

Regional Council 2023 (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

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Online Resource

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

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

Role

Role Code

custodian

Date Stamp

Date

2022-11-28

Metadata Standard Name

Metadata Standard Version

2007

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

composite

Integer

17

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

REGC2023_V1_00

Date

Presentation Form

Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released regional council boundaries as at 1 January 2023 as defined by regional councils and/or Local Government Commission, and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 16 regional councils and area outside region (Chatham Islands Territory). This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released regional council boundaries as at 1 January 2023 as defined by regional councils and/or Local Government Commission, and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 16 regional councils and area outside region (Chatham Islands Territory). The annual boundaries are used for the full calendar year from 1 January. The annual update may have no changes from the previous release. The regional council is the top tier of local government in New Zealand. Regional councils are defined under schedule 2, part 1 of the Local Government Act 2002. They were established in November 1989 after the abolition of the 22 local government regions. Regional council boundaries must coincide with meshblock boundaries under schedule 3, clause 17 of the Local Government Act 2002. Regional council boundaries are based largely on water catchments, such as rivers, lakes, and harbours. The seaward boundary of the regions is the 12 mile (19.3km) New Zealand territorial limit. In determining regions, consideration was also given to regional communities of interest, natural resource management, land use planning, and environmental matters. There are 16 regions which cover every territorial authority in New Zealand, with the exception of the Chatham Islands Territory (included in 99 Area Outside Region). Five regions are administered as unitary authorities, which function as both regional council and territorial authority. 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 administering many environmental and transport matters, such as land transport planning and harbour navigation and safety. 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 authorities straddle regional council boundaries, the affected area is statistically defined by complete regional councils. In general, however, regional councils contain complete territorial authorities. Auckland Council unitary authority was formed in 2010, under the Local Government (Tāmaki Makarau Reorganisation) Act 2009, replacing the Auckland Regional Council and seven territorial authorities. Regional councils are defined at meshblock level. Statistical area 1 and statistical area 2 geographies nest within regional council boundaries. Numbering The standard classification of regional council is a flat classification and contains 17 categories (including '99 Area Outside Region'). Generalised version This generalised version has been simplified for rapid drawing and is designed for thematic or web mapping purposes. Macrons Names are provided with and without tohūtō/macrons. The column name for those without macrons is suffixed 'ascii'. Digital data Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released regional council boundaries as at 1 January 2023 as defined by regional councils and/or Local Government Commission, and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 16 regional councils and area outside region (Chatham Islands Territory).

Credit

Stats NZ – Tatauranga Aotearoa

Point Of Contact

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Role

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custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

REGC

Keyword

regc

Keyword

Regional Council

Keyword

regional council

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

-180180-47.841491-33.559984

Distribution Info

Distribution

Distribution Format

Format

Name

File Geodatabase Feature Class

Data Quality Info

DQ_ Data Quality

Scope

DQ_ Scope

Level

Scope Code

dataset

Lineage

LI _ Lineage

Statement

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 regional council pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.