

# Territorial Authority 2022 Clipped (generalised)

## Metadata

### Language

#### Language Code

eng

### Character Set

#### Character Set Code

utf8

### Hierarchy Level

#### Scope Code

dataset

### Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

## Contact

### Responsible Party

#### Individual Name

Geospatial Team

#### Organisation Name

Stats NZ

### Contact Info

#### Contact

##### Phone

##### Telephone

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0508 525 525

##### Address

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##### Electronic Mail Address

geography@stats.govt.nz

##### Online Resource

##### Online Resource

##### Linkage

##### URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/>

### Role

#### Role Code

custodian

## Date Stamp

### Date

2021-11-29

## Metadata Standard Name

## Metadata Standard Version

2007

## Spatial Representation Info

## Vector Spatial Representation

## Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

## Geometric Object Type Code

composite

## Integer

68

## Reference System Info

## Reference System

## Reference System Identifier

## Identifier

## Code

2193

## Code Space

EPSG

## Version

7.9.4(9.0.0)

## Identification Info

## Data Identification

## Citation

## Citation

## Title

GMS\_Core.DBO.TA2022\_V1\_00\_Clipped

## Date

## Presentation Form

## Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

## Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of territorial authority boundaries for 2022 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or the territorial authorities themselves but maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). A territorial authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city or a district council. There are 67 territorial authorities in New Zealand. This total reflects the amalgamation of the seven territorial authorities (Rodney District, North Shore City, Waitakere City, Auckland City, Manukau City, Papakura District, and Franklin District) into one Auckland Council in 2010. Territorial authorities are the second tier of local government in New Zealand, below regional councils. The 67 territorial authorities comprise 13 city councils including the Auckland council, 53 district councils, and the Chatham Islands Territory. Some territorial authority boundaries are coterminous with regional council boundaries but there are several exceptions. An example is Taupo District, which is split between four regions, although most of its area falls within the Waikato Region. When defining the boundaries of territorial authorities, the Local Government Commission bases considerable weight on the 'community of interest'. Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock level. Statistical area 1 and statistical area 2 geographies nest within territorial authority boundaries. 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 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 abolished by a Local Government Amendment Act. Kaikoura District was transferred to the Canterbury Region. Nelson City, and Tasman and 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 from the coastline. 1995 Tasman District boundary extended to align with 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. 2020 Otorohanga District Council amended to Ōtorohanga District Council under schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002. Opoitiki District Council amended to Ōpōtiki District Council under schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002. 2021 A local government reorganisation transferred land between two territorial authorities, Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City. The changes took effect on 19 February 2021 under schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002. Refer to the New Zealand Gazette notice for further details. Names are provided with and without tohūtō/macrons. The column name for those without macrons is suffixed 'ascii'. Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

## Purpose

This dataset contains the annually released territorial authority boundaries as at 1 January 2022, as defined by the territorial authorities and/or Local Government Commission and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian), clipped to the coastline. This clipped version has been created for map creation/cartographic purposes and so does not fully represent the official full extent boundaries. This clipped version contains 67 territorial authorities.

## Credit

Stats NZ

## Point Of Contact

### Responsible Party

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Role  
Role Code  
custodian

Descriptive Keywords  
Keywords  
Keyword  
Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords  
Keywords  
Keyword  
TA  
Keyword  
Territorial Authority  
Keyword  
territorial authority  
Keyword  
ta  
Keyword  
clipped  
Keyword  
Clipped

Resource Constraints  
Constraints  
Use Limitation  
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Spatial Representation Type Code  
vector

Language  
Language Code  
eng

Character Set  
Character Set Code  
utf8

Topic Category Code  
boundaries

Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.8.1.14362

Extent  
EX\_ Extent  
Geographic Element  
EX\_ Geographic Bounding Box  
Extent Type Code  
Boolean  
true

Distribution Info

Distribution

Distribution Format

Format

Name

SDE Feature Class

Data Quality Info

DQ\_ Data Quality

Scope

DQ\_ Scope

Level

Scope Code

dataset

Lineage

LI\_ Lineage

Statement

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 2022 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.