

# The Use of Photogrammetric Methods in Drawing up a Cadastral Map

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## SUMMARY

On April 25, 2000 Cadastre and Property Registration Act was promulgated in Darzhaven Vestnik (Bulgarian State Gazette). This initiated the production of cadastral maps and cadastre registers of the localities of Bulgaria. Later on, this Act was being amended 20 times exactly, the most substantial amendment being adopted in 2014. By year 2000 topographic and cadastral plans have been drawn up where the whole graphic information about the settlement: buildings, fences, infrastructure, surface elements of subsurface infrastructure, relief, and so on was collected, i.e. as a result, we had at our disposal a full graphic information on the locality. However, that was not the case as concerns the cadastre registers. An Owners' List has been attached to the cadastral plans where, generally, names of proprietors have been only filled in, the legal grounds of possession, of accession to the estate not being expressed in most cases. As a matter of fact, once Cadastre and Property Registration Act came into force, the existing cadastral plans were divided into two kinds of different maps: - cadastral maps and registers showing the proprietorship of real estates; - specialized maps and registers showing various specialized information. Various are methods to create a cadastral map, the most appropriate and reliable of them being the one using direct geodetic measurements. Are photogrammetric methods in a position to promote the drawing up a cadastral map? That is the question this presentation will be in search of an answer to.