Comment template for theme 'Buildings'

	1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
Id[1]	**Name**	**Chapter, section or clause no./ Subclause No./ Annex**[2]	**Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note**[3]	**Type of com-ment**[4]	**Comment (justification for change)**	**Proposed change**[5]	**WG A observations** on each comment submitted
1	**Eurostat**	**Whole document**		**G**	**Compared to INSPIRE data specification, the focus is rather on geometrical of building representation instead of semantic aspects, which is an excellent evolution.**	**No change. Keep the focus on the geographical aspects of geographical information such as multi-scale representation and generalisation.**	**A**
2	**Eurostat**	**1 Executive Summary**	**second last**	**T**	**Addresses should be first priority.**	**Move addresses up to the fourth last paragraph and make the capture of addresses a core recommendation.**	**NA.** **There is already a core theme Addresses.** **WGA A doesn't recommend to capture attribute address on buildings (as it would entail some duplication of work with theme AD) but only to provide linkage mechanisms to addresses.** **From the user requirements investigation:** - **Key priority is to find a location (such as a building) knowing its address : this might be done through the core theme AD** - **Knowing the address of a building is seen as helpful for some users (but it is not key requirement)** **Therefore it is logical to keep it as good practice only.**

[1] For internal use only. Not to be completed by reviewers.
[2] Use "3.1" instead of "Clause 3.1" or "Chapter 6.1". This makes grouping of comments easier.
[3] E.g., Table 1
[4] Type of comment can be G (general), E (editorial), T (technical), or Q (question)
[5] The proposed change must be as precise and concrete as possible.

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3	Eurostat	2.5	glossary	E	The LoDs are not ordered, which is confusing	Order the LoDs. From the least detailled to the more detailled, for example,	A Initial choice was according to alphabetical order
4	Eurostat	2.5	glossary	E	LoDs are defined in terms of scale range. It might be helpful to indicate also resolution ranges. The resolution could be defined as the ground size of 0,5mm at the representation scale (5m at 1:10k).	Indicate also resolution ranges for LoD definitions. Proposition: Global: between 500m and 250m; Regional: between 250m and 50m, Master level 2: between 50m and 12,5m, Master level 1: between 12,5m and 2.5m, Master level 0: <2.5m.	NA It would be redundant information and rather useless In addition, the definition of resolution does not look standardised. For instance, for raster product, the resolution is generally understood as the ground size of the pixel or grid cell (e.g. 10 m for sentinel-2). The proposal might bring more confusion than help.
5	Eurostat	2.6. Reference documents		G	Have the following efforts and their relevant publications been taken into consideration: Global Human Settlement Layer by the JRC, LUCAS, Housing census, UN Habitat?	Analyse the methodological material from these actions in terms of requirements for the Theme BU and add where appropriate.	NA INSPIRE data specifications is key reference document as it is based on a wide range of use cases related to theme BU (e.g. including census) Most of the proposed publications look related to other themes, e.g. LUCAS is about LU/LC and Settlements have been considered under core theme GN.
6	Statistics Finland	3.2	Figure/Paragraph	G	Building data may be part of basic infrastructure for point-based statistics (ref. to Geostat 2 Final report). Building data is already in this position in many statistical organisations. Location information of buildings may give location information also for people, businesses or other statistical basic unit		A Proposed sentence has been used to update the paragraph about use of BU data for statistics.
7	Eurostat	3.2.	1st para and 3rd para on page 10	E	use case on page 10 is more important and should therefore come first in section 3.2	move use case about use of building for human activities to the page before.	A

8	**Eurostat**	**4.1.**	**Core recommendation 1**	**T**	**current use and nature are codified, I would make this already visible here in addition to section 4.4.6 and 4.4.7**	**flag these two attributes as coded**	**NA This is explained in paragraphs 4.4.6 and 4.4.7. Information about coded attribute, without providing at once possible values would not be so useful.**
9	**Eurostat**	**4.1.**	**Core recommendation 1**	**T**	**date of construction**	**provide guidance on proposed accuracy if DD/MM/YYYY or just year of construction**	**AwM Paragraph 4.4.5 has been enriched to provide this kind of guidance: the accuracy depends on the age of buildings**
10	**Eurostat**	**4.1.**	**Core recommendation 1**	**T**	**temporal aspects of identifier management should be discussed, what happens after e.g. current use or nature change, will a building get a new unique identifier?**	**Present temporal management aspects of identifiers in more detail, as extraction from INSPIRE documents**	**NA General considerations about identifier management may be found in INSPIRE document. General idea is to avoid useless duplication in order to keep core data deliverables as short and quick to read as possible. For INSPIRE, it was agreed that that life-cycle rules are up to each data producer, because it would be too difficult to harmonise .It is same approach for core data, i.e. no specific guidance on this topic.**
11	**Statistics Finland**	**4.1**	**Box: Core Recommendation 1**		**Currently, not all the core information of buildings are readily available. For example, Geometry information is maintained by municipalities, and on country level, by the NMA. The geometries are not (easily) able to be used with statistical source data from Population register Centre. Also, height above ground and number of floors above ground are not available in master data.**		**Core data aims to provide recommendations for production of new data or enhancement of existing data. See good practice 14 recommending coordination between data producers.**

12	Eurostat	4.1.	Good practice 1	G	Linkage mechanism should be part of Core recommendation 1	move linkage mechanism to Core it is the most important recommendation for statistics	NA It is recognized that such linkage mechanisms would facilitate or enable more applications. However § 6.1 "data integration" of the deliverable mentions the technical and organisational difficulties raised by setting up such linkage mechanisms in some countries. It is reminded that Core recommendations are for short term actions, i.e. both strong requirements and no big issues on feasibility
13	Eurostat	4.1	good practice 2	G	Two LoD classifications are used in the document: The ELF (glossary) and the CityGML (figure 2). It might help to integrate both.	CityGML LoD2 could be mapped to Master level 0. CityGML LoD1 could be mapped to Master level 1. CityGML LoD3 and 4 should be considered as out of the scope.	NA CityGML data at LOD2 is often – but not always- captured based on cadastral data (master level 0) It is unsure if the proposed mapping will be helpful (by providing better understanding) or confusing (if understood as bringing constraints for the capture of LOD2 data).
14	DE AdV	4.1	Note 3, Core recommendation 2	E	Follow the INSPIRE-terminology and use " building nature" instead of "nature".	Rename the attribute „nature" -> „building nature"	A

15	Statistics Finland	4.1.1	Note	G	Temporal aspect is important when time series statistics are the case. Time-stamps of changes are also relevant to know. From a point of view of production of geospatial statistics, location information of building is the most important information. Concerning other attribute data, it is important to decide the responsible part who maintains feature data - valid for any given time (is it part of statistics or part of building core data, maintained by mapping authority or other?). Overlapping should be avoided.		The life-cycle attributes and the date of construction are expected to fulfil most of user requirements regarding temporal aspects. Regarding responsible parties, see good practice 15 (producer coordination). The coordination solutions have to be adapted to the context of each MS.
16	Eurostat	4.2.	Core recommendation 4	G	The recommendation addresses data capture and here requires Master level 0 (resolution 2m) and 1 (resolution around 5m) only which is fine for data capture. For dissemination however this would be too restrictive and some users also may need official generalised data with schematic building representations at level 2 and higher (as built-up areas and building complexes).	Include LoD considerations in an additional core recommendation on the dissemination of data. Provide examples of schematic representations e.g. built up areas by type (residential VS activity areas for example). Include also the possibility to represent building groups/complexes composed of several building units such as hospital complexes, industrial plants, or university complexes.	AwM Sites such as hospitals, universities, power plants are in theme "Basic Services' Built-up areas are in theme LC/LU. The need for generalised data has been added in chapter 6 (considerations for future)
17	Eurostat	4.4.1		T	It is not clear what is meant by "very small building and construction"	Define more precisely selection thresholds based on size. The resolution of the LoD is a good candidate for such threshold value.	NA Refer to the INSPIRE data specifications that provide driving principles about the 3 levels of priority. The main objective is to understand what should be core data rather than having a strict rule about what may be ignored. If necessary, users may filter the buildings they consider as too small buildings by simple query.
18	Eurostat	4.4.1	Figure 3	T	definition of very small buildings leaves too much room for interpretation	provide a definition for very small buildings (e.g. minimum footprint in m^2, edge length in any dimension (x,y,z) is larger than e.g. 4m).	See comment 17

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19	Eurostat	4.4.1	Figure 3	Q	Are temporal buildings in the orange part or in the yellow part?	Should temporal buildings e.g. after disasters be added to core data? Possibly extend INSPIRE code list on nature with 'temporal'	Buildings are defined in INSPIRE and for core data as "structure permanently constructed or erected on its site". However, buildings that are permanent only by fact but not by nature such as mobile homes, huts, … are considered in the middle orange part (should be).
20	Eurostat	4.4.1	Figure 3	Q	Are anntenas in any of the categories in the orange part?	if yes, no change, if not, should be specifically added or INSPIRE code list on nature extended.	Antennas are included in "OtherConstruction"
21	Eurostat	4.4.2	1st and 2nd bullet point	T	the definitions of segmentation still leave too much space for interpretation, can you improve this?	e.g. use footprint measure to decide if one or several buildings	NA This would entail too many efforts and costs (re-capture of lots of existing data) for limited benefit.
22	Eurostat	4.4.5	last paragraph	E	e.g. say that year of construction is enough. In general do we need the precise date with daily resolution?	explain which temporal resolution,	A Some explanations have been added
23	Eurostat	4.4.6	Note 2	G	What is the reason for the reference to the Eurostat classification ?is the Eurostat classification aligned with the INSPIRE classification or does it have relevant additional items?	if necessary to have the Eurostat classification, add URL	Some data producers use the Eurostat classification; NOTE 2 aims to recognize this practice as quite aligned with core data. URL is already included in 2.6 (reference documents) INSPIRE classification is more generic than the Eurostat one (that is more detailed). It is easy to match Eurostat classification to the INSPIRE one (but not the opposite)
24	DE AdV	4.5.2	Core recommendation 9	G	Core Recommendation 9 contains specifications for the horizontal accuracy. There should be as well a specification for vertical accuracy. If not as Core Recommendation at least as Good Practice.	Add „Absolute vertical accuracy" should be better than 2 meters." either to Core Recommenadtion 9 or as Good Practice.	AwM Core data should be 2D (2,5 D is an option). Good practice has been added for 2.5D data.

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25	Eurostat	4.5.4	Core recommendation 10	T	Update in census years should be aligned with the census date.	make precision about census years	NA Update of building data is generally done more or less continuously generally with many difficulties (from building permits) and/or from some systematic revision from aerial photos. The update process makes it very difficult or even impossible to have an update reference date aligned with the census date. In addition, some countries make continuous census => there is no census year.
26	DE AdV	4.5.4	Core Recommendation 10	Q	„The update frequency for theme buildings should be one year or better". Does "update frequency" mean annual delivery? With an annual update cycle, most German Laender are likely to experience major problems.		To make benefit of an annual update frequency, the delivery should also be annual or better. Core data aims to encourage data producers to improve their data in order to fit better with user requirements.
27	IGN	4.5.4	Core recommendation 10	T	One year is fine for 2D data but looks too ambitious for 3D data	Provide some good practice for 3D data, e.g. 3 years.	A We propose to restrict CR10 to 2D data and to add a good practice for 3D data (better than 5 years and 3 years if possible)
28	Eurostat	5.1.2		E	typo: "EVRS states for" - should be "EVRS stands for"		A
29	Eurostat	5.3	Note 2	G	provision of single access point per county should have a receive commitment e.g. a core recommendation, to facilitate e.g. international use	promote it to core recommendation	NA Core recommendations are defined as something achievable in short term. This is likely not the case of coordination between various stakeholders in some countries.
30	Eurostat	6.1	1st line	E	in the first line it should read good practice 15 instead of 14.		AwM Reference GP has been checked.

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31	**Eurostat**	**6.1.**	**2nd paragraph**	**G**	**maybe we should review this analysis with the use case of SDG and statistics in mind, it could be easier to compile national datasets if the use case is simplified.**	**I would remove this and make it clear that linkage to addresses is essential for statistics.**	**NA** **There is not always a 1: 1 relation between buildings and addresses.** **It is not a use case that can be removed; it is a feasibility issue occurring in real-world.**
32	**IGN France**	**6**		**G**	**The ELISE Energy pilot has developed an extended data model for Buildings. It is a SDG related use case.**	**Might be worth to mention the potential interest of the additional attributes or feature types of the EnergyPilot as future data for buildings.**	**A** **A paragraph has been added about thematic extensions to be considered in future.**
33	**Eurostat**	**6**		**G**	**The priority should not be on more detailed data representing interior of buildings, but rather on less detailed (more generalised) representations.**	**Focus on generalised representations of buildings as built-up areas and building complexes at Master level 2 and beyond.**	**AwM** **There are requirements both for more detailed and for less detailed data. It depends on users.** **Some words about derived products with generalised representations of buildings have been be added.**