

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

Contact Info

Contact

Phone

Telephone

Voice

0508 525 525

Address

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Electronic Mail Address

geography@stats.govt.nz

Online Resource

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/>

Role

Role Code

custodian

Date Stamp

Date

2021-11-29

Metadata Standard Name

Metadata Standard Version

2007

Spatial Representation Info**Vector Spatial Representation****Topology Level Code**

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

composite

Integer

88

Reference System Info**Reference System****Reference System Identifier****Identifier****Code**

2193

Code Space

EPSG

Version

7.9.4(9.0.0)

Identification Info**Data Identification****Citation****Citation****Title**

GMS_Core.DBO.TALB2022_V1_00

Date**Presentation Form****Presentation Form Code**

mapDigital

Abstract

Territorial Authority Local Board (TALB) is a derived classification. TALB is derived from the definitive version of the annually released local boards for Auckland and territorial authorities for the rest of New Zealand, as defined by the territorial authorities and/or Local Government Commission and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 21 local boards in the Auckland Council and 66 territorial authority boundaries for the rest New Zealand. For statistical outputs that use territorial authorities to aggregate and report data Auckland Council is treated as a single geographic entity. This can hide meaningful patterns and trends for a significant portion of the population. A solution was to create a new classification of territorial authorities that includes the local boards for Auckland. The Auckland Council was established in 2010 under the Local Government (Tamaki Makaurau Reorganisation) Act 2009. Seven territorial authorities within the Auckland Region were abolished and replaced by the unitary authority Auckland Council. Structure Local boards fall within the community board classification. Auckland Local Boards have been in place since the November 2010 reorganisation and changes are reflected in the 2011 and subsequent community board classifications. Local boards share governance with a council's governing body and each has complementary responsibilities, guaranteed by legislation. Local boards can propose bylaws and they gather community views on

local and regional matters. Legislation enacted in 2012 allows for the establishment of local boards in areas of new unitary authorities that are predominantly urban and have a population of more than 400,000. NumberingThe Territorial Authority Local Board classification is a flat classification. Each category has a unique five-digit code. The first three digits represent the territorial authority code, ranging from 001 to 076 (with 999 being Area Outside Territorial Authority). The last two digits indicate if the territorial authority is further defined at local board level: 00 indicates the territorial authority is “not further defined”. Auckland retains sequential codes from the community board classification. The names for the classification are retained from the territorial authority and community board classifications.MaintenanceLocal boards are defined at meshblock level. Stats NZ must be consulted if there is a proposed boundary change that does not align with the meshblock pattern.The boundaries of local boards cannot be abolished or changed except through a reorganisation process. If new local boards are created they will be incorporated into this classification.Changes to the territorial authority and community board classifications may trigger an update to this classification.Local boards do not always align with Statistical area 1 or 2 geographiesNames are provided with and without tohūtō/macrons. The column name for those without macrons is suffixed ‘ascii’.Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

This dataset is derived from the definitive version of the annually released local boards for Auckland and territorial authorities for the rest of New Zealand, as defined by the territorial authorities and/or Local Government Commission and maintained by Stats NZ (the custodian). This version contains 21 local boards in the Auckland Council and 66 territorial authority boundaries for the rest of New Zealand.

Credit

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custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Territorial Authority Local Boards

Keyword

Local Boards

Keyword

TALB

Keyword

CB

Keyword

Statistics New Zealand

Keyword

StatsNZ

Keyword

Statistics NZ

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 10.8.1.14362

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

SDE 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 2020 territorial authority pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite. To derive the territorial authorities boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic. Community boards 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 2020 community board pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite. To derive the community board boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic.