

ISODS 19152

4.1.12 party
 persons, or group of persons, or juridical persons that compose an identifiable single (legal) entity, or a basic administrative unit

NOTE 1. In order to be registered as a party not all members need to be identified and registered individually.

NOTE 2. A basic administrative unit may be a party because it may hold a right of e.g. easement.

EXAMPLE. A juridical person may be: a company, a municipality, the state, a tribe, a farmer cooperation, or a church community (with each juridical person represented by a delegate: a director, chief, CEO, etc.)

4.1.13 party member
 a party registered and identified as a constituent of a group party

4.1.14 point
 point derived from a spatial source which may be used to define one or more boundary faces or boundary face sitings

NOTE. This can be observed by e.g. terrestrial surveying, but also by photo interpretation, image interpretation, or identification on an existing map.

4.1.15 profile
 set of one or more base standards or subsets of base standards, and, where applicable, the identification of chosen classes, classes, options and parameters of those base standards, that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function
 [from ISO 19106: 2006]

4.1.16 required relationship
 explicit association between spatial units

NOTE 1. Due to inaccuracies or missing geometries, spatial overlay may generate invalid or no relationships between spatial units, which can be corrected using required relationships.

NOTE 2. The type of relationship is defined in ISO 19125-2.

4.1.17 responsibility
 formal or informal obligation to do something

EXAMPLE. The responsibility to clean a ditch, to keep a snow-free pavement or to remove icicles from the roof during winter, or to maintain a monument.

4.1.18 restriction
 formal or informal entitlement to refrain from doing something

EXAMPLE. It is not allowed to built within 200 metres of a fuel station; or, a servitude or mortgage as a restriction to the ownership right.

4.1.19 right
 formal or informal entitlement to own, to do something

NOTE 1. A right may be a personal right (e.g. fishing, grazing, or using), or a real right (e.g. ownership, or usufruct).

NOTE 2. Rights may be overlapping, or may be in disagreement.

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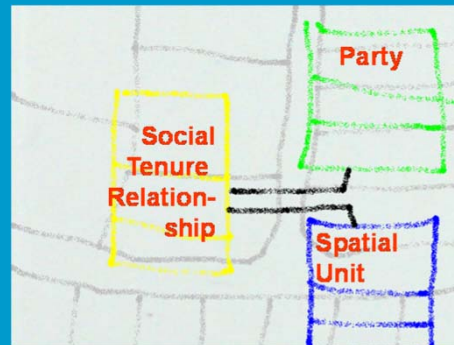
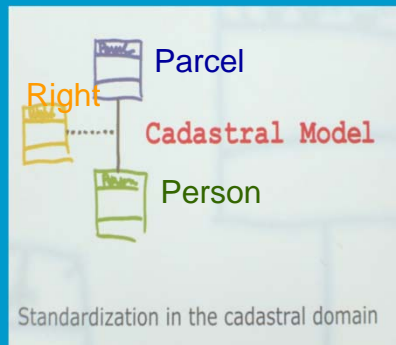







The Social Tenure Domain Model

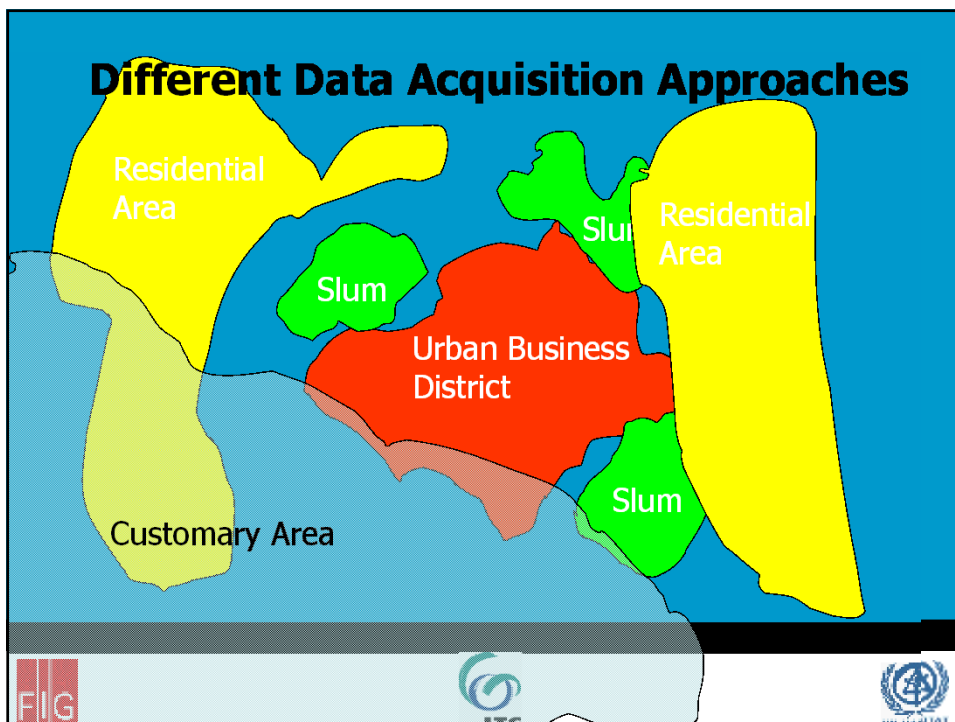
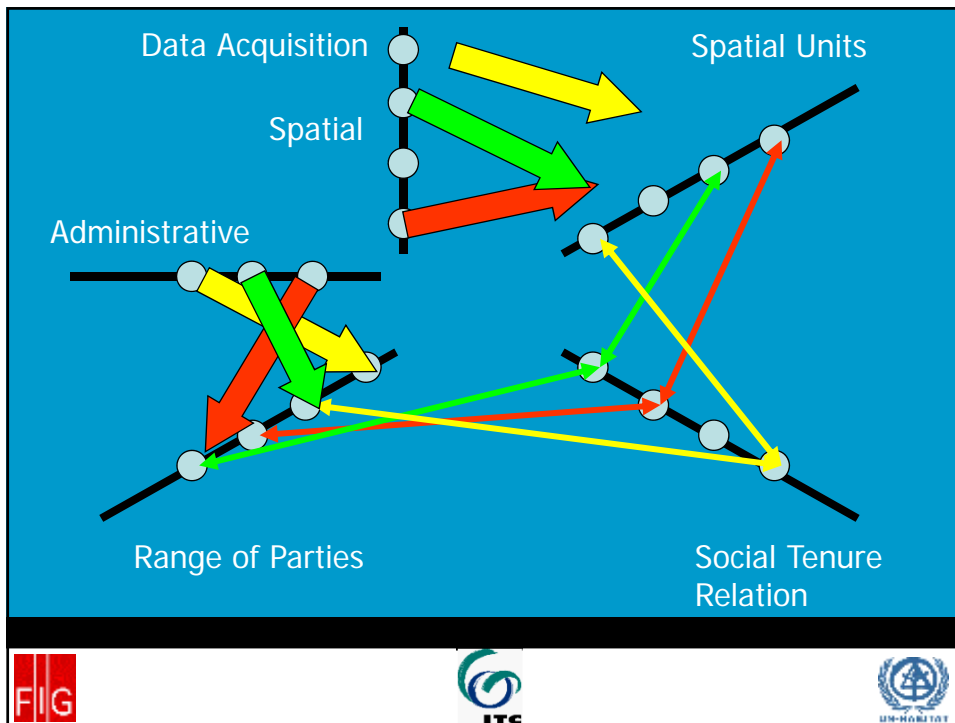
Party ↔ Social Tenure Relationship ↔ Spatial Unit



Social Tenure (Right) – Continuum

- Ownership
- Apartment - Right
- Co-operations
- Occupation
- Tenancy
- Possession
- Miri – Milk – Waqf
- Restriction Types
- State Property
- Etc << can be extended
- Non-formal and informal rights
- Customary Types
- Indigenous Rights
- Tenancy
- Possession
- (Certificate of) Comfort
- Disagreement
- Overlap
- Uncontrolled Privatisation
- Conflict situations
- Etc << can be extended









Functionality

- Geo-referencing
- Data Collectors
- Project management
- Parties
- Vectorise Spatial Units
- Link spatial and admin: STR
- History
- Process – not modelled
- Source documents



Demonstration

**Functionality
Link Spatial Admin
Transaction**



The Social Tenure Domain Model

Anthropologic Geodesy

Geodetic Anthropology



Thank you

