

METADATA REPORT Prepared for Regional Software Holdings Ltd

Northland LiDAR

Project	Northland LiDAR
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Landpro Ltd was contracted by Regional Software Holdings Ltd to capture and supply LiDAR topographic data and co-captured, orthorectified imagery for the area of interest presented in Figure 1. The primary purpose for the contract was the topographic LiDAR survey to support resource quantification & recovery after extreme weather events (Cyclone Gabrielle).

The purpose of this report is to provide detailed information regarding the acquisition, processing, and delivery of the requested orthorectified imagery, LiDAR topographic survey and their associated deliverables as provided to Regional Software Holdings Ltd.

1.2 Survey Coverage

The Northland LiDAR project for Regional Software Holdings Ltd comprised of one area of interest, as shown in Figure 1 and covered a total area of 3476.4 km².



Figure 1. Area of interest surveyed as part of the Northland LiDAR project captured for Regional Software Holdings Ltd.

2. Data Acquisition

2.1 Data Capture

Imagery & LiDAR for this project was acquired on the following dates: 18/04/2024 – 28/06/2024 using the Leica Terrain Mapper system. The Leica Terrain Mapper includes the use of a 150 Hz LiDAR sensor, combined with a 80MP (RGBN) camera. The integrated system is fitted to a Leica PAV100 high performance, gyro-stabilised mount, for optimal capture.

A copy of the Leica Terrain Mapper calibration certificate can be made available upon request.





Figure 2: Leica Terrain Mapper showing the RCD30 camera head, and Terrain Mapper system respectively.

Sensor	Serial Number
Leica Terrain Mapper	6626
Leica PAV100 HP Mount	91014
Leica RCD30 80MP	82594

The supplied dataset includes the following items:

- LiDAR point cloud classified to ground, above ground, water vegetation, and building classes in LAZ format
- 1 m DEM in RASTER (GeoTiff) format
- 1 m DSM in RASTER (GeoTiff) format
- Canopy Height Model in RASTER (Geotiff) format
- All data has been supplied in NZTM NZGD2000 and NZVD16

2.2 Flight Planning

Careful consideration was given during flight planning to geographic location, terrain, topographical characteristics of the area, acquisition efficiency, final output resolution and meeting the requested orthophoto quality specifications. Table 1 provides a summary of the flight parameters during the capture of the Northland LiDAR project.

Table 1: Summary of the flight planning parameters for the Northland LiDAR project.

	Summary
No. of flight lines	117
Total length of flight lines (km)	4294.3
Sidelap (%)	35

2.3 Environmental capture requirements

All LiDAR was captured without the presence of cloud within the specified areas of interest.

2.4 Ground Control

Ground control was carried out by Landpro a month before the capture date..

2.5 Safety

No safety incidents were reported during the completion of this project.

3. Data Processing

3.1 GNSS Processing

Projection:NZTM NZGD2000Vertical Datum:NZVD16Reference Station:GSDR, GSMH & WHNG

GSDR: Mark details		GSMH: Mark details			
Name: Dargaville Jervois Alternatives:	Country: New Zealand Land District: North Auckland Top50 sheet: XX28 NZTM: 602965.131 1679503.201 50396779 Convergence: +0° 31' 02"	Code: GSMH Name: Mangawhai M Alternatives:	MARK IDENT	Cc La To Ni Sc	untry: New Zealand nd District: North Auckland po50 sheet: AY31 TM: G00320.939 1742748.013 ale factor 0.9998511 nvergence +0° 56' 04"
NZGD 2000 COORDINATES Latitude: 35° 56' 03.95345" S Order: 3 Longitude: 173° 52' 52.96113" E Authorised 21-Dec-2018 Ellipsoidal height (m): 49.062 Reference: CORS Update (Const stations DefMod v20 ITRF2008@2018-01-	180701		35' 08.74510" E Authorised: 2 46 Reference: 0	3	0701
	Convergence 0° 31' 05" <u>Previous coordinates</u>	Circuit Mount Eden Circuit 2000	Northing (m) Easting (m) 886625.941 383936.120		vergence 06' 18" <u>Previous coordinates</u>
Date New Zealand Vertical Datum 12.884 2V 25-Feb-2020 2	leference 1020CORS NZVD2016 Point oad	Height datum New Zealand Vertical Date 2016	ORTHOMETRI Height (m) Order Im 44.901 2V	Calculation Refe Date	rence OCORS NZVD2016 Point d
Name: Whangarei Lan	untry: New Zealand di District: North Auckland 050 sheet: XX30	Description: N/A Mark type: Forc Beacon type: Unk	nbly Placed ed Centering nown specified		
NZT					
Lattude: 35° 48' 13.57790" S Order: 9 Longitude: 174° 18' 52.43924" E Authorised: 20-Hay-2024 Ellipsoidal height (m): 172.781 Reference: 2024.05.16 LINZ Positio (DefMod v20180701 ITR 07-01)	Previous coordinates NZ Update FF2020@2023-				
	ergence (5' 47" Previous coordinates				
ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHTS Height datum Height (m) Order Calculation Reference Date Date Date Date Date New Zealand 134.9555 1½ 20-May- 2024.05.16 L1N2 Positi Vertical Datum 2024 (DefMod v20180701) TIRF2020@2023-07-02					
MARK DETAILS Last maintained: 14-Sep-2023 Maintenance level: Mark condition: Reliably Placed Description: Continuously operating GNSS station or CORS site. Mark to accupied. Anorand to reference point is the centre of 5/88 reference is the plate at top of pillar. 0.055m spacer is be reference point (ARP) and vertical reference pale (anten information see http://www.linz.govt.nz/positionz Forced Centering Protection type: Pillar Protection type: Post & rail enclosure	ö thread. The vertical etween GNSS antenna				

3.2 LiDAR Point Processing

Data processing has been in accordance with our standard policies and procedures surrounding acceptable tolerances, therefore ensuring optimal accuracy of deliverables.

GNSS/IMU data was processed using the GSDR, GSMH & WHNG Base Stations and precise ephemeris data.

The GNSS and IMU were processed in a tightly coupled loop to give an optimum trajectory. This data was then applied to the LiDAR and image exterior orientations prior to LAS and ortho creation.

Image data was processed using Leica HxMap and any radiometric adjustment applied as required. LiDAR data was generated via Leica HxMap.

3.3 LiDAR Calibration

Overlapping LiDAR points from adjacent aircraft trajectories were used to check the LiDAR calibration for heading, roll, pitch and scale.

These values were then used to make small flight-specific adjustments to the LiDAR data.

3.4 LiDAR Point Editing

A "1st run" automatic classification was carried out on the raw LiDAR points using *TerraSolid's TerraScan* software to separate the LiDAR points into ground hits and non-ground hits. This results in a greater than 90% correct classification. A manual classification was then used to edit points where gross classification errors occurred in the automatic classification process.

The DEM for the area of interest is presented in Figure 3.

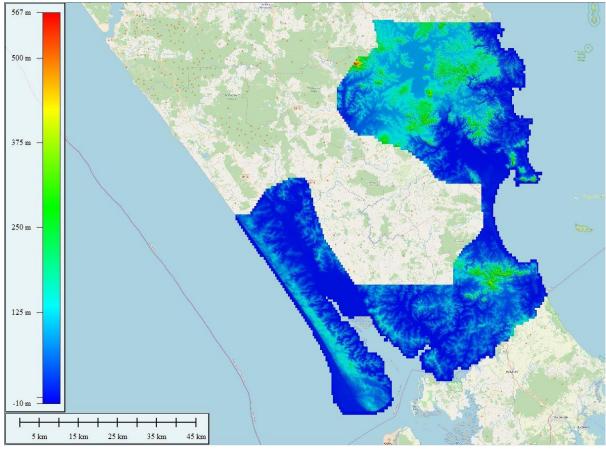


Figure 3: DEM for the Northland LiDAR area of interest.

3.5 Vertical LiDAR Accuracy

Average dz	-0.005
Minimum dz	-0.197
Maximum dz	0.133
Average magnitude	0.034
Root mean square	0.044
Std deviation	0.043

3.6 Horizontal Accuracy

The positional accuracy of the LiDAR data was checked by plotting Landpro Ltd. check points and displaying the LiDAR by intensity. The LiDAR was found to be in position.