
Statistics New Zealand ANZLIC Metadata Template

Identification

Title	Territorial Authorities 2012
Date	1 November 2010 (publication)
Language	eng
Character Set	Uft8
Abstract	<p>This dataset is the definitive set of territorial authority boundaries for 2012 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or the territorial authorities themselves but maintained by Statistics New Zealand (who are the custodian). A Territorial Authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2001 as a city or a district council.</p> <p>There are now a total of 67 territorial authorities in New Zealand. This updated 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: 12 city councils, 53 district councils, the Auckland Council and the Chatham Islands Territory. Six territorial authorities (Auckland Council, Nelson City Council, Gisborne , Tasman , and Marlborough District Councils) also perform the functions of a regional council and thus are known as unitary authorities. Chatham Islands Territory undertakes only some of the functions of a regional council, and is therefore not a unitary authority. Territorial authority districts are not subdivisions of regions, and some of them fall within more than one region. Taupo District has the distinction of straddling the boundaries of four different regions. Territorial authorities are based on communities of interest and road access and administer local roading and reserves, sewerage, building consents, the land use and subdivision aspects of resource management, and other local matters.</p> <p>Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock and area unit level.</p> <p>The 2012 digital pattern includes the following territorial authorities:</p>

		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		Tararua 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	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. 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 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 agree 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	<p>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), four urban local councils, and two rural local councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodney local council lost Orewa, Dairy Flat, and Whangaparaoa but retained the remainder of the old Rodney District. The split areas as well as the old North Shore City formed a Waitemata local council. • Waitakere local council consists of the old Waitakere City as well as the Avondale area. • Tamaki Makaurau consists of the old Auckland City and Otahuhu (excluding CBD) • Manukau local council consists of the urban parts of the old Manukau City and of the Papakura District. • Hunua local council consists of the entire Franklin District, much of which was previously in the Waikato Region, along with rural areas of the old Papakura District and Manukau City. • The entire Papakura District was dissolved between urban and rural councils.
	As at 1 st July 2007, Digital Boundary data became freely available.		

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 Authorities polygons dissolved since 1990
Begin date	1991-01-01
End date	2013-01-01
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 New Zealand digital boundaries effective 1 July 2007.</p> <p>Permitted uses Statistics New Zealand must be acknowledged as the source of the boundaries.</p> <p>Uses not permitted Users are not permitted to change the accuracy of the boundaries and supply them to another party.</p> <p>Liability While care has been used in compiling 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>
Use limitation	
Maintenance and update frequency	<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 2012.</p>
Date of next update	December 2012.
Update scope	Dataset

Point of Contact

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Distribution Info

Distribution format	ESRI Shape MapInfo Tab
Distribution version	1.0
Online resource linkage	http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/geographic-areas/download-digital-boundaries.aspx
Online resource description	Web page for downloading the digital boundaries which the Territorial Authorities is part of the bundle of boundaries/geographies StatsNZ 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 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>Once all changes are prepared, Statistics NZ then passes the requests for changes to the meshblock pattern onto LINZ for the electronic changes to take place.</p> <p>To Derive the area unit boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to include or exclude land/water attributes attached to each meshblock.</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>
Description (detailed description of the level of the source data)	<p>The original points representing 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 level 1 meshblock boundaries for 2012 digital pattern and the dissolving into other geographies/boundaries were outsourced to Sinclair Knight Merz (SKM) and were created by the following processes using ESRI software.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Import data from the supply format of ESRI Shapefiles to an ESRI

	<p>Geodatabase.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Clip layers for the Area Unit, Territorial Authorities, Regional Council, Urban Areas, Wards and meshblock regions, creating two output datasets (“High definition boundaries”, and “High definition boundaries –clipped to the coastline”) 3. Run Topology Checks on all data 4. Run attribute checks 5. Export supplied and created data to MapInfo format 6. Quality Assurance of delivery files 7. Dissolve the meshblocks layer into layers for area unit, territorial authority, regional council, urban area, ward and community board. <p>Level 1 is exactly as exists in Landonline i.e. no points are removed and co-ordinates are retained at 1mm accuracy.</p> <p>The following quality checks were applied to the meshblock pattern:</p> <p>Translation of ESRI Shapefiles to ESRI geodatabase dataset The meshblock dataset was imported into the ESRI Geodatabase structure that is required to run the ESRI topology checks. Topology rules were set for each of the layers.</p> <p>Clipping of Layers to Coastline The supplied shapefiles were then clipped to the coastline. The coastline was defined as features within the supplied land_water12_region 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>The clip was completed using ArcGIS 10 and FME.</p> <p><i>Note- for the Chatham Islands, 22-Inlet was included as this gives a full clip of the data for the main island. An inlet feature covers much of the main island in the group.</i></p> <p>Topology Checks 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. This is the smallest tolerance possible in this software and for this projection. A default topology rule of “Must Be Larger than Cluster Tolerance” is applied to all data – this would highlight where any tiny features with a width less than 0.1cm exist. No errors were found for this rule.</p> <p>Two topology rules were applied specifically within each of the layers in the ESRI geodatabase – namely “Must Not Overlap”, “Must Not Have Gaps”. These both check a layer upon itself.</p> <p>Must Not Overlap This process checks for any areas that overlap another feature from the same layer and produces an error where an overlap is found.</p>
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	<p>Must Not have Gaps</p> <p>This process checks for any voids between or within features in the same layer and produces an error if found.</p> <p>Topology Checks Results:</p> <p>There were no real errors in either the gap or overlap checks for the mb11_region layer supplied, and none for any of the created datasets. For the gaps test, the most outer polygons are always reported as an error, and this was the only error reported for all cases.</p> <p>Scripted Process - Spatial overlay correct</p> <p>A script was created going through the following process: each of the dissolved layers was cycled through, taking each polygon feature and checking that the meshblock features with the same code have the exact same overall spatial boundary. No errors were found.</p> <p>Export to MapInfo Format</p> <p>The data was supplied to SKM in ESRI Shapefile – these were exported to MapInfo format using FME for delivery to Stats NZ. The original data was supplied in NZTM coordinates, and so no projection of data was required.</p> <p>QA of Delivery Files</p> <p>The ESRI delivery files were viewed in both delivery formats (ESRI and MapInfo) and had spot checks on data consistency and attributes performed. All data was then written to DVD and checked for readability.</p> <p>Statistics NZ is progressively realigning meshblock boundaries to cadastral boundaries and therefore the quality of the meshblock pattern has improved since 1991 when originally digitised. However, the accuracy of the digital meshblock pattern is dependent on the quality of the underlying survey information.</p> <p>Dissolve meshblocks to higher levels</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand then dissolved the ESRI meshblock shapefile to the higher levels, for both the full and clipped dataset. The dissolve tool was used to generate these datasets from the full meshblock dataset and the clipped to the coastline meshblock dataset.</p>
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Metadata

File identifier	
Language	eng
Character set	Utf8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset – meshblocks -2012
Date stamp	2012-01-01

Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

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