

Statistics New Zealand ANZLIC Metadata Template

Identification

Title	Territorial Authorities 2013								
Date	30 November 2012 (publication)								
Language	eng								
Character Set	Uft8								
Abstract	<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><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 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	
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Description	Data represents Territorial Authorities polygons dissolved from meshblocks since 1991
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 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>
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 2013.</p>
Date of next update	December 2013.
Update scope	Dataset

Point of Contact

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Distribution Info

Distribution format	ESRI Geodatabase ESRI Shapefile MapInfo Tab
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 of which the Territorial Authorities is part of the bundle of boundaries/geographies Stats 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 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>Description (detailed description of the level of the source data)</p>	<p>Deriving of 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 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"> 1. Import data and all attribute fields into an ESRI File Geodatabase from LINZ as a shapefile 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. 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. 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 4 output formats for each file. 10. Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files.
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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>Translation of ESRI Shapefiles to ESRI geodatabase dataset 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 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>Topology Checks Results: There were no errors in either the gap or overlap checks.</p> <p>Generalising 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>Clipping of Layers to Coastline 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"> 11- Island – Included 12- Mainland – Included 21- Inland Water – Included 22- Inlet – Excluded 23- Oceanic – Excluded 33- Other – Included.
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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>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 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>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 -2013
Date stamp	2013-01-01
Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

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