

#### Metadata

##### File Identifier

f3f1b5c9-69de-df84-703e-b19ff1e65420

##### 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

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0508 525 525

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geography@stats.govt.nz

###### Role

###### Role Code

Owner

#### Date Stamp

##### Date

2017-12-04

#### 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

53589

#### 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

MB2018\_V1\_00\_HD

Presentation Form

Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

Abstract

This dataset is a high definition (HD) version of the annually released meshblock boundaries as at 1 January 2018 as defined by Stats NZ. This HD version is the most detailed geometry, suitable for use in GIS for geometric analysis operations and for the computation of areas, centroids and other metrics. The HD version is aligned to the LINZ cadastre. Stats NZ maintains an annual meshblock geography for collecting and producing statistical data. This allows data to be compared over time. A meshblock is the smallest geographic unit for which statistical data is collected and processed by Stats NZ. A meshblock is defined by a geographic area, which can vary in size from part of a city block to a large area of rural land. Each meshblock borders on another to form a network covering all of New Zealand, including coasts and inlets and extending out to the 200-mile economic zone. Meshblocks are added together to build up larger geographic areas such as statistical area 1 (SA1), statistical area 2 (SA2), and urban rural. They are also used to define electoral districts, territorial authorities, and regional councils. There are two ways of amending meshblock boundaries. Splitting is subdividing a meshblock into two or more meshblocks. Nudging is shifting a boundary to a more appropriate position. Reasons for splits and nudges include: to accommodate changes to local government boundaries, which are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to follow meshblocks for electoral purposes to accommodate changes to parliamentary electoral boundaries, following each Electoral Representation Commission review after each five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings to make changes to statistical boundaries such as statistical area 1 (SA1), statistical area 2 (SA2), and urban rural to enable changes to census collection districts to improve the size balance of meshblocks in areas where there has been population growth to separate land and water – e.g. mainland, islands, inlets, and oceanic are defined separately to accommodate requests from other users of the meshblock pattern e.g. NZ Police for their station, area, and district boundaries. Meshblock numbering process until 2014 (MB 2014) Meshblocks were allocated a unique seven-digit number. The first five digits were unique, and referred to the original 1976 meshblock code. The two end numbers referred to sequential meshblock splits to the original meshblock. When a meshblock was split the final two digits of the original meshblock number were changed. Stats NZ maintains a concordance file to ensure that boundaries relating to earlier meshblock patterns can also be produced. Meshblock numbering process from 2015 (MB 2015) Due to new technology being introduced for splitting and nudging meshblocks, the process for allocating a unique seven-digit number has changed. New meshblock numbering is approximately sequential. The first meshblock number in this new sequential numbering pattern is 4000000. This differentiates meshblocks split from MB2015 onwards, and allows for a large number of unique seven digit identifiers to be allocated. Now when a meshblock is split it takes on the next available number, rather than following the former process described above. For example, a meshblock numbered 3254000 is split into two meshblocks. Using the new numbering process the system will assign the first available sequential numbers. The following table shows how the two meshblocks would be numbered based on the old and new processes.

| Original meshblock | Old numbering | New numbering |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3254000            | 3254000       | 4000000       |
| 3254001            | 3254001       | 4000001       |

The digital geographic boundaries are defined and maintained by Stats NZ. Meshblocks cover the land area of New Zealand, the water area to the 12-mile limit, the Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands, sub-Antarctic islands, off-shore oil rigs, and Ross Dependency. The following 16 meshblocks are not held in digitised form.

| Meshblock | Location (statistical area 2 name) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 0016901   | Oceanic Kermadec Islands           |
| 0016902   | Kermadec Islands                   |
| 1588000   | Oceanic Oil Rig Taranaki           |
| 3166401   | Oceanic Campbell Island            |
| 3166402   | Campbell Island                    |
| 3166600   | Oceanic Oil Rig Southland          |
| 3166710   | Oceanic Auckland Islands           |
| 3166711   | Auckland Islands                   |
| 3195000   | Ross Dependency                    |
| 3196001   | New Zealand Economic Zone          |
| 3196002   | Oceanic Bounty Islands             |
| 3196003   | Bounty Islands                     |
| 3196004   | Oceanic Snares Islands             |
| 3196005   | Snares Island                      |
| 3196006   | Oceanic Antipodes Islands          |
| 3196007   | Antipodes Islands                  |

Meshblock boundaries generally follow road centre-lines, cadastral property boundaries or topographical features (e.g. rivers). Expanses of water in the form of lakes and inlets are defined separately from land. The annual pattern of digital boundaries is used for the full calendar year from 1 January. The following table shows the total number of meshblocks for each annual pattern since 1991 when meshblocks were first digitised.

| Year | Meshblock total of NZ | Digitised meshblock total |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1991 | 35,152 (Census)       | 35,146                    |
| 1992 | 35,163 (Census)       | 35,157                    |
| 1993 | 35,171 (Census)       | 35,172                    |
| 1994 | 35,183 (Census)       | 35,183                    |
| 1995 | 35,195 (Census)       | 35,195                    |
| 1996 | 35,207 (Census)       | 35,207                    |
| 1997 | 35,219 (Census)       | 35,219                    |
| 1998 | 35,231 (Census)       | 35,231                    |
| 1999 | 35,243 (Census)       | 35,243                    |
| 2000 | 35,255 (Census)       | 35,255                    |
| 2001 | 35,267 (Census)       | 35,267                    |
| 2002 | 35,279 (Census)       | 35,279                    |
| 2003 | 35,291 (Census)       | 35,291                    |
| 2004 | 35,303 (Census)       | 35,303                    |
| 2005 | 35,315 (Census)       | 35,315                    |
| 2006 | 35,327 (Census)       | 35,327                    |
| 2007 | 35,339 (Census)       | 35,339                    |
| 2008 | 35,351 (Census)       | 35,351                    |
| 2009 | 35,363 (Census)       | 35,363                    |
| 2010 | 35,375 (Census)       | 35,375                    |
| 2011 | 35,387 (Census)       | 35,387                    |
| 2012 | 35,399 (Census)       | 35,399                    |
| 2013 | 35,411 (Census)       | 35,411                    |
| 2014 | 35,423 (Census)       | 35,423                    |
| 2015 | 35,435 (Census)       | 35,435                    |
| 2016 | 35,447 (Census)       | 35,447                    |
| 2017 | 35,459 (Census)       | 35,459                    |
| 2018 | 35,471 (Census)       | 35,471                    |

Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

MB2018\_V1\_00\_HD is a high definition version of the annually released meshblock boundaries as at 1 January 2018 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 53,589 meshblocks.

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

#### Descriptive Keywords

##### Keywords

###### Keyword

mb

###### Keyword

meshblock

###### Keyword

MB

###### Keyword

Meshblock

###### Keyword

Statistics New Zealand

###### Keyword

Stats NZ

###### Keyword

Statistics NZ

###### Keyword

HD

###### Keyword

High Definition

###### Keyword

high definition

#### Spatial Representation Type Code

vector

#### Language

##### Language Code

eng

#### Character Set

##### Character Set Code

utf8

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

###### Transfer Options

###### Digital Transfer Options

###### On Line

###### Online Resource

###### Linkage

###### URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/92199-meshblock-2018-high-definition/>

#### Data Quality Info

##### DQ\_ Data Quality

###### Lineage

###### LI\_ Lineage

###### Statement

The digital meshblock boundaries are stored and maintained by Stats NZ. 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.

#### Metadata Constraints

##### Legal Constraints

##### Use Limitation

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##### Use Constraints

##### Restriction Code

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