



# Resilient New Zealand – key geospatial resilience dataset

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UNWGIC Disasters Will Happen: How can We Be Better Prepared?

# Land Information New Zealand



## OUR VISION

The power of 'where' drives NZ's success

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**where**  
drives NZ's success



## OUR OUTCOME

Geographic and property information are both used effectively to address key challenges for NZ: resilience and climate change, water, urban areas



<b>Challenge</b>	 <b>Water</b>	 <b>Resilience and climate change</b>	 <b>Urban areas</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Contribute to better management of fresh water, including quality and allocation (3-waters are in 'urban areas').</p>	<p>Support efforts to prepare for, mitigate and adapt to the impacts on land and sea of climate change and one-off events (natural and man-made).</p>	<p>Contribute to managing and responding to pressures on urban areas from population growth.</p>

## LINZ's key activities:

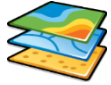
- Identify key datasets and implement an improvement plan
- Provide authoritative national datasets that are openly available and can be relied on – reduction, readiness, response, and recovery
- Formalise the support role offered by LINZ during an emergency event

To support more effective risk management and response to and recovery from an emergency event.



# Criteria to Identify Key Datasets

## Data Re-Use for Resilience and Climate Change



- Geospatial layer
- Base Layer
- Multiple Use

## Data Significance for Resilience and Climate Change



- National Coverage
- Legislation
- Physical Infrastructure
- Navigation
- Public Funding

## Data for Resilience and Climate Change Scenarios



- Response
- Risk Reduction



Resilience and  
climate change

# Key Datasets for Resilience & Climate Change

Over 100 datasets identified and ranked – focus on top 12



Address

Buildings

Property

Population



Road Network

Rail Network



River Network

Water Catchments



Aerial Photography

Topographic Map

Elevation

Coastline



High-value geographic  
and property information



Resilience and  
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# Next Steps

- Validate key datasets with resilience community
- Work with data custodians within LINZ to identify planned improvements to key datasets
- Work with external data custodians to identify planned improvements to key datasets
- Establish and prioritize improvement plan for key datasets



High-value geographic  
and property information



Resilience and  
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## NZ 12 top resilience datasets

- Address
- Buildings
- Property
- Population
- Aerial Photography
- Topographic Map
- Elevation
- Road Network
- Rail Network
- River Network
- Water Catchments
- Coastline

## UN 14 Fundamental Data Themes

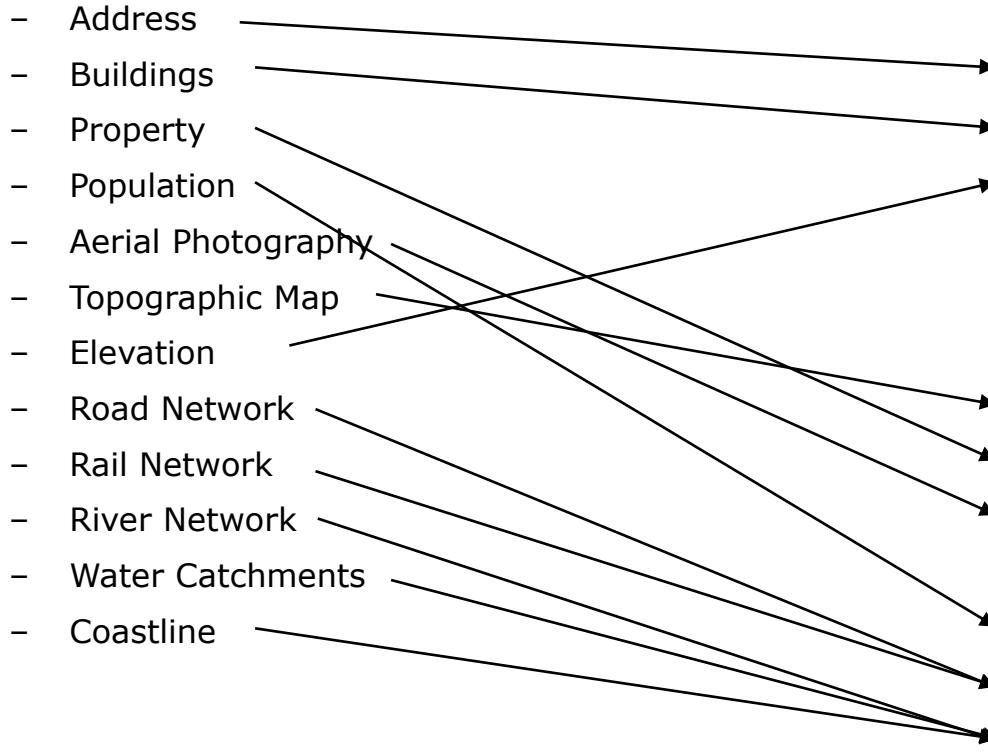
- Global Geodetic Reference Frame
- Address
- Buildings and Settlements
- Elevation and Depth
- Functional Areas
- Geographic Names
- Geology and Soils
- Land Cover and Land Use
- Land parcels
- Orthoimagery
- Physical Infrastructure
- Population Distribution
- Transport Network
- Water

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## NZ 12 top resilience datasets

- Coastline
- Property Boundaries
- Rail Transport Network
- River Network
- Road Transport Network
- Population Data
- Address
- Buildings
- Elevation
- Water Catchments
- Topographic Map
- Aerial Photography

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# Challenges for geospatial data sharing and accessibility before, during and after a disaster



The NZ Government has a policy of proving data under an open creative common license. However not all data is held by Government

Key challenges:

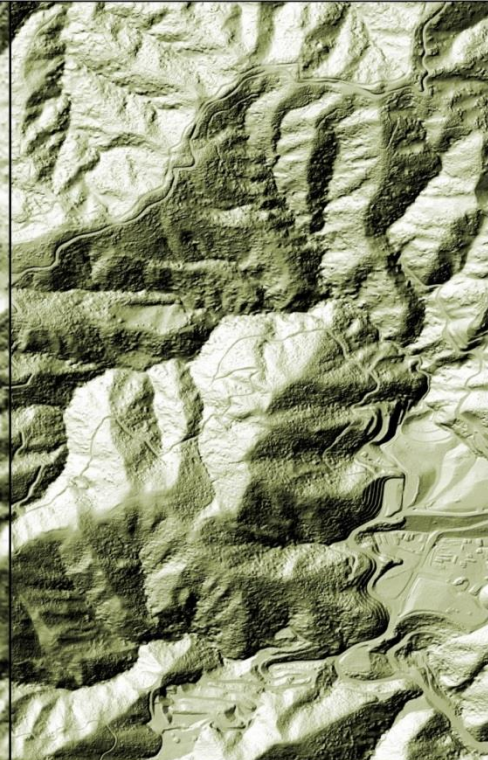
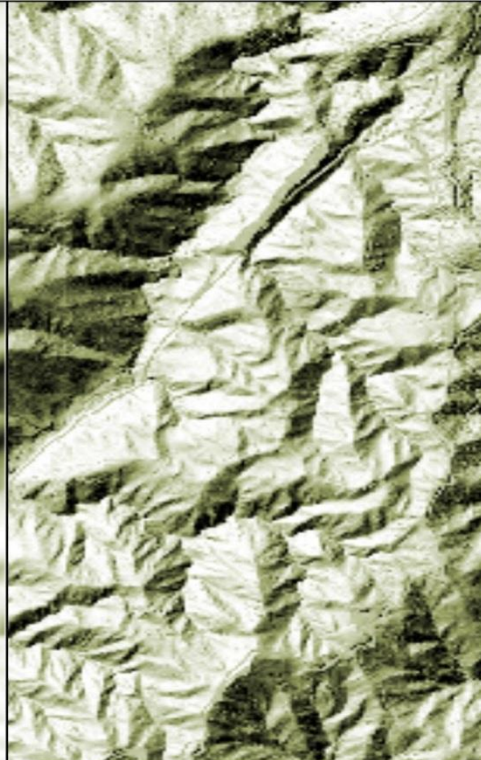
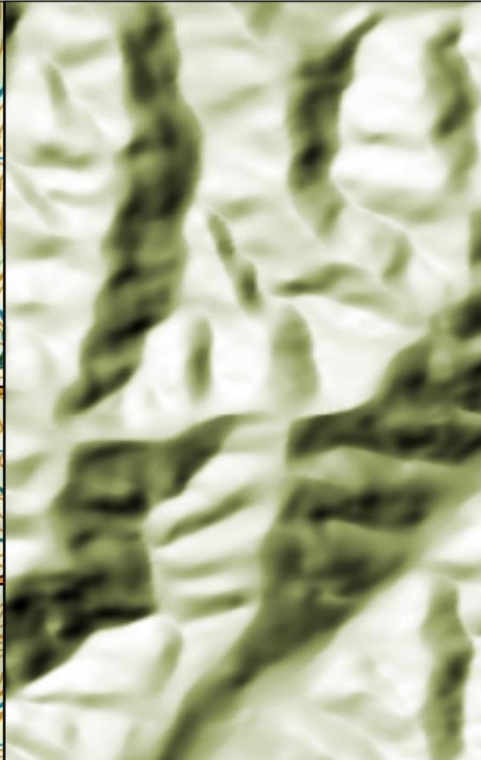
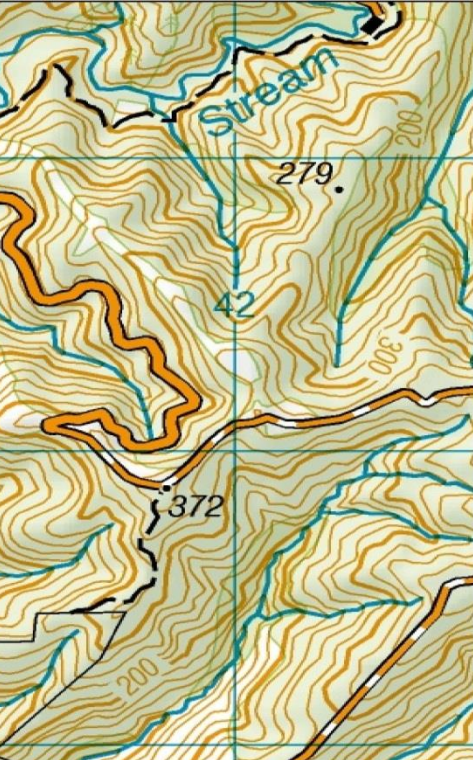
- Providing data that has privacy issues or is commercially sensitive
- Locating the authoritative source of data
- Lack of standards for key datasets
- Combining distributed datasets into a national dataset
- Developing and providing an authoritative portal for access to the data

# What is the most important thing the UNGGIM can do to overcome the challenges

- Provision of 'operational' standards/guidelines for key datasets
- Work with key international agencies (remote sensing) for the provision of information following an event

# National Elevation Improvement

“Changing the source elevation data from mapping contours to LiDAR provides the DEMs required for better interpretation of remote sensing data.”

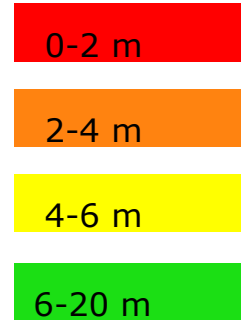




# Flood risk example

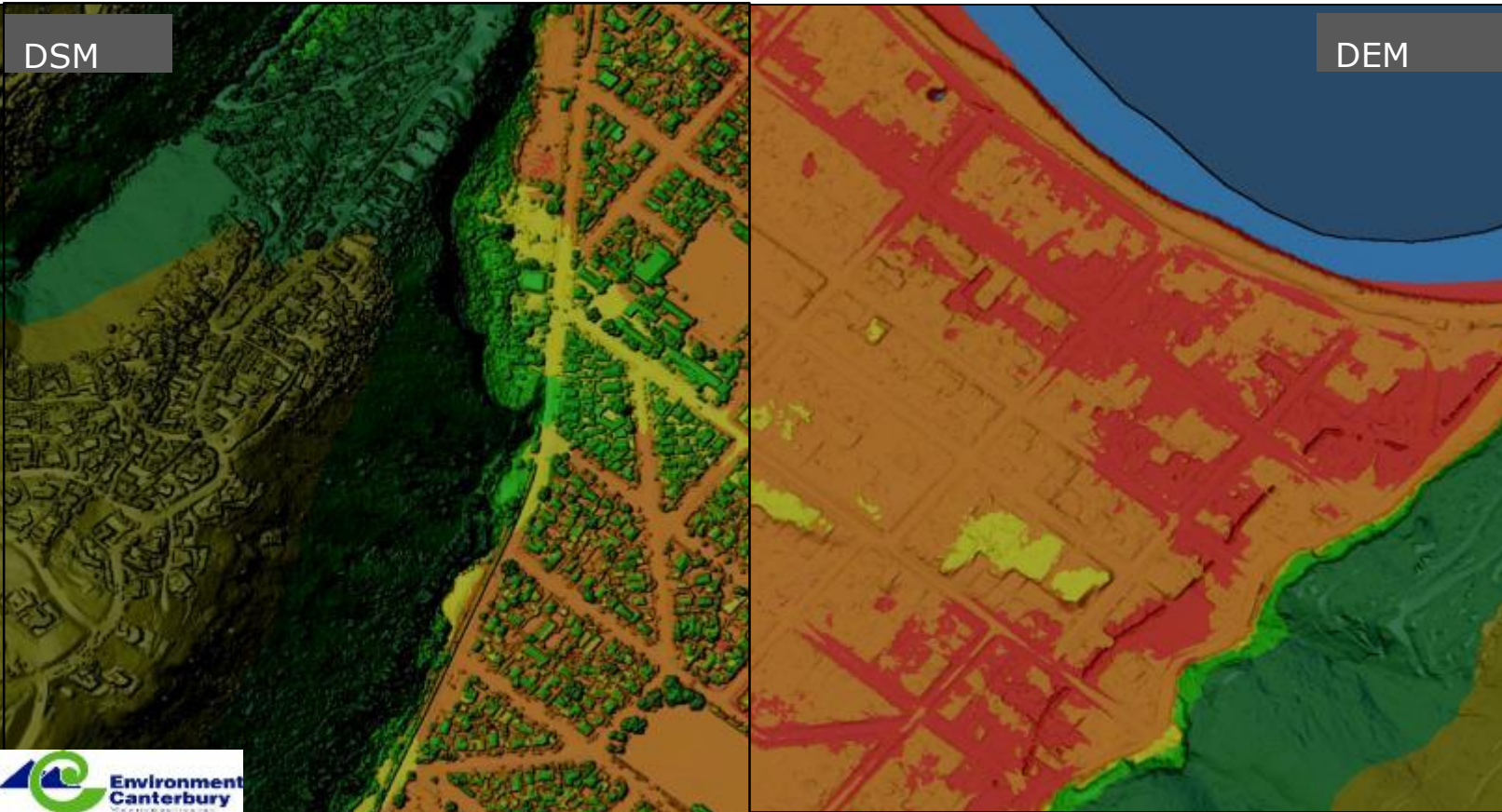


# National DEM – 10m accuracy

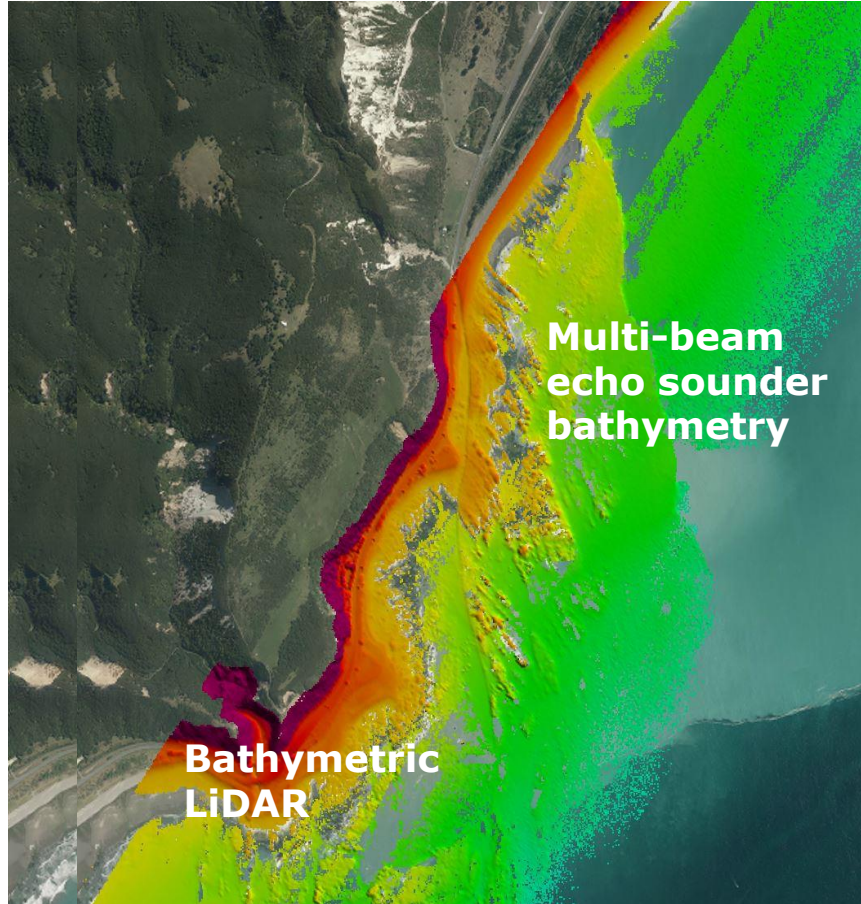




# LiDAR provides sub-m accuracy

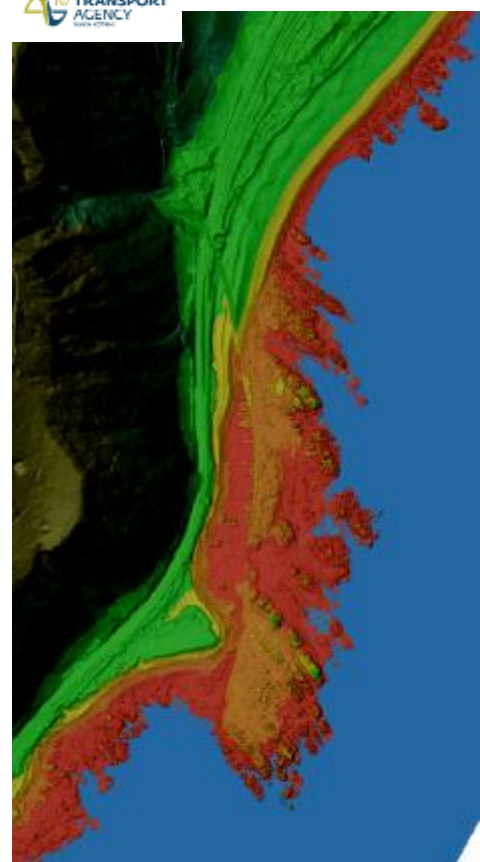
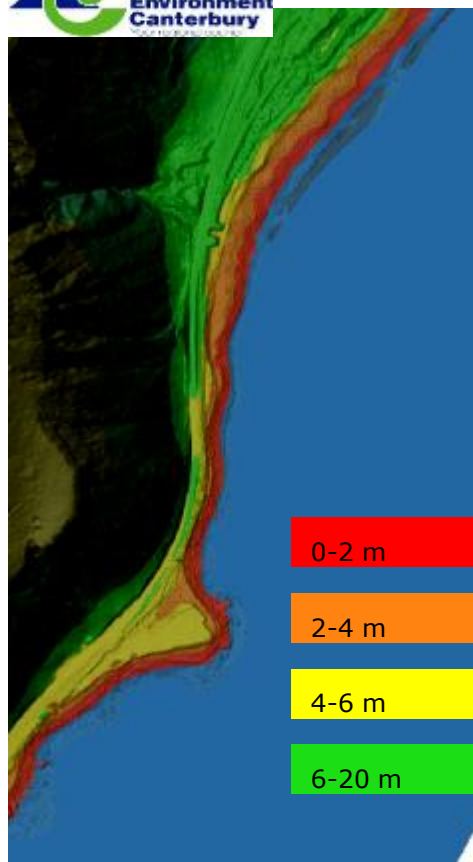


# Filling in the missing piece





# Kaikoura earthquake pre and post-event imagery and LiDAR



An aerial photograph of a coastal region. On the left, a rugged, mountainous terrain is visible, with a large, light-colored snowfield or glacier. A river or stream flows from the mountains towards the right, where it meets a large, shallow body of water. The water is a deep blue color, and the surrounding land is a mix of brown and green, indicating a mix of vegetation and bare earth. The word "Questions" is overlaid in white text on the water area.

**Questions**