

Name of dataset or data source:	Vegetation mapping of Cape Byron State Conservation Area and Arakwal National Park, 2013. VIS_ID 4385
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED Science
Description:	<p>A vegetation survey, classification and mapping program of Cape Byron State Conservation Area and Arakwal National Park was carried out during 2007-8 by Andy Baker of Wildsite Ecological Services Pty Ltd. It was a North Coast NPWS Region contract, mapped at 1:25000 scale. The mapping was revised and the report finalised in 2013. The mapping was clipped to the SCA and NP boundary in 2013 and hence the mapping covers a slightly smaller area. This is perhaps why both the 2008 and 2013 versions have been retained. Cape Byron SRA (101 ha) and Arakwal NP (200 ha) are situated on the far North Coast of NSW immediately east of Byron Bay in the Byron Shire local government area. The reserves fall within the NSW North Coast biogeographic region of Thackway and Cresswell (1995), and the North Coast botanical subdivision of Anderson (1961). Cape Byron SCA and Arakwal NP consists of a contiguous area of coastal vegetation that extends from the headland hill complex of Cape Byron in the north, and onto the Quaternary barrier deposits and adjoining low coastal hills and slopes to the south. A separate western section of Arakwal NP includes estuarine deposits and lower hill slopes. Some additional small areas of contiguous vegetation on adjoining lands, and managed by Byron Shire Council Land and the NSW Department of Lands, are included in the study area. The total extent of the study area is 302.8 ha. The main aims of the study were to identify, classify and map all extant vegetation within the study area, identify vegetation and flora of conservation significance, and also identify any processes currently threatening the vegetation. To this end, all vegetation has been surveyed and mapped via aerial photographic interpretation, extensive ground truthing and data analysis. Targeted sampling was undertaken using 62 survey plots each of 0.04ha. Examination of floristic relationships and refinement of the final classification was undertaken using the PATN hierarchical clustering program. VIS_ID 4385</p>
Data quality rating:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Institutional Environment - 4 ★ Accuracy - 5 ☆ Coherence - 3 ☆ Interpretability - 2 ☆ Accessibility - 3

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT**Very Good**

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

X The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including:

- Legislation
- Policies
- Information Asset Governance
- Standards
- Data Management Plans

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.

i Find out more about the quality assurance processes from the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting. <https://www.finance.nsw.gov.au/ict/resources/data-quality-standard>

COHERENCE

Good



- ✓ 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 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.

X Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.

X 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).

INTERPRETABILITY

Fair



- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).
- ✓ 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 help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error
- ✗ 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 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 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)

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

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

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.

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?