



SMALL TOWN GIS

The little things that help make
a big difference when
answering local development
questions.

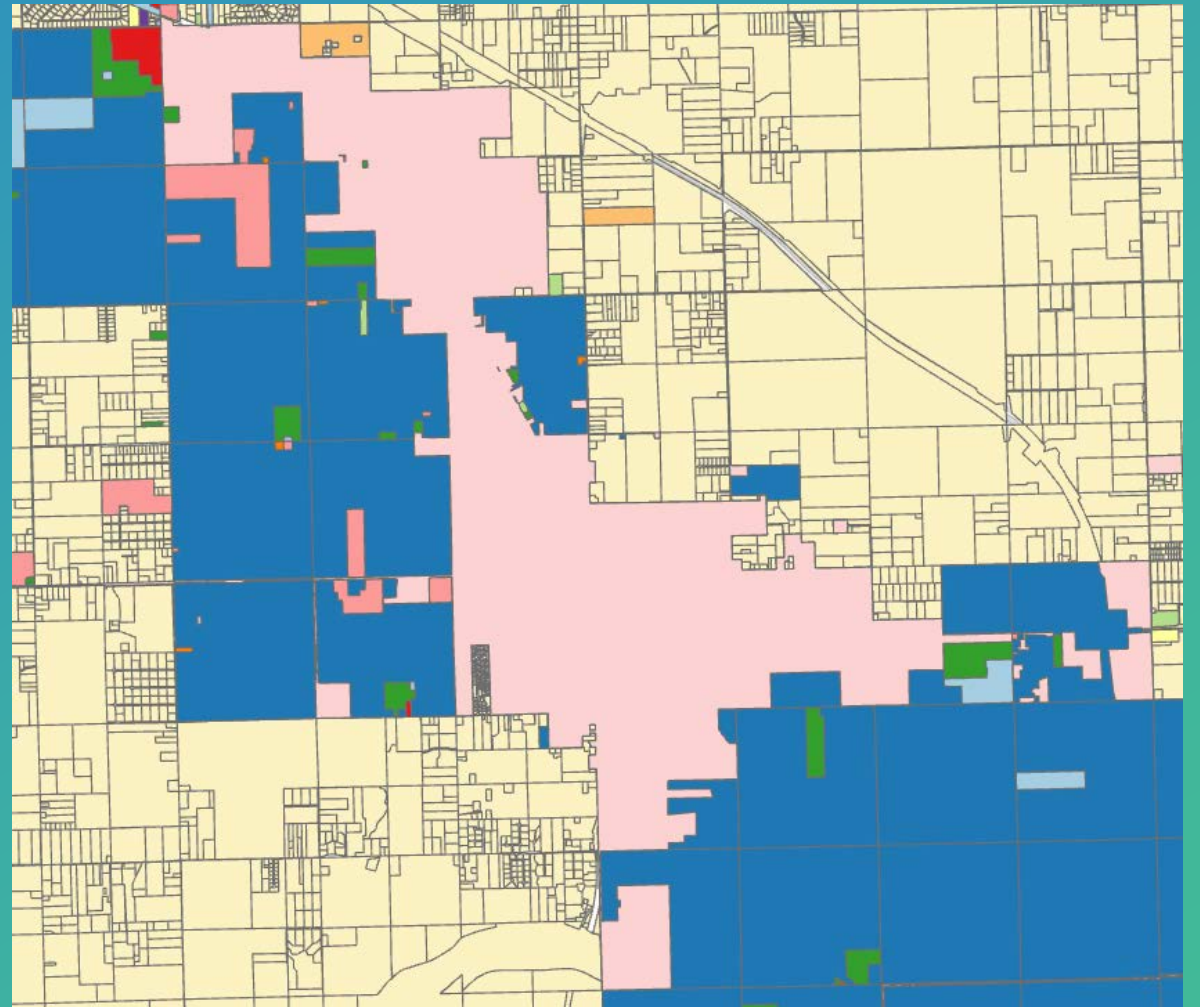
An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Columbus, Ohio, featuring a large highway interchange in the foreground and several skyscrapers in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color. In the upper center, there are three white symbols: a plus sign (+), a solid dot (•), and an open circle (○) arranged vertically.

Introduction

- Robyn JE Murray
- Formerly worked for the City of Coweta
- Working toward an Associates of Applied Science in GIS
 - Columbus State Community College
- Part-time GIS Consultant with Integrated GIS
 - Based out of Columbus, OH

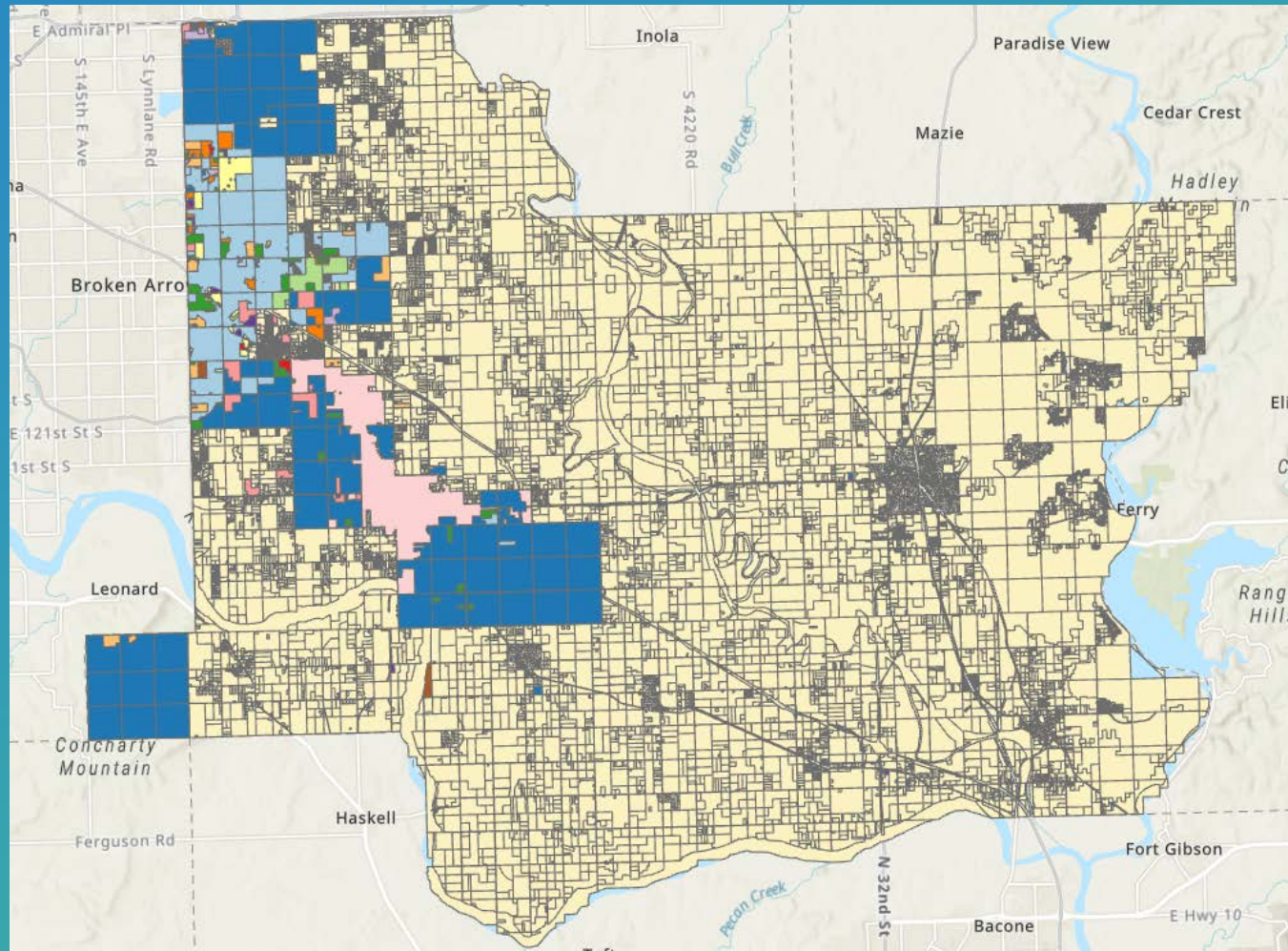
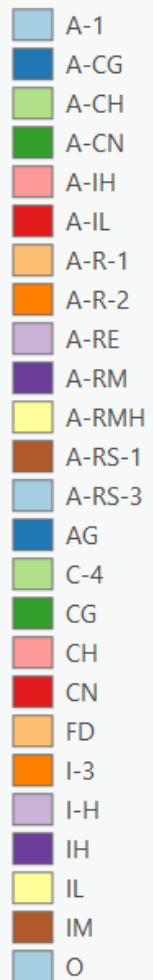
WHERE IT BEGAN...

Extremely inefficient
usage.



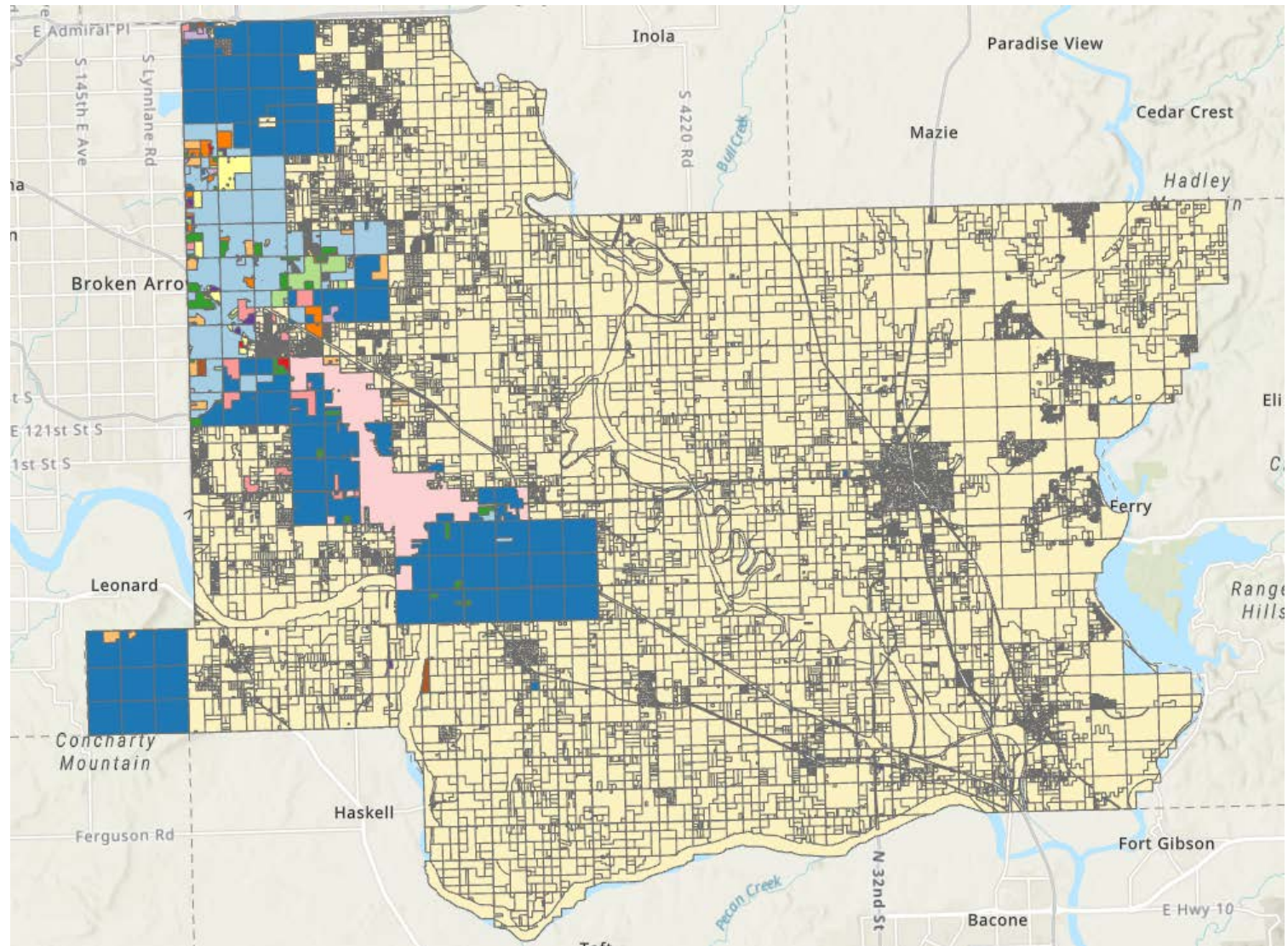
A CLOSER LOOK

ZONE_TYPE

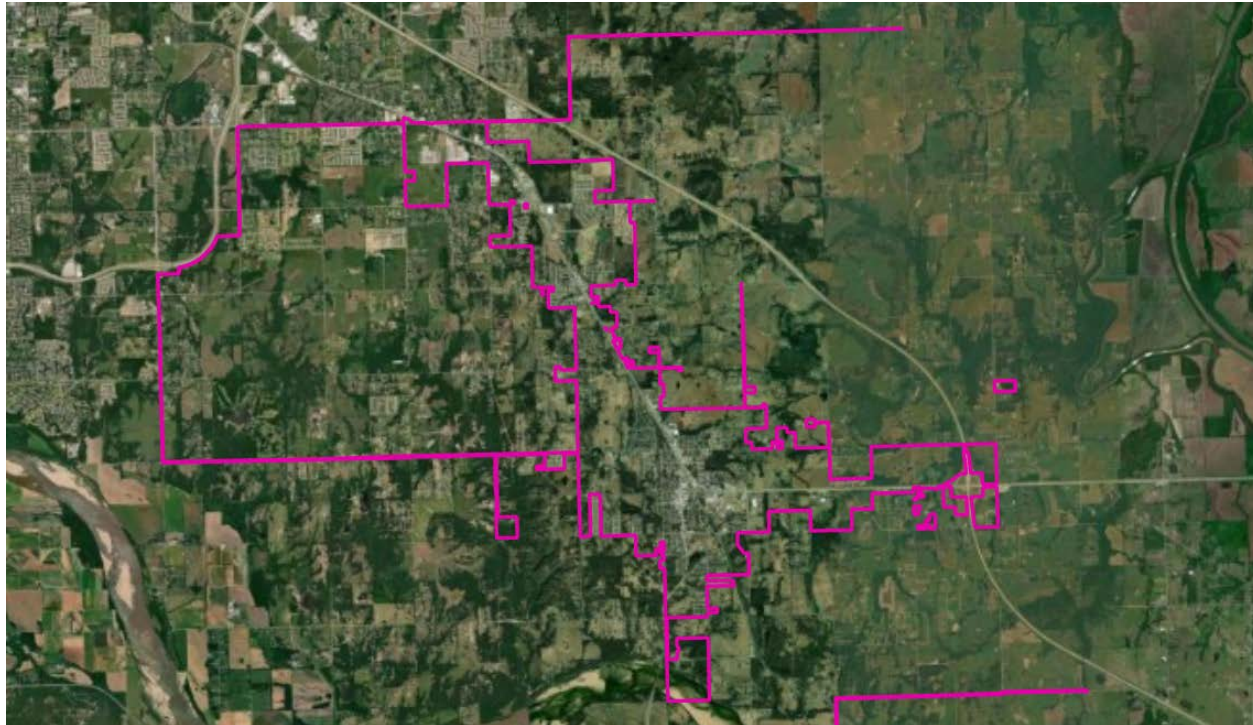


What issues do you see?

- Too much data
 - County-wide
- Unspecified
- Clunky
 - Turning layers off and on
 - Information contained on different, unconnected layers
- Stylistically chaotic
 - Symbology following no rhyme or reason
- Location difficult to ascertain
- No roads!



Step 1: Curate Data



The first thing I did was limit the data to what is in the City Limits.

1. Change City Limits layer symbology
 - a) No fill
 - b) Border weight: 2
 - c) Border outline color of choice
2. Use this layer to clip the parcels layer and the zoning layer.

Clipping Wagoner County Parcels Layer

Geoprocessing

Clip

Parameters Environments

Input Features or Dataset
Wagoner_Parcels_2020

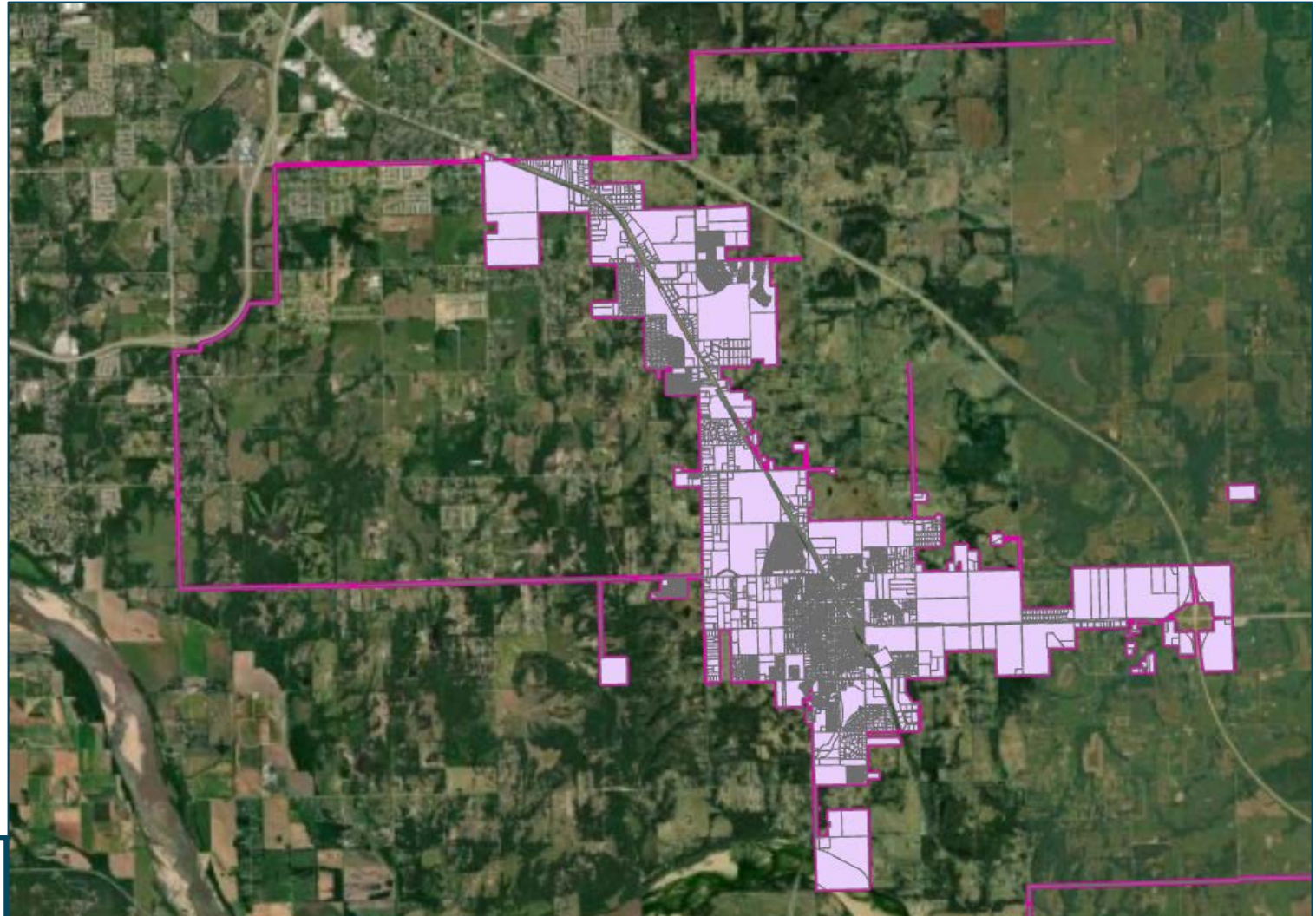
Clip Features
City_Limits

Output Features or Dataset
Parcels_Coweta

Run

Clip Tool Parameters

Output



Clipping Wagoner County Zoning Layer

Geoprocessing

Clip

Parameters Environments

Input Features or Dataset
Zoning

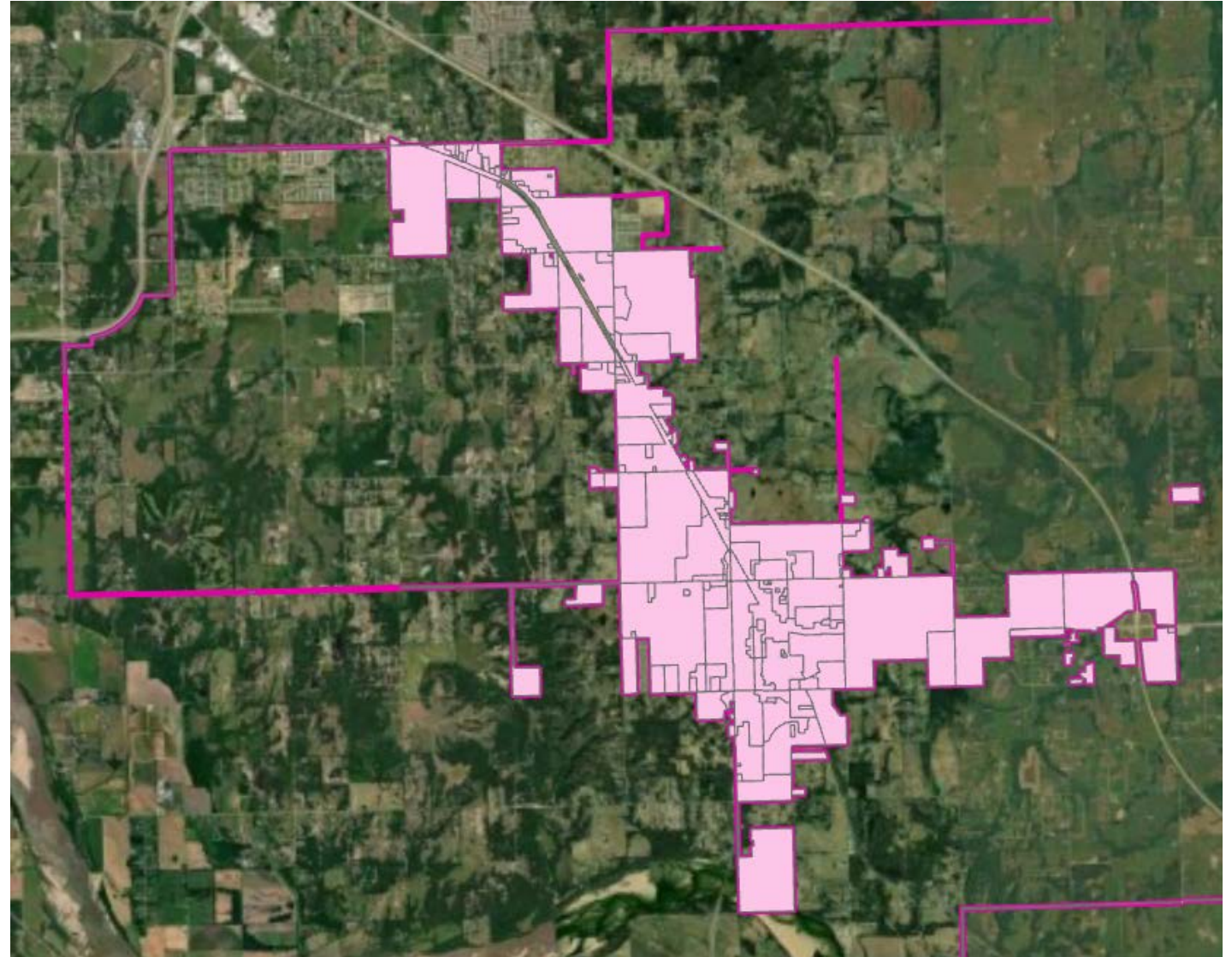
Clip Features
City_Limits

Output Features or Dataset
Zoning_Coweta

Run

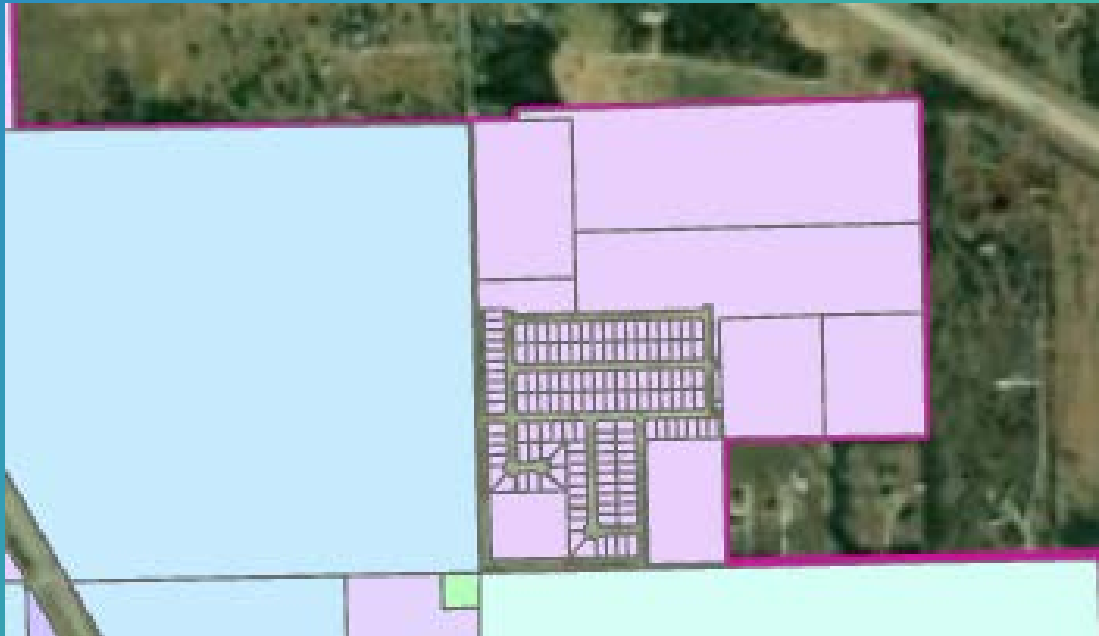
Clip Tool Parameters

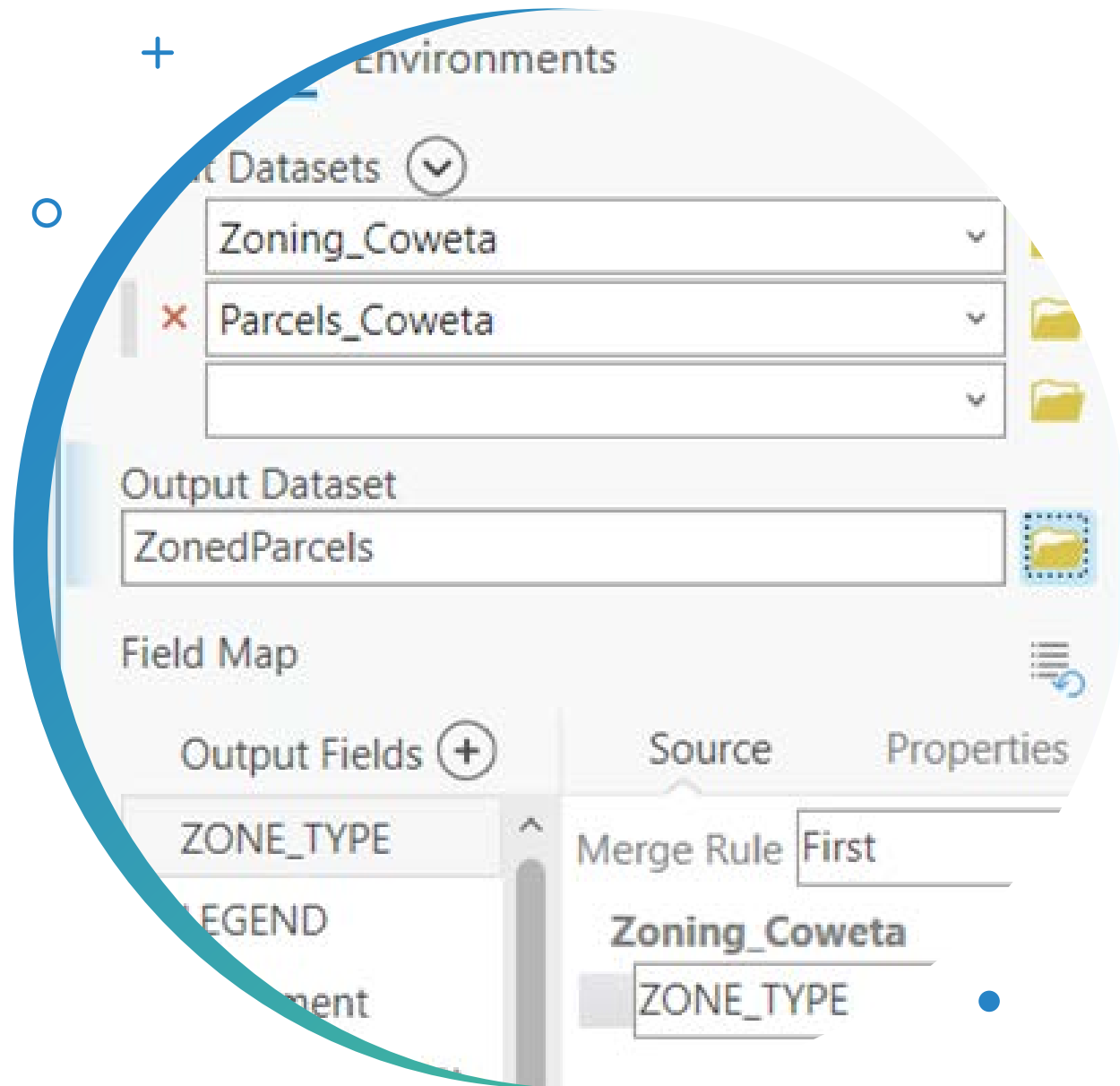
Output



Quick tip: Compare the layers

- Be aware of instances where layers may not have overlapping data.
- This indicates an area where you may need to use other sources to create the data.
- The Swipe tool is helpful for this.

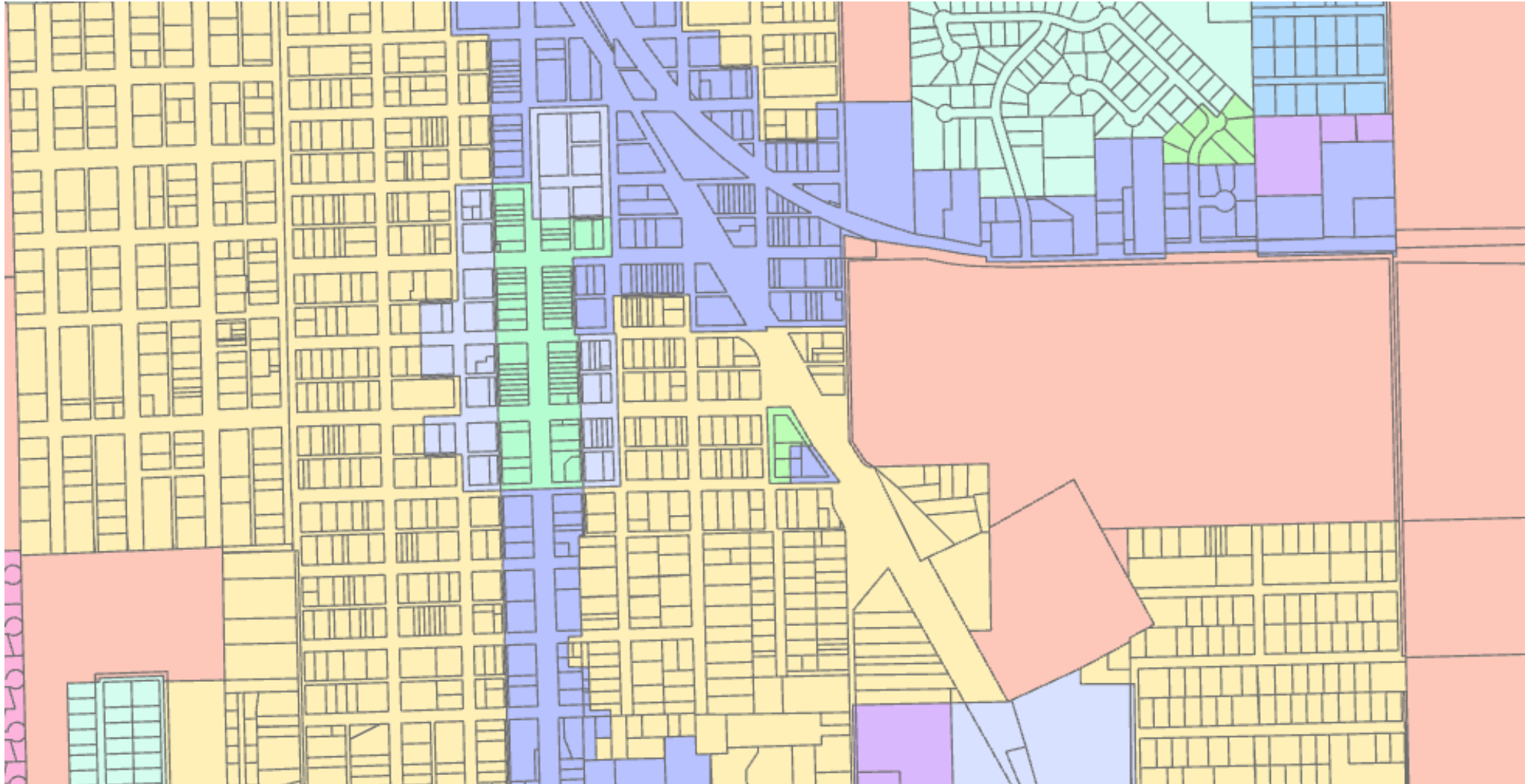




Step 2: Merge Data with Union

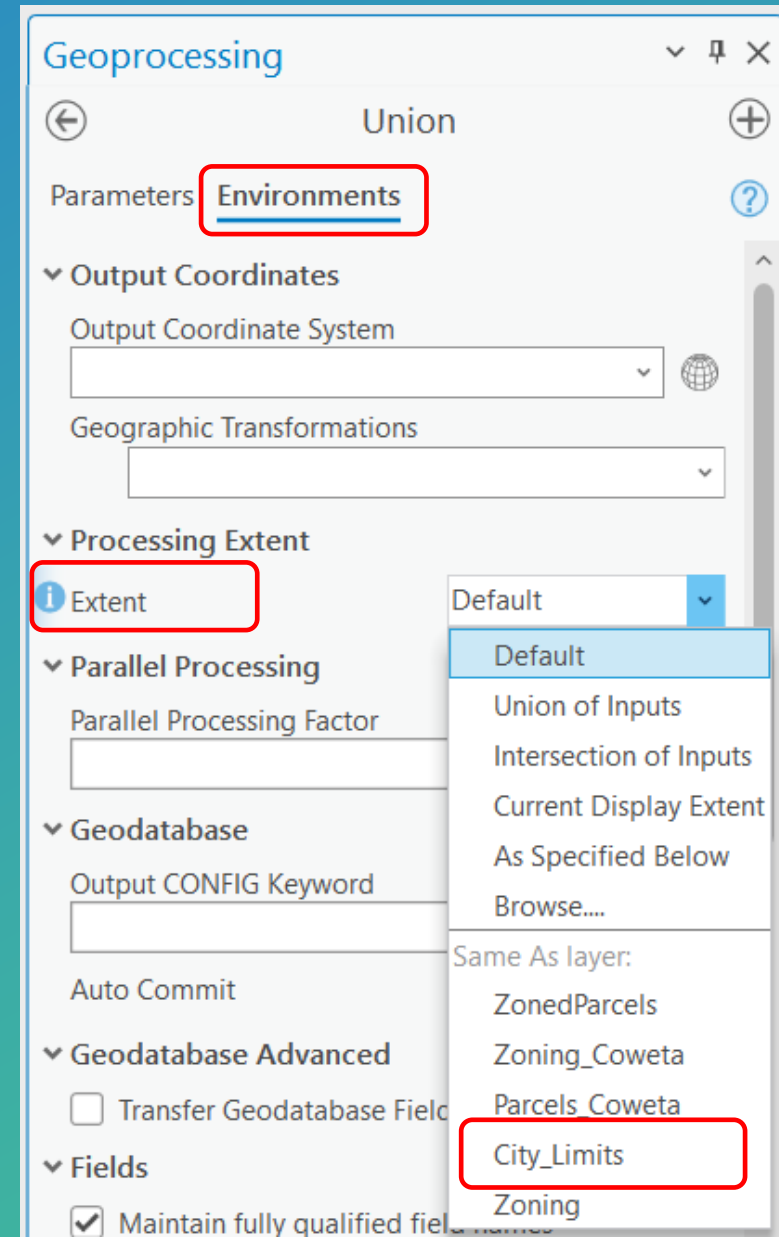
- We want all the data for a parcel to be contained in the same dataset.
- As it is, the zoning information is separated from the parcel information.
- Create a new data layer using the “Union” tool.
- Union vs Merge

What is the issue with the output?



NOTE

It is possible to combine steps 1 and 2 using just the Merge tool.



Step 3: Symbology

The parcel data layer is simple



























- No fill, 70% gray outline

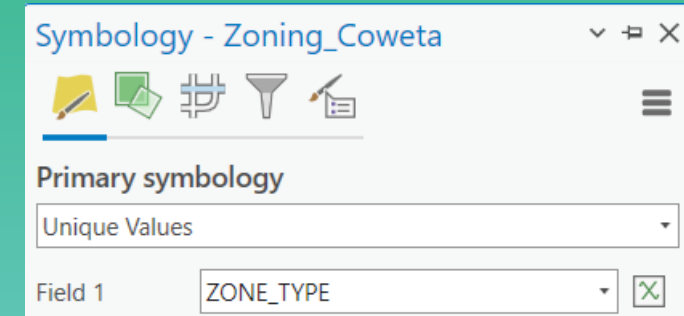
The zoning data is more complicated



















- The data started with 46 zoning designations
- After the clip there are still 18
- The Coweta Zoning Code only designates 13 zoning districts.














Procedure:

1. Clean the data
2. Choose colors appropriately.

	A-RMH
	A-RS-1
	A-RS-3
	AG
	C-4
	CG
	CH
	CN
	FD
	I-3
	I-H
	IH
	IL
	IM
	O
	ON
	R-1
	R-2
	R-3
	RD
	RE
	RM
	RM-1
	RM-6
	RMH
	RMHS



Zoning_Coweta	
ZONE_TYPE	
	A-1
	A-RE
	AG
	CG
	CH
	IH
	IL
	O
	R-2
	RD
	RM-1
	RMH
	RMHS
	RS-0
	RS-1
	RS-2
	RS-22.5
	RS-3

ZONE_TYPE	
	AG
	CG
	CH
	IH
	IL
	O
	RD
	RM-1
	RMH
	RMHS
	RS-1
	RS-2
	RS-3

Step 3a: Clean Data

Remove data for the various rights-of-way

Remove errant parcels from fenceline

- Make Zoning_Coweta the only selectable layer
- Change attribute view to selected only
- Delete the lines you selected and save

Add zoning where necessary

Recategorize county and previous zoning

Select By Attributes

Input Rows

ZonedParcels

The input has a selection. Records to be processed: 185

Selection Type

New selection

Expression

Load Save Remove

SQL

Where FID_Parcels_Cov is equal -1

ZonedParcels

Field:		Selection:		
OBJECTID_1 *	Shape *	FID_Parcels_Coweta	OBJE	
1 335	Polygon	-1		
2 336	Polygon	-1		
3 337	Polygon	-1		
4 338	Polygon	-1		
5 339	Polygon	-1		
6 340	Polygon	-1		
7 341	Polygon	-1		
8 342	Polygon	-1		

185 of 5,492 selected

A map of a city grid with a diagonal road labeled 'Coweta' and a large red area on the right. The text 'RIGHTS-OF-WAY REMOVED' is overlaid in large white letters. The map shows a grid of streets with various colored blocks (yellow, blue, green, red, purple). The diagonal road 'Coweta' runs from the top left towards the bottom right. A large red area is on the right side of the map. The text 'RIGHTS-OF-WAY REMOVED' is overlaid in large white letters. The map includes labels for streets such as 'W Oak St', 'W Pine St', 'W Sycamore St', 'W Cypress St', 'W Pecan St', 'N Division St', 'N Broadway', 'N Main St', 'N 1st St', 'N 2nd St', 'N 3rd St', 'N 4th St', 'N 5th St', 'N 6th St', 'N 7th St', 'N 8th St', 'N 9th St', 'N 10th St', 'N 11th St', 'N 12th St', 'N 13th St', 'N 14th St', 'N 15th St', 'N 16th St', 'N 17th St', 'N 18th St', 'N 19th St', 'N 20th St', 'N 21st St', 'N 22nd St', 'N 23rd St', 'N 24th St', 'N 25th St', 'N 26th St', 'N 27th St', 'N 28th St', 'N 29th St', 'N 30th St', 'N 31st St', 'N 32nd St', 'N 33rd St', 'N 34th St', 'N 35th St', 'N 36th St', 'N 37th St', 'N 38th St', 'N 39th St', 'N 40th St', 'N 41st St', 'N 42nd St', 'N 43rd St', 'N 44th St', 'N 45th St', 'N 46th St', 'N 47th St', 'N 48th St', 'N 49th St', 'N 50th St', 'N 51st St', 'N 52nd St', 'N 53rd St', 'N 54th St', 'N 55th St', 'N 56th St', 'N 57th St', 'N 58th St', 'N 59th St', 'N 60th St', 'N 61st St', 'N 62nd St', 'N 63rd St', 'N 64th St', 'N 65th St', 'N 66th St', 'N 67th St', 'N 68th St', 'N 69th St', 'N 70th St', 'N 71st St', 'N 72nd St', 'N 73rd St', 'N 74th St', 'N 75th St', 'N 76th St', 'N 77th St', 'N 78th St', 'N 79th St', 'N 80th St', 'N 81st St', 'N 82nd St', 'N 83rd St', 'N 84th St', 'N 85th St', 'N 86th St', 'N 87th St', 'N 88th St', 'N 89th St', 'N 90th St', 'N 91st St', 'N 92nd St', 'N 93rd St', 'N 94th St', 'N 95th St', 'N 96th St', 'N 97th St', 'N 98th St', 'N 99th St', 'N 100th St'.

Zoned

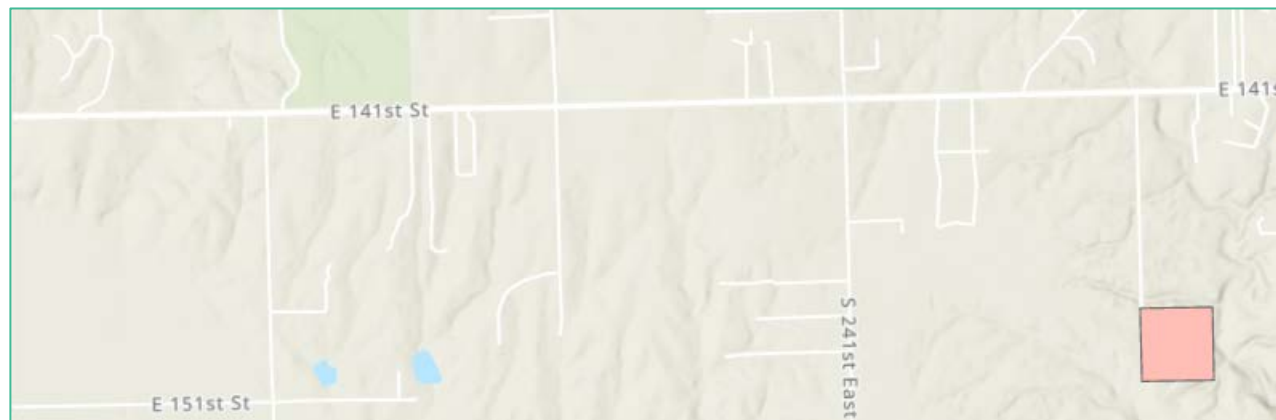
- New Report
- Joins and Relates
- Zoom To Layer
- Zoom To Make Visible
- Selection**
 - Zoom To Selection
 - Pan To Selection
 - Clear Selection
 - Switch Selection
 - Select All
 - Select Visible Features
 - Make Layer From Selected Features
 - Make this the only selectable layer**
 - Annotate Selected Features
- Enhance Attributes
- Label
- Labeling Properties...
- Convert Labels
- Symbology
- Disable Pop-ups
- Configure Pop-ups

1:42,019 2,628,135.88E 359,815.95N ftUS

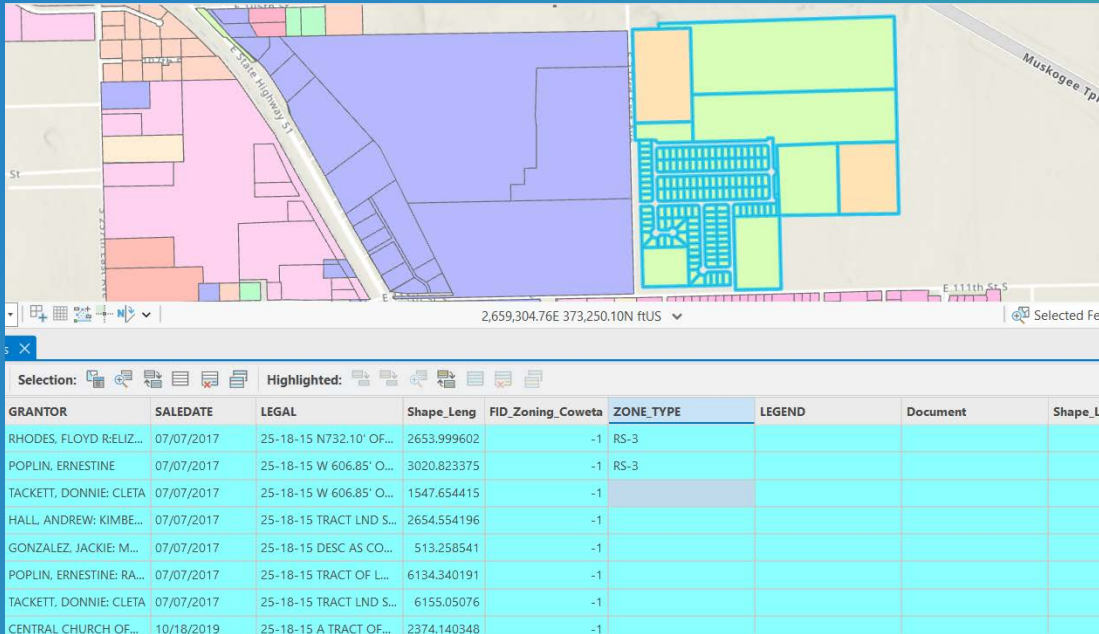
ZonedParcels

Field:	Selection:	Highlighted:						
OBJECTID_1 *	Shape *	FID_Parcels_Coweta	OBJECTID	AREA	PERIMETER	PARCEL_NUM	ACCOUNT	...
1	Polygon	3	27520	2.168575	2.168575	a730009541	730009541	20
2	Polygon	27	28388	2.041833	2.041833	a730079898	730079898	40
3	Polygon	43	27251	1.060611	1.060611	a730074506	730074506	24
4	Polygon	106	27640	5.145127	5.145127	a730009480	730009480	25
5	Polygon	603	0	2.400691	2.400691	a730023388	730023388	38
6	Polygon	965	27171	6.305019	6.305019	a730039232	730039232	31
7	Polygon	986	27515	2.778477	2.778477	a730009529	730009529	29
8	Polygon	1268	28344	2.530933	2.530933	a730010193	730010193	19

83 of 5,307 selected



Remove Fenceline “Parcels”



Add Zoning

- Manually
 - 149 parcels
- Calculate Field
 - Python
 - String

Calculate Field

This tool modifies the Input Table

Pending edits.

Input Table

ZonedParcels

The input has a selection. Records to be processed: 149

Field Name (Existing or New)

ZONE_TYPE

Expression Type

Python 3

Expression

Fields

OBJECTID_1

Shape

FID_Parcels_Coweta

OBJECTID

AREA

PERIMETER

PARCEL_NUM

LEGEND

Helpers

.as_integer_ratio()

.capitalize()

.center()

.conjugate()

.count()

.decode()

.denominator()

Insert Values

* / + - =

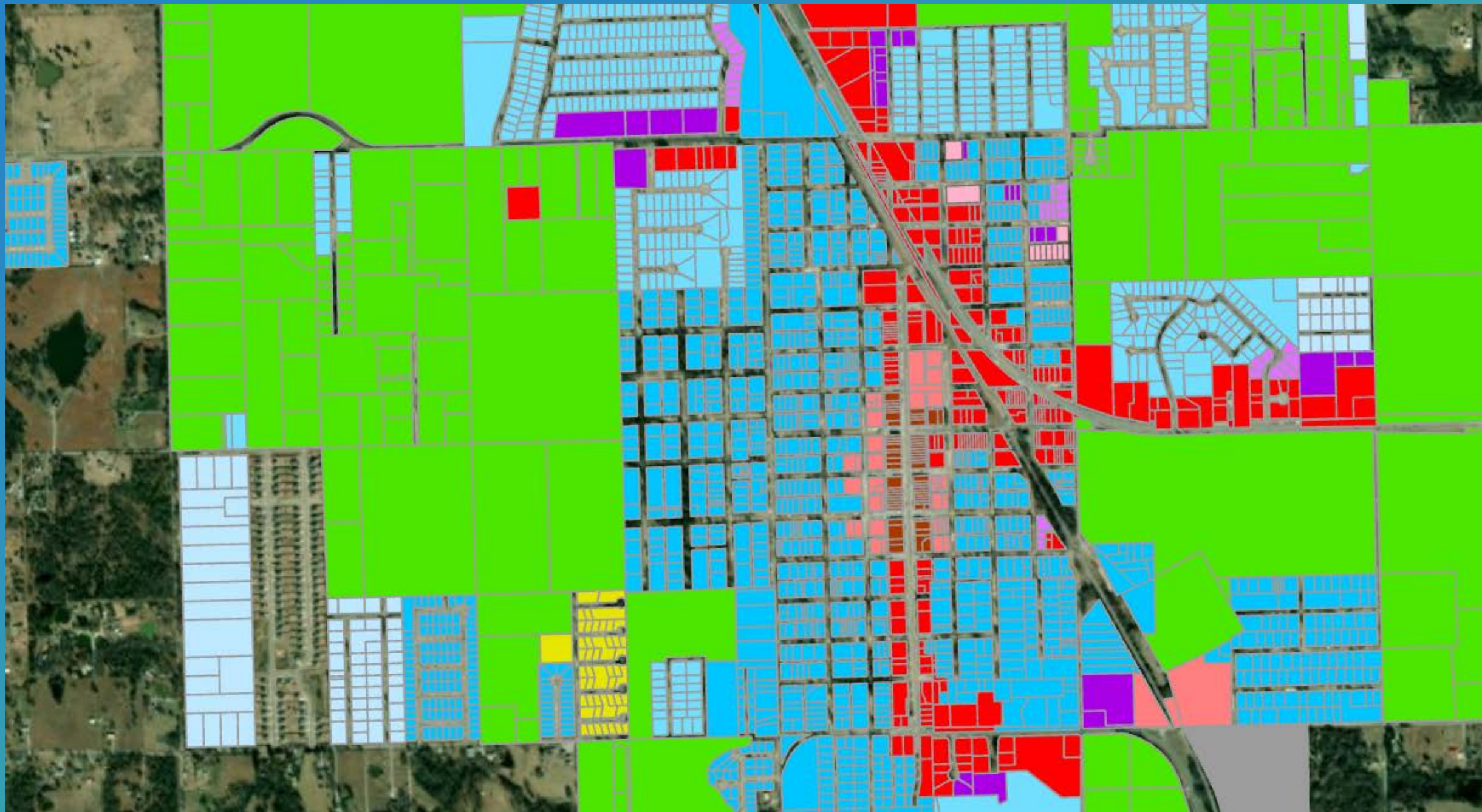
ZONE_TYPE =

"RS-3"

Enable Undo

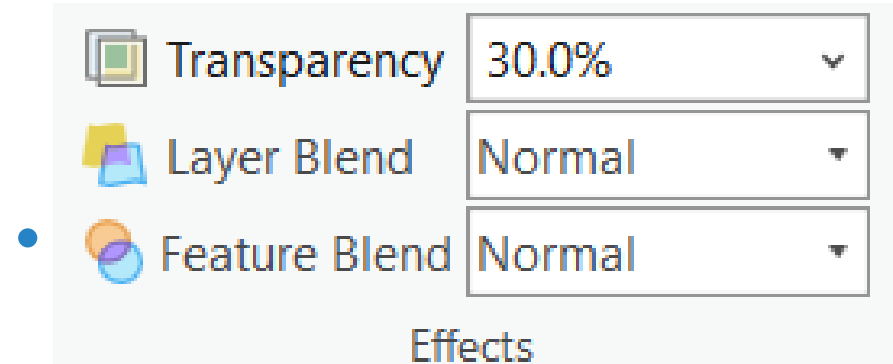
Apply

OK

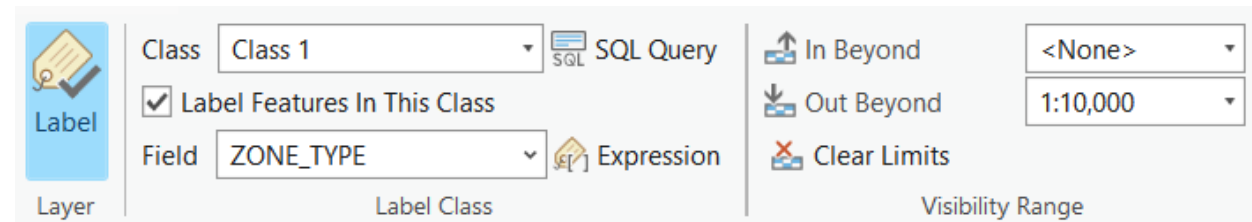


Step 4: Transparency and Labeling

+



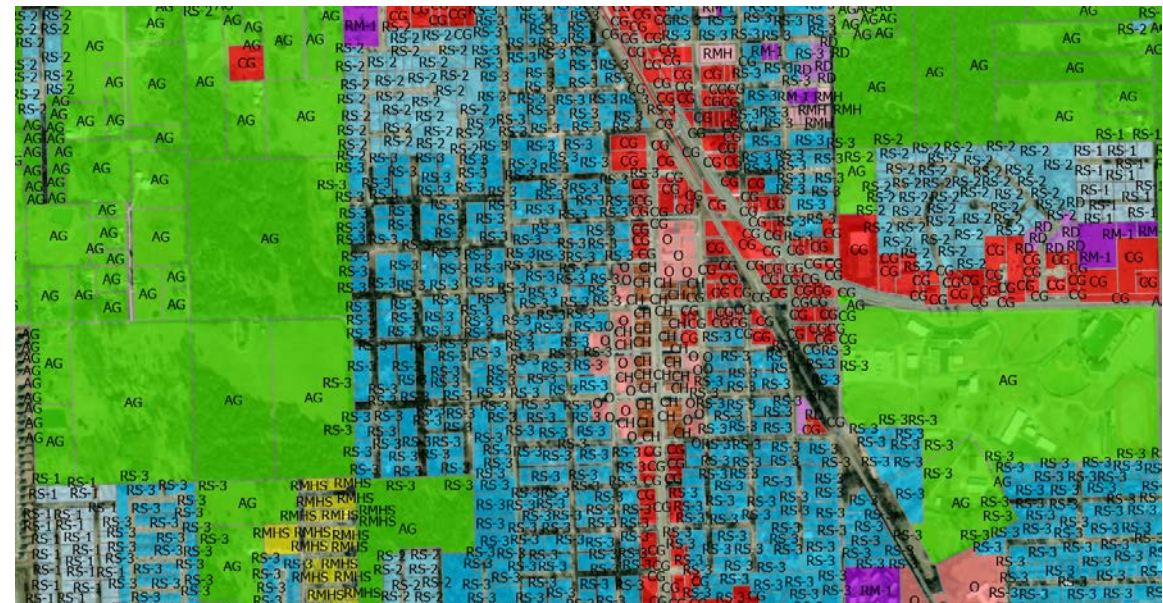
Much of what this is used for is to help answer questions about zoning.



Transparency is set to 30% to facilitate location of the lot(s) in question.

Labels for the Zone_Type are set for answers at a glance.

- The Out Beyond setting was set to 1:10,000

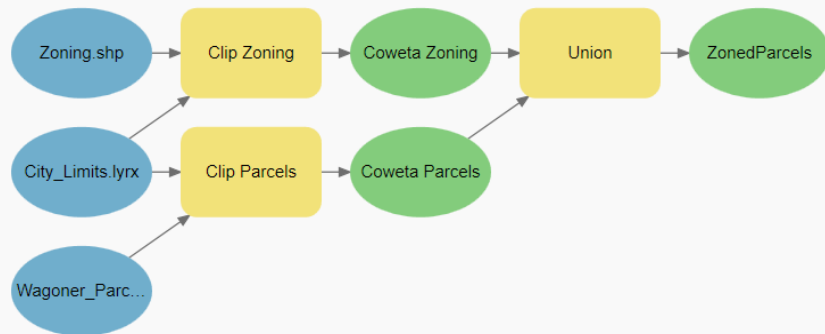


NEXT STEPS

Automation Issues
and Future Steps
to Take



Automate the Process



USE THE MODELBUILDER
OR CODE THE PROCESS



NOTE: THE DATA
CLEANING THAT WAS
PERFORMED ON THE
UNION LAYER SHOULD BE
PERFORMED ON THE
CLIPPED ZONING LAYER
ITSELF TO AVOID
NEEDING TO DO THIS
EACH TIME.

**"THE FIRST RULE OF ANY TECHNOLOGY USED IN A BUSINESS IS THAT AUTOMATION APPLIED TO AN EFFICIENT OPERATION WILL MAGNIFY THE EFFICIENCY. THE SECOND IS THAT AUTOMATION APPLIED TO AN INEFFICIENT OPERATION WILL MAGNIFY THE INEFFICIENCY."
-BILL GATES**

SupplyChainToday.com

Issues

- Parcel data updates
 - Parcel updates happen at least once per month
 - Could do this manually...
 - ...but it's better to be consistent with the County Assessor
 - Helps catch mistakes, gives consistent information, is more consistent over time (work directly with the office of record, i.e., County Clerk)

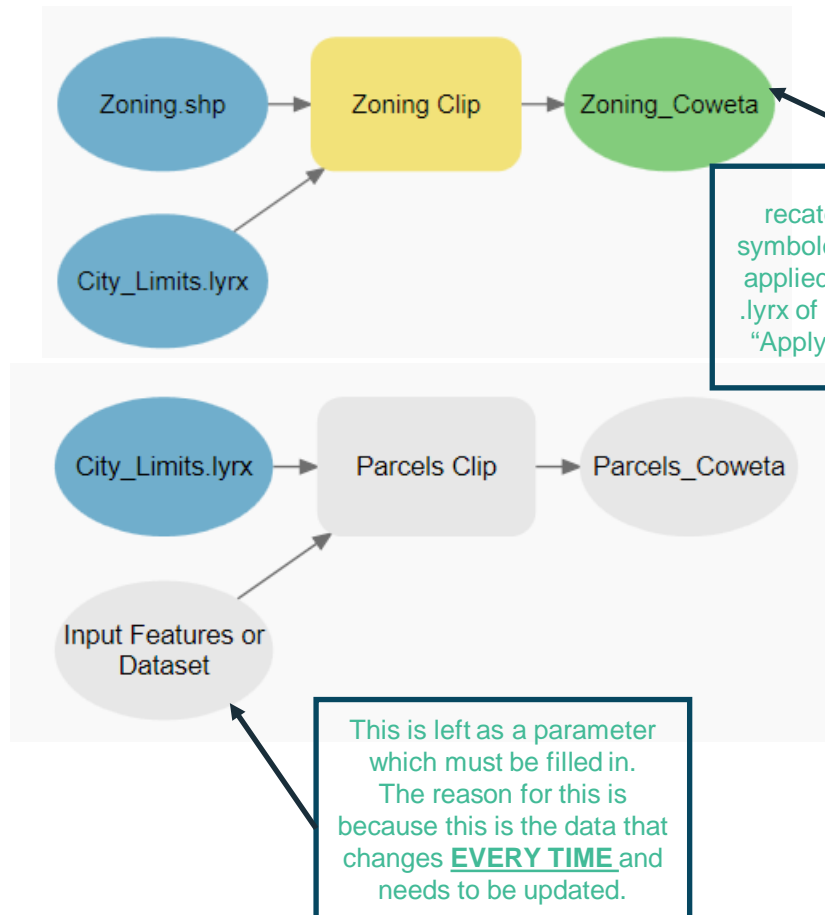
Adjustments

- Step 2 should be setting symbology and recategorizing the zoning to do so appropriately.
- Zoning_Coweta needs to become the source data for all future Unions.
 - This means:
 - As zoning changes and annexations take place, this layer must be updated (local only)
 - Annexations and additions will require editing features.
 - There will be no need to redo this part of the data cleaning.
- Step 3 should now be using the Union tool to merge the data, then completing the data cleaning process.

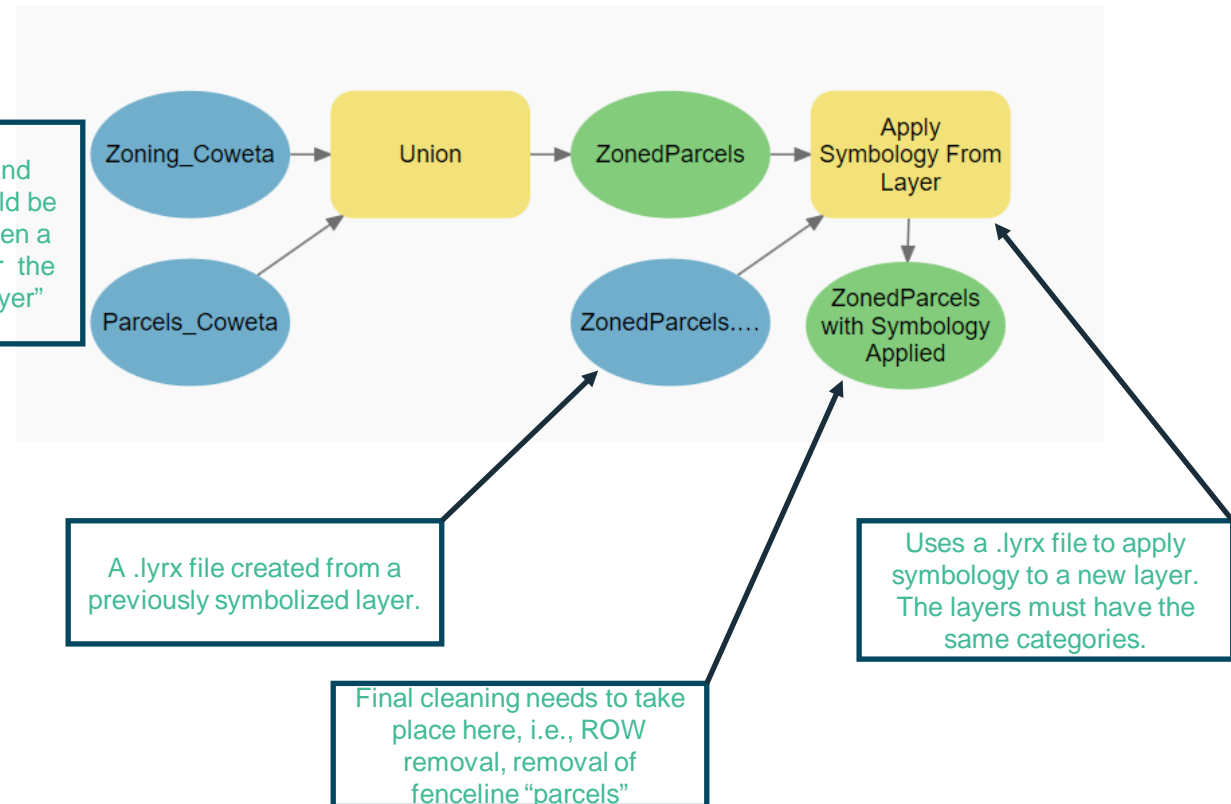


Adjusted Automation – Three Models

Clipping Models (Step 1)



Union and Symbology Model (Steps 3 and 4)



Future Adjustments

- Consider editing the City Limits feature layer (used for clipping) to be rid of the extra parcels which muddy the data.
- Implement pop-ups that contain the most commonly used data:
 - Parcel ID (taxes) and Account Number (Assessor)
 - Legal Address
 - Owner
 - Zoning
 - Area
- Create a python script for the entire process, including the data cleaning at the end. Simple actions like selecting by attributes were used to identify errant “parcels” and rights-of-way. This can be automated.
 - FID_Parcels_Coweta = -1
 - FID_Zoning_Coweta = -1

With these changes, the map can be more useful for more people. For example, much of the information included here could simplify the work of Code Enforcement officials.

QUESTIONS?

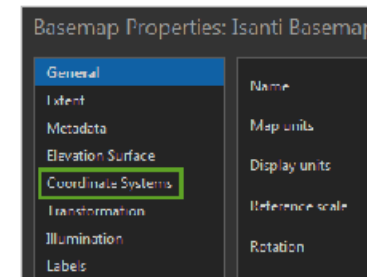


Create a Basemap

- Created this to help with ParcelFabric and mapping subdivisions.
- Wanted a more correct basemap with locally collected data
 - INCOG collected data via aerial photography
 - Used the Raster functions
 - Raster Clip
- Mostly symbology
- Got roads from Census data
- Issue: Could not make the layer available via AGOL due to projection issues.
 - NAD 1983 (2011) StatePlane Oklahoma North FIPS 3501

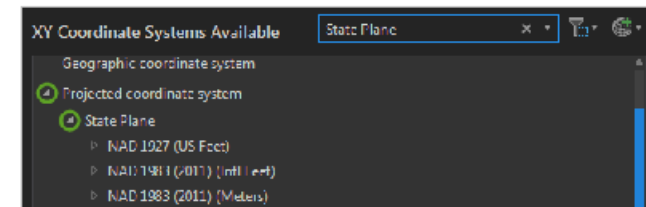
2/25/23, 9:56 AM

Design and publish basemaps | Learn ArcGIS



A list of available coordinate systems and other coordinate systems options becomes available.

3. In the search bar, type State Plane and press Enter. In the list of results, expand Projected coordinate system and State Plane.



4. Expand NAD 1983 (Meters) and click NAD 1983 StatePlane Minnesota Central FIPS 2202 (Meters). Then, click OK.

Tip:

You can enter more keywords of the coordinate system's name to reduce the choices and find it more easily, for instance StatePlane Minnesota Central.

The map's coordinate system is now set and the window closes. You will also change the projections of all the data you'll use in the project, that is, the data stored in the Isanti_Data folder you extracted. If the basemap and the data have different coordinate systems, you may encounter visual errors or incorrect geometry. You will use a tool called Batch Project to change the coordinate system of all your data at once.

5. On the ribbon, click the Analysis tab. In the Geoprocessing group, click Tools.

