

## Annex C (normative) Code list values

### INSPIRE Application Schema 'BuildingsBase'

Code List
BuildingNatureValue
ConditionOfConstructionValue
CurrentUseValue
ElevationReferenceValue
HeightStatusValue
HorizontalGeometryReferenceValue

#### BuildingNatureValue

Name:	Building nature value
Definition:	Values indicating the nature of a building.
Description:	NOTE 1 : This code list does not aim to be exhaustive as the attribute buildingNature addresses only noticeable buildings. NOTE 2: The values included in this code list address mainly (but not only) two international use cases: air flights where buildings may be obstacles and marine navigation where buildings may be landmarks. NOTE 3: This code list should only be applied for buildings, even if it may be applicable to other constructions (for example, not all dams are buildings).
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/BuildingNatureValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/BuildingNatureValue</a>
Values:	The allowed values for this code list comprise the values specified in the table below and additional values at any level defined by data providers.

<b>arch</b>	Name: arch Definition: A man-made structure in the form of an arch.
<b>bunker</b>	Name: bunker Definition: A facility, partly underground, intended for or used by the military either for location of command/control centers or for troop encampment.
<b>canopy</b>	Name: canopy Definition: An overhead roof providing shelter to things below. Canopies may be free standing frameworks over which a covering is attached or may be linked or suspended to the outside of a building.
<b>caveBuilding</b>	Name: cave building Definition: A space hosting human or economic activity which is usually enclosed within rock with the addition of man-made exterior walls and which may contain structures comparable to the interior structures of freestanding buildings.
<b>chapel</b>	Name: chapel Definition: A Christian place of worship, usually smaller than a church.

<b>castle</b>	Name: castle Definition: A large ornate or fortified building usually constructed for the purpose of a private residence or security.
<b>church</b>	Name: church Definition: A building or structure whose primary purpose is to facilitate the catholic or orthodox cult.
<b>dam</b>	Name: dam Definition: A permanent barrier across a watercourse used to impound water or to control its flow.
<b>greenhouse</b>	Name: greenhouse Definition: A building that is often constructed primarily of transparent material (for example: glass), in which temperature and humidity can be controlled for the cultivation and/or protection of plants.
<b>lighthouse</b>	Name: lighthouse Definition: A tower designed to emit light from a system of lamps and lenses.
<b>mosque</b>	Name: mosque Definition: A building or structure whose primary purpose is to facilitate the muslim cult.
<b>shed</b>	Name: shed Definition: A building of light construction, which usually has one or more open sides, that is typically used for storage.
<b>silo</b>	Name: silo Definition: A large storage structure, generally cylindrical, used for storing loose materials.
<b>stadium</b>	Name: stadium Definition: A place or venue for sports, concerts or other events and consists of a field or stage either partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.
<b>storageTank</b>	Name: storage tank Definition: A container usually for holding liquids and compressed gases.
<b>synagogue</b>	Name: synagogue Definition: A building or structure whose primary purpose is to facilitate the israelit cult.
<b>temple</b>	Name: temple Definition: A building or structure whose primary purpose is to facilitate the meeting of a religious sect.
<b>tower</b>	Name: tower Definition: A relatively tall, narrow structure that may either stand alone or may form part of another structure.
<b>windmill</b>	Name: windmill Definition: A building which converts the energy of the wind into rotational motion by means of adjustable sails or blades.

**windTurbine**

Name: wind turbine  
Definition: A tower and associated equipment that generates electrical power from wind.

**ConditionOfConstructionValue**

Name: Condition of construction value  
Definition: Values indicating the condition of a construction.  
Extensibility: none  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/ConditionOfConstructionValue>  
Values: The allowed values for this code list comprise only the values specified in the table below.

**declined**

Name: declined  
Definition: The construction cannot be used under normal conditions, though its main elements (walls, roof) are still present.  
Description: EXAMPLE: A house whose windows have been for a long time broken or walled up (even if occupied by squatters).

**demolished**

Name: demolished  
Definition: The construction has been demolished. There are no more visible remains.

**functional**

Name: functional  
Definition: The construction is functional.  
Description: NOTE: The construction may be used under normal conditions for its current use value(s).

**projected**

Name: projected  
Definition: The construction is being designed. Construction has not yet started.

**ruin**

Name: ruin  
Definition: The construction has been partly demolished and some main elements (roof, walls) have been destroyed. There are some visible remains of the construction.

**underConstruction**

Name: under construction  
Definition: The construction is under construction and not yet functional. This applies only to the initial construction of the construction and not to maintenance work.

**CurrentUseValue**

Name: Current use value  
Definition: List of possible values indicating the current use.  
Description: SOURCE: This code list is partly based on and adapted from the Eurostat classification of types of constructions (for the classification of residential buildings).  
NOTE: the values of this code list apply to buildings or building components where building components may be a building part (in core profiles) or a building unit (in extended profiles)  
Extensibility: narrower  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/CurrentUseValue>  
Values: The allowed values for this code list comprise the values specified in the table below and narrower values defined by data providers.

<b>residential</b>	
Name:	residential
Definition:	The building (or building component) is used for residential purpose.
<b>individualResidence</b>	
Name:	individual residence
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts only one dwelling.
Description:	"NOTE: This value includes detached houses such as bungalows, villas, chalets, forest lodges, farmhouses, country houses, summer houses, weekend houses and semi-detached or terraced houses, with each dwelling having its own roof and its own entrance directly from ground surface."
Parent:	residential
<b>collectiveResidence</b>	
Name:	collective residence
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts more than one dwelling.
Parent:	residential
<b>twoDwellings</b>	
Name:	two dwellings
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts two dwellings.
Description:	"NOTE: This class includes detached houses, semi-detached or terraced houses, with two dwellings."
Parent:	collectiveResidence
<b>moreThanTwoDwelling</b>	
Name:	more than two dwellings
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts at least 3 dwellings.
Description:	"NOTE: This class includes flat blocks, apartment houses, with three or more dwellings but excludes residence for communities."
Parent:	collectiveResidence
<b>residenceForCommunities</b>	
Name:	residence for communities
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts a residence for communities.
Description:	"This class includes residential buildings for communities, including residences and service residences for the elderly, students, children and other social groups."
Parent:	residential
<b>agriculture</b>	
Name:	agriculture
Definition:	The building (or building component) is used for agricultural activities.
<b>industrial</b>	
Name:	industrial
Definition:	The building (or building component) is used for secondary sector activities (industrial).
<b>commerceAndServices</b>	
Name:	commerce and services
Definition:	The building (or building component) is used for any service activities. This value addresses the buildings and building components dedicated to tertiary sector activities (commercial and services).
Description:	"NOTE: This value includes both ternary sector (commercial activities) and quaternary sector (non-commercial, charity sector)."
<b>office</b>	
Name:	office
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts offices.
Parent:	commerceAndServices
<b>trade</b>	

Name:	trade
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts trade activities.
Description:	"EXAMPLE: Shops, supermarkets, hotels, restaurants."
Parent:	commerceAndServices
<b>publicServices</b>	
Name:	public services
Definition:	The building (or building component) hosts public services. Public services are tertiary services provided for the benefit of the citizens.
Description:	"Public services are often ruled by public governments or on behalf of them. EXAMPLES: Schools, hospitals, governmental buildings, prisons, rescue stations, transport station. NOTE: in case of a building being both office and public service (e.g. a city hall), the building should be classified preferably as public service."
Parent:	commerceAndServices
<b>ancillary</b>	
Name:	ancillary
Definition:	A building (or building component) of small size that is used only in connection with another larger building (or building component) and generally does not inherit the same function and characteristics as the building (or building component) it is linked to.
Description:	EXAMPLES : A summer house or garage (ancillary use) in the garden of a dwelling (residential use).

## ElevationReferenceValue

Name:	Elevation reference value
Definition:	List of possible elements considered to capture a vertical geometry.
Description:	NOTE: The values of this code list are used to describe the reference of elevation both where elevation has been captured as attribute or as Z coordinate.
Extensibility:	none
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/ElevationReferenceValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/ElevationReferenceValue</a>
Values:	The allowed values for this code list comprise only the values specified in the table below.

<b>aboveGroundEnvelope</b>	
Name:	above ground envelope
Definition:	The elevation has been captured at the level of the maximum extend of the above ground envelope of the construction.
<b>bottomOfConstruction</b>	
Name:	bottom of construction
Definition:	The elevation has been captured at the bottom of the usable part of the construction.
Description:	NOTE: The bottom of usable part of a building is generally its lowest underground floor.
<b>entrancePoint</b>	
Name:	entrance point
Definition:	The elevation has been captured at the entrance of the construction, generally the bottom of entrance door.
<b>generalEave</b>	
Name:	general eave
Definition:	The elevation has been captured on one of the meeting lines between the roof and the walls.
Description:	"NOTE: in case of a roof having a symetry axis, values generalEave, lowestEave and highestEave are equivalent."

<b>generalGround</b>	Name: general ground Definition: The elevation has been captured on one of the meeting lines between the construction and the ground. Description: "NOTE: In case of buildings located on flat areas, values generalGround, lowestGroundPoint and highestGroundPoint are equivalent."
<b>generalRoof</b>	Name: general roof Definition: The elevation has been captured anywhere on the roof.
<b>generalRoofEdge</b>	Name: general roof Edge Definition: The elevation has been captured on one of the roof edges. Description: "NOTE: in case of a roof having a symetry axis, values generalRoofEdge, lowestRoofEdge and highestRoofEdge are equivalent."
<b>highestEave</b>	Name: highest eave Definition: The elevation has been captured on the highest meeting line between the roof and the walls.
<b>highestGroundPoint</b>	Name: highest ground Point Definition: The elevation has been captured on the highest point of the meeting lines between the construction and the ground.
<b>highestPoint</b>	Name: highest point Definition: The elevation has been captured at the highest point of the construction, including the installations, such as chimneys and antennas.
<b>highestRoofEdge</b>	Name: highest roof edge Definition: The elevation has been captured at the highest roof edge level of the construction.
<b>lowestEave</b>	Name: lowest eave Definition: The elevation has been captured on the lowest meeting line between the roof and the walls.
<b>lowestFloorAboveGround</b>	Name: lowest floor above ground Definition: The elevation has been captured at the level of the lowest floor above ground of the construction. Description: This value is of interest for over-hanging buildings or for buildings on pilotis.
<b>lowestGroundPoint</b>	Name: lowest ground point Definition: The elevation has been captured on the lowest point of the meeting lines between the construction and the ground.
<b>lowestRoofEdge</b>	Name: lowest roof edge Definition: The elevation has been captured at the lowest roof edge level of the construction.
<b>topOfConstruction</b>	Name: top of construction Definition: The elevation has been captured at the top level of the construction. Description: "NOTE: for buildings, it is generally top of the roof."

## HeightStatusValue

Name: Height status value  
 Definition: Values indicating the method used to capture a height.  
 Extensibility: none  
 Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HeightStatusValue>  
 Values: [The allowed values for this code list comprise only the values specified in the table below.](#)

<b>estimated</b>	
Name:	estimated
Definition:	The height has been estimated and not measured.
Description:	"EXAMPLE 1: Typically, the height has been estimated from the number of floors. EXAMPLE 2: In some cases, the height has been estimated by interpolation of a set of heights of adjacent buildings."
<b>measured</b>	
Name:	measured
Definition:	The height has been (directly or indirectly) measured.
Description:	"EXAMPLE: typically, the elevation at ground level and at roof level has been measured by stereo-plotting or by field survey or by cross-referencing with DTM (Digital Terrain Model)."

## HorizontalGeometryReferenceValue

Name: Horizontal geometry reference value  
 Definition: Values indicating the element considered to capture a horizontal geometry.  
 Extensibility: none  
 Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HorizontalGeometryReferenceValue>  
 Values: [The allowed values for this code list comprise only the values specified in the table below.](#)

<b>aboveGroundEnvelope</b>	
Name:	above ground envelope
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been captured using the above ground envelope of the building, i.e. the maximum extent of the building above ground.
<b>combined</b>	
Name:	combined
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been obtained from the combination of the geometries of its building parts with the geometries of the building parts using different horizontal geometry references.
Description:	"EXAMPLE: A building with two building parts, one captured by its footprint and the other by its lowest floor above ground, and whose geometry is obtained by merging the geometries of the building parts."
<b>entrancePoint</b>	
Name:	entrance point
Definition:	The building geometry is represented by a point located at the entrance of the building.
<b>envelope</b>	
Name:	envelope
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been captured using the whole envelope of the building, i.e. the maximum extent of the building above and under ground.
<b>footPrint</b>	
Name:	foot print
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been captured using the footprint of the building, i.e. its extent at ground level.

<b>lowestFloorAboveGround</b>	
Name:	lowest floor above ground
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been captured using the lowest floor above ground of the building.
Description:	This value is of interest for over-hanging buildings or for buildings on pilotis.
<b>pointInsideBuilding</b>	
Name:	point inside building
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry is represented by a point located within the building.
<b>pointInsideCadastralParcel</b>	
Name:	point inside cadastral parcel
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry is represented by a point located within the parcel the building belongs to.
<b>roofEdge</b>	
Name:	roof edge
Definition:	The building horizontal geometry has been captured using the roof edges of the building.
Description:	NOTE: This value may be used more generally when the building horizontal geometry has been captured by the roof extent.

## INSPIRE Application Schema 'BuildingsExtendedBase'

Code List
<i>CLGE_OfficialAreaReferenceValue</i>
<i>CurrencyValue</i>
<i>EnergyPerformanceValue</i>
<i>HeatingSourceValue</i>
<i>HeatingSystemValue</i>
<i>InstallationNatureValue</i>
<i>MaterialOfFacadeValue</i>
<i>MaterialOfRoofValue</i>
<i>MaterialOfStructureValue</i>
<i>OfficialValueReferenceValue</i>
<i>OtherConstructionNatureValue</i>
<i>RoofTypeValue</i>
<i>SourceStatusValue</i>

### CLGE\_OfficialAreaReferenceValue

Name:	CLGE_OfficialAreaReferenceValue
Definition:	List of values for the reference of official area, as defined in the CLGE measurement code for the floor area of buildings. SOURCE: <a href="http://www.eureal.eu/">http://www.eureal.eu/</a>
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OfficialAreaReferenceValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OfficialAreaReferenceValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.



<b>constructedArea</b>	<p>Name: constructed area</p> <p>Definition: Constructed area is the difference between the external area and the internal area of the building or building unit.</p> <p>Description: NOTE: Constructed area is mainly used as technical data.</p>
<b>externalArea</b>	<p>Name: external area</p> <p>Definition: External area is the area within the outer perimeter boundary of a building or building unit, including any outer cladding, measured at floor level.</p> <p>Description: NOTE: External area is mainly used for spatial planning purpose.</p>
<b>internalArea</b>	<p>Name: internal area</p> <p>Definition: Internal area is the area within the interior perimeter of a building or building unit, measured above skirting-board level.</p> <p>Description: "Internal area is mainly used as reference unit of measure in valuation, property transaction, renting and building management."</p>
<b>internalPrimaryArea</b>	<p>Name: internal primary area</p> <p>Definition: Internal primary area is the sum of all floor areas with a heightroom superior or equal to heightParameter and that are associated with the principal uses of the building.</p> <p>Description: "Internal primary area includes:  - in housing: living areas (dining rooms, bedrooms), toilet, areas (bathrooms, lavatories), interior space and passageways, storage areas...  - in offices: work areas, meeting rooms, annexes, recreational areas, toilets, interior space and passageways..."</p>
<b>internalOtherArea</b>	<p>Name: internal other area</p> <p>Definition: Internal other area is the sum of all floor areas with a heightroom &lt; heightParameter and that are associated with the main uses of the building.</p> <p>Description: "Internal other areas includes in particular garages, passageways and non-enclosed covered area (canopies, car-ports, ...)."</p>
<b>internalResidualArea</b>	<p>Name: internal residual area</p> <p>Definition: Internal residual area is the sum of all floor areas regardless of height that are not consistent with the principal use of the building.</p> <p>Description: "Internal residual area includes in particular underground storage and archive rooms, cellars, parking garage, balconies, upper floor terraces, loggias."</p>
<b>internalServiceArea</b>	<p>Name: internal service area</p> <p>Definition: Internal service area is the sum of all floor areas used for building services, irrespective of their height or occupation.</p> <p>Description: "Internal service area includes in particular lift shafts, stairwells, access ramps, maintenance and technical areas serving the building."</p>

## CurrencyValue

Name:	CurrencyValue
Definition:	Code list for possible values of attribute currency
Description:	NOTE 1: include currencies from all European countries, including that are not Member States of European Union.

SOURCE: values are extracted from ISO 4217 standard.

NOTE 2: this code list may be of interest not only for INSPIRE but also for other European applications and regulations ; so, in future, this code list might/should be managed outside INSPIRE.

Extensibility:

open

Identifier:

<http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/CurrencyValue>

Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>ALL</b>	Name:	ALL
	Definition:	Lek (in Albania)
<b>BAM</b>	Name:	BAM
	Definition:	Convertible Mark (in Bosnia & Herzegovina)
<b>BGN</b>	Name:	BGN
	Definition:	Bulgarian Lev (in Bulgaria)
<b>BYR</b>	Name:	BYR
	Definition:	Belarussian Ruble (in Belarus)
<b>CHE</b>	Name:	CHE
	Definition:	WIR Euro (in Switzerland).
	Description:	"NOTE: ""WIR"" is both an abbreviation of ""Wirtschaftsring Genossenschaft"" and the word for ""we"" in German, reminding participants that the economic circle is also a community."
<b>CHF</b>	Name:	CHF
	Definition:	Swiss Franc (in Switzerland and Liechtenstein)
<b>CZK</b>	Name:	CZK
	Definition:	Czech Koruna (in Czech Republic)
<b>DKK</b>	Name:	DKK
	Definition:	Danish Krone (in Denmark)
<b>EUR</b>	Name:	EUR
	Definition:	euro
<b>GBP</b>	Name:	GBP
	Definition:	Pound Sterling (in United Kingdom)
<b>HRK</b>	Name:	HRK
	Definition:	Croatian Kuna (in Croatia)
<b>HUF</b>	Name:	HUF
	Definition:	Forint (in Hungary)
<b>ISK</b>	Name:	ISK

	Definition:	Iceland Krona (in Iceland)
<b>LTL</b>	Name:	LTL
	Definition:	Lithuanian Litas (in Lithuania)
<b>LVL</b>	Name:	LVL
	Definition:	Latvian Lats (in Latvia)
<b>MDL</b>	Name:	MDL
	Definition:	Moldovan Leu (in Republic of Moldavia)
<b>MKD</b>	Name:	MKD
	Definition:	Denar (in the former yugoslav republic of Macedonia)
<b>NOK</b>	Name:	NOK
	Definition:	Norwegian Krone (in Norway)
<b>PLN</b>	Name:	PLN
	Definition:	Zloty (in Poland)
<b>RON</b>	Name:	RON
	Definition:	Leu (in Romania)
<b>RSD</b>	Name:	RSD
	Definition:	Serbian Dinar (in Serbia)
<b>RUB</b>	Name:	RUB
	Definition:	Russian Ruble (in Russian federation)
<b>SEK</b>	Name:	SEK
	Definition:	Swedish Krona (in Sweden)
<b>TRY</b>	Name:	TRY
	Definition:	Turkish Lira (in Turkey)
<b>UAH</b>	Name:	UAH
	Definition:	Hryvnia (in Ukraine)

## EnergyPerformanceValue

Name: EnergyPerformanceValue  
 Definition: Code list for possible values of energy performance of a building or building part or building unit.  
 Extensibility: open  
 Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/EnergyPerformanceValue>  
 Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>A</b>	Name: A
	Definition: First class according to the energy performance of the building (i.e. the

most efficient buildings for energy performance).	
<b>B</b>	Name: B Definition: Second class according to the energy performance of the building.
<b>C</b>	Name: C Definition: Third class according to the energy performance of the building.
<b>D</b>	Name: D Definition: Fourth class according to the energy performance of the building.
<b>E</b>	Name: E Definition: Fifth class according to the energy performance of the building.
<b>F</b>	Name: F Definition: Sixth class according to the energy performance of the building.
<b>G</b>	Name: G Definition: Seventh and last class according to the energy performance of the building (i.e. the least efficient buildings for energy performance).

## HeatingSourceValue

Name: HeatingSourceValue  
Definition: Code list for the possible values of the heating source of a building, building part or building unit.  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HeatingSourceValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>biogas</b>	Name: biogas Definition: The heating source is biogas. Description: Biogas may come from a local biogas plant or more rarely be produced on a household scale.
<b>electricity</b>	Name: electricity Definition: The heating source is electricity distributed from power plant.
<b>liquidFuels</b>	Name: liquid fuels Definition: The heating source is liquid fuel. Description: "Liquid fuels include all sorts of liquids, petroleum, fuel oil etc."
<b>naturalGas</b>	Name: natural gas Definition: The heating source is fossil gas distributed by pipeline.
<b>solidFuels</b>	Name: solid fuels Definition: The heating source is solid fuel. Description: "Solid fuels include wood, charcoal, peat, coal, tablets and pellets made from wood."

<b>straw</b>	Name: straw Definition: The heating source is solid biofuels from straw and agricultural waste.
<b>warmWaterOrStream</b>	Name: warm water or stream Definition: The heating source used by the building or building unit is hot water or stream. Description: Warm water or stream is generally distributed by central district heating.

## HeatingSystemValue

Name:	HeatingSystemValue
Definition:	Code list giving the possible values for the heating system of a building, building part or building unit.
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HeatingSystemValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HeatingSystemValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>centralHeating</b>	Name: central heating Definition: Central heating system performed at building or at building unit level.
<b>districtHeating</b>	Name: district heating Definition: Central heating system, based on district heating. Description: The public heat network is connected to the central heating of the building by a heat exchanger. The warm water or steam used in the district heating system is not mixed with the water of the central heating system in the building.
<b>electricRaditors</b>	Name: electric radiators Definition: Heating is performed by electric radiators. Description: Electric radiators could be single portable units or an integrated installation of the building.
<b>heatPump</b>	Name: heat pump Definition: The heating is performed by a heat pump that transfers thermal energy from an air source or geothermal source. Description: The device is sometimes connected to the central heating system in the building.
<b>portableGasHeating</b>	Name: portable gas heating Definition: Heating is performed by a portable device using liquefied petroleum gas.
<b>solarHeating</b>	Name: solar heating Definition: The heating is performed by a solar collector heating the air or liquid based heating system. Description: This value is usually not used for solar cells producing electricity.
<b>stove</b>	Name: stove Definition: Heating performed by a stove. Description: "Stove includes all kinds of devices designed to burn solid fuel,

traditionally wood etc. including masonry fireplaces, tile stoves and fire stoves made of cast iron."

## InstallationNatureValue

Name: InstallationNatureValue  
Definition: Code list giving the possible values of an installation nature.  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/InstallationNatureValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>airConditioningUnit</b>	Name: air conditioning unit Definition: An air conditioning unit or air conditioner is a home appliance, system, or mechanism designed to dehumidify and extract heat from an area. Description: Only the external air conditioning units located outside the building shall be considered as Installation.
<b>airDuct</b>	Name: air duct Definition: Ducts for incoming (fresh) and outgoing (stale) air.
<b>antenna</b>	Name: antenna Definition: A transducer designed to transmit or receive electromagnetic waves (includes radio and television masts, radar towers and satellite telecommunications). Description: Only antennas attached to buildings shall be considered as Installation. Self-standing antennas shall be considered as OtherConstruction
<b>arcade</b>	Name: arcade Definition: An arcade is a covered passage, usually with shops on one or both sides.
<b>balcony</b>	Name: balcony Definition: A balcony is a upper accessible platform within a storey, not fully enclosed by wall(s).
<b>chimney</b>	Name: chimney Definition: A vertical structure containing a passage or flue for discharging smoke and gases of combustion. Description: Only chimneys attached to buildings shall be considered as Installation. Self-standing chimneys shall be considered as OtherConstruction.
<b>cradle</b>	Name: cradle Definition: A small suspended platform that can be moved up and down the outside of a high building, used by people cleaning or maintaining windows or facades, etc. Description: The cradles that are permanently installed in a building and may be used for emergency evacuation are of interest for INSPIRE.
<b>dormer</b>	Name: dormer Definition: A dormer is a structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof surface. Dormers are used, either in original construction or as later additions, to create usable space in the roof of a building by

adding headroom and usually also by enabling addition of windows.	
<b>externalLift</b>	Name: external lift Definition: Lift moving along the outside of a building.
<b>railing</b>	Name: railing Definition: A handrail is a rail that is designed to be grasped by the hand so as to provide stability or support.
<b>ramp</b>	Name: ramp Definition: A ramp is an inclined plane installed in addition to or instead of stairs. A ramp may generally be used by wheelchairs.
<b>solarPanel</b>	Name: solar panel Definition: A solar panel is a packaged, connected assembly of solar cells, also known as photovoltaic cells. The solar panel can be used as a component of a larger photovoltaic system to generate and supply electricity in commercial and residential applications. Description: Only the solar panels attached to the building should be considered as installations. The self-standing solar panels should be classified under OtherConstruction.
<b>stairway</b>	Name: stairway Definition: Stairway is a construction designed to bridge a large vertical distance by dividing it into smaller vertical distances, called steps. Stairways may be straight, round, or may consist of two or more straight pieces connected at angles.
<b>tower</b>	Name: tower Definition: A relatively tall, narrow structure that may either stand alone or may form part of another structure. Description: "May be considered as installations only the small towers that form part of a building, especially if they are not attached to the ground. More significant and/or more independent towers shall be considered as Building or BuildingPart."
<b>windTurbine</b>	Name: wind turbine Definition: A device that converts kinetic energy from the wind into mechanical energy. Description: Only the (generally small) wind turbines attached to or serving a building shall be classified under installations. The self-standing and generally big wind-turbines shall be classified under Building.

## MaterialOfFacadeValue

Name: MaterialOfFacadeValue  
Definition: Code list for the possible values of MaterialOfFacade  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/MaterialOfFacadeValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

adobe
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	<p>Name: adobe</p> <p>Definition: Use of a particular type of masonry for the fa?ade, that involves the use of clay bricks (adobe) formed in moulds and (traditionally) dried in the sun.</p>
<b>asbestos</b>	<p>Name: asbestos</p> <p>Definition: Fa?ade constructed out of asbestos.</p>
<b>ceramicTiles</b>	<p>Name: ceramic tiles</p> <p>Definition: Ceramic tiles of different colours and design are used for covering the fa?ade of the building.</p> <p>Description: EXAMPLES: ceramic tiles are commonly used in Portugal.</p>
<b>composite</b>	<p>Name: composite</p> <p>Definition: Composite material, such as plastics, PVC and fibreglass are used to cover the fa?ade of the building.</p>
<b>concrete</b>	<p>Name: concrete</p> <p>Definition: The surface of the fa?ade is constructed out of (reinforced, with bars or fibres-other than asbestos) concrete.</p>
<b>glass</b>	<p>Name: glass</p> <p>Definition: Known as structural glass, is used for glazing the fa?ade of buildings through the use of curtain wall systems, frameless glazing systems, polycarbonate sheeting or architectural flat glass.</p>
<b>limestone</b>	<p>Name: limestone</p> <p>Definition: The fa?ade of the building is composed of limestone, a sedimentary rock composed largely of calcite and/or aragonite.</p> <p>Description: "Limestone was commonly used for the construction of many medieval churches and castles in Europe, it was widely used in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and in countries like Malta, for a long time, the only building material available."</p>
<b>masonry</b>	<p>Name: masonry</p> <p>Definition: The fa?ade consists of individual units made of fired clay brick or concrete block laid in and bound together by mortar.</p>
<b>metal</b>	<p>Name: metal</p> <p>Definition: The surface of the building is covered with metal in the form of galvanized steel with paint, aluminium with paint, stainless steel, zinc, lead or copper.</p>
<b>naturalStone</b>	<p>Name: natural stone</p> <p>Definition: The fa?ade is covered with natural stone, such as granite or marble, and may come in different colours and finishing.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE: If the fa?ade is covered by limestone (that is also natural stone), the building should preferably be classified under ""limestone"" material of fa?ade."</p>
<b>vegetated</b>	<p>Name: vegetated</p> <p>Definition: The fa?ade is covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane</p>
<b>wood</b>	<p>Name: wood</p> <p>Definition: The fa?ade of the building is covered with wood, timber or lumber.</p>



## MaterialOfRoofValue

Name: MaterialOfRoofValue  
Definition: Code list for possible values of attribute MaterialOfRoof  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/MaterialOfRoofValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>asbestos</b>	Name: asbestos Definition: Fibre reinforced concrete that includes asbestos fibres. Description: "NOTE: It is commonly used for the agricultural sector, particularly in livestock buildings."
<b>ceramicTile</b>	Name: ceramic tile Definition: Tiles made of ceramic material of different colours. They are traditionally of the barrel type, what is referred to today as cap and pan roof tiles.
<b>clayTile</b>	Name: clay tile Definition: Is a specific type of ceramic tile, made of fired terracotta. It is generally semi-cylindrical, made by forming clay around a curved surface and laid in alternating columns of convex and concave tiles.
<b>composition</b>	Name: composition Definition: Composition shingles are the most widely used roofing material. They are also called asphalt shingles that could either be organic fibre mat or fibreglass core. Both types are steeped in asphalt and then coated with mineral granules to add colour and texture. Most shingles have an adhesive back that when reinforced with tacks, staples or nails for attaching on roof frames would result in a tight fit.
<b>concreteTile</b>	Name: concrete tile Definition: Roofing material consisting of shingles, simulated wood shakes, lighter-weight tiles and concrete panels manufactured from a variety of fibre-reinforced cement products. Description: "NOTE 1: Some are coated with plastics, enamels, or thin metals, and some contain recycled material. NOTE 2: Many concrete tiles mimic the appearance of wood shakes, while improving on the durability and fire protection that real wood affords. It can approximate the look of clay tile or slate while mitigating the structural problems caused by the weight of the real material."
<b>corrugatedSheet</b>	Name: corrugated sheet Definition: Roofs of corrugated sheet may be of fibreglass, PVC or metal; less frequent is the use of galvanized iron sheet.
<b>glass</b>	Name: glass Definition: The surface of the roof is constructed out of glass, typically used in roofs covering internal atriums or in greenhouses.
<b>hotMoppedAsphalt</b>	Name: hot mopped asphalt Definition: Hot mopped asphalt roofing is usually applied to flat or semi-flat

	residential roofs that have good access and proper drainage. Description: NOTE: In residential use it is often covered with a layer of decorative stone to improve the appearance.
<b>metal</b>	Name: metal Definition: Metal roofing comes in the form of galvanized steel with paint, aluminium with paint, stainless steel, zinc, lead or copper. It is also manufactured in the form of imitation wood shingles. Description: "EXAMPLE : Standing-seam steel roofing is the most popular residential metal roofing today (the term standing-seam describes the upturned edge of one metal panel that connects it to adjacent sections, creating distinctive vertical lines and a trendy historical look). NOTE 1: Metal roofing is sturdy, lightweight, and non-combustible NOTE 2: Roofs in corrugated metal should preferably be classified under corrugatedSheet."
<b>reinforcedConcrete</b>	Name: reinforced concrete Definition: Roofs constructed out of reinforced concrete, normally along flat or semi-flat surfaces used in terraces or inclined roofs.
<b>slate</b>	Name: slate Definition: Slate is a shingle-like sliver of rock or natural stone, offering a natural look laid out in a variety of patterns. It comes in different sizes and colours, although colours are limited to those found in nature. Description: "NOTE: Like tile, slate can be very heavy."
<b>thatch</b>	Name: thatch Definition: Roofs are built by thatching, which is the craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as straw, water reed, sedge, rushes and heather, layering the vegetation so as to shed water away from the inner roof.
<b>vegetatedGreenRoof</b>	Name: vegetated green roof Definition: Also known as eco-roofs, a vegetated or green roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.
<b>woodShinglesOrShakes</b>	Name: wood shingles or shakes Definition: Wood shingles or shakes are differentiated by size and texture. Shingles are cut to a specific size and have smooth finish. Shakes are rough-textures and are irregular in shape.

## MaterialOfStructureValue

Name: MaterialOfStructureValue  
Definition: Code list for possible values of attribute MaterialOfStructure.  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/MaterialOfStructureValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>reinforcedConcrete</b>
Name: reinforced concrete

	<p>Definition: The load resisting system is made of reinforced concrete, a combination of steel reinforcement bars embedded in concrete that act together in resisting forces. Reinforced concrete buildings may be constructed as moment resisting frames (beams and columns framing at nodes), or in combination with shear walls.</p>
<b>reinforcedMasonry</b>	<p>Name: reinforced masonry</p> <p>Definition: Buildings of this type have exterior walls consisting of grouted (with concrete) masonry (clay brick or concrete block masonry) with internal reinforcing steel rods.</p> <p>Description: Reinforced masonry buildings are relatively thick walled box-like structures and often have small windows and at least two mostly solid walls.</p>
<b>rubbleStoneMasonry</b>	<p>Name: rubble stone masonry</p> <p>Definition: Rubble stone is field stone. Is a masonry technique that incorporates any material found or recovered, such as dressed blocks, broken fragments, brick or flint.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE 1: The success of rubble depends on the thickness of the wall and the strength of the binding mortar. If either is too thin, the structure will fail. As it is almost impossible to construct a thin rubble wall, owing to the irregularity of the material and the size of the gaps to be filled by the mortar, in areas or building traditions lacking dressed stone and ashlar technology, rubble walls are likely to be very thick."</p>
<b>steel</b>	<p>Name: steel</p> <p>Definition: The load resisting system of the building is made of structural steel, which may be made composite with reinforced concrete at floor slabs. Steel structures may be constructed as moments resisting frames, as concentrically or eccentrically braced frames, or as spatial trusses. The members of the structure may be bolted or welded.</p>
<b>stoneMasonryBlock</b>	<p>Name: stone masonry block</p> <p>Definition: Consist of masonry buildings constructed with stone blocks cut from igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary rocks. This type of buildings are generally unreinforced and may be joined with lime/cement mortar.</p>
<b>wood</b>	<p>Name: wood</p> <p>Definition: The load resisting system of the building is made of wood, timber or lumber.</p> <p>Description: "Two systems of construction are possible, one based on a frame, the other on a skeleton. Framing is a building technique based around structural members, usually called studs, which provide a stable frame to which interior and exterior wall coverings are attached. In skeleton houses the posts and the horizontal crossbars form a frame (whose strength is sometimes increased by the use of additional diagonal bracings or stiffeners) that is filled in with wood (post or frame and plank constructions) or other materials such as clay, stone, or brick. This category is also known as timber framing or half-timbered."</p>
<b>adobeBlockWalls</b>	<p>Name: adobe Block Walls</p> <p>Definition: Also known as moulded earth, is a building technique that involves the use of clay bricks (adobe) formed in moulds and (traditionally) dried in the sun.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE: These unbaked bricks consist of sand, sometimes gravel, clay, water and often straw or grass mixed together by hand, formed in</p>

	wooden moulds and dried by the sun. When machinery is not available, earth is manually tamped in the mould; else, mechanical compression is used (manual, or motorized presses), in order to accommodate large production outputs of compressed earth blocks."
<b>concreteBlockMasonry</b>	<p>Name: concrete block masonry</p> <p>Definition: Unreinforced concrete block masonry, with lime/cement mortar.</p> <p>Description: "Buildings of this type have perimeter walls, and possibly some interior walls, constructed of unreinforced concrete blocks joined with lime/cement mortar. These perimeter walls are sometimes used as load bearing walls and have no internal reinforcing steel rods. Anchor plates are sometimes used to tie the walls to the floors and roof and are conspicuous from the outside of the structure."</p>
<b>earth</b>	<p>Name: earth</p> <p>Definition: Rammed earth or pneumatically impacted stabilized earth. Rammed earth construction (also referred to as tapial in Spanish, or else, pisé de terre, in France) is conducted by erecting wooden or metal forms for the walls and filling them with a moist cement stabilized earth mix which is compacted by pounding with hand tools (with conical or flat heads) or with a mechanical compactor. Metal rebar is often added to further increase ductility.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE 1: Different kinds of earth or mineral compounds are sometimes added to each earth layer for the sake of decoration. The finished walls are massive and monolithic, offering high strength, high thermal mass and high insulation. NOTE 2: High load bearing strength allows for multi-storey structures, usually based on floor decks supported by massive wood beams. NOTE 3: No surface finishing is used except for aesthetic effect."</p>
<b>firedBrickMasonry</b>	<p>Name: fired brick masonry</p> <p>Definition: Unreinforced fired brick masonry. Buildings of this type have perimeter walls, and possibly some interior walls, constructed of unreinforced fired brick blocks. These perimeter walls are sometimes used as load bearing walls and have no internal reinforcing steel rods. Anchor plates are sometimes used to tie the walls to the floors and roof and are conspicuous from the outside of the structure. Unusual brick patterns may also indicate unreinforced fired brick masonry.</p>
<b>informalConstructions</b>	<p>Name: informal constructions</p> <p>Definition: Parts of slums/squatters. Informal constructions are non-engineered and are built by self-builders without any professional input (i.e. neither during the design phase, nor the construction one).</p> <p>Description: "NOTE 1: The whole endeavour is usually based on observation from other nearby building sites, or (in the best of cases) on labour experience gained by the owners during their occupation as construction builders. NOTE 2: This type of buildings are in general of low quality and have many deficiencies that make them very vulnerable to hazards."</p>
<b>massiveStoneMasonry</b>	<p>Name: massive stone masonry</p> <p>Definition: Massive stone masonry with lime/cement mortar. Is constructed with a coursed double leaf masonry, with the outer layers of stonework levelled as the construction progresses and follows a well established masonry bond. The stone units are cut in regular dimensions. To improve the connection between cross walls better quality units are used for the bond in these areas.</p>

<b>mobileHomes</b>	<p>Name: mobile homes</p> <p>Definition: A structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE 1: Railway carriages and tents do not count as mobile homes. NOTE 2: Though mobile in nature, some mobile homes are in fact installed in perennial way and should be considered as under INSPIRE scope."</p>
<b>mudWalls</b>	<p>Name: mud walls</p> <p>Definition: Mud walls may be made of stacked earth or poured earth. Stacked earth consists in forming balls of plastic soil, which are freshly stacked on each other. Poured earth walls on the other hand are erected between formwork using a sandy material with coarse to fine granular particles. The ultimate finish can be natural - from the formwork- or sand blasted.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE 1: The contemporary name of stacked earth is cob ( a name derived from the British Isles). Cob does not use bricks, or blocks. Instead, wall surfaces can be sculpted into smooth, sinuous forms. A cob home may have sloping walls, arches and lots of wall niches. Modern cob construction may top the walls with a concrete bond beam, use a wooden bond beam, or a separate roof frame supported on a post and beam system."</p>
<b>precastConcrete</b>	<p>Name: precast concrete</p> <p>Definition: Precast wall panel construction. Buildings of this type are low-rise structures with precast reinforced concrete wall panels that are often poured on the ground and tilted into place. Roofs are often composed of either plywood sheathing or metal decking, and glass curtain walls may exist at the building perimeter.</p>

## OfficialValueReferenceValue

Name:	OfficialValueReferenceValue
Definition:	The list of possible values for referencing the official value of a building, building part or building unit.
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OfficialValueReferenceValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OfficialValueReferenceValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>transactionPriceSimple</b>	<p>Name: transaction price simple</p> <p>Definition: The reference for official value is the market price for transaction (selling, inheritance...) of the building or building unit alone.</p>
<b>transactionPriceMedium</b>	<p>Name: transaction price medium</p> <p>Definition: The reference for official value is the market price for transaction (selling, inheritance, ...) of the building and of the land on which the building is erected. In case of a building unit, the transaction price medium includes the building unit and the ratio of land associated to the building unit.</p>
<b>transactionPriceFull</b>	<p>Name: transaction price full</p> <p>Definition: The reference for official value is the market price for transaction (selling,</p>

	inheritance...) of the building and of the cadastral parcel on which the building is erected. In case of a building unit, the transaction price medium includes the building unit and the ratio of cadastral parcel associated to the building unit.
<b>rentalIncome</b>	Name: rental income Definition: The reference for official value is the rental income for the building or building unit, according to market prices.

## OtherConstructionNatureValue

Name:	OtherConstructionNatureValue
Definition:	Code list for the attribute other construction nature.
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OtherConstructionNatureValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/OtherConstructionNatureValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>cityWall</b>	Name: city wall Definition: A fortification (usually historic) used to defend a city or settlement or used to enclose settlements.
<b>crane</b>	Name: crane Definition: A machine for lifting, shifting and lowering objects or material by means of a swinging boom or with the lifting apparatus supported on overhead track. Description: Cranes that are permanently installed or used should be considered under scope of theme Buildings.
<b>monument</b>	Name: monument Definition: A structure erected to commemorate persons or events. Description: "The monuments that are significant by their height (such as columns, obelisks), by their size (such as monumental stairs) or by their fame are especially expected by INSPIRE."
<b>openAirPool</b>	Name: open air pool Definition: A swimming-pool that is not covered. Description: Open-air pools are of interest for fire risk.
<b>protectiveStructure</b>	Name: protective structure Definition: A construction providing protection against environmental hazards, such as avalanches, mudslides, rock falls and landslides etc.
<b>pylon</b>	Name: pylon Definition: Any elongated tall support structure used to support an overhead power line.
<b>retainingWall</b>	Name: retaining wall Definition: A structure designed and constructed to resist the lateral pressure of soil when there is a desired change in ground elevation that exceeds the angle of repose of the soil.
<b>solarPanel</b>	

	<p>Name: solar panel</p> <p>Definition: A solar panel is a packaged, connected assembly of solar cells, also known as photovoltaic cells. The solar panel can be used as a component of a larger photovoltaic system to generate and supply electricity in commercial and residential applications.</p> <p>Description: "May be considered as other construction, the self-standing solar panels, especially if they cover a significant area. The solar panels attached to a building should be classified as installation."</p>
<b>substation</b>	<p>Name: substation</p> <p>Definition: Part of an electrical generation, transmission and distribution system where voltage is transformed from high to low, or the reverse.</p>
<b>tunnel</b>	<p>Name: tunnel</p> <p>Definition: An underground passage that is open at both ends and usually contains a land transportation route (for example: a road and/or a railway).</p>
<b>acousticFence</b>	<p>Name: acoustic fence</p> <p>Definition: Environmental noise barrier system.</p>
<b>antenna</b>	<p>Name: antenna</p> <p>Definition: A transducer designed to transmit or receive electromagnetic waves (includes radio and tv masts, radar towers and satellite telecommunications).</p> <p>Description: Only self-standing antennas shall be considered as OtherConstruction. Antennas attached to buildings shall be considered as Installation.</p>
<b>bridge</b>	<p>Name: bridge</p> <p>Definition: A structure built to span a valley, road, body of water, or other physical obstacle, for the purpose of providing passage over the obstacle.</p>
<b>chimney</b>	<p>Name: chimney</p> <p>Definition: A vertical structure containing a passage or flue for discharging smoke and gases of combustion.</p> <p>Description: Only self-standing chimneys shall be considered as OtherConstruction. Chimneys attached to buildings shall be considered as Installation.</p>

## RoofTypeValue

Name: RoofTypeValue  
 Definition: Code list for the possible values of attribute roofType.  
 Extensibility: open  
 Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/RoofTypeValue>  
 Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>archRoof</b>	<p>Name: arch roof</p> <p>Definition: A roof taking the form of a semicircular span connected.</p>
<b>conicalRoof</b>	<p>Name: conical roof</p> <p>Definition: An inverted cone roof construction usually atop of a cylindrical tower.</p>
<b>domedRoof</b>	

	<p>Name: domed roof</p> <p>Definition: Roof formed of a thin curved structural slab.</p> <p>Description: "NOTE: a slab is a thick, flat or shaped component usually larger than 300 mm square, used to form a covering or projecting from a building."</p>
<b>dualPentRoof</b>	<p>Name: dual Pent roof</p> <p>Definition: A roof that has two or more single plane roofs, usually separated or connected by vertical walls.</p>
<b>flatRoof</b>	<p>Name: flat roof</p> <p>Definition: Roof either horizontal or with a slope of 10° or less.</p>
<b>gabledRoof</b>	<p>Name: gabled roof</p> <p>Definition: Pitched roof that terminates at one or both ends as a gable.</p> <p>Description: NOTE 1: a pitched roof is a roof whose slope is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)</p> <p>NOTE 2: a gable is portion of a wall above the level of the eaves that encloses the end of the space under a pitched roof</p>
<b>halfHippedRoof</b>	<p>Name: half Hipped roof</p> <p>Definition: A roof where all planes slope down to the supporting walls but with the upper point of the gable squared off.</p>
<b>hippedRoof</b>	<p>Name: hipped roof</p> <p>Definition: Pitched roof with hip end or ends.</p> <p>Description: NOTE 1: a pitched roof is a roof whose slope is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)</p> <p>NOTE 2: a hip is the inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a pitched roof which forms a salient angle</p>
<b>hyperbolicParabaloidalRoof</b>	<p>Name: hyperbolic parabaloidal roof</p> <p>Definition: A roof constructed with two axes with one plane following a convex curve and another a concave curve.</p>
<b>mansardRoof</b>	<p>Name: mansard roof</p> <p>Definition: Pitched roof with two inclined planes on each side of the ridge , the steeper of the two starting at the eaves</p> <p>Description: NOTE 1: A ridge is the intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a pitched roof which forms the apex of the roof.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Eave is lower edge of a pitched roof or edge of a flat roof.</p>
<b>monopitchRoof</b>	<p>Name: monopitch roof</p> <p>Definition: Pitched roof that has only a single plane.</p> <p>Description: NOTE: a pitched roof is a roof whose slope is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %).</p>
<b>pavilionRoof</b>	<p>Name: pavilion roof</p> <p>Definition: A roof construction with equal hips on all planes, usually taking the form of a pyramidal shape.</p>
<b>pyramidalBroachRoof</b>	<p>Name: pyramidal broach roof</p> <p>Definition: A suspended roof construction with all four planes meeting at a central point.</p>
<b>sawToothRoof</b>	



Name:	saw tooth roof
Definition:	Series of pitched roofs , each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

## SourceStatusValue

Name:	SourceStatusValue
Definition:	Code list for possible values of attribute sourceStatus (of Document).
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/SourceStatusValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/SourceStatusValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>NotOfficial</b>	<p>Name: not official</p> <p>Definition: The document initially comes from a non-official source, without validation by a public body.</p> <p>Description: "EXAMPLE: The document may provide from the voluntary contribution of citizens (Volunteer Geographic Information) that has been integrated in the data of a public body, without any control process."</p>
<b>Official</b>	<p>Name: official</p> <p>Definition: The document is provided from an official source.</p>

## INSPIRE Application Schema 'BuildingsExtended3D'

Code List
<i>InternalInstallationNatureValue</i>
<i>MimeTypeValue</i>
<i>RoomNatureValue</i>
<i>TextureTypeValue</i>

### InternalInstallationNatureValue

Name:	InternalInstallationNatureValue
Definition:	Code list for the possible values of the nature of an internal installation.
Extensibility:	open
Identifier:	<a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/InternalInstallationNatureValue">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/InternalInstallationNatureValue</a>
Values:	

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>airConditioningUnit</b>	<p>Name: air conditioning unit</p> <p>Definition: An air conditioning unit or air conditioner is a home appliance, system, or mechanism designed to dehumidify and extract heat from an area.</p> <p>Description: Only the internal air conditioning units located inside the building shall be considered as InternalBuildingInstallation.</p>
<b>column</b>	

	<p>Name: column</p> <p>Definition: A column or pillar in architecture is a vertical structural element that transmits, through compression, the weight of the structure above to other structural elements below.</p>
<b>elevator</b>	<p>Name: elevator</p> <p>Definition: An elevator is a type of vertical transport equipment that efficiently moves people or goods between floors of a building.</p>
<b>escalator</b>	<p>Name: escalator</p> <p>Definition: Moving stairs that carry people between different floors of a large building.</p>
<b>fireside</b>	<p>Name: fireside</p> <p>Definition: A fireside or fireplace is an architectural structure designed to contain a fire for heating, as well as for cooking.</p>
<b>oven</b>	<p>Name: oven</p> <p>Definition: An oven is a thermally insulated chamber used for the heating, baking or drying of a substance.</p>
<b>pipe</b>	<p>Name: pipe</p> <p>Definition: A pipe is a tubular section or hollow cylinder, usually but not necessarily of circular cross-section, used mainly to convey substances which can flow — liquids and gases (fluids), slurries, powders, masses of small solids.</p>
<b>radiator</b>	<p>Name: radiator</p> <p>Definition: Radiators and convectors are heat exchangers designed to transfer thermal energy from one medium to another for the purpose of space heating.</p>
<b>rafter</b>	<p>Name: rafter</p> <p>Definition: A rafter is one of a series of sloped structural members (beams), that extend from the ridge or hip to the downslope perimeter or eave, designed to support the roof deck and its associated loads.</p>
<b>railing</b>	<p>Name: railing</p> <p>Definition: A railing or handrail is a rail that is designed to be grasped by the hand so as to provide stability or support. Handrails are commonly used while ascending or descending stairways and escalators in order to prevent injurious falls.</p>
<b>stairs</b>	<p>Name: stairs</p> <p>Definition: Stairs are a construction designed to bridge a large vertical distance by dividing it into smaller vertical distances, called steps. Stairways may be straight, round, or may consist of two or more straight pieces connected at angles.</p>
<b>ventilator</b>	<p>Name: ventilator</p> <p>Definition: A ventilator is a device use for ventilating. Ventilating is the process of ""changing"" or replacing air in any space to provide high indoor air quality.</p> <p>Description: "Ventilation is used to remove unpleasant smells and excessive moisture, introduce outside air, to keep interior building air circulating, to control air temperature and to prevent stagnation of the interior air."</p>

## MimeTypeValue

Name: MimeTypeValue  
Definition: Mime types code list.  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/MimeTypeValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>image/gif</b>	Name:	image/gif
	Definition:	*.gif images
<b>image/jpeg</b>	Name:	image/jpeg
	Definition:	*.jpeg, *.jpg images
<b>image/png</b>	Name:	image/png
	Definition:	*.png images
<b>image/tiff</b>	Name:	image/tiff
	Definition:	*.tiff, *.tif images
<b>image/bmp</b>	Name:	image/bmp
	Definition:	*.bmp images

## RoomNatureValue

Name: RoomNatureValue  
Definition: Code list giving the possible values for the nature of a room (use or intended function).  
Extensibility: open  
Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/RoomNatureValue>  
Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>agriculture</b>	Name:	agriculture
	Definition:	A room related to the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms for food, fiber, wood wood and other products used to sustain life.
<b>buildingEquipment</b>	Name:	building equipment
	Definition:	A room used to operate technical equipment.
	Description:	EXAMPLE: an electrical room
<b>catering</b>	Name:	catering
	Definition:	A room used for catering purposes, i.e. to prepare or to serve meals outside the home. This includes restaurants, school and hospital cafeterias and catering operations.
<b>clerical</b>	Name:	clerical

	Definition: A room dedicated to clerical purposes.
<b>communication</b>	Name: communication Definition: A room related to the transmission of information over significant distances to communicate.
<b>educationOrResearch</b>	Name: education or research Definition: A room used to teach or educate people or related to research. Description: EXAMPLES: a classroom or a lecture hall
<b>habitation</b>	Name: habitation Definition: A room used for dwelling purposes. Description: EXAMPLES: a living room or a bedroom.
<b>healthCare</b>	Name: health care Definition: A room used for the purpose of the prevention, treatment and management of illness.
<b>industry</b>	Name: industry Definition: A room related to the production of an economic good or service within an economy.
<b>office</b>	Name: office Definition: A room dedicated to (public or private) administrative purposes.
<b>publicTechnicalInfrastructure</b>	Name: public technical infrastructure Definition: A room dedicated to proposes of hard infrastructure (energy, water management, solid waste), for benefit of public, excluding communication and transportation.
<b>recreation</b>	Name: recreation Definition: A room which is used for leisure, leisure being discretionary time.
<b>store</b>	Name: store Definition: A room where goods are stored.
<b>trade</b>	Name: trade Definition: A room related to the trade of goods or services. Description: EXAMPLE: a shop
<b>transportation</b>	Name: transportation Definition: A room used for transportation purposes. Transportation is the movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another.

## TextureTypeValue

Name: TextureTypeValue  
 Definition: The texture type code list.  
 Extensibility: open  
 Identifier: <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/TextureTypeValue>  
 Values:

The table below includes recommended values that may be used by data providers. Before creating new terms, please check if one of them can be used.

<b>specific</b>	Name: specific Definition: Specific means that the texture has been captured individually for that particular building.
<b>typical</b>	Name: typical Definition: Typical means that the texture is prototypic and typical for that type of building (e.g. a typical texture for a two storey residential home build in the 1950s).