

# Statistics New Zealand ANZLIC Metadata Template

## Identification

<b>Title</b>	Territorial Authorities 2013								
<b>Date</b>	30 November 2012 (publication)								
<b>Language</b>	eng								
<b>Character Set</b>	Uft8								
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This dataset is the definitive set of territorial authority boundaries for 2013 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or the territorial authorities themselves but maintained by Statistics New Zealand (who is the custodian). A Territorial Authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city or a district council.</p> <p>There is now a total of 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 new 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. 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 based considerable weight on the 'community of interest'.</p> <p>Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock and area unit level.</p> <p>The 2013 digital pattern includes the following territorial authorities:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="608 1821 1361 1966"> <thead> <tr> <th>Territorial Authority Code</th> <th>Territorial Authority Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	Territorial Authority Code	Territorial Authority Name	001	Far North District	002	Whangarei District	003	Kaipara District
Territorial Authority Code	Territorial Authority Name								
001	Far North District								
002	Whangarei District								
003	Kaipara District								

	011	Thames-Coromandel District
	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 have been significant changes to the territorial authority boundaries:

Year	Changes
1989	<p>New Zealand's local government structural arrangements were significantly reformed by the Local Government Commission in 1989. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
1990	Invercargill proclaimed a city.
1992	Nelson-Marlborough Regional Council 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 12 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), thirteen wards and 21 local boards.
	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2007, Digital Boundary data became freely available.		
<b>Topic category</b>	Boundaries		
<b>Spatial representation type</b>	vector		

## Extent

<b>Description</b>	Twelve mile New Zealand territorial limit
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## Geographic Box

<b>West bound longitude</b>	165.905646
<b>East bound longitude</b>	179.855610
<b>North bound latitude</b>	-33.826584
<b>South bound latitude</b>	-47.841491

## Extent

<b>TEMPORAL</b>	
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<b>Description</b>	Data represents Territorial Authorities polygons dissolved from meshblocks since 1991
<b>Begin date</b>	1991-01-01
<b>End date</b>	2013-01-01
<b>Access Constraints</b>	None. Data is freely downloadable from the Statistics NZ website.
<b>Use constraints</b>	<p>These conditions of supply apply to all users of Statistics New Zealand digital boundaries effective 1 July 2007.</p> <p><b>Permitted uses</b>  Statistics New Zealand 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, Statistics New Zealand gives no warranty that the data supplied is free from error. Statistics New Zealand shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product or service.</p>
<b>Use limitation</b>	
<b>Maintenance and update frequency</b>	<p>The meshblock pattern and associated hierarchies are maintained on a regular basis.</p> <p>An annual pattern is made available for each year up to 2013.</p>
<b>Date of next update</b>	December 2013.
<b>Update scope</b>	Dataset

## Point of Contact

<b>Organisation name</b>	Statistics New Zealand
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<b>Role</b>	Point of Contact
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<b>Linkage</b>	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx</a>

## Distribution Info

<b>Distribution format</b>	ESRI Geodatabase ESRI Shapefile MapInfo Tab
<b>Distribution version</b>	1.0
<b>Online resource linkage</b>	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx</a>
<b>Online resource description</b>	Web page for downloading the digital geographic boundaries of which the Territorial Authorities is part of the bundle of boundaries/geographies Stats NZ makes available

## Reference system info

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

## Data quality info scope

<b>Hierarchy level</b>	Dataset
<b>Description</b>	New Zealand Territorial Authority Boundaries

## Lineage

<b>Statement</b> (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 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 of Population and Dwellings enumeration processes easier.</p> <p>From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2011 territorial authority pattern were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite to create multiple output datasets.</p>
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<p><b>Description</b> (detailed description of the level of the source data)</p>	<p><b>Deriving of 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 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 2013 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"> <li>1. Import data and all attribute fields into an ESRI File Geodatabase from LINZ as a shapefile</li> <li>2. Run geometry checks and repairs.</li> <li>3. Run Topology Checks on all data (Must Not Have Gaps, Must Not Overlap), detailed below.</li> <li>4. Generalise the meshblock layers to a 1m tolerance to create generalised dataset.</li> <li>5. Clip the high definition and generalised meshblock layers to the coastline using land water codes.</li> <li>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 Authorities, Regional Council, Urban Areas, Community Boards, Territorial Authority Subdivisions, Wards Constituencies and Maori Constituencies for the four datasets.</li> <li>7. Complete a frequency analysis to determine that each code only has a single record.</li> <li>8. Re-run topology checks for overlaps and gaps.</li> <li>9. Export all created datasets into MapInfo and Shapefile format using the Data Interoperability extension to create 4 output formats for each file.</li> <li>10. Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files.</li> </ol>
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	<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> <p><b>Translation of ESRI Shapefiles to ESRI geodatabase dataset</b> 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><b>Topology Checks</b> A tolerance of 0.1 cm 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 0.1cm 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><b>Topology Checks Results:</b> There were no errors in either the gap or overlap checks.</p> <p><b>Generalising</b> To create the generalised Meshblock layer the “Simplify Polygon” geoprocessing tool was used in ArcGIS, with the following parameters: Simplification Algorithm: POINT_REMOVE Maximum Allowable Offset: 1 metre Minimum Area: 1 square metre Handling Topological Errors: RESOLVE_ERRORS</p> <p><b>Clipping of Layers to Coastline</b> The processed feature class was then clipped to the coastline. The coastline was defined as features within the supplied Land2013 with codes and descriptions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>11-</b> Island – <i>Included</i></li> <li><b>12-</b> Mainland – <i>Included</i></li> <li><b>21-</b> Inland Water – <i>Included</i></li> <li><b>22-</b> Inlet – <i>Excluded</i></li> <li><b>23-</b> Oceanic – <i>Excluded</i></li> <li><b>33-</b> Other – <i>Included</i>.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Features were clipped using the Data Interoperability extension, 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.</p> <p><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><b>Dissolve meshblocks to higher geographies</b>  Statistics New Zealand then dissolved the ESRI meshblock feature classes to the higher geographies, for both the full and clipped dataset, 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><b>Export to MapInfo Format and Shapefiles</b>  The data was exported to MapInfo and Shapefile format using ESRI's Data Interoperability extension Translation tool.</p> <p><b>Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files</b>  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

<b>File identifier</b>	
<b>Language</b>	eng
<b>Character set</b>	Utf8
<b>Hierarchy level</b>	dataset
<b>Hierarchy level name</b>	Dataset – Territorial Authorities -2013
<b>Date stamp</b>	2013-01-01
<b>Metadata standard name</b>	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
<b>Metadata standard version</b>	1.1

## Metadata author

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<b>Linkage</b>	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx</a>