Informacijski sustav prostornog uređenja u funkciji upravljanja prostorom u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji

Adam BUTIGAN, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Primorsko goranske županije; Vojkan GAVRILOVIĆ, Gisdata, Zagreb

Zakon o prostornom uređenju i gradnji, obavezao je sve sudionike u poslovima prostornog uređenja na uspostavu informacijskoga sustava prostornog uređenja (ISPU). Nužnost uspostave ISPU-a posebno je naglašena u dijelu praćenja provedbe akata prostornog uređenja (lokacijske dozvole, građevinske dozvole, rješenja o uvjetima gradnje i drugi akti), te provedbe prostornih planova uređenja. Danas se bez uspostavljenoga ISPU-a kako na državnoj razini tako ni na razini regionalne uprave ne može djelotvorno provoditi izrada dokumenata zaštite okoliša, praćenje stanja i pojava u prostoru, upravljanje zaštićenim područjima ili vizualizacija akata i dokumenata prostornog uređenja. ISPU je dio izgradnje nacionalne infrastrukture prostornih podataka i nužan je preduvjet uspostave „e-uprave usmjerene prema građanima“ (*citizen centered e-government*). U prezentaciji je opisan projekt uspostave jedinstvenoga geoinformacijskog sustava akata i dokumenata prostornog uređenja, koji je u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji, kao pilot projekt započeo 2010. godine, dio je razvoja informacijskog sustava prostornog uređenja i jedan od temeljnih informatičkih projekta u županiji. Projektom se podržava razvoj „e-uprave usmjerene prema građanima“, u skladu sa smjernicama i ciljevima postavljenima u *eGoverment Action plan 2011–2015*, usvojenima od Europske komisije 15. prosinca 2010. Projektom će se smanjiti administrativne barijere, kako između jedinica lokalne samouprave i Zavoda za prostorno uređenje i Upravnog odjela za graditeljstvo i zaštitu okoliša, tako i povećati kontrolu provedbe dokumenata prostornog uređenja te slijedom toga i kvalitetu izrade prostornih planova uređenja.

Ključne riječi: informacijski sustav prostornog uređenja (ISPU), prostorne baze podataka, upravljanje prostorom, akti i dokumenti prostornog uređenja, infrastruktura prostornih podataka, e-uprava usmjerene prema građanima

Go back

Establishment of Cartographic Databases of the State Geodetic Administration

Slavko LEMAJIĆ, Zoran MAJOR, Ivan LANDEK, Stipe BARIŠIĆ, State Geodetic Administration, Zagreb, Croatia

In accordance with the Product Specification – TK25 (SGA, ver. 1.0), the Croatian area is covered with a total of 594 topographic map sheets. Map production began in 1997 and finished in 2010. Production of topographic maps at the scale of 1:25 000 for the period 1997–2010 was done by six private surveying companies. Quality control of TK25 (first edition) was carried out by the Croatian Geodetic Institute. In the meantime, the State Geodetic Administration adopted the Decision on Determining the Official Surveying Datums and Planar Map Projections of Croatia (NN 110/04, 117/04 correction). The program of introducing official geodetic datums and planar cartographic projections and the Decision on Putting into Official Use of Technical Specifications for the Procedure Computation and Nomenclature of Official maps and a Detailed List of Cadastral Maps in the Map Projection of Croatia – HTRS96/TM (2009). By adopting these decisions, programs and specifications, it was necessary to create new topographic maps sheets at the scale 1:25 000, as well as refine and update existing Product Specifications of TK25. The new Regulation on Topographic Surveying and State Maps (NN 109/2008) provides the establishment of a cartographic database. The current vector mapping data TK25 are an integral part of the delivery of the final product along with a description of the structure of cartographic data, templates used for the types of lines, point symbols, fonts and used colour tables. Data were supplied in DGN format files (Microstation version 7) or dwg formats (AutoCAD 2000 and later). The homogenization procedure in the first stage anticipates performance of aligning layers, line types, font type and colours to a unique data structure, independent of the map manufacturer which is an integral part of the new specification. Structure of cartographic data at their core is logically based on existing cartographic key for topographic map 1:25 000 which defines the content and description of cartographic signs. The transformation of vector data, joining existing sheets and cutting, forming, and cartographic processing of new sheets are procedures which need to be done when creating new maps. In the frame of new map sheet production making maps in georeferenced pdf format structured in layers was provided. The process of homogenization is a continuation of a project to create Specifications of Update of Topographic Database and Producing Updated TK25 Sheets, so we can conclude that map update is not possible without arranged cartographic data. Homogenized vector data of TK25 are basis for establishing the cartographic database for the scale of 1:25 000. Following the production of TK25, the State Geodetic Administration started activities in the production of topographic maps in the scales of 1:50 000 and 1:100 000. Production of topographic maps TK25, TK50 and TK100 is planned by the Cartographic Information System (CIS) as a part of the Project Implementation of an Integrated System of Land Administration (component B9), which is financed through a World Bank loan. Terms of Reference (as part of the tender documentation) included a description of proposed works, i.e. an objective of the project is determined by the establishment of CIS as a system for managing cartographic data bases to establish a service for tracking changes in the field and developing product specifications of TK100.

The paper will describe all of these actions in detail.

Keywords: Quality control, topographic map 1:25 000, cartographic database, homogenization, cartographic information system

Abstract in PDF.

Go back