



3D Cadastres and Beyond

4th International FIG 3D Cadastre Workshop 2014



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

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CSDILA
THE CENTRE FOR SPATIAL
DATA INFRASTRUCTURES
& LAND ADMINISTRATION

Key Drivers



- Increasing urban complexity;
- Needs and opportunities in the context of **future cities** and future institutional sustainability;
- 3D land and property info to support future

planning and management of urban environment (e.g. leveraging BIM, PIM):
Future Cadastre needs to find new ways of representing vertical developments.

- **Future users vs current users**, including wider array of stakeholders;
- Making sense of smart data in cities eg. smart utilities, 4D data.



Enhanced Evidence-based Decision-making

Detailed evidence base to inform decision making



Targeted Government assistance

25 Smith Street = -35.5676, 135.6587	
Address	25 Smith Street
Purpose	Residential
Damage	75%
Date	10/01/2011
Event	Flood
Floor Height	0.8 metres
Value	\$210,000
Population	4
Assistance	Required



Flood extents

Imagery

Base data



Fundamental location data



Key Messages...



- Future cadastre needs to take into account the **expectations** of all stakeholders.
- Future cadastre needs to find new ways of representing vertical developments.
- Future cadastre requires the consideration of how **the needs of current users** should be **balanced against** the potential needs of **future users**.
- **3D cadastre** offers new engagement opportunities and is **fundamental for the future**.



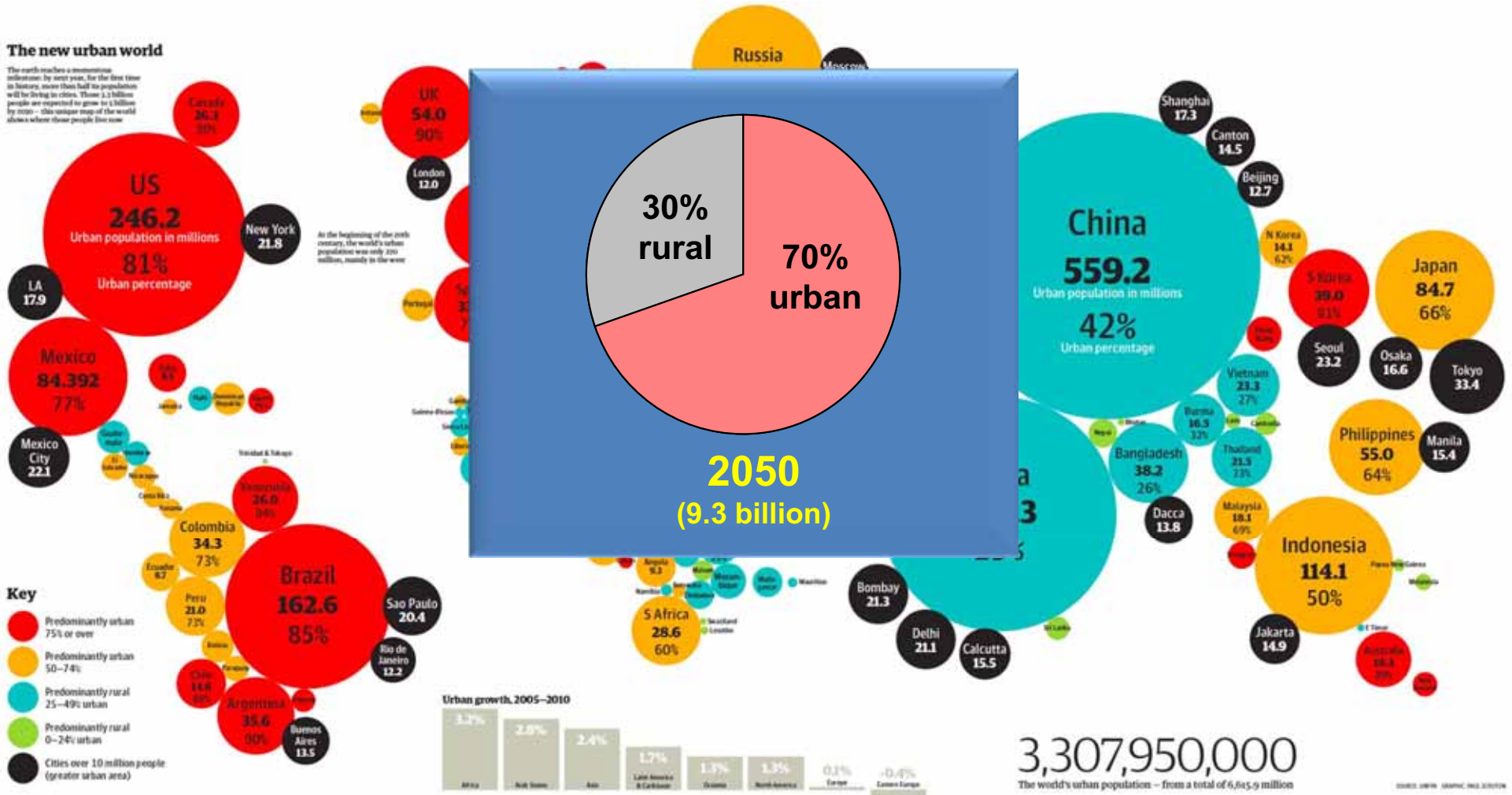
Increasing Urbanisation

By 2050, %70 will live in urban areas...

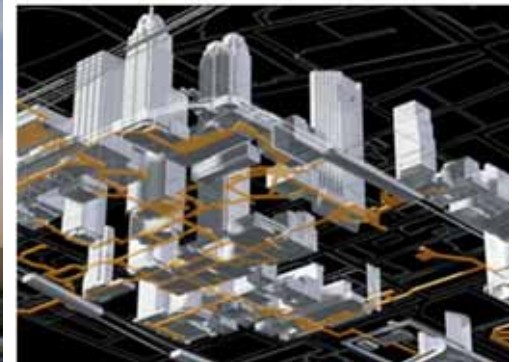
The new urban world

The world reaches a momentous milestone: by next year, for the first time in history, more than half the population will be living in cities. Those 2.2 billion people are expected to grow to 3 billion by 2050 - the map of the world shows where these people live now.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the world's urban population was only 200 million, mainly in the west.



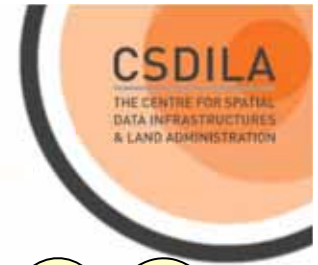
Complex Urban Environment



Complex Structures



Land and Property Management



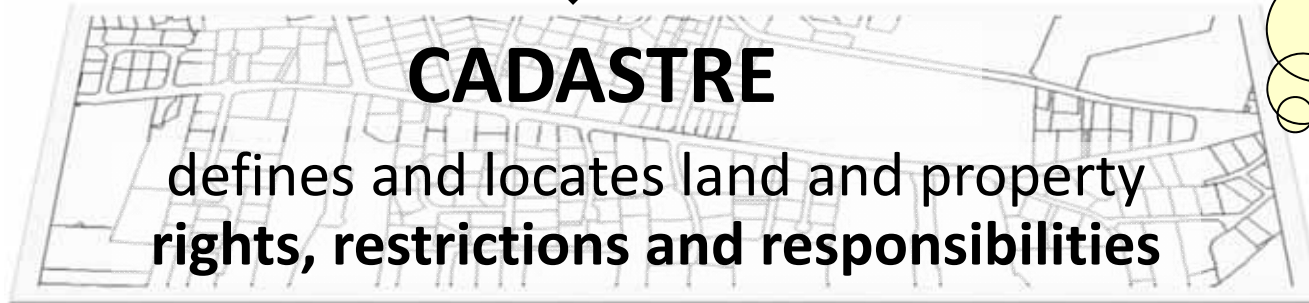
This facilitates the operation of **property markets**, which underpin **national economies**.



AUD\$4.7 trillion

CADASTRE

defines and locates land and property **rights, restrictions and responsibilities**



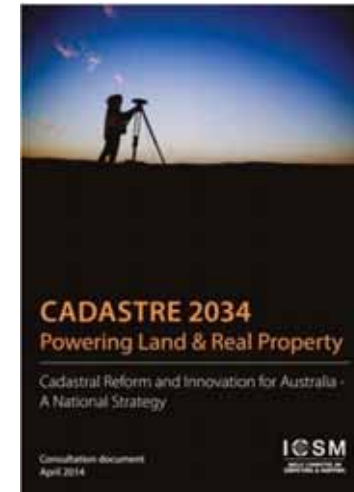
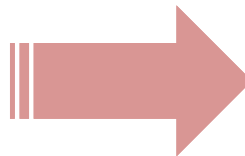
Increasing Vertical Development



How can the cadastre accurately and readily identify all property rights, restrictions and responsibilities?



Cadastre 2014 to **Cadastre 2034**

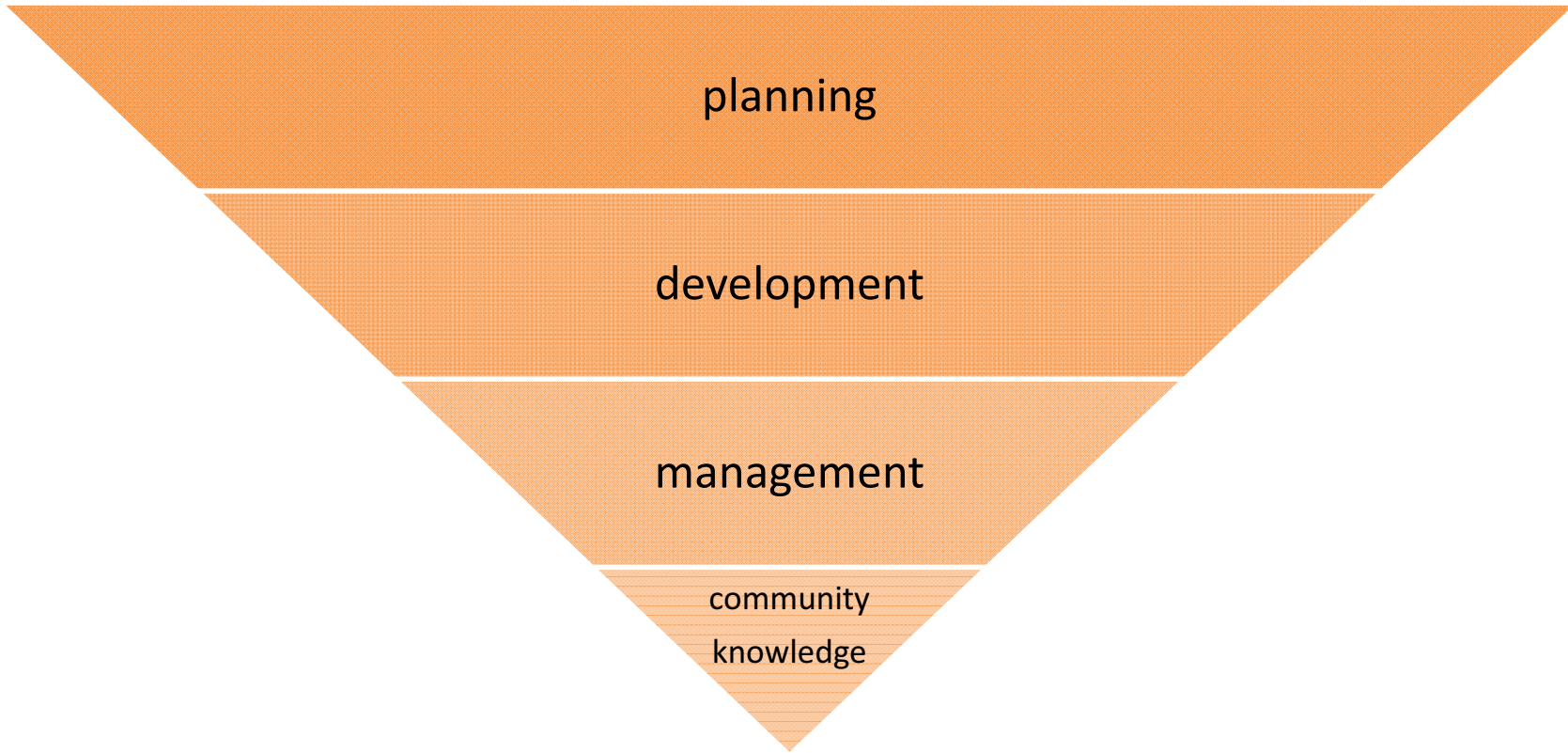
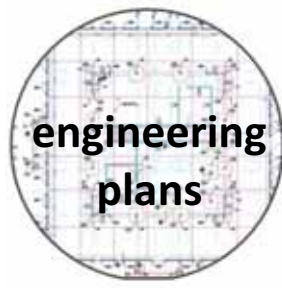


...Cadastre 2014 provided a **simple** yet **effective framework** for supporting the evolution of cadastral systems. It established a set of universal principles that all countries could work towards.

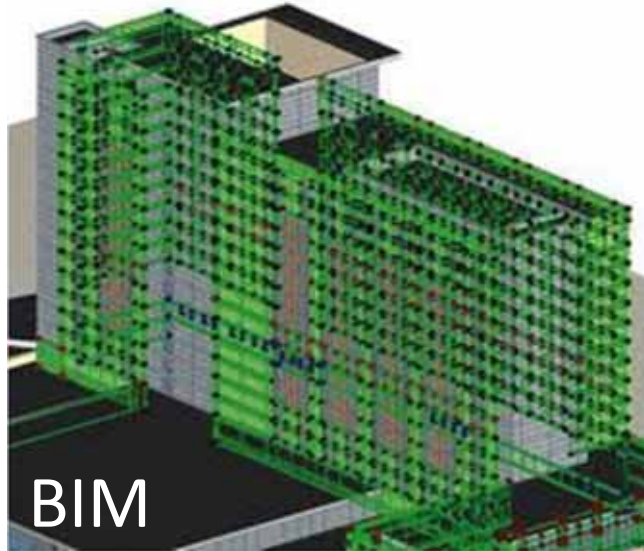
...Cadastre 2014 emphasised **information integration** and shifts in **collaboration dynamics** across stakeholders.



Limitations of 2D information



New Technological Opportunities



BIM



Digital data
Digital economy



3D trends



Multi-scale Simulation Tool



GIS

This requires spatially accurate map-base and cadastre as a foundation.

City



Precinct



Building

BIM



Land and Property Information in 3D



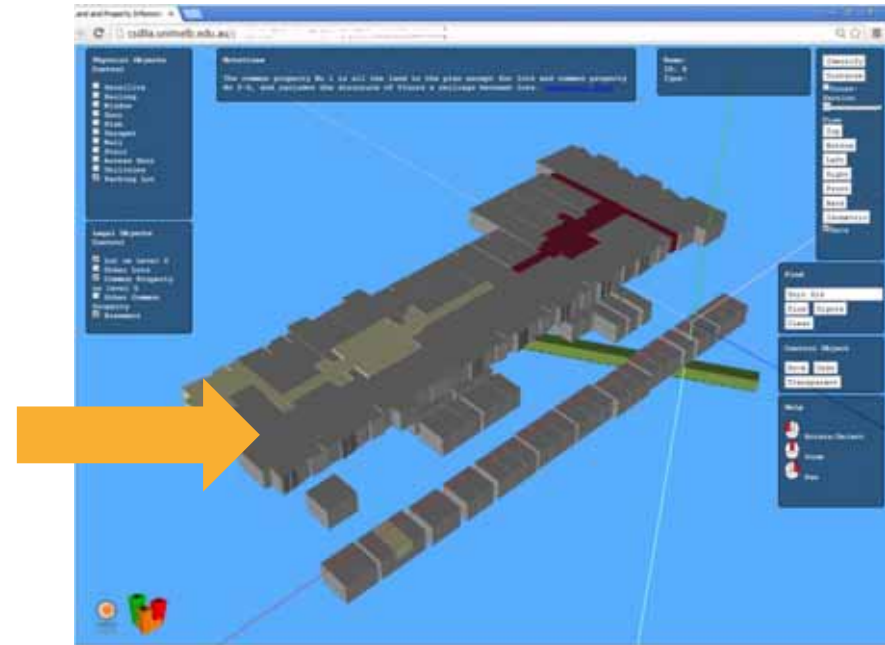
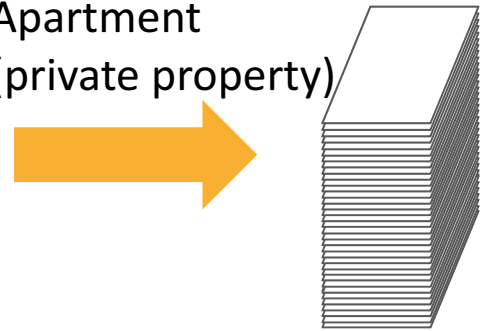
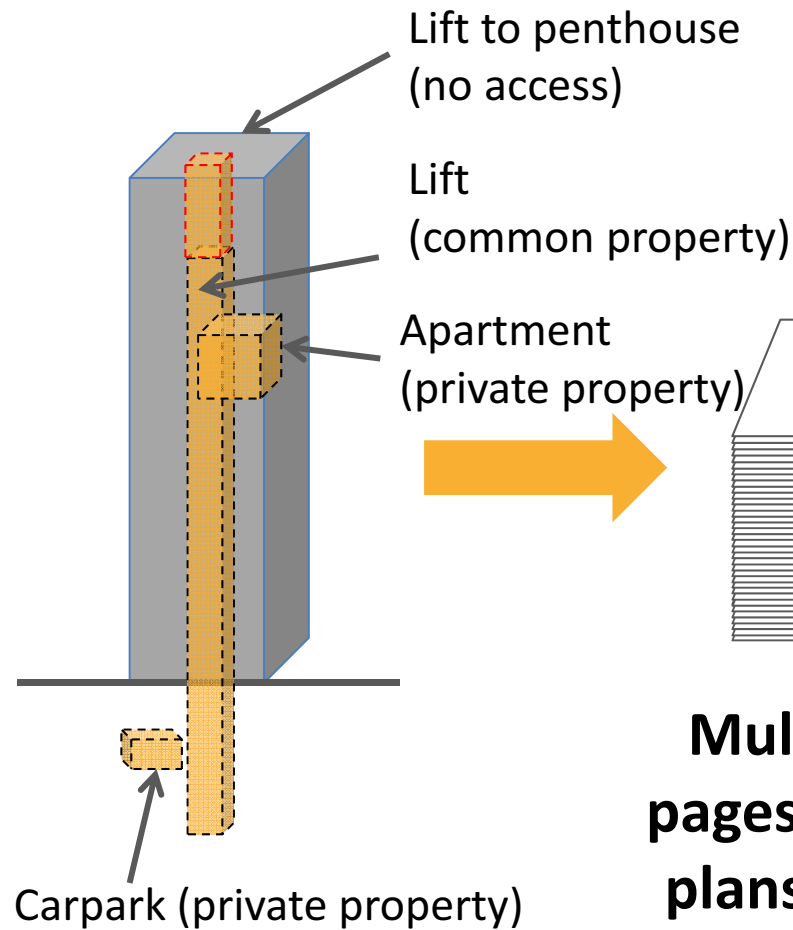
FIG Working Group on 3D Cadastres



“In all cases for the establishment of such a cadastre **legal, institutional and technical** issues have to be addressed.”



3D land and Property Project (2010-2014)



ARC-Linkage Project Partners



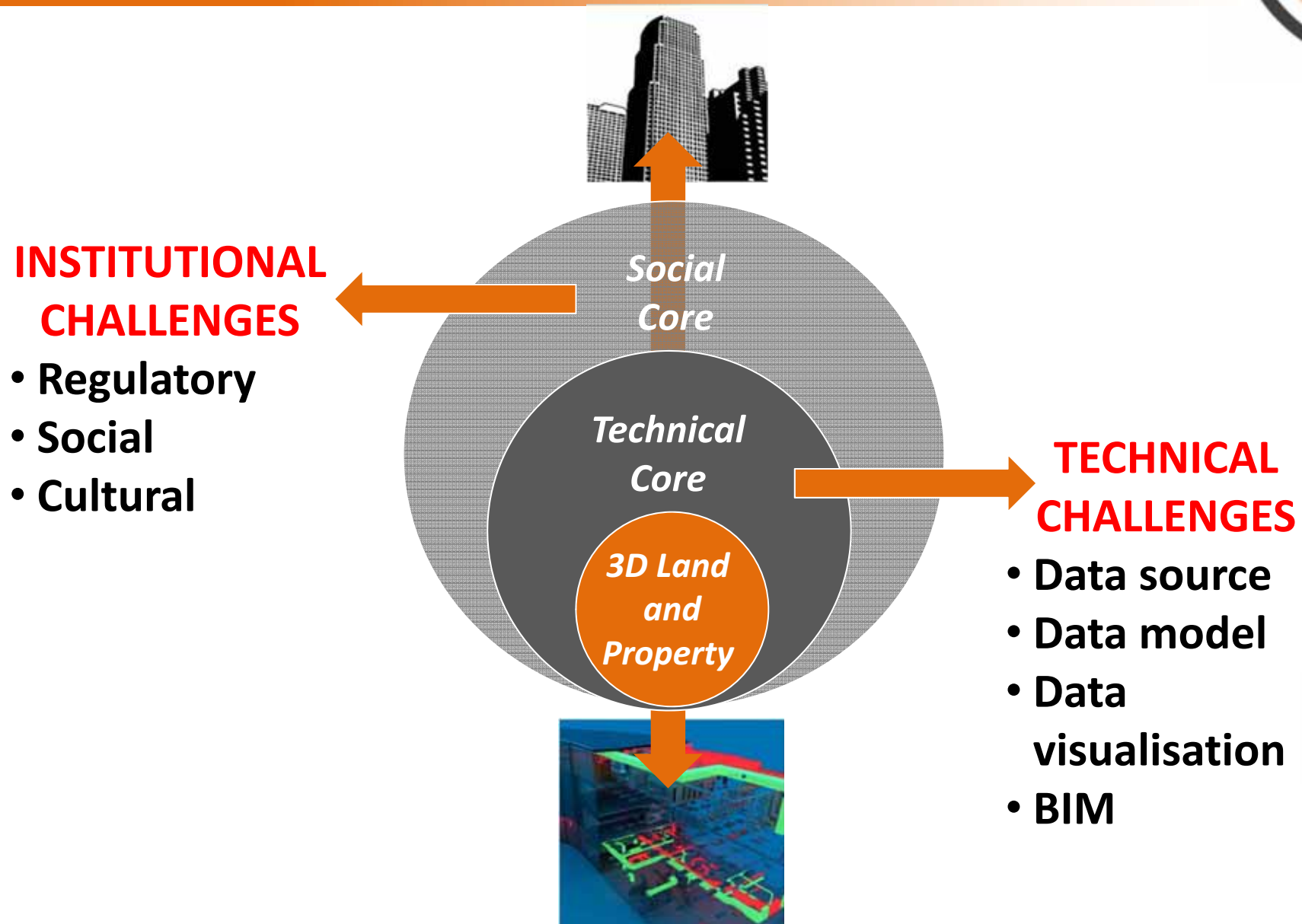
Scope



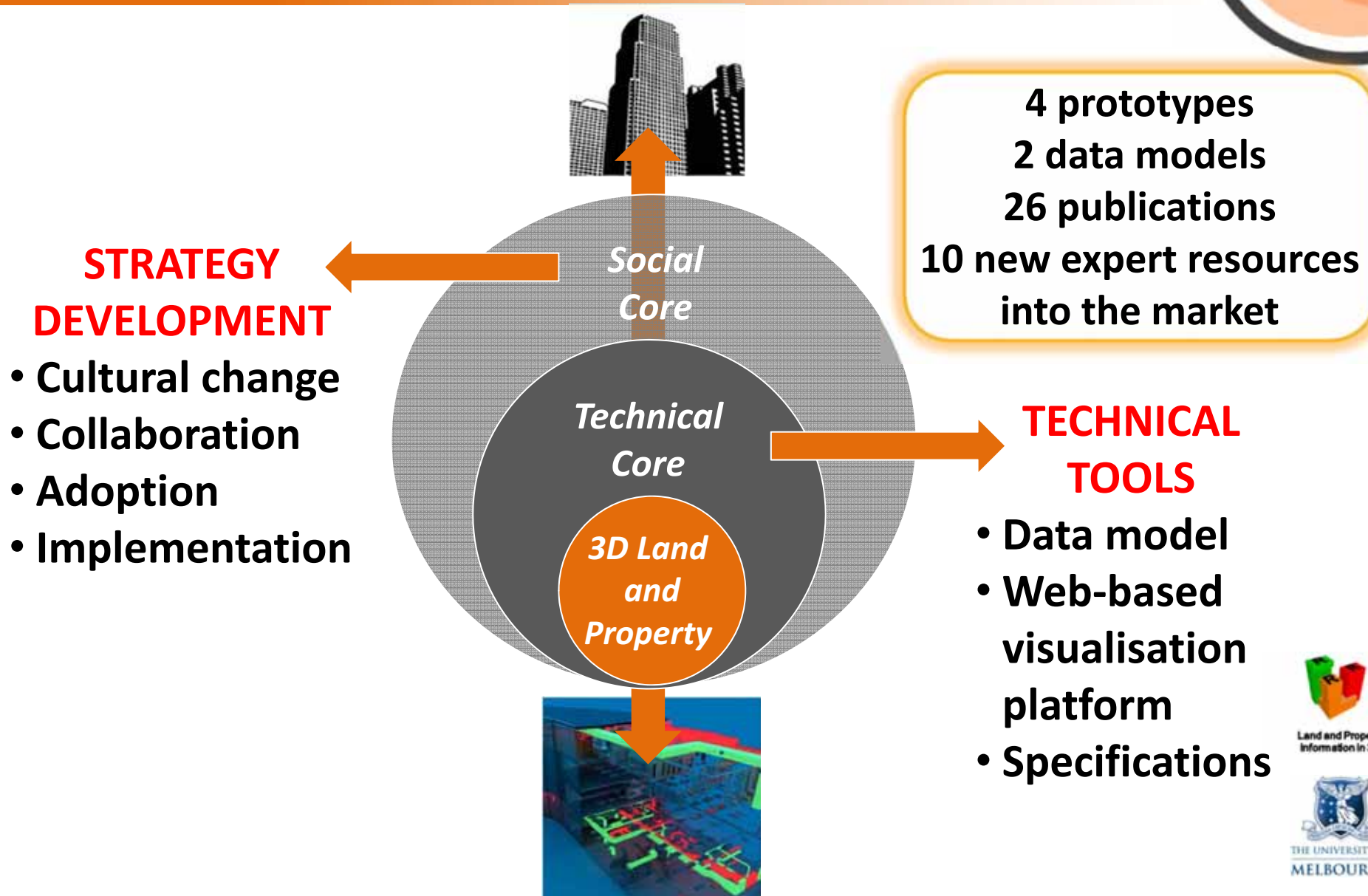
← physical information →

← legal information →

Project Focus

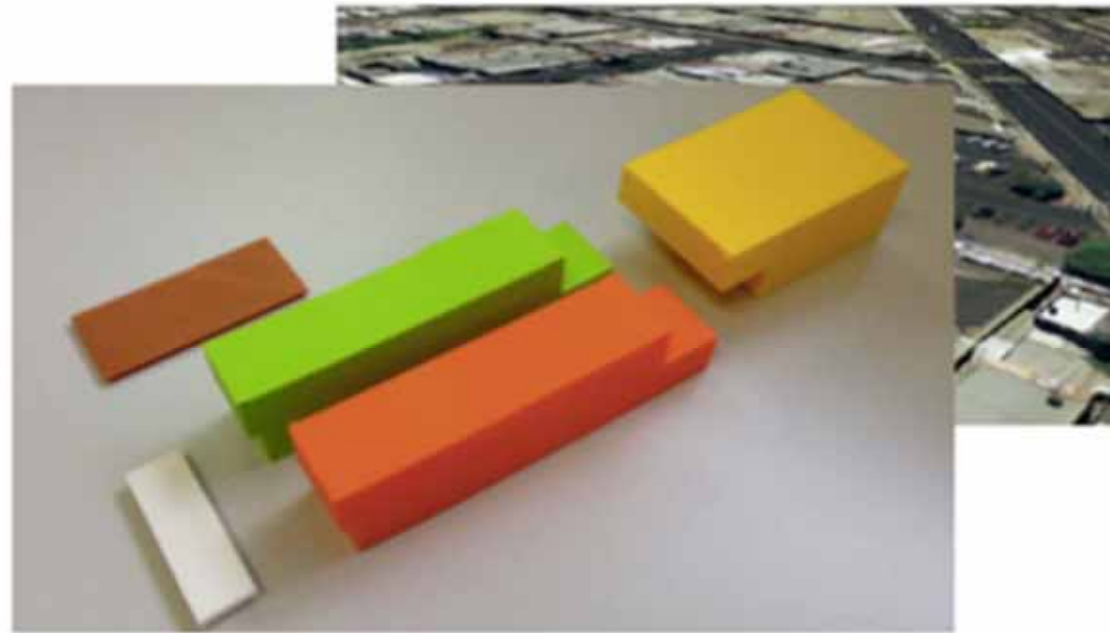


Project Outcomes



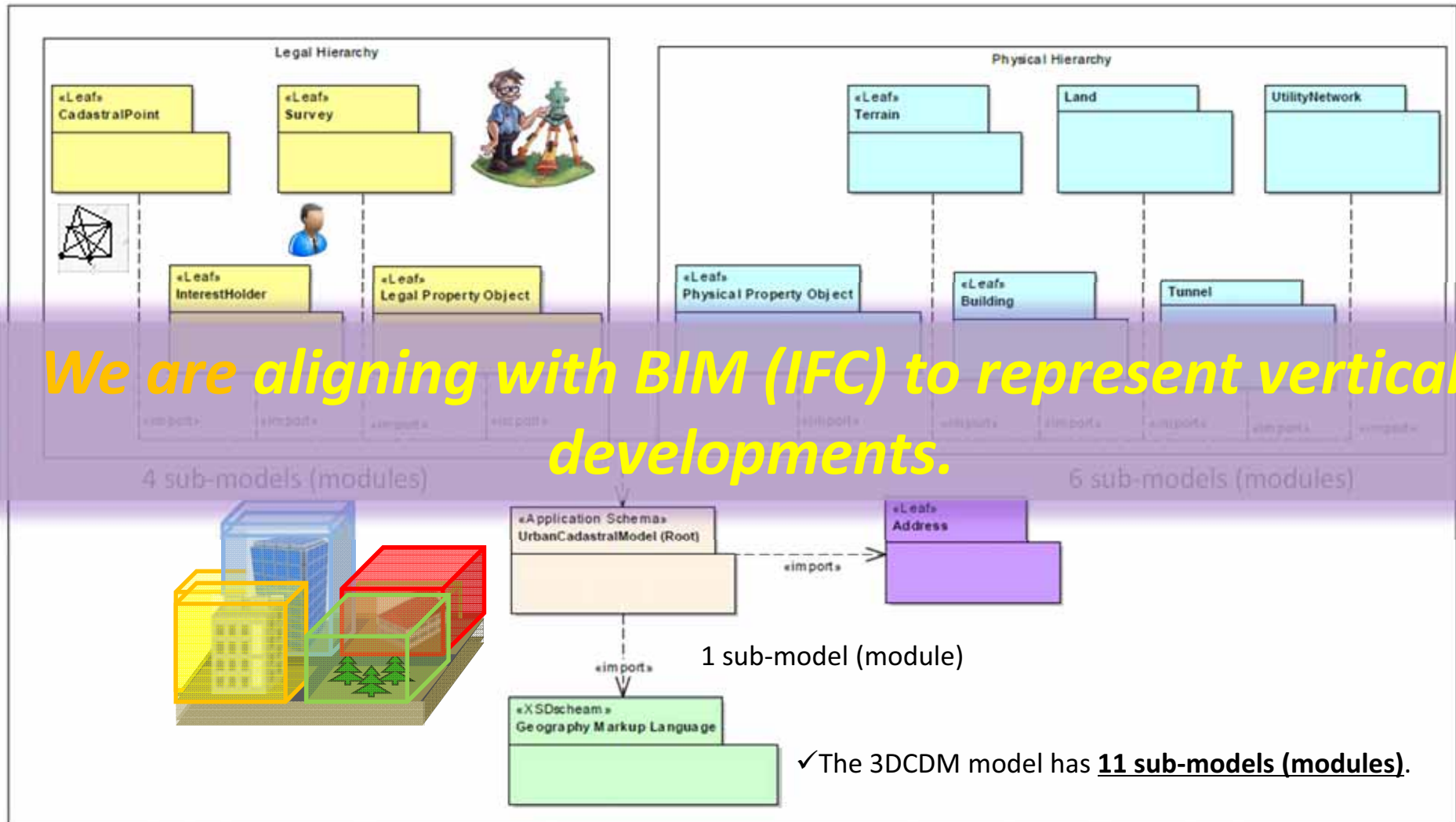
Project Outcomes

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bulk
Ter
3D printing
Project outcomes



3D Cadastral Data Model

Organising 3D physical and legal information



3D Data Sourcing



External attributes

- Facade
- Roof
- Texture



Internal attributes

- indoor mapping
- building exits
- utilities



3D building reconstruction



Land and Property Information in 3D

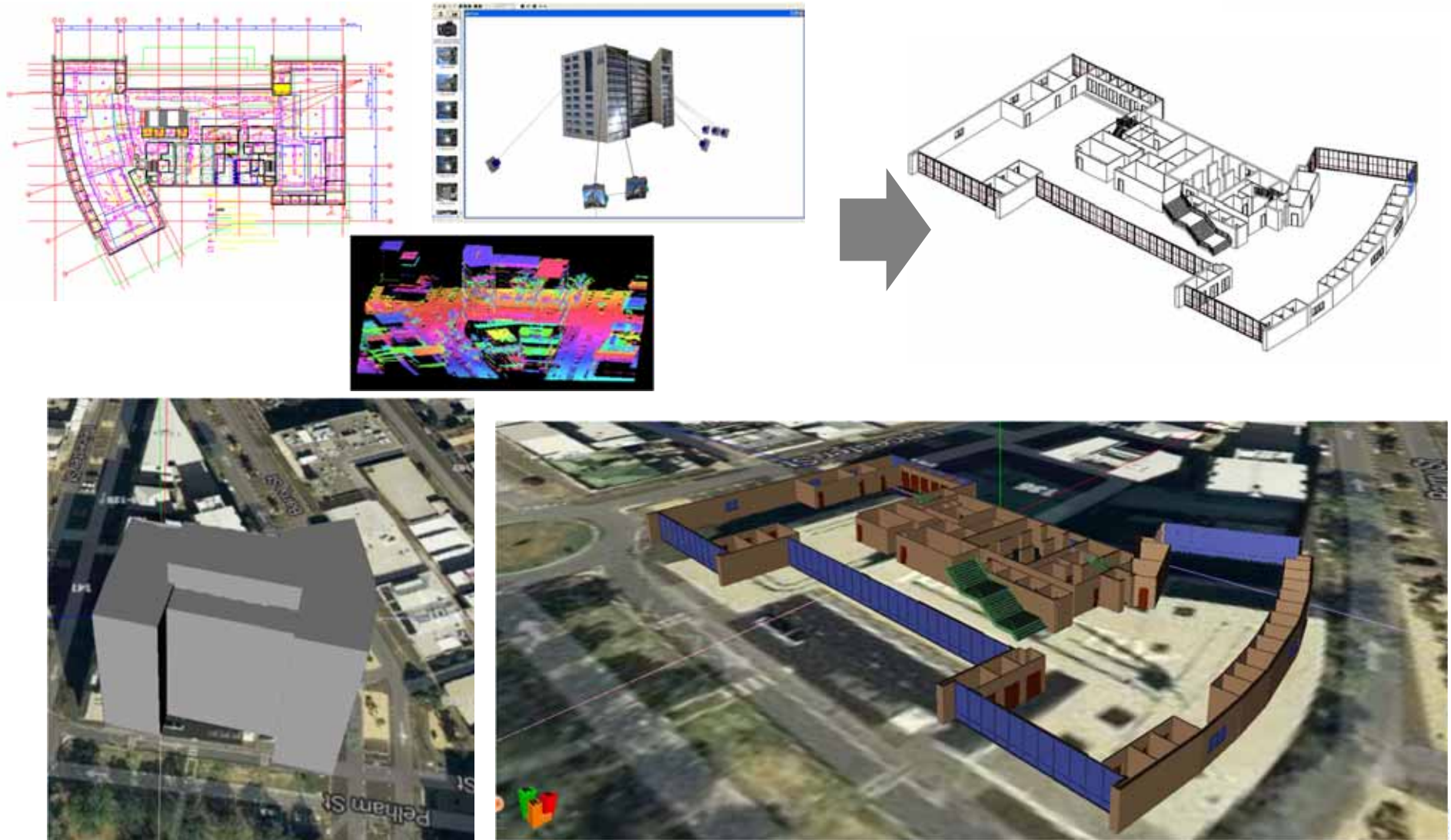


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3D Data Sourcing

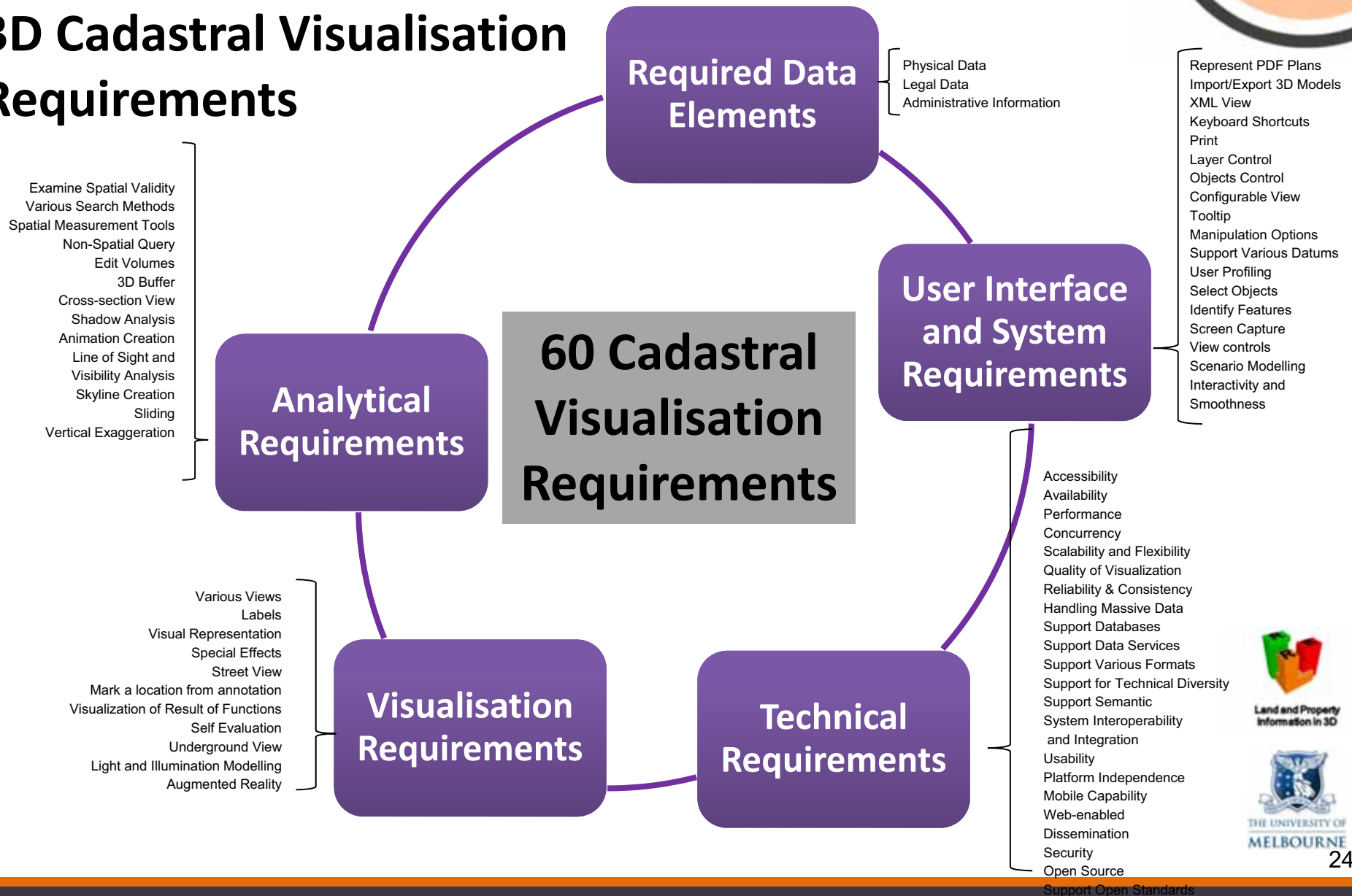
Generating 3D objects from 2D plans

- Integration of:
- Close-Range Photogrammetry
 - Aerial imagery
 - LiDAR
 - 3D ground plans



Visualisation Challenges and Prototype

3D Cadastral Visualisation Requirements



Visualisation Challenges and Prototype

Validation of Requirements

Over 160 responses from 37 countries

(supported by FIG)



- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Argentina | Brazil | Costa Rica | Denmark | Germany | Indonesia | Korea, Republic of | Mexico | New Zealand | Romania | Slovenia | Switzerland |
| Australia | Canada | Croatia | Ethiopia | Greece | Iran, Islamic Republic of | Latvia | Nepal | Poland | Serbia | Spain | Turkey |
| Austria | China | Czech Republic | France | India | Ireland | Malaysia | Netherlands | Portugal | Singapore | Sweden | Ukraine |



BIM Model

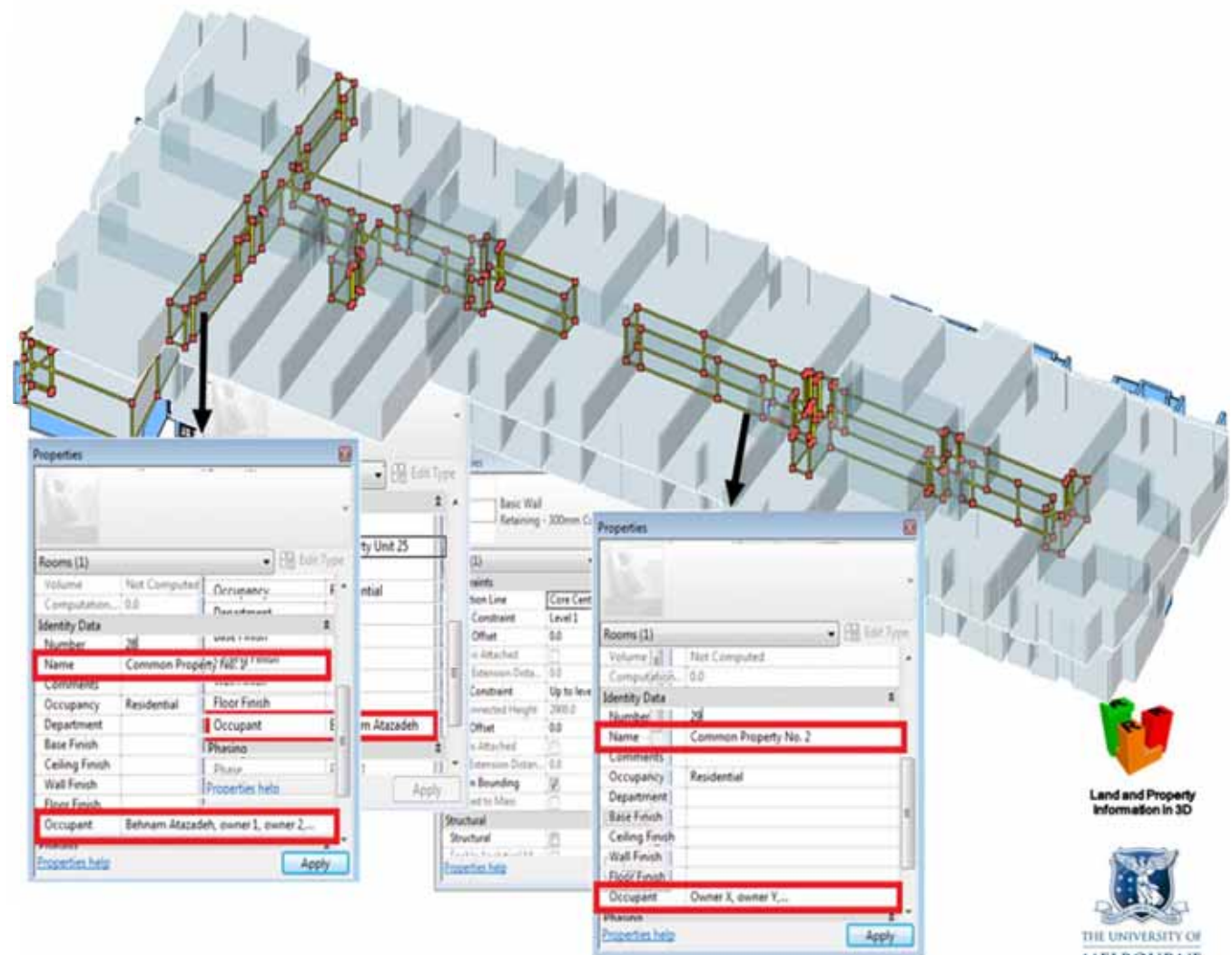
BIM and cadastral information

Physical Information

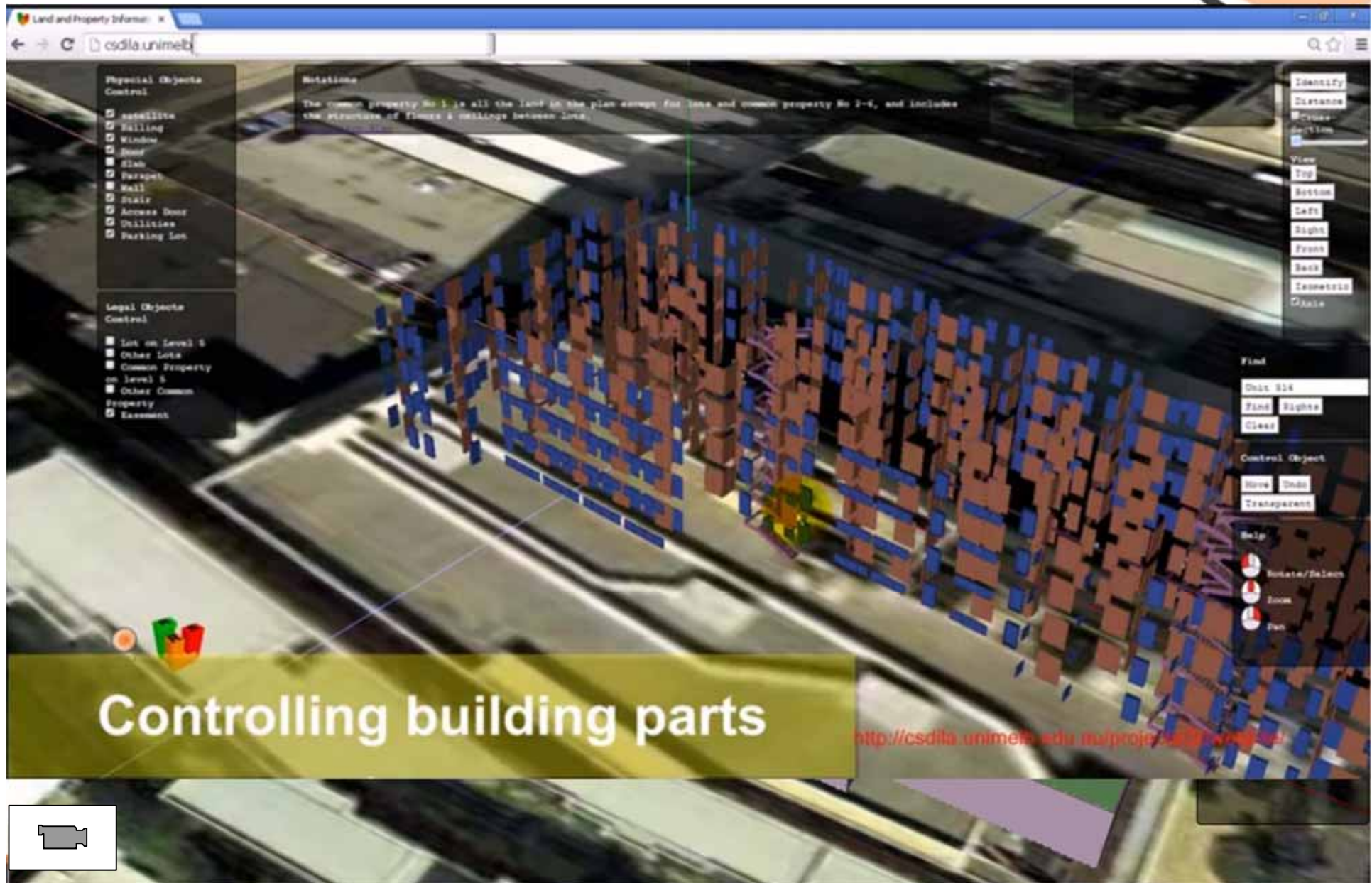
- interior walls
- exterior walls
- sliding doors
- single-flush doors
- awning windows
- fixed windows
- stairs
- slabs

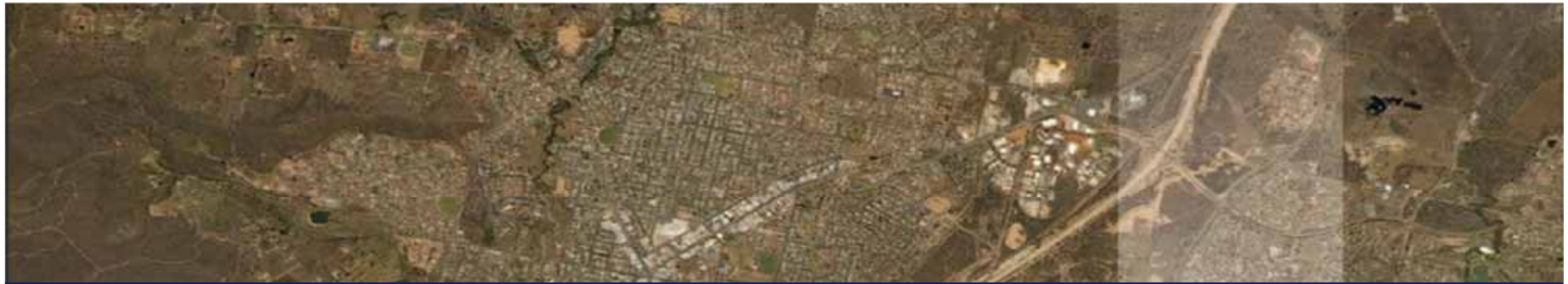
Legal Information

- ownership information
- common properties
- easements



3D Land and Property Prototype

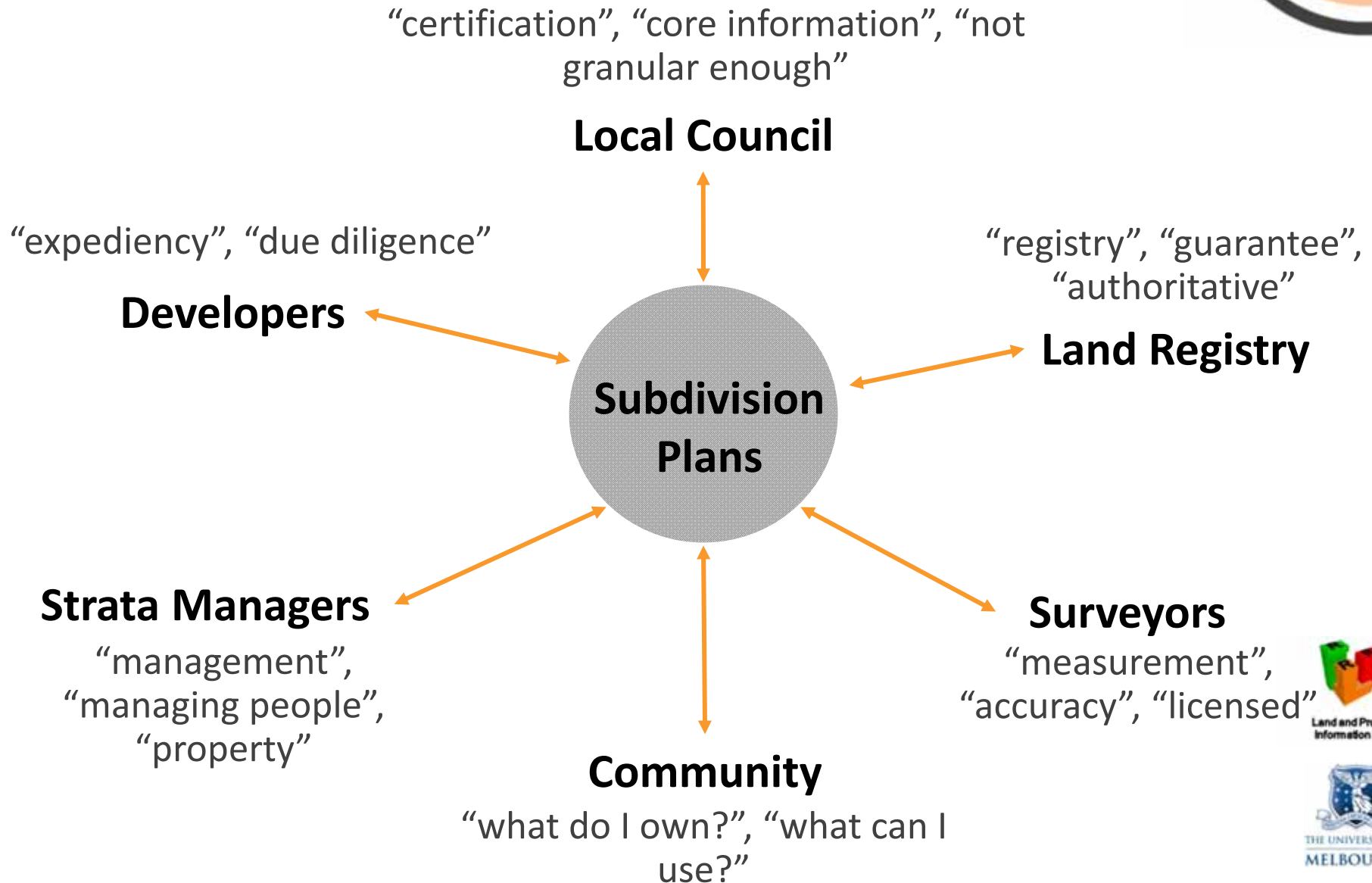




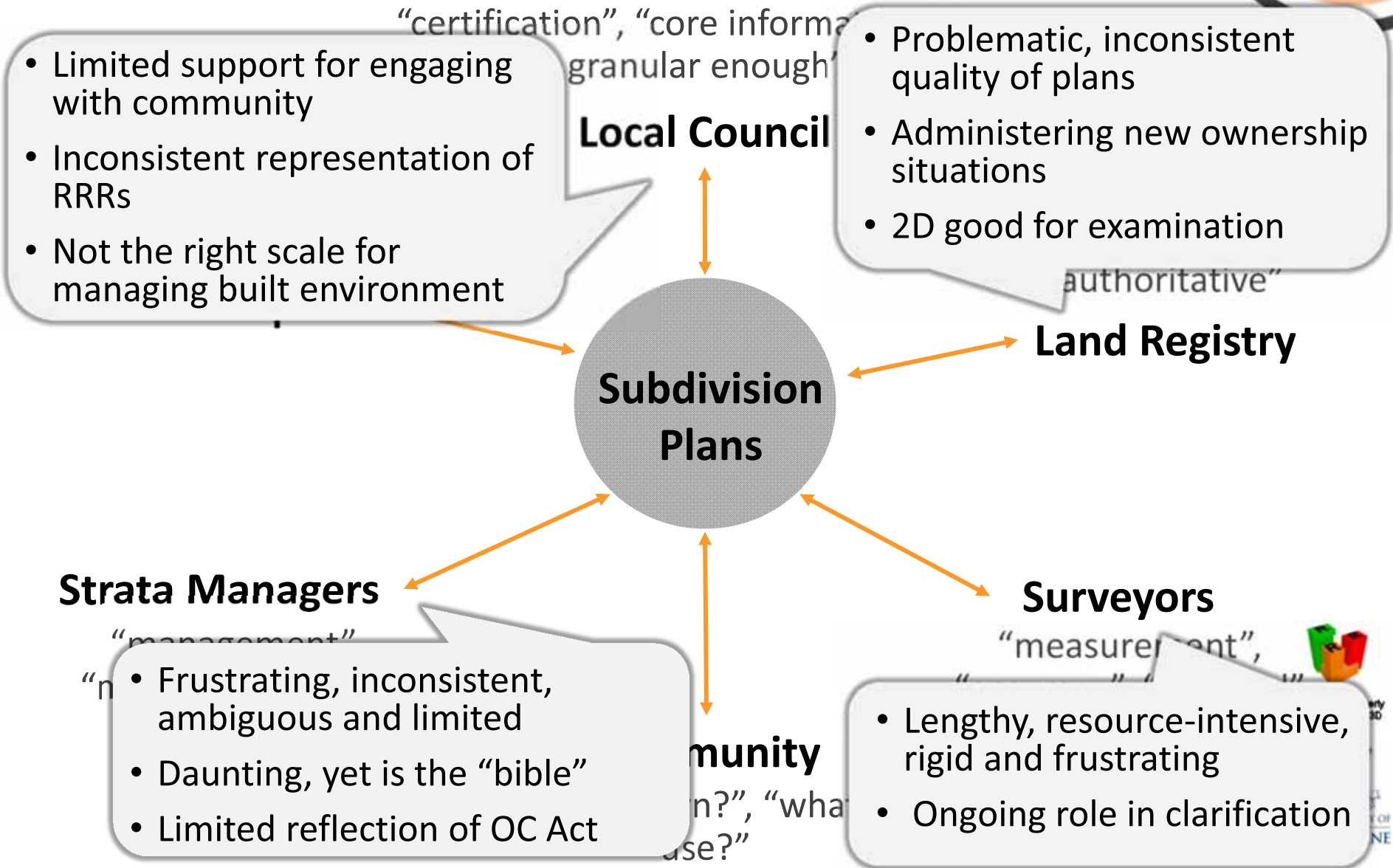
Current Institutional Challenges



One Plan, many Purposes



One Plan, different Perceptions



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2D to 3D: Key Institutional Challenges



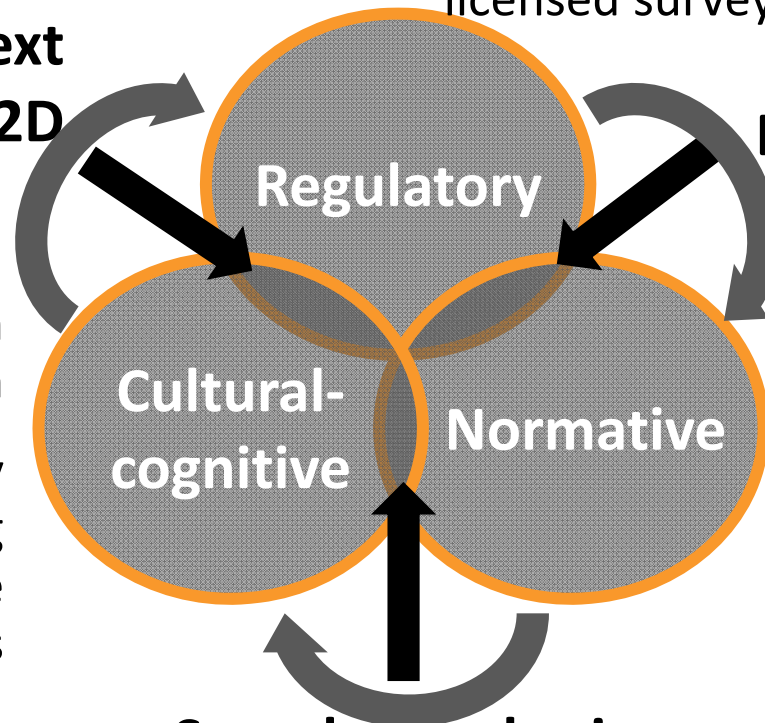
Current 2D environment based on...

Longstanding Subdivision Act and registration process

Rigorous information standards due to licensed surveyors

Historic context and tradition of 2D

Vertical subdivision less common
Process mostly works but is getting harder for more complex buildings



Development vs. management

2D plan is *the* source of information
Process works for horizontal (land) subdivisions

Somebody else is the problem



2D to 3D: Key Institutional Challenges



*Perception that law **MUST** first change*
Who OWNS the problem?

Longstanding Subdivision Act and registration process

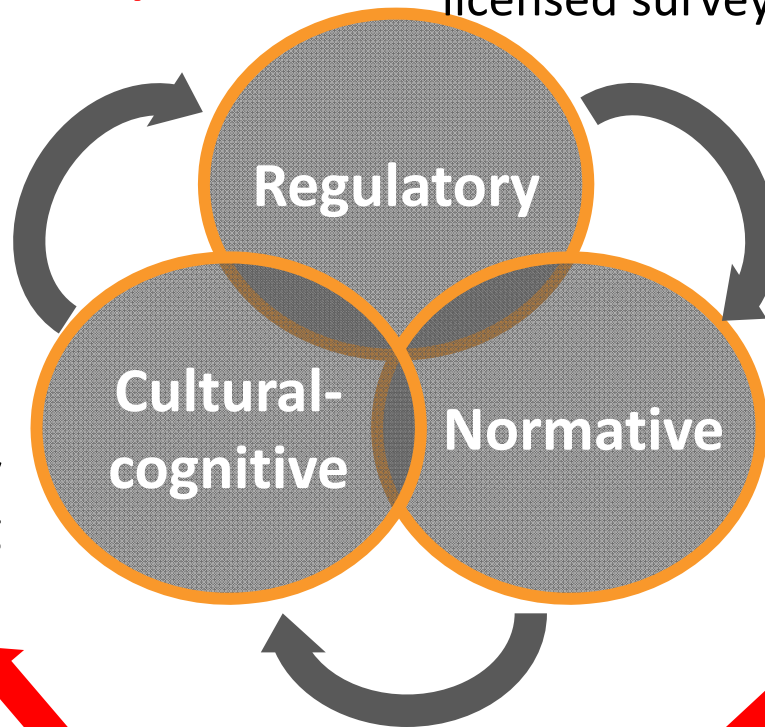
Rigorous information standards due to licensed surveyors

Building subdivisions as a unilateral issue



Vertical subdivision less common

Process mostly works but is getting harder for more complex buildings



Development process highly routinised



2D plan is **the** source of information

Process works for horizontal (land) subdivisions

*Perceived difficulty of building an argument for change;
Lack of awareness*

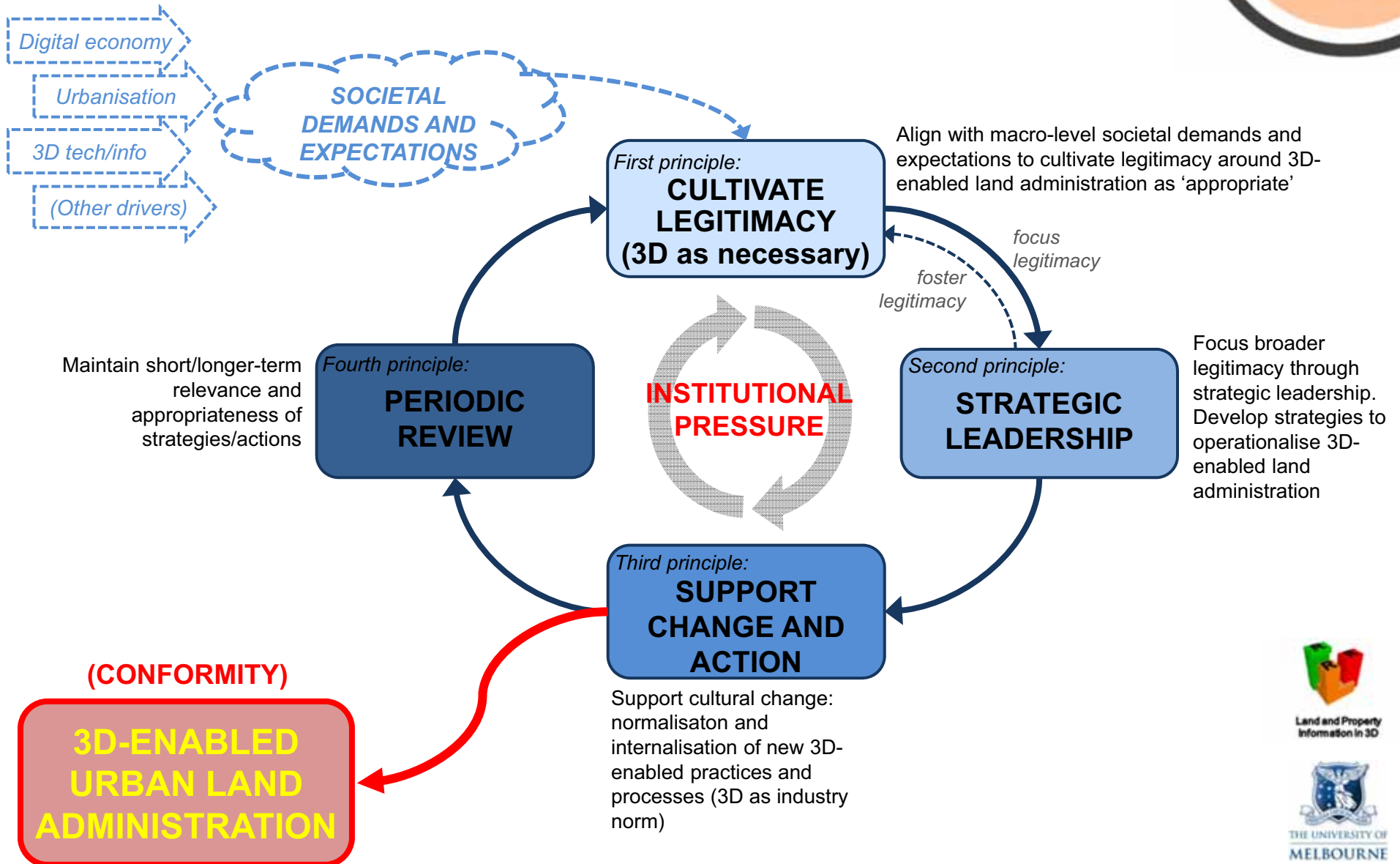




Roadmap and Potential Strategies

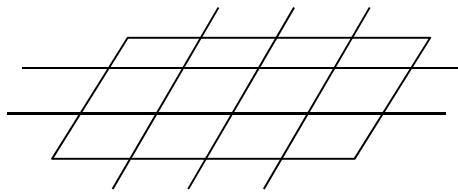


Framework for Change: 2D to 3D

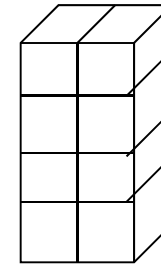


Potential Strategies

Concepts developed for **'land'** not necessarily appropriate for buildings



LAND



BUILDINGS

- More static entity – not much changes after registration
- Typically only development, not necessarily management
- Discrete, separate institutional arrangements
- Concept of ownership

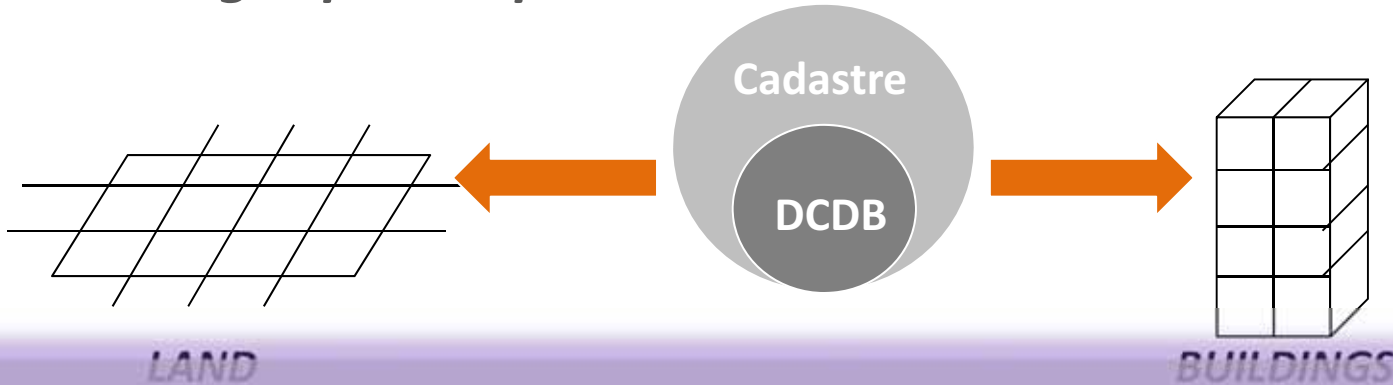
- Continually changing e.g. continuous resubdivision/ amalgamation, swapping lots, etc.
- Requires a collaborative approach to both development and management

Separate processes for land and buildings.

- Requires integrated institutional arrangements
- Larger number of stakeholders per development process

Potential Strategies

By creating separate processes:



- **Structural changes in industry (education, training, roles and responsibilities)**
- **Legislative and process review**
- **Develop new terminology**

- Leverage other visualisation/web technologies



Potential Strategies



Supporting institutional changes

- Development and management of buildings are supported by different legislation, organisations, processes, etc
- Move towards a building lifecycle approach: productivity and sustainability arguments for change



Institutional structure and organisational culture needs to change to support greater collaboration e.g. governments legislating the use of BIM to force cultural shift



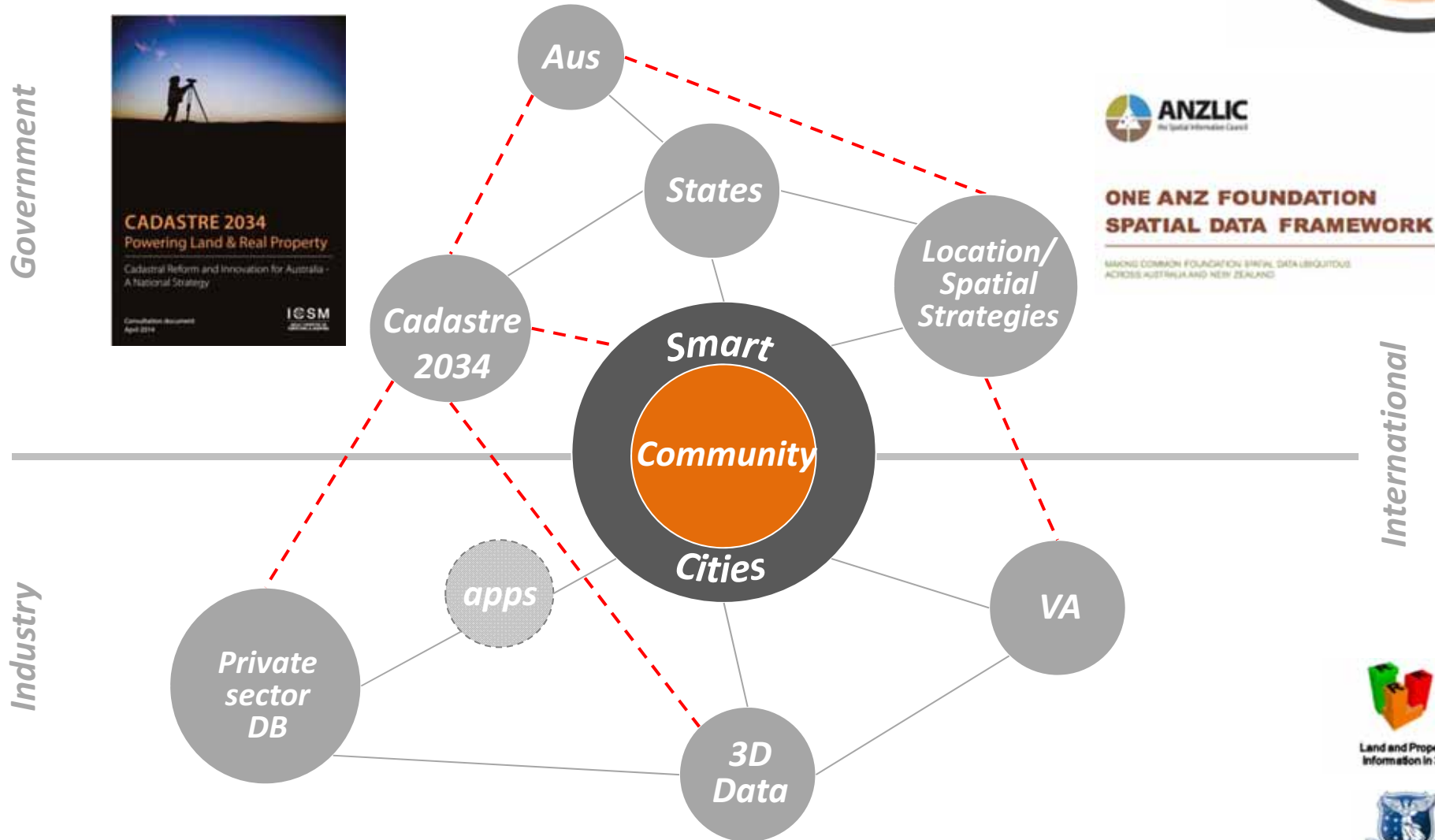
Fundamental Role of Cadastres



- **Future cadastres** need to deal with increasing urban complexity and identify the **RRRs** existing within the community.
- Future users vs current users. Needs and opportunities in the context of **future cities** and **future institutional sustainability**.
- **Integrated land and property information.** 3D info to support **urban management** (e.g. leveraging BIM). Making **sense of smart data** in cities eg. smart utilities, 4D data.
- **New connections** between land admin/land registries, the wider society, across disciplines, and with a supporting focus of cadastre's role in delivering other national visions, digital economy, foundation dataset, smart cities.



Future Cadastres: **New Connections**



Collaborate. Leverage. Community-focused.



Integrated Knowledge Systems



3D cadastres and smart future cities



Thank you

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www.csdila.unimelb.edu.au/projects/3dwebsite

