Visualizing Ownership in Northern Ireland – from 2D to 3D





Our legacy

- Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI) has a statutory duty to maintain the Northern Ireland map base used across
 government. OSNI data is used for emergency response, infrastructure planning and environmental management to name
 a few.
- Historically, we have collected data for the purposes of maintaining the cartographic map-base which was based on sheets and tiles with very little attribution (old NTF format etc) just an electronic version of a paper map.
- Recently, we have moved to a GIS model which provides a seamless polygonised map base for Northern Ireland, based on themes like buildings, land parcels and water. Our datasets are attributed with relevant information, like change dates and building uses with placeholders for additional attribution in the future.
- We've called this new data model OSNI FUSION







Where we are now

- OSNI FUSION has been strongly welcomed by customers as the replacement for electronic cartographic data
- In addition OSNI collect high-resolution orthophotography and create products from this imagery such as our enhanced DTM with breaklines and DSM. OSNI collect orthophotography on a 3 year cycle, capturing one third of Northern Ireland every year.
- The Department for Agriculture in Northern Ireland have recently completed collection of LiDar for Northern Ireland.
- OSNI is part of the wider organisation LAND AND PROPERTY SERVICES who have responsibility for registering and maintaining official property ownership information, valuing properties in Northern Ireland and collecting property tax on every property in Northern Ireland.



Current Challenges

- Identification of overhanging rooms or parts of a building that are obscured by higher parts (alleyways through buildings)
- Identification of subterranean areas including underground car parking
- Difficulty identifying and registering the constituent parts of a building that has multiple owners
- Difficulty identifying and registering the constituent parts of a building that are owned by one person (car space, apartment, bin area)
- Valuation of properties of a high rise block where the valuation may be affected by height and orientation
- Not knowing enough about the property to make an accurate valuation e.g.
 - Not knowing authoritively the number of floors in an apartment block
 - Not knowing authoritively the number of properties in each block
- No current way to accurately calculate gross internal floor area without field survey
- No current way to do volumetric calculations which might affect the valuation (eg. warehouses)





Why 3D?

- 3D solves all of these challenges
- There is a driver for 3D data by our internal customers in Land and Property Services. Currently the organisation may visit a new property multiple times; caused by the different business needs in different business areas.
 - E.g. A valuer may visit a property to determine the characteristics of a building to derive a value.
- The main piece of information needed for valuation is the GROSS EXTERNAL AREA (GEA)
- 3D limits the need for a site visit if time constraints are an issue. 3D assists Computer Aided Mass Appraisal which might use GEA as a variable
- 3D helps identify the parts of a building to be registered leading to less mistakes and a more accurate record of ownership
- 3D enables a much better end-user experience





3D Proof of Concept





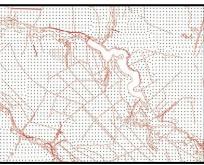








OSNI Fusion Building Footprints



OSNI Digital Terrain Model (DTM)



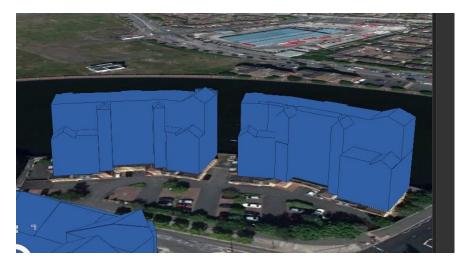
OSNI Digital Surface Model (DSM)



OSNI Orthophotography



Level of Detail 1 (LOD1) Buildings



Level of Detail 2 (LOD2) Buildings



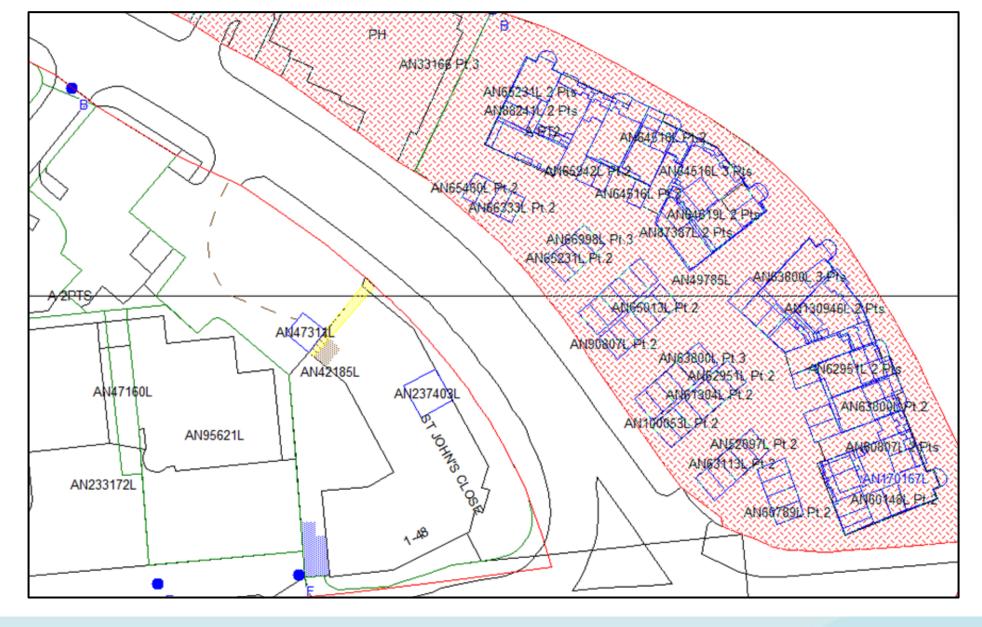








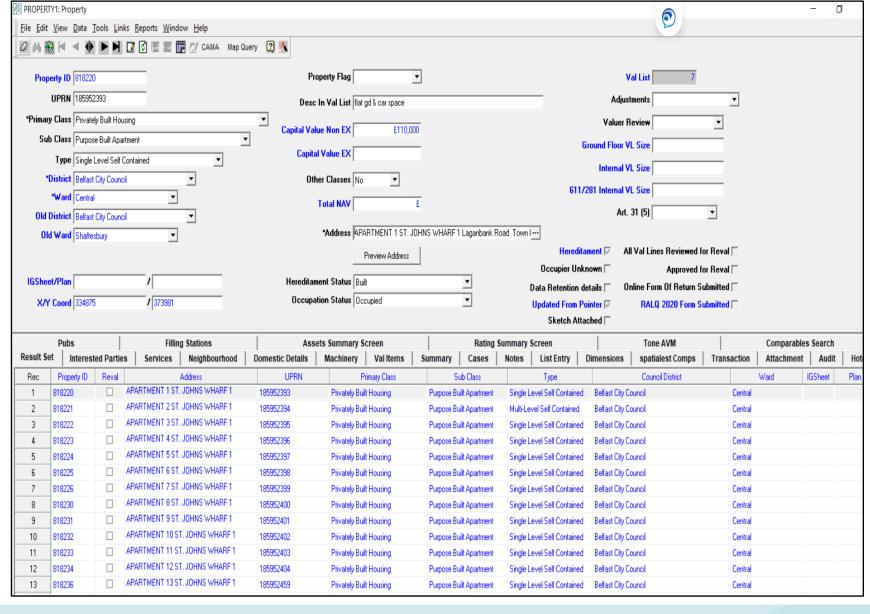






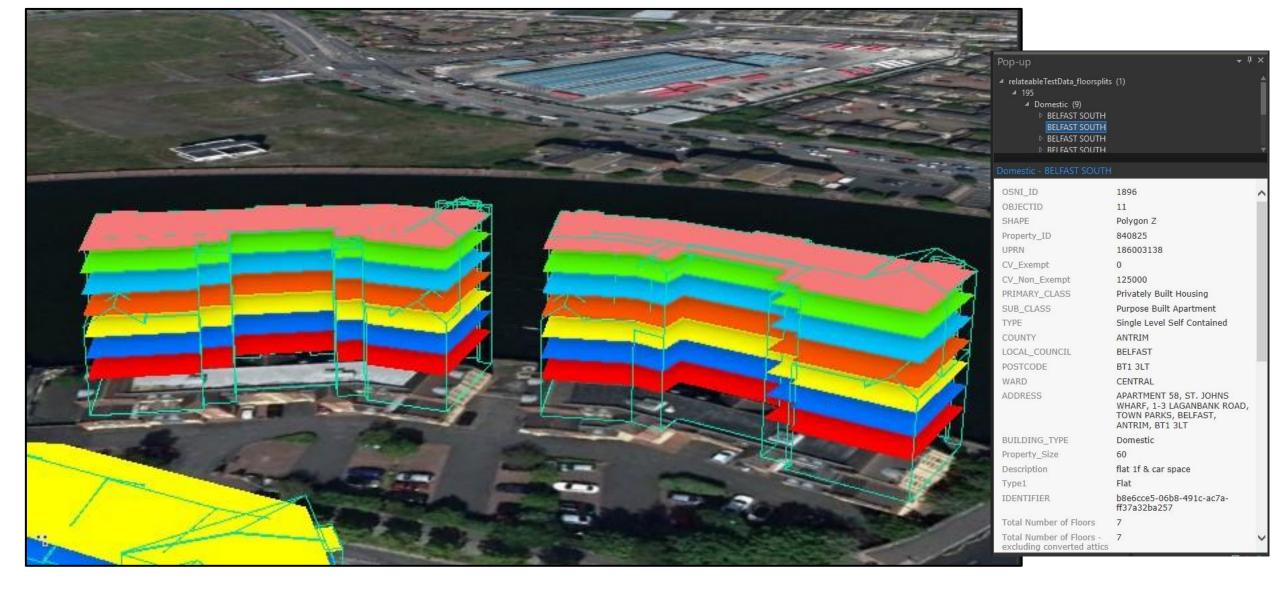
















3D PoC Results

- We consulted staff on the PoC models to gain feedback and to shape our methodology for mass production of 3D building data.
- 81% of staff surveyed use mapping in their day job but 63% of staff surveyed highlighted that current mapping does not meet their requirements. The main issue being the lack of a real-world view.
- 83% of staff surveyed highlighted that they see a requirement for 3D model in their work area; the main reason being for better visualisation of data.
- 66% of staff surveyed stated that the prototype would suit their needs. The main reason given for not meeting user needs was that the floors were not split into units.
- The PoC has flagged a number of areas where OSNI needs to restructure data or collect more granular data.

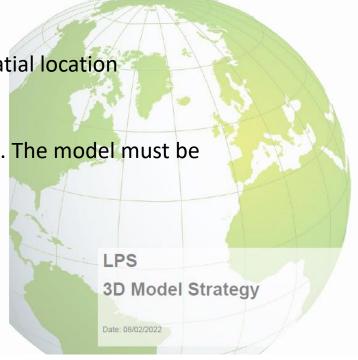




Our LPS 3D Model Strategy

- We've developed work packages to make our data 3D capable:
 - WP1 Data capture.
 - Populate the existing NUMBEROFSTOREYS attribute
 - Split complex buildings into building parts (next slide)
 - Capture building heights as attribution
 - Add the floor number to unique properties and move the point to the correct spatial location
 - WP2 Data Model
 - Provide an Oracle schema that will support the storage and publishing of 3D data. The model must be based on CityGML 3 standard and conform to LOD 2.1/2.2
 - WP3 Generation of simple representative 3D buildings
 - WP4 3D Visualiser
 - WP5 Generate representative floor data
 - WP6 Generate representative 3D property data
 - WP7 Capture accurate building shapes
 - WP8 Capture accurate property shapes (within buildings)
 - WP9 Sub-terrain data

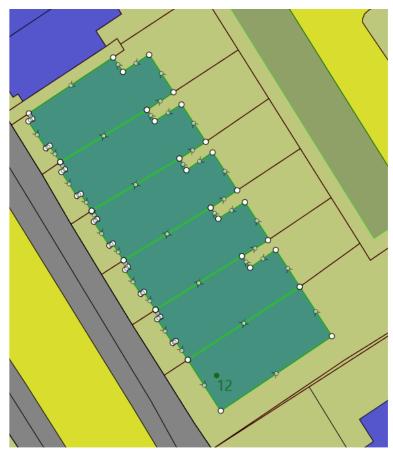








Current



Our current survey spec captures the building as one footprint and only the number of floors of the main building part

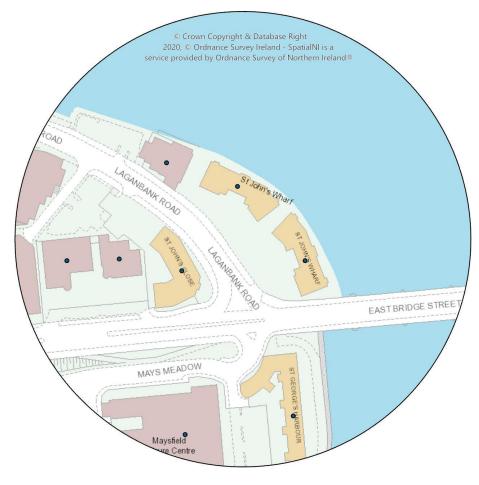


Future



We need to capture each constituent part of the building, including bay windows and balconies. We need to capture the number of floors of each building part.

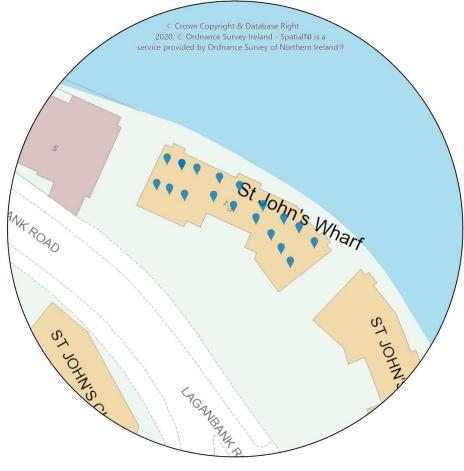
Current



One stacked point in the centre of the building

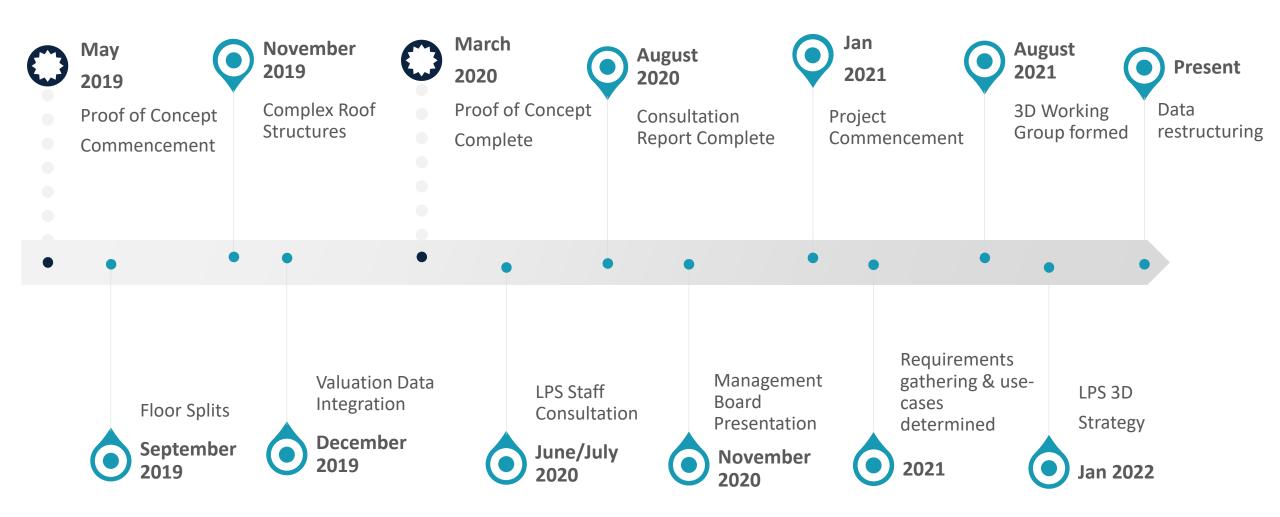


Future



Points in the centre of the properties within the building – still some stacked points, but they're accurate









Conclusion

- There is a lot of preparatory work to do to make our data 3D ready for the automatic generation of models which will have significant resource implications in the organization
- We have a roadmap for the next few years which will help us achieve our requirements as defined by our users.
- The complete generation of a 3D buildings dataset, split into floors and units, is still a way off!







Land & Property Services

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