

Title	Biodiversity Conservation Lands (Detailed State Version) for the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy
Alternative title(s)	MNCRS_BioConLands_Detailed
Abstract	<p>The Biodiversity Conservation Lands dataset has been compiled for the Mid North Coast and interpreted as presenting planning constraints at three scales</p> <p>State: Areas identified as of state significance in recognition of a related state or federal conservation policy or program</p> <p>Regional : Areas identified as of regional significance generally in recognition of a related state policy or program or as providing buffers to state significant lands</p> <p>Local : Areas recognised through local conservation zoning and including all remnant vegetation</p> <p>Principles for deriving conservation constraints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A twenty five-year planning horizon was adopted for identifying Biodiversity Conservation Lands and opportunities</li> <li>2. State, regional and local significance classes for conservation constraints were adopted and spatially delineated</li> <li>3. Biodiversity features are presented as constraints with limited or no transferability. Irreplaceability of significant features is generally low and in situ conservation is generally required. The level of irreplaceability for each feature is noted in the metadata proforma</li> <li>4. Biodiversity Conservation Lands will generally be identified across the landscape regardless of current tenure or zoning. Whilst back-zoning of existing development zones is not envisaged, protection of high conservation value features occurring in existing development zones will be encouraged</li> </ol> <p>The Biodiversity Conservation Lands is complete for all Local Government Areas along the coast from Tweed Heads to Gosford. This metadata statement deals with that portion of the data covering the Local Government Areas of Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Bellingen, Nambucca, Kempsey, Hastings, Greater Taree and Great Lakes</p> <p>There are four BioConLands datasets for the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy area - a simplified one containing only State, Regional and Local categories in the attribute table and three larger, more complex versions with "detailed" information on the components that went into the datasets for the State, Regional and Local categories</p> <p>Note: Certain boundaries within these datasets, eg. NPWS and State Forest Estate, are only current to 2007</p>
<b>Resource locator</b>	
<a href="#">Data Quality Statement</a>  <a href="#">Download Package</a>	<p>Name: Data Quality Statement</p> <p>Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Data quality statement for Biodiversity Conservation Lands (Detailed State Version) for the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy</p> <p>Function: download</p> <p>Name: Download Package</p> <p>Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Shapefile Data</p> <p>Function: download</p>
<b>Unique resource identifier</b>	
Code	22874faa-c0dc-4060-bdaa-4b6eb8887481

<b>Presentation form</b>	Map digital
<b>Edition</b>	01/02/2007
<b>Dataset language</b>	English
<b>Metadata standard</b>	
<b>Name</b>	ISO 19115
<b>Edition</b>	2016
<b>Dataset URI</b>	<a href="https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/22874faa-c0dc-4060-bdaa-4b6eb8887481">https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/22874faa-c0dc-4060-bdaa-4b6eb8887481</a>
<b>Purpose</b>	The Biodiversity Conservation Lands is the primary source of OEH contribution to regional planning. Biodiversity forecasting tools have also been developed by OEH to support regional planning. They can contribute to ;increasing the value of existing mapped layers, comparing alternative development or conservation scenarios, and;assessing planning documents against biodiversity indicators
<b>Status</b>	Completed
<b>Spatial representation</b>	
<b>Type</b>	vector
<b>Spatial reference system</b>	
<b>Code identifying the spatial reference system</b>	4283
<b>Equivalent scale</b>	1:None
<b>Additional information source</b>	Regional Coastal Planning - Mid North Coast Metadata for Conservation Constraints Mapping 2007
<b>Topic category</b>	

<b>Keyword set</b>	
keyword value	ECOLOGY-Landscape FORESTS-Natural HERITAGE-Natural HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT-Planning LAND-Use VEGETATION
<b>Originating controlled vocabulary</b>	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
<b>Geographic location</b>	
West bounding longitude	151.5193
East bounding longitude	153.4935
North bounding latitude	-32.8309
South bounding latitude	-29.255
<b>Vertical extent information</b>	
Minimum value	-100
Maximum value	2228
<b>Coordinate reference system</b>	
Authority code	urn:ogc:def:cs:EPSG::
Code identifying the coordinate reference system	5711
<b>Temporal extent</b>	
Begin position	2007-01-02
End position	N/A
<b>Dataset reference date</b>	
<b>Resource maintenance</b>	
Maintenance and update frequency	Not planned
<b>Contact info</b>	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	<p>Methods; Due to the complexity of overlaying datasets to create a single Biodiversity Conservation Lands layer, component datasets were simplified by dissolving all internal linework. Information on the type of constraint has been retained, however, details on attribution within constraints has not been included. ; Each attribute was prepared as a separate shapefile and these are listed, along with a brief description in Table 1. The layers were processed as follows; * an attribute was added to tag the shapes with the name of the constraint, ; * all internal linework was dissolved based on the attribute tag; * all component attributes were joined into a single data layer using ArcInfo Workstation (union and identity); * an attribute was added for significance, this was assigned to local, regional or state on the basis of the highest level of significance in a polygon. For example, a polygon with significance for both State and Regional features would carry an overall tag for State significance (the highest significance). ; * In cases where State and Regional significance has been given to an area of the landscape which is a cleared habitat corridor (ie a Habitat Corridor with no other significance), this is denoted in the attribute field as 'State - Cleared Corridor' or 'Regional - Cleared Corridor'.; * Areas of NPWS estate and areas of Forests NSW estate are displayed explicitly. ; ; Scale and limitations of the use of conservation constraints; Limited time and resources were available for the compilation of the Biodiversity Conservation Lands dataset. In addition, there is a recognition that for certain features, particularly vegetation communities, the baseline dataset used was designed for regional scale significance assessments. While these data may provide an indication of relative biodiversity significance at the local level, users should be aware that the data have limitations including those of scale (mainly 1:25,000 aerial photography).</p>
Limitations on public access	
Scope	dataset
DQ Completeness Commission	
Effective date	2001-01-01
DQ Completeness Omission	
Effective date	2001-01-01
Explanation	<p>Geographic extent: ; Coverage includes Upper North East (UNE) and Lower North East (LNE) NSW RFA regions.; There is complete coverage of the study area for the Local Government Areas of Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Bellingen, Nambucca, Kempsey, Hastings, Greater Taree and Great Lakes.; The layer does not include areas of State Forests where the timber resource is required under a current regional forest agreement. ; ; Spot5 satellite imagery taken in March 2005 and air photography taken in 1998 used will not reflect the affects of logging and clearing since that time. Key conservation features are generally well represented within these proposals. None of the proposals have been subject to field assessment or validation.</p>
DQ Conceptual Consistency	
Effective date	1900-01-01
DQ Topological Consistency	
Effective date	1900-01-01
DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy	
Effective date	1900-01-01
Explanation	<p>The positional accuracy is fairly variable due to the varied sources of data. Air photos are at a scale of 1:25 000 and Spot5 satellite at 1:100 000.</p>
DQ Non Quantitative Attribute Correctness	
Effective date	1900-01-01

## Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

## Metadata point of contact

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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

**Metadata date** 2024-02-26T13:29:54.216924

**Metadata language**