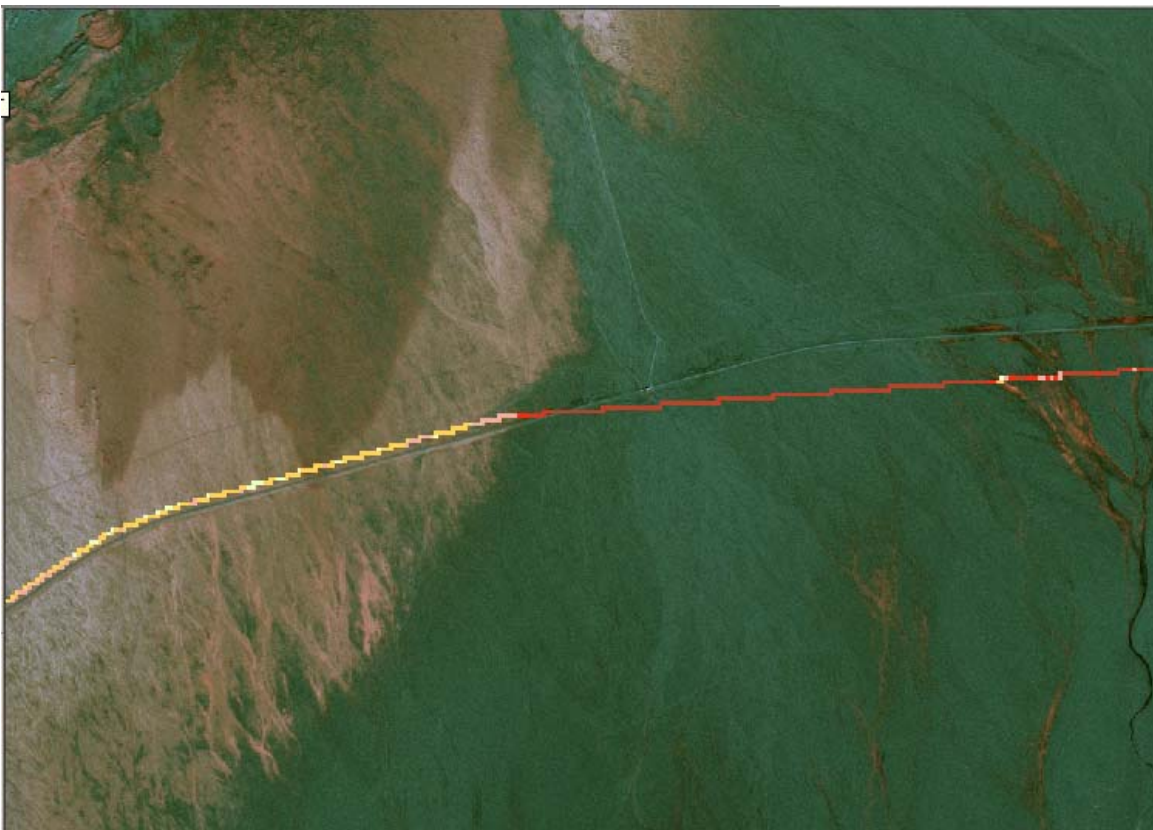


Fig. 3. Enlargement of the left part of Fig. 2. The road in the sealing dataset does not coincide with the real road and has been picked up from an other (erroneous) information source than a satellite image.

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): Port areas are not accurately mapped, many piers are missing.

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): One of the 9 tarmac airfields in the country is completely missing in the soil sealing dataset (Ísafjörður in NW-Iceland). See Fig. 4.

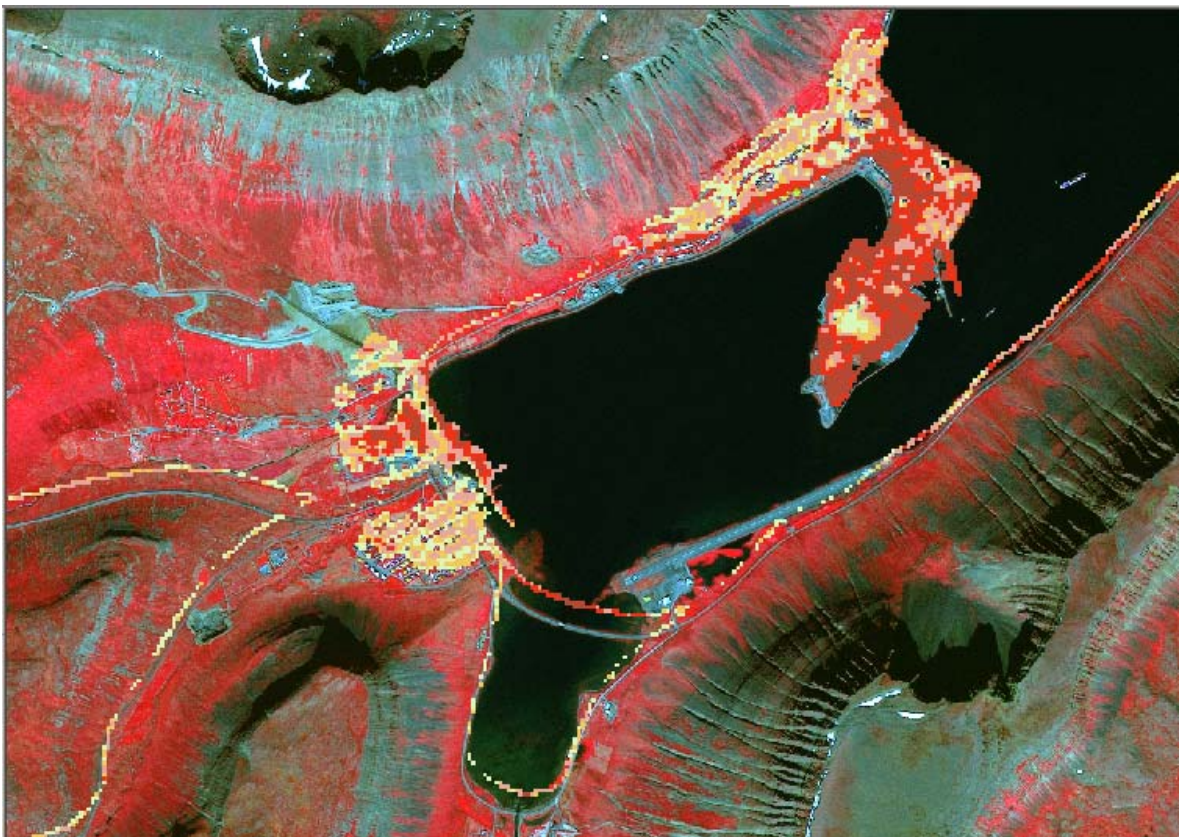


Fig. 4. Soil sealing dataset on top of a SPOT-5 image. The road system shows 120 m shift of the soil sealing dataset to to the north compared to the orthorectified SPOT image. The airstrip and connected buildings at the southern coast of the fjord have not been mapped.

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): Many construction sites are incorrectly mapped as sealed but others are mapped as non sealed without any obvious pattern. Gravel mines close to built up areas are very often mapped as sealed whereas mines further away from urban areas are correctly mapped. Dump sites are mostly very small and are correctly mapped.



Fig. 5a. (See Fig. 5b for comparison) Soil sealing dataset on top of a SPOT-5 image showing misclassification on construction sites (the two red spots in the right half of the image). The soil sealing spot in the centre of the image is a mixture of a sport and leisure area and semi-natural vegetation and the spot in the left half is simply sparsely vegetated.



Fig. 5b. SPOT-5 image for comparison with Fig. 5a.

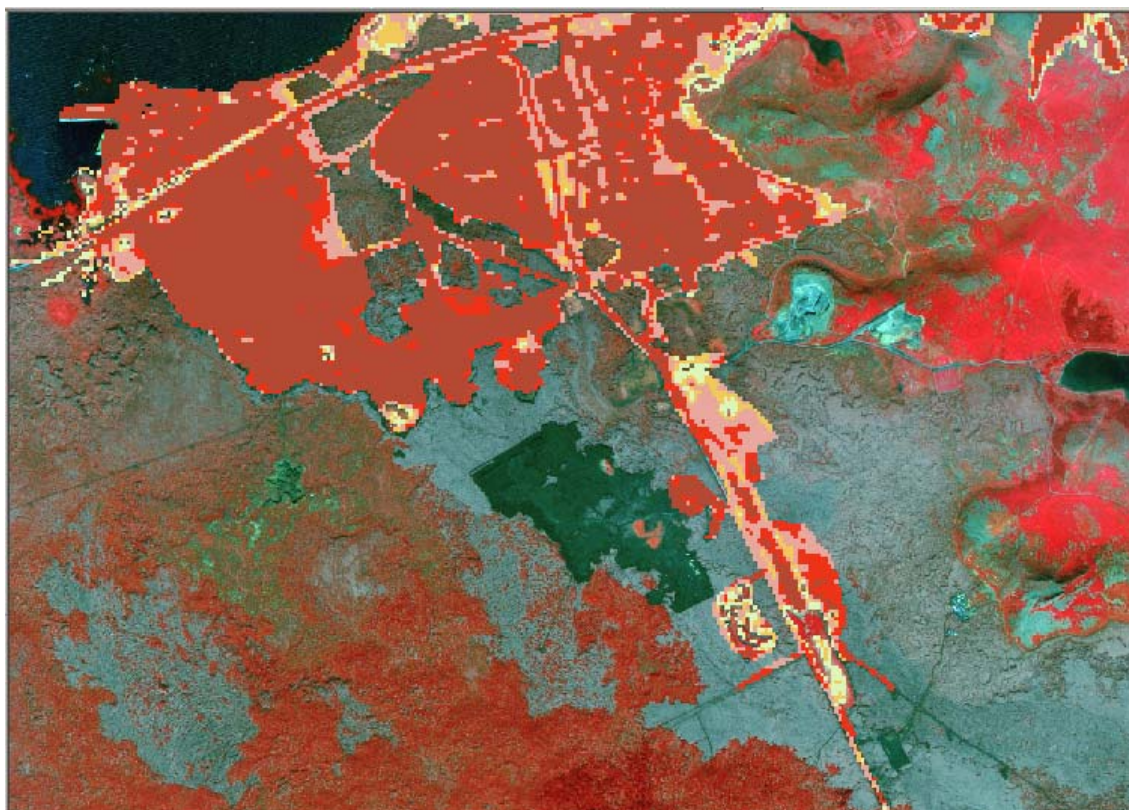


Fig. 6a. (See also Fig. 6b for comparison) Soil sealing dataset on top of a SPOT-5 image showing misclassification on various surfaces in Hafnarfjörður SW-Iceland: Top centre: Construction site. Upper left quarter (below the road): Gravel mine. Lower right quarter: Moss and heathland along the road. Note that the mine at the centre of the image is not misclassified.



Fig. 6b. Hafnarfjörður, SW-Iceland. SPOT-5 image for comparison with Fig. 6a.

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):

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):

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):

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): Bare rocks appear sealed in many areas but only if they are close to urban areas

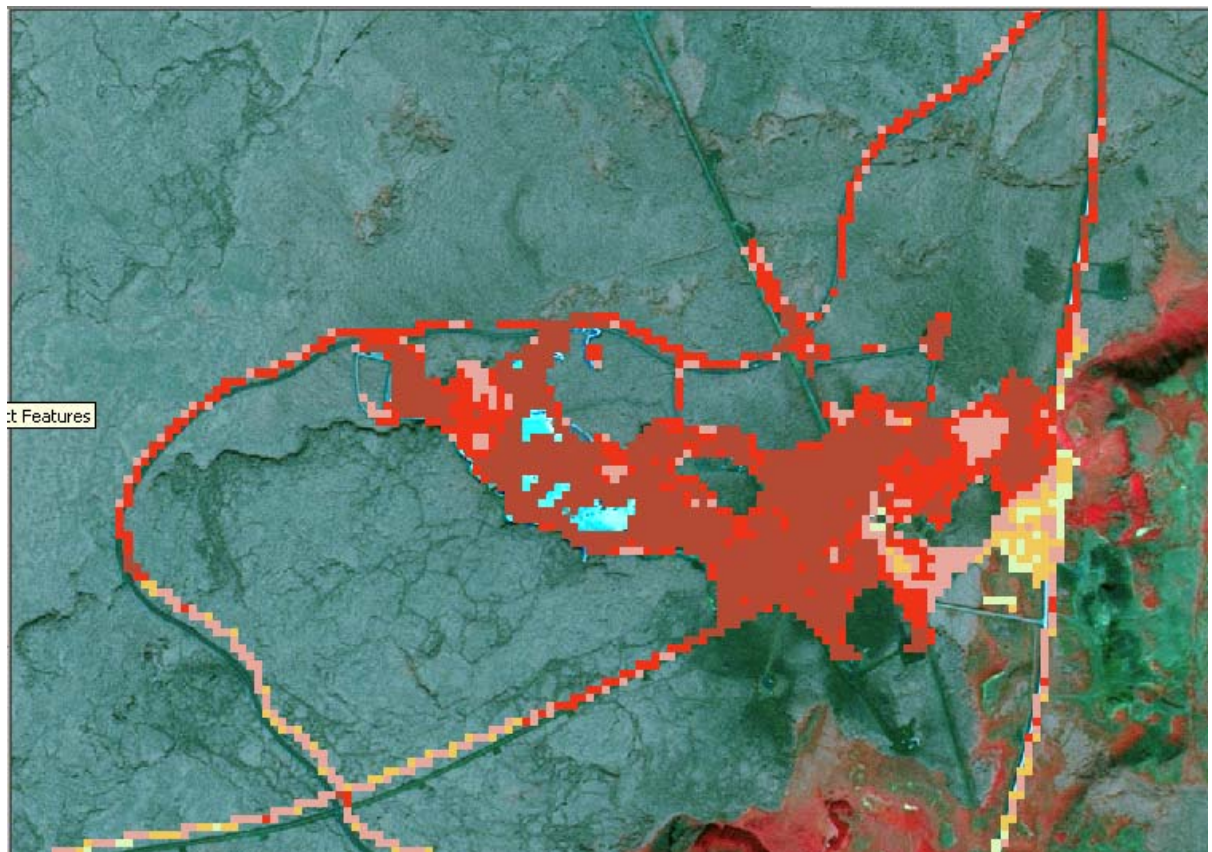


Fig. 7a. (See also Fig. 7b for comparison) Blue lagoon, SW-Iceland. Soil sealing dataset on top of a SPOT-5 image showing bare rock and water surface (see Fig. 7b) classified as 80 – 100% sealed.

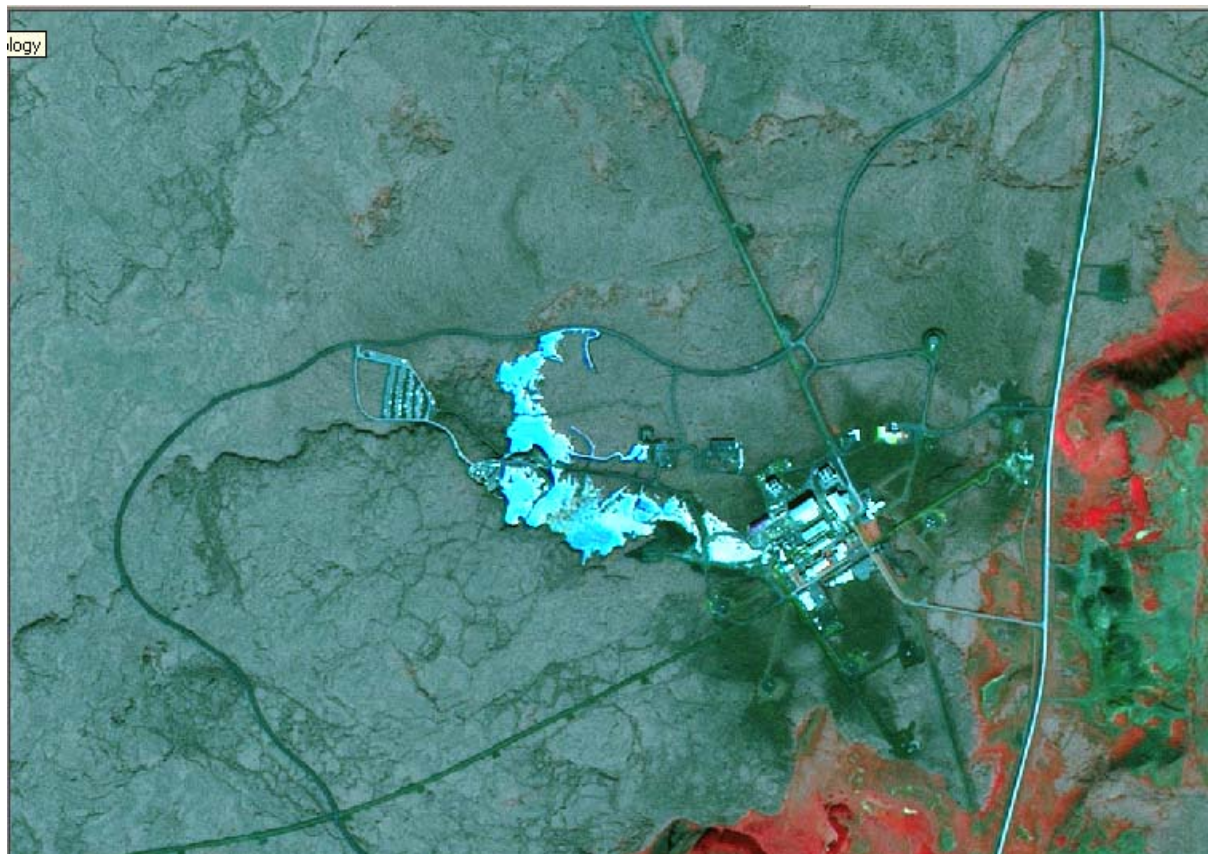


Fig. 7b. Blue lagoon, SW-Iceland. SPOT-5 image for comparison with Fig. 7a.

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): Some sparsely vegetated areas close to urban areas are misclassified as sealed.

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):

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.):

The full coverage of the soil sealing dataset of Iceland was verified. The most time was spent on the SW corner of the country as 75% of the inhabitants live in that area and most of the sealed areas are situated there.

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:

For most of the land cover classes the soil sealing mapping results are good or very good. The mapping accuracy within the following classes is however not acceptable:

A) Roads. Obviously some other datasets than satellite imagery have been used to map the road system. This procedure results in some odd errors such as mapping a horse path or a tunnel as a sealed surface.

B) Construction sites and mines. Many construction sites are incorrectly mapped as sealed but others are mapped as non sealed without any obvious pattern. Gravel mines close to built up areas are very often mapped as sealed whereas mines further away from urban areas are correctly mapped.

C) Barren and sparsely vegetated ground is often classified as sealed surface when it is close to (or inside) urban areas but the same surface classes are correctly omitted in the soil sealing dataset if they occur far from artificial areas.

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 Kolbeinn Árnason

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Date: July 11th, 2008

Thank you!