

NZ Survey Non-Boundary Marks

Metadata

File Identifier

87eebd26-5615-e2e9-e2d7-d44b1b06bd5b

Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

omit

Organisation Name

LINZ - Land Information New Zealand

Contact Info

Contact

Phone

Telephone

Voice

04 4600110

Address

Address

Delivery Point

155 The Terrace

City

Wellington

Postal Code

6011

Country

New Zealand

Electronic Mail Address

info@linz.govt.nz

Role

Role Code

resourceProvider

Date Stamp

Date

2012-01-28

Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

Metadata Standard Version

1.1

Reference System Info

Reference System

Reference System Identifier

Identifier

Code

urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4167

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

NZ Survey Non-Boundary Marks

Date

Abstract

This layer provides survey mark information for marks that are not part of a parcel A non-boundary mark is any survey mark that is not on a boundary point. The points in this dataset represent physical survey monuments usually placed for cadastral requirements. The data set also includes geodetic marks. Non-boundary marks now enter the Landonline system predominately as part of a cadastral survey dataset (plan) and occasionally via the geodetic processes. For Cadastral marks (i.e.the majority) its name consists of a mark type and number (and is unique to that survey), followed by the 'plan' number e.g. IS I DP 3456; IS II DP3456. Note: Non-boundary marks used to connect cadastral surveys to the geodetic network are those of 6th order (or better) and this subset is available as the NZ Cadastral Survey Network Marks layer. This dataset extends the Landonline stored data by including the network accuracy which is based upon its assigned Landonline order - refer LINZS25006 (<http://www.linz.govt.nz/about-linz/news-publications-and-consultations/search-for-regulatory-documents/DocumentSummary.aspx?document=256>). The accuracy provided relates to the accuracy of coordinates of the mark and has little relevance to the accuracy of the boundary in relation to other boundaries. For example, if the coordinates of the mark were used to locate it, a user would expect to find the existing mark within the accuracy (distance) stated.

Purpose

This layer provides survey mark information for marks that are not part of a parcel

Status

Progress Code

onGoing

Point Of Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

Omit

Organisation Name

LINZ - Land Information New Zealand

Position Name

Data Manager - Customer Systems

Contact Info

Contact

Phone

Telephone

Voice

+64 4 460 0110

Address

Address

Delivery Point

155 The Terrace

City

Wellington

Postal Code

6011

Country

New Zealand

Electronic Mail Address

info@linz.govt.nz

Role

Role Code

pointOfContact

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

weekly

Resource Format

Format

Name

*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Resource Constraints

Security Constraints

Classification

Classification Code

unclassified

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Use Constraints

Restriction Code

copyright

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Use Constraints
Restriction Code
license

Spatial Representation Type Code
vector

Language
eng

Character Set
Character Set Code
utf8

Topic Category Code
boundaries

Topic Category Code
planningCadastre

Extent
EX_Extent
Geographic Element
EX_Geographic Bounding Box
165.929481383-175.8192488-52.55508-29.0387877833

Distribution Info
Distribution
Transfer Options
Digital Transfer Options
On Line
Online Resource
Linkage
URL
<https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/50776-nz-survey-non-boundary-marks/>

Data Quality Info
DQ_Data Quality
Scope
DQ_Scope
Level
Scope Code
dataset
Level Description
Scope Description
Other
dataset

Lineage
LI_Lineage
Statement
In 1876-77, J T Thomson (first NZ Surveyor General) decided on the system of plane triangulation and coordinates for all New Zealand to address surveying inaccuracies of the time and his meridonal circuit system was implemented over New Zealand in 1877. This standardised the process that had previously been introduced in different provinces. For each meridonal circuit a single triangulation network provided major and minor reference stations with plane coordinates which were related to a zero value for the initial station. The coordinate system was a means to define the position of points for which two values were required. These comprised a distance, in links, north or south of the initial station together with a distance, in links, east or west of the initial station. Note 100 links is equal to 1 chain (20.12 metres). The coordinate axes extended north, south, east and west to the edge of the

circuit boundaries. The major disadvantage with the plane triangulation system was that errors were introduced due to the earth's curvature. These errors which become more apparent when surveys crossed over into adjacent meridional circuit. To accommodate the shape of the earth the geodetic 1949 datum (NZGD49) was established which enabled the network of 'Trigs' (derived from Trigonometric station) which are still commonly identifiable by a black and white beacon situated above the mark. These trigs extended the primary network and enabled the exact bearing relationship between each different meridional circuit to be calculated. This data was captured into the 'Geodetic database in the 1980's. Between the trigs a network of survey traverse marks have long been placed, observed and measured to as part of both geodetic surveying and cadastral surveying. These additional (low order) control marks commonly form the framework to which cadastral boundaries are connected to. A new datum was implemented for New Zealand in 2000. The adoption of NZGD2000 (i.e. the replacement of NZGD49) has allowed closer integration with international coordinate frameworks and navigation systems. In particular, NZGD2000 coincides almost exactly with WGS84, which is the datum supporting the Global Positioning System. This enables GPS-derived coordinates to be used directly with NZGD2000 in most circumstances and was a logical choice for Landonline. The implementation of NZGD2000 required new and existing marks to be surveyed in terms of the new datum. The historical concept of 'orders' was retained with six geodetic orders, from Zero Order (most accurate) to the Fifth Order (least accurate). Mark that were resurveyed or had their positions re-calculated (by capturing existing observed data) had a new order assigned which was a function of the standard (primarily accuracy) of the observation and the order of other control it was connected to. Other coordinates for other existing (1949) control marks were transformed and assigned a low order (7-12) and form the remainder of the Non Boundary marks in this layer. The Geodetic database continues to manage many aspects relating to these marks but is linked to Landonline and Geodetic marks thus received Landonline orders that reflected their new positional accuracies. In addition to Landonline incorporating the geodetic data, a large amount of survey information was captured off survey plans in pre-designated survey capture areas thus enhancing the number of marks that can be used for cadastral control (6th Order). Subsequent geodetic contracts continually to place and upgrade marks add to the control networks along with other suitable Survey control from Cadastral surveys. In 2010, new accuracy standards were set by the Surveyor General, and some 5th order marks whose positions were originally based on data capture of old (traverse) data were downgraded to 6th order. Note: Cadastral Survey control marks rarely receive an order better than 6th and all other non boundary marks will be orders 7-12.

Metadata Constraints

Security Constraints

Classification

Classification Code

unclassified

Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Restriction Code

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