

# ANZLIC metadata for territorial authority, 2019





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## Identification

Title	Territorial authority 2019 (TA2019)	
Date	6 December 2018 (publication)	
Language	eng	
Character set	UTF-8	
Abstract	defined by the Local Government Couthernselves but maintained by Stats N	rritorial authority boundaries for 2019 as mmission and/or the territorial authorities NZ (the custodian). A territorial authority is Act 2002 as a city or a district council.
	There are 67 territorial authorities in Namalgamation of the seven territorial City, Waitakere City, Auckland City, Nama Pranklin District) into one Auckland C	authorities (Rodney District, North Shore Manukau City, Papakura District, and
	below regional councils. The 67 territory	tier of local government in New Zealand, orial authorities comprise 13 city councils strict councils, and the Chatham Islands
	boundaries but there are several exce which is split between four regions, a Waikato Region. When defining the b Local Government Commission base of interest'.	are coterminous with regional council eptions. An example is Taupo District, lithough most of its area falls within the coundaries of territorial authorities, the is considerable weight on the 'community neshblock, statistical area 1 (SA1) and
	statistical area 2 (SA2) levels.  The 2019 digital pattern includes the	following territorial authorities:
	Territorial authority code	•
	001	Far North District
	002	Whangarei District
	003	Kaipara District
	011	Thames-Coromandel District
	012	Hauraki District
	013	Waikato District
	015	Matamata-Piako District
	016	Hamilton City
	017	Waipa District
	018	Otorohanga District
	019	South Waikato District
	020	Waitomo District
	021	Taupo District
	022	Western Bay of Plenty District
	023	Tauranga City
	024	Rotorua District
	025	Whakatane District
	026	Kawerau District
	027	Opotiki District
	028	Gisborne District

029 030 Wairoa District

Hastings District

031	Napier City
032	Central Hawke's Bay District
033	New Plymouth District
034	Stratford District
035	South Taranaki District
036	Ruapehu District
037	Whanganui District
038	Rangitikei District
039	Manawatu District
040	Palmerston North City
041	Tararua District
042	Horowhenua District
043	Kapiti Coast District
044	Porirua City
045	Upper Hutt City
046	Lower Hutt City
047	Wellington City
048	Masterton District
049	Carterton District
050	South Wairarapa District
051	Tasman District
052	Nelson City
053	Marlborough District
054	Kaikoura District
055	Buller District
056	Grey District
057	Westland District
058	Hurunui District
059	Waimakariri District
060	Christchurch City
062	Selwyn District
063	Ashburton District
064	Timaru District
065	Mackenzie District
066	Waimate District
067	Chatham Islands Territory
068	Waitaki District
069	Central Otago District
070	Queenstown-Lakes District
071	Dunedin City
072	Clutha District
073	Southland District
074	Gore District
075	Invercargill City
076	Auckland
099	Area Outside Territorial Authority
	1 oa oatolao Formonai Admonty

The following table describes significant changes to the territorial authority boundaries and functions:

Year	Changes
1989	New Zealand's local government structural
	arrangements were significantly reformed by the
	Local Government Commission in 1989. Prior to
	reformation there were 205 territorial local
	authorities: 28 cities, 78 boroughs, 67 counties, 31
	districts, and 1 town district, as well as a multitude
	of ad-hoc authorities such as pest control boards,

		drainage heards, established beards, and demain	
		drainage boards, catchment boards, and domain and reserve boards.	
		These were replaced by 74 territorial local	
		authorities, 15 of which were cities and 58	
		districts. The exception was Chatham Islands	
		County which retained its county status.	
	1990	Invercargill was proclaimed a city.	
	1992	Nelson-Marlborough Regional Council was	
	1992	abolished by a Local Government Amendment	
		Act. Kaikoura District was transferred to the	
		Canterbury Region. Nelson City, and Tasman and	
	1005	Marlborough districts became unitary authorities.	
	1995	The Chatham Islands County was dissolved and	
		reconstituted by a specific Act of Parliament as	
		the "Chatham Islands Territory", with powers	
		similar to those of territorial authorities and some	
		functions similar to those of a regional council.	
		This included the addition of territorial sea, a	
		coastal buffer extending to twelve nautical miles	
	4005	from the coastline.	
	1995	Tasman District boundary extended to align with	
	4000	the Tasman Region boundary at the 12-mile limit.	
	1998	Not Applicable category changed to Area Outside	
		Territorial Authority	
	2004	Tauranga District changed to Tauranga City.	
	2006	Banks Peninsula District merged into Christchurch	
		City as a result of a Local Government	
		Commission decision following a 2005	
		referendum.	
	2010	Auckland Council established under the Local	
		Government (Tamaki Makaurau Reorganisation)	
		Act 2009. Rodney District, North Shore City,	
		Waitakere City, Auckland City, Manukau City,	
		Papakura District, and Franklin District territorial	
		councils, and the Auckland Regional Council,	
		were abolished to become a unitary authority	
		known as the Auckland Council. The area now	
		consists of one city council (with statutory	
		provision for three Maori councillors), 13 wards,	
		and 21 local boards.	
	2015	Wanganui District Council name changed to	
		Whanganui District Council effective 1 December	
		2015.	
	Digital have de	ru data hagama frashu quallahla ara 4 July 2007	
	Digital bounda	ry data became freely available on 1 July 2007.	
<del>-</del>	boundaries		
Topic category			
Spatial representation	Vector		

# Extent

Description	Twelve-mile New Zealand territorial limit

# Geographic box

West bound longitude	165.905646
East bound longitude	179.855610
North bound latitude	-33.826584
South bound latitude	-47.841491

## Extent – temporal

Description	Data represents territorial authority polygons dissolved from meshblocks since 1991
Begin date	1991-01-01
End date	2019-01-01
Access constraints	None. Data is freely downloadable from the Stats NZ website.
Use constraints	These conditions of supply apply to all users of Stats NZ digital boundaries effective 1 July 2007.
	Permitted uses Stats NZ must be acknowledged as the source of the boundaries.
	Uses not permitted Users are not permitted to change the accuracy of the boundaries and supply them to another party.
	<b>Liability</b> While care has been taken to compile these boundary coordinates, Stats NZ gives no warranty that the data supplied is free from error. Stats NZ shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product or service.
Maintenance and update frequency	The meshblock pattern and associated hierarchies are maintained on a regular basis.
	An annual pattern is made available for each year up to 2019.
Date of next update	December 2019
Update scope	Dataset

## Point of contact

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## Distribution information

Distribution format	GIS
	ESRI Shapefile
	GeoPackage / SQLite
	ESRI Geodatabase
	MapInfo TAB
	CAD (.dwg)
	Google Earth (KML)
	CSV
	PDF
Distribution version	1.0
Online resource linkage	https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz
Online resource description	Online data service providing the geographic boundaries. Can be used to search, browse, and download digital geographic boundaries. Download is available in a range of spatial and non-spatial formats. This online data service is provided by Stats NZ's technology partner Koordinates.
	Web page for downloading the digital geographic boundaries. Territorial authorities are part of the bundle of boundaries Stats NZ makes available.

# Reference system information

Title	New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000)	
Date	1 July 2001	
Edition		
Code	19971	

# Data quality information scope

Hierarchy level	Dataset

Description	New Zealand Territorial Authority Boundaries

## Lineage

#### Statement (general explanation of the data producer's knowledge about the lineage of a dataset)

Territorial authorities are based on the meshblock pattern.

Non-alignment of meshblock and cadastral boundaries are one of a number of reasons for meshblock boundary adjustments. Other reasons include requests from local authorities, Local Government Commission, Electoral Representation Commission and to make census enumeration processes easier.

From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2019 territorial authority pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.

To derive the territorial authorities boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic.

#### Description (detailed description of the level of the source data)

#### **Deriving output files**

The original vertices delineating the meshblock boundary pattern were digitised in 1991 from 1:5,000 scale urban maps and 1:50,000 scale rural maps. The magnitude of error of the original digital points would have been in the range of +/- 10 metres in urban areas and +/- 25 metres in rural areas. Where meshblock boundaries coincide with cadastral boundaries the magnitude of error will be within the range of 1–5 metres in urban areas and 5–20 metres in rural areas, this being the estimated magnitude of error in Landonline.

The creation of high definition and generalised meshblock boundaries for the 2019 digital pattern and the dissolving of these meshblocks into other geographies/boundaries were completed at Stats NZ using ESRI's ArcGIS desktop suite with the following process:

- 1. Align the meshblock boundary pattern to the current LINZ cadastre.
- 2. Run geometry checks and repairs.
- 3. Run topology checks on all data (Must Not Have Gaps, Must Not Overlap, Area Boundary Must Be Covered By Boundary Of [Meshblock]).
- 4. Generalise the meshblock layers to a 1-metre tolerance to create generalised dataset.
- 5. Clip the meshblock layers to the coastline, detailed below.
- Dissolve meshblock datasets (clipped and unclipped) to higher geographies to create the following output data layers: Statistical Area 1, Statistical Area 2, Territorial Authority, Regional Council, Urban Rural, Community Board, Territorial Authority Subdivision, Ward, Constituency or General Constituency, Māori Constituency.
- 7. Complete a frequency analysis to determine that each code only has a single record.
- 8. Quality assurance of files.

#### Clipping of layers to coastline

The feature class was clipped to the coastline. The coastline was defined as features within the supplied LANDWATER indicator with codes and descriptions as follows:

- 11- Island included
- 12- Mainland included
- 21- Inland water included

22- Inlet – excluded
23- Oceanic – excluded
31- Other – included.
Non-digitised meshblocks were excluded from this process. Features were clipped using ArcGIS.

## Metadata

File identifier	2463-4581-2019
Language	eng
Character set	UTF-8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset - Territorial Authority - 2019
Date stamp	2018-12-06
Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

## Metadata author

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