

USING MODERN INFORMATIONAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE ELABORATION OF CADASTRAL DOCUMENTATION

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Abstract

This paper aims to highlight a number of facilities that an engineer in topography can use to automate the elaboration of cadastral documentations. Once the legislation in this field changed, new challenges appeared related to the fast and correct generation of all appendices which are part of any type of documentation. For the proper completion of appendices 13, 14 and 15 all opportunities offered by the Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word. With regard to appendix 16, the AutoCAD and ArcMap programs were used, with full automation being achieved. VBA code sequences were developed to extras neighbouring parcels from the E-Terra platform and label the arcs with their names. These neighbouring parcels were also analysed in an individual manner with regards to area overlaps. Finally, the whole documentation was completed in an Excel registry, which was afterwards exported into the .pdf format. Testing of this method on 38 cases lead to an eight-fold increase in terms of time efficiency for the completion of cadastral documentations.

Key words: ArcGIS, AutoCAD, automation, cadastral documentation.

INTRODUCTION

This paper, although it has a pronounced applicative character, is still based on concrete data and presents a series of data about an easy method of completing a cadastral documentation. As it is already known, on 08.02.2023 Order no. 600 was published, which approved the Reglementation for receiving and notation of cadastral and real estate records. For most cadastral documentations, certain appendices with attribute data (no. 13, 14 and 15) and both graphical and attribute data (appendix 16) have to be completed.

In order to improve the efficiency of generating these appendices, various software packages have been developed which try to solve the most important issues regarding the graphical pieces (automatic calculation of parcel area, automatic dimensioning etc.) (Tereșneu and Vasilescu, 2013; Tereșneu et al., 2009, 2013). In this case we aim to highlight a method thru which the whole cadastral documentation is automatically completed. All these programs help in various

steps and considerably improve the efficiency with which various appendices are created.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to accomplish the paper's aim, the following were used:

- One laptop Dell Latitude 5411 with a procesor Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10850H CPU @ 2.70GHz 2.71 GHz; și 16MB RAM;
- Microsoft Office (specifically the Excel and Word packages);
- AutoCAD Civil 3D software;
- ArcMap software
- The result of 38 land surveys, corresponding to 38 parcels.

With regards to research methods, we specify that GIS and other methods belonging to informatics were used in order to automate the whole process of creating a cadastral documentation

parcel boundary for which the cadastral documentation is created, by taking the coordinates of neighbouring parcels as long as these are inside the tolerance admitted by ANCPI for intra-urban/extraurban areas; Automatic extraction of cadastral numbers for registered neighbouring land parcels.

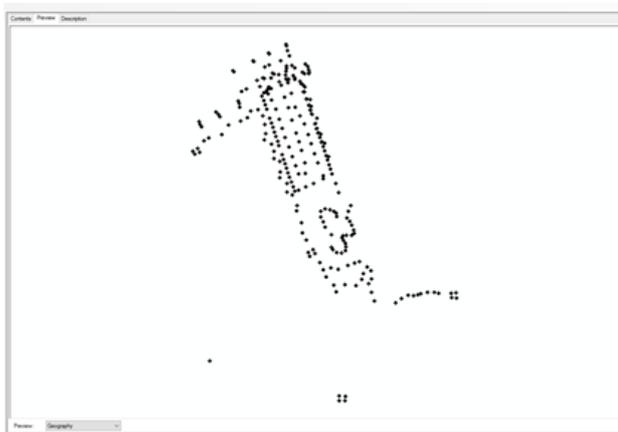


Figure 6. Importing points in ArcMap



Figure 7. Checking for potential overlaps

All these operations are automatic and make use of the VBA facilities in ArcMap.

The next step is the creation of appendix 16. For this, a new page in A3 format is created in Excel and the general tables specific to this appendix (Figure 8) are inserted, which will then be automatically filled-in from data input into the first page. Then, the complete PAD will be extracted from ArcMap, also by using a VBA script (Figure 9).

The final step is the creation of another Excel page which contains the whole documentation, with appendices 13, 14, 15 and 16 arranged in order. Here a final check of the documentation is carried out and, if everything is in order, a .pdf file is generated for upload to the E-Terra platform. The only thing remaining to be manually input is the contract number and date

in appendix 13 and certain specific mentions which are necessary for the technical report (appendix no. 15).

Nr. cadastral	Suprafața măsurată a imobilului (mp)	Adresa imobilului	
xxxxxx	xxxxxx mp	Loc. XXXXX, str. XXXXX	
Nr. Cartea Funciară		Unitatea Administrativ Teritorială (UAT)	
xxxxxx		xxxxxx	
A. Date referitoare la teren			
Nr. parcelă	Categorie de folosință	Suprafața (mp)	Mențiuni
1	xxxxx	xxxxxx	Teren neîmprejmuit
Total		xxxxxx	-
B. Date referitoare la construcții			
Cod	Destinația	Suprafața construită la sol (mp)	Mențiuni
C1	XXXX	XXXX	Casa xxxxx, construita in anul xxxx; supraf. Desfasurata= xxx mp
Total			-
Suprafața totală măsurată a imobilului = xxxx mp			
Suprafața din act = xxxx mp			
Executant xxxxxxxxx		Inspector	
Autorizat ANCPI, categoriile B-C, seria BV, nr. 231			
Confirm executarea măsurătorilor la teren, corectitudinea întocmirii documentației cadastrale și corespondența acestora cu realitatea din teren		Confirm introducerea imobilului in baza de date integrată și atribuirea numărului cadastral	

Figure 8. Completion of appendix no. 16

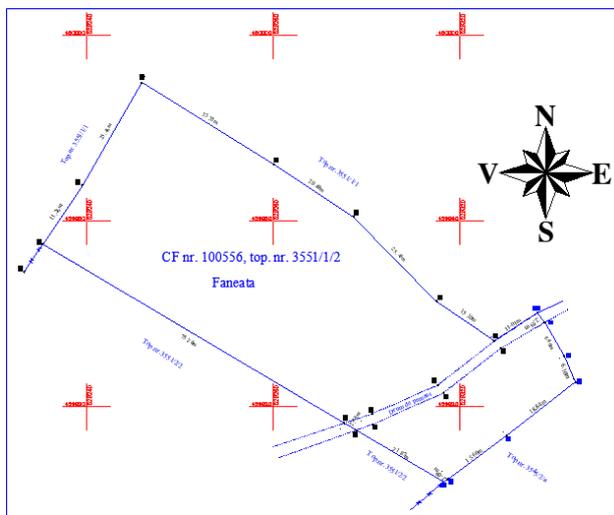


Figure 9. Graphical section of appendix no. 16

This method was tested on 38 cadastral documentation and a considerably improved efficiency was noticed, as the time necessary for the completion of a documentation was between 5 and 8 times lower

CONCLUSIONS

The very high speed with which everything taken place in everyday life implies that the methods for completion of a cadastral documentation must be improved. Steps towards this were and are still being taken, but these only

involve the graphical part of the documentation and just parts of it. In order to achieve maximum efficiency we recommend this method by which Microsoft Excel is used for completion of the written appendices (13, 14 and 15 in the cadastral documentation) and ArcMap is used for the automatic generation of appendix no. 16 (plan of delimitation). Finally, the whole documentation is assembled in a new Excel worksheet, from which a .pdf file is generated. Testing on 38 actual use cases has proven that this method is efficient and deserves to be utilised.

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