



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

G-NAF

Version 2.6

February 2012

PSMA Australia Data Product Specification (DPS)

G-NAF

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1 Overview

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1.1 DPS title:

G-NAF Product Description

1.2 DPS reference date:

February 2012

1.3 DPS responsible party:

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PSMA Australia acknowledges the assistance of **Logica Pty Ltd & Geometry Pty Ltd** in the preparation of this guide.

1.4 DPS language:

English

1.5 DPS topic category:

Address files for urban, rural and Locality areas within Australia.

1.6 DPS distribution format:

.pdf

1.7 Disclaimer:

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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

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification. |
| DPS | Data Product Specification |
| GDA94 | Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 |
| G-NAF | Geocoded National Address File |
| ICSM | Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying & Mapping |
| IDB | Integrated Data Base |
| MB | Mesh Blocks |
| PID | Persistent Identifier |
| POI | Points of Interest |
| PSMA | Public Sector Mapping Agency |
| SLA | Statistical Local Area |
| SEB | State/Territory Electoral Boundaries |
| UCL | Urban Centre Localities |
| UML | Unified Modeling Language |
| UUID | Universal Unique Identifiers |

1.10 Informal Description of the Data Product

G-NAF (Geocoded National Address File) is the authoritative address index for Australia. It contains the State, Suburb, Street, Number and coordinate reference or Geocode for street addresses in Australia.

The G-NAF Data Model (see Section 4 - [Data Model](#)) is derived from the AS/NZS 4590:2006 Data Interchange Standard (The addressing information interchange, Section 5 of this Standard, has been aligned with AS/NZS 4819:2003 Geographic information-Rural and urban addressing standard).

Names are not part of the G-NAF, nor does G-NAF contain any personal information.

G-NAF uses existing and recognised address sources including the state and territory Government land records, as well as address data from Australia Post and the Australian Electoral Commission. Through a rigorous process involving textual address comparison, matching and geospatial validation, both national consistency and national coverage are achieved at levels not previously obtainable (see Section 8 [Data Maintenance](#) for detailed discussion of the build methodology). This world first methodology provides a mechanism to create and maintain a national address index of all addresses in use and importantly identifies those considered official. The process is repeatable and the relationships

established for access to the address data are long standing to ensure that maintenance of the index can be assured.

G-NAF, CadLite, LYNX and PSMA Australia are registered trademarks of PSMA Australia Limited. Transport and Topography is a trademark of PSMA Australia Limited. PSMA Data, PSMA Distribution and PSMA Systems logos are trademarked images. PSMA Data, PSMA Distribution and PSMA Systems (and other associated imagery) are trademarked and undergoing registration.

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2 Specification Scope

The Feature Based Content, Reference Systems, Data Quality, Data Capture and Data Maintenance also have defined scopes regarding the data accuracy, geometry, metadata and temporal considerations of the data release cycle.

2.1 Scope identification

G-NAF Data Set

2.2 Level

Data Set

2.3 Level name

G-NAF

2.4 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.

3 Data Product Identification

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3.1 Product Title:

G-NAF

3.2 Alternate title:

G-NAF for Australia, PSMA G-NAF, Geographic National Address File.

3.3 Abstract:

The G-NAF Product Description (an ISO 19131 compliant description) provides an optimised quality geometric description and a set of basic attributes of the Address Index for Australia. This release of the G-NAF product includes all addresses included in contributor's data. G-NAF data will be revised on a regular basis. Geographic Data Files based on GDA94 are used (from CadLite and Transport datasets provided from the Jurisdictions) to relate addresses within cadastre boundaries or along street lines.

3.4 Purpose

A Physical address relates to any property or parcel identified by contributors and is used by them for administrative purposes. This means that the vast majority of addresses relate to an existing building or property. However there are a few addresses that relate to:

- Proposed developments (and therefore will have no buildings).
- Vacant land that is not ear-marked for development at this time.
- Other addresses that may not receive mail deliveries.
- Addresses that are required for the operations of the contributors for asset management and other administrative purposes.

This means that there may not be a building at each address and mail or goods may not be delivered to those addresses.

G-NAF is used within many applications (including Web Based Maps). PSMA Australia updates the data every 3 months but the data in the applications are not necessarily current. The provider of the applications may choose to update far less regularly and

therefore supply out of date data in their application. This is beyond the control of PSMA Australia.

(See section [6.4.2.1 Address Usage](#) also for some technical considerations)

3.5 Topic Category

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

3.6 Geographic description

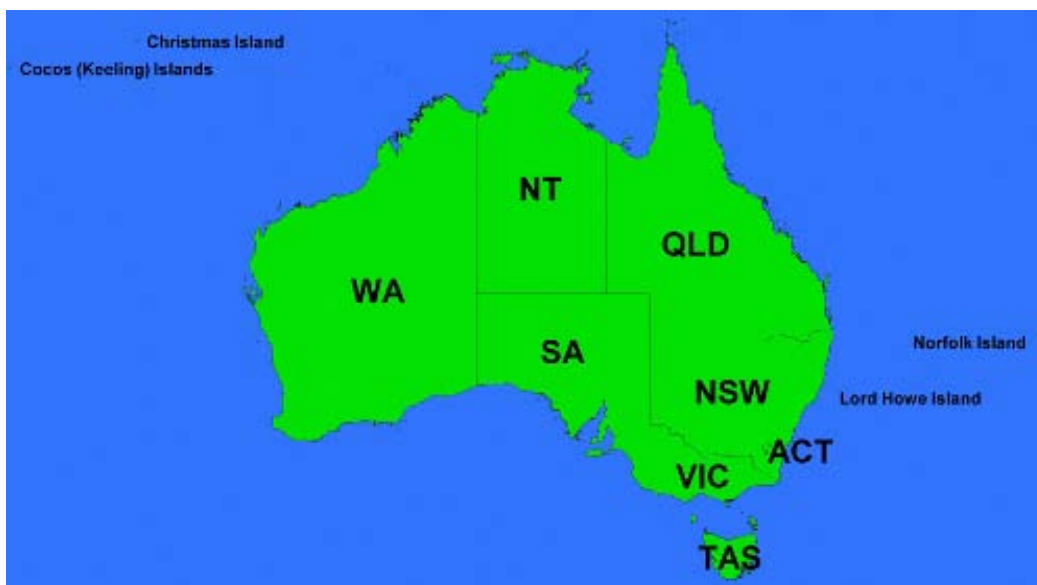
The G-NAF data sets cover the addresses within the complete national geography of Australia (AUS). The Bounding Box for this data is as follows;

- 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: 09/2010

Extent Type Code: 1 – inclusion

4 Data Content and Structure

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

4.1 Feature-Based Data

Data types and codes are derived from the address standard where applicable. However, in some cases the codes have been extended to handle exceptional cases (eg. street type of 'BRETT').

The data model is hierarchical in nature, storing information about streets and localities separate from address sites.

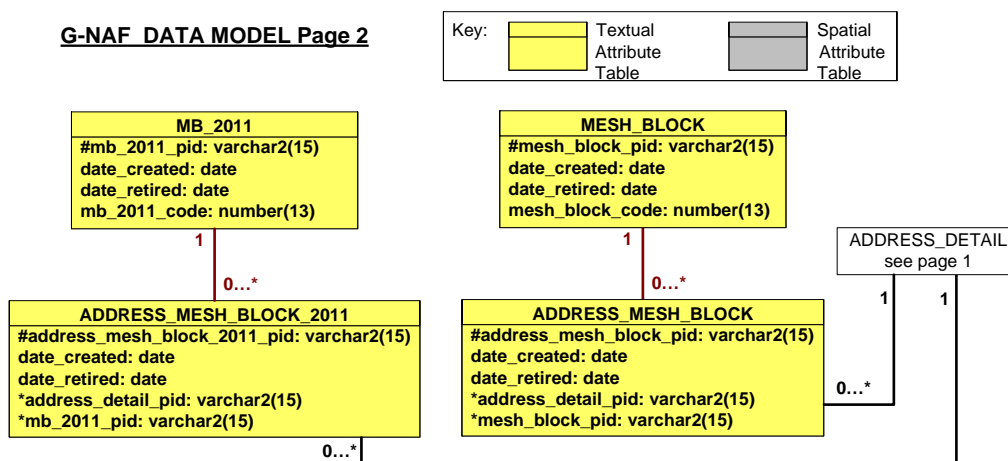
Alias addresses are stored in the exact same way as principal addresses. There is simply a 'mapping' table provided to determine which address is an alias of which principal address.

4.2 Feature-Based Application Schema (Data Model)

G-NAF UML Class Diagram

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4.3 Data Dictionary

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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.

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. |

| Column | Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| 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 Table: ADDRESS_ALIAS

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------------|---------------|---|----------|-----|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| address_alias_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | add_al_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 |
| principal_pid | varchar2(15) | Persistent identifier (i.e. gnaf_pid) of the principal address | N | Y | ADDRESS_DETAIL | principal_pid | princ_pid |
| alias_pid | varchar2(15) | Persistent identifier (i.e. gnaf_pid) of the alias address | N | Y | ADDRESS_DETAIL | alias_pid | alias_pid |
| alias_type_code | varchar2(10) | Alias type (e.g. "Synonym"). | N | Y | ADDRESS_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT | code | altyp_code |
| alias_comment | varchar2(200) | Comment about the alias (e.g. Corner address) | N | N | - | - | alias_cmt |

4.3.1.2 Table: ADDRESS_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(10) | Unique abbreviation of address alias type. This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of type abbreviation. | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

ADDRESS_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Alias type | Description |
|------------|----------------------|
| SYN | Synonym |
| CD | Contributor Defined |
| AL | Alternative Locality |
| RA | Ranged Address |

4.3.1.3 Table: ADDRESS_DETAIL

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|--------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|----------------|---------|---------------|
| address_detail_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | add_dt_pid |
| date_created | Date | Date this record was created. | N | Y | - | - | dt_create |
| date_last_modified | Date | Date this record was last modified (not retired/recreated in line with ICSM standard) | N | N | - | - | dt_lst_mod |
| date_retired | Date | Date this record was retired. | N | N | - | - | dt_retire |
| building_name | varchar2(45) | Combines both building/property name fields. Field length: up to 45 alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.5). | N | N | - | - | bldng_name |
| lot_number_prefix | varchar2(2) | Lot number prefix | N | N | - | - | ltnbr_pref |
| lot_number | varchar2(5) | Lot number. Field length: five alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.7) | N | N | - | - | lot_number |
| lot_number_suffix | varchar2(2) | Lot number suffix. Field length: two alphanumeric characters (AS4590).8.7) | N | N | - | - | lt_nb_suff |
| flat_type_code | varchar2(7) | Specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion within a building/complex. Field Length: one to seven upper case alpha characters (AS4590.8.3) | N | N | FLAT_TYPE_AUT | code | fttyp_code |
| flat_number_prefix | varchar2(2) | Flat/unit number prefix. Field length: two alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.3) | N | N | - | - | fltnb_pref |
| flat_number | number(5) | Flat/unit number. Field length: five numeric characters (AS4590.8.3) | N | N | - | - | flt_nbr |
| flat_number_suffix | varchar2(2) | Flat/unit number suffix Field length: two alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.3) | N | N | - | - | fltnb_suff |
| level_type_code | varchar2(2) | Level type. Field length: two alpha characters (AS4590.8.4) | N | N | LEVEL_TYPE_AUT | code | lvtyp_code |

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|----------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| level_number_prefix | varchar2(2) | Level number prefix. Field length: two alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.4) | N | N | - | - | lvlnb_pref |
| level_number | number(3) | Level number. Field length: three numeric characters (AS4590.8.4) | N | N | - | - | lvl_nbr |
| level_number_suffix | varchar2(2) | Level number suffix. Field length: two numeric characters (AS4590.8.4) | N | N | - | - | lvlnb_suff |
| number_first_prefix | varchar2(3) | Prefix for the first(or only) number in range. Field length: two uppercase alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nbfst_pref |
| number_first | number(6) | Identifies first (or only) street number in range. Field length: six numeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nbr_frst |
| number_first_suffix | varchar2(2) | Suffix for the first(or only) number in range. Field length: two uppercase alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nbfst_suff |
| number_last_prefix | varchar2(3) | Prefix for the last number in range. Field length: two uppercase alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nblst_pref |
| number_last | number(6) | Identifies last number in range. Field length: six numeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nbr_last |
| number_last_suffix | varchar2(2) | Suffix for the last number in range. Field length: two uppercase alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.6). | N | N | - | - | nblst_suff |
| street_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | Street/Locality of this address - not mandatory as some records in G-NAF do not have street | N | N | STREET_LOCALITY | street_locality_pid | st_loc_pid |
| location_description | varchar2(45) | A general field to capture various references to address locations alongside another physical location. Field length: up to 45 alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.14) | N | N | - | - | loc_desc |
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | locality pid | N | Y | LOCALITY | locality_pid | loc_pid |
| alias_principal | char(1) | A = Alias record, P = Principal record | N | N | - | - | als_prncpl |
| postcode | varchar2(4) | Postcodes are optional as prescribed by AS4819 and AS4590 | N | N | - | - | postcode |
| private_street | varchar2(75) | Private street information. This is not broken up into name/type/suffix. Field length: up to 75 alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.5). | N | N | - | - | priv_st |
| legal_parcel_id | varchar2(20) | Legal parcel id. Generic parcel id field to be used where custodial data provides such. | N | N | - | - | lglparc_id |

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| confidence | number(1) | Reflects how many datasets this address appears in (0 = 1 dataset, 1 = 2 datasets etc...) | N | N | - | - | confidence |
| address_site_pid | varchar2(15) | Address site Persistent Identifier | N | Y | ADDRESS_SITE | address_site_pid | add_st_pid |
| level_geocode_code | number(2) | Binary indicator of the level of geocoding this address has. eg. 0 = 000 = (No geocode), 1 = 001 = (No Locality geocode, No Street geocode, Address geocode), etc... | N | Y | GEOCODED_LEVEL_TYPE_AUT | code | lvlgc_code |
| property_pid | varchar2(15) | Property persistent identifier referenced to relevant cadastral model | N | N | PROPERTY | property_pid | pr_pid |
| gnaf_property_pid | varchar2(15) | This field stores the G-NAF property_pid for the address. It is a temporary work-around until the PROPERTY dataset becomes available. | N | N | - | - | gf_prp_pid |
| primary_secondary_pid | varchar2(1) | P (Primary) or S (secondary) | N | N | | | prim_sec |

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4.3.1.4 Table: PRIMARY_SECONDARY

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|---------------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| primary_ secondary_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | prim_s_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 |
| primary_pid | varchar2(15) | Pid for the Primary address.-Defined as a principal address which does not have a flat number but which matches the Secondary address in all other respects OR is designated as owning Secondary addresses by PSMA (e.g. involves private road in complex development). | N | Y | ADDRESS _DETAIL | primary _pid | prim_pid |
| secondary_pid | varchar2(15) | Secondary pid for the Secondary address - defined as any address with a flat_number or more literally any address where flat_number_prefix, flat_number or flat_number_suffix is not null OR is designated as being linked to a Primary address by PSMA (e.g. involves private road in complex development) | N | Y | ADDRESS _DETAIL | - | sec_pid |
| ps_join _type_code | number(2) | Code of 1 OR 2 when the root address:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> street number, street name (and type) and locality name components can be matched it is join type 1 Otherwise it is a join type 2. | N | Y | PS_JOIN_ TYPE_ CODE_AU T | code | jntyp_code |
| ps_join_ comment | varchar2(15) | Details of join type can be given. | N | N | - | - | ps_jn_cmnt |

4.3.1.5 Table: PS_JOIN_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(8) | Defines the type of join (e.g. "1","2"). | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name. | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of the join type. | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

PS_JOIN_TYPE_AUT Codes

| join Type | Description | Name |
|-----------|---|--------|
| 1 | AUTOMATICALLY MATCHED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, BOTH PARENT AND CHILD HAVE THE SAME ROOT ADDRESS | AUTO |
| 2 | MANUALLY GENERATED LINK, MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE THE SAME ROOT ADDRESS | MANUAL |

4.3.1.6 ADDRESS_MESH_BLOCK_2011

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| address_mesh_block_2011_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | a_mb_11pid |
| date_created | date | Date this record was created. | N | Y | - | - | dt_create |
| date_retired | date | Date this record was retired. | N | N | - | - | dt_retire |
| address_detail_pid | varchar2(15) | Persistent identifier (ie. gnaf_pid) of the principal address | N | Y | ADDRESS_DETAIL | address_detail_pid | add_dt_pid |
| MB_2011_pid | varchar2(15) | mesh block 2011 Persistent Identifier | N | Y | MB_2011 | mb_2011_pid | mb_11pid |

4.3.1.7 Table: ADDRESS_MESH_BLOCK

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|------------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| address_mesh_block_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | add_mb_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 |
| address_detail_pid | varchar2(15) | Persistent identifier (ie. gnaf_pid) of the principal address | N | Y | ADDRESS_DETAIL | address_detail_pid | add_dt_pid |
| mesh_block_pid | varchar2(15) | mesh block Persistent Identifier | N | Y | MESH_BLOCK | mesh_block_pid | mb_pid |

4.3.1.8 Table: ADDRESS_SITE

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

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|------------------|---------|---------------|
| address_site_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | add_st_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 |
| address_type | varchar2(8) | Address type (e.g. "Postal", "Physical") | N | N | ADDRESS_TYPE_AUT | code | addr_type |
| address_site_name | varchar2(45) | Address site name. Equates Complex name of AS4590.8.5. Field length: forty-five alphanumeric characters (AS4590.8.5) | N | N | - | - | name |

4.3.1.9 Table: ADDRESS_SITE_GEOCODE

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| address_site_geocode_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | as_gcd_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 |
| address_site_pid | varchar2(15) | Address site Persistent Identifier | N | N | ADDRESS_SITE | address_site_pid | add_st_pid |
| geocode_site_name | varchar2(46) | An identifier that relates to this specific geocoded site (e.g. "Transformer 75658"). | N | N | - | - | gc_st_name |
| geocode_site_description | varchar2(45) | Additional textual data e.g. "Warning: Access to water riser is located at rear of building via SMITH LANE" | N | N | - | - | gcd_st_des |
| geocode_type_code | varchar2(4) | Unique abbreviation for geocode feature. (e.g. "PRCL") (SAWG 7.4.1). | N | N | GEOCODE_TYPE_AUT | code | gctyp_code |
| reliability_code | number(1) | Spatial precision of the geocode expressed as number in the range, 1 (unique identification of feature) to 6 (feature associated to region ie. postcode) . AS4590.8.16 | N | N | GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT | code | rlbty_code |
| boundary_extent | number(7) | Measurement (metres) of a geocode from other geocodes associated with the same address persistent identifier | N | N | - | - | bndry_ext |
| planimetric_accuracy | number(12) | Planimetric accuracy | N | N | - | - | planim_acc |
| elevation | number(7) | Elevation | N | N | - | - | elevation |
| longitude | number | longitude | N | Y | - | - | longitude |
| latitude | number | latitude | N | Y | - | - | latitude |

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4.3.1.10 Table: ADDRESS_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(8) | Defines the type of address (e.g. "postal", "physical") | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of address type | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

ADDRESS_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Address type | Description |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Postal | Postal |
| Physical | Physical |
| R | Rural |
| UN | Unknown |
| UR | Urban |
| R/BLOCK | Rural Block |
| R/CABIN | Rural Cabin |
| R/FLAT | Rural Flat |
| R/HOUSE | Rural House |
| R/LOT | Rural Lot |
| R/RES | Rural Reserve |
| R/RMB | Rural Roadside mail box |
| R/ROOM | Rural Room |
| R/RSD | Rural Roadside mail delivery |
| R/RSM | Rural Roadside mail service |
| R/SEC | Rural Section |
| R/SITE | Rural Site |
| R/UNIT | Rural Unit |
| UN/BLOCK | Unknown Block |
| UN/CABIN | Unknown Cabin |
| UN/FLAT | Unknown Flat |
| UN/HOUSE | Unknown House |
| UN/LOT | Unknown Lot |

| Address type | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| UN/RES | Unknown Reserve |
| UN/RMB | Unknown Roadside mail box |
| UN/ROOM | Unknown Room |
| UN/RSD | Unknown Roadside mail delivery |
| UN/RSM | Unknown Roadside mail service |
| UN/SEC | Unknown Section |
| UN/SITE | Unknown Site |
| UN/UNIT | Unknown Unit |
| UR/BLOCK | Urban Block |
| UR/CABIN | Urban Cabin |
| UR/FLAT | Urban Flat |
| UR/HOUSE | Urban House |
| UR/LOT | Urban Lot |
| UR/RES | Urban Reserve |
| UR/RMB | Urban Roadside mail box |
| UR/ROOM | Urban Room |
| UR/RSD | Urban Roadside mail delivery |
| UR/RSM | Urban Roadside mail service |
| UR/SEC | Urban Section |
| UR/SITE | Urban Site |
| UR/UNIT | Urban Unit |
| UN/RMS | Unknown Roadside mail service |
| UN/RMS | Unknown Roadside mail service |

4.3.1.11 Table: FLAT_TYPE_AUT

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

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(7) | Specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion of a building complex. Field length: one to seven uppercase alpha characters (AS4590.8.3). This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of flat type | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

FLAT_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Code | Description / Name |
|------|--------------------------|
| ANT | ANTENNA |
| APT | APARTMENT |
| ATM | AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE |
| BBQ | BARBECUE |
| BLCK | BLOCK |
| BTSD | BOATSHED |
| BLDG | BUILDING |
| BNGW | BUNGALOW |
| CAGE | CAGE |
| CARP | CARPARK |
| CARS | CARSPACE |
| CLUB | CLUB |
| COOL | COOLROOM |
| CTGE | COTTAGE |
| DUPL | DUPLEX |
| FLAT | FLAT |
| FCTY | FACTORY |
| GRGE | GARAGE |
| HALL | HALL |
| HSE | HOUSE |
| KSK | KIOSK |
| LBBY | LOBBY |
| LOFT | LOFT |
| LOT | LOT |
| LSE | LEASE |
| MBTH | MARINE BERTH |
| MSNT | MAISONETTE |

| Code | Description / Name |
|------|--------------------|
| OFFC | OFFICE |
| PTHS | PENTHOUSE |
| REAR | REAR |
| ROOM | ROOM |
| RESV | RESERVE |
| SE | SUITE |
| SEC | SECTION |
| SHED | SHED |
| SHOP | SHOP |
| SHRM | SHOWROOM |
| SIGN | SIGN |
| SITE | SITE |
| STLL | STALL |
| STOR | STORE |
| STU | STUDIO |
| STR | STRATA UNIT |
| SUBS | SUBSTATION |
| TNCY | TENANCY |
| TNHS | TOWNHOUSE |
| TWR | TOWER |
| UNIT | UNIT |
| VLLA | VILLA |
| VLT | VAULT |
| WARD | WARD |
| WHSE | WAREHOUSE |
| WKSH | WORKSHOP |

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4.3.1.12 Table: GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|---------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(1) | code. This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(100) | Description | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT Codes

| CODE | DESCRIPTION | NAME |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | Geocode accuracy recorded to appropriate surveying standard | Surveying Standard |
| 2 | Geocode accuracy sufficient to place centroid within address site boundary | Within Address Site Boundary |
| 3 | Geocode accuracy sufficient to place centroid near (or possibly within) address site boundary | Near (Or Possibly Within) Address Site Boundary |
| 4 | Geocode accuracy sufficient to associate address site with a unique road feature | Unique Road Feature |
| 5 | Geocode accuracy sufficient to associate address site with a unique locality or neighbourhood | Unique Locality Or Neighbourhood |
| 6 | Geocode accuracy sufficient to associate address site with a unique region | Unique Region |

4.3.1.13 Table: GEOCODE_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(4) | Stores unique abbreviations for geocode features. (E.g. "PRCL") (SAWG7.4.1). This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of geocode type | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

GEOCODE_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Geocode Type | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| ACS | Address Site Centroid |
| BFC | Building Footprint Centroid |
| CRS | Centre Road Setback |
| CBF | Centre of Block Face |
| BA | Building Access |
| CD | Centre of Driveway |

| Geocode Type | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| LB | Letterbox |
| MB | Meter Box |
| SCPG | Service Connection Point - Gas |
| CDF | Centreline Dropped Frontage |
| APS | Centre of Access Point Setback |

4.3.1.14 Table: GEOCODED_LEVEL_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(4) | Stores unique abbreviations for geocode features. (E.g. "PRCL") (SAWG7.4.1). This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of geocode type | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

GEOCODED_LEVEL_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Level Geocoded | Description |
|----------------|---|
| 0 | 000 = (No geocode) |
| 1 | 001 = (No Locality geocode, No Street geocode, Address geocode) |
| 2 | 010 = (No Locality geocode, Street geocode, No Address geocode) |
| 3 | 011 = (No Locality geocode, Street geocode, Address geocode) |
| 4 | 100 = (Locality geocode, No Street geocode, No Address geocode) |
| 5 | 101 = (Locality geocode, No Street geocode, Address geocode) |
| 6 | 110 = (Locality geocode, Street geocode, No Address geocode) |
| 7 | 111 = (Locality geocode, Street geocode, Address geocode) |

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4.3.1.15 Table: LEVEL_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|---------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(2) | Level type. Field length: two alpha characters (AS4590.8.4). This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(200) | Description of level type | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

LEVEL_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Level Type | Description |
|------------|--------------------|
| B | BASEMENT |
| FL | FLOOR |
| G | GROUND |
| L | LEVEL |
| LB | LOBBY |
| LG | LOWER GROUND FLOOR |
| M | MEZZANINE |

| Level Type | Description |
|------------|--------------------|
| P | PARKING |
| PTHS | PENTHOUSE |
| PDM | PODIUM |
| PLF | PLATFORM |
| RT | ROOFTOP |
| SB | SUB-BASEMENT |
| UG | UPPER GROUND FLOOR |

4.3.1.16 Table: LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K T | F K Col | 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 |

LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT Codes

| Code | DESCRIPTION | NAME |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | ALIAS ONLY LOCALITY | ALIAS ONLY LOCALITY |
| D | DISTRICT | DISTRICT |
| G | GAZETTED LOCALITY | GAZETTED LOCALITY |
| H | HUNDRED | HUNDRED |
| M | MANUALLY VALIDATED | MANUALLY VALIDATED |
| T | TOPOGRAPHIC LOCALITY | TOPOGRAPHIC LOCALITY |
| U | UNOFFICIAL SUBURB | UNOFFICIAL SUBURB |
| V | UNOFFICIAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE | UNOFFICIAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE |

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4.3.1.17 Table: LOCALITY

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|----------|-----|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | loc_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 |
| locality_name | varchar2(100) | name | N | Y | - | - | name |
| primary_postcode | varchar2(4) | Required to differentiate localities of the same name within a state. | N | N | - | - | prim_pcode |
| locality_class_code | char(1) | Describes the class of locality this is (eg. Gazetted, topographic feature...). Lookup to locality_class. | N | Y | LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT | code | loccl_code |
| state_pid | varchar2(15) | State Persistent Identifier | N | Y | STATE | state_pid | state_pid |
| gnaf_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | Internal identifier used in the management of G-NAF | N | N | - | - | gf_loc_pid |
| gnaf_reliability_code | number(1) | = 5 if suburb locality, else = 6. Spatial precision of the geocode expressed as number in the range, 1 (unique identification of feature) to 6 (feature associated to region ie. postcode) . AS4590.8.16 | N | N | GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT | code | gf_rl_code |

4.3.1.18 Table: LOCALITY_ALIAS

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|--------------------|---------------|---|----------|-----|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| locality_alias_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | loc_al_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 |
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | locality pid | N | Y | LOCALITY | locality_pid | loc_pid |
| name | varchar2(100) | The alias name | N | Y | - | - | name |
| postcode | varchar2(4) | postcode | N | N | - | - | postcode |
| alias_type_code | varchar2(10) | alias type code | N | Y | LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT | code | altyp_code |
| state_pid | varchar2(15) | State Persistent Identifier | N | Y | STATE | state_pid | state_pid |

4.3.1.19 Table: LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|---------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(10) | Code (eg. SR). This is the persistent identifier for the record. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(100) | Description of what the code means (eg. Spatially Related). | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Alias Type | Description |
|------------|-------------------|
| SR | Spatially Related |
| SYN | Synonym |

4.3.1.20 Table: LOCALITY_NEIGHBOUR

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|------------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| locality_neighbour_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | loc_nb_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 |
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | locality pid | N | Y | LOCALITY | locality_pid | loc_pid |
| neighbour_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | neighbour locality Persistent Identifier | N | Y | LOCALITY | neighbour_locality_pid | nb_loc_pid |

4.3.1.21 Table: LOCALITY_POINT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|----------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| locality_point_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | lc_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 |
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | locality pid | N | Y | LOCALITY | locality_pid | loc_pid |
| planimetric_accuracy | number(12) | Planimetric accuracy of geocode (if known) | N | N | - | - | planim_acc |
| longitude | number | Longitude of calculated centroid of gazetted locality | N | Y | - | - | longitude |

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|----------|-----------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| latitude | number | Latitude of calculated centroid of gazetted locality. | N | Y | - | - | latitude |

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4.3.1.22 Table: MB_2011

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|--------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| mb_2011_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | mb_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 |
| mb_2011_code | number(13) | mesh block code | N | Y | - | - | mb_code |

4.3.1.23 Table: MESH_BLOCK

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-----------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| mesh_block_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | mb_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 |
| mesh_block_code | number(13) | mesh block code | N | Y | - | - | mb_code |

4.3.1.24 Table: STREET_CLASS_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|---------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | char(1) | Street 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 street type represents (eg. Gazetted Street, Unconfirmed Street) | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

STREET_CLASS_AUT Codes

| Street Class Code | Description | Name |
|-------------------|-------------|------|
|-------------------|-------------|------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| C | Confirmed Street | Confirmed |
| U | Unconfirmed Street | Unconfirmed |

4.3.1.25 Table: STREET_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(15) | Street type in full text (eg. AVENUE, PARADE, STREET) This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | |
| description | varchar2(15) | Type recorded in full or as an abbreviated code (e.g. "STREET" or "ST").(AS4590.8.8). | N | N | - | - | |

STREET_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ACCESS | ACCS |
| ACRE | ACRE |
| ALLEY | ALLY |
| ALLEYWAY | ALWY |
| AMBLE | AMBL |
| APPROACH | APP |
| ARCADE | ARC |
| ARTERIAL | ARTL |
| ARTERY | ARTY |
| AVENUE | AV |
| BANAN | BA |
| BANK | BANK |
| BAY | BAY |
| BEACH | BCH |
| BEND | BEND |
| BOARDWALK | BWLK |
| BOULEVARD | BVD |
| BOULEVARDE | BVDE |
| BOWL | BOWL |
| BRACE | BR |
| BRAE | BRAE |
| BRANCH | BRAN |
| BREAK | BRK |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| FAIRWAY | FAWY |
| FIREBREAK | FBRK |
| FIRELINE | FLNE |
| FIRETRACK | FTRK |
| FIRETRAIL | FITR |
| FLAT | FLAT |
| FLATS | FLTS |
| FOLLOW | FOLW |
| FOOTWAY | FTWY |
| FORD | FORD |
| FORESHORE | FSHR |
| FORK | FORK |
| FORMATION | FORM |
| FREEWAY | FWY |
| FRONT | FRNT |
| FRONTAGE | FRTG |
| GAP | GAP |
| GARDEN | GDN |
| GARDENS | GDNS |
| GATE | GTE |
| GATEWAY | GWY |
| GLADE | GLDE |
| GLEN | GLEN |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| PURSUIT | PRST |
| QUAD | QUAD |
| QUADRANT | QDRT |
| QUAY | QY |
| QUAYS | QYS |
| RAMBLE | RMBL |
| RAMP | RAMP |
| RANGE | RNGE |
| REACH | RCH |
| REEF | REEF |
| RESERVE | RES |
| REST | REST |
| RETREAT | RTT |
| RETURN | RTN |
| RIDE | RIDE |
| RIDGE | RDGE |
| RIGHT OF WAY | ROFW |
| RING | RING |
| RISE | RISE |
| RISING | RSNG |
| RIVER | RVR |
| ROAD | RD |
| ROADS | RDS |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| BRETT | BRET |
| BRIDGE | BDGE |
| BROADWALK | BRDWLK |
| BROADWAY | BDWY |
| BROW | BROW |
| BUSWAY | BSWY |
| BYPASS | BYPA |
| BYWAY | BYWY |
| CAUSEWAY | CSWY |
| CENTRE | CTR |
| CENTREWAY | CNWY |
| CHASE | CH |
| CIRCLE | CIR |
| CIRCLET | CLT |
| CIRCUIT | CCT |
| CIRCUS | CRCS |
| CLOSE | CL |
| CLUSTER | CLR |
| COLONNADE | CLDE |
| COMMON | CMMN |
| COMMONS | CMMNS |
| CONCORD | CNCD |
| CONCOURSE | CON |
| CONNECTION | CNTN |
| COPSE | CPS |
| CORNER | CNR |
| CORSO | CSO |
| COURSE | CRSE |
| COURT | CT |
| COURTYARD | CTYD |
| COVE | COVE |
| CRESCENT | CR |
| CREST | CRST |
| CRIEF | CRF |
| CROOK | CRK |
| CROSS | CRSS |
| CROSSING | CRSG |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| GRANGE | GRA |
| GREEN | GRN |
| GROVE | GR |
| GULLY | GLY |
| HARBOUR | HRBR |
| HAVEN | HVN |
| HEATH | HTH |
| HEIGHTS | HTS |
| HIGHROAD | HIRD |
| HIGHWAY | HWY |
| HILL | HILL |
| HILLS | HILLS |
| HOLLOW | HLLW |
| HUB | HUB |
| INLET | INLT |
| INTERCHANGE | INTG |
| ISLAND | ID |
| JUNCTION | JNC |
| KEY | KEY |
| KEYS | KEYS |
| KNOLL | KNOL |
| LADDER | LADR |
| LANDING | LDG |
| LANE | LANE |
| LANEWAY | LNWY |
| LEAD | LEAD |
| LEADER | LEDR |
| LINE | LINE |
| LINK | LINK |
| LOOKOUT | LKT |
| LOOP | LOOP |
| LYNNE | LYNN |
| MALL | MALL |
| MANOR | MANR |
| MEAD | MEAD |
| MEANDER | MNDR |
| MEW | MEW |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ROADWAY | RDWY |
| ROTARY | RTY |
| ROUND | RND |
| ROUTE | RTE |
| ROW | ROW |
| ROWE | ROWE |
| RUE | RUE |
| RUN | RUN |
| SERVICWAY | SVWY |
| SHUNT | SHUN |
| SKYLINE | SKLN |
| SLOPE | SLPE |
| SOUTH | STH |
| SPUR | SPUR |
| SQUARE | SQ |
| STEPS | STPS |
| STRAIGHT | STRT |
| STRAIT | STAI |
| STRAND | STRA |
| STREET | ST |
| STRIP | STRP |
| SUBWAY | SBWY |
| TARN | TARN |
| TERRACE | TCE |
| THOROUGHFARE | THFR |
| THROUGHWAY | THRU |
| TOLLWAY | TLWY |
| TOP | TOP |
| TOR | TOR |
| TRACK | TRK |
| TRAIL | TRL |
| TRAMWAY | TMWY |
| TRAVERSE | TVSE |
| TRUNKWAY | TKWY |
| TUNNEL | TUNL |
| TURN | TURN |
| TWIST | TWIST |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| CRUISEWAY | CUWY |
| CUL-DE-SAC | CSAC |
| CUT | CUT |
| CUTTING | CUTT |
| DALE | DALE |
| DASH | DASH |
| DELL | DELL |
| DENE | DENE |
| DEVIATION | DE |
| DIP | DIP |
| DISTRIBUTOR | DSTR |
| DIVIDE | DIV |
| DOCK | DOCK |
| DOMAIN | DOM |
| DOWN | DOWN |
| DOWNNS | DWNS |
| DRIVE | DR |
| DRIVEWAY | DVWY |
| EASEMENT | ESMT |
| EDGE | EDGE |
| ELBOW | ELB |
| END | END |
| ENTRANCE | ENT |
| ESPLANADE | ESP |
| ESTATE | EST |
| EXPRESSWAY | EXP |
| EXTENSION | EXTN |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| MEWS | MEWS |
| MILE | MILE |
| MOTORWAY | MTWY |
| NOOK | NOOK |
| NORTH | NTH |
| NULL | NULL |
| OUTLET | OTLT |
| OUTLOOK | OTLK |
| OVAL | OVAL |
| PALMS | PLMS |
| PARADE | PDE |
| PARADISE | PRDS |
| PARK | PARK |
| PARKWAY | PWY |
| PASS | PASS |
| PASSAGE | PSGE |
| PATH | PATH |
| PATHWAY | PWAY |
| PENINSULA | PSLA |
| PIAZZA | PIAZ |
| PLACE | PL |
| PLAZA | PLZA |
| POCKET | PKT |
| POINT | PNT |
| PORT | PORT |
| PRECINCT | PREC |
| PROMENADE | PROM |

| Street Type Code | Description / Name |
|------------------|--------------------|
| UNDERPASS | UPAS |
| VALE | VALE |
| VALLEY | VLLY |
| VERGE | VERGE |
| VIADUCT | VIAD |
| VIEW | VIEW |
| VIEWS | VWS |
| VILLA | VLLA |
| VILLAGE | VLGE |
| VILLAS | VLLS |
| VISTA | VSTA |
| VUE | VUE |
| WADE | WADE |
| WALK | WALK |
| WALKWAY | WKWY |
| WATERS | WTRS |
| WATERWAY | WTWY |
| WAY | WAY |
| WHARF | WHRF |
| WOOD | WD |
| WOODS | WDS |
| WYND | WYND |
| YARD | YARD |

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4.3.1.26 Table: STREET_LOCALITY

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|------------------------|---------------|--|----------|-----|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| street_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | st_loc_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 |
| street_class_code | char(1) | Defines whether this street represents a confirmed or unconfirmed street. | N | Y | STREET_CLASS_AUT | code | stcls_code |
| street_name | varchar2(100) | Street name. eg. "POPLAR" | N | Y | - | - | name |
| street_type_code | varchar2(15) | street type. eg "PLACE" | N | N | STREET_TYPE_AUT | code | sttyp_code |
| street_suffix_code | varchar2(15) | street suffix. eg. "WEST" | N | N | STREET_SUFFIX_AUT | code | stsfx_code |
| locality_pid | varchar2(15) | locality pid | N | Y | LOCALITY | locality_pid | loc_pid |
| gnaf_street_pid | varchar2(15) | Internal identifier used in the management of G-NAF | N | N | - | - | gf_st_pid |
| gnaf_street_confidence | number(1) | Street confidence | N | N | - | - | gnaf_s_conf |
| gnaf_reliability_code | number(1) | Always = 4. Spatial precision of the geocode expressed as number in the range, 1 (unique identification of feature) to 6 (feature associated to region ie. postcode) . AS4590.8.16 | N | N | GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT | code | gf_rl_code |

4.3.1.27 Table: STREET_LOCALITY_POINT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|---------------------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| street_locality_point_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | sl_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 |
| street_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | Street locality pid | N | Y | STREET_LOCALITY | street_locality_pid | st_loc_pid |
| boundary_extent | number(7) | Boundary extent is defined as the straight-line distance from the street centroid to the furthest centreline point on the street segment. The value of the street boundary extent will be expressed in km. | N | N | - | - | bndry_ext |
| planimetric_accuracy | number(12) | Planimetric accuracy of geocode (if known) | N | N | - | - | planim_acc |
| longitude | number | Longitude of programmatically calculated centroid of street centreline within the gazetted locality | N | Y | - | - | longitude |
| latitude | number | Latitude of programmatically calculated centroid of street centreline within the gazetted locality | N | Y | - | - | latitude |

4.3.1.28 Table: STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|----------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| street_locality_alias_pid | varchar2(15) | The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents. | Y | Y | - | - | sl_ali_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 |
| street_locality_pid | varchar2(15) | street locality pid | N | Y | STREET_LOCALITY | street_locality_pid | st_loc_pid |
| street_name | varchar2(100) | street alias name. eg. "POPLAR" | N | Y | - | - | name |
| street_type_code | varchar2(15) | street type. eg "PLACE" | N | N | STREET_TYPE_AUT | code | sttyp_code |
| street_suffix_code | varchar2(15) | street suffix. eg. "WEST" | N | N | STREET_SUFFIX_AUT | code | stsfx_code |
| alias_type_code | varchar2(10) | alias type | N | Y | STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT | code | altyp_code |

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4.3.1.29 Table: STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(10) | Street class code. This is the persistent Identifier of the record. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(50) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of what this street type represents (eg. Gazetted Street, Unconfirmed Street) | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS_TYPE_AUT Codes

| Alias Type | Description |
|------------|-------------|
| ALT | Alternative |
| SYN | Synonym |

4.3.1.30 Table: STREET_SUFFIX_AUT

| Name | Data Type | Description | Prim Key | Man | F K TABLE | F K Col | 10 Char Alias |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| code | varchar2(15) | Code (e.g. "WEST" or "W").(AS4590.8.8). This is the persistent identifier. | Y | Y | - | - | code_aut |
| name | varchar2(30) | Name | N | Y | - | - | name_aut |
| description | varchar2(30) | Description of street suffixes | N | N | - | - | dscpn_aut |

STREET_SUFFIX_AUT Codes

| Suffix Type | Description / Name |
|-------------|--------------------|
| CN | CENTRAL |
| DE | DEVIATION |
| E | EAST |
| EX | EXTENSION |
| LR | LOWER |
| ML | MALL |
| N | NORTH |
| NE | NORTH EAST |

| Suffix Type | Description / Name |
|-------------|--------------------|
| SE | SOUTH EAST |
| SW | SOUTH WEST |
| UP | UPPER |
| W | WEST |
| IN | INNER |
| OF | OFF |
| ON | ON |
| OP | OVERPASS |

| Suffix Type | Description / Name |
|-------------|--------------------|
| NW | NORTH WEST |
| S | SOUTH |

| Suffix Type | Description / Name |
|-------------|--------------------|
| OT | OUTER |

4.3.1.31 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. eg 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 G-NAF 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 G-NAF Data Sets

6 Data Quality

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6.1 Positional Accuracy

G-NAF is not 100% accurate nor does it have 100% coverage. The G-NAF project is a concerted effort to deliver the best possible geocoded national address dataset available and there is significant commitment to ensuring that it will improve with every release.

The magnitude of this dataset, the complexity of its content, and the multiplicity of its sources, means that there is ongoing requirement to improve the content, quality and coverage of the G-NAF.

Since there is no simple means of determining the absolute accuracy and coverage of the G-NAF, it is not possible at this time to provide global statistically valid indicators of the degree to which G-NAF meets these criteria. Jurisdictional documentation will provide a guide to values within their own state/territory.

Relative accuracy and coverage can be gauged to an extent through comparison between associated datasets. Inbuilt procedures have been developed to ensure data conformity & accuracy.

6.2 Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is determined from rigorous scrubbing processes and matching of the three contributor datasets as well as the matching of addresses against gazetted localities and the Roads Layer of the PSMA Australia Transport & Topography™ dataset.

6.3 Logical Consistency

The G-NAF Data Model (see Section 4.2 - [Data Model](#)) is derived from the AS/NZS 4590:2006 Data Interchange Standard (The addressing information interchange, Section 5 of this Standard, has been aligned with AS/NZS 4819:2003 Geographic information-Rural and urban addressing standard).

The dataset 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.
- Compulsory attributes populated

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.

6.5 Data Set Coverage:

National (for the incorporated data – n.b. the Localities Theme for South Australia have some unincorporated areas)

6.5.1 Features

6.5.1.1 Addresses Included

G-NAF aims to include all physical addresses in circulation. In accordance with AS 4590:2006 (and AS 4819:2003), the primary or officially recognised rural or urban address is referred to as the Principal. However, unofficial addresses also appear in G-NAF as aliases and these addresses are linked to the principal where the linkage could be derived through the validation process. The inclusion of aliases in G-NAF should not be seen as an endorsement of the use of unofficial addresses but as an aid to assist licensees in matching to their existing addresses databases.

Only addresses that have a 'real' physical location are included in G-NAF. For this reason, postal addresses and PO Boxes are not included. However due to the lack of rural address information in some states, roadside mail box (RMB) numbers, Lot numbers and Block & Section numbers (South Australia) have been included until the rural addresses have been implemented, after which the RMB, Lot and Block & Section numbers will be retained as aliases to the rural road numbers.

6.5.1.1.1 Alias Addresses

Alias addresses are addresses, other than the principal address, that refer to the same physical location as another address record.

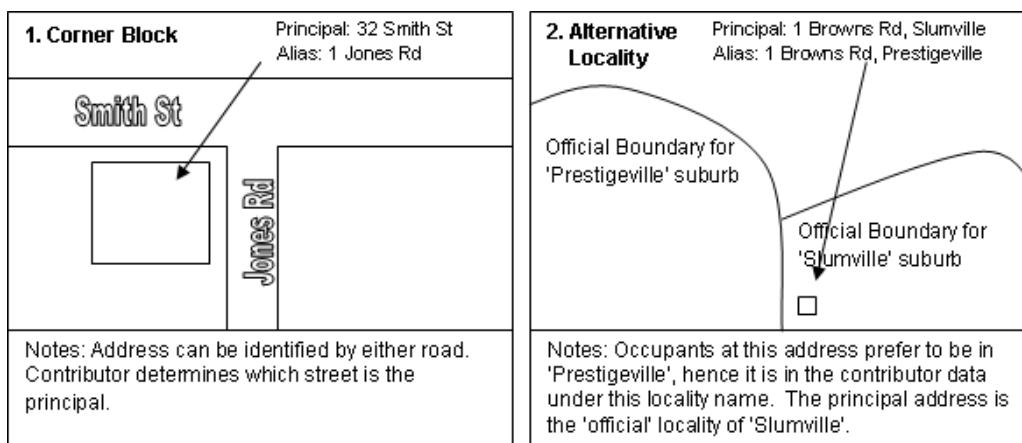
The inclusion of alias information greatly enhances the usability of G-NAF by supporting addresses in popular use regardless of their official status. PSMA Australia recognises that

G-NAF has a role to play in progressing usage of official, gazetted addresses. However, it is also acknowledged that the issue cannot be forced and in some cases, it will take generational change to see alias or incorrect addresses taken out of everyday usage.

It is also considered that the benefits of the inclusion of aliases outweigh the costs; particularly in the application of G-NAF by emergency services. There are three levels of aliases in the G-NAF schema:

- **Alias Address:** where an individual address is also known by another name
- **Locality Address:** where a locality does not exist in the reference data and is the synonym or incorrect spelling of a locality that does exist.
- **Street/Locality Address:** where a street/locality pair does not exist in the reference data and is the synonym or incorrect spelling of a street/locality pair that does exist.

Consider the following examples:



6.5.1.1.2 Alias Locality

Similar to the address aliases, the locality aliases are used to ascertain those addresses that refer to the same physical location as another address record, where the locality is different (as shown in the Alternative Locality diagram above). Where it is identified that the locality in an address from a contributor was incorrect (e.g. spelling error or vanity addressing) a rule (see below) is created to manipulate the data during the scrubbing process.

```

<sql_update>
  <sequence>2</sequence>
  <statement>update address_details_scrub set locality_name = 'CITY'
              where locality_name = 'CANBERRA CITY' </statement>
</sql_update>

```

The example locality 'CITY' will exist in the LOCALITY table and an entry for 'CANBERRA CITY' will exist in the LOCALITY_ALIAS table. When validating an address, if the locality of the address is 'CANBERRA CITY' it should be changed to 'CITY' prior to checking the address in G-NAF.

6.5.1.1.3 Alias Street/Locality

Similar to the other aliases, the street/locality aliases are used to ascertain those addresses that refer to the same physical location as another address record, where the street/locality is different (as shown in the Alternative Locality diagram above). Where it is identified that the street/locality in an address from a contributor was incorrect (e.g. spelling error or vanity addressing) a rule (see below) is created to manipulate the data during the scrubbing process.

```
<sql_update>
  <sequence>4</sequence>
  <statement>update address_details_scrub set street_name='AITKENS',street_type = 'ST',
            locality_name = 'KAMBAH' where street_name = 'ATKINS' and street_type = 'ST'
            and locality_name = 'KAMBAH' </statement>
</sql_update>
```

The street 'AITKENS ST' will exist in the STREET table and locality 'KAMBAH' will exist in the LOCALITY table and an entry for 'ATKINS ST' will exist in the STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS table. In this way, a link exists to the principal address even if the licensee is presented with an alias.

6.5.1.1.4 Using Alias Datasets

When using G-NAF to validate an address the steps are:

1. Is there a principal address for this address?
2. Is there an alias address for this address?
3. Is there an alias locality for the locality of the address?
 - a. This can be determined by checking the locality name of the address against the LOCALITY_NAME field in the LOCALITY_ALIAS table, the locality_pid is then used to determine the correct locality_name from the LOCALITY table.
 - b. The next step would be to retry steps 1 & 2 with the new locality_name.
4. Is there an alias street/locality for the address?

- a. This can be determined by checking the street name of the address against the street_name, street_type, street_suffix fields in the STREET_LOCALITY_ALIAS table, the street_pid is then used to determine the correct street_name from the STREET table.
- b. The next step would be to retry steps 1, 2 & 3 with the new street name.

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6.5.2 Attribute Completeness:

All attributes for each object are populated.

Temporal accuracy is applicable to most of the current release. The G-NAF data model allows attributes to be stored for each address attribute. An overview of these is provided below.

6.5.2.1 Address Usage

Each address and geocode can be related to the dataset that contained it, which in turn can be related to the contributor who provided it. This feature is essential to being able to supply the information back to the address contributors. However, for Value Added Resellers (VARs) and end users of G-NAF, the address custodian identifier has been removed. Instead, the VAR/end user is provided address level metadata indicating how many source datasets each address was found in

The Address Usage is reflected in the Confidence field included in the ADDRESS_DETAIL table and is expressed as a number representing the number of datasets the address was found in, less one. Given G-NAF has been built with three Contributor datasets, the Address Usage (Confidence Level) possibilities are as follows:

| Confidence Level | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| Confidence level = 2 | This reflects that all three Contributors have supplied an identical address. |
| Confidence level = 1 | This reflects that a match has been achieved between only two Contributors. |
| Confidence level = 0 | This reflects that a single contributor holds this address and no match has been achieved with either of the other two Contributors. |
| Confidence level = -1 | This reflects that none of the contributors hold this address in their address dataset anymore. |

An Archival Policy has been instituted for G-NAF, which has resulted in all addresses with a Confidence of -1, being tagged as -2 and removed from the G-NAF release database. These were addresses no longer used by any of the Contributors. Addresses with an attribute of -1 will remain with the G-NAF release database for a period of 4 updates, after which time they will become tagged as -2's and be archived. The -2 tagged records stay within the production database and are available on request.

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6.5.2.2 Geocoding

Multiple geocodes and multiple types of geocodes can be stored for each address. All geocodes are stored in G-NAF in the GDA94 spatial reference system.

6.5.2.2.1 Geocode Level Type

Every principal address within G-NAF must have a locality level geocode (U(at leastU). It may also have a street level geocode and a parcel level geocode. The table GEOCODE_LEVEL_TYPE_AUT indicates which of these Geocode Level Types are associated with an address in accordance with the table below:

| Geocode_Level_Type | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 0 | No Geocode |
| 1 | Parcel Level Geocode Only (No Locality or Street Level Geocode) |
| 2 | Street Level Geocode Only (No Locality or Parcel Level Geocode) |
| 3 | Street and Parcel Level Geocodes (No Locality Geocode) |
| 4 | Locality Level Geocode Only (No Street or Parcel Level Geocode) |
| 5 | Locality and Parcel level Geocodes (No Street Level Geocode) |
| 6 | Locality and Street Level Geocodes (No Parcel Level Geocodes) |
| 7 | Locality, Street and Parcel Level Geocodes |

Note: LEVEL_GEOCODED_CODE field within the ADDRESS_DETAIL table refers to the CODE field within the GEOCODE_LEVEL_TYPE_AUT.

6.5.2.2.2 Geocode Reliability

Reliability of a geocode refers to the geocode precision and is linked to how the geocode was generated.

Every geocode in G-NAF has a reliability level. The levels and their descriptions are stored in the table GEOCODE_RELIABILITY_AUT. These descriptions and an example are given in the table below.

| Reliability Level | Description | Example |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Geocode resolution recorded to appropriate surveying standard | Address level geocode was manually geocoded with a GPS |
| 2 | Geocode resolution sufficient to place centroid within address site boundary | Address level geocode was automatically calculated by centroiding the cadastre parcel it correlated to |
| 3 | Geocode resolution sufficient to place centroid near (or possibly within) address site boundary | Address level geocode was automatically calculated by calculating where on the road the address was likely to appear based upon other bounding geocoded addresses |

| Reliability Level | Description | Example |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 4 | Geocode resolution sufficient to associate address site with a unique road feature | Street level geocode automatically calculated by using the road centreline reference data. |
| 5 | Geocode resolution sufficient to associate address site with a unique locality or neighbourhood | Locality level geocode automatically calculated by centroiding the gazetted locality for this address |
| 6 | Geocode resolution sufficient to associate address site with a unique region | Locality level geocode derived from topographic feature |

Note: RELIABILITY_CODE field within the ADDRESS_SITE_GEOCODE table refers to the CODE field within the GEOCODE_TYPE_AUT.

Every geocode has a reliability level. These levels are stored with the geocodes in the following tables:

- STREET_LOCALITY_POINT
- LOCALITY_POINT
- ADDRESS_SITE_GEOCODE

Provision has also been made for G-NAF to cater for multiple types of geocodes for an address. This field is not currently populated and offers users the opportunity to record address site geocodes relevant to their application of G-NAF.

The fields are:

| Geocode Level | Allowable Types |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Address | Address Site Centroid |
| | Building Footprint Centroid |
| | Centre Road Setback |
| | Centre of Block Face |
| | Building Access |
| | Centre of Driveway |
| | Letterbox |
| | Meter Box |
| | Service Connection Point - Gas |
| | Centreline Dropped Frontage |
| | Centre of Access Point Setback |
| Street | Street Centroid |
| Locality | Suburb Centroid |
| | Topographic Feature Point |

6.6 Quality scope

Attribute accuracy for all included areas.

7 Data Capture

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The G-NAF data contributors include:

- The mapping agencies and land registries of each of the Commonwealth, state and territory governments;
- Australia Post; and
- The Australian Electoral Commission.

7.1 Data capture scope

Data for changed objects within the current release time period.

8 Data Maintenance

Maintenance activities are triggered by PSMA Australia receiving updated address data from the data custodians according to a pre agreed schedule for data delivery. At present, this schedule defines a quarterly update process

At this time, the scope of G-NAF maintenance does not extend to updates triggered by users supplying 'corrections' to the dataset. End-user initiated changes will also be considered by PSMA Australia as part of the longer-term vision for G-NAF Maintenance.

During the maintenance phase, contributed addresses are analysed and compared to existing records in G-NAF. This analysis and comparison gives rise to new records being inserted and existing records being updated or retired.

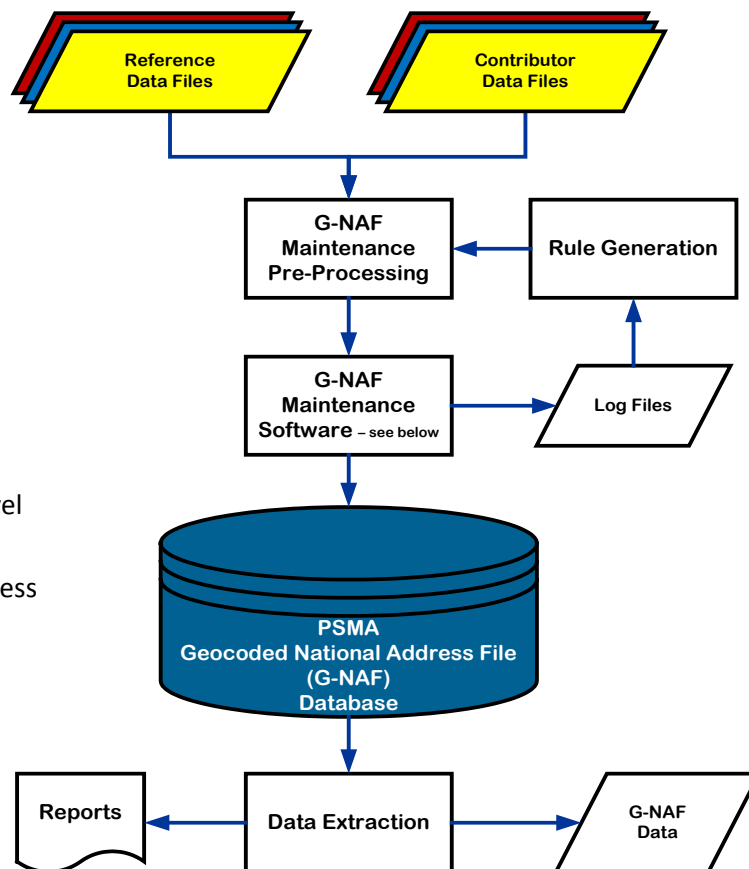


Figure 1 - High Level Diagram of G-NAF Maintenance Process

Figure 1 illustrates a high-level view of the G-NAF system including G-NAF Maintenance Pre-processing, G-NAF Maintenance Software and G-NAF outputs.

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8.1 G-NAF Maintenance Pre-processing

The G-NAF Maintenance Pre-process as indicated in Figure 1 takes the input files from the PSMA Australia reference datasets and Contributor data and performs processing prior to data being processed by the G-NAF Maintenance Software.

In Queensland, the address geocode is generated programmatically by calculating the centroid of the associated cadastral parcel. Whilst this is consistent with processes in other jurisdictions, Queensland is unable to supply a geocode at this time.

Pre-processing is used to describe the following activities:

- Conversion of file format (e.g. MapInfo to G-NAF files);
- Mapping from Contributor model to G-NAF model (with parsing as necessary);
- Creation of an incremental file from a full re-supply (if required);
- Application of rules that make corrections to mis-spellings, abbreviations and erroneous characters. These business rules are all supplied back to the Custodians. Where it is not absolutely evident that an element of an address is erroneous no change is made without reference back to the relevant jurisdiction; and
- Application of updates to suburb data and road names propagating the changes through all effected parts of the data.

8.2 G-NAF Maintenance Software

The G-NAF Maintenance Software, as indicated in Figure 1, processes data passed to it from the pre-process stage. The G-NAF Maintenance Software then stores verified data in a database and log files are created which contain those records that could not be verified. These log files are then reviewed and pre-processing rules are created that are used by the pre-process function. This process is iterative and the cycle continues until all logged records are accepted or confirmed as invalid and not repairable.

8.3 Processing Data

The data is processed with the G-NAF Maintenance Software in the seven main steps listed below:

- Address scrubbing
- State-Locality validation and geocoding
- Street Validation
- Street geocoding
- Address Geocoding
- Merging
- Post Merge processing (including validation processes)

8.4 Maintenance Software Process Flow

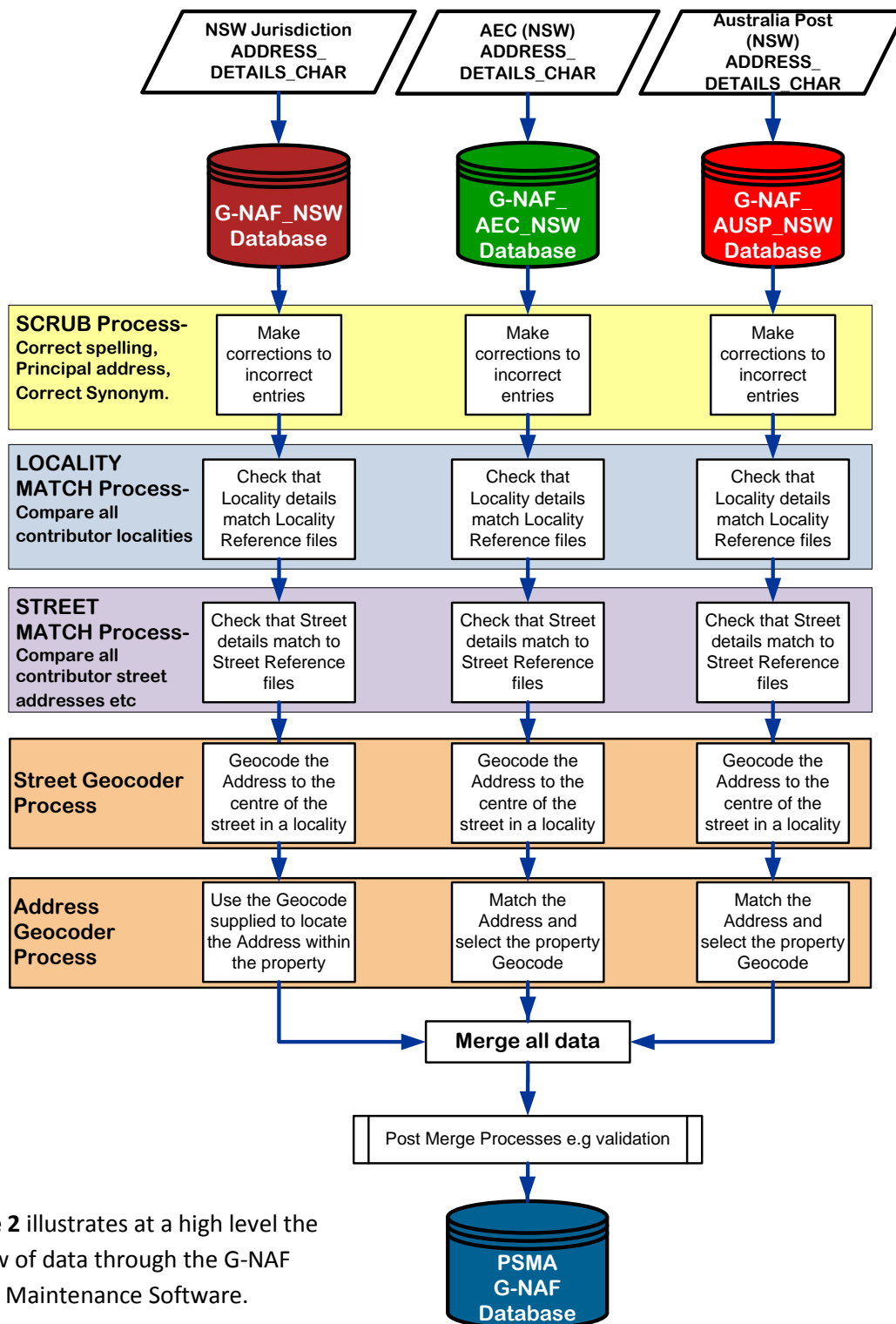


Figure 2 illustrates at a high level the flow of data through the G-NAF Maintenance Software.

8.5 Update and Retire Examples

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The Maintenance software handles two scenarios for the updating or retiring records as they change. These are:

- A Maintaining *date_created/date_retired* columns when retiring old records and creating new records.
- B Maintaining *date_last_modified* column when modifying data rather than retiring it.

A third scenario exists where the merge criteria has changed.

- A *merge criteria* change causes a new record to be inserted and the existing record being kept, unchanged and active.

A description of these scenarios is as follows:

8.5.1 Scenario A.

date_created/date_retired method does not change any data. This method will retire a previous record and create a new record based on the previous one, but with the data changed. This method is used when contributor defined fields that are not part of the merge criteria change. For example: when a building name changes or a geocode changes.

An example of a building name change is provided at [Annexure A](#).

This example shows building name "PONDEROSA" being changed to "EL RANCHO".

The existing G-NAF record was created on: 29/04/2004 11:01:24

Because BUILDING_NAME is a contributor defined field the existing record (GAVIC411711441) is retired and a new record (GAVIC996543256) is created.

8.5.2 Scenario B.

date_last_modified simply changes the data without maintaining a history. This method is used when non-contributor defined fields change (fields we have created for our own purposes). For example: when a confidence level has changed or an alias/principal relationship changes.

An example of a confidence level change is provided at [Annexure A](#)

This example shows G-NAF pid Unit 3 21 Smith Street Burwood (gnaf_pid: GAVIC411711441) being removed from one of the contributors data. This causes the confidence value to be reduced from 2 to 1.

8.5.3 Scenario C.

When *merge criteria* change, the new record is treated as a new address and inserted into G-NAF as such.

An example of a street name change is provided at [Annexure A](#). This example shows Unit 3 21 Smith Street Burwood (gnaf_pid: GAVIC411711441) being changed to Unit 3 21 Brown Street Burwood. Because of the street name change it is no longer possible to match the new incoming record to an existing G-NAF record, so a new G-NAF record (GAVIC998999843) is created.

In this example it is assumed that Unit 3 21 Smith Street Burwood is provided by only one contributor and so has a CONFIDENCE of 0.

8.6 Update Frequency

PSMA Australia release updates to all Data Sets each Quarter in the months of February, May, August and November.

8.7 Maintenance Scope

Data for existing objects with changed geometry and/or attributes as well as data for new objects within the release time period are included in the release.

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9 Data Product Delivery

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.pdma.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)

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9.2 LYNX DATA IMPORTER

(previously known as *G-NAF Import Utility*)

The purpose of the LYNX Data Importer is to make loading the G-NAF address data into a database a simple process. The LYNX Data Importer is provided through the G-NAF distribution on LYNX.

The LYNX Data Importer is licensed separately to G-NAF and VARs are encouraged to on-licence it to their clients.

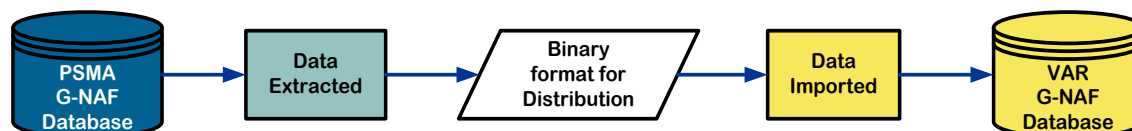
Please see LYNX Data Importer technical documentation for further details.

9.2.1 Overview

The Data Importer provides a freely available Open Source relational database and a schema/data loading utility along with G-NAF data. The user is given the opportunity to select whether they install the free database and load the data into this or whether they load the data into their own database. The data load utility handles either option. The only requirement of the data loading utility is that there is a JDBC driver available for the database of choice. JDBC drivers for all popular databases are provided with the Data Importer.

Data is extracted from the G-NAF Build database into binary files which can be read by the data loading utility. A binary file format has been selected because of efficiencies in file size and processing speeds. There will typically be a single process for the licensee to run to install the G-NAF data. This process will initiate the Schema creation utility and the Data loading utility.

Once the G-NAF data is loaded into the user's database they will be able to link it directly to their internal datasets or applications as required.



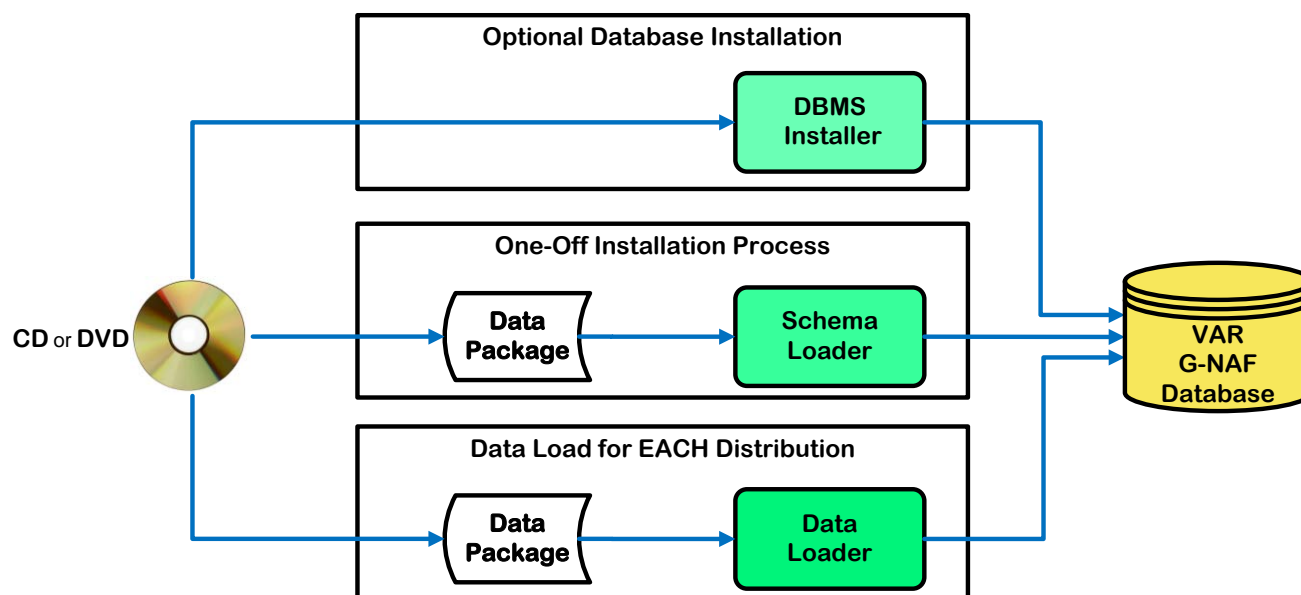
Once the Open Source database software is installed at the users' site, there will be no need to do this again; and creating the G-NAF schema in the database is a one-off task. Each subsequent supply of data to the licensee will simply require the execution of a single process distributed along with the data to refresh the users G-NAF database.

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9.2.1.1 Import Architectural Components

The import process requires a utility to create the G-NAF schema and load the G-NAF data. The DBMS Installer is the installer for the free relational database and is an optional step for installing the G-NAF data.

The following diagram shows the components of the import process.



9.2.1.2 Licensee Installation Procedure

To install the G-NAF database at their site the licensee will need to follow these steps:

5. Install the Open Source database software or provide connection details for their own database.
6. Execute a utility to create the G-NAF schema in the database.
7. Load the G-NAF data into their database.

Installers are provided for each of the above steps with the emphasis on making the installation process as simple as possible for the licensee.

Subsequent re-supplies of the G-NAF data will require the licensee to only run the data load process only.

The Java application uses JDBC to load the G-NAF to the databases specified below:

| Database Type | Comments |
|--------------------------|---|
| MySQL | A free ANSI SQL-92 compliant database. For more information see www.mysql.com . |
| Oracle | ANSI SQL-92 compliant production-level database from Oracle. For more information see www.oracle.com/database . |
| Microsoft SQL2000 Server | A production-level database from Microsoft. <i>Is not ANSI/ SQL-92 compliant</i> . For more information see www.microsoft.com/sql/default.asp . |
| Microsoft SQL2005 Server | A production-level database from Microsoft. <i>Is not ANSI/ SQL-92 compliant</i> . For more information see www.microsoft.com/sql/default.asp . |
| PostgreSQL | A free open-source ANSI SQL-92 compliant database. For more information see http://www.postgresql.org . PostgreSQL 8.1 to 8.4 have been used successfully with the Importer. |
| ODBC Database Connection | The destination database must be ANSI SQL-92 compliant. |

9.2.1.3 Supported Platforms of Version 1.2.1 of the import utility.

- Oracle
- MySQL
- SQLServer 2000 and 2005 +
- PostgreSQL
- Any ODBC connection – as long as the destination database is ANSI compliant

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9.3 Units of Delivery

Data Sets as prescribed in the License agreement brokered by PSMA Distribution.

9.3.1 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 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.

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9.3.2 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.

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.

9.4 Medium name

Online via LYNX or on DVD (through LYNX)

9.5 Delivery format information

9.5.1 PSV files

9.5.1.1 Format Name:

Pipe Separated Value files

9.5.1.2 Specification:

Psv files may be used in relational data base applications (They may be viewed in spreadsheets also). This format provides files with the following extension *.psv

9.5.1.3 Language:

English

9.5.2 LYNX Proprietary Binary files

9.5.2.1 Format Name:

LYNX binary file format

9.5.2.2 Specification:

This format includes files with the following extension: *.lynx

9.5.2.3 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. The other 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 | |
| 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 |
| 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
- 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.

CadLite®

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

Cadastre

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

Property

The PSMA Australia Property theme of CadLite® is currently released as a complete set of parcels for which rates are levied. It 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.

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.

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.

Annexure A - G-NAF Update Examples

| Scenario A (date_created/date_retired) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Existing G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 2 | 29/04/ 2004 | | |
| New Incoming G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| | UNIT | 3 | EL RANCHO | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | | | | |
| Updated G-NAF Records | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 2 | 29/04/ 2004 | 14/06/ 2004 | |
| GAVIC99 6543256 | UNIT | 3 | EL RANCHO | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 2 | 14/06/ 2004 | | |

| Scenario B (date_last_modified) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Existing G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 2 | 29/04/ 2004 | | |
| New Incoming G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Address has been removed from one of the contributor's data. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Updated G-NAF Records | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 1 | 29/04/ 2004 | | 14/06/ 2004 |

| Scenario C (merge criteria changed) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Existing G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 2 | 29/04/ 2004 | | |
| New Incoming G-NAF Record | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | BROWN | STREET | BURWOOD | | | | |
| Updated G-NAF Records | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNAF_PID | FLAT_TYPE | FLAT_NUMBER | BUILDING_NAME | NUMBER_FIRST | STREET_NAME | STREET_TYPE | LOCALITY_NAME | CONFIDENCE | DATE_CREATED | DATE_RETIRED | DATE_LAST_MODIFIED |
| GAVIC41 1711441 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | SMITH | STREET | BURWOOD | 1* | 29/04/ 2004 | | |
| GAVIC99 8999843 | UNIT | 3 | PONDEROSA | 21 | BROWN | STREET | BURWOOD | 0 | 14/06/ 2004 | | |

* The confidence value of the original record will be reduced because the Data Manager is creating retire/insert records of this type.

* This example is where the contributor has changed the street name for the previously supplied address and no longer supports Smith Street Burwood therefore the confidence is decremented.

Annexure B - Frequently Asked Questions

B.1 Data & Delivery

B.1.1 What is a Physical Address and should I expect a building at all addresses?

Answer:

A Physical address relates to any property or parcel identified by contributors and is used by them for administrative purposes. This means that the vast majority of addresses relate to an existing building or property. However there are a few addresses that relate to:

- Proposed developments (and therefore will have no buildings).
- Vacant land that is not ear-marked for development at this time.
- Other addresses that may not receive mail deliveries.

This means that there may not be a building at each address and mail may not be delivered to those addresses.

B.1.2 Does the G-NAF Import Utility support INCREMENTAL updates?

Answer:

Incremental updates are NOT supported at this time.

B.1.3 With regards to flat file format delivery: Would it be possible to provide a reconciliation table between previous delivery, to current delivery?

Answer:

This would effectively require the development of an Incremental update file for each update. Given the manner in which addresses can change (ie Road name changes, suburb changes plus new and deleted addresses) this represents a significant challenge. We would really need to understand the purpose of the requirement. Is it merely as a data integrity tool or is it to understand how the data is changing. For example, the changes in the confidence levels of addresses within a State.

B.1.4 Would it be possible to provide a generic build script to be supplied on the same media as the flat file delivery option?

Answer:

There has been a fair amount of effort put in to building the GNAF Importer which caters for the loading of data into the major/expected use formats ie oracle, sql server, odbc connection and mysql. There are no plans to provide load scripts with the flat files at this stage.

B.1.5 What is your strategy for change management and how are you going to communicate this to users? This would include changes to the data model, changes to records (e.g. confidence codes) and methods of data processing.

Answer:

Any changes to the data model will be reflected in the user guide that goes out with the release of data. Change records answer in next question.

B.1.6 With regards to the PID's – once a PID has been retired can the same number be reissued be reissued i.e. are PIDs recycled? How is the lifecycle of PIDs managed?

Answer:

The PID's are generated during the processing from a sequence table and would not be reused once retired.

B.1.7 Future Addresses – are addresses included which are for property parcels that do not yet have a physical street address eg new sub-division which is being planned but not yet executed. What sort of time-lag is there on new addresses being added and can you outline the process?

Answer:

Because of the interaction between local government and state government in allocating addresses the G-NAF does not get an address until it is approved by both these bodies in most cases. In some cases lot numbered addresses are included in G-NAF until a contributor provides the allocated address.

B.1.8 Confidence codes seem to focus mostly at the geocode level – would it be possible to expand these to include confidence codes covering other aspects of the data more explicitly e.g. address validation during aggregation indicating how sure the “process” is that the 4 addresses matched are indeed the same address?

Answer:

Geocodes are not used in the matching process and as such have nothing to do with the Confidence codes. For an address to match, it must match the following:

Number First, Number Last, Street Name, Street Type, Locality and postcode if applicable. If this information all matches it is assumed they are in fact the same address.

B.1.9 Where are the street and locality aliases derived from and how are they going to be improved and maintained?

Answer:

Where the addresses provided by a Contributor do not match the PSMA Australia reference files (i.e. Roads and Localities) and we can identify with some degree of confidence that the Contributor’s information is referring to a particular road name or suburb in PSMA Australia’s reference data, the Contributor data becomes the alias. This may be an alias street locality where either an incorrect road name or suburb name has been used. Where geocodes are provided with an address, a point in polygon process is run to ensure that the address is actually within the correct locality. Where this is not the case an alias locality is created for that address.

We have been finding that the Jurisdictions are upgrading road names with the introduction of G-NAF and at times the alias names have in fact been correct. Processes are now being put in place to ensure the aliases created are current with each update. This was not being done in the first three updates in all cases. It is anticipated there will continue to changes to the alias information as the data improvement process over the next couple of years.

B.1.10 Will PSMA Australia be encouraging others to add to the street and localities aliases?

Answer:

Whilst PSMA Australia will not be encouraging the expansion of alias localities, should custodians expand the number of alias localities that they provide, they will be incorporated into G-NAF.

Obviously it is preferred that the gazetted locality if available be adopted as the standard. Alias street names or alternate street names will be accepted if the addresses are carried in the G-NAF.

B.1.11 How are bordering non-gazetted localities of gazetted localities derived?

Answer:

In SA and the ACT where there is not a jurisdictional wide coverage of gazetted localities, non-gazetted locality polygons are ‘cookie cut’ to enable the Geocoding process to occur.

eg are ‘Hundreds’ in South Australia and ‘Districts’ in Australian Capital Territory.

B.1.12 How do “building” names filter through from the AEC? How many are filtered out? This information can be very important in geocoding people to Non-Private Dwellings.

Answer:

Very little filtering has been done of the Building Names provided by any Contributor. Only those names that have been considered to be possibly invalid have been removed.

B.1.13 What future processes are going to be used to minimise address that are associated with Street/ Locality and Locality centroids?

Answer:

Work is continually being undertaken as part of each update to minimise the addresses with only a locality or street locality geocode. This is reflected in the significant improvements achieved since the implementation of G-NAF.

B.1.14 Can G-NAF build lists of features (e.g. a list showing me the name, phone numbers, co-ordinates etc of all roadhouses in Australia)?

Answer:

No. G-NAF cannot build list of features a VAR would have to do this from other lists in conjunction with G-NAF.

B.1.15 We currently have PSMA Australia data loaded into Oracle Spatial. Could G-NAF communicate with this data in Oracle Spatial or is G-NAF a stand-alone system?

Answer:

G-NAF can be linked to other spatial data in Oracle depending on the application being used.

B.1.16 I checked that each unique street in the STREET table had a corresponding entry in the STREET_LOCALITY_POINT table (even if the longitude and latitude was set to 0.0). In all states except NSW this was the case. Should every unique street_pid in NSW also have had an entry in the STREET_LOCALITY_POINT table?

Answer:

Yes. If they are used by an active address.

B.1.17 Why is loading onto SQLServer much slower than the other databases?

Answer:

There are 3 main reasons as to why loading into SQLServer is slower than loading onto Oracle or MySQL. These are:

SQLServer's java driver does not support prepared statements. Prepared statements are a feature in databases which allow SQL statements to be processed more efficiently.

SQLServer's java driver does not support batch updates. Again, batch updates are a feature in databases which allow SQL statements to be processed more efficiently.

Due to the fact that SQLServer is not ANSI compliant all date fields have to be reformatted.

B.1.18 Can G-NAF be cross-referenced with the CadLite product by using the legal_parcel_id?

Answer

Some of the current G-NAF processing includes the use of the CadLite product for the geocoding process only. G-NAF is reliant on what data is provided by each jurisdiction and currently only some of them provide data for the legal_parcel_id field located in the ADDRESS_DETAIL table. Although the legal_parcel_id field is accurately represented when populated, the coverage of the

whole of Australia cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, it is not recommended that any cross referencing is undertaken to correlate with CadLite's jurisdiction_id field at this stage.

B.2 Coordinates

B.2.1 Is there an accuracy figure associated with the physical Longitude/Latitude (not the reliability but a deviation estimate -/+)?

Answer:

No deviation estimates are provided by the Jurisdiction for the geocodes and hence this information is not available. G-NAF is based on a containment approach in that an address level geocode (i.e. 2) is contained within a parcel, a street level geocode lies on the midpoint of a road centre line within a locality and a locality geocode is the centroid of the locality polygon.

B.2.2 We have a list of Winery and Caravan Park addresses that we need to locate on maps with a symbol, we have no way of actually accurately getting geographical co-ordinates for these properties other than with a GPS. Could G-NAF provide us with a set of co-ordinates for each property in the address list and enable us to upload into Oracle Spatial for use in our mapping?

Answer:

Yes, G-NAF can provide a geocode and some cases a building name or other identifier to pin point these features.

B.2.3 We make maps of cities and our editors have a lot of trouble locating features such as Visitor Information, Accommodation, Restaurants etc, a lot of time and money is spent on pin-pointing these features on a map. Could G-NAF help us by providing a visual of the features actual location and potentially a set of co-ordinates for upload to Oracle Spatial for all of these features within a certain location?

Answer:

See above

B.3 Delivery Schedule Delivery

B.3.1 The delivery of G-NAF is currently quarterly – is this likely to change as the dataset matures? Or is this cycle a fixed delivery in line with other PSMA Australia product delivery schedules?

Answer:

At this stage, both the time taken to complete an update and user feedback indicates that quarterly releases are frequent enough. PSMA Australia will continue to monitor both its capacity as well as the demand for more frequent updates.

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