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Federal Department of Defence,  
Civil Protection and Sport DDPS

**Federal Office for Civil Protection FOCP**

## **Minimal geodata model**

# **“Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National Importance” (GeoIO identifier 65)**

## **PCP Inventory**

Version 1  
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## **1 Introduction: Geodata model for the PCP Inventory 2021**

### **1.1 Approval and publication of the PCP Inventory 2021**

The Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National and Regional Importance (PCP Inventory) is an inventory of individual objects, the fourth edition of which was approved by the Federal Council on 13 October 2021.

In the previous revised edition (2009), the regional objects (B-objects) were only provisionally approved by the Federal Council and were therefore not listed in the print version of the PCP Inventory. The B-objects were only published in the form of online lists. For the latest edition of the PCP Inventory (2021), the FOCP has made considerable efforts to systematically review the data for B-objects (coordinates, addresses, etc.) in collaboration with the cantons. At the cantons' request, the objects of national and regional importance (A- and B-objects) have therefore been published together in the print version of the PCP Inventory 2021 (autumn 2022).

The cantonal lists of A- and B-objects are published and updated on the FOCP website at:

<https://www.babs.admin.ch/en/aufgabenbabs/kgs/inventar.html>.

Only the A-objects are published in the Web-GIS application at <https://map.geo.admin.ch/?topic=kgs>. The GeoID identifier 65 thus concerns only the Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National Importance in accordance with Article 4 letter e of the Federal Act on the Protection of Cultural Property during Armed Conflicts, Disasters and Emergencies (CPPA) and Article 2 paragraph 3 of the Ordinance on the Protection of Cultural Property during Armed Conflicts, Disasters and Emergencies (CPPO). This is because in the event of armed conflict, only those A-objects that are protected under the 1954 Hague Convention are identified. Cultural property marked in the federal geoportal with a PCP shield thus represents such identification. Point objects are marked with a blue-and-white PCP shield at their coordinate location, while surface objects such as fortifications or archaeological areas are marked with a PCP shield surrounded by a blue circle. The PCP data is updated if possible several times a year; at minimum it is updated once a year.

The B-objects are only published as Excel lists on the FOCP website<sup>1</sup> and in the print version of the PCP Inventory.

The A-objects of the PCP Inventory are also made available as a web mapping service for integration into other GIS applications, or can be downloaded from [data.geo.admin.ch](https://data.geo.admin.ch).<sup>2</sup>

### **1.2 Legal foundations**

The PCP Inventory is based on both international and national legal foundations.

#### **1.2.1 International**

- Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (HC; SR 0.520.3), ratified by Switzerland in 1962
- Second Protocol of 26 March 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 (SP; SR 0.520.33), ratified by Switzerland in 2004

#### **1.2.2 National**

- Federal Act of 20 June 2014 on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Disasters and Emergencies (CPPA; SR 520.3), in force since 1 January 2015
- Ordinance of 29 October 2014 on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Disasters and Emergencies (CPPO; SR 520.31), in force since 1 January 2015

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.babs.admin.ch/en/aufgabenbabs/kgs/inventar.html>

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.geo.admin.ch/browser/index.html#/collections/ch.babs.kulturgueter/items/kulturgueter>

- Federal Act of 20 December 2019 on Civil Protection and Civil Defence (CPDA; SR 520.1), in force since 1 January 2022

Protection of cultural property is an international (and national) obligation, assumed by Switzerland with the ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention (HC) in 1962. The main goals are the protection of and respect for the valuable components of a country's cultural heritage. One of the key protective measures is the preparation of an inventory including the country's most important items of cultural property worthy of protection. Accordingly, the Second Protocol of 1999 (SP) explicitly calls for "the preparation of inventories" of cultural property in Article 5.

### 1.3 Definition of cultural property

Article 1 of the HC, to which reference is also made in Article 2 letter a of the CPPA, provides a comprehensive definition of cultural property:

"Article 1 – Definition of cultural property

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term 'cultural property' shall cover, irrespective of origin or ownership:

- a) movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites; groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest; as well as scientific collections and important collections of books or archives or of reproductions of the property defined above;
- b) buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or exhibit the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a) such as museums, large libraries and depositories of archives, and refuges intended to shelter, in the event of armed conflict, the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a);
- c) centres containing a large amount of cultural property as defined in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), to be known as 'centres containing monuments'."

The Swiss PCP Inventory thus contains immovable and movable objects, i.e. built heritage, archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential, as well as entire collections and holdings in museums, libraries and archives. Not included, however, are movable individual objects in such cultural institutions.

### 1.4 Measures and legal requirements

Based on Article 4 letter d CPPA and Article 2 paragraph 1 CPPO, those items of cultural property which are to be protected as a matter of priority are to be recorded in the PCP Inventory. The bodies responsible for the protection of cultural property must therefore plan protective measures applicable to both A- and B-objects. By law, the federal and cantonal authorities are required to plan and implement measures providing protection against the effects of armed conflicts and against natural disasters (landslides, flooding, earthquakes, etc.) and other hazards (e.g. fire). With a view to possible restoration or reconstruction, safeguard documentation is to be prepared and systematically updated for each object. In addition, shelters for the most important items of movable cultural property must be constructed or made available.

The Inventory enables the cantons to plan the above-mentioned protective measures in an appropriate manner.

### 1.5 Marking of A-objects with the distinctive 'blue shield' emblem

Ahead of an imminent armed conflict, by order of the Federal Council, items of cultural property of national importance (A-objects) and refuges for cultural property are to be marked with the distinctive international emblem, the blue-and-white shield (Art. 11 para. 1 CPPA). The objects thus marked are to be respected in an armed conflict. Only individual objects can be marked with this symbol. For

military reasons, it is not conceivable for entire heritage sites or large building complexes to be marked with the distinctive emblem.

Under Article 11 paragraph 2 of the revised CPPA, the marking of cultural property of national importance in peacetime is possible, but not obligatory. The cantons must, however, affix the emblem on all A-objects within their territory.

### **1.6 Criteria for the 2021 revision and numbers of items of cultural property of national importance**

In 2016/2017, in the course of preliminary assessments with the Federal Commission for the Protection of Cultural Property (FCPCP) and the cantons, it was determined that the 2009 methodological guidelines should be adopted for the latest revision. The aim of the revision was to critically review the inventory data for any gaps or inaccuracies. As in 2009, the objects were definitively classified with the aid of a matrix which was prepared or reviewed for each A-object using uniform criteria. Each classification is thus comprehensible and can be compared.

To avoid a sharp increase in the number of objects, quantitative guidelines were specified in 2009. For the 2016–2021 revision, the FCPCP recommended that, in the case of buildings, the number of A-objects should not increase by more than 10%. At the same time, archaeology – which had been subject to severe restrictions in 2009 – was to be accorded considerably more weight in the latest revision. For collections, it was assumed that there would be a tightening rather than a substantial increase in the number of objects. Overall, these recommendations were implemented in an exemplary manner, with the total number of A-objects now standing at around 3,500, compared to approximately 3,200 in 2009.

### **1.7 Individual buildings**

In the case of building-type A-objects, the items included are generally individual objects. Functional units, such as factories, residential estates, monasteries, castles, etc., are treated as multi-part individual objects. Objects that are clearly recorded as an ensemble at cantonal level are also recorded as a multi-part individual object in the PCP Inventory.

Entire heritage sites such as small towns, old towns, villages and hamlets listed in the Inventory of Swiss Heritage Sites (ISOS), are not eligible for inclusion in the PCP Inventory. This is in line with the provisions of the 1954 Hague Convention, since in an armed conflict only individual objects or building complexes of national importance can be marked with the blue-and-white shield.

For purposes of assessment, in addition to the criteria specified in the legislation,<sup>3</sup> region-specific characteristics and the possible rarity of an object are also taken into account. The definitive classification of A-objects is undertaken in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preservation of built heritage in Switzerland”.<sup>4</sup>

The year 1980 remains the limit for the inclusion of A-objects in the PCP Inventory, as shifting this date – e.g. to 1990 – would not at present yield any significant new findings.

### **1.8 Collections**

In the course of the revision, the initial assessment from 2009 was reviewed and systematised by the expert groups. With regard to archives in particular, this resulted in a number of items being downgraded.

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<sup>3</sup> SR 520.21 Art. 1, para. 2 CPPO

<sup>4</sup> Swiss Federal Commission for Monument Preservation (Ed.): Guidelines for the preservation of built heritage in Switzerland. vdf Hochschulverlag AG at the ETH Zürich. Zurich, 2007

### **1.8.1 Collections in museums**

For collections in museums to be classified as being of national importance, there must be a minimum of around 25% of important items within its holding. Useful guidance is provided on this by the Guide to Swiss Museums; contacts of the Swiss Museums Association (SMA) and the Swiss branch of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) can also provide guidance. Private collections are not included in the assessment (unless this is explicitly requested by the owners); foundations on a sound legal and financial footing, on the other hand, are included.

### **1.8.2 Collections in archives**

For collections in archives, the focus is on institutions with a national or similarly broad profile. In the course of the revision, the responsible FCPCP working group reviewed, systematised and updated the classification of city or communal archives, as well as special archives using specified criteria.

### **1.8.3 Collections in libraries**

In the absence of an official categorisation of libraries in Switzerland, the four main categories employed in the 2009 PCP Inventory have been retained: public libraries (federal, cantonal, communal, university, etc.), private libraries, those maintained by religious institutions and special libraries. Any overlapping or duplicate entries for archives and libraries in the 2009 PCP Inventory were corrected and consolidated into a single dataset in the revised Inventory.

## **1.9 Archaeology**

Here, unlike for individual buildings, the focus was not on individual monuments; instead, the site area was generally taken as the criterion. The selection of sites of archaeological finds was based on the present state of research and on current research priorities and cultural history interests.

The quantitative limit of 250 sites or areas of archaeological potential specified for the 2009 revision was fairly restrictive. This was to be addressed by according considerably greater weight and broader scope to archaeology in the 2021 revision of the PCP Inventory.

Differentiating clearly between the fields of built heritage preservation and archaeology continues to pose challenges. An appropriate classification of objects was therefore undertaken by the PCP section in collaboration with experts.

As a methodological innovation in the PCP Inventory, attention is now paid to the name and dating of the site in the designation of archaeological objects. All archaeological sites where the dating is known include a specification of the epoch, which also appears under “more information” in the geoportal.

Areas of archaeological potential may include some sensitive data which should not be disclosed to the public at large. Accordingly, the relevant coordinates were only included (in the GIS and in the print version) with the express permission of the Cantonal Archaeology Department in question. In this regard, a less restrictive approach was adopted than in 2009 – the PCP Inventory currently includes only one archaeological object (compared to approx. 20 in 2009) which is not precisely localised at the request of the canton concerned. This object is not shown in the geoportal; the print version of the list and the publication include only the name of the object, but no coordinates are given.

For the first time, all of the 56 UNESCO World Heritage palafittes (prehistoric pile dwelling) sites located in Switzerland have been designated as PCP A-objects.

In addition, all the archives of cantonal archaeology departments were included as A-objects. Here, the site of each cantonal archaeology department was used for localisation purposes, but for security reasons the locations of depositories are not specified.

## **2 Changes in the PCP Inventory 2021**

### **2.1 Removal of the “Special cases” category**

In the 2009 PCP Inventory, the “Special cases” category was introduced for those objects which could not be classified as movable or as immovable cultural property, or which could not be clearly assigned within the cantons themselves. In the 2021 revision of the PCP Inventory, responsibility for objects of these kinds (e.g. steamships, railways, mountain railways and cableways) clearly lies with the cantonal built heritage preservation authorities (and they are thus included in the cantons’ protection lists); consequently, these objects no longer require a special category and can be treated in the same way as other kinds of built heritage. In 2009, this also included mines and military fortifications – these are now assigned to the Archaeology category in the PCP Inventory, as is also the case in a number of cantons.

### **2.2 EGID as a basis for localisation**

The Federal Register of Buildings and Dwellings (RBD/EGID) was already used as a Swiss-wide basis for unique localisation of objects in the 2009 revision. However, the RBD/EGID only recorded buildings that were occupied (i.e. no churches, chapels, etc.). For the latest revision, the EGID identification number is consistently taken as a basis – as far as possible. While it is still the case that primarily occupied buildings are recorded, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) is endeavouring to extend the coverage of other types of built heritage. For example, EGID numbers have already been assigned to numerous churches and chapels, though this is not yet the case for objects of other types, such as fountains, monuments, bridges, castle ruins, etc. Using the EGID number as a basis for the localisation of cultural property certainly makes sense from a technical viewpoint. In the annual updates to the PCP Inventory (mergers of communes, etc.), the PCP section therefore also intends to take any new EGID numbers into account for the revision of coordinates.

As point coordinates are used to localise cultural properties, efforts are made in the case of multi-part buildings to clarify the extent of the object in the description and in the address. For objects extending over a number of streets, a new data field “EGID house number” indicates the number where the coordinates, with the relevant EGID number and PCP symbol, are set. If cantonal databases include street and house number data that does not appear in the EGID/RBD, then this information is given in brackets in the PCP Inventory. In the future, addresses and numbers in the PCP database will be combined into a single field rather than being given as separate fields.

## **3 Relationship of the PCP Inventory to other inventories and lists**

The PCP Inventory is prepared in line with the requirements of the protection of cultural property under the 1954 Hague Convention. Even though, from a technical viewpoint, it can only be harmonised with other federal inventories to a limited extent, one of the aims of the 2009 revision was to promote such harmonisation wherever possible. This aim was also pursued during the 2016–2021 revision process. However, as the PCP Inventory represents only a selection of items from existing inventories, it is not possible, for example, for all the cultural properties included by cantons in the highest protection category to also be categorised as A-objects in the PCP Inventory. This means that of the roughly 75,000 protected historic monuments registered by the cantons,<sup>5</sup> barely 20% of the total protected property is recorded as A- or B-objects in the PCP Inventory.

## **4 Next revision: 2030**

Each PCP Inventory represents a snapshot in which certain gaps exist or, in some cases, particular types of building are underrepresented as a result of cantonal guidelines. Such deficiencies are addressed and corrected in the course of a revision. Objects may then also be deleted, transferred from one category to another, or included for the first time.

For the next revision of the PCP Inventory, the time limit is to be shifted from 1980 to 1990.

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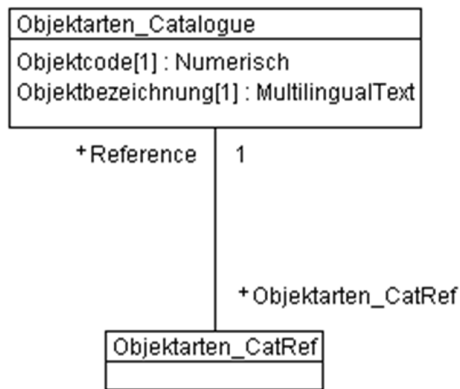
<sup>5</sup> Federal Statistical Office (2018), Switzerland’s built heritage: Statistics on built heritage 2016 and statistics on cultural behaviour, p. 6

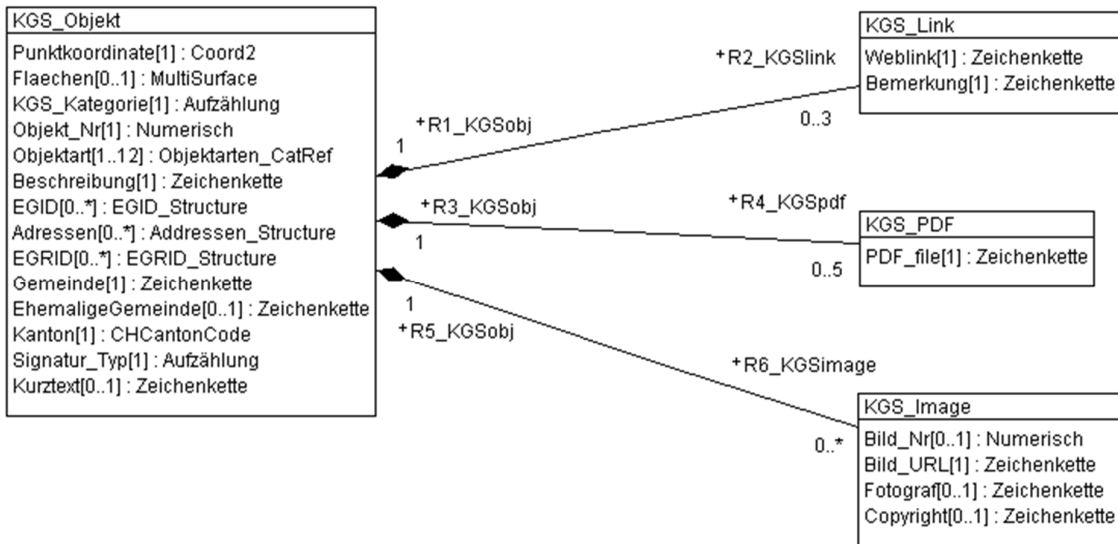


For certain object categories, such as older religious buildings and castles, a Swiss-wide overview is already available thanks to existing publications, whereas for other categories it is still largely lacking (e.g. rural residential and commercial buildings, schoolhouses). The selection of objects classified at national level in these categories thus remains less objective and is likely to be further adapted in the next revision of the PCP Inventory. The Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National (and Regional) Importance will continue to be periodically updated in consultation with the cantonal authorities. Given the experience with the most recent revisions, the next edition should be produced in around ten years' time.

## 5 Model structure: conceptual data model

### 5.1 UML diagram: "PCP Inventory"





EGID_Structure
EGID[1] : Numerisch

Adressen_Structure
Adresse[1] : Zeichenkette

EGRID_Structure
EGRID[1] : Zeichenkette

## 5.2 Object catalogue: classes and structures

### 5.2.1 Class: Object types\_Catalogue

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
Object code	1	Numeric (0 .. 9999)	[EN] Numeric code of object type
Object designation	1	Multilingual text	[EN] Multilingual object designation

### 5.2.2 Structure: EGID\_Structure

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
EGID	1	Numeric (1 .. 900000000)	[EN] Federal building identifier

### 5.2.3 Structure: Address\_Structure

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
Address	1	String (TEXT*100)	[EN] Postal address with street name and house number (designation in accordance with the official directory of building addresses)

### 5.2.4 Structure: EGRID\_Structure

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
EGRID	1	String (TEXT*20)	[EN] Federal real estate identifier EGRID or plot number

### 5.2.5 Class: PCP\_Object

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
Point coordinates	1	Coord2	[EN] Coordinates EN LV95
Surfaces	0..1	MultiSurface	[EN] No, one or more than one individual surface may be defined (with straight lines and arcs)
PCP_Category	1	Listing	[EN] Importance of the object: A = Object of national importance (possibly subsequently with enhanced protection) / B = Object of regional importance
		A (A, enhanced_protection)	[EN] National and enhanced protection
		B	[EN] Regional
Object_No	1	Numeric (1..89999)	[EN] FOCP PCP object number. Five-digit number of the dataset in the PCP SAP database
Object type	1..12	BAG OF Object types_CatRef	[EN] No, one or more than one object type may be defined
Description	1	String (TEXT*256)	[EN] Description of the PCP object. Name or (former) function of the object, e.g. court of law (former hospital) and specification of the type of cultural property under "Object type"
EGID	0..*	BAG OF EGID_Structure	[EN] No, one or more than one EGID may be defined
Addresses	0..*	BAG OF Address_Structure	[EN] No, one or more than one address may be defined
EGRID	0..*	BAG OF EGRID_Structure	[EN] No, one or more than one EGRID or plot number may be defined

Commune	1	String (TEXT*100)	[EN] Name of commune. Official name of the commune according to the current FSO list
Former commune	0..1	String (TEXT*100)	[EN] Former commune (e.g. Münster-Geschinen)
Canton	1	CHCantonCode	[EN] Canton (abbreviation)
Signature_Type	1	Listing	[EN] Used for displaying point symbols, with a distinction being made between point- and surface-type characteristics
		Point object	[EN] Point-type characteristic
		Surface object	[EN] Surface-type characteristic
Short text	0..1	String (MTEXT)	[EN] Short text on the PCP object

### 5.2.6 Class: PCP\_Link

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
Web link	1	String (URI)	[EN] URL for further information (maximum of three links)
Note	1	String (TEXT*80)	[EN] Description of the URL in plain language

### 5.2.7 Class: PCP\_PDF

Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
PDF_file	1	String (URI)	[EN] Information on the object stored in PDF format (maximum of five links)

### 5.2.8 Class: PCP\_Image



Name	Cardinality	Type	Description
Image_No	0..1	Numeric (0..9999)	[EN] Photo number. Four-digit image number, combined in each case with the five-digit number of the dataset in the PCP SAP database (e.g. PCP_12457_0001.jpg)
Image_URL	1	String (URI)	[EN] Link to the photo
Photographer	0..1 <sup>6</sup>	String (TEXT*100)	[EN] Name of the photographer. If known, the name of the photographer responsible. If the photographer's name is not known, a copyright notice must at least be included
Copyright	0..1	String (TEXT*100)	[EN] Copyright holder. If the photographer and copyright are identical, a single name is sufficient. If the photographer's name is not known, a copyright notice must at least be included

<sup>6</sup> The attributes "Photographer" and "Copyright" are optional; however, one of the two must be specified via a consistency condition.

## 6 Display

Under the HC, the PCP shield is a protective emblem under international law, and it is only used for A-objects (of national importance) in Switzerland.

Depending on the signature type, point symbols (defined by the mandatory attribute of XY coordinates) are displayed with the PCP shield (point-type characteristic) or with the PCP shield set in a lighter blue circle (surface-type characteristic).

Attribute name	Symbol	Border	Condition	Colours	Symbol size
XY coordinates (point-type)		None	PCP_Category = A AND Signature_Type = point object	RAL 5002 ultramarine blue and RAL 9001 cream RGB: 43/44/124 (blue) RGB: 239/235/220 (white)	B:H=2:3
XY coordinates (surface-type)		None	PCP_Category = A AND Signature_Type = surface object	43/44/124 (blue) 239/235/220 (white) 132/130/252 (violet circle)	B:H=2:3

## 7 Annexes

### 7.1 Annex A – Glossary

Abbreviation	Explanation
<b>A-object</b>	Object of national importance in the PCP Inventory 2021
<b>B-object</b>	Object of regional importance in the PCP Inventory 2021
<b>CPDA</b>	Federal Act of 20 December 2019 on Civil Protection and Civil Defence (SR 520.1), in force since 1 January 2022
<b>CPPA</b>	Federal Act of 20 June 2014 on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Disasters and Emergencies (Protection of Cultural Property Act, SR 520.3), in force since 1 January 2015
<b>CPPO</b>	Ordinance of 29 October 2014 on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Disasters and Emergencies (Protection of Cultural Property Ordinance, SR 520.31), in force since 1 January 2015
<b>DDPS</b>	Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport
<b>EGID</b>	Federal building identifier. Identification number of the building where a person lives, determined by the address. The EGID, generated by the RBD, enables unique identification of buildings throughout Switzerland.
<b>FCPCP</b>	Federal Commission for the Protection of Cultural Property
<b>FOCP</b>	Federal Office for Civil Protection
<b>FSO</b>	Federal Statistical Office
<b>GeoIO</b>	Ordinance on Geoinformation (SR 510.620)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical information system
<b>HC</b>	Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (SR 0.520.3), ratified by Switzerland in 1962
<b>ICOM</b>	International Council of Museums
<b>ISOS</b>	Inventory of Swiss Heritage Sites
<b>PCP</b>	Protection of Cultural Property
<b>PCP Inventory</b>	Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National (and Regional) Importance. Editions: 1988, 1995, 2009, 2021. Comes into force with the approval of the Federal Council on the basis of Art. 2 of the CPPO.
<b>RBD</b>	Federal Register of Buildings and Dwellings
<b>SMA</b>	Swiss Museums Association
<b>SP</b>	Second Protocol of 26 March 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (SR 0.520.33), ratified by Switzerland in 2004
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

## 7.2 Annex B – ili file

INTERLIS 2.3;

!!@ furtherInformation=https://www.babs.admin.ch/de/aufgabenbabs/kgs/inventar.html

!!@ IDGeoV=65.1

!!@ technicalContact=mailto:Geographisches-Informationssystem@babs.admin.ch

MODEL KGS\_PBC\_V2\_1 (de)

AT "https://models.geo.admin.ch/BABS/"

VERSION "2023-03-02" =

IMPORTS CatalogueObjects\_V1,LocalisationCH\_V1,GeometryCHLV95\_V1,CHAdminCodes\_V1;

TOPIC KGS\_Codelisten =

CLASS Objektarten\_Catalogue

EXTENDS CatalogueObjects\_V1.Catalogues.Item =

/\*\* [DE] Numerischer Code der Objektart

\* [FR] Code numérique du type d'objet

\*/

Objektcode : MANDATORY 0 .. 9999;

/\*\* [DE] Mehrsprachige Objektbezeichnung

\* [FR] Désignation multilingue de l'objet

\*/

Objektbezeichnung : MANDATORY LocalisationCH\_V1.MultilingualText;

UNIQUE Objektcode;

END Objektarten\_Catalogue;

STRUCTURE Objektarten\_CatRef

EXTENDS CatalogueObjects\_V1.Catalogues.MandatoryCatalogueReference =

Reference (EXTENDED) : MANDATORY REFERENCE TO (EXTERNAL) Objektarten\_Catalogue;

END Objektarten\_CatRef;

END KGS\_Codelisten;

TOPIC KGS\_Inventar =

DEPENDS ON KGS\_PBC\_V2\_1.KGS\_Codelisten;

STRUCTURE EGID\_Structure =

/\*\* [DE] Eidgenössischer Gebäudeidentifikator

\* [FR] Identificateur fédéral de bâtiment

\*/

EGID : MANDATORY 1 .. 900000000;

END EGID\_Structure;

STRUCTURE Adressen\_Structure =

/\*\* [DE] Postadresse mit Strassenname und Hausnummer (Bezeichnung gemäss dem amtlichen Gebäudeverzeichnis)

\* [FR] Adresse postale avec nom de rue et numéro de maison (notation selon le répertoire officiel du bâtiment)

\*/

Adresse : MANDATORY TEXT\*100;

END Adressen\_Structure;

STRUCTURE EGRID\_Structure =

/\*\* [DE] Eidgenössischer Grundstücksidentifikator EGRID oder Parzellennummer

\* [FR] Identification fédérale des immeubles EGRID ou numéro de la propriété

\*/

EGRID : MANDATORY TEXT\*20;

END EGRID\_Structure;

CLASS KGS\_Objekt =

/\*\* [DE] Koordinaten EN LV95

\* [FR] Coordonnées EN MN95

\*/

Punktcoordinate : MANDATORY GeometryCHLV95\_V1.Coord2;

/\*\* [DE] Es können keine, eine oder mehrere Einzelflächen definiert werden (mit Geraden und Kreisbögen)

\* [FR] Aucune, une ou plusieurs surfaces individuelles peuvent être définies (avec des lignes droites et des arcs)

\*/

Flaechen : GeometryCHLV95\_V1.MultiSurface;

/\*\* [DE] Bedeutung des Objekts: A = Objekt von nationaler Bedeutung (evtl. später mit verstärktem Schutz) / B = Objekt von

regionaler Bedeutung

\* [FR] Importance de l'objet: A = Objet d'importance nationale (éventuellement dans le futur avec protection renforcée) / B = Objet d'importance régionale

\*/

KGS\_Kategorie : MANDATORY (

```

/** [DE] National und verstärkter Schutz
 * [FR] national et protection renforcée
 */
A (A, verstaerkter_Schutz),
/** [DE] Regional
 * [FR] régional
 */
B
);
/** [DE] BABS KGS-Objekt-Nummer. Fünfstellige Nummer des Datensatzes in der KGS-SAP-Datenbank
 * [FR] Numéro OFPP de l'objet PBC: code à 5 chiffres dans la base de donnée PBC-SAP
 */
Objekt_Nr : MANDATORY 1 .. 89999;
/** [DE] Es können keine, eine oder mehrere Objektarten definiert werden
 * [FR] Aucun, un ou plusieurs types d'objets peuvent être définis
 */
Objektart : BAG {1..12} OF KGS_PBC_V2_1.KGS_Codelisten.Objektarten_CatRef;
/** [DE] Beschreibung des KGS-Objekts. Name bzw. (ehemalige) Funktion des Objekts, z.B. Palais de Justice (ancien hôpital) sowie
Präzisierung der Art des Kulturguts unter «Objektart»
 * [FR] Description de l'objet PBC. Nom ou fonction de l'objet, par exemple Palais de justice (ancien hôpital) et précision du type de
bien culturel sous «Objektart»
 */
Beschreibung : MANDATORY TEXT*256;
/** [DE] Es können kein, ein oder mehrere EGID definiert werden
 * [FR] Aucun, un ou plusieurs EGID peuvent être définis
 */
EGID : BAG {0..*} OF KGS_PBC_V2_1.KGS_Inventar.EGID_Structure;
/** [DE] Es können keine, eine oder mehrere Adressen definiert werden
 * [FR] Aucune, une ou plusieurs adresses peuvent être définies
 */
Adressen : BAG {0..*} OF KGS_PBC_V2_1.KGS_Inventar.Adressen_Structure;
/** [DE] Es können kein, ein oder mehrere EGRID oder Parzellennummern definiert werden
 * [FR] Aucun, un ou plusieurs EGRID ou numéro de la propriété peuvent être définis
 */
EGRID : BAG {0..*} OF KGS_PBC_V2_1.KGS_Inventar.EGRID_Structure;
/** [DE] Gemeindegemeinde. Offizieller Name der Gemeinde gemäss aktueller Liste des BFS
 * [FR] Nom de la commune. Nom officiel de la commune, selon la liste actuelle de l'OFS
 */
Gemeinde : MANDATORY TEXT*100;
/** [DE] Ehemalige Gemeinde (z.B. Münster-Geschinen)
 * [FR] Ancienne municipalité (par exemple Münster-Geschinen)
 */
EhemaligeGemeinde : TEXT*100;
/** [DE] Kanton (Abkürzung)
 * [FR] Canton (abréviation)
 */
Kanton : MANDATORY CHAdminCodes_V1.CHCantonCode;
/** [DE] Dient der Darstellung der Punktsymbole, wobei zwischen punktartigen und flächenartigen Ausprägungen unterschieden wird
 * [FR] Il est utilisé pour afficher les symboles ponctuels, une distinction étant faite entre les caractéristiques ponctuelles et étendues
 */
Signatur_Typ (FINAL) : MANDATORY (
 /** [DE] punktartige Ausprägung
 * [FR] caractéristique ponctuelle
 */
Punktobjekt,
/** [DE] flächenhafte Ausprägung
 * [FR] caractéristique étendue
 */
Flaechenobjekt
);
/** [DE] Kurztext zum KGS-Objekt
 * [FR] Désignation de l'objet PBC
 */
Kurztext : MTEXT;
END KGS_Objekt;

CLASS KGS_Link =
/** [DE] URL zu weiteren Informationen (maximal drei Links)
 * [FR] URL vers des informations supplémentaires (trois liens maximum)
 */
Weblink : MANDATORY URI;
/** [DE] Umgangssprachliche Bezeichnung der URL
 * [FR] Nom courant de l'URL

```



```

*/
Bemerkung : MANDATORY TEXT*80;
END KGS_Link;

CLASS KGS_PDF =
/** [DE] Objektinformationen, die als PDF abgelegt sind (maximal fünf Links)
* [FR] Informations sur l'objet, classées en PDF (cinq liens maximum)
*/
PDF_file : MANDATORY URI;
END KGS_PDF;

CLASS KGS_Image =
/** [DE] Foto-Nummer. Vierstellige Bildnummer, jeweils kombiniert mit der fünfstelligen Nummer des Datensatzes in der KGS-SAP-
Datenbank (z.B. KGS_12457_0001.jpg)
* [FR] Numéro de la photo. Chiffre à quatre positions, combiné avec le No a cinq chiffres de l'objet dans la base de données PBC-
SAB (par exemple: KGS_12457_0001.jpg)
*/
Bild_Nr : 0 .. 9999;
/** [DE] Link auf das Foto
* [FR] Lien vers la photo
*/
Bild_URL : MANDATORY URI;
/** [DE] Name des Fotografen. Falls bekannt, Name des Fotografen des betreffenden Bildes. Falls der Fotograf nicht bekannt ist,
muss mindestens ein Copyright-Vermerk stehen
* [FR] Nom du photographe. Si connu, le nom du photographe. Si pas connu, il doit y avoir au moins une remarque sur le copyright
*/
Fotograf : TEXT*100;
/** [DE] Copyright-Besitzer. Falls Fotograf und Copyright identisch sind, genügt ein einziger Name. Falls der Fotograf nicht bekannt
ist, muss mindestens ein Copyright-Vermerk stehen
* [FR] Détenteur du copyright. Si le photographe et le copyright sont identiques, un seul nom suffit. Si le photographe n'est pas
connu, ne laisser que le copyright
*/
Copyright : TEXT*100;
MANDATORY CONSTRAINT DEFINED (Fotograf) OR DEFINED (Copyright);
END KGS_Image;

ASSOCIATION KGS_Objekt_KGS_Link =
R1_KGSobj -<#> {1} KGS_Objekt;
R2_KGSlink -- {0..3} KGS_Link;
END KGS_Objekt_KGS_Link;

ASSOCIATION KGS_Objekt_KGS_PDF =
R3_KGSobj -<#> {1} KGS_Objekt;
R4_KGSpdf -- {0..5} KGS_PDF;
END KGS_Objekt_KGS_PDF;

ASSOCIATION KGS_Objekt_KGS_Image =
R5_KGSobj -<#> {1} KGS_Objekt;
R6_KGSimage -- {0..*} KGS_Image;
END KGS_Objekt_KGS_Image;

END KGS_Inventar;

END KGS_PBC_V2_1.

```