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1 General description

Right View service is one of Lantmäteriet's viewing services for maps and images. The service displays information from Lantmäteriet's base data storage.

Rights and joint facilities are presented in the general section of the Real Property Register. The general section includes a text part and a map part, the Cadastral Index Map. The Cadastral Index Map displays a selection of the information found in the general section of the Real Property Register, the text part. Learn more about the Property Register and the Cadastral Index Map at [Lantmäteriet's website](#).

1.1 Content

Right View Service contains rights and joint facilities from the Cadastral Index Map. Please note that boundaries shown in the Cadastral Index Map do not have any legal effect.

Described here is a simple description of the content in the product. For a more detailed description of how information is processed in the Cadastral Index Map, please refer to the Swedish handbook for the Cadastral Index Map: Handbok Registerkarta, LMV Rapport 2004:6, ISSN 0280-5731. The above manual is available for downloading in Swedish at [Lantmäteriet's website](#).

1.2 Geographic coverage

Nationwide.

1.3 Coordinate system

Plane: See the technical description.

2 Quality description

The content and currency of the data vary across the country. Quality deficiencies are partly due to historical reasons, as well as due to updates and storage of information that can cause certain deficiencies. However, continuous improvements are being made. Ongoing efforts aim to supplement information that may be missing for various reasons.

The objects in the database are stored with data that includes history and positional uncertainty.

For more information about the various quality parameters used in the product description, refer to [HMK Ordlista \(pdf\)](#) and [HMK Geodatakvalitet \(pdf\)](#). For terms and definitions of these, refer to [termdatabasen Ekvator](#).

2.1 Purpose and utility

Right View service contains information from the Real Property Register's map section, the Cadastral Index Map. The product provides information

about the rights and joint facilities applicable to a specific area or related to a particular property, such as easements and utility easements. The product also includes joint facilities.

2.2 Data capture

2.2.1 LINEAGE

Rights and joint facilities are derived from various source materials, such as digitization from old maps or high-precision surveys, which is why the content varies in quality. Today, the GPS measurement method is used, resulting in high quality.

2.3 Maintenance

2.3.1 MAINTENANCE FREQUENCY

The information is continuously updated by the public cadastral authority and municipal cadastral authorities (KLM). Information that should be reported both in the Cadastral Index Map and the text part of Real Property Register, should be added to the Cadastral Index Map within two working days after being added into the text part. However, delays may occur.

There is also ongoing work to supplement the Cadastral Index Map with official rights that were not included before 1972.

2.4 Data Quality

2.4.1 COMPLETENESS

There are certain generalization rules for the information in Right View service, which restrict the number of items presented on the map.

Some older rights are missing in the Real Property Register, because there were no requirements for their registration before 1972. An existing right in the text part may be missing or the presentation incomplete in the Cadastral Index Map.

Areas for easement agreements are not presented in the Cadastral Index Map because they are agreements between individuals, not between properties.

Joint facilities established before the Joint Facilities Act, active since 1974, may be missing from the register.

A few municipal cadastral authorities provide their rights information with a one-month delay. Therefore, there may be temporary difference in information between the map and the register.

2.4.2 LOGICAL CONSISTENCY

The structure of point objects, line objects, and polygons is designed with requirements for geometric positions that allow for easy topology creation.

When storing objects in the Lantmäteriet database, there are checks to ensure that the objects adhere to the prescribed geometric and topological rules. It is also verified that the information complies with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) requirements for geometries. Additionally, there are checks to ensure that only valid value ranges and detail types are entered into the database.

For polygon objects, the identity point serves as the carrier of identity. For point or line objects, the identity is directly stored within the object.

Each right and joint facility exists as individual objects represented as polygons, lines, or points. These objects can overlap with other rights and joint facilities. For instance, utility easements can cross other utility easements and rights.

However, there is one important exception. Two or more sub-geometries belonging to the same right of way must not overlap with each other.

For joint facilities, there are certain exceptions. They may have a line or point represented on a polygon, even though the polygon shares the same designation as the other point or line. However, two joint facility polygons with the same designation cannot overlap each other. Other than that, the rules above apply.

Rights and joint facilities' identity consist of a designation or dossier designation that can also be found in the text part in the Real Property Register's general section.

Example of identities for rights:

2187-90/102.2

20-GAG-934.1

2181K-66.1

2180-98/65.3

A dossier where the right is formed, followed by a serial number after the dot.

Right boundary points are stored with an external ID, and this external ID is unique at the national level. It is structured as follows:

*1730EDAS*RGRÄ*1348*

Municipality code + area * type * serial number

In general, rights are presented in their entire extent. In other cases, they are presented as a line or a point. The designation is enclosed in brackets if the position of an easement is approximately known (uncertain location).

Example of identities for joint facility:

Gävle Brottbys ga:4

1080>TORSTÄVA>GA:1

Municipality, district, registration number

The main rule is that all rights and joint facilities should be presented as a polygon if possible. Depending on the accuracy of the data, rights and joint facilities may be presented as a polygon, line, or point. However, a joint facility can never have an uncertain position. Rights or joint facilities are presented as a point or line only if their extent is not known. For a right of way (public road), with an uncertain extent, only a line is used.

2.4.3 THEMATIC ACCURACY

In general, the thematic accuracy is high for rights and joint facilities.

2.4.4 POSITIONAL UNCERTAINTY

Information on positional uncertainty depends on the measurement method, generalisation, and the distinctness of the object.

Positional uncertainty describes how well a given position corresponds to the actual position in the terrain for the object that has been positioned in relation to the principal coordinate system.

In the cases where the boundaries coincide with the real property boundaries, the same positional accuracy as for the property boundary applies.

3 Layout and plotting of data

3.1 Representation in different scales

The table below describes the representation of Right View service at different scales.

The scale intervals are approximate and depend, to some extent, on the client where the map is displayed.

Table 1. The representation of rights in different scales.

Scale from	Scale to	Type of information	Selection
1:1	1:90 000	Rights, polygons, lines, and points	All except for boundary points.
1:1	1:30 000	Rights, text	Designation for joint facilities. Dossier designation for rights.
1:1	1:5 700	Rights, points	Boundary points for rights.

Scale from	Scale to	Type of information	Selection
1:1	1:3 800	Rights, text	Designation for boundary point for rights.
1:1	1:500	Rights, text	All dossier designations for rights are displayed.

For detailed information on the representation, please refer to the separate legend.

3.2 Information for printing

The maximum image size in the service is 4096*4096 pixels to enable printing of map images in larger paper formats and/or in higher resolutions. Users are recommended to only download the maximum image size if needed for printing to avoid performance issues.