

# METADATA REPORT Prepared for Regional Software Holdings Ltd

Northland & Waikato LiDAR (Block 1)

Project	Northland & Waikato LiDAR
Client	Regional Software Holdings Ltd
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Landpro Reference	23553
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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 for the area of interest presented in Figure 1. The primary purpose for the contract was to provide a 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 LiDAR topographic survey and associated deliverables as provided to Regional Software Holdings Ltd.

# 1.2 Survey Coverage

The Northland & Waikato LiDAR project for Regional Software Holdings Ltd comprised of two areas of interest, as shown in Figure 1 and covered a total area of 17.3 km<sup>2</sup>.

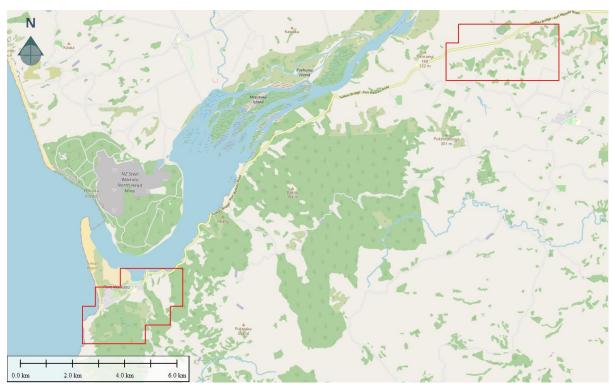


Figure 1. Areas of interest surveyed as part of the Northland & Waikato LiDAR project captured for Regional Software Holdings Ltd.

# 2. Data Acquisition

## 2.1 Data Capture

Imagery & LiDAR for this project was acquired on 21/21/2024 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, gyrostabilised 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. Table 1 provides a summary of the flight parameters during the capture of the Northland & Waikato (Block 1) LiDAR project.

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

	Summary
No. of flight lines	10
Total length of flight lines (km)	60

# 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 NZGD2000

Vertical Datum: NZVD16
Reference Station: GSWI

GSWI: Mark details

MARK IDENTIFICATION

Code: GSWI

Name: Waiuku Domain

Alternatives:

Country: New Zealand
Land District: North Auckland

Topo50 sheet: BB31

NZTM: **5875853.028** 

1753357.193 0.9998897

Scale factor **0.9998897** Convergence **+1° 02' 49"** 

NZGD 2000 COORDINATES

Latitude: 37° 15' 04.53171" S Order: 3 Previous
Longitude: 174° 43' 45.17006" E Authorised: 21-Dec-2018 coordinates

Ellipsoidal height (m): 50.126 Reference: CORS Update (Constrained to PositioNZ

stations DefMod v20180701 ITRF2008@2018-01-01)

Circuit Northing (m) Easting (m) Scale Factor Convergence

Mount Eden Circuit 2000 758770.840 396899.373 0.9999001 -0° 01' 16" Previous coordinates

ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHTS

Height datum Height (m) Order Calculation Reference

Date

New Zealand Vertical Datum 17.524 <u>2V</u> 25-Feb-2020 2020CORS NZVD2016 Point

2016 Load

MARK DETAILS

Last maintained: 19-Feb-2021

Maintenance level:

Mark condition: Reliably Placed

Description: N/A

Mark type: Forced Centering
Beacon type: Unknown
Protection type: Not specified

## 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 GSWI Base Station 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.

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 "1<sup>st</sup> 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.

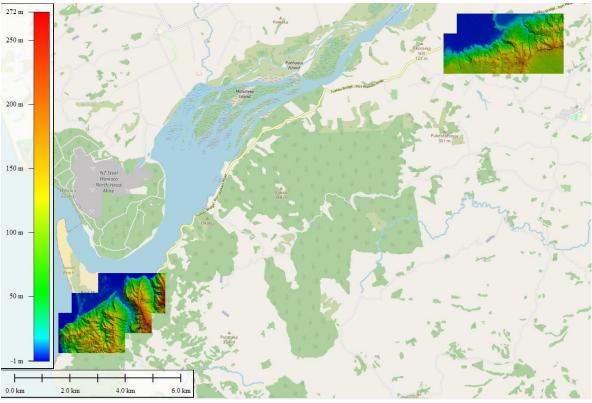


Figure 3: DEM for the Waikato LiDAR (Block 1) area of interest.

# 3.5 Vertical LiDAR Accuracy

Average dz	-0.00
Minimum dz	-0.056
Maximum dz	+0.048
Average magnitude	0.018
Root mean square	0.021
Std deviation	0.021

# 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.



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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 for the area of interest presented in Figure 1. The primary purpose for the contract was to provide a 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 & Waikato LiDAR project for Regional Software Holdings Ltd comprised of one area of interest, as shown in Figure 1 and covered a total area of 5037.5 km<sup>2</sup>.



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

# 2. Data Acquisition

## 2.1 Data Capture

Imagery & LiDAR for this project was acquired between the following dates: 21/01/2024 – 17/05/2024 using the Leica Terrain Mapper system. The Leica Terrain Mapper includes the use of a 150 Hz LiDAR sensor, combined with a Leica RCD30 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
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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 and acquisition efficiency. Table 1 provides a summary of the flight parameters during the capture of the Northland & Waikato LiDAR project.

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

	Summary
No. of flight lines	154
Total length of flight lines (km)	7250.3
Sidelap (%)	35

#### 2.3 Ground Control

Ground control was carried out by Landpro within a week of the initial capture date..

#### 2.4 Safety

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

## 2.5 Sensor hardware underperformance

Hardware underperformance was noticed during a portion of the Waikato region LiDAR capture. Affected flight dates were from 21/01/2024 until 21/02/2024. Near field backscatter affected a portion of the emitted pulses during flight, resulting in a higher than usual noise/signal ratio and a reduction in the resulting point density (not all emitted pulses registered valid returns) Point density of the point cloud is found to be above 8 points per square meter.

# 3. Data Processing

# 3.1 GNSS Processing

**Projection:** NZTM NZGD2000

Vertical Datum: NZVD16

Reference Station: CORM, GSTH, GSTK & GSWH



## 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 CORM, GSTH, GSTK & GSWH Base Station 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.

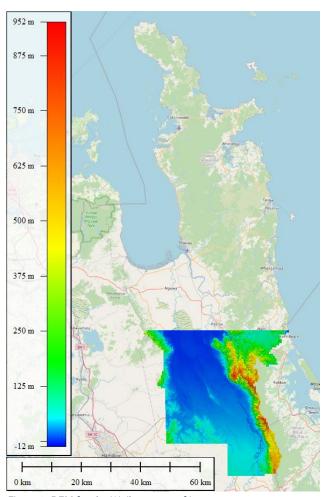


Figure 3: DEM for the Waikato area of interest.

# 3.5 Vertical LiDAR Accuracy

Average dz	-0.001
Minimum dz	-0.214
Maximum dz	0.165
Average magnitude	0.048
Root mean square	0.058
Std deviation	0.058

# 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.