

## Cadastral maps

Cadastral surveying must be continuously kept up to date to be meaningful. Cadastral surveys – and in particular the cadastral maps that are the graphical presentation of the surveys – are therefore most suitable as the base of the general integrated survey in urban areas. The original field sketches, with all recorded measurements, are kept as original evidence from which the precise large-scale map is produced.

Usually in cities, for strict cadastral purposes, a map sheet (overlay) is produced that contains only the information needed in the cadastre system, whereas all other topographic details (contour lines, etc.) are included in separate overlays. Modern computer and display techniques permit the concept of a map as computer-stored information system that can be presented in graphical form on request.

Graphical operations are irreplaceable, particularly for the planner-engineer, and the growing availability of efficient electronic computers does not alter this situation. The computers, however, do help to store and process data, including rapid automatic drafting of maps with the required accuracy of about  $\pm 0.1$  mm. Consequently, computers should be regarded as a welcome aid in establishing cadastral maps, but not as their substitute.