

NZ Road Centre Line Subsections (Electoral) (Deprecated)

Title

NZ Road Centre Line Subsections (Electoral)

Creator

LINZ - Land Information New Zealand

Date

2011-04

Description

****This dataset has been replaced by**** [NZ Roads Subsections (Addressing)] (<https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/3383>) ****and will be deprecated on 31 May 2017.**** It is currently being ported from the new database in an effort to minimise disruption for customers. See [NZ Roads Data Dictionary](<https://data.linz.govt.nz/document/1628>) for field mappings to the new dataset. This layer provides a feature representing Electoral road subsection (e.g. a city block) to which associated data such as electoral addresses can be attached. In Landonline a road name is commonly assigned to multiple stretches of roading such as between intersections with other roads. For this layer each of these individual road sections have their own geometry (as opposed to the Road Centre Line Layer where they have been aggregated). A road may also have more than one road name, some road centreline geometries will duplicate other roads subsections even though there is in reality only one road formation. In addition, a road name is also commonly duplicated across the country e.g. "Queen Street", "High street" etc The source Landonline data exists in order to provide linear geometries against which official road names and street addresses can be recorded. Its purpose is also to enable automated meshblock address reports (for electoral and statistical purposes) so as to identify the presence of a road name in meshblocks where street addresses do not exist. The road centrelines recorded in Landonline do not represent actual road formation, nor do they represent legal access. They must not be considered as topographic, cadastral, or legal. As a general rule those that are not within a Road Parcels Layer should be treated as being of highly variable accuracy. They do however meet the purposes for which they have been captured, and can provide a valuable resource for other purposes provided that the user(s) understand their origin and consequential limitations. Warning: The purpose of the location field is to enable differentiation between roads of the same name in the dataset. It should not be considered official nor part of a valid postal address. It can however be used as an indicative guide to location within a Territorial Authority, or in the case of regional road networks, as an indicative guide to location within New Zealand.

Source

A formal process to record and continually maintain official road names in a national dataset was introduced in 1979 when the functions performed by the Electoral Office were split amongst various government agencies based on their areas of specialist expertise. Lands & Survey was assigned the responsibility of creating and maintaining an Index to Places and Streets for NZ, and also to provide mapping to support electoral enrolment. A later requirement for common enrolment resulted in the transfer of meshblock mapping from Statistics New Zealand to Lands & Survey so that the accuracy of meshblock mapping could

be improved and so that meshblocks could be aligned to cadastrally defined property boundaries wherever practical. To achieve these responsibilities, the department created a textual database of streets and places, and compiled a set of electoral record maps on which the location of road names, street addresses and meshblocks were recorded. The data was collected as quickly as possible from a variety of sources. Most of the road name data came from survey records and was supplemented with additional names sourced from street maps, topographic maps, farm property maps, and Territorial Authorities. The information collected was later validated over time as part of the electoral enrolment process and consequential communication with the naming authorities. During this period the road corridors on the record sheets were usually sufficient to provide an indication of where a named road was in relation to meshblock and electoral boundaries. Whether the apparent corridor was legal road or not was of no concern to the electoral process, hence this information was never considered an indication of the presence of legal road, however later external users of the data often incorrectly make this assumption. Road centrelines did not technically exist at this point because it was a paper based mapping system, however sometimes a 'line' would be pecked in on the map to indicate the location of a road where the parcel boundaries provided no indication as to where the road might be. These were generally referred to as non-cadastral roads and were often misinterpreted by later users as 'unofficial' roads. Road centrelines were originally created independently of the above process, i.e. as part of the conversion of cadastral record maps into a Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB). Software routines were used to generate lines along the centre of the legal road corridors and then road names attributes were attached. The centrelines were created to enable the automated printing of road names along the centre of the road corridors on any map that contained part or all of the corridor. At this point only the road name was intended to be displayed. Street addresses were also transferred from the electoral record maps due to their value as a search key and also in anticipation of the electoral record maps being superceded by maps generated from DCDB. Once the nationwide capture of DCDB neared completion a decision was made to include all remaining electoral data from the electoral record maps, i.e. meshblocks, road names, and street addresses. In most cases the road and address information had already been captured. Most road centrelines in DCDB therefore commenced as centrelines for legal roads, and with the introduction of electoral requirements these slowly evolved into a mix of cadastral, legal, topographic and 'sketched' (where only the general location was known). Some centrelines were hybrids of all four, however many users continue to incorrectly assume that they are cadastral or legal road centrelines. With the conversion of DCDB to Landonline the distinction between data captured for electoral purposes and cadastral purposes was more clearly defined. In the original Landonline design, road names and street addresses were only required as contextual data so would not be maintained within Landonline. The intention was that they would be imported from another source, i.e. not necessarily from the data held in DCDB. A business case was however made for the inclusion of this 'electoral' data prior to the decommissioning of DCDB, hence road centrelines and addresses were eventually added to Landonline, but as electoral data to be maintained in an independent subsystem. This data was then also used as the source of the contextual data that was required by Landonline; however this usage results in many users assuming that the data is therefore cadastral, or even worse, is an authoritative definition of legal or formed access. It is none of these. For the LINZ data service Road and Rail centrelines have been separated, with this data layer containing only 'road'. The dataset source was changed to the LINZ Roads database system from 20 Nov 2016.

-46.9117704333 166.716158667 -34.4291438 -176.1888297

Identifier

<https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/50793-nz-road-centre-line-subsections-electoral-deprecated/>

Type

vector

Language

eng

Subject

planningCadastre

Subject

transportation

Subject

New Zealand