

Metadata

Language

eng

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Date Stamp

Date Time

20130101

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19115:2003/19139

Metadata Standard Version

1.0

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Integer

142

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

Urban Area Generalised Clipped

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of urban area boundaries for 2013 as defined by Statistics New Zealand.

Urban areas are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. Urban area populations are defined internationally as towns with 1000 people or more. The urban area classification is designed to identify concentrated urban or semi-urban settlements without the distortions of administrative boundaries. Urban areas are made up of complete meshblocks and area units.

Prior to 1992 only the main and secondary urban areas had unique 2 digit codes. In the 1992 pattern the structure of the urban areas was changed to 3 digits, with unique codes for Minor Urban Areas as well as Main and Secondary Urban Areas

There is a three part hierarchal sub-division of urban areas into:

- Main Urban Areas
- Secondary Urban Areas
- Minor Urban Areas

Main urban areas are very large urban areas centred on a city or major urban centre. Main urban

areas have a minimum population of 30, 000 and are identified by codes between 001 and 100 such as 020, Wellington. In the 2013 version 2.0 dataset, there are 26 main urban areas.

Secondary urban areas were established at the 1981 Census of Population and Dwellings. They have a population between 10,000 and 29,999 and are centred on the large regional centres. Codes for secondary urban areas range between 101 and 200. In the 2013 version 2.0 dataset, there are 17 secondary urban areas.

The remainder of the statistically defined urbanised population of New Zealand are in minor urban areas. Minor urban areas are urbanised settlements (outside main and secondary urban areas), centred around smaller towns with a population between 1,000 and 9,999. Codes for minor urban areas range between 201 and 500.

Rural centres are also defined in the urban area field. Rural centres were established during the 1989 Review of Geostatistical Boundaries. Rural centres have no administrative or legal status, but are statistical units defined by complete area units. They have a population between 300 and 999. These are not termed urban under the standard international definition but identifying these settlements enables users to distinguish between rural dwellers living in true rural areas and those living in rural settlements or townships. The code for rural centres is 501.

As at 1st July 2007, Digital Boundary data became freely available.

Credit

Statistics New Zealand

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eng

Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.8.1.14362

Extent

EX_ Extent

Vertical Element

EX_ Vertical Extent

Minimum Value

Real

0.000000

Maximum Value

Real

0.000000

Data Quality Info

DQ_ Data Quality

Lineage

LI_ Lineage

Statement

Non-alignment of meshblock and cadastral boundaries is one of a number of reasons for meshblock boundary adjustments. Other reasons include requests from local authorities, the Local Government Commission or Electoral Representation Commission, and to make Census of Population and Dwellings enumeration processes easier. To derive the urban area boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic. From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2013 Urban Areas were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite to create multiple output datasets.