

Statistics New Zealand ANZLIC metadata for territorial authorities, 2015

Identification

Title	Territorial authorities 2015 (TA2015)												
Date	19 December 2014 (publication)												
Language	eng												
Character Set	Uft8												
Abstract	<p>This dataset is the definitive set of territorial authority boundaries for 2015 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or the territorial authorities themselves but maintained by Statistics New Zealand (the custodian). A territorial authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city or a district council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock and area unit level.</p> <p>The 2015 digital pattern includes the following territorial authorities:</p> <table><tr><th>Territorial authority code</th><th>Territorial authority name</th></tr><tr><td>001</td><td>Far North District</td></tr><tr><td>002</td><td>Whangarei District</td></tr><tr><td>003</td><td>Kaipara District</td></tr><tr><td>011</td><td>Thames-Coromandel District</td></tr><tr><td>012</td><td>Hauraki District</td></tr></table>	Territorial authority code	Territorial authority name	001	Far North District	002	Whangarei District	003	Kaipara District	011	Thames-Coromandel District	012	Hauraki District
Territorial authority code	Territorial authority name												
001	Far North District												
002	Whangarei District												
003	Kaipara District												
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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	Wairoa District
	030	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	Wanganui District
	038	Rangitikei District
	039	Manawatu District
	040	Palmerston North City
	041	Taranua 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

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.	
		Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.		
Topic category	Boundaries			
Spatial representation type	vector			

Extent

Description	Twelve-mile New Zealand territorial limit
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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	2015-01-01
Access Constraints	None. Data is freely downloadable from the Statistics NZ website.
Use constraints	<p>These conditions of supply apply to all users of Statistics NZ digital boundaries effective 1 July 2007.</p> <p>Permitted uses You must acknowledge Statistics NZ as the source of the boundaries.</p> <p>Uses not permitted You must not change the accuracy of the boundaries and supply them to another party.</p> <p>Liability While care has been taken to compile these boundary coordinates, Statistics NZ gives no warranty that the data supplied is free from error. Statistics NZ will not be liable for any loss suffered by the use, directly or indirectly, of this information.</p>
Use limitation	
Maintenance and update frequency	<p>The meshblock pattern and associated hierarchies are maintained regularly.</p> <p>An annual pattern is made available for each year up to 2015.</p>
Date of next update	December 2015
Update scope	Dataset

Point of Contact

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Distribution Info

Distribution format	ESRI Shapefile ESRI Geodatabase MapInfo Tab
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Distribution version	1.0
Online resource linkage	http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx
Online resource description	Web page for downloading the digital geographic boundaries. Territorial authorities are part of the bundle of boundaries Statistics NZ makes available.

Reference system info

Title	New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000)
Date	1 July 2001
Edition	
Code (page 128 of Guidelines)	19971

Data quality info 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)	<p>Territorial authority boundaries are based on the meshblock pattern and comprise of whole area units. Non-alignment of meshblock and cadastral boundaries are one of several reasons for meshblock boundary adjustments. Other reasons include requests from local authorities, Local Government Commission, Electoral Representation Commission, and to make Census of Population and Dwellings enumeration processes easier.</p> <p>From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2015 territorial authority pattern, were created using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.</p>
Description (detailed description of the level of the source data)	<p>Deriving output files</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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 of Landonline.</p> <p>The creation of high definition and generalised meshblock boundaries for the 2015 digital pattern and the dissolving of these meshblocks into other geographies/boundaries were completed within Statistics New Zealand using ESRI's ArcGIS desktop suite and the Data Interoperability extension with the following process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Import data and all attribute fields into an ESRI File Geodatabase from LINZ. 2. Run geometry checks and repairs. 3. Run Topology Checks on all data (Must Not Have Gaps, Must Not Overlap), detailed below. 4. Generalise the meshblock layers to a 1m tolerance to create generalised dataset. 5. Clip the high definition and generalised meshblock layers to the coastline using land water codes (excluding non-digitised meshblocks). 6. Dissolve all four meshblock datasets (clipped and unclipped, for both generalised and high definition versions) to higher geographies to create the following output data layers: Area Unit, Territorial Authority, Regional Council, Urban Area, Community Board, Territorial Authority Subdivision, Wards, Constituency, Māori Constituency, General Electoral District, and Māori Electoral District for the four datasets. 7. Complete a frequency analysis to determine that each code only has a single record. 8. Re-run topology checks for overlaps and gaps. 9. Export all created datasets into MapInfo and Shapefile format using the Data Interoperability extension to create four output formats for each file. 10. Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files. <p>The high definition version is similar to how the layer exists in Landonline, with a couple of changes to fix topology errors identified in topology checking.</p> <p>The following quality checks and steps were applied to the meshblock pattern:</p>
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	<p>Translation of ESRI Shapefiles to ESRI geodatabase dataset</p> <p>The meshblock dataset was imported into the ESRI File Geodatabase format, required to run the ESRI topology checks. Topology rules were set for each of the layers.</p> <p>Topology Checks</p> <p>A tolerance of 0.001 metre was applied to the data, which meant that the topology engine validating the data saw any vertex closer than this distance as the same location. A default topology rule of “Must Be Larger than Cluster Tolerance” is applied to all data – this would highlight where any features with a width less than 0.001m exist. No errors were found for this rule.</p> <p>Three additional topology rules were applied specifically within each of the layers in the ESRI geodatabase – namely “Must Not Overlap”, “Must Not Have Gaps” and “Area Boundary Must Be Covered By Boundary Of (Meshblock)”. These check that a layer forms a continuous coverage over a surface, that any given point on that surface is only assigned to a single category, and that the dissolved boundaries are identical to the parent meshblock boundaries.</p> <p>Topology Checks Results:</p> <p>There were no errors in either the gap or overlap checks.</p> <p>Generalising</p> <p>To create the generalised Meshblock layer the “Simplify Polygon” geoprocessing tool was used in ArcGIS, with the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplification Algorithm: POINT_REMOVE Maximum Allowable Offset: 1 metre Minimum Area: 1 square metre Handling Topological Errors: RESOLVE_ERRORS <p>Clipping of Layers to Coastline</p>
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	<p>The processed feature class was then clipped to the coastline. The coastline was defined as features within the supplied LANDWATER indicator with codes and descriptions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11- Island – <i>Included</i> 12- Mainland – <i>Included</i> 21- Inland Water – <i>Included</i> 22- Inlet – <i>Excluded</i> 23- Oceanic – <i>Excluded</i> 31- Other – <i>Included</i>. <p>Non-digitised meshblocks were excluded from this process. Features were clipped using the ArcGIS attribute filter tool. The attribute filter was used on both the generalised and high definition meshblock datasets creating four meshblock layers. Each meshblock dataset also contained all higher geographies and land-water data as attributes. <i>Note: Meshblock 0017001, which is classified as island, was excluded from the clipped meshblock layers as most of this meshblock is oceanic.</i></p> <p>Dissolve meshblocks to higher geographies Statistics New Zealand then dissolved the ESRI meshblock feature classes to the higher geographies, for both the full and clipped datasets, generalised and high definition datasets. To dissolve the higher geographies, a model was built using the dissolver, aggregator and sorter tools, with each output set to include geography code and names within the Data Interoperability extension.</p> <p>Export to MapInfo Format and Shapefiles The data was exported to MapInfo and Shapefile format using ESRI's Data Interoperability extension Translation tool.</p> <p>Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files The feature counts of all files were checked to ensure all layers had the correct number of features. This included checking that all multipart features had translated correctly in the new file.</p>
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Metadata

File identifier	
Language	eng
Character set	Utf8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset – Territorial Authorities -2015
Date stamp	2014-12-19

Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

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