



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

CadLite®

Version 2.5
August 2009



CadLite® Product Description

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PSMA Australia CadLite® Product Description
Version 2.5

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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	CADASTRE THEME.....	5
2.2	PROPERTY THEME.....	7
2.3	FEATURES.....	10
2.4	DELIVERY.....	11
3	LICENSING & ACCESS.....	11
3.1	ACCESSING PSMA AUSTRALIA DATASETS.....	11
3.2	GERNERAL WARRANTY AND INDEMNITY	12
3.3	PRIVACY STATEMENT	12
4	DATA MODEL	13
5	DATA DICTIONARY.....	14
5.1	TABLE: CAD	14
5.2	TABLE: CAD_POLYGON	15
5.3	TABLE: CAD_POINT	16
5.4	TABLE: LGA.....	16
5.5	TABLE: PROPERTY_CAD	16
5.6	TABLE: STATE	17
6	OTHER PSMA AUSTRALIA DATASETS.....	18
6.1	ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES	19
6.2	POI	19
6.3	TRANSPORT & TOPOGRAPHY™.....	20
6.4	G-NAF®	20
6.5	POSTCODES.....	20

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 10.6 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.

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

Jurisdiction \ Field	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
Cadastral	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 unincorporated 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 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)

2.4.1 Delivery Format

- MapInfo Tab files
- ESRI Shape files
- Oracle Dump files

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

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e-mail: psmadistribution@psma.com.au

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

3.2 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.

3.3 Privacy Statement

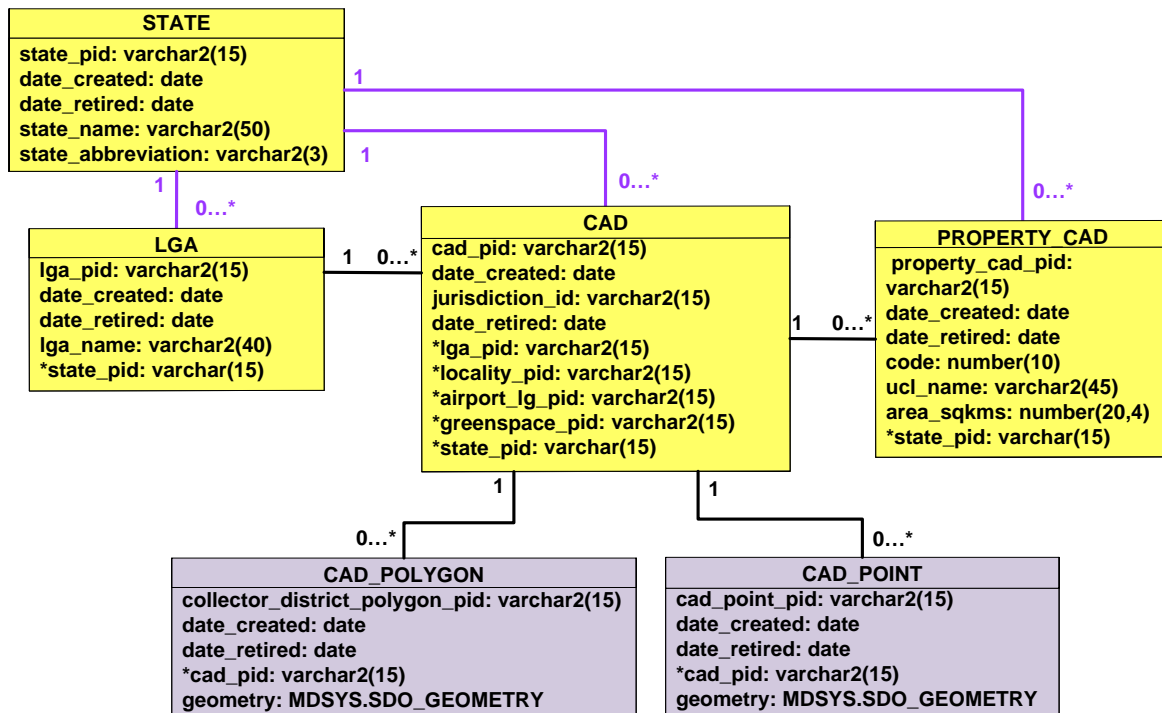
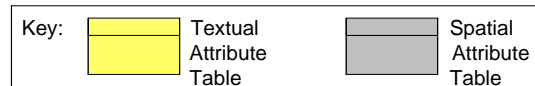
Users must acknowledge that the PSMA Data does not on its own constitute Personal Information.

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 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.

4 Data Model

CadLite DATA MODEL



5 Data Dictionary

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 a primary key. That is, all ACTIVE records must have unique 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_up-date_guidelines.pdf

5.1 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	-	-	jrtdtn_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_pid

5.2 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

5.3 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

5.4 Table: LGA

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
lga_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	lga_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
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	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

5.6 Table: STATE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
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

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