Name of dataset or data source:	State Vegetation Type Map: Central Tablelands Region Version 1.0. VIS_ID 4778
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED Science (E&H)

Description:	This dataset was superseded by the State Vegetation Type Map (https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map) on 24.06.2022.

Version 1.0 supersedes the pre-production version (v0.1).

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) is producing a new map of the State's native vegetation. This seamless map of NSW's native vegetation types will enable government, industry and the community to better understand the composition and the relative significance of the native vegetation in their local area.

The State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) (http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/state-vegetation-type-map.htm) is constructed from the best available imagery, site survey records, and environmental information. Existing vegetation mapping has been integrated in some locations. Each vegetation survey is assigned to a Plant Community Type (PCT) and this is used to create a model of the distribution of each type. Their place in the landscape is then attributed based on the visual interpretation of vegetation structure. The SVTM is designed to be dynamically improved and upgraded as new local information becomes available.

Each quickview map is attributed with a code for all three tiers of the NSW vegetation type classification system: Formations, Classes, and Plant Community Types (PCTs).

The following fields are available for all maps: PCTID: The unique identifier for the Plant Community Type. The PCT Id is captured as part of the mapping program. PCTName: A colloquial description of the plant community that can be understood by non-botanists. It may include common names of dominant plant species, names of a geographical region, a substrate, a soil type or a climatic zone. PCTIDMod1: The most likely Plant Community Type to occur in the polygon, identified by its PCT Id. This value is as derived from a spatial model that may provide one or more PCT alternatives. It provides an indication of PCT uncertainty, as several PCTs will usually have some probability of occurring at any particular location. PCTIDMod2: The second most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from a spatial model. PCTIDMod3: The third most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from a spatial model. mapSource: The various sources of information used in deriving the vegetation map, including spatial models, visual interpretation and existing map products. vegetationClass: Equivalence of a community to one of the Vegetation Classes as originally defined in the Keith (2004) Statewide Vegetation Map. vegetationFormation: Equivalence of a community to one of the Vegetation Classes as original defined in the Keith (2004) Statewide Vegetation Map. The primary thematic layer in this dataset is a map of regional scale Plant Community Type (PCT).

Quickview maps are simplified versions of the vegetation maps and only contain a subset of the attributes available. They are easier to navigate but still contain the top 3 most likely PCTs for each polygon.

Note that this vector quickview is a dissolved surface and does not highlight the fine internal line-work within each map unit. Please refer to the 100k full data sheets for the complete editable internal linework .

The quickview maps are downloadable (see download package). The full datasets are available as 1:100,000 map tiles, by request from the Data.Broker@environment.nsw.gov.au.

The following fields are also provided in the full vector line work per 100k sheet: vegStruct - Vegetation Structural Class as derived from manual aerial photo interpretation: Note that this surface is independent of PCT and may disagree with PCTID. This is produced entirely by manual aerial photo interpretation of 50cm ADS40 imagery. Possible values are: vegStruct Structural Class 0 Non Native 1 Candidate Grasslands 2 Dry Sclerophyll 3 Wet Sclerophyll 5 Floodplain Forest 7

Non Woody Wetlands 8 Grass Open Woodlands 10 Rainforests 11 Riparian Forests 12 Acacia Woodlands 13 Shrublands 15 Mallee 16 Rocky Outcrops 17 Belah

Note that this vegStruct surface also contains a number of manually attributed PCT's where possible. These PCT's have some spatial representation within this field: 185,186,217,267,268,276,292,317,325,327,329,338,339,351,358,420,476,677,796,800,840,951,963,1094, 1101,1177,1197,1386,1611,1663,1691,1711,1855,1856,1859,1862,1873,1879,1882,1884,1885,1887,1889,1890,1892,1894,1896,1899,1900,1902,1905,1907,1908,1910 (See PCT Look-up-table in the download package for PCT common names).

PCTallocationConfidence - Modelling Confidence for PCTIDMod1 – Note that this reflects the modelling surface (PCTIDMod1) only and may not reflect the confidence of the mapped attribution (PCTID). PCTallocationConfidence can only be accurately applied to the published map surface (PCTID) where mapSource = 'Spatial Modelling'. PCTSiteValidation – Lists the site survey and site number as a concatenation. This corresponds to the point site layer listed under 'Accompanying datasets.

Quickview Catchment Wide Dissolves For rapid visual reference, a 5m rapid-view raster is included in the geodatabase: CentralTablelands_v1_0_PCT_5m_E_4805 Fields: PCTcode, PCTName, vegetationFormation, vegetationClass

VIS_ID 4778

Data quality rating:

★Institutional Environment - 5
☆Accuracy - 3
★Coherence - 4
☆Interpretability - 3
☆Accessibility - 2

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	Excellent	★

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

✔ 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

ACCURACY	Good	☆

✔ 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

✔ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

✗ 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.

COHERENCE	Very Good	★

✔ 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	Good	☆

✔ 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

✗ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships

✗ 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	Fair	☆

✔ Data is available online with an open licence

✔ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)

✗ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)

✗ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)

✗ 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

You must check and comply with the licensing conditions for the information you wish to use. This may require you to contact the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), or other custodial agency, or the third party copyright owner for permission to use the material. You may also use any material in accordance with rights you may have under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), for example under the fair dealing provisions or statutory licences. Use of material in a way not permitted by this copyright notice may be an infringement of copyright. Infringing copyright may expose you to legal action by, and liability to, the copyright owner. Wherever a third party holds copyright in material, the copyright remains with that party. Their permission may be required to use the material and you should contact that party directly. As far as practicable, material for which the copyright is owned by a third party will be clearly labelled. Excluded material can only be used under the specific terms of use attached to that material. If you want to use this material in a manner that is not covered by those specific terms of use, you must request permission from the copyright owner of the material.

DPE endeavours to make sure that information provided is correct at the time of its publication. However, as necessary you should obtain independent advice before making any decision based on the information. The information is made available on the understanding that custodial agencies and the State of NSW accept no responsibility for any damage, cost, loss or expense incurred by you as a result of:

- any error, omission or misrepresentation in the information provided
- without limiting the above, any delay, failure or error in recording, displaying or updating information, including but not limited to, data relating to credit holdings.

Custodial agencies and the State of New South Wales disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you might incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way, and for any reason.

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

<div style="background-color:green">Evaluating data quality</div>

Quality relates to the data's "fitness for purpose". Users can make different assessments about the dataquality 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 thedata?
- 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?