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## General Instructions

For the all Dutch words which are used in the diagrams and written in quotation marks (""), the Appendix *Abbreviations and Translations* in the document *Field Sketches Legend - Glossary* can be used. In addition, the same document can be used for the explanation of other terms that exist in the diagrams.

### A. Knowledge for the conversion: Field sketches Information

In the diagram A, all the possible information that can be found in a field sketch is presented and is separated in categories according its properties. For example, in the *LINES* category all the characteristics that needed for the definition of a line are presented. In particular, for the recognition of a line the line's kind, the line's pattern, the colour, the line's characteristic and the symbols must be examined. The features/columns 4) and 5) have the description *SYMBOLS*, because they are classified as *SYMBOLS*. Likewise, the feature 6), "Line information" and "Scattered text" are part of the *TEXT* in a field sketch. These features can be found in details in the categories *SYMBOLS* and *TEXT*, respectively.

The *TEXT* in the field sketches is separated in 2 big categories, the string and the numbers. Then is classified again to the typed and handwritten text. It can be clearly seen that the majority of the information is written by hand. Also, the reader can find the kind of information that is illustrated as text and some examples, as well. For instance, a line's information is a text in the field sketches, written by hand and is separated in two categories, the text "mr" and other texts, since the "mr" is the most usual case. In the category "other" someone can read the other possible notes for a line's description.

Lastly, the *SYMBOLS* category is created with the same logic as the *TEXT* part. For example, the line's characteristic is classified as a symbol. It can be one small line parallel to the observed one, two small parallel lines, shading, shading in both sides or it can be a line with no measurements and others.

### B. Knowledge for the conversion: Lines Recognition

The first six columns show the characteristics that define the kind of a line. The same logic is used in the diagram A (*Field sketches Information*). The 7th column gives examples of the described line by specifying links to the *Field Sketches Legend - Glossary* document. In that document, the first column of each table is the one that will lead the reader to the corresponding example from the diagram. The 8th column gives the meaning of the line according to the different combination of properties. In addition in the column 8, the period of time that the line was constructed, is specified. The moment that the observed field sketch was created is taken as a reference time. For example, if a line is new in a field sketch, then it means that it was firstly specified in that field sketch. Above the *LINES* diagrams, there is a part of the *SYMBOLS* and *TEXT* to remind to the reader where the information that is used to define a line is coming from.

The diagram is separated in 5 parts. The first part, defines the rules for the definition of the building lines, the 2<sup>nd</sup> of the lines which are building and parcel boundary lines, the 3<sup>rd</sup> of the parcel boundary lines, the 4<sup>th</sup> of the measurement and the auxiliary lines and the 5th the rules of other (rare) lines and some exceptions.

The example of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row in the first part of the diagram can be read like this: if the line is straight, continuous, it has a grey colour, it has one small parallel line as a line characteristic, it has a connection

sign as a symbol and the text “mr” is parallel to the line, then the line represents a building line which was created in the past, but is still valid. The corresponding example can be found in the *Field Sketches Legend - Glossary* document in the row L4.

Another example from the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the diagram: If a line is straight, continuous, black, it has two small parallel lines, there is the text “mr” which is parallel to the line and there is the scattered text “hermeting”, then the line represents a building line and a parcel boundary line simultaneously, that was re-measured for the purposes of the observed field sketch (L5).

In the parts 3) and 4) the word “anything” can be found in the 4<sup>th</sup> column. This means that for that example the line characteristic (column 4) can be anything. The possible options can be found in the *SYMBOLS* part of the diagram A. In the column 6 there is the text “line info: other”, which means that the line’s information can be an option from the category line info other. These options can be found in the *TEXT* part of the diagram A.

However, not all the possible combinations of the characteristics are mentioned in the current diagram (B). Therefore, there is always a general description for the recognition rules of each kind of line.

### C. Knowledge for the conversion: Points Recognition

The first five columns show the characteristics that define the kind of a point. The 6th column gives examples of the described point by specifying links to the *Field Sketches Legend- Glossary* document. The 7th column gives the meaning of the point according to the different combination of features. In the same column the period of time that the point was constructed, is defined.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> column in the diagram refers to the options “any point symbol” or “no point symbol”. For the first option all the possible point symbols can be found in the diagram A (*Field sketches Information*) in the category *SYMBOLS*. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> column there are 3 options that can be used for the description of a point. These are the text for a code, the text for the point’s mark material and the text for the point’s status. More information about those can be found in the diagram A in the category *TEXT*. If one of those 3 features is not mentioned in the properties that defined a point (not mentioned in a row), it means that that feature is not used. The 4<sup>th</sup> column refers to the category *SYMBOLS* of the diagram A and specifically to the point’s identification. The 5<sup>th</sup> column differs from the other columns due to the fact that it is related with the location of the point symbol or to the break points (with no point symbol) in lines or to the intersections of lines, that also define points. The 6<sup>th</sup> row gives the links to the *Field Sketches Legend - Glossary* document and the last column gives the category that the point can be classified to and also the period of time that the point was constructed.

For example, if any of the possible point symbols is black, is accompanied with a code which is enclosed in a rectangle, close to the point symbol there is any text from the “point’s information: material” category except from the text “gr.st” and the point symbol lies in a measurement line or in an intersection of measurement lines, then the point symbol represents a ground control point. A related example can be found in the link P1 of the document *Field Sketches Legend - Glossary*.