



PSMA

AUSTRALIA
LIMITED

Product Description

Postcode Boundaries

Version 1.4
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Postcode Boundaries Product Description

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PSMA Australia Postcode Boundaries Product Description
Version 1.4

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1 General Information

1.1 Custodian

PSMA Australia Limited

1.2 Jurisdiction

PSMA Australia content covers Australia's eight states and territories:

- New South Wales
- Queensland
- Victoria
- Tasmania
- South Australia
- Western Australia
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory

1.3 Contact Details

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2 Dataset Description

2.1 Content

PSMA Australia's Postcode Boundaries is currently in Beta Version. The dataset is comprised of:

Theme	Layer
Australia Post Spatial Postcodes	Postcode Boundaries (polygons)
	Postcode Centroids (points)

2.2 Features

Entity	Description	Integration	Rules
Postcode	<p>A postcode may be classed either as an area or a point-type postcode (eg. Post office box).</p> <p>A postcode may have many polygons defining its boundary. Postcode boundaries do not have to match locality boundaries.</p> <p>A point-type postcode will have 1 active centroid defining its location.</p>	<p>A Postcode has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to many related Locality records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postcodes of 'Post office box' type cannot have polygons. Ideally, a postcode must be related to at least 1 Locality, but this is not possible in all cases (eg. Northern Territory) so cannot be enforced as a hard-and-fast rule in the database.

2.3 Delivery

LYNX is a cutting-edge warehouse to hold, quality assure and distribute PSMA Australia's suite of national spatial datasets. It will streamline PSMA Australia's data delivery. The core of LYNX is the Integrated Database (IDB), which holds our suite of datasets in one location and within a single environment.



Clients are able to obtain data updates using LYNX, either by downloading the data or requesting a DVD.

PSMA Australia has provided Clients with a detailed User Guide for utilising the LYNX system, and can provide advice and support to Clients accessing the system.

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

2.3.1 Delivery Format

- MapInfo Tab files
- ESRI Shape



3 Licensing & Access

3.1 Accessing PSMA Australia Datasets

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

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

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

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

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e-mail: psmadistribution@psma.com.au

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

3.2 General Warranty and Indemnity

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

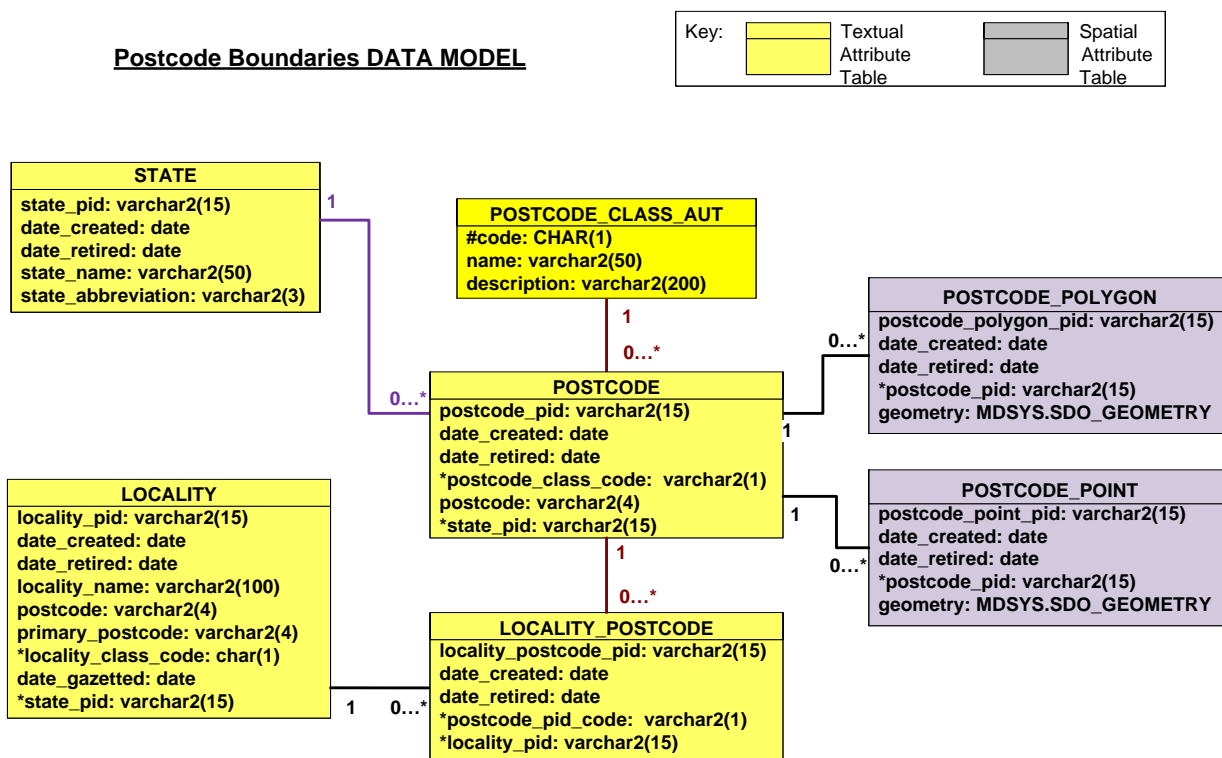
3.3 Privacy Statement

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

The user agrees:

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

4 Data Model



5 Data Dictionary

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

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

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

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

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

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
locality_class_code	char(1)	Describes the class of locality this is (eg. Gazetted, topographic feature etc). Lookup to locality_class. Must always be set to 'G'	N	Y	LOCALITY_CLASS_AUT	code	loccl_code
postcode	varchar2(4)	This field stores the postcode for the locality from the Suburb dataset. It is a temporary work-around until the Postcode Boundaries dataset becomes available.	N	N	-	-	postcode
primary_postcode	varchar2(4)	Required to differentiate localities of the same name within a state	N	N	-	-	prim_pcode
date_gazetted	date	gazetted date - only applicable for gazetted localities	N	N	-	-	gt_gazetd
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	STATE	state_pid	state_pid

TABLE: LOCALITY_POSTCODE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
locality_postcode_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	loc_po_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 persistent Id	N	Y	LOCALITY	locality_pid	loc_pid
postcode_pid	varchar2(15)	postcode persistent id	N	Y	POSTCODE	postcode_pid	pc_pid

TABLE: POSTCODE

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
postcode_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	pc_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
postcode_class_code	char(1)	Defines whether this is a gazetted postcode area or a post office box.	N	Y	POSTCODE _ CLASS_AU T	code	pc_cs_code
postcode	varchar2(4)	Postcode	N	Y	-	-	postcode
state_pid	varchar2(15)	State Persistent Identifier	N	Y	-	-	state_pid

TABLE: POSTCODE_POINT

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
postcode_point_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	pc_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
postcode_pid	varchar2(15)	postcode pid	N	Y	POSTCODE	postcode_pid	pc_pid
geometry	MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY	Point geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

TABLE: POSTCODE_POLYGON

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
postcode_polygon_pid	varchar2(15)	The Persistent Identifier is unique to the real world feature this record represents.	Y	Y	-	-	pc_ply_pid
date_created	date	Date this record was created.	N	Y	-	-	dt_create
date_retired	date	Date this record was retired.	N	N	-	-	dt_retire
postcode_pid	varchar2(15)	postcode pid	N	Y	POSTCODE	postcode_pid	pc_pid
geometry	MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY	Polygon geometry	N	Y	-	-	geometry

TABLE: POSTCODE_CLASS_AUT

Name	Data Type	Description	Prim Key	Man	F K TABLE	F K Col	10 Char Alias
code	char(1)	Postcode 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 postcode type represents (eg. Gazetted Postcode Area, Post office box)	N	N	-	-	dscpn_aut

Codes for the POSTCODE_CLASS_AUT table

CODE	Description	NAME
1	DELIVERY AREA FOR MAIL	DELIVERY AREA

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

6 Other PSMA Australia Datasets

There are five other datasets currently licensed by PSMA Australia with several others in various stages of assembly. These datasets are:

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

6.1 Administrative Boundaries

The Administrative Boundaries dataset is comprised of five themes:

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

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

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



6.2 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.

6.2.1 Cadastre

Cadastre is a seamless national cadastral database of Australia's 10.4 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.

6.2.2 Property

The PSMA Australia Property theme of CadLite® provides a national dataset that identifies the three relationships that exist between a property and a cadastral parcel. These are:

1. where one cadastral parcel is equal to one property;
2. where many cadastral parcels make up one property; and
3. where one cadastral parcel contains many properties.

6.3 POI

The Points of Interest dataset contains in excess of 130,000 points of interest with feature code and name attribution. Some of the feature categories are:

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

The PSMA Australia POI dataset is currently under re-development.

6.4 Transport & Topography™

The Transport & Topography™ dataset is underpinned by a road centreline layer of over one million kilometres of roads, together with more than 30 feature types within transport, hydrology and greenspace themes.

The Transport component of this dataset encompasses the roads, rail, rail stations and airport infrastructure networks across the entire nation of Australia. The roads layer includes more than 1,000,000 kilometres of named roads. The rail and rail station layers depict the national rail network (including tram lines). The airports layer also includes landing grounds.

The Topography component of this dataset is made up of two themes—hydrology and greenspace. Two layers of hydrology are made up of water bodies, major rivers, minor waters and oceans. The two greenspace layers are urban parks plus national parks and other reserves.

6.5 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).