



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

Land Tenure

Version 2.3
February 2012

PSMA Australia Data Product Specification (DPS) Land Tenure

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1 Overview

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1.1 DPS title:

Land Tenure Product Description

1.2 DPS reference date:

February 2012

1.3 DPS responsible party:

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1.4 DPS language:

English

1.5 DPS topic category:

Land Tenure for Cadastral parcels within Australia.

1.6 DPS distribution format:

pdf

1.7 Disclaimer:

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

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1.8 Terms and definitions

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

1.9 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

1.10 Informal Description of the Data Product

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The Land Tenure dataset is based on the Australian Cadastral Boundaries in the CadLite dataset. The Land Tenure Dataset provides a hierarchical classification of tenure with four levels. The fourth level is the most specific tenure type and is the preferred level of supply. However, the data supplied by the jurisdictions may not be at this level and therefore cannot be supplied. The most appropriate tenure data will be included in the release.

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

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

The available output file formats for the product are described in the [Delivery Format Information \(- section 9.4\)](#)

The [LYNX](#) environment provides the data release as downloads or on DVD.

2 Specification Scope

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This data set has no themes.

2.1 Scope identification:

Land Tenure Data Set

2.1.1 Level:

Data Set

2.1.2 Level name:

Land Tenure

2.1.3 Extent

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

All data is supplied by the appropriate Jurisdiction quarterly.

3 Data Product Identification

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3.1 Product Title:

Land Tenure Classification for Australia

3.2 Alternate title:

Land Tenure

3.3 Abstract:

This Product Description is an ISO 19131 compliant description and a set of basic attributes of the Land Tenure Classifications for Australian cadastral parcels. CadLite data will not be provided with this dataset.

The National Land Tenure Classification is a dataset showing the Tenure Type, both freehold and non-freehold, for land parcels in Australia. This dataset has been produced by creating a spatial association between PSMA Australia's CadLite® cadastral parcel and jurisdiction land tenure datasets. The translation between the Jurisdiction classifications and the National classification has been made by the Jurisdictions. All efforts have been made to ensure that the best possible translation is made.

3.4 Purpose

This data set allows users to ascertain the land TENURE for the Cadastral Parcels in the CadLite dataset. These parcels cover the entire Australian extent – see Extent below.

3.5 Topic category

015 – planning Cadastre Land Tenure Classification

3.6 Geographic description

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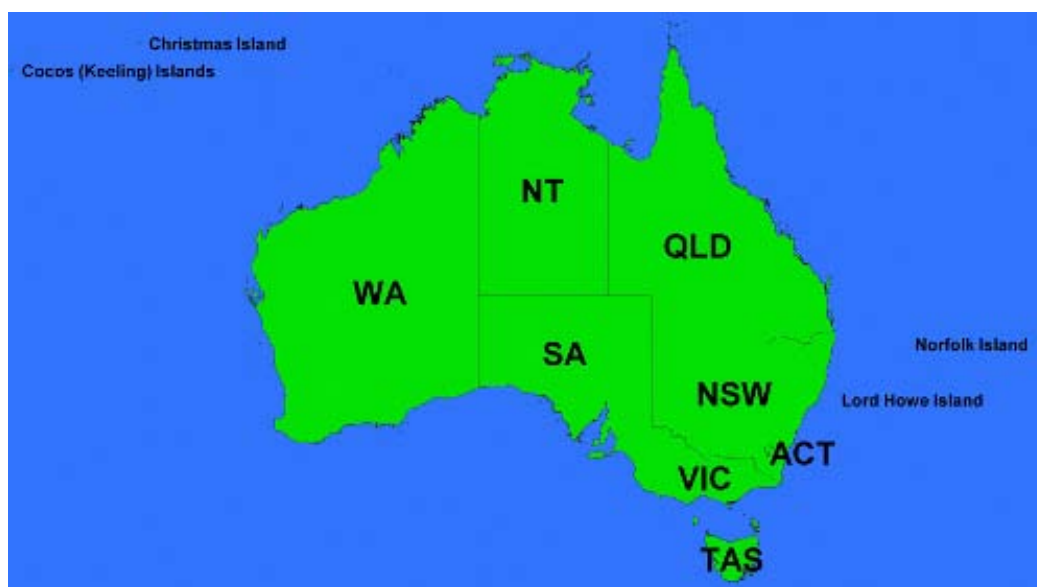
The Land Tenure data set covers the boundaries within the complete national geography of Australia (AUS). The Bounding Box for this data is as follows;

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

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

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

The spatial domain is described by the polygon:



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

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

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

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

Citation date: 09/2010

Extent Type Code: 1 – inclusion

4 Data Content and Structure

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Land Tenure is a feature-based product. An application schema (data Model) expressed in UML is included with an associated Data Dictionary.

4.1 Feature-based data

The feature type is based on a spatial polygon for the various Cadastre Parcels. The table below outlines the features and their integration into the data Sets.

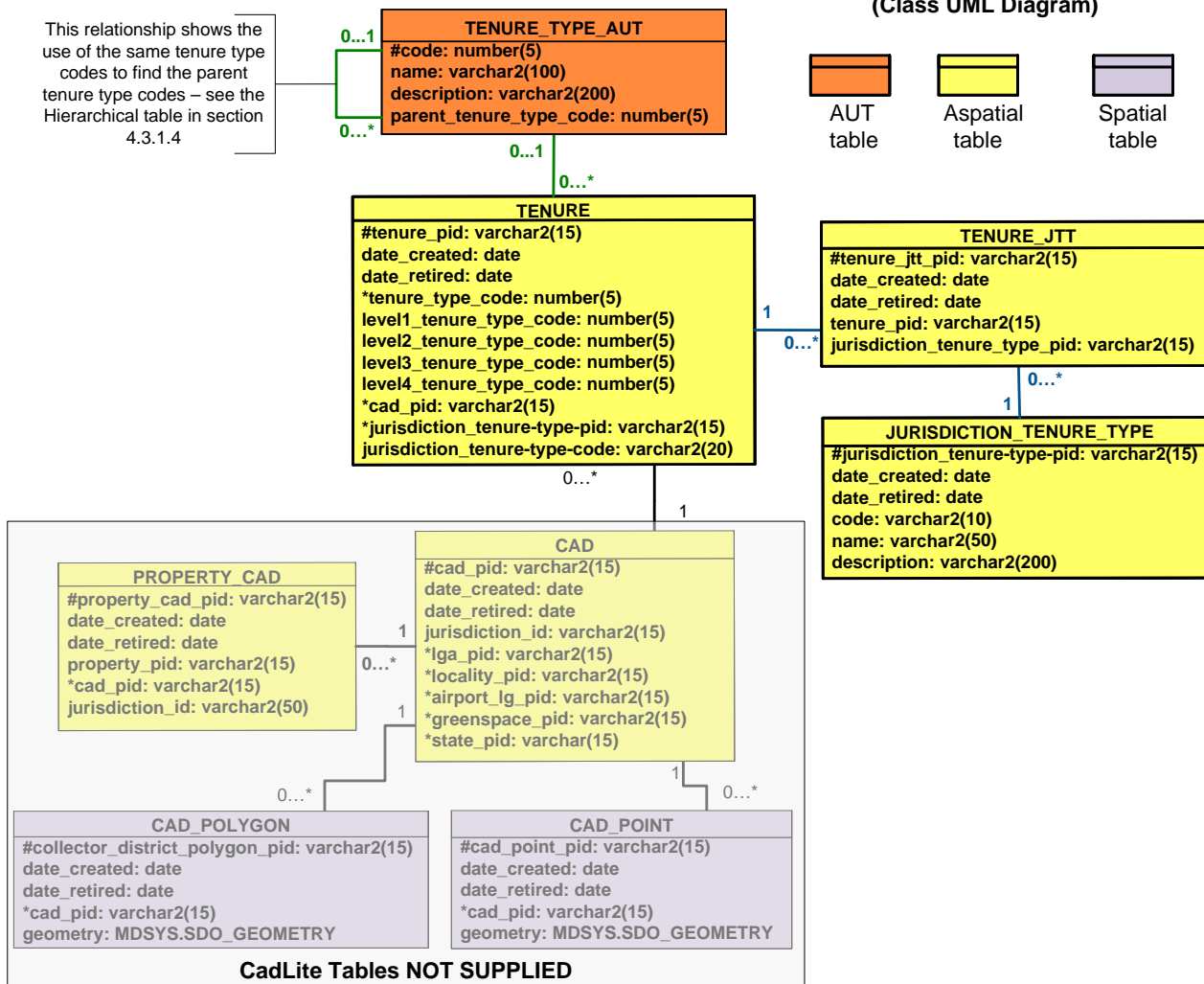
Entity	Description	Integration	Rules
Land Tenure	Land Tenure classifications for Cadastral Parcels	Each TENURE_PID relates to one CAD_PID.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each Tenure record relates to 1 CAD parcel.
Cadastre	<p>NOT SUPPLIED WITH LAND TENURE data.</p> <p>A Cadastral Parcel (CAD) will usually only have 1 polygon defining its boundary. However, in some cases it is necessary to have many polygons defining a CAD's boundary. These cases are usually when road/river easements run through the CAD.</p>	<p>A CAD has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 or 1 related gazetted Locality record. Most of the time will be related to a Locality. The only time it will not have a Locality is when the CAD falls within an unincorporated area (e.g. NT). 0 or 1 related LGA record. Most of the time will be related to an LGA. Will only not be related to an LGA where the CAD falls within an unincorporated area (e.g. NT). 1 to many related Property records 0 or 1 related Airport Landing Ground record 0 or 1 related Greenspace record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CAD must reference a gazetted Locality (as opposed to an ungazetted Locality). A CAD cannot be related to an Airport and Greenspace at the same time.

4.2 Feature-based application schema (Data Model)

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This relationship shows the use of the same tenure type codes to find the parent tenure type codes – see the Hierarchical table in section 4.3.1.4

LAND TENURE DATA MODEL
(Class UML Diagram)



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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.1.1 Table: TENURE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
tenure_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	tenure_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
tenure_type_code	number(5)	A single 3 digit code for each cadastral parcel that aligns with the nationally endorsed classification scheme			tenure_type_AUT	code	tn_typ_cd
level1_tenure_type_code	number(5)	The value of the top-level tenure type code for this particular tenure type.	N	Y			tn_typ_cd1
level2_tenure_type_code	number(5)	The value of the second-level tenure type code for this particular tenure type. Set to 102 (No Data) if not applicable.	N	Y			tn_typ_cd2
level3_tenure_type_code	number(5)	The value of the third-level tenure type code for this particular tenure type. Set to 102 (No Data) if not applicable.	N	Y			tn_typ_cd3
level4_tenure_type_code	number(5)	The value of the fourth-level tenure type code for this particular tenure type. Set to 102 (No Data) if not applicable.	N	Y			tn_typ_cd4
cad_pid	varchar2(15)	CAD Persistent Identifier Unique - a CAD record may only have 1 TENURE record	N	Y	CAD	cad_pid	cad_pid
jurisdiction_tenure_type_pid	varchar2(15)	A single textual description/class for each cadastral parcel equating to the classification of the parcel within the jurisdiction classification.	N	Y	jurisdiction_tenure_type	jurisdiction_tenure_type_pid-	jtn_typ_id
jurisdiction_tenure_type-code	varchar2(20)	A code for the jurisdiction _tenure_type_pid	N	Y			jtn_typ_cd

4.3.1.2 Table: JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
jurisdiction_tenure_type_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	jtt_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
code	varchar2(20)	Code used by the jurisdiction.	N	Y			code
name	varchar2(50)	User-friendly name for what this code represents.	N	N	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	User-friendly description for what this code represents.	N	N			descript

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4.3.1.3 Table: TENURE_JTT

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
tenure_jtt_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	tn_jtt_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
tenure_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	N	Y	TENURE	tenure_pid	tenure_pid
jurisdiction_tenure_type_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	N	Y	JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE	jurisdiction_tenure_type_pid	jtt_pid

The JTT table is used to overcome the problem of having multiple tenure types in the one cadastral parcel when they exist, and so provides a many-to-one link between the TENURE table and various tenure types as described in the JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE table (see example below). The many-to-one relationship can occur when:

- One CAD object legitimately has two or more tenure types within the parcel boundary, for example, when a parcel contains a river reserve and a park or other reserve as well;
- A tenure object spans more than one CAD object.

In some jurisdictions, tenure and parcel information are managed separately and there may be inconsistencies with the alignment of tenure and parcel boundaries. Where this has occurred, PSMA has attempted a “best fit” of the most dominant tenure type to the CAD object, either by:

- assigning to the CAD object the tenure which covers more than 80% of the CAD object
- assigning a lower level tenure code (for example, 101 or 206) in the TENURE table.

An example of this could be:

TENURE table:

CAD_PID	TENURE_PID	TENURE_TYPE_CODE
ABC987654321	ABCT123456	101

TENURE_JTT table

TENURE_JTT_PID	TENURE_PID	JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE_PID
ABCJT45678	ABCT123456	JTT_13
ABCJT45679	ABCT123456	JTT_26
ABCJT45680	ABCT123456	JTT_31

JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE table

JURISDICTION_TENURE_TYPE_PID	CODE	DESCRIPTION
JTT_13	321	COUNCIL RESERVE
JTT_26	C	OTHER CROWN LAND
JTT_31	800	OTHER RESERVE

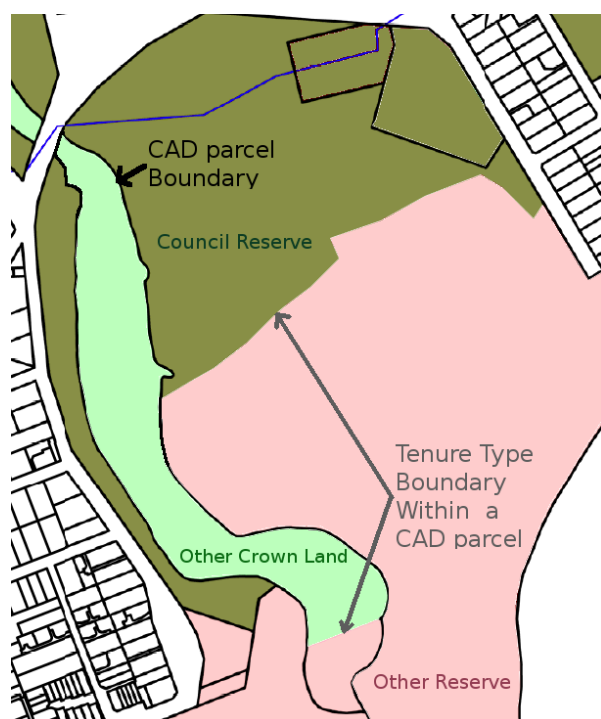


Figure 4.3.1.3 Multiple Land Tenure Types within one CAD parcel

4.3.1.4 Table: TENURE_TYPE_AUT

This table is not a typical AUT table as the code values are provided by the jurisdiction and may not be consistent. Jurisdictional Codes will not be provided at this time.

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
code	number(5)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	code
parent_tenure_type_code	number(5)	Parent tenure type code	N	Y	TENURE_TYPE-AUT	code	parent_ten
name	varchar2(50)	User-friendly name for what this code represents.	N	N	-	-	name
description	varchar2(200)	User-friendly description for what this code represents.	N	N			descript

TENURE_TYPE_AUT Codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NAME	PARENT_TENURE_TYPE_CODE
100	Freehold tenure at level 1 in classification scheme	Freehold	0
101	Non-freehold tenure at level 1 in classification scheme	Non-freehold	0
102	No tenure data available	No data	0
200	Freehold tenure at level 2 in classification scheme	Freehold	100
201	Leasehold tenure at level 2 in classification scheme	Leasehold	101
202	Reserve tenure at level 2 in classification scheme	Reserve	101
203	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land at level 2 in classification scheme	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land	101
300	Freehold tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Freehold	200
301	Term lease tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Term lease	201
302	Perpetual lease tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Perpetual lease	201
303	Other lease tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Other lease	201
304	Conservation reserve tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Conservation reserve	202
305	Mining reserve (nb reserve not tenement) tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Mining reserve (nb reserve not tenement)	202

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NAME	PARENT_TENURE_TYPE_CODE
306	Forestry reserve tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Forestry reserve	202
307	Transportation or infrastructure reserve tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Transportation or infrastructure reserve	202
308	Other reserve tenure at level 3 in classification scheme	Other reserve	202
309	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land at level 3 in classification scheme	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land	203
400	Freehold tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Freehold	300
401	Pastoral term lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Pastoral term lease	301
402	Special purpose term lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Special purpose term lease	301
403	Act term lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Act term lease	301
404	Other term lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other term lease	301
405	Pastoral perpetual lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Pastoral perpetual lease	302
406	Special purpose perpetual lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Special purpose perpetual lease	302
407	Other perpetual lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other perpetual lease	302
408	Other lease tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other lease	303
409	Marine reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Marine reserve	304
410	National park tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	National park	304
411	Other conservation reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other conservation reserve	304
412	Water reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Water reserve	304
413	Mining reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Mining reserve	305
414	Multiple use forest tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Multiple use forest	306
415	State forest tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	State forest	306
416	Timber reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Timber reserve	306

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NAME	PARENT_TENURE_TYPE_CODE
417	Other forestry reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other forestry reserve	306
418	Stock route tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Stock route	307
419	Transportation reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Transportation reserve	307
420	Other infrastructure reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other infrastructure reserve	307
421	Other reserve tenure at level 4 in classification scheme	Other reserve	308
422	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land at level 4 in classification scheme	Vacant, unallocated, unreserved or other crown land	309

4.3.1.5 Hierarchical Land Tenure Levels Table

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The AUT codes above can be displayed in a hierarchical table shown below. The Parent Tenure Type Codes can be found in the cells to the left of the selected cell. For example, a Conservation Reserve (304) and a Forestry Reserve (306), both have a Reserve parent (202).

Entity	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Cadastral Parcel	100 - Freehold	200 - Freehold	300 - Freehold	400 - Freehold
	101 - Non-Freehold	201 - Leasehold	301 - Term Lease	401 - Pastoral Term Lease
				402 - Special Purpose Term Lease
				403 - ACT Term Lease
				404 - Other Term Lease
			302 - Perpetual Lease	405 - Pastoral Perpetual Lease
				406 - Special Purpose Perpetual Lease
				407 - Other Perpetual Lease
	303 - Other Lease	408 - Other Lease		

Entity	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
		202 - Reserve	304 - Conservation Reserve	409 - Marine Reserve	
				410 - National Park	
				411 - Other Conservation Reserve	
				412 - Water Reserve	
				305 - Mining Reserve (NB reserve not tenement)	413 - Mining Reserve
				306 - Forestry Reserve	414 - Multiple Use Forest
					415 - State Forest
					416 - Timber Reserve
					417 - Other Forestry Reserve
				307 – Transportation or Infrastructure Reserve	418 - Stock Route
					419 - Transportation Reserve
					420 - Other Infrastructure Reserve
				308 - Other Reserve	421 - Other Reserve
		203 - Vacant, Unallocated, Unreserved or Other Crown Land	309 - Vacant, Unallocated, Unreserved or Other Crown Land	422 - Vacant, Unallocated, Unreserved or Other Crown Land	
	102 -No Data	102 - No Data	102 - No Data	102 - No Data	

4.3.1.6 Table: CAD - ***NOT SUPPLIED***

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

4.4 Feature-Based Content Scope

All metadata concerned with land tenure for cadastral polygons within the CadLite Data Set.

5 Reference Systems

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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 Land Tenure Data Sets

6 Data Quality

6.1 Positional Accuracy

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

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

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

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

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

6.2 Attribute Accuracy

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

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

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

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

6.3 Logical Consistency

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

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

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

6.4 Completeness

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

6.4.1 Data Set, Coverage:

National for the cadastral parcels – see the CadLite Product Description.

Land Tenure data is supplied by ACT, NT, QLD, OT, SA, TAS, WA and VIC in this release.

6.4.2 Attribute Completeness:

All attributes for each object are populated.

Temporal accuracy is applicable to most of the current release.

6.5 Quality scope

Attribute accuracy for all included areas.

7 Data Capture

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All Tenure data is captured by the State and Territory Governments through appropriate agencies. Jurisdiction tenure information is maintained to meet their various legislative and business requirements.

For the national tenure classification scheme, jurisdictions allocate the applicable tenure for each cadastral entity.

Land Tenure data is supplied by ACT, NT, Norfolk Island (OT), QLD SA and VIC in this release.

7.1 Data capture scope

Data for changed objects within the current release time period.

8 Data Maintenance

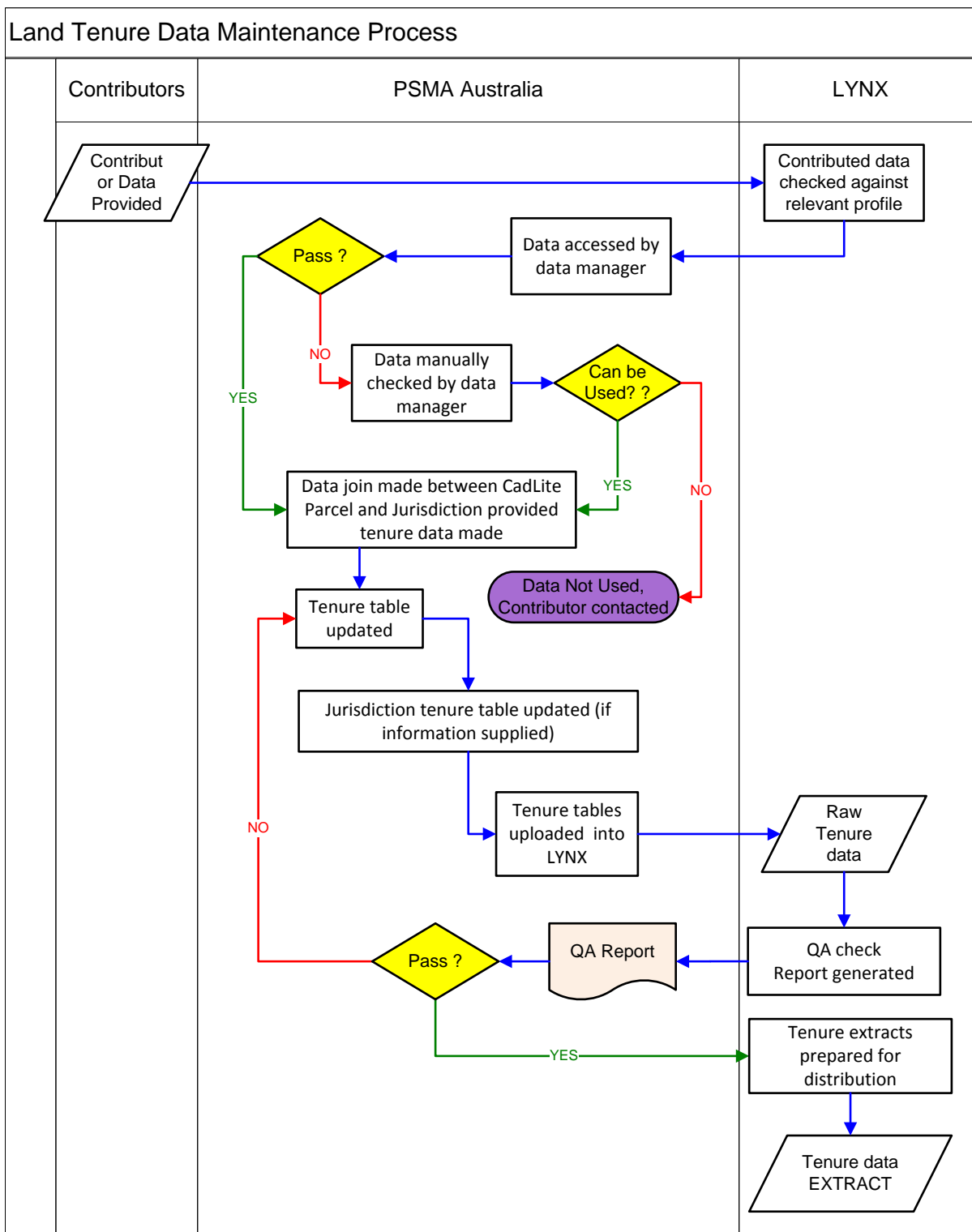
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All Tenure data is supplied by the State and Territory Governments through to PSMA Australia via the relevant land agency.

Jurisdictions provide this information as an attribute or attributes of the spatial data used in the production of CadLite. The association between the cadastral title and the corresponding tenure data is used to populate the relevant tenure and jurisdiction tenure tables for each jurisdiction.

Where no jurisdiction tenure information is provided by the contributor, no records will exist in the associated table.

The process map below summarises the maintenance steps followed.



8.1 Update Frequency

The Land Tenure Data Set is updated as deemed necessary by the 3 Jurisdictions currently supplying data. PSMA Australia release updates to all Data Sets each quarter in the months of February, May, August and November.

8.2 Maintenance scope

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

9 Data Product Delivery

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

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

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

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

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

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

T: +61 (0) 2 6260 9071
F: +61 (0) 2 6260 9001
M: +61 (0) 418 787 204

e-mail: enquiries@psma.com.au

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

9.1 Delivery medium information

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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.psm.com.au). (www.psm.com.au)

9.2 Units of delivery

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

9.2.1 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.

9.2.2 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.

9.3 Medium name

Online via LYNX or on DVD (generated in LYNX)

9.4 Delivery Format Information

9.4.1 MapInfo

9.4.1.1 Format name:

TAB – MapInfo Professional™

9.4.1.2 Specification:

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

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

9.4.1.3 Language:

English

9.4.2 Shape

9.4.2.1 Format name:

Shape – ESRI™

9.4.2.2 Specification:

This format includes files with the following extensions: *.shp, *.shx, *.dbf
ESRI Shapefile Technical Description, an ESRI White Paper, July 1998. Follow this link: www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/shapefile.pdf

9.4.2.3 Language:

English

9.4.3 Oracle Dump

9.4.3.1 Format name:

Oracle data base files – Oracle™

9.4.3.2 Specification:

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

9.4.3.3 Language:

English

10 Metadata

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

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

11 Other PSMA Australia Datasets

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There are six other datasets currently licensed by PSMA Australia. These datasets are:

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

Administrative Boundaries

The Administrative Boundaries dataset is comprised of five themes:

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

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

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

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.

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.

G-NAF®

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

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

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

Postcodes

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

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

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

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

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