

The Transition from Paper Hardcopies to Digital Media in Survey of Israel – a Review

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SUMMARY

Maps were and still are submitted as paper hardcopy at most public institutions. These maps were used to supervise cadastral processes and were manually signed or stamped. Thousands of maps are printed on paper to be collected and archived at each institute; this process usually requires many copies of each map.

Working with paper hardcopies has many disadvantages:

- Multiple copies are made of each map which is environmentally wasteful.
- The copies need to be compared manually to make sure they are correct and updated.
- During the cadastral process copies often need to be sent to outside parties for revision or approval, the sending is done using postal services which slows down the process.
- Storing the maps requires allocating storage space which is costly and should be efficiently used; freeing the archives allows more space for worker needs.

This paper will offer a review of the process that has undergone in Survey of Israel of going from paper maps to digital ones and the new possibilities that this transition opened for us.

The transition to digital media allows various automated checks to be performed on the file, streamlining many of the rudimentary checks of the map, and leading to better standardization of the cadastral

product.

The automated tests also detect compatibility of the map to cadastral products neighboring it, shedding light on potential problems and documenting the way they were resolved.

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