



# Dutch Kadaster and crowdsourcing

Crowdsourcing in National Mapping  
Leuven, Belgium April 3rd and 4th 2017

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# Inhoud:

- ➔ A brief introduction
- ➔ Crowdsourcing, community sourcing
- ➔ Crowdsourcing in Kadaster

# Kadaster: a brief introduction

Kadaster: the Netherlands' Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency



Who we are, what we do and why we do it?

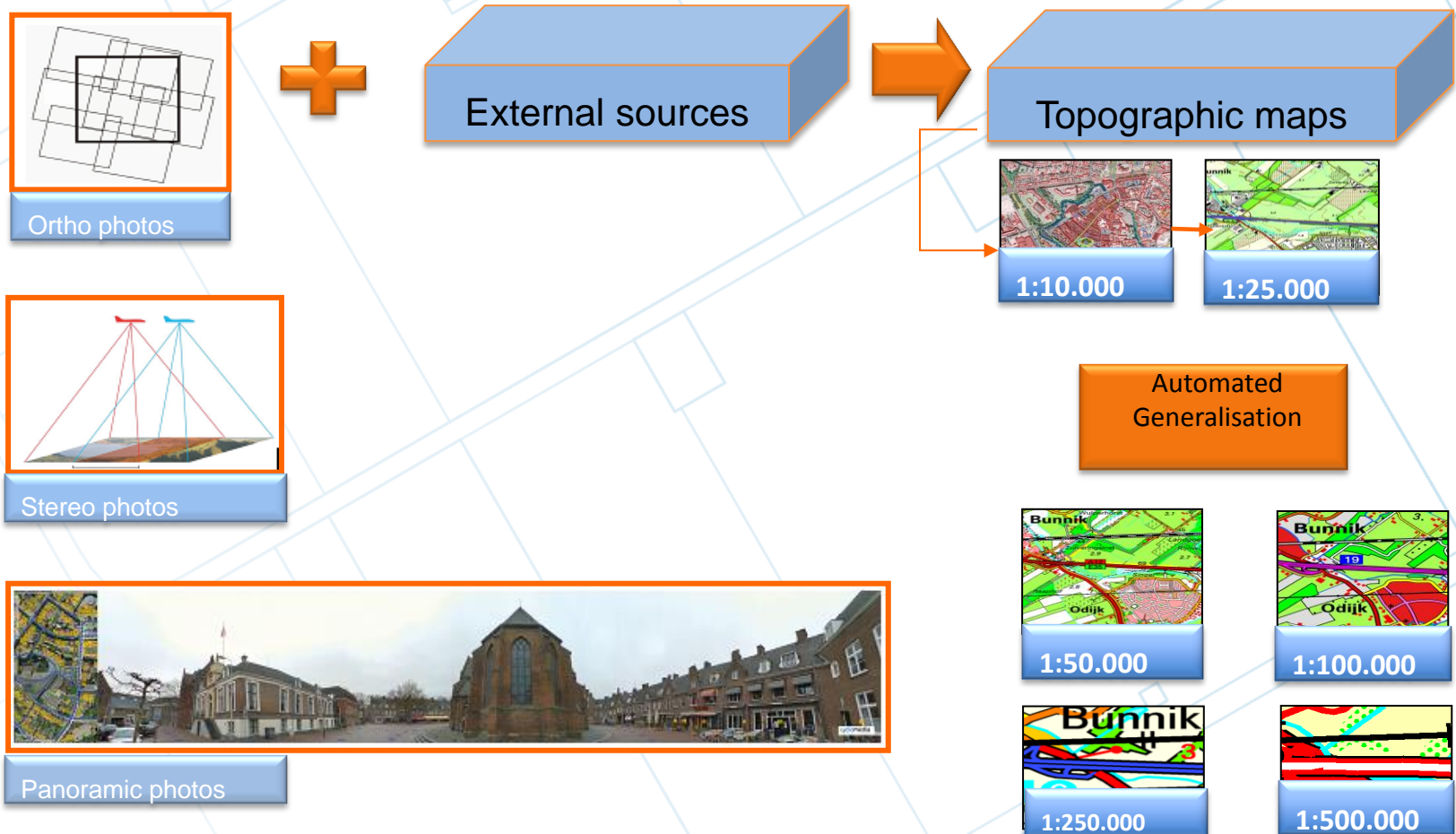
# Kadaster: a brief introduction

## Kadaster services



# Kadaster: a brief introduction

## Map production and Update Schemas



# Crowdsourcing, community sourcing

## Developments in society

- ➔ People live and act in a virtual world
- ➔ More connected devices than people
- ➔ Networking, sharing and opening

# Crowdsourcing, community sourcing

## Developments in IT

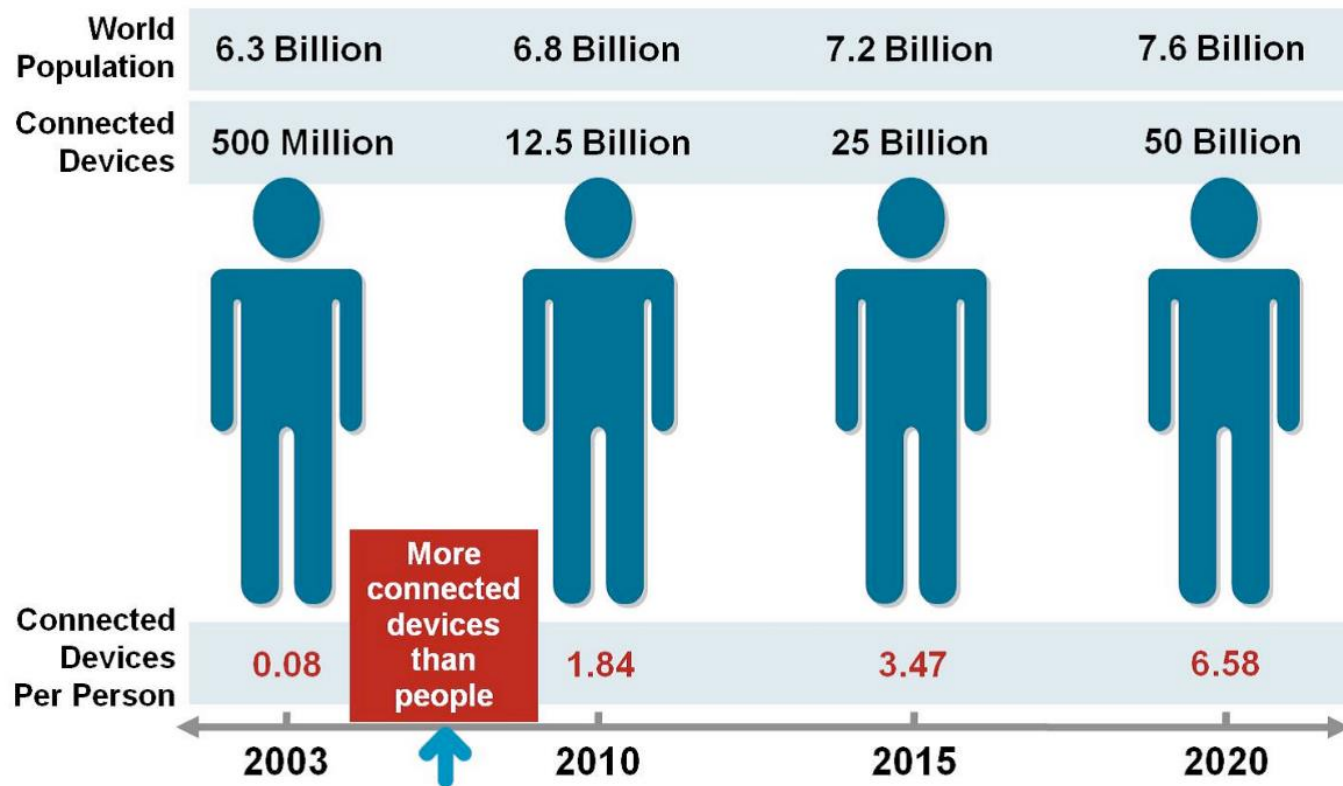
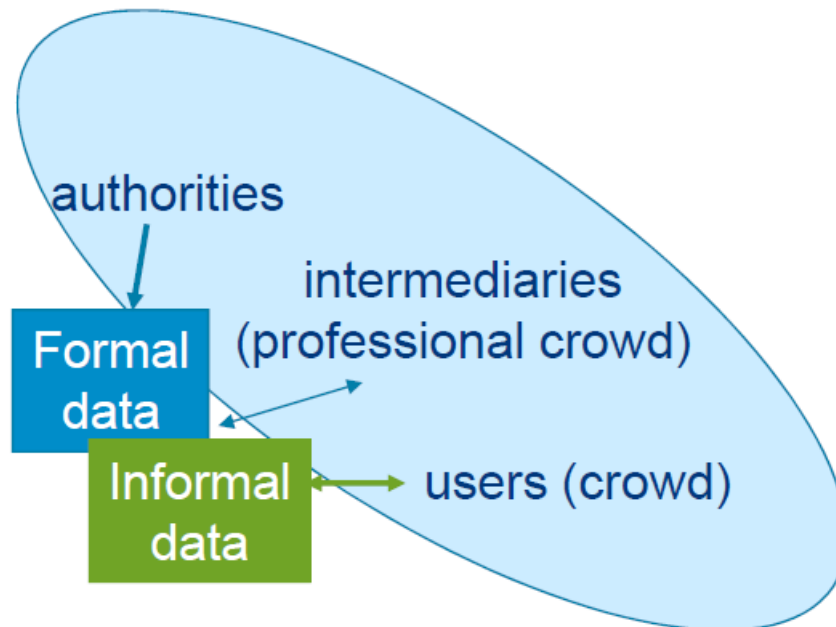


Figure: The number of connected devices (source: Cisco IBSG: April 2011)

# Crowdsourcing, community sourcing

Formal (authoritative) en informal data



**OLD**



**NEW**

Network based on trust, protocols and rules



# Crowdsourcing, community sourcing

## Role of authoritative data

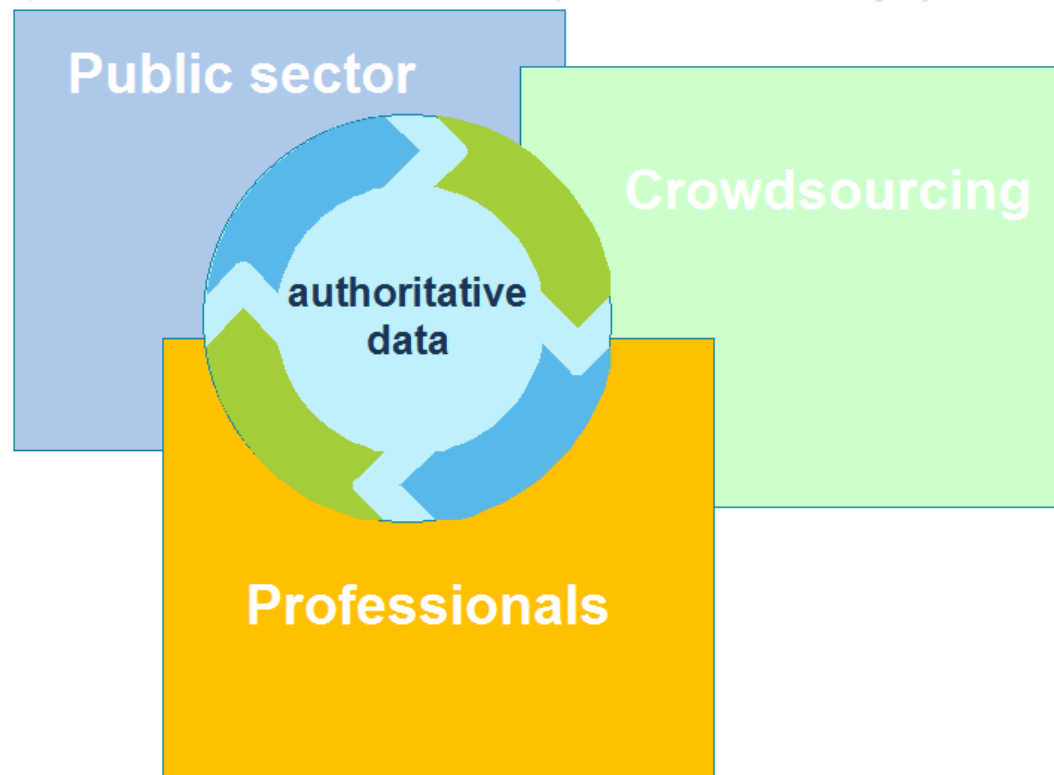


Figure: a possible role of authoritative data as linking pin.

# Crowdsourcing & Kadaster



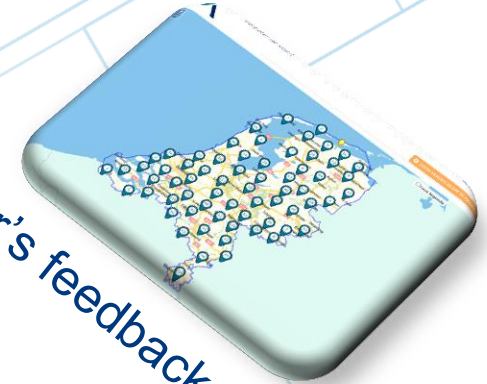
Border Landmarks



Forests paths



Crowdsourcing at school



User's feedback system



Toponyms from historical associations



Land registration in Colombia



# Border Landmarks



Check if “crowdsourcing” can be used to control the border landmarks between the Netherlands and Germany.



## **Kadaster**

Publishing the border landmarks with coordinates  
(searching via GPS)

## **Crowd**

Giving the feedback via Smartphone / Website

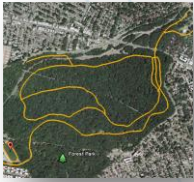
## **Kadaster**

Publishing the intended actions

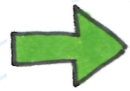
# Land registration in Colombia – Fit for Purpose

- ➔ Many small farmers are not able to prove in writing that they own a specific piece of land.
- ➔ parcel boundaries measurement by means of app on the mobile phone.
- ➔ a substantial cost reduction for the Colombian government.

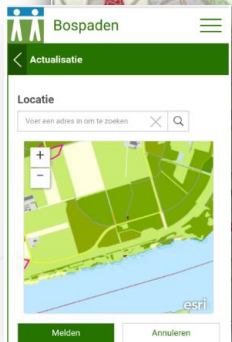




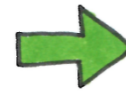
# The forest paths project



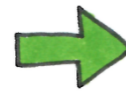
The National Dutch Forest Organisation (Staatsbosbeheer) are responsible for data on forests.



crowdsourcing to update the National Dutch Forest Organisation data.

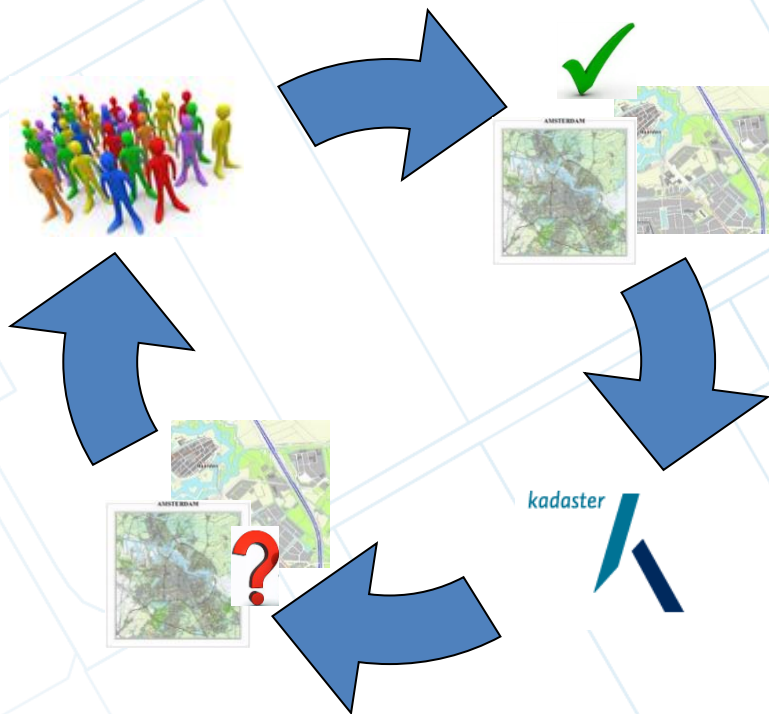


the local forest rangers have since updated their digital files on forest paths in their region.



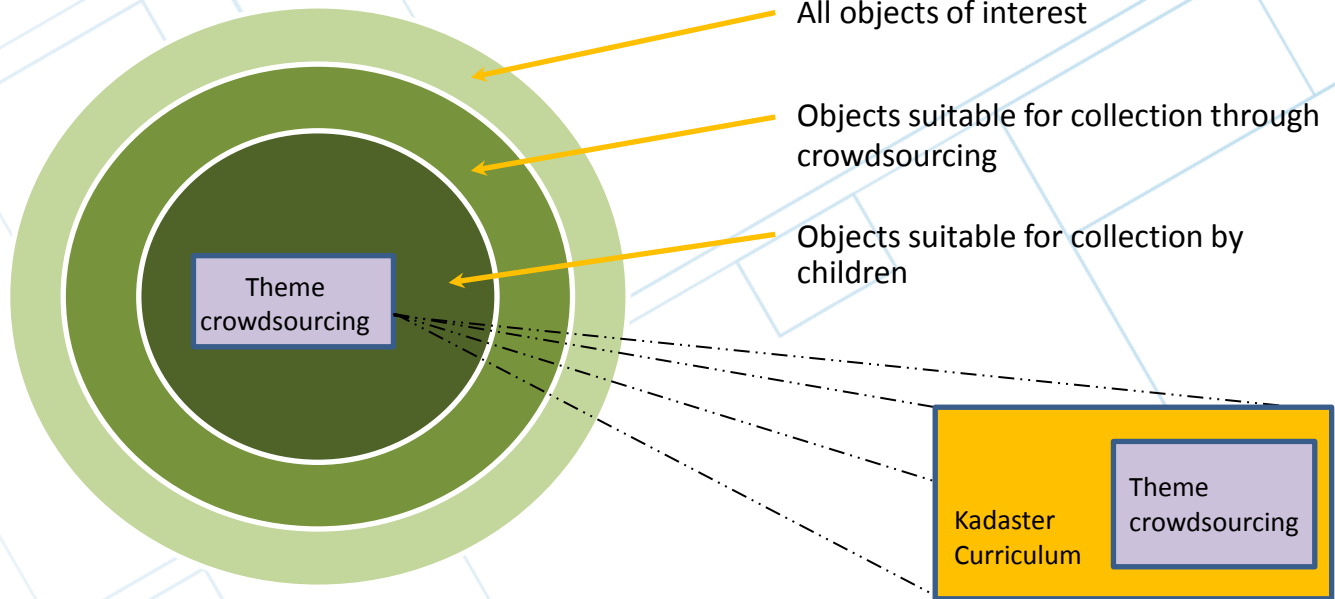
Kadaster is researching how to implement this method in the rest of the forests area in the Netherlands.

# Toponyms from historical associations





# Crowdsourcing as a part of education program



kadaster

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Particulier | Zakelijk | Over ons | Nieuws | Zoek...

## Lespakket Kadaster

Over het lespakket van het Kadaster

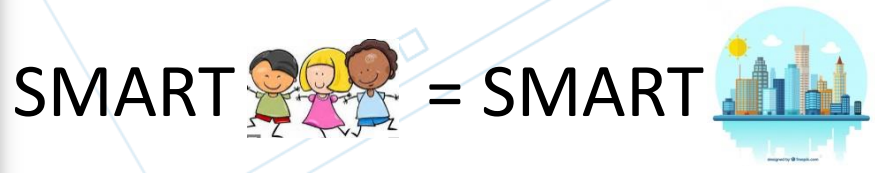
Hallo allemaal! Leuk dat jullie met ons aan de slag gaan. Door het maken van leuke opdrachten en het bekijken van filmpjes leren jullie wat het Kadaster allemaal doet. Maar jullie gaan ook de brandweer, politie en de ambulance helpen zodat Nederland nóg veiliger wordt. Klik rechts op één van de lesmodules.

Lesmodule 1: Wat doet het Kadaster?

Lesmodule 2: Help de hulpdiensten!

Naar lesmodule 1

Naar lesmodule 2

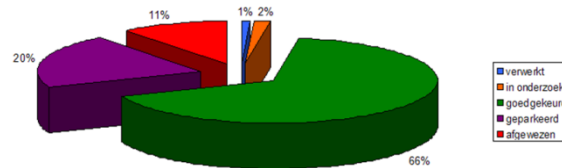




# User's feedback system



- ➔ accessible for everyone,
- ➔ user-friendly,
- ➔ good performance,
- ➔ up-to-date topographical products
- ➔ improving topographical data
- ➔ collection (appliance of crowdsourcing)





# Improve the map

In June 2016 the Kadaster launched the 'Improve the Map'-application for large scale topography (BGT)

- The system enables everyone to give feedback in a VGI manner
- Feedback is distributed to 430 government bodies for assessment
- In November 2016 the system also included mid- and small scale topography (BRT).

# Supporting conditions

- A crowdsourcing pilot held in 2014 for the BRT was highly successful
- Research showed that both key registry holders (governments) as users were positive about a (controlled) crowdsource system
- The legal framework of key registries contained already an obligatory feedback mechanism -> the crowdsourcing perspective fitted in this framework
- Users and governments already experienced bureaucratic and non-transparent feedback systems -> an easy-to-use crowdsource system felt as a relief

# Demo

[www.verbeterdekaart.nl](http://www.verbeterdekaart.nl)

‘Improve the map’  
(topography)

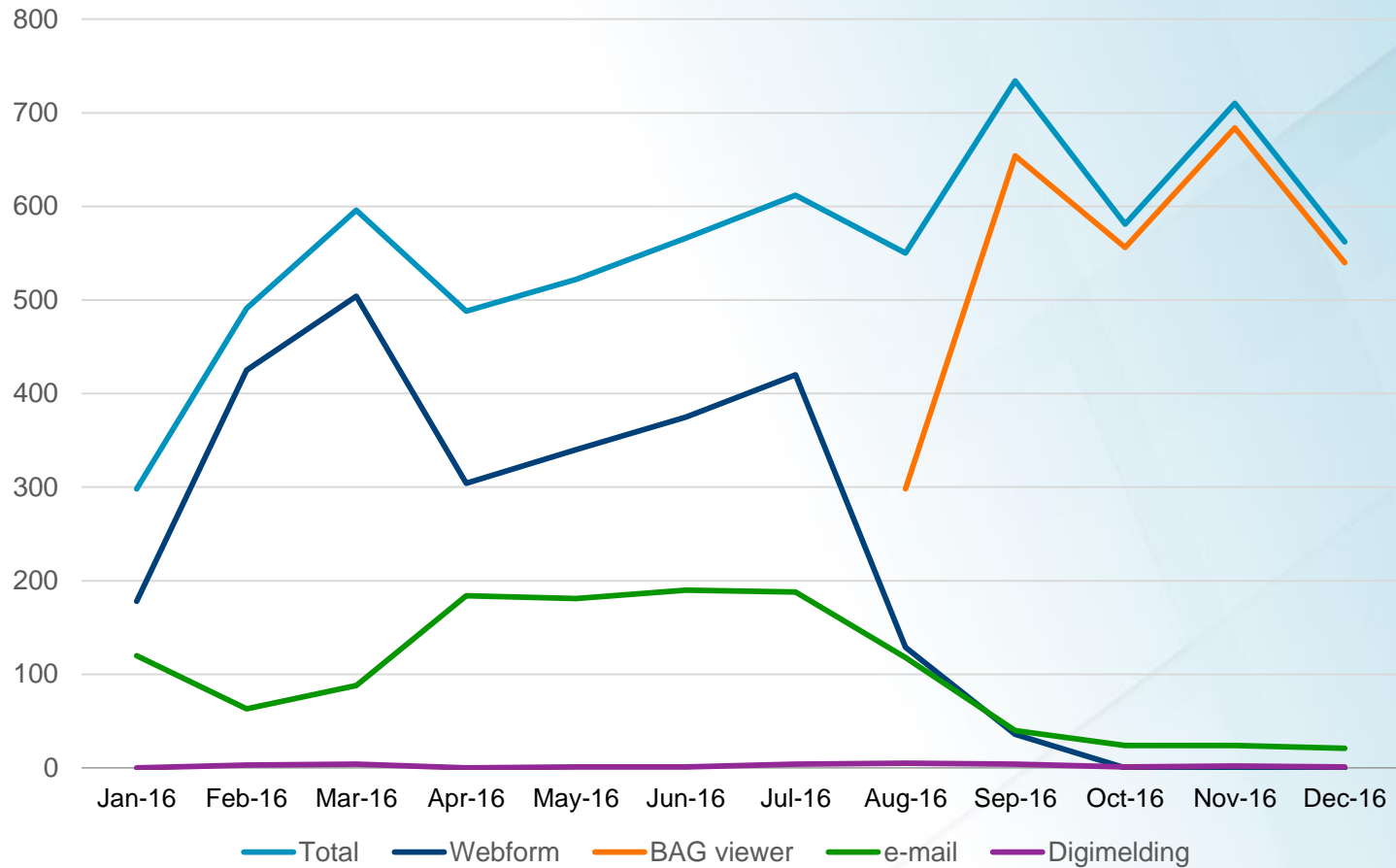
[bagviewer.kadaster.nl](http://bagviewer.kadaster.nl)

Adresses and buildings



# Results

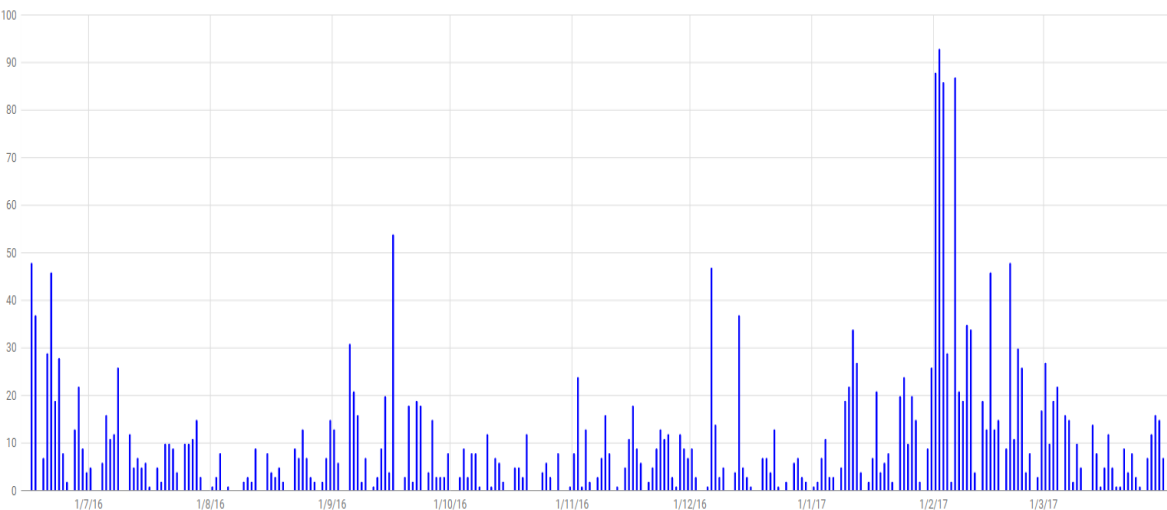
## Amount of BAG feedback per month in 2016



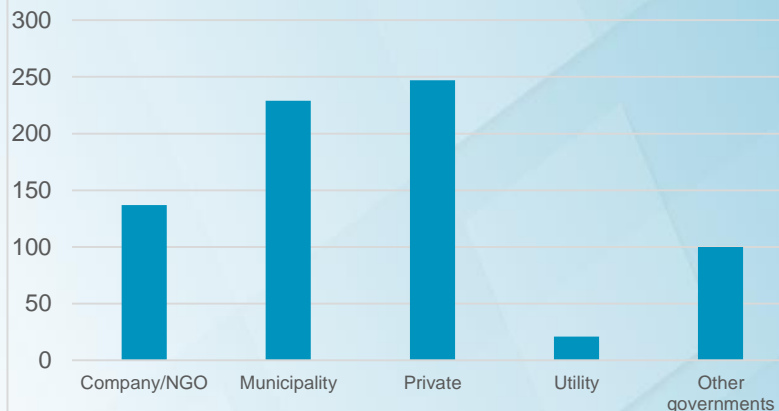
# Factsheet Verbeter de Kaart (BGT) 31-3-2017

Total amount of feedback in 2016: 2072  
 Total amount of feedback in 2017: 1328

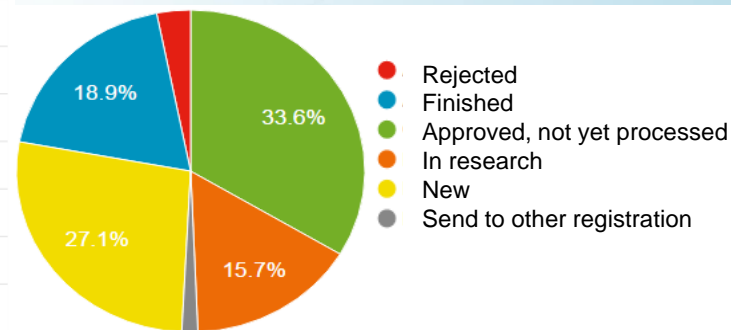
Number of active feedback per day since 16-6-2016



Spread of unique contributors based on e-mailaddress on 31-3-2017 (n=734)



Overview BGT feedback status at 31-3-2017



# Conclusion

- The crowdsourcing feedback system is a success
- The reports are spatially and temporally diverse
- Challenge lies in motivating all 430 government organizations to assess the feedback timely
- Another challenge lies in motivating value adders as contributors

# API

- This year an API will be developed for third-party applications
  - With this API users can directly give feedback from external software and apps
- OpenStreetMap is interested in connecting to this API
  - The API will first be open for point geometry but in the future complete objects could be accepted.



**Thank you for your attention**