

Name of dataset or data source:

Transitional native vegetation regulatory (NVR) map - land excluded from the LLS Act

Custodian of the dataset or data source:

ED Science (E&H)

Description:

The transitional NVR map - land excluded from the LLS Act layer is a component of the transitional NVR map. The transitional NVR map was prepared by Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) under Part 5A of the Local Land Services Act 2013 (LLS Act) and supporting Local Land Services Regulation 2014.

Section 60A of the Local Land Service Act 2013 (LLS Act) identifies land where the regulatory framework for native vegetation clearing in rural areas does not apply. This land is mapped as Land Excluded from the LLS Act on the transitional NVR map.

The 2022 annual review of the transitional NVR map was published on 23 March 2022. Please read below for details of land types included in the transitional NVR map - land excluded from the LLS Act layer and changes occurring as a result of the 2022 Annual Review. The latest version of the map can be viewed online using the [transitional NVR Map Viewer](#)

Land excluded from the LLS Act listed under Section 60A of the LLS Act includes:

- Urban areas under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017, including 33 local government areas and 22 listed local environmental plan zones under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- National Park estate and other conservation areas
- State forestry land.
- Crown Reserves; land dedicated or reserved under the Crown Lands Act 1989
- Interim Heritage order or listing on the State Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1977
- Lord Howe Island

Changes to the transitional NVR map - land excluded from the LLS Act layer arising from the 2021 Annual Review include:

- Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI) land zoning - updates to land excluded from the LLS Act as a result of changes to land zoning for some local government areas.
- National Park, State Forest and Crown Land Estate Updates to land excluded from the LLS Act as a result of changes to the National Park, State Forest and Crown Land Estates

A complete list of lands excluded from the LLS Act can be found in the Native Vegetation Regulatory Map - Method statement found: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Animals-and-plants/Biodiversity/native-vegetation-regulatory-map-method-statement-220033.pdf>

All spatial data sets compiled for the transitional NVR lands excluded from the LLS Act layer are held within databases maintained by NSW Government.

Data on the transitional NVR viewer is updated on a monthly basis for Landholder initiated Map Reviews and other minor data changes. <https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?>

Please contact Department of Planning and Environment data broker on data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au for additional information.

Data quality rating:

- ★ Institutional Environment - 4
- ★ Accuracy - 5
- ★ Coherence - 5
- ★ Interpretability - 5
- ★ Accessibility - 4

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Very Good



- ✓ The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including:
 - Legislation
 - Policies
 - Information Asset Governance
 - Standards
 - Data Management Plans
- ✓ The following governance roles and responsibilities for this asset are clearly assigned:
 - Information Asset Owner
 - Information Asset Custodian
 - Information Steward
- ✓ Data collection is authorised by law, regulation or agreement
- ✓ The Custodial agency has no commercial interest or conflict of interest in the data

✗ Does the information have the potential to enhance services or service delivery?

ACCURACY

Excellent



- ✓ Data has been subject to a data assurance process (for example: Checking for errors at each stage of data collection and processing, or verifying data entry and making corrections if necessary.)
- ✓ Data is revised and the revision is published if errors are identified
- ✓ There are no known gaps in the data or if there are gaps (for example: non-responses, missing records, data not collected), they have been identified in caveats attached to the dataset.
- ✓ No changes have been made or other factors identified (for example: weighting, rounding, de-identification of data, changes or flaws in data collection or verification methods) that could affect the validity of the data; or any changes/factors have been identified in caveats attached to the asset.
- ✓ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

COHERENCE

Excellent



- ✓ Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- ✓ Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.

- ✓ This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline
- ✓ The data can be analysed over time (for example, there have not been any significant changes in the way items are defined, classified or counted over time).
- ✓ The data does not form part of a collection or, if it is the latest in a series of data releases, there have not been any changes in methodology or external impacts since the last data release.

INTERPRETABILITY

Excellent



- ✓ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships
- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).
- ✓ Information is available to help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error
- ✓ Information is available to explain concepts, help users correctly interpret the data and understand how it can be used
- ✓ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

i Find out more about the data dictionary from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about the primary data sources and methods of data collection from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about concepts used in this dataset and how to understand or interpret the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about ambiguous or technical terms used in the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

ACCESSIBILITY

Very Good



- ✓ Data is available online with an open licence
- ✓ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)
- ✓ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)
- ✓ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)

X Data is linked to other data, to provide context (e.g. employee ID is linked to employee name or species name is linked to genus)

DATA DISCLAIMER

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For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:

NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Data Broker email:

data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au

Data Broker phone:

131555

Understanding the Data Quality Statement

The data quality statement aims to help you understand how a particular dataset could be used and whether it can be compared with other, similar datasets. It provides a description of the characteristics of the data to help you decide whether the data will be fit for your specific purpose.

The Data Quality statement is prepared by the data custodian (provider of the dataset), using a questionnaire that has been developed in accordance with the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting.

About the quality rating:

The reporting questionnaire asks five questions for each of these data quality dimensions:

- Institutional Environment
- Accuracy
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

For each question: "yes" = 1 point; "no" = 0 points

The number of points determines the Quality Level for each dimension (high, medium, low).

Only dimensions with four or five points receive a star.

Points	Quality Level	Star / No Star
0	Poor	No Star
1	Poor	No Star
2	Fair	No Star
3	Good	No Star
4	Very Good	Star
5	Excellent	Star

Evaluating data quality

Quality relates to the data's "fitness for purpose". Users can make different assessments about the data quality of the same data, depending on their "purpose" or the way they plan to use the data.

The following questions may help you evaluate data quality for your requirements. This list is not exhaustive. Generate your own questions to assess data quality according to your specific needs and environment.

- What was the primary purpose or aim for collecting the data?
- How well does the coverage (and exclusions) match your needs?
- How useful are these data at small levels of geography?
- Does the population presented by the data match your needs?
- To what extent does the method of data collection seem appropriate for the information being gathered?
- Have standard classifications (eg industry or occupation classifications) been used in the collection of the data? If not, why? Does this affect the ability to compare or bring together data from different sources?
- Have rates and percentages been calculated consistently throughout the data?

- Is there a time difference between your reference period, and the reference period of the data?
- What is the gap of time between the reference period (when the data were collected) and the release date of the data?
- Will there be subsequent surveys or data collection exercises for this topic?
- Are there likely to be updates or revisions to the data after official release?