

## Evolution of Cadastral Systems in Austria

Source: <http://www.cadastraltemplate.org/countrydata/at.htm>

From the **13th** century there were sovereigns who evaluated on lists ("Urbare") their income.

In the Middle Age it was usual to document contracts on real estate within cities in form of chronological lists. It was a documentation of individual civil rights and an example for a land register ("Grundbuch").

**1718** Austrian Administration introduced a registration system within the Italian provinces for all buildings and parcels based on a surveying and mapping in the field. "Censimento milanese" was designed and organized by Johann Jacob Marinoni (1676-1755). Within three years he managed the survey (including local triangulation) of 20,000 sqkm (which is as large as Lower Austria) only.

**1812** Civil Code (Allgemein Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch): Principle of Inscription for immobile objects.

**1817** [Franziscan Cadastre](#) for taxation of achievable (not on real) profit from real estate based on objects = parcels. This was the first systematic registration of objects (parcels) of the whole country based on field survey. Completeness of taxed objects was guaranteed.

**1870** Land Registry system was added to Cadastre introducing legal processes for documentation of owners and mortgages. The register was structured in 3 pages: (a) page A for objects, (b) page B for owners and ownership and (c) page C for obligations. The concept of this structure as well as the dual system of land register and cadastre is still in use nowadays known as Central European Land Registry system.

**1969** Cadastre of boundaries (Legal Cadastre): The previous Cadastre (Land Taxation Cadastre) was extended by a qualitative attribute that secures the individual rights on boundaries. The requirements for receiving the qualitative attribute are a precise survey of the whole parcel and a written consent of all owners neighboring the specific parcel. Within the "Cadastre of boundaries" the state guarantees the boundaries of a parcel.

In the early **1980s** the digital "real estate database" was implemented, which contains both the information from land book and from cadastre in digital format. The unified data base has completely replaced the analogue registers and allows a countrywide access by web based services.

Since the beginning of the **1990ies**, this unified database can be accessed through the web and was amended with the "Digital Cadastral Map - DKM", which can also be downloaded by using modern interactive web tools.

In **2004** the unified Address Register was added to the Real Estate Database System.

Further reading:

→ **Historischer Kataster – Urmappe**

[http://www.bev.gv.at/portal/page?\\_pageid=713,1571814&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://www.bev.gv.at/portal/page?_pageid=713,1571814&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

→ **THE FRANZISCEAN LAND CADASTRE AS A KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN SLOVENIA**

[http://giam.zrc-sazu.si/zbornik/PetekUrbanc\\_44\\_1.pdf](http://giam.zrc-sazu.si/zbornik/PetekUrbanc_44_1.pdf)