

premessa

<http://www.smespire.eu/webinar-series/>

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INSPIRE

- stabilisce regole generali per realizzare infrastrutture di dati geografici in Europa
- definisce 34 temi, dal catasto agli indirizzi, dai biotopi alle reti di trasporto, etc.
- la direttiva obbliga gli enti pubblici che mantengono o possiedono dati relativi ai 34 temi a renderli accessibili secondo i Regolamenti (IRs) e le Data Specifications (TG)

Requirements vs Recommendations

Allegato I

Requirement X Requirements are shown using this style.

Recommendation X Recommendations are shown using this style.

Allegati II e III

IR Requirement

Article / Annex / Section no.

Title / Heading

This style is used for requirements contained in the Implementing Rules on interoperability of spatial data sets and services (Commission Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010).

TG Requirement X This style is used for requirements for a specific technical solution proposed in these Technical Guidelines for an IR requirement.

Recommendation X Recommendations are shown using this style.

Requirements vs Recommendations

Theme-specific Requirements

1. Each instance of spatial object type ***AdministrativeUnit***, except for the country level unit representing a Member State and co-administered units, shall refer exactly to one unit at a higher level of administrative hierarchy. This correspondence shall be expressed by the ***upperLevelUnit*** association role of **Administrati-veUnit** spatial object type.

Recommendation:

The value of '*language*' attribute for ***AdministrativeUnit.name*** (**GeographicalName** **DataType**) should be provided, except for the situation that the data producer does not have such information.

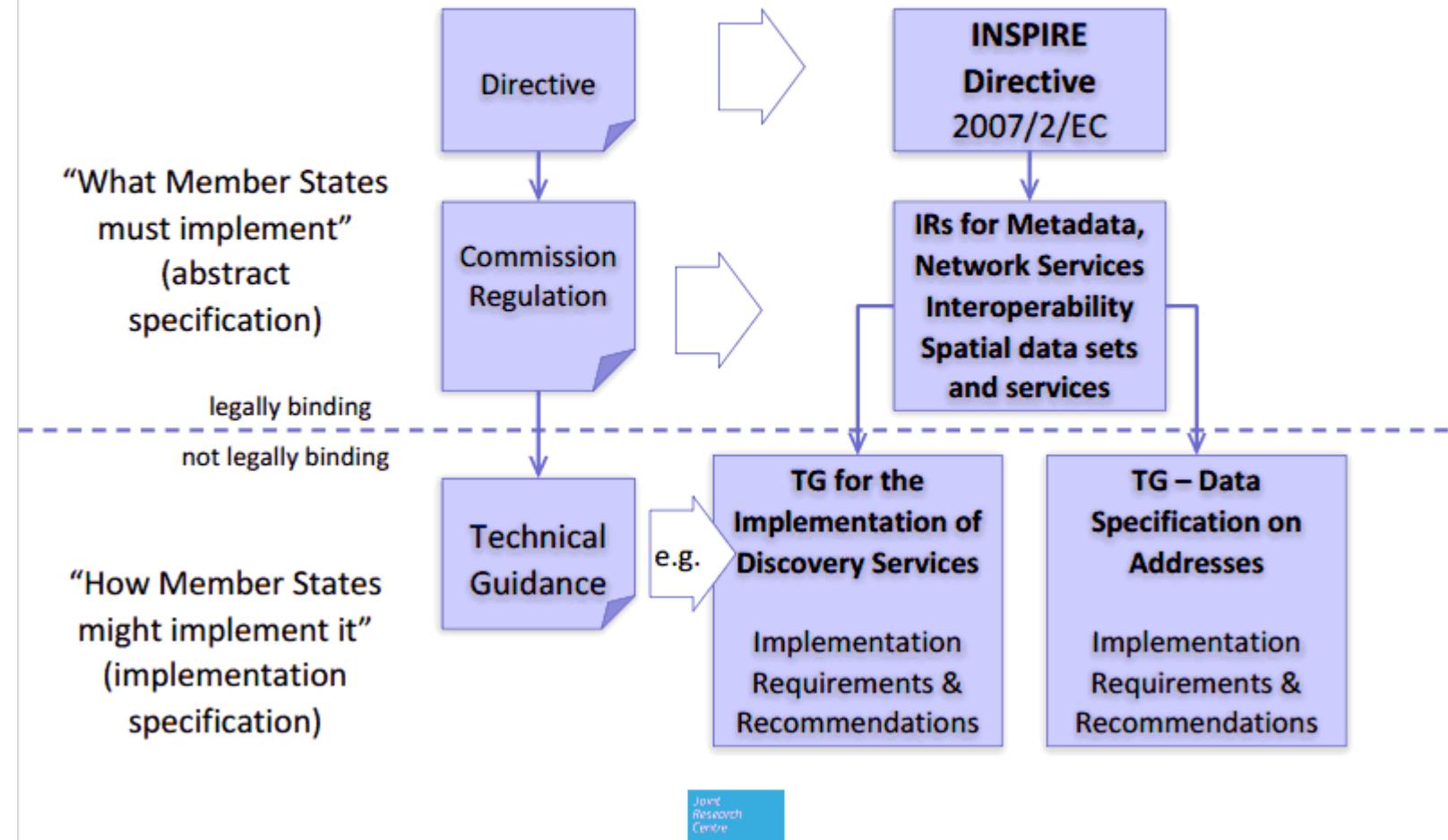
Abstract Test Suite

Annex A delle Technical Guidelines.

Contiene una serie di test con i quali valutare se un dataset rispetta i requirement inclusi nel Regolamento e nelle Technical Guidelines.

Part 1: valuta la conformità con il Regolamento ISDSS
Part 2: valuta la conformità con i TG requirements

IRs vs. TG



obblighi

- i regolamenti sono *binding* (obbligatori) e definiscono il “cosa”, le specifiche non lo sono e definisco il “come”
- ogni Pubblica Amministrazione (EU28) deve mettere a disposizione:
 - metadati (almeno un catalogo nazionale)
 - servizi di visualizzazione e download
 - dati geografici armonizzati (34 temi)



Attributes of the spatial object type AdministrativeUnit

| Attribute | Definition | Type | Voidability |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| beginLifespanVersion | Date and time at which this version of the spatial object was inserted or changed in the spatial data set. | DateTime | voidable |
| country | Two-character country code according to the Interinstitutional style guide published by the Publications Office of the European Union. | CountryCode | |
| endLifespanVersion | Date and time at which this version of the spatial object was superseded or retired in the spatial data set. | DateTime | voidable |
| geometry | Geometric representation of spatial area covered by this administrative unit. | GM_MultiSurface | |
| inspireId | External object identifier of the spatial object. | Identifier | |
| name | Official national geographical name of the administrative unit, given in several languages where required. | GeographicalName | |
| nationalCode | Thematic identifier corresponding to the national administrative codes defined in each country. | CharacterString | |
| nationalLevel | Level in the national administrative hierarchy, at which the administrative unit is established. | AdministrativeHierarchyLevel | |
| nationalLevelName | Name of the level in the national administrative hierarchy, at which the administrative unit is established. | LocalisedCharacterString | voidable |


Attributes of the spatial object type AdministrativeUnit

| Attribute | Definition | Type | Voidability |
|----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| beginLifespanVersion | Date and time at which this version of the spatial object was inserted or changed in the spatial data set. | DateTime | voidable |
| country | Two-character country code according to the Interinstitutional style guide published by the Publications Office of the European Union. | CountryCode | |
| endLifespanVersion | | | |

7. In point 4.4.1, the following table is added:

Allowed values for the code list AdministrativeHierarchyLevel

amendment

| | Value | Definition |
|--------------|----------|---|
| geometry | 1stOrder | Highest level in the national administrative hierarchy (country level). |
| inspireId | 2ndOrder | 2 nd level in the national administrative hierarchy. |
| name | 3rdOrder | 3 rd level in the national administrative hierarchy. |
| nationalCode | 4thOrder | 4 th level in the national administrative hierarchy. |
| | 5thOrder | 5 th level in the national administrative hierarchy. |
| | 6thOrder | 6 th level in the national administrative hierarchy. |

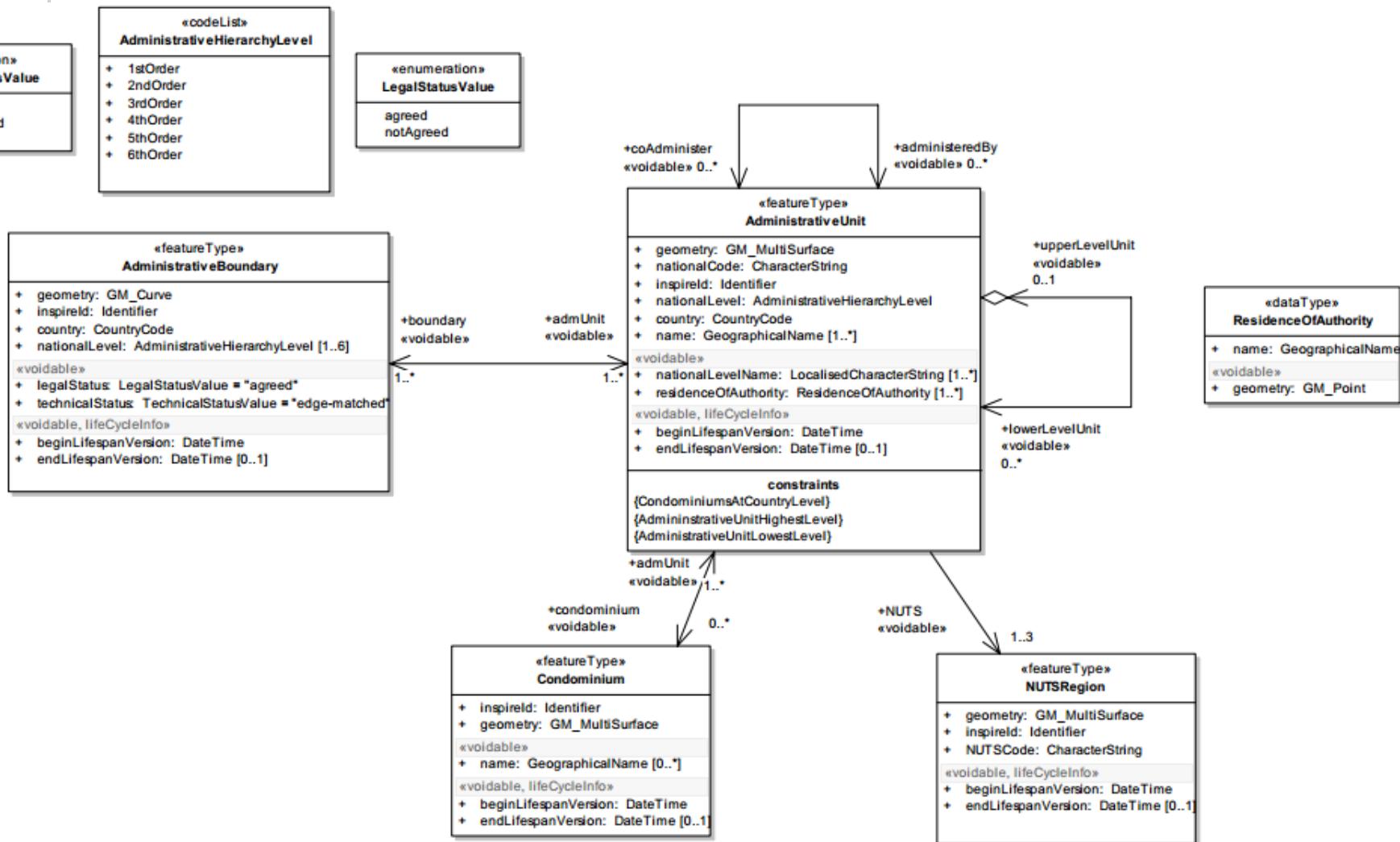
| | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|----------|
| | each country. | | |
| nationalLevel | Level in the national administrative hierarchy, at which the administrative unit is established. | AdministrativeHierarchyLevel | |
| nationalLevelName | Name of the level in the national administrative hierarchy, at which the administrative unit is established. | LocalisedCharacterString | voidable |

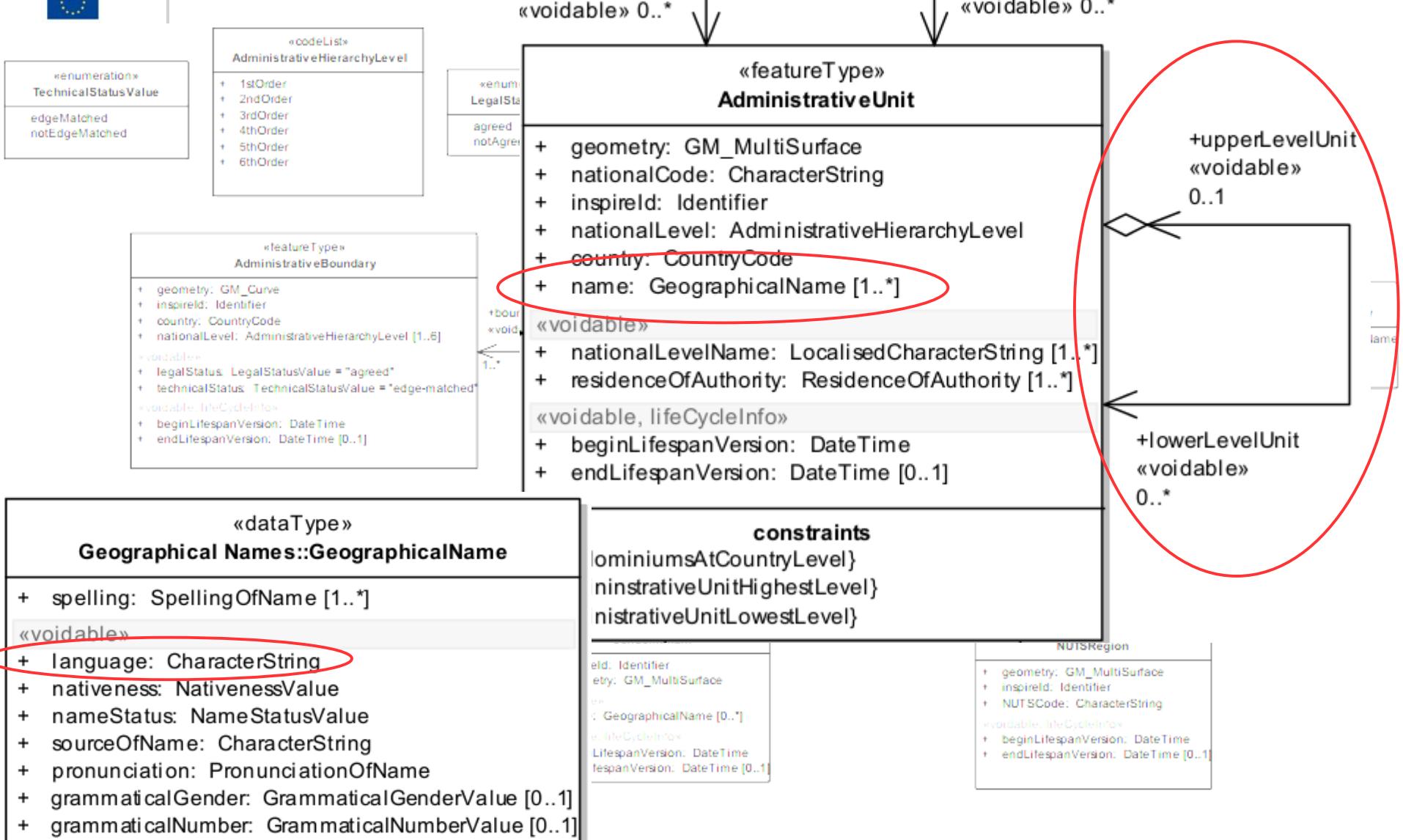


INSPIRE Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe

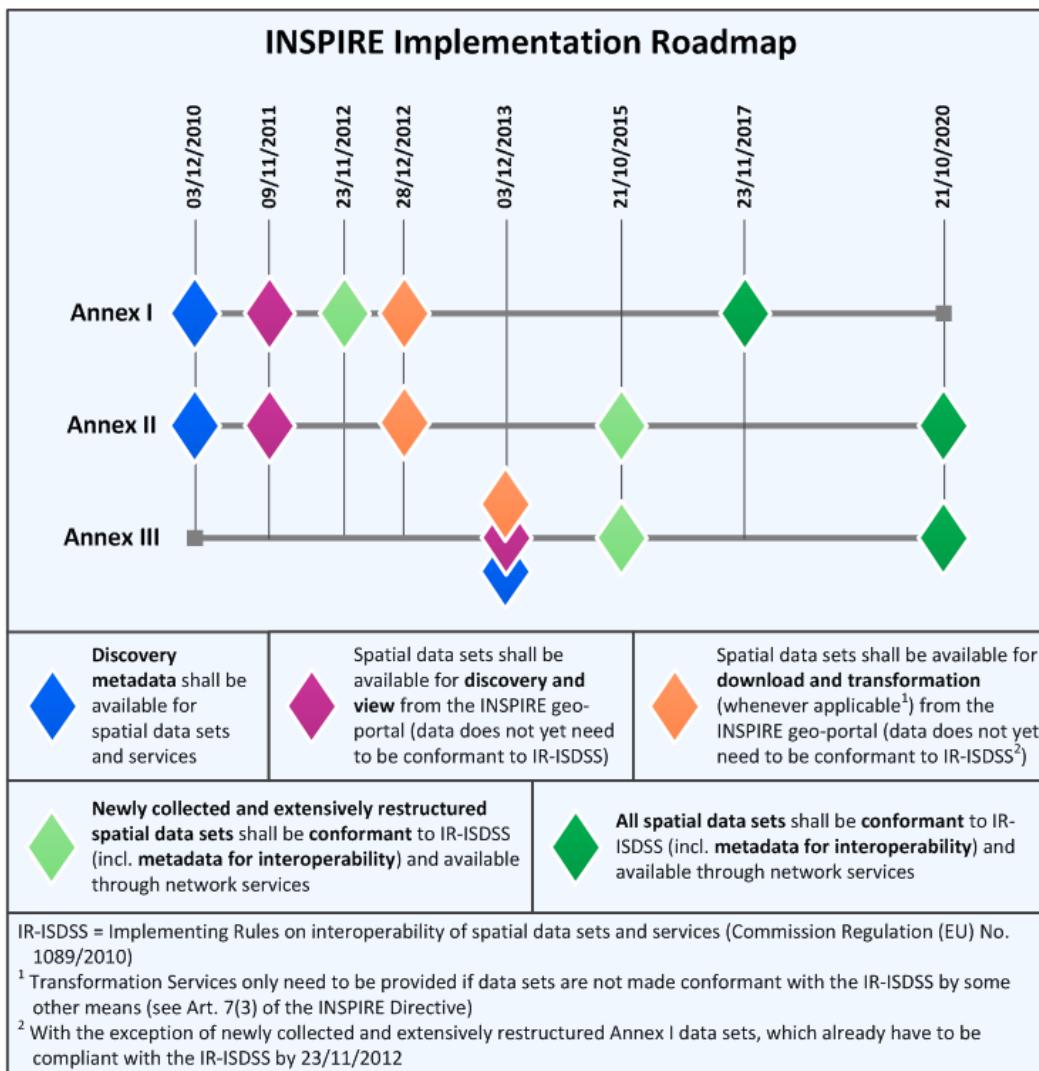
D2.8.I.4 INSPIRE Data Specification on Administrative units – Guidelines

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Title | D2.8.I.4 INSPIRE Data Specification on <i>Administrative units</i> – Guidelines |
| Creator | INSPIRE Thematic Working Group <i>Administrative units</i> |
| Date | 2010-04-26 |
| Subject | INSPIRE Data Specification for the spatial data theme <i>Administrative units</i> |
| Publisher | INSPIRE Thematic Working Group <i>Administrative units</i> |
| Type | Text |
| Description | This document describes the INSPIRE Data Specification for the theme <i>Administrative units</i> |
| Contributor | Members of the INSPIRE Thematic Working Group <i>Administrative units</i> |
| Format | Portable Document Format (pdf) |
| Source | |
| Rights | public |
| Identifier | INSPIRE_DataSpecification_AU_v3.0.1.pdf |
| Language | En |
| Relation | Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) |
| Coverage | Project duration |





roadmap



dati

- per mettere a disposizione dati armonizzati occorre:
 - nel caso di nuove acquisizioni: usare i modelli dati INSPIRE come base
 - nel caso di dati esistenti: trasformarli (*schema transformation*)

in pratica

- se per esempio i dati di una PA sono strutturati in classi poligonali diverse
 - Edifici ad uso residenziale
 - Edifici per servizi pubblici
 - ...
- ... occorre che siano resi disponibili in una classe (*Buildings*) unica, con attributi comuni secondo quanto previsto da INSPIRE

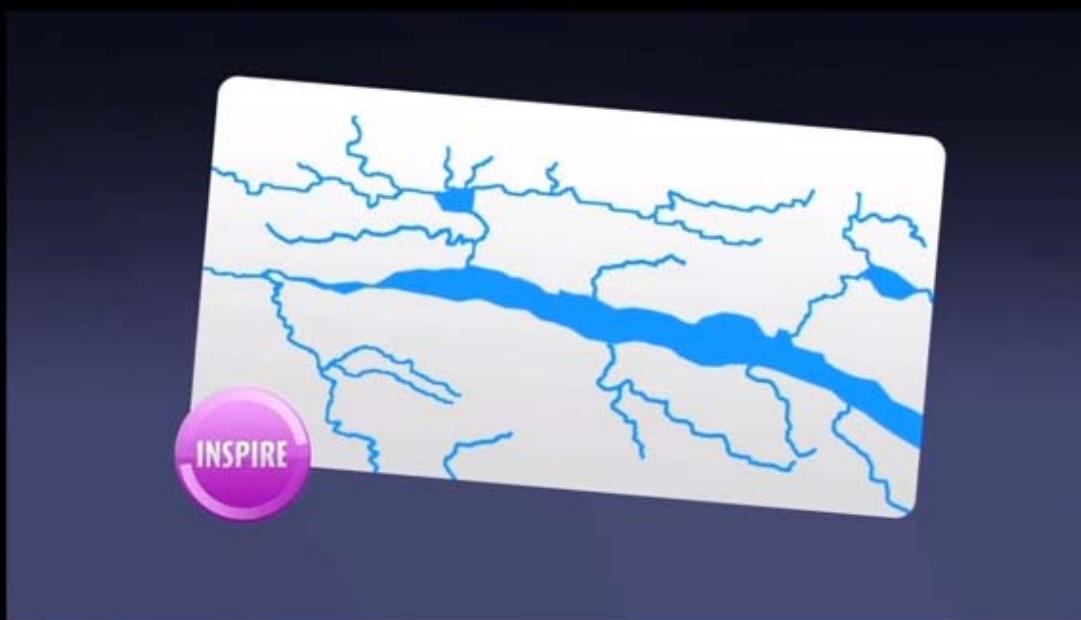
pertanto

- nel caso di dati esistenti, occorre trasformarli; le possibilità sono diverse:
 - da database a database (e poi GML)
 - da database direttamente a GML
 - da GML a GML
- in tutti i casi è necessario “mappare” i propri dati (a livello di classe, attributo e valori) rispetto alle DS INSPIRE



A ‘river’ in the source dataset may be defined as a ‘stream’ in an INSPIRE dataset;

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyGog52ZRRY>



conversely ‘centre-line’ in the source dataset
may need to become a watercourse with
two banks in an INSPIRE dataset.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyGog52ZRRY>



Similarly transport networks may require changes of units from miles to kilometers, as well as from one road classification system to another.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyGog5ZRRY>

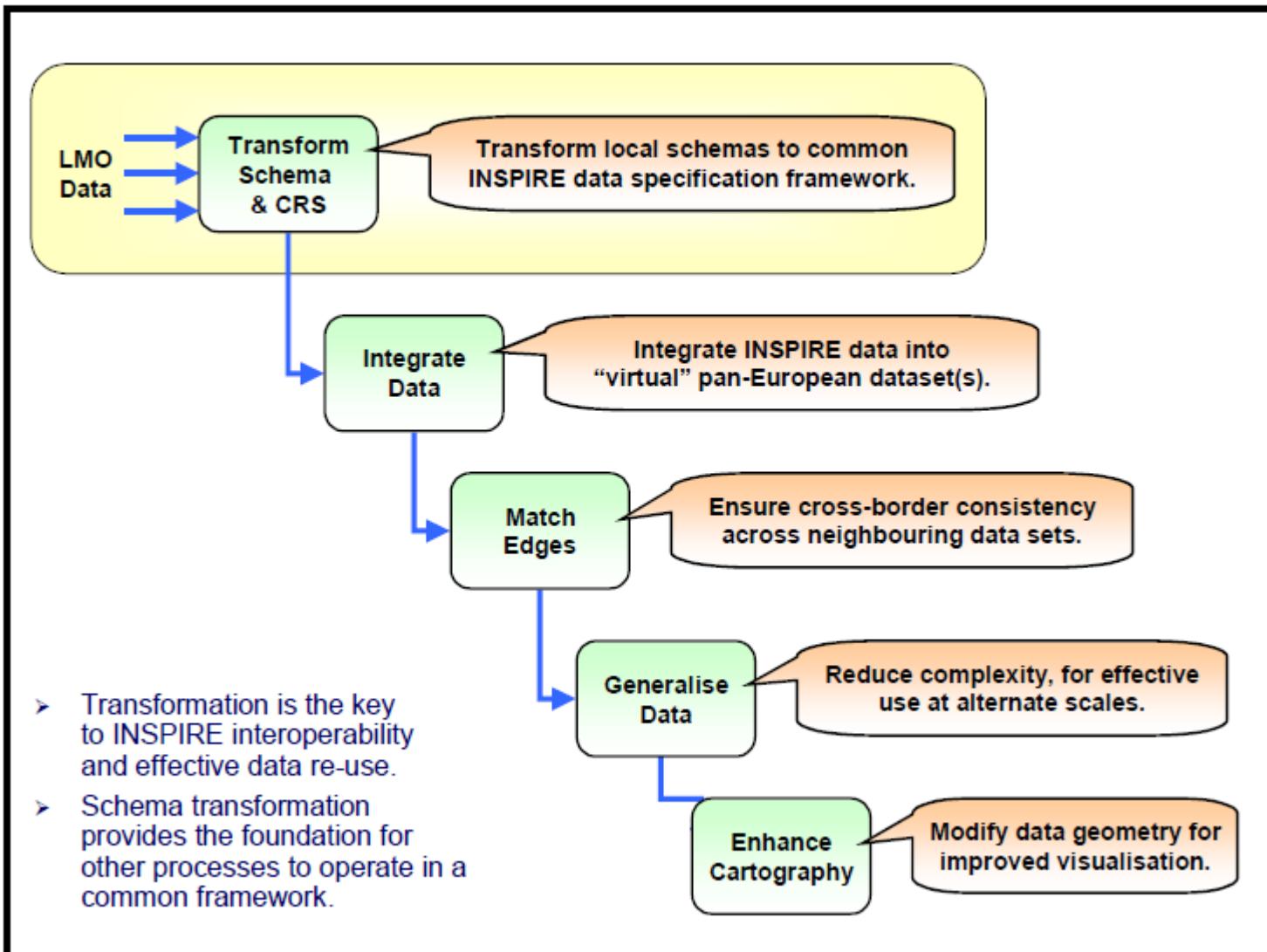


riferimento (1)

Many Legally Mandated Organisations (LMOs) and other data suppliers who are providing data within the INSPIRE themes will retain their own schemas for the data that they collect, manage and publish. For INSPIRE compliance however, they must also ensure that there is a Transformation Service available to transform the data to the appropriate INSPIRE schema. This service may be provided by the supplier; by the national government concerned; or by a third party. It may be an offline service with the INSPIRE compliant datasets then published on the web for the INSPIRE GeoPortal (and others) to access; or it may be available as a web service - preferably capable of being invoked automatically at the time that data is requested. This paper describes the State of the Art Analysis and the subsequent development of Technical Guidance for INSPIRE Transformation Network Services, as carried out by a consortium of RSW Geomatics, 1Spatial, and Rob Walker Consultancy for the EC Joint Research Centre.

(1) <http://ijsdir.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php/ijsdir/article/download/212/285>

Figure 2: Illustration of a Possible Transformation Process Sequence



4.4. Bulk Transformation & Caching

There is alternative approach to transformation services not mentioned in the IR. Transformation of source data to the INSPIRE schema is pre-computed and the transformed data resulting from this is then cached. The download service and client applications communicate with this data cache in the INSPIRE model and do not need to know about the existence of data in any other format. However, the bulk transformation service is considered as an online service in which the first requester will incur the penalty of the additional time required to wait for the results of the transformation, and subsequent requesters will received the pre-transformed dataset.

Strengths of this approach are in performance, scalability, flexibility and extensibility. Weaknesses could be lack of currency for volatile data and the change in architecture required to encompass an additional dataset.

Tool (1)

- Tuesday 08 October morning

| Time | Topic | Potential presenter |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 9h – 9 h 10 | Welcome and introduction | Dominique Laurent (IGN France) |
| 9 h 10 – 9h 35 | Study about schema transformation service | Marie-Lise Vautier (IGN France) |
| 9h 35 – 10 h | Rules and methods for schema transformation by Humboldt project | Thorsten Reitz (ESRI Switzerland) |
| 10 h – 10 h 25 | From production data base to INSPIRE data: potential methods | Kartverket- Norway (speaker to be confirmed) |
| 10 h 25 – 10 h 45 | Pause | |
| 10 h45 – 11 h 30 | The ESDIN experience : use of DBMS and WFS The GeoServer APP schema Catalogue and mapping generators by Politecnico di Milano | Lassi Lehto (NLS – Finland) to be confirmed) Marie Lambois (IGN France) Dominique Laurent (IGN France) |
| 11h 30 – 12 h 10 | Degree and its specific developments for INSPIRE | Jens Fitzke (Latlon - Germany) |

(1)

<http://www.eurogeographics.org/sites/default/files/Schema%20Transformation%20Workshop-draft%20agenda-v2.pdf>

| Time | Topic | Potential presenter |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 13h 20 – 13 h 50 | XSLT and its use by Kadaster for ESDIN | Just van den Broecke (Kadaster) |
| 13 h 50 – 14 h 20 | Stetl for INSPIRE transformation | Just van den Broecke (Kadaster) |
| 14 h 20 – 14 h 50 | Talend for INSPIRE Theme Land Use | Jean-Loup Delaveau (CERTU – France) |
| 14 h 50 – 15 h 20 | Comparison Talend – GeoKettle | Edith Vautard (IGN F) |
| 15 h 20 – 15 h 40 | Pause | |
| 15 h 40 – 16 h 10 | Humboldt Alignment Editor (HALE) and Conceptual Schema Transformer (CST) | Thorsten Reitz (ESRI Switzerland) |
| 16 h 10 – 16 h 40 | GeoConverter | Maria Cabello (Tracasa) |
| 16 h 40 – 17 h 10 | ExoMS for INSPIRE themes Species Distribution – Habitat and Biotopes | François Tertre (BRGM – France) |
| 17 h 10 – 17 h 40 | model driven Web Feature Service (mdWFS) | Tatjana Kutzner (Technical University München) |
| 17 h 40 – 18h 30 | Discussion : main drivers to choose transformation tool(s) and method(s) | |

| Time | Topic | Potential presenter |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 9 h 00 – 9h 40 | Feature Manipulation Engine (FME) and its use for ESDIN | Veremes (speaker to be confirmed) BKG (speaker to be confirmed) |
| 9 h 40 – 10 h 20 | Arc GIS for INSPIRE Example of use | Paul Hardy (ESRI) Speaker to be found |
| 10h 20 – 10 h 50 | Go Publisher | Richard Rombouts (Snowflakes) |
| 10 h 50 – 11 h 10 | Pause | |
| 11 h 10 – 11h 50 | GeoMedia Fusion and its use by Gugik | Anna Zamolska (Intergraph): speaker to be confirmed Gugik : speaker to be confirmed |
| 11 h 50 – 12 h 20 | Use of AltovaMapForce by Lantmateriät | Helen Eriksson (Lantmateriät) |
| 12 h 20 – 12 h 50 | Schema transformation by 1Spatial | Robert Chell (1Spatial) |

Table 2 Strengths and Weaknesses of Schema Description Languages

| Criteria | UML/XMI | XSD/GML | RDF/OWL |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Expressiveness | Strong | Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Web Compatibility | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Tool Support | Strong | Weak | Acceptable |
| Technology Independence | Strong | Weak | Strong |
| Intuitiveness | Strong | Weak | Weak |

Schema description languages and model mapping languages need to be evaluated together. UML/XMI is a strong candidate, but proved to be problematic in practice, because there is no consistent format for export of XMI documents from UML models. XSD/GML is generally considered a logical format, but its physical structure is verbose and required extra effort when developing mappings against it. RDF/OWL is an ontology language designed for the Semantic Web.

Subsequently, in the Technical Guidance, XSD/GML is preferred. The rationale for this was based on the key requirement for a schema description language to be interoperable with the mapping interchange format (which, as discussed in section 3.2 is the Rules Interchange Format). As the schema description language is an interchange format, it is important that it is both sufficient for the service and practically usable by service clients, typically by conversion from an existing schema description. XML Schema is most closely aligned to the needs of the Schema Transformation Network Service, since it is designed for the strict definition of concrete datatypes. It has good support for common data modelling

Table 4: Comparison of Model Mapping languages for Implementation Criteria

| Implementation Criteria | RIF | QVT | XSLT |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Technology independence | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Practical feasibility | Acceptable | Strong | Weak |
| Intuitiveness | Acceptable | Strong | Weak |
| Manageability | Strong | Acceptable | Acceptable |
| Web compatibility | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Logical portability | Strong | Acceptable | Weak |
| Custom Extensions | Strong | Strong | Acceptable |

<http://www.w3.org/TR/rif-overview/>

Table 5: Vendors/distributors of transformation tools

| Vendor / distributor | Commercial or R & D | Name of tool | Tool Version |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| SAFE Software | Comm. | FME Server | 2010 |
| Snowflake Software | Comm. | GO Publisher | 1.4 |
| interactive instruments GmbH | Comm. | XtraServer | 3.2 |
| 1Spatial | Comm. | Radius Studio | 2.1.0.15 |
| lat/lon GmbH | R&D | Deegree WPS | 3.0 |
| Talend | Comm. | Talend Integration Suite | <i>Not specified</i> |
| Humboldt | R & D | Humboldt Alignment Editor/Conceptual Schema Translation Service | HALE 2.0.0-M1, CST 1.0.0-RC1 |
| AuScope | R & D | AuScope Grid (uses GeoServer)** | <i>Not specified</i> |

To deploy the components needed to demonstrate the prototype Transformation Network Service a test environment was configured to include pre-existing software tools from four separate organisations and open source communities:

- GeoServer²¹, an open source Web Feature Service (WFS), for publishing source data/schema;
- Humboldt Alignment Editor (HALE)²², an open source tool for defining schema mappings;
- Radius Studio™²³, a commercial geospatial rules engine for performing the transformations;
- TatukGIS Viewer²⁴, a free to use application for visualising transformed data.

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GML simple to GML INSPIRE

■ Transformation into INSPIRE GML

- XSLT transformation of GML dataset produced by the WPS implemented by the Portuguese Pilot (Urban and Rural Growth Identification) into INSPIRE Land Cover GML, via a second WPS
- Useful to separate the “processing” and the “publishing” of results:
 - “Urban and Rural Growth Identification” WPS provides simple GML output dataset resulting from the process
 - this output dataset may be temporary; if the user opts for publishing ...
 - ... the dataset has to be “INSPIREzed” through a second WPS operation
- Possible ingestion of the final INSPIRE Land Cover GML into PostGIS via deegree, for having it available through INSPIRE compliant WMS and WFS

About & Status
[About GeoServer](#)

Data
[Layer Preview](#)

Demos

Step by step WPS request builder.

Choose process

eep:GmlInspireConverter

Service to convert gml into a gml inspire compliant ([WPS DescribeProcess](#))

Process inputs

simpleFeatureCollection* - SimpleFeatureCollection
features to convert

VECTOR_LAYER ▾ Sceglieme uno ▾

inspireTheme* - String
inspire theme

namespace value - String
namespace value

url codelist - String
url codelist

document name - String
document name

document link - String
document link

Process outputs

result* - String
output result

Continue ▾

features to convert

VECTOR_LAYER ▼ sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect1430291256522 ▼

inspireTheme* - String
inspire theme
LC

namespace value - String
namespace value

url codelist - String
url codelist

document name - String
document name

document link - String
document link

Process outputs

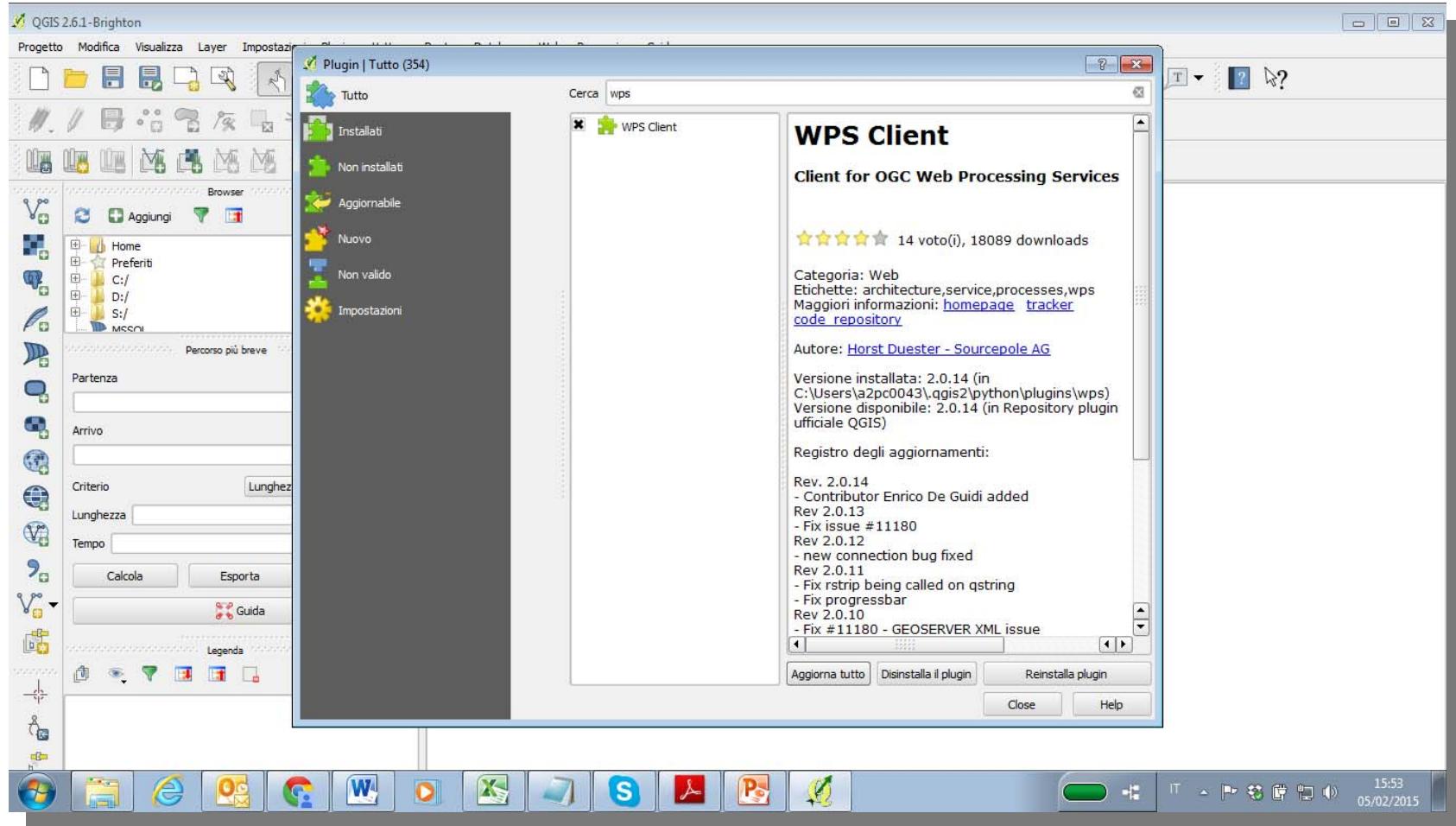
result* - String
output result
 Generate

Authentication

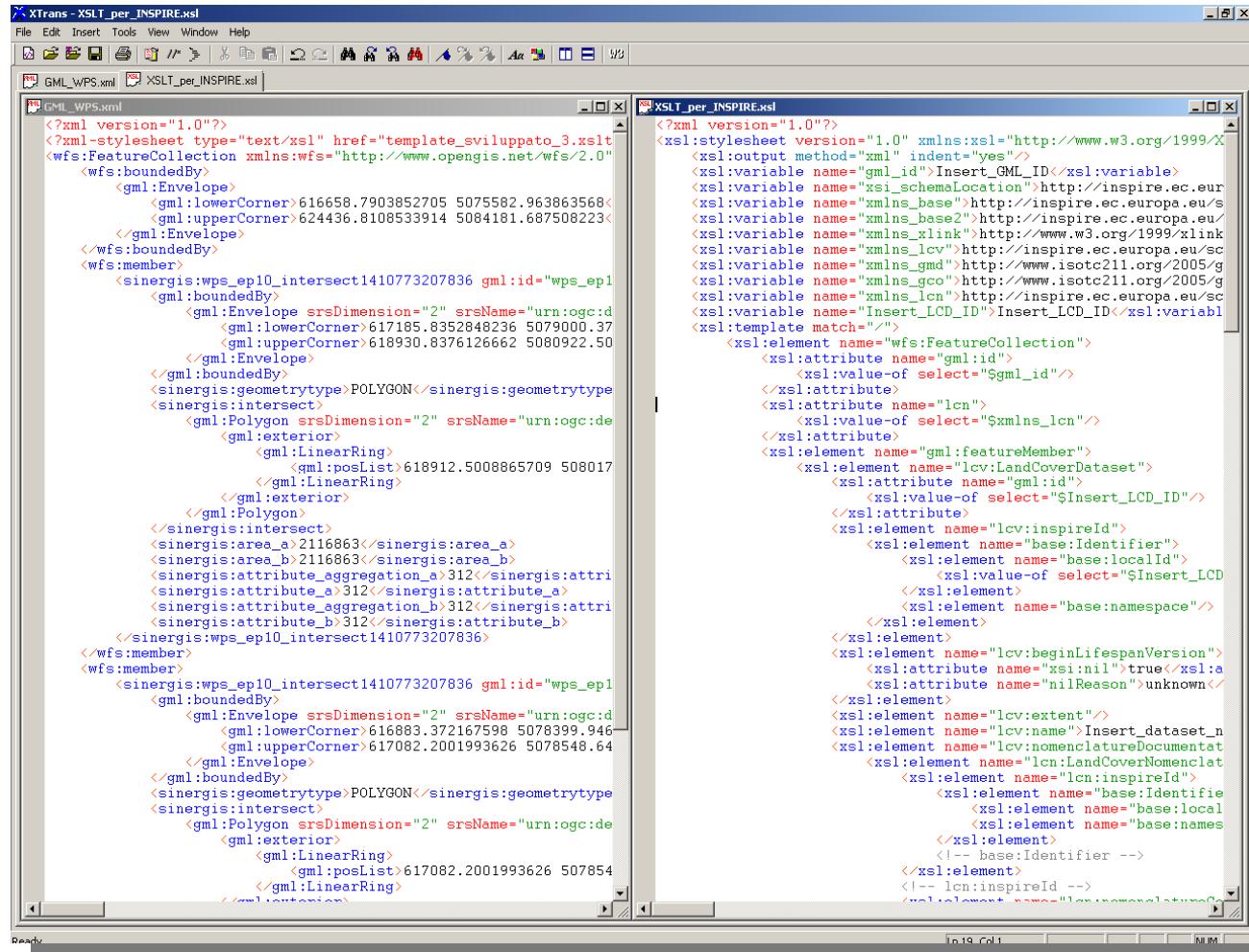
Authenticate (will run the request as anonymous otherwise)

Execute process **Generate XML from process inputs/outputs**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="no"?>
<gml:FeatureCollection xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
xmlns:base="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/base/3.3"
xmlns:base2="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/base2/1.0"
xmlns:gco="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gco"
xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd"
xmlns:lcn="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcn/3.0"
xmlns:lcv="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcv/3.0"
xmlns:sinergis="http://www.sinergis.it"
xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" gml:id="test"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcv/3.0
http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcv/3.0/LandCoverVector.xsd">
<gml:featureMember>
<lcv:LandCoverDataset gml:id="wps_ep10_intersect1430291256522">
<lcv:inspireId>
<base:Identifier>
<base:localId>wps_ep10_intersect1430291256522</base:localId>
<base:namespace/>
</base:Identifier>
</lcv:inspireId>
<lcv:beginLifespanVersion nilReason="unknown" xsi:nil="true"/>
<lcv:extent/>
<lcv:name>2015-10-13T01:10:36</lcv:name>
```



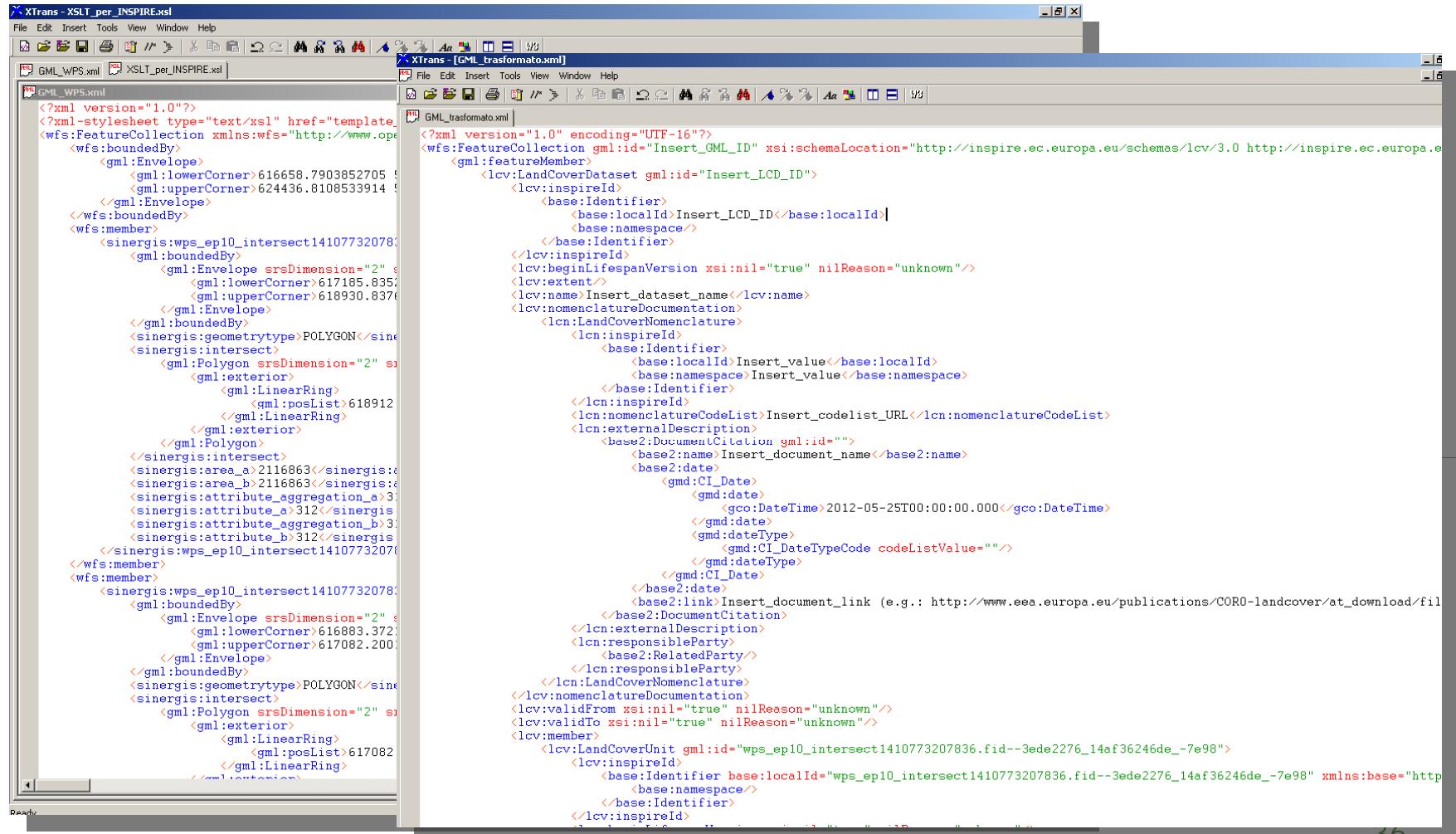
XSLT and GML INSPIRE (LC)



The screenshot shows the XTrans-XSLT_per_INSPIRE interface with two windows open:

- GML_WPS.xml**: This window displays the original GML WPS XML document. It contains several `<gml:Envelope>` elements and `<sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect1410773207836 gml:id="wps_ep10_>` blocks. The XML uses green and blue syntax highlighting.
- XSLT_per_INSPIRE.xsl**: This window displays the XSLT transformation script. It defines variables for schema location, base URLs, and specific IDs. It then iterates over the feature collection, creating `<lcv:LandCoverDataset>` elements for each feature. Within these datasets, it creates `<lcv:inspireId>` elements with local identifiers and namespace declarations. The XSLT code uses red and blue syntax highlighting.

XSLT and GML INSPIRE (LC)



The screenshot shows two windows of the XTrans software interface. Both windows have a title bar labeled 'XTrans - [File].xml'.

The left window is titled 'GML_WPS.xml' and contains the original GML XML code. The right window is titled 'GML_trasformato.xml' and contains the transformed GML XML code.

GML_WPS.xml Content:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="template.xsl"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs" srsDimension="2">
  <wfs:boundedBy>
    <gml:Envelope>
      <gml:lowerCorner>616658.7903852705</gml:lowerCorner>
      <gml:upperCorner>624436.8108533914</gml:upperCorner>
    </gml:Envelope>
  </wfs:boundedBy>
  <wfs:member>
    <sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect14107732078>
      <gml:boundedBy>
        <gml:Envelope srsDimension="2" srid="3125">
          <gml:lowerCorner>617185.8352</gml:lowerCorner>
          <gml:upperCorner>618930.8376</gml:upperCorner>
        </gml:Envelope>
      </gml:boundedBy>
      <sinergis:geometrytype>POLYGON</sinergis:geometrytype>
      <sinergis:intersect>
        <gml:Polygon srsDimension="2" srid="3125">
          <gml:exterior>
            <gml:LinearRing>
              <gml:posList>618912 618912 618912 618912</gml:posList>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:exterior>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </sinergis:intersect>
      <sinergis:area_a>21166863</sinergis:area_a>
      <sinergis:area_b>21166863</sinergis:area_b>
      <sinergis:attribute_aggregation_a>312</sinergis:attribute_aggregation_a>
      <sinergis:attribute_a>312</sinergis:attribute_a>
      <sinergis:attribute_aggregation_b>312</sinergis:attribute_aggregation_b>
      <sinergis:attribute_b>312</sinergis:attribute_b>
    </sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect14107732078>
  </wfs:member>
  <wfs:member>
    <sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect14107732078>
      <gml:boundedBy>
        <gml:Envelope srsDimension="2" srid="3125">
          <gml:lowerCorner>616883.3721</gml:lowerCorner>
          <gml:upperCorner>617082.2001</gml:upperCorner>
        </gml:Envelope>
      </gml:boundedBy>
      <sinergis:geometrytype>POLYGON</sinergis:geometrytype>
      <sinergis:intersect>
        <gml:Polygon srsDimension="2" srid="3125">
          <gml:exterior>
            <gml:LinearRing>
              <gml:posList>617082 617082 617082 617082</gml:posList>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:exterior>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </sinergis:intersect>
    </sinergis:wps_ep10_intersect14107732078>
  </wfs:member>
</sinergis:wps_member>
```

GML_trasformato.xml Content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection gml:id="Insert_GML_ID" xsi:schemaLocation="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcv/3.0 http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/lcv/3.0">
  <gml:featureMember>
    <lcv:LandCoverDataset gml:id="Insert_LCD_ID">
      <lcv:inspireId>
        <base:Identifier>
          <base:localId>Insert_LCD_ID</base:localId>
          <base:namespace/>
        </base:Identifier>
      </lcv:inspireId>
      <lcv:beginLifetimeVersion xsi:nil="true" nilReason="unknown"/>
      <lcv:extent/>
      <lcv:name>Insert_dataset_name</lcv:name>
      <lcv:nomenclatureDocumentation>
        <lcn:LandCoverNomenclature>
          <lcn:inspireId>
            <base:Identifier>
              <base:localId>Insert_value</base:localId>
              <base:namespace>Insert_value</base:namespace>
            </base:Identifier>
          </lcn:inspireId>
          <lcn:nomenclatureCodeList>Insert_codelist_URL</lcn:nomenclatureCodeList>
          <lcn:externalDescription>
            <base2:DocumentCitation gml:id="">
              <base2:name>Insert_document_name</base2:name>
              <base2:date>
                <gmd:CI_Date>
                  <gmd:date>
                    <gco:DateTime>2012-05-25T00:00:00.000</gco:DateTime>
                  </gmd:date>
                  <gmd:dateTimeType>
                    <gmd:CI_DateTypeCode codeListValue="" />
                  </gmd:dateTimeType>
                </gmd:CI_Date>
              </base2:date>
              <base2:link>Insert_document_link (e.g.: http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/COR0-landcover/at_download/file/Insert_value)</base2:link>
            </base2:DocumentCitation>
            <lcn:externalDescription>
              <base2:RelatedParty>
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Grazie

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