

Aotearoa Property Data Network- Meeting minutes

Meeting date	1/08/2022
Time	1-3pm
Venue	Teams meeting

Discussion items

Description

1 LINZ News & Updates

a. NZ Addresses update (Trent Gulliver)

Trent introduced the NZ Addresses project which involves Toitū Te Whenua LINZ working with Statistics NZ and all 67 Territorial Authorities. NZ Addresses is set to replace NZ Street Address, which is currently the authoritative source. Trent asked how many of us attending the meeting had used NZ Street Address and 21 out of 43 of us (48%) had, while 22 (51%) had not. When it replaces NZ Street Address, NZ Addresses will become the national, authoritative data set for physical addresses in NZ.

b. NZ Localities survey results and next steps (Susan Shaw)

Susan gave a high-level run through of the results of the recent NZ Localities customer survey results. Blown away by feedback received, we received over 490 responses to the survey. Thanks to all those who took the time to give us your feedback. Showed a word cloud of the type of organisations that did the survey who provide their names. (Word cloud showed strong presence of regional, district and councils answering survey also a high number of private companies giving us feedback too).

Some of the things you told us:

- Majority of users are happy and trust NZ localities
 - Top 3 issues with current NZ localities (which is maintained by Fire and Emergency NZ): discoverability, ease of use, data structure.
 - Current data structure is not intuitive
 - Less is more – this is a suburb dataset and really what we need is just a boundary and name.
 - Support the move of this dataset to LINZ
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Data improvements – liked the sound of what we are proposing to change.

- 88% support for single name for suburb and localities
- 68% support for official place names and macrons

Majority of users don't use related tables. Related tables are regularly used by 20% of users. However, 30% of users do not want to remove the related tables.

In the survey we asked if you had any other suggestions:

- make it easier to request a boundary change,
- show official and common in use names,
- align with other admin boundaries,
- involve council,
- remove lakes

Went over an example of removing lakes from the maps. Showed how it will make map look cleaner as will not show all the small lake names. Larger lakes would still be names where they would form part of a suburb or locality boundary.

Ran a poll to ask the following question from attendees:

If a suburb or locality covers multiple Territorial Authorities, how should we display this?

Results:

One TA name - largest area	0% (0)
One TA name - highest population	13% (6)
List all TAs comma separated - Name1, Name2, Name3	62% (28)
Related table	24% (11)

c. Notice of Change update, XML working group, API roadmap (Mike Webster)

Mike gave an updated on the number of Councils (46 out of 67) who have signed up to share data with LINZ to provide a single Notice of Change of property ownership for local authorities and central government agencies. LINZ has set up an xml working group with Councils to facilitate how we exchange data. This involves sharing e-files so

data can be downloaded instantly. Looking further ahead, we are keen to develop an API (Automated Programme Interface) to help us all share data in real time. The data shared is currently limited to central and local government agencies, the solicitors involved in the NOC transactions and a limited number of agencies, including those involved in Valuation (QV, Opteon). There is also an agreement to allow wider sharing of the data in the event of civil defence emergencies.

**d. NZ Properties Hybrid our best representation of a property boundary
(Greg Byrom)**

We have a collection of datasets on the LINZ Data Service – has been there a little while in a pilot (NZ Properties Pilot). This data introduces the use of a property ID called “Unit of Property ID”

This applies to properties in the layer “NZ properties – Unit of Property” – these layers are only available to Central and Local Government. This is because the data comes from Councils.

In the meantime, we are also developing a layer called - NZ Properties Hybrid.

Currently we have a unit of property layer that contains gaps

Developing a temporary hybrid, will fill the hybrid layer gaps in a hierarchical way

- 1) NZ properties Unit of property layer, then
- 2) NZ property titles and
- 3) lastly NZ primary parcels

No timeframe yet.

Questions

Q. Will the NZ Properties Hybrid be available as a ArcRest Service?

A. The work we are doing to provide restricted access to the title owners is helping confirm how we will make access available to the hybrid layer.

Q. Will the Hybrid replace the CROSL layer too?

A. Not at this stage. Will form part of future work.

e. Property Data Management Framework (Mike Judd)

The Property Data Management Framework was first released earlier this year and can be found on the [Toitū Te Whenua LINZ website](#). Mike is now working on the second release which is due on 22 September 2022 and is keen to have others involved. His contact details are on slide 32.

2 **Property Spine: Stats NZ Pilot (Sarah Cowell Stats NZ with Mike Judd LINZ)**

Both the Property Data Management Framework and Property Data Spine pilot project are “proof of concept”. Stats NZ aims to connect people, place, and property. The Property Data Management Framework is a vital key starting point in this process because it involves linking addresses to a dwelling unit, building, property, and address to provide a comprehensive Property Spine.

Question: Is the Property Data Spine available to other agencies?

Answer: The Property Data Spine is not yet available to other agencies because it is still at “proof of concept” stage, but the Property Data Management Framework is available on the LINZ website.

3 **Pātaka Whenua: replacement for Māori Land Information System and Māori Landonline - Zeniff Haika**

Zeniff works closely with registry office around the country – updating land titles – where changes are made to ownership of land (on Māori land). Make sure we have good processes in place to maintain data integrity and high-quality data. One of the areas the team look at is the systems that hold that data.

The current system is the Māori Land Information System (MLIS) – since 1999. Prior to this all records were held on paper (1862-1999). When system went live the majority of the court record papers were entered into the MLIS. All information held in the MLIS.

From 2004 we launched Māori Land Online (MLOL) – display land title data – derived from MLIS – once information is in MLIS

Currently to receive a copy you must visit an office or request that it is sent.

Legislation amendments to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 came into effective from Feb 2021. Introduced a new mediation service if any disputes between Māori landowners or an interested party to Māori land they can engage in mediations services. This will mean that there will be an MLC judge who acts as the mediator. Court can now order that a block be surveyed rather than having to go through the Surveyor General. This was to improve accessibility to the court and its service.

Current system cannot fully support the changes that were introduced by the amendments to the act. Want to improve accessibility to the court and its services (eg access to the court documents). All of this led to the decision to create a new and

modern land information system - Pātaka Whenua. A system that would allow everyone to view and access more information the MLC holds.

Pātaka Whenua – new system is still under development – showed home page.

Concepts of the new system include:

- It is a web-based application (anyone, anywhere should be able to access this data).
- Tailored to support the new court processes and requirements,
- Combines MLIS and MLOL,
- Will display all Land Title Information
- Users can view the court minutes and orders - currently you need to request a copy. Want to make it easier for people to access that information.

Links for further information:

- Māori Land Court Website: [Māori Land Court | Māori Land Court \(maorilandcourt.govt.nz\)](http://maorilandcourt.govt.nz)
- Māori Land Update: <https://maorilandcourt.govt.nz/your-maori-land/maori-land-data-service/#maori-land-update>
- Contact details for Māori Land Court offices: [Contact the Māori Land Court | Māori Land Court \(maorilandcourt.govt.nz\)](http://maorilandcourt.govt.nz)
- Māori Land On Line: <http://maorilandonline.govt.nz/>
- Māori Land Data Enquiries: Email: te.tiratu@justice.govt.nz and enter **Aotearoa Property Data Network** in the subject line

Questions:

Q. Will the 2017 MLC Blocks data be updated and provided publicly?

A. Yes. Intention is to provide an updated version of that data, managing this update to coincide with launching the new system

Q. Will the data behind Pātaka Whenua be available as APIs?

A. MLC keen to respond to requests for info, including requests for APIs

Q. What is the current timeframe for release of the Pātaka Whenua website?

A. Go live date for new system still tbc

4 Geospatial Data in Response & Recovery, the Edgecumbe Floods Case Study – Glen Clarkin from the Bay of Plenty (BOP) Regional Council and Casey Box from Whakatāne District Council

In April 2017, the stop banks burst when two cyclones hit Edgecumbe within seven days of each other. The Rangitāiki River breached its banks, resulting in the inundation and evacuation of Edgecumbe. It was a 1 in 200-year flooding event.

The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) was activated in Whakatāne and the evacuation of Edgecumbe was undertaken prior to the breach and subsequent flooding. Glen, Casey, and their teams used a Common Operating Picture (COP) to try to get an understanding of what a 'normal' picture looked like before the event.

This involved pulling together information from MPI about farming information, LINZ for property information, Waka Kotahi NZTA for roads, they also needed Imagery, including drone and aircraft photos, and LiDAR and elevation data to see where the low-lying areas are. They also needed addresses, buildings, and property information, and information about people, roads, cordons, zones, and evacuation areas.

Regarding Imagery and LiDAR, the team never got a full picture of the extent of the flood at the time. Now they would be able to do this more quickly because, for example, LINZ now has a way to capture aerial imagery more quickly.

Casey said that Whakatāne District Council was the first agency to use ArcGIS online in an emergency space: "we were thrown into it!" They looked at location and how buildings and properties were damaged. People had to fill out forms to claim emergency relief support and needed to provide information about addresses, buildings (including damage assessments), properties and people.

The team needed to gather information from USAR, the SPCA for animal welfare data, MPI for the farm data, and the Rural Support Trust. The recovery project needed to focus on people and places (which included addresses, buildings, and properties). The team needed to work closely with Whakatāne District Council staff and the Earthquake Commission (EQC).

There were a lot of external pressures and a lot of agencies involved. The team produced a map using white dots to show minimal damage, yellow to show moderate damage and red to show major damage, all within a small area. The extent of the damage to buildings affected the amount of welfare and relief support which claimants were entitled to, and every agency wanted different information from the claimants!

Lessons learned:

- Have datasets ready to go
- Property analysis ready
- Knowing what you want to track ahead of time
- Develop standardised address data and collection methods

Glen and Casey concluded by saying that having this Aotearoa Property Data Network and hearing about what LINZ is doing (e.g. what Susan Shaw has shared about resilience datasets and Mike Judd has shared about the PDMF and Property Data Spine initiatives) really helps and matters.

Capturing an address in an emergency

Here's the link to work that Casey Box of Whakatane District Council, Jake Hanson of Ministry of Primary Industries and Susan Shaw of Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand undertook to look at capturing addresses during an emergency. Based on Mike Judd's original addressing work.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/18wapS4w18ApMgBnSSM7MDM1xQhnJrXnF/edit?usp=sharing&oid=105051275460585829319&rtpof=true&sd=true>

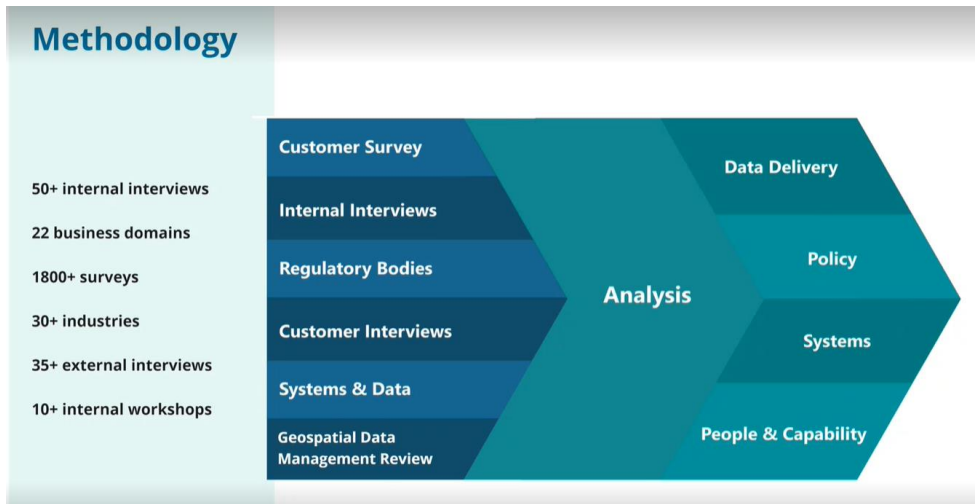
5 LINZ Data Review & Data Strategy - Jeremy Palmer & Ben Reilly

LINZ Data review

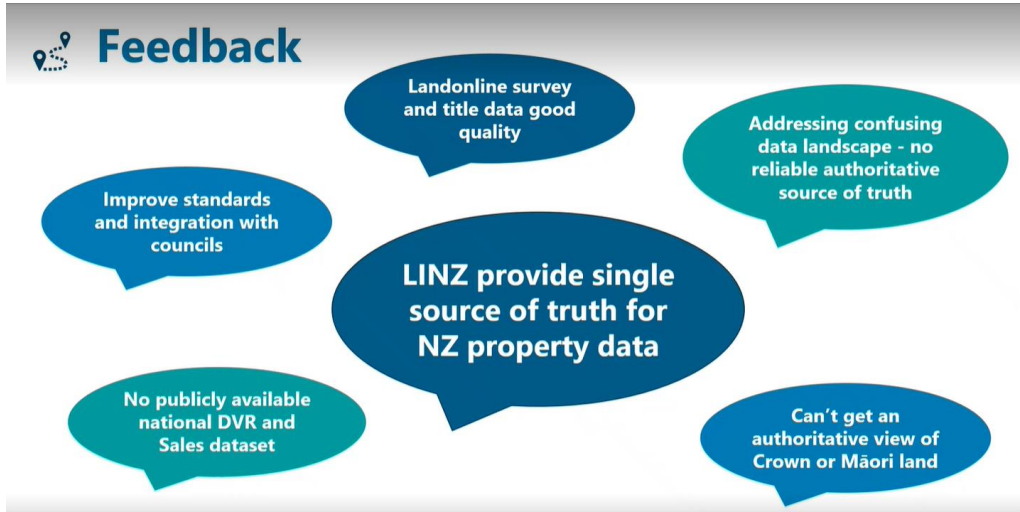
Went over methodology, how the review was carried out.

Many thanks for everyone's time for helping us with this review.

- Looked internally at Location Information who provide data, and the use of data right across the organisation. Have a lot of systems, lot of organic growth. Provide resilience and scalable. Property data a massive part of what LINZ does.
- Conducted internal and external interviews.
- Customer survey: 1800+ complete surveys, many more partially complete, fantastic response rate to what we appreciate was a very long survey.



Showed an image of all the external interviews that were carried out. Gave an idea of the spread of people we talked to. Some of the early findings from the 35+ external players we talked to.



Went over some of the stats from the survey. Showed that the participants came from a large number of industries and role types. Give us confidence that we have a representative sample.

Showed a graph what property datasets participants most used. LINZ came up as a high percentage.

Showed the NZ Property Data Landscape.

NZ Property Data is critical for day-to-day operation. Fragmented. Lots of agencies are taking copies of data. This process is inefficient.

Issues around openness, transparency, consistency.

Drivers for change:

The need for open authoritative and centrally managed property data. Transparent – high quality up to date information. Improved certainty.

Four drivers of this:

NZ'ers wellbeing – property information. More optimal decisions.

Urban development – populations are growing. Develop urban areas (greater density, sustainable way)

Resilience and climate change – property information is really important. Right plans, respond better when we have natural events that occur. High quality data.

Māori iwi prosperity – Māori wellbeing – make this information available for Māori needs.

Next steps – complete analysis (strategy and roadmap)

NOTES: 62 people attended the meeting