Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

ANZLIC metadata for regional council, 2019

New Zealand Government

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Contents

Identification

Title	Regional council 2019 (REGC2019)
Date	6 December 2018 (publication)
Language	eng
Character set	UTF-8
Abstract	This dataset is the definitive set of regional council boundaries for 2019 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or regional councils themselves but maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). The regional council is the top tier of local government in New Zealand. There are 16 regional councils in New Zealand (defined by Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002). Eleven are governed by an elected regional council, while five are governed by territorial authorities (the second tier of local government), who also perform the functions of a regional council and are known as unitary authorities. These unitary authorities are Auckland Council, Nelson City Council, and Gisborne, Tasman, and Marlborough District Councils. The Chatham Islands Council also performs some of the functions of a regional council, but is not strictly a unitary authority. Unitary authorities act as regional councils for legislative purposes. Regional councils are responsible for administrating many environmental and transport matters, such as land transport planning and harbour navigation and safety. Regional councils were established in 1989 after the abolition of the 22 local government regions. The Local Government Act 2002 requires the boundaries of regions to conform, as far as possible, to one or more water catchments. When determining regional boundaries, the Local Government Commission considered regional communities of interest when selecting which water catchments to include in a region. It also considered factors such as natural resource management, land use planning, and environmental matters. Some regional council boundaries are coterminous with territorial authority boundaries, but there are several exceptions. An example is Taupo District, which is geographically split between four regions, although most of its area falls within the Waikato Region. Where territorial local authorities straddle regional council boundaries, the affected area is statistically defined by complete Regional council s. In general, however, regional councils contain complete territorial authorities. Auckland Council unitary authority was formed in 2010, under the Local Government (Tamaki Makarau Reorganisation) Act 2009, replacing the Auckland Regional Council and seven territorial authorities. The seaward boundary of any coastal regional council is the twelve-mile New Zealand territorial limit. Regional councils are defined at meshblock and area unit level.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Regional councils included in the 2019 digital pattern are:

<table>
<tr><th>Regional council code</th><th>Regional council name</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>Northland Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>Auckland Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>Waikato Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>04</td><td>Bay of Plenty Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>05</td><td>Gisborne Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>Hawke's Bay Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>Taranaki Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>08</td><td>Manawatu-Wanganui Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>09</td><td>Wellington Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>West Coast Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>Canterbury Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Otago Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Southland Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Tasman Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>Nelson Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Marlborough Region</td></tr>
<tr><td>99</td><td>Area Outside Region</td></tr>
</table>

Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Topic category</td><td>boundaries</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spatial representation type</td><td>vector</td></tr>
</table>

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 regional council 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. **Liability** 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

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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. Regional councils 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 Regional Council Boundaries

Lineage

Statement (general explanation of the data producer's knowledge about the lineage of a dataset)	Regional councils 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 regional council pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite. To derive the regional council 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. 6. 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	2463-4565-2019
Language	eng
Character set	UTF-8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset - Regional Council - 2019
Date stamp	2018-12-06
Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

Metadata author

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