

# Cadaster as a Crucial Component of SDI Ensuring Sustainable Development

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**Key words:** Cadastre; Digital cadastre; GSDI; Land management; cadastre; land and buildings register; SDI; public register; sustainable development; spatial planning

## SUMMARY

The multidimensional space is registered in legal system in the property cadastre, which is one of the most important public registers. The basic objective of property cadastres is registration of property rights, determination of the precise extension and protection of these rights. Considering the rapid urban development, presentation of property rights in the real time is required, without any delays, which may become threats for the sustainable development. Due to its content the cadastral data is the most important and reference data for all public registers. As the data referring to the space, cadastral information is permanently collected, and – in ideal conditions – it is permanently updated; the basic reason is that this information concerns the property rights to spatial objects. Spatial planning is performed at the national, voivodship (province), district and municipal levels. At each level of planning all provisions introduced at other levels must be considered; it is one of the basic principles of the sustainable development. Within the scope of the spatial planning a municipality makes independent decisions concerning the utilisation of the space; it is responsible for such decisions, and, therefore, a municipality is responsible for economic effects of invalid planning decisions. The correct spatial planning should lead to the rational and sustainable utilisation of the space, with consideration of the important social interest. Due to the costs and procedures, local spatial management plans cover small areas, comparing to entire municipalities – from several to twenty percent. The highest financial burdens are related with the obligation to develop the technical infrastructure, resulting from the provisions of the resolution which approves the local spatial management plan. At the same time, the sustainable development of the space is difficult due to numerous building permissions and decisions concerning the land management – which do not have to be in agreement with the Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Management – the only, complex planning documentation for the municipality, which is not, however, the local legal act. These issues will be addressed in details in the paper.