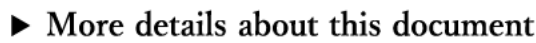


No.	プレフィックス	項目名	必須項目	最小回数	最大数	項目名（英語）	説明	形式	記入例	名称・形式等の参考元
1	pd	ID	必	1	1	identification	機械的に採番された施設を一意に識別するID。施設単位ごとに付番する	文字列（半角文字）	AB00000	IMI
2	pd	名称	必	1	1	name	施設の名称	文字列	きおい公民館	IMI
3	pd	名称（カナ）	必	1	1	nameKana	施設のカナ表記	文字列	キオイクミンカン	IMI
4	pd	名称（英字）	必	1	1	nameEn	施設の英語名またはローマ字表記	文字列	KioiCommunityCenter	IMI
5	pd	通称		0	1	alternateName	施設に通称がある場合に記入	文字列	キオセン	schema.org
6	pd	POIコード	必	1	1	poiCode	地理的目録物分類コード	文字列	1307	IMI
7	pd	概要	必	1	1	abstract	施設情報として公開可能なリード文。概要情報	文字列	きおい区住民向けのコミュニティスペース	schema.org
8	pd	説明	必	1	1	description	施設情報として公開可能な詳細情報	文字列	卓球スペース、茶室の無料貸し出し有り	schema.org
9	pd	関連施設		0	n	relatedFacility	提携している他施設の情報など	pd:施設	デジタルセンター等の施設型のデータモデルを格納	IMI
10	pd	状態		0	1	status	「閉館中」、「営業中」などのステータス	文字列	営業中	
11	pd	防災施設情報		0	1	shelter	避難場所、避難所、福祉避難所、防災倉庫などの情報	文字列	指定緊急避難所（地震、洪水、崖崩れ）	
12	pd	施設住所	必	1	1	facilityAddress	住所情報	pd:住所	住所型のデータモデルを格納	
13	pd	設備情報		0	n	equipmentInformation	施設内に併設されている設備の情報	pd:設備	防火水槽等の設備型のデータモデルを格納	
14	pd	サービス曜日	必	1	1	serviceDay	施設を利用できる曜日	文字列	月火水木金	
15	pd	開始時刻	必	1	1	startTime	施設を利用開始できる時間	時刻（HH:MM）	10:00	
16	pd	終了時刻	必	1	1	endTime	施設の利用終了時間	時刻（HH:MM）	18:00	
17	pd	日時備考		0	1	dateTimeRemarks	定型で表せない施設の利用日時情報	文字列	月曜日について祝日はお休み。また、12/31、1/1は終日お休み。	
18	pd	料金種別	必	1	1	feeType	「有料」、「無料」の区分	文字列	有料	
19	pd	料金		0	1	fee	施設利用に必要な各種料金を日本円で記載(1円単位)	数値（半角数字）	1500	IMI
20	pd	料金備考		0	1	feeRemarks	料金の備考。例：1グループ1000円など	文字列	大人1名1500円、子供1名500円(18歳以下)、65歳以上1名1000円	
21	pd	決済種別		0	1	paymentType	現金、クレジットカード、電子マネーなど	文字列	現金	
22	pd	収容人数		0	1	maxCapacity	収容人数	数値（半角数字）	500	IMI
23	pd	アクセス方法		0	1	accessMethod	公共交通や車でのアクセス方法を記載	文字列	JRきおい駅から徒歩15分	
24	pd	駐車場情報		0	1	parkingInformation	駐車スペースについて記入	文字列	駐車スペース10台・身障者用駐車場1台	
25	pd	駐車場料金		0	1	parkingFee	駐車場の料金の有料/無料種別	文字列	有料	
26	pd	都道府県コード		1	1	prefectureCode	サービス担当区域の都道府県コード	文字列（半角数字）	13	IMI
27	pd	市区町村コード		0	1	cityCode	サービス担当区域の市区町村コード	文字列（半角数字）	131016	IMI
28	pd	町丁字		0	1	smallArea	サービス担当区域の町丁字	文字列	霞ヶ関一丁目	
29	pd	ポリゴン		0	1	polygon	サービス担当区域を表すポリゴン情報へのリンク	URI	http://www.city.ooo.lg.jp/image/file0101.jpg	
30	pd	備考		0	1	remarks	サービス担当区域の備考	文字列	きおい町も含む	
31	pd	連絡先情報	必	1	1	contactPointInformation	連絡先の情報	pd:連絡先（pd:施設連絡先）	施設連絡先型のデータモデルを格納	schema.org
32	pd	アクセシビリティ情報		0	1	accessibilityInformation	アクセシビリティ情報	pd:アクセシビリティ	アクセシビリティ型のデータモデルを格納	
33	pd	子育て支援情報		0	1	childcareServiceInformation	子育て支援情報	pd:子育て支援情報	子育て支援情報型のデータモデルを格納	

Type/Sub-properties	Type	Definition
nc:FacilityType		A data type for one or more buildings, places, or structures that together provide a particular service.
Click here for elements with this data type Click here for sub-types		
nc:FacilityIdentification	nc:IdentificationType	An identification assigned to a facility.
nc:FacilityName	nc:ProperNameTextType	A name of a facility.
nc:FacilityCategory	nc:FacilityFunctionType	A category of facility.
nc:FacilityLocation	nc:LocationType	A location of a facility.
nc:FacilityContactInformation	nc:ContactInformationType	A method of contact for a facility.
nc:FacilityContainsItem	nc:ItemType	An item contained by a facility.
nc:FacilityCapacityDescriptionText	nc:TextType	A description of the number of people a facility can manage at a time.
nc:FacilityCapacityQuantity	niem-xs:nonNegativeInteger	A number of people a facility can manage at a time.
nc:FacilityDescriptionText	nc:TextType	A description of a facility.
nc:FacilityMaxOccupancyQuantity	niem-xs:nonNegativeInteger	A maximum number of people that are authorized by permit to be contained in a facility at the same time.
nc:FacilityMemberCategoryText	nc:TextType	A kind of occupant a facility manages.
nc:FacilityOperatingSchedule	nc:ScheduleType	A schedule providing the beginning and ending hours of operation by weekday, for a designated time period.
nc:FacilityOperationalStatus	nc:StatusType	An operational status of a facility.
nc:FacilitySecurityLevelAbstract	<abstract element, no type>	A data concept for a level of security at which a facility operates.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ nc:FacilitySecurityLevelText	nc:TextType	A level of security at which a facility operates.
nc:FacilitySiteDiagram	nc:ImageType	A diagram of the layout of a facility.
nc:FacilitySystemIdentification	nc:SystemIdentificationType	An identification of a computing system that supports a facility's activities.
nc:FacilitySystemIPAddressID	niem-xs:string	An IP address of a computing system that supports a facility's activities.
nc:FacilityUsage	nc:FacilityFunctionType	A functional usage of a facility.

nc:FacilityAugmentationPoint	<abstract element, no type>	An augmentation point for FacilityType.
<i>Substitutable Elements:</i>		
+ <i>em:FacilityAugmentation</i>	em:FacilityAugmentationType	Additional information about a facility.
+ <i>j:FacilityAugmentation</i>	j:FacilityAugmentationType	Additional information about a Facility.
+ <i>mo:FacilityAugmentation</i>	mo:FacilityAugmentationType	Additional information about a facility.

31 January 2024



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

The main entities are supported by:

And supported by these datatypes:

```

classDiagram
    class rdfs_Resource["rdfs:Resource"]
    class dct_Location["dct:Location"]
    class Geometry
    class Address
    class AdminUnit
    class LocatorDesignator

    rdfs_Resource --> dct_Location : +location /0..*
    rdfs_Resource --> Geometry : +geometry /0..*
    rdfs_Resource --> Address : +registeredAddress /0..*
    rdfs_Resource --> Address : +address /0..*
    Address --> AdminUnit : +adminUnit 0..*
    Address --> LocatorDesignator : +hasLocatorDesignator 0..*

    class dct_Location {
        +geographicIdentifier: URI [0..*]
        +geographicName: Text [0..*]
    }
    class Geometry {
        +coordinates: String [0..*]
        +crs: URI [0..*]
        +geometryType: Code [0..*]
        +gml: Literal [0..*]
        +latitude: String [0..*]
        +longitude: String [0..*]
        +wkt: Literal [0..*]
    }
    class Address {
        +addressArea: Text [0..*]
        +addressID: Literal [0..*]
        +adminUnit1: Text [0..*]
        +adminUnit12: Text [0..*]
        +fullAddress: Text [0..*]
        +locatorDesignator: Literal [0..*]
        +locatorName: Text [0..*]
        +poBox: Literal [0..*]
        +postCode: Literal [0..*]
        +postName: Text [0..*]
        +thoroughfare: Text [0..*]
    }
    class AdminUnit {
        +code: Code [0..*]
        +level: Code [0..*]
        +name: Text [0..*]
    }
    class LocatorDesignator {
        +designator: Literal [0..*]
        +type: Code [0..*]
    }

```

«dataType»
Code
(from Core Vocabulary)

«dataType»
Literal
(from rdfs)

«dataType»
String
(from Core Vocabulary)

«dataType»
Text
(from Core Vocabulary)

«dataType»
URI
(from Core Vocabulary)

§ 2. Main Entities

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

§ 2.1 Address

Definition

A spatial object that in a human-readable way identifies a fixed location.

Usage Note

An "address representation" as conceptually defined by the [INSPIRE Address Representation data type](#): "Representation of an address spatial object for use in external application schemas that need to include the basic, address information in a readable way."

The representation of Addresses varies widely from one country's postal system to another. Even within countries, there are almost always examples of Addresses that do not conform to the stated national standard. However, [ISO 19160-1](#) provides a method through which different Addresses can be converted from one conceptual model to another.

This specification was heavily based on the INSPIRE Address Representation data type. It is noteworthy that if an Address is provided using the detailed breakdown suggested by the properties for this class, then it will be INSPIRE-conformant. To this very granular set of properties, we add two further properties:

- full address (the complete address as a formatted string)
- addressID (a unique identifier for the address).

The first of these allows publishers to simply provide the complete Address as one string, with or without formatting. This is analogous to [vCard's label property](#).

The addressID is part of the [INSPIRE guidelines](#) and provides a hook that can be used to link the Address to an alternative representation, such as [vCard](#) or [OASIS xAL](#).

This class belongs to [Core Location Vocabulary](#)

Properties

For this entity the following properties are defined: [address area](#) , [address ID](#) , [administrative unit](#) , [administrative unit level 1](#) , [administrative unit level 2](#) , [full](#)

[address](#) , [has locator designator](#) , [locator designator](#) , [locator name](#) , [post code](#) , [post name](#) , [post office box](#) , [thoroughfare](#) .

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
address area	Text	0..*	The name of a geographic area that groups Addresses.	This would typically be part of a city, a neighbourhood or village, e.g. Montmartre. Address area is not an administrative unit.
address ID	Literal	0..*	A globally unique identifier for each instance of an Address.	<p>The concept of adding a globally unique identifier for each instance of an address is a crucial part of the INSPIRE data spec. A number of EU countries have already implemented an ID (a UUID) in their Address Register/gazetteer, among them Denmark. OASIS xAL also includes an address identifier. It is the address Identifier that allows an address to be represented in a format other than INSPIRE whilst remaining conformant to the Core Vocabulary.</p> <p>The INSPIRE method of representing addresses is very detailed, designed primarily for use in databases of addresses. Whilst data that is published in full conformance with the INSPIRE data structure can be made available</p>

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
				<p>using the Core Location Vocabulary the reverse is not true since the Core Vocabulary allows much greater flexibility.</p> <p>Many datasets that include address data as one piece of information about something else are likely to have that data in simpler formats. These might be tailored to the specific need of the dataset, follow a national norm, or make use of a standard like vCard.</p> <p>To provide maximum flexibility in the Core Vocabulary, whilst remaining interoperable with INSPIRE Address Guidelines (which EU Member States are obliged to use), the Core Location Vocabulary provides the extra property of full address and makes use of INSPIRE's addressID.</p>
administrative unit	Administrative Unit	0..*	The adminUnit relationship links an Address with the Administrative Unit class.	

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
<u>administrative unit level 1</u>	Text	0..*	The name of the uppermost level of the address, almost always a country.	Best practice is to use the <u>ISO 3166-1 code</u> but if this is inappropriate for the context, country names should be provided in a consistent manner to reduce ambiguity. For example, either write 'France' or 'FRA' consistently throughout the dataset and avoid mixing the two. The <u>Country controlled vocabulary</u> from the Publications Office can be reused for this.
<u>administrative unit level 2</u>	Text	0..*	The name of a secondary level/region of the address, usually a county, state or other such area that typically encompasses several localities.	Values could be a region or province, more granular than level 1.
<u>full address</u>	Text	0..*	The complete address written as a string.	Use of this property is recommended as it will not suffer any misunderstandings that might arise through the breaking up of an address into its component parts. This property is analogous to vCard's label property but with two important differences: (1) formatting is not assumed so that,

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
				unlike vCard label, it may not be suitable to print this on an address label, (2) vCard's label property has a domain of vCard Address; the fullAddress property has no such restriction. An example of a full address is "Champ de Mars, 5 Avenue Anatole France, 75007 Paris, France".
<u>has locator designator</u>	<u>Locator Designator</u>	0..*	A number or a sequence of characters that uniquely identifies the locator within the relevant scope(s).	This relation can be used instead of Address.locatorDesignator if a structured representation is preferred over a Literal.
<u>locator designator</u>	<u>Literal</u>	0..*	A number or sequence of characters that uniquely identifies the locator within the relevant scope.	In simpler terms, this is the building number, apartment number, etc. For an address such as "Flat 3, 17 Bridge Street", the locator is "flat 3, 17".
<u>locator name</u>	<u>Text</u>	0..*	Proper noun(s) applied to the real world entity identified by the locator. The locator name could be the name of the property	The locator name could be the name of the property or complex, of the building or part of the building, or it could be the name of a room inside a building. The key difference between a locator designator and a locator

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
			or complex, of the building or part of the building, or it could be the name of a room inside a building.	name is that the latter is a proper name and is unlikely to include digits. For example, "Shumann, Berlaymont" is a meeting room within the European Commission headquarters for which locator name is more appropriate than locator.
<u>post code</u>	<u>Literal</u>	0..*	The code created and maintained for postal purposes to identify a subdivision of addresses and postal delivery points.	Post codes are common elements in many countries' postal address systems. One of the many post codes of Paris is for example "75000".
<u>post name</u>	<u>Text</u>	0..*	A name created and maintained for postal purposes to identify a subdivision of addresses and postal delivery points.	Usually a city, for example "Paris".
<u>post office box</u>	<u>Literal</u>	0..*	A location designator for a postal delivery point at a post office, usually a number.	INSPIRE's name for this is "postalDeliveryIdentifier" for which it uses the locator designator property with a type attribute of that name. This vocabulary separates out the Post Office Box for

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
				greater independence of technology. An example post office box number is "9383".
<u>thoroughfare</u>	Text	0..*	The name of a passage or way through from one location to another.	A thoroughfare is usually a street, but it might be a waterway or some other feature. For example, "Avenue des Champs-Élysées".

