



Technology for Cadastral Applications

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Agenda

- Cadastral Mapping Issues
 - **Ø** Precision and Accuracy
 - **Ø** Data Creation
 - **Ø** Data Management
 - **Ø** Data Publishing
- Available Technology
 - Ø Desktop
 - **Ø** Server
- Future of Land Mapping Applications

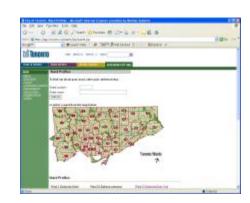


Terms Do Matter

- Geography Geographic Information Systems
- Geospatial Open Geospatial Consortium
- Geometry Geometric Precision
- Engineering Engineering Accuracy
- Mapping Cadastral Mapping









- The GIS/Engineering Divide Geography vs. Geometry
 - **Ø** Traditional GIS
 - » Looks at generalizations relative location, proximity, shape, size, etc.
 - » Often relies on interpretive techniques (digitizing, warping) that reduce quality and accuracy; increase inconsistency
 - » Generally not capable of accurately depicting geometry, including 3D, complex and compound shapes, and real-life representations



- The GIS/Engineering Divide
 - **Ø** Engineering Applications
 - » Engineering platforms instill engineering discipline, rely upon <u>measurement</u> techniques – how big, how high, how far, how deep?
 - » Highly accurate Engineering platform better suited and widely used for data capture, editing and maintenance
 - Cadastral applications
 - General land base creation and editing



- Cadastral Mapping
 - Ø A Geometric Discipline; A Geodetic Application
 - » Creating an accurate spatial record of a part of the earth's surface
 - Maps move from symbolic representation to geodetic geometry – a precise, measured spatial record





- Positional Accuracy Improvement (PAI)
 Program Improves:
 - **Ø Geometric fidelity**: Correct, accurate geometry for all map elements
 - Relative accuracy: Positional consistency of a data point in relation to other near points of detail
 - Ø Absolute accuracy: Agreement of a point in a map with real coordinates in the British National Grid reference system



Cadastral Mapping Issues - Accuracy

- Modeling the real world
 - Ø 2D/3D graphic representation 2D interpretation vs. 3D realism
 - Ø Geometry is created in 3-D context for infrastructure mapping − why not for cadastral mapping?
 - Ø Engineering assets of all types populate and extend this geometry mapping and engineering disciplines

become one









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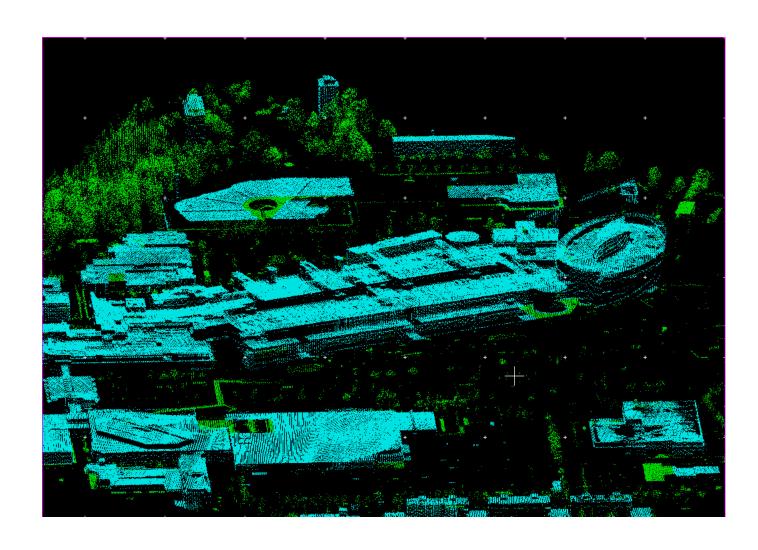


- Data Creation and Maintenance
 - **Ø** Data collection techniques
 - » Traditional surveys and photogrammetric data collection
 - » LIDAR and other sensed data collection
 - » <u>Digital video capture</u>
 - » 3D model creation of cadastre and associated infrastructure

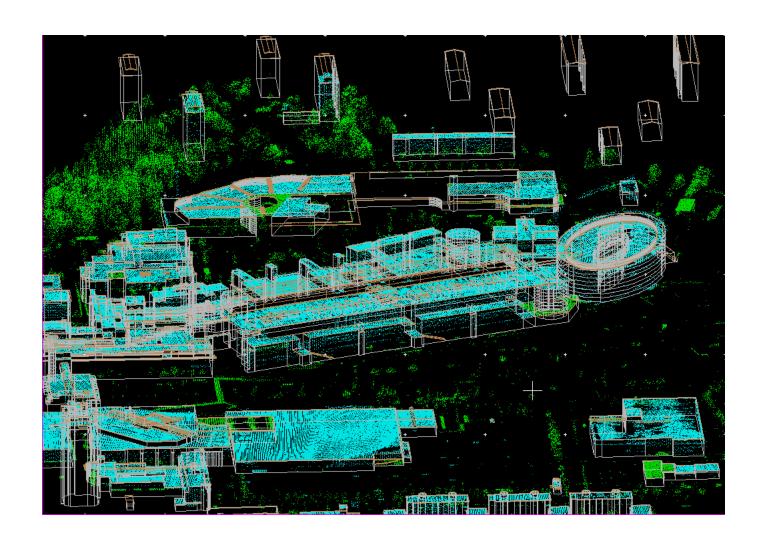




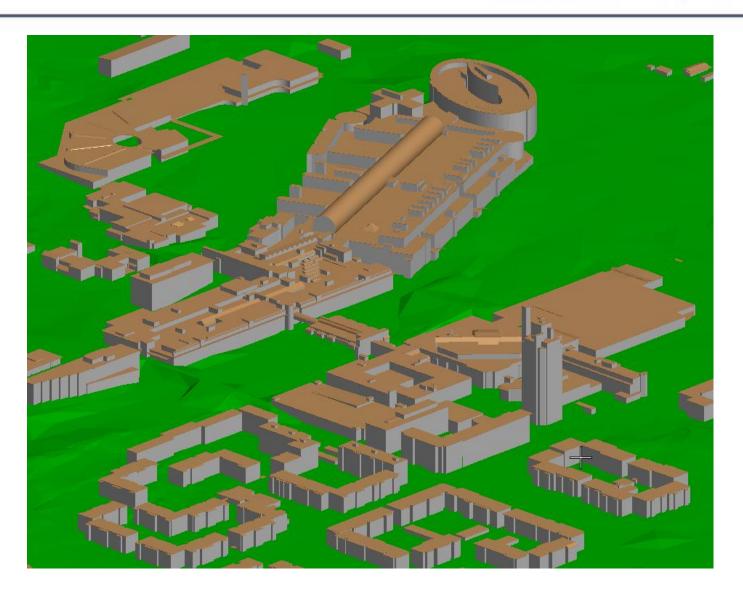




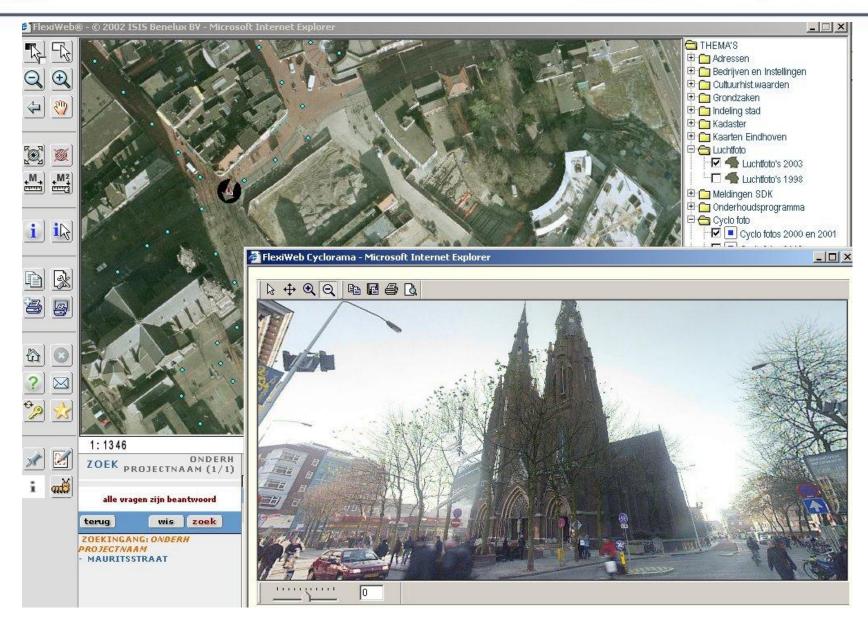










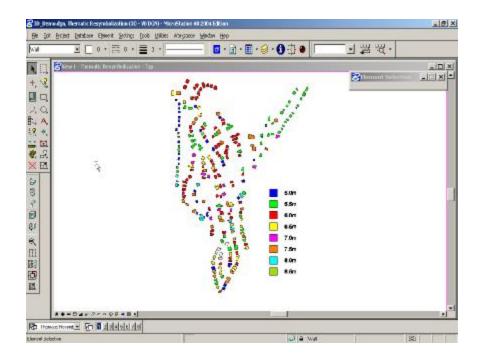






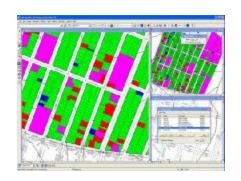


- Data Creation and Maintenance
 - Ø Fast, accurate, easy editing
 - » Speed
 - » Efficiency
 - » Flexibility of workflows





- Data Management
 Ø Types of Data
 - » Vector maps
 - » Digital CAD drawings
 - » Scanned drawings
 - » Images
 - » Documents
 - » Videos
 - » Website links







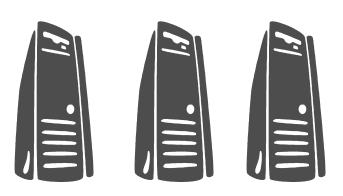


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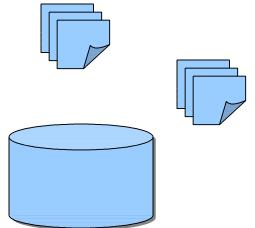


- Data Management
 - **Ø** Storage where does data live properly?
 - » Graphics, geometry, designs typically file-based storage
 - » Attributes, topology, relationships generally databases

Ø Think of the nature of the data







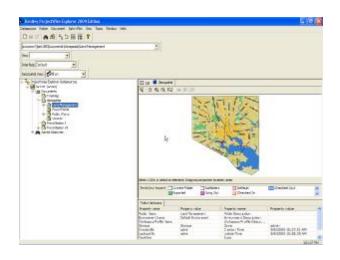


- Data Management
 - **Ø** Proprietary Data Management System
 - » Efficient data handling of controlled data types
 - » Not flexible in handling non GIS data
 - Enterprise Data Store
 - » Excellent for large amounts of homogeneous or attribute data
 - » Not ideal for design documents and design workflows
 - Ø Federated Data Management
 - » Keep data in native format
 - » Powerful hybrid approach to real corporate-wide information management





- Federated Data Management
 - **Ø** Adding the spatial component
 - » Organize and access spatial data spatially
 - Ø Integrating engineering, design, parcel maps, GIS analysis results and associated non-spatial information



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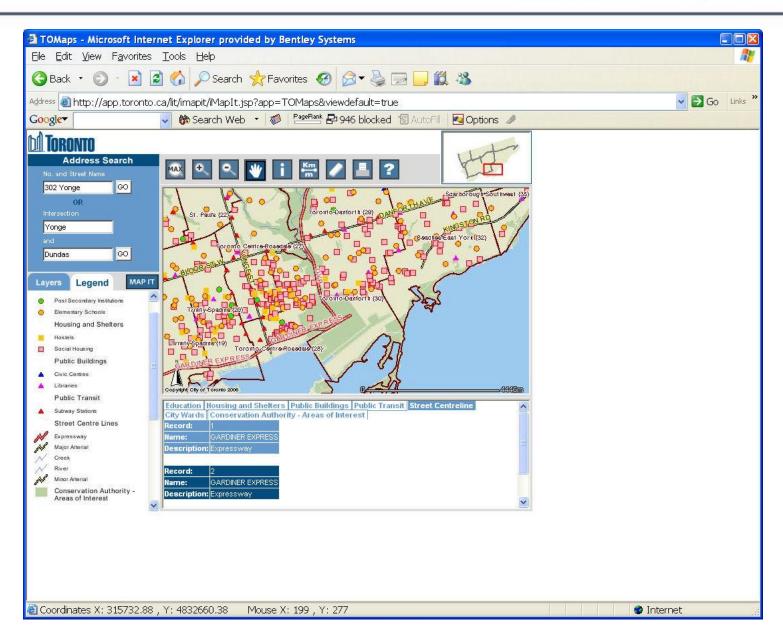
- Publishing and communications methods
 - Ø Fast, accurate hard-copy capability
 - » Need flexible, customizable output techniques
 - **Ø** Web-based display and printing
 - » Fast to set up; Easy to do; Meaningful results
 - Ø Digital transmission email, mobile, PDF, etc.
 - » Internal and External communications













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Available Technology

- Desktop applications
 - **Ø** Traditional GIS tools
 - » Strong on analysis
 - » Weak on data entry and maintenance
 - **Ø** Engineering design applications
 - » Designed for engineers, not for mappers
 - » Offer required precision but tools are cumbersome
 - **Ø** Hybrid Engineering / Cadastral Mapping Solutions
 - » Combine the best of both worlds
 - » Allow cadastral mappers to model real life





Available Technology

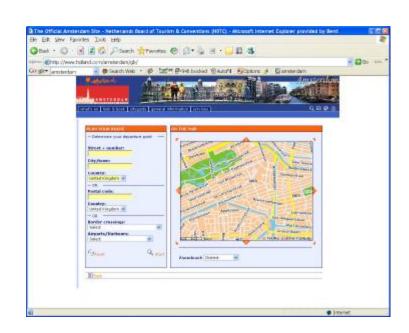
- Server-based information management
 - **Ø** Document management systems
 - » Traditional information management
 - **Ø** Database storage and retrieval
 - » Often proprietary middleware tied to traditional GIS models
 - **Ø** Geospatial information management
 - » Hybrid Solution Spatial interface to information management
 - » Federated data management, not data normalization



Available Technology

- Web-based information systems
 - Traditionally for viewing only
 - Ø Expanding into data update, QC activities, map creation
 - Ø Digital publishing





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Future of Land Management

- 3D cadastre
- Combination of traditional cadastre and real-world modeling and engineering applications
 - Ø Leveraging the power of engineering applications
 - Ø Expanding the definition of cadastre
 - **Ø** More than parcels and ownership records
- E-government sites as data communication mechanisms
- Virtual reality





Conclusions

- Engineering accuracy is required for cadastral applications
- Definition of cadastre will expand to include modeling of real world infrastructure
- 3D is required
- Federated information management is the only way to join multiple disciplines