



Role of surveyor in the building construction process – (from topographical survey to cadastre)

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Types of certificates

1. Land survey project (subdivision etc.)
2. Cadastral surveyor
3. Geodesy surveyor:
 - topographical surveying with underground facilities (scale 1:250 – 1:1000);
 - building construction;
 - geodetic networks;

The process of building construction in general

1. Topographical survey (certificate is necessary)
2. Construction design (project) and approval in municipal construction board
3. Stake out coordinates and geodetic control in construction (certificate is necessary)
4. Executive measurements and Topographical database
5. Inventory plan of new building and registration in cadastre
6. Approval from construction board – ready to use
7. Cadastral surveying and cadastral act (certificate is necessary)

1. Topographical survey (geodesy certificate)

- ADTI – high accuracy topographical information database
- Surveyor ordering topographical information from municipality's ADTI database
- Surveys on field (or control of the old topography)
- Approvals from owners of underground utilities
- Registration in municipal ADTI database
- Topographical plan is ready for client with surveyor's signature

4. Plan of executive measurements and ADTI database (geodesy certificate)

- Geodetical works at building site (stake out coordinates)
- Client or constructor ask for executive measurements usually when building is ready
- Surveys on field (building or underground utilities) in open ditch
- Designed and real coordinates are shown on the plan
- Plan is registered in municipal ADTI database
- Inventory plan for buildings from State Land Service
- Act from construction board that building is ready to use



Executive measurements on field 😊



5. Inventory plan for buildings

- Done only by State Land Service
- Surveys of a building dimensions (walls, floors, etc.)
- Making the inventory plan
- Building is registered into cadastral database (digital map) with approximate location
- Client brings the inventory plan to municipal construction board

6. The process of cadastral surveying (cadastral certificate)

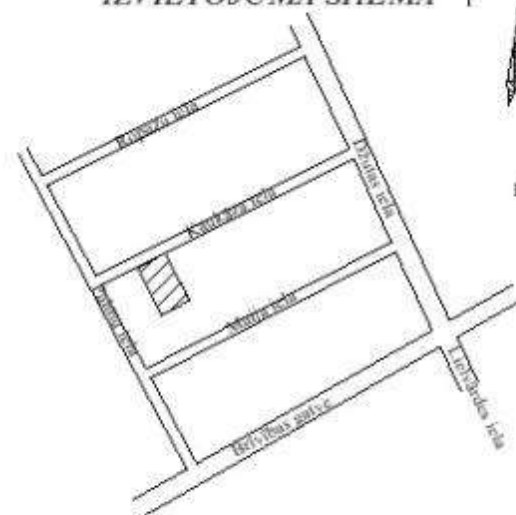
1. Agreement
2. Ordering data from Cadastral register
3. Analyzing the information
4. Evaluation of boundaries and renewal (Act of boundaries)
5. Surveying on field
6. Making Cadastral act (plan), encumbrance plan and situation plan
7. Cadastal folder of documents (mostly electronical)
8. Approval from municipality
9. Technical registration in Cadastral register
10. Legal registration in Land book

ZEMES VIENĪBA UZMĒRĪTA
LKS- 92 TM

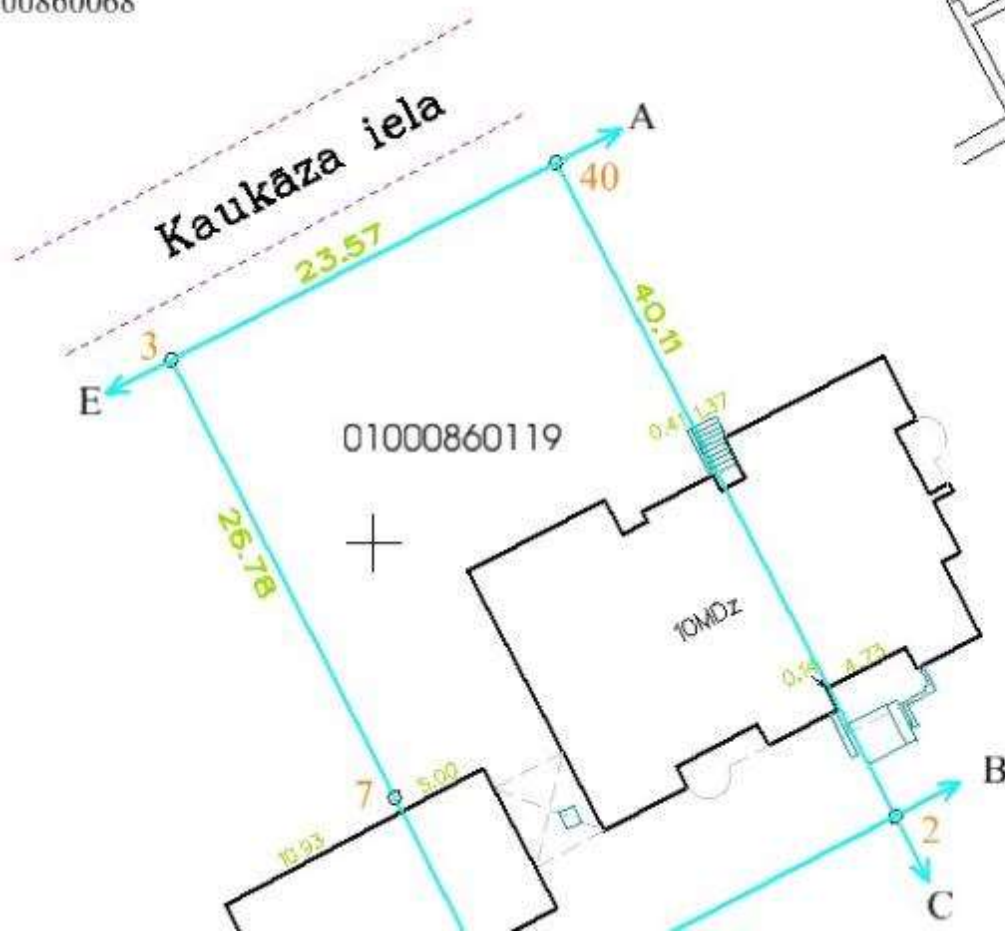
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ZEMES VIENĪBAS
IZVIETOJUMA SHĒMA



Robežojošo zemes vienību saraksts
no A līdz B: 01000860120- Kaukāza iela 3, Rīga
no B līdz C: 01000860135- Maija iela 4, Rīga
no C līdz D: 01000860136- Maija iela 2, Rīga
no D līdz E: 01000862111- Palmu iela 7, Rīga
no E līdz A: 01000860068



X-315050
Y-511000

Municipal ADTI database 1:500

Input of ADTI database:

- Topographical surveys
- Plan of executive measurements (buildings, utilities)
- Information from owners of underground utilities
- Could be some other information

Output of ADTI database:

- Topographical surveys
- Municipality
- Owners of utilities, architects, designers, ect.
- Other needs (for everyone)

Legislation

- Building Construction Law
- Cadastre Law
- Cabinet Regulation No.1019 “Regulation for the Land cadastral surveying”, 27.12.2011.
- Cabinet Regulation No.263 “Regulations for the Registration of a Cadastral Object and Updating of Cadastral Data”, 10.04.2012.
- Cabinet Regulation No.281 “Regulations on topographical surveying and ADTI database”, 24.04.2012.
- Cabinet Regulation No.1011 “Regulations on surveyor’s certification”, 01.11.2010.

Thank You!

