

No.	プレフィックス	項目名	必須項目	最小回数	最大数	項目名（英語）	説明	形式	記入例	名称・形式等の参考元
1	pd	ID群		0	1	identificationGroup	機械的に採番された土地を一意に識別するID。土地単位に付番する	pd:ID情報型	{ "ID": "1-2-3", "ID種別": "地番" }	schema.org
2	pd	用途	必	1	n	usage	土地の主要な用途	pd:コード情報型	{ "種別": "土地コード", "種別関連情報": "201" }	IMI
3	pd	名称		0	1	name	土地の名称	文字列	きおい緑地	IMI
4	pd	名称（カナ）		0	1	nameKana	土地のカナ表記	文字列	キオイリョクチ	IMI
5	pd	名称（英字）		0	1	nameEn	土地の英語名またはローマ字表記	文字列	Kioi Green Space	IMI
6	pd	通称		0	1	alternateName	土地に通称がある場合に記入	文字列	きおい広場	schema.org
7	pd	説明		0	1	description	土地情報として公開可能な詳細情報	文字列	きおい団体が保全・管理を推進	schema.org
8	pd	土地住所	必	1	1	landAddress	住所情報（住所型）	pd:住所	住所型のデータモデルを格納	
9	pd	敷地面積		1	1	siteArea	土地の敷地面積(m2)U	半角数字	10000	IMI
10	pd	ポリゴン		0	1	polygon	土地の形状を表す情報	URI	http://www.city.ooo.lg.jp/image/file0101.jpg	
11	pd	備考		0	1	remarks	土地の備考	文字列	広域避難場所に指定	
12	pd	連絡先情報		0	1	contactPointInformation	連絡先の情報（連絡先型）	pd:連絡先	連絡先型のデータモデルを格納	schema.org

Type/Sub-properties	Type	Definition
nc:LocationType		A data type for geospatial location.
Click here for elements with this data type Click here for sub-types		
nc:LocationAddressAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a set of information, such as postal information, used to describe a location.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ nc:Address	nc:AddressType	A set of location information, often described by postal information.
+ nc:MailingAddress	nc:AddressType	A mailing address for a location. This may or may not be the same as the location's physical address.
+ nc:PhysicalAddress	nc:AddressType	A physical address for a location. This may or may not be the same as the location's mailing address.
+ im:NaturalizationAddress	nc:AddressType	A location address where the alien was naturalized as a U.S. Citizen
+ nc:AddressCrossStreet	nc:CrossStreetType	A location identified by two or more streets which intersect.
+ nc:AddressGrid	nc:AddressGridType	A location identified by a unit of a grid system overlaid on an area.
+ nc:AddressHighway	nc:HighwayType	A major public road.
nc:LocationArea	nc:AreaType	A location identified by geographic boundaries.
nc:LocationCategoryAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a kind or functional description of a location.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ nc:LocationCategoryText	nc:TextType	A kind or functional description of a location.
+ it:LocationCategoryCodeText	nc:TextType	A category of operation performed at a given Location
+ j:LocationCategoryCode	index:LocationCategoryCodeType	A kind of location or area.
+ j:LocationGeneralCategoryCode	index:LocationGeneralCategoryCodeType	A kind of general category of a location, such as commercial.
+ j:LocationSubLocationCategoryCode	index:LocationSubLocationCategoryCodeType	A kind of location inside of another location, such as a restroom in a restaurant.
+ scr:LocationCategoryCode	scr:LocationCategoryCodeType	A kind of or functional description of a location.
nc:LocationContactInformation	nc:ContactInformationType	A set of contact information for a location.

nc:LocationDescriptionText	nc:TextType	A description of a location.
nc:LocationDirectionsText	nc:TextType	A set of directions to a location.
nc:LocationGeospatialCoordinateAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a geospatial location.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ <i>geo:LocationGeospatialPoint</i>	geo:PointType	A 2D or 3D geometric point. A gml:Point is defined by a single coordinate tuple. The direct position of a point is specified by the gml:pos element which is of type gml:DirectPositionType.
+ <i>nc:Location2DGeospatialCoordinate</i>	nc:Location2DGeospatialCoordinateType	A location identified by a latitude and longitude.
+ <i>nc:Location3DGeospatialCoordinate</i>	nc:Location3DGeospatialCoordinateType	A location identified by latitude, longitude, and height.
+ <i>nc:LocationUTMCoordinateValue</i>	nc:UTMCoordinateType	A coordinate from the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System, which represents a location with a hemisphere, zone, an easting value, and a northing value.
+ <i>mo:MGRSCoordinateAbstract</i>	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a coordinate from the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) which represents a location using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and the UPS grid systems and a unique military grid labeling convention.
+ <i>mo:MGRSCoordinateStringText</i>	mo:MGRSCoordinateStringType	A complete coordinate string from the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) which represents a location with a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) or Universal Polar Stereographic (UPS) coordinate and a unique military grid square.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUPS1MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUPS1MeterCoordinateType	A 1-meter precision level MGRS UPS coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM100000MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM100000MeterCoordinateType	A 100,000-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM10000MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM10000MeterCoordinateType	A 10,000-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM1000MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM1000MeterCoordinateType	A 1,000-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM100MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM100MeterCoordinateType	A 100-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM10MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM10MeterCoordinateType	A 10-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.
+ <i>mo:MGRSUTM1MeterCoordinateValue</i>	mo:MGRSUTM1MeterCoordinateType	A 1-meter precision level MGRS UTM coordinate.

+ <i>mo:WGS84LocationCylinder</i>	mo:WGS84LocationCylinderType	A location identified by a cylinder oriented vertically and centered on a point described with WGS84 coordinates. If it is appropriate for the radius and half-height properties to represent an error value (for example, because the event is a laser-designated target), then the true event location follows a normal distribution such that the cylinder defines the one-sigma ($p \approx 0.67$) (almost equal to) deviation. (A cylinder with twice the volume would be the two-sigma ($p \approx 0.95$) (almost equal to) deviation, etc.) Otherwise the cylinder encloses the full physical extent of the event.
nc:LocationHeightAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a measure of the height of a location.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ <i>nc:LocationAltitude</i>	nc:LocationHeightMeasureType	A measurement of the height or position of a location above a certain reference.
+ <i>nc:LocationDepth</i>	nc:LocationHeightMeasureType	A measure of the depth of a location relative to a reference.
+ <i>nc:LocationElevation</i>	nc:LocationHeightMeasureType	A measure of the distance of a point on the Earth from a reference point.
nc:LocationIdentification	nc:IdentificationType	An identification of a Location.
nc:LocationLandmarkAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a distinguishing physical feature at a location.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ <i>nc:LocationLandmarkName</i>	nc:TextType	A name of a landmark.
+ <i>nc:LocationLandmarkText</i>	nc:TextType	A distinguishing physical feature at a location.
nc:LocationLocale	nc:LocaleType	A geopolitical area.
nc:LocationMapLocation	nc:MapLocationType	A location identified by map or grid coordinates.
nc:LocationName	nc:ProperNameTextType	A name of a location.
nc:LocationPart	nc:LocationPartType	A unit within a facility, building, or structure at a location.
nc:LocationRangeDescriptionText	nc:TextType	A description of the boundary or range of a location.
nc:LocationRelativeLocation	nc:RelativeLocationType	A location identified by its proximity to another location.
nc:LocationSurroundingAreaDescriptionText	nc:TextType	A description of the immediate area around a location.
nc:LocationAugmentationPoint	<abstract element, no type>	An augmentation point for LocationType.

<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ <i>geo:LocationFeature</i>	geo:FeatureType	A GML feature that describes a location.
+ <i>geo:LocationGeometry</i>	geo:GeometryType	A GML geometry that describes a location.
+ <i>cbrn:LocationAugmentation</i>	cbrn:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>em:LocationAugmentation</i>	em:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>im:LocationAugmentation</i>	im:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>intel:LocationAugmentation</i>	intel:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>j:LocationAugmentation</i>	j:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>m:LocationAugmentation</i>	m:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>mo:LocationAugmentation</i>	mo:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>scr:LocationAugmentation</i>	scr:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.
+ <i>st:LocationAugmentation</i>	st:LocationAugmentationType	Additional information about a location.

Core Location Vocabulary

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► More details about this document

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1. Overview

This document describes the usage of the following main entities for a correct usage of the Core Vocabulary:

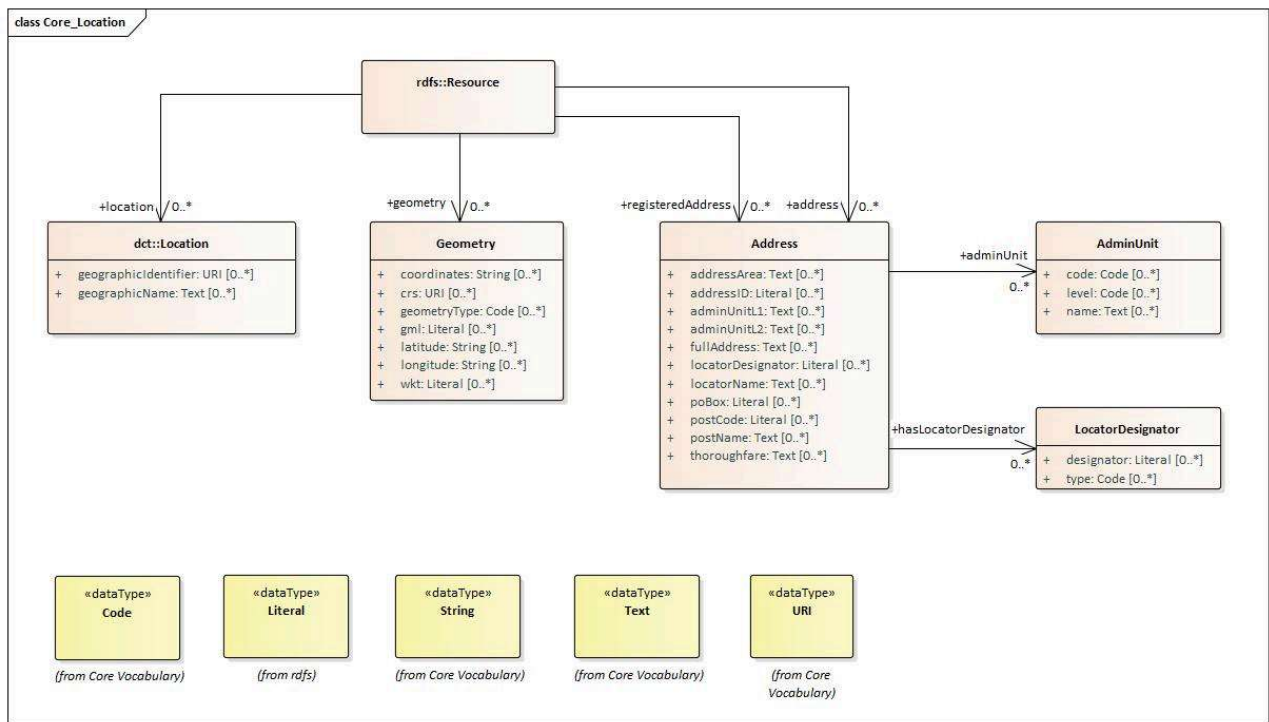
| Address | Administrative Unit | Geometry | Location | Locator Designator |

The main entities are supported by:

| Resource |

And supported by these datatypes:

| Code | Literal | String | Text | URI |



§ 2. Main Entities

The main entities are those that form the core of the Core Vocabulary.


§ 2.1 Location

Definition


An identifiable geographic place or named place.

Properties

For this entity the following properties are defined: [geographic identifier](#) , [geographic name](#) .

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
 geographic identifier	URI	0..*	A reference in the form of a Uniform Resource Identifier to the Location.	GeoNames.org provides stable, widely recognised identifiers for more than 10 million geographical names that can be used as links to further information. For example, http://sws.geonames.org/593116/ identifies the Lithuanian capital Vilnius. Unfortunately these URIs cannot easily be automatically deduced since the URI scheme uses simple numeric codes. Finding a GeoNames identifier for a Location is almost always a manual process. Where such identifiers are known or can be found, however, it is recommended that they be used. Where the Location Class is used to identify a country, if the geonames URI is not known, the recommendation is to use DBpedia URIs of the form http://dbpedia.org/resource/ISO3166-1:XX where XX is the ISO 3166 two character code for the country.

The EU's Publication Office diverges from [ISO 3166-1](#) and uses EL and UK for

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
				<p>Greece and the United Kingdom respectively. DBpedia sticks to the ISO codes and so the correct URIs for these countries are: -</p> <p>http://dbpedia.org/resource/ISO_3166-1:GR -</p> <p>http://dbpedia.org/resource/ISO_3166-1:GB even when the geographic name is given as EL or UK.</p>
 geographic name	Text	0..*	A textual description for a Location.	<p>The INSPIRE Data Specification on Geographical Names provides a detailed model for describing a 'named place', including methods for providing multiple names in multiple scripts. INSPIRE's definition is the following: Names of areas, regions, localities, cities, suburbs, towns or settlements, or any geographical or topographical feature of public or historical interest. This is beyond what is necessary for the Core Location Vocabulary but, importantly, the concept of a geographic name used here is consistent.</p> <p>A geographic name is a proper noun applied to a spatial object. Taking the example used in the INSPIRE document (page 18), the following are all valid geographic names for the Greek capital: -</p> <p>"Αθῆναι"@gr-Grek (the Greek endonym written in the Greek script) -</p> <p>"Athína"@gr-Latn (the standard Romanisation of the endonym) -</p> <p>"Athens"@en (the English language exonym) INSPIRE has a detailed (XML-based) method of providing metadata about a geographic name and in XML-data sets that may be the most appropriate method to follow. When using the Core Location Vocabulary in</p>

Property Range Card Definition

Usage

data sets that are not focussed on environmental/geographical data (the use case for INSPIRE), the Code datatype or a simple language identifier may be used to provide such metadata.

The country codes defined in [ISO 3166](#) may be used as geographic names and these are generally preferred over either the long form or short form of a country's name (as they are less error prone). The Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of [ISO 3166-1](#) codes for countries in all cases except two: - use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; - use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. Where a country has changed its name or no longer exists (such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia etc.) use the ISO 3166-3 code.

