7.2 Buildings

Definition:

(INSPIRE, 2007) Geographical location of buildings.

Description:

A building is a covered facility, usable for the protection of humans, animals, things or the production of economic goods. A building refers to any structure permanently constructed or erected on its site. Information on location of buildings may be supplied as points or with the actual basic form of the building.

Usually buildings are part of cadastre. On the local level buildings are available within the large scale cadastral maps or cadastral data sets and are geometrically represented as surfaces.

Most buildings can be identified (geocoded) by address (separate theme in INSPIRE).

Scope, use examples:

- Local planning and management
- Emergency and rescue operations
- Property agents
- Construction sector
- Taxation
- Environment (noise level, protection of cultural heritage sites, …)
- Census, statistics

Important feature types and attributes:

The feature type ‘Building’ may be described with:

- condition of facility (ruin, under construction, functional)
- function: industrial, commercial, agricultural, …
- Height and/or number of floors
- size

and for specific buildings:

- nature (school, museum, church, hospital, …)
- name
Links and overlaps with other themes:

A strong link exists with:
- Addresses
- Cadastral parcels

Buildings relate with themes:
- Land cover
- Land use
  - Utility and government services
  - Production and industrial facilities
  - Agricultural and aquaculture facilities.

Reference documents:

GiMoDig: Report on Global Schema


EuroGeographics: EuroRegionalMap (v4.0) data specification.

Several SDICs/LMOs from EU Member States or Regions have submitted data specifications for topographic or cadastral datasets that include data on buildings. See categorized list of reference material, compiled by JRC, March 2007.