

Index

- Project description and task definition
- Standard methodology for fulfilling the task
- The new proposed methodology
 - Technical challenges
 - Application development for execution the mission
 - Looking for authentic points
- Results
- Recommendations



Project description and task definition

Project description and task definition

 In the year 2006, the Survey of Israel (SOI) published a tender for converting sixty cadastral blocks, bounded to the Israeli seashores, to digital cadastre.

 The mission: Coordinates in IG05 for each boundary point in maximum accuracy.

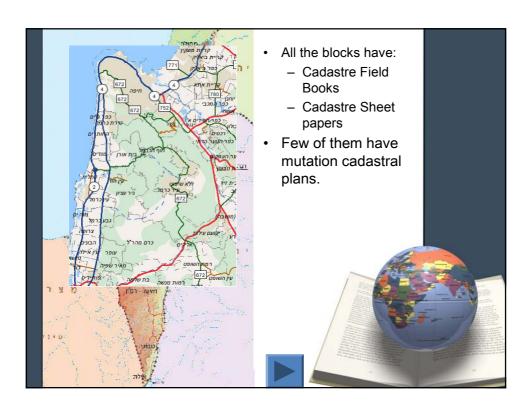
Four surveying companies won the tender.



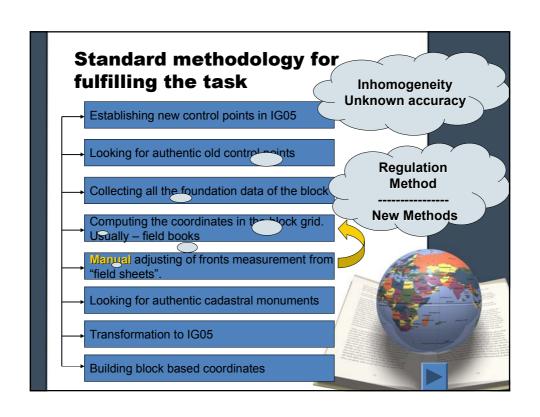
 All the companies were asked to lease cadastral expert for supervising the project since they were asked to fulfill the task with research spirit.

• Every company took15 consecutive blocks.

 Zeibak and Sabbagh company L.T.D was one of the fourth companies.









The new proposed methodology

Three questions were asked:

- 1. Has the SOI let one surveyor company to perform the entire mission for the whole block individually?
 - Advantages:
 - Working in parallel minimizing the time.
 - · Higher accuracies of the results
 - Disadvantages:
 - · Complicated management mission.
- 2. How could surveyors achieve highest accurand homogenous results?
- 3. Since it is very important: Is it possible to start immediately looking for authentic points without calculating cadastral authentic foundations' data?

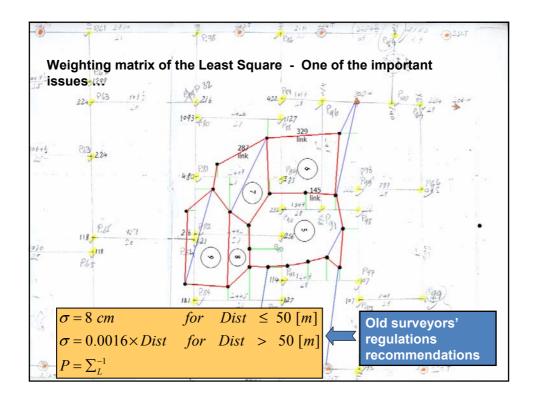
Technical challenges

- Least Squares adjustment with constraints - computing local grid coordinates.
- 2. Trying to avoid "Kasini Soldner" controls low and inhomogeneous accuracy.
- 3. Looking for maximum number of cadastral authentic monuments immediately transformation method !!!

Technical challenges

Least Squares

- Using the known Least Squares formulas when measurements mostly are:
 - Chain method measurements.
 - Run distance along line.
 - · Offset perpendicular
 - Fronts between boundaries' points (distance)
 - Linkage boundaries to control points (distance)
 - Intersection between lines.
 - Cross distance.
- · Geometrical Constraints:
 - Parallel lines.
 - Points in one line...
- Since parcels areas were computed by graphical methods they do not play a role of geometric constraint in the same adjustment systm!!!



Technical challenges Avoiding "Kasini Soldner"

- Avoiding "Kasini Soldner" old grid of Israel was not possible because of too few authentic control points were found.
- It was not sufficient to solve the "defect" of the field book network.
- Transformation process from Kasini soldner grid to the IG05 was investigated including looking for authentic points.

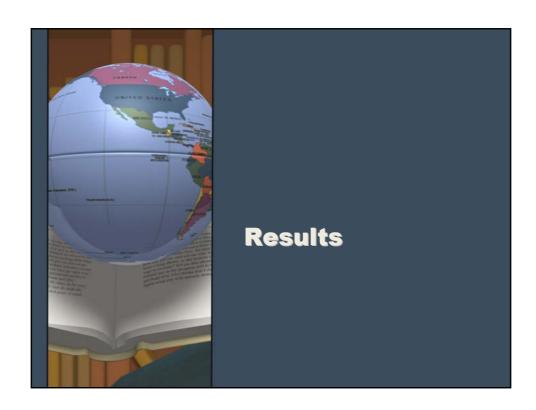
Block was treated as a suit which we have to sew it from different material – then some body have to dress it (transformation)...

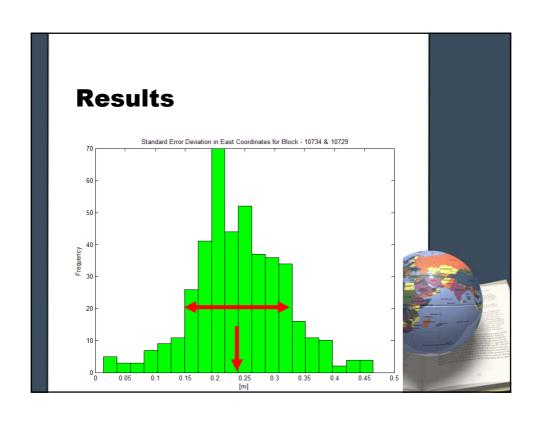


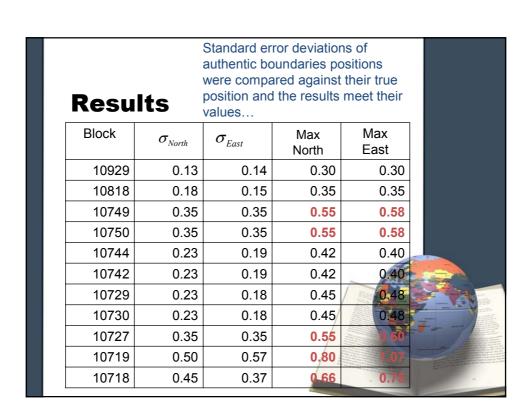
Looking for authentic points

- After one block execution (pilot): the field stuff start looking for authentic points using digitized boundaries coordinates taken from the national cadastral GIS layers.
- Old Kasini controls points were also included...
- The main problem is:
 - How could stuff decide whereas the founded point is authentic or not



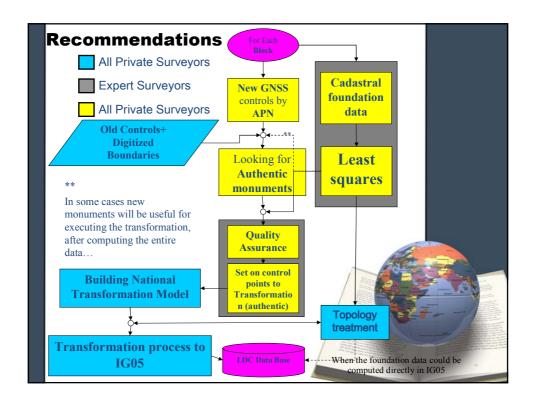








- Adjustment system of each block contains between 350 to 600 cadastral points.
- More than thousand measurements takes part in building every block and its parcels shapes...
- The Least squares method was able to close more than 90% from the front measurements with those measurements taken from field books – Homogeneous results... Unusual results
 - Accuracies of points were: 0.15 to 0.50 [m],
 - Most of them around 0.25 [m]



Recommendations

- Strong recommendation to start:
 - Working with Least Squares ...
 - Start immediately to look for authentic points in all over the country, because:
 - They are disappearing with time.
 - More authentic points increases the accuracy of the Legal Digital Cadastre database...



Thank you for listening