



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

CadLite

Version 3.6

February 2012

PSMA Australia Data Product Specification (DPS) CadLite

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1 Overview

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1.1 DPS title:

CadLite Product Description

1.2 DPS reference date:

February 2012

1.3 DPS responsible party:

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1.4 DPS language:

English

1.5 DPS topic category:

Boundaries for Cadastral and Property areas within Australia.

1.6 DPS distribution format:

.pdf

1.7 Disclaimer:

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.

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1.8 Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Feature attribute	Characteristic of a feature (e.g. name of an area).
Class	Description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics [UML]. <u>NOTE:</u> A class does not always have an associated geometry (e.g. the metadata class)
Event	Characteristic of a feature measured within an object without modifying the associated geometry.
Feature	Abstraction of real world phenomena.
Object	Entity with a well-defined boundary and identity that encapsulates state and behaviour [UML Semantics] <u>NOTE:</u> An object is an instance of a class.
Package	Grouping of a set of classes, relationships, and even other packages with a view to organizing the model into more abstract structures.
LYNX	A suite of applications to store, quality assure and distribute PSMA Australia's data sets.

1.9 Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASGC:	Australian Standard Geographical Classification.
DPS:	Data Product Specification
GDA94:	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
G-NAF:	Geocoded National Address File
GIDB	A copy of the IDB for use in Data Maintenance in Radius Studio™
ICSM:	Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying & Mapping
IDB:	Integrated Data Base
PID:	Persistent Identifier
POI:	Points of Interest
PSMA:	Public Sector Mapping Agencies
UML:	Unified Modeling Language
UUID:	Universal Unique Identifiers

1.10 Informal Description of the Data Product

The CadLite dataset is comprised of two themes:

- Australian Cadastral Boundaries
- Property Boundaries

The CadLite data set is used as a basis for other data sets provided by PSMA Australia. These data sets include G-NAF™, Transport and Topography, Points of Interest (POI) as well as Postcodes.

PSMA Australia is currently working to improve the data maintenance processes which have significantly enhanced its accuracy from previous releases. This improvement in processes will be continually reviewed to produce the highest standards possible in accuracy and quality control.

Data maintenance is carried out at PSMA Australia using Radius Studio™ to enforce the data integrity (both spatial and aspatial). Quality Assurance processes within LYNX™ are used to check structural integrity of the data.

The available output file formats for the product are described in the [Product Delivery Format](#) section.

The LYNX environment provides the data release as downloads or on DVD.

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2 Specification Scope

This data set is divided into two themes.

2.1 Scope identification - Dataset:

CadLite Data Set

2.1.1 Level:

Data Set

2.1.2 Level name:

CadLite

2.1.3 Extent

Spatial coverage of Australia's landmass including External Territories and Coastal Islands (including Lord Howe Island). Localities in SA include an unincorporated area which is covered by Mesh Blocks.

All data is supplied by the appropriate Jurisdiction quarterly.

2.2 Scope identification - Themes:

CadLite Themes

2.2.1 Level:

Theme

2.2.2 Level names:

- Cadastre
- Properties

2.2.3 Extent

Spatial coverage of Australia's cadastral and property parcels.

Cadastre is a digital representation of all cadastral boundaries excluding easements and road/drainage casements for Australia.

Property is a digital representation of land parcels for which rates may be levied by Local Governments.

3 Data Product Identification

3.1 Title:

CadLite for Australia

3.2 Alternate title:

CadLite

3.3 Abstract:

The CadLite for Australia,(an ISO 19131 compliant description) provides an optimised quality geometric description and a set of basic attributes of the Australian cadastral and property parcels. CadLite data will be revised on a regular basis. Geographic Polygon Data Files based on GDA94 are produced from varying format data provided from the Jurisdictions.

3.4 Purpose

Cadastre is a seamless national cadastral database of Australia's 10.6 million parcels.

It 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 Property theme of CadLite® provides a national 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.

CadLite® incorporates Local Government Area boundaries from the Administrative Boundaries dataset and is a valuable data set in its own right. The common geometric base allows users to apply the spatial data to the full extent of coverage. This common infrastructure facilitates data integration with supplementary data supplied in the future.

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3.5 Topic category

Polygons defined by coordinate spatial data (latitude and Longitude) with associated textual metadata.

3.6 Geographic description

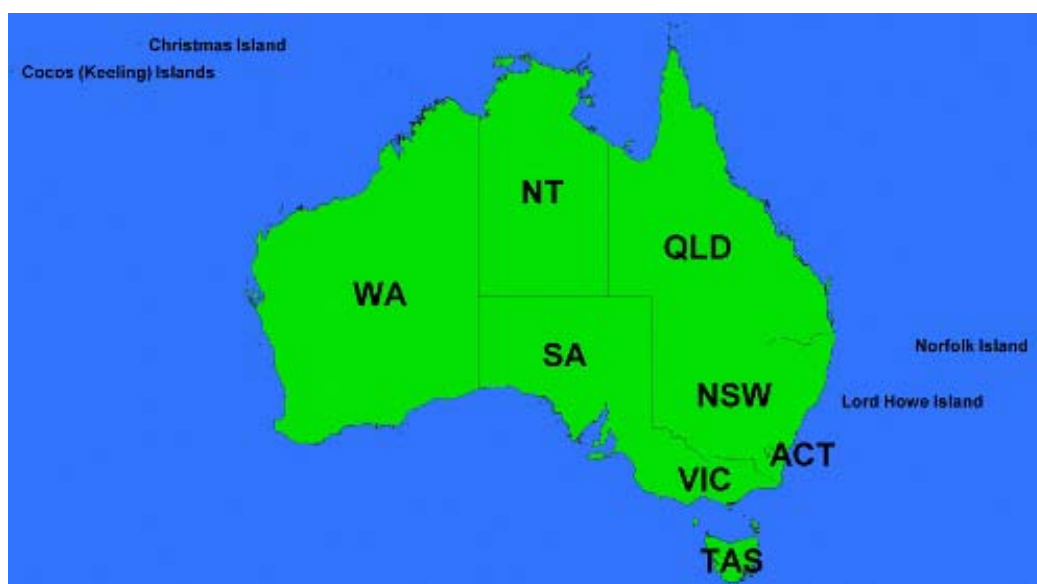
The CadLite data sets cover the boundaries within the complete national geography of Australia (AUS). The Bounding Box for this data is as follows;

- North bounding latitude -8°,
- South bounding latitude -45°,
- East bounding longitude 169°,
- West bounding longitude 96°.

This area covers the landmasses of Australia (Geographic Australia), including External Territories and off shore Islands. The following quote from the ABS is used to identify the coverage of the data.

“Geographic Australia” means the area as defined by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as amended by the *Territories Law Reform Act No. 104, 1992*. For the avoidance of doubt, the External Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included in Geographic Australia.

The spatial domain is described by the polygon:



Geographic extent name: AUSTRALIA INCLUDING EXTERNAL TERRITORIES - AUS –
Australia - Australia

Geographic extent polygon: 96 -8, 169 -8, 169 -45, 96 -45, 96 -8,

The States and Territories within Australia are represented by the following:

State or Territory Name	Abbreviation	Character Code
New South Wales	NSW	1 (or 01)
Victoria	VIC	2 (or 02)
Queensland	QLD	3 (or 03)
South Australia	SA	4 (or 04)
West Australia	WA	5 (or 05)
Tasmania	TAS	6 (or 06)
Northern Territory	NT	7 (or 07)
Australian Capital Territory	ACT	8 (or 08)
Other Territories	OT	9 (or 09)

Citation date: 08/2009

Extent Type Code: 1 – inclusion

4 Data Content and Structure

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CadLite is a feature-based product. An application schema expressed in UML is included with an associated Data Dictionary.

4.1 Feature-based data

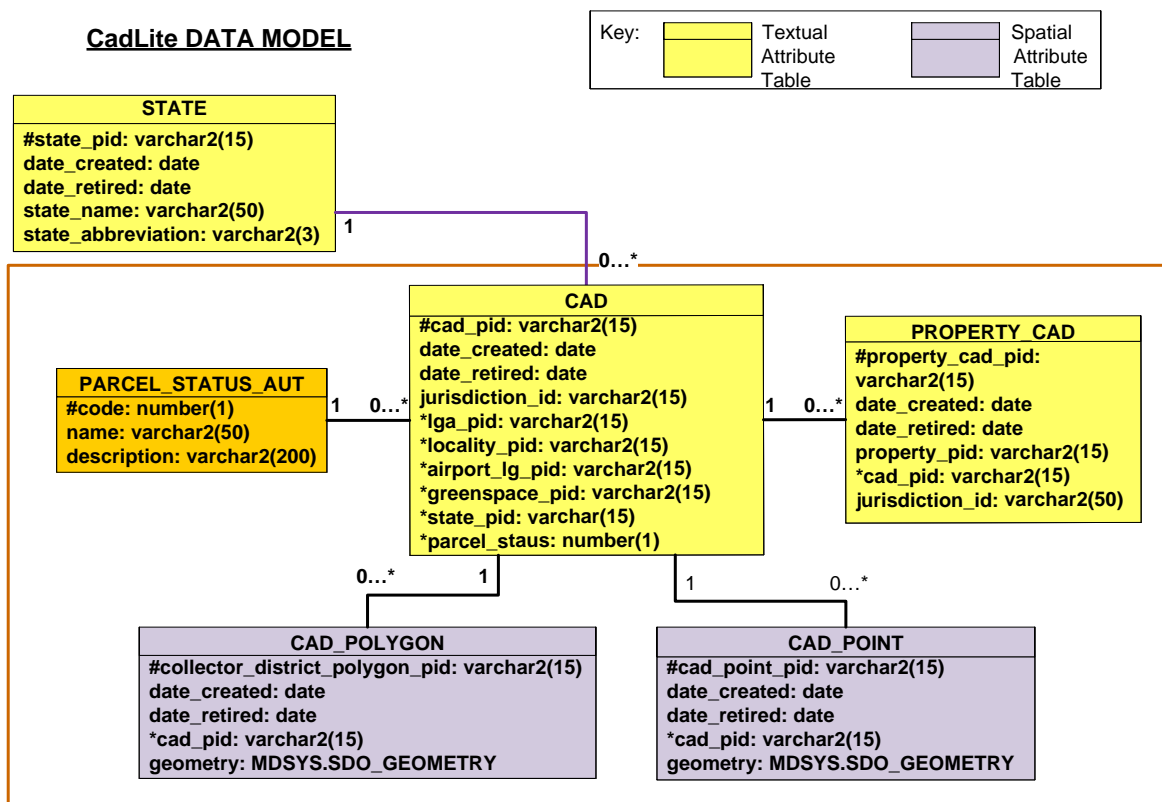
The feature type is spatial polygon for the various CadLite parcels. The table below outlines the features and their integration into the data Sets.

Entity	Description	Integration	Rules
Cadastre	A Cadastral Parcel (CAD) will usually only have 1 polygon defining its boundary. However, in some cases it is necessary to have many polygons defining a CAD's boundary. These cases are usually when road/river easements run through the CAD.	A CAD has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0 or 1 related gazetted Locality record. Most of the time will be related to a Locality. The only time it will not have a Locality is when the CAD falls within an unincorporated area (e.g. NT). ▪ 0 or 1 related LGA record. Most of the time will be related to an LGA. Will only not be related to an LGA where the CAD falls within an unincorporated area (e.g. NT). ▪ 1 to many related Property records ▪ 0 or 1 related Airport Landing Ground record ▪ 0 or 1 related Greenspace record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A CAD must reference a gazetted Locality (as opposed to an ungazetted Locality). ▪ A CAD cannot be related to an Airport and Greenspace at the same time.
Property	A Property may have many polygons defining its boundary. If a Property has strata, these will be captured as points.	A Property has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0 to many related CAD records ▪ 0 or 1 related G-NAF Address record. Note there may be a chance this will have to be updated to handle 1 property having many G-NAF addresses (eg. Multiple dwellings on a single property). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideally property should have at most 1 G-NAF Address but this is not a rule set in the database. ▪ Property should be related to at least 1 CAD record.
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
State	Every dataset references a state.	All other datasets reference a state persistent identifier.	No special rules

4.2 Feature-based application schema – Data Model

CadLite UML Class Diagram

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4.3 Data Dictionary

4.3.1 Feature-Based Feature Catalogue

This section provides the feature catalogue in support to the application schema. Spatial attributes are added to the feature catalogue in the same manner as other attributes for completeness and conformance to the application schema.

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.

The following table refers to ALL tables in the Feature Catalogue below.

Column	Abbreviation	Description
Name	Name	The name of the column in the Integrated Database
Data Type	Data type	The Oracle data type of the column. Mapinfo TAB files have similar data types.
Description	Description	A description of the column and what the expected contents are
Primary Key?	Prim Key	If 'Y' then this column must always have a unique value. (has # entry in the data model tables)
Obligation	Man	Y = mandatory. If 'Y' (mandatory), this column is populated with data. That is, all ACTIVE records must have values in this column.
Foreign Key Table	F K TABLE	Represents a column in the 'Foreign Key Table' that this column is referred to by another table. (has * entry in the data model tables)
Foreign Key Column	F K Col	Represents a table in the Integrated Database that this column is referred to.
10 Character Alias	10 Char 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.

For ALL tables the Persistent Identifier (_pid), date_created and date_retired fields are governed by the ICSM Policy and Guidelines for Incremental Update. This can be accessed by following the link below.

www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/harmonised_data_model/model1/incremental_update_guidelines.pdf

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4.3.1.1 Cadastre

4.3.1.1.1 Table: CAD

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
cad_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	cad_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N		-	-	dt_retire
jurisdiction_id	varchar2(50)	Previously known as PARCEL_ID in CadLite. Sibling CAD_POLYGON records must have the same jurisdiction_id.	N	Y	-	-	jrsdtn_id
lga_pid	varchar2(15)	The LGA this CAD parcel falls within. Only should be null where CAD falls in unincorporated area (e.g. NT)	N		LGA	lga_pid	lga_pid
locality_pid	varchar2(15)	The gazetted locality this CAD falls in. Only should be null where CAD falls in unincorporated area (e.g. NT)	N		LOCALITY	locality_pid	loc_pid
airport_lg_pid	varchar2(15)	The airport this CAD relates to (if applicable)	N		AIRPORT_LG	airport_lg_pid	alg_pid
Greenspace_pid	varchar2(15)	The greenspace this CAD relates to (if applicable)	N		GREENSPACE	greenspace_pid	gs_pid
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid
parcel_status	Number(1)	Parcel status	N	Y	PARCEL_STAT US_AUT	code	parcl_stts

4.3.1.1.2 Table: CAD_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
cad_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	This is the old CADL_PID in the current CadLite prefixed with the state code. The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	cd_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
cad_pid	varchar2(15)	CAD Persistent Identifier	N	Y	CAD	cad_pid	cad_pid
geometry	MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

4.3.1.1.3 Table: CAD_POINT

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
cad_point_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	cd_pnt_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
cad_pid	varchar2(15)	cad Persistent Identifier	N	Y	CAD	cad_pid	cad_pid
geometry	MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY	Point geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

4.3.1.1.4 Table: PARCEL_STATUS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
code	number(1)	code	Y	Y	-	-	code
name	varchar2(50)	Name of parcel status type	N	Y	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	Description of parcel status type	N	N	-	-	descriptio

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4.3.1.2 Property

4.3.1.2.1 Table: PROPERTY_CAD

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
property_cad_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	pr_cad_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
property_pid	varchar2(15)	Property Persistent Identifier	N	Y	-	-	pr_pid
cad_pid	varchar2(15)	CAD Persistent Identifier	N	Y	CAD	cad_pid	cad_pid
jurisdiction_id	varchar2(50)	jurisdiction id	N	Y	-	-	jrtdtn_id

4.3.1.3 State

4.3.1.3.1 Table: STATE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	ERSI form
state_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	state_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
state_name	varchar2(50)	Feature name. All in uppercase. e.g. 'TASMANIA'	N	Y	-	-	state_name
state_abbreviation	varchar2(3)	State abbreviation.	N	Y	-	-	st_abbrev

4.4 Feature-Based Content Scope

All geometry and metadata for polygons and points within the CadLite Data Set.

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5 Reference Systems

5.1 Spatial reference system:

GDA 94

5.2 Temporal reference system:

Gregorian calendar

5.3 Reference system scope:

The spatial objects and temporal collection periods for the CadLite Data Sets

6 Data Quality

6.1 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 CadLite reflects that of the jurisdictional source data. The cadastre accuracy is +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas. No "shift" of data as a means of "cartographic enhancement" to facilitate presentation has been employed for any real world feature.

NOTE. The accuracy of geometric representation is given by the difference between the position of the geometric representation of an object and its absolute position, as measured with respect to the geodetic network.

6.2 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.

Key attributes (name and the unique identifier) have a high degree of accuracy in the order of 99.09%. Other attributes derived from the processing of supplied data may have a lower degree of accuracy but less than previously released data. All attribute accuracies are dependent on the data accuracy supplied to PSMA Australia Limited.

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 was previously up 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.

6.3 Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which data complies with the technical specification. The allowable error in logical consistency previously ranged 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 has been thoroughly tested and is free of the following topological errors:

- Pseudo Nodes
- Overlaps
- Bowties and other self intersections
- Duplicate features
- Incomplete polygons
- Gaps (voids and slivers) between polygons
- Object continuity at sheet edges and borders.

6.4 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.

6.4.1 Data Set, Theme, and Layer Coverage:

National for the cadastre and the property for which rates are levied.

6.4.2 Attribute Completeness:

All attributes for each object are populated.

Temporal accuracy is applicable to most of the current release.

6.5 Quality scope

Polygon and point geometry accuracy and attribute accuracy for all included areas.

7 Data Capture

All spatial data is supplied by the Jurisdictions (Commonwealth, States and Territories Governments) through various agencies.

For each theme, the data is supplied by the appropriate agency as described below.

7.1 Cadastre Theme

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

7.2 Property Theme

The digital property boundaries and their identifiers have been derived from a combination of cadastral data and valuations data from the relevant bodies from each Australian State and Territory jurisdiction.

This section describes the derivation of the attributes used to produce the Property Theme of CadLite® from the Jurisdictional source data.

(Note: The Date_Retired attribute is not included in any of these derivation summaries as it is not yet populated.)

7.2.1 Table: Property CAD Mapping (PROPERTY_CAD)

Links a property to its cad parcel(s) and vice-versa

	PROPERTY_CAD_PID	DATE_CREATED	CAD_PID
NSW	"NSW10000000" + ROWID	CreateDate value from Property_Strata table	CADID
VIC	"VIC20000000" + ROWID	UFI_CR from Parcel_view	PFI from Parcel table
QLD	"QLD30000000" + ROWID	As per Cadastre	Segment_Id + Parcel_Id
SA	"SA40000000" + ROWID	As per Cadastre	ENTID
WA	"WA50000000" + ROWID	Date_Created from Grouped table	PIN
TAS	"TAS60000000" + ROWID	As per Cadastre	Numerical portion of UFI
NT	"NT70000000" + ROWID	As per Cadastre	PFI
ACT	"ACT80000000" + ROWID	As per Cadastre	KEY

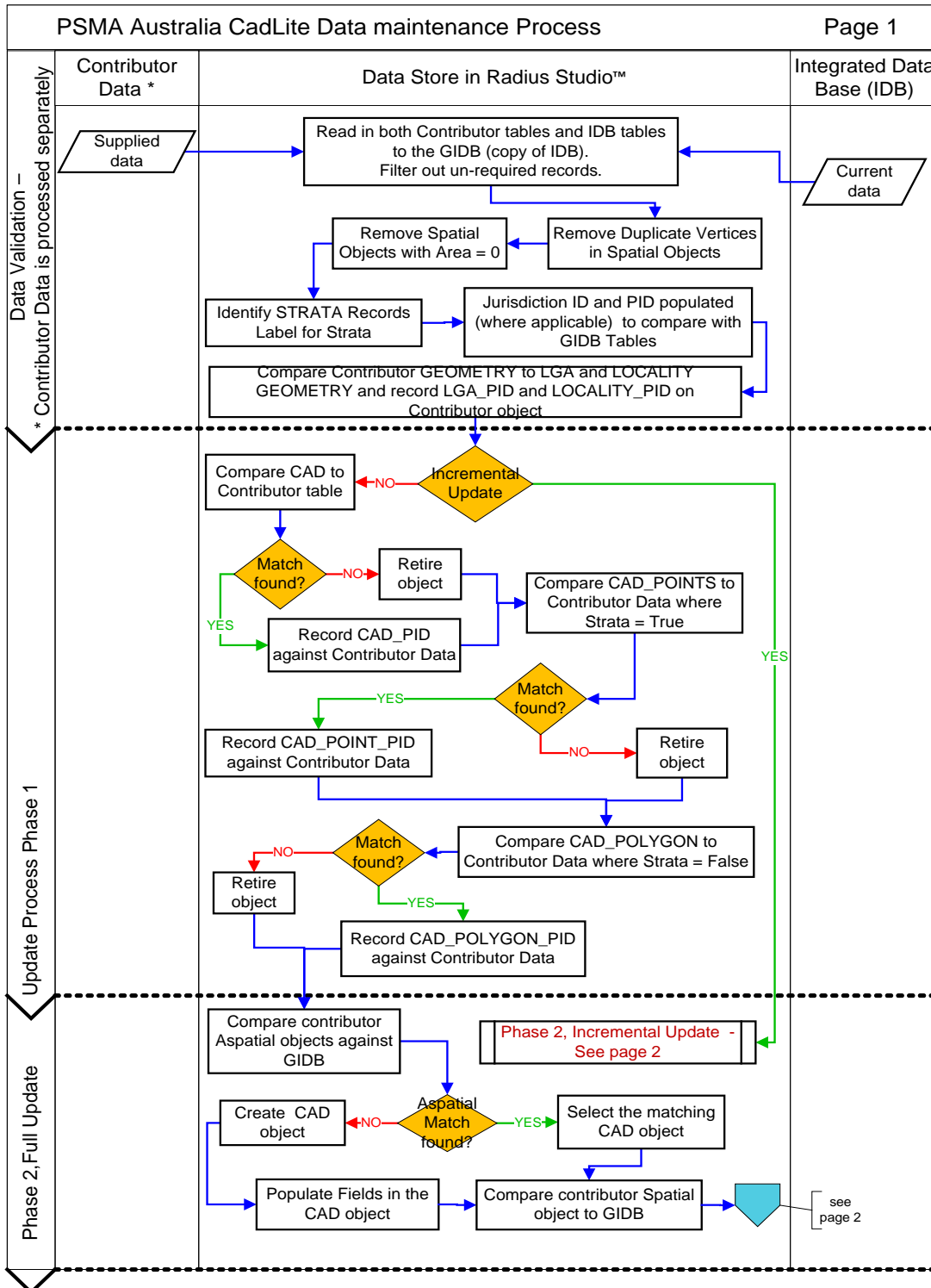
7.3 Data capture scope

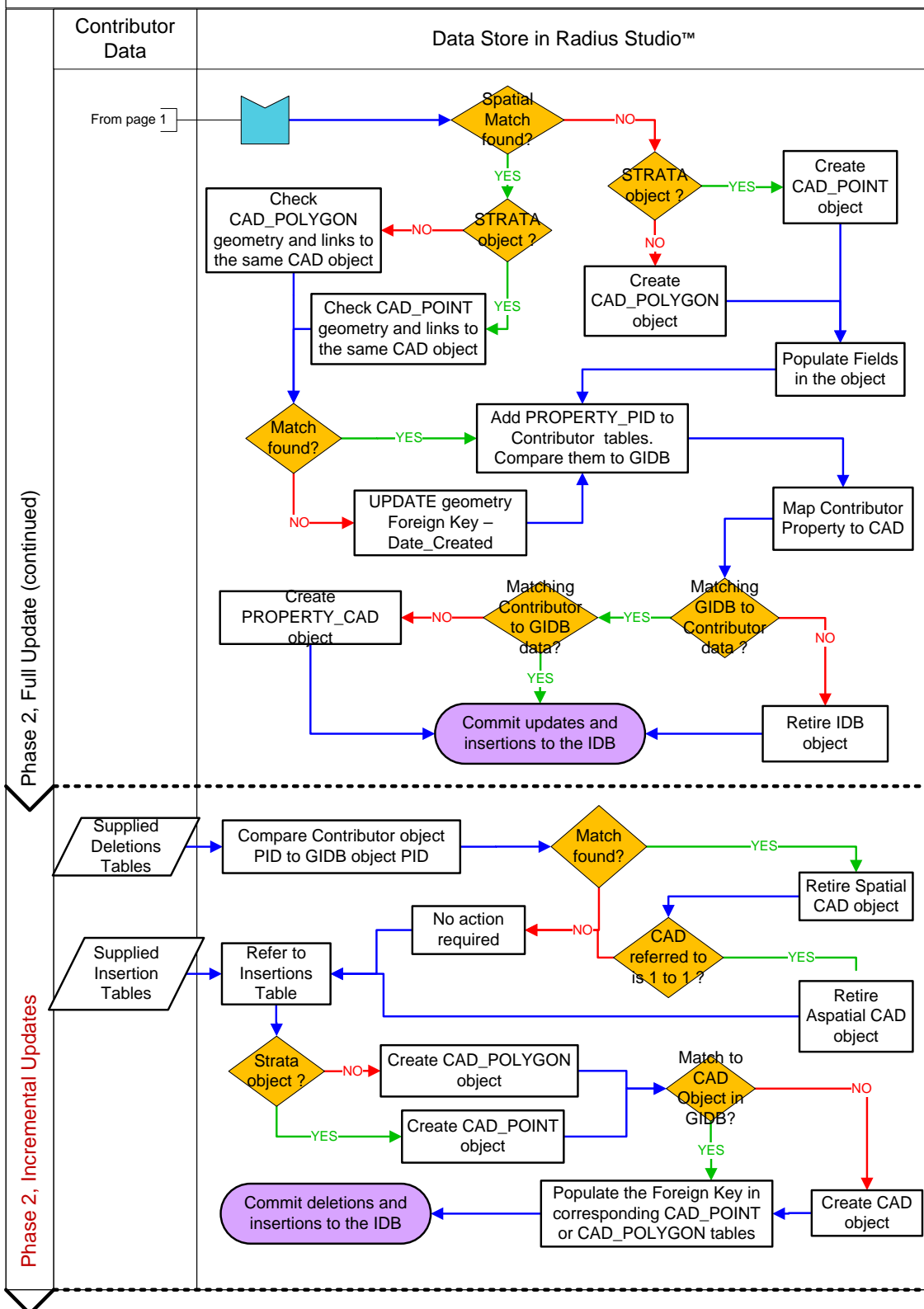
Data for changed objects within the current release time period.

8 Data Maintenance

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Maintenance of the data is carried out at PSMA Australia using Radius Studio Suite. The process map below summarises the maintenance steps followed.





8.1 Update Frequency

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The CadLite Data Set is updated as deemed necessary by the Jurisdictions. Updates are inserted in the CadLite Data Set product as they are supplied by data contributors. PSMA Australia release updates to all Data Sets each quarter in the months of February, May, August and November.

8.2 Maintenance scope

PSMA Australia's data maintenance occurs for existing objects with changed geometry and/or metadata, as well as data for new objects within the release time period.

9 Data Product Delivery

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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 license 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.

PSMA Distribution, the wholly owned subsidiary of PSMA Australia, facilitates access to PSMA Data. PSMA Distribution works closely with our Value-Added Resellers (VARs) to provide strategic support to ensure that both the public and private sectors obtain the maximum benefit from the use of PSMA Data.

PSMA Distributions' VARs create many powerful and varied applications that utilise the PSMA Data. Our highly experienced staff help VARs with lead-generation, sales support, market intelligence and opportunity analysis.

For current users of PSMA Data, more information about the data and its use should be available from your VAR. Please contact your VAR for clarification or guidance prior to contacting PSMA Distribution.

For further information on accessing PSMA Data through a VAR, or becoming a VAR of PSMA Distribution contact:

PSMA Distribution (Postal Address)
GPO Box 4966
Sydney NSW 2001

T: +61 (0) 2 6260 9071

F: +61 (0) 2 6260 9001

M: +61 (0) 418 787 204

e-mail: enquiries@psma.com.au

web: www.psmadata.com.au (A Reseller section is also included)

9.1 Delivery medium information

LYNX is a cutting-edge data platform that has been developed to hold, quality assure and distribute PSMA Australia's suite of national spatial datasets. It streamlines 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 to a specified location 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 platform.

LYNX can be accessed from the [PSMA Australia Website](http://www.pdma.com.au). (www.pdma.com.au)

9.2 Units of delivery

All data, themes and/or layers within this Dataset are provided under licence. All users of the dataset, any part of the dataset, data model or metadata must have executed appropriate licensing for the data.

9.3 Privacy Statement

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Users must acknowledge that the PSMA Data does not on its own constitute Personal Information.

The user agrees:

- not to do any act or engage in any practice using the PSMA Data or a value added reseller product (VAR Product) that would breach the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth);
- to comply with any direction of PSMA Distribution or PSMA Australia to observe any recommendation of the Privacy Commissioner relating to acts or practices of the user that the Privacy Commissioner considers to be in breach of the obligations in this clause.

9.3.1 General Warranty and Indemnity

PSMA Australia makes every effort to provide and maintain accurate, complete, usable and timely digital spatial information. However, datasets and information are provided with the understanding that they are not guaranteed to be complete or correct.

Information regarding Warranty and Indemnity is included in all license agreements for PSMA Data. For further information please consult your data supplier or PSMA Distribution Pty Ltd.

9.3.2 Medium name

Online via LYNX or on DVD (generated in LYNX)

9.4 Delivery format information

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9.4.1 MapInfo

9.4.1.1 Format name:

TAB – MapInfo Professional™

9.4.1.2 Specification:

The MapInfo TAB format is a popular geospatial vector data format for geographic information systems software. It is developed and regulated by MapInfo as a proprietary format. This format includes files with the following extensions: *.tab, *.dat, *.id, *.map

TAB files support geospatial standards such as Open GIS, the OGC, ISO, W3C and others.

9.4.1.3 Language:

English

9.4.2 Shape

9.4.2.1 Format name:

Shape – ESRI™

9.4.2.2 Specification:

This format includes files with the following extensions: *.shp, *.shx, *.dbf

ESRI Shapefile Technical Description, an ESRI White Paper, July 1998. Follow this link: www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/shapefile.pdf

9.4.2.3 Language:

English

9.4.3 Oracle Dump

9.4.3.1 Format name:

Oracle data base files – Oracle™

9.4.3.2 Specification:

This format includes files with the following extensions: *.dmp

9.4.3.3 Language:

English

10 Metadata

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ANSLIC Metadata Profile guidelines v1.1 are available at ANZLIC (<http://www.anzlic.org.au/policies.html>)

and at ASDD (<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/profileinfo/>).

11 Other PSMA Australia Datasets

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There are six other 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		
Land Tenure	Land Tenure	
FOI	Features of Interest	
Transport & TopographyTM	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

Administrative Boundaries

The Administrative Boundaries dataset is comprised of five themes:

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

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.

Land Tenure

Each Cadastral parcel from several jurisdictions have land tenure information. There are four levels of detail for each tenure type and each jurisdiction may supply varying detailed levels. More jurisdictions will provide tenure data in the near future and PSMA Australia will provide the most detailed information available.

Features Of Interest (FOI)

The Features Of Interest dataset is a BETA release and contains authoritative government point, line and polygon data (as well as contributions from other organisations).

Features Of Interest data includes urban centre's, significant buildings, landmarks, public spaces, community facilities and indigenous locations. This data is much sought after, and can be applied in multiple commercial and government situations with many places not described by an official address (e.g. Melbourne Cricket Ground, Town Hall or Local Church).

Features Of Interest is an independent dataset, that can be integrated for enhanced functionality with associated datasets including G-NAF.

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).

Transport & Topography™

The Transport & Topography™ dataset is underpinned by a road centreline layer of over two 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 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.

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 one 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 Australia.

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