

LADM and its Role in Establishing Cadastral Systems

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SUMMARY

Considerations for the design and development of the ISO standard for the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) were: - it will cover the common aspects of land administration all over the world; - it will be based on the conceptual framework of ‘Cadastre 2014’ of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)]; - it will be as simple as possible in order to be useful in practice; - the geospatial aspects follow the ISO/TC 211 conceptual model. The conceptual framework of ‘Cadastre 2014’ finds its foundation in the famous and widely recognised publication of Jürg Kaufmann and Daniel Steudler published at the FIG Congress in Brighton, United Kingdom in 1998: ‘Cadastre 2014. A vision for a future cadastral system’. In his review in GIM International Kaufmann observed: ‘the editorial team of the LADM was the first to undertake action to get to the bottom of this important issue. Now that the LADM has become an official ISO standard, that statement is strongly underpinned’ This paper discusses the LADM functionality as based on Cadastre 2014. Some of the functionalities of LADM are related to a professional debate which will be highlighted in the paper. It must be noted that LADM is a generic domain model. It is expandable and it is likely that additional attributes, operators, associations, and perhaps even additional classes, will be needed for a specific region or country.