

Simplified Methods for Correcting the Norwegian Cadastral Map

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SUMMARY

The Norwegian cadastral map is impeded by poor quality in many areas. Boundaries can be omitted, and quality of registered boundaries can be poor, especially in rural and remote areas. The paper presents experiences from a three-year project in the municipalities of Røst and Værøy in Lofoten, Northern Norway. The focus of the project has been to evaluate simplified methods for correcting the Norwegian cadastral map. The intended advantages of the simplified methods are that they are less expensive and involve less bureaucracy than the current established method. Another advantage of the new methods is that they focus on correcting a larger area as a whole, instead of sporadic surveying of single properties. During the first two years of the project, three areas in Røst municipality, comprising more than 100 properties of a total of 650 properties in the municipality, have been surveyed and corrected by the use of simplified methods.

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