

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

2020-12-01

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19139 Geographic Information - Metadata - Implementation Specification

Metadata Standard Version

2007

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

composite

Integer
68

Reference System Info

Reference System

Reference System Identifier

Identifier

Code

2193

Code Space

EPSG

Version

8.6.2

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

TA2021_V1_00

Date

Presentation Form

Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of territorial authority boundaries for 2021 as defined by the Local Government Commission and/or the territorial authorities themselves but maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). A territorial authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city or a district council. There are 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 Auckland Council in 2010. 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 bases considerable weight on the 'community of interest'. Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock, statistical area 1 (SA1) and statistical area 2 (SA2) levels. The 2021 digital pattern includes the following territorial authorities: 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 Ōtorohanga 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 Ōpōtiki 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 Whanganui 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 table describes significant changes to the territorial authority boundaries and functions: Year Changes 1989 New Zealand's local government structural arrangements were significantly reformed by the Local Government Commission in 1989. Prior to reformation 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.1990Invercargill was proclaimed a city.1992Nelson-Marlborough Regional Council was 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. 1995The 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 twelve nautical miles from the coastline.1995Tasman District boundary extended to align with the Tasman Region boundary at the 12-mile limit.1998Not Applicable category changed to Area Outside Territorial Authority2004Tauranga District changed to Tauranga City.2006Banks Peninsula District merged into Christchurch City as a result of a Local Government Commission decision following a 2005 referendum. 2010Auckland 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), 13 wards, and 21 local boards.2015Wanganui District Council name changed to Whanganui District Council effective 1 December 2015.2020Otorohanga District Council amended to Ōtorohanga District Council under schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.Opotiki District Council amended to Ōpōtiki District Council under schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released territorial authority boundaries as at 1 January 2021 as defined by territorial authorities and/or Local Government Commission, and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 67 territorial authorities.

Credit

Stats NZ

Point Of Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

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Organisation Name

Stats NZ

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Role

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custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

TA

Keyword

Territorial Authority

Keyword

territorial authority

Keyword

ta

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 10.3.1.4959

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

Territorial authorities 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 2021 territorial authority pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.