

Geocoding

Placer une adresse sur une carte : quels outils pour quels besoins ?

Putting an address on a map: which tools for which needs?

Smals Research 2023



**Innovation with
new technologies**



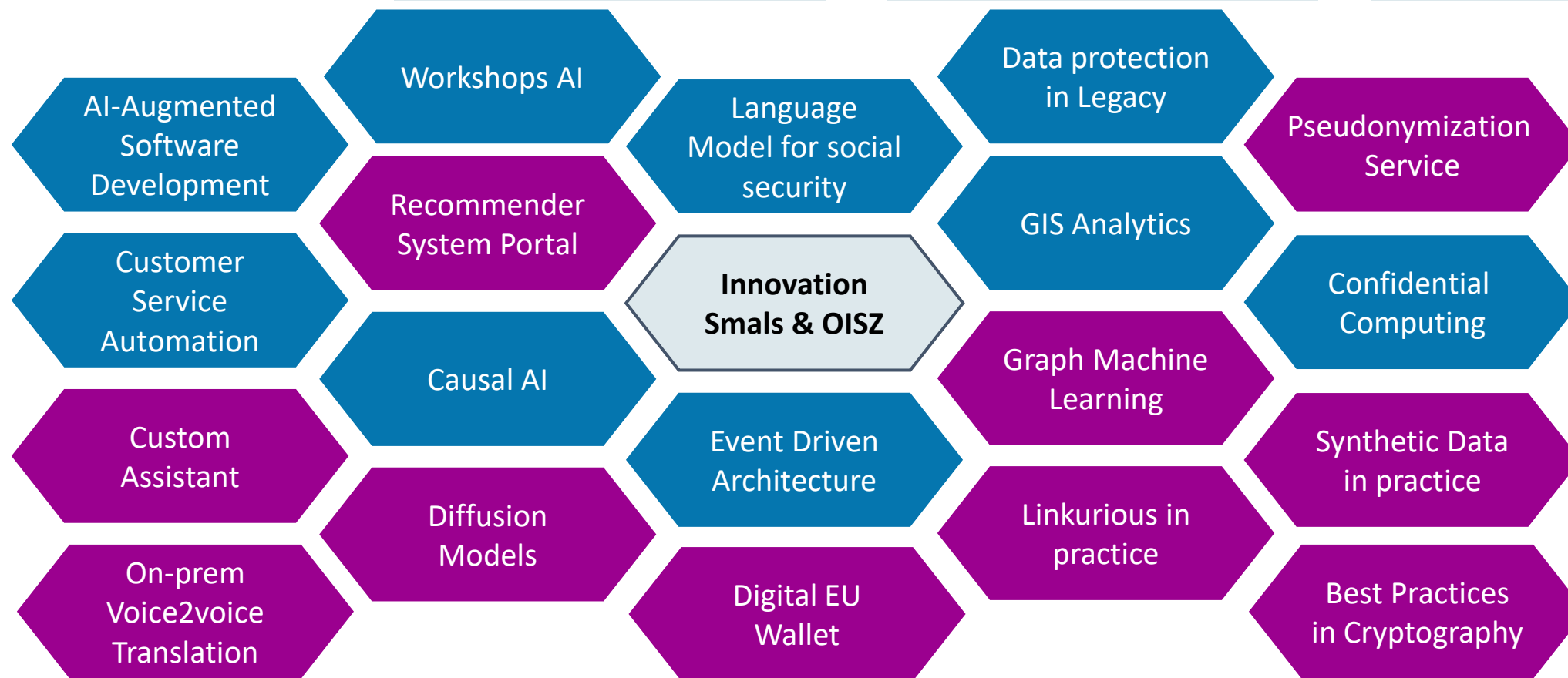
**Consultancy
& expertise**



**Internal & external
knowledge transfer**



**Support for
going live**



- Map: OpenStreetMap

Agenda

- Concepts
 - Definitions
 - Challenges
 - Tools
- Evaluation
- Nominatim based solution
- BestAddress+Nominatim based solution
- Pelias based solution
- Conclusion



Geocoding: concept

Geocoding = (1) Address standardization + (2) Geolocation

Geocoder = API (Application Programming Interface)

“Av. Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles”



```
{“street” : “Avenue Fonsny”,  
  “housesbr” : “20”,  
  “zipcode” : “1060”,  
  “city” : “Saint-Gilles”,  
  “country” : “Belgique”,  
  “location”: [50.8358,4.3361]}
```

(2) Geolocation:

- Visualization
- Controls
- Spatial (GIS) analytics
- ...

(1) Address standardization:

- Data quality:
 - Standardization
 - Deduplication
 - Matching
- Auto-completion (type-ahead)
- ...

Or polygon

Geocoding: concept

“Av. Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles”

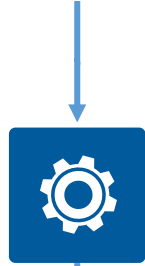
Address standardization = Mapping
Geolocation = « side effect »/bonus

Street	Number	Zipcode	Locality	Location
...	...	...	...	...
Avenue Fonsny	20	1060	Saint-Gilles	50.8358, 4.3361
Avenue Fonsny	22	1060	Saint-Gilles	50.8359, 4.3358
...	...	...	...	...

```
{“street” : “Avenue Fonsny”,  
  “housesbr”: “20”,  
  “zipcode” : “1060”,  
  “city” : “Saint-Gilles”,  
  “country” : “Belgique”,  
  “location”: [50.8358,4.3361]}
```

Reverse geocoding

lat: 50.8358, lon: 4.3362, range: 10m



{“street” : “Avenue Fonsny”,
“housenbr”: “20”,
“zipcode” : “1060”,
“city” : “Saint-Gilles”,
“country” : “Belgique”,
“location”: [50.8358,4.3361]}

Challenge 1: parsing

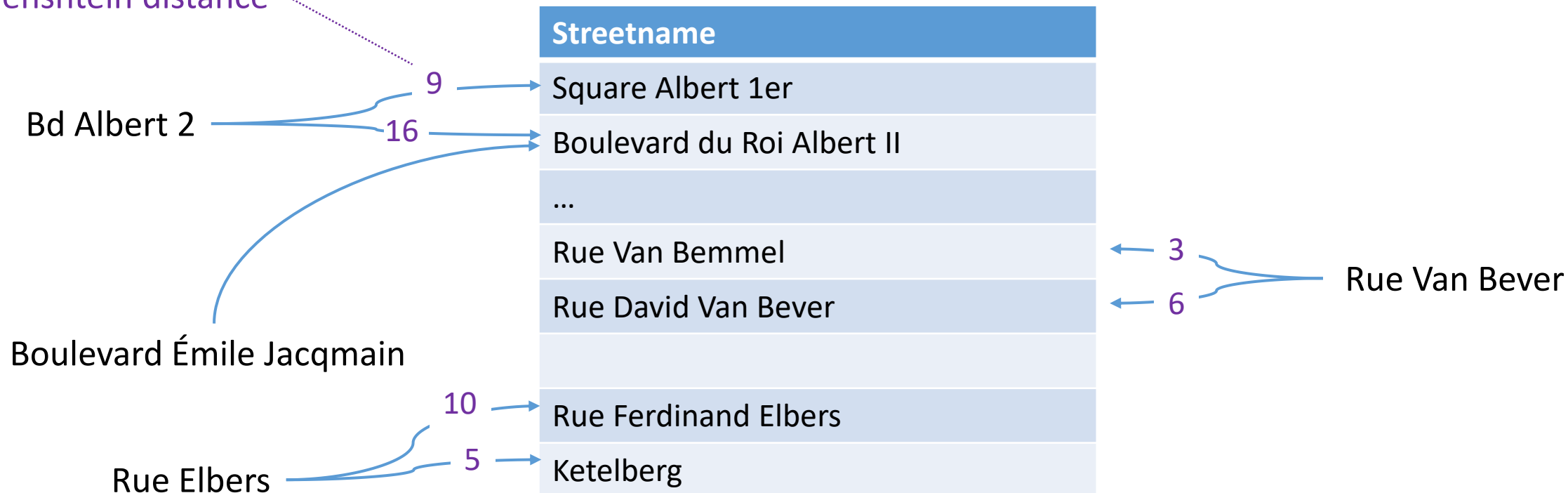
“Av. Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles” →

```
{“street” : “Av. Fonsny”,  
  “housenbr”: “20”,  
  “zipcode” : “1060”,  
  “city” : “Bruxelles”}
```

- Very **complex problem** looking very simple!
 - Not always « Avenue Fonsny 20, 1060 Saint-Gilles »
 - « 1600/2 Chée de Wavre, 1160 Bruxelles »: easy for a human, not for a computer
- Box information : “10 A”:
 - “houzenumber”: “10 A”,
 - or “houzenumber”: “10”, “box”: “A” (10/A, 10 bt A, 10 apt A...)
- Addresses often contain extra/**useless info**:
 - Smals, Avenue Fonsny...
 - Avenue Fonsny 20 (Saint-Gilles), 1060 Bruxelles
 - « Sonnez ‘Tartempion’ », « Au dessus de la poste »...

Challenge 2: matching

Levenshtein distance



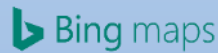
Zipcode	Locality
1160	Auderghem
1000	Bruxelles

1160 Bruxelles

Tools

- **Cloud commercial** providers:

- Here we go
- Bing maps
- Google maps
- TomTom
- Sometimes free in specific conditions



Google Maps



- Mainly 3 **open-source/open-data** solutions:

- OpenStreetMap/**Nominatim**
- Photon (OSM + ElasticSearch)
- Pelias
- **On-premise** possible for a specific region



OpenStreetMap



Partial geocoders (Belgium)

Geocoder = API - standardization - geolocation

- **Trillium @ Smals** (Data Quality tool):
 - API: **OK** ; Standardization: **OK** (for millions of records)
 - Geolocation: **NO**
- **BeST** (BestAddress/BOSA) API:
 - API: **OK** ; Geolocation: **OK**
 - Standardization: **(almost) no cleansing** (assumes correct addresses)
- **PhacochR** (Paradigm (ex CIRB/CIGB) + IGEAT (ULB)):
 - Standardization: **OK** ; Geolocation: **OK**
 - API: **NO, only batch**

**TRILLIUM
SOFTWARE**

**BO
SA** FOD Beleid & Ondersteuning
SPF Stratégie & Appui

ULB
IGEAT

paradigm
.brussels



Smals
ICT for society

Cloud vs On-premise : pros/cons

	Cloud solutions	On-premise solutions
Setup complexity		
Infra costs		
GDPR, Confidentiality		
Cost for large volumes (time, €)		
Internet access		
Quality		
Worldwide coverage		

Quality indicators

- In most cases, geocoding response is a **JSON** (or XML) document
- Beside geocoded address, geocoders (often) provide a **quality indicator**
- Mainly 2 ways of scoring response quality:
 - **Precision**: building, interpolated, street, city, country...
 - **Confidence** level

Quality indicator: precision

Geocoder	Indicator	Building	Street	City
Google	geometry > location_type	ROOFTOP RANGE_INTERPOLATED	GEOMETRIC_CENTER	APPROXIMATE
Here	MatchLevel	houseNumber	street	city postalCode
Bing	entityType	Address	RoadBlock	PopulatedPlace Postcode1
TomTom	type	Point Address	Street Address Range Cross Street	Geography
Nominatim	class	building amenity shop place	highway	
	place_rank	30	26-27	14-25

Quality indicator: confidence

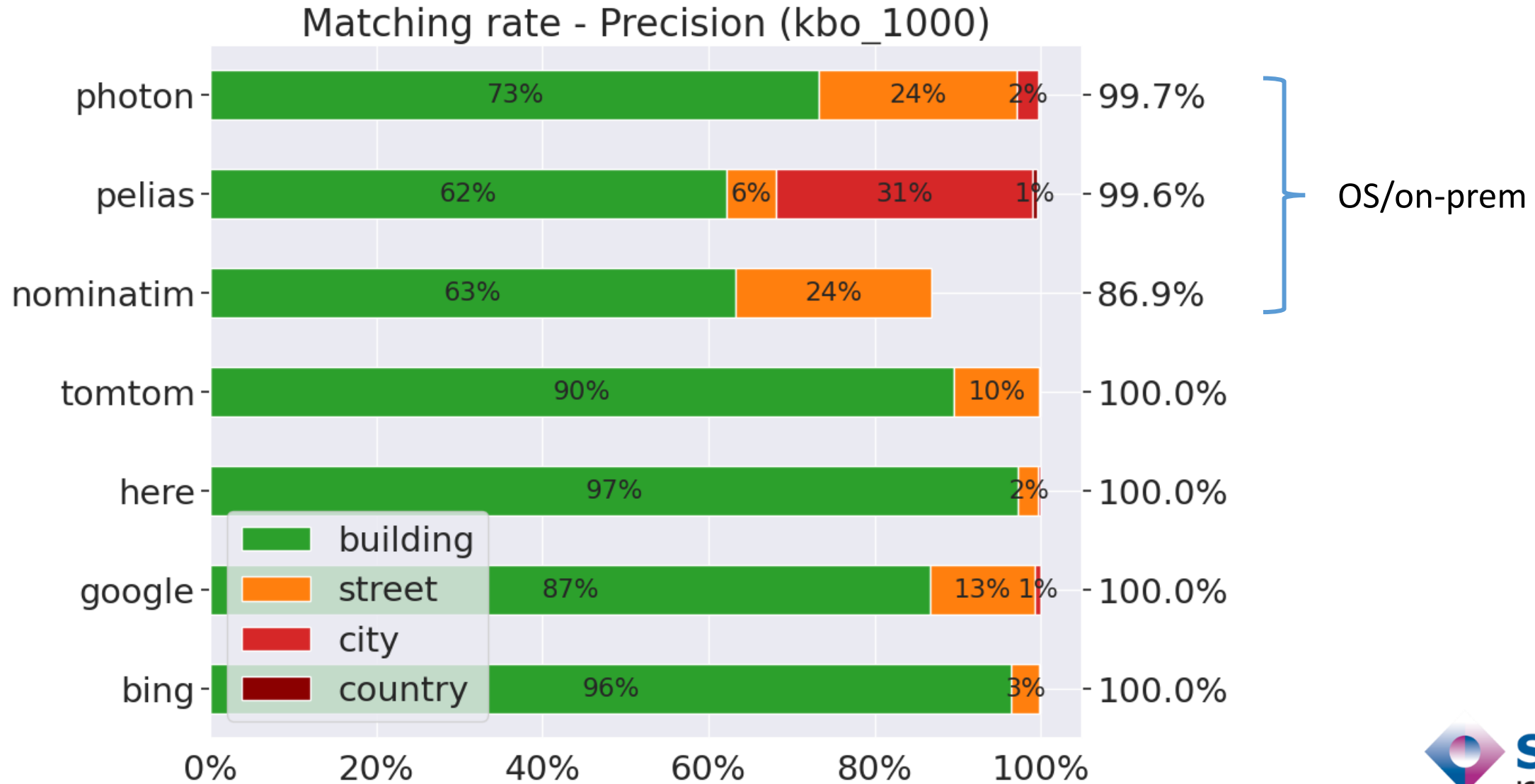
Geocoder	Indicator	Range
Here	Relevance	0-1 (% of input matching the result)
	MatchQuality	0-1 for Street, HouseNumber, City (attribute level relevance)
	MatchType	pointAddress or interpolated
TomTom	matchConfidence	0-1
Bing	confidence	“High”, “Medium”, “Low”
	matchCode	list of “Good”, “Ambiguous”, “UpHierarchy”

Agenda

- Concepts
- Evaluation
 - Matching rate
 - Median point methodology
 - Duration
 - Pricing
- Nominatim based solution
- BestAddress+Nominatim based solution
- Pelias based solution
- Conclusion

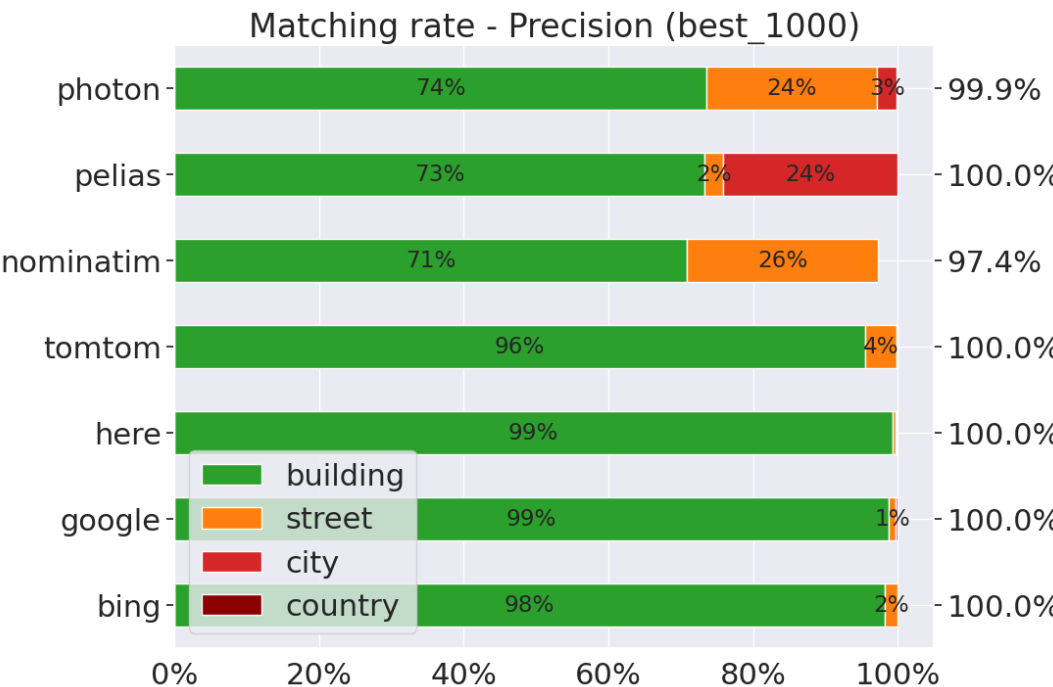
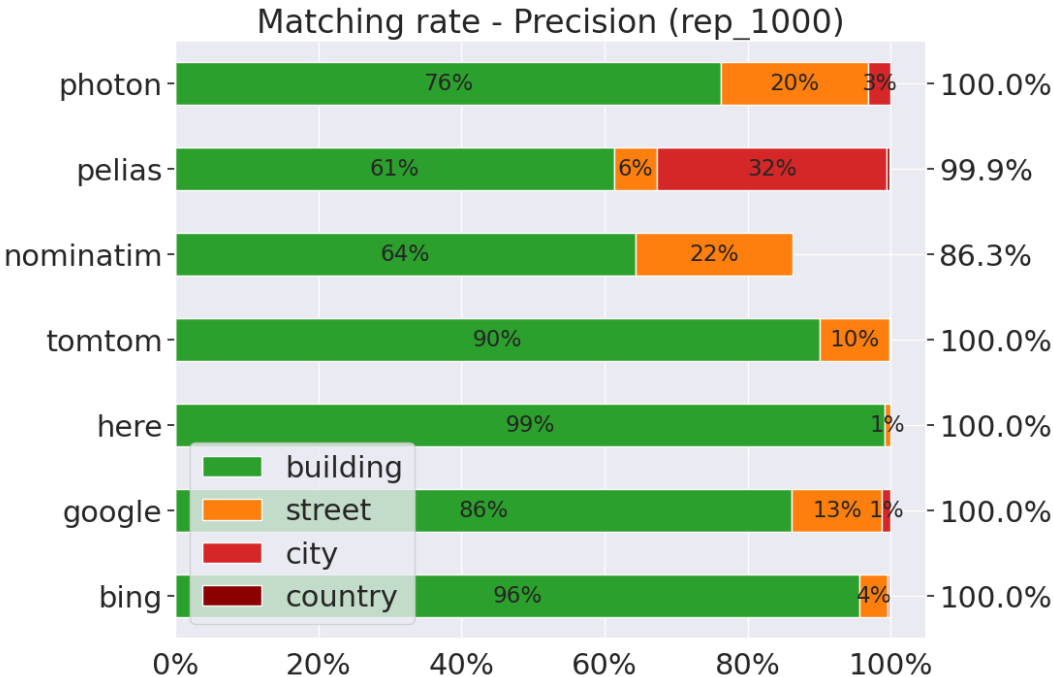
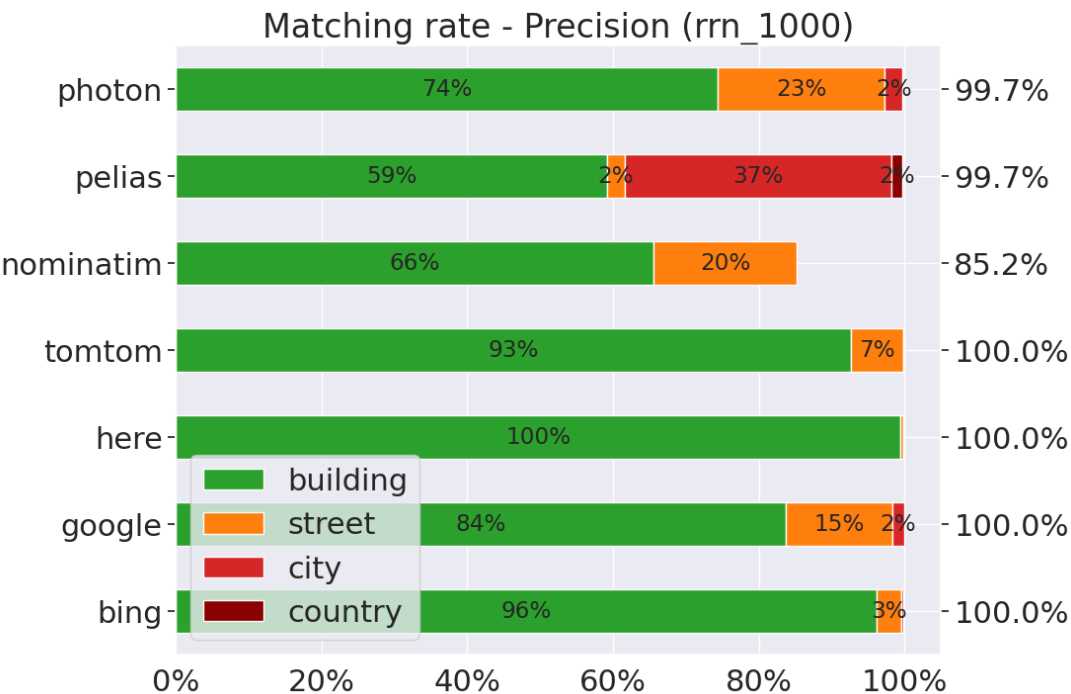


Matching rate



Dataset : 1 000 (Belgian) addresses from KBO OpenData

Matching rate



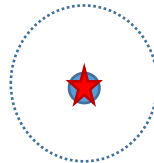
RRN: National Register (IBZ)
REP: Employers repertorium (ONSS/RSZ)
KBO: Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (SPF eco)
BeST: BestAddresses (BOSA)

Performances

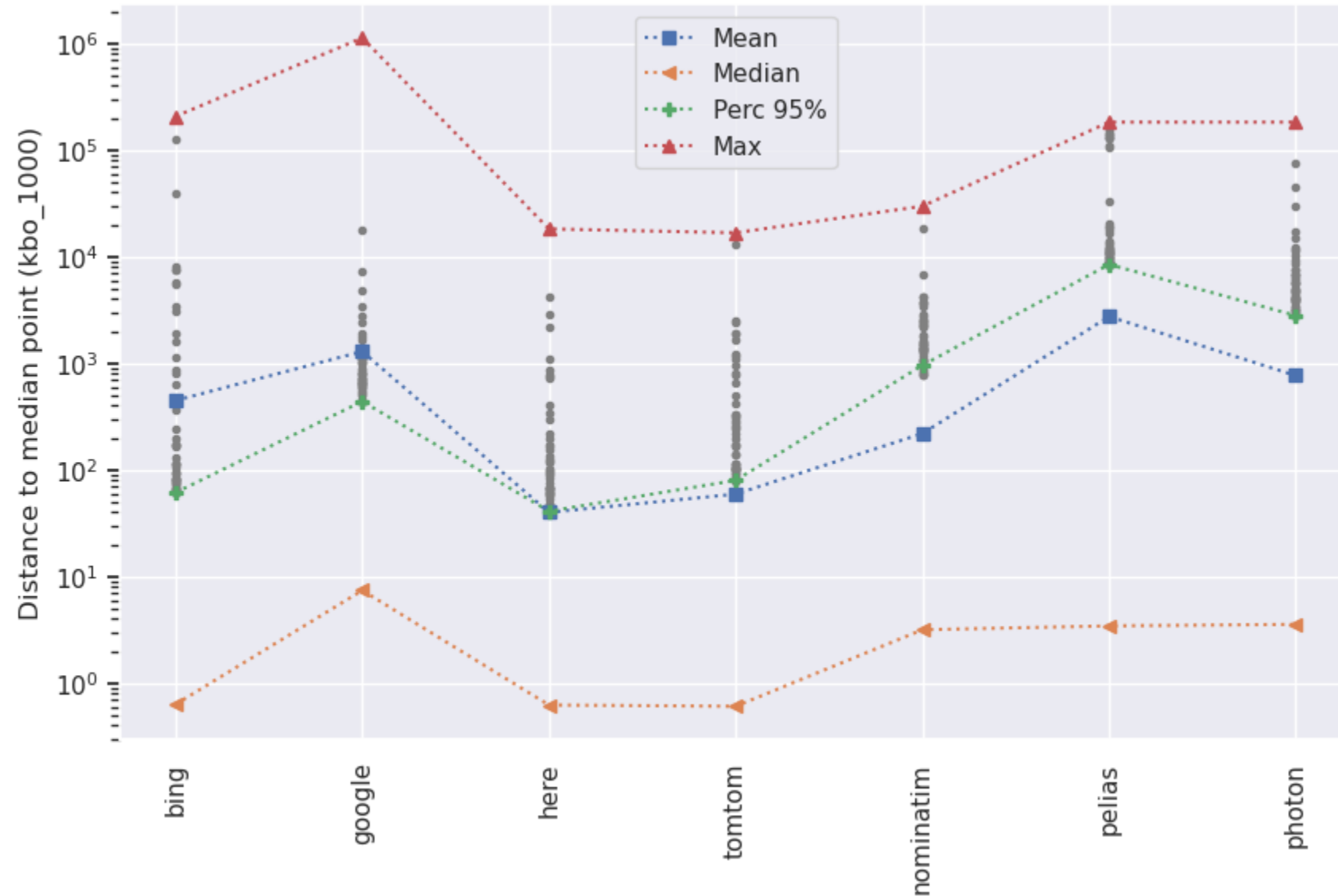
- Giving an answer does not make this answer to be **correct!**
 - Ideal situation: testing against a **reference address list**. But:
 - Building such a list is **complex!**
 - List will be (intrinsically) **biased**
- We propose a **methodology** based on a “**majority vote**”

Methodology

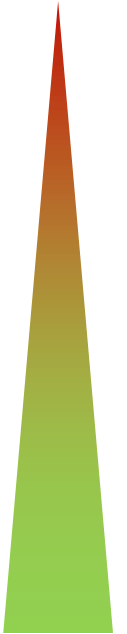
- Collect a (not too clean) **address dataset** → 1 000 addresses from KBO
- Send this dataset to **several coders** → here, bing, nominatim, google...
- Use **median point** for each address as reference, with **some conditions**:
 - Enough (precise) matches → 957 with $\geq 3/7$ “building” matches
 - Enough answers close to median → 932 with $\geq 3/7$ within 100 m
- Compute misc. stats about « **distance to median point** »



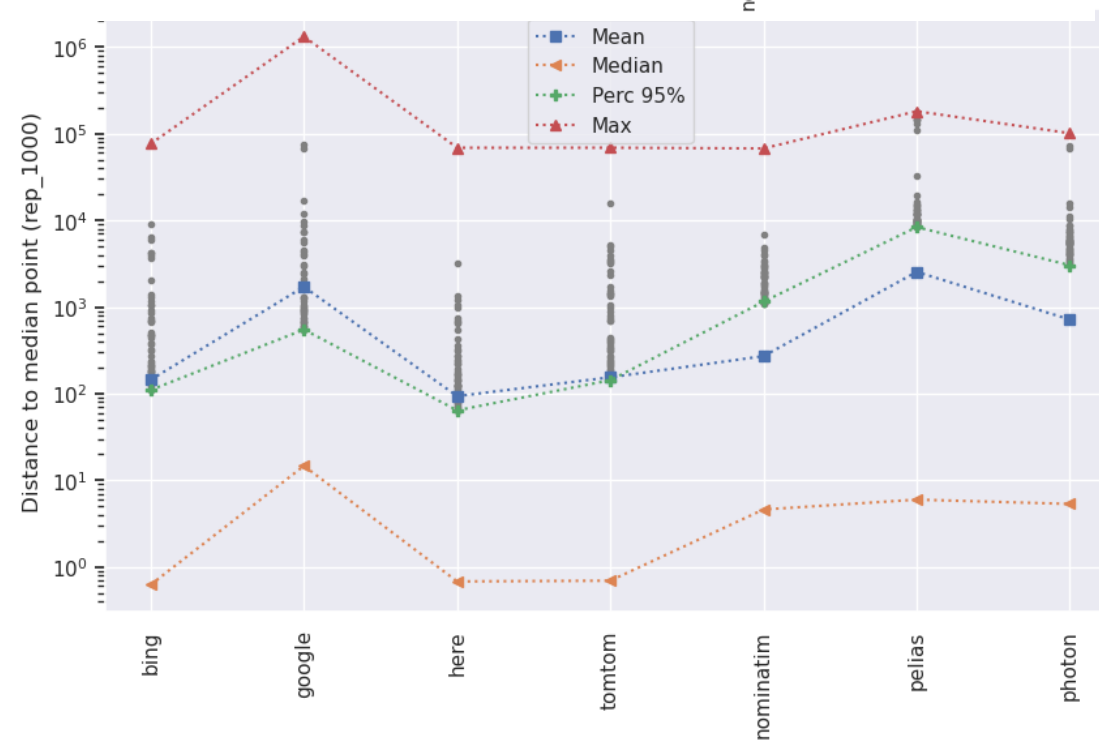
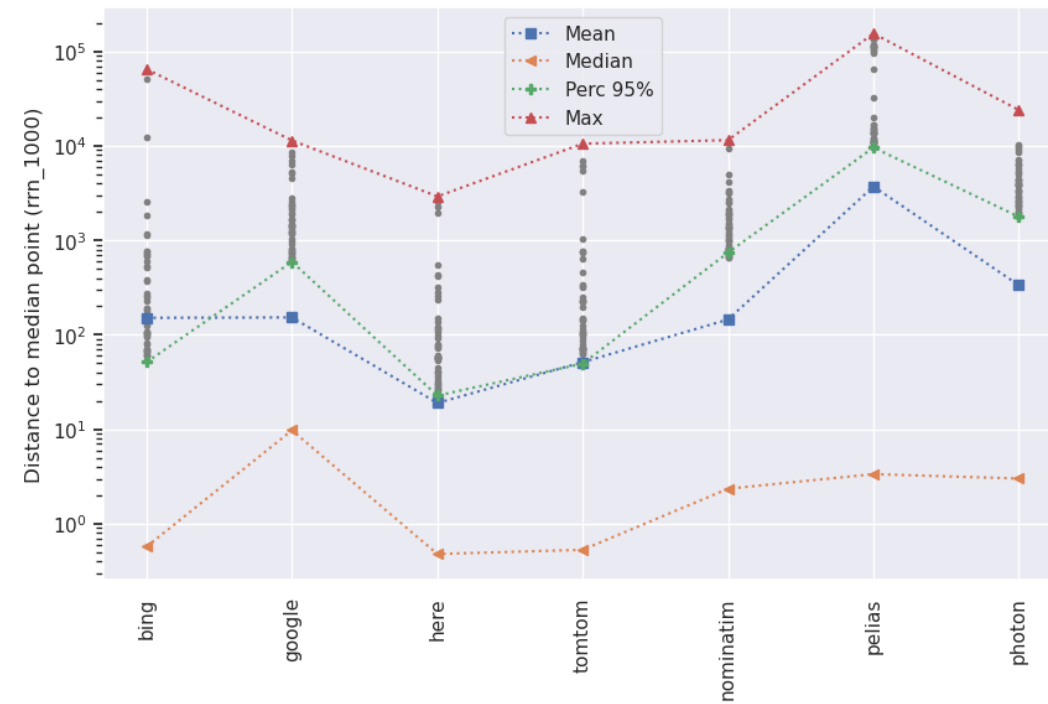
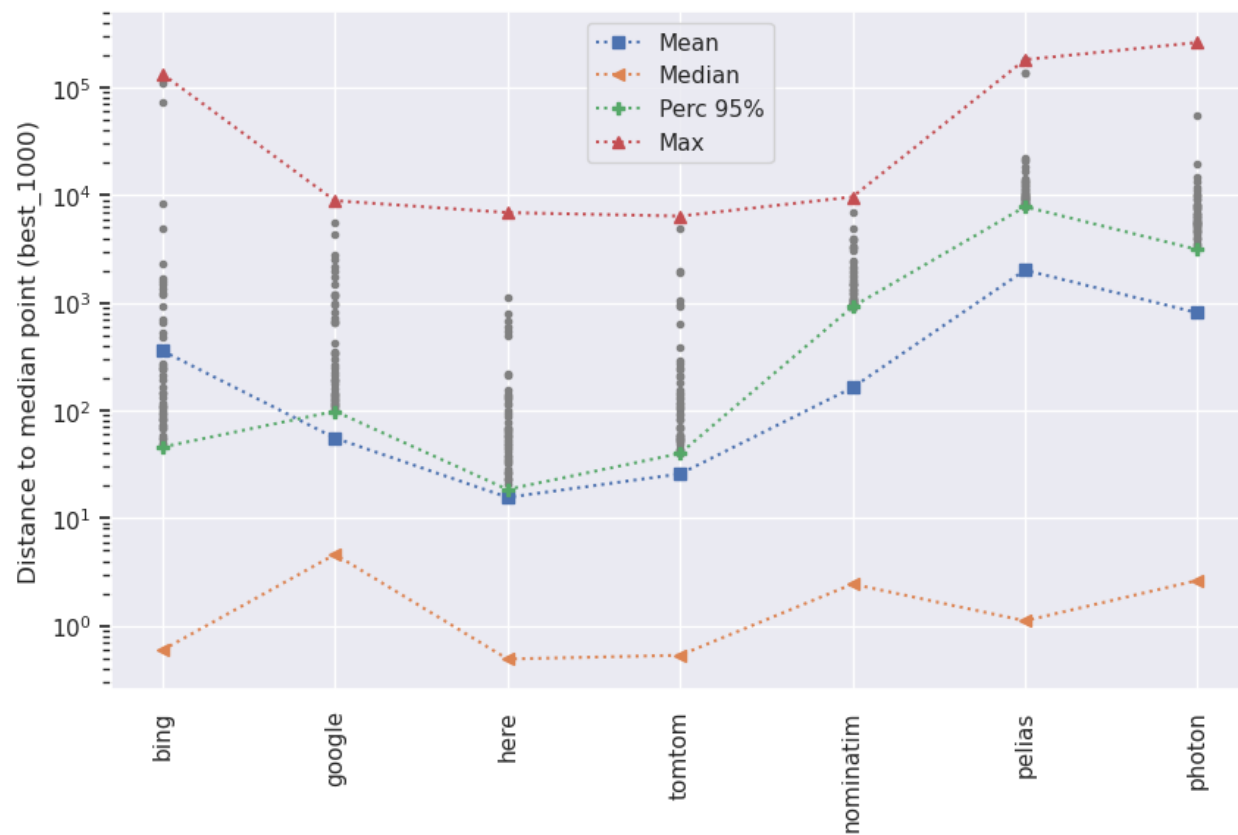
Distance to median point



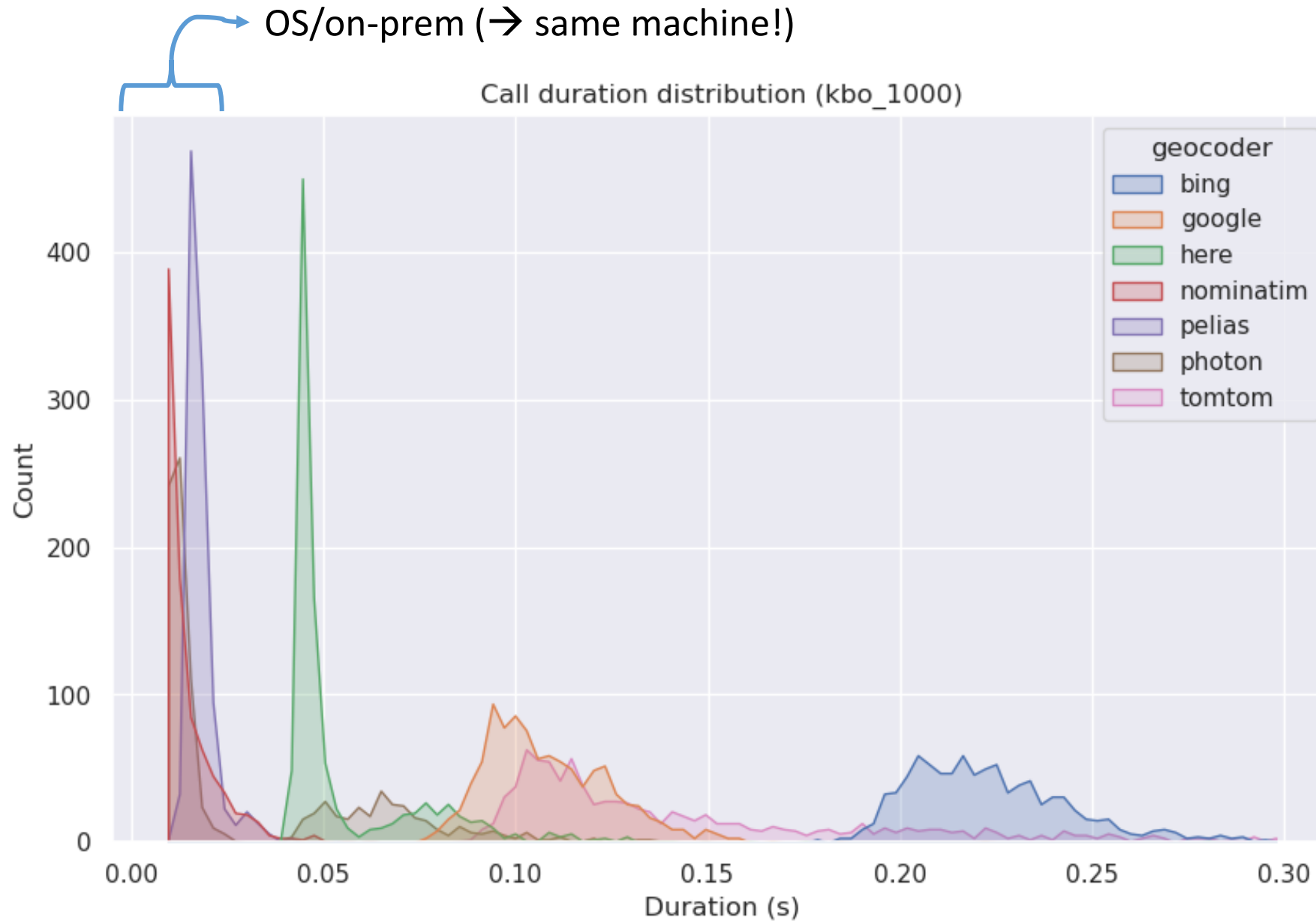
The lower the better!



Distance to median point



Call duration



Pricing: free usage plan

Geocoder	Free requests	Per day
Google	40 000 /month	1 333
Here	30 000 /month	1 000
Tomtom	2 500 /day	2 500
Bing	125 000 /year	342
MapBox	100 000 /month	3 333

Google: credit card required!

Pricing: paid usage

Geocoder	Price min (€/1000)*	Price max
Google	3.70	4.60
Here	0.53	0.66
Tomtom	0.50	0.50
Bing	Contact sales?	
MapBox	0.42	0.69

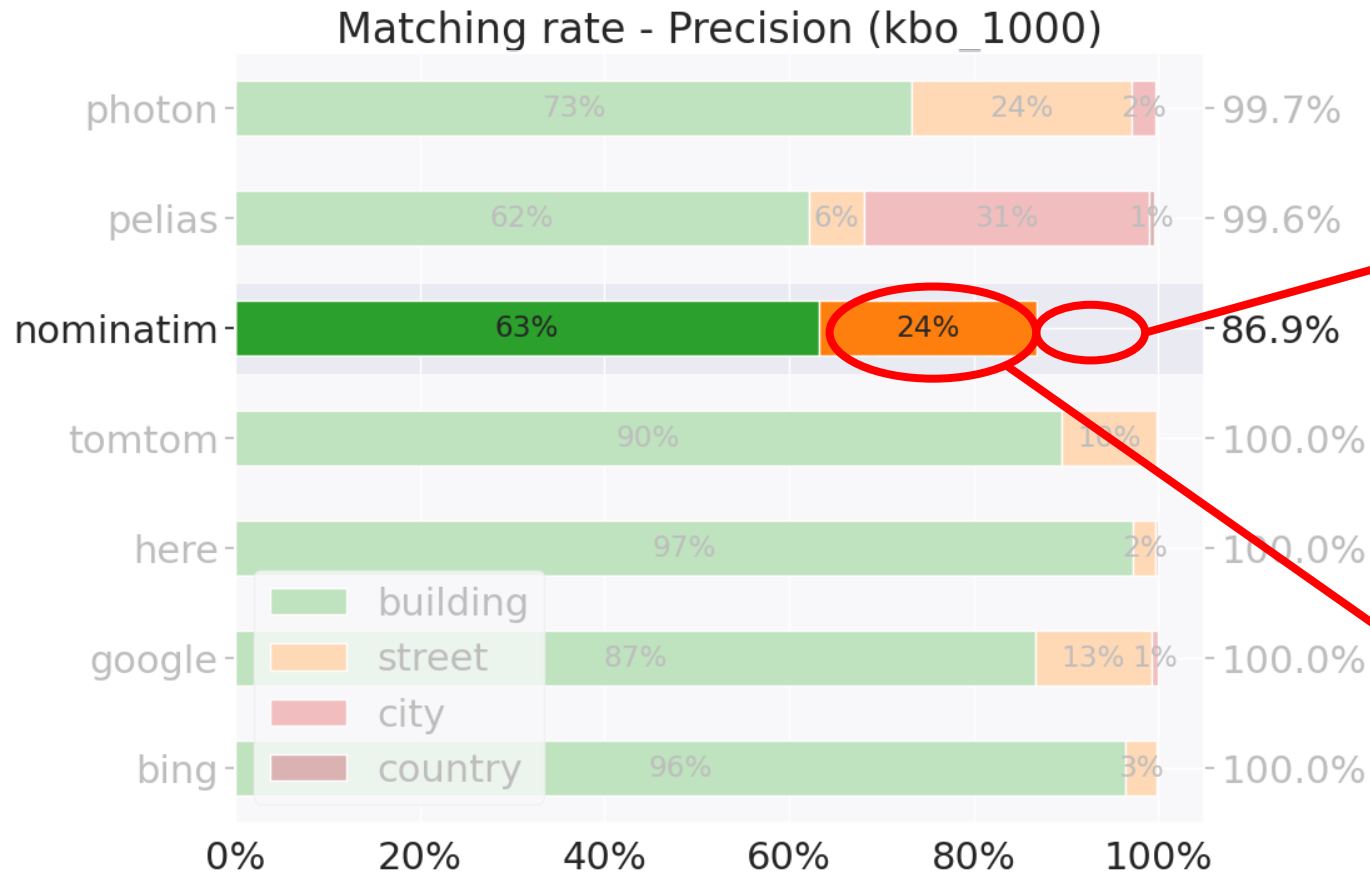
* Without contacting sales
1\$ = 0.93 €

Agenda



- Concepts
- Evaluation
- **Nominatim based solution**
 - **Nominatim weaknesses**
 - **NominatimWrapper solution**
- BestAddress+Nominatim based solution
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Weaknesses of Nominatim/OSM



Not very **robust**

Often **street level** → not a problem for many applications?

Weak output **coherence** (~10 fields for "street")

Nominatim: weak robustness (input)

- In general, does not support “small typos”
- Robustness for housenumbers:
 - Avenue Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles → OK
 - Avenue Fonsny 20 bte 2, 1060 Bruxelles → No result
 - Avenue Fonsny 20/2, 1060 Bruxelles → Street level (skip 20/2)
- Robnustness with names:
 - Avenue Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelle → No result
 - Avenue Fonsni 20, 1060 Bruxelles → No result
 - Avenu Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles → No result
- With an unknown housenumber:
 - Rue des Guildes, 22, 1000 Bruxelles → Street level (skip 22)
 - Rue Gray 96, 1040 Etterbeek → No result
 - ... but : Rue Gray, 1040 Etterbeek → Street level
- Real life examples : « Avenue Fonsny, en face du 20 », « ... (entrée rue X) », « Galerie Y »

Nominatim: weak coherence (output)

<https://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/search.php?q=Avenue+Fonsny+20,+1060+Bruxelles&format=jsonv2&addressdetails=1>

➔ { place_id: 48588284,

lat: "50.8358216", lon: "4.3386884", (...)

address: {

house_number: "20",

road: "Avenue Fonsny",

town: "Saint-Gilles", (...) }

road, pedestrian,
footway, cycleway, path,
address27, construction,
hamlet, park, square

town, village, city,
city_district, county

Nominatim: observations

- Often, simple change allows matching:

- Av. Fonsny
- Avenue Fonsny 20 bte 2
- Rue Gray 96
- Rue de Namur, Spy (Jemeppe-s-s)

→ Avenue Fonsny

→ Avenue Fonsny 20

→ Rue Gray

→ Rue de Namur, Spy

- Simple tools allow to “clean” addresses:

- **Regex**: “`^av[\. ]`” → “avenue”
- **Libpostal** (address parser with ML) :

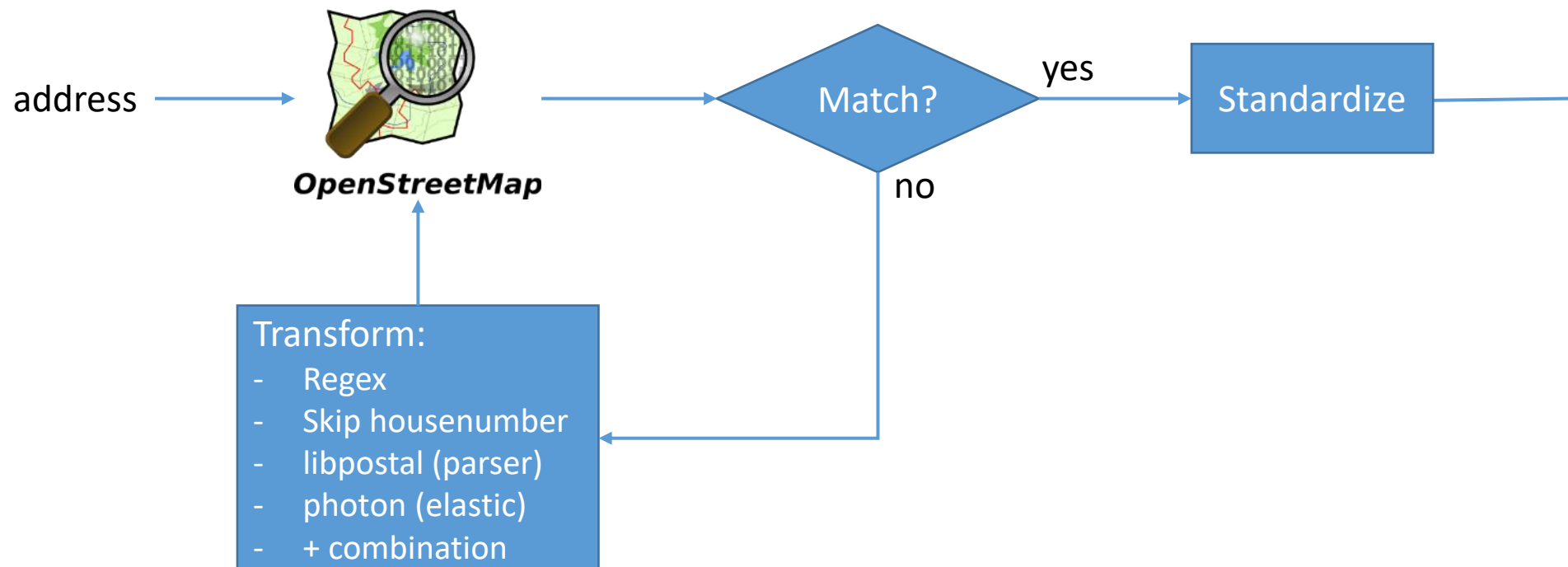
“Smals, Av Fonsny 20 bte 5, 1060 St-Gilles” →

```
[ ('smals', 'house'),  
  ('av. fonsny', 'road'),  
  ('20', 'house_number'),  
  ('bte 5', 'unit'),  
  ('1060', 'postcode'),  
  ('st-gilles', 'city') ]
```

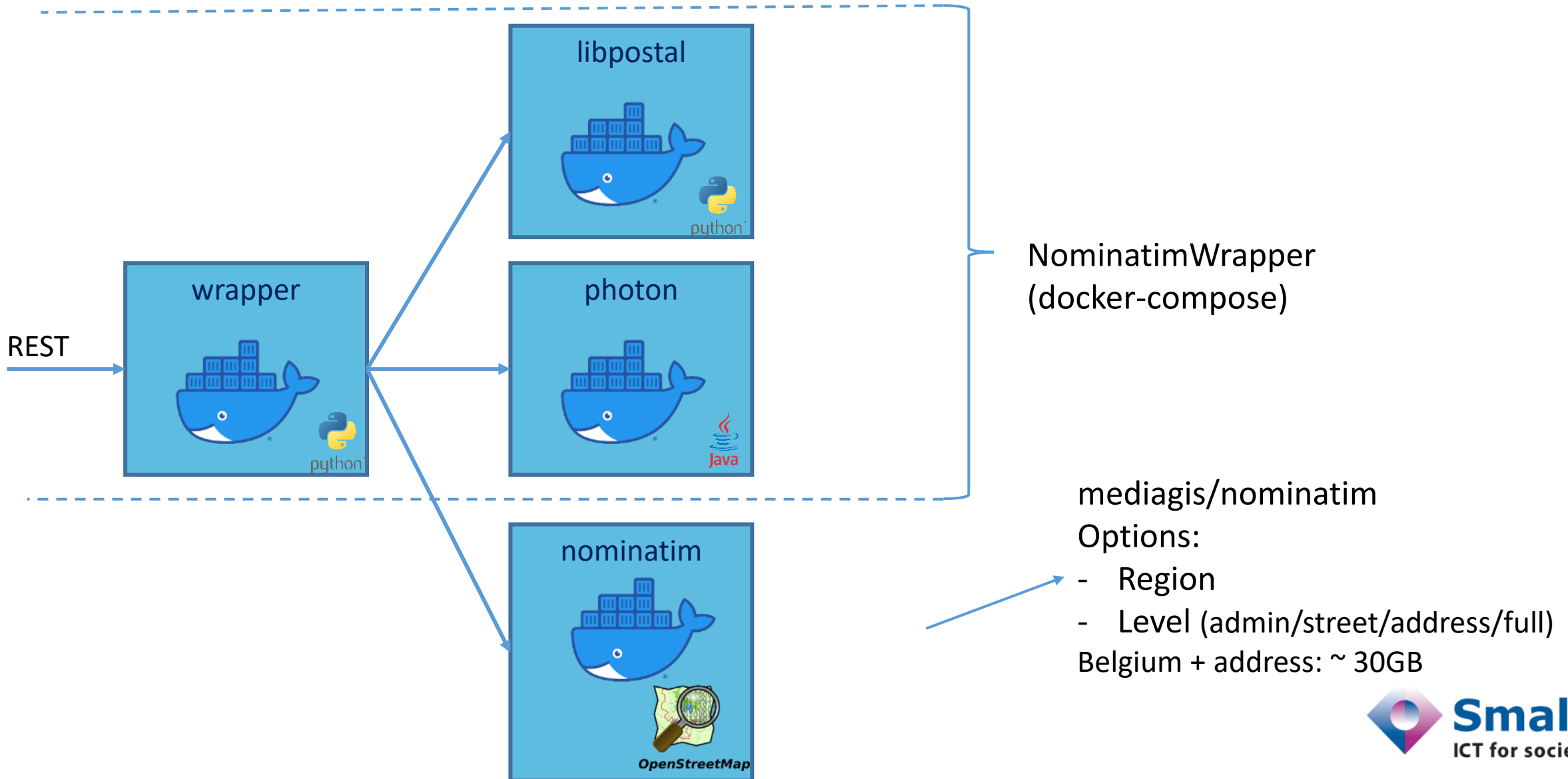
- **Photon** = Nominatim+ElasticSearch

NominatimWrapper

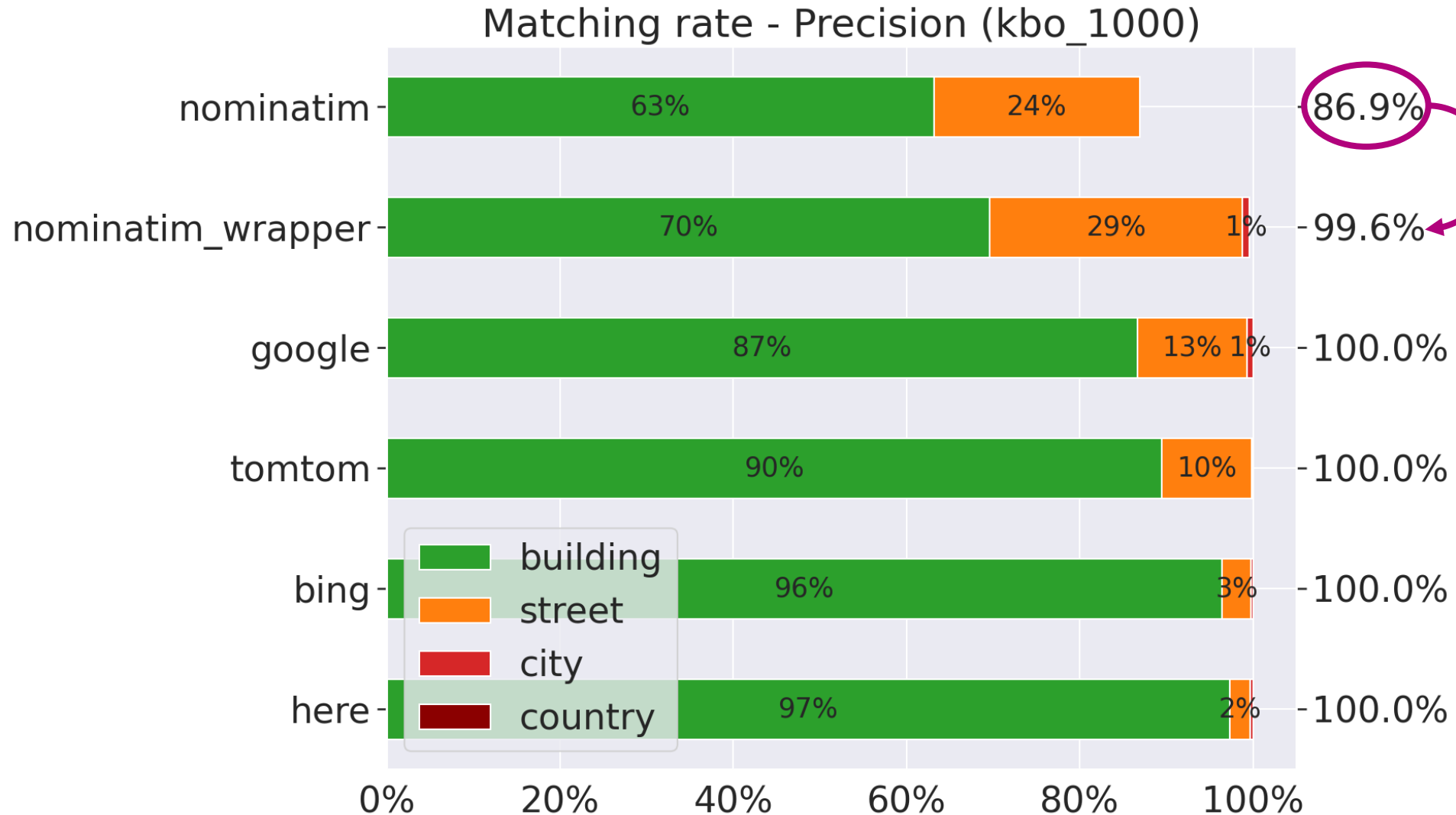
- To address the robustness and output coherence problem, we build a (REST API) « wrapper » around Nominatim
- Main idea: if Nominatim does not recognize an address, « clean it » beforehand



Architecture

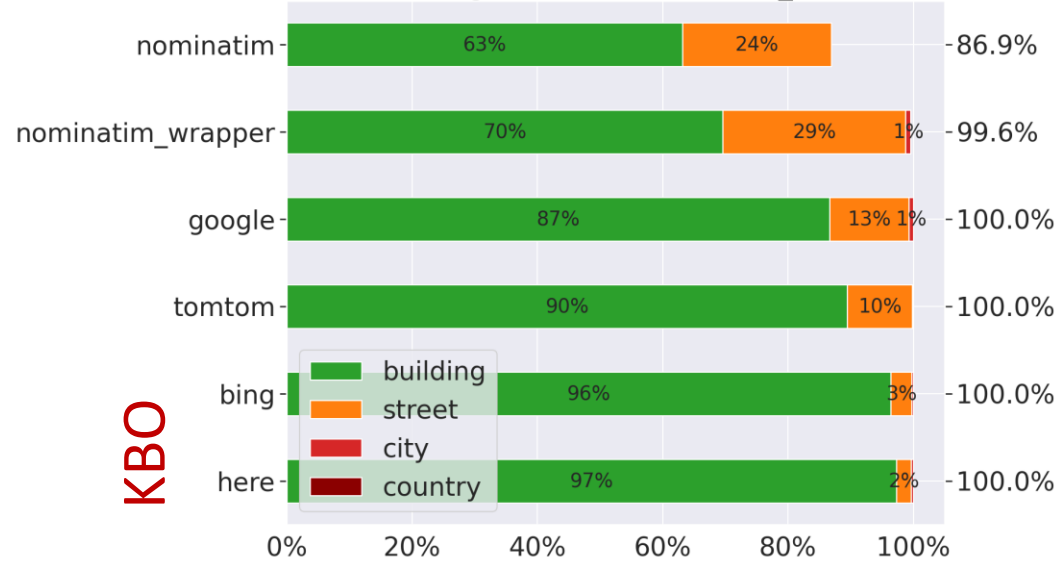


Matching rate

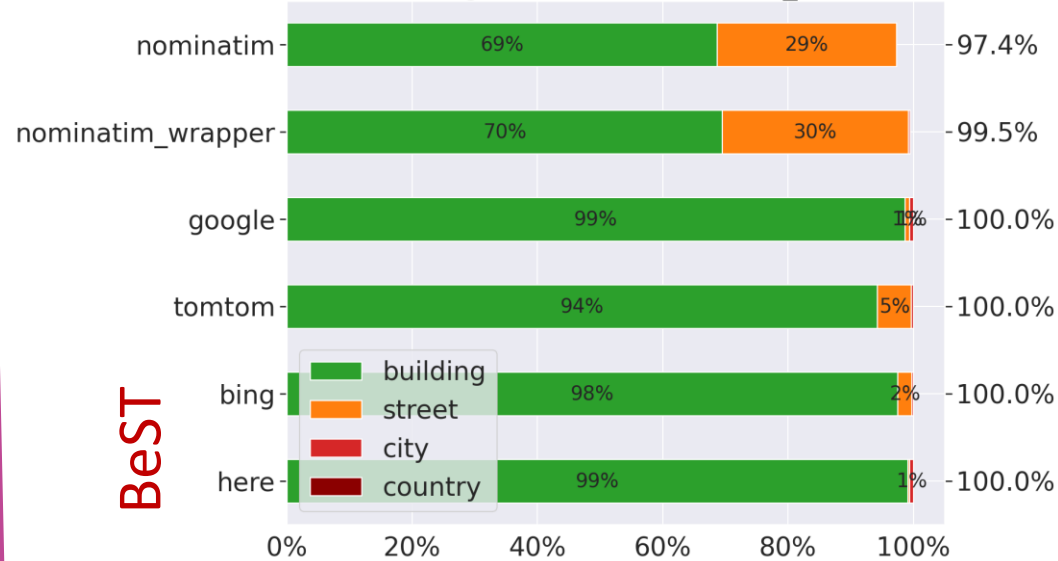


Matching rate

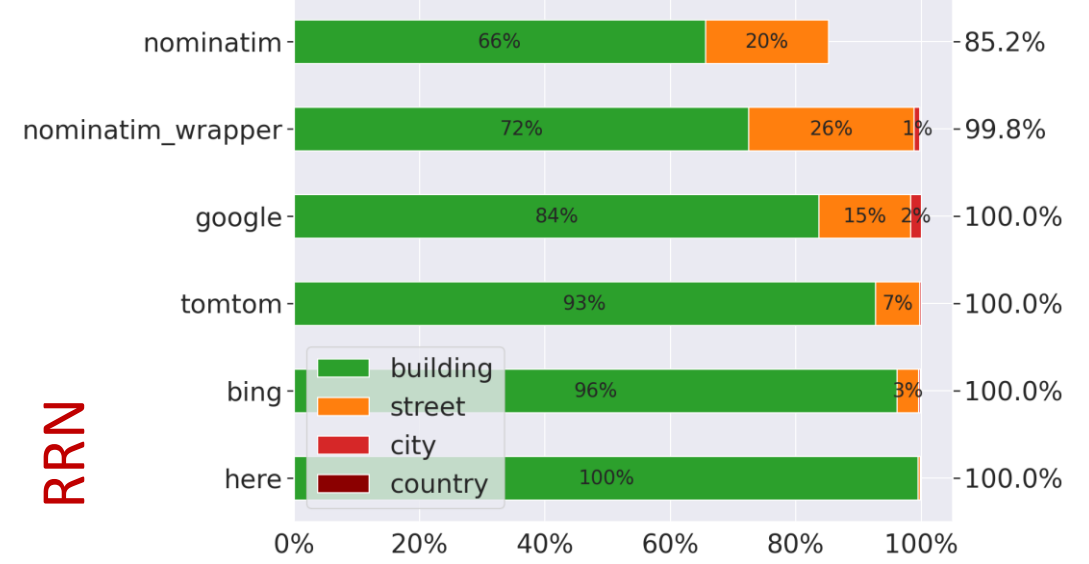
Matching rate - Precision (kbo_1000)



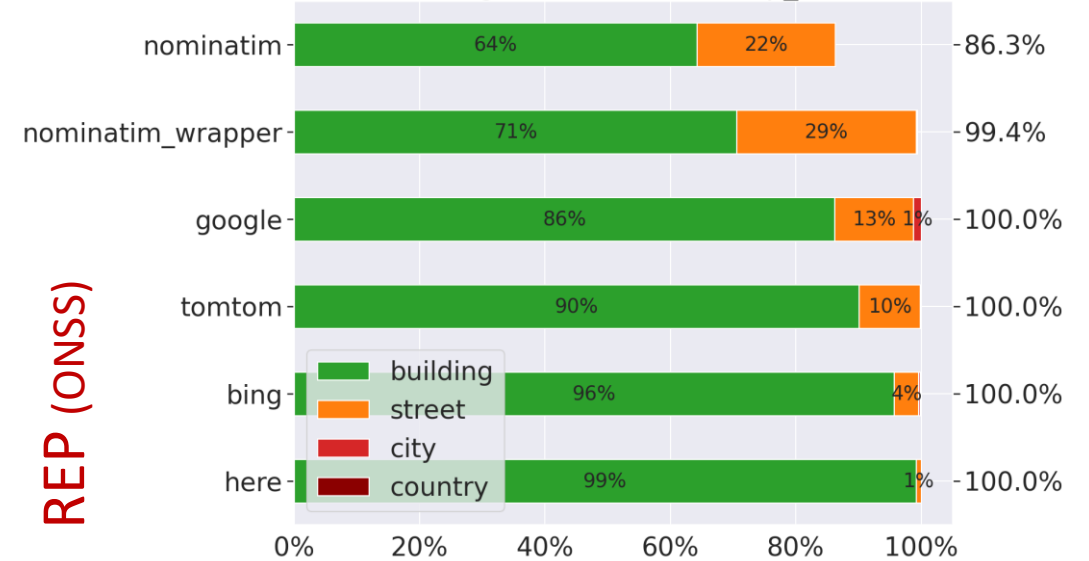
Matching rate - Precision (best_1000)



Matching rate - Precision (rrn_1000)



Matching rate - Precision (rep_1000)



References



- Published as Open Source (Github). Deployment in two steps:
 - Nominatim: 1 Docker command line
 - NominatimWrapper: config + 1 Docker command line
 - One script to rule them all
- In ReUse Catalog: <https://www.ict-reuse.be/fr/service/geocodage-avec-nominatim-ameliore>
- References:
 - Github: <https://github.com/SmalsResearch/NominatimWrapper/>
 - Swagger GUI: <https://nominatimwrapper.smalsrech.be/doc>
 - Blog: <https://www.smalsresearch.be/tag/geocoding/>

NominatimWrapper and Trillium

- Integrated in Trillium batch
- Used for foreign addresses in a project for INASTI/RSVZ
- API integration in progress

**TRILLIUM
SOFTWARE**

NominatimWrapper: conclusions

- On-premise solution for geocoding
- Built on open-source soft/data (Nominatim, libpostal, photon)
- Match rate: ~identical to commercial solutions (from ~85 to 99,5 %)
- Precision: building or street level for ~99 % of addresses (enough for most of our cases)
- Also available for foreign countries (with a structure street/postcode/city)
- In ReUse Catalog since June 2023

Agenda

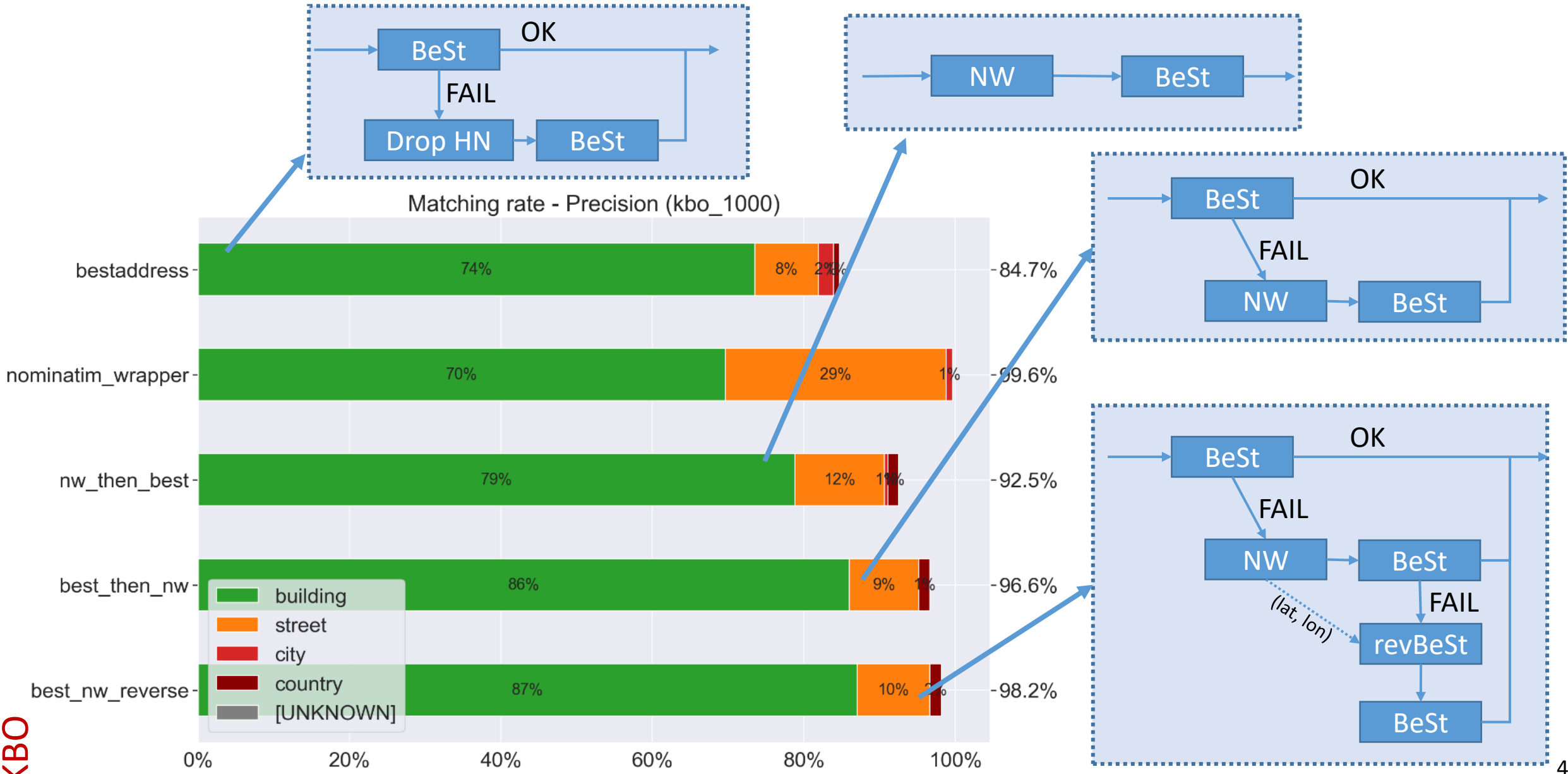


- Concepts
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- **BestAddress+Nominatim based solution**
 - **BestAddress**
 - **BestAddress+NominatimWrapper**
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BeSt Addresses

- BeSt Addresses: **BOSA** project providing an **authentic source** for **Belgian addresses**
- Gathering **regional authentic sources**: UrbiS, Adressenregister (ex CRAB), ICAR
- Each address has a **(stable) id** which should be used in other applications
- Can be used either through file **download** (public) or via **API** (eGov)
- Many services available (list of streets within a municipality, list of addresses within street...),
but no real geocoding (no fuzzyness) → no result if query does not fully fit BeSt data
(streetname, housenumber)

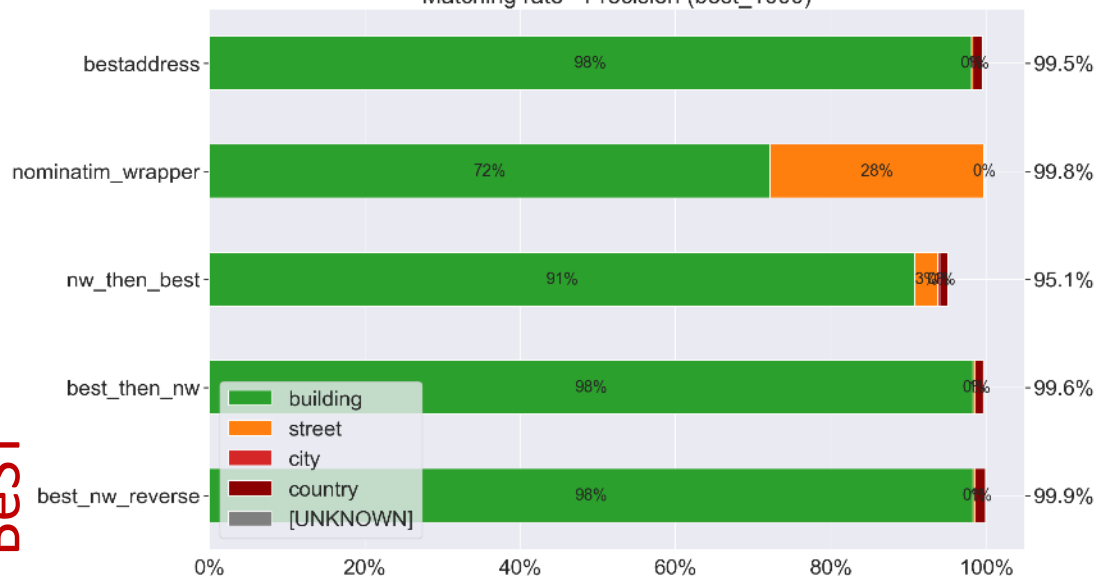
BestAddress and NominatimWrapper ?



BestAddress and NominatimWrapper ?

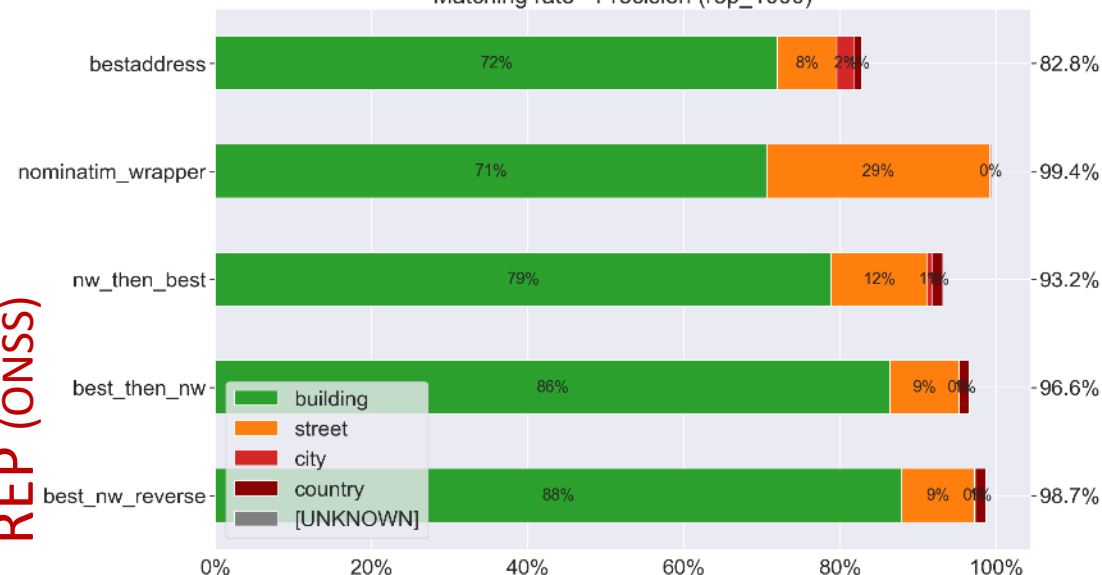
BEST

Matching rate - Precision (best_1000)



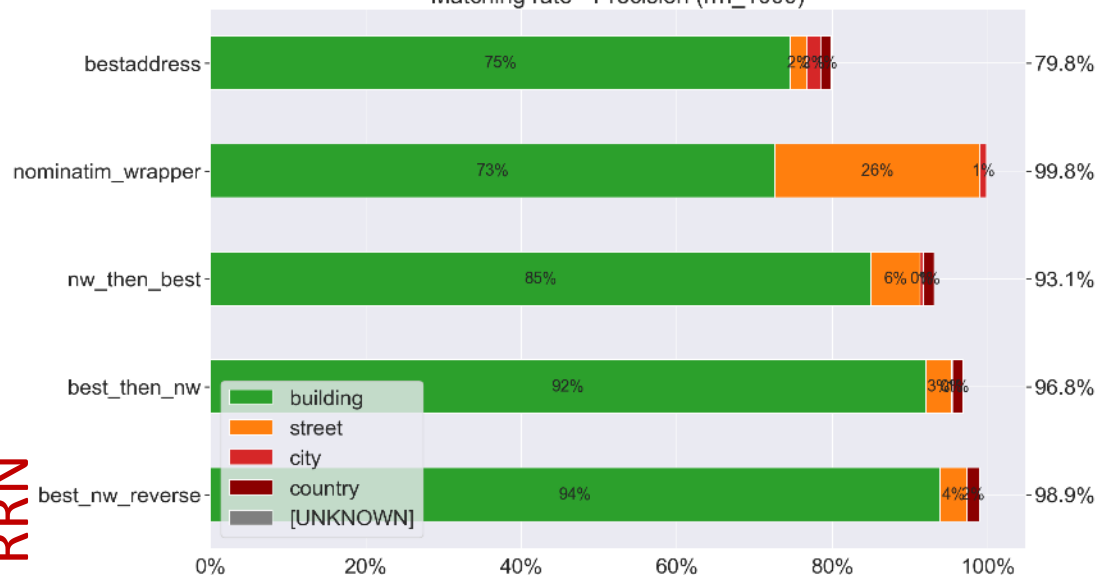
REP (ONSS)

Matching rate - Precision (rep_1000)

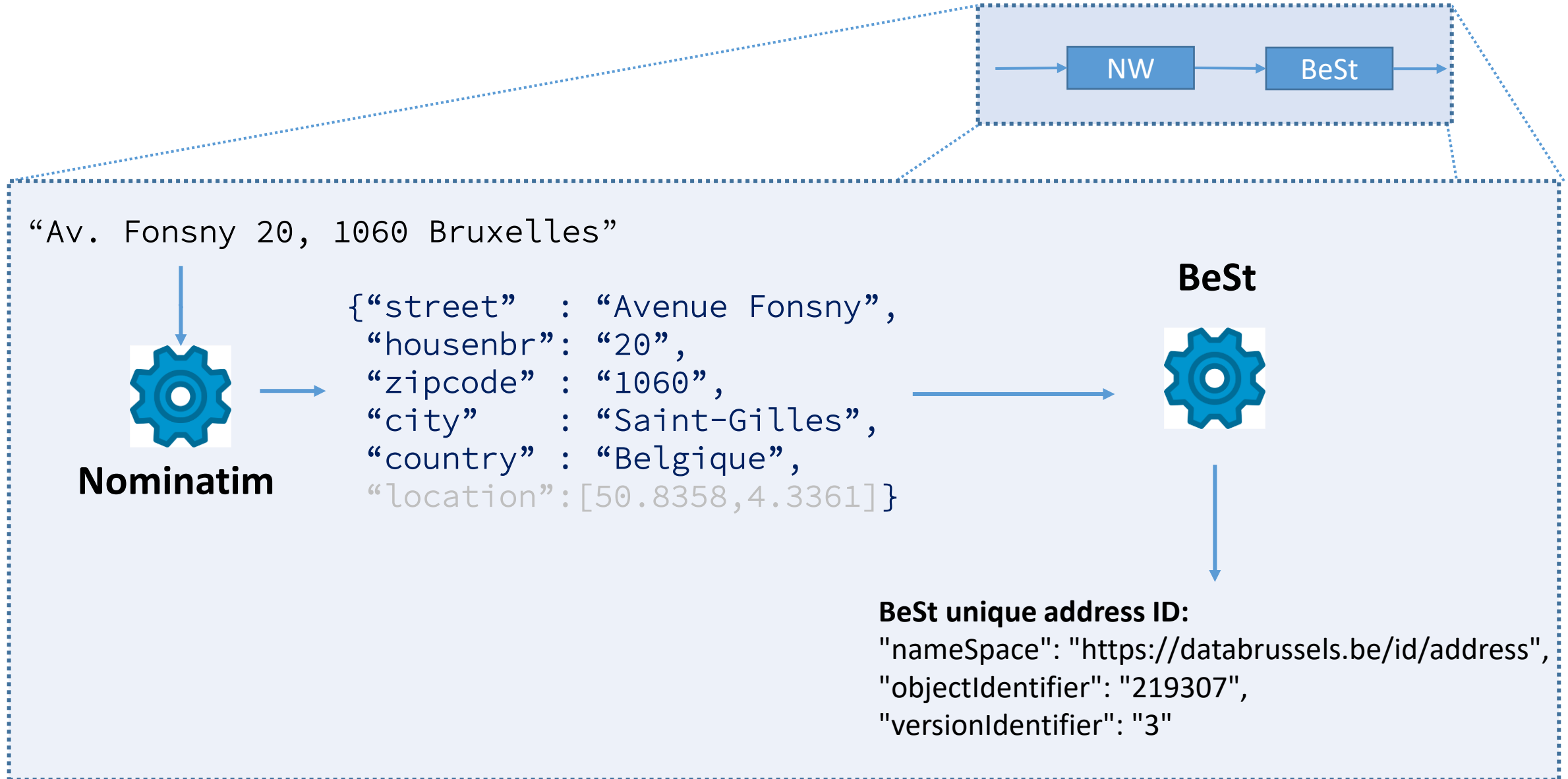


RRN

Matching rate - Precision (rrn_1000)



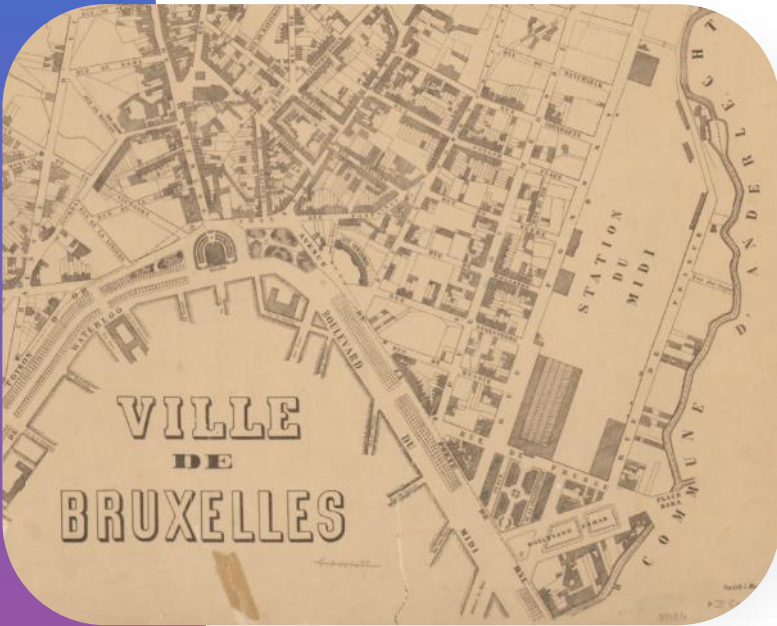
BestAddress and NominatimWrapper ?



BestAddress + NominatimWrapper

- Allow to add the « address cleansing » part to BeSt API
- This is **not implemented** in NominatimWrapper!
- It was just **tested** in a « lab » environment as a PoC
- With a script with a few dozen of Python lines

Agenda

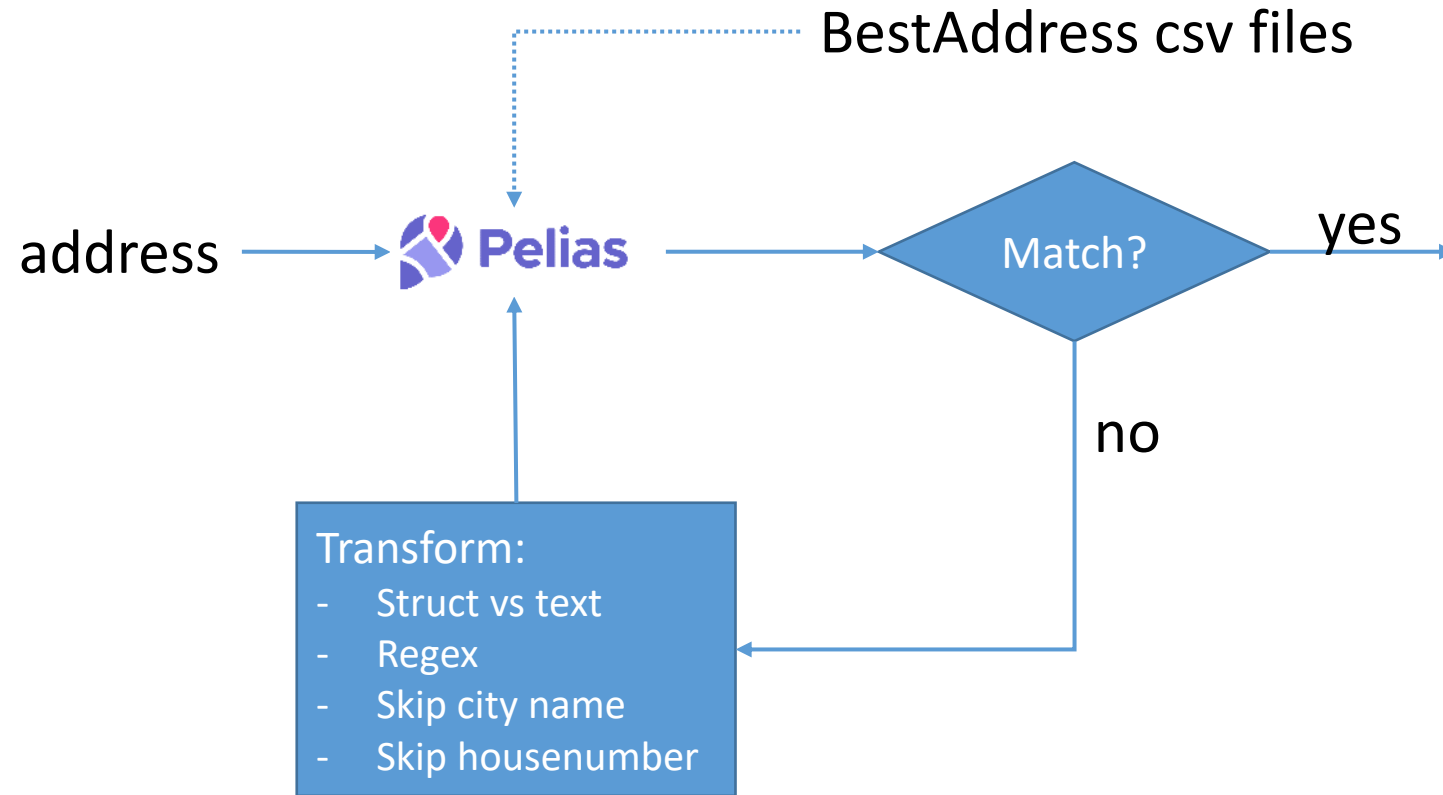


- Concepts
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- BestAddress+Nominatim based solution
- **Pelias based solution**
 - Pelias
 - PeliasPlus architecture
- Conclusion

Pelias

- Open source: <https://github.com/pelias/docker> (projects > belgium)
- **Data-source** problems:
 - Based on OpenAddresses.io version of BestAddress CSV files (<https://batch.openaddresses.io/>), but due to some incompatibility, **not updated since Feb 2021** (work in progress)
 - Pelias still uses an **old OpenAddresses dataflow**, deprecated mid-2021
- **Robustness** problem: pelias -  - 99.7%
 - If **structured version** doesn't work, sometimes **unstructured version** does (and vice-versa)
 - If none works, some **simple transformations** often allow matching:
 - {"postalcode": 1160, "locality": "Auderghem"} → {"postalcode": 1160}
 - Cleansing text, removing parenthesis in street, non-digits in housenumber...
- **Ongoing project** (NGI , Bosa, Crisis Center, Smals) to address those problems

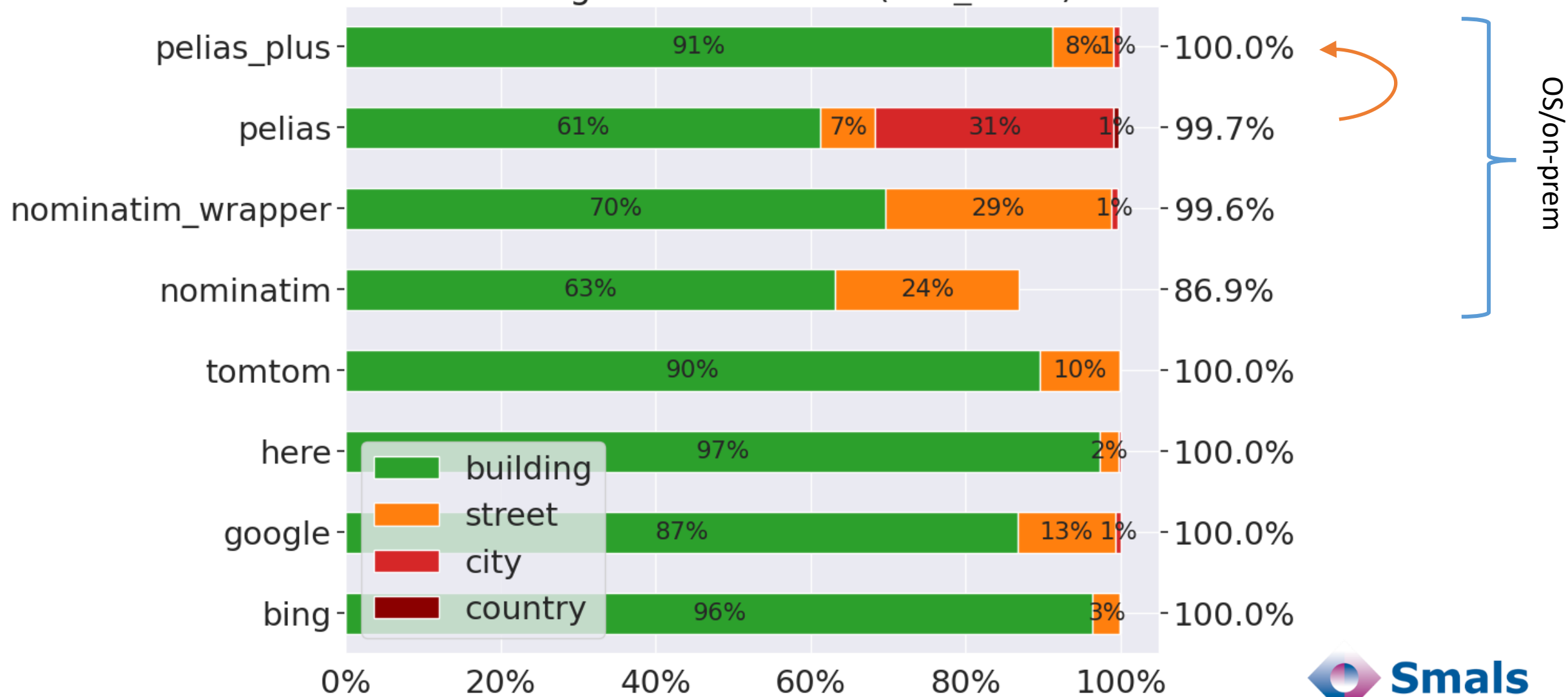
PeliasPlus



- Very **early stage**!
- Based on a **new dataflow** from BestAddress, by-passing OpenAddresses.io
- Same « transformer » logic as NominatimWrapper
- If housenumber not found:
 - Often close number is known
 - Example: “10” KO, but “10 A” or “8” and “12” OK → interpolation!
- Input data flow to be improved (e.g., municipality names + part of municipality)

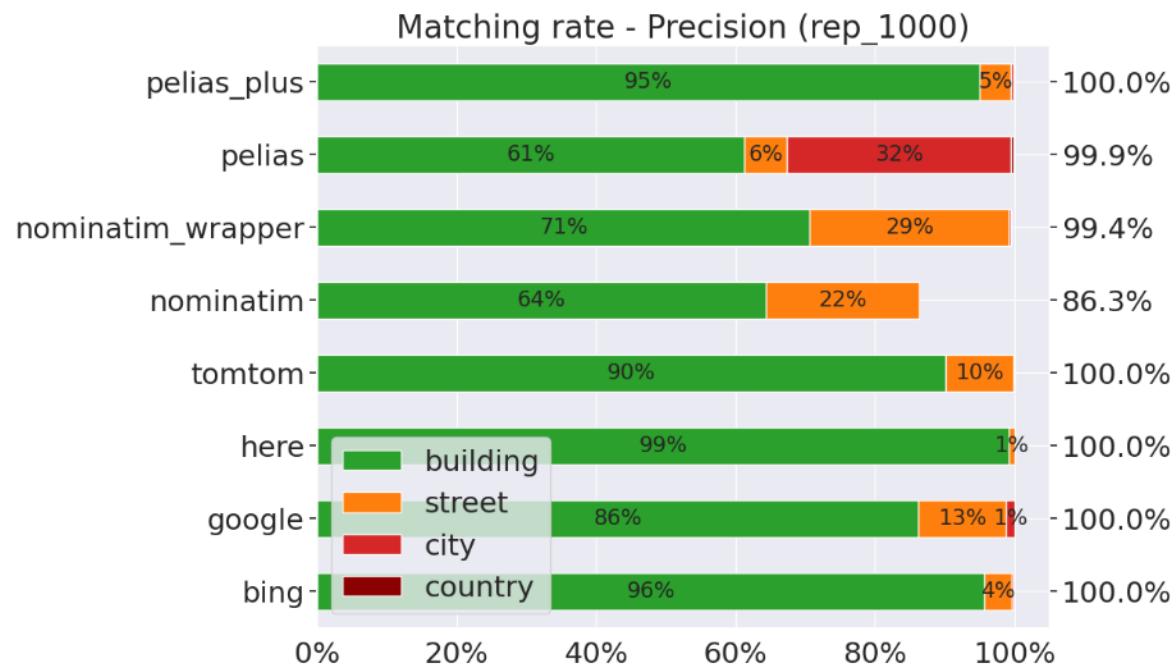
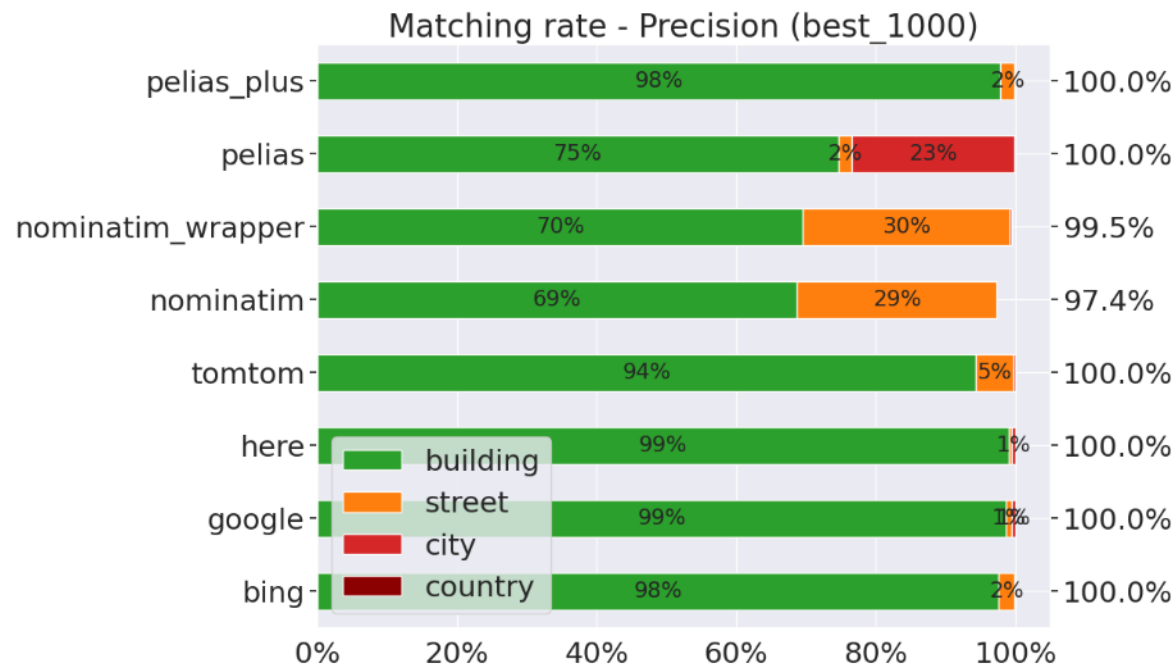
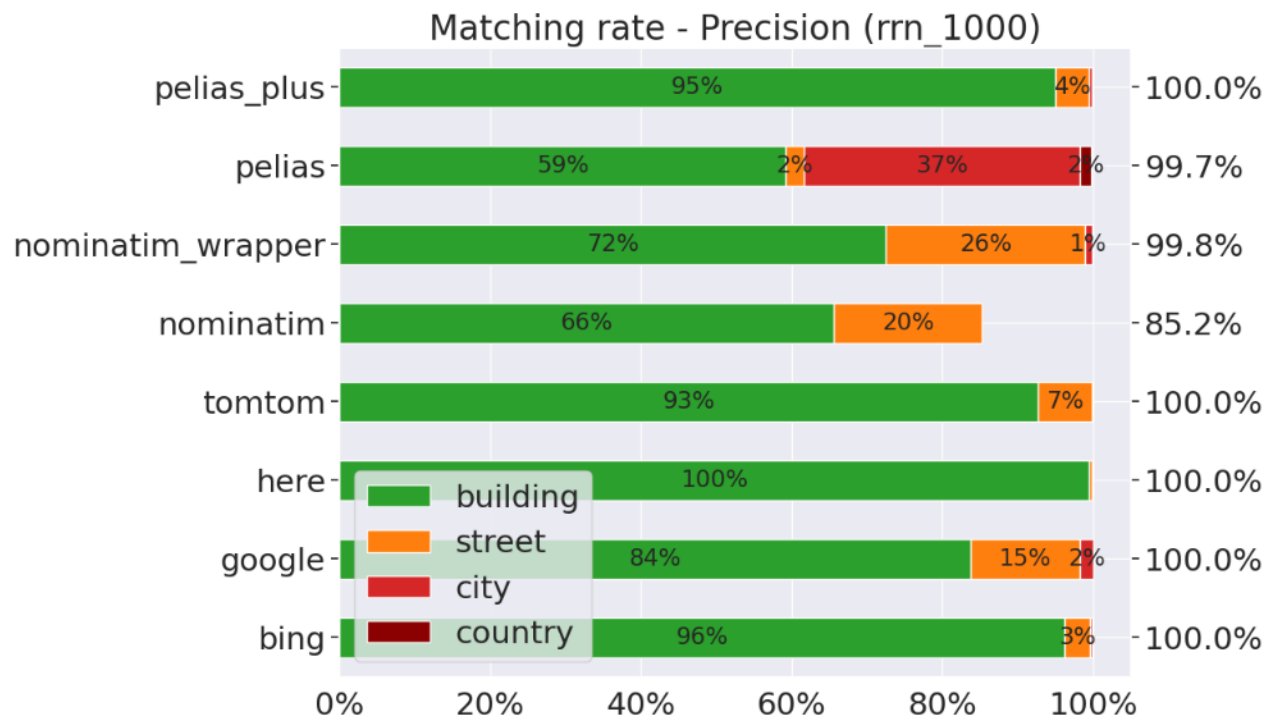
PeliasPlus: Matching rate

Matching rate - Precision (kbo_1000)



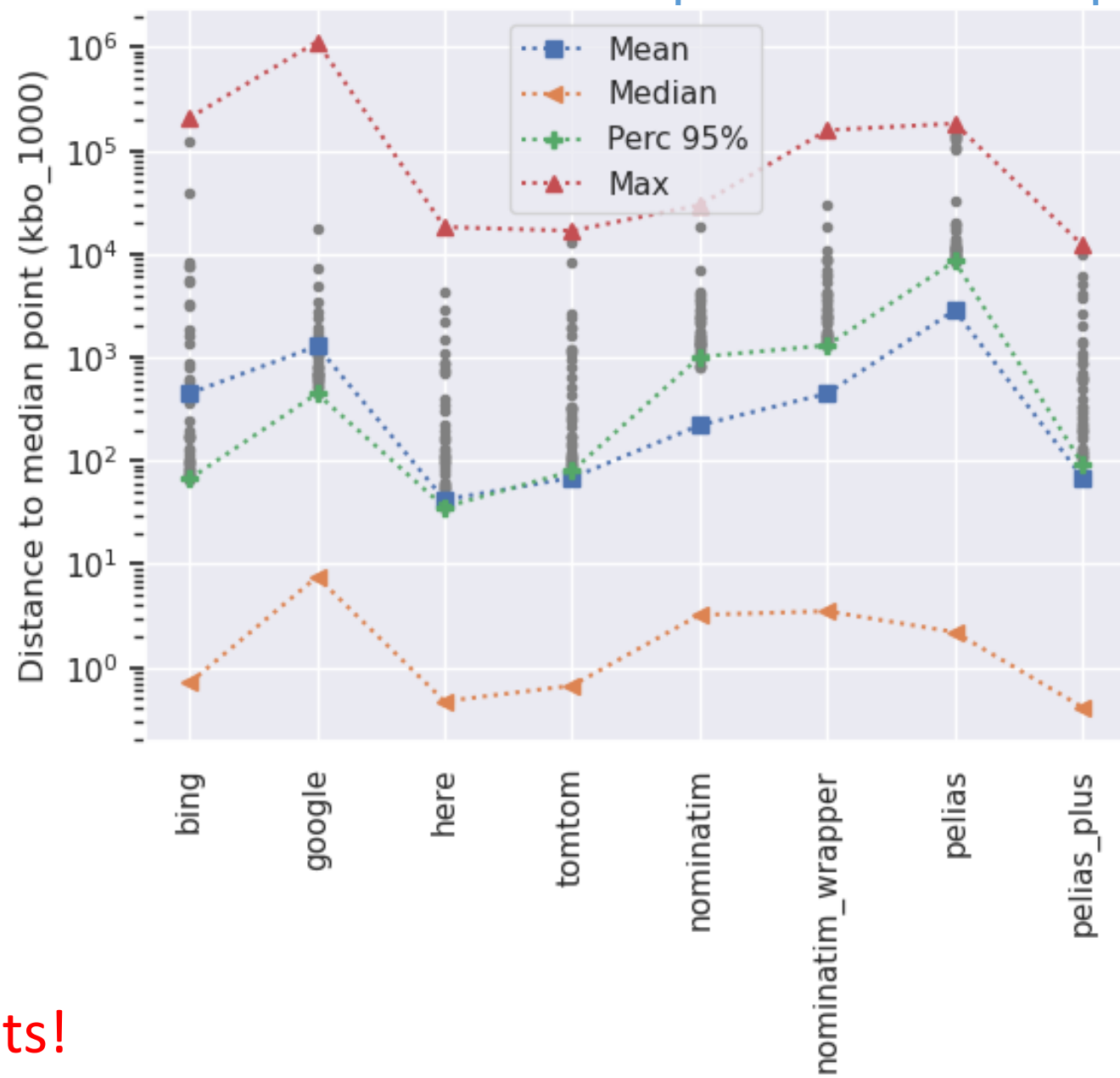
Experimental results!

PeliasPlus: Matching rate



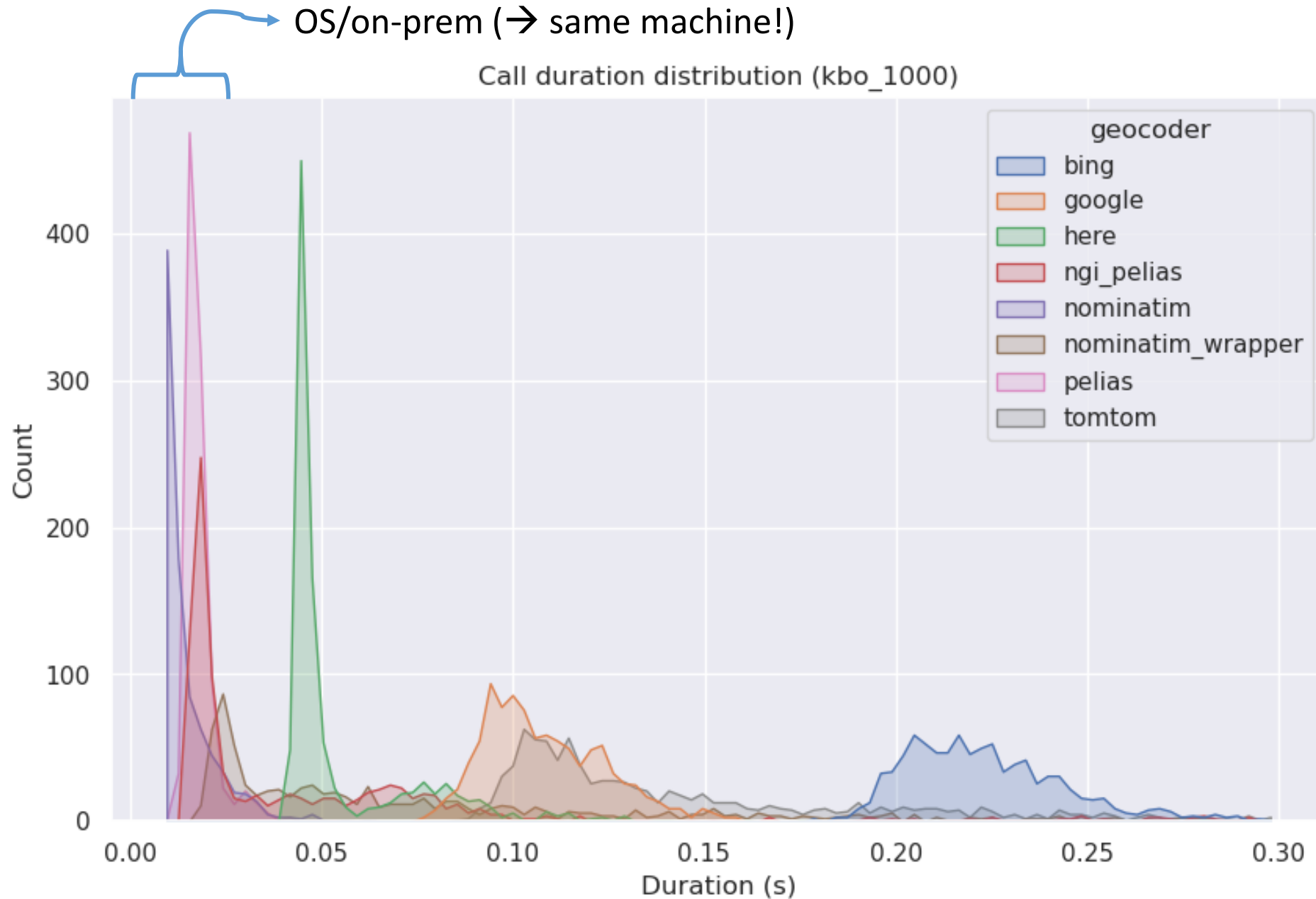
Experimental results!

Distance to median



Experimental results!

Call duration



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External partner

- To be also considered: external (large) company providing GIS solutions (ESRI, IBM...)
- Additional overhead to test/evaluate them
- Worthy for only geocoding?
- Perhaps useful if an SLA needs to be provided

Chat GPT and geocoding



Décomposez l'adresse "Av. Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles"



L'adresse "Av. Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles" peut être décomposée comme suit :

- Numéro de rue : 20
- Nom de la rue : Av. Fonsny (Avenue Fonsny)
- Code postal : 1060
- Ville : Bruxelles

Voulez-vous d'autres informations ou une action spécifique concernant cette adresse ?



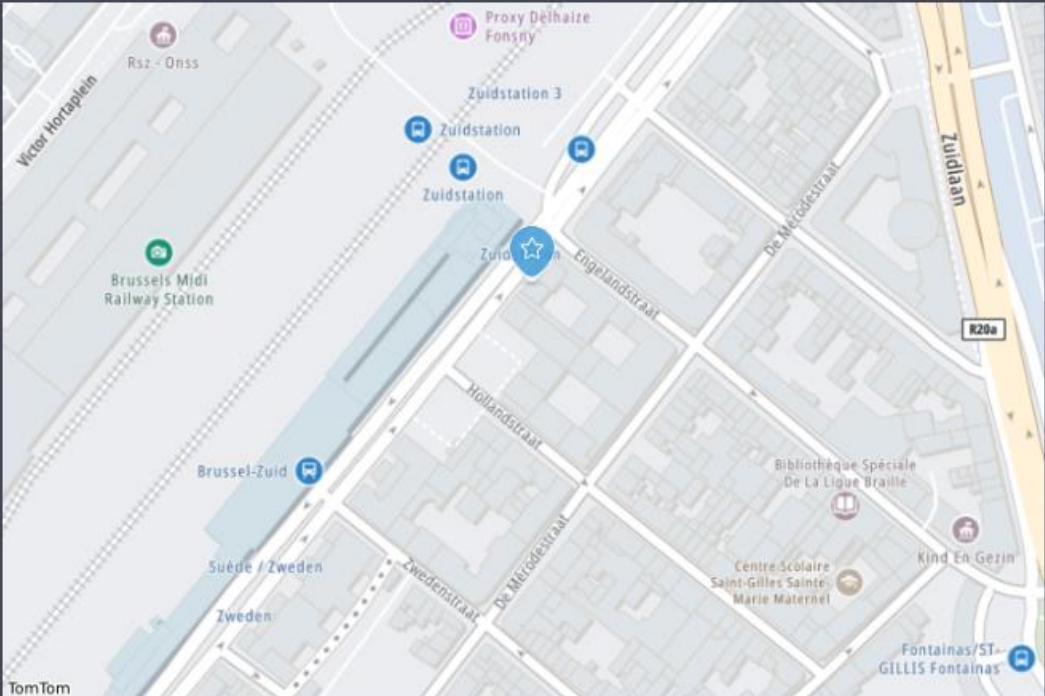
Chat GPT and geocoding (+ plugin TomTom)

 où se trouve-t-elle ?

 Used TomTom 

Used TomTom 

L'adresse "Avenue Fonsny 20, 1060 Bruxelles" se trouve à Saint-Gilles, Bruxelles, en Belgique. Voici une prévisualisation de la carte montrant l'emplacement exact :



Comparisons

	Comment	Pros	Cons
Cloud solutions	Variable quality!	Easy set-up Worldwide	GDPR limitations Requires internet access Costs for large volumes
Open source solutions	Not good enough for production apps	On premise Free usage	Requires infra & management
Adapted OS solutions	Based on OS solutions, but (almost) reach cloud solution quality	On premise Free usage	Requires infra, management & maintenance

Comparisons – best of

	Pros		Cons	
Here	Good quality Easy set-up Free up to 30 000 calls/month Worldwide		GDPR limitations Requires internet access Not for large volumes	
NominatimWrapper	On premise Free usage Very fast	OpenStreetMap data Works for “any” country	Requires infra & maintenance	Often street level
PeliasPlus		Good quality BestAddress id/data		Not mature yet Only Belgium

Conclusions

- Choosing a good geocoder is a **complex task**!
- Pick a (good) **cloud solution** if you can!
- **Hybrid** solution is possible (tool 1 for Belgium, tool 2 for World)
- Focus on **address standardization** or **geolocation** can lead to different tools
- Follow the **NGI geocoder** project evolution!

Thank you !

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me:
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