



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**OPTIMIZATION OF CADASTRAL REFERENCE
MARKS (CRM) NETWORK CONFIGURATION FOR
CADASTRAL NETWORK ADJUSTMENT**

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Thesis submitted in fulfilment of
requirements for the degree of
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AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis/dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

According to the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (DSMM) 's circulars 5 and 6/2009, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) can be used for network adjustment constraints or as a control for cadastral network control by establishing Cadastral References Marks (CRMs). According to DSMM's circular 5 2021, the accuracy for the methods stated are in centimeter level. There are lack of information about the optimum distribution of CRMs to be use as cadastral network control in the circular. Without proper configuration in establishing CRMs using GNSS observation, the final product of the National Digital Cadastral Database (NDCDB) might not preserve positional accuracy. In order to investigate this issue, this study had performed an experiment and optimize distribution of cadastral reference mark (CRM) as satisfactory datum for cadastral network adjustment. Cadastral Control Network (CCN) a high-precision reference points were established to preserve the positional accuracy of CRMs. In light of this, the value of its precision was compared to the boundary mark datum measured by total station measurement in a small traverse network to identify the significant of CRMs as datum constraints for small traverse network. In addition, CRM points were established at varying distances in order to investigate the well-configured of CRMs distribution in constraining cadastral traverse network. As a result, distribution of centimeter – level datum constraints were3 optimized for cadastral network adjustment constraints. This study contributed to cadastral survey field in Malaysia by improving the cadastral positional accuracy.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	I
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	II
SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION	III
ABSTRACT	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENT	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	IX
LIST OF TABLES	XI
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	12
1.1 Research Background	12
1.2 Problem Statement	15
1.3 1.3 Aim of Study	17
1.4 1.4 Research Question	17
1.5 1.5 Research Objectives	17
1.6 Scope of Study	18
1.6.1 Cadastral network	18
1.6.2 Data Acquisition	19
1.6.3 Software's	20
1.7 Significance of study	21
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	22
2.1 E-Kadaster	22
2.2 Network Adjustment approaches	23
2.3 GNSS Measurement Accuracy	24
2.4 Positional Accuracy Improvement (PAI)	26
2.5 Triangulation of Control Point Distribution	27
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	30
3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 To identify the significant of CRMs as datum constraints for small traverse network.	34
3.2.1 Traverse Measurement	34
3.2.2 Establishment of CCNs	37

3.2.3	CRMs measurement	39
3.2.4	Boundary Mark measurement.	41
3.2.5	Analysis	41
3.3	To investigate the well-configured of CRMs distribution in constraining cadastral traverse network.	42
3.3.1	Traverse Measurement	42
3.3.2	CCN Establishment	42
3.3.3	CRM Establishment	42
3.3.4	Analysis	43
3.4	Summary	44
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND FINDINGS		45
4.1	Introduction	45
4.2	Result of Benchmarks	45
4.3	To identify the significant of CRMs as datum constraints for small traverse network.	47
4.3.1	Result of Easting Component	47
4.3.2	Result of Northing Component	48
4.3.3	Result of Offset value	49
4.3.4	Result of Bearing Component	50
4.3.5	Result of Distance Component	50
4.3.6	Data Analysis	51
4.4	To investigate the well-configured of CRMs distribution in constraining cadastral traverse network.	53
4.4.1	Result of Easting Components	53
4.4.2	Result of Northing Components	54
4.4.3	Result of Offset	55
4.4.4	Result of Bearing Component	56
4.4.5	Result of Distance Component	57
4.4.6	Data Analysis	58
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION		61
REFERENCES		62
APPENDICES		64
5.1	APPENDIX A SMALL NETWORK CONTROLLED BY BOUNDARY MARK	64
5.2	APPENDIX B SMALL NETWORK CONTROLLED BY RTK RADIOLINK	66