

ITEM 4 PUBLIC EXHIBITION - WEST DAPTO SUBURBS REVIEW PROJECT

The aim of the West Dapto Suburbs Review Project is to ensure that the future suburbs in the West Dapto Urban Release Area (WDURA) meet the current and future needs of the community, and The Geographical Name Board's (GNB) criteria. Three suburbs in the WDURA: Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale, are very large, reflecting their rural character. We propose to divide them into six (6) new suburbs, shown in Figure 1, to reflect their future urban characters.

In March, the community was invited to suggest names for the six (6) future suburbs, and to provide comment on the relevance of the existing names: Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale. The Community Working Groups, established to research and review the nominations with Council's Project Team, created a shortlist of suitable names. The shortlist, and the proposed new suburb's boundaries, have been preliminarily assessed by the GNB.

RECOMMENDATION

Council endorse the proposed shortlist of names, excluding Knapp, as detailed in Figure 2, for public exhibition. The exhibition period will be for six (6) weeks.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Longlist of names as suggested by the community
- 2 West Dapto Suburb Naming Project Draft Shortlist - Research
- 3 Communication and Engagement Strategy West Dapto Suburb Naming
- 4 Proposed New Suburbs Map showing WLEP Heritage Items
- 5 Geographical Names Board of NSW Policy - Place Naming

BACKGROUND

Since 2010, the WDURA's predominantly rural character began evolving into an urban area that will contain three (3) town centres and five (5) villages. Considering the land use changes occurring, and the existing large suburb sizes, the suburb boundaries need revising so that the future suburb densities align with the GNB guidelines. The GNB is the state body that oversees Place and Road Naming in NSW. Their criteria/guideline for the maximum size of a suburb suggests 500ha. Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale are two (2) to three (3) times this size.

The WDURA was always going to need new suburbs to be created. The GNB publication "Process PA3: Address Locality Boundaries - Consideration for Creating a New Address Locality", recommends creating the new, smaller, suburbs before residential densities increase significantly. This is to minimise disruption to residents because new populations, understandably, become attached to the names of their suburbs. The proposed new suburb boundaries align more closely with the GNB's advice. New boundary lines follow existing creek lines that topographically bisect two (2) of the existing suburbs: Dapto Creek in Kembla Grange and Robins Creek in Huntley. A proposed future road, that will be a main north south connection through the release area (and is included in the release area's structure planning), traverses Avondale, and was selected as the most appropriate way to segment the suburb.

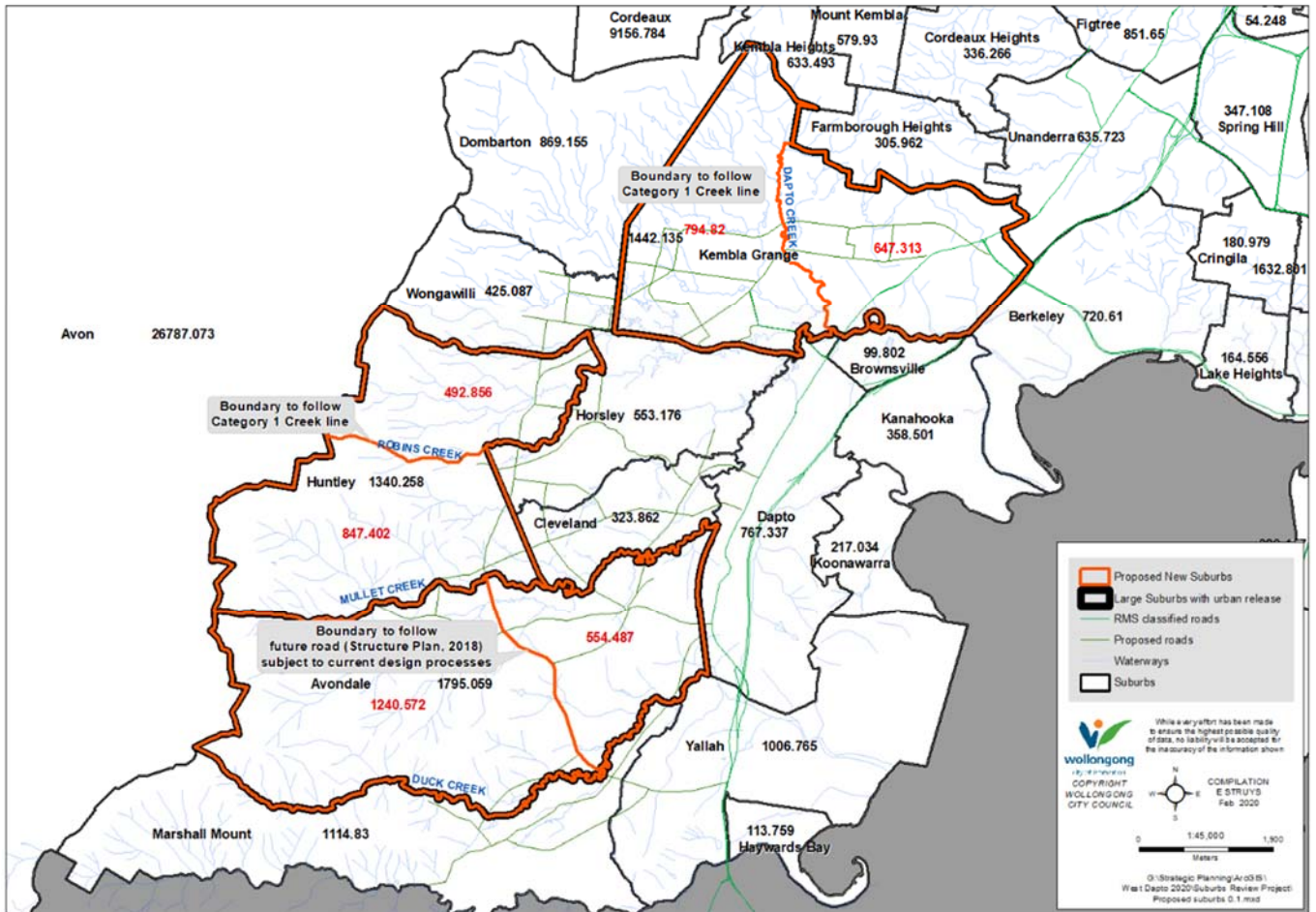


Figure 1: Proposed New Suburbs

We have been mindful that some of the residents in the WDURA were previously impacted by the name change from Dapto, to Penrose, and then to Avondale. We wanted to ensure that we heard their views on which section of the existing Avondale should retain the name Avondale, if at all. This feedback option was extended to all submitters, for the three (3) affected suburbs. The results can be viewed in the Engagement Report – Phase 1 at Attachment 3.

We understand the historical significance of Avondale, Kembla Grange and Huntley, and we needed to know if these names remain relevant to the community. The consultation period was extended from four (4) to six (6) weeks, due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. This helped ensure that community had enough time to put forward their suggestions. In the first phase of the project, we –

- Invited the community to nominate suggestions, for the new suburbs.
- Asked for comments on the relevance of the existing three (3) names.
- Asked if they preferred those names to remain – and if so, which part(s) of the existing suburb they should, or should not, relate to.

Two (2) Community Working Groups, who worked alongside the project team, were created to research, review and provide comment on the naming suggestions (Attachment 1), and to create a shortlist from those names. Working Group Members were sourced from our Aboriginal, Heritage and Dapto communities. All submitted names were researched and assessed for applicability and suitability. Additionally, all Aboriginal naming suggestions have been reviewed by members of our Aboriginal Working Group – as aligns with Council’s Draft Aboriginal Engagement Framework. High value was placed on proposed names which represent the local Aboriginal communities. While the names are on exhibition, we will engage an Aboriginal cultural linguist specialist to advise on the correct pronunciation of the Aboriginal names.

The longlist of names (Attachment 1) was sent to the GNB for informal review, along with details relating to the public consultation process on 21 July 2020. The West Dapto Review Committee also reviewed the list on 12 August 2020 (while it was also under consideration by the GNB) and Council’s Executive Management Committee on 15 September 2020. The GNB also received a copy of the Engagement Report – Phase 1 (Attachment 3) summarising the public’s submissions and shortlisting process, and two (2) maps: the first map showed the affected suburbs – Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale, the second map demarcated the new suburbs and their corresponding names.

GNB’s Comments

The GNB’s preliminary comments on the shortlist provided clarity on the likelihood that some names would be rejected or accepted. The proposed names must meet the GNB’s Place Naming Policy criteria (in Attachment 5) to be considered as potential new names. The criteria include considerations of language, form, character and similarity to any existing suburb name nationally. Duplication is not permitted. Duplication with a suffix, such as Huntley North, will not be supported either. GNB officers advised that the first seven (7) letters of a name are critical to the efficiency, for instance, of call centre operators. This is to ensure that Emergency Services Operators can distinguish between suburbs quickly and easily. For the same reason, names that sound similar to other names: even if the spelling is different (homophones), are unlikely to be supported.

The existing names, Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale were not on the shortlist as the GNB has previously advised that they are acceptable.

Table 1: Comments from the Geographical Names Board

SHORTLIST		
Proposed Name	Similar Sounding Locations	Comments
Knapp		After a preliminary check no issues identified
Murrindarry (<i>Mount Marshall, The Mountain*</i>)		After a preliminary check no issues identified
Woolangurry (<i>track over the mountain</i>)		After a preliminary check no issues identified
Lindsay	Mount Lindsey in NSW (Wingecarribee LGA) Mount Lindesay in QLD	Further advice from Board would be needed
Logbridge	Lockridge in WA	Further advice from Board would be needed
McPhail	McKail in WA	Further advice from Board would be needed
Edenfield	Eaglefield in QLD Edenville in NSW	Potential to be rejected by the Board based on duplication.
Guwara (<i>High Winds</i>)	Goowarra in QLD	Potential to be rejected by the Board based on duplication
Murringah (<i>coal</i>)	Murrigal in QLD Murringo in NSW (Young LGA)	Potential to be rejected by the Board based on duplication
Newton Park	Newton Boyd in NSW (Clarence Valley LGA)	Potential to be rejected by the Board based on duplication. Note: Policy states that for new suburbs it is not permissible to add a word to an existing NSW address locality. Eg, Hotham Heights would not be acceptable if there is an existing locality of Hotham. (Section 6.8.3 - NSW Address Policy and User Manual)

Osborne	Osborne in QLD (Burdekin Shire) Osborne in NSW (Lockhart LGA)	Most likely rejected based on direct duplication in QLD
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*Italicised words reflect the definition

Research, by Council staff and the Working Groups into all names, has been thorough and objective. Using the information provided by the GNB in Table 1, and follow up discussions based on our research with the GNB, we have concluded the following –

- Of the 11 shortlisted names, three (3) have no preliminary issues; Knapp, Murrindarry and Woolangurry. Knapp, however, is not supported as a suburb name. Knapp was originally nominated by a community member as Knapp was one (1) of the original surveyors of land in West Dapto. The GNB suggested that the potential mis-spelling of Knapp, due to the silent ‘k’, is a pertinent concern. Also, based on Council staff and Community Working Group member research, there are names on the list, that are considered to have a stronger linkage to the West Dapto community and are considered more worthy of veneration. Council is therefore asked to consider endorsing the removal of Knapp from Figure 2 prior to community exhibition.
- Osborne is not recommended for further consideration. It is likely to be rejected as suburbs with the same name exist in South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales. Edenfield, Logbridge, and Newton Park have also not been progressed as they sound very similar to existing localities – see Table 1.
- Guwara (high winds) and Murringah (coal) are supported for progression by the Aboriginal community representatives. Lindsay and McPhail are meaningful to West Dapto but require further consideration and advice from the GNB due to there being similar sounding localities. The Lindsay’s are long term residents of West Dapto, with strong family associations in farming and retail. The McPhail family received an original land grant in Kembla Grange, erecting Stan Dyke Homestead and donating land for West Dapto School – current Wollongong Local Environmental Plan Heritage Items. McPhail descendants remain in the area.

PROPOSAL

The proposed names, that are both worthy of recognition and more likely to be supported by the GNB’s, are incorporated into Figure 2 below. We have also recommended which of the new suburbs the proposed names are most applicable to. Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale are recommended to be retained.

It is recommended that Council endorse the proposed names, excluding Knapp, as detailed in Figure 2, for public exhibition. The exhibition period will be for six (6) weeks.

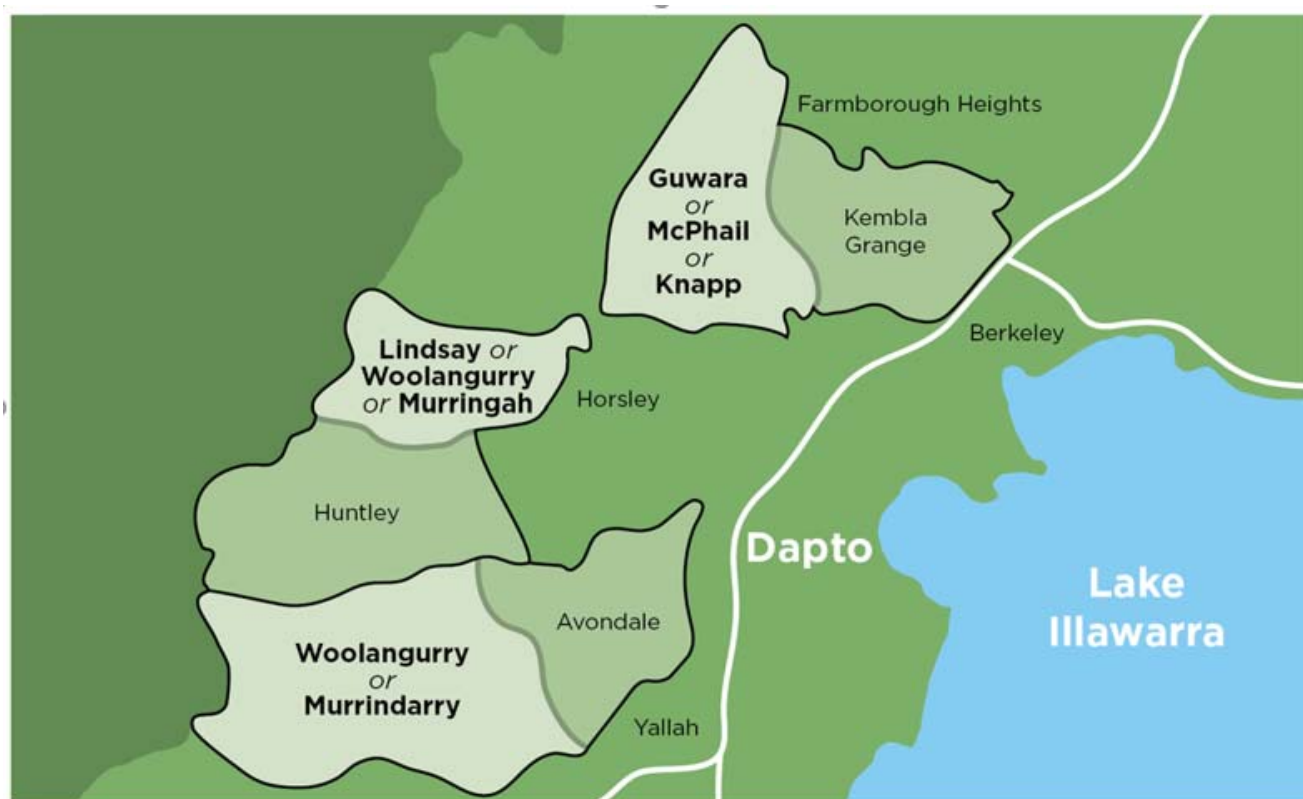


Figure 2: Potential names for new suburbs

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Consultation for Phase 1 of the project commenced in March 2020 and ended on 20 April 2020. The Engagement Report is at Attachment 3. The purpose of Phase 1 was to –

- Inform the community of the suburb boundary reviews.
- Invite the community to suggest names for the new suburbs.
- Establish two (2) Community Working Groups to review and assess the suggested names against the GNB criteria and any significance to West Dapto.
- Use the information collected by the Community Working Groups and Project Team to develop a draft shortlist of names for each of the new suburbs.
 - Draft shortlist to go to GNB for review

Phase 2

- Final shortlist presented to Council for endorsement.
- If supported by Council, the following engagement steps will be undertaken –
 - Public Exhibition of the final short list for six (6) weeks.
 - Ward 3 Review Committee to make final recommendation about proposed suburb names.
 - Proposed final names and boundaries submitted to GNB for review.
 - GNB exhibit new suburb names.
 - GNB to inform Council of new suburb names.
 - Council endorse new suburb names.

We expect the new names to be effective by mid-2021.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 Goal “We have an innovative and sustainable economy” “We are connected and engaged community”. It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2020-21
Strategy	4 Year Action	Operational Plan Actions
2.1.5 West Dapto urban growth is effectively managed to balance employment and population growth.	2.1.5.1 In collaboration with key agencies, facilitate the West Dapto Taskforce to deliver the first stages of the West Dapto Urban Release Area	In collaboration with key agencies, facilitate the West Dapto Review Committee to deliver the first stages of the West Dapto Urban Release Area

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The review of suburbs at West Dapto does not have any specific environmental sustainability implications. However, the existing size and scale of the Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale suburbs is not sustainable in an ultimate urban development context. In addition, once the three (3) existing suburbs reach their ultimate urban residential density capacity it would not be sustainable for emergency services coordination. Therefore, the proposed six (6) suburbs will provide a more sustainable outcome for the community and public resources.

RISK MANAGEMENT

As mentioned previously in this report the GNB guidelines recommend creating new, smaller, suburbs before residential densities increase significantly in an urban context. One of the main risks with reviewing suburb boundaries later in a new release area development life is the increased disruption and inconvenience to residents with address change. Council staff are managing this risk by undertaking this suburbs review project relatively early in the life of the urban release area at West Dapto.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are minimal financial implications of the proposed public exhibition West Dapto Suburbs review project. Staff resources in the City Strategy Division and Engagement team have been utilised to undertake the project.

CONCLUSION

The naming of the new suburbs is an important milestone in the West Dapto Urban Release Area’s development. The suburbs; Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale are larger than the GNB’s guidelines recommend. Their guidelines suggest creating new, smaller, suburbs before the residential densities increase significantly, to minimise disruption to residents in the future. This report outlines the community engagement processes undertaken in the naming of the new suburbs. Council staff worked alongside the two Community Working Groups, to collate and research all suggested names against the GNB’s naming criteria, as well as their applicability and suitability for the West Dapto area. An Aboriginal cultural linguist will be engaged to advise the correct pronunciation of the Aboriginal names in the final shortlist.

Figure 2 illustrates the relevant naming options that are supported for each new suburb. It is recommended that the final shortlist of names (Figure 2) be endorsed for exhibition, excluding Knapp, to allow community consultation on the proposed names for each new suburb.

West Dapto Suburb Naming Project

The names in the table below were suggested by community members through our community engagement from March to April 2020. Our two community working groups have reviewed and assessed each name with summary comments below.

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Alderaan	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Aquilae	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Arkell	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Sensitive nature of name. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Avondale	Yes	Historical significance and already being used.
Bamal (Earth)	No	No specific relevance to West Dapto. More significant names to use.
Beachrow	No	No significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Beachwood	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Bentley	No	Duplicate. Suburb in WA postcode 6102. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Bespin	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Bong Bong	No	Duplicate. The name 'Bong Bong' is already extensively identified in the Wingecarribee LGA
Burelli (Mountain)	No	Already used as a street in Wollongong
Camayragal	No	Not Dharawal language
Coleridge	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Cowley	No	Duplicate name suburb in QLD postcode 4871 Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Dhargarigal	No	Not Dharawal language
Dombarton	No	Duplicate. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3
Dreamtime	No	While this word is significant to Aboriginal culture, it is not specific to West Dapto.
Dunlop Vale	No	Continuation of 'Kembla Grange' more significant.
Edenfield	Yes	Historic property in West Dapto

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Farmborough Valley	No	Duplicate under GNB guidelines
Farmbrowarra	No	Duplicate under GNB guidelines
Fibin	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Flame Tree	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Flametree	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Frisia Hill	No	No great significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Gardner	No	Living person Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point c
Gerrigulli	No	Already commemorated in a park
Gerringulli	No	Already commemorated in a park.
Glengarry	No	Duplicate. Suburb in Victoria postcode 3854. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Glenlee	No	Duplicate. Rural locality in QLD postcode 4711. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Goon	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point f
Gooragle (Possum)	No	Other significant names to use.
Gunston	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Guwara (High wind)	Yes	Relevant to suburbs along the escarpment near Wongawilli
Gweagal	No	Not Dharawal language
Gweagal	No	Not Dharawal language
Haynesridge	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point c
Hazelton	No	Hazelton family has greater connections with Albion Park/Shellharbour LGA.
Hillsborough	No	Duplicate. Suburb in NSW postcode 2290 Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Hoth	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Huntley	Yes	Relates to Huntley mine. Already being used.

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Jenkins	No	Not relevant to West Dapto or Aboriginal culture. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Jenkins	No	No significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Johnson Park	No	Significant person in history. Feedback from Aboriginal community preferred to not use names of people.
Johnston	No	Other more prominent historical figures
Jumbullah	No	Requested not to use
Jum-Bullah	No	Requested to not use
Kembla Grange	Yes	Historical significance and already being used.
Kembla Heights	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla Heights	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla Plains	No	Duplicate. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla Plains	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla Vale	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla Valley	No	Duplicate. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kembla View	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Kemblavale	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Knapp	Yes	
Konmaru-Nula	No	Not relevant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Koradji	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Lambert	No	Living person. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point c
Lang	No	Other more prominent historical figures

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Lilly Pilly	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Lindsay	No	Not relevant to West Dapto or Aboriginal culture. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Lindsay	Yes	The Lindsay's are long term residents, landowners and business owners in the West Dapto area.
LLamuna	No	No significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Logbridge	Yes	Historical property in West Dapto
Lower Dombarton	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point g
Malvale	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Marshall	No	Name already commemorated
McPhail	Yes	Family with long connections with Dapto/West Dapto
Melrose Park	No	Duplicate. Suburb in Sydney postcode 2114. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Minersville	No	More historically important themes to commemorate.
Mirrigan	No	Means 'dog' - offensive
Mountain View Estate	No	Duplicate. Mountain View – location in NSW 2460. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Mountain View Hills	No	Duplicate. Reserved named Mountain View Park in Albion Park Rail. There is also a locality called Mountain View in the Clarence Valley LGA. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Murrindarry (Mount Marshall-means the mountain)	Yes	Relevant to West Dapto area of Mount Marshall
Murringah (Coal)	Yes	Relevant to West Dapto area of Huntley
Newton Gardens	No	Name not historically correct
Newton Park	Yes	Name of a historic property which has architectural significance
Oaree	No	Not Dharawal language
Osborne	Yes	Significant land owner, long term association with the West Dapto / Avondale / Marshall Mount Area.

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Quoll	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Rainforest	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Red Cedar	No	Community working group decision to not use flora or fauna.
Ribbonwood	No	Already in use for community centre
Rixon	No	No significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Robins Creek	No	No significant connection to Aboriginal culture. Name already commemorated in street name.
Saunders	No	Living person. Living person Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point c
Shaina place	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Soldier's Rest	No	Names with greater significance to be used.
Sunnyside	No	Duplicate. Suburb in QLD postcode 4737. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
Sunnyvale	No	Not relevant to West Dapto or Aboriginal culture. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Surge	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Tagarigal	No	Not Dharawal language
Tatooine	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Temple District	No	Not significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Tharawal	No	Not Dharawal language or significant to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Throsby	No	No great significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
West Horsley	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point f

Name	Shortlist Y/N	Comments
Whyllies Flat	No	Duplicate (with different spelling) suburb in NSW 2330. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103 Section 6.8.2
William Beach Park	No	No significance to West Dapto. Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e
Wollongolow (Name of the Chief of the Clan groups of the Illawarra)	No	Significant person in history. Feedback from Aboriginal community preferred to not use names of people.
Woolangurry (Avondale-means track over the mountain)	Yes	Relevant to West Dapto area of Avondale
Yavin	No	Doesn't meet GNB guidelines . Page 103-104 Section 6.8.3 point e

West Dapto Suburb Naming Project Draft Shortlist - Research

(proposed for Geographical Names Board consideration)

A

- Edenfield
- McPhail
- Knapp
- Kembla Grange
- Guwara
(high wind)

The map shows the West Dapto area with several proposed suburb boundaries labeled A through F. Area A is Kembla Heights. Area B is Farmborough Heights. Area C is Wongawilli. Area D is Huntley. Area E is Avondale. Area F is Yallah. Other labeled areas include Marshall Mount, Cleveland, Horsley, Brownsville, Kanahooka, Berkeley, Dapto, and Haywards Bay. Lake Illawarra is to the east. The text 'Help us name our new West Dapto suburbs' is in the top left of the map area. Question marks are placed within areas A, B, C, D, E, and F.

B

- Kembla Grange
- Newton Park

C

- Huntley
- Lindsay
- Guwara
(high wind)
- Murringah
(Coal)

E

- Osborne
- Avondale
- Woolangurry
(Track over the mountain)
- Murrindarry
(Mount Marshall, The Mountain)

D

- Huntley
- Murringah
(Coal)

F

- Avondale
- Logbridge

West Dapto Suburb Naming Project Draft Short List

Research Summaries

Guwara means high wind.

Murrindarry refers to Mount Marshall, The Mountain.

Murringah means coal.

Woolangurry means track over the mountain.

Edenfield

Edenfield is a long-established property on Darkes Rd, Kembla Grange, part of an original land grant from the 1840's to Augustus Hayward. The name stopped being used when street numbering came in. It is located adjacent to the Motoring Museum on Darkes Rd.

Knapp

Edward J H Knapp's only association with West Dapto was as surveyor, tasked with survey of the new 'Veteran's Grants' concept on Dapto Creek in Kembla Grange, in 1829. Research indicates that he was a surveyor only for a few years.

Lindsay

The Lindsay's are long term residents of West Dapto, with strong family associations in farming and retail. The Lindsay's were Innovative leaders in dairying and made a significant contribution to the farming, dairy, meat and retail sectors.

John Lindsay is associated with Horsley Homestead and the evolution of agriculture, dairying, meat and retail sectors in Illawarra and Dapto specifically. The son George developed an award winning Ayreshire herd and opened a small store in Unanderra (then called Charcoal). The other son, John, operated an abattoir, dairy and piggery on West Dapto Road north of Robbins Creek.

Existing street names or other Wollongong sites/places linked to the name:

- 1 Lindsay St in Unanderra (unsure if linked – could be after Lindsay Mayne, or George Lindsay [see above]).

Logbridge

Logbridge is named after Log Bridge Farm. William Thomas (a carpenter), arrived in Australia in 1838 and set up the farm at 'Log Bridge' on Marshall Mount Road after first working on the construction of Marshall Mount House, for the Osborne's. William's son Henry lived on the farm until 1920. It was originally called Elm Bank. It was listed a local significant heritage item in WLEP 1990. It has been demolished and is not in WLEP 2009.

McPhail

The McPhail family has a long history with West Dapto. George McPhail received an original land grant in Kembla Grange. Their son George erected Stan Dyke Homestead and donated land for West Dapto School – current WLEP Heritage Items. Family members remain in the area. In the 1950's the CSIRO's Dapto Solar Radio Field Station operated on the McPhail's property.

Existing street names or other Wollongong sites/places linked to the name:

- 1 McPhail Reserve – Corner Paynes & Sheaffes Roads (next to the old school).
McPhail St in Unanderra (unsure if linked)
- 2 Stan Dyke Road in Kembla Grange.
- 3 Stand Dyke Park in Kembla Grange.

Newton Park

Newton Park is the name of an historic property built in 1845, adjacent to 'Kembla Grange Racecourse, for David Williamson Irving who named it after his uncle, Lord Newton from Scotland. The house is listed on the State Inventory Statement of Significance as: "Substantially intact Victorian colonial homestead. Rare example of an asymmetrical house of this type".

Existing street names or other Wollongong sites/places linked to the name:

- 1 Newton Park and Gardens is listed on the WLEP 2009 – Item 5949.

Osborne

Henry Osborne is a significant historical figure-farmer and politician, and the family have long term association with the West Dapto / Avondale / Marshall Mount Area.

He was granted land in Marshall Mount, and Kangaroo Valley. The Osborne's home was 'Marshall Mount House'. He was a pioneer in the dairy industry and the "Osborne Memorial Church at Brownsville, Dapto, was built and endowed by his family," (Lindsay. B., and Organ. M. 1994. Early Land Settlement in Illawarra. UOW).

Existing street names or other Wollongong sites/places linked to the name:

- 1 Osborne Street, Dapto.
- 2 Osborne Park and Street – Cliff Rd Wollongong (possibly named after Henry's brother, John).



OUR WOLLONGONG

JOIN THE CONVERSATION

ENGAGEMENT REPORT

West Dapto Suburb Review & Naming

July 2020

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Executive Summary

In March 2020, Council informed the community of suburb boundary reviews in West Dapto and invited the community to suggest names for the new suburbs. Due to urban release in West Dapto and the size of suburbs becoming too large, the existing suburbs of Avondale, Huntley and Kembla Grange need to be split in half. This project is being run in two phases:

Phase 1

- Inform the community of the suburb boundary reviews.
- Invite the community to suggest names for the new suburbs.
- Establish two (2) Community Working Groups to review and assess the suggested names against the GNB criteria and any significance to West Dapto.
- Use the information collected by the Community Working Groups and Project Team to develop a draft shortlist of names for each of the new suburbs.
 - Draft shortlist to go to GNB for review

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- Final shortlist presented to Council for endorsement.
- If supported by Council, the following engagement steps will be undertaken –
 - Public Exhibition of the final short list for six (6) weeks.
 - Ward 3 Review Committee to make final recommendation about proposed suburb names.
 - Proposed final names and boundaries submitted to GNB for review.
 - GNB exhibit new suburb names.
 - GNB to inform Council of new suburb names.
 - Council endorse new suburb names.

This engagement report is a summary of the engagement process of phase 1 of this project.

Engagement started with a survey asking the community for suggestions for names for the new suburbs and checking the relevance of the existing names of Avondale, Huntley and Kembla Grange. The survey was available online through Engagement HQ, as well as hardcopy surveys at Customer Service and Dapto and Wollongong Libraries. The engagement period was initially from the 9 March to 6 April 2020, however extended to 20 April due to the Covid-19 pandemic. During the engagement a number of methods were used to communicate with the community including; an engagement website, two information stands in Dapto, presentations to the Wollongong Aboriginal Reference Group and Neighbourhood Forum 8, postcards distributed to Dapto and West Dapto businesses, a media release, social media posts and posters in local Dapto primary and high schools. Two Frequently Asked Questions documents were developed. The first

provided information about the suburb boundary review, while the second provided information about the suburb naming process and the current community engagement.

The Engagement HQ website had 747 visits, with 60 online submissions. Seven submissions were received via email and letter and 13 through social media.

Once the broad community engagement period ended, two community working groups were set up to review and assess all names against the Geographical Naming Board criteria and significance to West Dapto. Due to safety restrictions with Covid-19, the working groups were run online, through email and phone communication. The shortlist can be viewed in Appendix 1. Several Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal names were suggested for the six suburbs as well as the existing names of Avondale, Huntley and Kembla Grange. The names will now be initially reviewed by the GNB, with the final proposal to be made by the Ward 3 Review Committee.

Background

West Dapto Urban Release Area is located in the Illawarra region, nestled between the Illawarra escarpment to the west and existing settlements of Dapto, Kanahooka, Koonawarra and Lake Illawarra to the east. Wollongong City Council estimates that the West Dapto Urban Release Area will provide around 19,500 dwellings once fully developed, which would occur over a 40-year timeframe with an additional population of around 56,500 people.

With urban growth in this area, suburb sizes are now larger than the 500ha that the Geographical Names Board of NSW (GNB) recommends. This project involved splitting the suburbs of Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale each into two suburbs and asking the community to suggest names for the new West Dapto suburbs. Council took the opportunity to ask the community about the existing suburb names of Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale. The intention was to find out if the community felt these names are relevant and meaningful to West Dapto and need to continue to be used.

Naming Criteria

GNB's *NSW Address Policy and User Manual* Section 6.8.2 states the following criteria to suburb naming;

- The name should not already exist in Australia
- Local Aboriginal significance
- Gender – consider female names
- Characteristics of the suburb
- Commemorate a person
- Be appropriate to relevant local cultural or historical influences in the region
- Be appropriate to relevant local natural influences in the region
- Be easy to read, spell and pronounce
- Not be offensive or likely to cause offense
- Not be a company or business name

If naming after a person, they need to have been deceased for a period of at least two years. Consent of the family members of the person being commemorated must also be obtained.

Suburb Naming Process

The GNB is the State body that oversees naming in NSW. The project team followed the GNBs *'Address Policy and User Manual'* to guide our suburb naming project. The West Dapto Review Committee accepted the role of supervising and providing guidance for the project.

The project team felt that the community should be involved in the suburb naming process. During the first phase of engagement, we asked the community to suggest suburb names and checked the relevance of the existing suburb names of Huntley, Kembla Grange and Avondale. When the broad community engagement period ended, a number of representatives from heritage groups, Dapto and Aboriginal communities came together as two working groups to review and assess each of the suggested names against the GNB criteria as well as researching the significance of the names to West Dapto. One working group included Aboriginal community members who reviewed and assessed all suggested Aboriginal names. Three Traditional Custodian Groups and the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council were invited to be part of this group. The other working group was made up of members of heritage groups and the Dapto community who reviewed and assessed all non-Aboriginal names. The two working groups worked closely with the project team through this process to develop a shortlist of names that, through research, meet the GNB criteria and are significant to West Dapto.

Unfortunately, the Covid-19 pandemic began towards the end of the broad community engagement period. The project team feels that our two face-to-face community information stands were affected by the pandemic, and certainly the pandemic affected the working groups. Initially the two working groups were going to be run as face-to-face workshops. With safety restrictions in place, Council's Engagement HQ platform was developed as an interactive space for the working group participants, with resources, space for back-and-forth conversation between participants and the project team, space to upload research documents for participants and live discussion times with the project team. Conducting the workshops online presented challenges for both the project team and working group participants, however the process was a success and received positive verbal feedback from both the project team and working group participants.

Engagement with Aboriginal community

The approach to engagement in this project was informed by draft guidance documents for how we engage with the Aboriginal community. Using these draft documents as a guide, the project team was able to build positive and trusting relationships with a number of Aboriginal community members and key Aboriginal organisations very early in the project, before broad community engagement had commenced. The project team consulted with an Engagement Officer and Council's Aboriginal Community Development Officer to plan a meaningful and culturally sensitive engagement. The guidelines place high importance on face-to-face meetings with community members on a consistent basis (i.e. not just for the life of the project). However, with the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions on face-to-face meetings in place, we were no longer able to meet with anyone from the community. The team found that those community members who we had met face-to-face or had multiple phone calls with before the safety restrictions came into place, continued

to stay in contact. Those community members who we were unable to meet or talk with before the pandemic remained uncontactable. The life of this project saw approximately 78 phone calls, 86 emails, 3 letters and two face-to-face meetings with Aboriginal community members. The project team organised face-to-face meetings in local cafes and people's homes where Aboriginal community members felt safe and comfortable. By following the draft guidance documents, this project saw positive and trusting relationships being built between the project team and Aboriginal community members. It is important for the project team to continue to stay in contact with those people to maintain a positive working relationship.

Early in the project, the Aboriginal Community Development Officer and Engagement Officer provided advice to the project team about Aboriginal community members and organisations they should be engaging with. It was also advised that three Traditional Custodians Groups and the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council would be invited to participate in the working group. The way in which these groups were engaged remained flexible throughout the project. While the Engagement HQ working group website was built with the Aboriginal working group in mind, the Aboriginal working group had minimal involvement with it. Communication with the Aboriginal working group was through phone calls, emails, video calls and posted letters.

Many other Aboriginal community members were engaged with during this project. A number of Aboriginal community members were notified of the project before it began and then when the project commenced they were invited to suggest a suburb name. Once the engagement period had closed many Aboriginal community members were emailed the suggested names and asked to provide feedback.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders included:

- Residents of Avondale, Kembla Grange, Huntley and the wider West Dapto and Dapto communities
- Neighbourhood Forum 8
- Wollongong Heritage Reference Group
- Illawarra Shoalhaven National Trust
- Illawarra Historical Society
- Community groups such as CareWays, Rotary and Quota
- Local primary and high schools
- Migrant Heritage Project
- Traditional Custodian Groups; The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation, Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation and Korewal Elouera Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council.
- Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Aboriginal Reference Group
- Aboriginal organisations and individual knowledge and language holders

Methodology

Methods	Details of methods
Communication methods	
Advertiser	Wednesday 11 March 2020
Presentations	Neighbourhood Forum 8 Wednesday 11 March Aboriginal Reference Group Tuesday 17 March Heritage Reference Group – cancelled due to Covid. Information passed through Council Heritage Officers.
Councillor briefing	24 February 2020
Information packs	Containing poster, map of proposed suburbs, FAQ & feedback forms placed at Customer Service and Wollongong and Dapto Libraries.
Postcards	Distributed to local businesses and organisations in Dapto and West Dapto
Email	Email to key stakeholders announcing the engagement and link to website
Engagement HQ	Live Monday 9 March 2020, closed 20 April 2020 (extended for 2 weeks due to Covid)
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)	Available online, Customer Service, Wollongong and Dapto libraries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One FAQ about suburb boundary review • One FAQ about suburb naming process
School newsletters	Poster emailed to primary and high schools in the Dapto area
Engagement methods	
Information stands	Saturday 14 March 2020 in Dapto Mall 12-2pm Tuesday 17 March 2020 at Dapto Ribbonwood Centre 1-3pm
Engagement HQ – survey tool	Survey live from 9 March to 20 April 2020 (extended due to Covid-19)
Hardcopy feedback form	Placed at Customer Service, Wollongong and Dapto Libraries
Presentations	Neighbourhood Forum 8 Wednesday 11 March Aboriginal Reference Group Tuesday 17 March Heritage Reference Group – cancelled due to Covid-19
Aboriginal working group	Three Traditional Custodian groups and Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council invited to participate. Our Traditional Custodian groups provided feedback and information through emails, phone calls and posted letters.
Non-Aboriginal working group	Members of heritage groups and the Dapto community were invited to review and assess all non-Aboriginal names. Four community members took part via Council’s engagement website, emails and phone calls.
Phone calls	Aboriginal community members Non-Aboriginal working group members
Emails	Emails with many Aboriginal community members Email invite to the two working groups
Facetime video calls	Aboriginal community members
Post letters	Aboriginal community and Traditional Custodian group members
Engagement HQ working group website	Working group website for the two working groups.
Engagement HQ working group website – Discussion forum	Discussion forum used for deliberative conversations. The project team took turns at being available on Engagement HQ for live discussions in the discussion forum. Seventeen live sessions occurred over a 4-week period. The discussion forum was an effect tool with over 140 messages posted.
Engagement HQ working group	Used to update working group participants on the next steps they need to take or any changes

website – Newsfeed tool	
Engagement HQ working group website – survey tool	The survey tool was used to allow working group participants to upload their 'name research templates'. A document library was created to store all the research on the website, so all working group participants could access them.
Engagement HQ working group website – quick poll	Used to ask working group participants how they would like to divide the research workload for the project.

Results

City of Wollongong Facebook post saw 44,255 people reached and 14,528 engagements. An engagement is interaction with a post beyond viewing it, for instance likes, comments, shares, image views and link clicks.

The Illawarra Mercury published a media release on 10 March 2020.

Engagement Participation Results

Table 1: Engagement participation results

Engagement activity	Participation
Information stand attendance numbers	16
Submissions received during the engagement period	60 Online 7 hardcopy/letters 13 social media

Online Engagement Results

A total of 60 submissions were received online. Table 2 presents the usage statistics for the project page on Council's website.

Table 2: Summary of online participation

Measure and Explanation	Usage
Unique Site Visits – Total number of visits to the project page	747
Aware – Total number of users who viewed the project page	628
Informed – Total number of users who opened a hyperlink or read a document	276
Engaged – Total number of users who have actively contributed to the project via the project page	60

Submission results

Community members were asked to:

- Suggest a name for the new suburbs of West Dapto
- Assign the name to a specific suburb

- Select the GNB criteria that the name meets
- Tell us their thoughts about the existing suburb names of Huntley, Kembla Grange and Avondale and if these names are still relevant.

Results

Questions 1, 2, 7 & 8

These questions asked community for their name suggestion, where the name should be located, the GNB criteria the name meets and the significance of the name to West Dapto. A total of 80 names were suggested. The community working groups reviewed and assessed each name against the GNB criteria and significance to West Dapto. Appendix 1 shows the shortlist of names and which suburb each name is proposed for.

Table 3: Results Question 3-5

Questions 3-5 asked the community if the existing suburb names of Kembla Grange, Huntley and Avondale are still significant to West Dapto and which new suburb should retain the existing name. A total of 65 people told us if we should keep the existing names. A total of 31 people told us which suburb should retain Avondale with 27 people telling us which suburb should be called Huntley and 41 people telling us where they believe the name Kembla Grange is most relevant.

Question	Y/N	Location
Should we keep Avondale?	Yes=31/65 No=34/65	East side keeps name=19/31 West side keeps name=10/31 (2 didn't say)
Should we keep Huntley?	Yes=29/65 No=36/65	North side keeps name=11 South side keeps name=16 (2 didn't say)
Should we keep Kembla Grange?	Yes=42/65 No=23/65	East side keeps name=31 West side keeps name=10 (1 didn't say)

Appendix 1: West Dapto Suburb Naming Project shortlist on map.

Appendix 1: West Dapto Suburb Naming Project

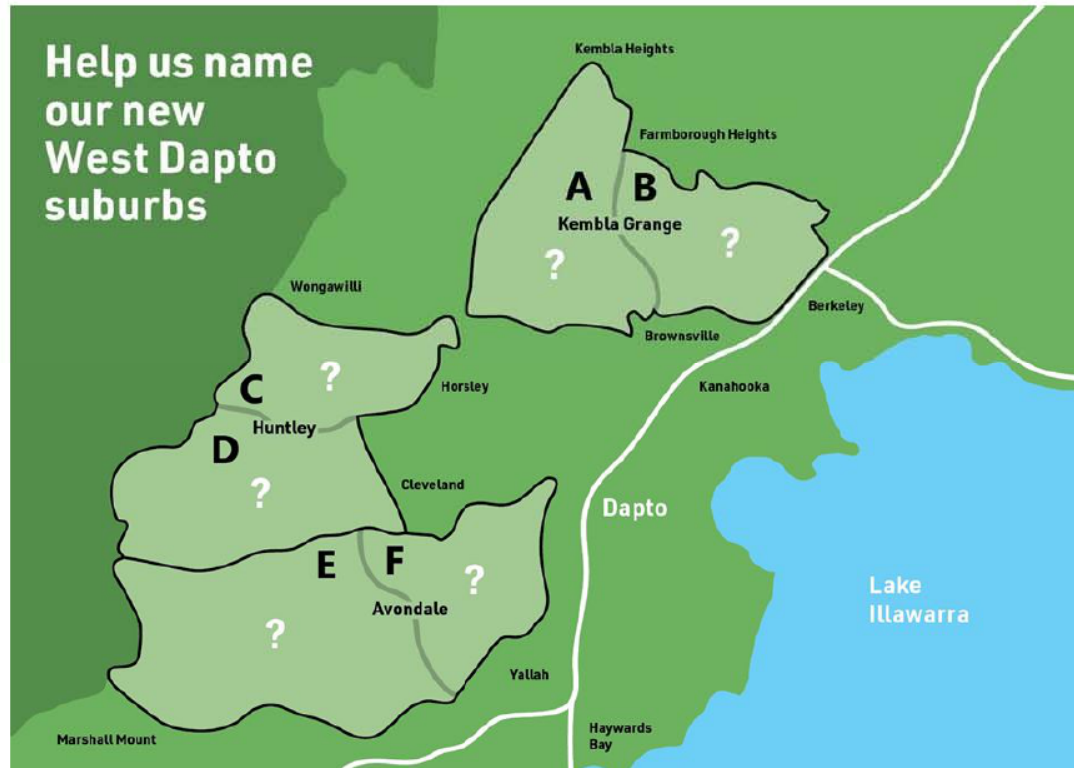
SHORTLIST

(proposed for GNB consideration)

- A**
- Edenfield
 - McPhail
 - Knapp
 - Kembla Grange
 - Guwara (high wind)

- C**
- Huntley
 - Lindsay
 - Guwara (high wind)
 - Murringah (Coal)

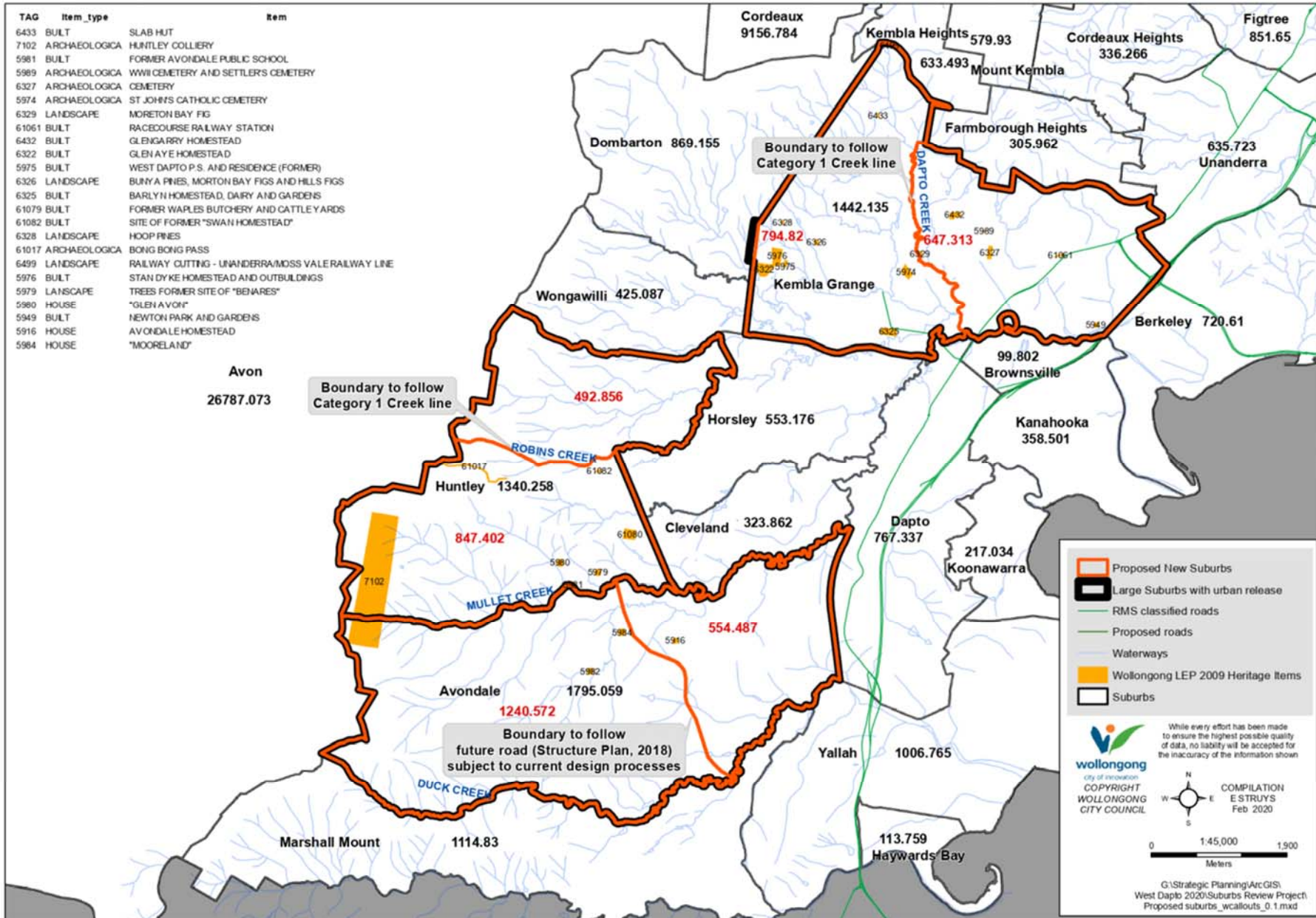
- D**
- Huntley
 - Murringah (Coal)



- B**
- Kembla Grange
 - Newton Park

- E**
- Osborne
 - Avondale
 - Woolangurru (Track over the mountain)
 - Murrindarry (Mount Marshall, The Mountain)

- F**
- Avondale
 - Logbridge





Geographical
Names Board

Geographical Names Board of NSW Policy

Place Naming

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Any enquiries relating to this publication, may be addressed to the Geographical Names Board
E: ss-gnb@finance.nsw.gov.au

Geographical Names Board of New South Wales

PO Box 143

Bathurst NSW 2795

T: 6332 8214 (Int: +612 6332 8214)

E: ss-gnb@finance.nsw.gov.au

W: www.gnb.nsw.gov.au

Document Control

Version and amendment table

Date	Version	Amendments	Authorised
23 April 15	1.0	First draft	B Hirst / B Goodchild
12 Nov 15	2.0	First circulation to members	B Hirst / B Goodchild
20 Dec 15	3.0	Amended based on GNB feedback	B Hirst / B Goodchild
8 March 16	3.1	Aboriginal policy updated based on feedback received.	B Hirst / B Goodchild
10 March 16	4.0	Formatted for document consistency	B Hirst / B Goodchild
18 March 16	5.0	Amended based on March GNB meeting	B Hirst / B Goodchild
19 April 16	5.1	Minor amendments and changes accepted	B Hirst / B Goodchild
2 May 16	6.0	Amendments based on Secretariat input	B Hirst / B Goodchild
6 May 16	6.1	New section on changing names	B Hirst / B Goodchild
May 17	6.2	Update to section 6.1 and 11.1	N Underwood
Sep 18	6.3	Update branding	N Underwood
4 Jul 19	6.4	Update to section 10.2	N Underwood

Repeals and Review

The policies identified in this document are consistent with national and international best practice. They repeal all existing Geographical Names Board of NSW (GNB) policies and guidelines in respect to geographical naming in NSW, apart from those included in the NSW Addressing User Manual, which are complementary to these policies. They do not apply retrospectively, and any arrangements that predate these rules are not necessarily subject to its terms.

Recognition of any existing NSW geographical name that does not conform to these policies does not establish a precedent for any future naming proposal.

This document is to be revised annually or as required. Where minor changes are required, the GNB must ensure the version number is updated. However, where changes in legislation or operating environment result in substantive rewriting of the document, the sponsor must create a new document and ensure it is entered into TRIM (electronic file management system). This will ensure the integrity of the original document.

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1 Scope

This policy applies to the operations of the GNB and its Secretariat.

2 Responsibilities

Geographical Names Board

The GNB is responsible for the governance of this policy.

Department of Customer Service (DCS)

DCS is responsible for the administrative management, technical support and promotion of the policy under the auspices of the GNB.

3 Glossary

Act	<i>Geographical Names Act 1966</i> No 13
CGNA / PCPN	Committee of Geographic Names of Australasia - now renamed the Permanent Committee on Place Names. Part of ICSM
GNB / Board	Geographical Names Board of NSW as constituted under the Act
DCS	Department of Customer Service
Gazetteer	List of geographical names. In NSW the Geographical names gazetteer is stored in the Geographical Names Register database.
Geographical name	The name of a place as determined by the provisions of the Act and been notified in the Gazette as a geographical name, but does not include a name which has ceased to be a geographical name under the Act.
GNB (the GNB)	Geographical Names Board as constituted under the Act
ICSM	Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping
Place	Defined by the Act as <i>'any geographical or topographical feature or any area, district, division, locality, region, city, town, village, settlement or railway station or any other place within the territories and waters of the State of New South Wales but does not include any road, any area (within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993) or area of operations of a county council (within the meaning of that Act), any electoral district under the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912, any school or any place or place within a class of places to which the provisions of this Act do not apply by virtue of the regulations.'</i>
Recorded name	Defined by the Act as <i>'the name of a place as it appears on a Lands Department map or, where the name of a place appears differently on two or more such maps, the name of that place as it appears on whichever of those maps was published later than the other or others.'</i>
Road / Road Naming Authority	Road and Road Naming Authority are defined under the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> and summarised in section 5.3 of the <i>NSW Address policy</i>
Secretariat	GNB secretariat appointed in accordance with section 4 of the Act
Spatial Services	A division of the Department of Customer Service (DCS). Spatial Services is the government body responsible for the implementation of the Geographical Names Act.

4 Introduction

Consistent use of accurate place names is an essential element of effective communication worldwide, and supports socio-economic development, conservation and national infrastructure. (Permanent Committee on Place Names)

Department of Customer Service, Spatial Services and the GNB have statutory responsibility to establish, update, preserve and publicise place naming in New South Wales.

The *Geographical Names Act 1966* recognises the importance of unambiguous and official place names. Place names reflect the relationship between people and place and create a link that forms the basis for communication, location and addressing. Clear and unambiguous place names are essential for emergency services, postal and service delivery as well as professional and personal navigation.

The GNB is committed to recognising our Aboriginal cultural heritage by registering place names given by Aboriginal people so that they can be assigned as geographical names alone or used alongside existing non-Aboriginal names.

The GNB is committed to open and transparent practices and procedures in the selection of place names. This document brings together the policies adopted by the GNB and enables all interested parties to understand why specific names are selected.

The policies detailed in this document are consistent with national and international policies, guidelines and practices.

5 Legislation and Authority

As set out in the *Geographical Names Act 1966* (Section 5), the GNB has the following powers and functions:

- assign names to places
- approve that a recorded name of a place shall be its geographical name
- alter a recorded name or a geographical name
- determine whether the use of a recorded name or a geographical name shall be discontinued
- adopt rules of orthography, nomenclature and pronunciation with respect to geographical names
- investigate and determine the form, spelling, meaning, pronunciation, origin and history of any geographical name
- the application of any geographical name with regard to position, extent or otherwise
- compile and maintain a vocabulary of Aboriginal words used or suitable for use in geographical names and to record their meaning and origin
- compile and maintain a dictionary of geographical names with a record of their form, spelling, meaning, pronunciation, origin and history
- publish a gazetteer of geographical names
- inquire into and make recommendations on any matters relating to the names of places referred to it by the Minister

The GNB may compile, maintain and publish a list of road names.

6 Policy – Universal Naming Principles

The following principles shall apply for all new geographical names in New South Wales.

6.1 Language

- 1 Geographical names shall be written in standard Australian English or a recognised format of an Australian Aboriginal language local to the area of the geographical name.
- 2 Diacritical marks (symbols such as ´ in é, ¸ in ç or : in ö) are not used in Australian English names, and shall be omitted from names drawn from languages that use such marks.
- 3 Geographical names shall be easy to pronounce, spell and write, and preferably not exceed three words (including any designated term) or 25 characters. An exception to this is in the use of Aboriginal names when it is accepted that a traditional name may at first appear to be complex but will, over time, become more familiar and accepted by the community.
- 4 The following types of punctuation as used in Australian English shall not be included as part of a geographical name: period (.), comma (,), colon (:), semi-colon (;), quotation marks (""), exclamation mark (!), question mark (?), ellipsis (...), hyphen (-), solidus (/) and parenthesis (()). For surnames or other names that include a hyphen, the hyphen shall be omitted when used for a geographical name.
- 5 An apostrophe mark shall not be included in geographical names written with a final 's', and the possessive 's shall not be included e.g. Georges River not George's River. Apostrophes forming part of an eponymous name shall be included (e.g. O'Connell Plains).
- 6 A geographical name shall not include a preposition e.g. Avenue of the Allies.
- 7 Geographical names shall not include the definite article (the) as the sole name element of a place name e.g. The Reserve is not acceptable.
- 8 A geographical name shall not be abbreviated or contain an abbreviation, initial or acronym e.g. Point, not Pt except that St shall be used for Saint. An exception may be where an abbreviation may have become widely accepted by the community. Eg CWA for Country Women's Association.
- 9 For the purposes of consistency, names starting with Mc or Mac shall not have a space included between the Mc or Mac and the rest of the name.
- 10 A geographical name shall not include Arabic numerals e.g. 3 or 4th or Roman numerals e.g. IV or X. Where numbers are included in a geographical name they shall be written in full e.g. Fourth Top Ridge, Eleven Mile Creek.
- 11 A geographical name shall not include initials e.g. A F Wyatt Reserve.
- 12 The spelling of geographical names derived from the same source shall be uniform in spelling. e.g. Mount Kosciuszko is now spelt with z to be consistent with original spelling.
- 13 Postnominals and titles shall not be included in geographical names.eg John Smith not John Smith AO. An exception is the use of 'VC'.

Justification

The principles identified above ensure consistency thereby reducing the potential for confusion. These principles are consistently applied throughout Australia and commonly adopted internationally. They also facilitate reliable electronic searching essential for navigation systems, service delivery and public safety.

6.2 Form and Character of Names

Place names shall be recognisable words or acceptable combinations of words and shall be appropriate to community sensitivities.

Discriminatory or derogatory names are not acceptable. Such names are those perceived, at a given point in time, to be offensive, demeaning, or harmful to the reputation of individuals, or to social, ethnic, religious or other groups. It is recognised that the perception of 'discriminatory' or 'derogatory' may vary through time and from place to place. In response to requests from the public, the GNB will investigate the appropriate status of any names deemed to be discriminatory or derogatory.

Commercial and business names shall not be used for geographical names, particularly where the name can be construed to be promoting a business. However, business names no longer in use which promote the heritage of an area are acceptable.

Use of club, society, association or special interest group names is discouraged. Such association may change their focus or for some reason lose community support. Community based associations, particularly those philanthropic associations, may be acceptable (eg Rotary, Lions, Apex).

7 Policy - Commemorative Names

Commemorative names are those that commemorate a person, event or place. Acts of bravery, community service and exceptional accomplishments are typical grounds for this recognition. The name of persons who gave their lives in service for their country are often used as commemorative names.

The person commemorated should have contributed significantly to the area around the geographic feature or locality.

When such a name is applied, it shall be given posthumously, at least one year after the decease of the person. Names of living persons are by their nature subject to partisan perception and changes in community judgement and acceptance.

Commemorative names shall not be used to commemorate victims of, or mark the location of, accidents or tragedies. Ownership of land is not in itself grounds for the application of an owner's name. Names of persons holding public office shall not be used.

Personal names, including those of persons still living, may be used for built features e.g. pavilions and grandstands etc., however these features are not formally assigned by the GNB and are not covered by the Act.

7.1 Personal Names

The names of deceased persons are suitable for the naming of reserves. Such persons shall have had a long term association with the area, or have made a significant contribution to the area of the proposed park or reserve. To assist local governments in determining the suitability of a name the GNB offers the following guidelines regarding association or contribution:

- Two or more terms of office on the governing local government council.
- Twenty or more years association with a local community group or service club.
- Twenty or more years of association or service with a local or state government or organisation.

- Action by an individual to protect, restore, enhance or maintain an area that produces substantial long term improvements for the community.
- The death of a person within a place is not solely to be considered sufficient justification for commemoration.
- Local residents of note.

Justification

Using the name of a living person is unacceptable (nationally and internationally) as it may lead to favouritism and/or inappropriate naming. There are examples where people commemorated have later proven to be of poor character or otherwise thought to be unworthy.

8 Policy - Duplication of names

8.1 Duplication of place names

In accordance with the NSW Addressing User Manual (6.8.1 Uniqueness, Duplication), no new locality name shall be duplicated within NSW or any other state or territory in Australia.

Duplication includes identical or similar spelling and/or pronunciation.

8.2 Place names other than localities

Uniqueness is the most essential quality to be sought in proposing a new place name. Duplication should be avoided wherever possible, but new place names may be duplicated provided there is no duplication of the name within the local government or adjoining local government.

Place names with a different designation value are not considered to be duplications. For example, Jenolan River and Jenolan Caves are acceptable.

The GNB encourages efforts by local governments to change or modify duplicate names wherever ambiguity or confusion is likely to occur. Such name changes should be coordinated with the GNB.

Justification

The purpose of place names is primarily to provide unambiguous direction and reference to identify geographical entities. Duplication of locality names is to be avoided because of the confusion this will cause, particularly in the dispatch of emergency services, which is now often coordinated from call centres. Duplication of locality names used for addressing purposes can result in delays in arrival of essential services.

Duplication can also cause personal difficulties such as failed parcel and service delivery and difficulty for tourists and visitors.

Where duplication occurs inter State or Territory, the respective authorities should liaise in order to attempt to arrive at an acceptable solution.

9 Policy – Place Naming Process

9.1 General

This policy is for the application of place names within the territories and waters of New South Wales including reserves under the management of local government.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Services has a separate policy for the naming of national parks under its management.

- All proposals for place naming shall conform to the GNB's Naming Principles.
- All place name proposals shall include a map or diagram clearly defining the extent of the feature proposed to be named.
- Proposals for place naming shall be submitted to the GNB for consideration and formalisation process.
- Private ownership of the land on which a geographical or physical feature is located does not confer any naming right to the land owner or manager. This is also true in respect to land under the various forms of public management, including national parks and reserves.
- Place names (excluding localities) shall not be duplicated within the same LGA or locality or in an adjoining LGA or locality.

9.2 Selection of names

- Aboriginal names are encouraged as the name to be used for any feature that currently does not have a name recognised by the GNB.
- Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of NSW are encouraged.
- Names associated with the heritage of an area are encouraged, especially the names of early explorers, settlers, naturalists, events.
- A name suggested for any place that owes its origin to the peculiarity of the topographic feature designated such as shape, vegetation, animal life etc. may be accepted.
- Gender diversity in names is encouraged.
- The multiplication of names for different parts of the same topographical feature such as a stream or mountain range shall be avoided, and the one name applied to a stream or mountain range throughout its entire length. However, an Aboriginal name may apply to a limited section of a feature.
- The naming of forks, arms and branches of a river as North Branch and South Branch is not supported. Unique names shall be assigned to river branches.
- When a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place, locality or feature, all supported by local usage, the GNB may adopt one of such names as is considered appropriate in accordance with its principles and policies.
- The use of cardinal points of the compass as a prefix or suffix to an existing name shall not be used.
- The changing of long established place names is to be avoided except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication.
- The GNB may approve a first or given name as part of a geographical name only where it is necessary to appropriately honour the person referred to or where it is necessary to avoid ambiguity.

9.3 Changing names

Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original. Changes are discouraged unless the change has been deemed to be in the public interest or for safety reasons. Changing well established names can lead to address or location confusion, especially to electronic navigation services.

9.4 Correct designation values

The GNB has compiled a Glossary of Designation Values in the Geographical Names Register in order to assist in determining the correct designator to be applied to place names at the time of naming.

New names proposed for place names shall include the designation value appropriate to the nature of the feature.

The Glossary of Designation Values is attached as Appendix A.

9.5 Council resolutions to identify community support

When Council submit a naming proposal, it should be supported by a Council resolution. Council should also supply evidence that they have sought community feedback on the proposal. This could include advertising and inviting comment using:

- Local newspapers.
- Relevant web site.
- Local council facilities (eg offices, libraries etc).
- Notices to residents in the area surrounding the feature of the proposed name.
- Notices to local progress associations.

9.6 Naming of Cross Border Features

The name for any feature that crosses the State boundary shall be the same on both sides of that boundary. The basis for the selection of a name for such a feature should be the consensus between relevant authorities. Primary responsibility for obtaining consensus should rest with the authority within which the majority of the feature is located. Any matters regarding naming or renaming of features that cross the state border shall be referred to the Cross Border Commission.

9.7 Referring names to Local Government

Where a submission proposing a name is received by the Secretariat, that submission must be referred to the relevant Local Government and the submitter notified of this action.

9.8 Generic reserve names

The GNB has classified a number of reserve names as “generic”, and when one of these names is proposed it shall also include the name of the locality within which the reserve is located. For example, Volunteer Park is a generic name, and if this name is proposed in Muswellbrook, it shall be proposed as Muswellbrook Volunteer Park.

The following park names have been classified as “generic” by the GNB

ACACIA PARK	ANZAC PARK
APEX PARK	BI-CENTENARY PARK
BI-CENTENNIAL PARK	CENTENARY PARK
CENTENNIAL PARK	CENTRAL PARK
CIVIC PARK	GALLIPOLI PARK
HERITAGE PARK	JUBILEE PARK
KINGS PARK	LIONESS PARK
LIONS PARK	MEMORIAL PARK
OLYMPIC PARK	PEACE PARK
PIONEER PARK	PRESIDENT PARK
PRINCE PARK	PRINCESS PARK
QUEENS PARK	QUOTA PARK
REMEMBRANCE PARK	RIVERSIDE PARK
ROTARY PARK	SESQUI CENTENARY PARK
SESQUI CENTENNIAL PARK	VOLUNTEER PARK
WAR MEMORIAL PARK	

9.9 Use of the name Anzac

The use of the name Anzac is protected by Commonwealth regulations, and may only be used for the naming of a road or park in which, there is situated a public memorial relating to the war which commenced on the fourth day of August 1914, or the war which commenced on the third day of September 1939. (Commonwealth ‘Protection of the word ‘Anzac’ regulation.’)

9.10 Naming of facilities within reserves

Facilities within an officially assigned reserve, such as a pavilion, grandstand, garden, buildings etc. may also be named according to this policy, but do not require the formal approval of the GNB. However, the GNB shall be notified of such names to ensure the name, position and origin is recorded in the Spatial Services’ Digital Topographic Database and the name shown on maps, where relevant.

9.11 Renaming of reserves

Names chosen for reserves are expected to be enduring, and the renaming of these features is confusing and disruptive and is discouraged. If the renaming of a reserve is proposed, evidence of community support for the name change must be provided. The GNB will then evaluate the merits of the proposal before making a decision.

9.12 Naming of properties and homesteads

The GNB does not officially assign names of properties or homesteads. However names of properties and homesteads may be recorded in the NSW Digital Topographical Database (DTDB).

10 Policy – Recognition and use of Aboriginal names

10.1 Background

The names we give to places convey their significance through a sense of history, identity and connection between people and a place. The land is seamless with spirituality and identity for Aboriginal people. A key manifestation of this connection are the names given to features on the land that relate to the ancestors, histories, law and lore of its people.

For Aboriginal people connection with 'Country' is intrinsically connected to identity. Country is the area where an Aboriginal community is connected by language, cultural practices and long held relationships between people and the land. Countries are said to own people whereas for non-Aboriginal people land is owned through a range of legal titles. Country and people are inseparable for Aboriginal communities.

This policy is designed to encourage and promote recognition of Aboriginal place names and to foster the more frequent and official use of these names, particularly for places where the names have not been assigned as geographical names. The policy also provides, where it is possible, for the reinstatement of an Aboriginal place name through the dual naming process.

The NSW Government is committed to continuing the recognition of our Aboriginal cultural heritage by registering the original place names used by Aboriginal people to identify geographical features. Where a feature is identified by a non-Aboriginal name and that name is well established, an Aboriginal name put forward for the feature can be assigned as a dual name and sit alongside the existing non-Aboriginal name.

The GNB prefers the use of Aboriginal names for geographical features. Where a feature currently has a non-Aboriginal name, it may be considered for a dual name provided that documentary or oral evidence of the Aboriginal name is provided.

10.2 Recognition and use of Aboriginal names

- Aboriginal place names are preferred for the name of any place that does not have an assigned geographical name.
- Prior to submitting an Aboriginal name for consideration by the GNB, the proponent should consult the Local Aboriginal Land Council and Aboriginal communities on all matters concerning Aboriginal place names occurring in their area of current occupation and traditional association, in line with self-determination policies. This includes any proposals to assign new names, alter spellings of existing names or assign dual names.
- A name nominated by a Local Government Council will not be accepted by the GNB unless the Local Aboriginal Land Council and relevant Aboriginal communities have been consulted. The GNB Secretariat can provide guidance.
- Aboriginal place names which have been assigned as geographical names shall not be amended in form, spelling, extent or position without the consent of the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council or Community.
- A dual naming system may be used for the naming of a physical and environmental place[s] of significance to the local Aboriginal Land Council or Community when a non-Aboriginal assigned geographical name already exists. Dual naming shall not apply to localities, towns or roads.

- A dual name can only be assigned where there is plausible historical evidence in the form of documentary or oral sources, that the feature has an existing Aboriginal name and that some authority or authenticity can be attributed to the source or sources for the form, origin, spelling, history and meaning of the name. The name cannot be a new name assigned for the purpose of a tribute etc.
- Signs or notices explaining the origins of Aboriginal place names should also identify the name of the language group from which the name originated. For example, the name '...' means '.....' from the '...' Aboriginal language group.
- The GNB endorses and supports the Permanent Committee on Place Names "Guidelines for the Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Names" which is included in the PCPN's "Guidelines for the Consistent Use of Place Names".
- The GNB does not have a role in the determining naming, spelling or determination of boundaries of Aboriginal Countries or Nations.

11 Policy - Infrastructure

11.1 Railway Stations

Railway stations shall be named after its locality or area of interest unless to do so would lead to a duplicated station name. In these cases a name that identifies the area or location of the station should be used. For example Town Hall Station and Martin Place Station are situated in Sydney where multiple stations are in one locality.

Justification

Railway station names assist in location and navigation and are particularly important for visitors and other travellers.

11.2 Other infrastructure

The GNB does not have specific statutory responsibility for formally naming infrastructure (other than Railway Stations and Post Offices), schools, private estate names or building names.

Nevertheless, naming any prominent feature should follow the accepted practice for naming as detailed in this policy.

Justification

Infrastructure such as buildings and sporting facilities are generally not used for addressing purposes however there is a high likelihood that they may be used for location including emergency services. Unique names for all infrastructure will assist in ensuring their location for emergency services.

11.3 Bridge Naming

The GNB does not name bridges, however, it encourages all bridge naming to follow the guidelines as set out in this policy.

The naming of bridges and other structures on roads does not have a formal legislative basis. However, the same procedures for road naming applies to bridges and other road infrastructure:

- RMS is responsible for the naming of bridges and other structures on freeways.
- Local councils initiate the naming of bridges on local, regional and state roads (other than freeways). RMS to approve these proposals.

RMS will approve a naming proposal for a bridge or structure provided that:

- The name has wide community support.
- An Aboriginal name has the support of local Aboriginal groups.
- Consideration has been given to National and State commemorative initiatives involving the naming of new of key road infrastructure.
- The name is consistent with GNB place name criteria.
- The design of the name plaque accords with RMS requirements.

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Appendix A



**Geographical
Names Board**

Glossary of designation values in the Geographical Names Register

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ABORIGINAL RESERVE

Crown land set aside for Aborigines, where they may continue their traditional lifestyle away from the influence of white Australians and access to which is controlled by federal or state authorities or by Aboriginal Land Councils.

AERODROME

All licensed aerodromes and government aerodromes maintained by the Federal Airports Corporation, other than those designated 'airports'.

AIRFIELD

A landing or taking-off area for aircraft.

AIRPORT

An aerodrome that handles regular schedules of passengers and freight.

AMPHITHEATRE

Basin shaped hollow, particularly one having steep sides. Considerable variation in size.

ANABRANCH

A distributary of an anastomosing river which links up with other distributaries and sometimes with the parent stream.

ARM

A comparatively long, narrow and natural waterway extending from a larger body of water.

ARTESIAN BORE

A hole bored perpendicularly into strata, producing a constant supply of water at the surface without pumping.

BACKWATER

A body of stagnant water connected to a river.

BASIN

1. The tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular lake or area.

2. A circumscribed formation in which the strata dip inward from all sides to the centre; the stratified deposit, especially of coal, lying in such a depression.

3. An area of water limited in extent and nearly enclosed by structures alongside which vessels can lie. A non-tidal basin is one closed by caisson of gates to shut off from open water, so that a constant level of water can be maintained in it. Also called a 'wet dock'. A tidal basin is one without gates in which the level of the water rises and falls with the tide. Sometimes called an 'Open Basin'.

BAY

A well-marked indentation made by the sea or a lake into a coastline, whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to contain land locked waters and constitutes more than a mere curvature of the coast.

BEACH

The sloping shore along a body of water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered with sand or gravel.

BIGHT

A crescent-shaped indentation in the coastline usually of large extent and not more than a 90 degree sector of a circle. See 'Bay' and 'Gulf'.

BILLABONG

An efflux from a stream, usually an old bend in the stream, which has been cut off by erosion and deposition. When the fall of a stream is only a few centimetres per kilometre channel is usually incapable of clearing flood waters, which overflow into this efflux. As the water recede the efflux or billabong becomes a pool or a series of pools, which in dry periods may completely dry up.

BLUFF

A spur or ridge terminating in a steep, rocky face.

BORE

A deep vertical hole of a small diameter drilled to obtain water. Designation includes 'Artesian Bore'.

BOUNDARY

That which serves to indicate the limits of a particular area. Various types of boundaries which may be encountered are:

1. UNCLASSIFIED BOUNDARIES; those drawn by the compiler prior to classification to delineate a change in surface characteristics.
2. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES; those defining the territorial sovereignty of a country.
3. STATE OR TERRITORY BOUNDARIES; those defining the major administrative or political divisions within a country.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA BOUNDARIES; those defining areas of common local or regional administration.
5. PROHIBITED AREA BOUNDARIES; those defining the limits of an area into which entry is prohibited, without prior permission from a controlling authority, for security or safety reasons.

BREAKWATER

A natural or artificial structure along a coast capable of checking the force of the waves, thereby reducing beach erosion. The designation includes 'groynes', 'training wall' and 'levee'. The latter two are to restrict rivers to a defined course.

BROOK

A small stream or rivulet.

BUTTE

A small residual of a mesa. The level top being the upper surface of the hard stratum but little lowered by erosion. The slopes on all sides are escarpments and its maximum horizontal dimension in any one direction is about 400 metres.

BUTTRESS

A very steep spur projecting from a hill, mountain, plateau, range etc., having the appearance of supporting it.

CAMP

A place where tents, cabins, etc. are erected for the use of military troops, etc.

CANAL

A large artificial watercourse used for irrigation or navigation.

CANYON

A gorge, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes. It has often been formed by a river cutting through the soft rocks of an arid region; the scantiness of the rainfall prevents denudation of the canyon walls, and so maintains their steepness. The walls of a large canyon, however, rarely approach the vertical, and their irregularity of slope is due to inequalities in the hardness of the rock.

CAPE

A piece of land jutting into the sea; a projecting headland or promontory.

CATCHMENT AREA

The region which drains all the rain water that falls on it, apart from that removed by evaporation, into a river or stream, which then carries the water into the sea or a lake; it may thus coincide with the 'River Basin'. Its boundary is defined by the ridge beyond which water flows in the opposite direction - away from the basin.

CAUSEWAY

A raised roadway of solid structure built across low or wet ground or across a stretch of water.

CAVE

A hollowed-out chamber in the earth, especially a natural cavity with an opening to the surface.

CEMETERY

A place or area for burying the dead.

CHANNEL

1. An artificial watercourse used for drainage or irrigation purposes.
2. A comparatively deep and narrow waterway affording a passage for vessels. The waterway may be natural or dredged and can occur in a river, harbour or sea.

CHASM

A particularly narrow portion of a gorge or ravine where the width is notably exceeded by the depth and the sides are vertical or nearly so.

CITY

A centre of population, commerce and culture with all essential services; a town of significant size and importance, generally accorded the legal right to call itself a city under, either, the Local Government Act, the Crown Lands Act or other instruments put in place by government.

CIVIC PLACE

A pedestrian area or open space, especially a square or plaza, within an urban environment which is frequented by citizens for a variety of purposes including public activities. It may be a place of commemoration. It does not include areas specifically created for commercial or business purposes. It is not to be used in an official address.

CLEARING

An area of ground within a forest, where less than 15% of the ground is covered by trees or scrub. Clearings within areas of dense vegetation may be manmade or naturally occurring.

CLIFF

A perpendicular or steep face of rock considerable in height, either inland or along the coast.

COLLEGE

An establishment for technical or vocational education usually post secondary.

COMMON

A tract of land which belongs to the local community as a whole, and is open to common use.

COUNTY

Territorial division of the state for administrative purposes.

COVE

A small indentation in a coast, usually sheltered.

COWAL

A small lake or dam.

CRATER

A bowl shaped cavity, in particular, at the summit or on the side of a volcano. And from which smoke and steam may emanate if the volcano is active. Craters of extinct volcanoes may contain crater lakes. The word crater is applied to other depressions especially those caused by the fall of large meteorites onto the earth's surface. Volcanic craters are sometimes called calders.

CREEK

A natural watercourse that is usually a tributary of a river or another creek. It may be perennial or non-perennial and in some areas its course may become indefinite or even peter out.

CROSSING

A place where a street, railway, stream, etc., may be crossed.

CUTTING

An open excavation through high ground, generally for a transportation system.

DAM

1. A barrier built across a stream to impound its water for any purpose.

2. An earthen structure built to contain water for stock purposes.

DEPRESSION

A depressed or sunken place.

DESERT

An almost barren tract of land in which precipitation is so scanty or spasmodic that it will not adequately support vegetation.

DIP

A place for controlling ticks on cattle.

DISTRICT

1. Territory marked off for special administrative purposes.

2. A tract of country, up to about 1600 sq. kms in area, distinguished by certain common characteristics, natural or cultural.

DOCK

An artificial structure in which ships are built or repaired.

DRAIN

A channel, man made or natural, by which liquid is drained or gradually carried away.

DUNES

Mounds or ridges of sand formed, either in a desert or along the sea coast, through transportation by the wind.

ESCARPMENT

A more or less continuous line of cliffs or steep slopes terminating any generally level upland surface, and is due to erosion or faulting.

ESTUARY

The tidal mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water; more commonly, an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river.

FALLS

A sudden, more or less perpendicular, descent of water over a natural step in the bed of a river or stream.

FAULT

A fracture in the earth's crust along which movement has taken place, and where the rock strata on the two sides therefore do not match.

FLAT

A relatively level piece of ground within an area of greater relief; a tract of country without hills and smaller than a plain. In river valleys they may be Valley or River Flats, along the foreshores and subject to tidal action they are Tidal Flats and according to the nature of the surface they may be Mud, Stony or Sandy Flats.

FLORA RESERVE

Crown land set aside for the protection of flora, and access to which is controlled by federal or state authorities.

FORD

The shallow part of a stream or other body of water, where it may be crossed by vehicle or by wading. The crossing may be natural or improved, but not by bridging.

FOREST

An area of land proclaimed to be a forest under a Forest Act.

GAOL

A place for the confinement of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or of persons awaiting trial.

GAP

A low point or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range.

GLEN

A narrow, wooded valley with a stream flowing at its bottom. Its sides being generally steep.

GOLF COURSE

An area of ground laid out for the playing of golf.

GORGE

A valley deep in proportion to its width, usually with precipitous or very steep sides. Generally a feature of some magnitude, relative to the surrounding base.

GRADIENT

A noteworthy gradient inclination or slope of the surface of the ground on the side or end of an elevated relief feature.

GRAVEYARD

A place for graves; a burial ground, esp. a small one or one in a churchyard.

GULF

Large valleys in mountain ranges OR an area of sea partly enclosed by land; usually of larger extent, and greater relative penetration than a bay, that is, Gulf of Carpentaria.

GULLY

A natural watercourse formed in the earth's surface, especially a hillside, by the action of water. It only carries water after rain and its sides are generally steep. Usually one of the smallest branches of a drainage system, and often associated with erosive action.

HARBOUR

A natural or artificially improved stretch of water where vessels can anchor or secure to buoys or alongside wharves etc and obtain protection from sea and swell. The protection may be afforded by natural features or by artificial works. The place may be provided with terminal and transfer facilities for loading and discharging cargo or passengers.

HEAD

A comparatively high promontory of land projecting into the sea with a steep face. An un-named head is usually described as a 'Headland' when a specific name is assigned, it becomes a 'Head'.

HEADLAND

A narrow area of land jutting out into a sea, lake, etc.

HILL

A small portion of the earth's surface elevated above its surroundings, of lower altitude than a mountain. Generally its altitude is less than 300 metres above the surrounding country but this can change in areas of low relief.

HILLOCK

A small hill or mound.

HISTORIC AREA

An area or precinct containing no or minimum present activity, but which at one time was an area of recognised name and purpose.

HISTORIC SITE

A specific place or site which has at one time been the site of an event or purpose.

HISTORICAL LOCALITY

An area or precinct containing no or minimum present activity, but which at one time was an area of recognised name and purpose.

HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION

An area or precinct which at one time was an area of recognised name and purpose and has now been redeveloped to recognise its past.

HOLE

An area hollowed out in or an opening in the ground.

INLET

A narrow indentation in the coastline or in the lake or river by which the water penetrates into the land.

ISLAND

A piece of land usually completely surrounded by water.

ISLET

A comparatively small insular landmass. Smaller than an Island but larger than a Cay.

KNOB

Rounded projection from a surface.

KNOLL

A small rounded Hill.

LAGOON

An enclosed area of water separated from the open sea or from a stream by some more or less effective, but not complete, obstacle such as low sandbanks.

LAKE

An extensive sheet of fresh or saltwater, natural or artificial, enclosed or nearly enclosed by land. It may or may not have in and out-flowing water, and in dry areas may even dry up at times.

LAKE BED

The area of a lake which is under water or once was under water.

LANDING PLACE

The act of coming to land. A place of disembarkation.

LANDMARK

A prominent or well known object in or feature of a particular landscape. A boundary marker. A large continuous area of land, as opposed to seas or islands.

LANDSCAPE FEATURE

This designation is used for a feature of the landscape, whether natural or cultural, which does not fit comfortably in any other designation and the number (actual and expected) of such places in NSW does not warrant a specific separate designation.

LIGHTHOUSE

A distinctive structure on or off the Coast, exhibiting a major light designed to serve as an aid to navigation.

LOCALITY

A bounded area within the landscape that has a 'Rural' Character.

LOCK

A section of a canal or river that may be closed off by gates to control the water level and the raising and lowering of vessels that pass through it.

LOOKOUT

A natural scenic viewpoint on elevated ground. Works or structures within the immediate vicinity of the view point improving the safety, amenities or view may be evident.

LOOP

A railway branch line which leaves the main line and rejoins it after a short distance.

MARINA

A docking facility for yachts and other pleasure boats accessible for private patrons only.

MARSHES

Low poorly drained land that is sometimes flooded and often lies at the edge of lakes etc.

MESA

A flat table-like upland, which falls away steeply on all sides (escarpments). It is larger in area than a 'butte' but smaller than a 'plateau'.

MONOLITHS

Large block of stone or anything that resembles one in appearance, intractability, etc. A statue, obelisk, column, etc, cut from one block of stone, A large hollow foundation piece sunk as a caisson and filled with concrete.

MOOR

A tract of unenclosed ground, usually covered with heather, coarse grass, bracken, and moss.

MOUNT

A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable. In general the elevation of a mountain is more than 300 metres from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary. For reasons of euphony and local usage 'Mount' is usually used when the generic term precedes the specific term and 'Mountain' when it succeeds it.

MOUNTAIN

A large natural elevation of the earth's surface.

MOUNTAIN LAKES

A lake created by an extinct volcanic crater.

MOUNTAIN PEAK

A prominent point of a hill or mountain. The separately named summits on a range of hills or mountains.

MOUNTAIN RANGE

A series or line of mountain or hill ridges with or without peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow. Its minimum length is about 16 kilometres.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

An institution, pier or building specially designed and equipped for use by the Navy.

NECK

A narrow strip of land; peninsula or isthmus.

NEIGHBOURHOOD

The immediate environment; surroundings. A district where people live. The people in a particular area. Living or situated in and serving the needs of a local area.

OBSERVATORY

An institution or building specially designed and equipped for observing meteorological and astronomical phenomena. Any building or structure providing an extensive view of its surroundings.

OCEAN

A very large stretch of sea. The vast body of water on the surface of the globe that surrounds the land.

PARISH

Territorial division of the state for administrative purposes.

PASS

A depression or gap in a range of mountains or hills permitting easier passage from one side to the other.

PASSAGE

A comparatively deep and narrow waterway affording a passage for a vessel.

PEAK

A prominent point of a hill or mountain. The separately named summits on a range of hills or mountains.

PENINSULA

A piece of land almost surrounded by water, especially one connected with the mainland by only a narrow neck of land or isthmus.

PICNIC AREA

A location to which people bring food to be eaten in the open air.

PINNACLE

The highest point. A towering peak, as of a mountain.

PIT

A large usually deep opening in the ground.

PLAIN

A tract of country the general surface of which is comparatively flat or slightly undulating. In extent generally not less than 2,500 hectares and sparsely, if at all timbered.

PLATEAU

An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land, having a large part of its total surface at or near the summit level. Its local relief may be very great in cases where it is cut by gorges, or it may have a small local relief like a plain in cases where erosion has not been severe. Its minimum horizontal dimension in any direction generally exceeds 1.6km.

POINT

A location, spot, or position. Point of land. A small promontory.

POND

A pool of still water, often artificially created.

POOL

A small body of still water, usually fresh. A deep part of a stream or river where the water runs very slowly.

PORT

A town or place alongside navigable water with facilities for the loading and unloading of ships.

POST OFFICE

A local office for receiving, distributing and transmitting mail, providing telecommunication services etc.

POWER STATION

An electrical generating station.

PRISON

A place to which persons are legally committed, either while awaiting trial or for punishment.

PUBLIC WATERING PLACE

An artificial waterhole.

RACECOURSE

A place which has been licensed by government for the holding of horse races.

RAILWAY

A permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers for transport of passengers and goods in trains.

RAILWAY CUTTING

An excavation in a piece of high land for a railway.

RAILWAY LOOP

A short branch off a railway track, often connected at both ends to the main track where trains can pass on a single line stretch of railway. In some cases freight may be handled at these sidings. This designation includes 'Railway Siding'.

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A short branch off a railway track, often connected at both ends to the main track where trains can pass on a single line stretch of railway. In some cases freight may be handled at these sidings. This designation includes 'Railway Loop'.

RAILWAY STATION

A structure beside a railway line with facilities for passengers and freight.

RAMP

An area set aside for the launching of small water craft, usually paved.

RANGE

A series or line of mountain or hill ridges with or without peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow. Its minimum length is about 16 kilometres.

RAPIDS

Portions of a stream with accelerated current where it descends rapidly without a break in the slope of the bed sufficient to form a waterfall.

RAVINE

A deep narrow steep sided valley.

REACH

A comparatively straight part of a river or channel between two bends.

REEF

A ridge of rocks or coral lying near the surface of the sea, which may be visible at low tide, but is usually covered by water.

REGION

A region is a relatively large tract of land distinguished by certain common characteristics, natural or cultural. Natural unifying features could include same drainage basin, similar landforms, or climatic conditions, a special flora or fauna, or the like. Cultural determining features could include boundaries proclaimed for administrative purposes, common land use patterns etc.

REGULATOR

Any of various mechanisms or devices such as a governor valve, for controlling fluid flow, pressure, temperature, etc.

RESEARCH STATION

An institution, farm or building specially designed and equipped for carrying out agricultural research.

RESERVE

An area proclaimed to be a public reserve by government legislation.

RESERVOIR

An artificial lake or structure storing water for domestic or other uses.

RIDGE

A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground. It generally has a length less than 16 kilometres.

RIFLE RANGE

An area used for target practice with rifles.

RIVER

A major natural stream in a large catchment basin, carrying water to another river, a lake or the sea. Usually perennial, but not necessarily so in arid areas.

RIVER BEND

A curve in the course of a stream. This designation includes 'meander'.

RIVER CROSSING

A place where a river may be crossed.

RIVER FLAT

A relatively level piece of ground within an area of greater relief; a tract of country without hills and smaller than a plain, caused by the laying down of sediment by a river.

RIVER MOUTH

The area at which a river makes contact with the sea.

RIVULET

A small stream.

ROAD BEND

A bend in a road.

ROADS

An open way, usually surfaced with tarmac or concrete, providing passage from one place to another.

ROADSTEAD

An open anchorage for ships, which may be sufficiently sheltered to give protection from seas, usually by reefs, sandbanks, or islands.

ROCK

A prominent or isolated out crop of rock, or even a single large stone. This designation includes 'boulder' 'crag' 'needle' 'pillar' and 'tor'.

ROCK FACE

An area of exposed rock, generally in a vertical position.

RURAL PLACE

A place, site or precinct in a rural landscape, generally of small extent, the name of which is in current use.

SADDLE

A col or pass or any land form recalling in shape a saddle.

SANDBANK

A bank of sand in a sea or river that may be exposed at low tide.

SANDBAR

A ridge of sand in a river or sea, built up by the action of tides, currents, etc, and often exposed at low tide.

SANDHILL

A mound, ridge or hill of drifted sand either in a desert or along a sea coast, formed by the action of wind.

SANDRIDGE

Sand drifts in long ridges tending parallel to and elongating in the direction of the prevailing winds.

SCHOOL

An establishment for primary or secondary education created by the Education Act.

SCRUB

A vegetation consisting of stunted trees, bushes, and other plants growing in an arid area. An area of arid land covered with such vegetation.

SEA

One of the divisions of the oceans, especially if partly enclosed by land.

SHOAL

A ridge of sand or of rocks just below the surface of the sea or of a river and therefore dangerous to navigation.

SPORTSGROUND

A reserve used for sporting fixtures.

SPRING

A flow of water issuing naturally out of the ground, either continuously or intermittently.

SPUR

A minor linear projection off a range, ridge, mountain, tableland, hill or plateau being generally not more than 2 kilometres in length and decreasing in altitude from the parent feature.

STATE

A major administrative or political division within a country.

STATION

A structure beside a railway line with facilities for passengers and freight.

STEEPS

The very steep and deep sides of a mountain or high plateau.

STRAIT

A comparatively narrow passage connecting two seas or two large bodies of water.

STREAM

Small river, brook. Any steady flow of water or other fluid.

SUBURB

A bounded area within the landscape that has an 'Urban' Character.

SURF BREAK

A permanent obstruction such as a reef, bombara, rock or sandbar which causes waves to break thus making conditions conducive to surfing.

SWAMP

A tract of land normally saturated with water, having little or no drainage and characterised by a growth of grass or reeds. This designation includes 'marsh'.

SYPHON

A tube/pipe placed with one end at a certain level in a body of water and the other in a body of water below this level.

TABLELAND

An elevated tract of land with a generally level surface of considerable extent, generally with a minimum area of 2,500 hectares.

TANK

An artificial waterhole forming a reservoir for rainwater and adjacent run-off.

TERMINAL

A reception or departure building at the terminus of a bus, sea or air transport route.

TERRACE

A level or nearly level strip of land, usually narrow and bordering the sea, a lake or river, lying between a slope upwards to hills on one side and a slope, often abrupt, downwards on the other.

TOPS

The top of a hill

TOWER

A tall usually square or circular structure, sometimes part of a larger building and usually built for a specific purpose.

TOWN

A commercial nucleus offering a wide range of services and a large number of shops, often several of the same type. Depending on size, the residential area can be relatively compact or (in addition) dispersed in clusters on the periphery.

TRACK

A formed and/or marked track that is used by people either walking, cycling or riding a horse. This designation includes 'trails'.

TRAINING WALL

See 'Breakwater'.

TRIG. STATION

A point on the ground, the geographic position of which has been determined by geodetic survey.

TUNNEL

An underground passageway, esp. one for trains or cars. Any passage through or under something.

UNIVERSITY

An institution of higher education having authority to award bachelor and higher degrees, usually having research facilities.

URBAN LOCALITY

Not now recommended, see 'Urban Place'.

URBAN PLACE

A place, site or precinct in an urban landscape, the name of which is in current use, but the limits of which have not been defined under the address locality program.

URBAN VILLAGE

A cohesive populated place in an urban landscape, which may provide a limited range of services to the local area.

VALLEY

Long depression in the land surface, usually containing a river, formed by erosion or by movements in the earth's crust. Any elongated depression resembling a valley.

VILLAGE

A cohesive populated place in a rural landscape, which may provide a limited range of services to the local area. Residential subdivisions are in urban lot sizes.

WATER AERODROME

All licenced aerodromes and government aerodromes maintained by the Federal Airports Corporation, other than those designated 'airports' which have landing facilities on water for sea planes etc.

WATER FEATURE

A feature within water.

WATER SYPHON

See 'Syphon'

WATERFALL

A sudden descent of water over a step in the bed of a stream, the fall being much steeper than in the designation 'rapids'. In place names frequently shortened to 'Fall' or 'Falls'. This designation includes 'cascade' and 'cataract'.

WATERHOLE

A natural hole or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent river.

WEIR

A barrier, erected across a stream to impound and raise the water level for the purpose of maintaining it at the level required for irrigation or navigation purposes.

WELL

A hole or pit dug in the ground to obtain water.

WHARF

A platform alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers. This designation includes 'pier', 'quay', 'jetty', and 'marina' for those marinas that only have public access.