### Follow up of Issue 275:

@ Gerald: the crm-sig assigned to you to write up a new issue to be discussed in the next meeting about places that are indefinitely related in common documentation practice.

In common documentation practice, find or encounter spots e.g. in archaeology, botany or zoology are often related to the closest village, river or other named place without detailing the relation, e.g. if it is located within the village or in a certain distance of the specified place. In this case the stated “phenomenal” place found in the documentation can be seen as approximation of the actual encounter spot without more specific knowledge.

In more recent documentation often point coordinate information is provided that originates from GPS measurements or georeferencing from a map. This point coordinate information does not state the actual place of the encounter spot but tries to approximate it with a “declarative” place. The accuracy depends on the methodology used when creating the coordinates. It may be dependent on technical limitations like GPS accuracy but also on the method where the GPS location is taken in relation to the measured feature. If the methodlogy is known a maximum deviation from the measured point can be calculated and the encounter or feature may be related to the resulting circle using the *P171 at some place within* property.

For this reason I would propose a property “Pxxx approximates” that allows to make this relation. The range is [E53](#_E53_Place) Place as phenomenal as well as declarative Places can be used to make the approximation.

### Pxxx approximates

|  |
| --- |
| Domain: [E53](#_E53_Place) Place |
| Range: [E53](#_E53_Place) Place |
| Quantification: many to one (0,1:0,n) |

Scope note: This property associates an instance of E53 Place with another instance of E53 Place, which is defined in the same reference space, and which is used to approximate the former. The property does not necessarily state the quality or accuracy of this approximation, but rather indicates the use of the first instance of place to approximate the second.

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