Danish Multipurpose Cadastre - experiences so far

Jørgen Skrubbeltrang
National Survey and Cadastre Denmark
Cadastral Data

Agenda
1. The cadastral system in Denmark
2. Multi registrations in the cadastre?
3. Legal experiences
4. Organisational experiences
5. Technical experiences
6. Conclusions

The cadastral system in Denmark (1)
The cadastral process of subdivision and land transfer

Multi registrations in the Cadastre?
Not a business objective for the NSC

Since 1997
4 new land use regulations (themes):
1. Coast protection zone
2. Dunes protection zone
3. Windfall (financial aid for rebuilding forests)
4. Soil contaminated areas

The cadastral system in Denmark (2)
Technological history
- The cadastral register was computerised in 1986.
- In 1997 completed the computerisation of the cadastral maps.

=> New possibilities
1. Cadastral information
   The use is multipurposed

Legal experiences (1)
The implementation of rules is top down
- Legislation
- Detailed rules for management and updating
  - Both more time than expected

Important for management
- The legal consequences of the regulation
- The legal documentation of the regulation
  - What document or information is securing the restriction or the right?
  - Is it the definition of the restriction or right in the act?
  - Is it the registration of the restriction or right in the local authority’s database?
  - Is it the registration of the restriction or right in the cadastral database?
  - Is it the letter from the authority to the property owner?
Legal experiences (2)
Rules is required for
1. The first registration of the theme by the regulation authority
2. The changing of the registration of an existing object of the theme by the regulation authority
3. The changing of the registration of an existing object of the theme caused by subdivision or changing of the property boundaries.

Legal experiences (3)
Before rules:
- Is it possible to change an existing registration of a theme object in the cadastre?
- Who can approve a change?
- How are the workflows and responsibilities for the three processes?
- Can a property owner get a dispensation for the registered regulation?
- What are the consequencies of a dispensation for the process of approval and registration of cadastral changes?
- Do the different types of cadastral changes (subdivision, amalgamation, reallocation etc.) require different rules for the updating and changes of the registered regulation?
- What happens if the cadastral map for some properties with registered regulation is being improved by better measurements?
Etc.

Organisational experiences
A new theme is a new legal authority
- New clarifying and negotiation
- New “teaching” about the cadastre
Authorities of land use management
- Some themes, local => Several
- Maybe GIS and map knowledge
- Understanding the cadastre?
  - The dynamic characteristics?
  - The cadastral process of subdivision and land transfer
  - The cadastral map

Technical aspects
Difficulties
- Datamodel
- Communications
Getting better
Cadastral map
- accuracy
- Maybe getting better

Conclusions
The challenge is organisational
Making the right rules for registration and modelling the right processes requires
- Knowledge
- Cadastral
- Purpose of the registration
- Legal status of the registration
- Different administrations
Success of the processes depends on
- Building up and maintaining cadastral knowledge at the new users

Conclusions
Stig Enemark, 1998:
“…However, the real challenge will be to make this advanced product (digital cadastral map) understandable and useful to a wide range of users. They should understand that the digital cadastral map in no way replace or change the legal boundaries; they should understand the nature of this map and the origin of the features….”
(Enemark, p. 8, 1998)
That’s still the real challenge!