

Name of dataset or data source:	Repealed - State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED State Policy & Strategic Advice
Description:	<p>This is a repealed State Environmental Planning Policy and has been superseded by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 as part of the Department's initiative to consolidate State Environmental Planning Policies to simplify and provide certainty to the planning system. Click here to go to the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Open Data page: https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/state-environmental-planning-policy-resilience-and-hazards-2021 Go to the following link to find out more about the new consolidated SEPPs: https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/State-Environmental-Planning-Policies/Consolidated-state-environmental-planning-policies</p> <p>This historical data sets included in this service identify the spatial extent of the SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018. This service is broken into a number of elements pertaining to their respective sections of the SEPP.</p> <p>Land Application - This dataset identifies the land to which the SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018 applies. Under section 5 of the Coastal Management Act 2016, the NSW coastal zone is defined by the areas identified in any of the Coastal Management SEPP 2018 layers, being the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area, Coastal Environment Area, Coastal Use Area, and Coastal Vulnerability Area.</p> <p>Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests - This spatial dataset identifies coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests mapped in NSW for the purpose of the SEPP Coastal Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Wetlands - are identified as plant communities dominated by any of the following six vegetation types: * mangroves * salt marshes * melaleuca forests * casuarina forests * sedgelands * brackish and freshwater swamps * wet meadows Littoral Rainforest - are identified as plant communities dominated by any of the following five combinations of tree species: * riberry * broad-leaved lilly pilly * tuckeroo * brush box * yellow tulip * bauerella * red olive plum * plum pine * lilly pilly * various figs * cabbage palm and plum pine <p>The Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area also includes a 100-metre proximity area around the outer extent of the mapped coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests. The proximity area spatial datasets are known as the Proximity Area for Coastal Wetlands and the Proximity Area for Littoral Rainforests.</p> <p>Coastal Use Area - This spatial dataset identifies the Coastal Use Area (CUA). The CUA represents the land that is adjacent to coastal waters, estuaries and coastal lakes and lagoons.</p> <p>Coastal Environment Area - This spatial dataset identifies the Coastal Environment Area (CEA). CEA represents the ocean to the NSW jurisdictional limit, estuary and lake waters and surrounding land, where controls relate to protecting the natural environment. For this layer, three spatial regions (Sydney Harbour Foreshore, Greater Sydney, Regional NSW) are defined which interact with different water body types (taken from various data sources) using a rule set to produce the layer.</p> <p>Coastal Vulnerability Area - For clarity, there is no spatial dataset for the Coastal Vulnerability Area at this time. This information will be updated as datasets for Coastal Vulnerability Areas are adopted into the Coastal Management SEPP.</p>
Data quality rating:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Institutional Environment - 5 ★ Accuracy - 5 ★ Coherence - 5 ★ Interpretability - 5

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**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**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)

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

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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?