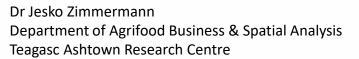


Exploiting the historic Ordnance Survey maps to identify long-established woodlands

25-00-2024







Long-Established Woodland (I) is defined as woodland that has remained continuously wooded since the first edition OS maps of 1830-44, but for which no positive evidence of antiquity has been found in older documentation. These woodlands may however have ancient origins.

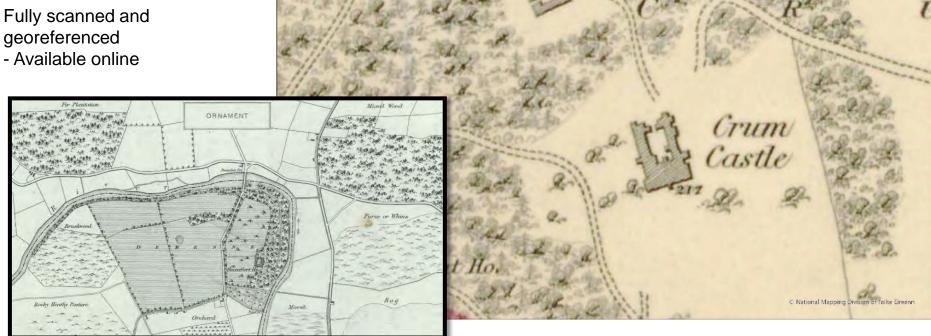
Perrin, P.M. & Daly, O.H. (2010) *A provisional inventory of ancient and long-established woodland in Ireland*. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 46. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.





OS 6inch 1st edition colour (1829-41)

georeferenced







Compare historic maps with current woodland extent

- Data is available
- Simple spatial overlay operation

But...





Historic data scanned but not categorised

Hand digitising time and labour consuming

- Maps have been partially digitised
 - Perrin & Daly (BEC)
 - Thomas Leniston (MU)

Achieving full coverage is not feasible using manual digitisation

We need to **automate** the process







Image segmentation

Image segmentation is a <u>computer vision</u> technique that partitions a digital image into discrete groups of pixels—image segments—to inform object detection and related tasks. By parsing an image's complex visual data into specifically shaped segments, image segmentation enables faster, more advanced <u>image processing</u>.

IBM (2024)





TerrainAl

Terrain-AI is a SFI and Microsoft jointly funded project that aimed at advancing the standards of measurement, monitoring, verification and reporting of carbon stocks and emissions across complex environments.



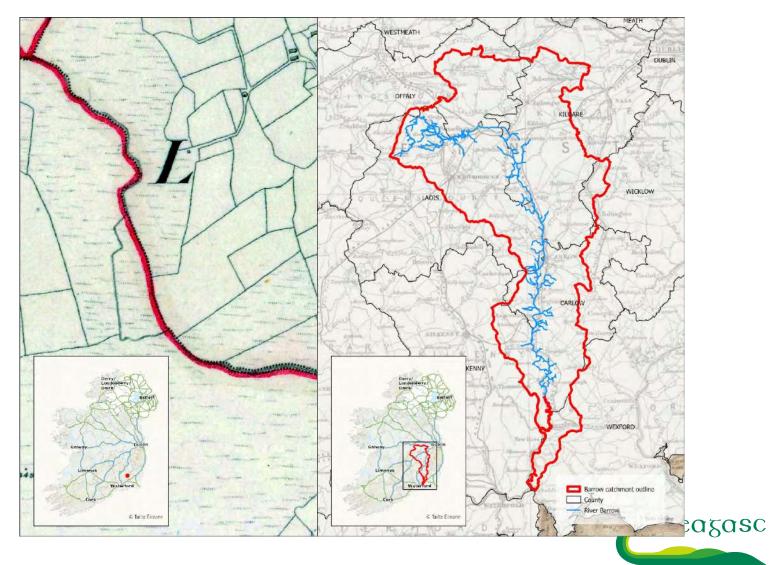


TerrainAI – Wetland segmentation

As part of the TerrainAl project researchers in Teagasc and Trinity College Dublin used machine learning to automatically map wetlands from the historic OS 1st edition 6inch map.









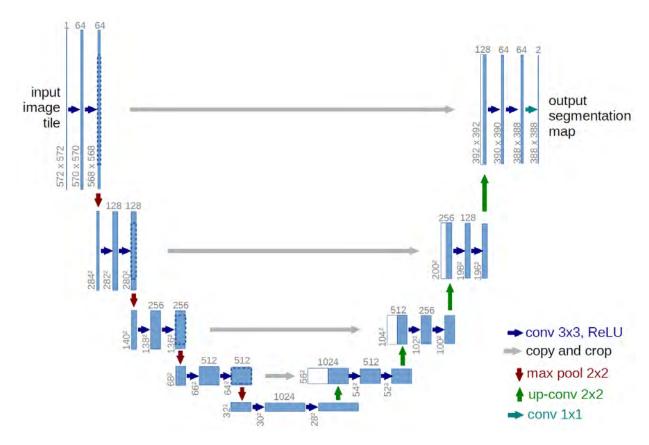
Select the machine learning algorithm

We used a deep learning method called Unet. It is a form of Convolutional Neural Netowork which has been proven to be an excellent method for image recognition and segmentation.

Source: Ronneberger, Fischer & Brox (2015): U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation. In: Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention (MICCAI), Springer, LNCS, Vol.9351: 234--241



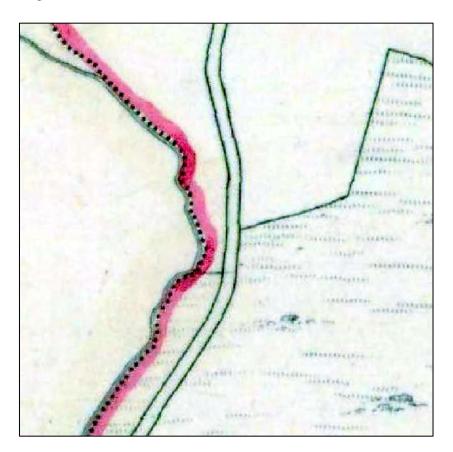




Source: Ronneberger, Fischer & Brox (2015): U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation. In: Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention (MICCAI), Springer, LNCS, Vol.9351: 234--241



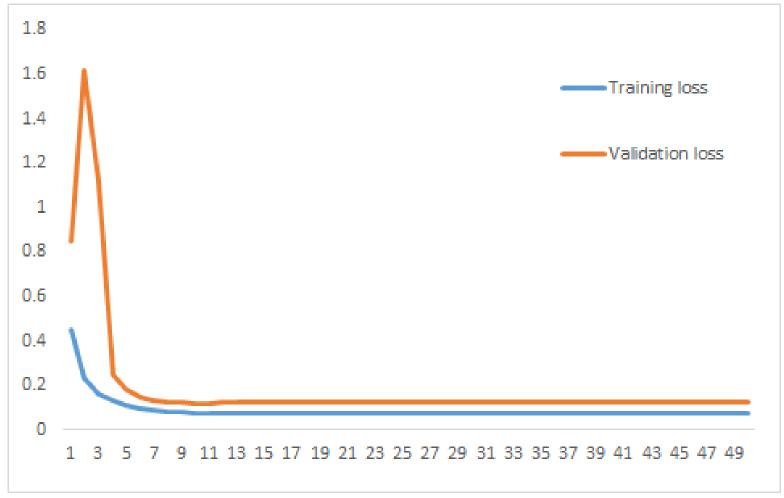




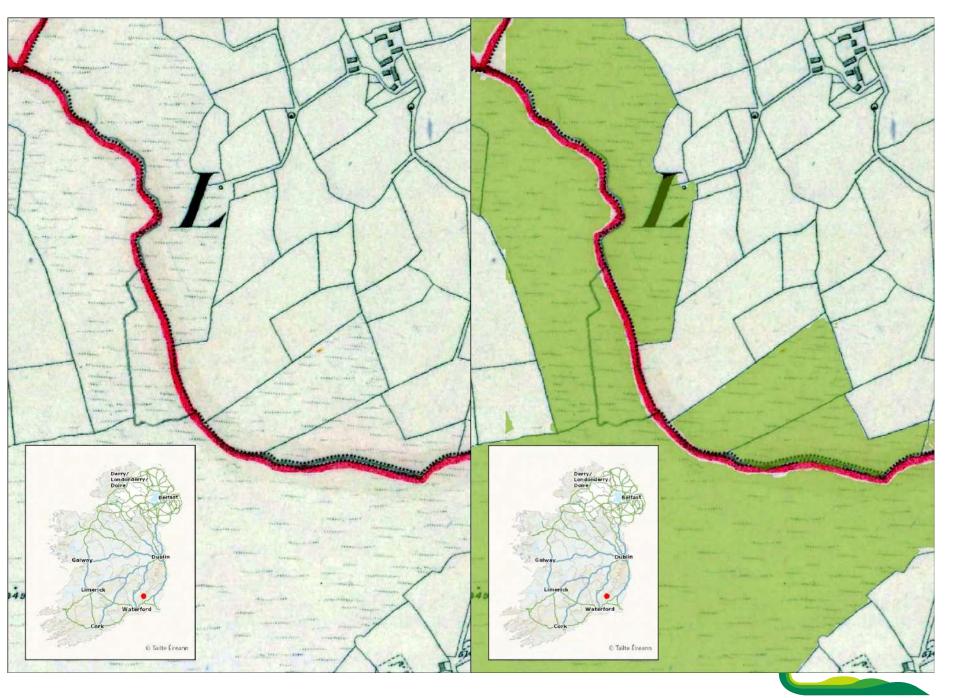




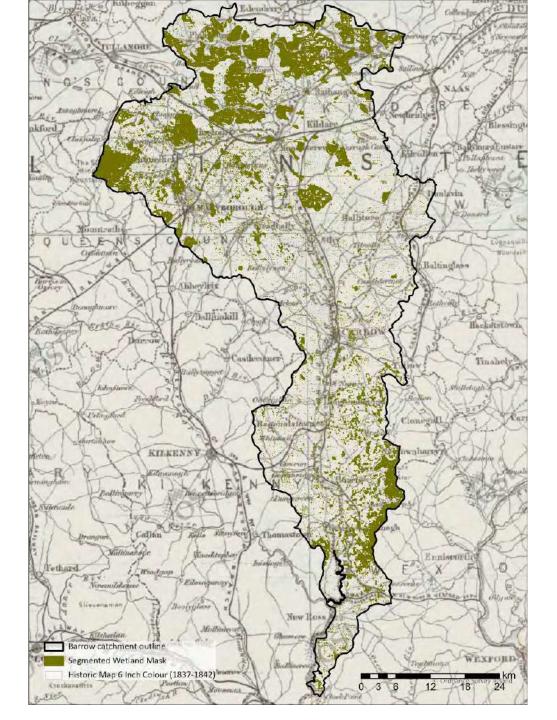






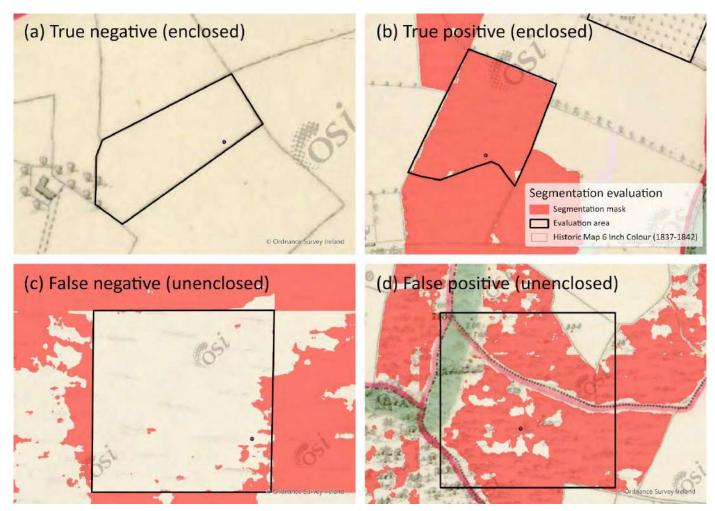












Rob O'Hara, Richa Marwaha, Jesko Zimmermann, Matthew Saunders, Stuart Green (2024), Unleashing the power of old maps: Extracting symbology from nineteenth century maps using convolutional neural networks to quantify modern land use on historic wetlands, Ecological Indicators, Volume 158 $\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{GRICULTURE\ AND\ }}\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{OOD\ }}\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{EVELOPMENT\ }}\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{UTHORITY\ }}$

easasc



Table 2. Accuracy metrics: positive, N: negative, TP: true positive, TN: true negative, FP: false positive, FN: false negative.

Metric	Derivation	Value
Accuracy	(TP+TN)/(P+N)	97.0% (95% C.I. 95.2,
		98.2%)
Balanced Accuracy	(TP/(TP+FN)+TN/(FP+TN))/2	92.9%
F1	2TP/(2TP+FP+FN)	98.2%
Sensitivity (Recall)	TP/(TP+FN)	99.2%
Specificity	TN/(FP+TN)	86.6%
Negative Predictive	TN/(TN+FN)	95.5%
Value		
False Negative Rate	FN/(FN+TP)	0.85%
False Positive Rate	FP/(FP+TN)	13.4%
Precision	TP/(TP+FP)	97.3%
Карра	$2((TP \times TN) - (FN \times FP)) \times (TP + FP) \times (FP + TN) + (TP + FN) \times (FP + TN) \times (TP + FN) \times (TP + TN) \times (TP $	89%
	(FN+TN)	

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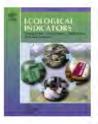
Ecological Indicators 158 (2024) 111363



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecological Indicators

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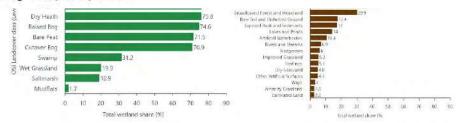


Unleashing the power of old maps: Extracting symbology from nineteenth century maps using convolutional neural networks to quantify modern land use on historic wetlands



Rob O'Hara a, Richa Marwaha b, , Jesko Zimmermann c, Matthew Saunders d, Stuart Green c

d Department of Botany, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland



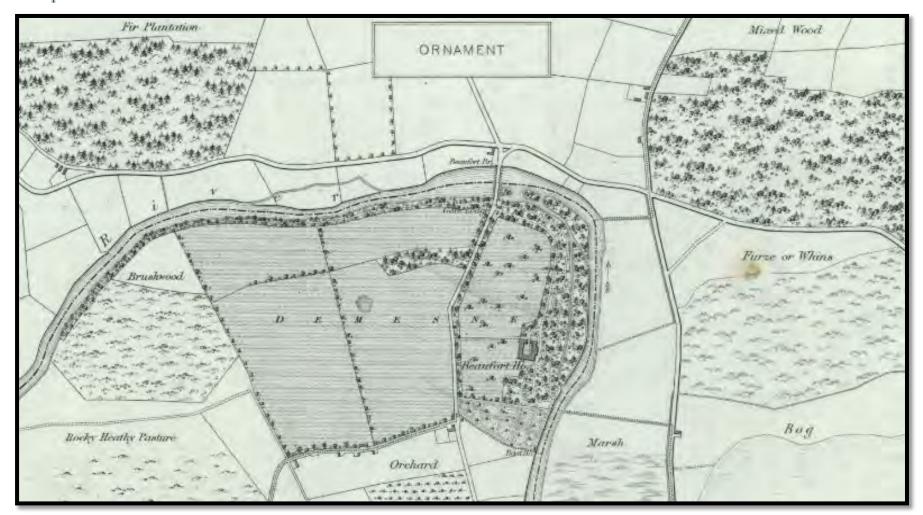


a Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland: Portlaoise, Laois, Ireland

^b Intellync (AB Agri Ltd.), Unit 5, Hebron House, MacDonagh Junction, Kilkenny, Ireland

^c Teagasc, Ashtown Research Centre, Ashtown, Dublin, Ireland









Acknowledgements

Ancient Woodlands Ireland

Areesha Asghar

Stuart Green

The Ancient Woodlands Ireland Team





TerrainAl

Rob O'Hara

Richa Marwaha

Matthew Saunders







Thank you!

