Name of dataset or data source:	Threatened Ecological Communities Greater Sydney
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED Biodiversity & Conservation (E&H)
Description:	Map of 35 NSW-listed threatened ecological communities (TECs) within Greater Sydney. The map is derived from a number of best available mapping products and expert input. While the distribution of a number of TECs extends beyond Greater Sydney, their distribution beyond the study area is not represented in this map, with two exceptions: the Blue Mountains Basalt Forest and Pittwater and Wagstaffe Spotted Gum Forest TECs. The methodology and scale of best available sources used to derive the map vary, with concomitant variation in currency, coverage, spatial precision and attribution accuracy. There are known gaps in coverage due to the lack of mapping sources in some locations within the study area (including, but not limited to the Grose Valley near Wollangambe, Ebenezer, Cattai, west of Mulgoa and west of Thirlmere). Limitations of this map include: areas not identified as TEC may be TEC, areas identified as TEC may not be TEC, and areas identified as a TEC may be a different TEC. Accordingly, property-scale assessments should inform activities, plans and proposals at the property scale. Mapping is updated frequently via expert input. The map data informs the Biodiversity Values Map, Native Vegetation Regulatory Map, Rural Fire Service 10/50 tool and High Environmental Values Greater Sydney map. For more information about the map, refer to the report 'Map of threatened ecological communities in Greater Sydney'. TECs included in this map are: • Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions • Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Blue Mountains Basalt Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Castlereagh Swamp Woodland • Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions • Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Duffys Forest Ecological Community in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Freshwater wetlands on coastal floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South-East Corner bioregions • Hygrocybeae Community of Lane Cove Bushland Park in the Sydney Basin Bioregion • Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and the City of Rockdale

- Littoral Rainforest in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Maroota Sands Swamp Forest
- Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps bioregions
- O'Hares Creek Shale Forest
- Pittwater and Wagstaffe Spotted Gum Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplain of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Shale Sandstone Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Southern Sydney Sheltered Forest on Transitional Sandstone Soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Sun Valley Cabbage Gum in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- The Shorebird Community occurring on the relict tidal delta sands at Taren Point
- Themeda Grassland on Seacliffs and Coastal Headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion

Data quality rating:

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

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 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.

✗ 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.)

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	Very 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

✔ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

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

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

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

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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 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?