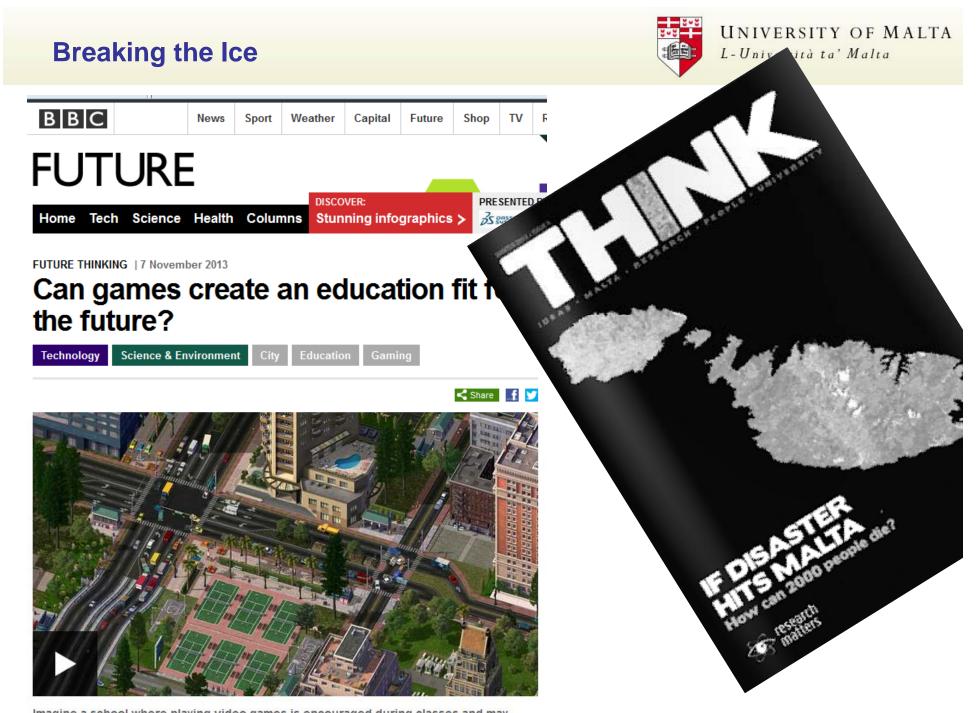


Gaining ground for future preparedness: Spatial Data Integration for the Maltese Islands

Global Environmental Change & Small Islands: Economic & Labour Market Implication Symposium – 1-5 December 2014 Malta



Saviour Formosa saviour.formosa@um.edu.mt



Imagine a school where playing video games is encouraged during classes and may



- Who might use this information? Who are the players end-users?
- What does the process entail? What 'outside of the box' options are there?
- Where can it be deployed? (economies of scale)
- Why should technology/gaming be brought in?
- When would it be best to introduce high end spatial analysis and serious gaming?
- **How** can we employ this technology for social change?
- Why Not?





- A data dearth: most data is in analogue format
- Access and limitations/moratoria spread across the different entities
- Cleaning the data where available is done manually
- Spatial issues:
 - Projections and conversions of whole state has proven a 'nightmare' (EEA shift)
 - Geocoding is based on street centre points which does not allow for real locational analysis
 - System data is non-networked: streets/streams
 - Address point database does not exist...

• However, major steps have been made to create an NSDI based on the requirements from the **INSPIRE Directive**, together with a pivot from the CLC activities, the **Aarhus Convention** and other data-related legislation such as that required for reporting to the EEA (European Environment Agency).

Visualising the Real before acquiring the Virtual





Identifying the Maltese Fundamentals



Population: 420,000 (Demographic Review, 2010)

Households: 144,000 (Census, 2011)

Land area: 315 Km² (MEPA, 2013)

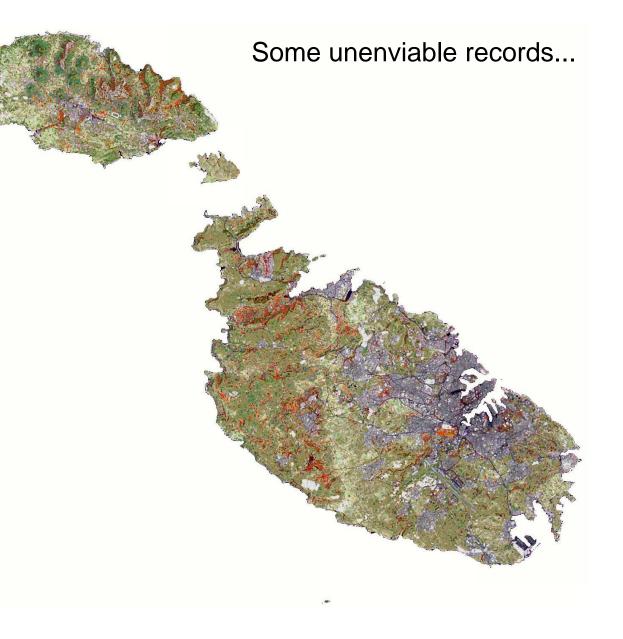
Land cover: 32% - 101 Km² (MEPA, 2010)

Dwellings: 220,000

(Census, 2011)

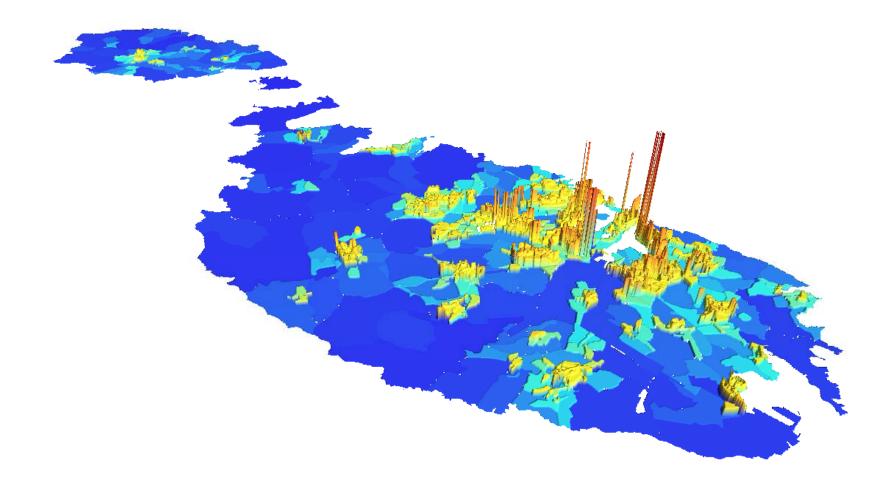
Vacant Dwellings: 72,000 (Census, 2011)

Enterprises: 50,000 (NSO, 2008)



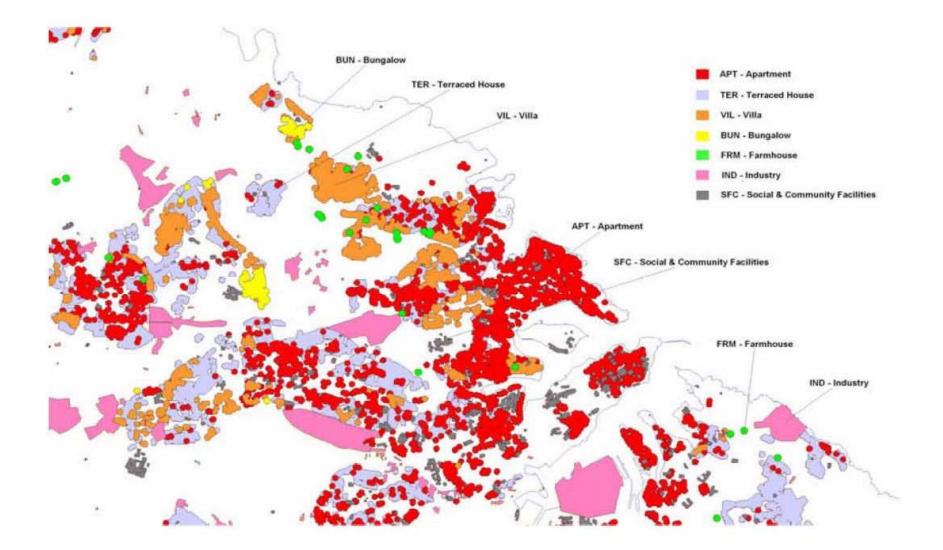
Demographic Landscapes: Population Density





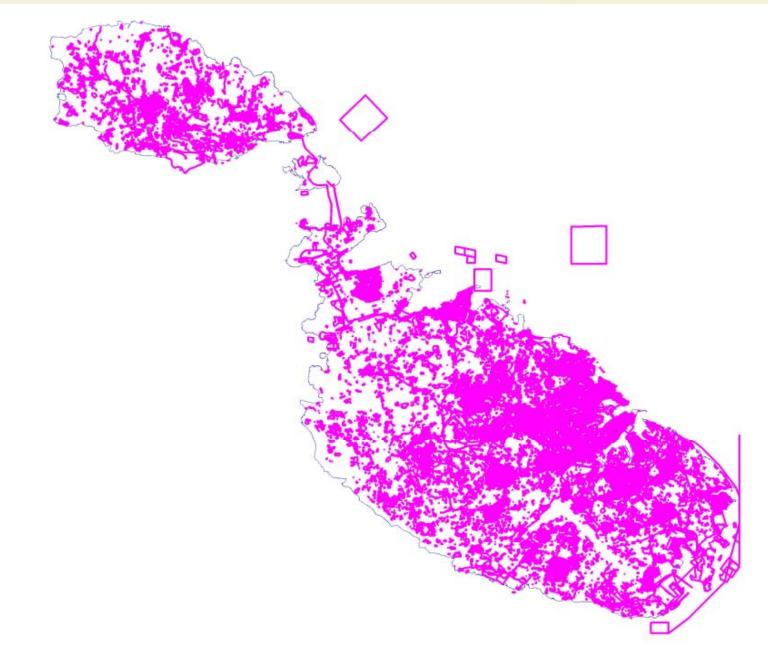
Physical landscapes: Zoning





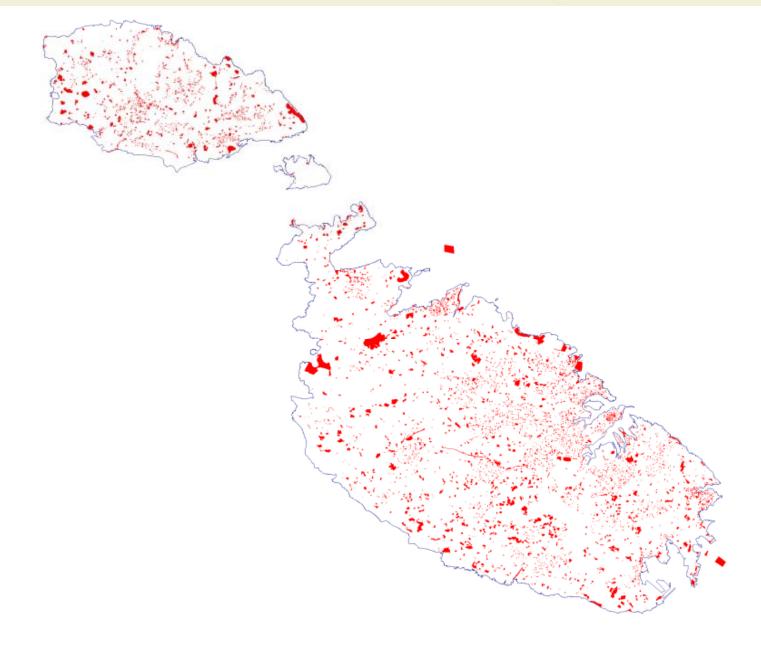
Applications for Development





Enforcement Cases





Historical



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Jnsel Malta

Maßstab etwa 1:100 000 Flughöhe etwa 7500m

> Aufgenommen von der **1.(F)/122** am 23.2.1942

Besatzung: Beobachter: Oblt.Steppacher Flugzeugführer: Lt.Bohlens Bordfunker: Gefr.Ueffing Bordschütze: Gefr.Haring

S.A.Petroni Collection

Contemporary





Limitations



Understanding climate change requires multi-dimensional analysis.

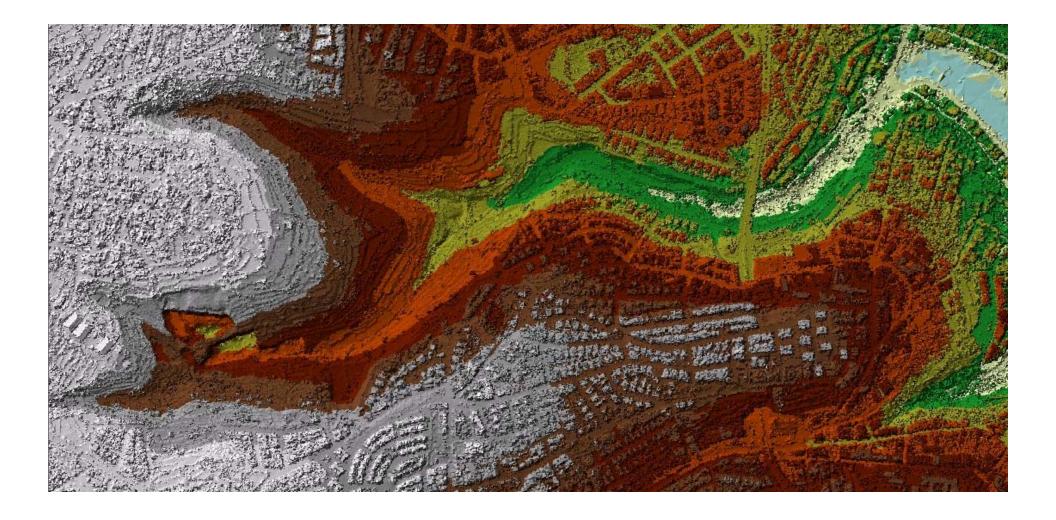
However we cannot visualise the effects of change through the employment of 2D and 3D data solely using professional tools:

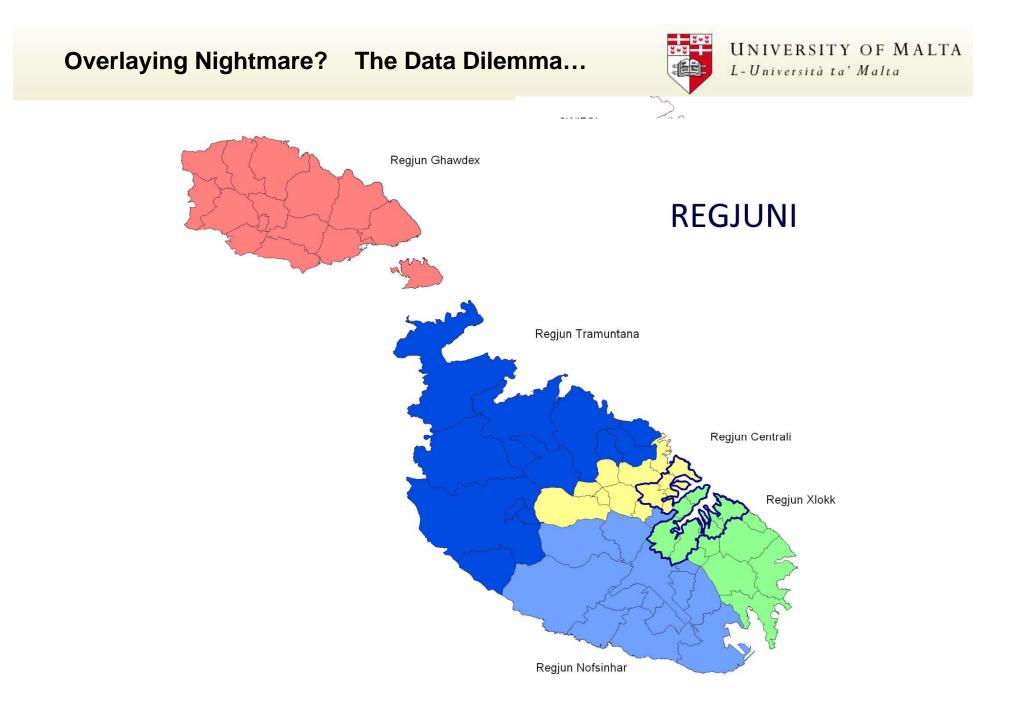
- whether in interactive mode
- nor for behavioral analysis
- nor for predictive analysis

Thus gaming tech might be explored as a solution

Setting the baselines for a virtual world











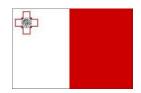






ERDF 156: Developing National Environmental Monitoring Infrastructure and Capacity





Operational Programme I – Cohesion Policy 2007-2013 Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life Project part-financed by the European Union European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Co-financing rate: 85% EU funds; 15% National Funds



Investing in your future



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Project TitleDeveloping National Environmental
Monitoring Infrastructure and Capacity

Beneficiaries Malta Environment and Planning Authority

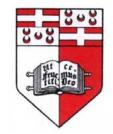
Partners University of Malta, Environmental Health Directorate National Statistics Office, Malta Resources Authority

Budget € 4.4 M

co-funded by ERDF (85%) national Government (15%) € 0.2 m MEPA co-financed

Duration

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE · MALTA



MALTA RESOLUCIÓN AUTIORITY

Environmental Health Directorate

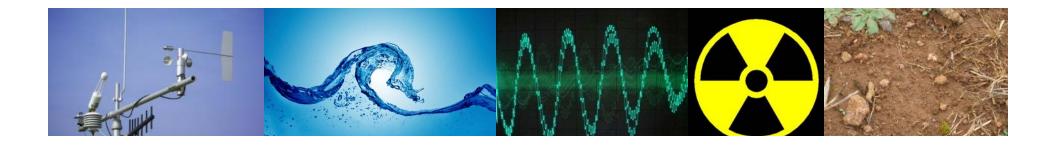
Q3 2010 – Q1 2014



To develop the national environmental monitoring infrastructure and capacity for Malta, with the focus on monitoring <u>5 environmental themes</u>:

- 1. Air
- 2. Water
- 3. Noise
- 4. Radiation
- 5. Soil

IR Factor: Themes are integrated with Information Resources systems



The Outcomes

- (1) Strategy for Environmental Reporting in the areas of air, water, noise, radiation, and soil.
- (2) Baseline Studies conducted in the areas of water, noise, radiation and soil, together with 3D terrestrial spatial surveys and bathymetric surveys of coastal waters within 1 nautical mile.
- (3) Acquisition of Equipment for the collection of real-time and ad hoc data.
- (4) Dissemination Tools for the distribution and reporting of data to the Public, Scientific Domains and EU/International Reporting.













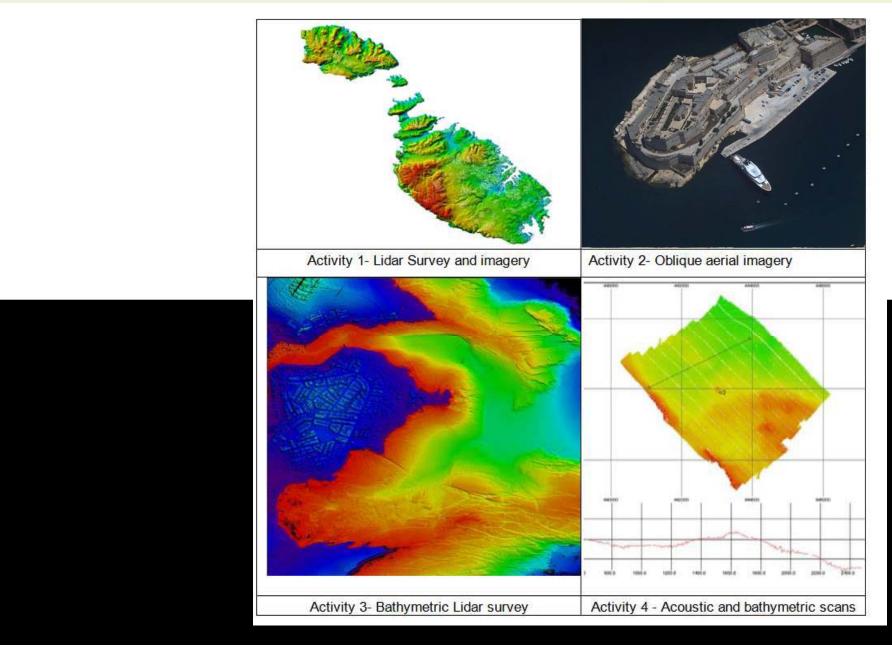
Information Resources



- Deliveries included a terrestrial LIDAR Scan (Topographic Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)) which resulted in a baseline map for the Maltese Islands infrastructure and landcover/landuse analysis which is required for the monitoring of structures that impact on noise levels, enforcement issues, resource monitoring and risk prediction, amongst others.
- Bathymetric LIDAR aerial survey for depths of 0 m to 15m within 1 nautical mile from the Maltese coastline and a ship-based bathymetric scan employing acoustic side scan sonar which will enable the creation of new nautical charts as well as bathymetric outputs that will help in marine spatial planning.

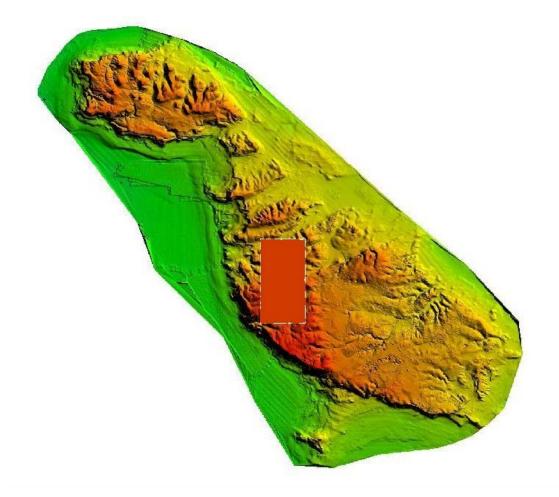
Four Square Activities



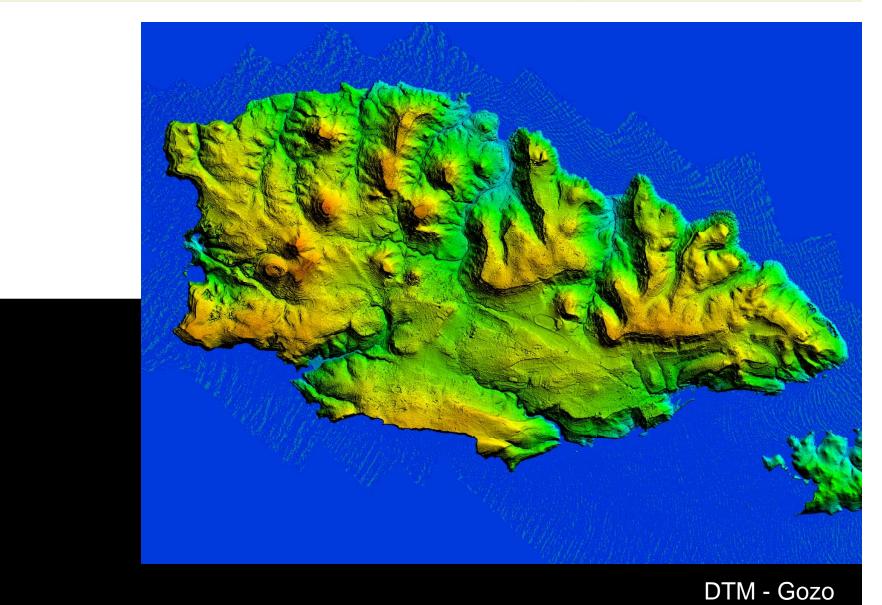


Activities

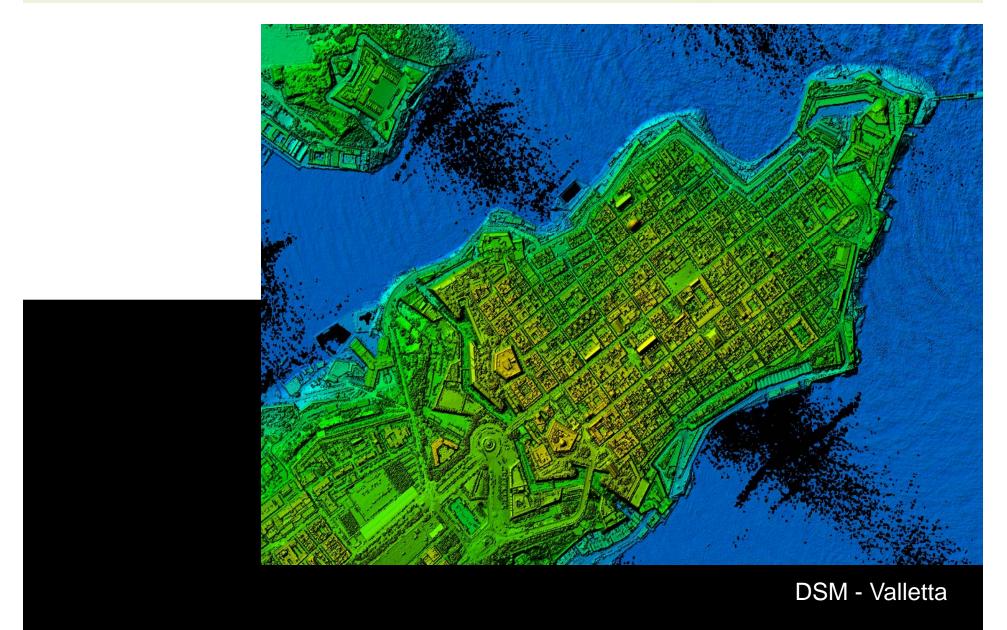






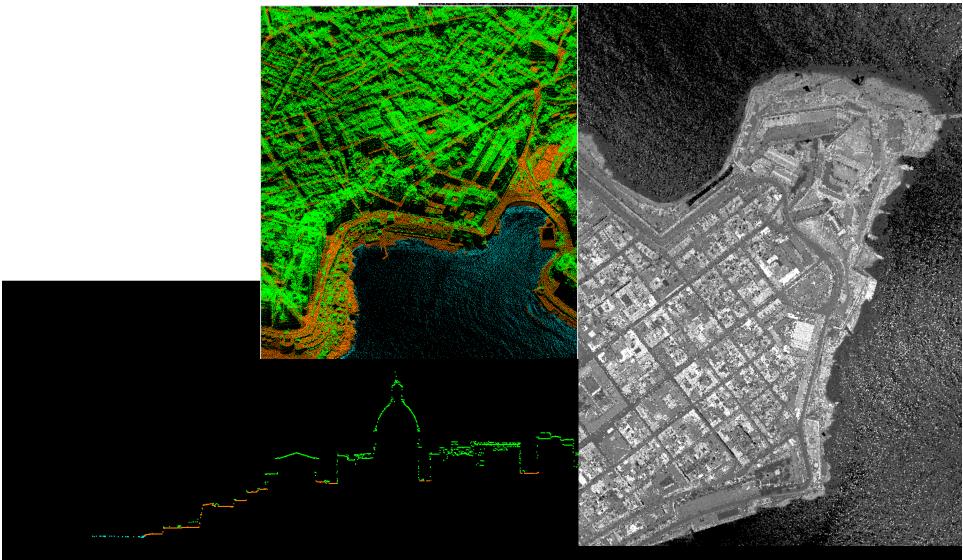






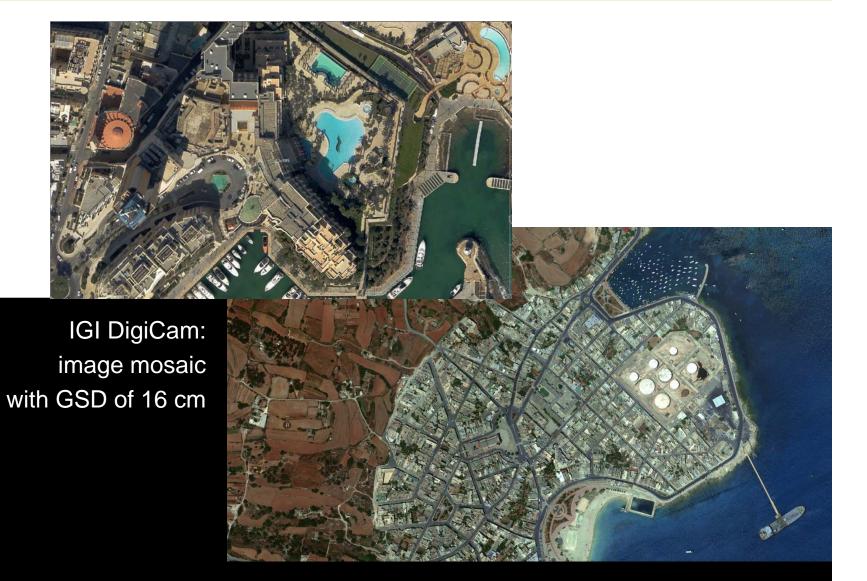


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Point cloud, profile, intensity data







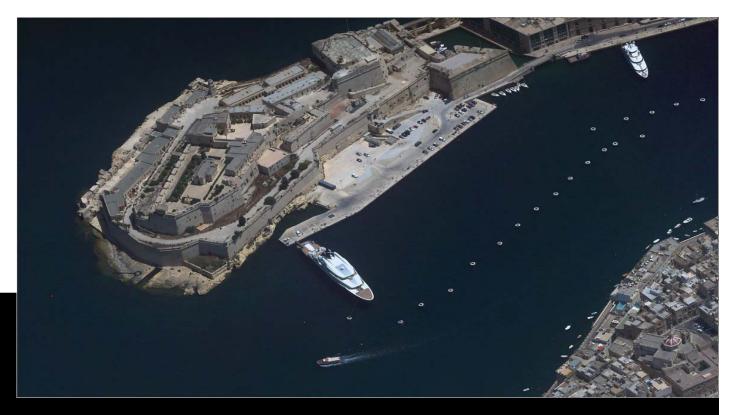
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» Activity 1:

- DSM and DTM of the islands
- average point density 4.3 Pts./m²
- height accuracy > 5 cm
- orthoimage mosaic with a resolution of 16 cm
- absolute accuracy: ±11cm



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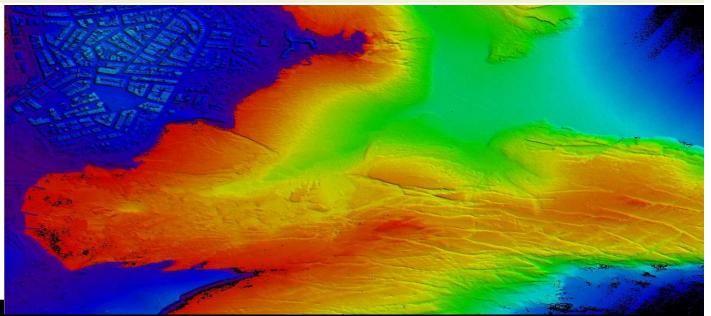
Activity 2: Oblique aerial imagery

Tasks of Activity 2:

- Aerial imagery survey over the entire Maltese Islands terrain by capturing images obliquely
- Both orthogonal and oblique angles using four neighbouring image views taken from opposing directions
- Imagery should have a spatial resolution of 15cm



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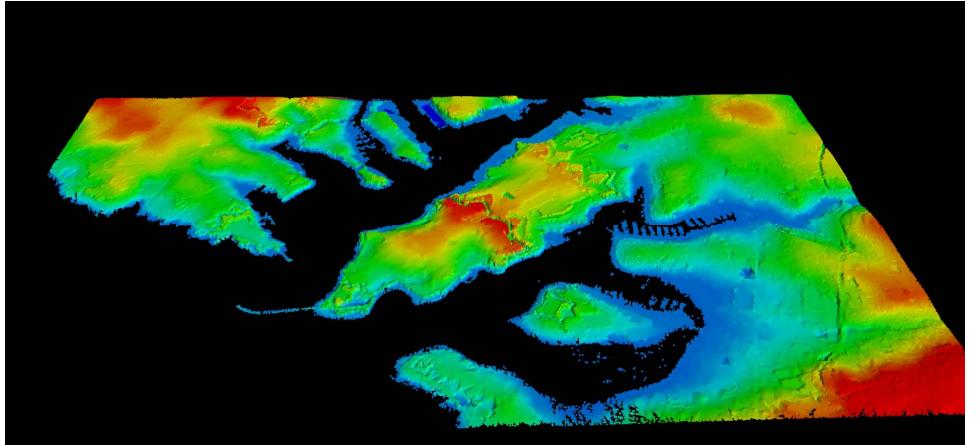
Activity 3: Bathymetric Lidar survey

Collection of bathymetric data of coastal waters at depths between 0m to 15 m

- Bathymetric data must be collected with a sounding post-spacing of at least 2 m by 2 m
- Simultaneous topography and bathymetric data capture, so as to include the coastal land area
- Include a **minimum 5m overlap** between bathymetric airborne LIDAR and the swath bathymetric survey for quality assurance purposes.
- Post-processed data must fulfill the **IHO requirements**
- Deliverables to consist of an ASCII XYZ format file and a Digital Surface Model



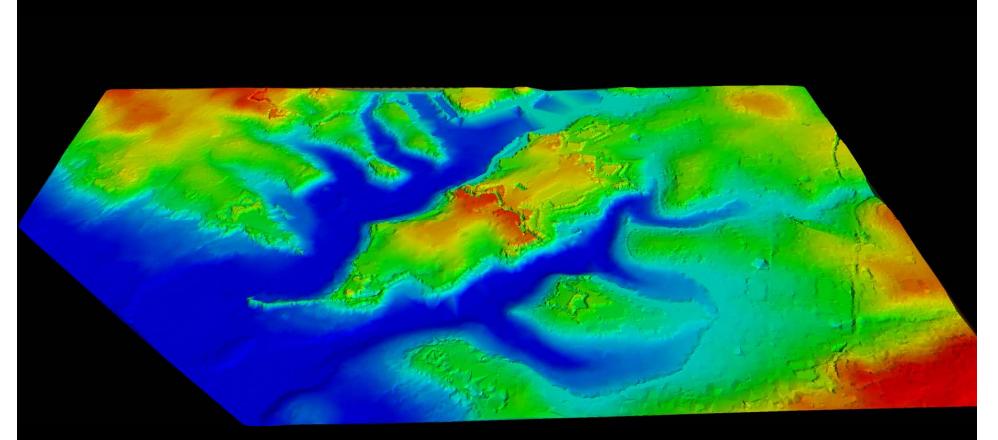
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Land surface



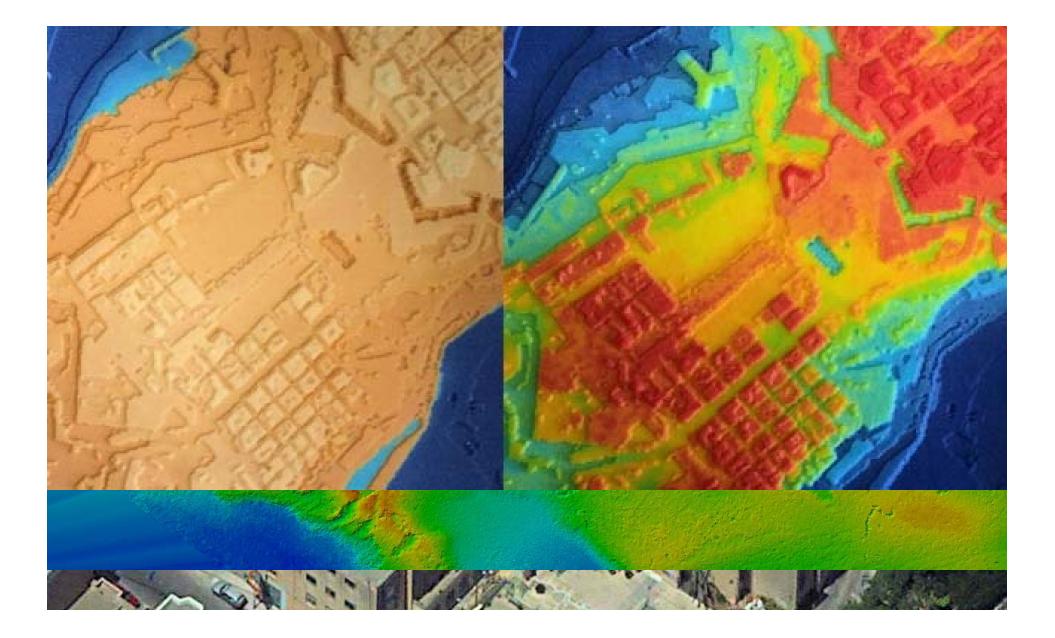
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Land surface plus Sea bed

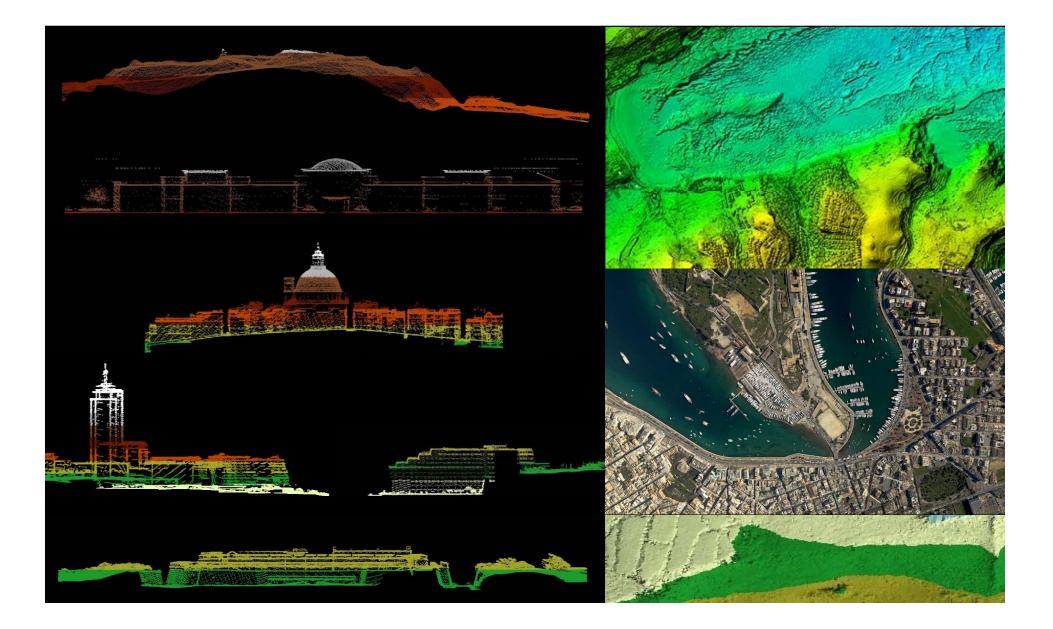
The Works





Visualisation

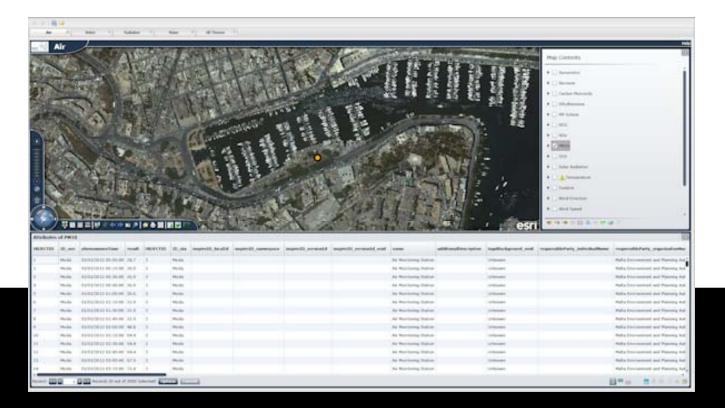




Dissemination: SEIS



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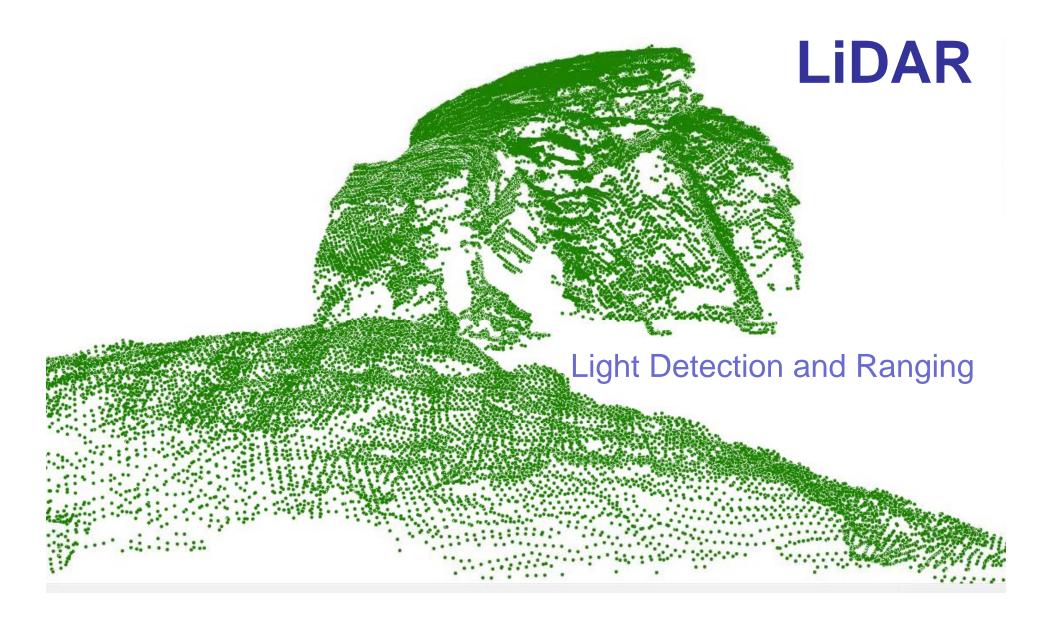


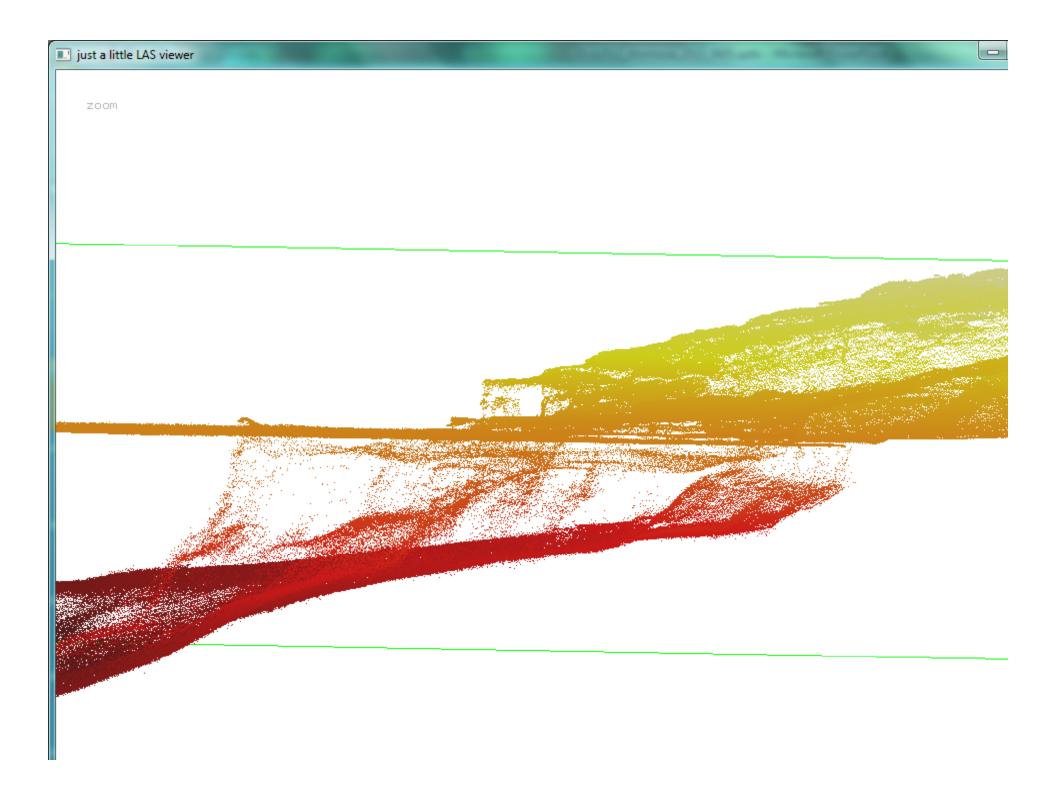
www.seismalta.org.mt

A Shared Environmental Information System will serve as the conveyor for such information and outputs from the project as based on INSPIRE, Aarhus and SEIS

LiDAR

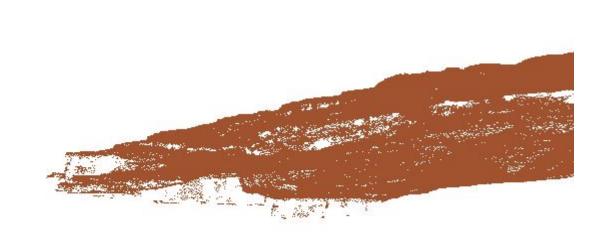


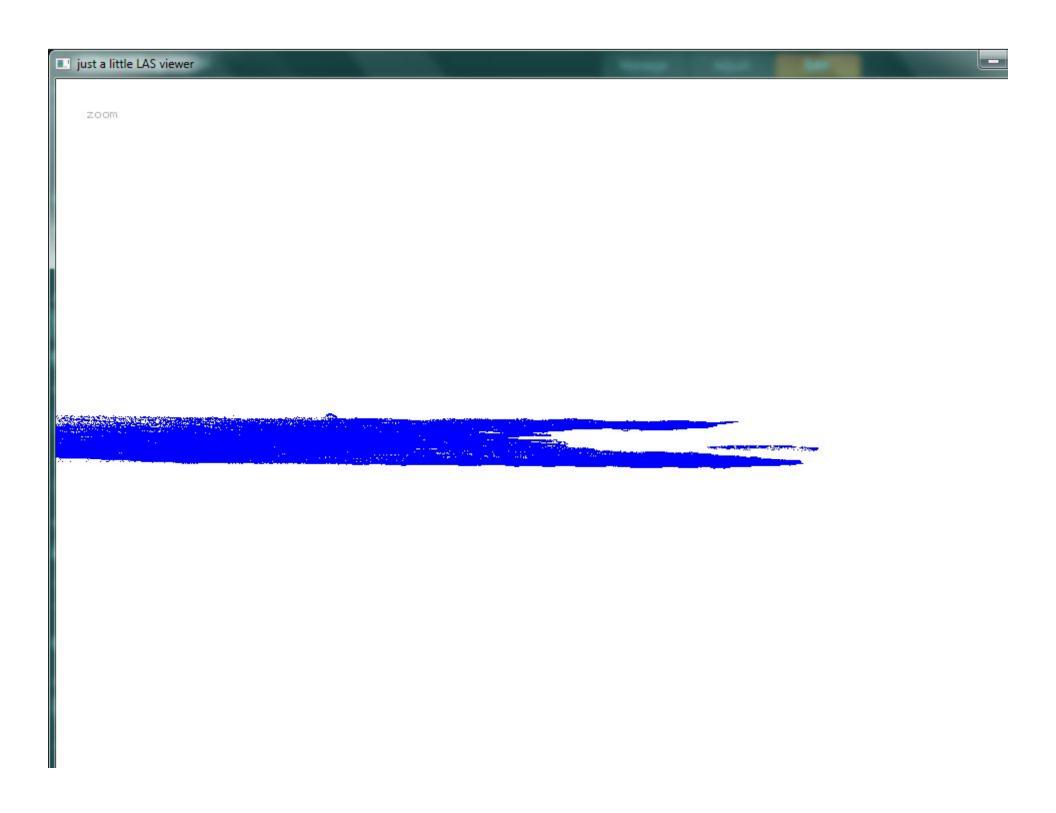


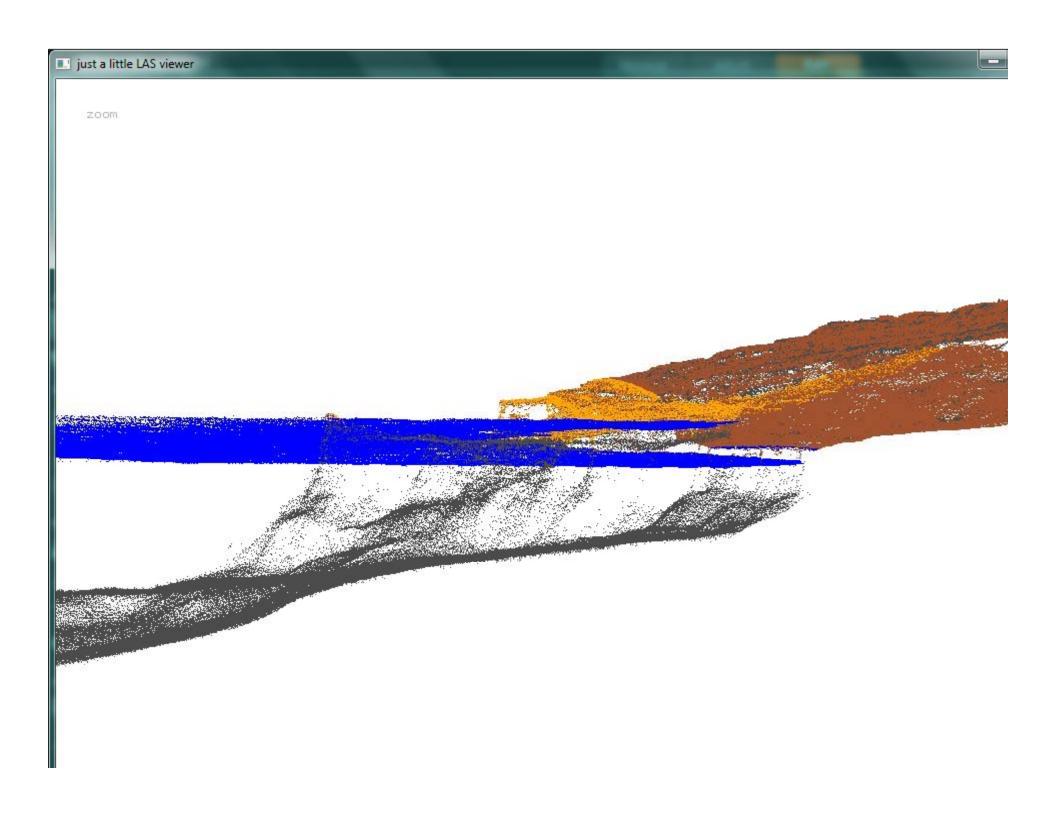


just a little LAS viewer

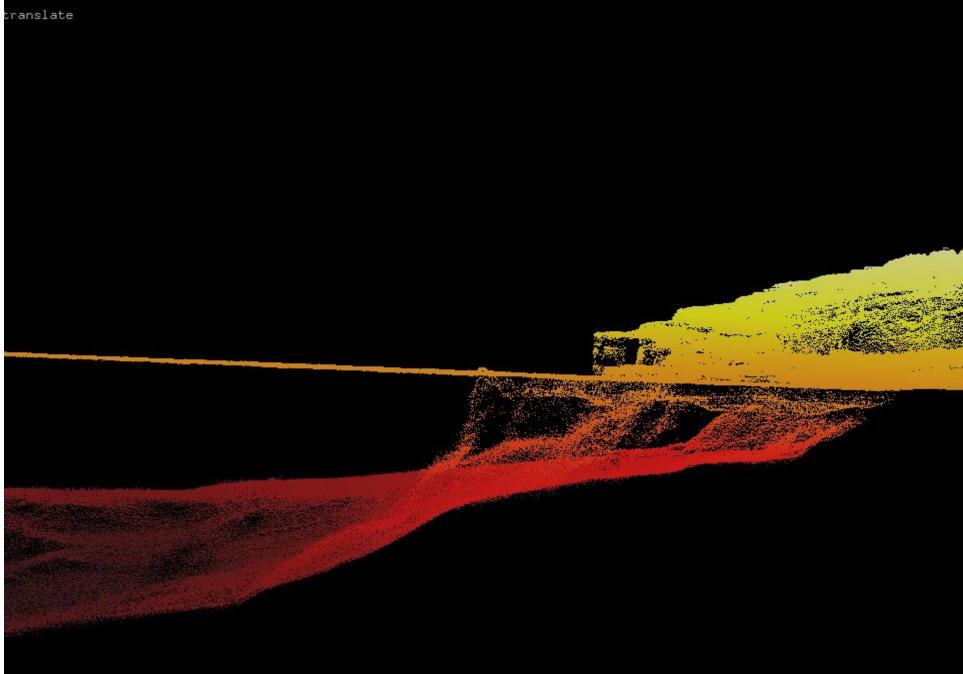
zoom













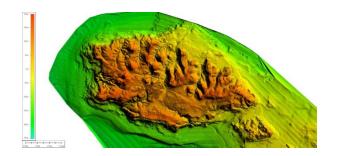
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Mediums to aid interaction

GIS

Virtualisation

Gaming



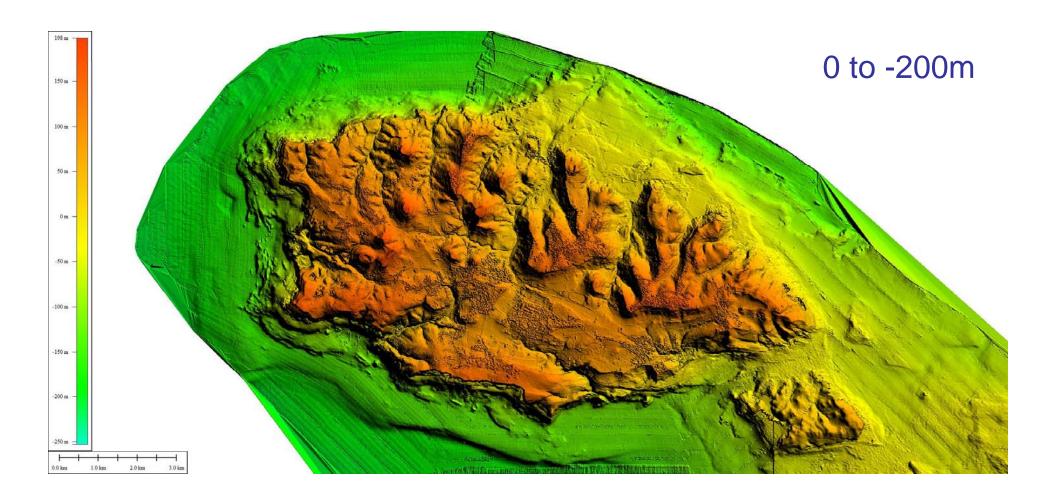






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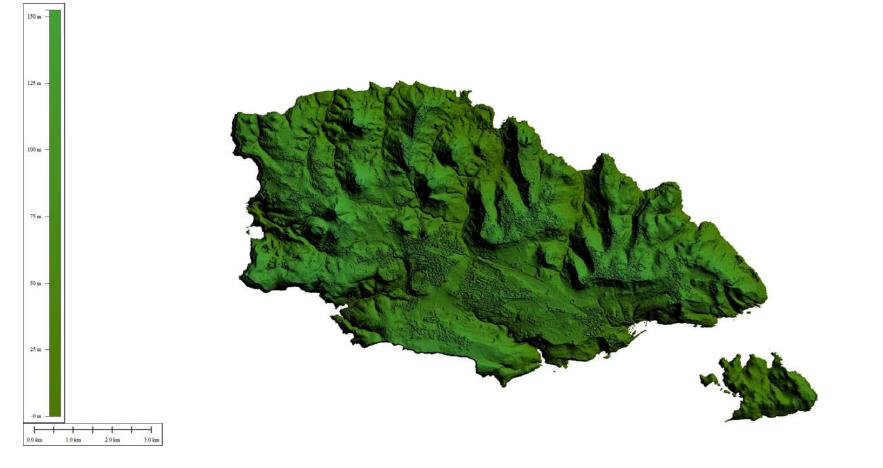
GIS





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GIS





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GIS







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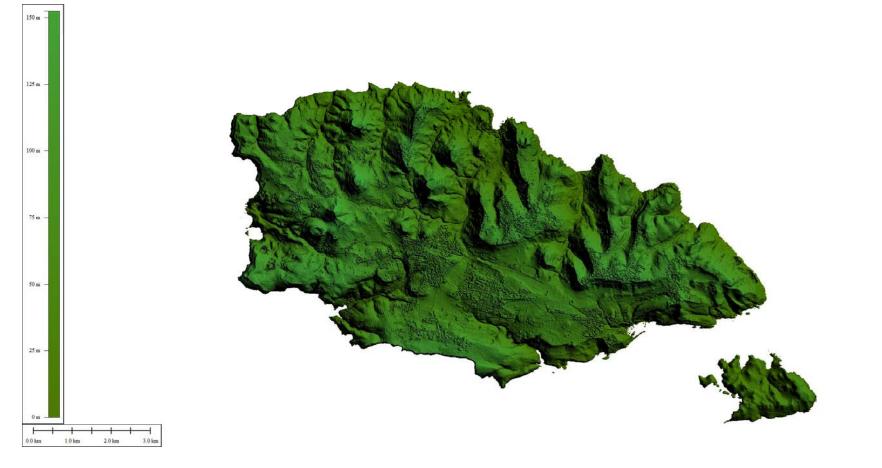
GIS





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GIS

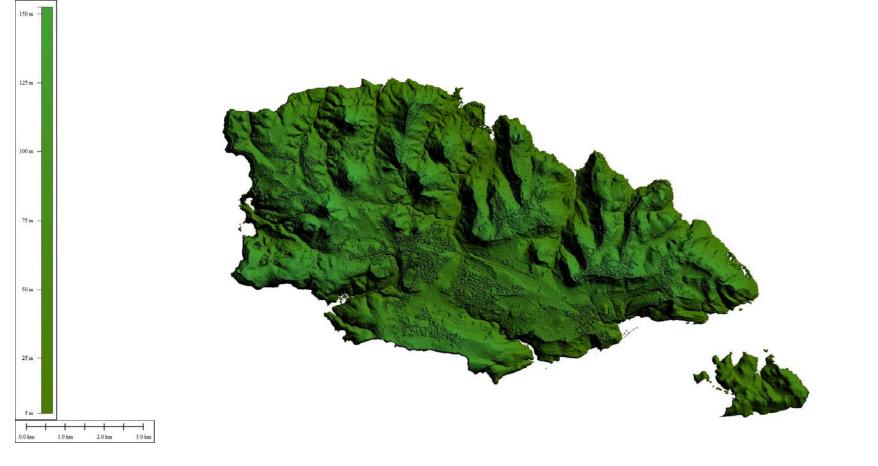




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GIS

+5m





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GIS

+13m



152 m -

140 m

130 m -

120 m -

110 m

100 m

90 m

80 m -

70 m -

0 km



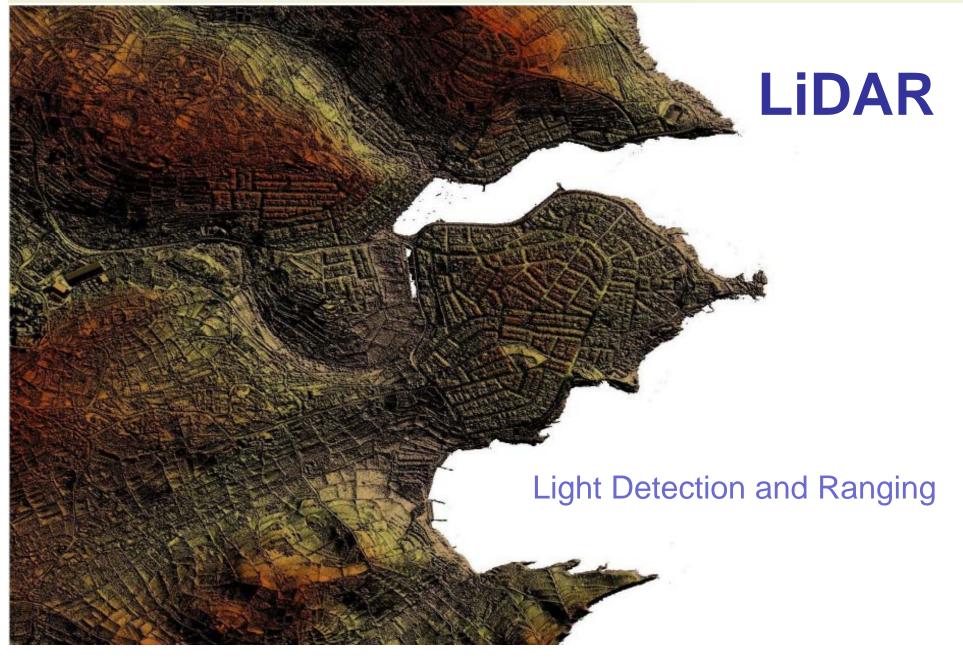
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GIS

+70m



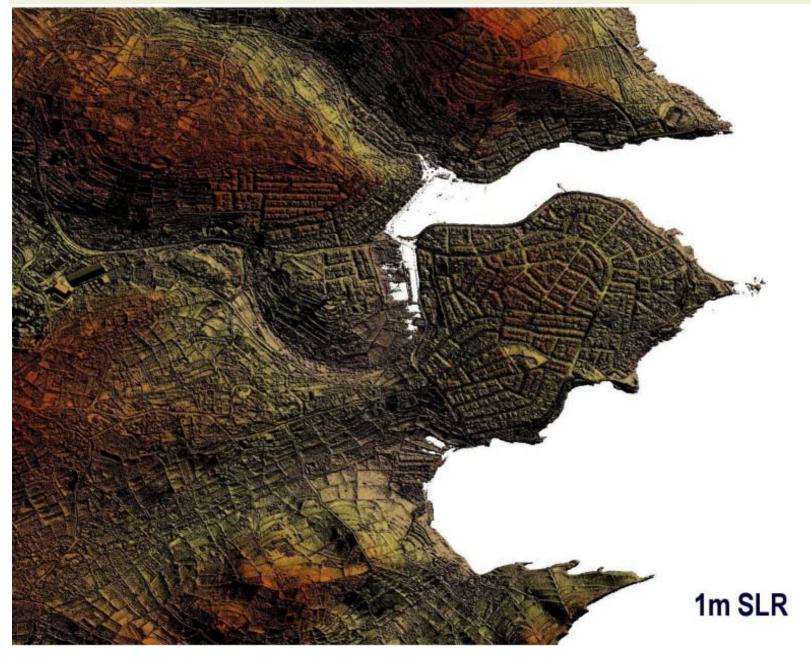




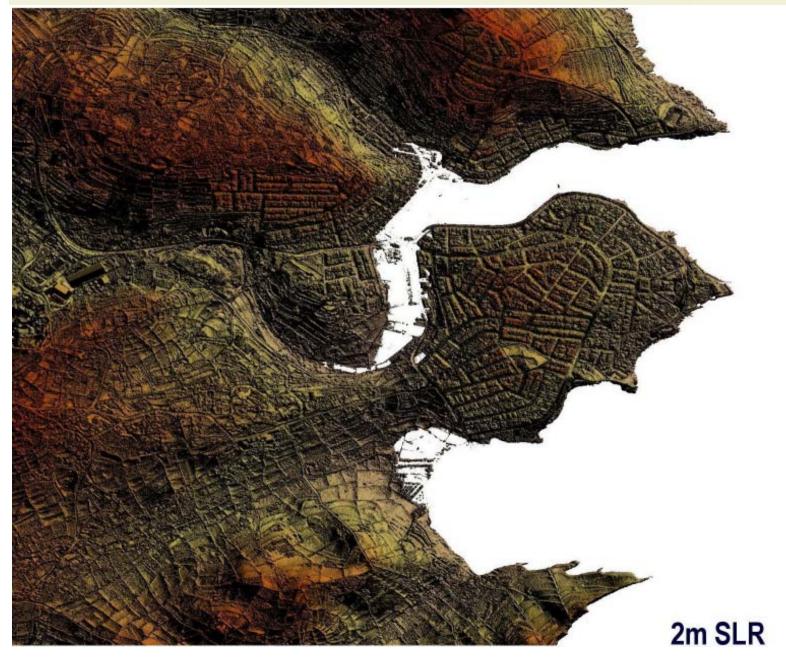








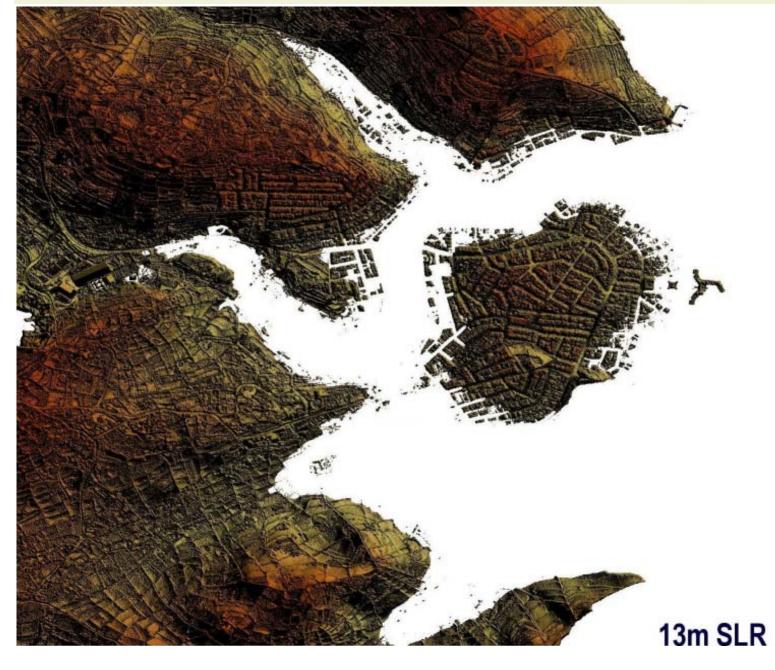














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Marsascala Malta Sea-Level Rise Scenarios (current, 1m, 2m, 5m, 13m)

Saviour Formosa 2014 saviour.formosa@um.edu.mt









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Marsascala Malta Sea-Level Rise Scenarios - Land Area Loss (current, 1m, 2m, 5m, 13m)

Saviour Formosa 2014 saviour.formosa@um.edu.mt

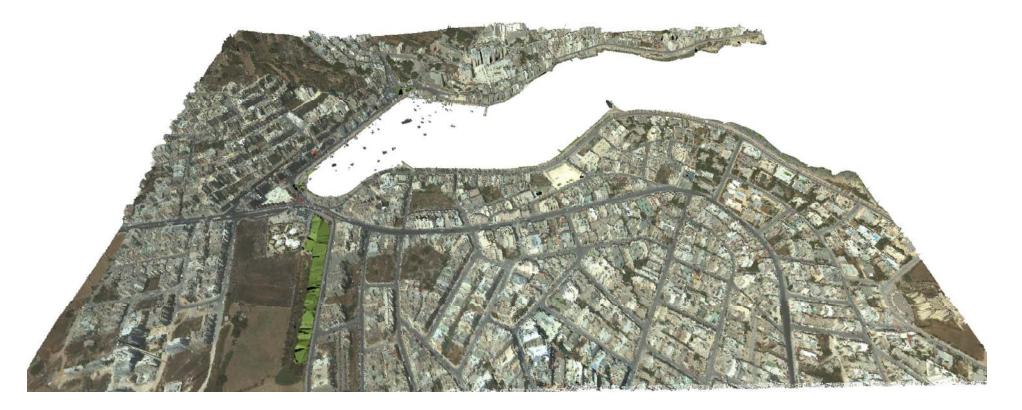












Case Study – Marsascala – SLR 3D





Case Study – Marsascala – SLR 3D





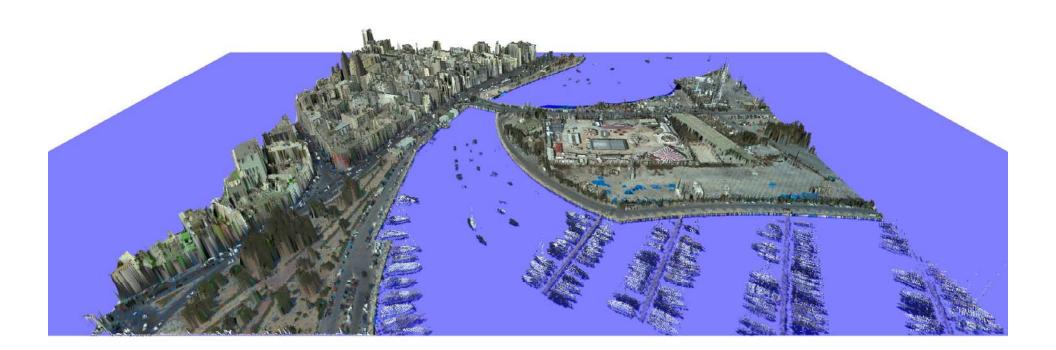
Case Study – Marsascala – SLR 3D





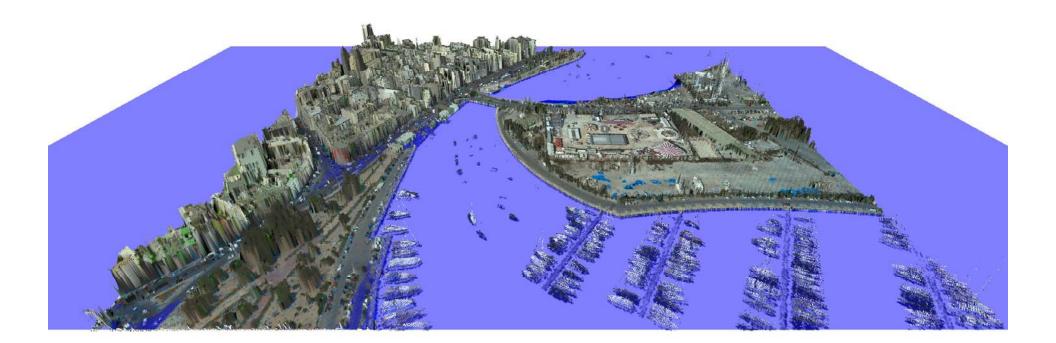


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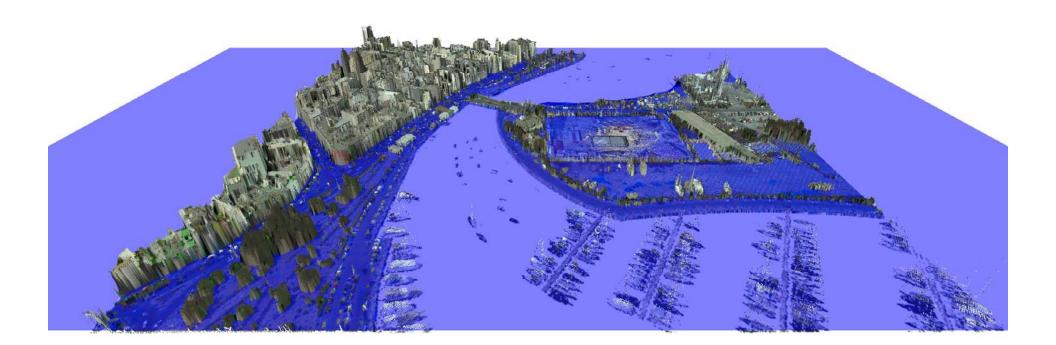


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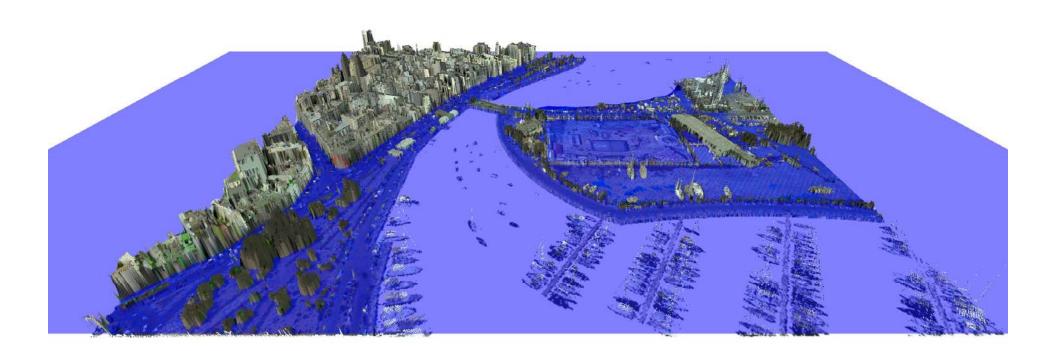


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2.5m



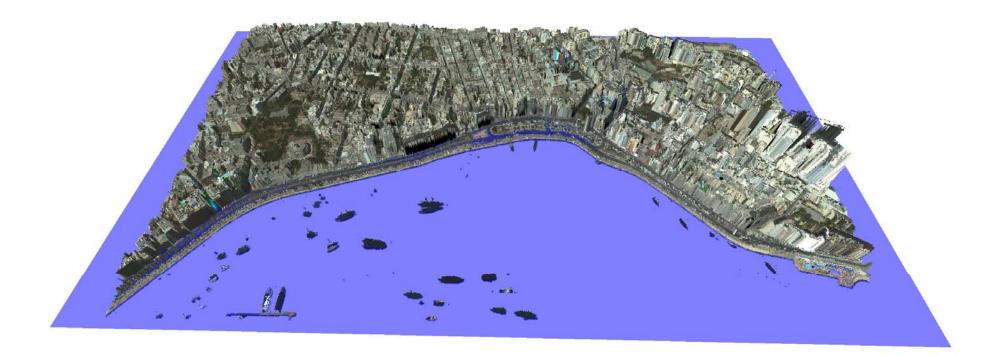
Case Study – Sliema – SLR 3D





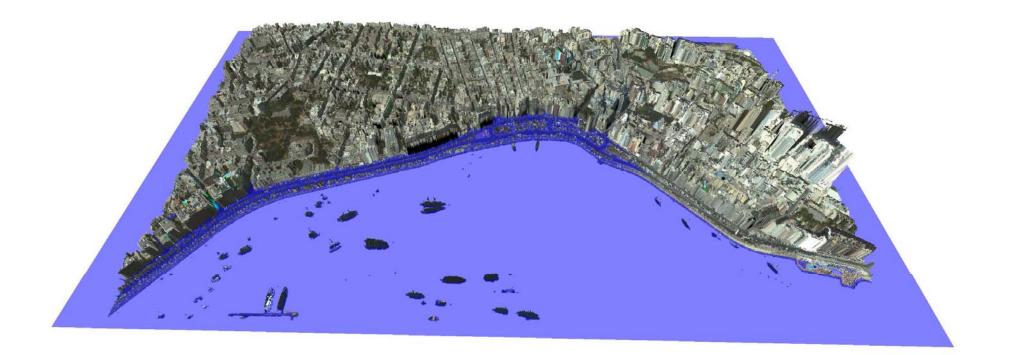






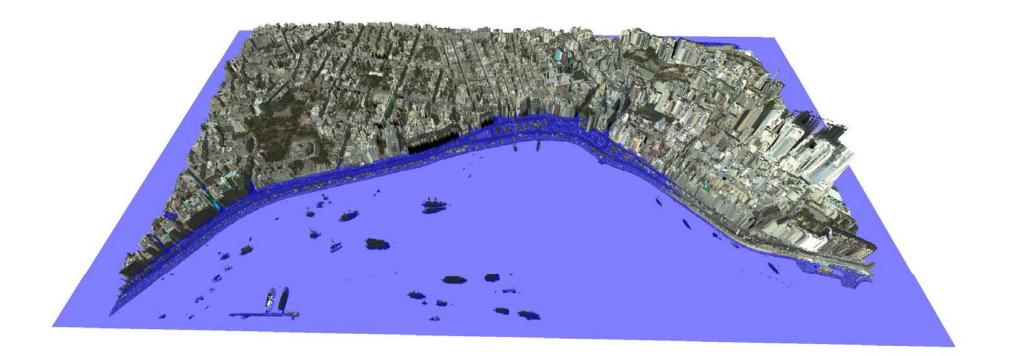














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Sourcing Techs



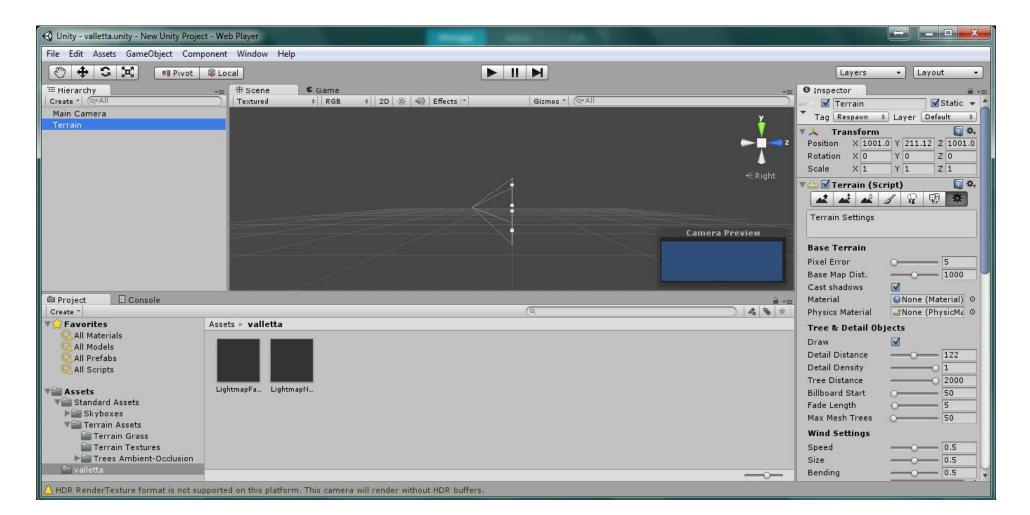
SimCity





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Unity3D



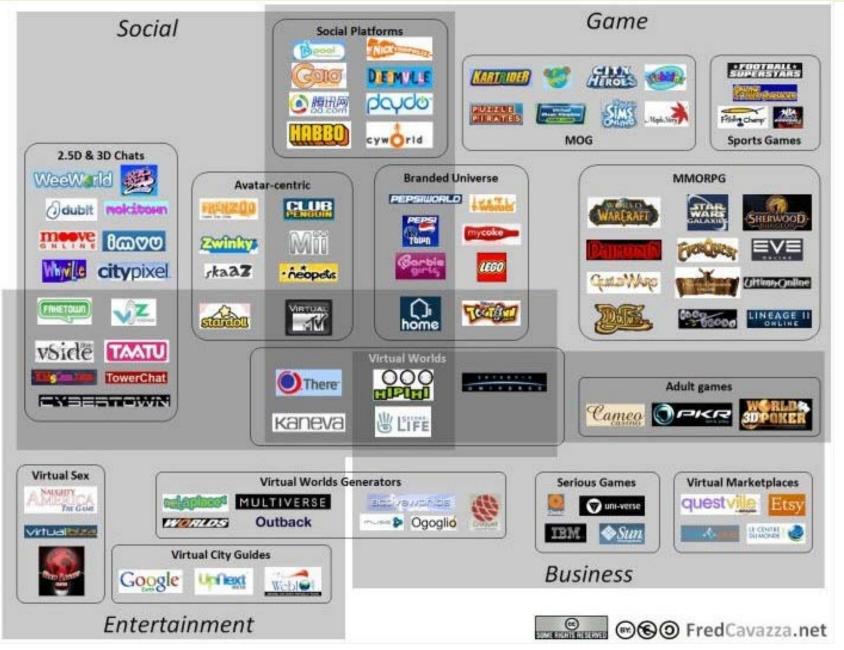


Virtual Worlds







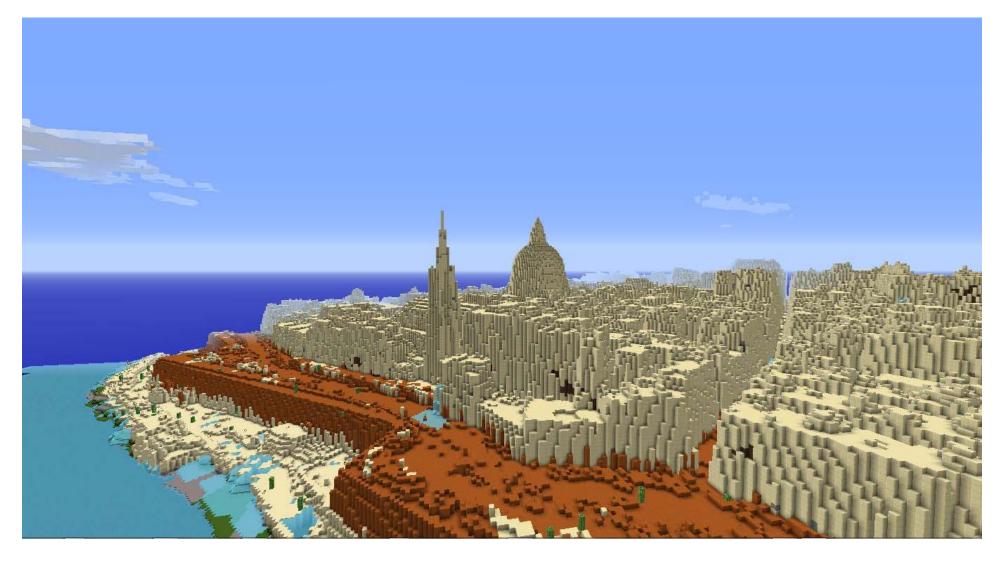


Pilot Study - Valletta



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Then came MC



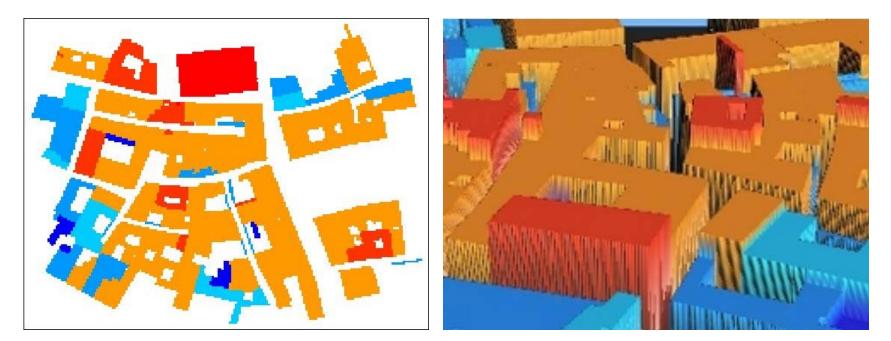


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Mdina

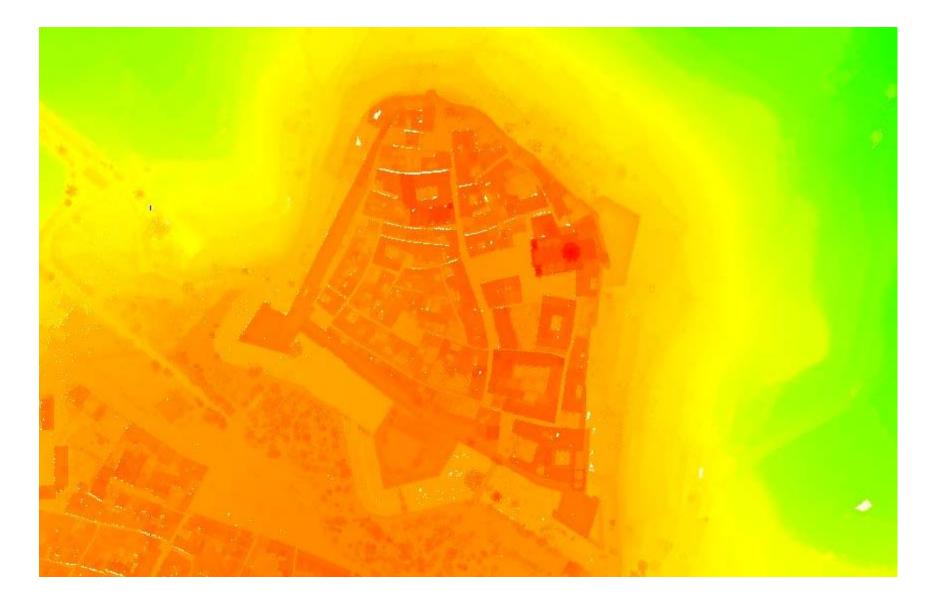




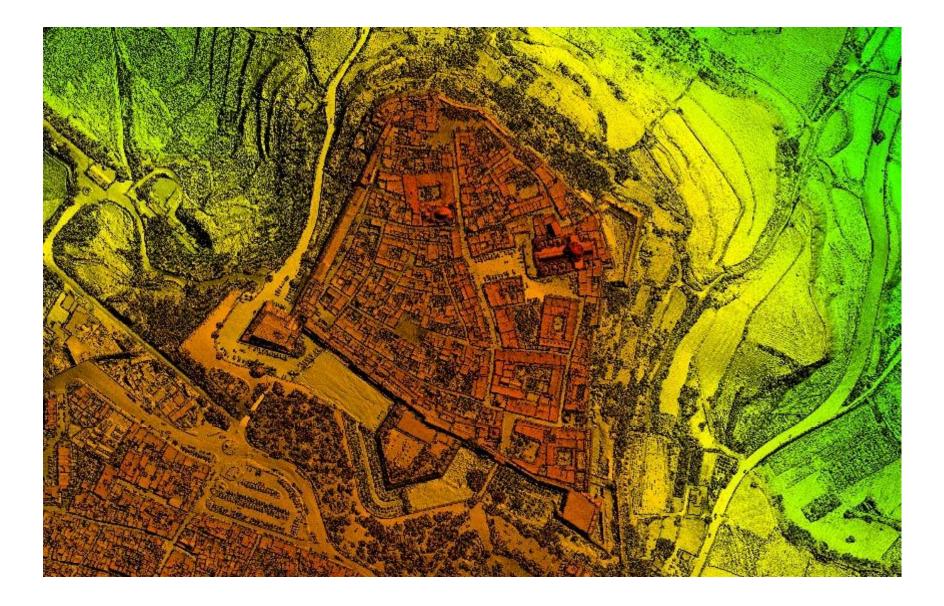




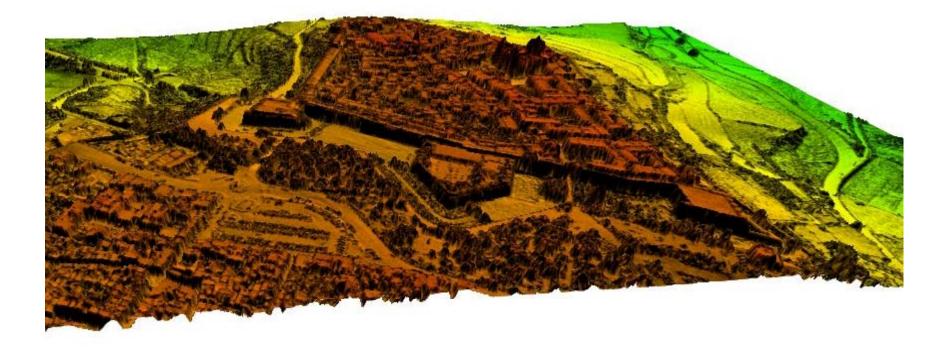








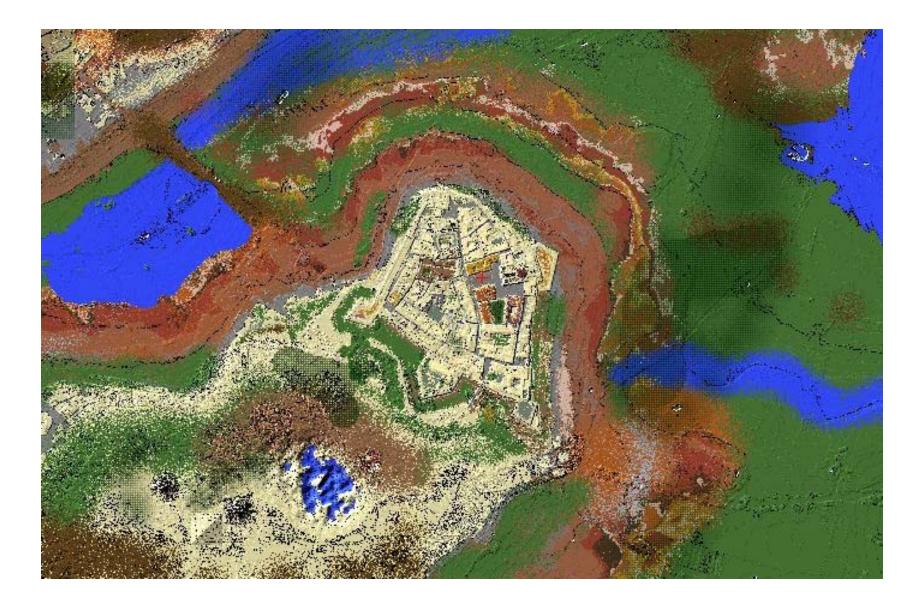












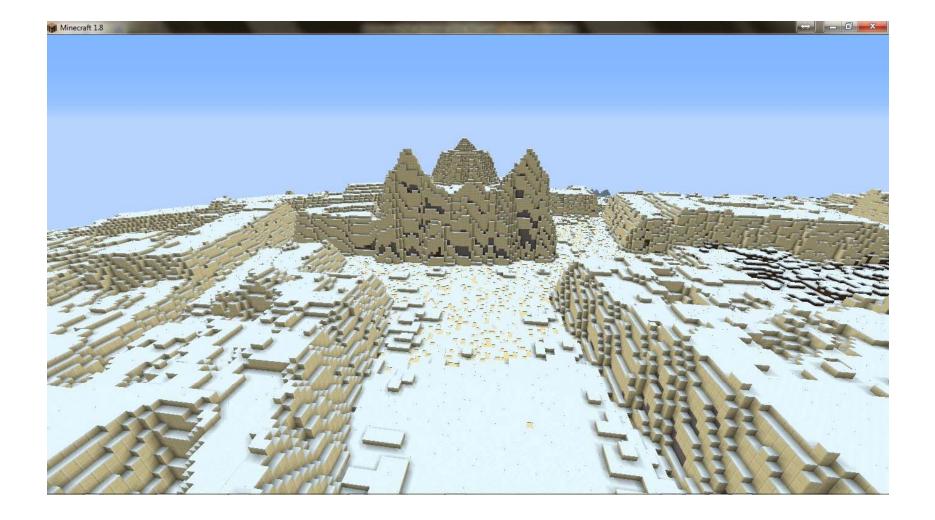




















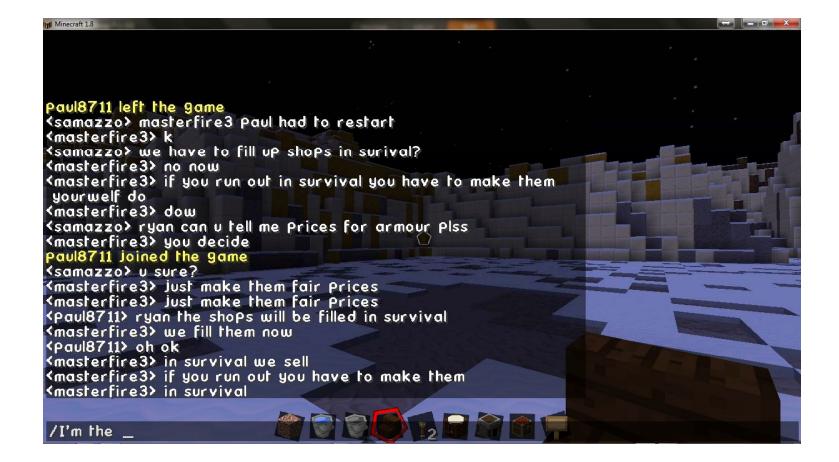




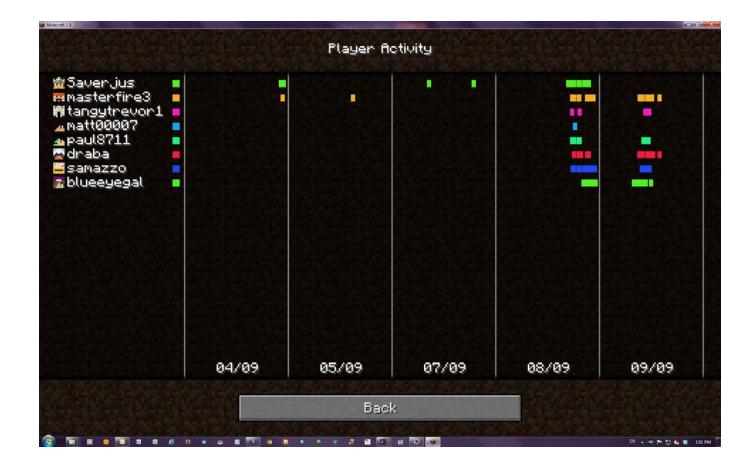














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Peaceful Entry





Negotiated Outcome

Communication Breakdown

Post Project



- Land Reclamation
- Urban roof area solar power generation
- Quarries volume analysis and solar canopies
- Archaeological surveying (Marine and Terrestrial)
- Sea level Rise
- Inundation and flood zones
- Noise Zones
- Network Creation
- Environmental monitoring (MPAs)
- Criminological Analysis
- Enforcement change analysis
- Post-Disaster Management



Next Project – Integrative Effort



 Need for techs and serious gaming to help in interactivity monitoring and disaster management through scenarios, simulations, etc















SIntegraM

Spatial Integration for the Maltese Islands:

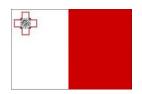
Developing Integrated National Spatial Information Capacity

SIntegraM:

Spatial Integration for the Maltese Islands: Developing Integrated National Spatial Information Capacity







Operational Programme X – Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life Project part-financed by the European Union European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Co-financing rate: 85% EU funds; 15% National Funds



Investing in your future



The Target



- Project Title Spatial Integration for the Maltese Islands: Developing Integrated National Spatial Information Capacity
- Beneficiaries Government of Malta through Malta Environment and Planning Authority and 41 partners
- Partners Governmental Entities serving as spatial data creators
- Budget € 7m tentative

co-funded by ERDF (85%) - National Government (15%)

• Duration Q3 2015 – Q4 2018





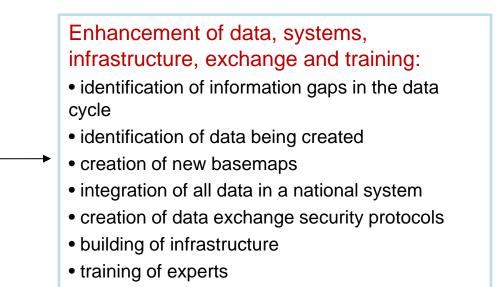
Initial Scoping

• Due to the various national/EU data creation obligations, Malta is committed to upgrade the national's spatial data capacity, which is currently not integrated and does not follow a coherent process but is based on an approach where each organisation has built its own systems that do not communicate with other entities' systems. This project aims at ensuring that the underlying infrastructure and capacity is available in order to deliver information and analysis as per national, EU and other international requirements.

However....

Spatial Infrastructure is hampered by: an old basemap non-earth data ancient technology silo-effect and inter-governmental data charging lack of integration limited human resources and training

Needed....

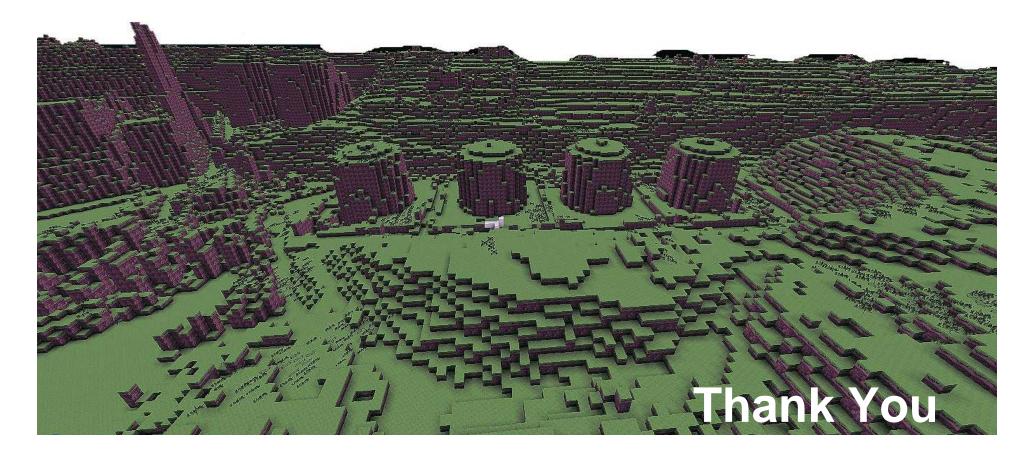




The Scope: 5+1+2



- To develop a national spatial data infrastructure and capacity for Malta, with the focus on 5+1+2 main themes:
 - Developing a new Basemap for the Maltese Islands
 - Aligning all spatial data in a common projection (removing the current truncated data system)
 - Creating an online dissemination and analysis spatial information system
 - Building the necessary infrastructure to enable the entire data cycle (design-input-analysis-output-reporting)
 - Building the necessary infrastructure to future preparedness
 - Building human capacity in the spatial themes across all governmental entities
 - Adhering to the INSPIRE Directive and relevant legislation
 - Creating a series of protocols that enable the free exchange of data and knowledge across the entities



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