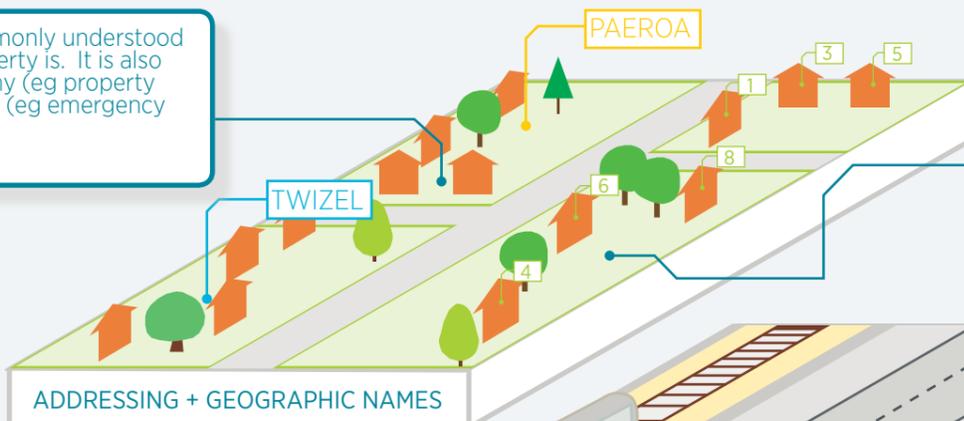# FUNDAMENTAL DATA THEMES

Land Information New Zealand
Toitū te whenua

Imagery data is a snapshot in time of images captured from satellites, aircraft, and terrestrial sensors and cameras. It can be used to visualise landscape, and how an area has evolved over time.
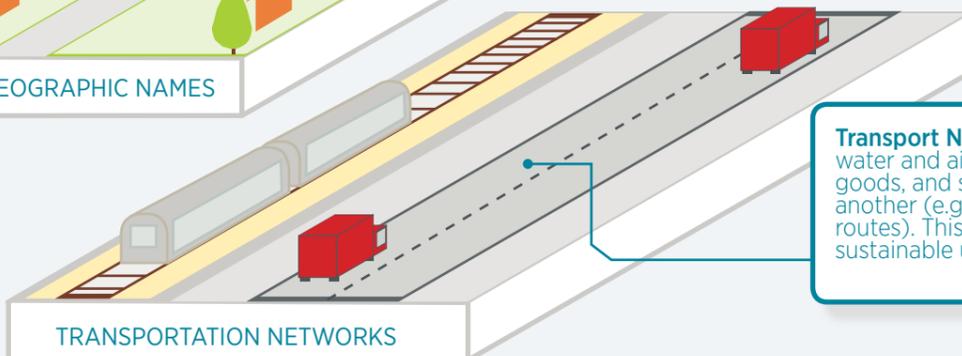
NGAIO

IMAGERY

Addresses are the most commonly understood data that tell us where a property is. It is also a vital dataset for our economy (eg property insurance) and our well-being (eg emergency services, health services).

PAEROA

TWIZEL

Geographic Names are the names of cultural and physical features and their associated location and extent (area). Names can include official, historical or alternative names and help us to better understand and preserve our cultural and heritage identity.

ADDRESSING + GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Transport Network data includes the land, water and air networks used to move people, goods, and services from one location to another (e.g. roads, railways and air and ferry routes). This data is commonly used to inform sustainable urban planning.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS

Administrative Boundaries are the collection of legislative, regulatory, political, statistical, maritime and other general boundaries. These are widely used by central and local government for the delivery of services. Other examples include electoral boundaries, and international boundaries such as New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Cadastral and Property data are central to defining and managing our property rights. These rights are a cornerstone of New Zealand's free market economy as they provide economic and social certainty.

CADASTRE + PROPERTY + ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Land Use and Land Cover is data about man-made and natural features that sit on top of the earth. Examples of land cover include forests and deserts. Examples of land use include cities, roads, parks and farms.
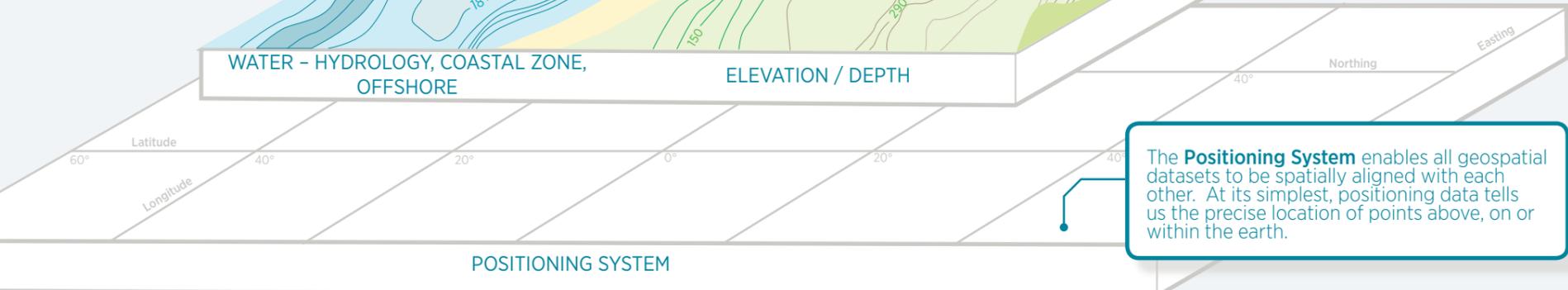
LAND USE + LAND COVER

Elevation and depth data provide a 3D view of the surface of the earth including the sea floor.

Water datasets show where water collects and flows on and below the surface of the earth. This includes rivers, streams, lakes and oceans and is particularly important for primary industries and environmental protection.

4000ft

3000ft

200
220
450
150
390
18
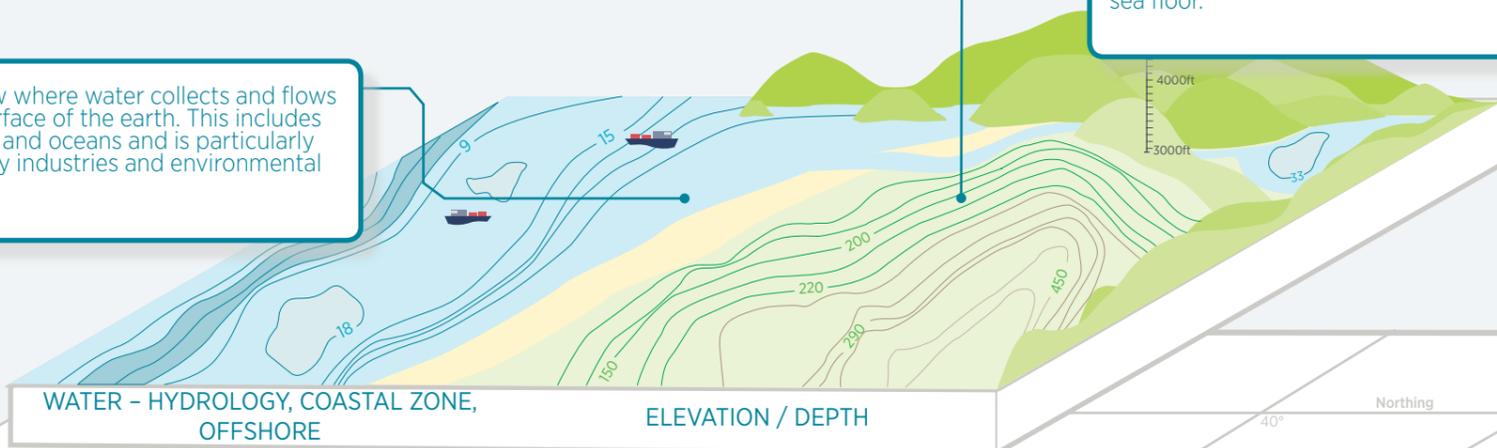
WATER – HYDROLOGY, COASTAL ZONE, OFFSHORE

ELEVATION / DEPTH

Easting
Northing
40°

Latitude
Longitude
60° 40° 20° 0° 20° 40°

The **Positioning System** enables all geospatial datasets to be spatially aligned with each other. At its simplest, positioning data tells us the precise location of points above, on or within the earth.

POSITIONING SYSTEM