

# Administrative Boundaries: Automating the Data Processing Cycle for a Critical National Dataset

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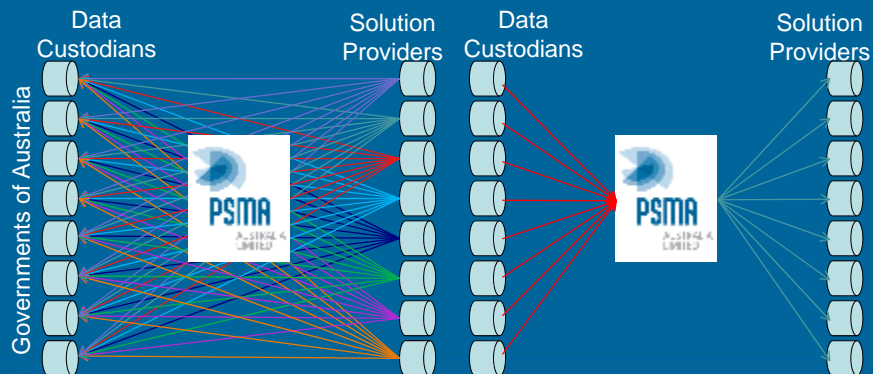
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1Spatial




## PSMA Australia Limited



PSMA Australia Limited is an unlisted public company, established under Australia's Corporations Act, wholly owned by the State, Territory and Australian Governments. The organisation provides an important bridge between data custodians and solution providers.



# Reference Datasets



### Transport & Topography

Over 2,000,000 kms of named road centrelines in a structured hierarchy maintained quarterly.

National rail network including tram lines.

Airports and Landing Grounds.

National Drainage network consisting of Major and Minor water layers and polygon water bodies.

### CadLite

Over 10.8 million polygons representing the registered land parcels in Australia updated quarterly with incremental updates available.

Every parcel contains the legal parcel identifier that acts as a key to access richly attributed jurisdictional Digital Cadastral Data Bases (DCDB).

Also contains links to key administrative data layers including Local Government Area and Locality.

A property version of the dataset is also available.

### G-NAF


G-NAF contains over 12 million physical addresses and approximately 2.5 million aliases updated quarterly

Data is sourced from AEC, Australia Post and Government Mapping Agencies and Land Registries

Every address contains a Geocode (Latitude & Longitude) and metadata to assist in decision making

Sophisticated data modelling to enhance application accuracy

# Reference Datasets



### Points of Interest

Over 180,000 Points of Interest including:

- Police Stations
- Hospitals
- Post Offices
- Museums
- Churches
- Airports
- Banks
- Swimming pools
- Libraries
- Theatres
- Shopping Centres

### Postcode Boundaries

This definitive dataset has been developed by Australia Post and PSMA Australia and is updated quarterly

Includes two layers:

- Boundaries – polygon data
- Centroid – point data

### Administrative Boundaries

This dataset contains all of Australia's major administrative boundaries including:

- Key ABS Statistical Geography
  - Mesh Blocks*
  - Collector districts*
  - Statistical local areas*
  - Urban centre localities*
- State Boundaries
- Electoral Boundaries
  - Commonwealth; and*
  - State and Territory*
- Local Government Areas
- Suburbs/localities
- Town points

## The Case for Change

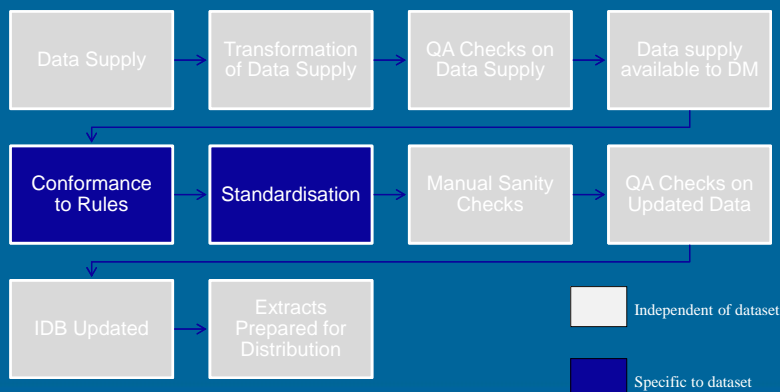


- Time to Market: Current PSMA Australia release cycle is quarterly.
  - Hierarchical processing required, dependency between datasets
  - Downstream (VAR) processes must be added – further delay
- Processes are not homogeneous: Multiple Data Managers, Work Practices, Standards
- No direct involvement in processing: Over time PSMA Australia was moving further away from understanding the specific processes involved.
- Lack of transparency: Difficult to have confidence in repeatability; particularly in atypical situations.
- Innovation: No incentive to innovate beyond your sphere of influence.
- Metadata: Only at a dataset level and not dynamic.

## The Data Management Cycle



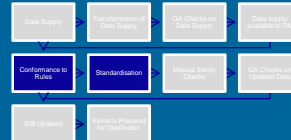
The PSMA Australia data management cycle can be represented as a series of processing steps completed by a number of different actors. Including PSMA Australia, a Data Manager and the LYNX Manager.



## Why Radius Studio?



- 1Spatial's Radius Studio was selected to provide the "data management" components of the of the supply chain, specifically;
  - Conformance to Rules
  - Standardisation
- Key factors behind the decision;
  - Built on SOA
  - Rich range of functions including;
    - Spatial Rules Engine
    - Metadata Recording
  - Strong Reporting Capability
- Business Rules behind the data maintenance cycle needed to be clearly understood. Major benefit for PSMA Australia.



## Administrative Boundaries: Business Rules

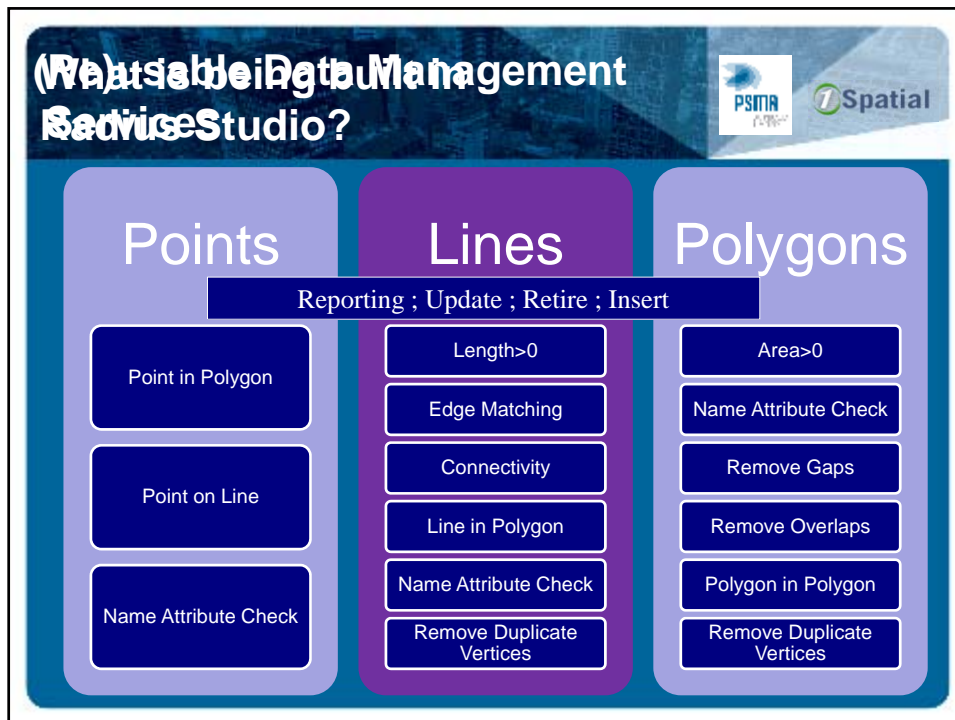


id	requirements
1	a contributor object that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matches an IIS object spatially, but</li> <li>Does not match an IIS object spatially,</li> </ul> will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated to match the contributor object's spatial data within the appropriate Administrative Boundaries Dataset.</li> <li>This is a changed object.</li> </ul>
2	a Contributor object that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matches an DE object spatially, but</li> <li>Does not match an IIS object spatially,</li> </ul> will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated to match the Contributor object's spatial data within the appropriate Administrative Boundaries Dataset.</li> <li>This is a changed object.</li> </ul>
3	a contributor object that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not match an IIS object spatially, and</li> <li>Does not match an DE object spatially,</li> </ul> will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inserted into the appropriate administrative boundaries dataset.</li> <li>This is a new object.</li> </ul>
4	All spatial data will be in the coordinate system "GDA94/Longitude: GDA94"
5	Where the IIS contains spatial data that is no longer in the Contributor data, the spatial data will be retired and archived.
6	Where the IIS contains spatial data that is no longer in the Contributor data, the spatial data will be archived or retired.

These are the fundamental rules that the data in each dataset must conform to. Typically they are quite logical and should be relatively easy to understand. e.g. adjoining suburbs should not overlap.

11	Polygons will not overlap.
12	There will be no voids or slivers between polygons.
13	All polygons in the administrative boundaries dataset will have a name.
14	All polygons will have an area greater than zero.

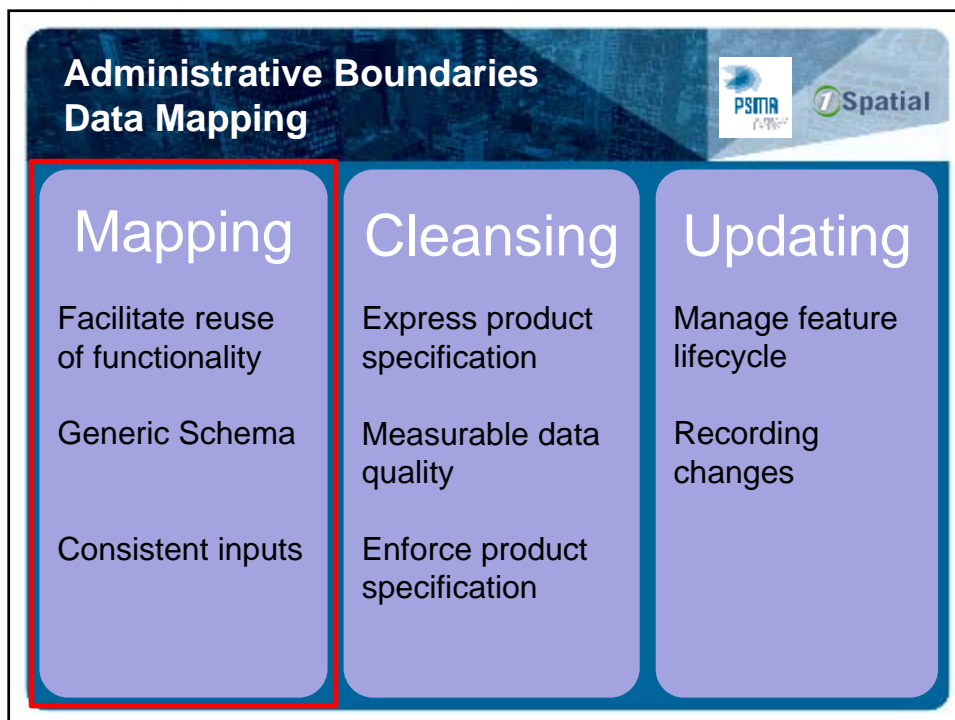
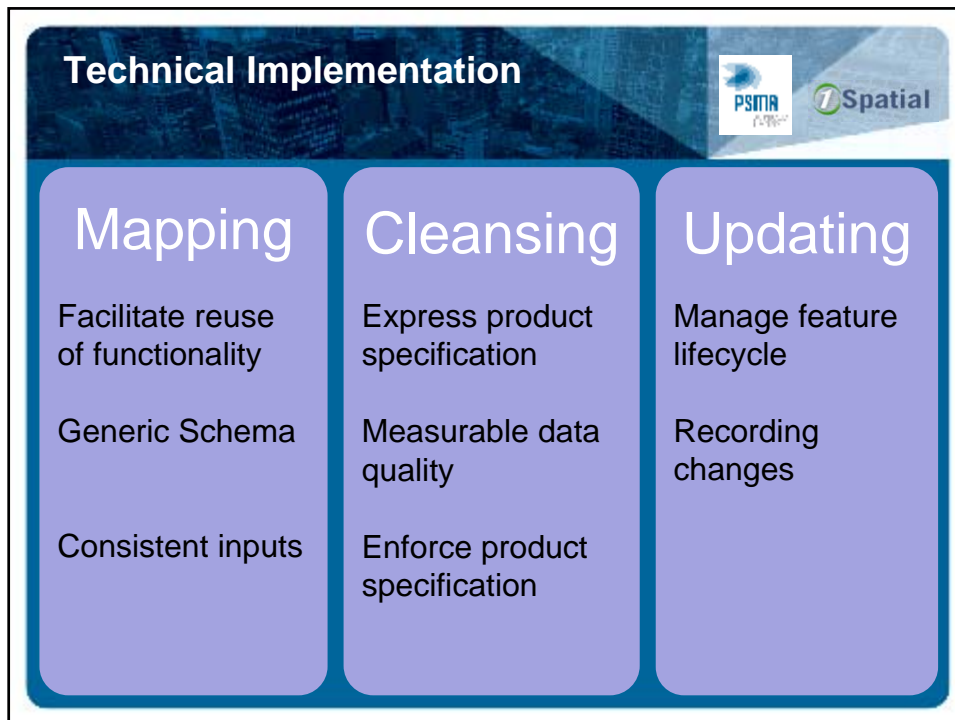
Each rule is created as a new service inside Radius Studio which can be reused across different contributor supplies, themes etc.

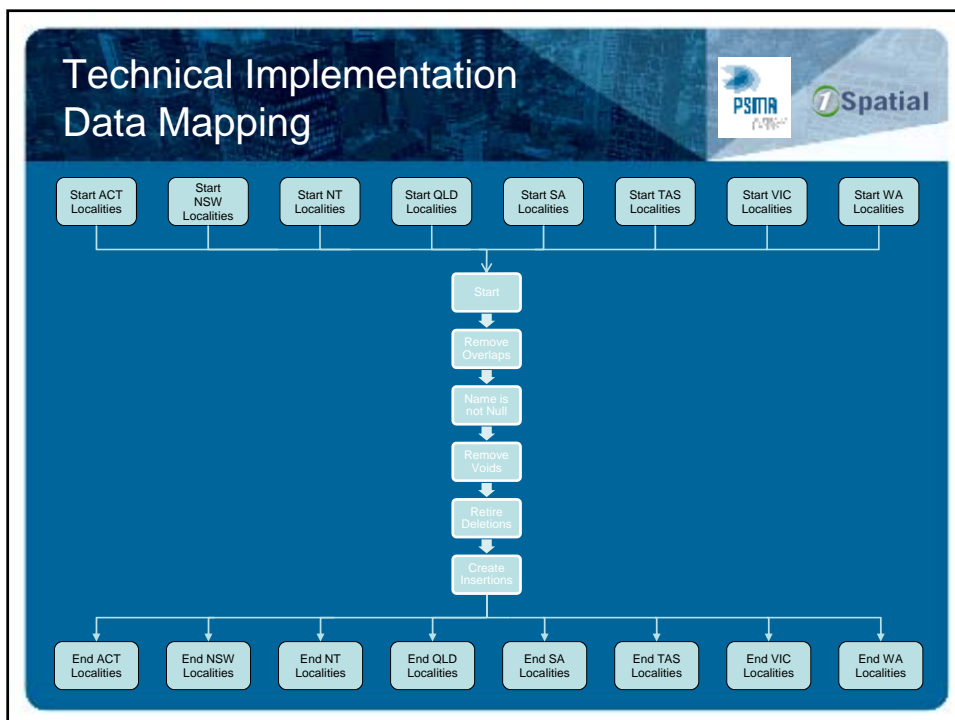
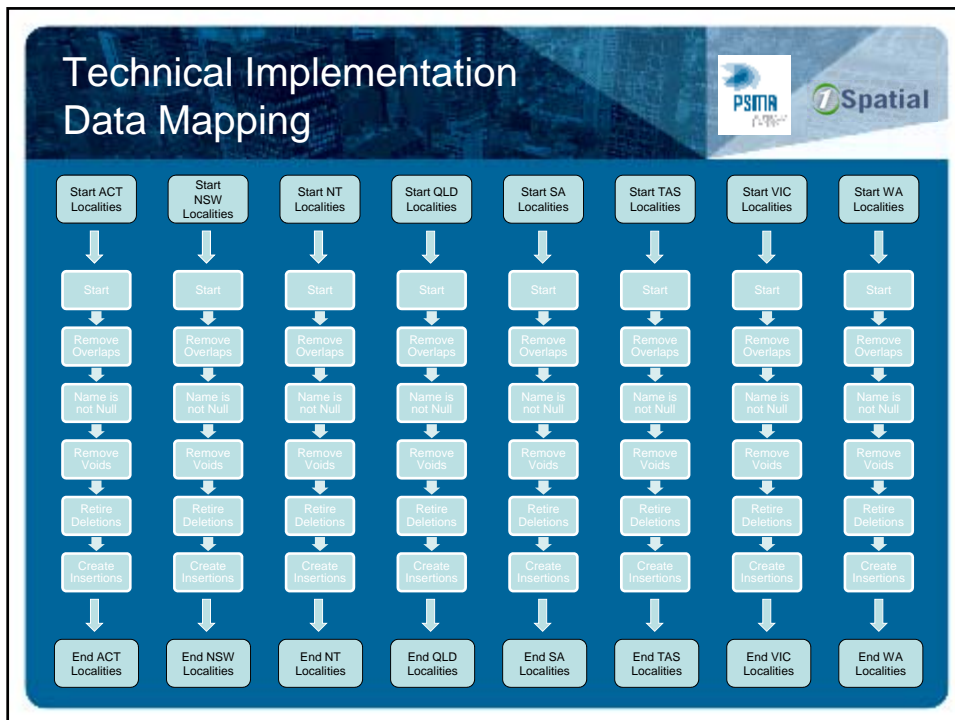


## Technical Implementation The Challenges

- Automation of Administrative Boundaries Updates
  - Consistent inputs
  - What happens if...
  - Fit within larger data management process
- Minimise duplication of functionality between Contributors and also between Datasets
- Re-usable data management services
- Internal knowledge of datasets & software







## Technical Implementation Data Mapping



Mapping contributor data onto a generic processing schema facilitates functionality reuse across **contributors**

CONTRIBUTOR	SCHEMA	VERSION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Contributor 1	Schema A	1.0	Final	...
Contributor 2	Schema B	2.0	Final	...
Contributor 3	Schema C	3.0	Final	...
Contributor 4	Schema D	4.0	Final	...
Contributor 5	Schema E	5.0	Final	...
Contributor 6	Schema F	6.0	Final	...
Contributor 7	Schema G	7.0	Final	...
Contributor 8	Schema H	8.0	Final	...
Contributor 9	Schema I	9.0	Final	...
Contributor 10	Schema J	10.0	Final	...

Mapping PSMA data onto a generic processing schema facilitates functionality reuse across **datasets**

PSMA DATASET	SCHEMA	VERSION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Dataset 1	Schema A	1.0	Final	...
Dataset 2	Schema B	2.0	Final	...
Dataset 3	Schema C	3.0	Final	...
Dataset 4	Schema D	4.0	Final	...
Dataset 5	Schema E	5.0	Final	...
Dataset 6	Schema F	6.0	Final	...
Dataset 7	Schema G	7.0	Final	...
Dataset 8	Schema H	8.0	Final	...
Dataset 9	Schema I	9.0	Final	...
Dataset 10	Schema J	10.0	Final	...

## Technical Implementation Data Cleansing



### Mapping

Facilitate reuse of functionality

Generic Schema

Consistent inputs

### Cleansing

Express product specification

Measurable data quality

Enforce product specification

### Updating

Manage feature lifecycle

Recording changes



# Technical Implementation Data Cleansing



BR11 – Polygons will not overlap

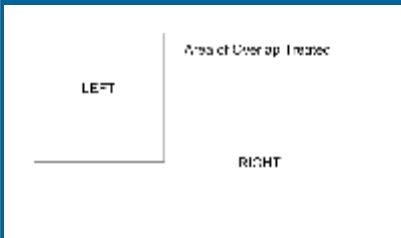
Rule	NAME	QID
...	LOCALITY40	7107
...	LOCALITY9	4000
...	LOCALITY70	4000
...	LOCALITY26	700
...	LOCALITY30	100



# Technical Implementation Data Cleansing



“The polygon with the largest area will have the area of overlap removed”





## The Benefits for PSMA



- Increased understanding of its core business.
- Continued provision of high quality datasets at an increased frequency.
- Increased flexibility to adapt to changing market conditions.
- Increased data quality
- PSMA Australia to have greater control of the processes behind the data creation.
- Standardised data maintenance practices.
- Capability to accept data from non traditional sources.
- Closer relationship with Jurisdictions and other data providers.
- Less labour intensive data maintenance processes.
- International relationships through collaboration on solving continental scale data management challenges.

## Questions

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## Answers

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