



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS CYPRUS



Geospatial Data in Cyprus: A Dual Focus on Quality and Usability

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Agenda

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Data quality
- ▶ Data usability
- ▶ Case studies
- ▶ Key Takeaways & Conclusion

Quality and Usability of Geospatial Data

Geospatial data is a critical backbone for:

- ✓ national planning,
- ✓ emergency services &
- ✓ business development

Key Goals

- ▶ High-Quality Spatial Data (across sectors)
- ▶ Interoperable Datasets
- ▶ Cross-Sector Access

Challenges

- ▶ Fragmented Management
- ▶ Incomplete Mapping
- ▶ Inconsistent Standards

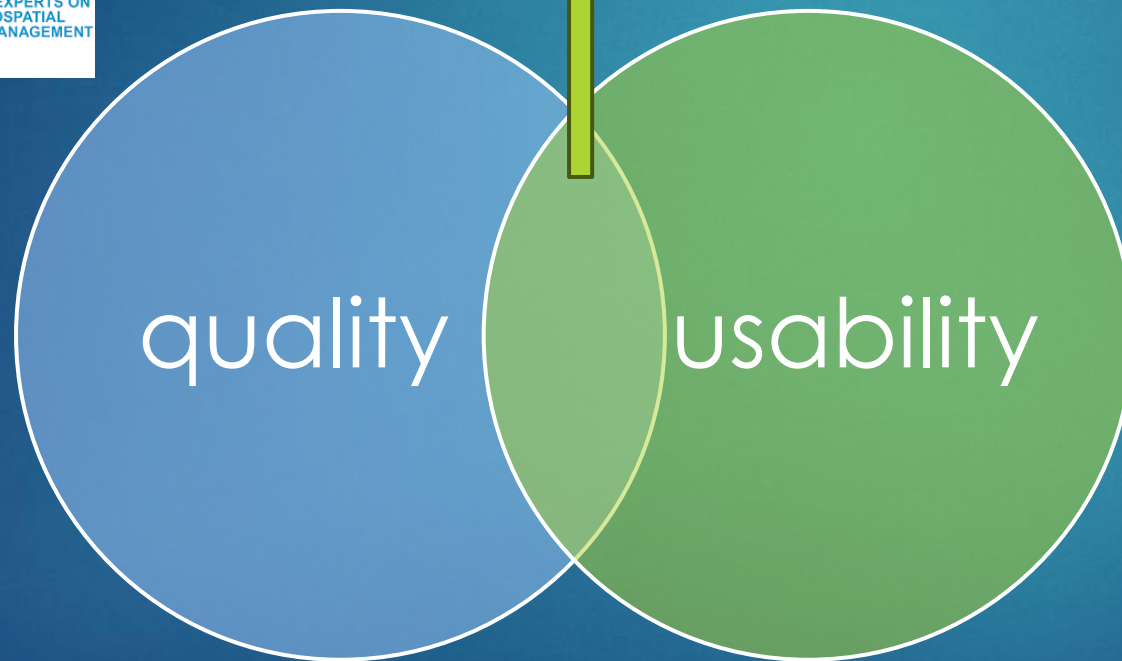
Despite challenges in Cyprus, we focus on making it accurate, reliable, and usable for everyone.

Data quality and usability in Cyprus: The Role of DLS

eurostat 



Empowering Cyprus with trusted geospatial information



DLS maintains:

- Cadastral parcels
- Administrative units
- Residential areas and Buildings
- Geographical names
- Aerial imagery
- etc

What is data quality:

Ensuring Trustworthy Information

Data quality

accuracy

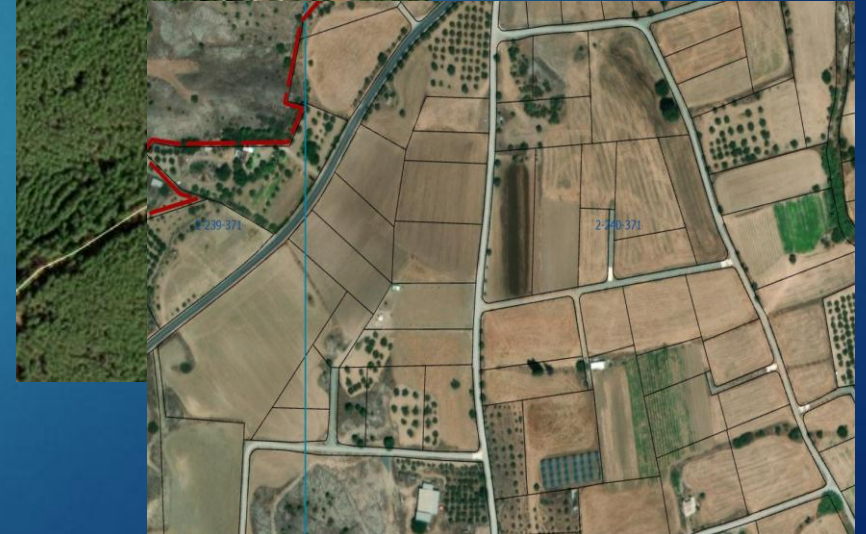
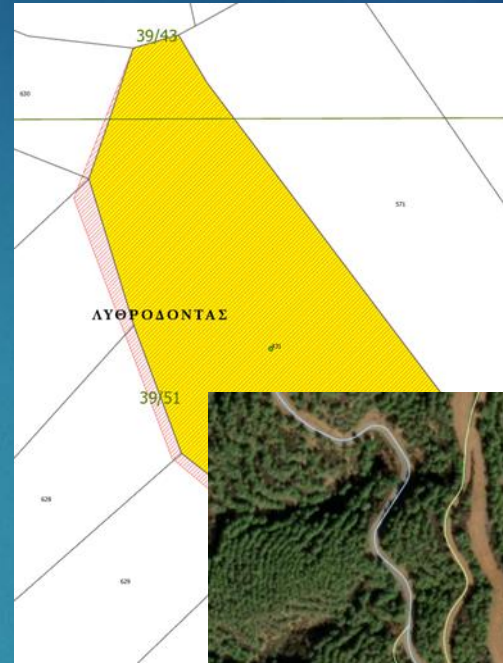
- ▶ IS THE DATA CORRECT?
ensures correctness

completeness

- ▶ ARE ALL FEATURES INCLUDED?
ensures no gaps

reliability

- ▶ CAN WE TRUST IT?
ensures consistency



100

-

Extending Beyond Our Official Mandate

DLS creates & Maintains Additional Datasets to fill operational gaps
(meet own operational needs and support other organizations)

- ▶ Why:
Some agencies lack the expertise, infrastructure, or capacity to manage their datasets. As a result, they rely on DLS for authoritative geospatial data
- ▶ Examples:
 - Planning Zones** – Department of Town Planning & Housing
 - Postal Code Boundaries** – Department of Postal Services

Filling the Gaps: DLS Supports National Geospatial Data

Promoting Data Ownership & Innovation

- ▶ Consistency Across Agencies
External data owners must maintain and share their datasets reliably
- ▶ DLS Leadership
Encouraging a culture of data ownership and accountability in the public sector
- ▶ Workflow Automation
Streamlining processes for efficiency and accuracy
- ▶ Modern Cartographic Products
Upgrading products to keep pace with technology

What is data usability:

Making Data Work for People

Data usability

accessible

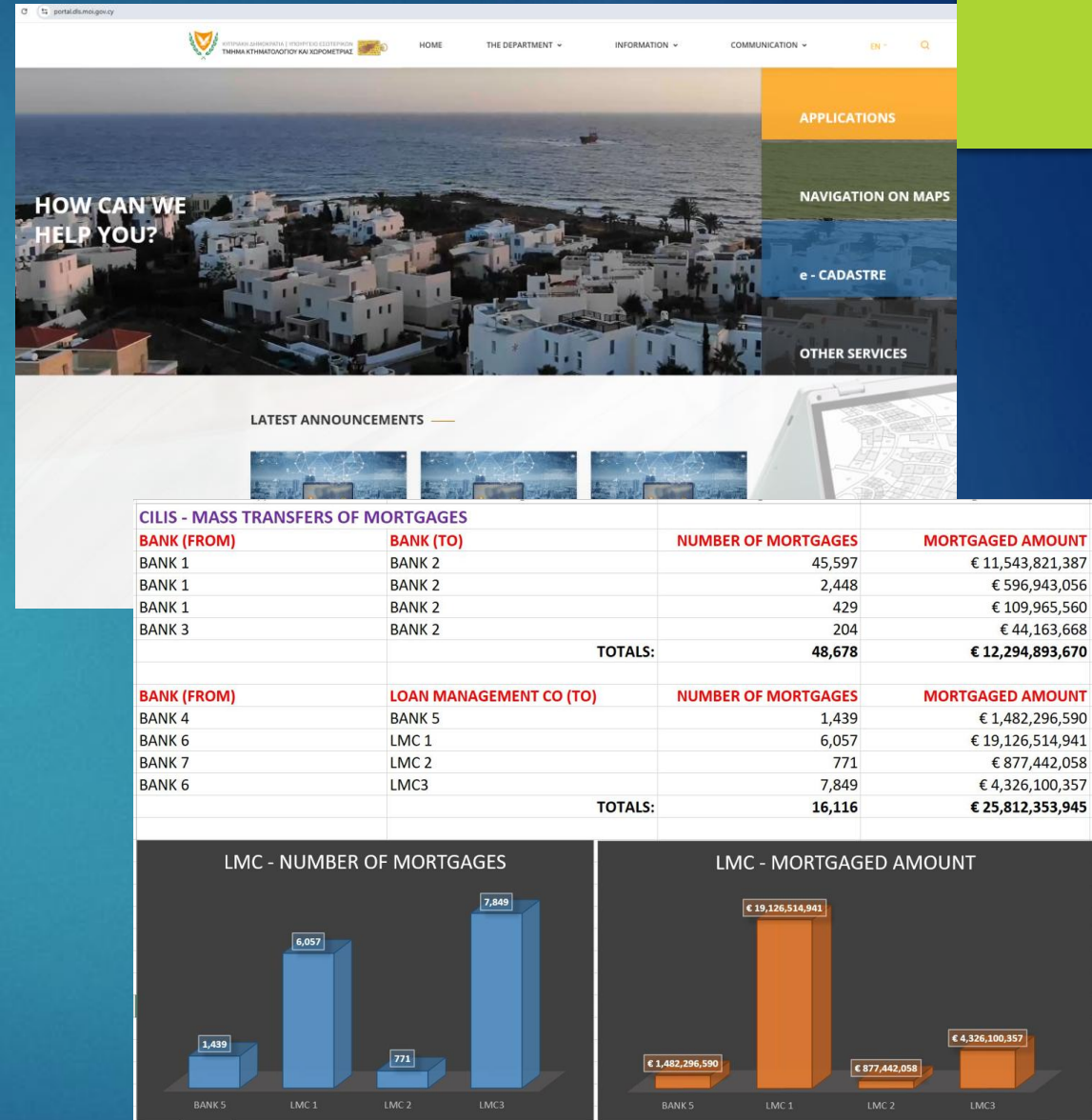
► OPEN ACCESS

actionable

► TOOLS OR ANALYTICS

user engagement

► USER COMMUNITY



Our website attracted over 9 million visitors in 2025

Data Usability

Who uses the data

► Users:

- Citizens (general public accessing maps and services)
- Local authorities
- Banks
- Professional groups (surveyors, real estate valuers)
- Private sector (developers, logistics)
- Academia (students and researchers)
- European/International bodies (Eurogeographics, Eurostat, UN)

► Access channels:

- “DLS PORTAL” ([central national access point](#))
- CY/INSPIRE Geoportal

INSPIRE Geospatial Data

Less Detailed: Contains fewer attributes than national datasets

Reduced detail affects analytical and operational value

Harder to Access: More complex access procedures

The screenshot displays the Cyprus INSPIRE GeoPortal interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for HOME, THE DEPARTMENT, GENERAL INFORMATION, and COMMUNICATION. Below this is a large banner image of a coastal town. To the right of the banner, there's a sidebar with categories: APPLICATIONS, INTERACTIVE MAPS, e - SERVICES, and OTHER SERVICES. Below the banner, there's a search bar and a list of data items. The first item is 'ANNEX 3 | Land Use - Department of Town planning and Housing (Metadata of Data)', followed by 'ANNEX 2 | LANDCOVER_LPIS_CAPO (Metadata of Download Service)', 'ANNEX 3 | Utility and governmental services - Larnaka Water Board (Metadata of Data)', 'ANNEX 1 | Administrative units - Department of Lands and Surveys (Metadata of Data)', 'ANNEX 3 | Production and Industrial Facilities - Mines Service (Metadata of Data)', and 'ANNEX 2 | LANDCOVER_EFA_TREES_CAPO (Metadata of Download Service)'. Each item includes a brief description and download links.

Case – Road Network dataset



challenge

- Multiple authorities manage different road segments
- No single coordinating body



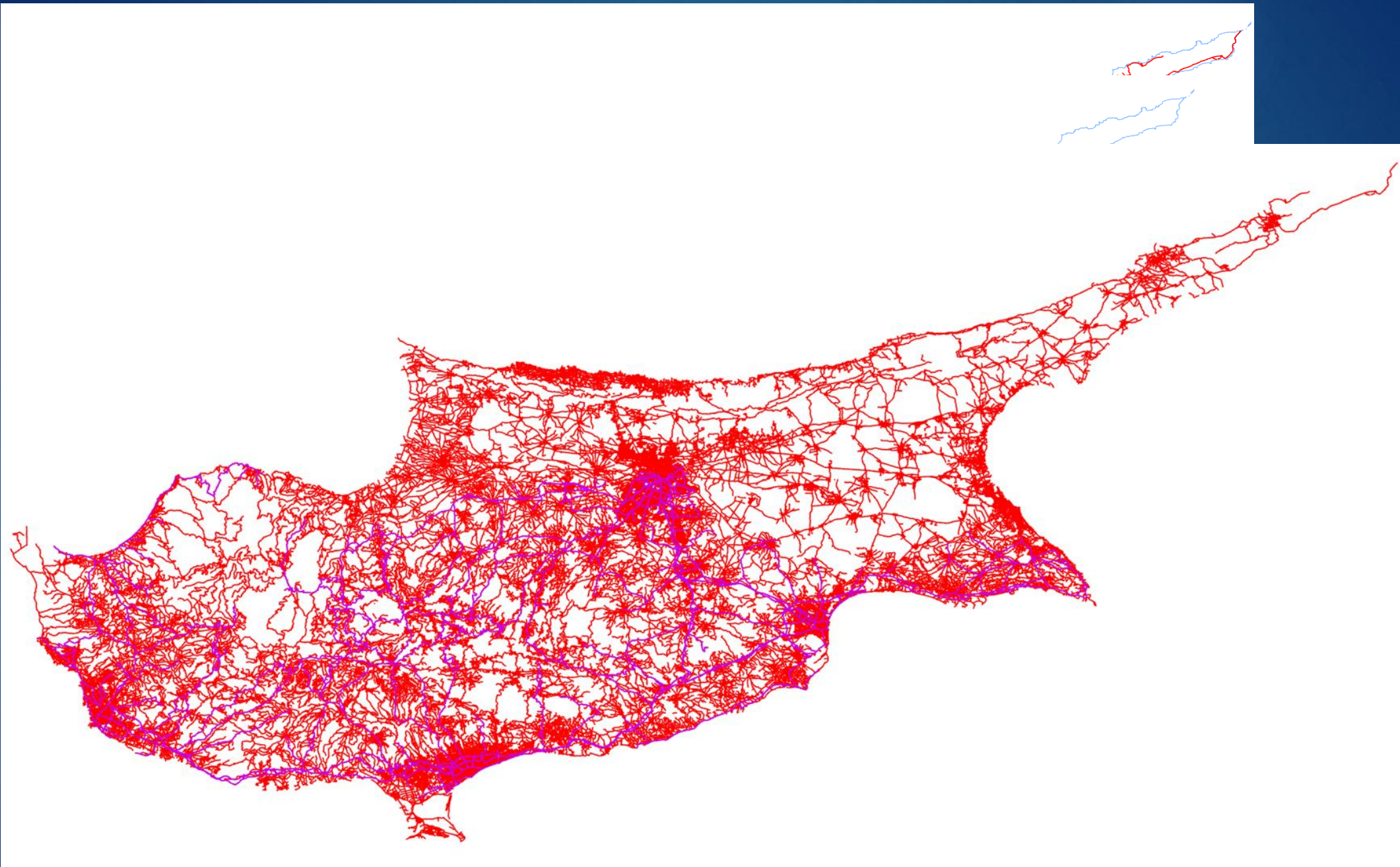
impact

- Inconsistent data standards and formats
- Limited data sharing and integration
- duplication
- Hinders evidence-based planning

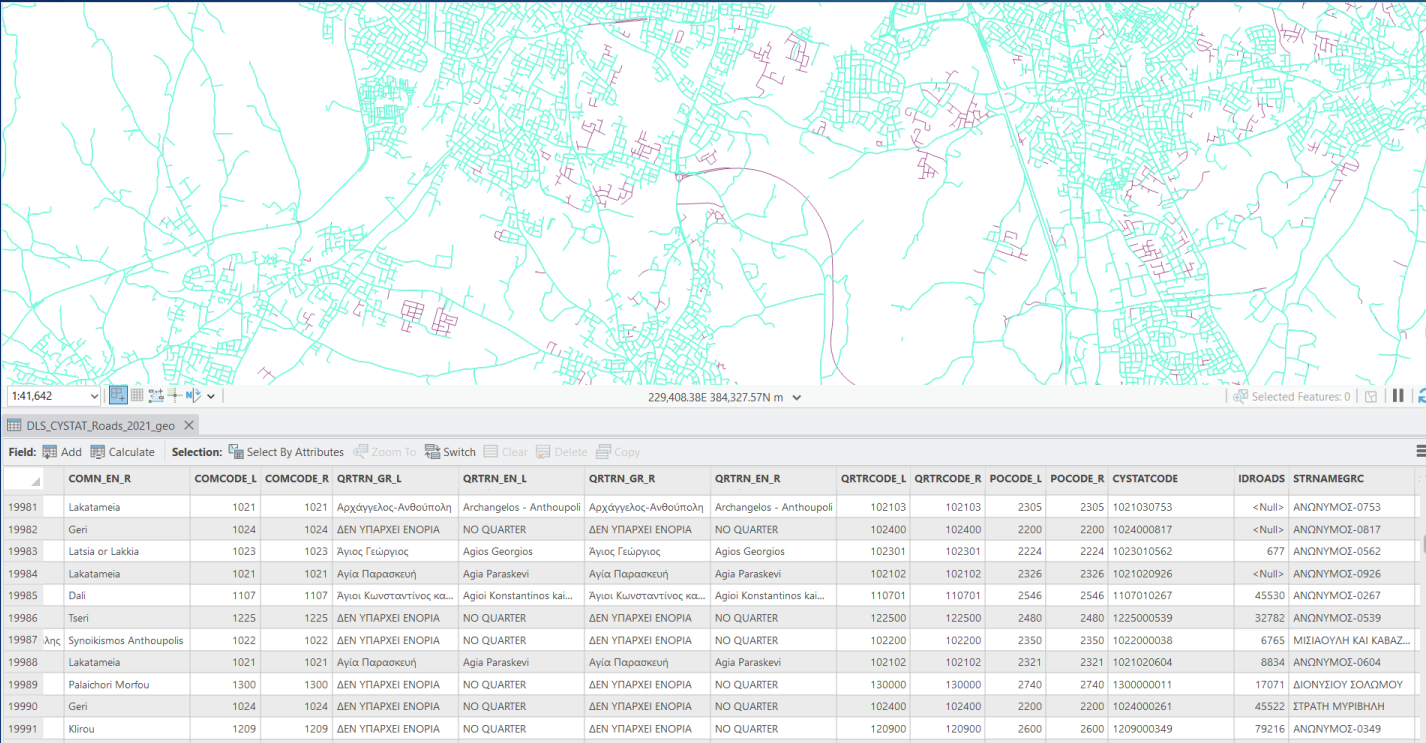


solutions

- Establish a central coordinating authority
- Implement common data standards and interoperability

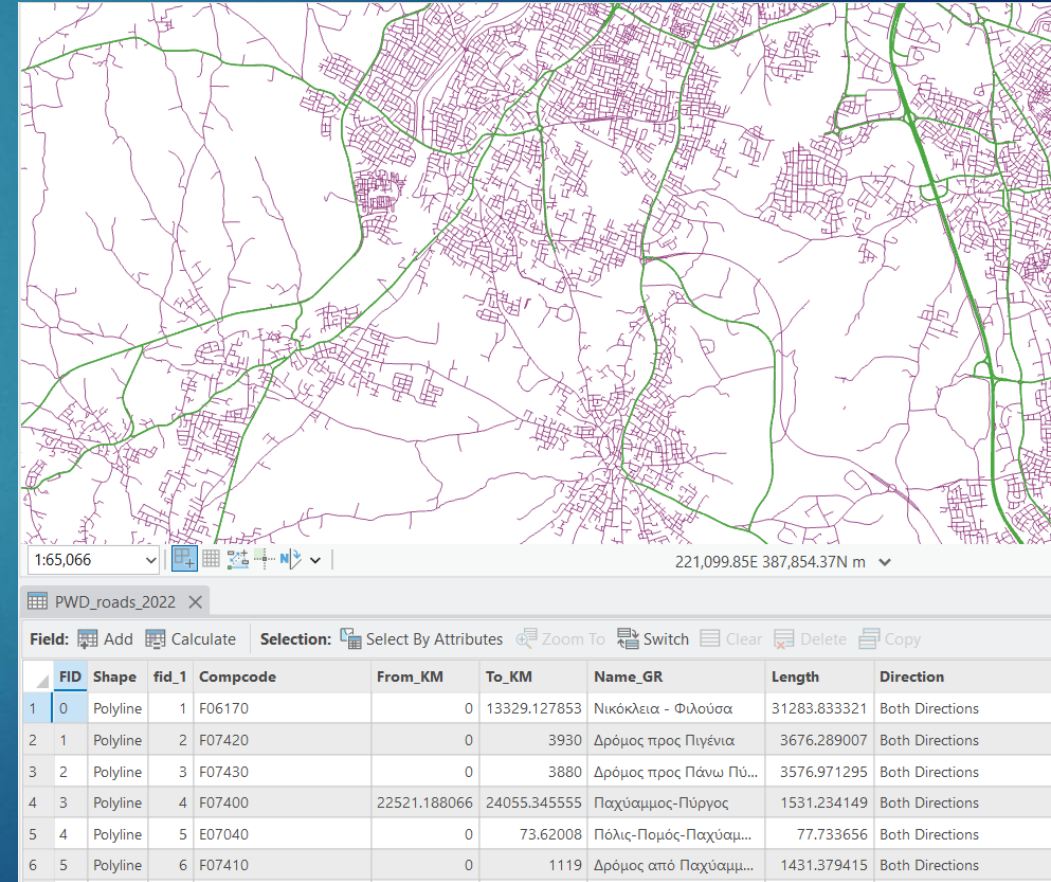


Road Network



CYStat Road Data

PWD Road Data



Case – Road Network , DLS dataset

- ▶ Mapping updates are incomplete

Impact: outdated data & maps

- ▶ Missing attributes (e.g. road names & start/end points)

Impact: may lead to incomplete search results or analysis, user confusion, and potential reputational risks

❑ Existing Updating Process: (Continuous Data Enrichment)

▶ Input Sources:

- ▶ Municipalities feedback
- ▶ Cadastral maps
- ▶ User contributions
- ▶ Pilot projects to investigate the application of ML/DL tools for change detection

❖ Goal: Keep geospatial data current, accurate, and relevant

Case – residential and building data

► Problems identified:

- missing data: height, no of floors, classification
- Incomplete coverage: some residential areas not mapped
- Impact: limits urban planning, risk management

► exploring enhanced approaches:

- AI and machine learning
- remote sensing to detect coverage

challenges

missing data

incomplete coverage

impact

solutions

AI & ML

RS

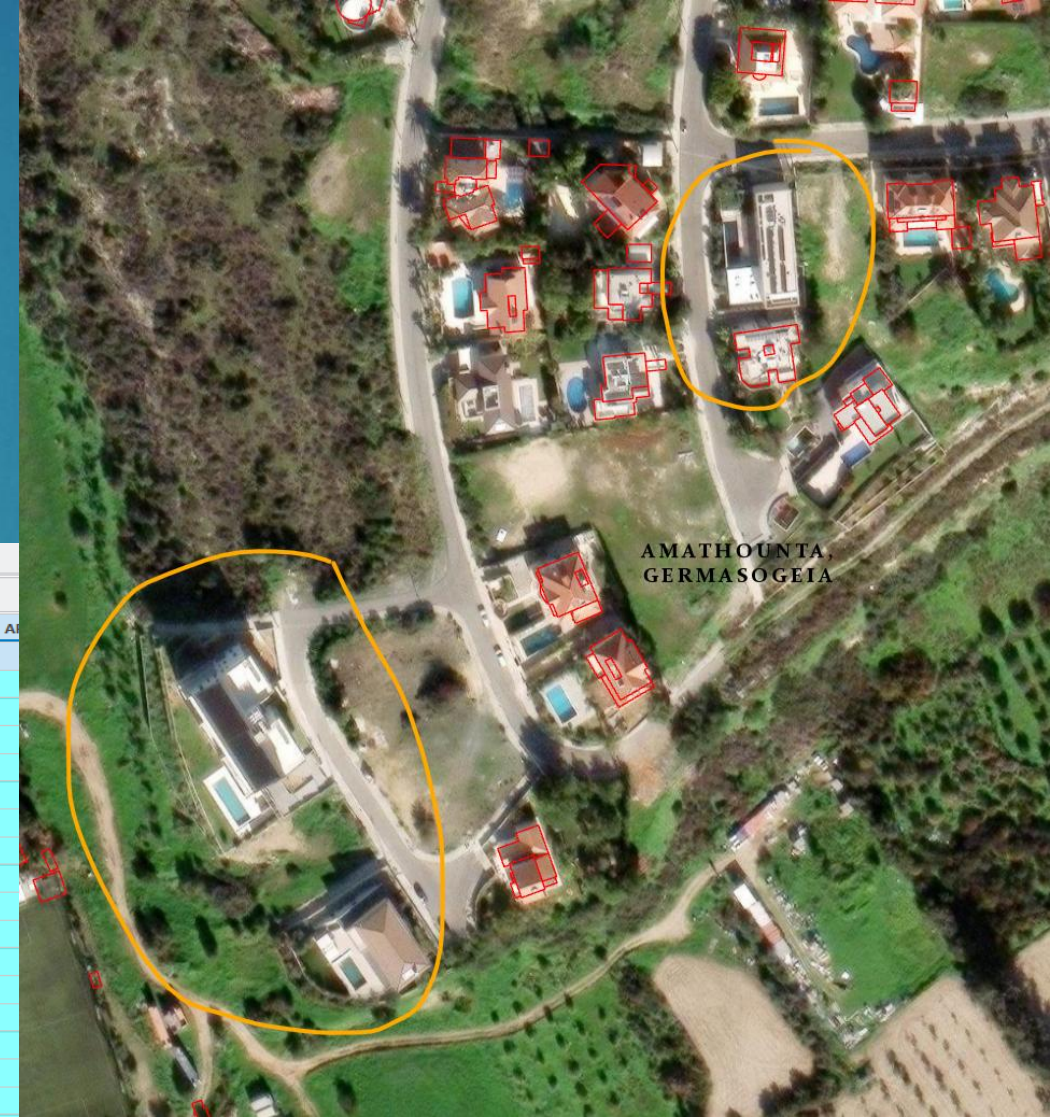
user engagement

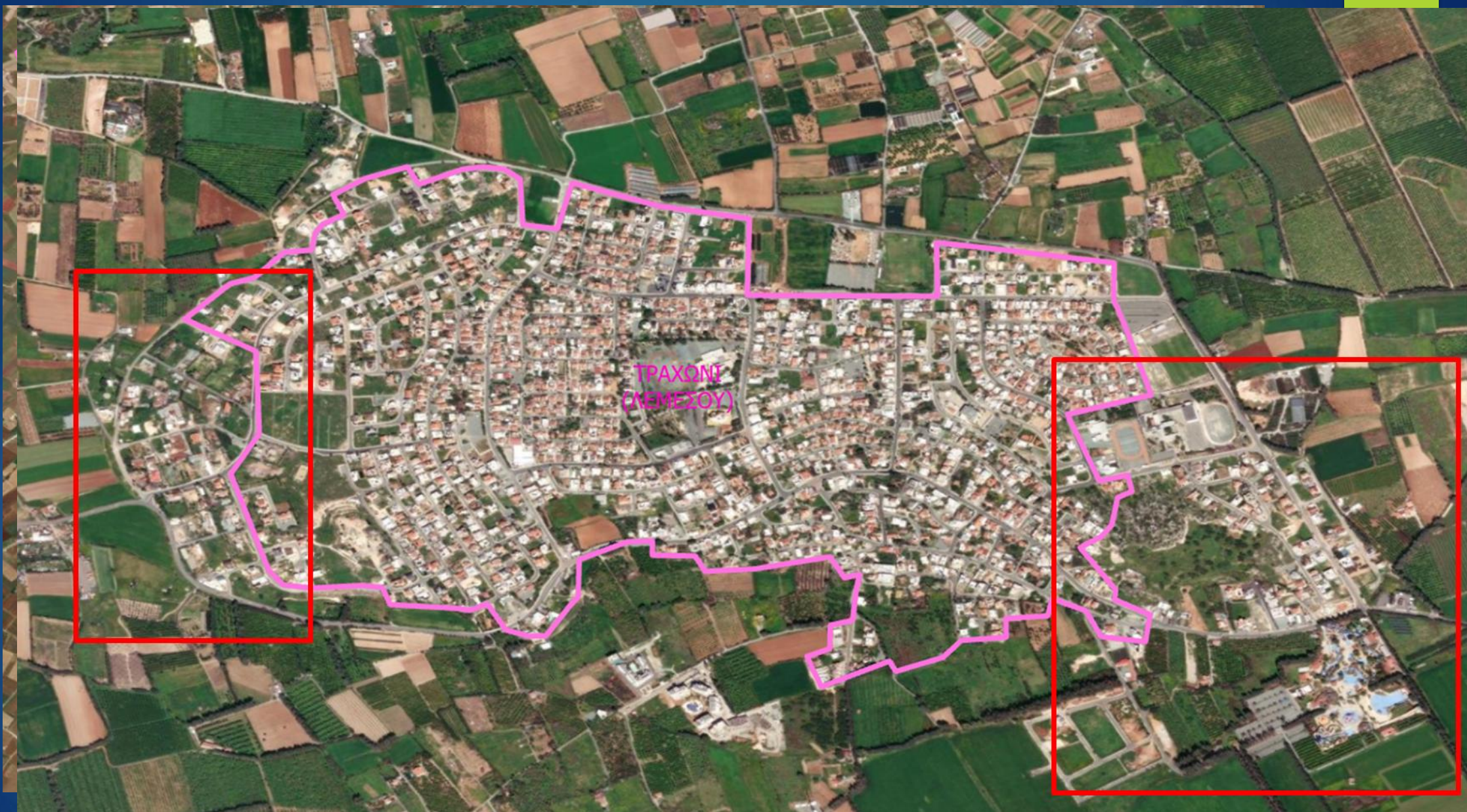
Case – residential and building data-DLS

Building Units (BU) Data – Current Status

- ▶ Latest complete BU dataset: based on 2014 imagery
- ▶ New buildings identified in 2019 (point data only)
- ▶ Missing information: building footprints not yet captured
- ▶ Challenges in highly dense areas: possible misinterpretations of structures
- ▶ Building height data: estimated number of floors (from height values)
- ▶ Numerous data requests received – TPH, academia, municipalities

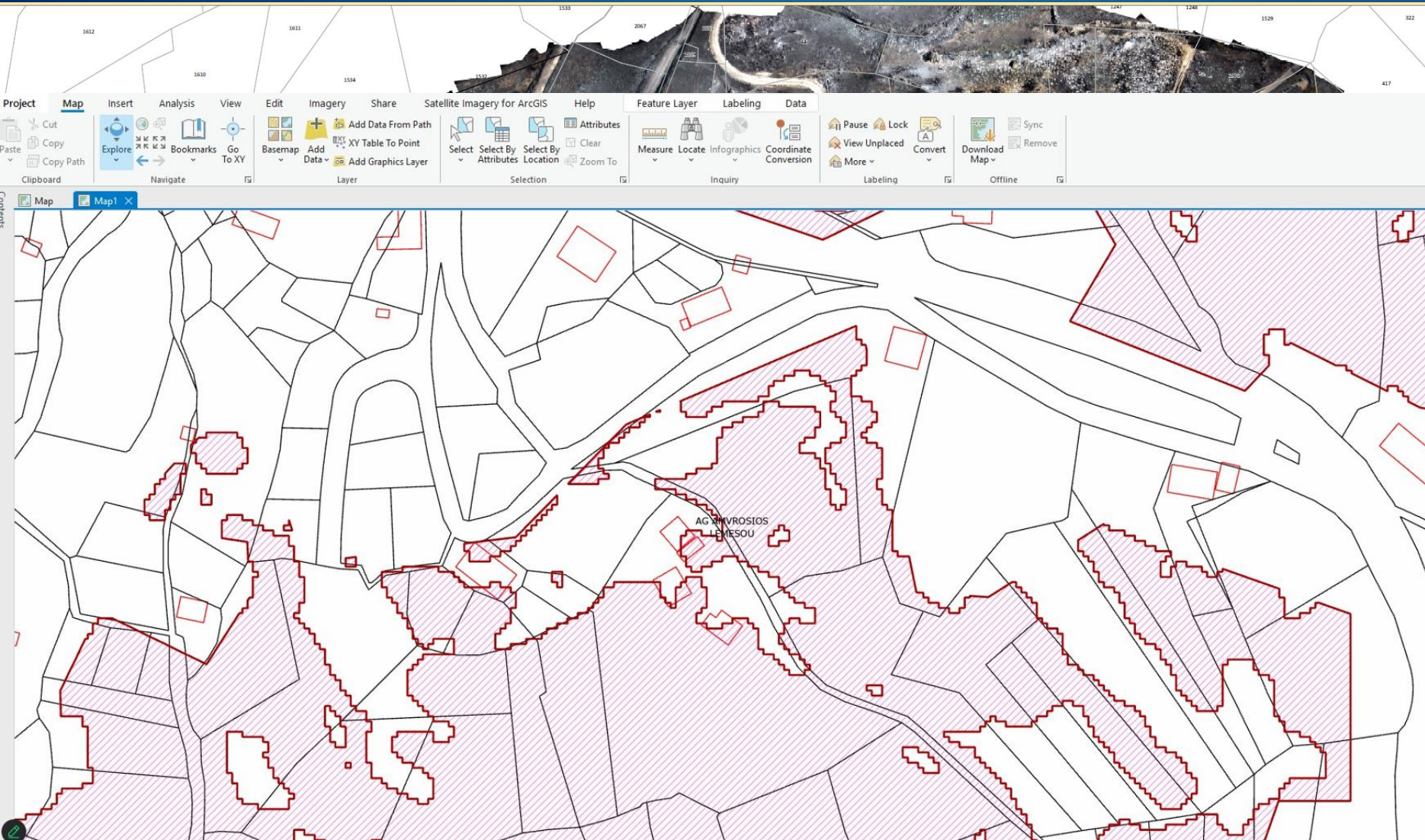
| GISPHOTO.photo_bldg X | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--|--------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------|
| Field: Add Calculate Selection: Select By Attributes Zoom To Switch Clear Delete Copy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OBJECTID * | GND_FLOOR | FLOOR_QTY | ROOF_TYPE | B_TYPE | BLD_ID | BLOCK | H_ROOF_A_M | H_EAVE_B_M | H_MSL_M | VOL_CUBICM | AREA |
| 1 2600 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2599 | 5-2950-3725 | 16,738142 | 12,028142 | 75,761858 | 93,77 | |
| 2 2601 | 1 | 3 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2600 | 5-2950-3725 | 11 | 8 | 73 | 559 | |
| 3 2602 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2601 | 5-2950-3725 | 12,388142 | 11,378142 | 74,051858 | 108,75 | |
| 4 2603 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2602 | 5-2950-3725 | 12,388142 | 11,128142 | 74,051858 | 108,78 | |
| 5 2604 | 1 | 2 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2603 | 5-2950-3725 | 17,038142 | 15,398142 | 73,431858 | 691,2 | |
| 6 2605 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2604 | 5-2950-3725 | 11,668142 | 11,228142 | 73,031858 | 185,84 | |
| 7 2606 | 1 | 2 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2605 | 5-2950-3725 | 15,998142 | 14,698142 | 76,771858 | 705,63 | |
| 8 2607 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2606 | 5-2950-3725 | 15,998142 | 11,938142 | 76,771858 | 107,31 | |
| 9 2608 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2607 | 5-2950-3725 | 15,998142 | 10,988142 | 76,771858 | 12,34 | |
| 10 2609 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2608 | 5-2950-3725 | 11,388142 | 10,228142 | 78,261858 | 20,59 | |
| 11 2610 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2609 | 5-2950-3725 | 15,998142 | 10,548142 | 76,771858 | 42,54 | |
| 12 2611 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2610 | 5-2950-3725 | 10,838142 | 10,468142 | 76,171858 | 13,17 | |
| 13 2612 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2611 | 5-2950-3725 | 11,318142 | 10,638142 | 78,621858 | 30,54 | |
| 14 2613 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2612 | 5-2950-3725 | 16,298142 | 11,218142 | 78,721858 | 25,02 | |
| 15 2614 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2613 | 5-2950-3725 | 16,818142 | 11,468142 | 81,351858 | 50,99 | |
| 16 2615 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2614 | 5-2950-3725 | 16,818142 | 11,678142 | 81,351858 | 170,2 | |
| 17 2616 | 0 | 1 | Inclined Roof with on... | LowResidential Building with inclined roof | 2615 | 5-2950-3725 | 16,818142 | 11,888142 | 81,351858 | 62,41 | |





Expansion of the built-up area

Identifying Fire-Affected Property Owners (2025)

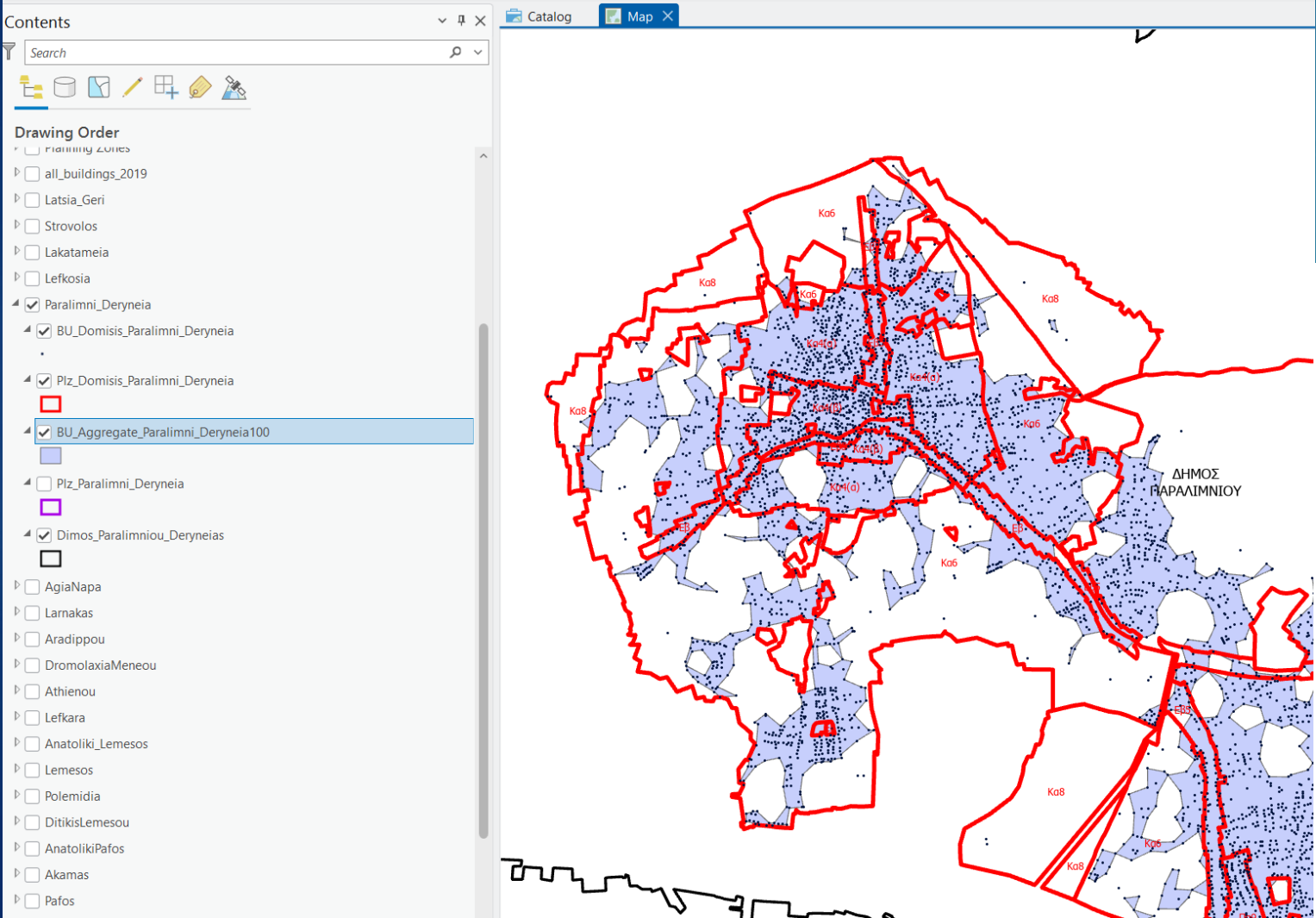


Spatial Analysis for damage assessment

BU data from Overture Maps were used instead of an updated dataset, causing spatial analysis errors due to misaligned features.

Residential density

Determine housing (residential) density at the municipal level across Cyprus



| ΝΕΟΙ ΔΗΜΟΙ | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΙΩΝ | ΕΚΤΑΣΗ (τετρ.χλμ) | ΟΙΚΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΠΥΚΝΟΤΗΤΑ (αρ. κατοικιών/τετρ. χλμ) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| Δήμος Αγίας Νάπας | 13,678 | 133 | 103 |
| Δήμος Αθένου | 2,002 | 58 | 35 |
| Δήμος Ακάμα | 11,223 | 142 | 79 |
| Δήμος Ανατολικής Λεμεσού | 24,397 | 93 | 262 |
| Δήμος Ανατολικής Πάφου | 6,159 | 43 | 143 |
| Δήμος Αραδίππου | 8,434 | 95 | 89 |
| Δήμος Δρομολαξιάς - Μενεού | 10,693 | 58 | 184 |
| Δήμος Δυτικής Λεμεσού | 12,792 | 180 | 71 |
| Δήμος Λακατάμειας | 20,414 | 55 | 371 |
| Δήμος Λάρνακας | 39,094 | 57 | 686 |
| Δήμος Λατσιών – Γερίων | 11,288 | 45 | 251 |
| Δήμος Λεμεσού | 56,829 | 45 | 1263 |
| Δήμος Λευκάρων | 2,005 | 152 | 13 |
| Δήμος Λευκωσίας | 58,081 | 55 | 1056 |
| Δήμος Νότιας Λευκωσίας – Ιδαλίου | 8,123 | 100 | 81 |
| Δήμος Παραλιμνίου – Δερύνειας | 26,710 | 107 | 250 |
| Δήμος Πάφου | 24,014 | 17 | 1413 |
| Δήμος Πολεμιδιών | 10,215 | 24 | 426 |
| Δήμος Πόλης Χρυσοχούς | 6,834 | 248 | 28 |
| Δήμος Στροβόλου | 32,592 | 25 | 1304 |

Case – address system gaps

Key Challenges in the Address System



challenge

- Multiple authorities manage different road and address characteristics (street naming, numbering, road boundaries, etc.)
- No single coordinating body



impact

- Inconsistent data standards and formats
- Limited data sharing and integration
- duplication
- Hinders evidence-based planning
- Data unreliability and reputational risk



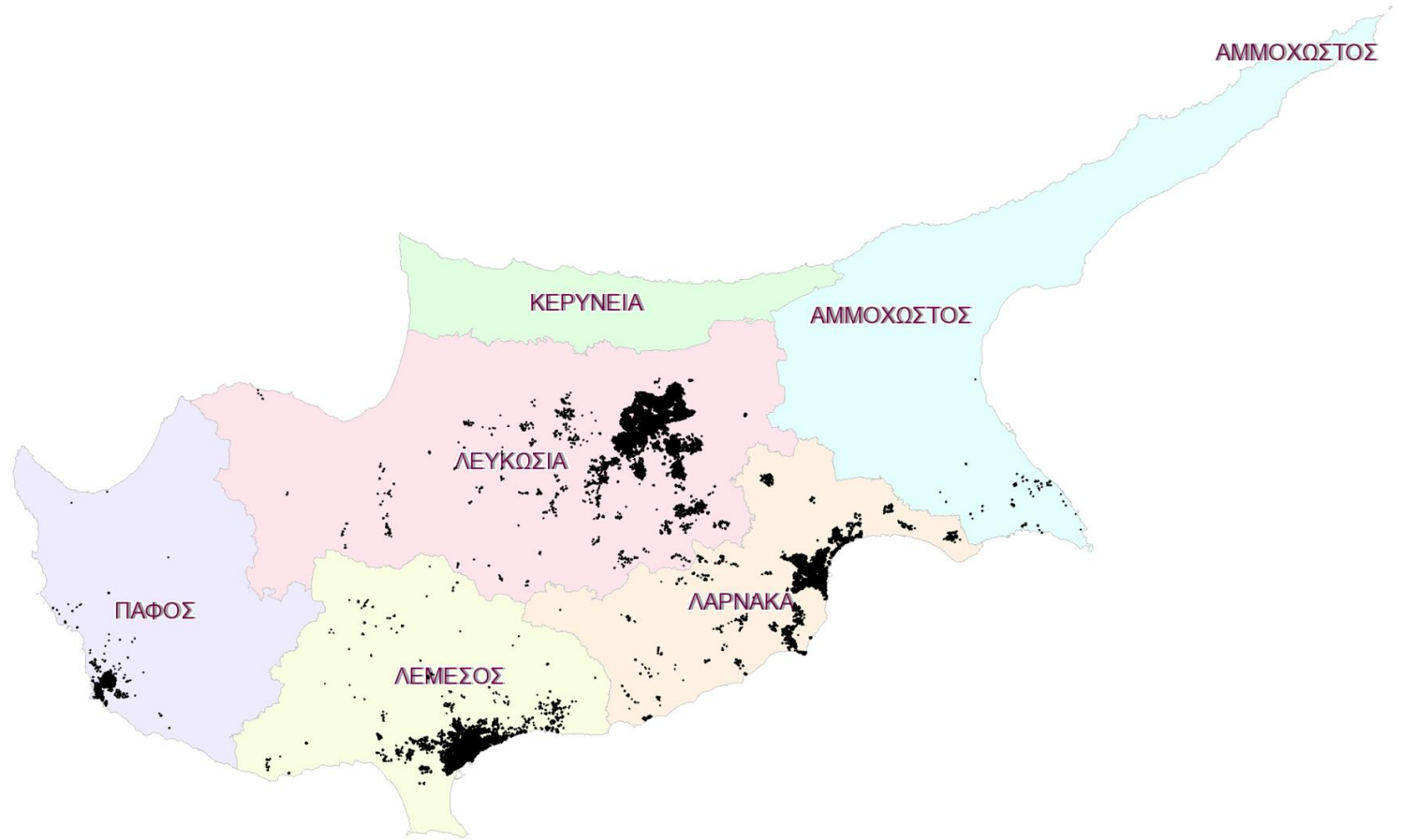
solutions

- Establish a central coordinating authority
- Implement common data standards and interoperability
- Define data owners and data custodian roles

Case – address system gaps

Key Challenges in the Address System - DLS

- dataset created by DLS (INSPIRE directive)
- spatial analysis of Parcels & Owner Addresses (DLS Land Information System)
- incomplete mapping
- cannot support reliable analysis (national or EU based), e.g. cannot be provided to Eurostat





Latest Pop Census, 2021:

1. Point location mismatch
2. Device accuracy
3. Limitations:

Enumerator recorded one point per housing unit in each block of apartment building resulting in multiple points
Implications: Inaccurate spatial data

Near_new_Grid_test_DLS_05072022

Near_new_Grid_test_DLS_05072022 - Map1

Select By Attributes

Zoom To

Switch

Clear

Delete

Copy

| | FID | Shape * | EnumBlockC | StreetCode | HouseNr | FlatNr | QUARTER_CO | POSTCODE | StreetName | CYB_GeoPos | GEO_X | GEO_Y | NEAR_FID | NEAR_DIST | NEAR_X |
|----|-----|---------|------------|------------|---------|--------|------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6 | 5 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010006 | 14 | | 100001 | 1010 | Αγίου Μάρωνα | 35.173353,33.358063 | 33.358063 | 35.173353 | 35959 | 1.229442 | 33.358111 |
| 7 | 6 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010006 | 16 | | 100001 | 1010 | Αγίου Μάρωνα | 35.173373,33.358080 | 33.35808 | 35.173373 | 35959 | 1.472181 | 33.358113 |
| 8 | 7 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010006 | 18 | | 100001 | 1010 | Αγίου Μάρωνα | 35.173342,33.358048 | 33.358048 | 35.173342 | 71584 | 0.805127 | 33.358081 |
| 9 | 8 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010006 | 7 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αγίου Μάρωνα | 35.173648,33.357658 | 33.357658 | 35.173648 | 35959 | 6.95695 | 33.357697 |
| 10 | 9 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010006 | 8 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αγίου Μάρωνα | 35.173865,33.357600 | 33.3576 | 35.173865 | 62222 | 23.933598 | 33.357545 |
| 11 | 10 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010014 | 13 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αλεξίου Κομνηνού | 35.173053,33.359093 | 33.359093 | 35.173053 | 18140 | 14.281628 | 33.35928 |
| 12 | 11 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010014 | 29 | | 100001 | 1010 | Αλεξίου Κομνηνού | 35.173583,33.359515 | 33.359515 | 35.173583 | 18140 | 1.117934 | 33.359568 |
| 13 | 12 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010014 | 35 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αλεξίου Κομνηνού | 35.173680,33.359662 | 33.359662 | 35.17368 | 18140 | 7.044641 | 33.359632 |
| 14 | 13 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010014 | 35 | 201 | 100001 | 1010 | Αλεξίου Κομνηνού | 35.173800,33.359680 | 33.35968 | 35.1738 | 18140 | 3.387058 | 33.359687 |
| 15 | 14 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010014 | 7 | | 100001 | 1010 | Αλεξίου Κομνηνού | 35.172812,33.359125 | 33.359125 | 35.172812 | 18140 | 1.621209 | 33.359183 |
| 16 | 15 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010020 | 34 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αρσινόης | 35.172447,33.359048 | 33.359048 | 35.172447 | 49077 | 7.335247 | 33.359122 |
| 17 | 16 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010020 | 34 | 201 | 100001 | 1010 | Αρσινόης | 35.172330,33.359032 | 33.359032 | 35.17233 | 49077 | 19.818257 | 33.35916 |
| 18 | 17 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010020 | 4 | 101 | 100001 | 1010 | Αρσινόης | 35.173518,33.358080 | 33.35808 | 35.173518 | 35959 | 6.286467 | 33.358057 |
| 19 | 18 | Point | 100000100 | 1000010020 | 4 | 102 | 100001 | 1010 | Αρσινόης | 35.172952,33.358147 | 33.358147 | 35.172952 | 49077 | 8.008407 | 33.35815 |

The power of geospatial data

Why Geospatial Data Matters:

❑ Enhancing Decisions and Impacting Everything — From Policy to Disaster Response

▶ Urban Planning

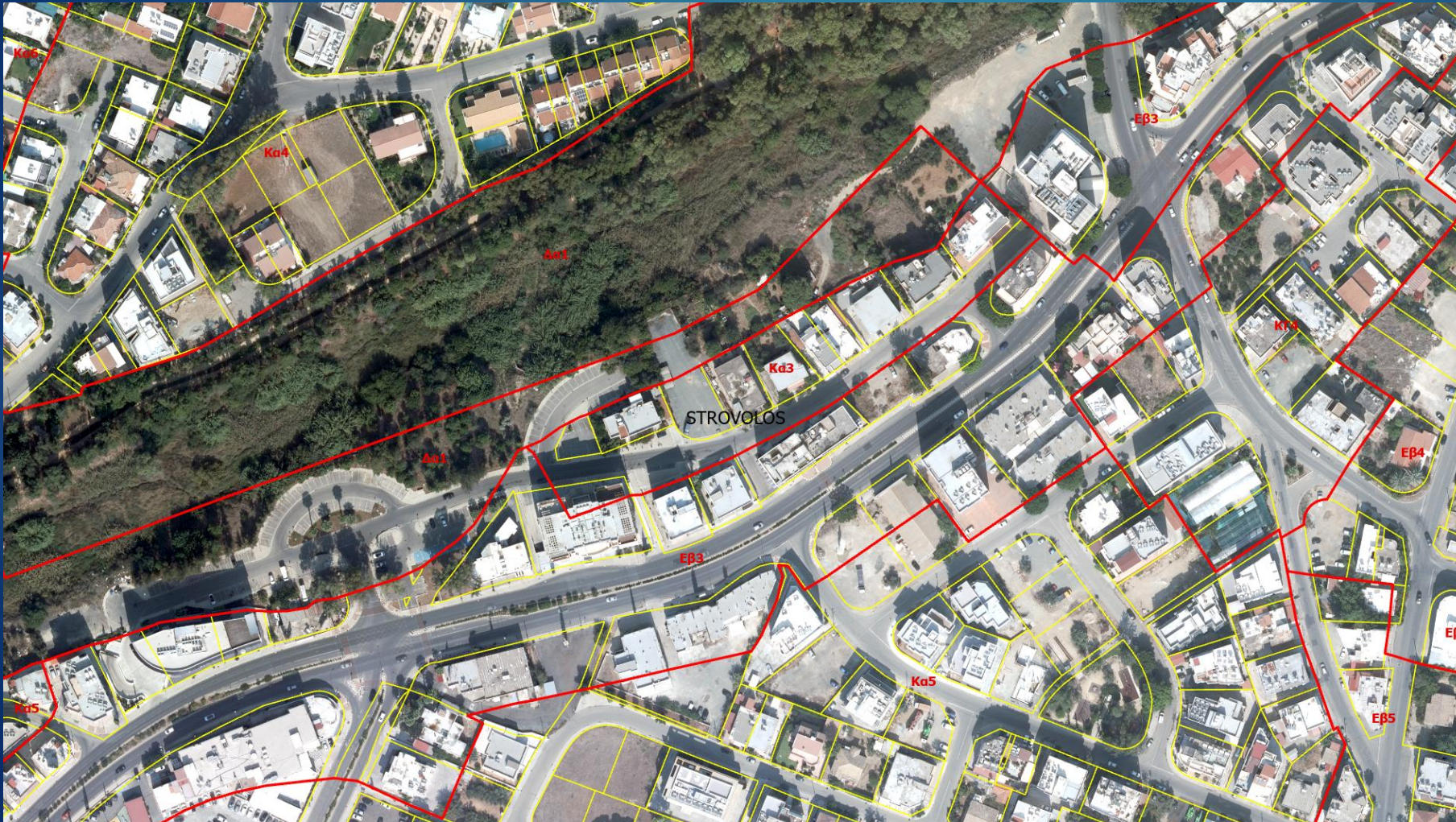
Ensures accurate land-use & zoning data to support sustainable development

▶ Emergency Response / Environmental Monitoring

Enables rapid decision-making during crises

▶ European Reporting (INSPIRE, Eurostat-GISCO, UN-GGIM)

Planning zones map



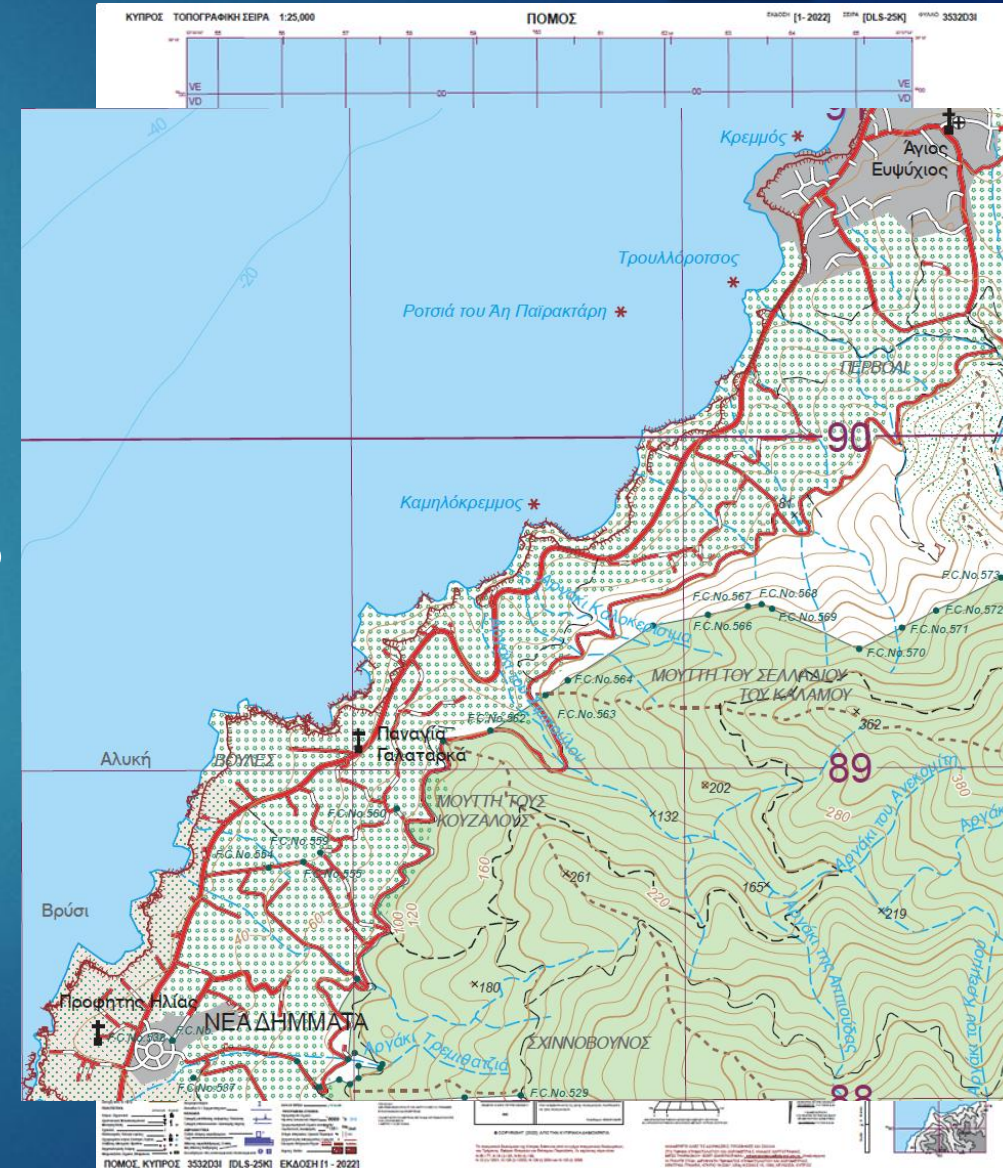
Orthoimagery &
& parcels & Planning
zone polygons

The power of geospatial data

Why Geospatial Data Matters:

❑ Enhancing Map Quality and Products

- ▶ **Accurate & Up-to-Date Data**
ensures reliable, user-friendly maps
- ▶ **Precision**
Meter-level accuracy, using tools such as ArcGIS Pro
- ▶ **Modern, user-focused map products**
meeting today's standards and user expectations
- ▶ **Better Decisions**
Supporting evidence-based planning
for national stakeholders (government ministries,
municipalities)



EU Requirements for Geospatial Data

- ▶ Eurostat requires **high-quality, authoritative data** for geospatial reference datasets (via GISCO)
- ▶ Sourced from official agencies
- ▶ With full metadata and documentation
- ▶ Updated and versioned for reliability

- ▶ **Administrative Boundaries** → Provided by DLS to Eurostat
 - ✓ **Core dataset** for EU geospatial and statistical systems
- ▶ Accuracy ensured by cadastral data
- ▶ Continuously updated and maintained
- ▶ Local Government Reform – New Coding System underway...

EU Requirements for Geospatial Data

The Administrative Data Case

Updating Eurostat/Eurogeographics' /INSPIRE dataset after the local government reform

Step 1: Local Government Reform

- ▶ Mergers of existing entities
- ▶ Creation of new entities



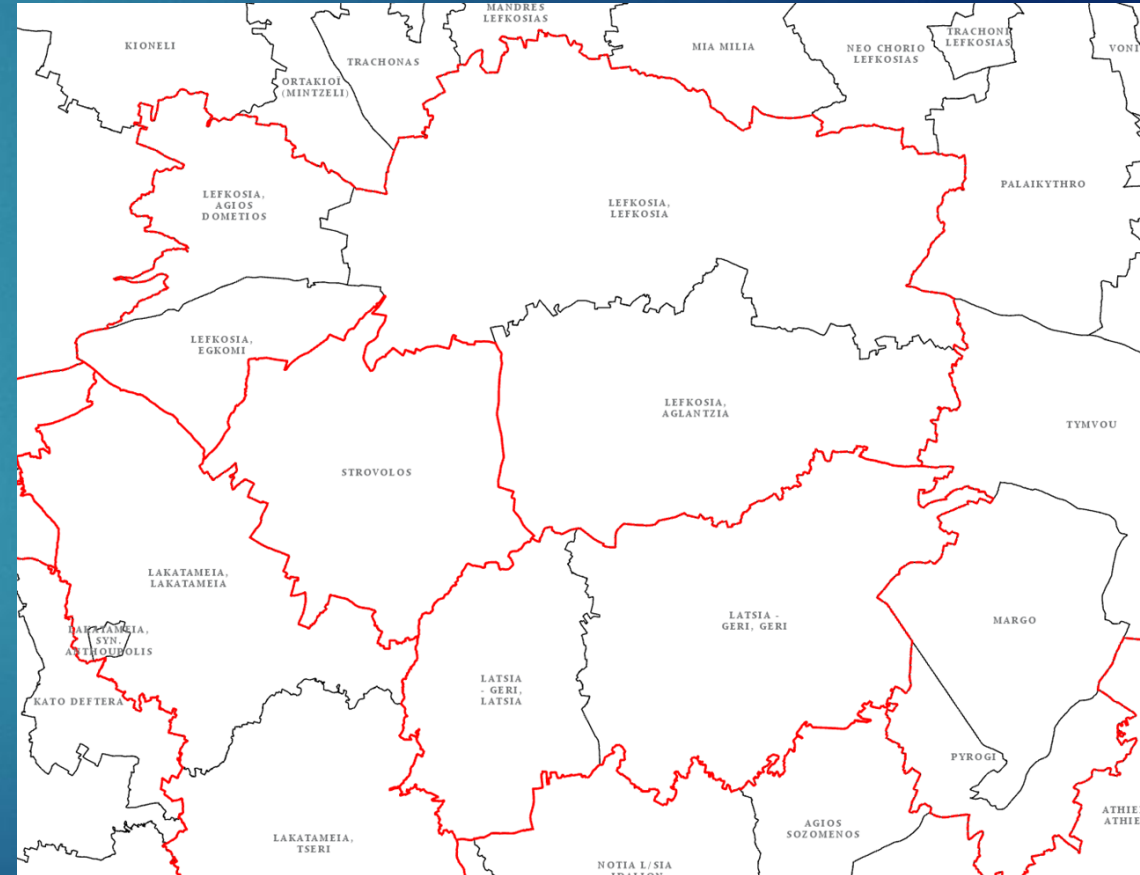
Step 2: Agree on New Geographic Codes

- ▶ Establish a national coding system for all units



Step 3: Update Eurostat / Eurogeographics' dbs

- ▶ Reflect the new administrative structure



► INSPIRE geoportal

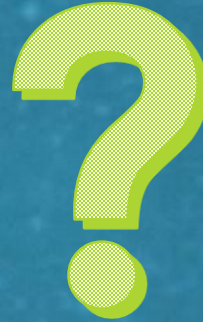


Key Takeaways

- ▶ Data quality ensures reliable information
- ▶ Data usability makes the information actionable
- ▶ DLS progresses through collaborative effort, strengthening data ownership, inspiring innovation, regular user feedback.
- ▶ Impact felt locally and across European policy frameworks



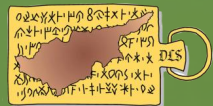
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



ANY QUESTIONS



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS



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