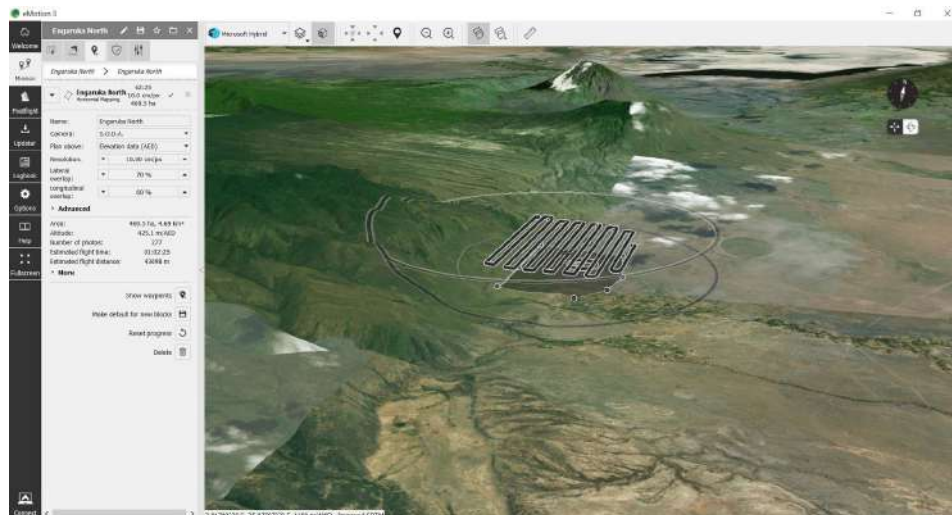


## Drone 3D mapping of Engaruka archeological site



*Planning the flight in 3D (eMotion flight planning software)*



*Tanzania Flying Labs team in action*

### OVERVIEW

<b>Flying Labs</b>	Tanzania Flying Labs
<b>Geographic area</b>	Engaruka Archaeological Site, Arusha, Tanzania
<b>Date</b>	February - January 2019
<b>Sector program</b>	DevRobotics

SCOPE	
<b>Stakeholders (clients)</b>	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)
<b>Challenge</b>	Gully and rill erosion is a common phenomenon in Arusha. Such erosions can cut across or along archaeological features thus lead to their destruction. The rills are often too small to be analyzed using low resolution imagery with no terrain data.
<b>Scope</b>	Creating high resolution 2D and 3D mapping products for erosion analysis of the gullies and rills as well as the archeological features. The aim is to quantify erosion changes on the Engaruka Archeological Site.
<b>Outcome</b>	The drone photogrammetry survey covered three target areas of the Engaruka site, each measuring 500m by 500m. The survey covered four 200-300 meters long gullies, 100-200 meters long rill systems and archeological features such as an ancient fieldstone terrace (one-stone high linear feature). The results of data processing included high resolution orthomosaics of the three areas and 3D models of the fieldstone terrace and selected erosion formations. The photos were taken at different moments of the rainy season, which allowed to create a time-lapse sequence and high quality visualisation of the gullies and rills before and after the rains.
<b>Next steps</b>	Further in-depth analysis of the gully and rill formations and archeological features based on the project outputs. This will consist of an automatic or semi-automatic feature extraction, high detail analysis of the field terraces, analysis and visualisation of the gullies and rills systems focusing on how they cut across the archeological features as well as an evaluation of the erosion processes based on the time series. Several representative erosion formations (gullies and rills) will be selected for future monitoring before and after rains.

DATA ACQUISITION	
<b>Size of area</b>	819.3 ha (8.193 km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Drone</b>	SenseFly eBee Plus, DJI/Phantom 4 Pro
<b>Sensor(s)</b>	RGB S.O.D.A, Canon M50 for ground photos
<b>Flight plan software</b>	DroneDeploy
<b>Flight height</b>	30m and 100m above ground level
<b>GSD (Accuracy)</b>	1cm/pix and 3cm/pix (corresponding to the flight height)
<b>Number of images acquired</b>	281
<b>Number of flights</b>	17
<b>Time invested in data acquisition</b>	3 days (3h25 of flight time)
<b>Georeferencing</b>	Ground Control Points

<b>DATA PROCESSING &amp; ANALYSIS</b>	
<b>Processing software</b>	Pix4Dmapper
<b>Processing time</b>	7.5h
<b>Data products</b>	Orthomosaic, DEM, 3D meshes
<b>Analysis tools</b>	Pix4Dmapper
<b>Analysis outputs</b>	Time-lapse animation
<b>Final outputs shared with stakeholders</b>	Orthomosaic, DEM, 3D meshes, time-lapse animation
<b>Data sharing</b>	Soft copies