



Standard for integration and provision of cadastral survey data

LINZS10003

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Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

Term/abbreviation	Definition
approved	a status of a CSD, indicating that: (a) the requirements in section 4 of this standard have been satisfied, for CSDs approved after this standard came into effect, or (b) the CSD has been approved in terms of previous requirements
boundary point	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
cadastral survey data	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
cadastral survey dataset	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
cadastre	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
Chief Archivist	as defined in s 10 of the Public Records Act 2005
Chief Executive	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
control mark	any mark that forms part of the cadastral horizontal control network or cadastral vertical control network in accordance with <i>LINZS25003: Standard for the New Zealand survey control system</i>
CSD	cadastral survey dataset
CSD plan	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
current	in relation to a parcel, means: (a) a right has been assigned to it under a tenure system. This includes a parcel in a CSD of a Crown subdivision approved under s 228 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or (b) a legal right in the land in the parcel has been created by a statutory action
deposited	the deposit of a CSD by the Registrar-General of Land under s 167(5) of the Land Transfer Act 1952 or an equivalent provision
disturbed	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
<i>Gazette</i>	the <i>New Zealand Gazette—Te Kahiti o Aotearoa</i> , the official newspaper of the Government of New Zealand
historic	in relation to parcel status, means a parcel that is no longer available for the assignment of rights
horizontal class	a categorisation of a point's local horizontal accuracy, as specified in Table 2 of <i>LINZS25006: Standard for tiers, classes, and orders of LINZ data</i> .
integrated cadastre	the part of the cadastre that is held by LINZ and consists of CSDs integrated in terms of section 5 of this standard

Term/abbreviation	Definition
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
local accuracy	a value that represents the uncertainty of a coordinate relative to other nearby coordinates. Definition from <i>LINZS25005: Standard for the geospatial accuracy framework</i> .
mark	a physical monument placed at a point
network accuracy	a value that represents the uncertainty of a coordinate relative to a datum. Definition from <i>LINZS25005: Standard for the geospatial accuracy framework</i> .
node	the coordinated spatial representation of the location of a mark or boundary point
non-primary parcel	any parcel not included in the definition of "primary parcel" in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
official geodetic datum	the geodetic datum specified by the Surveyor-General for coordinates in the cadastre
order	a combined categorisation of a coordinate's local and network accuracy. Definition from <i>LINZS25006: Standard for tiers, classes, and orders of LINZ data</i> .
parcel	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
parcel intent	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
parcel status	identification of a parcel's availability for the assignment of rights
primary parcel	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
PRM	permanent reference mark. The requirements for PRMs are specified in rule 7.4 of the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
registered	the registration of a legal notice of a statutory action in accordance with Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 1952 or other equivalent provisions
spatial object	a representation of a point, line, polygon, or polyhedron in a format that enables it to be digitally interpreted and which includes information allowing the correct depiction of its shape and location in relation to other spatial objects
statutory action	an action carried out under a specific statutory authority, usually including public notification, that creates or revokes an interest in land for a specified public purpose
stratum boundary	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
Surveyor-General	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002. Note that under s 69(1) of that Act: "A reference in another enactment to a chief surveyor in the context of cadastral surveys or an interest under a tenure system is to be read as a reference to the Surveyor-General."

Term/abbreviation	Definition
tenure system	as defined in s 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
tenure system manager	an agency or officer responsible under any enactment for a system that provides for the creation and transfer of interests in land
Title Plan	a plan that complies with rule 10 of the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010
vector	as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010

Foreword

Introduction

- (a) Surveyors carrying out cadastral surveys are required to locate or re-establish existing boundaries or rights before determining new boundaries and rights. To do this, surveyors need to be able to readily access information from the cadastre. Cadastral survey data is also needed for purposes other than cadastral surveys.
- (b) Sections 9(d) and (e) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 require the Chief Executive of Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) to integrate new cadastral surveys into the cadastre and to determine the structure of, and to store and provide access to, cadastral survey data.
- (c) Sections 7(1)(e) and (f) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 require the Surveyor-General to set standards for the integration of new cadastral surveys into the cadastre and for the structure, storage, and provision of cadastral survey data by the Chief Executive of LINZ.

Purpose of standard

The purpose of this standard is to discharge the Surveyor-General's responsibilities under ss 7(1)(e) and (f) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002.

Brief history of standard

This standard supersedes the following documents:

- LINZ 1999, *Regulatory Policy 1999/02: Access to Core Paper Records*, Regulatory Chiefs, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2000, *OSG Policy 1998/01: Protection of Survey Records*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 6: Standard for Cadastral Network Adjustment*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 7: Standards for Cadastral Parcel Topology*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 8: Standard for Usage of Cadastral Survey Datasets*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 9: Standard for the Structure, Storage and Provision of Cadastral Survey Data*, section 5, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 10: Standard for Updating Cadastral Survey Data on Submission, Approval or Registration*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2002, *SG Standard 11: Standard for Determining Compliance of Cadastral Survey Data*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington

References

The following documents are necessary for the application of this standard:

- Archives New Zealand 2007, *Storage Standard: Standard for the Storage of Records and Archives*, Archives New Zealand, Wellington
- Archives New Zealand 2008, *Create and Maintain Recordkeeping Standard*, Archives New Zealand, Wellington
- Cadastral Survey Act 2002
- LINZ, Archives New Zealand Records Disposal Schedules, LINZ, Wellington¹
- LINZ 2009, *LINZS25006: Standard for tiers, classes, and orders of LINZ data*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington
- LINZ 2009, *LINZS65000: Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010*, Office of the Surveyor-General, LINZ, Wellington, and any other rules made under s 49 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002, or any alternative requirements specified under s 47(5) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002
- Public Records Act 2005

¹ The main current disposal authorities relating to cadastral survey records include:

- Disposal Authority No. 1 covering the core paper records described in the appraisal report and schedule available on Archives New Zealand's website at <http://archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewEntity.do?code=DA1>. The authority expires on 1 December 2012.
- Disposal Authority No. DA278 covering digitised original source records. These records are broadly described on Archives New Zealand's website at <http://archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewEntity.do?code=DA278>. The authority expires on 26 March 2017.

1 Scope

This standard describes the requirements for:

- (a) integrating cadastral surveys into the cadastre, including topological, spatial relationship, accuracy, and timeliness requirements,
- (b) the retention and maintenance of cadastral survey records,
- (c) recording cadastral actions and the status of parcels in the cadastre, and
- (d) providing access to cadastral survey data particularly for the purpose of:
 - (i) locating and defining cadastral boundaries, and
 - (ii) carrying out audits.

2 Intended use

This standard is intended for use by LINZ employees who act for the Chief Executive under s 9 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002.

3 Commencement of standard

This standard comes into effect on 24 May 2010.

4 Approval of a new CSD

- (a) For a CSD to be approved:
 - (i) the Chief Executive must determine that the relevant integration requirements specified in section 5 of this standard can be satisfied,
 - (ii) the Chief Executive must determine under s 9(a) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 that the CSD complies with rules for cadastral survey made under s 49 of that Act or alternative requirements specified under s 47(5)(b) of that Act, and
 - (iii) the CSD must be approved by or for the Surveyor-General under other applicable enactments.
- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a CSD that was approved before this standard came into effect.²

COMMENTARY

- (a) Note that the reference to “the Surveyor-General” in (a)(iii) above includes any reference in legislation to the approval of a survey by a “chief surveyor”. Refer to the Terms and definitions section.
- (b) The other applicable enactments referred to in (a)(iii) include:
 - (i) section 228 of the Resource Management Act 1991. In certain circumstances, approval of a subdivision by the Crown by the Surveyor-General has the same effect as if it were the deposit of a survey plan by the Registrar-General of Land;
 - (ii) section 26 of the Public Works Act 1981. With some exceptions, before land is acquired for a public work it must be defined on a survey plan, which must be signed by the Surveyor-General as evidence of its accuracy; and
 - (iii) section 5 of the Unit Titles Act 1972. Unit plans must be approved by the Surveyor-General. This includes approval of the definition of all the units and common property shown on the plan.

² Refer to the Terms and definitions section for the definition of “approved”.

5 Integration of cadastral surveys

5.1 General requirements

- (a) All approved surveys must be recorded in the integrated cadastre in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of this standard.
- (b) Where practicable, the requirements in section 5 of this standard must be met before a user relies on the recorded information, including the status of the CSD, for cadastral purposes.

5.2 All cadastral surveys

5.2.1 Requirements apply to all approved CSDs

The requirements in 5.2 apply to all approved CSDs, whether approved before or after this standard came into effect.

5.2.2 Record of approval

A status of “approved”, and the date of that approval where it is known, must be recorded for an approved CSD.

5.2.3 Parcel information

The following information, where provided, must be recorded for each primary or non-primary parcel in an approved CSD, unless the parcel has been made historic in terms of 6.5(c):

- (a) the appellation,
- (b) the area, if it is supplied in the CSD,
- (c) a spatial object for each primary parcel, including each primary parcel that has stratum boundaries,
- (d) whether it is a primary or non-primary parcel, and
- (e) a status to indicate that the CSD that created the parcel has been approved³.

³ An “approved” status indicates that the parcel to which it relates is available for the assignment of rights, subject to the tenure system manager being satisfied that all other legal requirements have been met, such as local authority consents.

5.2.4 Representation of parcels with stratum boundaries

Where a parcel varies with height, the spatial object required by 5.2.3(c) or 5.3.2(a) must be a two-dimensional polygon described by the extent of the parcel when vertically projected to a horizontal plane.

5.2.5 Nodes

The following information must be recorded for each node in the integrated cadastre:

- (a) a spatial object representing the node, and
- (b) the coordinates of the node in terms of the official geodetic datum.

5.3 New cadastral surveys

5.3.1 Requirements apply to new CSDs

The requirements in 5.3 apply only to new CSDs that are approved in terms of section 4 of this standard.

5.3.2 Information for new parcels

The following information, in addition to that required in 5.2.3, must be recorded for each parcel in a CSD:

- (a) a spatial object for each non-primary parcel where the surveyor requires that parcel to be represented as a spatial object,
- (b) whether the parcel has stratum boundaries, and
- (c) the parcel intent, including where the parcel is intended to become historic.

5.3.3 Boundary information

- (a) Each boundary of a primary parcel in a CSD must be represented in the integrated cadastre by a spatial object.
- (b) A spatial object relating to a boundary must:
 - (i) be connected to the nodes representing the boundary points at each end of the boundary, as defined in the CSD,
 - (ii) have a shape that is equivalent to the shape defined by the CSD, and
 - (iii) in the case of a stratum boundary, be consistent with the representation of the parcel as required by 5.2.4.

5.3.4 Marks and boundary points

- (a) The following information must be recorded for each mark and each boundary point on a primary parcel boundary:
 - (i) the node to which the mark or boundary point relates,
 - (ii) the name as recorded in the CSD, and
 - (iii) a reference to the CSD.
- (b) A mark or boundary point in a CSD must be related to any node that is in the same position and that is already recorded in the integrated cadastre, unless the mark or boundary point has been identified in the CSD as disturbed.

5.3.5 Vector information

The following information must be recorded for each vector that has marks or boundary points at each end that are required to be recorded in terms of 5.3.4:

- (a) identification of the nodes at each end of the vector,
- (b) a spatial object representing the vector,
- (c) the bearing and its unit of measure, its datum, and its projection,
- (d) the distance and its unit of measure,
- (e) the vector's class of accuracy as identified in the CSD,
- (f) identification of the CSD that created the vector, and
- (g) whether the vector is calculated, measured, or adopted.

6 Maintenance of the cadastre

6.1 General requirements

- (a) Cadastral survey data in the integrated cadastre must be maintained in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of this standard.
- (b) Where practicable, the requirements in section 6 of this standard must be met before a user relies on the data for cadastral purposes after:
 - (i) a CSD is approved, or
 - (ii) any subsequent event causes the data to become obsolete or incorrect, or
 - (iii) notification or discovery of an error, omission, or non-compliance with this standard.

6.2 Spatial relationships

6.2.1 Assignment of coordinates and orders

- (a) The coordinates of each node in the integrated cadastre must have a Landonline order.⁴
- (b) The coordinates of any node must meet both the network accuracy and local accuracy standards applicable to the assigned order.
- (c) Coordinates must be maintained so that they continue to meet both the network accuracy and local accuracy standards applicable to the assigned order.
- (d) Orders under (a) must be the best that can be practically achieved, compatible with:
 - (i) the related observation data,
 - (ii) the accuracy of existing nodes, and
 - (iii) the ability of the mark to maintain the coordinate accuracy.
- (e) Despite (d), the order specified in (a) is not required to be better than that specified in Table 1, below.
- (f) When assigning an order, the horizontal class component must be assessed against all points within the evaluation distance specified in Table 1, below.

⁴ Landonline orders are specified in *LINZS25006: Standard for tiers, classes, and orders of LINZ data*, section 5

Table 1: Target for assignment of Landonline order

Accuracy class or purpose^a	Landonline order	Evaluation distance (m)
Non-boundary survey marks and points ^b	6	Urban area: 300
		Other area: 1000
Class A boundary point	7	150
Class B boundary point	8	500
Class C boundary point	9	1000
^a As defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010.		
^b Including PRMs, witness marks, and traverse marks.		

COMMENTARY

The order for Class D boundary points is not specified as it is unlikely the network accuracy and the local accuracy can be reliably assessed. In this case, the general requirement in 6.2.1(d) applies.

6.2.2 Accuracy of coordinates for a new CSD

- (a) The coordinate for each node representing a point, other than an adopted point, in a CSD approved in terms of section 4 must comply with the local accuracy standard for the applicable horizontal class specified in Table 2.
- (b) Compliance with (a) applies only to the nodes representing points in the CSD.

Table 2: Horizontal classes for a new CSD

Accuracy class or purpose ^a	Horizontal class ^c
Non-boundary survey marks and points ^b	X
Class A boundary point	XI
Class B boundary point	XII
Class C boundary point	XIV
^a as defined in the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010 ^b including PRMs, witness marks, and traverse marks ^c The accuracy standard for the horizontal class is specified in <i>LINZS25006: Standard for tiers, classes, and orders of LINZ data</i> , section 4.	

6.2.3 Spatial accuracy for non-primary parcel

- (a) Each spatial object for a non-primary parcel in the integrated cadastre must be maintained so that the spatial relationships between each of its boundary vertices and the boundary points of its underlying parcel do not exceed the accuracy tolerances specified in Table 3.

Table 3: Accuracy for recording non-primary parcels

Accuracy class of boundary point of non-primary parcel	Tolerance ^a (m)
Class A boundary point	$0.06 + D \times 0.00015$
Class B boundary point	$0.3 + D \times 0.0006$
Class C boundary point	$1 + D \times 0.003$
^a where "D" is the distance between boundary points in metres	

- (b) Each spatial object for a non-primary parcel must be maintained so that the spatial relationship between each of its boundaries that is coincident with its underlying parcel is recorded to within 0.06 metres.

6.2.4 Accuracy of spatial representation

- (a) The vertices of each spatial object must be consistent with the coordinates of any nodes affecting that spatial object.
- (b) The spatial objects for all recorded parcels must be maintained so that:
 - (i) straight boundary lines, including alignments that continue through more than one parcel, appear to be straight,
 - (ii) parallel boundary lines, including alignments that continue through more than one parcel, appear to be parallel and the correct distance apart, and
 - (iii) parcels, including river, lake, and seabed parcels, do not appear to be visibly distorted as to their size or shape.

6.3 Topology

6.3.1 Primary parcels without stratum boundaries

The boundary of each current primary parcel, other than a stratum boundary, that is recorded in the integrated cadastre must adjoin:

- (a) one other current primary parcel, or
- (b) one or more primary parcels with stratum boundaries, or
- (c) no other parcel where it is the outer boundary of the cadastre offshore.

6.3.2 Primary parcels with stratum boundaries

The boundary points of a primary parcel with stratum boundaries must be included in the coincident boundary of any abutting primary parcel, including one with stratum boundaries.

6.4 Status of CSD

- (a) A status of “deposited” must be recorded for a land transfer CSD that has been deposited, together with the date that it was deposited.
- (b) The approval of a CSD of Māori land by the Māori Land Court must be recorded, together with the date that it was approved.
- (c) For a CSD approved in terms of section 4 of this standard, the CSD plan and any Title Plan must include the status of “approved” specified in 5.2.2, and the status specified in (a) or (b) if applicable, together with the date that each status was attained.
- (d) For a CSD approved in terms of section 4 of this standard, its most recent status and date must be displayed on all diagram sheets of a CSD plan and the Title Plan.

6.5 Change of parcel status

The status of a parcel recorded in terms of 5.2.3(e) must be updated on notification to LINZ that:

- (a) the parcel has been made current, or
- (b) the parcel has been replaced by a new parcel that has become current by legal notice of a statutory action, such as a notice in the *Gazette*, but the notice has not yet been registered⁵, or
- (c) the parcel has become historic.

COMMENTARY

- (a) Notification of any of the events in 6.5 is typically given by a tenure system manager, or by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (b) Notification of any of the events in 6.5 may also be made by a local authority; for example, under clause 9 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974.

⁵ A new parcel referred to in 6.5(b) is currently described as an “affected Gazette parcel”.

6.6 Recording of land status

6.6.1 Statutory actions

All statutory actions notified to LINZ must be referenced against the affected parcel in the integrated cadastre, together with a reference to the notice and its effect or intent.

COMMENTARY

The following is an indicative, non-exhaustive list of statutes under which statutory actions can occur:

- Building Act 2004, particularly s 74
- Conservation Act 1987, particularly ss 24D, 24K, 27, 50, and 64
- Crown Grants Act 1908, particularly s 4
- Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000, particularly ss 10 and 20
- Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000, particularly s 43
- Irrigation Schemes Act 1990, particularly s 4
- Land Act 1948, particularly s 169
- Local Government Act 1974, particularly s 9 of Schedule 10 and s 517ZD
- National Parks Act 1980, particularly s 16
- New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990, particularly s 25(4)
- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, particularly ss 256, 355, and 372.
- Public Works Act 1981, particularly s 58
- Resource Management Act 1991, particularly s 417
- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, particularly ss 125A and 322
- Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, particularly ss 8E and 8H
- Treaty Settlement legislation (various)
- Waimakariri River Improvement Act 1922, particularly s 11

7 Retention and disposal of cadastral survey data

7.1 Introduction

The following provisions are in addition to those in the Public Records Act 2005 and the relevant Archives New Zealand standards.

7.2 Data to be retained

The following cadastral survey data must be retained in its original form unless copies have been made in a format that ensures there is no loss of information:

- (a) hard copy plans,
- (b) documentation that supports plans and survey records,
- (c) record maps, record sheets, and other similar information,
- (d) data recorded in the integrated cadastre, and
- (e) all registers and indexes intended to support the discovery of cadastral survey data.

COMMENTARY

Examples of data that must be retained under 7.2

- (a) Hard copy plans, including:
 - survey office plans
 - land transfer and deposited plans
 - deeds plans
 - Māori land plans
 - Crown grant plans
 - miscellaneous historical cadastral plans
 - survey control plans
- (b) Supporting documentation, including:
 - field book information
 - traverse book information
 - surveyors reports
 - historic cadastral plan files and similar data held on other miscellaneous files, including correspondence relating to the approval of a plan
 - any report about known errors associated with an approved CSD

- (c) Record maps and sheets, including:
- cadastral record sheets
 - survey district block sheets
 - road legality records and maps
 - legalisation (proclamation/statutory action) cards
- (d) Data, including:
- parcels with their constituent boundary points and lines
 - marks with their coordinates
 - boundary points with their coordinates
 - coordinate quality
 - vectors with quality, date, and survey reference
 - all trig and benchmark records including access and maintenance details, shapes of irregular boundaries and their terminal points
 - shapes of parcels with no topology, such as flats, units, and leases, and their location in relation to other boundaries
 - references to tenure records and statutory actions
 - purpose or intent of parcels
 - unique identifier and status of plans, parcels, and marks
- (e) Registers and indexes to cadastral survey records, including:
- Crown grant registers
 - land appellation registers

7.3 National microfilm set

A complete national microfilm set, comprising one copy of every 35 mm microfilm image of cadastral survey data held by LINZ, must be retained unless otherwise agreed by the Surveyor-General.

7.4 Exemption

Any exemption provided by the Chief Archivist from the requirements of the Archives New Zealand *Storage Standard* or *Create and Maintain Recordkeeping Standard*, or any other standards set under the Public Records Act 2005, must also be approved by the Surveyor-General.

7.5 Disposal of cadastral survey records

Irrespective of any disposal authority issued by the Chief Archivist⁶, the Surveyor-General must approve the disposal, including the transfer to Archives New Zealand, of any of the cadastral survey records described in 7.2.

COMMENTARY

For the avoidance of doubt, 7.5 is intended to apply to cadastral survey records held on all files administered by LINZ.

⁶ Refer to the References section.

8 Provision of cadastral survey data

8.1 Provision of data

- (a) The cadastral data described in 7.2 held by LINZ or its agents must be made available as soon as reasonably practicable following a request.
- (b) Information relating to an error in the integrated cadastre, including any updated or corrected information, must be made available as soon as practicable following its discovery, to ensure users are not misled.

COMMENTARY

Users sometimes have to search through a sequence of historical paper records to find the record they need. This information should be provided in a timely manner to ensure that the total search does not take an unreasonably long time.

8.2 Interpretability

- (a) Cadastral survey data must be made available in a form such that its interpretability is equivalent to the best available record of that data.
- (b) Data initially made available in a form that is less interpretable than the best available record must be subsequently made available in a form that complies with (a).

COMMENTARY

- (a) The “best available record” referred to in 8.2(a) may be an original record or a copy, if it is more interpretable than the original.
- (b) In some cases, even the best available record may have information that has been lost or which is difficult to interpret. Note that this standard does not require such records to be enhanced before making them available to users.
- (c) The requirements in 8.2(b) typically apply when a recipient of cadastral survey data is unable to interpret some of the data and seeks access to the original records, or seeks a more interpretable copy.

8.3 Discoverability

8.3.1 Discoverability of records

- (a) Records in the integrated cadastre must be referenced to enable the following to be easily spatially identified:
 - (i) all CSDs,
 - (ii) all control marks, and
 - (iii) all current parcels that have a spatial object, and their appellations.
- (b) Records in the integrated cadastre must be referenced to enable the following to be easily found:
 - (i) the CSD that created a current parcel,
 - (ii) titles that relate to a current parcel, and
 - (iii) current statutory actions that affect a parcel.

8.3.2 Referencing new records

For new CSDs recorded in terms of 5.3, the following apply, in addition to the requirements in 8.3.1:

- (a) records in the integrated cadastre must be referenced so that all marks may be easily spatially identified;
- (b) records in the integrated cadastre must be referenced to enable the following to be easily found:
 - (i) all CSDs that used a particular mark,
 - (ii) all CSDs that used a particular observation,
 - (iii) all CSDs that referenced a parcel, and
 - (iv) all supporting documents that relate to a CSD.

8.4 Provision of data for audit purposes

The following types of cadastral survey data must be provided as soon as practicable following a request by the Surveyor-General or by any person carrying out audits on behalf of the Surveyor-General:

- (a) each submitted version of a CSD and each submitted version of a supporting document associated with that CSD,
- (b) any requisition or correspondence issued by LINZ relating to a CSD, and
- (c) any correspondence or information received by LINZ from the surveyor who certified a CSD.