Towards Automated Boundary Delineation for UAV-based Cadastral Mapping

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State-of-art workflow

Envisioned workflow

Introduction

- **Trends:** Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have gained increasing popularity in remote sensing. Cadastral mapping (capturing the extent, value and owner ship of land) has emerged as field of application for UAVs.
- Research Gap: UAV-based cadastral mapping is to no extent automated.
- **Goal:** Contribute to recent endeavor of making cadastral mapping more reproducible, transparent, automated, scalable and cost-effective by developing a tool for UAV-based cadastral mapping.
- Assumption: Cadastral boundaries are often demarcated by objects that can be extracted automatically with image analysis methods.

Approach

- Review case studies on (cadastral) mapping based on remotely sensed data and the methods applied to extract features.
- Design hypothetical workflow for automated feature extraction from high-resolution optical data.

gPb Contour

Detection

Hierarchical

Segmentation

Binary

Boundary

Map

Texture

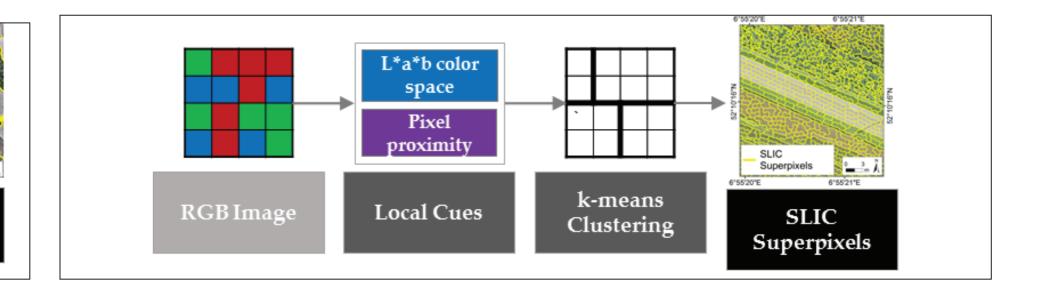
Color

Brightness

Local +

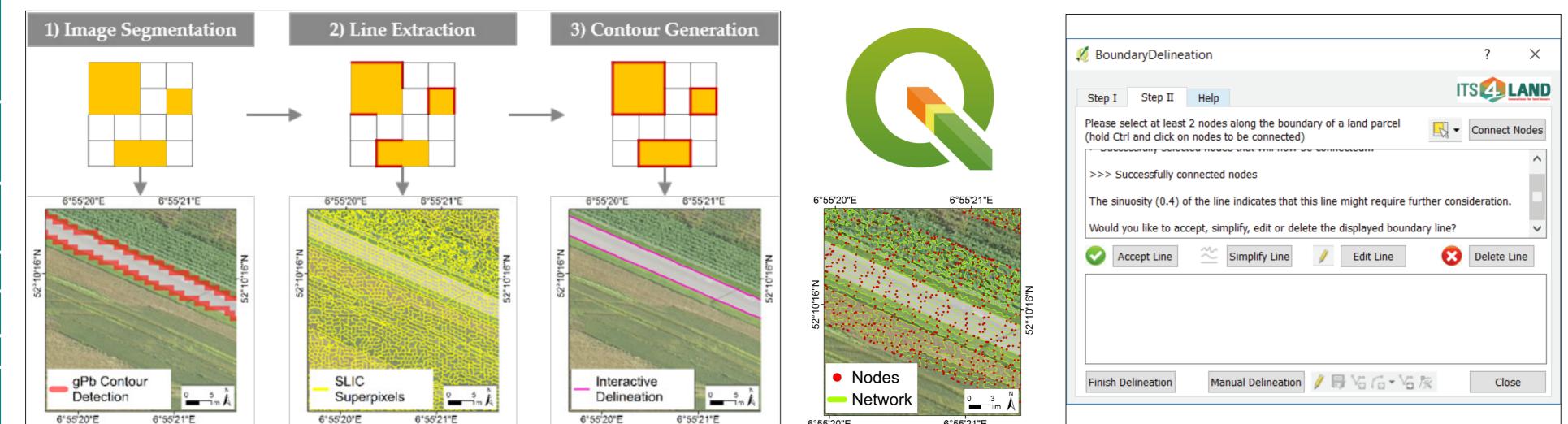
Global Cues

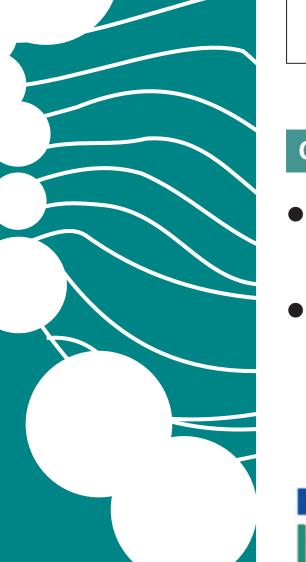
- Determine optimal methods for workflow by testing them on UAV datasets in terms of detection quality and localization quality of visible boundaries.
- Design and implement QGIS plugin that combines optimal methods.



Results

RGB Image





 gPb Contour Detection 	°nÅ	SLIC Superpixels	°,	Interactive Delineation	A me	 Nodes Network 		Finish De
6°55'20"E	6*55 ² 1"E	6°55'20"E	3*55 ¹ 21"E	6°55'20"E 6°5	55'21"E	6°55'20"E	6°55'21"E	

Conclusion

- The proposed workflow bears potential to generate a tool for cadastral boundary delineation that is highly automatic, generic and adaptive to different scenarios.
- Methods from computer vision bear potential for solving the described task and are transferable to remote sensing data of high-resolution.
- The approach is most suitable for areas (i) where object contours are clearly visible and coincide with cadastral boundaries and (ii) where concepts such as fit-for-purpose and responsible land administration are accepted or in place.
- Future work will focus of the tool's usability and the integration of user interaction.



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