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Comparison of the Thematic Data on the Use of Land in Urbanized Areas in Selected European Countries

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INTRODUCTION

- Land use data is a key element of the cadastre.

- Land use determines the usage of a given parcel.

- The importance of information on land use has been emphasized in worldwide literature.

- Land use information:

  - serves as the basis for taxation,

  - supports urban planning,

  - influences real property values,

  - and affects land management procedures.

Registering land use data varies across countries.

The study aims at:

→ Quantitative analysis of land use data classification systems in selected European counties.

→ In particular, the detail of the classification levels of land use data in urban areas.

DATA AND METHODS

Research area ➡ Urban area

TEST OBJECTS

1 **Austria**

2 **Bulgaria**

3 **Estonia**

4 **the Czech Republic**

5 **Germany**

6 **Poland**

7 **Portugal**

Research questions:

1. How detailed is the land use classification in urban areas at different classification levels?

2. Are the number of classification levels of land use in urban areas similar across analysed countries?

Methods:

Analytical – analysis of legal acts and other documents provided by national cadastral authorities.

Separation of land use classification levels registered in the cadastre.

Statistical – descriptive statistics of the distinguished levels of land use classification within urbanised areas.

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The basic criterion for assessing
the detail of classifications

The number of levels of detail highlighted

Distinguished levels of classifications detail:

- level 1 with a very wide range of detail - 4 or more levels of land use detail;

- level 2 with medium level of detail - from 2 to 3 levels of detail of land use;

- level 3 with a narrow level of detail - level 1 in land use.

RESULTS

The number of classification levels and the number of classes at each classification level

Ord. no.	Country	Number of classification levels	Number of classes at the 1st level of detail	Number of classes at the 2nd level of detail	Number of classes at the 3rd level of detail	Number of classes at the 4th level of detail	Number of classes at the 5th level of detail	Number of classes at the 6 th level of detail
1	Austria	2	3	12	-	-	-	-
2	Bulgaria	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
3	Czech Rep.	2	3	19	-	-	-	-
4	Estonia	2	11	2	-	-	-	-
5	Germany	3	5	25	35	-	-	-
6	Poland	3	3	7	4	-	-	-
7	Portugal	6	1	4	11	29	32	16

Number of class at particular levels of detail

Level	The minimum number	Country	The maximum number	Country
Level I	1	Portugal	11	Estonia
Level II	2	Estonia	25	Germany
Level III	4	Poland	35	Germany
Level IV (29 land use classes), level V (32 land use classes) and level VI (16 land use classes) only occurs in Portugal				

CONCLUSIONS

The research revealed that:

1. High discrepancy in the number of land use classification levels.

2. Differences in the structure of land use classification systems.

3. Varied details of the land use classification system applied in cadastre.

Thank you

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