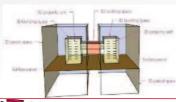




The problem...

- However, the growing density of land use e.g. in urban context, with complex developments above and underground has been resulting in:
 - Increasing situations of vertical overlapping ownership RRR.
- As such, 2D data models are unable to handle:
 - The actual use of 3D space,
 - 3D measurements & 3D spatial queries,
 - Visualisation of both infrastructures and RRR.











3

The need for a 3D modelling approach



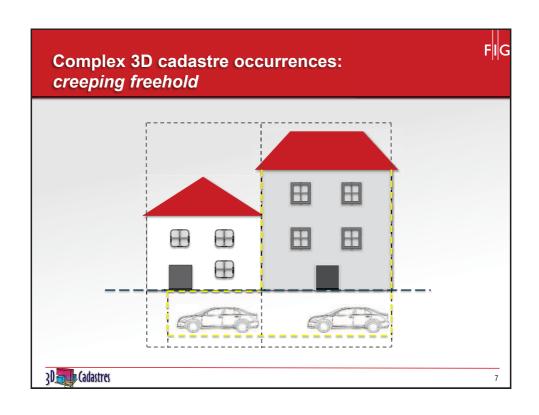
- To materialise legal concepts that humans may well be aware of in a 3D space, but a 2D computerised system is in principle incapable of discerning.
- · To link two kinds of objects:
 - The geometric infrastructure (physical object);
 - The legal infrastructure describing different sorts of stratified ownership RRR (legal object).
- Awkward to establish the link above because overall ownership rights (legal object) do not actually coincide with the geometric infrastructure (physical object)
 - > 3D representations of open airspace and subterranean blocks are required for purposes above.

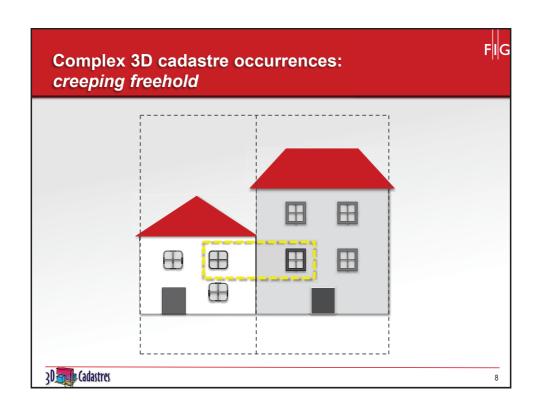


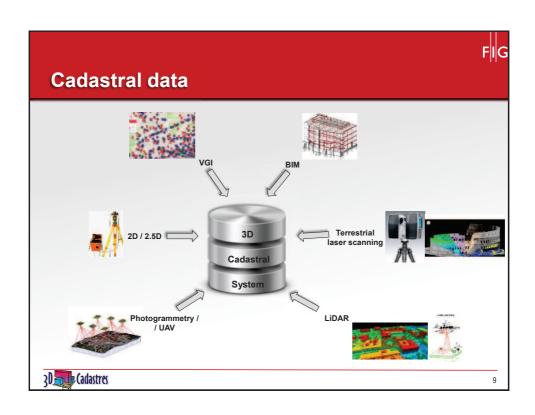
4











• FIG joint commission 3 & 7 - 1st International Workshop - Delft, Netherlands (2001) - 2nd International Workshop - Delft, Netherlands (2011) - 3rd International Workshop - Shenzen, China (2012) - 4th International Workshop - Dubai, UAE (2014) - 5th International Workshop - Athens, Greece (2016) - 6th International Workshop - Delft, Netherlands (2018) http://www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastres/