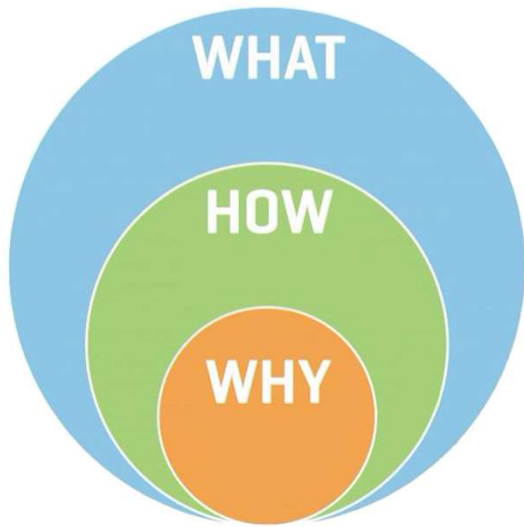


Integration of Terrestrial, Maritime and Cadastral Geospatial Information



Dr Victor Khoo
Singapore Land Authority



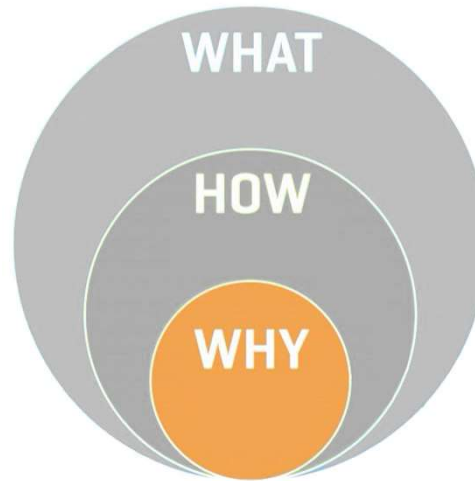
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	



Integrated Digital Twin



- Economic
 - Integrated Spatial Planning
 - Coastal Economic Activities
- Social
 - Food Security
 - Coastal Recreational Activities
- Environmental
 - Protection against Coastal Inundation
 - Protection of Biodiversity
 - Transition to Clean Energy Source



Economic



Social



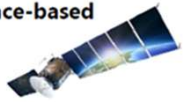
Environmental





Technologies

Space-based



Aerial systems



Mobile Mapping Systems



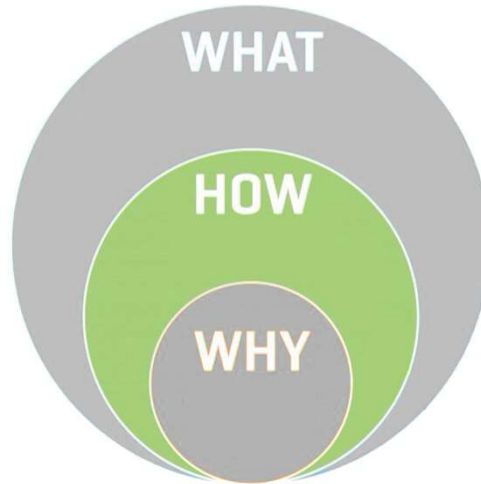
Ground based Systems



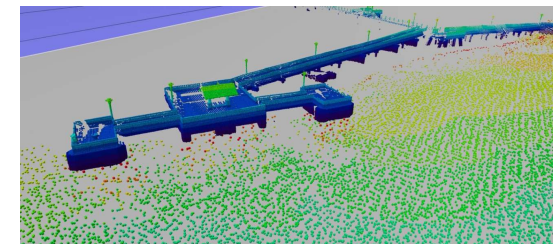
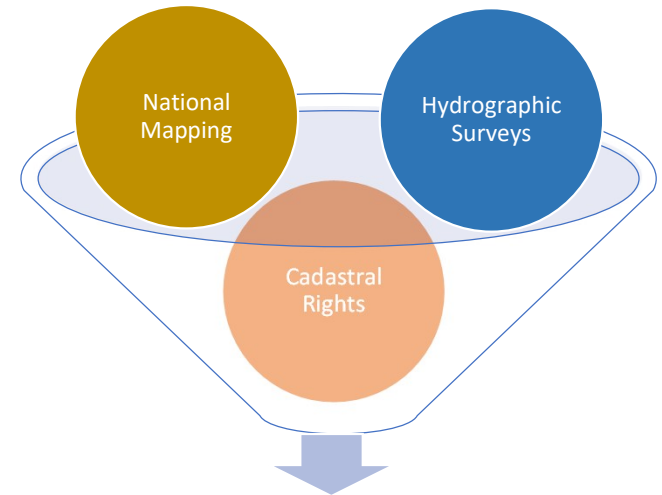
Hydrography



Systems



Datasets

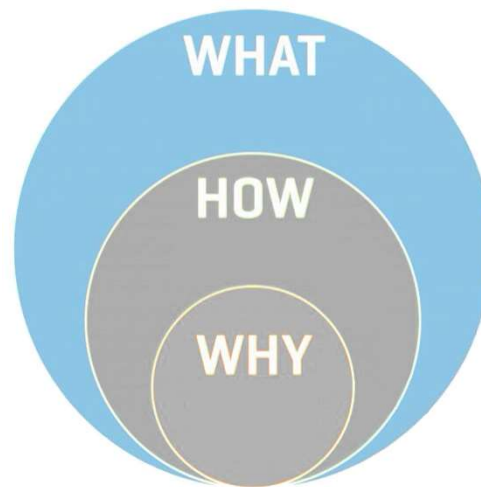


TopyBathy Model

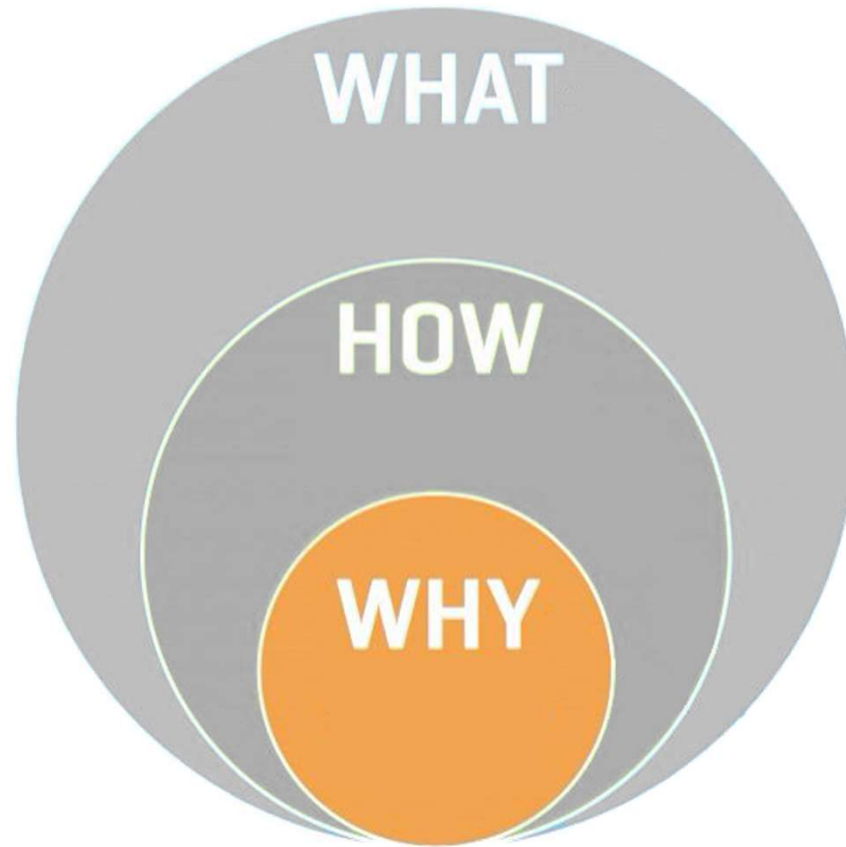


What we do to overcome the Challenges

- ❑ Current Challenges
 - ❑ Data Acquisition near coastline
 - ❑ Harmonisation of Singapore Height Datum and Chart Datum
 - ❑ Data Sharing at GeoSpace-Sea
- ❑ Future Challenges
 - ❑ Vertical Land Motion Monitoring for Coastal Adaptation Study



Why we need to Integrate



Coastal Economic Activities



Port of Singapore
(Source: maritimegateway.com)



New floating fish farm off Changi aims to produce more seafood than traditional coastal farms



Integrated Spatial Planning





Social

Integrated Spatial Planning



Environmental



Youth Kayaking beside Sports Hub.
(Source: Today Online)



Singapore now home to one of the world's largest floating solar farms.
(Source: Straits Times)

Photo: Sunseap

Protection against Coastal Inundation



Environmental



High tide at East Coast Park Area B on 4 Feb,2016
(Source: Straits Times)



Submerged boardwalk at Sungei Buloh Nature Reserve during a spring tide in January 2015 (Source: Straits Times)

Protection of Biodiversity



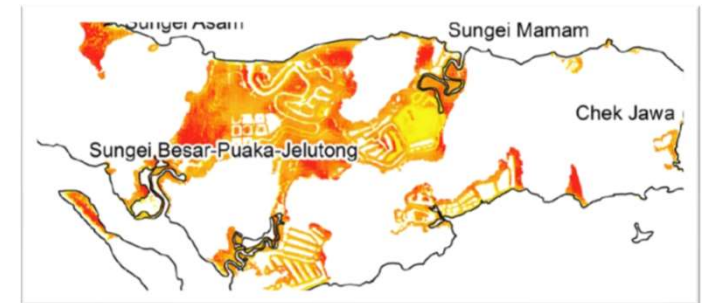
Environmental



The Coastal Protection and Restoration of Mangrove Biodiversity at Pulau Tekong conducted by NParks and HDB

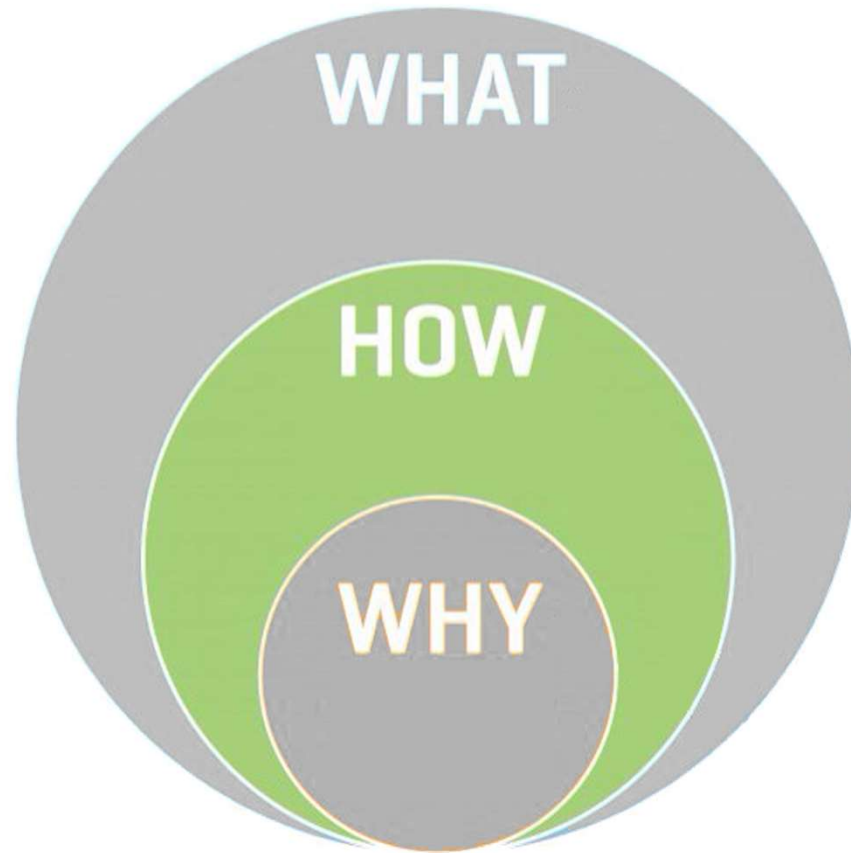


Elevation mapping was conducted as part of the mangrove restoration program in Pulau Ubin



Mapping the mangrove sites to quantify the blue carbon stocks (Source: Mangrove Lab, NUS)

How we Integrate



Adoption of Multi-Sensors and Technologies



Space-based



Aerial systems



Unmanned
Aerial Vehicle

Mobile Mapping Systems



Ground based Systems



Subsurface



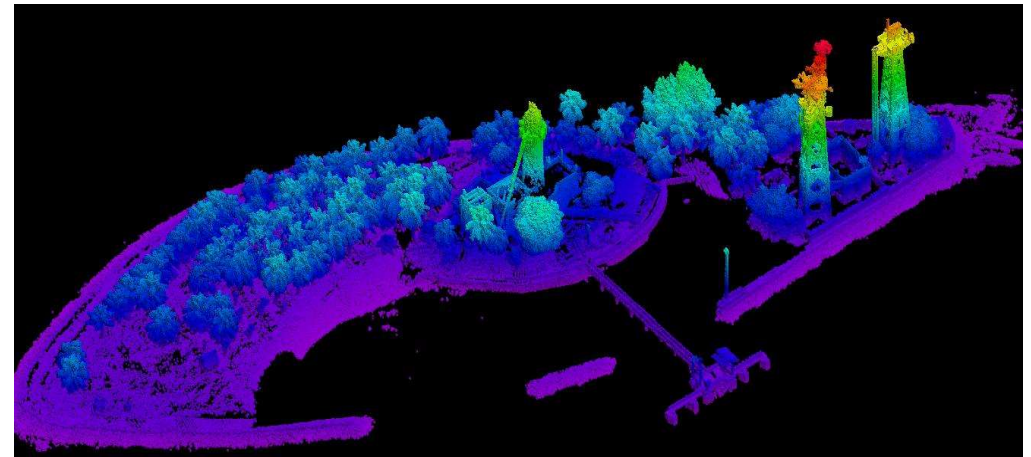
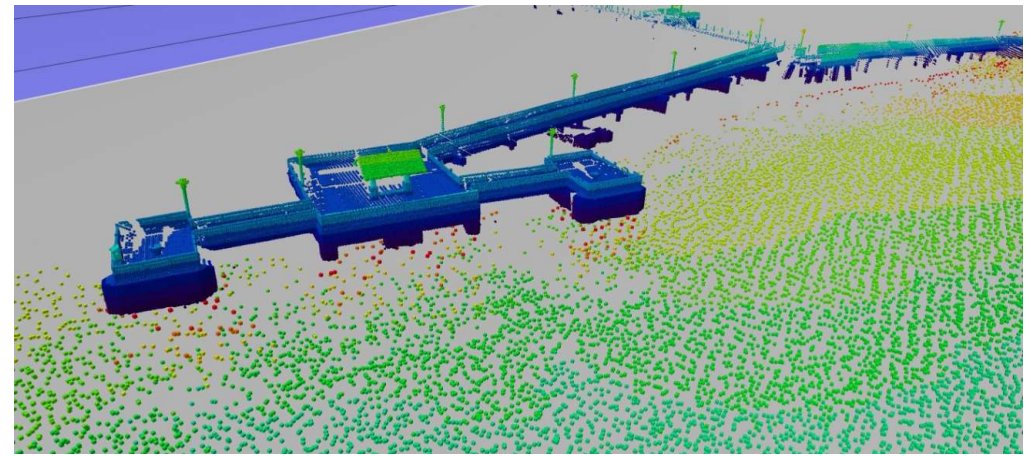
Hydrography



Examples:

- Remote Sensing
- Photogrammetry
- LASER Scanning
- Global Positioning System (GPS) /
Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)
- Total Station
- Ground Penetrating RADAR
- Multibeam Echo-sounder

Simultaneous Survey with Multibeam Echo Sounder and Laser Scanner



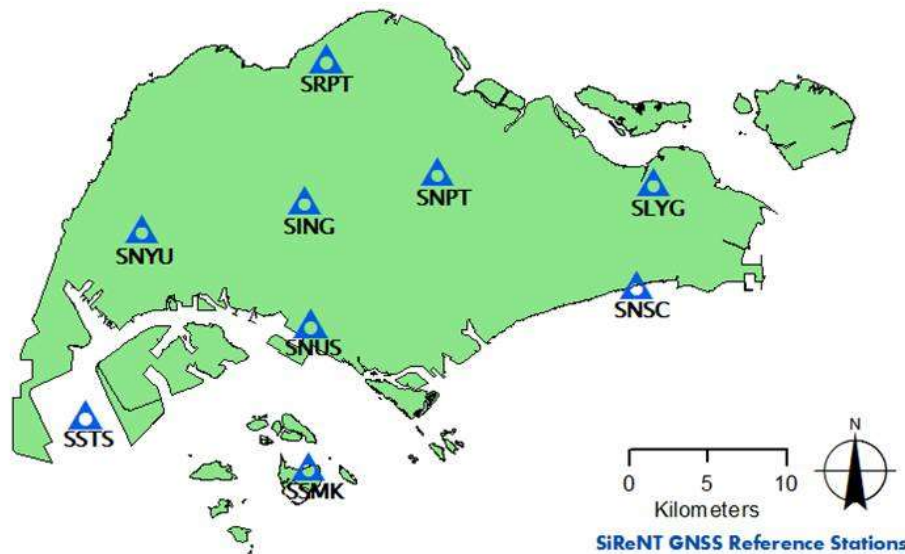
Simultaneous survey with Multibeam and LASER Scanner System



RESTRICTED

Precise GNSS Positioning

National Infrastructure - Singapore Satellite Positioning Reference Network (SiReNT)

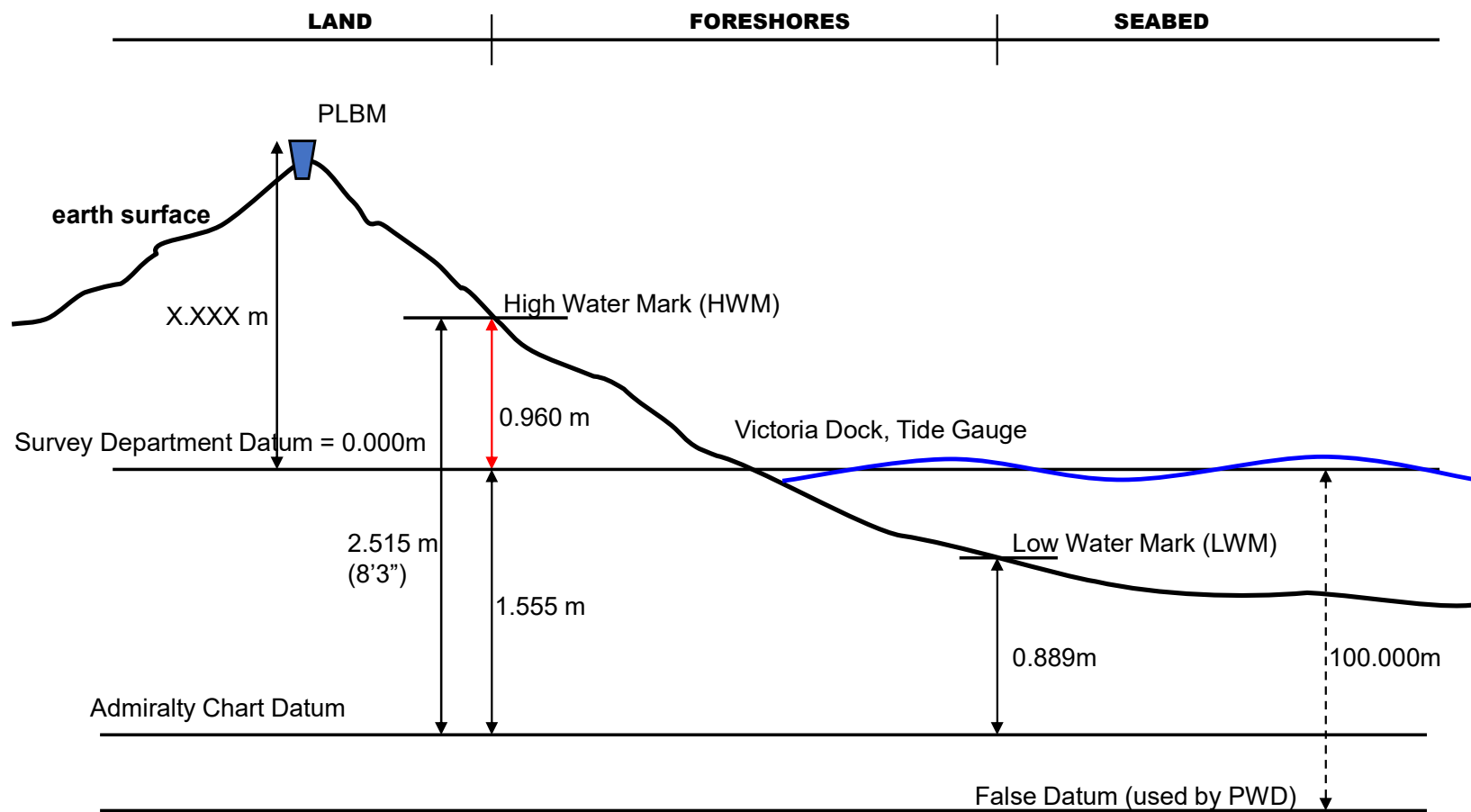


- National Reference System** for Surveying, Mapping and GIS
- Adopt **Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)** technology
- Support up to **cm level real-time positioning** and navigation

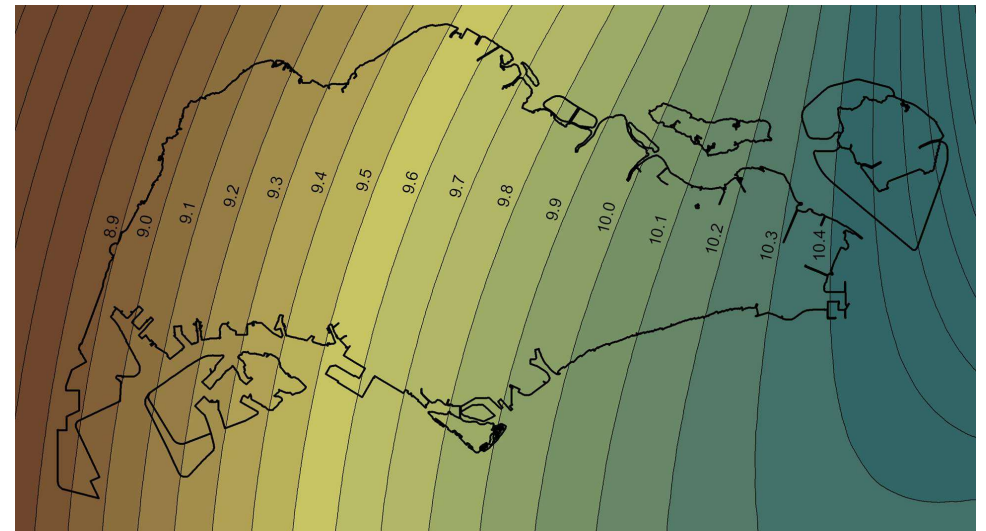
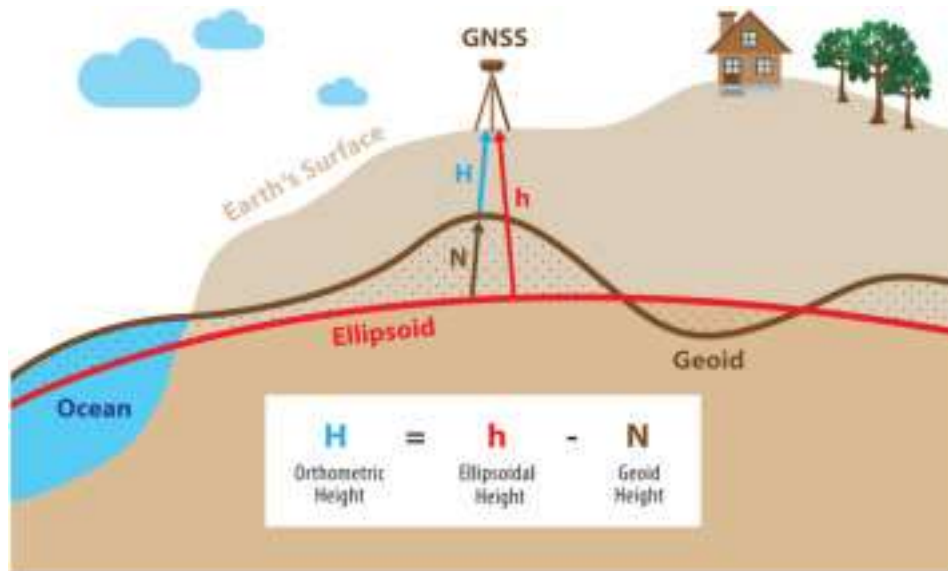


© Singapore Land Authority 2017

Datum Relationships



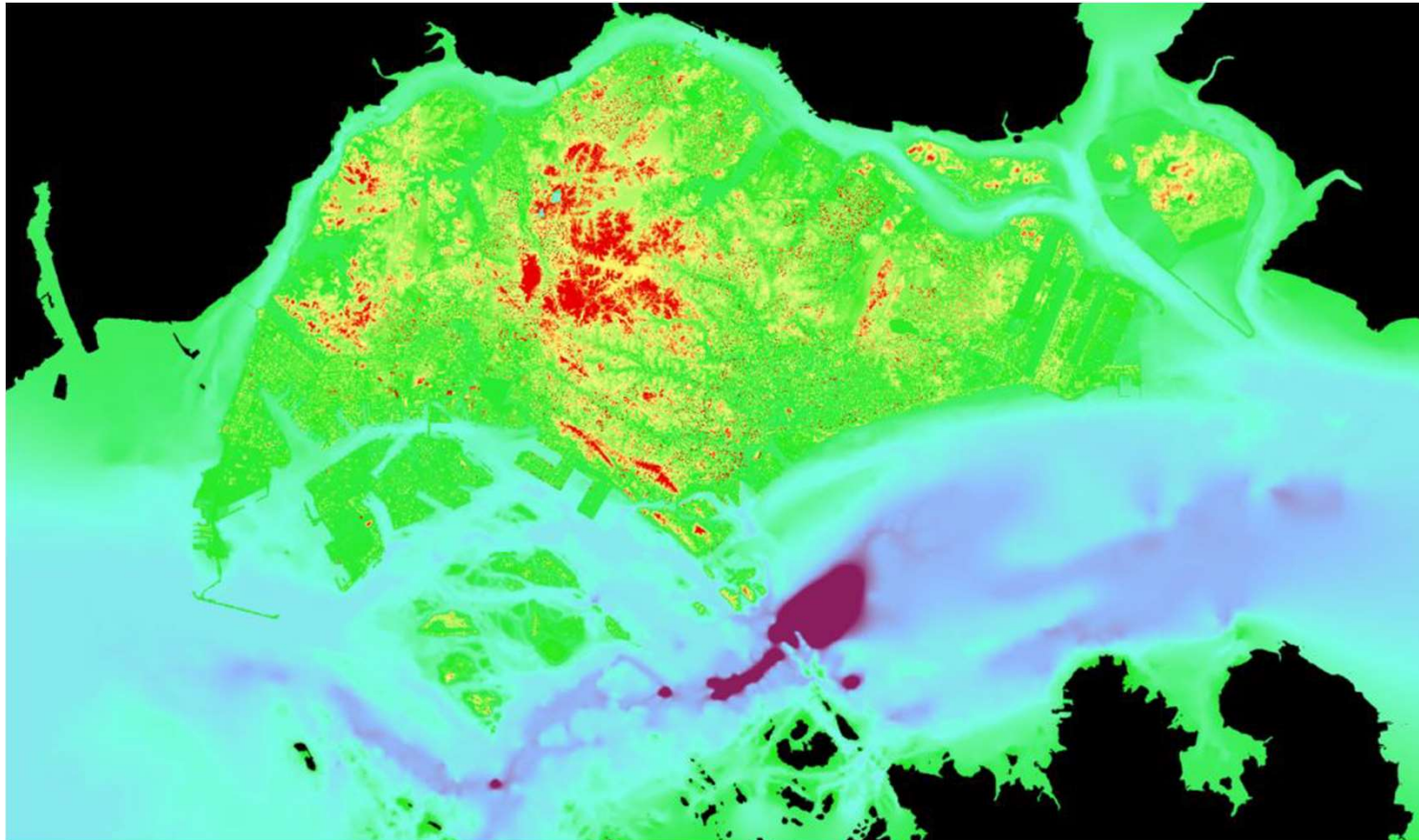
Development of Geoid Model



Relationship between Orthometric and Ellipsoidal Height

Geometric Geoid Model of Singapore

Integration of Topographic and Bathymetric Data



Singapore ETH-Centre
Natural Capital

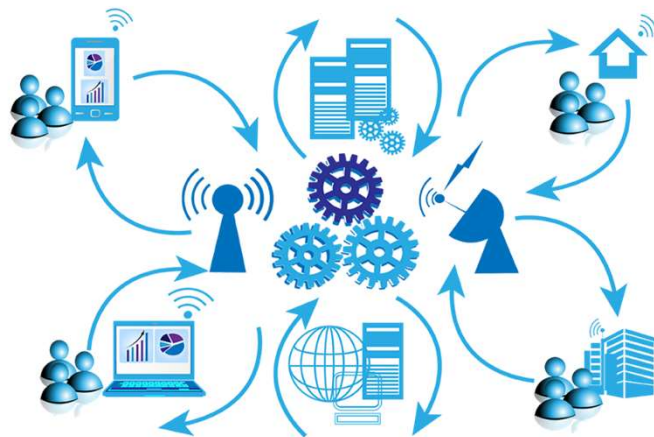
TopoBathy Map of Singapore

Map of Singapore for modelling elevation continuum in Coastal Areas

System of Systems



- ❑ Nexus of multiple Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs)
- ❑ FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable)
- ❑ Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards
- ❑ International Standards Organisation (ISO) standards
- ❑ Web Services for Interoperability



System of Systems



Healthcare



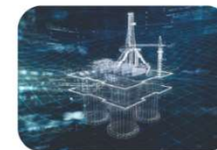
Automotive



Manufacturing



Utilities



Oil & Gas



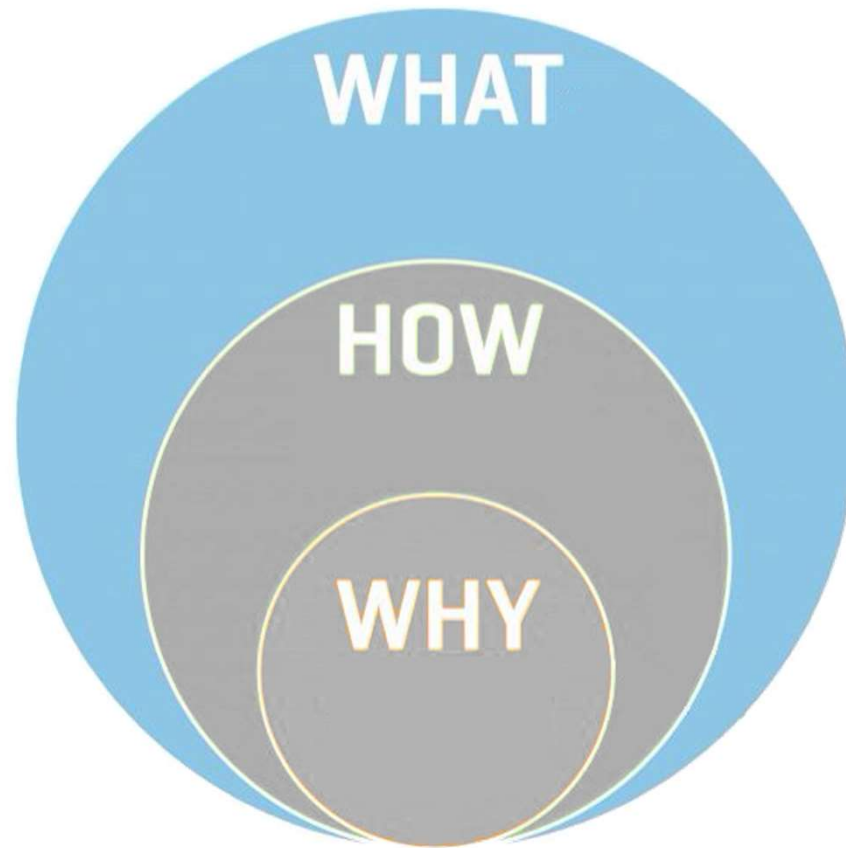
Construction

Purpose-built Digital Twins

Challenges

- Data Acquisition “Gap”
 - Coverage of Foreshore
- Data Conversion or Harmonisation
 - Horizontal Control
 - Vertical Control
- Data Sharing
 - Platforms
 - Standards

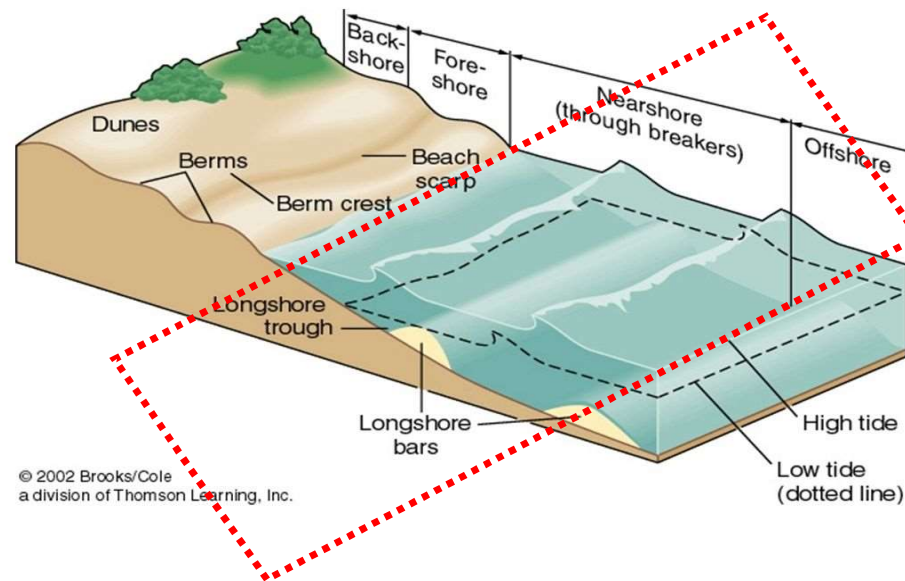
What we do to overcome the Challenges



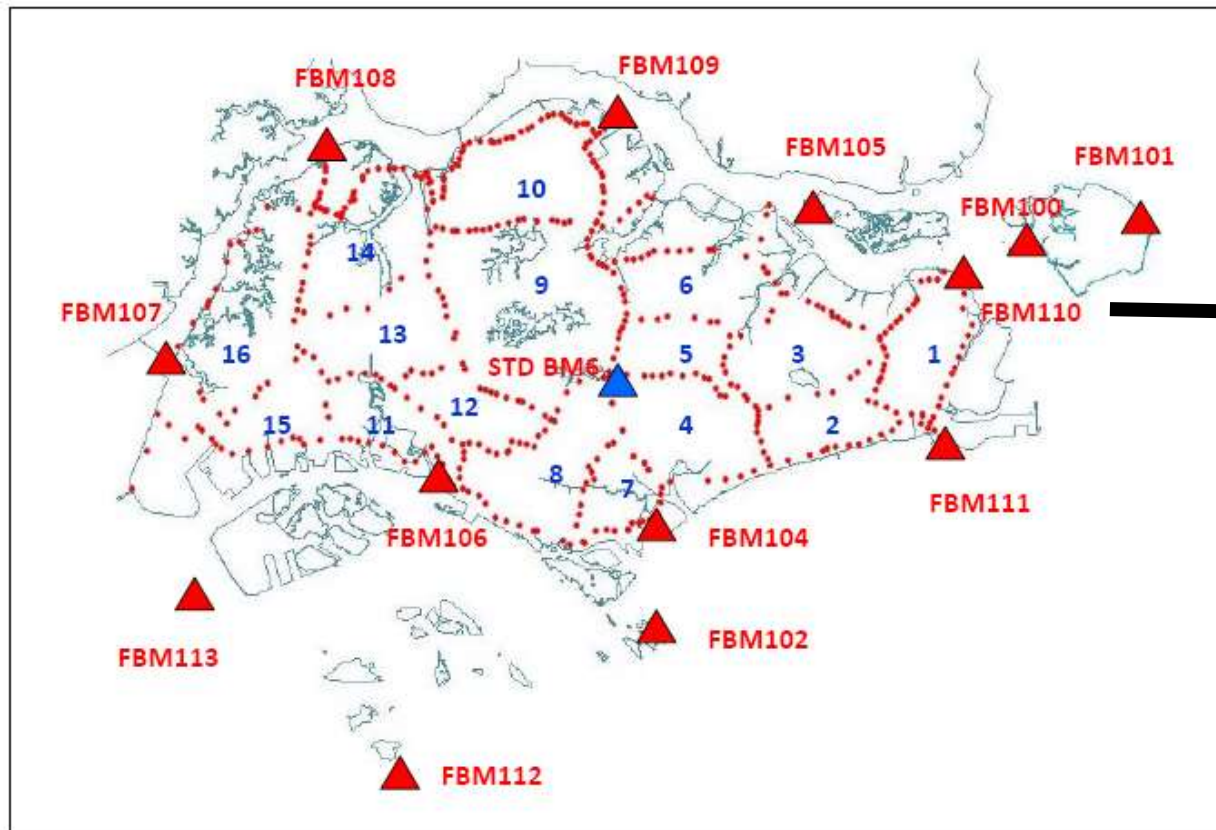
Feasibility Study on Nearshore Mapping with PUB and MPA (Ongoing)



- ❑ No data available at nearshore due to challenges to acquire the data
- ❑ Aims: To determine the best survey method to collect the topographic and bathymetric data at nearshore
- ❑ To harmonise Singapore Height Datum and Chart Datums



New Vertical Control Infrastructure





Basemaps



Administrative



Physical



Ecological



Human



What we do

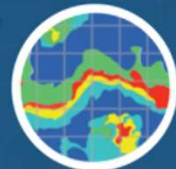


geospace sea

Featured Apps and Charts



Data Catalogue
Discover the data



2D Marine Viewer
Highlight spatial patterns and discover trends



3D Marine Viewer
Explore bathymetry and other spatial information in 3D



Data Dashboard
View all activities and key performance indicators

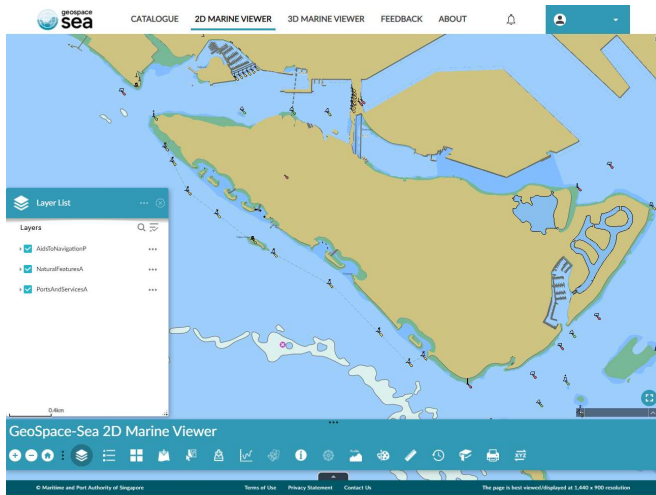
Driven by:



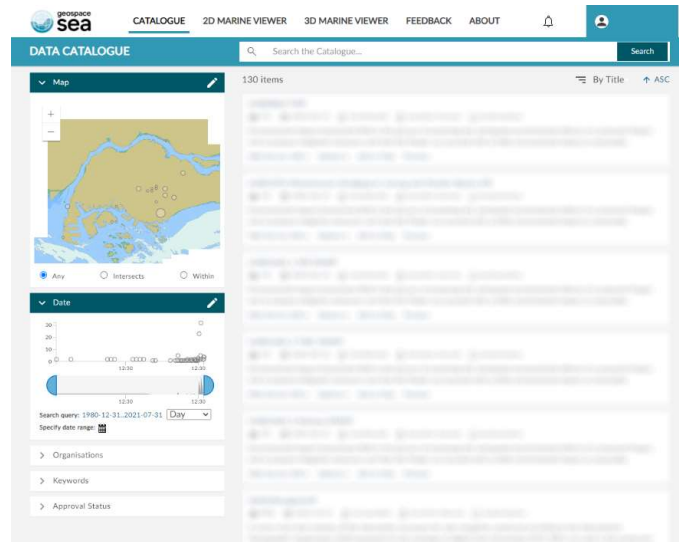
In joint collaboration with:



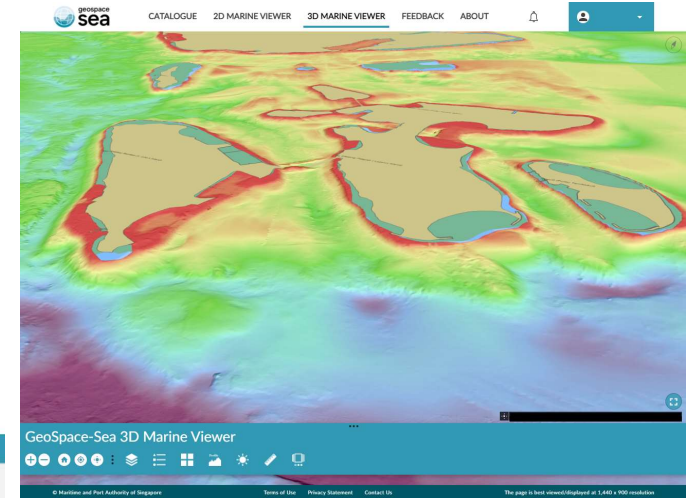
GeoSpace-Sea's Featured Applications



2D Marine Viewer



Data Catalogue



3D Marine Viewer

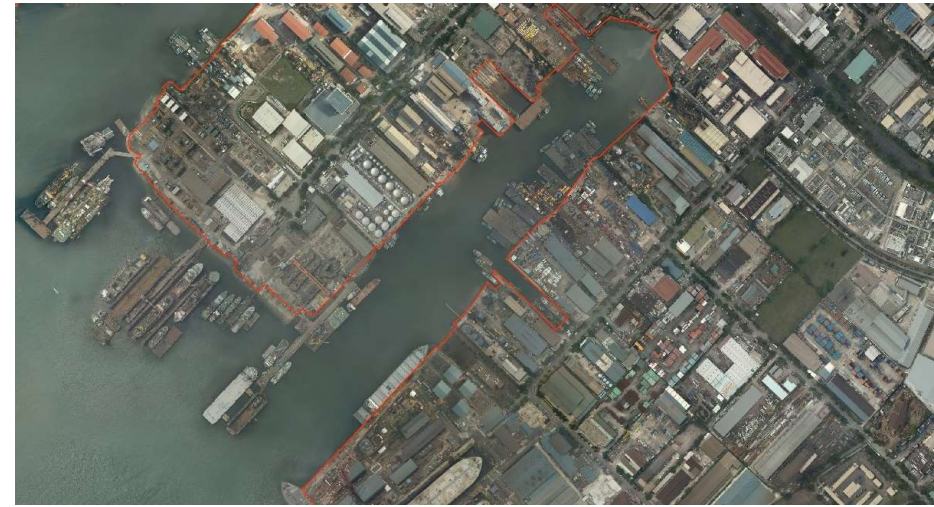
GeoSpace-Sea's linkage with OGC

- Ensuring that GeoSpace-Sea's data is FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable).
- Alignment with the publicly available geospatial standards in the form of web services, API, metadata etc.
- Active participation within the Maritime/Marine Science Domain with OGC.
- Supporting the development of Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI).

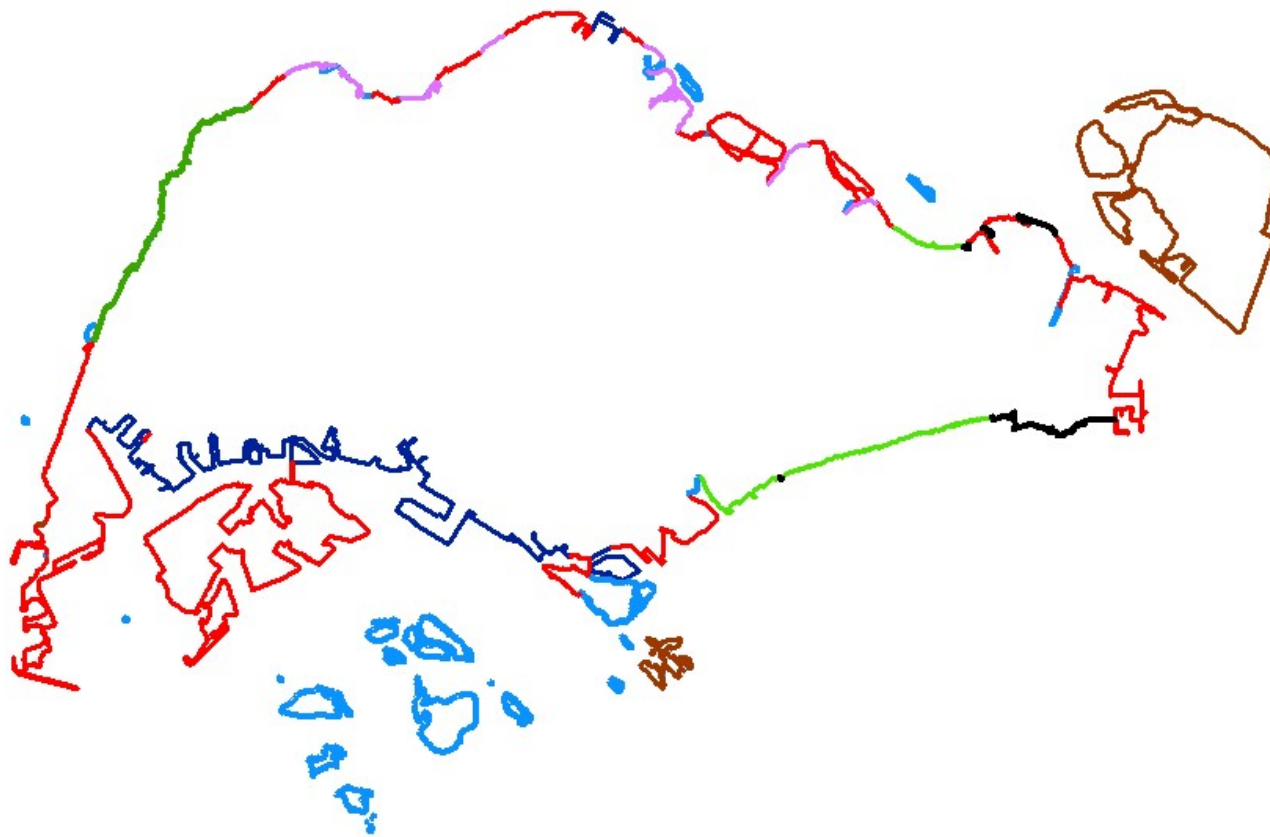


Coastal Protection Baseline Mapping

- ❑ Determine Coastal Protection Baseline using combination of Aerial Images, Cadastral Survey Data and Terrain Model
- ❑ Collaborate with BCA/PUB to demarcate and classify the Coastal Protection Baseline that will be used by WOG in 2018
- ❑ In the process of setting up
 - ❑ Authoritative database for the
 - ❑ a workflow for updating through our Surveyors QP framework

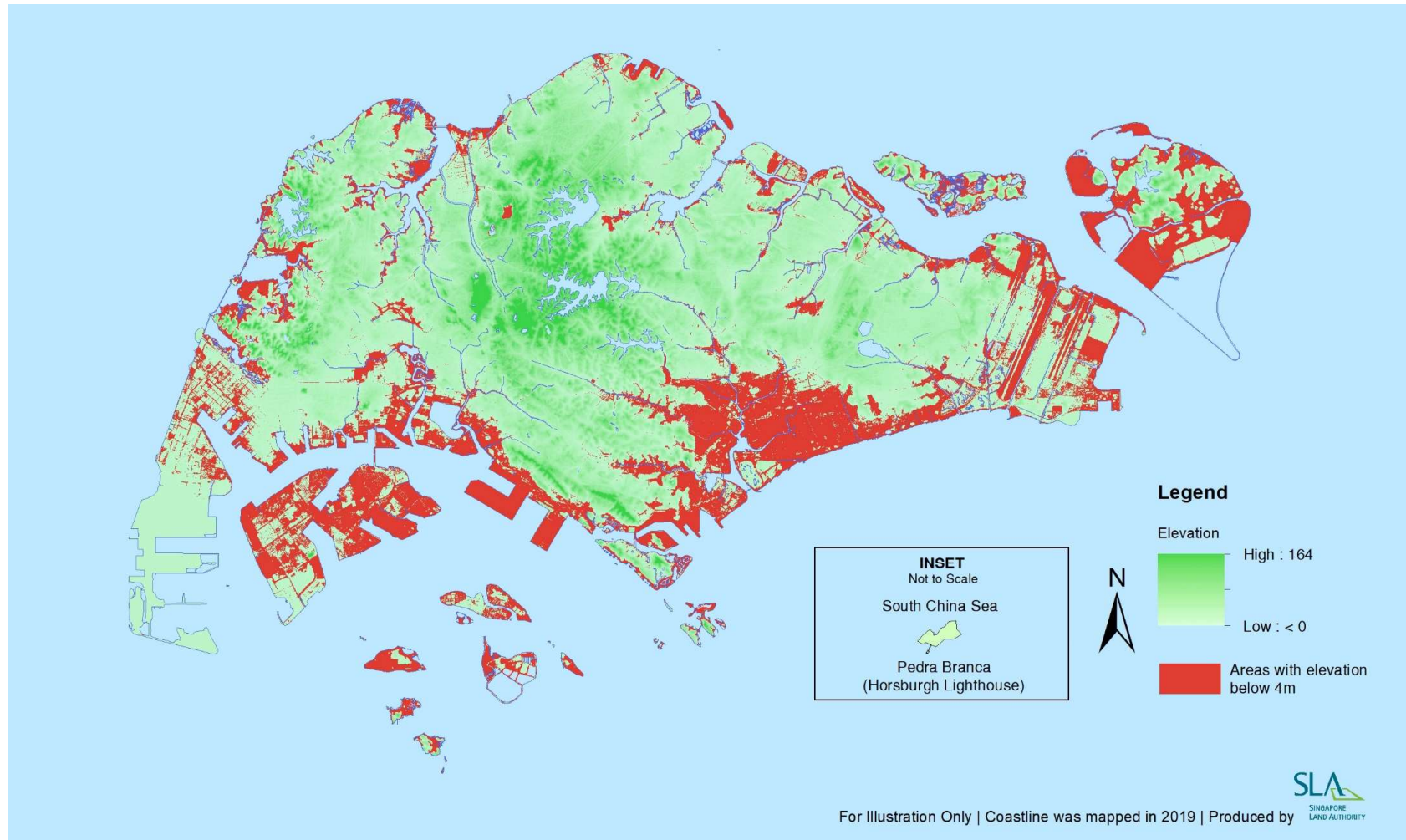


Coastline Protection Baseline Mapping



COASTLINE CLASSIFICATIONS	
	Barrier Lagoon
	Natural Beach
	Headland
	Mangrove
	Reclaimed Coast
	Seawall
	Unclassified
	Wharf

Development of terrain model and sea water rise map



SLA to lead Vertical Land Motion (VLM) Monitoring

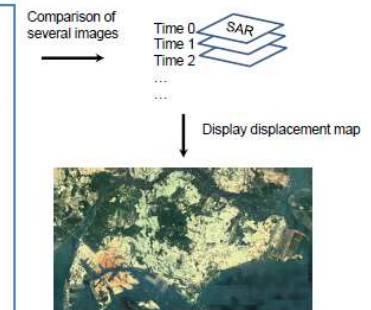
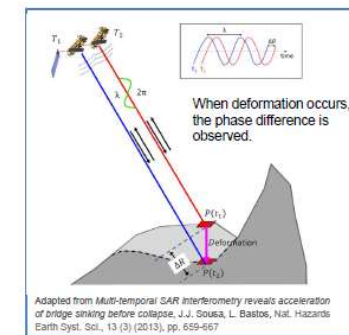


- ❑ Support WOG national effort in adaptation and monitoring of sea level rise
 - ❑ National Sea Level Research Programme
 - ❑ IAC (Inter-agencies Adaptation Committee)
 - ❑ RWG (Resilient Working Group)



SiReNT GNSS monitoring

- ❑ Adopt integrated geodesy and mapping techniques in monitoring
 - ❑ GNSS reference station long-term monitoring using SiReNT
 - ❑ Vertical Control Network data from SGD
 - ❑ Airborne laser scanning point cloud data from N3DMP
 - ❑ Satellite data and InSAR technique



InSAR technique

Integration of Terrestrial, Maritime and Cadastral Geospatial Information



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