

Spatial data system in Slovenia

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ABSTRACT

In the end of year 2003 was in Slovenia accepted several new legal acts concerning with spatial planning and building. One of those was "SPATIAL PLANNING ACT". In its chapter five is defined "spatial data system" in Slovenia. New Spatial planning Act define that state and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and on the availability of data from them. In this paper are described some details about those detailed instructions and some activities for establishing spatial data system in Slovenia.

KEYWORDS: Spatial data system, spatial planning, real-estate, spatial data, computer access to databases

In the end of year 2003 was in Slovenia accepted several new legal acts concerning with spatial planning and building. One of those was "*SPATIAL PLANNING ACT*". This act regulates the spatial planning and the enforcement of implementation measures for the planned spatial arrangements, and ensures the building land development and the maintenance of a spatial data system. One of Fundamental Goals of Spatial Planning and Management are to achieve a spatially harmonized and mutually complementary location of various activities and to provide spatial opportunities for a balanced development of the community. Spatial planning stakeholders are the state authorities, local community bodies, and other bearers of public authorities who make decisions or participate in making decisions on the issues of spatial planning and management. The state and local communities, and local communities among themselves, shall co-operate in the matters of spatial planning and management, particularly in planning the development and location of activities with spatial impact, which refer to the common use of natural resources, common transport, energy and municipal facilities, and to other spatial arrangements in connection with the environmental protection, nature conservation, and protection of cultural heritage.

In chapter five of Spatial planning Act is defined "*spatial data system*" in Slovenia. "*Spatial data system*" is described as the system of preparing, collecting, and maintaining data banks in the field of spatial planning and other matters of spatial planning and management.

The act define that state and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. The spatial data system shall contain databases referred to in this Act, and other databases related to spatial planning and management provided by law or by a local community ordinance. The spatial data system shall be based on mutually comparable and interrelated geodetic data, records, and other data bases, harmonized with the statistical data banks.

The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and on the availability of data from them.

Spatial planning stakeholders shall be obliged to exchange data among themselves, and to supply the Ministry of the Environment and bodies within its composition with their documents and other regulations containing the requisite data in the prescribed format and relating to spatial planning and management, whereby it shall be provided for the traceability of the changes to the data, which are relate to each other within the databases referred to in this Act .

Following new datasets was defined as a part of spatial data system:

- Legal Regimes Database
- Administrative Acts Database
- Actual Land Use Database
- Data on Public Infrastructure Networks and Facilities

The legal regimes database shall present spatial planning documents and data extracted from other documents, laying down spatial arrangements, implementation measures and spatial planning restrictions. The legal regimes database shall be presented in the land cadastre and shall be linkable to the cadastre of buildings. The Ministry of the Environment, shall set up the legal regimes database, and maintain it in collaboration with the municipalities. The Minister of the Environment, in agreement with the ministers responsible for the contents and maintenance of the legal regimes database, shall specify in detail the contents and the manner of maintaining this database, its interconnectibility, and access to the database.

The administrative acts database shall contain data from administrative acts relating to construction. The Ministry of the Environment shall maintain the database, while data shall be entered in this database by the administrative authorities responsible for issuing them. The database shall be maintained in the land cadastre, and in the cadastre of buildings as imported data.

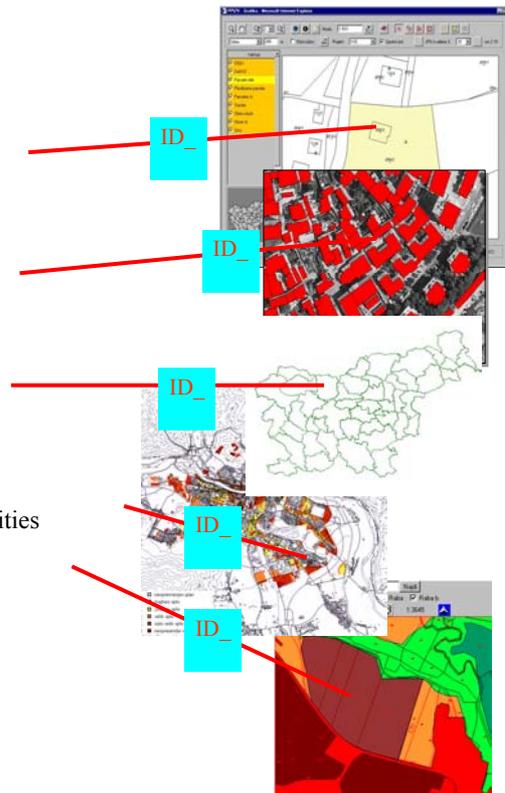
UNIFIED IDENTIFIERS IN SYSTEM.

- land parcel ID from land cadastre,

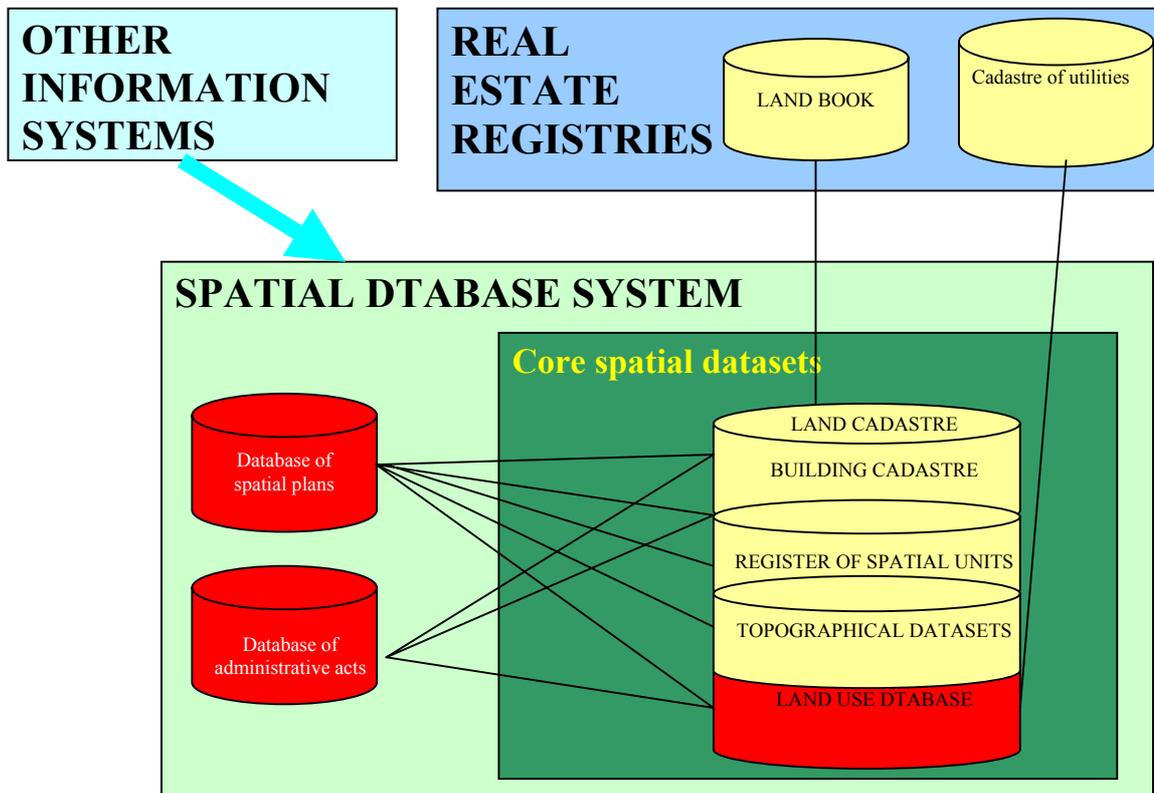
- building ID from register of buildings,

- administrative unite ID from register of spatial units,

- identification number of land use and utilities infrastructure from database of land use



“CONCEPT OF SPATIAL DATA SYSTEM”



The actual use database shall be data on the actual use of the physical space pursuant to the regulations governing the keeping of records on real estate, detailed data on the actual use, kept on the basis of other laws, and data on the public infrastructure networks and facilities

Data on public infrastructure networks and facilities shall be maintained in the cadastre of public infrastructure based on data on the already built public infrastructure networks and facilities and data supplied by investors after the completed construction. Summary data on the types and positions of the public infrastructure networks and facilities shall be maintained by the body responsible for land surveying affairs in the topographic database – connectible to the land cadastre – on the basis of data recorded in the cadastre of public infrastructure. Any change to the data in the cadastre of public infrastructure, which also denotes the change of data in the topographic base, shall be recorded and supplied to the body responsible for land surveying affairs within three months of its emergence. The municipalities and the ministries responsible for individual public infrastructure networks and facilities shall provide for the maintenance of the cadastre.

The databases, which are not provided with the level of confidentiality or if such confidentiality is not limited by other regulations, shall be public.

Everyone shall have the right, in compliance with the law and upon payment of an official charge, to access the data and to obtain data from the databases. The Governmental departments and local community bodies shall not be obliged to pay such access charge. Access to the databases shall not be recorded. In accordance with and under conditions provided by the regulations on keeping records of real estate, it shall also be possible to access or obtain data from the land register and the cadastral buildings register, records of the state border and the register of spatial units linked to the data in the databases.

For the purpose of preparing spatial planning documents, for administrative procedures, and maintaining databases, the spatial planning stakeholders shall have the right to access and obtain all data on real estate and their owners, including personal data, kept in the land cadastre, the cadastre of buildings, and the land register. These rights also include the right to obtain data from the records on the state border and the register of spatial units, including computer access to such data.

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