



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

CadLite[®]

Version 2.4



CadLite® Product Description

First Published 2006

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PSMA Australia CadLite® Product Description
Version 2.4

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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

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2 Dataset Description

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

The Property Theme is currently released for the first time as a complete national dataset in August 2006.

CadLite[®] also incorporates Local Government Area boundaries from the Administrative Boundaries dataset (see Section 6 – [Other PSMA Australia Datasets](#)).

2.1 Cadastre Theme

2.1.1 Content

Cadastre is a seamless national cadastral database of Australia's 10.5 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.

2.1.2 Contributors

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

2.1.3 Methodology

The following procedures describe the development of the Cadastre Theme of CadLite®:

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.

2.1.4 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 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.

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.

2.2 Property Theme

2.2.1 Content

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.

The Property Theme is currently released for the first time as a complete national dataset in August 2006.

2.2.2 Contributors

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.

2.2.3 Methodology

This section describes the derivation of the attributes used to produce the *Beta Version* of 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.)

Table: Property CAD Mapping (PROPERTY_CAD)

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

| Field Jurisdiction | 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 |

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.

CadLite Property is classified as “BB” accuracy. That is, 90% of well-defined features are within 1mm (at plot scale) of their true position, eg 1:500 equates to +/- 0.5metre and 1:25,000 equates to +/- 25 metres. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the spatial accuracy of the major part of the dataset (at all scales) is frequently better than BB.

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.

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: All states



Attribute Completeness: All attributes for each object are populated. Property data is 75% accurate at time of production. This percentage is lower than expected as the data in some areas is undergoing significant change on a day-to-day basis.

2.3 Features

| 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. | <p>A CAD has:</p> <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. | <p>A Property has:</p> <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. | <p>An LGA has:</p> <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 |

2.4 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](#).

2.4.1 Delivery Format

- 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.psmacom.au, or by contacting Gerry Stanley at gerry.stanley@psma.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 Relationship 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@psma.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:

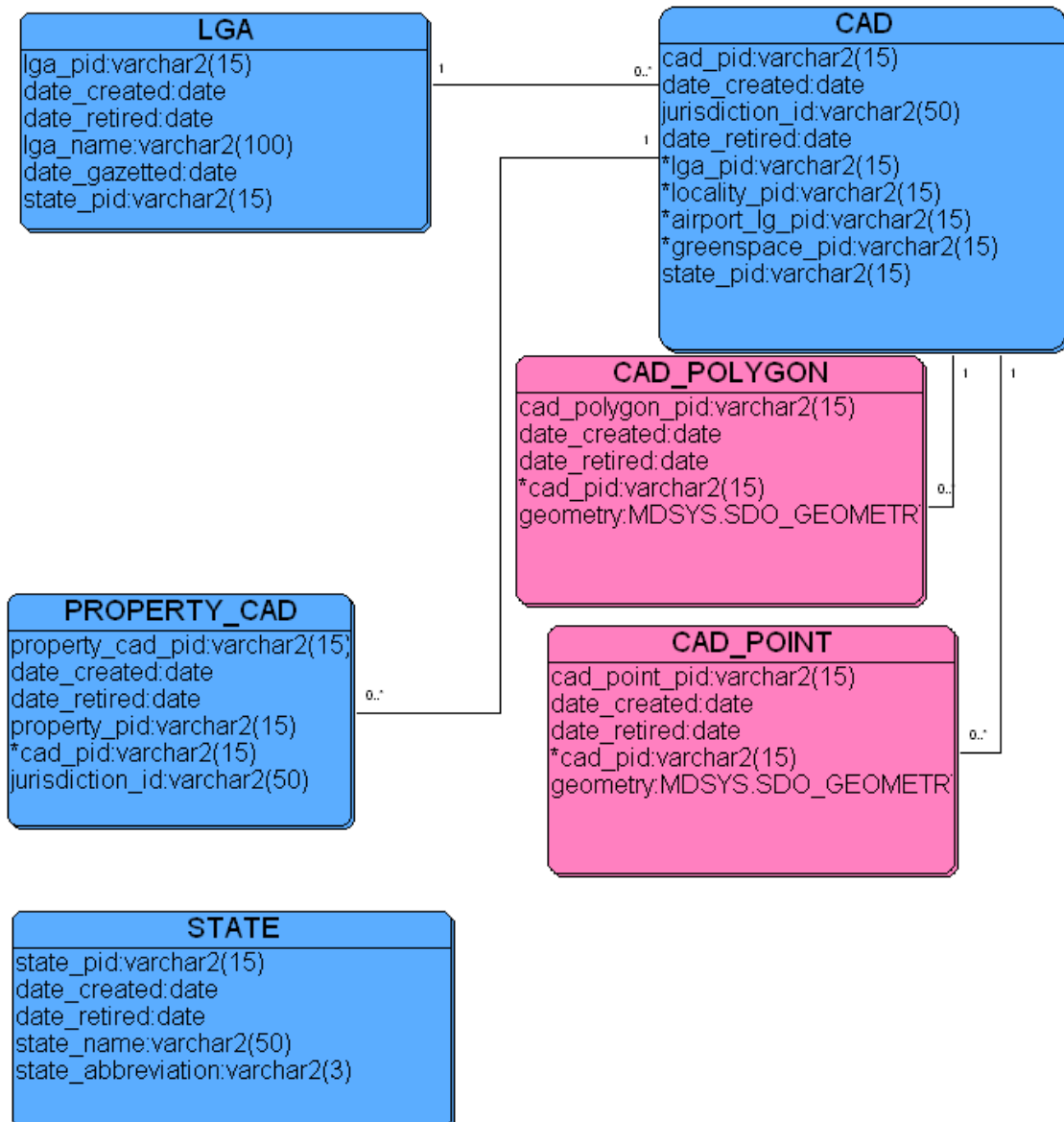
The Licensee agrees:

- (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 STATE have not been shown in this diagram.



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 Table: CAD

| Name | Data Type | Description | Primary Key? | Mandatory? | Foreign Key Table | Foreign Key Column | 10 Char Alias |
|-----------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| cad_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 | - | - | cad_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 | | - | - | 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 | - | - | jrdsctn_id |

| Name | Data Type | Description | Primary Key? | Mandatory? | Foreign Key Table | Foreign Key Column | 10 Char Alias |
|----------------|--------------|---|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 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_pid |

5.2 Table: CAD_POLYGON

| Name | Data Type | Description | Primary Key? | Mandatory? | Foreign Key Table | Foreign Key Column | 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. 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 |
| cad_pid | varchar2(15) | CAD Persistent Identifier | N | Y | CAD | cad_pid | cad_pid |
| geometry | MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY | Polygon geometry | N | Y | - | - | geometry |

5.3 Table: CAD_POINT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Primary Key? | Mandatory? | Foreign Key Table | Foreign Key Column | 10 Char Alias |
|---------------|--------------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| cad_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 | - | - | cd_pnt_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 |
| cad_pid | varchar2(15) | cad pid | N | Y | CAD | cad_pid | cad_pid |
| geometry | MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY | Point geometry | N | Y | - | - | geometry |

5.4 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 | - | - | dt_gazetd |
| state_pid | varchar2(15) | State Persistent Identifier | N | Y | - | - | state_pid |

5.5 Table: PROPERTY_CAD

| Name | Data Type | Description | Primary Key? | Mandatory? | Foreign Key Table | Foreign Key Column | 10 Char Alias |
|------------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| property_cad_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 | - | - | pr_cad_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 |
| 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 | - | - | jrstdctn_id |

5.6 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. e.g. 'TASMANIA' | N | Y | - | - | state_name |
| state_abbreviation | varchar2(3) | State abbreviation. | N | Y | - | - | st_abbrev |

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 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.

6.2 POI

The Points of Interest dataset contains in excess of 212,000 points of interest with feature code and name attribution. Some of the feature categories are:

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

