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Editorial

Geographical Information Science Research – United Kingdom (GISRUK) 2007

Since 1993, the Geographical Information Science Research – United Kingdom (GISRUK) conference has provided an annual forum for academic researchers of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Science in the United Kingdom, and increasingly from the rest of Europe and the world, to share novel research ideas and set the tone for innovation in GIS-based research on environment and urban systems. GISRUK 2007 was held at the National University of Ireland Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland from Wednesday 11th April 2007 until Friday 13th April 2007. This 16th edition of the conference was most ably organized by Dr. Adam C. Winstanley, National Center for Geocomputation (NCG), National University of Ireland Maynooth. Proceedings of the conference are available on line at <http://ncg.nuim.ie/gisruk/materials/proceedings/>.

Following the conference, a selection of papers was invited for publication in CEUS, corresponding to a wide spectrum of research topics at the intersection of GISRUK and CEUS. After a rigorous peer-review process, five papers were accepted for publication. These papers appear in this issue of CEUS. Dr. Winstanley led the effort to get this collection of papers in publishable form.

The first paper in this special issue is written by the international research team of Martin Nöllenburg, Damian Merrick, Alexander Wolff, and Marc, and deals with the issue of morphing between linear features represented at different scales by means of a dynamic programming method. Michael Barclay and Anthony Galton tackle another representational problem commonly

encountered in GIS, namely the polygonal representation of point features. The paper compares geometries based on Delaunay triangulations and Voronoi diagrams, respectively. A new tool based on existing methods of error analysis is presented by Amii Darnell, Nicholas Tate, and Chris Brunsdon to assess the error implications of digital elevation models. Stephen Brooks and Jacqueline Whalley's paper purports to tackle the thorny question of visualizing geographic information in three dimensions. They propose a hybrid system that integrates 2D and 3D views, with user-driven interactive transformation between the 2D and 3D modes. Finally, Anna Bakare, Jeremy Morley, and Richard Simons extend the realm of GIS applications to the world below sea level. They present a model of seabed morphological change in response to hydrodynamic conditions that assists scientists in pin-pointing locations that warrant resurvey.

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