

# Integrating GPS into a Cadastral GIS

Mark Goetz, GISP

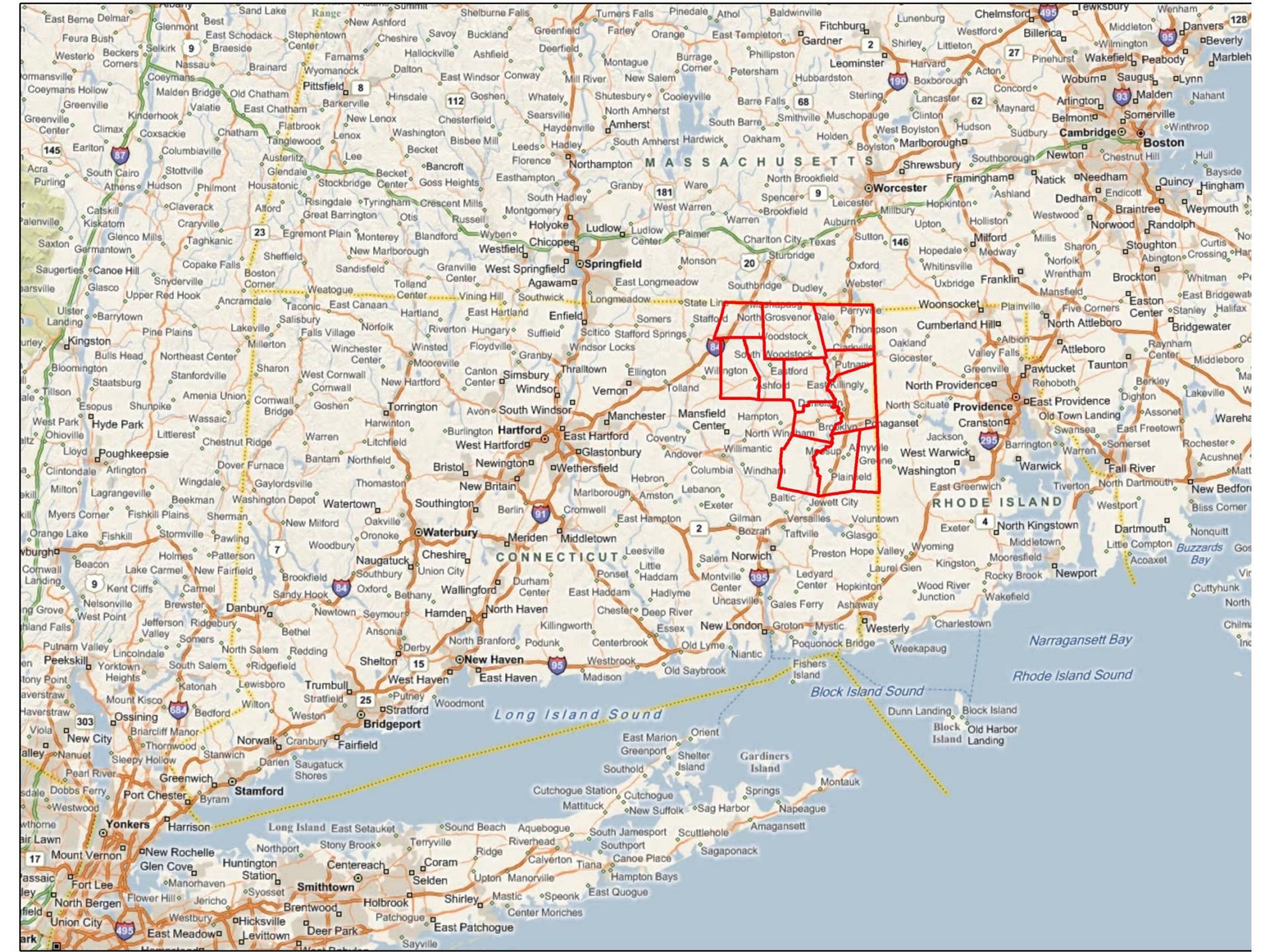
Northeastern Connecticut Council of  
Governments

# Bio

- GIS Director – Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (NECCOG)
- Chairman – State of Connecticut Geospatial Information Systems Council Data Inventory and Assessment Working Group Cadastral Data Subcommittee (CTGISC – DIAWG – CDS)
- Geographic Information Systems Professional (GISP)
- 12 Years GIS Experience – Municipal / Consulting
- GIS/GPS/CAD/Database – Data Centric

# Project Background

- NECCOG – Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments
- Rural. 12 towns ~500 square miles ~80K pop
- NECCOG GIS Program – Grant Funded
- Create/Update parcel mapping with most town parcel mapping in poor shape
- Jurisdictional boundaries inaccurate
- GPS - Trimble GeoXH 2008 and Zephyr Antenna



# GIS Cadastral Data Subcommittee

- Website: <http://www.ct.gov/gis/cwp/view.asp?a=3034&q=400016>
- Ultimate Vision – Statewide Parcel Dataset
  - Economic Development, Resource Protection, Tax Assessment/Collection, Emergency Management...
- NECCOG a model for Statewide Cadastral Dataset
- Policy Issues:
  - \$\$\$
  - Town/State Boundary Issues
  - 169 Towns, Multiple State Agencies, Minimal Federal Involvement
  - Parcel data not just to make assessor tax maps

# GIS Cadastral Standard

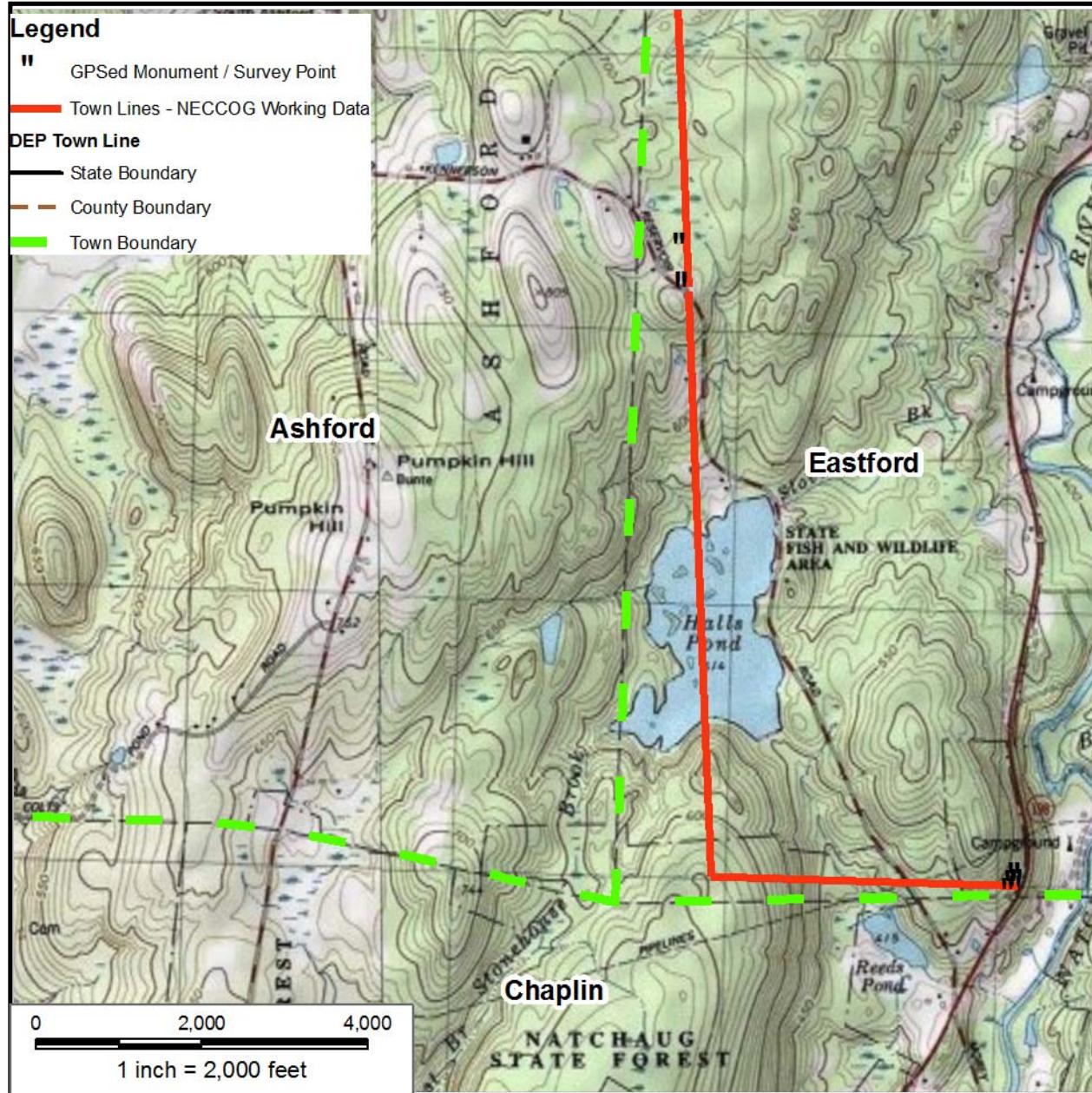
- Latest Draft dated January 2011  
[http://www.ct.gov/gis/lib/gis/CAD Standard v1 20110118 - with draft watermark.doc](http://www.ct.gov/gis/lib/gis/CAD%20Standard%20v1%2020110118%20-%20with%20draft%20watermark.doc)
- Based on MassGIS Parcel Standard, National Cadastral Standard, IAAO Standards, and many other
  - [http://www.mass.gov/mgis/ParstndrdVer1\\_5\\_1.pdf](http://www.mass.gov/mgis/ParstndrdVer1_5_1.pdf)
  - <http://www.nationalcad.org/data/documents/CADSTAND.v.1.4.pdf>
- Production and Publication components
- Focused on Local data management
- Implementation guidelines being developed

# GIS Accuracy Requirements

- Best source available – Best methods as appropriate
- Parcel boundaries via COGO if available
  - Surveys filed with town clerks
- CT DOT ROW & Railroad Valuation Maps
- 2004 State of Connecticut B&W Orthoimagery
  - **Map Scale and Accuracy** - The scale of the accuracy of imagery, data and products meets horizontal National Map Accuracy Standards (NMAS) for 200-scale mapping. The ground resolution for this imagery is 0.8 feet per image pixel.
  - **Use** - Basemap used in the identification and location of lines of occupation (stonewalls, fences, landscape changes, etc) that are used in the placement and rotation of unreferenced and/or uncoordinated surveys. Also used to “digitize” boundaries without COGO source based on lines of occupation.
- 2011 USGS/NGA/State of CT available 2012
- Not producing “survey” but using survey sources when available.

# Why GPS?

- Personal experience
- Jurisdictional boundary issues
  - Existing parcel mapping overlap/gaps
  - No “authoritative” jurisdictional boundaries
  - Numerous varying sources
  - Most used from 1:24,000 USGS Topos (DLG’s)
- Extensive State ROW & RR Valuation mapping
  - Some tied to state plane coordinates
  - Rural - not much development along state roads

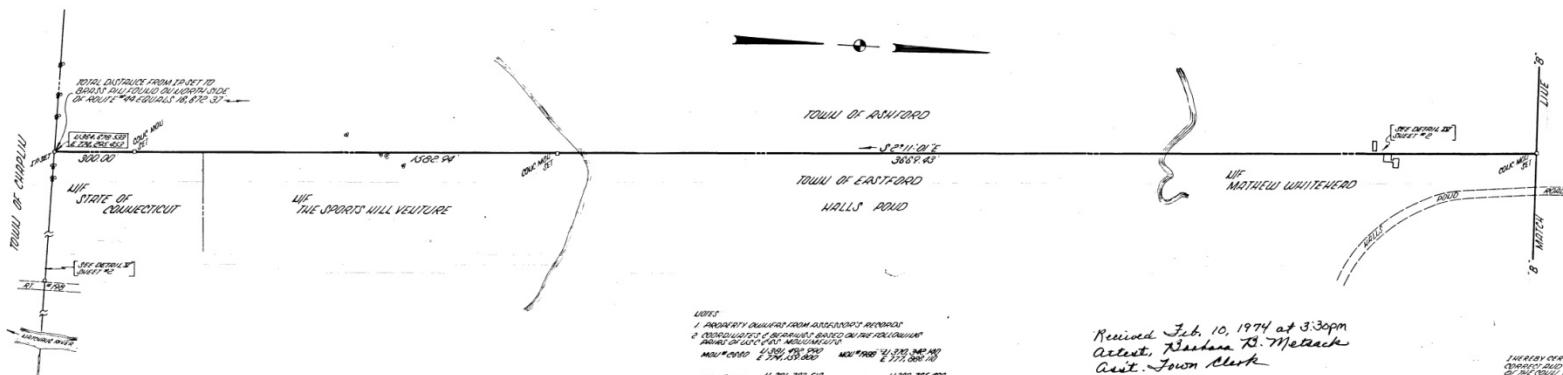
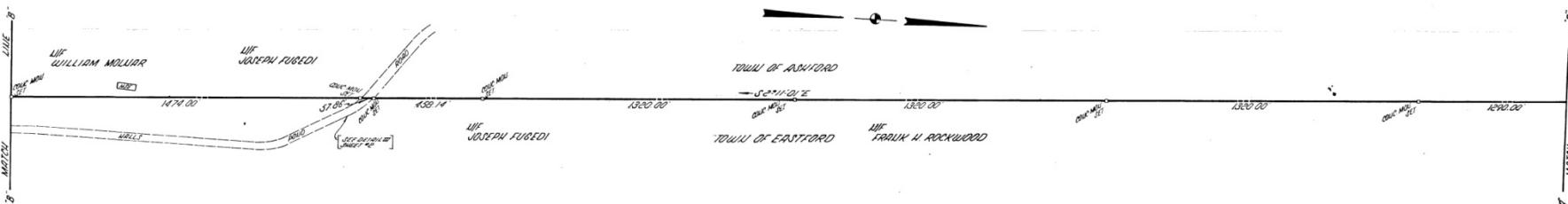
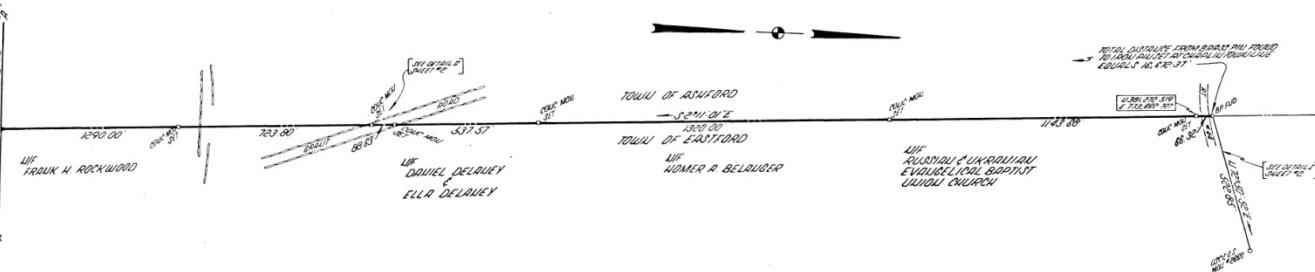


C.H. LSE

SURVEY OF A PORTION  
OF THE  
TOWN LINE  
BETWEEN

THE TOWN OF EASTFORD CONNECTICUT  
AND  
THE TOWN OF ASHFORD CONNECTICUT

SCALE 1" = 200' AUGUST, 1974.  
KIELTYKA, WOODS & PIKE.  
LAND SURVEYORS  
SHEET 1 OF 2



NOTES  
1. PROPERTY OWNED FROM DISBURST RECORDS  
2. COORDINATES & ELEVATIONS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING  
ADJUSTED CONTROL POINTS:  
MOLLIER 2394.950 3689.430  
MORRISON 2394.950 3689.430  
MOLLY 2394.950 3689.430  
MOLLY 2394.950 3689.430

Received Feb. 10, 1974 at 3:30PM  
Attest, *Frederick B. Metzger*  
Asst. Town Clerk

I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS MAP TO BE CORRECTLY  
COPIED AND IN PROPORTION WITH THE ORIGINAL  
BY WAYNE L. WOODS  
WAYNE L. WOODS  
LAND SURVEYOR  
JAN 26 1974

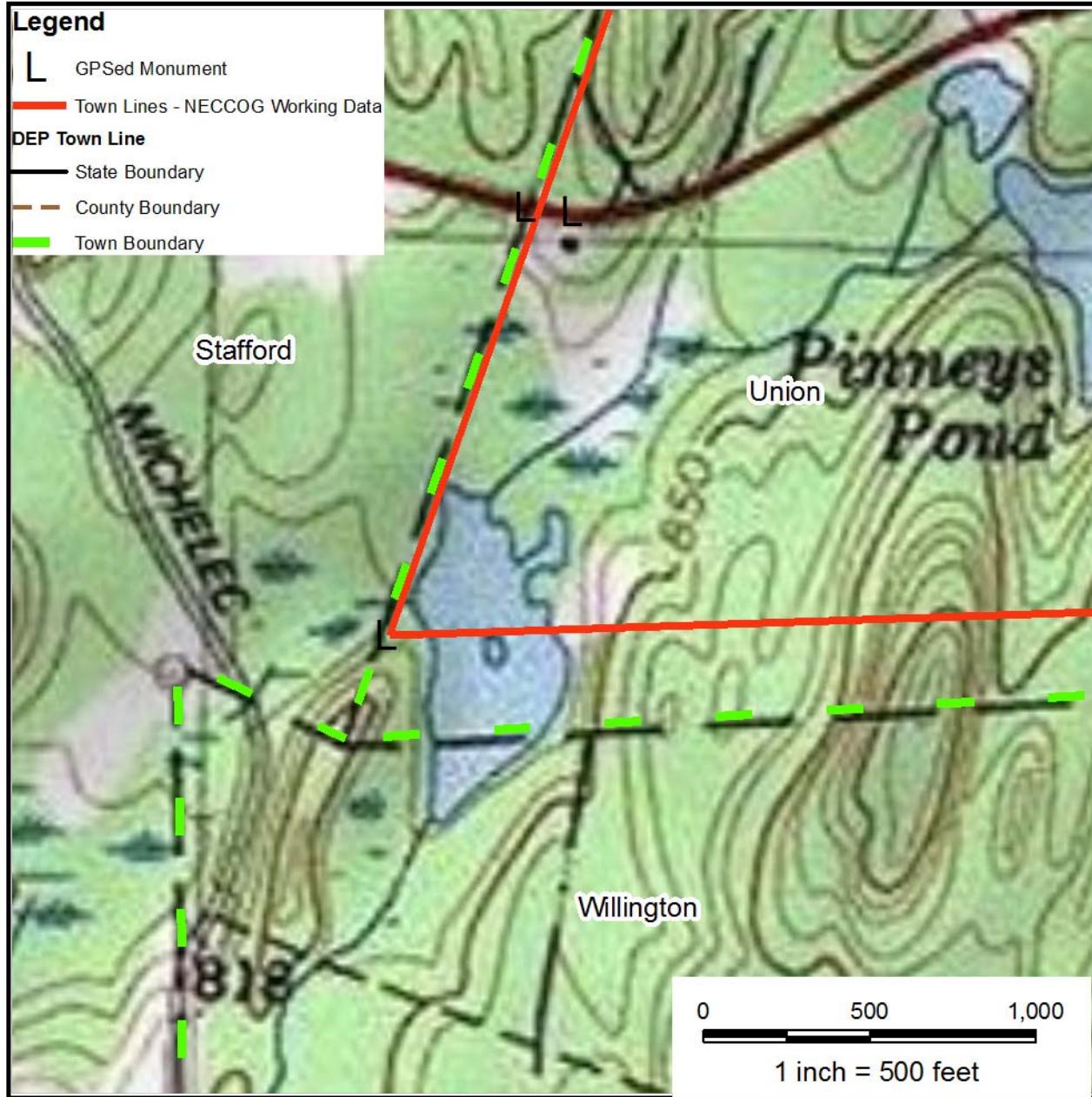
381 H-2

381 #2

JAN 26 1974

### Legend

-  GPSed Monument
-  Town Lines - NECCOG Working Data
-  DEP Town Line
-  State Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Town Boundary



WILLINGTON

04.24.2009 11:20

# NECCOG GPS GIS Data

- Town Boundary Monuments
  - Material
  - Height
  - Condition
  - Photos
- CT DOT ROW Monuments
- Anything else while looking for above

# NECCOG GPS Software

- ESRI GIS data centric approach
- Trimble GPS Analyst – ESRI ArcGIS extension
- GPSCorrect with ESRI ArcPad
- Workflow
  - Single GPS enabled geodatabase to manage
  - Export data to ArcPad
  - Forms created from data structure – pick lists, etc.
  - Field data collection
  - Import data from ArcPad – options to review GPS features
  - Post processing
  - Copy/Paste to Enterprise GIS dataset

# Trimble GeoXH 2008

- Trimble Handheld
  - All in one, Windows Mobile, Bluetooth, WiFi
  - GPS/SBAS with L1/L2 internal antenna
  - Ability to connect to external antenna – **Zephyr**
- H-Star Technology
  - Multipath rejection
  - Consistent sub-foot post-processed accuracies in ideal conditions
- WiFi enabled Camera – link photos to features

# GeoXH Accuracy Statements

Current Equivalent - GeoXH 3000:

[http://tr1.trimble.com/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-414893/022501-162G\\_GeoXH%203000%20Series\\_DS\\_0211\\_MGIS\\_Ir.pdf](http://tr1.trimble.com/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-414893/022501-162G_GeoXH%203000%20Series_DS_0211_MGIS_Ir.pdf)

## GeoXH 2008

### Accuracy (HRMS)<sup>7</sup> after differential correction

Real-time positioning

H-Star <sup>8</sup> with internal antenna (within a VRS network, or <80 km) . . . . .	Subfoot (30 cm)
H-Star <sup>8</sup> with optional Zephyr antenna	
Short baseline (within a VRS network, or <30 km) . . . . .	10 cm
Long baseline (30–80 km) . . . . .	Subfoot (30 cm)

Code corrections (SBAS<sup>1</sup> or external correction source) . . . . . Submeter

Postprocessed positioning

H-Star<sup>8</sup> with internal antenna (<80 km, or 3 bases within 200 km) . . . . . Subfoot (30 cm)

H-Star<sup>8</sup> with optional Zephyr antenna

    Short baseline (<30 km) . . . . . 10 cm

    Long baseline (30–80 km, or 3 bases within 200 km) . . . . . 20 cm

Code postprocessed . . . . . Submeter

<sup>1</sup> SBAS (Satellite Based Augmentation System). Includes WAAS available in North America only, EGNOS available in Europe only, and MSAS available in Japan only.

<sup>2</sup> NMEA output of real-time H-Star corrected data is not supported.

<sup>3</sup> Power/serial clip also required.

<sup>4</sup> With backlight at default setting (50% brightness).

<sup>5</sup> Power draw will vary depending on radio usage.

<sup>6</sup> Bluetooth and wireless LAN type approvals are country specific. GeoExplorer 2008 series handhelds have Bluetooth and wireless LAN approval in the U.S. and in most European countries. For further information please consult your local reseller.

<sup>7</sup> Horizontal Root Mean Squared accuracy, 1-sigma (63%). Requires data to be collected with minimum of 5 satellites, maximum PDOP of 6, minimum SNR of 39 dBHz, minimum elevation of 15 degrees, and reasonable multipath conditions. Ionospheric disturbances, multipath signals or obstruction of the sky by buildings or tree canopy may degrade precision by interfering with signal reception. Except when using VRS corrections, accuracy varies with proximity to base station by +1 ppm for postprocessing and real-time.

<sup>8</sup> H-Star specified accuracy is typically achieved within 2 minutes. Requires data to be collected using Trimble field software.

## GeoXH 3000

### Accuracy (HRMS)<sup>7</sup> after differential correction

Real-time positioning

H-Star <sup>8</sup> with internal antenna (within a VRS network, or <80 km) . . . . .	Subfoot (<30 cm)
H-Star <sup>8</sup> with optional Tornado antenna	
Short baseline (within a VRS network, or <30 km) . . . . .	10 cm
Long baseline (30–80 km) . . . . .	Subfoot (<30 cm)

Code corrections (SBAS<sup>1</sup> or external correction source) . . . . . Submeter

Postprocessed positioning

H-Star horizontal accuracy . . . . . 10 cm + 1 ppm<sup>9</sup>

Carrier postprocessed accuracy with 45 minutes tracking satellites . . . . 1 cm + 2 ppm<sup>10</sup>

Code postprocessed . . . . . 50 cm

<sup>1</sup> SBAS (Satellite Based Augmentation System). Includes WAAS available in North America only, EGNOS available in Europe only, and MSAS available in Japan only.

<sup>2</sup> NMEA output of real-time H-Star corrected data is not supported.

<sup>3</sup> Power/serial clip also required.

<sup>4</sup> With backlight at default setting (50% brightness).

<sup>5</sup> Power draw will vary depending on radio usage.

<sup>6</sup> Bluetooth and wireless LAN type approvals are country specific. GeoExplorer 3000 series handhelds have Bluetooth and wireless LAN approval in the U.S. and in most European countries. For further information please consult your local reseller.

<sup>7</sup> Horizontal Root Mean Squared accuracy, 1-sigma (68%). Except in conditions where most GPS signals are affected by trees, or buildings, or other objects. Except when using VRS corrections, accuracy varies with proximity to base station by +1 ppm for code postprocessing and real-time.

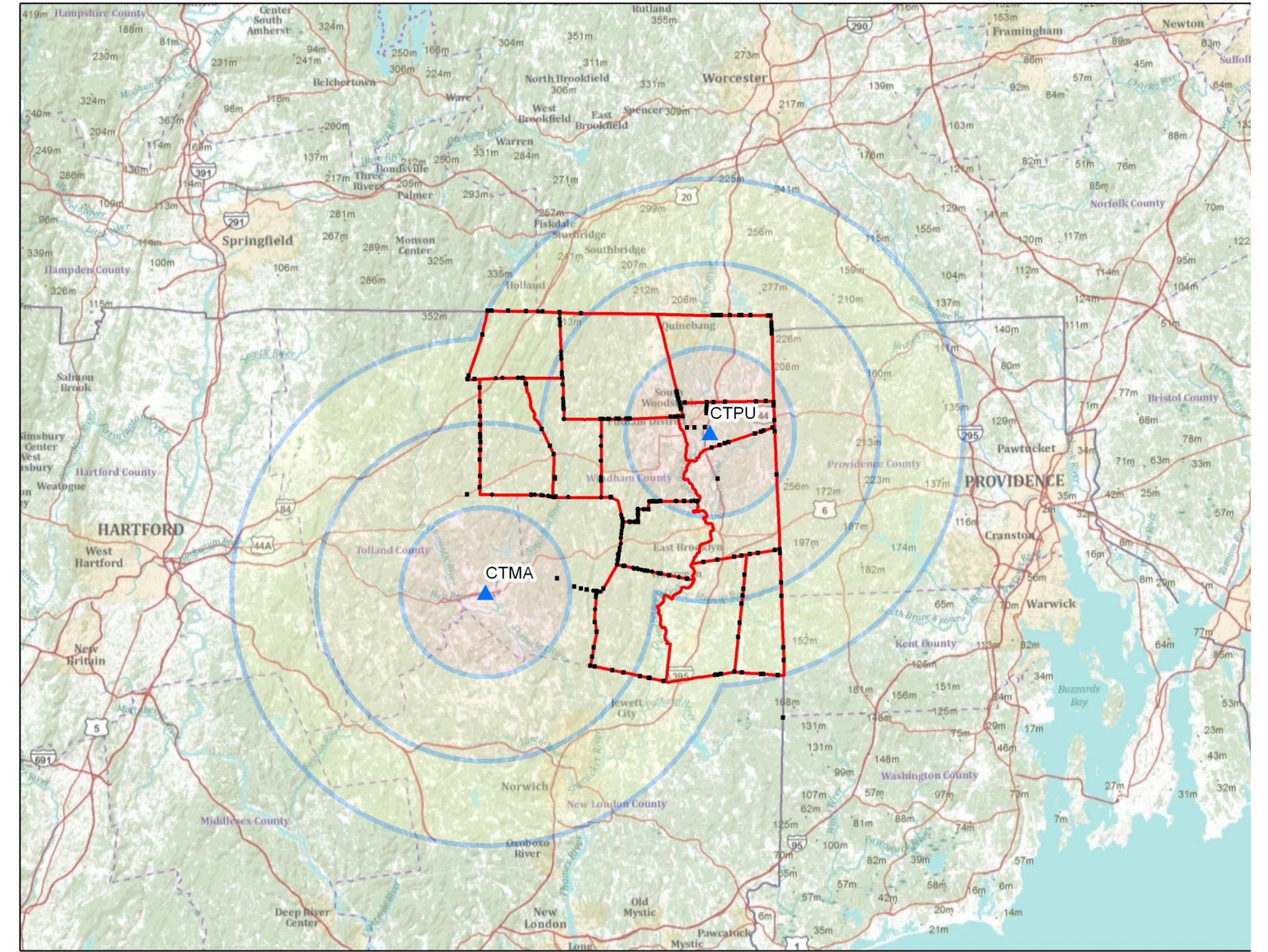
<sup>8</sup> H-Star specified accuracy is typically achieved within 2 minutes. Requires data to be collected using Trimble field software.

<sup>9</sup> The following factors increase the availability of decimeter (10 cm / 4 inch) accuracy after H-Star postprocessing: longer elapsed time tracking uninterrupted L1/L2 carrier phase data, use of the optional external Tornado antenna, tracking of more satellites with L2 measurements, shorter distance to the base station(s), and use of more (than one) base stations for postprocessing.

<sup>10</sup> 45 minute carrier capability applies only to the GPS Pathfinder Office software and is limited to 10 km from the base station.

# Differential Corrections

- CT DOT CORS Stations
  - Putnam (CTPU) or Mansfield (CTMA)
  - 30 km at most to any point in NECCOG region
  - Use H-Star with single station in most locations
- CT DOT RTK/VRS network in the Future?
  - Future NECCOG project (utilities)
  - Local surveyors – plans with NAD83 Coordinates



# Town Boundary Monument Effort

- Research town boundaries
  - Maps, Perambulation reports, Town history...
- Pre-process
  - Compile survey descriptions, Rotate and best fit, Load into GPS
- Field Capture
  - Navigate, Locate, Attributes and photos
- Post-process
  - Differential Corrections, Filter out “pile of stones”
- Copy monuments to enterprise Cadastral GIS dataset
  - Leave as-is if no other location source, move if survey source
  - Boundary features (parcels, town boundaries) to be “snapped” to town boundary monuments

August 11th and 12th, 1786 then we the Subscribers Selectmen for the Town of Pomfret and Brooklyn with the assistance of Capt. Zebariah Ingalls surveyor for the lines between said Towns which lines are as follows, beginning at a heap of stones near Quinebaug River by a buttonwood tree marked, thence west  $6^{\circ}$  north 1120 rods to a heap of stones in Mortlake west line which heap of stones is about 40 rods south easterly from Joseph Williams now dwelling house thence southerly in said Mortlake west line 185 rods to a heap of stones thence west  $6^{\circ}$  north 172 rods on the Purchase line so called to a heap of stones thence south to Stoddards east line to a heap of stones thence west  $6^{\circ}$  north about 650 rods to a heap of stones in the Town of Windham on all which lines we have erected a heap of stones once in eighty rods as witness our hands the 12th day of August 1786.

Selectmen in Brooklyn

Seth Paine  
Andrew Murdock  
Asa Pike  
Daniel Tyler Jr.  
Joseph Scarborough

Selectmen in Pomfret

Eben Kingsbury  
Zebariah Ingalls  
Stephen Williams  
Stephen Avery  
Joseph Trowbridge

16 then we the subscribers  
of Pomfret & Brooklyn  
Capt Zebariah Ingalls Surveyor  
Town which lines are as follows  
stones near Quinebaug River  
marked thence West  $6^{\circ}$  North  
stones in Mortlake west line  
is about 40 rods south East  
Williams now Dwelling House  
Mortlake West Line 185 rods  
west  $6^{\circ}$  North 172 rods

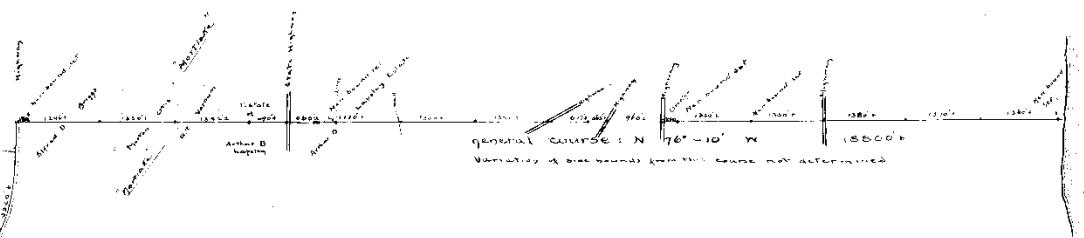
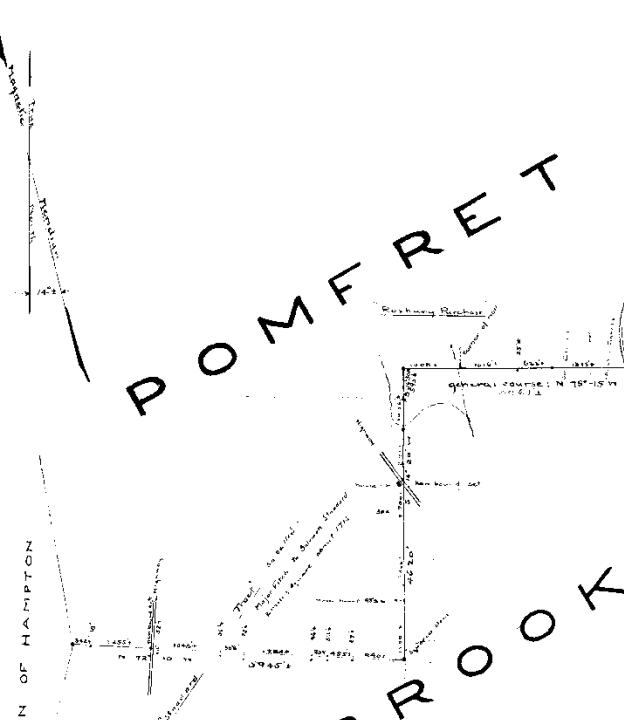
to called to a heap of stones  
thence south to Stoddards East line to a heap of  
stones & on it line 280 rods to a heap of  
stones thence west  $6^{\circ}$  North about 650 rods  
to a heap of stones in the Town of Windham  
on all which lines we have erected a heap of  
stones once in eighty rods as witness our hands  
the 12<sup>th</sup> Day of August A.D. 1786 Eben Kingsbury

Seth Paine      Selectmen  
Andrew Murdock      in Pomfret  
Asa Pike      Stephen Williams  
in Brooklyn      Stephen Avery  
Daniel Tyler Jr.      Jno Trowbridge  
Joseph Scarborough

TOWN OF HAMPTON

POMFRET

BROOKLYN



Pomfret Land Records, Book 1, Pg 194  
Beginning at Quinebong River at a heap of stones where a crooked buttonwood tree stands, thence running west 6° N 1320 rods to a heap of stones in Mortlake east line, which is about 4 rods SSW of Joseph Williams house, thence southerly on said Mortlake east line 180 rods to a heap of stones in the junction line between it, thence west 6° north 172 rods in said junction line to a heap of stones, thence S to Shelduck's east line, and on said east line 280 rods to a heap of stones, thence N 6° E about 650 rods over Rum Brook to a heap of stones in the east line of the Town of Windham. In all which lines we have erected monuments over 80 rods. Town of Pomfret census 1780. Town of Brooklyn incorporated 1786. Towns of Pomfret and Brooklyn, Town of Hampton incorporated 1786 (both taken from Windham, Pomfret, Brooklyn, Canterbury, and Mansfield).

## PLAT OF BOUNDS POMFRET-BROOKLYN TOWN LINE

AS FOUND, 1930 and 1931

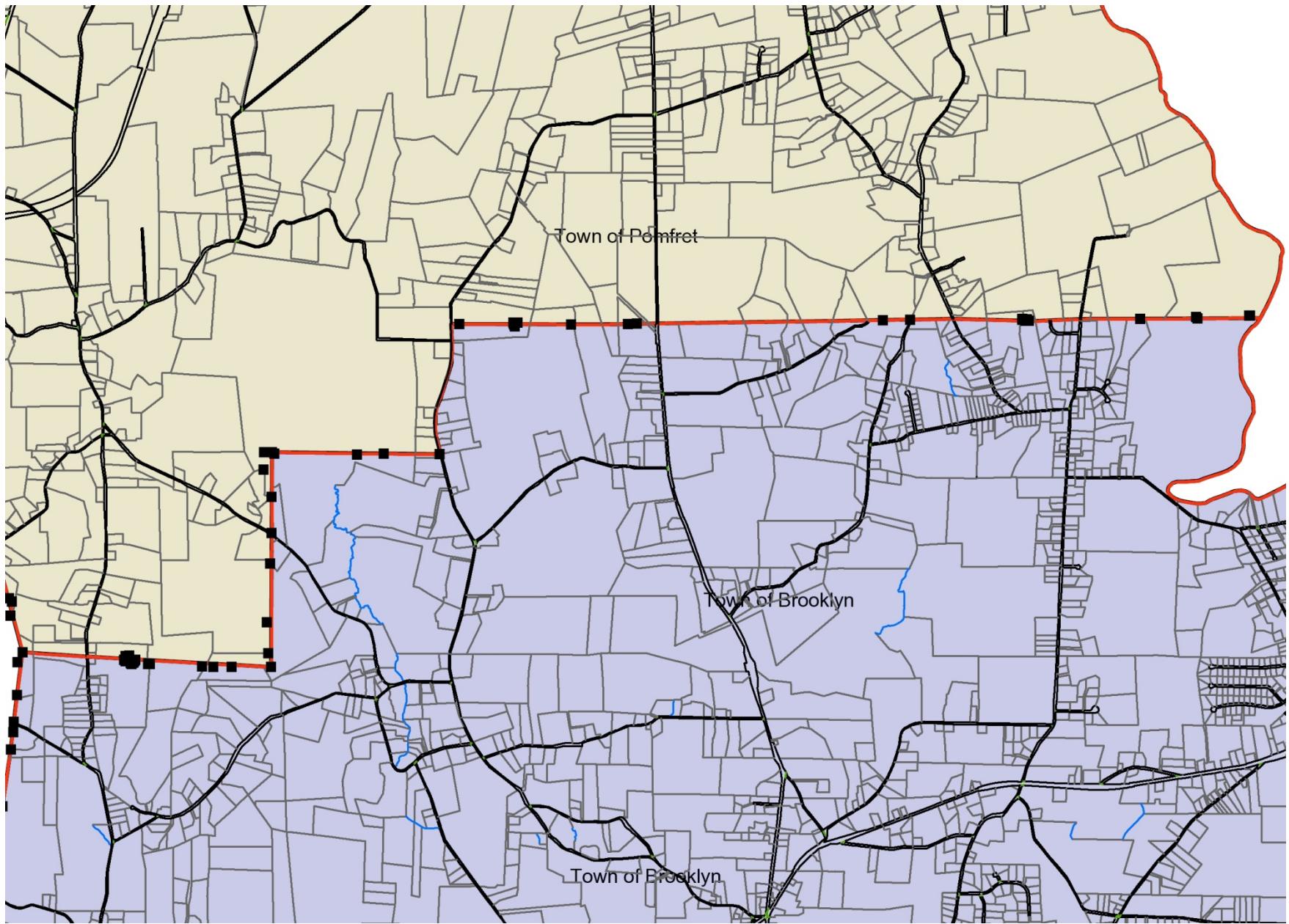
SCALE: 80 RODS (1320) TO INCH.

George W. Berg Esq., Surveyor.

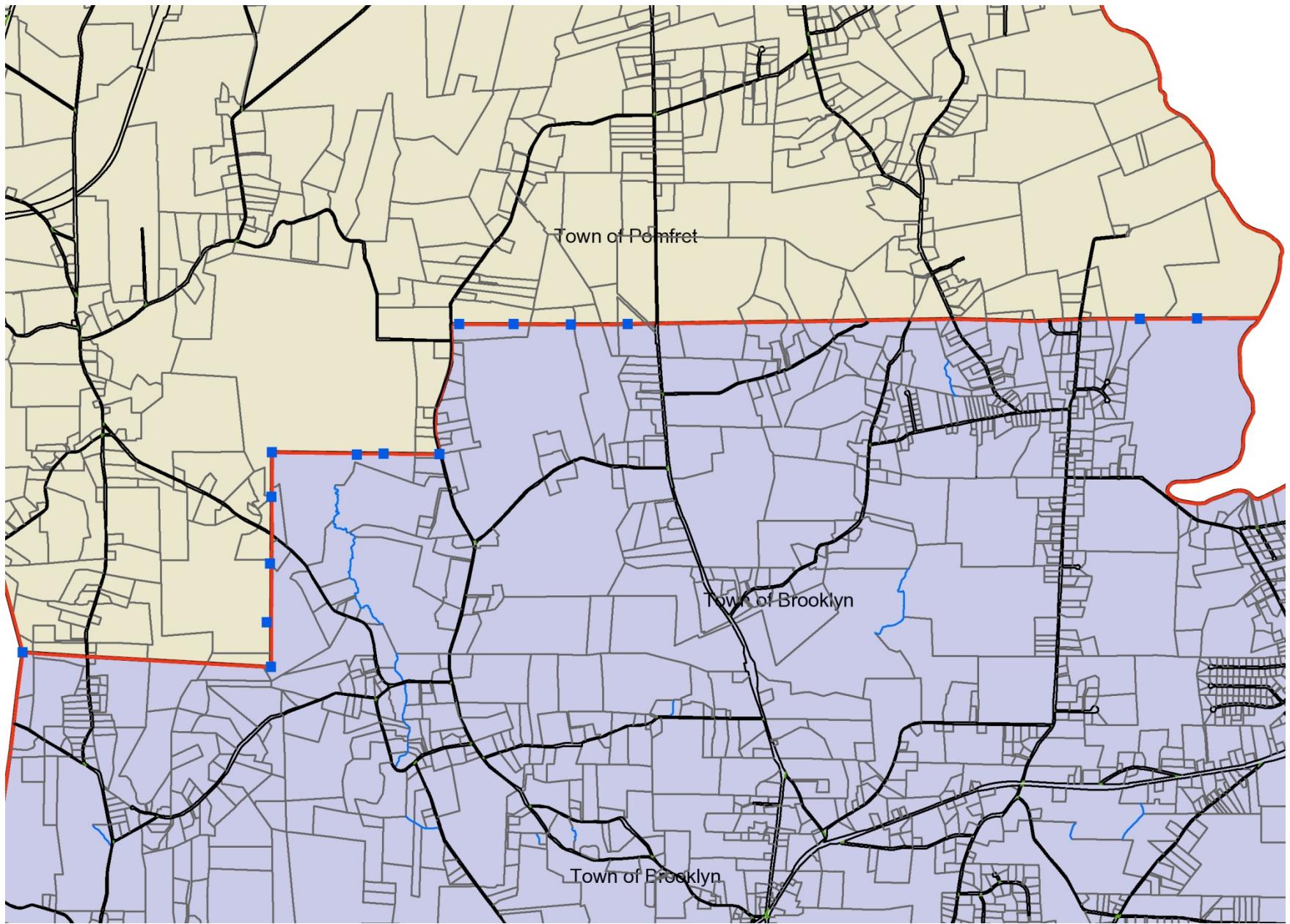
"More or less" indicated lines &



# Raw GPS Points



## Filtered GPS Points



# CT DOT ROW's

- Use CAD if exists
- Scanned ROW maps otherwise
  - Coordinated maps – COGO'ed with ROW XY coordinates
  - Non-coordinated - COGO'ed with GPS coordinate
- Same GPS process as town boundaries
- ROW lines “snapped” to selected GPS CHD locations

Town of Pomfret

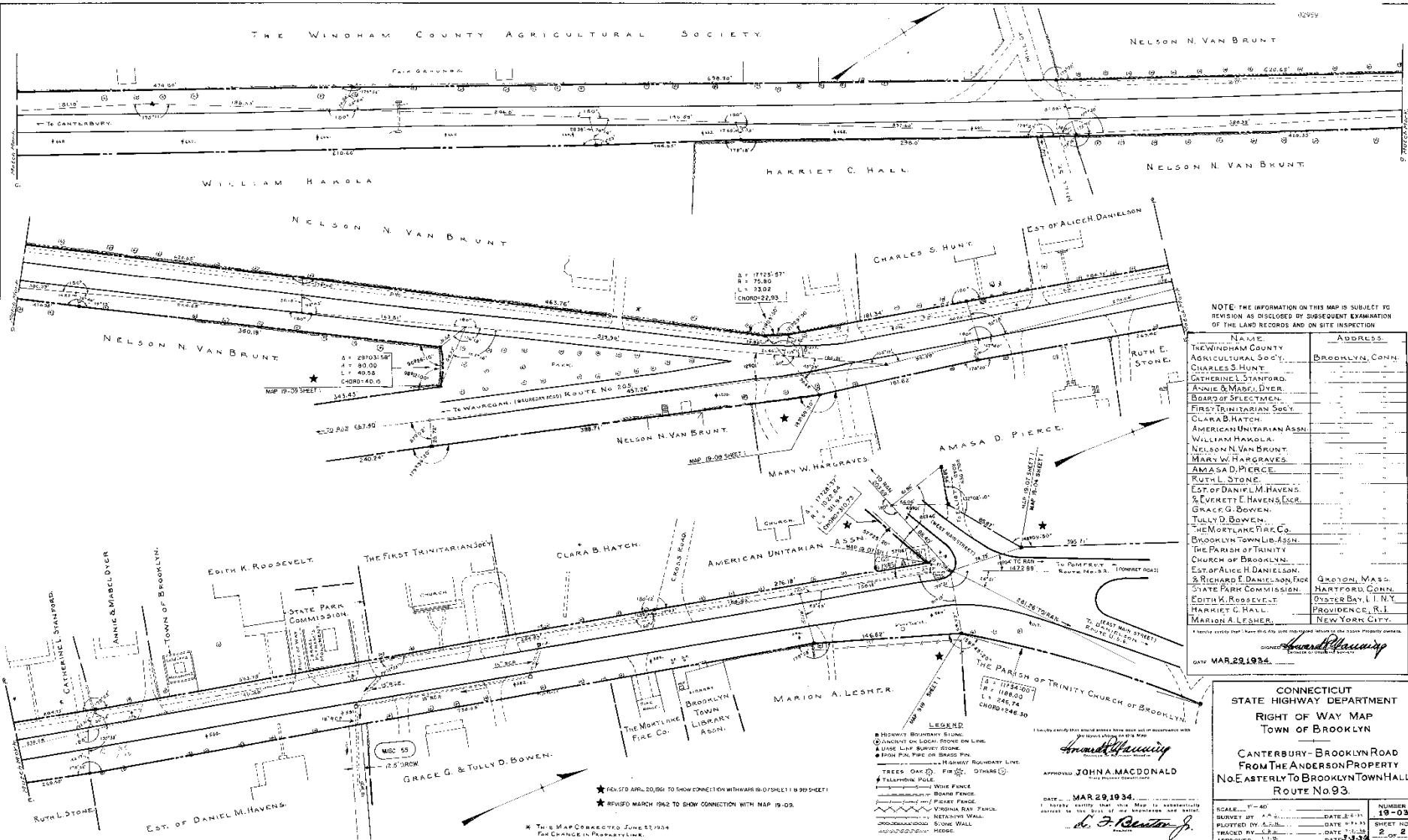
Town of Brooklyn

Town of Canterbury

Town of Plainfield

THE WINDHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

NELSON N. VAN BRUNT



Town of Brooklyn



# Conclusions

- Using GPS technology as an aid in creating local/regional level Cadastral Data
- Local/regional Cadastral Data to flow up to State/Federal government
- Intergovernmental cooperation
  - Local, regional, state and federal
  - Data and resource sharing
- Derivatives coming soon.
  - Example: Address points

# Thanks

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