

Victoria's Spatial Information Management Framework and Directory of resources

The Victorian Spatial Council was established under the Victorian Spatial Information Strategy 2004-2007 to support the advancement of Victoria's social, economic and environmental goals through the provision and application of spatial information. It does this by providing a coordinated approach to spatial information policy, development and management, and facilitating opportunities for greater partnership building, collaboration, cooperation and education.



Victorian Spatial Council

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Directory

This document sets out Victoria's Spatial Information Management Framework and provides a guide to finding and accessing the resources available to support its implementation.

The Victorian Spatial Council is putting in place the Spatial Information Management Framework to provide a consistent approach to the management of spatial information by custodians.

It has four components, which are described in the pages of this Directory, and contain

- A policy statement setting out the requirements for complying with the Framework, and
- Detailed Guidelines to support custodians in meeting the policy

How to use the Directory

The following pages set out the requirements of each component of the Spatial Information Management Framework.

They provide links to the resources that will help custodians to manage their spatial data in line with its requirements.

Read each page for an overview of the Framework component and click on the links to view the relevant documents or other resources that contain more detailed information.

Contacts for further information

For further information, contact the VSC Secretariat via:

Victorian.SpatialCouncil@dse.vic.gov.au

THE SPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

What is the Spatial Information Management Framework

The Spatial Information Management Framework is Victoria's approach to establishing and retaining consistency in the management of spatial information by custodians.

It sets out a core set of basic requirements for managing spatial information representing 'best practice'.

Detailed implementation of each of these will be determined in response to local conditions.

The Framework is summarised on page 4, and described in full in the following pages and the various documents referred to in this Directory.

Principles

Management of spatial information by participants in the Spatial Information Management Framework should facilitate its effective use, based on the following principles.

Spatial information that is managed under the spatial information management framework will:

- *represent the definitive and authoritative source of the data it contains;*
- *be managed by designated custodians;*
- *be accessible and available to all members of the community, except where confidentiality and commercially sensitive conditions apply; and*
- *be able to be combined with other spatial information products for the purposes of analysis and decision making.*

These will be facilitated by the existence of framework information used by most if not all users of spatial information. Framework information will have whole of State coverage.

Elements of the Framework

The Spatial Information Management Framework is based on four core elements:

1. [institutional arrangements for developing spatial information](#) – governance, custodianship
2. [requirements for creating and maintaining spatial information](#) – framework and business information, data quality
3. [mechanisms for making spatial information accessible and available](#) – metadata, awareness, access, pricing and licensing, and privacy
4. [strategic development of technology and applications](#)

Spatial Data Infrastructure

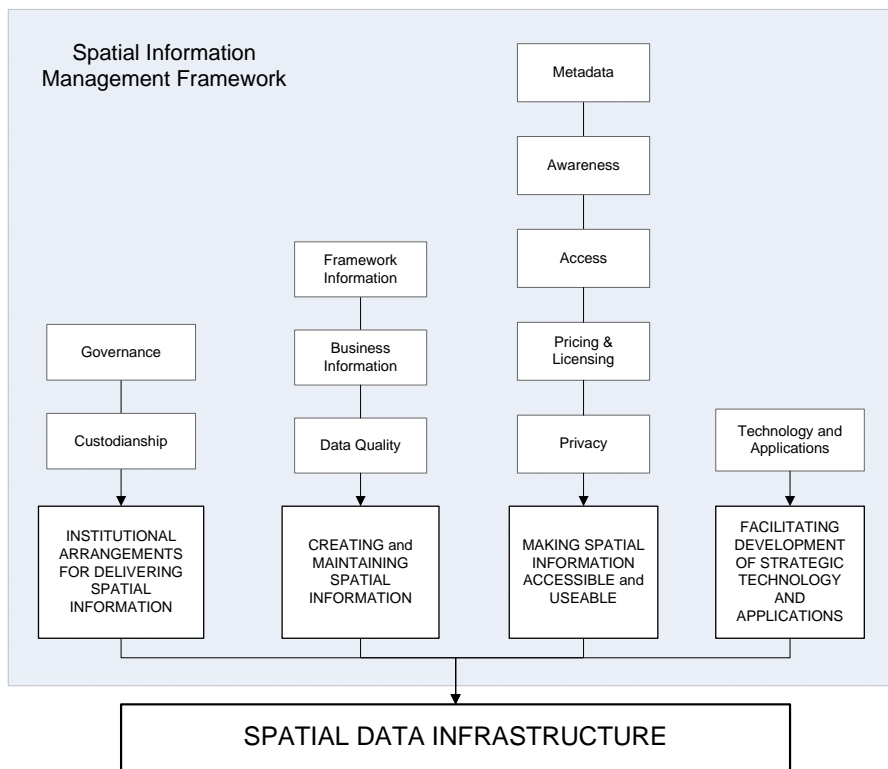
The Spatial Information Management Framework is the core of Victoria's SDI, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Victoria's SDI is based on the starting point that to realise the benefits of spatial information it must be accessible and able to be used:

Such information must not only exist, it must be easy to identify who has it,

whether it is fit for the purpose at hand, how it can be accessed and whether it can be integrated with other information.

Figure 1: Victoria’s Spatial Data Infrastructure



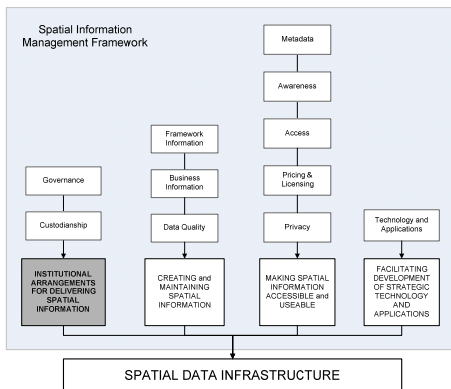
The Spatial Data Infrastructure therefore facilitates discovery, access and use of spatial data for decision making.

It is an enabler – in simple terms, a mechanism for making data available and for sharing and exchanging it to enhance the achievement of social, environmental and economic goals. Behind the SDI is the myriad of activities that create the conditions in which that sharing and exchange can take place, ie the development of the data, technology, policies, institutional arrangements and capacity building (ie equipping people to use the technology and information).

THE SPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK - SUMMARY

Information Management Components		Requirements
Institutional arrangements for delivering spatial information	Governance	The VSC is responsible for policies and standards for spatial information across the spatial industry. The VSC develops and implements whole-of-industry spatial information policy and standards.
	Custodianship	Datasets managed by participants in the Framework will have designated custodians who will manage them according to the information management principles established by the Framework. Custodians will make their data available via the Victorian Spatial Data Directory (see Metadata).
Creating and Maintaining Spatial Information	Framework Information	Framework Information will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The authoritative base datasets of Victoria's Spatial Data Infrastructure and underpin the use of all Business Information. ▪ Maintained by custodians according to the Spatial Information Custodianship Guidelines and information management principles, including data quality, metadata, awareness, access, pricing and licensing, and privacy. ▪ Subject to periodic auditing to ensure that the component datasets continue to meet their published specifications.
	Business Information	Business Information will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintained by custodians according to the Spatial Information Custodianship Guidelines and information management principles, including data quality, metadata, awareness, access, pricing and licensing, and privacy. ▪ Subject to periodic auditing to ensure that the datasets continue to meet their published specifications.
	Data Quality	Custodians will develop data quality statements in consultation with users, and publish them in the product specifications and metadata for the respective datasets.
Making Spatial Information Accessible and Useable	Metadata	Each custodian will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure metadata is created as an integral part of datasets and associated products. ▪ Collect, as a minimum, core 'Page 0' metadata elements, as defined by ANZLIC. ▪ Include metadata with data distributed to users. ▪ Publish metadata for their dataset(s) in the VSDD repository.
	Awareness	Custodians will publish metadata and product specifications, and make their spatial information available through the VSDD.
	Access	The VSDD will be the central access point for spatial information. Custodians of spatial information will publish metadata for their datasets in the VSDD. Multiple access and distribution mechanisms will be developed to make spatial information available to all types of users. A consistent approach to data licences and other agreements will be adopted.
	Pricing and Licensing	A whole of government pricing policy will be developed and adopted by all Departments. Pricing of spatial information developed and made available by Departments will be based on cost recovery, except where specifically exempted by the Department of Treasury and Finance or where a price is set down in statutes or regulations. Standard licence conditions will be adopted for all spatial information made available by Departments.
	Privacy	Custodians will recognise privacy requirements in the management of their spatial information.
Strategic Development of Technology and Application		Multiple access and distribution mechanisms will be developed for the delivery of spatial information. Distributed mapping resources based on OGC compliant web services will be the preferred approach to deliver spatial information, but where participants do not have the capability to implement this approach, multiple, redundant data stores will be developed.

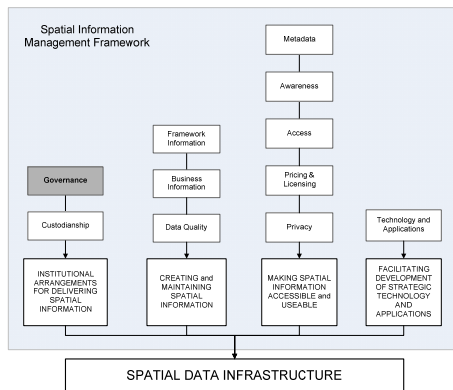
PART 1: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERING SPATIAL INFORMATION



Strong coordinating frameworks underpin successful Spatial Data Infrastructures. They provide leadership in and authority for implementing the policies and principles, and opportunities for participation by custodians in the information management environment.

The principle of custodianship is the basis for spatial information management. Custodial principles cover all aspects of managing spatial information, including data quality, metadata, awareness, access, pricing, licensing, and privacy.

1.1: GOVERNANCE



Coordination of the Spatial Information Management Framework is undertaken by the Victorian Spatial Council (VSC). It comprises representatives from State, Local and Federal Government, the private sector, academia and the spatial professions.

‘Governance’ is the means of giving effect to the coordination model under which the VSC fulfils its role.

Victoria’s coordination model is based on participation, ie all sectors are to be represented so that all interests can be addressed; they also have a role in setting Victoria’s strategic direction for spatial information and implementing policies and standards for the whole spatial community and whole of Victorian Government.

Web site

[Victorian Spatial Council](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

- The VSC is responsible for policies and standards for spatial information across the Victorian spatial information community.
- The VSC develops and implements whole-of-government spatial information policy and standards.

Governance Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Governance Guidelines* set out the principles under which the Spatial Information Management Framework will be implemented using the coordinated approach, and articulate the roles of the sectors participating in setting and implementing it.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Governance Guidelines](#)

The Governance Model for the Framework

The VSC is the peak body for spatial information in Victoria. It provides a coordinated approach to spatial information policy and management, as well as facilitating opportunities for a greater strategic focus on its development, including greater partnership building, collaboration, cooperation and education.

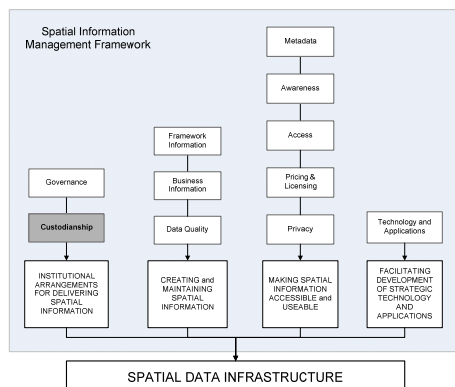
The VSC operates under a participatory governance model under which all sectors of the spatial information community are represented through the peak bodies for business, government, academia and the professions, as well as key interest groups, to ensure all interests can be addressed.

All sectors therefore have a role in setting the strategic direction for spatial information in Victoria and implementing policies and standards, including this Spatial Information Management Framework.

The roles and responsibilities of each sector have been published in the Victorian Spatial Information Strategy 2008-10 (p.22)

Click to view [Roles and Responsibilities](#)

1.2: CUSTODIANSHIP



Victoria's Spatial Information Management Framework relies on the principle of 'custodianship' of spatial information.

Custodianship is the act of ensuring appropriate care in the collection, storage, documentation and maintenance of spatial information.

Under the Framework, a distributed network of custodians, who retain full control of their respective information resources, commits to managing them and making them available according to the standards set out in the Framework.

[Web site](#)

[Spatial Information Custodianship](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

- Spatial datasets will have designated custodians who will manage them according to the information management principles established by this Framework.
- Custodians will make their data available via the Victorian Spatial Data Directory (see also Metadata).

Custodianship Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Custodianship Guidelines* set out the principles of custodianship and the approach to be taken to establish custodianship within custodial organisations.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Custodianship Guidelines](#)

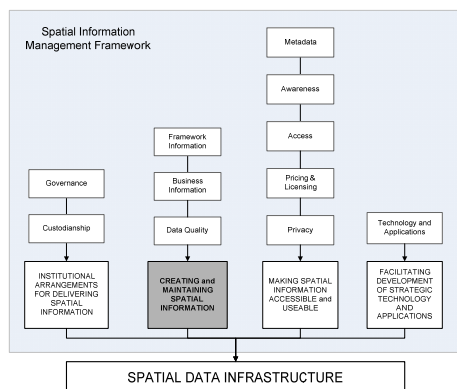
What is involved in being a custodian?

Custodians are responsible for all aspects of managing spatial information, ie, describing it, providing metadata, managing its quality, determining pricing and licensing arrangements, providing appropriate access to it and making people aware of it.

A series of FAQs and Fact Sheets have been produced that explain the key aspects of custodianship in an easy to follow format.

Click here to view these documents: [Custodianship FAQs and Fact Sheets](#)

PART 2: CREATING AND MAINTAINING SPATIAL INFORMATION



Spatial Information is characterised by two types of information.

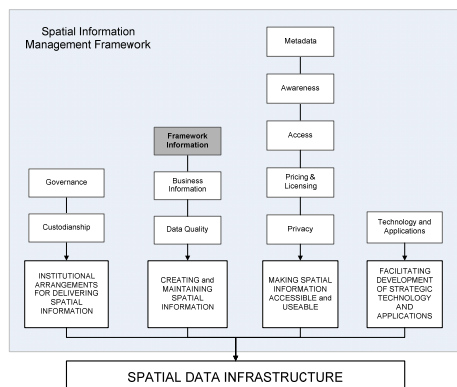
Framework information is information considered fundamental to the development and operation of Victoria’s Spatial Data Infrastructure; it is an ‘enabler’, in that other (business) information cannot be created or maintained without it. Victoria’s framework information is currently represented by the ‘Vicmap’ suite of products.

Business Information is all other spatial information. Categories of business information include, but are not limited to: natural resources (soils, vegetation), socio-demographic (population, economic and social activities) and utilities (water, energy, telecommunications).

Under this Framework, a unified approach to the management of Framework and Business Information has been adopted.

Data Quality is a measure of the fitness of spatial information for the purpose to which it is to be put. Known and understood levels of data quality enhance the confidence of users and the opportunities for using it effectively.

2.1: FRAMEWORK INFORMATION



Framework Information is Victoria’s core spatial information.

Its key characteristics are that it is: definitive and authoritative; based on whole-of-State coverage; able to be used in a wide variety of applications; able to facilitate reliable integration and exchange of data between users; and accessible and available to all members of the community (not limited by barriers such as price, extent of data coverage, or means of distribution).

[Web site](#)

[Victoria’s Framework Information](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework, Framework Information will be:

- The authoritative base datasets of Victoria’s Spatial Data Infrastructure and underpin the use of all Business Information.
- Maintained according to the VSIS Custodianship Guidelines and information management principles, including data quality, metadata, awareness, access, pricing and licensing, and privacy.
- Subject to periodic auditing to ensure that the component datasets continue to meet their published specifications.

Framework Information Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Framework Information Guidelines* define Framework Information and outline how it is managed in Victoria. They also provide a catalogue of Victoria’s Framework Information and details about how to source and use it.

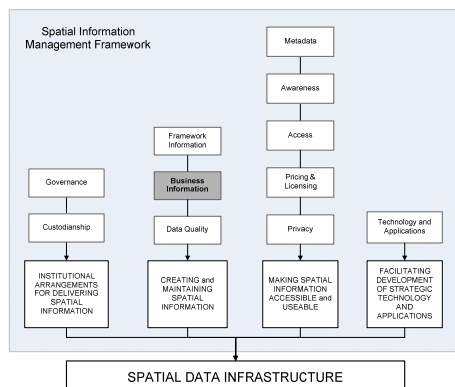
Click to view document: [Spatial Information Framework Information Guidelines](#)

Product Descriptions for Victoria’s Framework Information

Detailed Product Descriptions have been produced for each of the Framework Information products available in Victoria. These documents set out all the necessary information for understanding the nature of the product and how to obtain it.

Descriptive Product Sheets, providing a brief explanation of each product and an accompanying case study, are also available. Go to [Vicmap Product Sheets](#).

2.2: BUSINESS INFORMATION



Business Information is managed in the same way as Framework Information. As a result, it can be integrated with Framework Information and other Business Information to create value-added datasets for application in analysis and decision making.

Business information may be created and managed by government agencies, the private sector, community groups, or others.

Custodians outside government are encouraged to adopt the policy requirements for the management of their business information.

Web site

Business Information may be available from a variety of sources.

‘DataSearch Victoria’ is a searchable directory of spatial data available from the Victorian Spatial Data Directory.

It allows both graphic or text searches, locates every available dataset that could cover a user’s area of interest, provides metadata on each dataset, and allows for previewing a dataset to ensure it is fit for purpose.

It also provides details about data providers – whether the custodian, the DSE Spatial Datamart, or authorized data service providers (DSP).

Click to access: [DataSearch Victoria](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework, Business Information will be:

- Maintained according to the Spatial Information Custodianship Guidelines and information management principles, including data quality, metadata, awareness, access, pricing and licensing, and privacy.
- Subject to periodic auditing to ensure that the datasets continue to meet their published specifications.

Business Information Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Business Information Guidelines* define Business Information and provide a guide to the management approach being adopted in Victoria.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Business Information Guidelines](#)

Business Information available in Victoria

Department of Sustainability and Environment spatial data relating to natural resource and land use in map, imagery (aerial photography and satellite) or digital data form:

<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/nrenptm.nsf/childdocs/-1D73E63770CCC7ECCA2571A3000BAFB4?open>

Interactive maps :

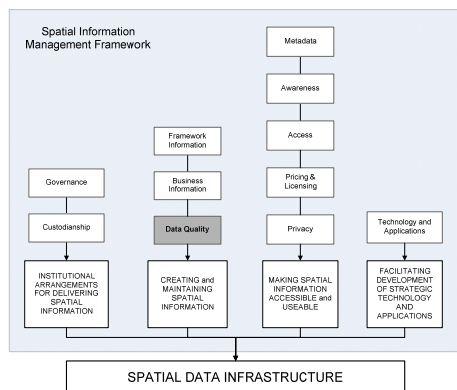
<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsencor.nsf/LinkView/836EE128E54D861FCA256DA200208B945FD09CE028D6AA58CA256DAC0029FA1A>

Victorian Resources Online – <http://new.dpi.vic.gov.au/vro>

The Victorian Water Resources Data Warehouse – <http://www.vicwaterdata.net/vicwaterdata/home.aspx>

Planning related data – <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/nrenpl.nsf/childdocs/-9F889687EADAE3B2CA2572DA007F071B-637BF964456420E0CA2575E80005F2A4?open>

2.3: QUALITY



A key aspect of the effective use of spatial information is that it be fit for the purpose to which it is put. This fitness is underpinned by ‘data quality’.

Appropriate information on the quality of spatial data allows data producers/custodians to validate how well a dataset meets the criteria set out in the product description/specification, and assists a data user in determining any specific product’s ability to satisfy the requirements for their particular application.

Data quality encompasses such elements as ‘completeness’, ‘consistency’, ‘temporal accuracy’, ‘thematic accuracy’, ‘lineage’, ‘purpose’, and ‘usage’.

Ensuring spatial information is fit for purpose necessarily requires that data quality is maintained in consultation with users.

Web site

[Spatial Data Quality](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

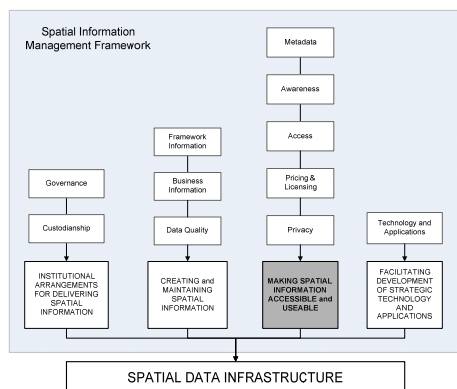
- Custodians will develop data quality statements in consultation with users, and publish them in the product specifications and metadata for the respective datasets.

Spatial Information Data Quality Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Data Quality Guidelines* set out the process for describing the quality of spatial data. They look at the role of the data custodian, determination of data quality standards, reporting of data quality, and creation of new data and improvement of existing data.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Data Quality Guidelines](#)

PART 3: MAKING SPATIAL INFORMATION ACCESSIBLE AND USEABLE



The availability of spatial information and the capacity to share and exchange it is facilitated by a coherent management framework in which custodians manage their spatial information resources according to the agreed policies and principles, and make them accessible and useable.

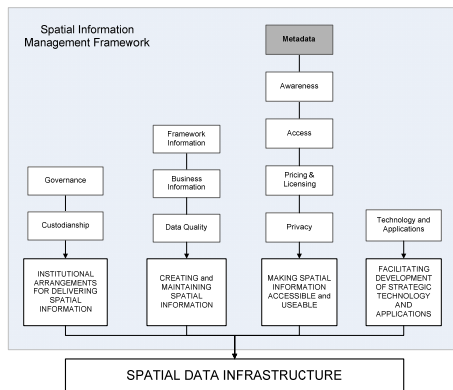
The basis for making spatial information accessible and useable under this Framework is that:

- *‘metadata manages information resources’*
- *‘awareness maximises benefits’*
- *‘access infrastructure maximises use’*
- *‘pricing provides certainty and continuity’*
- *‘privacy protects individuals’*

Each of these outcomes is dependent in some way on one or more of the others, eg awareness and access rely on metadata; accessibility is affected by pricing and licensing conditions.

Custodians are responsible for ensuring that they all are an integral part of the management of their datasets.

3.1: METADATA



Metadata is 'data about data'. It is the prerequisite for awareness of and access to spatial information, ie metadata facilitates:

- *Discovery* – enabling users to locate and evaluate the suitability of information by providing detailed descriptions about content, quality and geographic extent of datasets, data collection methods, projections, specifications, scale, etc; and
- *Utilisation* – enabling users to access and manipulate information, eg using automated/distributed systems that will locate, access and manipulate information by using metadata.

Metadata also enables custodians to manage their spatial information effectively by providing rules for documenting datasets and archival mechanisms for retaining historic data.

[Web site](#)

[Metadata](#)

[Policy Statement](#)

Under this Framework each custodian will:

- Ensure metadata is created as an integral part of datasets and associated products
- Collect, as a minimum, core metadata elements, as defined by ANZLIC-the Spatial Information Council.
- Include metadata with data distributed to users.
- Publish metadata for their dataset(s) in the VSDD repository.

[Metadata Guidelines](#)

The Spatial Information Metadata Guidelines set out the requirement for metadata and outline the elements needed to create metadata records that comply with the relevant standards.

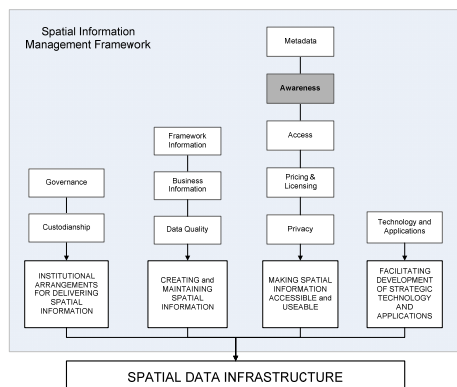
Click to view document: [Spatial Information Metadata Guidelines](#)

ANZLIC has published an Australian/New Zealand Profile of *AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information – Metadata*.

The [ANZLIC Metadata Profile](#) is a modification of the published geographic metadata standard AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005. It defines the appropriate content of metadata for geographic information or spatial resources and how this metadata will be implemented throughout Australia and New Zealand.

It has also published the [ANZLIC Metadata Profile Guidelines](#) to provide practical information to better understand and implement the ANZLIC Metadata Profile. The Guidelines are aimed at data managers, creators of metadata, and providers of metadata services and data users generally.

3.2: AWARENESS



Awareness of spatial information and its uses is becoming increasingly widespread as it becomes more accessible through a variety of media such as PCs, the internet, and hand held devices such as GPS and mobile phones. At the same time, however, there is still a significant lack of awareness in many quarters.

‘Awareness’ of spatial information and its benefits is achieved through:

- publication of directories – that describe spatial information, how it can be used, and what is available;
- documentation of datasets and publication of metadata – that describe the content and quality of spatial information and facilitate ‘discovery’;
- provision of access infrastructures or distribution mechanisms – that ensure that spatial information is easy to obtain and use; and
- promotion and education – that publicise the availability of spatial information, and educate current and potential users through formal education, professional development and other forms of training.

Web site

[Awareness](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

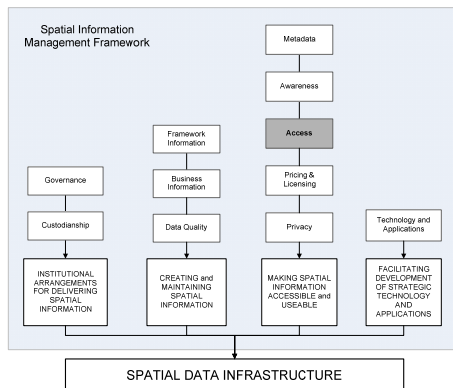
- Custodial officers will publish metadata and product specifications, and make their spatial information available through the Victorian Spatial Data Directory.
- Custodial officers will consult with users regarding fit-for-purpose and ongoing development of their product.

Awareness Guidelines

The Spatial Information Awareness Guidelines set out how awareness is defined and the responsibilities of custodians and the wider spatial information community in raising awareness. They also describe approaches for engaging with stakeholders to raise awareness about spatial data and provide a range of tools and resources that can support awareness raising.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Awareness Guidelines](#)

3.3: ACCESS



Access to spatial information should be simple and effective. Achievement of this goal can be influenced by the ability to ‘discover’ the information required, the technology that delivers the information, or by commercial or liability concerns.

Metadata is the starting point for access; it provides the means for ‘discovery’ of spatial information. The Victorian Spatial Data Directory will be the primary directory for spatial information, and will be linked to specific data directories and data stores (that house, maintain and distribute spatial information listed in the data directories), with both managed by custodians.

The Framework favours a multi-faceted approach to delivery of information, catering for all types of users from the highly sophisticated (eg through advanced software and databases) to the non-technical (eg through browser applications, on-line delivery of mapping products, embedding mapping in desktop applications). Data may be made available via a variety of methods, although on-line will be the preferred approach.

Access can also be limited by commercial or liability concerns. These may be addressed through licence and other agreements.

Web site

Policy Statement

Access Guidelines

[Access](#)

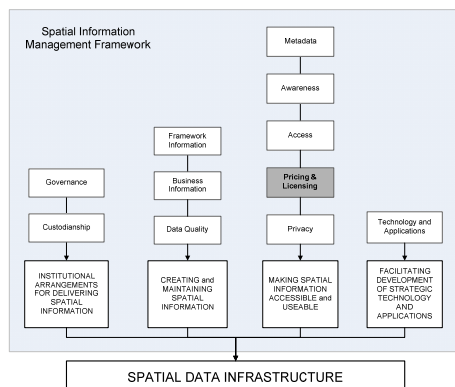
Under this Framework:

- The [Victorian Spatial Data Directory](#) will be the central access point for all Victorian spatial information.
- Custodians of spatial information will publish metadata for their datasets in the Victorian Spatial Data Directory.
- Multiple access and distribution mechanisms will be developed to make spatial information available to all types of users.
- A consistent approach to data licences and other agreements will be adopted.

The *Spatial Information Access Guidelines* outline an access infrastructure to provide a simple, effective means of locating and obtaining spatial information. There are two main components to an access infrastructure: discovery and delivery. The key to discovery is metadata. The keys to delivery are multiple distribution mechanisms and consistent data licensing.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Access Guidelines](#)

3.4: PRICING AND LICENSING



Accessibility of spatial information can be affected by the price and licensing conditions that apply to it.

A pricing approach that encourages use of spatial information by minimising licensing and delivery costs, while at the same time providing a revenue base sufficient for custodians to maintain spatial information to the standard required by users, should be adopted.

The starting point for pricing is State Government policy, which is that all government products and services shall be priced for full cost recovery, unless there are explicitly stated policies or public good reasons for doing otherwise.

All uses of spatial information are subject to licences or similar agreements. Licences set out the terms and conditions that apply to such use and protect the intellectual property that results from the development and maintenance of the spatial information.

Pricing and licensing should support the investment that agencies have made in the spatial information of which they are custodians. However a consistent approach across government is desirable to ensure certainty for users and encourage data sharing and exchange.

Web site

[Spatial data pricing and licensing in Victoria](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

- A whole of government pricing policy will apply to all Government agencies.
- Pricing of spatial information developed and made available by Government agencies will be based on cost recovery, except where specifically exempted by the Department of Treasury and Finance or where a price is set down in statutes or regulations.
- Standard licence conditions will be adopted for all spatial information made available by Government agencies.

Pricing and Licensing Guidelines

The *Spatial Information Pricing and Licensing Guidelines* set out the pricing and licensing principles that apply in Victoria, and provide a guide to custodians in how to use them to determine the pricing and licensing requirements for their datasets.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Pricing and Licensing Guidelines](#)

Approaching the Pricing decision

The nature, scope, detail and rigour of price calculations will vary depending on the role of the agency in supplying spatial products and services, the characteristics of those products and services, and the likely demand for them.

In general, the default pricing approach is cost recovery.

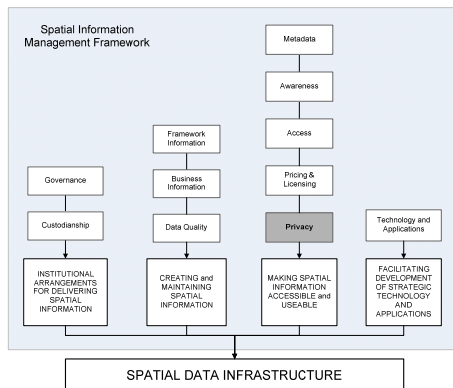
Detailed guides to determining price are found the following documents published by the Department of Treasury and Finance:

- [Competitive Neutrality Policy](#) for Victoria and [Competitive Neutrality Policy Guide to Implementation](#) (both published in 2000)
- [Cost Recovery Guidelines](#) (published in 2007)

A Spatial Information Pricing Methodology based on these guides has been published as an introduction to the steps to be followed when determining the price for spatial products or services.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Pricing Methodology](#)

3.5: PRIVACY



The Victorian *Information Privacy Act 2000* sets the standards for the management and protection of personal information by the Victorian public sector. Many elements of spatial information are considered ‘personal information’ where the information makes it reasonably possible to identify an individual.

Particular risks to privacy associated with the increasing accessibility of spatial information are that:

- personal information could be used for purposes that are unrelated to that for which it was originally provided; and
- spatial information containing no personal information could be manipulated and combined with other information to reveal details about an identifiable individual to create ‘personal spatial information’.

The aim of the Framework is that custodians are able to comply with the requirements of the Information Privacy Act, while making it possible to de-personalise information to ensure that spatial information continues to be widely available.

[Web site](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Policy Statement](#)

Under this Framework:

- Custodians will recognise privacy requirements in the management of their spatial information.
- Provision and use of spatial information will recognise the requirements of the *Information Privacy Act* and comply with the privacy principles established under the Act

[Privacy Guidelines](#)

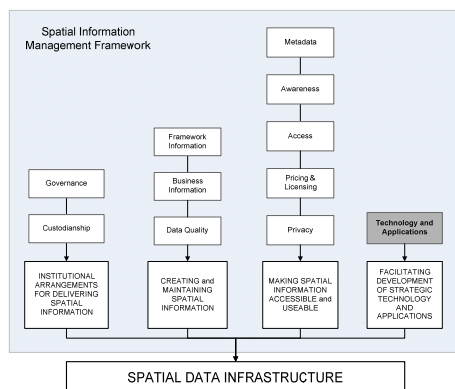
The *Spatial Information Privacy Guidelines* addresses issues related to spatial information as a result of the *Information Privacy Act 2000*.

They set out the processes for determining access to spatial information for ‘public good’ purposes, de-personalisation of spatial information through the removal of personal information or data aggregation, and where access to the information should be limited.

Click to view document: [Spatial Information Privacy Guidelines](#)

Further information regarding privacy legislation can be found at the [Australian Government Office of the Privacy Commissioner](#) website, and the [Office of the Victorian Privacy Commissioner](#) websites.

PART 4: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATIONS



The development of technology and applications should be based on the notion of ‘interoperability’, ie enable data to be accessible by anyone anywhere; cater for all users, from highly sophisticated to non-technical users; and enable data exchange, regardless of which technology and data formats are used to create that data.

The success of this development will be dependent on the institutional arrangements, the requirements for creating and maintaining spatial information, and the mechanisms for making spatial information accessible and available established under this Strategy.

The single most significant impediment to delivery of spatial information is bandwidth. While the solution to this issue is outside the scope of the Framework, the Strategy will encourage developments that minimise its impact.

Web site

[Spatial Products and Services](#)

Policy Statement

Under this Framework:

- Multiple access and distribution mechanisms will be developed for the delivery of spatial information
- Distributed mapping resources based on OGC compliant web services will be the preferred approach to deliver spatial information, but where Departments do not have the capability to implement this approach, multiple, redundant data stores will be developed

Data delivery mechanisms available in Victoria

A number of delivery mechanisms are currently available including the following.

[Data Service Providers](#) - a network of private sector businesses who are licensed to distribute raw Vicmap data and/or are licensed to create value added products and services

[Interactive maps](#) allow users to create a range of maps such as:

- Finding a Property or Place by Street Address, Suburb or Town, Lot on Plan, Coordinates or Street Directory and get a Report with location details, planning zone summaries and more.
- ‘Build Your Own Map’ which allows the user to select the information they want to see on the map from a list of available layers such as: Cities and Towns; Local Government Area; Locality; Roads, Railways, Tramways; Rivers, Streams and Lakes; Contours; Property, Parcel and Address; Crown Allotment; Lot Numbers; Plan Numbers.

[Vicmap data for download](#)