

# ANZLIC metadata for urban rural, 2018





## Liability

## Citation

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## Identification

Title	Urban Rural 2018 (UR12018)
Date	7 December 2017 (publication)
Language	eng
Character set	UTF-8
Abstract	<p>This dataset is the definitive set of urban rural boundaries for 2018 as defined by Stats NZ.</p> <p>Urban rural is a new output geography that classifies New Zealand into areas that share common urban or rural characteristics and is used to disseminate a broad range of Stats NZ's social, demographic and economic statistics.</p> <p>The urban rural geography separately identifies urban areas, rural settlements, other rural areas, and water areas. The urban areas represent densely developed spaces, and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. Rural settlements, other rural areas, and bodies of water represent areas not included within an urban area.</p> <p>Urban areas and rural settlements are delineated by the inspection of aerial imagery, local government land designations on district plan maps, address registers, property title data, and any other available information. However, because the underlying meshblock pattern is used to define the geographies, boundaries may not align exactly with local government land designations or what can be seen in aerial images.</p> <p>Urban areas are built from the Statistical Area 2 (SA2) geography, while rural and water areas are built from the Statistical Area 1 (SA1) geography.</p> <p>Urban areas are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. They are characterised by high population density with many built environment features where people and buildings are located close together for residential, cultural, productive, trade and social purposes.</p> <p>Urban areas are delineated using the following criteria. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• form a contiguous cluster of one or more SA2s</li> <li>• contain an estimated resident population more than 1,000 people and usually have a population density of more than 400 residents or 200 address points per square kilometre.</li> <li>• have a high coverage of built physical structures and artificial landscapes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ residential dwellings and apartments</li> <li>○ commercial structures, such as factories, office complexes, and shopping centres</li> <li>○ transport and communication facilities, such as airports, ports and port facilities, railway stations, bus stations and similar transport hubs, and communications infrastructure</li> <li>○ medical, education, and community facilities</li> <li>○ tourist attractions and accommodation facilities</li> <li>○ waste disposal and sewerage facilities</li> <li>○ cemeteries</li> <li>○ sports and recreation facilities, including stadiums, golf courses, racecourses, showgrounds, and fitness centres</li> <li>○ green spaces, such as community parks, gardens, and reserves.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have strong economic ties where people gather together to work, and for social, cultural, and recreational interaction</li> <li>• have planned development within the next 5–8 years.</li> </ul> <p>Urban areas are further classified by the size of their estimated resident population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• major urban area – 100,000 or more residents</li> <li>• large urban area – 30,000–99,999 residents</li> <li>• medium urban area – 10,000–29,999 residents</li> <li>• small urban area – 1,000–9,999 residents.</li> </ul> <p>Urban boundaries are independent of local government and other administrative boundaries, that is, an urban area may be contained within one or more local government region or administrative areas. The Richmond urban area, which is mainly in the Tasman District, is the only urban area that crosses territorial authority boundaries, and includes an SA2 that is in the Nelson City territorial authority.</p> <p>Rural areas represent land-based areas outside urban areas. They are classified as rural settlements or other rural.</p> <p>Rural settlements are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. A rural settlement is a cluster of residential dwellings about a place that usually contains at least one community or public building.</p> <p>Rural settlements are delineated using the following criteria. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• form a contiguous cluster of one or more SA1s</li> <li>• contain an estimated resident population of 200–1,000, or at least 40 residential dwellings</li> <li>• represent a reasonably compact area, or have a visible centre of population with a population density of at least 200 residents per square kilometre or 100 address points per square kilometre.</li> <li>• contain at least one community or public building, such as a church, school, or shop.</li> </ul> <p>The SSGA18 urban rural geography includes rural settlements that were previously called rural centres in NZSAC92, rural settlements that were previously part of an NZSAC92 urban area, and newly identified rural settlements that meet the above criteria.</p> <p>Rural settlements are usually combined with the surrounding rural area to form an SA2, in order to reach the target SA2 population size. In some instances, the settlement and the SA2 may have the same name, for example, West Melton rural settlement is part of the West Melton SA2.</p> <p>Other rural areas are the mainland areas and islands located outside urban areas or rural settlements. Other rural areas include land used for agriculture and forestry, conservation areas, and regional and national parks.</p> <p>Other rural areas are defined by territorial authority.</p> <p>To ensure that the urban rural geography covers all of geographic New Zealand, bodies of water are classified separately, using the land/water demarcation classification described in the Statistical standard for meshblock. These water areas are not named, and are defined by territorial authority or regional council.</p>
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	<p>The water classes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inland water – non-contiguous, defined by territorial authority</li> <li>• inlets (which also includes tidal areas and harbours) – non-contiguous, defined by territorial authority</li> <li>• oceanic – non-contiguous, defined by regional council.</li> </ul> <p>The urban rural classification is a flat classification. Each urban area and rural settlement is a single geographic entity with a name and a numeric code. In 2018, there are 178 urban areas and 400 rural settlements, based on 2013 Census data and 2018 population projections. These areas may be re-classified when 2018 Census data is available.</p> <p>Other rural areas, inland water areas, and inlets are defined by territorial authority; oceanic areas are defined by regional council; and each have a name and a numeric code. Urban rural codes have four digits. North Island locations start with a '1', South Island codes start with a '2', and oceanic codes start with a '6'.</p> <p>Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.</p>
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 urban rural polygons dissolved from meshblocks starting from 2018
Begin date	2018-01-01
End date	2018-01-01
Access constraints	None. Data is freely downloadable from the Stats NZ website.
Use constraints	<p>These conditions of supply apply to all users of Stats NZ digital boundaries effective 1 July 2007.</p> <p><b>Permitted uses</b></p>

	<p>Stats NZ must be acknowledged as the source of the boundaries.</p> <p><b>Uses not permitted</b> Users are not permitted to change the accuracy of the boundaries and supply them to another party.</p> <p><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.</p>
Maintenance and update frequency	<p>The meshblock pattern and associated hierarchies are maintained on a regular basis.</p> <p>2018 is the first annual pattern available.</p>
Date of next update	December 2018
Update scope	Dataset

## Point of contact

Organisation name	Stats NZ
Position name	Geospatial Analyst
Role	Point of Contact
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URL	<a href="https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz">https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz</a>

## Distribution information

Distribution format	<p>GIS</p> <p>ESRI Shapefile</p> <p>GeoPackage / SQLite</p> <p>ESRI Geodatabase</p> <p>MapInfo TAB</p>
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	CAD (.dwg) Google Earth (KML) CSV PDF
Distribution version	1.0
Online resource linkage	<a href="https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz">https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz</a>
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. The urban rural geography is 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 Urban Rural Boundaries

## Lineage

Statement (general explanation of the data producer's knowledge about the lineage of a dataset)	<p>The urban rural geography is based on the meshblock pattern.</p> <p>Non-alignment of meshblock to cadastral boundaries is 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.</p> <p>From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2018 urban rural pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.</p> <p>To derive the urban rural boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic.</p>
Description (detailed description of the level of the source data)	<p><b>Deriving output files</b></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 cadastral boundaries the magnitude of</p>



	<p>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.</p> <p>The creation of high definition and generalised meshblock boundaries for the 2018 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Align the meshblock boundary pattern to the current LINZ cadastre.</li> <li>2. Run geometry checks and repairs.</li> <li>3. Run topology checks on all data (Must Not Have Gaps, Must Not Overlap, Area Boundary Must Be Covered By Boundary Of [Meshblock]).</li> <li>4. Generalise the meshblock layers to a 1-metre tolerance to create generalised dataset.</li> <li>5. Clip the meshblock layers to the coastline, detailed below.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>7. Complete a frequency analysis to determine that each code only has a single record.</li> <li>8. Quality assurance of files.</li> </ol> <p><b>Clipping of layers to coastline</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>11-</b> Island – included</li> <li><b>12-</b> Mainland – included</li> <li><b>21-</b> Inland water – included</li> <li><b>22-</b> Inlet – excluded</li> <li><b>23-</b> Oceanic – excluded</li> <li><b>31-</b> Other – included.</li> </ul> <p>Non-digitised meshblocks were excluded from this process. Features were clipped using ArcGIS.</p>
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## Metadata

File identifier	2538-0052-2018
Language	eng
Character set	UTF-8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset - Urban Rural - 2018
Date stamp	2017-12-07
Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

## Metadata author

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