

Name of dataset or data source:	State Vegetation Type Map: Upper Hunter v1.0. VIS_ID 4894
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED Science (E&H)
Description:	<p>This dataset was superseded by the State Vegetation Type Map (<a href="https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map">https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map</a>) on 24.06.2022.</p> <p>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) (<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/state-vegetation-type-map.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/state-vegetation-type-map.htm</a>) is constructed from the best available imagery, site survey records, and environmental information.</p> <p>The primary thematic layer in this dataset is a regional scale map of Plant Community Type (PCT) - "quickview" map.</p> <p>Where spatially coincident, this map of Upper Hunter (v1.0) supersedes the Greater Hunter Native Vegetation Mapping v4.0. VIS ID 3855 and was generated sourcing the following improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive revision of vegetation plot allocation to Plant Community Types (PCT), superseding GHM v4 Map Units.</li> <li>• Addition of 463 vegetation plots.</li> <li>• Comprehensive revision of aerial photo interpretation of Vegetation Photo Patterns (VPP) at 1:10,000. A relevant selection of PCT's were nested and modelled within each VPP.</li> <li>• Utilisation of Boosted Regression Tree modelling in place of Generalised Dissimilarity Modelling</li> <li>• All manual aerial photo interpretation of VPP's modelled PCT's performed using high resolution 50cm ADS-40 aerial imagery in place of SPOT-5 2.5m imagery.</li> <li>• Semi-automated line work generated using high resolution 50cm ADS-40 aerial imagery in place of SPOT-5 2.5m imagery.</li> <li>• Climatic and topographic rule based envelopes were generated to constrain the maximum spatial envelope for each PCT. Each envelope was further manually edited.</li> <li>• Dry Sclerophyll communities further constrained by exposure and landform envelopes.</li> <li>• Selective integration of the following pre-existing maps to PCT: VIS1849, VIS3863, VIS3913, VIS4184, VIS4778</li> <li>• 312 vegetation communities mapped as PCT's compared to 185 GHMv4 map units over this region.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>QuickView map fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCTID – Plant Community Type identifier.</li> <li>• PCTName – Plant Community Type common names</li> <li>• vegClass – The PCT's Keith Class</li> <li>• vegFormation – The PCT's Keith Formation</li> <li>• mapSource - The source of the polygon's PCT attribution.</li> <li>• MapName – The 100k sheet map name</li> </ul> <p>Note that this 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</p>

The data are provided in an ArcGIS 10.4 compatible file geodatabase.

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Fields in the undissolved 100k sheet fine scale linework:

- polygonID – Unique map polygon identifier
- PCTID – Plant Community Type identifier
- PCTName – Plant Community Type common name
- vegetationClass – The PCT's Keith Class
- vegetationFormation – The PCT's Keith Formation
- mapSource - The source of the polygon's PCT attribution. Possible values are:
  - Manual editing
  - Site Survey
  - Spatial Modelling
  - Pre-existing mapping: VIS1849
  - Pre-existing mapping: VIS3863
  - Pre-existing mapping: VIS3913
  - Pre-existing mapping: VIS4184
  - Pre-existing mapping: VIS4778
  - Expert Rules (see note on grassland attribution below)
- PCTIDMod1 - The most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model.
- PCTIDMod2 - The second most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model.
- PCTIDMod3 - The third most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model.
- vegStruct - Vegetation Photo Pattern (VPP) as derived from manual aerial photo interpretation of 50cm ADS40 imagery.

Possible values for vegStruct include direct attribution of some PCT's where possible in addition to these Vegetation Photo Patterns listed below:

- vegStruct (VPP) Description
  - 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
  - 100 Dry Rainforest
- PCTmapAccuracyConfidence - 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 - Type of field validation used to assess PCT reliability: Possible Values are:
  - Not validated
  - RPD (Rapid)
  - Full floristic validation
  - Unknown

Full details will be provided in the pending Technical Report.

VIS\_ID 4893

#### Data quality rating:

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

### 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

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

✗ 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



- ✓ 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

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)
- ✗ 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?