

PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

Administrative Boundaries

Version 1.5



Administrative Boundaries Product Description

First Published 2006

© PSMA Australia Limited 2008

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission of PSMA Australia Limited.

PSMA Australia Administrative Boundaries Product Description
Version 1.5

Published by
PSMA Australia Limited
ABN 23 089 912 710
Level 1, 115 Canberra Avenue
GRIFFITH ACT 2603 Australia
Phone: +61 2 6295 7033
Fax: +61 2 6295 7756
Email: enquiries@psma.com.au
<http://www.psm.com.au>
<http://www.g-naf.com.au>

PSMA Australia believes this publication to be correct at the time of printing and does not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of information herein. Readers should rely on their own skill and judgement to apply information to particular issues.

® PSMA Australia, the elliptical compass rose, G-NAF and CadLite are registered trade marks of PSMA Australia Limited.

Table of Contents

1	GENERAL INFORMATION	4
1.1	CUSTODIAN	4
1.2	JURISDICTION	4
1.3	CONTACT DETAILS	4
2	DATASET DESCRIPTION	5
2.1	ABS BOUNDARIES THEME	6
2.2	ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES THEME	8
2.3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS THEME	10
2.4	SUBURBS/LOCALITIES THEME	12
2.5	STATE BOUNDARIES THEME	14
2.6	TOWN POINTS THEME	16
2.7	FEATURES	17
2.8	DELIVERY	18
3	LICENSING & ACCESS	19
3.1	ACCESSING PSMA AUSTRALIA DATASETS	19
3.2	PRICING	19
3.3	EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY.....	19
3.4	PRIVACY STATEMENT	20
4	DATA MODEL	22
5	DATA DICTIONARY	23
5.1	ABS BOUNDARIES	23
5.2	ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES.....	28
5.3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.....	30
5.4	SUBURBS/LOCALITIES	32
5.5	STATE BOUNDARIES.....	33
5.6	TOWN POINTS.....	34
6	OTHER PSMA AUSTRALIA DATASETS	37
6.1	CADLITE®	37
6.2	POI.....	38
6.3	TRANSPORT & TOPOGRAPHY™	38
6.4	G-NAF®	39
6.5	POSTCODES	39

1 General Information

1.1 Custodian

PSMA Australia Limited

1.2 Jurisdiction

PSMA Australia content covers Australia's eight states and territories:

- New South Wales
- Queensland
- Victoria
- Tasmania
- South Australia
- Western Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory

1.3 Contact Details

Custodian

PSMA Australia Limited
Level 1, 115 Canberra Avenue
GRIFFITH ACT AUSTRALIA 2603

Technical

Michael Dixon
Senior Project Manager

Phone: +61 2 6295 7033
Fax: +61 2 6295 7756

Licensing & Accessing

Please contact PSMA Australia on

Phone: +61 2 6295 7033
Fax: +61 2 6295 7756

E-mail Enquiries

enquiries@psma.com.au

Internet sites for information

www.g-naf.com.au
www.pdma.com.au

2 Dataset Description

The Administrative Boundaries dataset is comprised of five themes:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Boundaries
- Electoral Boundaries
- Local Government Areas
- Suburbs/Localities
- State Boundaries
- Town Points

The ABS Boundaries theme includes four layers — collector districts, statistical local areas, mesh blocks and urban centre localities.

The Electoral Boundaries theme comprises two layers — Commonwealth electoral boundaries and state/territory electoral boundaries.

2.1 ABS Boundaries Theme

2.1.1 Content

The ABS Boundaries theme of Administrative Boundaries provides a basis for the Census collection and dissemination of population data.

2.1.2 Contributors

The digital ABS Boundaries are updated every six years for each national Census. The ABS carries out the update process to this theme using the other PSMA Australia national datasets.

2.1.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the ABS Boundaries Theme of Administrative Boundaries:

1. Source data from Australian Bureau of Statistics;
2. Convert to common format;
3. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
4. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
5. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.1.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of Administrative Boundaries reflects that of the source data. The ABS data has accuracy from +/- 25 metres in Urban Areas to +/- 50 metres in Rural Areas.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

Attribute accuracy of the ABS Boundaries reflects that of the source data.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

The data been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes;
- Overlaps;
- Bowties and other self intersections;
- Duplicate features;
- Incomplete polygons;
- Gaps in between polygons; and
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.2 Electoral Boundaries Theme

2.2.1 Content

Electoral Boundaries are used for designating voter electorates for the state and federal government elections.

2.2.2 Contributors

The digital Electoral Boundaries and their legal identifiers have been supplied by the Electoral Commission from each state and territory as well as the Australian Electoral Commission. These boundaries undergo re-distribution depending on population of the electorate before each election.

2.2.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the Electoral Boundaries Theme of Administrative Boundaries:

1. Source data from Contributors;
2. Convert to common format;
3. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
4. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
5. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.2.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of Administrative Boundaries reflects that of the source data. The Commonwealth Electoral Boundaries have accuracy in Urban Areas of +/- 25 metres and in Rural Areas +/- 50 metres.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

Spatial accuracy of the Electoral Boundaries reflects that of the jurisdictional source data.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

The data been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes;
- Overlaps;
- Bowties and other self intersections;
- Duplicate features;
- Incomplete polygons;
- Gaps in between polygons; and
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.3 Local Government Areas Theme

2.3.1 Content

Local Government Areas (LGAs) define the area of each Local Government district and are a gazetted boundary.

2.3.2 Contributors

The digital LGAs and their legal identifiers have been derived from the cadastre data from each Australian state and territory jurisdiction.

2.3.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the LGAs Theme of Administrative Boundaries:

1. Source data from Contributors;
2. Convert to common format;
3. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
4. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
5. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.3.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of LGAs reflects that of the source data.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

Spatial accuracy of the LGAs reflects that of the jurisdictional source data.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

The data been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes;
- Overlaps;
- Bowties and other self intersections;
- Duplicate features;
- Incomplete polygons;
- Gaps in between polygons; and
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.4 Suburbs/Localities Theme

2.4.1 Content

Suburb/Locality boundaries are defined in consultation with Local Governments and the constituents who reside in the Suburb/Locality.

2.4.2 Contributors

The digital Suburb/Locality boundaries and their legal identifiers have been derived from the cadastre data from each Australian state and territory jurisdiction.

2.4.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the Suburbs/Localities Theme of Administrative Boundaries:

1. Source data from Contributors;
2. Convert to common format;
3. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
4. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
5. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.4.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of Suburb/Localities reflects that of the source data.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

Spatial accuracy of Suburb/Localities reflects that of the jurisdictional source data.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

The data been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes;
- Overlaps;
- Bowties and other self intersections;
- Duplicate features;
- Incomplete polygons;
- Gaps in between polygons; and
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.4.5 WA Government Health Warning, Wittenoom Township, Western Australia

The former town site of Wittenoom is heavily contaminated with blue asbestos and travelling to Wittenoom presents an unacceptable public health risk. Even brief exposure to the fibres can result in mesothelioma or lung cancer. Travellers are urged to avoid the area. Further information on Wittenoom is at www.wa.gov.au/wittenoom.

2.5 State Boundaries Theme

2.5.1 Content

State Boundaries define the area of each state and territory.

2.5.2 Contributors

The digital State boundaries and their legal identifiers have been derived from the cadastre data from each State and Territory jurisdiction.

2.5.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the State Boundaries Theme of Administrative Boundaries:

1. Source data from Contributors;
2. Convert to common format;
3. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
4. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
5. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.5.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of State Boundaries reflects that of the source data.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

A precise attribute accuracy assessment may not always be possible. In these cases an intuitive estimate of the expected attribute accuracy or the likely maximum error based on previous experience is acceptable.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

The data been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes;
- Overlaps;
- Bowties and other self intersections;
- Duplicate features;
- Incomplete polygons;
- Gaps in between polygons; and
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.6 Town Points Theme

2.6.1 Content

The Town Points theme contains the location, name, population and classification of towns from the 2001 ABS Census. State Capitals have been aggregated into a single point. Towns with a population of less than 200 from the 2001 Census have not been included in the Town Points theme.

2.6.2 Contributors

The Town Points and their associated attributes are sourced from the ABS, cadastral parcels sourced from the State and Territory Jurisdictions are used to assist with Town Point Alignment where appropriate.

2.6.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the Town Points Theme:

6. Source data from Contributors;
7. Convert to common format;
8. Convert to a common coordinate datum (lat/long GDA94) if required;
9. Correct spatial data topology errors and ensure national consistency; and
10. Perform Quality Assurance.

2.6.4 Data Quality

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

The horizontal and vertical positional accuracy are the assessed accuracy after all transformations have been carried out.

Relative spatial accuracy of Town Points reflects that of the source data.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is an assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in the dataset in relation to their true 'real world' values.

For this product, feature and attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and attribute values of spatial objects agree with the information on the source material. The allowable error in attribute accuracy ranges from 1% to 5%.

A precise attribute accuracy assessment may not always be possible. In these cases an intuitive estimate of the expected attribute accuracy or the likely maximum error based on previous experience is acceptable.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency ranges from 3% to 5%. The test procedures are a mixture of software scripts and onscreen, visual checks.

The data structure has been tested for conformance with the data model. The following have been tested and confirmed to conform:

- File names
- Attribute names
- Attribute lengths
- Attribute types
- Attribute domains
- Attribute Order in file.
- Object type
- Compulsory attributes populated

Completeness

Completeness is an assessment of the extent and range of the dataset with regard to completeness of coverage, completeness of classification and completeness of verification.

Theme Coverage: National

Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated.

2.7 Features

Entity	Description	Integration	Rules
Collector Districts (CDs)	The CD entity table captures Collector Districts used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It may have many polygons defining its boundary. It may also be referenced by UCL or SLA records		No special rules
Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)	The SLA entity captures SLAs used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.	An SLA is a group of Collector Districts.	No special rules
Mesh Blocks	The mesh blocks entity captures mesh blocks used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.	No integration to other datasets (except State)	No special rules
Urban Centre Localities (UCLs)	The UCL entity captures UCLs used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.	A UCL is a group of Collector Districts.	No special rules
Commonwealth Electoral Boundaries	Commonwealth Electoral captures the boundaries for Commonwealth Electorates. It may have many polygons defining its boundary.	No integration to other datasets (except State)	No special rules
State Electoral Boundaries	State Electoral captures the boundaries for State Electorates. It may have many polygons defining its boundary.	No integration to other datasets (except State)	No special rules

Entity	Description	Integration	Rules
Local Government Areas (LGAs)	An LGA may have many polygons defining its boundary.	An LGA has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to many related Locality records. Usually an LGA will only have 1 locality but this is not always the case (e.g. NSW). 0 to many related CAD records. 	No special rules
Localities	The locality entity is one of the primary entities as many other datasets refer to localities. Gazetted localities will have one or many polygons defining their boundary. A locality may also have many alias names recorded against it.	A locality has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to many related CAD records 0 to many related Street/Locality records 0 to many related Property records 0 to many related Postcode records 0 to many related Railway Station records 0 to many related Airport Landing Ground records 0 to many related Greenspace records 0 to many related POI records 0 to many related LGA records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should only be 1 active locality centroid for a locality at any given time. 'Alias' type localities will not have any spatial representation.
State Boundaries	Every dataset references a state.	All other datasets reference a state persistent identifier.	No special rules
Town Points	A point location and associated attributes detailing towns from the 2001 ABS Census	A town point has <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 related locality polygon 	No special rules

2.8 Delivery

LYNX is a cutting-edge warehouse to hold, quality assure and distribute PSMA Australia's suite of national spatial datasets. It will streamline PSMA Australia's data delivery. The core of LYNX is the Integrated Database (IDB), which holds our suite of datasets in one location and within a single environment.



Clients are able to obtain data updates using LYNX, either by downloading the data or requesting a DVD.

PSMA Australia has provided Clients with a detailed User Guide for utilising the LYNX system, and can provide advice and support to Clients accessing the system.

LYNX can be accessed from the [PSMA Australia Website](#).

2.8.1 Delivery Formats

- MapInfo Tab files
- ESRI Shape

3 Licensing & Access

3.1 Accessing PSMA Australia Datasets

PSMA Australia is the crucial link between the supply and demand sides of the market for the fundamental national spatial datasets that it offers. The organisation eliminates the difficulties of negotiating multiple licence agreements with Australian, state and territory governments, and the problems of integrating the data into a seamless consistent national dataset. Furthermore, the existence of PSMA Australia minimises the duplication of effort within the market for organisations wishing to access national data.

The position held by PSMA Australia is a delicate balance. As a Government owned company, it is not the intention of the organisation to compete with the existing industry players. On the contrary, the organisation actively seeks industry participation and support and endeavours to be an industry stimulator of growth by ensuring the availability of critical and timely framework national datasets. To this end, PSMA Australia does not deal with end users but rather with organisations that develop products and services for end users through a process of value adding.

PSMA Australia facilitates access to its datasets through licensing arrangements with VARs. VARs on-sell the data bundled with a value added component. A VAR is required to enter into a Licence Agreement with PSMA Australia for access to PSMA Australia datasets. In return, the VAR is required to pay an annual access fee and royalties based on sales of the VAR product. This revenue stream is used for the investigation and creation of new national datasets and the maintenance and improvement of existing datasets.

More information on PSMA Australia's Value Added Resellers can be found at www.pdma.com.au, or by contacting Gerry Stanley at gerry.stanley@pdma.com.au.

3.2 Pricing

The pricing model for PSMA Australia's national datasets incorporates a range of variables that need to be considered when determining pricing. As there is the potential for the pricing model to be misinterpreted, it is PSMA Australia's preference to discuss pricing on a case-by-case basis.

In order for PSMA Australia to supply pricing information for its datasets, potential licensees will need to be able to provide a description of the planned use(s) for the data.

As PSMA Australia is only a small team the preferred approach would be that this description is provided in email form. From there the office can contact enquirers and commence more detailed discussions.

Gerry Stanley, PSMA Australia's Partner Manager, will be the first point of contact for all new and existing VARs interested in accessing our datasets. Gerry can be contacted at gerry.stanley@pdma.com.au.

3.3 Exclusion of Liability

PSMA Australia makes every effort to provide and maintain accurate, complete, useable and timely digital spatial information. However, datasets and information are provided with the understanding that they are not guaranteed to be correct or complete. Users are cautioned to consider carefully the nature of the data before using it for decisions that concern personal or public safety or the conduct of business that involves substantial monetary or operational consequences.

Conclusions drawn from or actions undertaken on the basis of, this data are the sole responsibility of the user.

PSMA Australia does not warrant that this document and the datasets are free from errors or omissions. PSMA Australia shall not be in any way liable for any loss, damage or injury suffered by the licensed user of the data or any other person or organisation consequent upon or incidental to the existence of errors or omissions in the datasets or this document.

3.4 Privacy Statement

PSMA Australia is very confident that its datasets do not constitute 'personal information' as defined under the Privacy Act. However, in the licensing of data from PSMA Australia, Value Added Resellers and their end-users must comply with the Privacy Act (1998) (Commonwealth) and the (Commonwealth) Privacy Amendment (Private Sector) Act 2000. In support of the requirements of this legislation, PSMA Australia has incorporated lengthy privacy related provisions into its Value Added Reseller licence agreement.

These conditions are reproduced below:

The Licensee agrees:

- (a) *that it is responsible for ensuring that its exercise of rights under this Agreement does not infringe the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth);*
- (b) *to use or disclose personal information obtained during the course of providing services under this Agreement then only for the purposes of this Agreement;*
- (c) *to take all reasonable measures to ensure that Personal Information in its possession or control in connection with this Agreement is protected against loss and unauthorised access, use, modification, or disclosure;*
- (d) *not to do any act or engage in any practice that would breach any Information Privacy Principal (IPP) contained in Section 14 of the Privacy Act, which if done or engaged in by an Agency, would be a breach of the IPP;*
- (e) *to carry out and discharge the obligations contained in the IPPs as if it were an Agency under that Act;*
- (f) *to disclose in writing to any person who may ask, the content of the provision of this Agreement (if any) that are inconsistent with a NPP or APC binding a party to this Agreement;*
- (g) *to immediately notify PSMA if the Licensee becomes aware of a breach or possible breach of any of the obligations contained in, or referred to in this clause, whether by the Licensee or any subcontractor;*
- (h) *to cooperate with any reasonable demands or inquiries made by PSMA on the basis of the exercise of the functions of the Privacy Commissioner under the Privacy Act 1988;*
- (i) *to ensure that any person who has access to any Personal Information is made aware of, and undertakes in writing, to observe the National Privacy Principles and other obligations referred to in this clause;*
- (j) *to comply, as far as practicable, with any policy guidelines issued by the Privacy Commissioner from time to time relating to the handling of Personal Information;*
- (k) *to comply with any direction PSMA to observe any recommendation of the Privacy Commissioner relating to acts or practices of the Licensee that the*

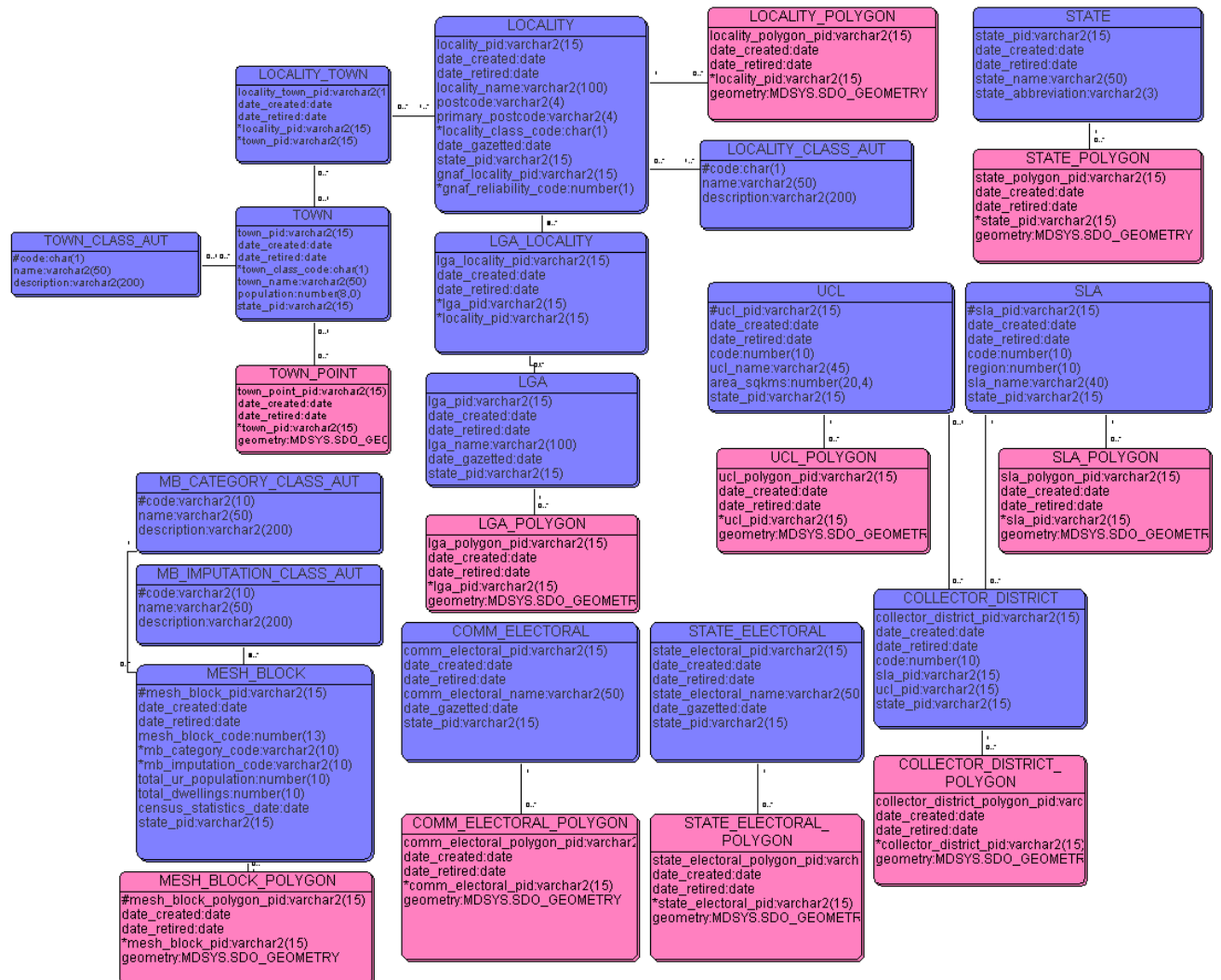
Privacy Commissioner considers to be in breach of the obligations in this clause; and

(l) to indemnify PSMA for:

- i. any loss, liability, or expense suffered or incurred by PSMA arising out of or in connection with a breach of the obligations of the Licensee under this clause; or*
- ii. any misuse of Personal Information by the Licensee; or*
- iii. any disclosure by the Licensee in breach of an obligation of confidence whether arising under the Privacy Act 1988 or otherwise.*

4 Data Model

Note: Links from state_id fields to the STATE table have not been shown in this diagram.
Blue tables contain textual attributes only. Pink tables have a spatial attribute.



5 Data Dictionary

Note: All Persistent Identifiers that do not identify spatial geometry in the Integrated Data Model are unique nationally and are preceded by the state abbreviation e.g. LGA_PID = NSW12345678.

All Persistent Identifiers for spatial geometry are only unique within the associated dataset and within the state they reside e.g. LGA_POLYGON_PID = 1234567.

Column	Description
Name	The name of the column in the Integrated Database
Data Type	The Oracle data type of the column
Description	If 'Y' then this column must always have a value
Primary Key?	A description of the column and what the expected contents are
Mandatory?	If 'Y' then this column is a primary key. By primary key, we mean all ACTIVE records must have unique values in this column.
Foreign Key Table	Represents a column in the 'Foreign Key Table' that this column is a lookup to.
Foreign Key Column	Represents a table in the Integrated Database that this column is a lookup to.
10 Character Alias	An alias for this column name - up to 10 characters maximum. Used to define the name of the column when in ESRI Shapefile format.

5.1 ABS Boundaries

5.1.1 Collector Districts (CDs)

Table: COLLECTOR_DISTRICT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
collector_district_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	cd_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
code	number(10)	Collector District code e.g.6010101	N	Y	-	-	code
sla_pid	varchar2(15)	The SLA this Collector District belongs to	N	Y	SLA	sla_pid	sla_pid
ucLpid	varchar2(15)	The UCL this Collector District record belongs to (optional)	N	N	SLA	ucl_pid	ucl_pid
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: COLLECTOR_DISTRICT_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
collector_district_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental_Update.	Y	Y	-	-	cd_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
collector_district_pid	varchar2(15)	collector district pid	N	Y	COLLECTOR_DISTRICT	collector_district_pid	cd_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.1.2 Statistical Local Areas

Table: SLA

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
sla_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	sla_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
code	number(10)	code	N	Y	-	-	code
region	number(10)	region	N	Y	-	-	region
sla_name	varchar2(40)	name	N	Y	-	-	sla_name
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: SLA_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
sla_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	sl_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
sla_pid	varchar2(15)	sla pid	N	Y	SLA	sla_pid	sla_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.1.3 ABS Mesh Blocks

Table: MB_CATEGORY_CLASS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
code	varchar2(10)	Code. This is the persistent Identifier of the record.	Y	Y	-	-	code
name	varchar2(50)	Name	N	Y	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	Description of what this category represents.	N	N	-	-	descriptio

Table: MB_IMPUTATION_CLASS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
code	varchar2(10)	This is the persistent Identifier of the record.	Y	Y	-	-	code
name	varchar2(50)	Name	N	Y	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	Description of what this imputation class represents (eg.Gazetted Suburb)	N	N	-	-	descriptio

Table: MESH_BLOCK

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
mesh_block_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	mb_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
mesh_block_code	number(13)	mesh block code	N	Y	-	-	mb_code
mb_category_code	varchar2(10)	mb category code	N	Y	MB_CATEGORY_CLASS_AUT	code	mb_cat_cd
mb_imputation_code	varchar2(10)	mb imputation code	N	Y	MB_IMPUTATION_CLASS_AUT	code	mb_imp_cd
total_ur_population	number(10)	total ur population	N	Y	-	-	ttl_ur_pop
total_dwellings	number(10)	total dwellings	N	Y	-	-	ttl_dwelng
census_statistics_date	date	The date the total_* fields were valid - typically the date the census was taken	N	Y	-	-	cns_statdt
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	-	-	state_pid

Table: MESH_BLOCK_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
mesh_block_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	mb_poly_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
mesh_block_pid	varchar2(15)	mesh block pid	N	Y	MESH_BLOCK	mesh_block_pid	mb_pid
geometry	Geometry	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.1.4 Urban Centre Localities

Table: UCL

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
ucl_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	ucl_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
code	number(10)	code	N	Y	-	-	code
ucl_name	varchar2(45)	name	N	Y	-	-	ucl_name
area_sqkms	number(20,4)	Area sqkms	N	Y	-	-	area_sqkms
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: UCL_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
ucl_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	uc_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
uclPid	varchar2(15)	ucl pid	N	Y	SLA	ucl_pid	ucl_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.2 Electoral Boundaries

5.2.1 Commonwealth Electoral Boundaries

Table: COMM_ELECTORAL

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
comm_electoral_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	ce_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
comm_electoral_name	varchar2(50)	name	N	Y	-	-	name
date_gazetted	date	gazetted date	N	N	-	-	gt_gazetd
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: COMM_ELECTORAL_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
comm_electoral_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	ce_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
comm_electoral_pid	varchar2(15)	comm electoral pid	N	Y	COMM_ELECTORAL	comm_electoral_pid	ce_pid
geometry	Spatial	Line geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.2.2 State Electoral Boundaries

Table: STATE_ELECTORAL

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
state_electoral_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	se_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
state_electoral_name	varchar2(50)	name	N	Y	-	-	name
date_gazetted	date	gazetted date	N	N	-	-	gt_gazetd
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: STATE_ELECTORAL_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
state_electoral_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y			se_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y			dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N			dt_retire
state_electoral_pid	varchar2(15)	state electoral pid	N	N	STATE_ELECTORAL	state_electoral_pid	se_pid
geometry	Spatial	Line geometry	N	Y			geometry

5.3 Local Government Areas

Table: LGA

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
lga_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	lga_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
lga_name	varchar2(100)	name	N	Y	-	-	lga_name
date_gazetted	date	gazetted date	N	N	-	-	gt_gazetd
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: LGA_LOCALITY

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
lga_locality_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	y	y	-	-	lg_loc_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
lga_pid	varchar2(15)	lga pid	N	Y	LGA	lga_pid	lga_pid
locality_pid	varchar2(15)	locality pid	N	Y	LOCALITY	locality_pid	loc_pid

Table: LGA_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
lga_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	lg_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
lga_pid	varchar2(15)	lga pid	N	Y	LGA	lga_pid	lga_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.4 Suburbs/Localities

Table: LOCALITY

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
locality_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	loc_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
locality_name	varchar2(100)	name	N	Y	-	-	name
locality_class_code	char(1)	Describes the class of locality this is (eg. Gazetted, topographic feature etc). Lookup to locality_class. Must always be set to 'G'	N	Y	LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT	code	loccl_code
date_gazetted	date	gazetted date - only applicable for gazetted localities	N	N	-	-	gt_gazetd
postcode	varchar2(4)	This field stores the postcode for the locality from the Suburb dataset. It is a temporary work-around until the POSTCODE dataset becomes available.	N	N	-	-	postcode
primary_postcode	varchar2(4)	Required to differentiate localities of the same name within a state	N	N	-	-	prim_pcode
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

Table: LOCALITY_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
locality_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	lc_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
locality_pid	varchar2(15)	locality pid	N	Y	LOCALITY	locality_pid	loc_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

Table: LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
code	char(1)	Locality class code. This is the persistent Identifier of the record.	Y	Y	-	-	code_aut
name	varchar2(50)	Name	N	Y	-	-	name_aut
description	varchar2(200)	Description of what this locality type represents (eg. Gazetted Locality)	N	N	-	-	dscpn_aut

5.5 State Boundaries

Table: STATE

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
state_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	state_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
state_name	varchar2(50)	Feature name. All in uppercase. eg TASMANIA	N	Y	-	-	state_name

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
state_abbreviation	varchar2(3)	state abbreviation	N	Y	-	-	st_abbrev

Table: STATE_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
state_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	st_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid
geometry	Spatial	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

5.6 Town Points

Table: TOWN

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
town_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	town_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	date_creat
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	date_retir
town_class_code	char(1)	Describes the class of town this is (eg. Urban, Rural, Remote). Lookup to town_class.	N	Y	TOWN_CLASSES_AUT	code	town_class
town_name	varchar2(50)	The name of the town	N	Y	-	-	town_name

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
population	varchar2(15)	The population of the town	N	N	-	-	population
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	-	-	state_pid

Table: TOWN_CLASS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
code	char(1)	Town class code. This is the persistent Identifier of the record.	Y	Y	-	-	code
name	varchar2(50)	Name of the town class code.	N	Y	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	Description of what this town class represents	N	N	-	-	descriptio

Table: TOWN_POINT

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
town_point_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	town_point
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	date_creat
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	date_retir
town_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier of the town that this point belongs to.	Y	Y	TOWN	town_pid	town_pid
geometry	point	Point Geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

Table: LOCALITY_TOWN

Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
locality_town_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	Y	Y	-	-	locality_t
date_created	date	Date this record was created. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	Y	-	-	date_creat
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired. See ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update.	N	N	-	-	date_retir



Name	Data Type	Description	Primary Key?	Mandatory?	Foreign Key Table	Foreign Key Column	10 Char Alias
locality_pid	varchar2(15)	The locality persistent identifier.	Y	Y	LOCALITY	locality_pid	locality_p
town_pid	varchar2(15)	The town Persistent Identifier.	Y	Y	TOWN	town_pid	town_pid

6 Other PSMA Australia Datasets

There are six datasets currently licensed by PSMA Australia with several others in various stages of assembly. These datasets are:

DATASET	THEME	LAYER
Administrative Boundaries	ABS Boundaries	Collector Districts (CDs)
		Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)
		Urban Centre Localities (UCLs)
		Mesh Blocks (MBs)
	Electoral Boundaries	Commonwealth Electoral Boundaries
		State Electoral Boundaries
	Local Government Areas (LGAs)	
	Suburbs/Localities	
State Boundaries		
Town Points		
CadLite®	Cadastre (Registered land parcel polygons and attributes)	
	Property	
POI	Points of Interest	
Transport & Topography™	Transport	Roads
		Rail
		Rail Stations
		Airports
	Hydrology	Hydrology Polygons (Water bodies, major rivers, oceans)
		Minor Water (102, 103, connectors)
Greenspace	Urban Parks	
	National Parks & Other Reserves	
G-NAF®	Geocoded physical addresses	
Postcodes	Australia Post spatial postcodes	Postcode Polygons
		Postcode Centroids

6.1 CadLite®

CadLite has two themes, Cadastre, which is a digital representation of all cadastral boundaries excluding easements and road/drainage easements for Australia, and Property.

6.1.1 Cadastre

Cadastre is a seamless national cadastral database of Australia's 10.4 million parcels.

It incorporates Local Government Area boundaries and is designed to meet the needs of organisations that require a graphical representation of land parcel boundaries on a broad scale, to integrate with other data in servicing their business needs.

This graphical index of digital cadastre or registered land parcels can be used to reference other geographic and land administrative data available from respective jurisdictions.

The digital cadastral boundaries and their legal identifiers have been derived from the relevant bodies from each Australian State and Territory jurisdiction.

6.1.2 Property

The PSMA Australia Property theme of CadLite® provides a national (excluding WA) dataset that identifies the three relationships that exist between a property and a cadastral parcel. These are:

1. where one cadastral parcel is equal to one property;
2. where many cadastral parcels make up one property; and
3. where one cadastral parcel contains many properties.

The Property Theme is currently released as a *Beta Version*, due to the fact that it does not incorporate data from Western Australia. It is PSMA Australia's intention to release a complete Property Theme in the August 2006 data release however; this will be contingent on the inclusion of WA data.

6.2 POI

The Points of Interest dataset contains in excess of 130,000 points of interest with feature code and name attribution. Some of the feature categories are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ▪ accommodation | ▪ medical |
| ▪ community services | ▪ mines and quarries |
| ▪ cultural | ▪ mountains and hills |
| ▪ defence | ▪ places of worship |
| ▪ education and training | ▪ post offices |
| ▪ emergency | ▪ public assembly |
| ▪ facilities | ▪ relief feature names |
| ▪ finance | ▪ sewage |
| ▪ gaols | ▪ transport |
| ▪ government | ▪ utilities |
| ▪ grounds | ▪ waste disposal |
| ▪ homesteads | ▪ water |

The PSMA Australia POI dataset is currently under re-development.

6.3 Transport & Topography™

The Transport & Topography™ dataset is underpinned by a road centreline layer of over one million kilometres of roads, together with more than 30 feature types within transport, hydrology and greenspace themes.

The Transport component of this dataset encompasses the roads, rail, rail stations and airport infrastructure networks across the entire nation of Australia. The roads layer includes more than 1,000,000 kilometres of named roads. The rail and rail station layers depict the national rail network (including tram lines). The airports layer also includes landing grounds.

The Topography component of this dataset is made up of two themes—hydrology and greenspace. Two layers of hydrology are made up of water bodies, major rivers, minor waters and oceans. The two greenspace layers are urban parks plus national parks and other reserves.

6.4 G-NAF[®]

G-NAF[®] (Geocoded National Address File) is Australia's first authoritative geocoded address index for the whole country, listing all valid physical addresses in Australia. It contains approximately 12.6 million physical addresses, each linked to its unique geocoded (specific latitude and longitude of the address). Data used to build G-NAF[®] comes from contributors including the Australian Electoral Commission, Australia Post and Australia's government mapping agencies and land registries.

G-NAF[®] is the single, national authoritative source for:

- validating customer-provided address (assisting in fraud prevention)
- identifying the geocode for spatial analysis (creating maps to plot and analyse services and customer locations)
- assembling and maintaining large address files (reducing duplications and costs, increasing efficiency and improving mail delivery).

6.5 Postcodes

Postcodes have recently been developed in co-ordination with Australia Post. A postcode may be classed either as a gazetted area or a point-type postcode (eg. Post office box).

A gazetted postcode may have many polygons defining its boundary. Postcode boundaries do not have to match locality boundaries.

A point-type postcode will have 1 active centroid defining its location.

It may be necessary to include a link between the CAD and Postcodes to enable the definition of postcode boundaries when this information cannot be sourced in other ways (eg. Northern Territory). This has not been included in the Data Model as it is still currently under investigation by PSMA.