

# **CCC Cadastre**

#### **CHRIS TREDINNICK**

#### **CCC CADASTRE**



#### LINZ CADASTRE



#### **PRE-FME PROCESS**











#### PROBLEM

#### **CCC** Attributes

	Name	Value
>	ParceIID	144295
	prulpi	600385
	PlanType	DP
	PlanNumber	365952
	ParcelType	Lot
	ParcelNumber	100
	PartIndicator	
	DrawnArea	732.90
	LegalArea	733.00
	LandParcelStatus	Current

#### LINZ Attributes

Name	Value
LINZPrimaryParceIID	38441
ParcelID	6850033
Appellation	Lot 100 DP 365952
AffectedSurvey	DP 365952
ParcelIntent	Fee Simple Title
TopologyType	Primary
StatutoryAction	
LandDistrict	Canterbury
Title	267264
SurveyArea	733
Area	732
	Name LINZPrimaryParceIID ParceIID Appellation AffectedSurvey ParceIIntent TopologyType StatutoryAction LandDistrict SurveyArea Area

Attributes describe mostly the same things, but geometries are different everywhere

#### WARPING

Find the nearest point. If it's a good match, then warp there.

Good means other points also warp in the same distance and direction.

Bad points have to warp according the average of surrounding vectors.



#### WARPING II



#### **RUBBER SHEETER vs AFFINE WARPER**

#### RubberSheeter

List of Transformers

Performs warping operations on the spatial coordinates of features. Using inverse distance weighting, RubberSheeter adjusts a set of observed features so they more closely match some set of reference features. This transformer applies a different transformation to each **Observed** vertex, depending on its distance to nearby **Control** vectors. It produces good corrections when the distortions in the **Observed** data are not constant.

#### Case Study

Click here to read how FME's RubberSheeter was used to combine Manukau City Council's existing parcel-dependent cadastral data with a newer "survey accurate" national digital cadastre.



#### RUBBER SHEETER vs AFFINE WARPER







#### RUBBER SHEETER vs AFFINE WARPER





#### **WORKBENCH OVERVIEW**





# **BACK TO WARPING**

#### **CURVES**

Straight line GIS Many of these points are not real, so are not good points to warp from. Curved Survey



# **RURAL SUBDIVISIONS**

All the warp points (blue) are on one side.

All but two aren't, and this is mostly luck (saved by Owaka Road in this case).

### **RURAL SUBDIVISIONS**

Create 12 sectors and guarantee the selection of one vector in each.

#### BOUNDARIES

Subdivision is limited within scope of original parcel.

New boundaries are only created on the inside.

Done by self-intersecting the parcels. Relies on LINZ data being topologically correct.



## BOUNDARIES

New boundaries first snap to existing boundary vertices. Then snap to nearest line.

Warp accuracy is used to inform the snapping tolerance.

If any boundaries do not snap, then continue, but user is notified this has happened, so they can fix manually.



# **ROAD BOUNDARIES**

Existing road boundary needs to be split, to make way for new road

#### Steps:

- Determine new boundaries inside.
- Snap to outside boundaries.
- Split outside boundaries (delete and recreate in parts).
- Do not recreate if new part was originally a road boundary, and now overlaps a new road.

Spaghetti in the workbench.



### **IDENTIFY PARCEL TO BE SUBDIVIDED**

Majority are easy to find, are Lot or Sections.

Two Part Parcels can have the same legal description.

Some parcels are smaller than the average warp distance.

Need to match by overlap area and legal description.

	Name	Value
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	PlanType	DP
	PlanNumber	365952
	ParcelType	Lot
	ParcelNumber	100
	PartIndicator	
	DrawnArea	732.90
	LegalArea	733.00
	LandParcelStatus	Current

	Name	Value				
>	LINZPrimaryParceIID	38441				
	ParcelID	6850033				
	Appellation	Lot 100 DP 365952				
	AffectedSurvey	DP 365952				
	ParcelIntent	Fee Simple Title				
	TopologyType	Primary				
	StatutoryAction					
	LandDistrict	Canterbury				
	Title	267264				
	SurveyArea	733				
	Area	732				

# **IDENTIFY PARCEL TO BE SUBDIVIDED**

#### There are too many possible types of Appellation:

	Name	Value		Name	Value		Name	Value
>	LINZPrimaryParceIID	67363	>	LINZPrimaryParceIID	53668	>	LINZPrimaryParceIID	117046
	ParceIID	3373077		ParceIID	3328911		ParceIID	3528053
	Appellation	Lot 12 Block 3 DP 2315		Appellation	Section 27 Camelot SETT		Appellation	Rapaki Maori Reserve 875 17 Block
	AffectedSurvey	DP 2315		AffectedSurvey	SO 4803		AffectedSurvey	SO 1310
	ParcelIntent	DCDB		ParcelIntent	DCDB		ParcelIntent	DCDB
	TopologyType	Primary		TopologyType	Primary		TopologyType	Primary
	StatutoryAction			StatutoryAction			StatutoryAction	
	LandDistrict	Canterbury		LandDistrict	Canterbury		LandDistrict	Canterbury
	Title	CB36C/1213, CB39C/710		Title	CB353/181		Title	492009
	SurveyArea	768		SurveyArea	804		SurveyArea	1012
	Area	768		Area	807		Area	1010

Let the user input our parcel ID if it can't be matched automatically.



#### PARAMETERS

4	Translation Parameters	<b>×</b>
	User Parameters	
	What is the survey plan number? Include the prefix. (e.g. LT 500883, DP 495501):	LT 521957
	Do you want to process a complete or partial survey? Sections in SO plans are frequently approved separately:	Complete 🔻 💌
	For plotting only a part of an SO plan, please input a list of section numbers to process as a comma separated list (eg 2,3,5,7):	
	Which email will receive any success or failure messages?:	chris.tredinnick@ccc.govt.nz 🔻
	Do you want to archive LandParcel, Boundary and Easement features on GISAFM?:	No 💌 💌
	Do you want to insert new Boundary, Easement and LandParcel features on GISAFM?:	No 💌 💌
	If a CCC parcel couldn't be found to be archived, input ParceIID(s) here to force its inclusion in the subdivision. Enter multiple parcels as a comma separated list:	
	This is the buffer distance to be used when identifying neighbouring parcels. Increase to 200, 500 etc when doing rural subdivisions. Default 100:	100
		OK Cancel







