



7th International FIG Workshop on 3D Cadastres 11-13 October 2021, New York, USA

The Australia / New Zealand 3D Cadastral Survey Data Model and Exchange Project

Anselm Haanen

New Zealand Surveyor-General Project Sponsor







Outline

- Introduction to Australia / New Zealand Cadastral Systems
- 3D Cadastre in Australia / New Zealand
- Enabling lodgement of fully digital cadastral survey datasets
- Project to develop the framework for fully digital lodgement
- Project progress report





















Department of Primary Industry,Water & Environment



Environment, Land, Water and Planning



Who is ICSM?
Intergovernmental
Committee on
Surveying and
Mapping

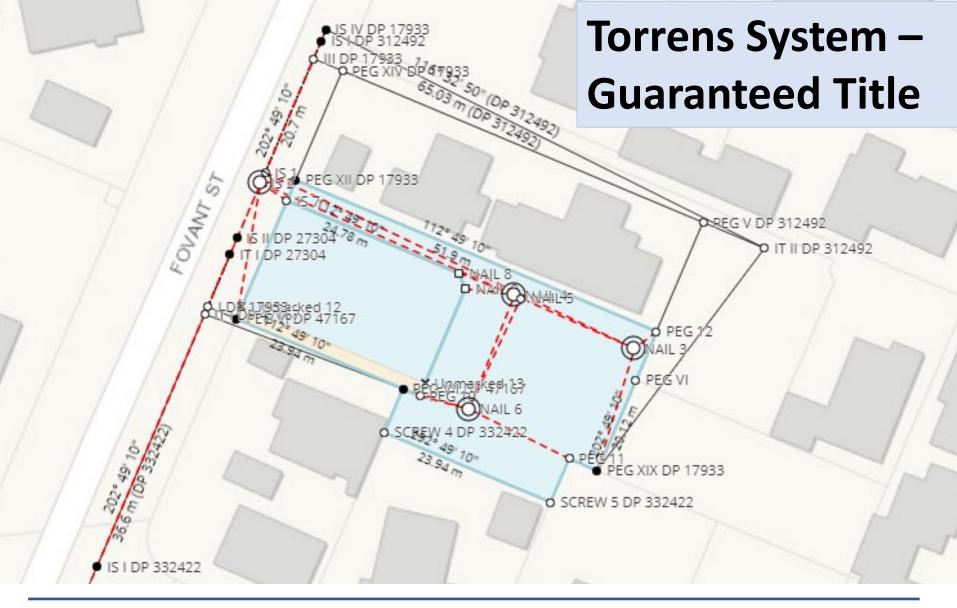
Jurisdictions /
Land Administration
Agencies









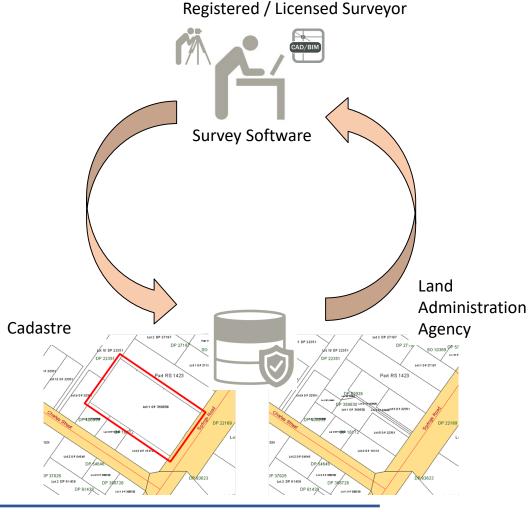






Aiming for Cadastral Modernisation

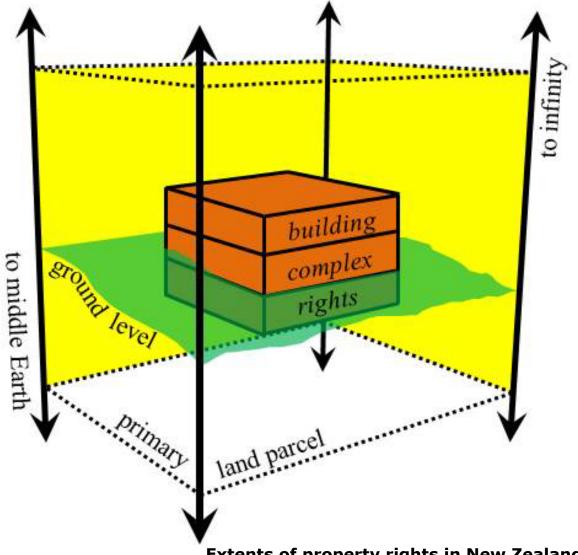
- All information in the cadastre comes from Registered / Licensed Surveyors
- Lodging survey plans or cadastral survey datasets
- Aiming for digital lodgement of datasets (no plans)







All property boundaries are 3 dimensional



Extents of property rights in New Zealand (Gulliver, 2015)



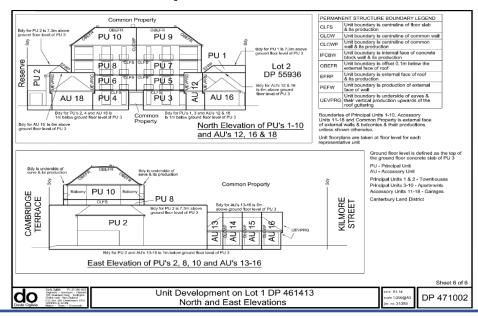


3D Cadastre

Australia & NZ already have 3D <u>legal</u> cadastres

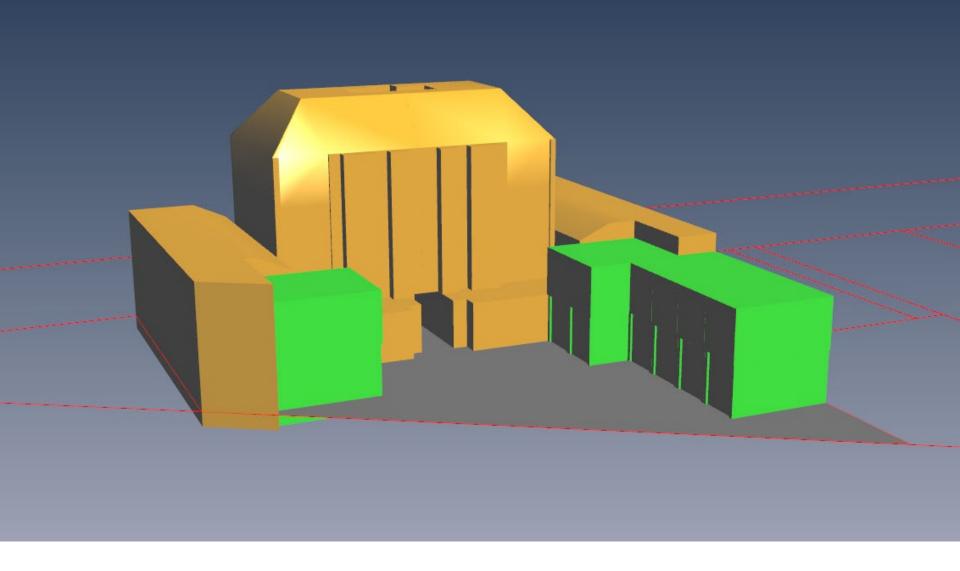
Two types:

- Unit titles primary means of multi-unit property ownership (approx. 160,000 unit titles)
- **3D Parcels** (eg. underground; air space)
- Neither are currently digital / spatial
- Looking for a3D **Digital** cadastre



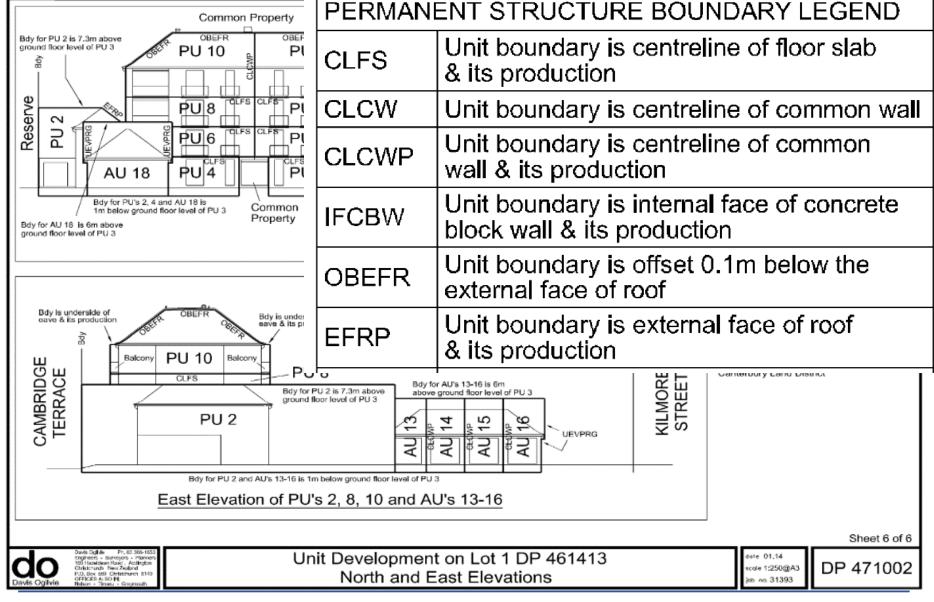
















Problems in Exchanging Digital Cadastral Survey Datasets

No widely adopted transfer mechanism

- Modest success with LandXML (2D) / ePlan
- LandXML difficult to implement
- Significant variations between jurisdictions undermines support from survey software suppliers
- No capability for 3D digitalexchange





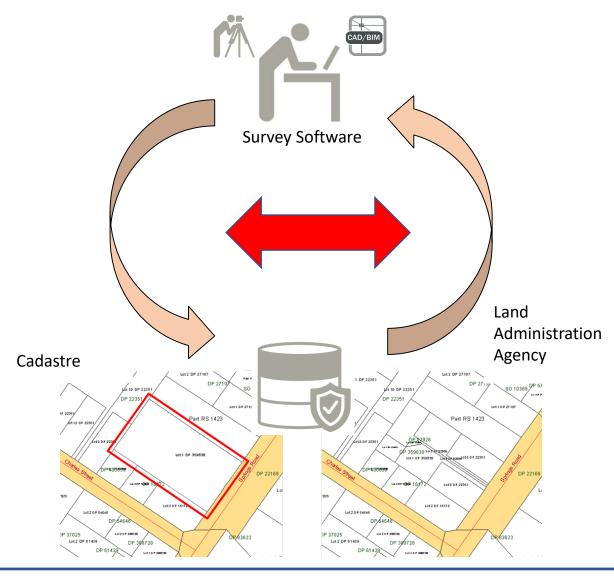
Solution Approach (1)

- '3D Cadastral Survey Dataset and Exchange' not '3D Cadastre'
- Applications used in jurisdictional cadastral systems (e.g. ArcGIS) can handle 3D data
- Survey and spatial software handles 3D data (competition!)
- Jurisdictions can specify the data that surveyors have to lodge





Registered / Licensed Surveyor







Solution Approach (2)

- Ask software suppliers to confirm if their applications and processes can deliver the required data
- Ask software suppliers to advise how best to encode the data
- Jurisdictions agree on new Standard framework for receiving and delivering data in their cadastral systems





The Project – Contract Deliverables

1. A harmonised cadastral survey data model

- Covers all Australian and NZ cadastral survey datasets
- 2D + 3D (new, opportunity)
- Vendor neutral / independent of implementation
- Jurisdiction mapping
- 2. Options for transfer format/s and exchange mechanism
 - Internationally recognised / widely adoptable encoding format







Project Scope

- Focus on 'Exchanging' data
- Not building or designing '3D Cadastre'
- Excludes database design / GIS Integration
- Excludes back capture
- Excludes direct relationship with BIM





Contractor: Surround Consortium

Surround

Data Modelling, Location Intelligence, Linked Data, Semantic Technologies.

McKenzie & Co

Australia and New Zealand Cadastral Surveying

Evolve & Amplify

Delivery Management and Stakeholder Engagement expertise.

OpenWork

Interoperability, Open Data and Standards, Cadastre & Spatial Data.

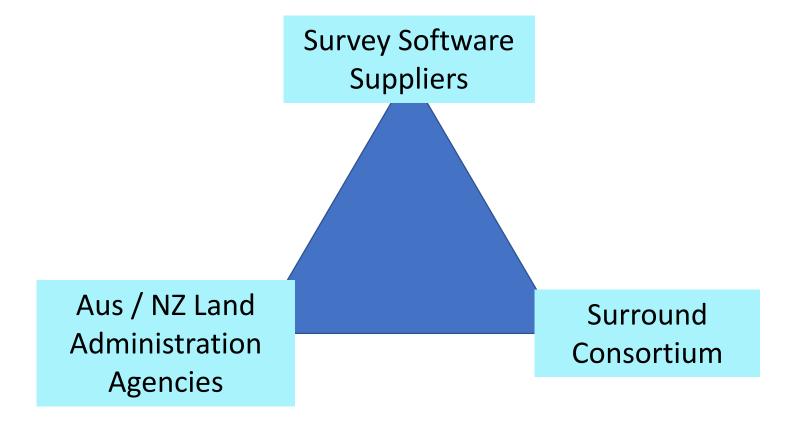
Pangaea Innovations

3D/4D geospatial data integration, geospatial modelling, and visualisation.





Collaboration







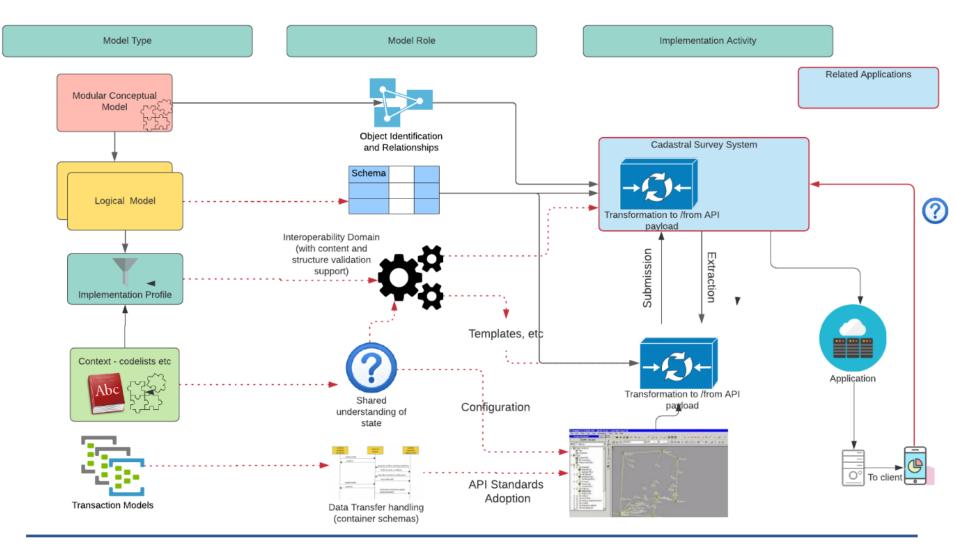


Progress to date (1)

- Surround Ontology Platform the 'engine'
 - Requirements driven
 - Common Terminology
- Multi-level Integrated Data Model (Conceptual, Logical, Physical)
- Jurisdiction Profiles of the Harmonised Data
 Model











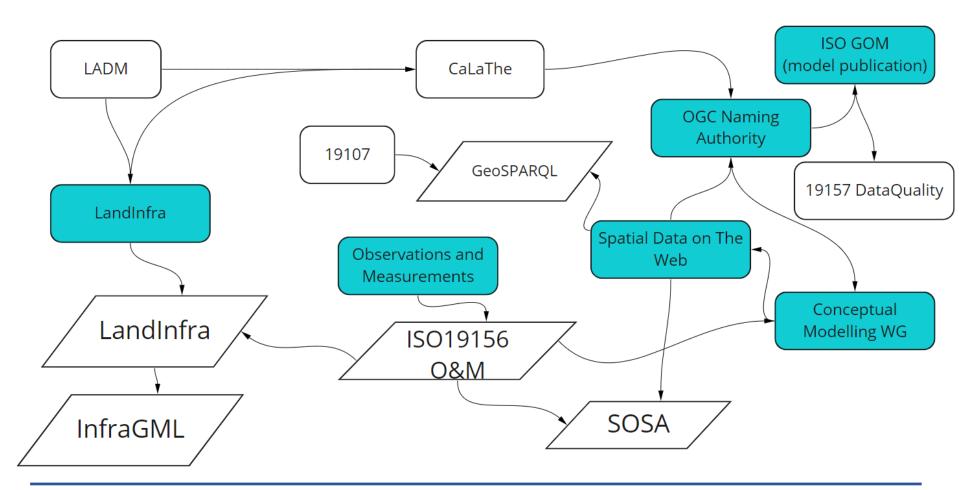
Progress (2)

- Possible to generate an OGC-type Standard
- Initially for Australia / New Zealand
- Within framework for international standards:





Surround Ontology Platform ...







Some 3D Issues

- To what extent the model includes building elements (as references for the location of boundaries);
- To what extent the model can simply embrace 3D spatial objects (= 'Volumes' or polyhedrons) and rely on survey and spatial software to manage them;
- How to manage Volumes with unlimited height (depths);
- To what extent the model embeds cadastral rules e.g.
 - Volumes (including original '2D' volume) to be completely replaced by new volumes (i.e., no gaps and overlaps in primary Volumes)
 - Secondary Volumes cannot to overlap primary Volume boundaries





Project - Next Plans ...

- Complete information input from all jurisdictions
- Collaborate with survey software suppliers to confirm model and encoding options
- Project Deliverables completed by March 2022
- Proposal for adoption to ICSM mid 2022
 - Jurisdictions agree to support the framework / foundation
- Publication late 2022

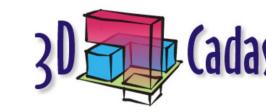




Subsequent Implementations

- Survey software suppliers adopt standard and develop solutions for surveyors
 - Competitive market
- Each jurisdiction responsible for their own implementation, different:
 - Progress
 - Timing
 - Breadth





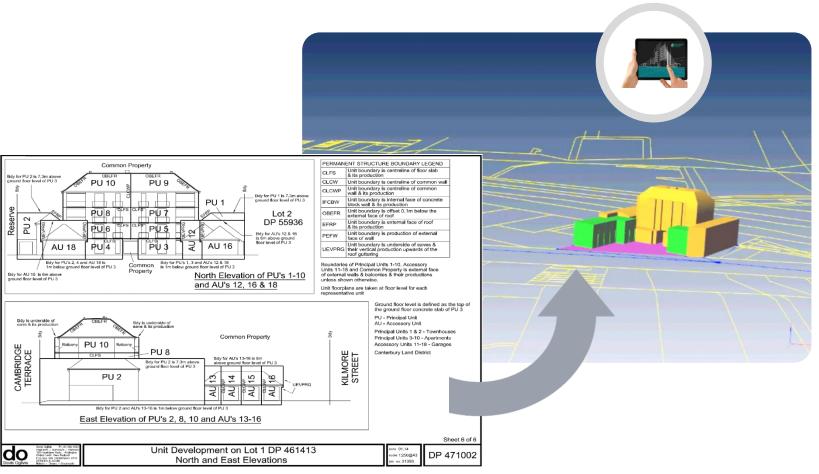
New Zealand's Implementation Plan

- LINZ's 'Rebuilding Landonline' programme (to 2024-25)
 - Surveyors lodge a complete digital cadastral survey dataset (not a plan)
 - System generates views ('plan') of the cadastral survey dataset
 - Initially for 2D datasets (already prototyped)
 - Then add 3D datasets





3D Plans -> 3D Datasets











7th International FIG Workshop on 3D Cadastres 11-13 October 2021, New York, USA

The Australia / New Zealand 3D Cadastral Survey Data Model and Exchange Project

Anselm Haanen

New Zealand Surveyor-General Project Sponsor





