
Statistics New Zealand ANZLIC Metadata Template

Identification

Title	Territorial Authorities 2013
Date	1 November 2013(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 are the custodian). A Territorial Authority is defined under the local government act 2001m 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 2013 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	<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 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	2014-01-01
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</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand must be acknowledged as the source of the boundaries.</p> <p>Uses not permitted</p> <p>Users are not permitted to change the accuracy of the boundaries and supply them to another party.</p> <p>Liability</p> <p>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 2013.</p>
Date of next update	December 2013.
Update scope	Dataset

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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>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

	<p>from LINZ as a shapefile</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3 output formats for each file. 10. Quality Assurance and rechecking of delivery files. <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>
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	<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: <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> 33- Other – <i>Included</i>. <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. <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 Shapfiles 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> </p>
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Metadata

File identifier	
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Language	eng
Character set	Utf8
Hierarchy level	dataset
Hierarchy level name	Dataset – meshblocks -2013
Date stamp	2013-01-01
Metadata standard name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile
Metadata standard version	1.1

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