GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Landgate

Data Dictionary

- **Land Tenure (LGATE-226)**
- **Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457)**

August 2024
Author: Corporate Services
Version: 2.10

Disclaimer

Landgate believes the information contained herein to be correct at the time of publication and does not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from use of the information herein.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Amendment Register

Version	Status	Date	Author	Description of Version
Version 0.1	DRAFT	01 July 2018	Todd Harris	Modified for SLIP, inclusion of extra known issues with examples. Modified existing examples Initial draft taken from Geodata Shapefile Cadastral extracts data dictionary
Version 1.0	Final	19 April 2023	Todd Harris	Addition of Document type code values table and minor grammatical amendments
Version 1.1	Final	July 2018	Todd Harris	Addition of organisation_type values
Version 1.2	Final	July 2018	Todd Harris	Adjustments to organisation_type values. Addition of *lga_name* description "note"
Version 1.2	Final	November	Todd Harris	Change to *lot_prefix* string length "1" to "2"
Version 1.3	Final	November	Todd Harris	Minor format changes
Version 1.4	Final	November	Todd Harris	Additional information at 1.2. Data type change @ Section 2 ref#17
Version 2.1	Final	March 2020	Todd Harris	1. Addition of new attribute information relating to pending Strata Titles Act amendments (rows coloured green) 2. Revised Document Type Code list to reflect only those expected within this dataset. 3. Addition of new polygon usage codes (coloured green) resulting from Strata Titles Act amendments
Version 2.2	Final	June 2020	Todd Harris	Addition of survey_status_code value "LS"
Version 2.3	Final	November 2020	Todd Harris	Addition of organisation type values A, Z and 9
Version 2.4	Final	April 2021	Todd Harris	Amended Data Source to GDA2020
Version 2.5	Final	Oct 2021	Todd Harris	Amendments pursuant to the *Community Titles Act 2018* or a schema change is to be applied as a result. • unit_entitlement_value • scheme_unit_area • aggregate_entitlement • Survey Status Codes Addition to known Issues
Version 2.6	Final	April 2023	Todd Harris	• Additional references to the Tenure de-identified dataset (LGATE-457) • New usage code 446

Version 2.7	Final	October 2023	Todd Harris	Added 1.5.5 Depiction of roads within the SCDB, Road widening, Dedications & Dual Usage codes
Version 2.8	Final	March 2024	Ruth Griffith	Attribute description amendment title_type_description
Version 2.9	Final	July 2024	Karen Fletcher	Attribute description additions Document Type Code
Version 2.10	Final	August 2024	Karen Fletcher	1.5.13 Null Geometry

1. Overview

1.1 Document purpose

This document describes the data contained within the Landgate SLIP Land Tenure (LGATE-226) and Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457) layers as stored in the SLIP datastores and does not describe the web service configurations.

1.2 Tenure Data (SLIP)

The tenure (ownership) data delivered via SLIP has been optimised for web service delivery and may contain extra information than those data formats as delivered via Landgate's Geospatial Team.

Strict compliance measures apply to the access and storage of the data contained within Land Tenure (LGATE-226) due to sensitivity of information contained within it. These same compliance measures do not apply the de-identified version of the data contained within **Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457)**. For further information please contact Landgate.

The Tenure dataset contains information about the ownership and vesting of freehold and Crown land in Western Australia pertinent only to current land titling information and does not contain information pertinent to lodged lands or historical data. Tenure data is gathered from Transfer of Land documents registered as part of the document registration process.

The information within the Tenure data set contains;

- detail related to the Certificate of Title (Ownership, Title, Interest)
- surveyed information of those tenure details (Survey, Survey Parent, Land)
- Full address details in Australian Standard AS4590 and formatted street addressing.
- Full survey and building strata information

It is important to note that this is not a dataset for the definition of spatial cadastral boundaries. Tenure data is held in a non-spatial database. However, to enable delivery of the data to SLIP, Landgate has spatially enabled the dataset by linking ownership data with cadastral polygons, this however makes the dataset larger and more complex than a standard Tenure/ownership non-spatial dataset.
A polygon feature is created in this dataset for each proprietor/owner/leaseholder that is registered against the cadastral land parcel/polygon. Extra information that is contained within the cadastral dataset has been included for convenience, useability and display purposes.

1.3 Datum

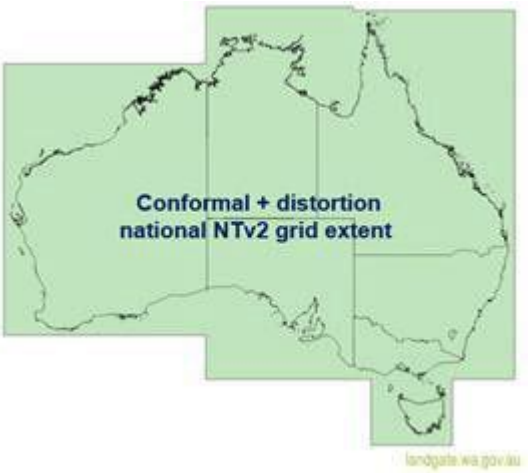
Source Datum: GDA2020 [*epsg: 1168*]
The Spatial Cadastral Database (SCDB) and related data is stored and maintained in **GDA2020 [*epsg: 1168*]** datum.

Supplied Datum (SLIP): GDA94 [*epsg: 4283*]:
Data is extracted from the SCDB, transformed and delivered to SLIP in **GDA94 datum**. This will continue until such time that SLIP has the capability to fully accommodate the GDA2020 datum.
All co-ordinate pair attribution information within the data has also been transformed to GDA94.

For the Supplied Datum, the following GDA2020 – GDA94 transformation methodology has been employed:

- For mainland Australia and adjacent offshore islands - ***NTv2 national conformal + distortion transformation grid [EPSG: 8447]*** have been employed – refer below for grid extent.
- For points outside of the *NTv2 national conformal + distortion transformation grid* above, such as Cocos / Keeling and Christmas Islands, ***7-parameter similarity (Helmert) transformation (conformal) [EPSG: 8048]*** has been employed.

For more information on GDA2020 and related datum transformation methods please refer to https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/business-and-government/specialist-services/geodetic/gda2020



1.4 Appropriate use

Tenure data supplied by Landgate, is a digital representation of Western Australia's official Register of land ownership and is to be used in accordance with the approved terms and conditions defined within the license agreement which will need to be signed and executed prior to accessing this dataset.

This product is for information purposes only and is not guaranteed. The information may be out of date and should not be relied upon without further verification from the original documents. Where the information is being used for legal purposes then the original documents must be searched for all legal requirements.

1.5 Data structure and known Issues

The below issues must be considered when using the Tenure dataset.

1.5.1 Crown vs Freehold Land Types (Polygon)

The **land_type** attribute **should not be used** for differentiating between freehold and Crown land.

The values of “CROWN” and “FHOLD” only refers to the type of lot (subdivision) and not the ownership or land tenure type.

Where the land_type of a polygon is “CROWN” and is not dominated by a State administered tenure type (eg: reserve, crown lease, Unallocated crown land identifier etc.) then it may be considered freehold land.

However, some freehold land is owned by a State Government entity (Commissioner of Main Roads or Minister for Housing for instance). Consider the below snippet from the data (which should be used for determining ownership types).

land_name	150
land_type	FHOLD
latitude	-31.948049
lease_document_identifier	Null
lease_holder	Null
level_details	Null
lga_names	VINCENT,CITY OF PERTH
locality	Null
longitude	115.873794
lot_number	150
lot_prefix	
OBJECTID	1884552
organisation_code	MRD
organisation_type	S
part_lot_indicator	N
pi_parcel	P020932 150
pi_type	1
polygon_number	11568300
postcode	Null
premise_details	Null
proprietor_name	COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS

In this example:
land_type = FHOLD
organisation_type = S (state)
proprietor_name = COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS
ie: Freehold land but owned by the State of WA. This cannot be determined from the Cadastral data.

1.5.2 Easements

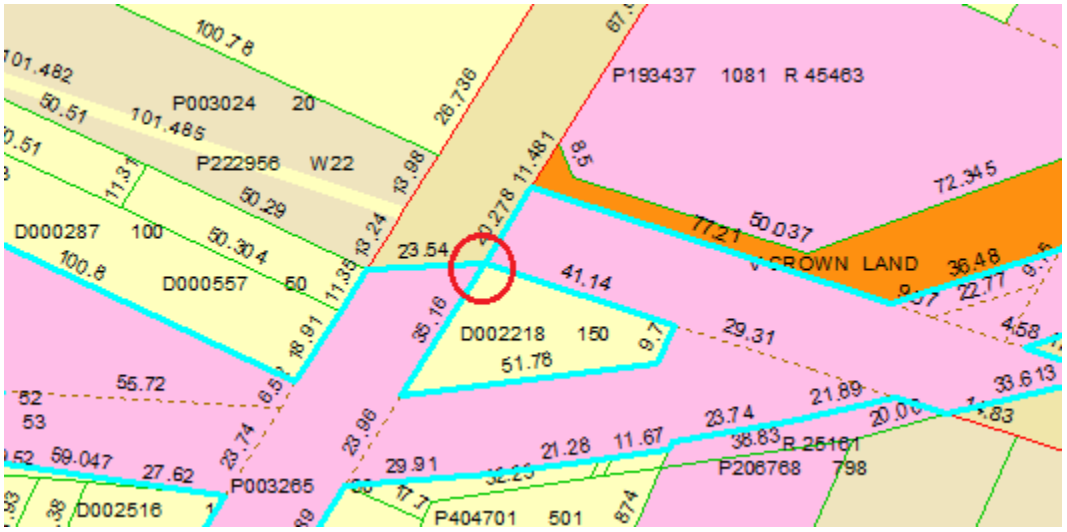
This dataset should not be relied upon for the identification of all easements that affect land.

Where an easement comprises the full extent of a single lot/land parcel, an individual easement polygon is not captured/generated ie: if an easement covers the full extent of a land parcel / lot, a second polygon record will not exist in the data that defines or indicates that an easement is apparent. This can only be attained by viewing the original documentation being the survey document and/or Certificate of Title.

Many easements that are not captured on a survey document may not be apparent in the data. Those easements that are not captured on a survey document can only be identified by viewing the Certificate of Title with the extent of the easement defined in the Easement document.

1.5.3 Self-intersecting polygon records

The capture of cadastre does not necessarily follow sound GIS principals for polygon geometries. Cadastral land parcels will sometimes "self-intersect". Consider the below example where the polygon self-intersects (circled red) which is **not a data anomaly** and does occur from time to time in cadastral boundary definition.



1.5.4 Dual numbering system – pi_parcel / alternate_pi_parcel

Landgate has maintained a Spatial Cadastral Database (SCDB) in various forms for over 20 years. Since 2002 the SCDB resides within our corporate system "SmartPlan".
Traditionally the PI type referred to how a lot was created; either through a Freehold (PI type 1) or a Crown (PI type 2) subdivision, under the 'Transfer of Land Act' or 'Land Act' respectively.

Current Procedure

Since the 'Single Registration' system has been adopted, all new land parcels are created as 'Lot on Plan', i.e. only PI type 1 lots. There are no new crown allotments, or PI type 2 lots being created.
In our current cadastral database, the "PI Type" is more to do with the name of the land parcel rather than the type of land being represented.

Note: Various work procedures have resulted in many of the old Crown lots being renamed as "lot on plan", retaining the same lot number. This procedure changes these lots from PI type 2 to PI type 1, while the "Land Type" remains as Crown thereby introducing possible confusion. Under the dual numbering system, the *alternate_pi_parcel* (Crown Allotment) is retained for historical purposes.

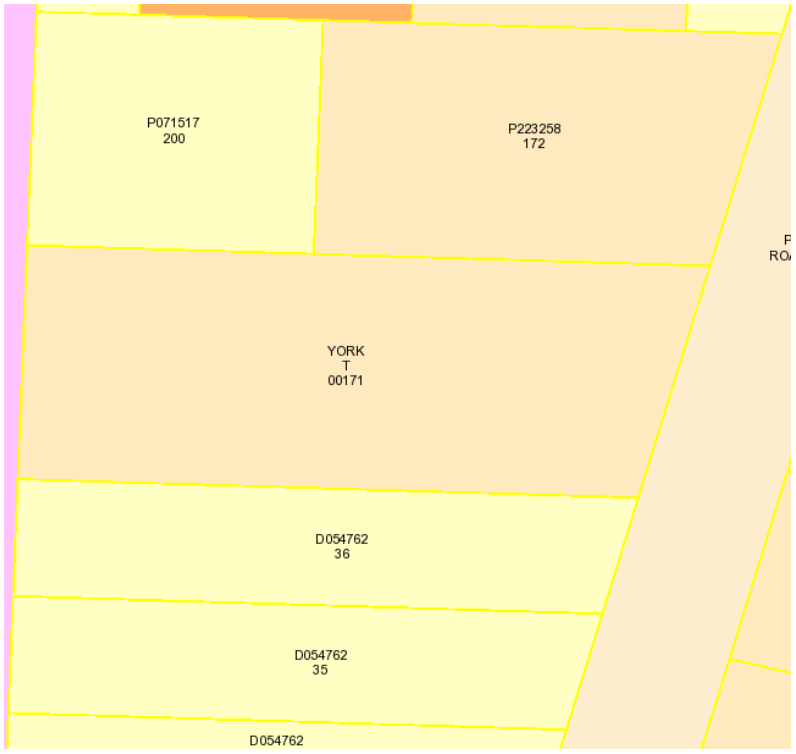
1.5.4.1 Example 1

Please refer to the example below of a portion of York Town site. Lot 172 was created as a Crown Lot on Crown Town site Plan York 14A (now called DP223258) and was originally a PI type 2 lot (Crown Allotment).

Lot 172, partially subdivided, has since been renamed as 'Lot 172 on DP223258'; this now makes it a PI type 1, but the Land Type remains CROWN (Crown subdivision) indicated by the beige colouring below.

Lots 35 & 36 were created as lots on plan (freehold subdivision) with a PI type 1 and a Land Type of FHOLD (Freehold subdivision- shown yellow). On the Certificate of title these parcels are referred to as 'Lots 35 & 36 on Diagram 54762'. (These lots would have been part of the original Crown Lot 169, which has since been completely subdivided.)

Please refer to the info pop-ups in the following page (ArcMap) for Lot 171 (original lot unchanged) & 172 (partial subdivision). This shows attributes stored for land parcels, please note the pi_parcel and alternate_pi_parcel and pi_types for each.



Identify

Identify from: <Top-most layer>

Cadastre (Polygons) (LGATE-217) 4K

172

Location: 116.768417 -31.882776 Decimal Degrees

Field	Value
alternate_pi_parcel	YORK T 00172
alternate_pi_type	2
area_derivation_indicator	Null
area_derivation_method	KY
area_lg	2563
calculated_area	2553.306
centroid_coordinate_method	M
centroid_latitude	-31.882769
centroid_longitude	116.768463
created_date	12/11/1992
crown_survey	TP YORK 14A
land_id	3975698
land_name	172
land_type	CROWN
last_modified_date	6/15/2011
lga_names	YORK
lot_number	172
lot_prefix	
OBJECTID	564861
part_lot_indicator	N
pi_parcel	P223258 172
pi_type	1
polygon_number	453430
SHAPE	Polygon

Identify

Identify from: <Top-most layer>

Cadastre (Polygons) (LGATE-217) 16K

YORK Town Lot / Lot 171

Location: 116.768135 -31.883105 Decimal Degrees

Field	Value
alternate_pi_parcel	YORK T 00171
alternate_pi_type	2
area_derivation_indicator	Null
area_derivation_method	KY
area_lg	3898
calculated_area	3888.562
centroid_coordinate_method	M
centroid_latitude	-31.883125
centroid_longitude	116.768175
created_date	12/11/1992
crown_survey	Null
land_id	2056415
land_name	YORK Town Lot / Lot 171
land_type	CROWN
last_modified_date	10/8/2015
lga_names	YORK
lot_number	Null
lot_prefix	Null
OBJECTID	564858
part_lot_indicator	N
pi_parcel	YORK T 00171
pi_type	2
polygon_number	453426
SHAPE	Polygon

1.5.5 Depiction of roads within the SCDB, Road widening, Dedications & Dual Usage codes

It's important to note that different methods are applied to capture roads as lots on plans in the SCDB, resulting in either a single land record or a dual land record (adding a secondary usage record), this may impact how users of the data might interpret or visualise the data.

Single road land records are created when surveys lodged through the land development process, specifically nominate a lot as a road. In turn, dual road land records are created when an existing lot on title is subsequently dedicated as a road by; utilising the existing primary land record and adding a secondary record (the road usage).

The relationship between the primary lot on plan land record and a secondary road usage land record is maintained by sharing the same polygon (polygon_number).

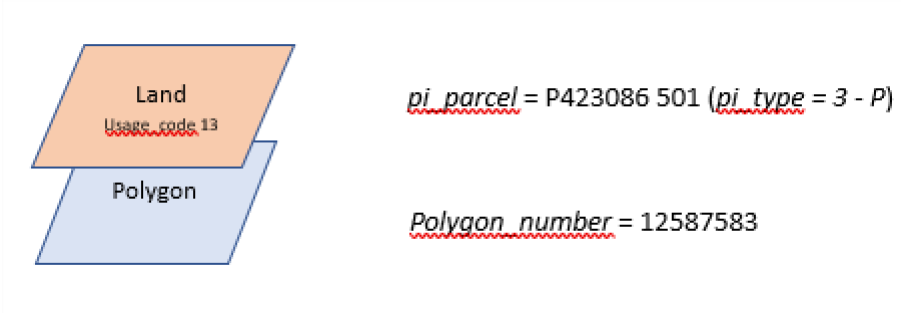
The dual road land record type will become more prevalent in the SCDB to conform with the standard applied for other Crown Land Parcel usages such as UCL and Reserves, which all have a lot on plan land record and a secondary usage record.

Users of the data (Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)) could identify all roads (created as lots on plans through both of the abovementioned methods) and the related primary usages, by selecting all records (instances) of polygons (polygon _number) of which one of the usages (usage _code) is usage code 13.

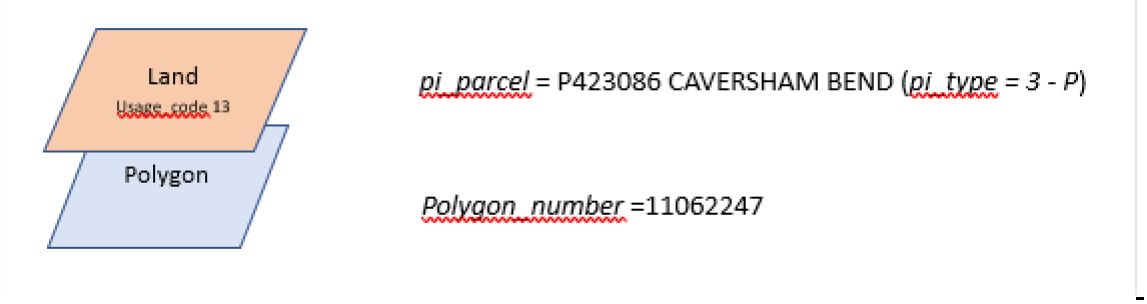
It is recommended that the same principle is applied when the user of the data disseminates the data spatially, to support the effective interpretation of dual land record data.

It should be noted that the tenure type (land type) of 'road' is considered the dominant tenure for these lands. Therefore, for visualisation purposes, the application of labelling options or priority symbolisation by usage code to ensure dual land record data is identifiable, should be considered by users to support their required application of the data.

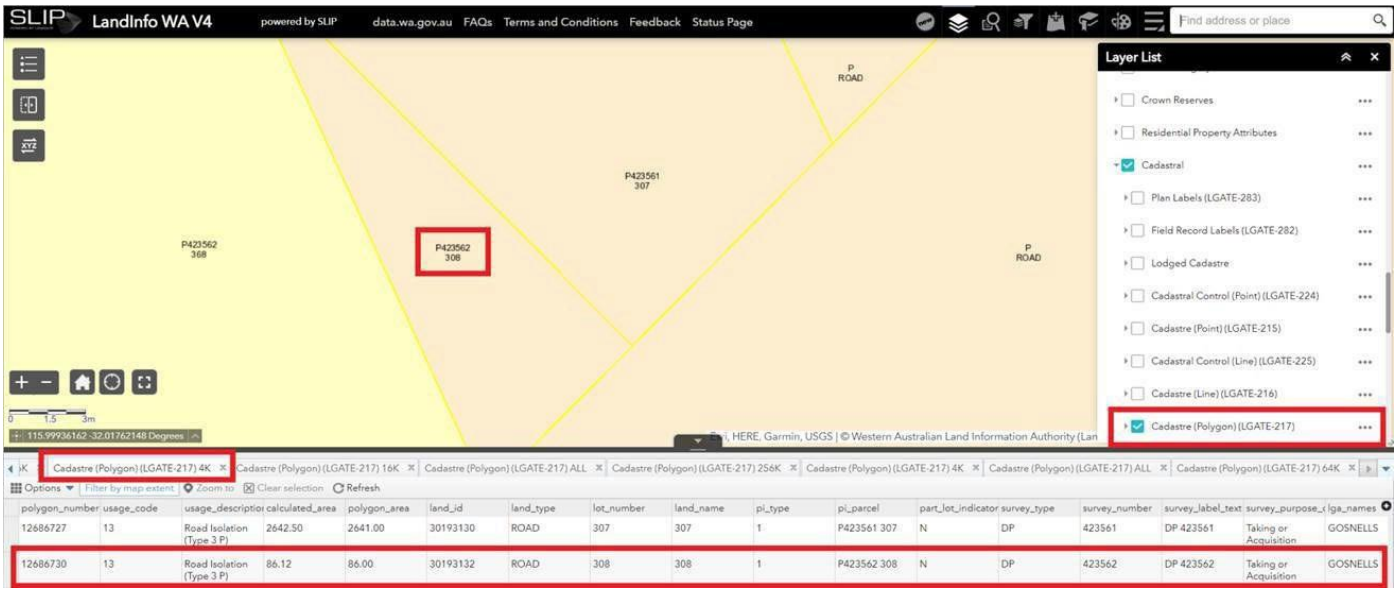
Roads and road widenings that dedicate upon approval of a plan and require a parcel identifier.



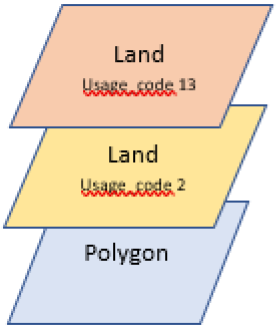
Roads and road widenings that dedicate upon approval and do not have a parcel identifier.



Single Road Land record depiction in SLIP:



Where existing land parcels with an identifier are assigned a usage such as a reserve or road, they are depicted in the SCDB as follows.

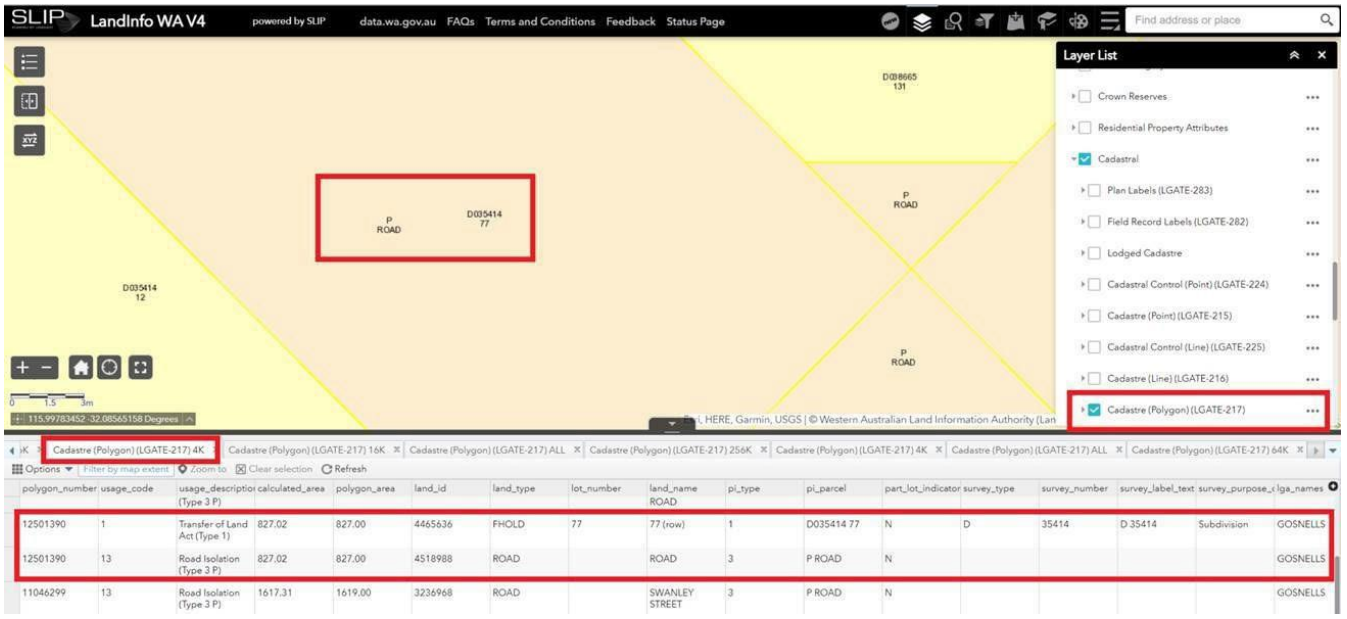


pi_parcel = ROAD (*pi_type* = *3 - P*)

pi_parcel = P041064 5080 (*pi_type* = *1*)
alternate_pi_parcel = CANNING Location 5080

Polygon_number = 11304165

Dual road land record Depiction in SLIP:



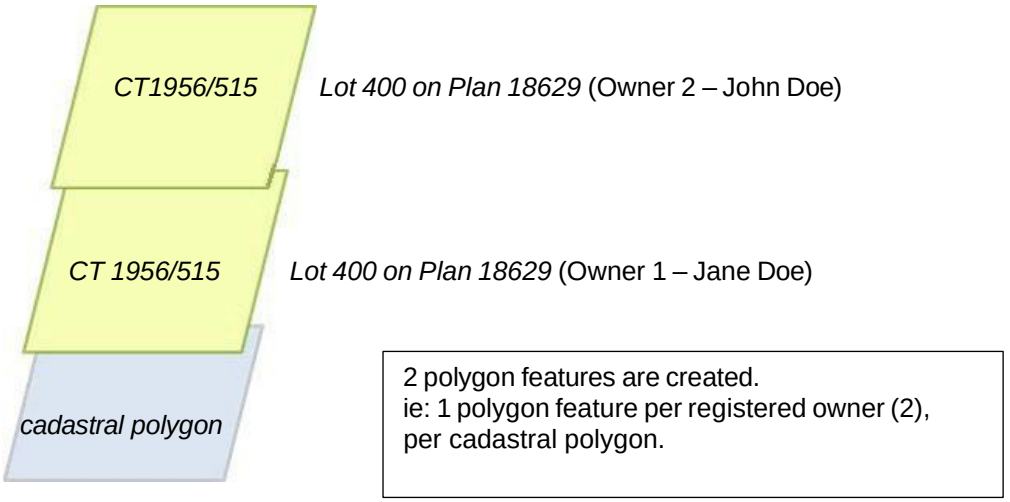
1.5.6 Creation of Multiple Shape Features

Tenure (ownership) data, when combined with cadastral land parcels, will result in multiple polygon geometries/features.

A polygon feature is created in this dataset for each proprietor/owner/leaseholder that is registered against the cadastral land parcel/polygon.

The following graphical examples are provided to help users of SLIP Tenure data understand how these multiple features are created.

1.5.6.1 Example 2: Two (2) registered land owners, 1 cadastral polygon



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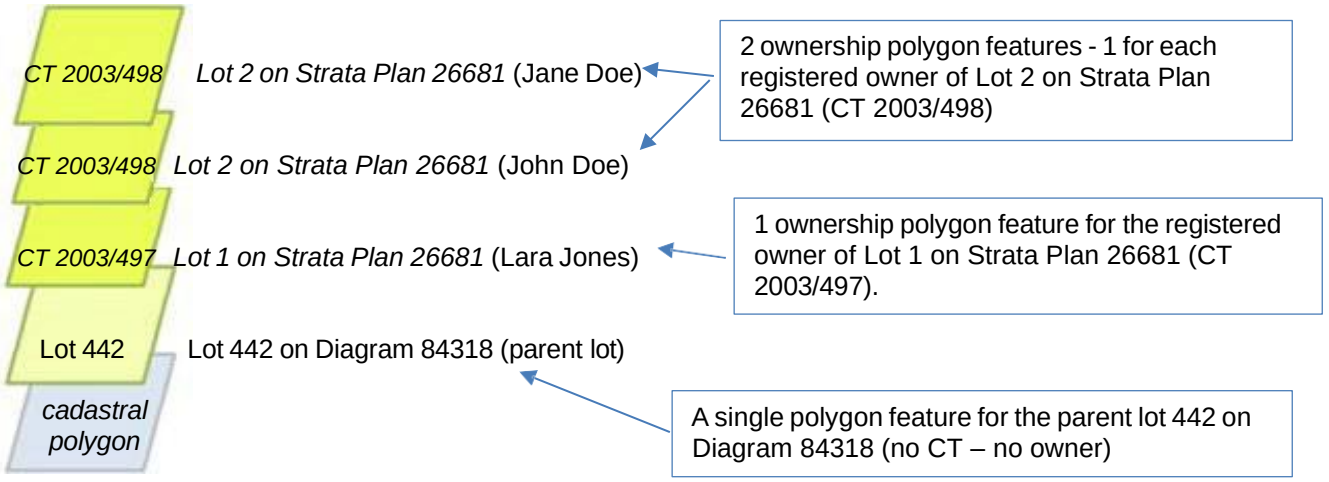
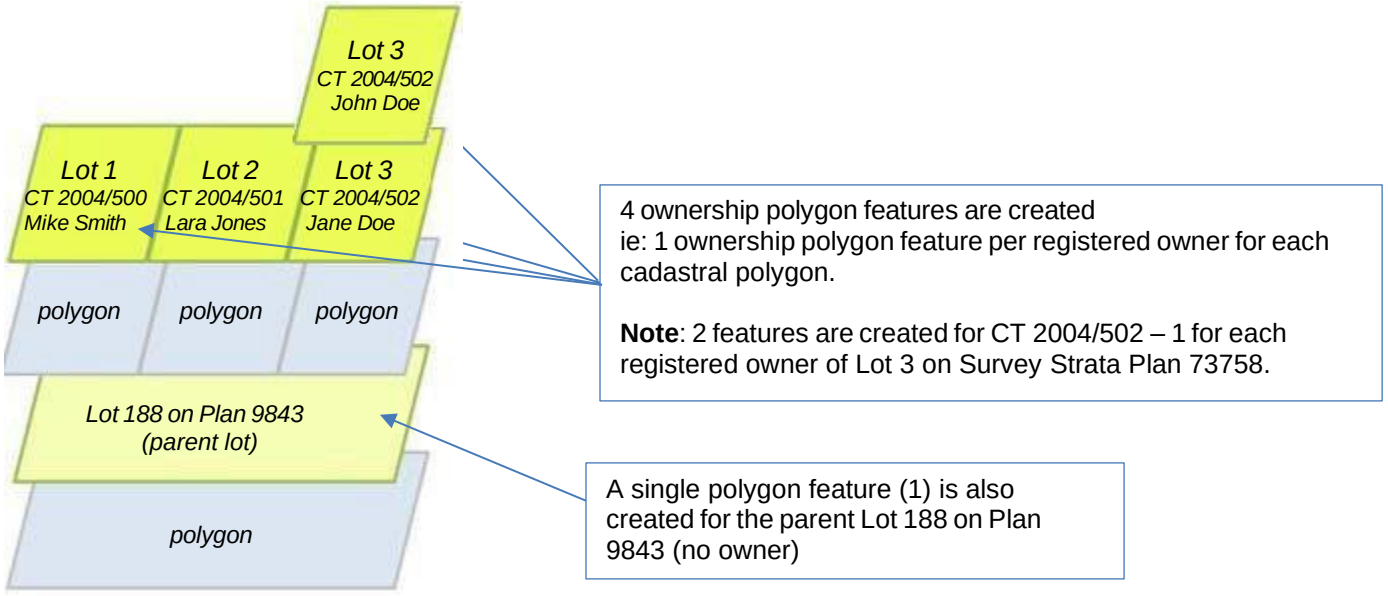
1.5.6.2 Example 3: Building Strata ownership

Where a building strata exists, polygon features will be created for the strata lot CT's. Again, 1 polygon feature per registered owner, per CT. Also, a polygon feature will be created for the parent lot, however there will be no owner or CT for the parent lot.



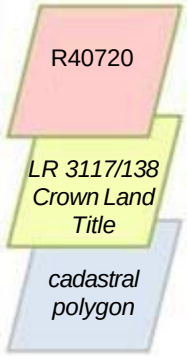
Four (4) polygon features are created, 1 for the parent lot, and 3 ownership polygon features, all with the same *land_id*.

1.5.6.3 Example 4: Survey Strata



In the above Survey Strata example, five (5) polygon features are created. 1 polygon feature for the parent Lot, and 1 polygon feature for each of the registered land owners (4) for the individual strata lots.

1.5.6.4 Example 5: 1 Crown Lot, 1 Reserve

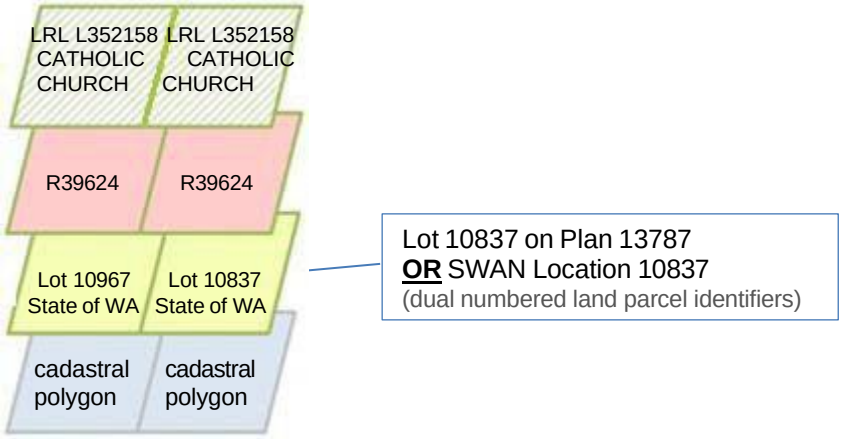


1 polygon feature for the Reserve registered on the Crown Land Title *(for reserve vesting and responsible agency, please refer to the Crown Reserves layer)*

1 ownership polygon feature, STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Two (2) polygon features are created here. One ownership polygon feature, 1 Reserve polygon feature

1.5.6.5 Example 4: Crown Reserve with Crown Lease



Six (6) separate polygon features will be created. One for each registered owner of each cadastral polygon, 1 for each registered leaseholder for each cadastral polygon, and one for each Crown Reserve for each cadastral polygon.

1.5.7 Memorial Books

Ownership and Certificate of Title data contained within this data set, is extracted from the official digital register of land ownership for the State of Western Australia. Any lands where ownership is still defined by Memorial Books are dealt with under the former “Deeds” system of land ownership, and as such, are not deemed a Certificate of Title and are not contained in digital register. Therefore, land ownership that that is determined by a Memorial Book will not have a relatable record in the Title.csv or Ownership.csv tables within this data set.

To enable linkages from a land record to a “register”, any land still dealt with under the Deeds system of land ownership is shown in the Title_land.csv table with a prefix MB eg: *title_identifier* = MB0012304567 (page = 123/book=4567). A number is only shown for land where the Memorial Book number is known.

For land where the Memorial Book number is not known, the following will be apparent: MB0000000000. This denotes that the land is still dealt with under the Deeds system of land ownership. A historical search will need to be undertaken at Landgate to determine the Memorial Book number.

To determine ownership for LAND that is still dealt with under the Deeds system, a manual/historical search will need to be undertaken at Landgate.

Land dealt with under the Deeds system is considered “freehold” land.

1.5.8 Duplicate Ownership records

This will occur where the same name appears multiple times on a Title as a registered proprietor. This is not incorrect and can occur where a proprietor owns multiple sets of shares in a property or where proprietors of the same name are registered on the same Title eg: John Smith, John Smith (junior).

1.5.9 Multi-lot Titles

The digital register contains Titles that are termed “Multi-lot Titles”. These are Titles that as the term suggests, apply ownership to multiple lots on a single Title. When relating a land.csv record (land parcel)

to ownership/title, land records may result where the same proprietors and the same title appear for each of the land parcels (lots).

1.5.10 Address Data

The Property Street Address data contains “pending” address details ie: an address for a land parcel that is still in the “lodged” stage of the Land Development Process. Therefore, to link current and pending address records to a land record, both Land.csv and Lodged_land.csv should be used.

Note:

- Not all address records will have a relatable LAND record.
- Not all LAND or LODGED LAND will have a relatable address record.

1.5.11 Land area anomalies

The land_area values are derived from the cadastral polygon areas as captured from the survey document at lodgement. Where a “Land” is comprised of multiple cadastral polygons, such as a crown reserve that is comprised of multiple lots, the land area value is derived from the aggregation of those lot areas (cadastral polygon area). These land areas on occasion, have not necessarily been recalculated following an adjustment to the underlying lots where an area value may have been entered incorrectly or adjusted. Whilst it is unusual, circumstances do arise from time to time where the land area may be incorrect.

1.5.12 Identifying Crown land vs Freehold land ownership

Determining “Crown” land vs “Freehold” land can be complex. For the purposes of this explanation, The term “Crown Land” takes the meaning of: lands administered by the State of WA that are not considered freehold (i.e., not held in fee simple), and is managed on behalf of the State by authorised State Government entities.
Such lands may include Crown Leases administered under the *Land Administration Act 2006* (General Leases, Pastoral Leases), Crown Reserves, Unallocated/Vacant Crown Land, State Forest, Timber Reserves, Marine Parks, National Parks etc.
Further, the State of WA may also hold land in fee simple (freehold). This may occur where land the subject of a freehold certificate of title, is held in the name of “Commissioner of Main Roads” or “Minister for Health” for instance, this is not uncommon.

1.5.12.1 Determining State owned land:

[organisation_type] values, generally, may be used to refine the type of ownership that is of interest – refer to the data dictionary for related values (also reference the known issues at section 1.5.11.2).
In the example below, the record highlighted yellow is considered tenure type of Crown Land (owned by the “Crown” and managed accordingly by a state government entity). However, the record highlighted blue, may also be considered land owned by a State Government entity.

Ownership.csv

title_identifier	organisation_type	organisation_code	proprietor_name	….	…..
1684000351	P		DOE, JOHN		
LR003013000392	S	SD	STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
1444000416	L	12	SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA		
2961000629	P		DOE, JANE		
1994000988	S	DD	MINISTER FOR HEALTH		

Note: the title_identifier for the record highlighted yellow is prefixed with “LR”. This identifies that the Register for the land is a Crown Land Title (also known as a Crown Land Record – hence the “LR”). This means that the land the subject of the Crown Land Title is administered by the Crown (State) under the Land Administration Act 2006 whereas the record highlighted blue is freehold (held in fee simple) and dealt with under the Transfer of Land Act 1943.

1.5.12.2 Erroneous Organisation Codes and Organisation Type Codes.

There are instances during the electronic conveyancing process (eConveyancing), for lands transferred to a State Government entity in fee simple (freehold), where the [organisation_code] and [organisation_type] has not been properly recorded. This has resulted in some records within the data not having the correct [organisation_code] and [organisation_type] values for the relevant State Government entity, for example:

proprietor_name	organisation_type	organisation_code	date_time_lodged
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		11/12/2017 9:06:59 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		23/07/2019 8:46:33 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		19/01/2018 8:48:05 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		20/05/2019 9:06:26 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		25/09/2019 9:17:02 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	9	999	20/08/2019 9:12:47 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		3/03/2020 9:11:38 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		21/07/2020 9:22:31 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		9/07/2019 8:57:23 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		16/03/2020 9:15:07 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		19/11/2018 8:46:28 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		5/08/2019 9:18:57 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		7/07/2020 9:30:31 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		27/10/2017 9:03:36 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		15/09/2017 9:19:51 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		24/07/2020 9:21:08 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		26/02/2018 9:18:57 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		14/02/2020 9:21:48 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		11/12/2017 9:06:59 AM
HOUSING AUTHORITY	Z		14/11/2019 9:20:30 AM
COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS	Z		24/12/2018 2:00:11 PM
COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS	Z		9/08/2019 3:21:21 PM
COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS	Z		25/02/2020 11:57:56 AM
COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS	Z		9/10/2018 2:17:13 PM
COMMISSIONER OF MAIN ROADS	Z		19/02/2020 11:11:13 AM

Both the above proprietors are WA State Government entities where the organisation type and code have not been entered correctly (should read ‘s’ for org type and ‘SHC’, ‘MRD’ respectively) and are known errors introduced by the eConveyancing process as early as 2017. These are being amended periodically within the Register as they are identified.

Reference can be made to the Organisation Code look-up table to determine the correct organisation code for the entity – this can then be used to determine all name variations of the “HOUSING AUTHORITY” for example:

ORGANISATION_TYP	ORGANISATION_COD	STATU	LEGAL_NAME	ACTIV
S	SHC	T	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES (SSHC)	Y
S	SHC	A	HOUSING TRUST	Y
S	SHC	A	MCNESS HOUSING TRUST	Y
S	SHC	A	STATE HOUSING COMMISSION	Y
S	SHC	A	MINISTRY OF HOUSING	Y
S	SHC	A	STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Y
S	SHC	A	HOUSING AUTHORITY	Y

1.5.13 Null Geometry

The Tenure Data services are originally tabular data. Where practicable the data has been spatially enabled and is now delivered by SLIP.
Landgate's Tenure Data contains legitimate records where no spatial geometry has been captured.

Note: *If you decide to exclude these null geometry records, the Tenure data set will be incomplete.*

Examples of these are site lots and lease lots that are shown on a plan and are usually contained in the following Certificate of Titles: captured.

- Qualified Certificate of Crown Land Title (QCLT) – A Qualified Land Title is a Crown Land Title with no verification by the Commissioner for Titles that the Tenure, rights and dedications have been lodged or registered with respect to the land.

- Subsidiary Certificate of Crown Land Title (SCLT) – This is a title for an interest in a reserve or lease over a defined portion of land or parcel and may refer to a "Head" Certificate of Crown Land Title (CLT). A site number is allocated to each defined portion set out on an internal interest deposited plan to support the recording of multiple interests. A SCLT will only contain information specifically relating to the individual interests within the site.

- Qualified Subsidiary Certificate of Crown Land Title (QSCLT) – This is a Subsidiary Crown Land Title that has not had verification by the Commissioner for Titles that all interests have been lodged or registered against the reserve or lease. When a QSCLT has all sites identified on a Crown internal deposited plan this QSCLT unqualified may be converted to a guaranteed SCLT.

The Tenure Data Services also contains Null Geometry for plans that were lodged prior to the implementation of the digital Spatial Cadastral Database. These lodged plans have not been dealt on (titled) and it is unlikely that they will be.

Efforts are underway to identify null geometry elements and where possible/practicable capture and display their spatial attributes.

2. SLIP Tenure Data Dictionary

The Data Dictionary following, describes the attribute information and data contained within the Landgate SLIP Tenure layers

- Land Tenure (LGATE-226)
- Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457)

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
1	polygon_number	Integer	SCDB generated polygon number	N
2	land_id	Integer	A unique system generated identifier assigned to land parcels of the same parcel identifier *(pi_parcel)* eg: 3 different polygons may have the same *pi_parcel* and therefore, the *land_id* will be the same for all 3 polygons.	N
3	view_scale	String (4)	scale range values to assist with scale range definition for map view display purposes.	Y
4	pi_type	String (1)	A number describing the type of parcel identifier (1 = lot on plan/survey, 2 = Crown Allotment, 3 = other/miscellaneous e.g., Reserve, Crown Lease, Unallocated Crown Land)	N
5	pi_parcel	String (17)	Provides the full machine readable formatted land parcel identifier. *Refer section 3.10 Parcel Identifiers* Where *pi_type* = 2, the full Crown Allotment identifier is provided	N
6	survey_type	String (2)	Indicates the type of survey. DP = Deposited Plan, P = Plan, D = Diagram, SP = Strata Plan (Building and Survey Strata) Blank where *pi_type* = 3	N
7	survey_number	Integer	The number assigned to the survey document. Blank where *pi_type* = 3	N
8	lot_prefix	String (2)	Only applicable where a lot prefix exists (NULL for type 3 *pi_types*)	N
9	lot_number	Integer	Lot number for lot on survey parcel identifiers (blank for type 2 & 3 *pi_types*)	N
10	land_name	String (60)	Useful for labelling purposes and depends upon the 'Parent land parcel identifier type '	N

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
			Type 1 PI: 19 (lot number) Type 2 PI: ALBANY Suburban Lot 145 (Crown Allotment) Type 3 PI: ROAD, R 41456 (Reserve), UCL (Unallocated Crown Land), L PL J961645 (Crown lease number).	
11	land_area	Double	Formerly "area", and is the keyed in or other derived area of the full extent of the "land" as defined by the *pi_parcel* (not polygon area) in square metres. The method of derivation of area is given in *area_derivation.* Refer to original documentation for the legal area of the land.	N
12	area_derivation	String (2)	Is the method of determining the *polygon_area* (not *calculated_area*) of the polygon or area shape.	Y
13	part_lot_indicator	String (1)	Y/N (Yes/No) Indicates if the land parcel is a part lot following subdivision where only part of the original lot remains. There are approximately 1620 part lot records within the SCDB as at June 2018. Due to changed business rules, no new multi-part lots are created in the SCDB.	N
14	alternate_pi_type	String (1)	Identifies *pi_type* for alternate_pi_parcel – always = 2 when populated. Blank where *pi_type* = 1,3	N
15	alternate_pi_parcel	String (17)	Provides the full machine readable formatted land parcel identifier where *pi_type* = 2 (Crown Allotments). *Refer section 3.10 Parcel Identifiers* This field is only populated for land where a Crown Allotment identifier still exists in the data.	N
16	land_type	String (5)	Related to *pi_type* and *usage_code*, this field assigns a land category type to polygons to enable filtering and symbology. **Not to be used for differentiating between CROWN (State owned) lands and Freehold lands**. The values of CROWN AND FHOLD in this context only refers to the subdivision type (Act under which the lot was created – Land Act vs Transfer of Land Act, Land Administration Act). A CROWN lot can still be Freehold. **The value EASMT in this context also includes all interests and not just easements** – eg: carbon rights, notifications, profit-a-prendre, etc.	Y

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
17	survey_status_code	String (50)	A code that represents the status of a survey document (refer to survey document for legal requirements)	Y
18	survey_status_date	Date (36)	Date that the survey status changed to the current status.	N
19	road_number_type	String (1)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Road number type, derived from Property Street Address data: designation of H (house) or L (lot)	N
20	road_number_1	String (6)	Property Street Address AS4590: Identifies the number of the address in the road or thoroughfare and for a ranged address is the start number. Previously NO_FROM	N
21	road_number_2	String (6)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Last number if property occupies a range of numbers. Previously NO_TO	N
22	unit_type_code	String (4)	Property Street Address AS4590 component Premise type complex addresses (e.g., "unit", "shop"). Note: Landgate uses different abbreviations.	Y
23	unit_number	String (6)	Property Street Address AS4590 component Premise number	
24	level_number	Integer	Property Street Address AS4590 component Descriptor used to identify the floor number (e.g., 1, 2). Naming aligned as per standard. Previously FLOOR_NO	N
25	level_type_code	String (4)	Property Street Address AS4590 component Descriptor used to identify the floor number (e.g., 1, 2). Naming aligned as per standard. Previously FLOOR_NO	Y
26	address_site_name	String (50)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: A string which identifies a group of premises. e.g., Westfield Shopping Plaza.	N
27	secondary_complex_name	String (50)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: The full name used to identify the physical building or property as part of its location. It includes any reference to a wing or other component of a building complex e.g., DOLA Central, Midland Square.	N
28	road_name	String (40)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Name of street-front.	N

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
29	road_type	String (4)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Road type (e.g., ST, RD etc.).	Y
30	road_suffix	String (2)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Directional suffix (ie. N,E,S,W)	N
31	locality	String (40)	Property Street Address AS4590 component: Common locality or suburb name the address is within.	N
32	postcode	String (6)	Property Street Address AS4590 component Postcode of the address:	N
33	formatted_address	String (200)	Property street address string derived from AS4590 street address components to form human readable street address for the land parcel	N
34	latitude	Double	The latitude coordinate for the centroid of the area shape / polygon, in decimal degrees. GDA94 (epsg: 4283)	N
35	longitude	Double	The longitude coordinate for the centroid of the area shape / polygon, in decimal degrees. GDA94 (epsg: 4283)	N
36	unit_entitlement_value	Integer	Strata and Community scheme details - The individual entitlement assigned to a particular scheme lot. It is calculated from the ratio of the value of the strata or community scheme lot to the total value of the building. Previously 'strata_unit_entitlement'.	N
37	aggregate_entitlement	Integer	Strata and Community scheme details: Aggregation of the individual entitlements assigned to each unit/lot within the scheme. It is calculated from the ratio of the value of the unit to the total value of the scheme/building. Previously 'aggregate_unit_entitlement'	N
38	scheme_unit_area	Integer	Strata and Community scheme details: Area of community/strata unit/lot sq. metres Previously 'strata_unit_area'	N
39	aggregate_unit_area	Integer	Strata and Community scheme details: Aggregation of the scheme unit/lot area.	N
40	strata_floor_numbers	String (15)	Building Strata details: Strata floor numbers that contain any parts that comprise the strata lot.	N
41	title_identifier	String (20)	Machine readable Certificate of title number, which consists of a Volume Number, a Folio Number, an	N

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
			optional suffix of A, plus an optional prefix to denote such as enrolment, crown lands or strata plan records. Each of Volume and Folio are represented here as a six digit number with leading zeroes (e.g., 000123000456A). Previously 'register'	
42	formatted_title_identifier	String (20)	Certificate of title formatted in the traditional volume/folio human readable format	N
43	title_type_description	String (200)	Description of the type of certificate of title and the Legislative Act in which enabled the creation: *Certificate of Crown Land Title* *Certificate of title under the Strata Titles Act* *Certificate of title under the Transfer of Land Act*	N
44	proprietor_name	String (255)	Name of the proprietor as recorded on the Certificate of Title eg: LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME SECONDNAME **Note: removed from Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457)**	N
45	document_identifier	String (20)	The last document registered on the Certificate of Title that effected a change to proprietorship	N
46	document_type_code	String (2)	The document type code of the last document to change the proprietors on the title.	Y
47	organisation_type	String (4)	A coded value that represents the type of property owner (includes GPR prefix values). This includes government and non-government entities where captured.	Y
48	organisation_code	String (3)	Formerly Government Property Code (GPR Suffix) A code is assigned to all Government departments, State Commonwealth and Local. Refer to Data WA: Organisation (GPR) Codes for code values.	Y
49	execution_date	Date (36)	This is the date that the document is considered "executed". This may or may not be the same as the *date_time_lodged* and may also be blank where the original document has not been digitally captured or where stamp duty is exempt.	N

50	date_time_lodged	Date (36)	The date/time the document was lodged at Landgate (or authorised body). Displayed on title as date for acquiring document. Format yyyy-mm-dd	N

Ref	Field Name	Field Type (length)	Description	Associated Attribute Values Y/N
51	lease_holder	String (255)	The name of the lessee where a Crown Lease has been registered on the Crown Land Title (Crown Lease land parcels only) **Note: removed from Land Tenure (de-identified) (LGATE-457)**	N
52	lease_document_identifier	String (20)	Lease document number registered on the CT eg: N049669 Null for leases not registered under the single registration system eg: remaining Crown leases created under the Land Act 1933.	N
53	lga_names	String (100)	The Local Government Authority area/s that the polygon/land parcel intersects. Note: *For users extracting data based on LGA names, please ensure you use the LIKE operator as some polygons that straddle LG boundaries will have multiple LG names for the polygon record*.	N
54	usage_code	Small Integer	Describes the purpose of the land parcel and may be used for symbology definition.	Y
55	usage_description	String (100)	Describes the usage_code for the land	N
56	scheme_tenure_type	String (10)	This attribute acts an indicator that specifies the type of condition under which the titles in the strata scheme are held. Possible values are **'FREEHOLD'** and **'LEASEHOLD'**	Y
57	survey_purpose_description	String (128)	Describes the reason or purpose of the survey	N

3. Attribute Values

3.1 Document Type Code

The below table defines the Document Types that are expected valid values within this dataset.

Field Name: document_type_code	
Values	**Description**
A	Application Affecting Land Ownership
AE	Application Affecting an Encumbrance
AF	App for New Title Subject of a Survey, Strata or Survey Strata
AL	Application for Lost Duplicate Title (Section 75)
AN	Application to change Name
AP	Adverse Possession
AQ	Acquisition Order
AS	Application to Register a Strata Titles Scheme
BA	Bankruptcy Application
CA	Application to Register a Community Titles Scheme
CH	Charge
D	Discharge of Mortgage or Charge
DC	Discharge of Charge
DL	Diversification Lease
FM	Foreclosure Application
L	Lease. Lease of Crown Land (State Lease)
LC	Lease of Crown Land
M	Mortgage
ND	Application by Survivor
RV	Revestment
S	Surrender of a Lease, Easement, Carbon Covenant, Carbon Right or Plantation Interest
SL	Sub-Lease
T	Transfer
TA	Transmission Application
TF	Transfer to Freehold
TL	Transfer of Lease
TP	Power of sale
TS	Transfer Sale for Rates

TW	Transfer by Sheriff of the Court
UK	Document Type is unknown
VO	Vesting Order
XA	Sundry- register too full for further endorsement
XD	Sundry- New Register for any other reason that does not fit into the XA", "XB" or "XC" categories"
XE	Sundry- Miscellaneous (not affecting nix & does not cancel the title)
XF	Sundry

3.2 Area Derivation Method

Field Name: area_derivation_method	
Values	**Description**
UN	area unavailable
CO	by coordinates
AN	by angle and distance
AZ	by mid azimuth and distance
BR	by bearing and distance
KY	by key in
SM	by summed

3.3 View Scale

Values contained within this field relate to polygon area and have been derived to provide users with a view scale. IE: Where a feature has a view_scale = 4k, the recommended view scale range for the feature is 1:1 – 1:4000. This is designed for viewing performance for maps so to mitigate all features (approx 1.9million) drawing at whole of state scale.

Field Name: view_scale	
Values	**Description**
4k	Recommended view scale 1:1 – 1:4,000
16k	Recommended view scale 1:1 – 1:16,000
64k	Recommended view scale 1:1 – 1:64,000
256k	Recommended view scale 1:1 – 1:256,000
All	view scales greater than 1:1

3.4 Land Type

NOTE: NOT TO BE USED FOR DETERMINING CROWN *(lands owned by the State)* VS FREEHOLD LAND

Field Name: land_type	
Values	**Description**
OTHER	Surveyed land other than lots or reserves (i.e., PAW, ROW and Marine Parks)
STPLN	Strata (Building or vacant) Plan
EASMT	Easement (includes all other interests eg: carbon rights,
CROWN	Crown Allotment
ADMIN	Administrative Boundary
SSPLN	Survey Strata Lot
ROAD	Dedicated and undedicated, widenings, casement and closed roads
LEASE	Crown Lease
RESVE	Reserve
FHOLD	Freehold Lot
SVEXT	Survey Extent

3.5 Organisation Type Codes

The below Organisation Type codes represent organisation types from both the Government Property Register and the New Land Registry (NLR-T).

For Organisation (GPR) Codes, please refer to the Organisation Code spreadsheet on Data WA: Organisation (GPR) Codes

Field Name: organisation_type	
Values	**Description**
A	Association Entity
C	Commonwealth Government entity
S	State Government Entity
L	Local Government entity
P	Private entity
Z	Private Company Entity
(blank)	Unknown Entity

3.6 Survey Status Code

Surveys that have a Survey Status of APPROVED are considered Integrated / Current. Surveys with a Survey Status other than APPROVED are considered to still be in the Lodged stage of the Land Development Process.

3.6.1 New Survey Status Codes *(Feb 2022)*

The below new codes have resulted from a change to source data as a result of the introduction of the *Community Titles Act 2018*, also as a result of Landgate transitioning from legacy systems. Note: not all superseded codes will have a relatable new survey status code. ((

Status Code	Description	Related former code
APPROVED_BUT_NOT_DEALT	Approved but not Dealt	AN
APPROVED	Approved	AP
CANCELLED	Cancelled	CA
EXAMINED	Examined	CC
EXAMINED_AND_SENT_FOR_PLANNING_APPROVAL	Examined and Sent for planning approval	CP
EXPIRED	Expired	XP
INDEX_PLAN	Index Plan	IP
LAPSED	Lapsed	LA
LODGED_SUBJECT_TO_EXAMINATION	Lodged, Subject to Examination	LS
PLANNING_APPROVED	Planning Approved	MP
NULL_AND_VOID	Null and Void	NV
IN_ORDER_FOR_DEALINGS	In Order for Dealings	OD
STOPPED	Stopped	ST
SURVEY_CORRECT	Survey Correct, refer to survey advice officer	SC
SURVEY_ASSIGNED_FOR_EXAMINATION	Survey Assigned for Examination	SE
TERMINATED	Terminated	TE
TRANSFERRED_TO_LANDS_SURVEYS	Transferred to Lands/Surveys	TR
UNKNOWN	Unknown at take-up (survey missing)	UK
UNREGISTERED	Unregistered	UR

3.6.2 Superseded Survey Status Codes (to be retired)

Values	Description
AN	Approved but not Dealt (freehold/crown only)
AP	Approved (strata => Registered) (freehold/crown and strata).
CA	Cancelled (freehold/crown and strata)
CC	Certified Correct (freehold/crown and strata)
CP	Certified Correct and sent to MFP (freehold/crown and strata)
ES	Examined - subject to Strata Requisition (strata => In Order for Dealings) (strata only)
IN	Indexed (SCDB) or Indexed Spatially (auto) (Field Book)
IP	Index Plan (freehold/crown only)
LA	Lapsed (strata only)
LO	Lodged (Field Book)
MP	MFP Approved
NV	Null and Void (strata only)
OA	Office Audited (Field Book)
OD	In Order for Dealings (strata => Examined) (freehold/crown and strata)
SC	Survey Correct, refer to survey advice officer (freehold/crown only)
SE	Lodged, Subject to Examination (freehold/crown and strata)
ST	Stopped
TE	Terminated (strata only)
TR	Transferred to Lands/Surveys (freehold/crown only)
UK	Unknown at take-up (survey missing) (freehold/crown only)
UR	Unregistered (freehold/crown only)
XP	Expired

3.7 Usage Code - Polygons

The usage code along with the pi_type and pi_parcel assists in establishing the land usage.

Field Name: usage_code		
Usage Code	**Description**	**PI Type and pi_parcel** *refer to section 3.9 Parcel Identifier (formatting)*
1	Transfer of Land Act (Type 1)	PI Type = 1
2	Land Act (Type 2) - Crown Allotment	PI Type = 2
3	Reserve (Type 3 – R)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = 'R'
4	Lease (Type 3 – L)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = 'L'

5	State Forest (Type 3 – F)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘F’
6	Unallocated Crown Land (Type 3 – V)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘V’
7	Closed Road (Type 3 – C)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘C’
8	Drain Reserve (Type 3 – D)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘D’
9	Timber Reserve (Type 3 – O)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘O’
10	Railway (Type 3 – A)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘A’
11	Water Feature (Type 3 – W)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘W’
12	Tramway (Type 3 – T)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘T’
13	Road Isolation (Type 3 – P)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘P’
14	Marine Reserve (Type 3 – M)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘M’
15	Stock Route (Type 3 – S)	PI Type = 3 and character set 1 of PI Parcel = ‘X’
16	Surveyed Strata	LAND_TYPE = ‘SSPLN’
17	Crown Grant in Trust	
19	Building Strata	LAND_TYPE = ‘STPLN’
20	No Parcel Identifier	No PI
21	Easement Polygons	No PI
22	Parent of Survey Strata	
23	Carbon Right	
24	Tree Plantation	
25	Carbon Covenant - Burden	
26	Carbon Covenant - Benefit	
27	Contaminated Site	
28	Caveat	
29	Easement - doc	
30	Easement - LAA 144	
31	Easement in Gross - LAA 195	
32	Easement Public Access LAA 195/196	
33	Easement - STA 5D	
34	Easement - TLA 136C	
35	Easement - TLA 167A	
36	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 5	
37	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 6	
38	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 7	
39	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 8	
40	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 9	

400	Freehold Lease
401	Memorial
402	Notification
403	Profit a prendre
404	Restrictive Covenant - Benefit
405	Restrictive Covenant - Burden
406	Covenant - LAA 15
407	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 5
408	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 6
409	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 7
410	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 8
411	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 9
412	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 33(a)
413	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 33(b)
414	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 33(c)
415	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 33(d)
416	Easement - P&D 167 Reg 33(e)
417	Easement – Benefit - STA 33
418	Easement - STA 33 Reg 31 - Vehicle Access
420	Easement - 33 Reg 32 - Light & Air
422	Easement - STA 33 Reg 33 - Party Wall
426	Easement - STA 33 Reg 35 - Ped Access
427	Easement - STA 33 Reg 36 - Easement in Gross
428	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Water supply
429	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Drainage
430	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Gas supply
431	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Overhead Elec
432	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - UndGnd Elec
433	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Overhead Comms
434	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - UndGnd Comms
435	Easement - STA 33 Reg 37 - Sewerage
436	Restrictive Covenant - STA 33 Reg 43 - RoW
437	Restrictive Covenant - STA 33 Reg 44 - Land use
438	Restrictive Covenant - STA 33 Reg 45 - Conserv

439	Restrictive Covenant - STA 33 Reg 46 - Build Env
440	Restrictive Covenant - STA 33 Reg 47 - Fire
446	Easement - CTA 38 Reg 43 Intrusion

3.8 Unit Type Code

Field Name: unit_type_code	
Values	**Description**
APT	Apartment
CTGE	Cottage
DUP	Duplex
F	Flat
FY	Factory
HSE	House
KSK	Kiosk
MSNT	Maisonette
MB	MarineBerth
OFF	Office
PTHS	Penthouse
RM	Room
SHED	Shed
SHOP	Shop
SITE	Site
SL	Stall
STU	Studio
SE	Suite
TNHS	Townhouse
U	Unit
VLLA	Villa
WARD	Ward
WE	Warehouse

3.9 Road Suffix

Field Name: survey_status_code	
Values	**Description**
S	South
EX	Extension
SW	South west
LR	Lower
E	East
N	North
U	Upper
NE	North east
SE	South east
NW	North west
CN	Central
W	West

3.10 Road Type

Field Name: survey_status_code		
Values	**Full Name**	**Description**
ACCS	Access	A minor road built specially to give access to a house, motorway, etc.
ALLY	Alley	A roadway, usually narrow, for people or vehicles in cities and towns. A minor roadway through the centre of city blocks or squares.
APP	Approach	A roadway leading to an area of community interest, ie, Public Open Space, commercial area, beach etc.
ARC	Arcade	A passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides.
AV	Avenue	A broad roadway usually planted on each side with trees.
BA	Banan	An Aboriginal word from the Kimberley area used to describe a street or path. To be used in the Kimberley area exclusively.
BEND	Bend	A roadway containing a bend.
BR	Brace	A small roadway which connects other roads, or a major road, to another feature.
BRAE	Brae	A roadway running along a hill area.
BRK	Break	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface which was originally prepared as a firebreak.
BROW	Brow	A roadway that runs along or over the top of a hill.
BVD	Boulevard	A wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots.
BYPA	Bypass	An alternative roadway constructed to enable through traffic to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.
CCT	Circuit	A roadway enclosing an area.

CH	Chase	A roadway leading down to a valley.
CIR	Circle	A roadway which forms a circle or part of a circle.
CL	Close	A short, enclosed roadway.
CNR	Corner	A roadway containing a sharp bend or corner.
CON	Concourse	A roadway which runs around a central area, theme, or uses. A roadway which runs around a central public open space or commercial centre.
COVE	Cove	A short, enclosed roadway.
CPS	Copse	A roadway running through or to a public open space.
CR	Crescent	A crescent or half mooned shaped roadway.
CRCS	Circus	A circular open place where many roadways come together.
CRSG	Crossing	A roadway which crosses another forming a cross.
CRSS	Cross	A roadway forming a "T" or cross.
CRST	Crest	A roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.
CT	Court	A short, enclosed roadway.
CTR	Centre	A roadway which runs into or around a group of buildings forming the central point of an area of activity, ie, commercial, community, Public Open Space, etc.
CTYD	Courtyard	An enclosed area.
DALE	Dale	A roadway situated between hills.
DR	Drive	A wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross streets.
EDGE	Edge	A roadway constructed along the edge of a cliff or ridge.
ELB	Elbow	A roadway containing a sharp bend or turn.
END	End	A short, enclosed roadway.
ENT	Entrance	A roadway connecting other roads.
ESP	Esplanade	A level roadway, often along the seaside or a river.
FAWY	Fairway	A short open roadway between other roadways.
FOLW	Follow	A roadway meandering through wooded or undulating country.
FORM	Formation	A formed surface, once a timber railway which now provides vehicular access.
FRTG	Frontage	A roadway passing a point of interest or significance with lots fronting only one side, eg, Public Open Space, coastline, etc.
FWY	Freeway	An express highway, with limited or controlled access.
GAP	Gap	A roadway that traverses a passage or pass through a ridge or hill.
GDNS	Gardens	A roadway with special plantings of trees, flowers, etc., and often leading to a place for public enjoyment.
GLDE	Glade	A roadway usually in a valley of trees.
GLEN	Glen	A roadway usually in a valley of trees.
GLY	Gully	A short roadway through a steep valley or gully.
GR	Grove	A roadway which often features a group of trees standing together.

GRA	Grange	A roadway leading to a country estate, or focal point of a rural/country subdivision.
GRN	Green	A roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area.
GTE	Gate	A roadway leading into an estate, main entrance to a focal point, Public Open Space, shopping area, etc.
HILL	Hill	A roadway going up a natural rise.
HTS	Heights	A roadway traversing high ground.
HWY	Highway	A main road or thoroughfare, a main route.
INTG	Interchange	A highway or freeway junction designed so that traffic streams do not intersect.
JNC	Junction	A roadway making a transition from a major to a minor road in an estate, etc. A through road leading from one minor road to another as a link.
KEY	Key	A roadway which serves as an entry to an estate or stage of development as a feature or landscaped entry with controlled access.
LANE	Lane	A narrow way between walls, buildings, etc., a narrow country or city roadway.
LINE	Line	A generally long and straight road.
LINK	Link	A roadway which links similar land uses, i.e., pockets of residential, other roadways, etc.
LKT	Lookout	A roadway leading to or having a view of fine natural scenery.
LOOP	Loop	A roadway that diverges from, and rejoins the main thoroughfare.
MALL	Mall	A sheltered walk, promenade or shopping precinct.
MEWS	Mews	A roadway having houses grouped around the end.
MNDR	Meander	A sinuous winding roadway, wandering at random through an area or subdivision.
NOOK	Nook	A short, secluded roadway with limited frontage indicating privacy.
OTLK	Outlook	A roadway leading to an area which affords a view across surrounding areas.
PASS	Pass	A roadway connecting major thoroughfares or running through hills.
PATH	Path	A roadway usually used for pedestrian traffic.
PDE	Parade	A public promenade or roadway which has good pedestrian facilities along the side.
PKT	Pocket	A short roadway leading to an intimate village environment.
PL	Place	A short sometimes narrow enclosed roadway.
PLZA	Plaza	A roadway enclosing the four sides of an area forming a market place or open space.
PNT	Point	A roadway leading to a focal point or river frontage.
PORT	Port	A small roadway abutting a harbour, inlet, marina etc., in a coastal development.
PROM	Promenade	A roadway like an avenue with plenty of facilities for the public to take a leisurely walk, a public place for walking.
PWAY	Pathway	A narrow roadway of any length meandering through an estate.
PWY	Parkway	A roadway through parklands or an open grassland area.
QDRT	Quadrant	A loop road forming a circular path or a curved deviation from another road.
QYS	Quays	A roadway leading to a landing place alongside or projecting into water.

RD	Road	A place where one may ride, an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons and animals, a roadway forming a means of communication between one place and another.
RDGE	Ridge	A roadway along the top of a hill.
REST	Rest	A short roadway with limited residential frontage creating a quiet secluded environment.
RISE	Rise	A roadway going to a higher place or position.
RMBL	Ramble	A roadway that meanders from place to place.
ROW	Row	A roadway with a line of professional buildings on either side.
RTE	Route	A roadway, allowing steady traffic flow with limited cross streets.
RTT	Retreat	A roadway forming a place of seclusion.
RTY	Rotary	An intersection of two or more carriageways at a common level where all traffic travels around a central island.
SHUN	Shunt	A short, dead end track used in State Forests only.
SPUR	Spur	A minor roadway running off at less than 45 degrees.
SQ	Square	A roadway bounding the four sides of an area to be used as open space or a group of buildings.
ST	Street	A public roadway in a town, city or urban area, especially a paved thoroughfare with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.
TARN	Tarn	A roadway surrounding or leading to a lake or some other water feature.
TCE	Terrace	A roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.
TOP	Top	A roadway constructed at the highest part of an area.
TOR	Tor	A roadway along a rocky height or hillside.
TRK	Track	A roadway with a single carriageway.
TRL	Trail	A roadway through a natural bushland region.
TURN	Turn	A roadway containing a sharp bend or turn.
UPAS	Underpass	A roadway passing under another road, railway, bridge, etc.
VALE	Vale	A roadway along low ground between hills.
VIEW	View	A roadway commanding a wide panoramic view across surrounding areas.
VSTA	Vista	A road with a view or outlook.
WALK	Walk	A thoroughfare with restricted vehicle access used mainly by pedestrians.
WAY	Way	An accessway between two streets.
WHRF	Wharf	A roadway running alongside a water feature creating a wharf-like impression.
WKWY	Walkway	A roadway on which traffic travels at a slow pace. A meandering tree-lined road.
WYND	Wynd	A short narrow roadway or alley.

3.11 Title Identifier Format

The table below represents a sample of the data contained within the *title_identifier* field.

<table>
<tr><th>PFX</th><th>VOLUME</th><th>FOLIO</th><th>SFX</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix, is a two Character field which may be blank
grant</td>
<td>Volume is a 6-digit field</td>
<td>Folio is a 6-digit field</td>
<td>Suffix can be blank or any of the following
<table>
<tr><th>Values</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>O</td><td>land section number is over lease number</td></tr>
<tr><td>U</td><td>land section number is under lease number</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>register number has an "A" flag</td></tr>
<tr><td>space</td><td>none of the above</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

PFX	VOLUME	FOLIO	*SFX*
Example1: Crown Land Record (also known as Crown Land Title/Register)			
L R	0 0 0 0 1 3	0 0 1 9 7 5	
Example1: Certificate of Title (no suffix)			
	0 0 1 8 7 5	0 0 0 1 2 3	
Example1: Certificate of Title (with suffix)			
	0 0 0 3 3 3	0 0 0 1 2 3	A

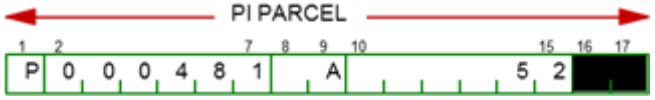
3.12 Parcel Identifiers (pi_parcel)

pi_parcel is the major part of the parcel identifier, is machine readable and is formatted to preserve legacy system compatibility. It is particularly useful when dealing with and understanding Type 2 and Type 3 parcel identifiers. There are 3 different Parcel Identifier formats identified by the **pi_type** field. These 3 different types of Parcel Identifier are referred to as (and described below):

1. Parcel Identifier Type 1 = Lot on Survey/Plan
2. Parcel Identifier Type 2 = Crown Allotment
3. Parcel Identifier Type 3 = Miscellaneous.

These are further described below.

3.12.1 PI TYPE 1 - pi_parcel formatting (Lot on Survey / Plan)



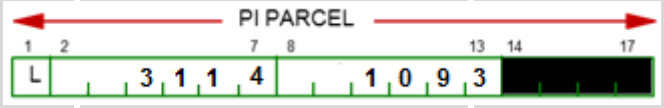
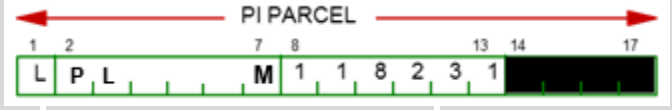
Character set 1	Character set 2-7	Character set 8-9	Character set 10-15	Character set 16-17
Survey Type Identifier *P = Plan* *D = Diagram* *S = Strata Plan*	**Survey Number** *A number applied to a survey document which when used with the Survey Type provides a unique reference number. This field is numeric, right-justified.*	**Survey Section** *(also lot_prefix)* *A letter or number identifying the section of the survey. This field is alpha-numeric, right justified and blank filled. It is usually blank*	**Lot Number** *A lot number identifies a land parcel on a survey. This field is alpha-numeric, right justified and blank filled. All new lots will be numeric but in the past various alpha and alpha-numeric lot identifiers were created. Many of these lots are still live and will remain that way so must be allowed for. There are lots in existence with identifiers such as 101, A, 3/2 etc.*	BLANK - reserved

3.12.2 PI TYPE 2 - pi_parcel formatting (Crown Allotment)

Character set 1-5	Character set 6	Character set 7-8	Character set 9-13	Character set 14	Character set 15	Character set 16-17
Crown Allotment Code *The abbreviation for the name of the land district, town site, agricultural area, estate or suburban area. This field is alpha, left justified*	**Crown Allotment Type** T = LOT / TOWN LOT L = LOCATION S = SUBURBAN LOT E = ESTATE LOT A = AGRICULTURAL AREA LOT	**Prefix** *The alpha part of the crown allotment identifier which precedes a number, or which comprises a totally alpha lot identifier.*	**Crown Allotment Number** *The numeric part of the crown allotment id. It is numeric, right-justified and zero filled*	**Crown Allotment Fraction** *Some crown allotments contain fractions. These have been coded so that only one character is required. The field contains one of the following values:* *blank-no fraction* *1-1/4* *2-1/2* *3-3/4*	**Crown Allotment Suffix** *Any alpha part of the crown allotment identifier which follows the number. This field is usually blank*	BLANK - reserved

3.12.3 PI TYPE 3 - pi_parcel formatting (Miscellaneous)

A land parcel which cannot be assigned a survey lot or crown allotment PI will be identified by one of the miscellaneous forms of identification which is usually the dominant land tenure type.

PI Type 3 Miscellaneous	Character set 1	Character set 2-7	Character set 8-13	Character set 14-17
Lease (Land Act 1933) *Allocated prior to 30th March 1998 (many of these lease types no longer exist)* 37-Leased to Commonwealth 32-Leased to Government Agencies, Local Government etc. 332-Special Leases over Reserves. 333A-Miscellaneous Leases such as:- • Exchange of Land • Crown Grants in trust 338-Sold under Licence by Auction 341-Sold under Licence over the Counter 345-Leased/Sold to Homes west under licence 345A-Sold under Licence 345B-Sold under Licence 347, 353 and 386 - Conditional Purchase Leases (Agricultural) 3116 and 3117 (Special Leases) 3117AA-Conversion to freehold. 398 and 3114-Pastoral Lease	**L**	Legislation/section under which the Crown lease was granted – defines lease type and is right justified. Eg: 3 = Land Act 1933 114 = relevant section of the act 	Lease / License number	Blank - reserved
Lease (Land Administration Act 1997) *Allocated post 30th March 1998* RL = Reserve Lease RO = Road Lease GE = General Lease PU = Purchase Lease AB = Aboriginal Lease SU = Subdivisional Lease	**L**	Lease type and license/lease document prefix 	Lease / License document number	Blank - reserved

PI Type 3 Miscellaneous	Character set 1	Character set 2-7	Character set 8-13	Character set 14-17
GO = Government Agency Lease PL = Pastoral Lease AC = Acquisition Lease PP = Profit 'A' Prendre OP = Option to Purchase Granted LI = Licences OL = Option to Lease Granted				
Miscellaneous Types: F = State Forest M = Marine Park O = Timber Reserve R = Crown Reserve	R	Reserve number 	Blank - reserved	Blank - reserved
Miscellaneous Types: A = Railway C = Closed Road D = Drain Reserve P = Road S = Stock Route T = Tram Way V = V Crown Land (UCL) X = Unknown W = Water	**V**	Alpha character description for the first part of the identifier and is right justified. 	Alpha character description for the second part of the identifier (may be blank), is right justified and may be abbreviated.	Blank - reserved