



Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

Version 3

October 2010



Notes

1. The contents of this document are subject to ongoing refinement and enhancement, resulting from trends and developments, both national and international, which are agreed to be adopted by the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board).
2. The policies, principles, guidelines, and practices in this frameworks document are adhered to as closely as possible by the Board; however, exceptions may occur from time to time.
3. The original legislation governing geographic naming, the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, was reviewed, starting April 2003. It was replaced by the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, passed in May 2008. The new Act was brought into force on 1 November 2008 with the exception of sections 32 and 33, which were brought into force a year later on 1 November 2009.
4. This third version of the Frameworks document includes various minor updates, as well as substantive changes made to bring it in terms of the 2008 legislation.

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Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

1 Overview

Introduction

Place names serve not only as spatial reference points to identify, locate, and describe where we are on the land, but are also important signposts of the historical and cultural influences and values of the people that gave them.

Place names are *ngā pou taunaha*: the memorial markers of the landscape.

The naming process often identifies some sense of belonging, rights to land, or uses of land, and in that sense, names are a form of cadastre or property ownership.

Names, with the terrain and the cadastre, link the land to the people, and both represent the marks of people on the land.

Categories of names

In New Zealand there are seven main categories of names:

1. Māori names derived from an oral tradition, which are regarded as *taonga*¹ of the people and have traditionally been passed on from generation to generation. These names are often associated with historic events and persons.
 2. Māori names adopted and adapted by Europeans, sometimes attributed to the wrong location, misspelt, or corrupted in some way.
 3. Māori versions or transliterations of foreign place names, for example:
Atene = Athens
Ranana = London
Hiruharama = Jerusalem
 4. Names brought by European explorers, settlers, and their descendants.
 5. Names given since European settlement to commemorate people, events, physical characteristics, or other associations with a place.
 6. Dual names, which combine the Māori name with the non-Māori name. Dual names represent both histories and cultures within New Zealand.
 7. Alternative names, which allow for either or any of the official names to be used as the official name.
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Continued on next page

¹ See the glossary.

Overview, continued

Categories of names (continued)

Antarctic names and names for undersea features have different categories.

- For more on Antarctic names, see page 66.
 - For more on names for undersea features, see page 70.
-

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2 About New Zealand

Location

New Zealand is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean, some 2,000 km east of Australia in temperate latitudes. It lies close to the 180 meridian, extending between 162 East longitude and 173 West longitude, and between the 33rd and 53rd parallels of South latitude².



Geology

New Zealand has been created from collision and uplift along the boundaries of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. Its landscape is characterised by high and steep mountains, rugged landscapes, and volcanic activity.

New Zealand consists of two major islands—the North Island (115,000 km²) and the South Island (151,000 km²)—and several smaller islands. The North Island has a number of large volcanoes and highly active thermal areas. The South Island is dominated by the Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, with Aoraki / Mount Cook as the highest peak at 3755 m. These mountains form a spine of peaks running almost the length of the South Island.

The first settlers

New Zealand was discovered, then settled, by Polynesian people from the islands of the Pacific in about 800–950 AD.³ Polynesians were renowned for their ability to navigate the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean. These people were the ancestors of the present tangata whenua⁴, Māori, who gave many of the names in this country.

New Zealand connections with the Pacific can be traced through many names brought from Polynesia and the naming stories or traditions found in New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, and Hawai'i.

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² See the New Zealand Boundaries Act 1963.

³ To read more about when New Zealand was first settled, refer to Te Ara: The Encyclopedia of New Zealand, particularly <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/when-was-new-zealand-first-settled>.

⁴ See the glossary.

About New Zealand, continued

European discovery

In 1642, the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman briefly sailed along the west coast of New Zealand. Captain James Cook circumnavigated the country in 1769 and was the first European known to have set foot in the country, claiming it for the British Crown, and opening the way for colonial settlement.

British settlement

After Captain James Cook claimed New Zealand for the British Crown, sealers were the first to arrive in the 1790s, followed by missionaries and British settlers from the early 1800s.

In 1840, the British government entered into a treaty, known as the Treaty of Waitangi, with Māori chiefs of New Zealand. In 1901, New Zealand became a self-governing Dominion and is still a member of the British Commonwealth.

The people

New Zealand's people are principally derived from Polynesian, that is, Māori, and European descent. English and Māori are the two official spoken languages. English is most widely used, though the use of te reo Māori⁵ is increasing due to the revival of Māoritanga. New Zealand has an estimated population of just over 4 million, of whom about 15 % are Māori or of Māori descent.

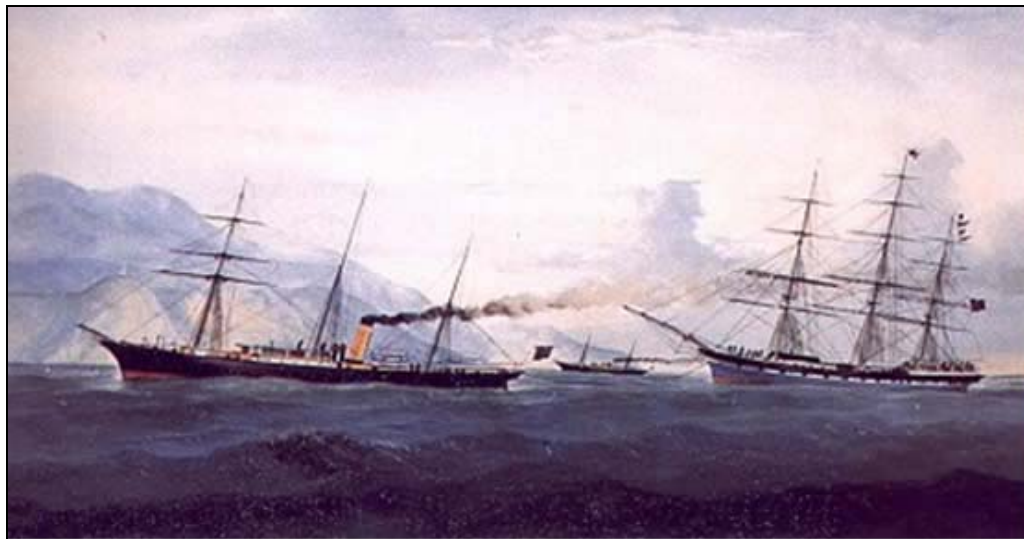


Figure 1: William Forster (year unknown?) *August 1880, the Hinemoa towing the iron hulled Shaw Savill sailing ship St Leonards at Wellington* [Painting]. Held as part of the P A Edmiston Trust collection, on indefinite loan to the New Zealand National Maritime Museum. Reproduced by permission of the New Zealand National Maritime Museum.

⁵ See the glossary.

Part One: Statutory Framework

Overview

Introduction

The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa is a statutory body of Government, operating under the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008. The Board also operates in terms of its policies, principles, and practices that have evolved as a result of decisions, investigations, precedent, international trends, liaison, and cooperation. Since its first Act in 1946, the Board has pursued statutory compliance as its first priority, but has not ignored the lessons of history nor the wisdom and experience of its predecessor organisations and its international contemporaries.

The Board is responsible for official naming in New Zealand, its territorial waters and offshore islands, the undersea features of its continental shelf, and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica. It also reviews and concurs with the naming of Crown protected areas, administered by the Department of Conservation.

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This section contains the following topics.

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Figure 2: Road sign (Graeme Blick, 2002).

Place naming history

British naming After British settlement, place names given by the new settlers appeared in increasing numbers.

The Royal Geographic Society of London supervised legislative provisions for place naming in New Zealand, until the Designations of Districts Act 1894, which gave the Governor-General of New Zealand authority to alter or assign place names in the colony.

Reasons for an authority on naming One of the early reasons for an authority on place names was to avoid confusion in the naming of post offices, railway stations, and other administrative infrastructure.

The Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand In 1924, the Minister of Lands approved the formation of a Board to adjudicate on questions generally concerning place and feature names in New Zealand.

The first Board, known as the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand, lacked the necessary power to implement its decisions and acted only in an advisory capacity. In 1946, the present Board was established under the now repealed New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946. The Board continues under the current New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

The New Zealand Geographic Board The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) is a statutory body governed by the 2008 Act. Its chief function is to make provision for the naming of geographic features and Crown protected areas in New Zealand, its offshore islands, and the Ross Dependency of Antarctica.

New Zealand's role in Antarctica Antarctic naming was not specifically included under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, but since then New Zealand has become more involved in administration of the Ross Dependency in Antarctica, while supporting the Antarctic Treaty System agreed in 1959. This involvement has included survey, mapping, and charting activities. To that end, the Board became the New Zealand Antarctic place names authority by Cabinet Directive in 1956.

New Zealand's continued role in Antarctica is one of the factors that led to a review of the 1946 Act, in order to provide for Antarctic naming specifically in our legislation.

3 The 2008 Act

The 2008 Act Following a review of the 1946 Act that began in 2003, Government decided to replace that Act with new legislation that modernised official place naming and the Board's role and jurisdiction: the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008⁶.

Purpose of the Act The purposes of the Act set out under section 3 are to:

- (a) provide for—
 - (i) the continuation of the New Zealand Geographic Board as the same body as that established under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, with the primary responsibility for naming geographic features and Crown protected areas; and
 - (ii) the membership of the Board, so as to ensure adequate representation on the Board of community and government interests; and
 - (iii) the administration of the Board; and
- (b) establish the jurisdiction of the Board; and
- (c) set out the Board's powers, functions, and duties, in particular providing for the Board to assign, approve, alter, or discontinue the use of official geographic names for geographic features within its jurisdiction, so as to achieve a coordinated and standardised approach to official geographic names; and
- (d) provide effective notification, consultation, and decision-making procedures for naming geographic features; and
- (e) provide the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features; and
- (f) enable certain administrative needs of government (including local government) to be met; and
- (g) provide for the Board's role of reviewing proposals to assign official geographic names to Crown protected areas; and
- (h) ensure the provision of, and public access to, an authoritative record of official geographic names; and
- (i) repeal the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946.

Unstated individual rights The 2008 Act does not give any indication or direction about how the process of assigning names should proceed. The right of individual New Zealanders to suggest names is an important part of the process. In fact, the public of New Zealand have significant responsibilities in this process.

⁶ For a copy of the Act, refer to <http://www.legislation.govt.nz>

4 Scope of the Board

Principal functions of the Board

The Board has the primary responsibility for naming geographic features and Crown protected areas. Its principal functions are set out in section 10 of the 2008 Act and listed below.

- assign an official geographic name
 - approve a recorded name as an official geographic name
 - alter an official geographic name or recorded name by substituting another name, or correcting the spelling of the name
 - discontinue the use of an official geographic name or recorded name
 - investigate and determine the position or extent of the geographic feature in respect of which the Board assigns an official geographic name, approves a recorded name, or alters the official geographic name
 - review any proposal to assign a name to or alter the name of a Crown protected area.
-

Jurisdiction

The Board's jurisdiction⁷ includes

- New Zealand, which includes offshore islands: the Antipodes, Bounty, Auckland, Campbell Island / Motu Ihupuku, Chatham, Kermadec, and Snares Islands / Tini Heke⁸
 - the territorial sea, which extends to 12 nautical miles from the low-water mark on the coast⁹
 - the continental shelf of New Zealand¹⁰
 - the Ross Dependency¹¹ of Antarctica¹², and, where relevant, parts of Antarctica outside the Ross Dependency.
-

Names within the Board's scope

The following are names that can be assigned, altered, or discontinued on advice, approval, determination, concurrence, or adoption, by the Board.

- names for geographic features and places¹³
 - names for undersea features
 - names for Antarctic features
 - names for Crown protected areas, such as national parks and reserves
 - names that arise from a Treaty of Waitangi settlement
 - names that arise from a recognition agreement under the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.
-

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⁷ Refer to section 8 of the 2008 Act.

⁸ Refer to the New Zealand Boundaries Act 1963 for the limits of New Zealand, described in latitude and longitude.

⁹ Refer to the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977 for the exact boundaries of the New Zealand Territorial Sea.

¹⁰ Refer to section 2(1) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964.

¹¹ Refer to section 7(1) of the Antarctic (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.

¹² Refer to section 2(1) of the Antarctic Act 1960.

¹³ Refer to definitions under section 4 of the 2008 Act.

Scope of the Board, continued

Exclusions

The Board does not have responsibility for the following types of names.

- The name of New Zealand.¹⁴ To amend this name would require an act of Parliament.
- The new name of a local authority district or region. These names are the responsibility of the Local Government Commission under the Local Government Act 1974. Note that the Board can alter the name of a district or region at the consent or request of a local authority (section 11(2) of the 2008 Act).
- The name of a ward or subdivision of a district. These names are the responsibility of the Local Government Commission under the Local Government Act 1974.
- The name of a street or a road. Local authorities are responsible for these names under sections 319, 319A, and 320 of the Local Government Act 1974.¹⁵
- The name of an electorate. Electorate names are the responsibility of the Representation Commission.
- Names for homesteads, lighthouses, buildings, golf courses, and other private places.
- Names for tracks and walkways. These names are assigned by either the relevant territorial authority or the Department of Conservation.
- Names for reserves vested in local authorities¹⁶.

Advisory role

New names or changes to names can occur as a result of a Treaty of Waitangi settlement agreement. In these cases, the Board's role is consultative or advisory only. Refer to page 15 for more on the Board's role in Treaty of Waitangi settlements.

¹⁴ Refer to section 8(3) of the 2008 Act.

¹⁵ Note that in the past, predecessor organisations of the Board have made exceptions and approved a number of road and street names. See Board minutes 21 September 1939 (Vol 1).

¹⁶ Refer to the definition of **Crown protected area** under section 4 of the 2008 Act.

5 Types of names

Official geographic names

If there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents (section 32 of the 2008 Act).

The definition of official geographic name in section 4 of the 2008 Act includes names

- assigned, approved, adopted, validated, or altered by the Board under the 2008 Act
 - published in the *Gazette* by the Board under the 1946 Act
 - assigned or altered under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act
 - assigned to, or altered for, a geographic feature in Antarctica
 - assigned to, or altered for, a Crown protected area under an enactment.
-

Recorded names

A recorded name is one that appears in at least two publicly available publications or databases that, in the Board's opinion, are authoritative.

A recorded name can become an official geographic name or be discontinued without public consultation if the Board does not think there would be public objection, and approves it as such.

If the Board is of the opinion that there may be public objection, then the full statutory process must be followed.

Refer to sections 4 and 24 of the 2008 Act.

Other names

Other names may be used in official documents, as long as the document clearly states that the name used is not the official geographic name.

Refer to section 32 of the 2008 Act.

Unofficial name types

An unofficial name is a name of a geographic feature that has either been discontinued or not been deemed official by the Board. There are seven types of unofficial name, listed below.

1. discontinued
 2. collected
 3. recorded
 4. withdrawn
 5. replaced
 6. declined
 7. proposed.
-

6 Related statutes

**New Zealand
Boundaries
Act 1863**

This Act defines the limits of the Colony of New Zealand as being between the 162nd degree of East longitude and the 173rd degree of West longitude, and between the 33rd and 53rd parallels of South latitude.

**Antarctica
(Environmental
Protection) Act
1994**

This Act aims to promote the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and the value of Antarctica as an area for scientific research.

Anyone acting under this Act must act in a manner consistent with the environmental principles set out in the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

**Territorial
Sea,
Contiguous
Zone and
Exclusive
Economic
Zone Act 1977**

This Act makes provision with respect to the territorial sea and the contiguous zone of New Zealand; and to establish an exclusive economic zone of New Zealand adjacent to the territorial sea.

It makes possible the exercise of the sovereign rights of New Zealand to make provision for the exploration and exploitation, and conservation and management, of the resources of the zone; and for matters (including place naming within New Zealand's 12 nautical mile territorial limits) connected with those purposes.

**Geographical
Indications
(Wine and
Spirits
Registration)
Act 2006**

This Act provides for the registration and protection of geographical indications in relation to the geographical origin of wines and spirits.

The Board has certain functions and obligations under this Act, but until Regulations are passed, this Act has no effect.

**Ngāi Tahu
Claims
Settlement Act
1998**

This Act gives effect to certain provisions of the 1997 Deed of Settlement settling the Ngāi Tahu claims.

This Act amended the 1946 Act in respect of Board membership and the Board's emphasis on the encouragement of the use of original Māori names on official maps. This Act provides for a number of place names in the South Island to be dual names. It was the first of many Treaty settlements to seek cultural redress for geographic names.

Since 1998, a number of other completed Treaty of Waitangi settlements have also included place names as part of their cultural redress. Refer to page 15 below for more on Deeds of Settlement and related Treaty legislation.

Continued on next page

Related statutes, continued

Deeds of settlement and related Treaty of Waitangi legislation

The Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and the Board have a Relationship Protocol that sets out how OTS will interact with the Secretary, Chairperson, and the Board in relation to Treaty of Waitangi settlement negotiations that involve possible new names or name alterations.

A Treaty settlement is an agreement between the Crown and a Māori claimant group to settle all of that claimant group's historical grievances against the Crown.

Claimant groups are usually iwi¹⁷ or large hapū¹⁸ that have a longstanding traditional, customary, spiritual, historical, and cultural association with a particular area. Some very specific claims may result in agreements with smaller groups.

Settlements are usually made through

- historical account, acknowledgements and Crown apology
- cultural redress
- financial and commercial redress.

In some circumstances, cultural redress results in the Board acting in an advisory role rather than making decisions. A Deed of Settlement results in legislation to implement the agreements, which may include new or altered place names.

Crown protected area names may also be negotiated through Treaty settlements, which involves the Board reviewing those names.

Information on claim negotiation and progress can be obtained from the OTS website:

<http://www.ots.govt.nz/frameset-settlementdocs.html>

Names arising from specific statutes

Official names have not always been created by a decision of the Board.

The names in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, for example, Aoraki / Mount Cook, came about from decisions that were based on statute as a result of settlement negotiations. Even though the names were referred to the Board before final settlement, the decision to assign the names was not made by the Board.

Whilst the Board understands concerns about related historical significance of such names, it cannot consider any issues if they are not known.

Continued on next page

¹⁷ See the glossary.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

Related statutes, continued

Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004

The Ministry of Justice is currently investigating whether approval of a place name as official can be sought as a 'recognition instrument' for claims of territorial customary rights under the section 96 of the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

Names governed by other authorities

A number of other authorities have responsibilities for naming that are not governed by the 2008 Act.

For example, territorial authorities manage the process for naming streets, and various Government agencies have naming rights associated with their statutory responsibilities.

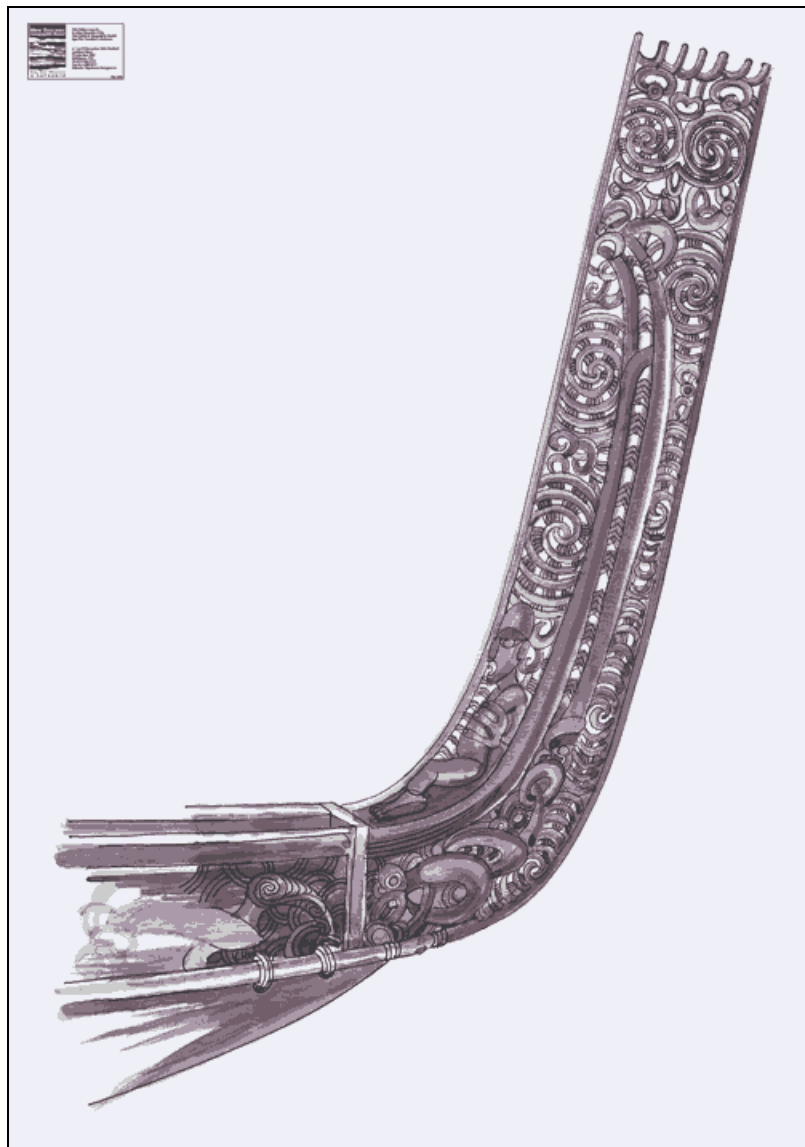


Figure 3: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

7 International cooperation

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN)

In 1959, a United Nations resolution paved the way for the establishment of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN).

The UNGEGN was founded from the first Conference on the Standardisation of Geographical Names, held in Geneva in 1967.

These conferences occur every five years, and the small group of experts that form UNGEGN provide technical recommendations to members on standardising geographical names at the national and international level.

As stated on the UNGEGN website:

“Consistent use of accurate place names is an essential element of effective communication worldwide and supports socio-economic development, conservation and national infrastructure...Success of UNGEGN programmes is largely dependent upon the implementation of national and local activities by individual countries.”

The Board contributes directly to UNGEGN on behalf of New Zealand, and through its membership of CGNA. See below on page 19 for information on CGNA.

For more on the UNGEGN, visit the website:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn.htm>

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) initiates, develops, and coordinates international scientific research in the Antarctic region, and on the role of the Antarctic region in the Earth system.

SCAR’s Standing Committee on Antarctic Geographic Information (SC-AGI) has the main function of managing and improving the geographic framework not only for Antarctic scientific research, but also for other activities such as operations, environmental management, and tourism.

SC-AGI produces a Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica. This Gazetteer provides all officially adopted place-names in Antarctica from the SCAR member countries.

The Secretary is a member of SC-AGI and provides official geographic names to the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica.

For more information, visit the following websites:

SCAR	http://www.scar.org/
SC-AGI	http://www.antsdi.scar.org/eggj
Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica	http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/scar/

Continued on next page

International cooperation, continued

United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN)

The United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) is a Federal body that was created in its present form by Public Law in 1947.

The Board comprises representatives of Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology, and management of public lands.

The USBGN shares its responsibilities with the Secretary of the Interior and promulgates official geographic feature names with locative attributes as well as principles, policies, and procedures governing the use of domestic names, foreign names, Antarctic names, and undersea feature names.

The Board has a relationship protocol with USGBN for naming in the Ross Sea Region. This protocol sets out a consultancy process with the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN). See below for more information on US-ACAN.

For more information on USBGN, visit the website:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>

United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN)

The United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) is an advisory committee of the USBGN. US-ACAN is responsible for deciding individual cases of name proposals for Antarctica.

The United States does not recognise claims by other nations to territory within Antarctica and therefore US-ACAN assigns names to features in the whole of Antarctica.

New Zealand is only concerned with assigning names to the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica.

Current practice is for New Zealand proposals to go through a consultancy process with US-ACAN and vice versa. To that end, a relationship protocol has been agreed between the Board and USBGN, which documents each country's role and commitments.

For more information on US-ACAN, visit the website:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/antarctic/index.html>



Figure 4: Mount Erebus, Ross Island, Antarctica (Mack Thompson, December 2002).

Continued on next page

International cooperation, continued

Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)

The Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) comprises senior representatives from New Zealand and Australian (Commonwealth, States, and Territories) government surveying and mapping and charting agencies. ICSM aims to provide leadership, coordination and standards for surveying, mapping and charting, and national datasets.

In 2002, ICSM became a Standing Committee of the Australian and New Zealand Spatial Information Council ([ANZLIC](#)).

For more information on ICSM, visit the website:

<http://www.icsm.gov.au/>

Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia (CGNA)

The ICSM Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia (CGNA) was formed in 1984 to coordinate place-naming activities across Australia and New Zealand.

Members include the Australian state and territory naming authorities and the Board, as well as other organisations with a role and interest in place naming.

CGNA's goals are set out on its website as follows.

- raising community awareness of place names
- developing and delivering an educational program to promote the significance of place names in the community
- developing and promoting guidelines for place-naming in Australia and New Zealand
- encouraging users to adopt correct place names in map production and spatial databases
- promoting the consistent and accurate use of place names.

Membership of CGNA allows the Board to

- share and obtain information and knowledge that is relevant to its own operations
- consider benchmarks for its practices
- have access to expertise.

For more information on CGNA, visit the website:

<http://www.icsm.gov.au/cgna/>

Part Two: Policy Framework

Overview

Introduction The policies, principles, and practices of the Board have evolved from decisions, investigations, precedent, international trends, liaison, and cooperation. Since its first Act in 1946, the Board has pursued its statutory direction with statutory compliance as its first priority, but has not ignored the lessons of history nor the wisdom and experience of its predecessor organisations and its international contemporaries.

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8 Nomenclature

Principle

Changed circumstances can generate new policies and practice for the Board within its overall statutory framework. Since its formation in the 1920s, the Board has established a set of workable rules. The Board should always follow these rules unless compelling circumstances require some change.

Policy

When deciding to adopt a name for any geographic feature or place, and the spelling of that name, the Board will follow a set of general rules and criteria.

General rules of nomenclature

The Board's general rules of nomenclature are as follows.

1. An original name should be given preference, if suitable or appropriate.
 2. When an original name has been changed by publication, or by local or common usage, the original name should be restored in the correct form.
 3. Despite 2 above, if an incorrect form of a name has become established by local or common usage over a long period, the Board may retain that incorrect form.
 4. If there is a choice between two or more names, all sanctioned by local or common usage, then the Board should approve the name that is most appropriate and euphonious.
 5. If a name is published in a work that, in the opinion of the Board, is authoritative and official, the Board may take the fact of that publication into account. Note that the publication of a name does not necessarily establish that name with any official status.
 6. The possessive form should be avoided, unless retaining it will keep the euphony of the name or its descriptive application.
 7. The use of hyphens to connect parts of a name should generally be avoided and the name should be written either as one word or as separate words if established by usage. Historically, grammatical signs were generally not used because they were cartographically undesirable; however, technology has made this less problematic. Where hyphens are used, consideration must be given to emergency service and maritime safety needs, particularly where names are concentrated and use of grammatical devices may cause misinterpretation.
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Nomenclature, continued

General rules of nomenclature (continued)

8. Despite 7 above, the orthographic conventions for Māori names, as established by the Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission), apply specific rules in respect to hyphens, which the Board generally upholds. Hyphens are important to the meaning of te reo Māori words, and in general, if a word contains possessive /a/ or /o/ 'belonging to', or there are more than six syllables, then a word should be hyphenated, for example Lake Rotorua / Te Rotorua nui ā Kahu-matamomoe, Taki-a-Maru (Fish Reef), and Wai-iti River.¹⁹
9. A name in a foreign language should be recorded in the form adopted by the country of origin, that is, their endonym, except where there is an English or Māori equivalent already fixed by usage. Use of diacritical marks is generally discouraged, except for macrons in te reo Māori.
10. Where the name for a single feature has been published in both Māori and English forms, and both forms are in general use, the Board may determine both forms as alternatives, and either or both forms may be used officially. See section 25 relating to dual and alternative naming.

Example

Names in local or common usage usually take precedence, but may be subject to spelling corrections or alteration if previously known original names, either Māori or European, are discovered.

Mangemangeroa Creek, which flows into Auckland's Tamaki Strait, is an example of a correction in spelling. This creek was originally and incorrectly recorded as Maungamaungaroa Creek.

¹⁹ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

9 Spelling standards

Principle Names should generally conform to the spelling of New Zealand English and te reo Māori, although historical spelling and local usage may influence the Board's final decision.

Section 11(1)(b) of the 2008 Act provides for the Board to examine cases of doubtful spelling of names and determine the spelling to be adopted on official charts or official maps.

Policy A name that has been in long-term local usage may take precedence over any proposal to alter the spelling. However, subject to safety concerns, the Board may alter the spelling if the correct or original version is discovered.

When considering changes or corrections to the spelling of geographical names, the Board will consult with iwi who are tangata whenua in the area, and other relevant persons or organisations.

Guideline/ Practice Transliterations²⁰, such as Otago, and translocations²¹, such as Whataitai to Hataitai, can affect spelling, and may be accepted.

In the following examples, the Board decided to retain the current spelling due to the wide local use and acceptance, while noting that the alternative spelling was correct, but not official.

- Features in the Nelson Lakes named after James Robert Gowen are spelled Gowan.
- The Southland locality of Wyndham is named after Charles Ash Windham.

See also section 34 relating to name alterations.

Examples The following names are examples of transliteration:

Official geographic name	Original or correct spelling
Poneke	Port Nicholson
Atene Pa	Athens
Ranana	London
Hau-tu-pe	Horse Shoe Bay, possibly
Petone	Pito-one
Motueka	Motu Weka
Maitai River	Mahi Tahī
Fiordland	Fjordland
Paremata	Paramata, Australian Aboriginal word

²⁰ See the glossary.

²¹ *Ibid.*

10 Use of alphabets

Principle Official geographic names within the Board's jurisdiction should take account of the form of New Zealand English, and the language of New Zealand Māori.

Policy Official geographic names should be written in the Roman alphabetic script, as normally used in New Zealand.

The use of diacritical marks may be added in the circumstances outlined in the current orthographic conventions for spelling and writing te reo Māori, issued by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).²²

In the case of geographical names derived from languages other than English or Māori, diacritical marks are not generally applied.

**Guideline/
Practice** While every effort is made to conform with standardised and consistent te reo Māori, it is acknowledged that regional dialectical differences in pronunciation occur. In some instances, exceptions may be acceptable.

See also section 12, relating to the use of macrons.

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of alphabets.

- Dragon Teeth Shoals
 - Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui
 - Te Motu o Poutoa
 - D'Urville Pass.
-

²² Te Taura Whiri's *Guidelines for Spelling and Writing Māori* are available from <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz>.

11 Names in foreign languages

Principle A name in a foreign language should be recorded in the form adopted by the country of origin, unless

- the name is not in the Roman alphabetic form
 - there is an English or Māori equivalent already fixed by common usage.
-

Policy The Board will record any name for a geographic feature that is in a foreign language in the form adopted by the country of origin, unless the name is not in the Roman form or there is an English equivalent already fixed by common usage.²³

Examples The following official geographic names are examples of use of foreign languages.

Official geographic name	Language
Ben-nagar Peak	Scottish ²⁴
Bostaquet Bay	French
Cavalli Islands	Italian
De la Beche Ridge	French
Espinosa Point	Spanish
Joie-de-vivre Glacier	French
Passchendaele Peak	Belgian

²³ See Board minutes 11 October 1945 (Vol 2).

²⁴ Note that 'Ben' is an anglicism of Scottish Gaelic 'Beinn'.

12 Use of macrons

Principle	Section 11(1)(f) of the 2008 Act provides for the Board to seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.
Policy	When using macrons over vowels in an official Māori name, the Board will follow the current guidelines for spelling and writing te reo Māori, and seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission). ²⁵
Guideline/ Practice	<p>Correct application of macrons on vowels in Māori names is dependent on expert advice, but usage by local iwi may sometimes influence application.</p> <p>The use of macrons affects spelling, meaning, and pronunciation.</p>
Examples	<p>The following official geographic names show the use of macrons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Hātea River– Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands– Tātāwhākā Creek– Stillwater–Ngākawau Line

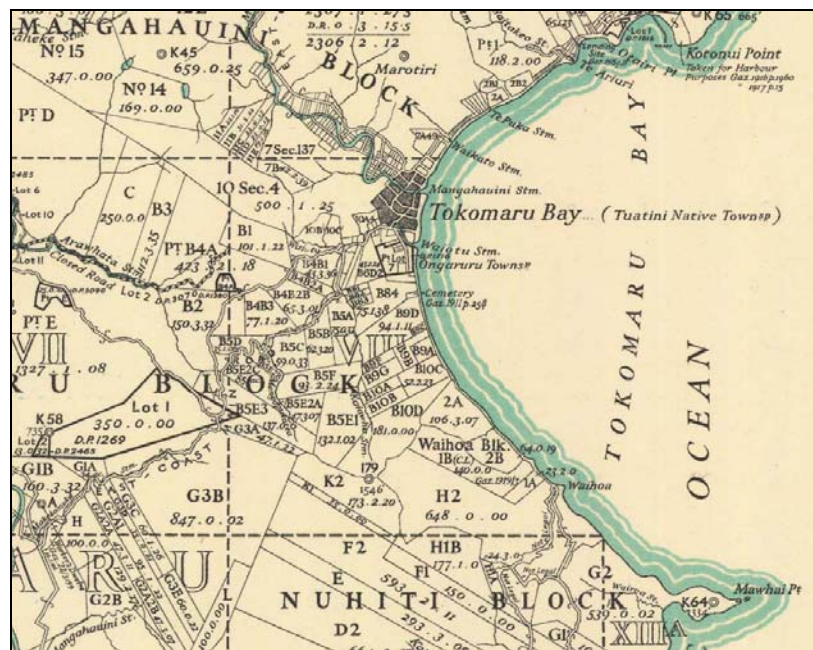


Figure 5: Extract from NZMS 13, Gisborne Land District, Sheet 31, Tokomaru Survey District, 1935. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

²⁵ Te Taura Whiri's *Guidelines for Spelling and Writing Māori* are available from <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz>

13 Capitalisation

Principle There should be consistent use of initial and mid-name capitals, except for articles and particles.

Policy All word parts of an official geographic name should normally have a capital, including adjectives, common nouns, and the definite article.²⁶

An exception may be made for prepositions that are part of a name comprising multiple words.

For te reo Māori, refer to current orthographic conventions for spelling and writing te reo Māori issued by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).

**Guideline/
Practice** While the Board makes every effort to conform to standardisation and consistency principles, exceptions are possible.

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of initial and mid-name capitals, with some exceptions.

- The Landing
 - Jollie Sisters Peaks
 - Grafton Railway Station
 - Lake Ōkātaina / Te Moana i kātaina ā Te Rangitakaroro
 - Craters of the Moon
 - Hole in the Wall
-

²⁶ See Board minutes 24–25 July 1947 (Vol 2).

14 The possessive form and the possessive apostrophe

Principle The English possessive form should be avoided, unless retaining it will keep the euphony of the name or its descriptive application.

Where the possessive form is retained, the apostrophe should be dropped.

The possessive form in te reo Māori has a different construct.

Policy No names considered by the Board will be approved in the possessive form, unless the Board is persuaded that it is necessary.

**Guideline/
Practice** Banks Peninsula is named after Sir Joseph Banks so is not a possessive form. An apostrophe is used in statute and in land transfer titles to land, that is, Banks' Peninsula.

In names like Devil's Punchbowl and the Devil's Armchair, the apostrophe may be dropped but not the 's'. They are imagined personal utensils, where the possessive is integral. For Cook Punchbowl, it must be Cooks, as the punchbowl is Cook's, but Cook Strait is not Cook's, it is merely named after him.²⁷

Continued on next page

²⁷ Refer to the *Rules of Nomenclature and List of Names*, The Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand—Bulletin 1, 1934.

The possessive form and the possessive apostrophe, continued

Examples

The following official geographic names demonstrate different uses of the possessive form and possessive apostrophe.

Name	Notes
Hawke's Bay	Hawke's Bay is used for the county/province/land district with the possessive form and apostrophe. Hawke Bay is used for the bay, without the apostrophe and possessive 's'. The name was given after Admiral Hawke.
Arthur's Pass	The possessive apostrophe is used based on long-term usage and because the name Arthur is a first name—the pass is named after Sir Arthur Dudley Dobson. The possessive form retains euphony in this case.
Field Peak	The possessive form and apostrophe are both dropped. In approving a new name in 1929, Field Peak, the Board did so on condition that it was not called Fields Peak; and Mr Field, who when interviewed by the Board, was perfectly satisfied. "It is the same thing," he said—an opinion the Board shared. Note that the Board no longer supports naming features or places after living people—see section 23 relating to using personal names.
Orongomai Stream	Possessive form in te reo Māori.
Taki-a-Maru (Fish Reef)	Possessive form in te reo Māori.

15 Generic terminology

Principle Generic components in place names should be uniform wherever possible.

Policy The Board will maintain a current list of generic terms for use in its decision-making and for the guidance of proposers and other users of the geographic name system.

Including an English generic term with either Māori or foreign names that already have embedded generic terms as part of the name, may be necessary, in order to avoid ambiguity or confusion, particularly for emergency services, for example, Lake Rotoiti or Mount Maunganui.

**Guideline/
Practice** The Board has compiled a listing of generic terms, both Māori and non-Māori, which are applied on a case-by-case basis.

While a standardised and consistent approach is preferred, existing usage, local practice, or exceptions are allowed, for example instead of the preferred generic term of **Stream**, other options such as **Brook**, **Creek**, and **Burn** may be more relevant.

The order of the generic term, whether before or after the specific name, depends on local or common usage or euphony.

Generic terms for undersea feature names are listed in the *Interim standard for undersea feature names NZGBS60000*.

Generic terms for Crown protected area names are listed in the *Interim standard for Crown protected area names NZGBS60001*.

The updated Gazetteer scheduled for release in 2011 will include classifications, feature types, and descriptions for a standardised set of generic geographic features.

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of generic terminology.

- Innes Burn
 - Loch Cameron
 - Makirikiri Tarns
 - Snowdrift Saddle
 - Willow Reach.
-

16 Qualifying terminology

Principle Qualifying words can be used to distinguish between features with identical specific or generic forms.

Policy Despite the above principle, new names should be distinctive, wherever possible.

The ordering convention for directional qualifiers should be consistent.

For watercourses, the river name should be first, followed by directional branches. However, long established names should be left as they are.²⁸

Guideline/ Practice Qualifying names used may include words such as **Upper, West, Right Branch,** and **New.**

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of qualifying terminology.

- Upper Acheron Flat—distinct from Acheron Flat
 - North West Ridge—distinct from South West Ridge and North East Ridge
 - Little Meg—distinct from Roaring Meg
 - Gold Burn West Branch
 - Ahuriri River East Branch.
-

²⁸ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

17 Use of numbers or roman numerals

Principle Official geographic names that use numbers or roman numerals, included as all or part of a name, should be written in full.

Policy Official geographic names for New Zealand, its offshore islands, its continental shelf, and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica that use numbers or roman numerals included as all or part of a name, must be written in full.

There may be exceptions, and existing geographic names with numbers or numerals not written in full will remain.²⁹

**Guideline/
Practice** The Board may be guided by the local and common usage.

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of numbers or roman numerals.

- Five Finger Stream
 - Twelve Apostles Range
 - Twenty Five Mile Creek
 - 15 Mile Creek
 - L II River
-



Figure 6: Two Thumb Range, west of the Rangitata River and Gorge. Photograph reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

²⁹ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

18 Abbreviations

Principle

Section 32 of the 2008 Act requires that an official geographic name must be used in all official documents, unless it is stated that the name used is not the official one.

This proviso can apply to abbreviations. See section 19 relating to long names.

Policy

The full and correct spelling of geographic names should be used for all official geographic names for New Zealand, its offshore islands, its continental shelf and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica.³⁰

Under earlier policies set by the Board³¹, a shorter form of spelling was permitted for certain road signs, provided the Board agreed. However, under the 2008 Act this policy is not possible.

The one exception in abbreviation is the honorific 'St', not 'St.' form of 'Saint'; 'St' being preferred for geographic names. However, where an official name carries the 'Saint' form of the name, then no attempt should be made to abbreviate.

Guideline/ Practice

Abbreviations are not usually published as part of the official geographic name. This is the case not only for components of the specific name, but also for the generic part, as well qualifying terminology, for example

- North, South, East, West (not N, S, E, W)
- Mount (not Mt)
- Peak (not Pk)

Some Treaty settlement legislation allows the shortened form of an official name to be used.

Examples

The following official geographic names show the use of abbreviations.

Official geographic name	Short form
St. Arnaud	
Lake Rotorua / Te Rotorua nui ā Kahumatamomoe	Lake Rotorua

³⁰ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

³¹ See Board Special Meeting minutes 4 July 1968 (Vol 3).

19 Long names

Principle Long names are not encouraged. Despite this principle, the Board will consider long names. See section 18 relating to abbreviations.

Policy When considering a proposal for a long name, the Board will take account of

- the usability of the name
- the history of the proposed name and its importance to the community or tangata whenua.

**Guideline/
Practice** Some Treaty settlement legislation allows the shortened form of an official long name to be used.

Examples The following official geographic names are examples of long names.

- Taumatawhakatangihangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu
- Lake Rotoiti / Te Roto kite ā Ihenga i ariki ai Kahu—short form: Lake Rotoiti
- Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana
- White Heron Lagoon Wildlife Management Reserve



Figure 7: Extract from NZMS 260-V24, Edition 2, 1998. Map reproduced with permission of Land Information New Zealand.

20 Spatial extents of geographic features³²

Principle Section 13(3)(b)(ii) of the 2008 Act states that the Gazetteer may include "information on the spatial extent of the geographic feature or Crown protected area that is named."

There may be no available definition of the spatial extent of a geographic feature because the geography itself can define the boundaries, and in other cases, the spatial extent may be subject to change through development or social impacts.

See section 21, relating to names applying to a whole feature.

Policy The Board will consider the spatial extent of a geographic feature on a case-by-case basis, and where possible will determine those extents.

**Guideline/
Practice**

- For linear and area types of features, the Board will generally adopt the spatial extents defined in the LINZ topographic database.
- Publication of official geographic names in the *Gazette* will generally define, in words, the spatial extent of the feature named.
- Spatial extents of Crown protected areas are determined, managed, and maintained by the Department of Conservation and may be viewed via their online GIS.
- In order for undersea feature names to be accepted by the international Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), the geometry of a linear or area type feature must be defined. Refer to the *Interim standard for undersea names—NZGBS60000*.
- The Gazetteer database, which is scheduled for release in 2011, may provide a spatial view of the geographic extent of official geographic names where this is available.

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of extents.

- All 44 North Shore City suburb names—mapped by the North Shore City Council on their website
- Napier Port Branch—from Napier Junction to Napier Port. Topo50 maps BK39: Hastings and BJ39 Whirinaki, GR 367 207 to GR 371 228.
- Lake Opuha—approximately 12 km north of Fairlie, near the confluence of South Opuha River, Ribbonwood Creek, and North Opuha River, and east of Clayton Road.

³² A project began in 2009, supported by CGNA, to capture the vagueness of place concepts, by Stephan Winter at the University of Melbourne. This project aims to capture and model vagueness, and provide a model for place naming authorities.

21 Names apply to a whole feature

Principle To avoid confusion and assist with location identification, a name should apply to the whole of the geographical feature to which it relates.

Policy Any publication of an official name by the Board under sections 16 or 21 of the 2008 Act should identify the whole of the feature to which the name applies.

The Board will generally decline proposals for names for separate parts of the same feature; however, the Board may accept names for features within features, such as bays within lakes.

See also section 20, relating to the spatial extents of geographic features.

Guideline/ Practice The principle of univocity, that is, one name for one place, shall generally apply. See also section 25, relating to dual and alternative names.

Exceptions exist, for example Mangakino Stream changes to Hātea River at the Whangarei Falls.

Examples The following official geographic names are examples of names that apply to a whole feature.

Name	Description of feature
Te Oneone Rangatira Beach	Beach adjacent to Woodhill Forest, extending from Kaipara Harbour entrance down to Muriwai Beach.
Thomson Creek	Stream flowing generally southeasterly from the locality of Mount Cargill, through the suburb of Sawyers Bay, and into McDermids Creek.
Te Ahumairangi Hill	Located in Wellington between the suburbs of Thorndon, Northland, Wilton, and Wadestown. Highest point 303 m at GR 583 918. Extends northeasterly and parallel to Tinakori Road for approximately 1 km, and is generally covered in regenerating native bush.

22 Acceptability of names

Principle

The following names should be avoided.

- names that are in poor taste or likely to cause offence.
 - names that are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of race, gender, creed, political affiliation, etc.
-

Policy

The Board will consult with the person making the proposal, and any other appropriate authority, when there is any doubt about the appropriateness of a name.

Guideline/ Practice

In some cases, the use and acceptance by the Board of Māori place names that refer to features of the human anatomy, usually of an ancestor, may cause offence. The Board takes the potential for this to happen into account.

Examples

The following names show the use of acceptability of names in official geographic names:

Name	Status
John Thomas Peak	Declined—euphemism for male genitalia
Urenui	Official Treaty settlement name—male genitalia
Agnostic Peak	Declined—religious sentiment
Makarini Falls	Declined—Māori name for the dog of person making proposal
The Elvin Door, Aragorn's Sentinel, Nazgul Creek, Rivendell Gap, etc	Declined or withdrawn—Lord of the Rings names
Lake Hutton	Declined—living person
Obermoutere	Declined—foreign language generic

23 Using personal names

Principle Personal names for geographic features and places should not be used unless it is clearly in the public interest. The person commemorated should have contributed significantly to, or have a strong association with, the area where the feature is located.

See the separate policy for Antarctica in section 39.

Policy Names of persons will not be given to features or places during a person's lifetime.

If the name of a deceased person is used, generally only the surname will be applied. A minimum of 2 years shall pass before proposals will be considered. This period is as a mark of respect, or to allow enough time for a suitable feature or place to be identified for naming.

**Guideline/
Practice** The Board will only consider the name of a person for a geographic feature in the following circumstances.

- The person rendered a special service.
 - The person attained exceptional achievements, such as in exploration, science, or other spheres of activity.
 - There is national or international recognition of the person.
 - There is wide local acceptance of the proposal.
 - It is clearly in the public interest to do so.
-

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of personal names.

- Bobs Point
 - Morison Bush
 - Sir William Peak
 - Turnbull Thomson Falls
 - Kupe Bay
 - Tamatea Peak
 - Hakatere Peak
 - Paterson Scenic Reserve
 - W F Moss Scenic Reserve
-

24 Themes for names

Principle Names should reflect New Zealand culture, society, tradition and history. Where the names in a particular region or area follow a particular theme, it may be appropriate that any future names should also follow this theme.

Policy Where the names in a particular region or area follow a particular theme, the Board will consider this when considering a proposed name for that region or area.

Guideline/ Practice When submitting a proposed name, proposals that complement the theme of names in an area may be favourably considered when compared with proposals that are unrelated to the theme.

Original Māori ancestral or traditional names, where relevant, may be preferred in New Zealand.

In Antarctica, Māori names should reflect themes such as Māori words for species, mammals, birds, geographic features, and places.

Examples The following are themes used in official geographic names.

- scientists
 - Greek mythology
 - Postmaster-Generals
 - exploration benefactors
 - Kupe traditions
-



Figure 8: Extract from *Map of the Lakes and Sounds of Western Otago, New Zealand, 1892*. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

25 Dual and alternative naming

Principle

- Dual and alternative naming recognises the equal and special significance for the community of both original Māori and non-Māori names. This significance may be historical or cultural.
 - Dual and alternative naming provides for two official written languages of New Zealand. Note that one name is not necessarily or even usually a translation of the other.
 - Dual and alternative naming can overcome some of the problems that wholesale replacement can cause, such as loss of identity, and confusion, especially in emergencies.
 - Dual and alternative naming allows for either name to be used orally and for both names to be written together. Perhaps with the passing of time, the original Māori name will gain everyday acceptance and use.
 - The CGNA Dual Naming Depiction guidelines³³ encourage the use of a space on either side of the forward slash.
-

Policy

- **Dual** naming requires the use of both the Māori and the non-Māori name in official use, such as Aoraki / Mount Cook. The names must be separated by a forward slash.³⁴
 - **Alternative** naming means that either or any of the names that are notified in the *Gazette* as official names may be used as the official name. This will usually arise where the name for a single feature or place has been published in both Māori and non-Māori forms, both of which forms are in general use. The Board may recognise that either or both of them is official, that is, the use of one or other of the alternative names will comply with the requirement for the official names to be used, or both names may be used. If both names are used, they must be separated by a forward slash.
 - There may be instances where an official name takes both the alternative and dual form. That means that an official publication could use one or the other of the alternative official names, or could use the official dual names, separated with a forward slash.
-

Continued on next page

³³ The CGNA *Dual Naming Depiction Guidelines* are available from http://www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/publications/cgna/consistent_place_names_guidelines.pdf

³⁴ Bevin, T. (2001). Dual Place Naming in New Zealand, in *Nomina Africana-Part One of a World of Names*, Vol 15(1&2).

Dual and alternative naming, continued

Policy

(continued)

- Under section 32 of the 2008 Act, if there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents. This includes dual names. If two or more alternative official geographic names exist for the same geographic feature, place or Crown protected area, the use of any one of those names is sufficient to comply with the Act.
 - An international guideline from UNGEGN³⁵ promotes the principle of univocity, that is, one name for one place. The Board's acceptance of dual names is considered as a single name comprising two parts—each in a different language. Alternative names may not strictly conform to this principle, so the Board does not assign such names lightly.
 - For the sake of clarity and ease of identification, a visible space is encouraged on each side of the forward slash of a dual name.
-

Guideline/ Practice

- Historically, the Board has been cautious about the application of dual and alternative place names.
 - On 29 May 1986, a variation was made with regard to alternative naming, when a decision was made by the Minister of Lands to name Mount Egmont **Mount Taranaki** or **Mount Egmont**.
 - The Board has adopted a convention in dual naming of generally using the original Māori name as the preceding name, that is, in recognition of rights of first discovery, followed by a forward slash, meaning **or** and, then the non-Māori name, for example Matiu / Somes Island. However, each name is considered on its merits. Some exceptions apply where there are considerations of navigational aid, maritime safety, or emergency response, for example [Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui](#), and [Steeple Rock / Te Aroaro-o-Kupe](#).
-

Continued on next page

³⁵ *Manual for the national standardization of geographical names*-available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/geog%20names%20final.pdf>

Dual and alternative naming, continued

Guideline/ Practice (continued)

- There may be some other unusual forms of dual and alternative place names, such as two Māori place names or two non-Māori place names and these are considered on a case by case basis by the Board.
 - Dual and alternative place names that result from Treaty of Waitangi settlements can also take various forms, and while the Board provides the Office of Treaty Settlements with its views, comments, and recommendations in terms of its legislation, guidelines and criteria, the final decision rests with the Minister of Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations. This has led to some unusual outcomes, such as non-Māori names preceding the Māori names for the majority of names in the Ngāi Tahu settlement and very long dual names, both Māori, for three lakes in the Te Arawa Lakes settlement, though with the ability to use the short form in common usage and on official documents.
 - Historically, the recording of dual and alternative place names has generally been to show the 'secondary' name in brackets following the 'primary' name. However, this is often interpreted to mean that the name in brackets has a lesser status. Therefore, this format or convention is not applied now and will progressively be replaced by the <Māori name / non-Māori name> format.
 - Geographically, the names in dual or alternative naming apply to the same geographic feature and its extent.
-

Examples

The following are examples of dual and alternative names.

- Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands
 - Ngā Motu / Sugar Loaf Islands
 - Hollyford River / Whakatipu Kā Tuka
 - Lake Ōkātina / Te Moana i kātina ā Te Rangitakaroro (short form: Lake Ōkātina)
 - Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana
 - Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont
-



Figure 9: Transit NZ [Road signs]. Reproduced with permission of Transit NZ.

26 Name duplication

Principle Duplication of a name should be avoided, particularly where it may cause confusion, and because emergency services need to identify a location quickly and accurately.

Descriptive names can be used provided there is no duplication of the name in a neighbouring area. This principle has become more significant with the establishment of national and international call centres.

Policy The Board will not approve a proposal for a name that already exists in a neighbouring area if the duplication would cause confusion for emergency services and potential danger to life.

The Board will not approve a proposal for a name if that name has been duplicated extensively throughout New Zealand, that is, not just in a neighbouring area.

Guideline/ Practice The Board treats each proposal for a duplicate name on a case-by-case basis.

Example The name Goat Island is used in four different New Zealand locations, so it is unlikely the Board would approve a proposal for another island to be named Goat Island.

Name	Location	Map reference
Goat Island	Stewart Island / Rakiura	NZTopo50-CJ10
Goat Island	Cape Rodney	NZTopo50-AY32
Goat Island	Whangarei	NZTopo50-AX31
Goat Island / Rakiriri	Dunedin	NZTopo50-CE17

27 Names for previously unnamed features or places

Principle The Board may consider proposals for previously unnamed geographic features or places, submitted under section 15 of the Act.

Policy Any proposal made to the Board to assign an official geographic name to a previously unnamed feature will be considered in terms of the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.

The Board will consult with iwi who are tangata whenua in the area, to ascertain if there is an original Māori name that should be considered.

Guideline/ Practice When considering assigning a name to a previously unnamed geographic feature or place, priority may be given to original Māori names.

Examples The following official geographic names were approved for previously unnamed features or places.

- [Kōmarupeka Creek](#)
 - [Lake Hood](#)
 - [Venus Valley](#)
 - Pulpit Rock
 - Tangitanginga.
-

28 Naming of minor features

Principle Generally, the Board will not consider a name proposal for a minor feature.

Policy Despite the above principle, in special circumstances, the Board may consider a name proposal for a minor feature.

Guideline/ Practice A name for a minor feature will be considered under the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.

Maps and charts may not necessarily show names for minor features, for cartographic reasons.

The Board considers what constitutes a minor feature on a case-by-case basis, particularly where historic associations may outweigh physical evidence of features.

Examples The following are examples of minor features.

- pools along the Tongariro River
 - alpine features at the summit of Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont
 - Scylla and Charybdis—twin minor peaks between Popes Nose and Aeroplane Peak.
-

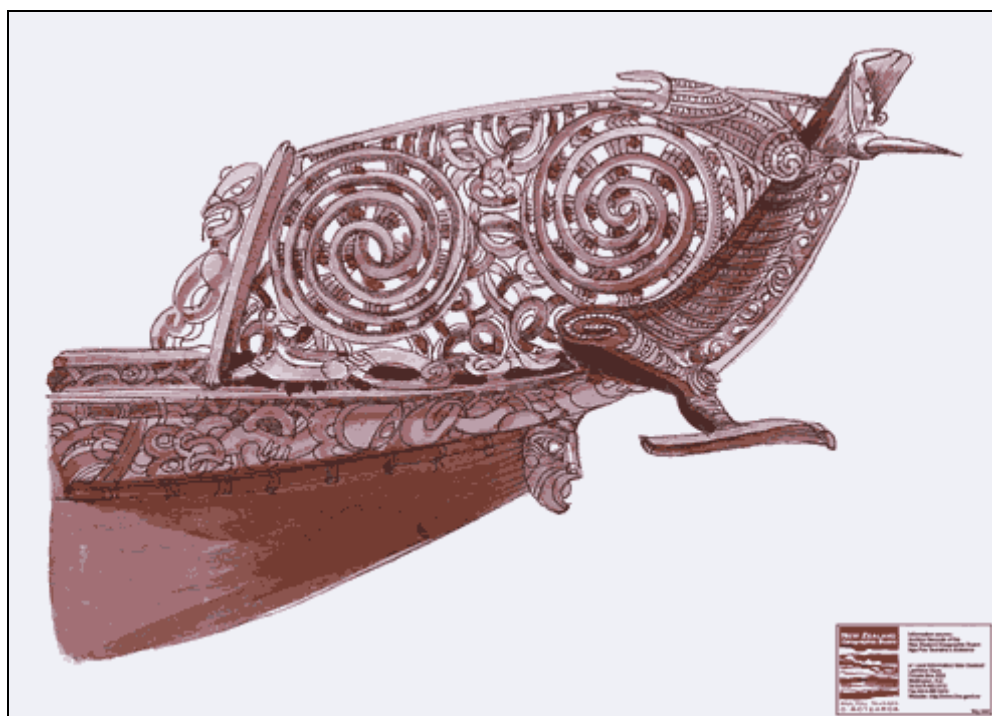


Figure 10: Artwork by Cliff Whiting. © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

29 Locality and suburb names

Principle

Under section 10 of the 2008 Act, the Board is responsible for names of geographic features. This definition includes localities and suburbs as places. Section 4 of the 2008 Act provides the following definitions:

locality an identifiable area within a local authority area, usually rural or partly rural in character

suburb an identifiable area within a local authority area, usually urban in character, with facilities such as those for education, transport, and shopping

The Board recognises the importance of locality and suburb names and their extents. These names and the area to which they relate are important in correctly identifying locations, which is critical for emergency services.

Locality and suburb names and extents are also important for government administration, and provide an important point of identity or association for local communities.

Policy

It is particularly important that locality and suburb names and extents be assigned with emergency and utility services in mind. Therefore, emphasis on standardisation and non-ambiguity are the Board's main concerns.

When considering name proposals for localities or suburbs, the Board will

- seek support of the relevant territorial authority before accepting a proposal for a locality or suburb name and extent
 - consider local community views
 - take into account the views of tangata whenua.
-

Continued on next page

Locality and suburb names, continued

Guideline/ Practice

The Board will require formal definition of the spatial extent of localities and suburbs from the relevant territorial authority. See section 20 relating to the spatial extent of geographic features.

The Board recognises that populated places may conform to or are limited by naturally defined geographic boundaries or infrastructures made by people, and they can also be subject to growth and redefinition, so a fixed definition may not always be possible.

Historically the Board has not usually published prescriptive boundaries in the *Gazette*; however, under the 2008 Act, the Board recognises that new locality and suburb extents need to be known at the time of assigning, to satisfy enquiries by affected people.

Territorial authorities generally determine the boundaries of localities and suburbs. Through the public notification process, other agencies or individuals can influence final determinations, and any possible conflicts can be identified.

Examples

The following official geographic names are examples of localities and suburbs.

- Stonefields—suburb in Auckland
 - Tai Tapu—locality near Christchurch.
-



Figure 11: Houses in Wellington. Reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

30 Mountain names

Principle In the case of new names for mountains, alpine and other features, the mountaineers or explorers first climbing, traversing, or discovering such features shall generally have the right to submit names for the approval of the Board, subject to the Board's other legislative and policy framework requirements.

The explorer who first climbs, traverses, or discovers a feature in a mountain area has a recognised right to propose a new name for that feature.

Policy When considering name proposals from the person who has first climbed, traversed, or discovered a feature in the mountain area, the Board will recognise that person's right to propose a name for the feature.

First climbing, traversing, or discovery of a feature in a mountain area does not give that person the right to propose an alteration to an established name.³⁶

Guideline/ Practice The Board made an exception to the above principle for Jean Batten Peak. This name was proposed by Major Peter Mackenzie, a former owner of Walter Peak Station, on Lake Wakatipu, following a visit to that station by Jean Batten.

See also section 31 below regarding wilderness areas.

Examples The following geographic names are examples of features named by the early explorers, surveyors, and mountaineers.

Official geographic name	Named by...
Mystery Peak	Pascoe, 1930
Mount Coates	First ascent party, 1932
Earle Mountains	McKerrow, 1961–63
Pukematawai Peak	Anderson, 1933
Pukewhero Peak	Scott, 1933

³⁶ See Board minutes 7 July 1938 (Vol 1).

31 Wilderness areas

Principle A fundamental characteristic of wilderness is that features are nameless and that the cultural overlay of civilisation is absent. Accordingly, the Board will discourage name proposals in designated wilderness areas.

Policy The Board will not approve name proposals in areas that have been designated as wilderness areas unless some compelling and overriding need exists, such as identification for emergency services. The Board will seek the views of the agency responsible for administering the wilderness area.

Commemoration of individuals will be discouraged.

All proposals must meet the basic criteria of all other Board requirements and will be considered under the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.

Guideline/ Practice On occasion, the Board has received name proposals for Fiordland, but has rarely approved such proposals.

Examples The following are examples of designated wilderness areas in New Zealand.

- Adams Wilderness Area—West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy
 - Hooker / Landsborough Wilderness Area—West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy
 - Paparoa Wilderness Area—West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy
-

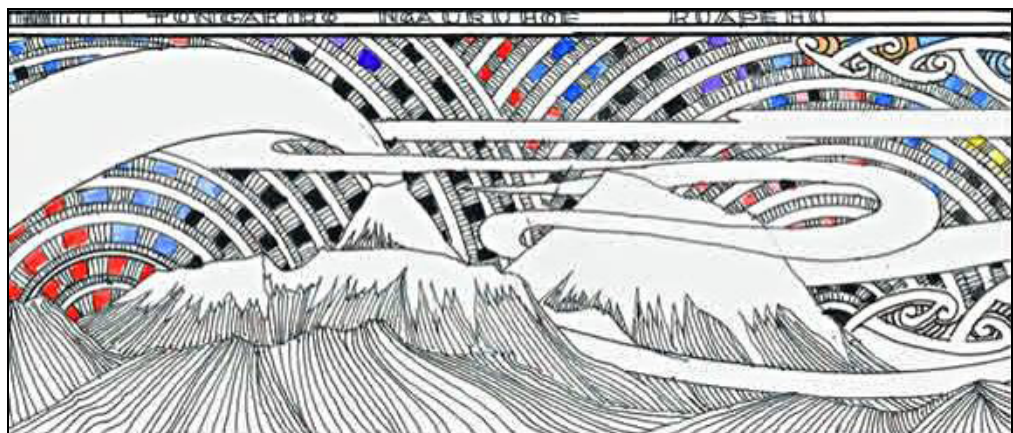


Figure 12: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

32 Use of names in official documents

Principle

Under section 32 of the 2008 Act, if there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents.

The definition of official documents in section 2 includes geographic and scientific publications and manuscripts, and publications intended for travellers or tourists.

Other names may be used in official documents, as long as the document clearly states that the name used is not the official geographic name (section 32(2) of the 2008 Act).

Official document, **map**, and **chart** are defined in section 4 of the 2008 Act.

Policy

Official geographic names must be written in full in official documents.

Macrons and any other grammatical marks that are part of the official name must be shown on official documents. See page 64 for more on macrons.

Road signs are official documents and come within the scope of the 2008 Act.³⁷ See section 18 relating to abbreviated names.

Refer also to section 25, relating to dual names.

Guideline/ Practice

The following is a non-exhaustive list of official documents that Crown agencies must ensure use official geographic names, where applicable.

- legislation
 - Government websites
 - LINZ maps and charts
 - LINZ LandOnline.
-

³⁷ See Board minutes 4 July 1968 (Vol 3).

33 Variant or unofficial names

Principle In some cases, there is a current or historical name for a geographical feature that varies from the official geographic name. These names may be expressed in certain circumstances.

See section 25 relating to dual and alternative naming of geographic features.

Policy Use of the official name for a geographic feature, including dual and alternative names, is required under section 32 of the 2008 Act.

The Board may collect variant names and list them in the Gazetteer; however, these names are not official and should not be used.

**Guideline/
Practice** Possible reasons for collection of variant names include

- to note a locally used alternative name
 - to note a former name that has been changed or discontinued
 - to note a local name that applies to only part of a feature.
-

Examples The following are examples of features with both an official and variant or unofficial name.

Official geographic name	Variant/unofficial name
Gold Reef Bay, in Kenepuru Sound	Long Bay
Maniototo	Maniatoto

34 Name alterations

Principle Geographic names perform an important reference or label in language and for location. Consequently, alterations to established names should not be made without good reason and should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

Policy Where an alteration to a name is proposed, the Board will consider that proposal on its merits.

The Board shall not generally alter a name, for example by correcting its spelling, if the incorrect form is in general public use and the alteration may affect a community. However, other criteria and legislative considerations may outweigh this policy.

**Guideline/
Practice** Although alterations to names are not encouraged, they may be approved in the following circumstances.

- to comply with legislation
 - to follow established local or common usage
 - where there is an awareness that the current name is culturally inappropriate
 - where the name is confusing to a local community
 - where other issues, such as safety, are a compelling reason to consider alteration.
-

Examples The following official geographic names show the use of name alterations.

Official geographic name	Altered from...
Hauturu / Little Barrier Island	Little Barrier (Hauturu Island)
Mount Domett	Mount Domet
Mount Parihaka	Mount Parahaki
Reweti	Rewiti
Duncan Bay	Tennyson Inlet
Ruatangata Railway Station	Whangaehu Railway Station

35 Status of names established by other statutes

Principle

Section 35 of the 2008 Act validates names given to Crown protected areas under other statutes before the 2008 Act came into effect. If those names were not gazetted, the Board must publish those names in the *Gazette*.

Naming for Crown protected areas is covered in the *Interim standard for Crown protected area names—NZGBS60001*.

Names given under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act enacted before the 2008 Act are included in the definition of official geographic name.

Refer to section 4 of the 2008 Act for the definition of official geographic name, and section 35 for requirements for validation of names.

Policy

The Board may support names proposed by other agencies as part of their statutory role, if the names proposed meet the Board's legislative and policy frameworks.

The Board endeavours to have open communications with these agencies in order to ensure that the Board's policy frameworks are followed.

The Board will take an active interest in legislation that proposes new names, especially where naming under that legislation would conflict with the requirements of the 2008 Act and the policy frameworks of the Board.

Guideline/ Practice

The Board has been actively involved in any legislative activity that affects its responsibilities under the 2008 Act, in particular, Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Acts such as the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

The Board was also involved in developing the previous *Standard Operating Procedures for the Naming of Crown Protected areas* with the Department of Conservation. Note that under the 2008 Act, the Board is now responsible for naming Crown protected areas and has issued an interim standard for Crown protected area names, in consultation with the Department of Conservation.

Examples

The following examples are official geographic names established under other statutes.

Name	Statute
Aoraki / Mount Cook	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
Kōtukutuku Bay	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006
Young Nick's Head / Te Kuri a Paoa Historic Reserve	Reserves Act 1977

36 Other policies

Undersea features

In March 2009, the Board published *Interim standard for undersea feature names—NZGBS60000*.

To view the standard, visit the LINZ website:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/>

Crown protected area names

In May 2009, the Board published *Interim standard for Crown protected area names—NZGBS60001*.

To view the standard, visit the LINZ website:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/>

Survey control mark names

When a name is considered for a trigonometrical survey control mark (a trig), the name should be that of the geographic feature, usually a hill, on which the trig is located, and not the name or code of the trig. The Board has no jurisdiction to name trigs, but will consult with LINZ to seek consistency between the name of the feature and the name of the trig.³⁸



Figure 13: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa.

³⁸ See Board minutes 9 August 1973 (Vol 4).

37 Māori place names

Introduction

New Zealand place names show a diverse mixture of ethnicity. They reflect the country's history and the different peoples that have lived here. Of these people, the tangata whenua Māori, have lived here for many centuries and are responsible for many of the names in New Zealand.

History

Each culture that has arrived in New Zealand has brought with them nostalgia for their homeland, often expressed by place names. The organised settlement of New Zealand by the British from the early 1800s meant new names, many European in origin. Areas that were settled by other European cultures, such as French, Scandinavian, and Dalmatian cultures, also developed distinctive local flavours from the place names.

With the introduction of many new place names by the new 'locals', some original Māori place names began to disappear through disuse, or in some cases, were amended to an anglicised spelling.

In 1874, instructions to surveyors by the Colonial Secretary indicated a desire to retain indigenous names:

“...special attention should be given to the subject of nomenclature and care taken to adhere in all cases to accurate Native names: this is a matter of great philosophical and antiquarian importance...”³⁹

Previous legislation

Survey regulations made under the Land Act 1885 and subsequent regulations required that in the 'survey of native lands'⁴⁰ the surveyor must

- fix the positions of all remarkable hills, ridges, pas, eel-weirs, native cultivations, tracks, battlefields, villages, etc., as well as rivers, forests, lakes, and coastlines
- ascertain the native names of all boundaries or natural features within the block surveyed.

In 1894, the Designation of Districts Act introduced a new function of giving recognition to orthographically correct Māori names.

In 1946, the New Zealand Geographic Board Act introduced two functions of the Board specifically relating to recognising the significance of Māori place names. This Act was amended in 1998 by the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 to “encourage the use of original Māori place names on official maps, including maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General.”

Continued on next page

³⁹ Name of the Colonial Secretary. 26 December 1874. *The State of Surveys in New Zealand – correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and Major R E Palmer*. [Original record held at...]

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

Māori place names, continued

The 2008 Act Section 3(e) of the 2008 Act states one of the purposes of the Act is to provide the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features.

Section 6 of the 2008 Act states that in order to meet the Crown's responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi, the Board has the functions of collecting original Māori names for recording on official charts and official maps, and encouraging the use of those names on those documents.

Section 11(1)(f) of the 2008 Act states that the Board may seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.

Under Schedule 1 of the 2008 Act, two Board members must be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Māori Affairs. Under Schedule 1(2)(a), those two persons must be

"representatives of Māori who—

(i) have a knowledge of tikanga Māori and te reo Māori; and

(ii) are able to provide advice in relation to the naming of geographic features and Crown protected areas for which tikanga Māori or te reo Māori is relevant;..."

Sources of Māori names

Sources of Māori names include

- historic Māori Land Plans
 - survey plans made for investigation of titles by the Māori Land Court
 - early Survey Office Plans
 - other historic plans and maps.
-

Continued on next page

Māori place names, continued

Research resources

The table below sets out some research resources for Māori names.

Resource	Website
Te Aka Māori-English, English-Māori Dictionary and Index	http://www.Māoridictionary.co.nz/
Learning Media (Te Pou Taki Kōrero)—Ngata Dictionary	http://www.learningmedia.co.nz/ngata/
National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa)	http://www.natlib.govt.nz
The Community Archive—National Register of Archives and Manuscripts	http://thecommunityarchive.org.nz/
Te Kāhui Mā Ngāi (Directory of Iwi and Māori Organisations)	http://www.tkm.govt.nz/
Waitangi Tribunal (Te Rōpū Whakamana i Te Tiriti o Waitangi)	http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/
The University of Waikato (Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato) Index of Māori names	http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/resources/nzc/fletcher/
Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) Place Names Map	http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/resources_e/placenames.shtml
Te Kooti Whenua Māori (Māori Land Court)	http://www2.justice.govt.nz/Māorilandcourt/
Office of Treaty Settlements (Te Tari Whakatau Take e pa ana ki te Tiriti or Waitangi)	http://www.ots.govt.nz/

The Board also provides a general guide to the resources available when researching place name proposals at the following link:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/researching-names/nzgb-resources/index.aspx>

Continued on next page

Māori place names, continued

Current status of Māori names

Māori names appear to predominate in official maps.

A sample count in 1992 of nearly 3,000 geographical features on the 1:1 million map series⁴¹ showed that in the North Island 21 % of names were European in origin, and 79 % were Māori in origin. For the South Island, the ratio was 67 % European and 33 % Māori.

In spite of this apparent relative dominance, a number of significant Māori names have been supplanted, and many are incorrectly spelled or assigned.

In March 2009, from a sample of 10,500 official geographic names, around 43 % were Māori names. This may not necessarily be indicative of the percentage for all official names and the estimated 35,000 unofficial names, that is, collected and recorded names.

Recognition of Māori place names

The importance of recording and the significance of Māori place names have been recognised in legislation and the Board's rules and policies.

Since the 1970s, there has been a steady move towards greater recognition of the significance of Māori place names in New Zealand's history and culture. Milestones include the Waitangi Tribunal Act 1974 and the Māori Languages Act 1986.

In recent years there have been several initiatives leading to a resurgence of interest in Māori names.

Continued on next page

⁴¹ The 1:1 million map series is available here: <http://www.linz.govt.nz/topography/topo-maps/nz-small-scale-maps/index.aspx>

Māori place names, continued

Pacific connections

New Zealand has clear connections with the Pacific through the Polynesian voyagers who discovered New Zealand more than 1,000 years ago.

These connections can be traced through many names brought from Polynesia to New Zealand and the naming stories or traditions found in New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, and Hawai'i. Like those who followed them, the early Polynesian discoverers brought their names to New Zealand, often as reminders of the land they had left.

Some names are found throughout the Pacific, often in groups that identify a story or an event, for example:

In New Zealand...	In Tahiti...
Taranaki	Tarana'i
Patea	Patea
Hawera	Awera

or

In New Zealand...	Rangitoto
In Tahiti...	Rai'oto
In Rarotonga...	Rangitoto
In Tonga...	Rangito'o

The Māori Oral History Atlas and handbook

In 1990, as its contribution to the sesquicentennial commemoration of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, the Board published *He Korero Pūrākau Mo Ngā Taunahanahatanga a Ngā Tūpuna—Place Names of the Ancestors: A Māori Oral History Atlas*.

This atlas sets out 11 groups of Māori place names that are linked together in traditional stories and recorded in an oral map.

The Board also published a companion handbook: *Ngā Tohu Pūmahara—The Survey Pegs of the Past: Understanding Māori Place Names*. This handbook provides a systematic framework by which to understand Māori names in their cultural context.

The work to research and collect the traditional stories and names for the atlas was carried out by Mrs Te Aue Davis, a Māori scholar and historian. An important first step was to gain consent from the Māori people to collect and publish these stories. Having gained this consent, Mrs Davis did a great deal of research and travelled to consult with elders and iwi. This was very important, as many Māori stories are 'owned' by different iwi in varying styles and content.

See page 87 for references to these and other Board publications, as well as instructions for ordering Board publications.

Continued on next page

Māori place names, continued

Excerpt from *Ngā Tohu Pūmahara—The Survey Pegs of the Past: Understanding Māori Place Names*.⁴²

"The names of our landscape contain a huge amount of information about the land and the relationship of one place to another. We find our way around our maps by marking them with place names, but the map does not tell us anything about the names themselves, what they mean or why places were given the names they carry. Those names, though, carry a cargo of meaning and memory, they signpost the fact that place has a human dimension.

Most Pakeha names mark individual places and individual memories of parcels of history. They generally have no particular connection to each other, each standing in its own right. The meaning of many Māori names, though, can only be understood through their connection to other names and other places. Whole series of names belong together in groups, commemorating journeys of exploration by an ancestor, the myth memory of how the land was made or a series of traditional events and people relationships. They also describe the land physically and identify its resources.

In pre-literate Māori culture there was a huge dependence on memory and the careful transmission of history from generation to generation. The names in the landscape were like survey pegs of memory, marking the events that happened in a particular place, recording some aspect or feature of the traditions and history of a tribe. If the name was remembered it could release whole parcels of history to a tribal narrator and those listening. The daily use of such place names meant that the history was always present, always available. In this sense living and travelling reinforced the histories of the people.

Some of these groups of names, as well as individual names, were of such significance that when a tribe migrated elsewhere it "replanted" its history in its new home by naming its new landscape with the names of the place of origin. Because of the role of place names as a device for recording and remembering tribal history the historical events themselves sometimes became relocated in the new setting. This is one of the reasons why some Māori and Polynesian histories appear so similar and repetitious. They may be the same story being repeated in fresh settings. This does not make the traditions associated with a particular place name, or group of names, any less authentic. It is a perfectly valid process within an oral tradition. It derives from the character of oral tradition. It uses place names in different ways from the way literate societies use them."

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⁴² You can download a copy of this publication from <http://www.linz.govt.nz/docs/placenames/nz-geographicbd/nga-tohu-pumahara.pdf> or refer to page 87 to order a hard copy.

Māori place names, continued

Original Māori place names project

Following the work carried out to produce the Māori Oral History Atlas, the Board initiated a project to collect original Māori place names. Part of this project was to establish a network of people who could provide information about Māori place names.

The results from this project help the Board

- meet the Board's legislative requirement to collect original Māori names of geographic features for recording on official maps
- make decisions about New Zealand place names.

One of the methods used to collect names was to provide contributors with a list of the names relating to their tribal area or specific area of interest that were already recorded by the Board. Contributors were then asked to

- correct any errors in spelling or the location data
- provide information on the correct word division and placement of macrons
- provide the correct meaning of the name
- supply the above information for any names missing from the Board's records.

Names from the Māori Oral History Atlas and the Original Place Names Project are held in the Board's records and may be recorded in the Geographic Place Names database.

Continued on next page

Māori place names, continued

Māori place names maps c 1840

As its contribution to the 1993 United Nations International Year of the World's Indigenous People, the Board published two full relief maps of New Zealand, including the Chatham Islands, showing a selection of Māori place names, important pā⁴³, kainga⁴⁴, and the vegetation cover of New Zealand, circa 1840.

Sponsorship was provided by the former Department of Survey and Land Information, GP Print, New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga, New Zealand Lotteries Grant Board, and the Ministry of Māori Development Te Puni Kōkiri.

These maps were prepared from work done in the 1940s for the production of a 'Centennial Atlas' to commemorate the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi; however the atlas was never published. The names collected from that project were recorded by the Board, together with research by notable authorities on Māori place names, including Sir Apirana Ngata and Pei Hurinui Jones.

Since their publication, these maps have become very popular with tribal groups, schools, researchers, and the public. The data has also been sought and used by New Zealand Post and other commercial agencies, because of the growing use or recognition of Māori place names in everyday life.

See page 87 for references to these and other Board publications, as well as instructions for ordering Board publications.

The New Zealand Historical Atlas

The work on original place names and the c 1840 maps has continued and was incorporated into the compilation of the *New Zealand Historical Atlas* in 1997⁴⁵.

The *New Zealand Historical Atlas* uses a number of perspectives from various tribal regions of New Zealand to show how the Māori discoverers, explorers, and settlers named the land after creation stories, persons, or events, or transplanted names in memory of their original homelands.

This publication has made extensive use of modern computer technology and digital terrain modelling to present cultural and historic information in its geographical context.

Continued on next page

⁴³ See the glossary.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ McKinnon, M., et al (eds) 1997, *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas / Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei*, David Bateman Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand

Māori place names, continued

United Nations recommendations on minority group and indigenous names

Recommendations were put forward at the Fifth United Nations Conference held at Montreal, 18–31 August 1987, regarding the promotion of minority group and indigenous geographical names.

The principles of these recommendations have been recognised by the New Zealand Government since the earliest days of British settlement and have been reinforced by recent Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation and Board decisions.

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/uncsgnresolutions-en.pdf> and
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/uncsgn.htm>

Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission)

Established under the Māori Language Act 1987, the function of Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) is to promote and develop Māori as an official language. Te Taura Whiri is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and consists of four members and a chairperson, appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Māori Affairs. The members hold office for a term of three years.

The Board recognises Te Taura Whiri as the authority on Māori language and orthography of Māori names.

Section 11(1)(f) of the 2008 Act states that the Board may seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.

See Part 2: Policy Framework, beginning on page 20 for some of the policies that refer to the orthographic conventions developed by Te Taura Whiri.

For more information on Te Taura Whiri, visit the website:

<http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/>

Continued on next page

Māori place names, continued

Macrons

Macrons are included in a number of the official New Zealand and Antarctic names assigned by the Board.

From the Gazetteer, the Board has compiled three lists of official names with macrons to help with compliance on mapping, charting, signage, reporting, legislation, or other official documents.

The lists show macrons included in

- New Zealand names
- Antarctic names
- Treaty settlement names.

The lists are available from the Board's website:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/macrons/index.aspx>

While every care has been taken to identify all official place names with macrons, there may be errors or omissions in these lists. The Board welcomes feedback. Refer to page 88 for contact details for the Board.

While the Gazetteer shows the macrons, care needs to be taken to ensure that they are retained when the names are moved between software packages.

38 Protocol for Māori place names

Principle

The Board is required to collect original Māori place names and encourage their use on official maps and charts.

As a result of Treaty of Waitangi negotiations with Taranaki iwi during 1999/2000, the Board, the Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK), agreed to enter into a formal consultation process with appropriate Māori groups within whose rohe (boundary) a place name proposal falls, by using the regional networks of TPK. This process is consistent with the duties and obligations of the Board under the Act and is recorded as the *Protocol for Māori place names*.

The Protocol does not change the statutory requirements for consideration of a place name by the Board. Rather, it provides an opportunity for Māori with an interest to be advised of place name proposals before other New Zealanders, in recognition of their tangata whenua status over the land covering the proposal, and to have more time to gather information, consult and prepare a response.

The Protocol is designed to be consistent with the principles of consultation with Māori as Treaty partner and will be applied to all Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement issues involving consultation or representation in the place naming process. Notwithstanding this, it is acknowledged that place name proposals may be proposed through the Treaty settlement process

Policy

The Board's protocol for Māori place names can be accessed via the LINZ website:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/docs/placenames/proposingaplacename/protocol-Māoriv2.pdf>

Future of the protocol

The current protocol for Māori place names was established under the 1946 Act. That protocol will be updated to reflect the 2008 Act and Cabinet's intention for the Board to consult directly with iwi [EDC Min (05) 14/3, dated 8 June 2005], which agreed that

- primary responsibility for iwi consultation on geographic names under Board jurisdiction be with the Board rather than as now with officials from Te Puni Kōkiri; and
 - the Board's existing *Protocol for Māori Place Names* be revised to take into account direct Board/iwi consultation and that an exchange of letters with Ngāti Ruanui and Ngāti Tama (providing they agree) record the change from direct Te Puni Kōkiri involvement with geographic names as intended in their Deeds of Settlement.
-

39 Antarctic names

Introduction There is no single naming authority for Antarctica because it does not fall under the sovereignty of any one nation. Individual countries with an interest in or territorial claim to Antarctica are responsible for their own national policies on Antarctic names, as well as the authorisation and use of those names.

Legislation The following table sets out the sections of the 2008 Act that are relevant to naming in Antarctica.

Section	Provision
4	Antarctica has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Antarctica Act 1960.
8	The Board's jurisdiction covers the Ross Dependency ⁴⁶ . If relevant, the Board may also approve names for parts of Antarctica outside the Ross Dependency, such as the Ross Sea Region.
25	Antarctic name proposals need not go through public notification and consultation, but the Board must consult with any relevant international naming authorities, and the Board must give public notice once the name becomes official.
35	Antarctic names that existed before the 2008 Act are validated as official, and where any of those names had not been gazetted, the Board must gazette them.

Extent of Ross Dependency and Ross Sea Region The Ross Dependency is the area south of 60° South latitude, between 160° East longitude and 150° West longitude, which was claimed by Britain in 1923 and for which responsibility has been assumed by New Zealand since.

The Ross Sea Region can be defined as the area bounded by and including the Siple and Shirase Coasts in the east and the Trans-Antarctic Mountains in the west, and including as far south as the South Pole.

History of the Board's authority The Board was appointed as the New Zealand Antarctic place names authority by a Cabinet Sub-committee in December 1956.

Under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, the Board was not given the function of approving Antarctic place names. This was amended with the 2008 Act.

Continued on next page

⁴⁶ The Ross Dependency is defined in section 7(1) of the Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.

Antarctic names, continued

LINZ Antarctic Strategy

The New Zealand Government has maintained a long-term commitment to, and strategic interest in, the Ross Sea Region since the first British exploration in 1839 by Sir James Clark Ross. Maintaining a credible presence and research programme in the region demonstrates a commitment to the stewardship of the continent, and to meeting New Zealand's obligations under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

New Zealand formally asserted its interest in the Ross Dependency in 1923 by an Order in Council.

New Zealand's activities and involvement in Antarctica occur within a framework of international agreements and through a system of governance known as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 involved 12 original signatory nations agreeing to

- set to one side disputes over territorial sovereignty
- demilitarise Antarctica
- promote scientific co-operation in Antarctica.

As at 2010, the Treaty has 48 Parties, and has been joined by further significant agreements and hundreds of legally binding decisions at the annual Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings.

For more information on the Antarctic Treaty System, visit the website of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty:

http://www.ats.aq/index_e.htm

LINZ has a Ross Sea Region Strategy for 2003–2012, available at the following link:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/about-linz/news-publications-and-consultations/corporate-publications/index.aspx>

International liaison

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) and Land Information New Zealand have an agreement that provides for consultation between the naming authorities of both countries.

The USBGN (United States Board on Geographic Names) has a sub-committee called the US-Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN), who is consulted when considering names in the Ross Sea Region. The agreement is about sharing and consulting on new names.

See page 18 for more on US-ACAN.

The Board has a less formal arrangement with the neighbouring Australian Antarctic territory, west of the 160° East longitude. The Australian naming authority is the Australian Antarctic Names and Medal Committee (AANMC). A set of principles to be respected were acknowledged in 2010 by both the Board and AANMC.

Continued on next page

Antarctic names, continued

Gazetteer

New Zealand Antarctic geographic names are published in the New Zealand *Gazette* and in the online Antarctic Gazetteer. Information from the Antarctic Gazetteer is provided for the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica.

The Board's Antarctic Gazetteer can be found at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/nz-gazetteer-official-names/index.aspx>

Toponymic guidelines

Guidelines and rules for New Zealand naming of Antarctic features resulted from the items set out below.

- discussions at the December 1994 Antarctic Naming Sub-committee meeting. Refer to Board minutes of 19 December 1994.
- reference to a proposed set of international toponymic guidelines from the SCAR Working Group, formerly Geodesy and Geographic Information. For more information about SCAR, refer to <http://www.scar.org/>
- a discussion document prepared for the Board in 1999 relating to Antarctic place names
- suggestions by the Committee on Place Naming in the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica. Refer to Committee meeting of 1 August 2001.
- recommendation SCAR XXVII-1, from Bulletin 149, April 2003. This is available from:

<http://www.scar.org/Publications/bulletins/bulletin149/bulletin149b.htm>

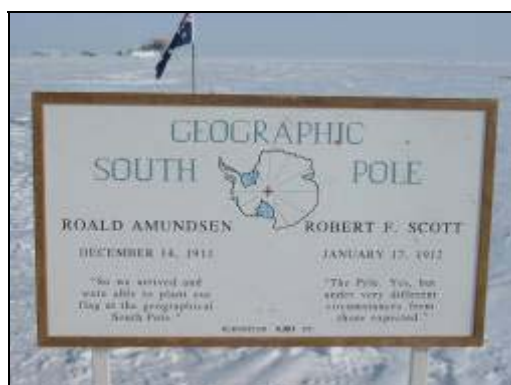


Figure 14: Geographic South Pole, Antarctica (Mack Thompson, December 2002).

Continued on next page

Antarctic names, continued

Categories of Antarctic names

The table below lists categories of Antarctic names, and where relevant, the Board's policy on those names.

Type of name and example	Policy
Descriptive names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dark Tower - Windy Gully - Finger Ridges - Flat Island - Red Cliff Nunatak 	Descriptive names should help field parties and others to identify the named feature, hence aiding location and navigation.
Names involving Antarctic events and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tobogganers Icefall - Sledgers Glacier - Surveyors Range 	Events and activities associated with fieldwork may be appropriate to commemorate, for the purposes of practical referencing for logistical support, administrative support, scientific research, and facilitating the exchange of information in the field.
Names of persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quartermain Glacier - Hillary Coast - Hatherton Glacier 	<p>Personal names should have real historic significance and must recognise a significant contribution to New Zealand's Antarctic activities.</p> <p>Features should not be named after people or individuals who have not been to Antarctica, unless they are part of a class or group agreed on, such as prominent public officials or administrators of the past.</p> <p>Deceased persons being commemorated should have had a connection with Antarctica, although need not have necessarily visited the continent.</p> <p>The names of notable living people, who have made a significant contribution to New Zealand's Antarctic activities, are acceptable.</p> <p>Note 1: This policy differs from that applying to New Zealand, where use of personal names for places is confined to deceased persons.</p> <p>Note 2: This policy may differ from other international naming authorities in Antarctica.</p>

Continued on next page

Antarctic names, continued

Type of name and example	Policy
<p>Names reflecting New Zealand culture, society and history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kiwi Pass – Freyberg Mountains – Gallipoli Heights – All Black Peak – Moawhanga Neve – Whakawhiti Saddle – Waipuke Beach – Te Puna Roimata Peak on Mount Erebus 	<p>Names reflecting New Zealand culture, society and history should reflect either Māori or non-Māori New Zealand traditions.</p> <p>Māori words for species, mammals, birds, geographic features and place names are preferred to Māori ancestral names.</p> <p>Descriptive Māori names for snow, wind, and ice features are encouraged.</p>
<p>Mythological names</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mount Janus – Mount Ethos – Minotaur Peak – Beowolf Glacier 	<p>Mythological names are part of the Antarctic naming tradition.</p> <p>Polynesian and Māori mythological names are encouraged, however naming should also reflect the international nature of the Antarctic, that is, mythological names do necessarily need connections to New Zealand.</p>
<p>Names which contribute to a theme in a particular area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aeronaut, Astronaut and Cosmonaut Glaciers in the Aviator Glacier system in Northern Victoria Land. 	<p>The development of name themes for future use, such as themes relating to field equipment and geological names, is encouraged.</p> <p>A themed approach should be used, when appropriate, for groupings of features.</p>
<p>Pleonastic names, tautologies, and names with two generic terms are acceptable if desirable for clarity and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Puke Toropa Mountain – Dome Peak 	<p>Generally, these forms of names are not encouraged, in order to minimise ambiguity.</p>

Other policies The following are the Board's other policies for Antarctic names.

- Name proposals by field parties should be encouraged and guidelines provided before the onset of fieldwork.
- Names should not be repeated or duplicated. Naming more than one feature for one person should be avoided. Personal names will not be duplicated in other parts of Antarctica. The only exception would be when a group of related features adopt the same name, such as Harrison Bluff, and Harrison Stream.
- Names should be euphonious in an international context. Geographic names in a foreign language should be rendered in the form adopted by that country, except where there are English equivalents already fixed by usage.

Continued on next page

Antarctic names, continued

Other policies (continued)

- The Board encourages any link to New Zealand identity in proposed names.
- The use of the possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained, the apostrophe should be dropped.
- Names in common usage, such as those used by visiting field parties, should normally take precedence.
- Names which are in poor taste or likely to cause offence and names which are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of race, sex, creed or political affiliation, are to be avoided.
- Macrons, indicating a stressed or long vowel in Māori place names should be marked. Word division in Māori place names should be shown where it is known to exist and the use of hyphens to connect either Māori or English names should be applied in terms of the orthographic conventions of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).
- Names, which are very long or not euphonious, should be avoided.
- Minor features, except in very special circumstances and at the discretion of the Board, should not be named.
- A consultative process should be used to access local expert knowledge of a particular area.

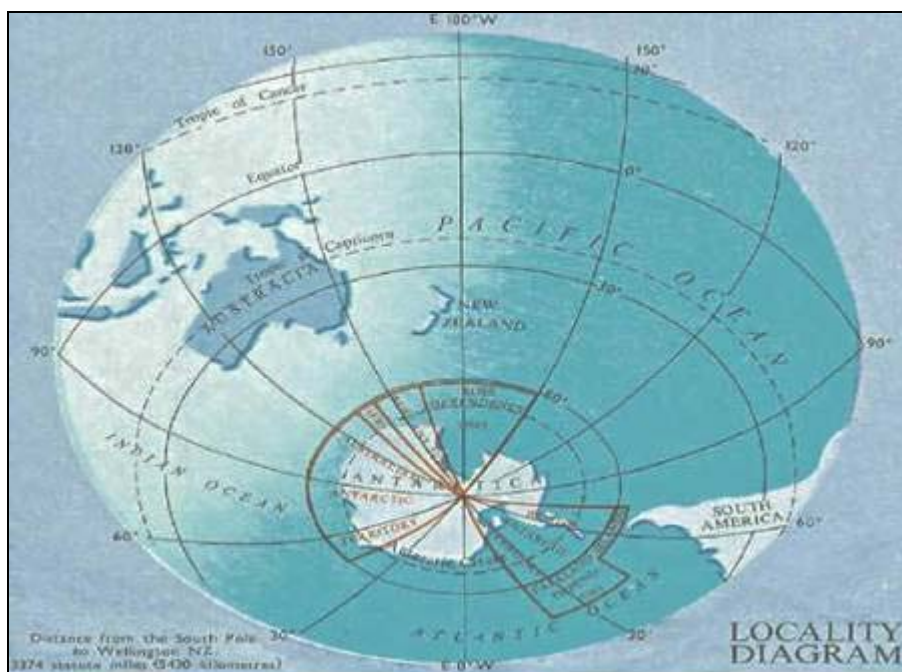


Figure 15: Extract from NZMS 135, Ross Sea Region, Edition 3, 1987. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

Part Three: Operational Framework

Overview

Introduction Much of the Board’s work is in response to requests, questions, proposals and submissions relating to place naming, especially in New Zealand. Note that this is less applicable in relation to names in the Antarctic.

Contents This section contains the following topics.

Topic	See page
About the Board	73
General guidelines for naming	77
Guidelines for proposals and submissions	78
Forms	82
The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names	83
Other databases and references	84
Board publications	87
Contact details	88



Figure 16: Signs showing names assigned by the Department of Conservation (Graeme Blick, 2002).

40 About the Board

Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

This is a name given to the New Zealand Geographic Board by the late Sir James Henare—this name metaphorically describes the memorial markers of the landscape. This Māori name was approved by the Minister of Lands and endorsed by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).⁴⁷

The Board

The Board was established in 1946 by the New Zealand Geographic Board Act of 1946 and is continued under the 2008 Act. Before that, from 1924 until 1946, the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand had dealt with all place names issues. That Honorary Board was appointed under the direction of the Minister of Lands. Naming before 1924 is covered in Part One—see page 9.

The Board is an independent statutory body responsible to the Minister for Land Information.

Funding for the Board and its activities is provided by the Government through its funding of Land Information New Zealand.

The State Services Commission sets the guidelines for fees and frameworks of statutory Boards.

What does it do?

The Board has responsibility for naming in New Zealand, including its offshore islands, the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica, and within the territorial waters and continental shelf of New Zealand. Refer to page 11 for more information on the jurisdiction of the Board.

The process of accepting or rejecting geographical names within New Zealand is primarily the responsibility of the Board. Treaty settlement names are decided by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, with the Board having an advisory role. Crown protected area names are decided by the Minister of Conservation, with the Board having a review and concurrence role.

No matter what process a proposal goes through, whether involving establishing new names, altering existing names, or discontinuing names, the Board recognises that geographical names must be the product of careful and informed decisions.

What can it not do?

The Board has no jurisdiction over the name New Zealand and to change this would require an Act of Parliament. The Board also has no jurisdiction over the naming of road or street names, or the naming of reserves vested in local authorities.

Refer to page 12 for more on the scope of the Board.

Continued on next page

⁴⁷ See Board minutes 14 August 2002.

About the Board, continued

Membership

Schedule 1(1)–(5) of the Act sets out the requirements for the membership of the Board. The Surveyor-General is Chairperson of the Board, which comprises a further nine members appointed under the Act. At the time of printing, the members are as follows.

Role	Name
Chairperson—The Surveyor-General	Dr Don Grant
Two persons appointed as representatives of Māori on the recommendation of the Minister of Māori Affairs	Mr Rikirangi Gage (one vacancy as a October 2010)
One person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu ⁴⁸	Dr Sir Tipene O'Regan
One person nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society Inc	Professor Michael Roche
One person nominated by the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Inc	Mr David Barnes
One person nominated by Local Government New Zealand	Mr Kerry Marshall
Two persons nominated on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information	Mrs Jennifer Vernon Mr Basil Morrison
LINZ official with primary responsibility for setting hydrographic information standards for New Zealand	Mr Geoff Howard

For a current list of members, visit:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/about-geographic-board/nzgb-members/index.aspx>

Secretary

A Secretary for the Board may be appointed under Schedule 1(5) of the Act.

The current Secretary is Mrs Wendy Shaw.

Continued on next page

⁴⁸ Ngāi Tahu is the iwi that represents most of the South Island.

About the Board, continued

Principal functions

The principal functions of the Board are set out in section 10 of the Act. These functions are to

- assign official geographic names
 - approve recorded names as official geographic names
 - alter official geographic names or recorded names by substitution or correction
 - discontinue use of official geographic names or recorded names
 - investigate and determine the position or extent of the geographic feature in respect of which the Board assigns, approves, or alters the official geographic name
 - review proposals to assign or alter the names of Crown protected areas.
-

Section 11 functions

Section 11 of the Act sets out other functions of the Board. These include

- adopting policies, rules, standards, protocols, guidelines, or similar instruments for carrying out its functions, including for spelling and systematic designation of official geographic names
 - examining cases of doubtful spelling and determining the spelling to be adopted on official charts or maps
 - investigating and determining the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature
 - collecting original Māori names for recording on official charts and maps
 - encouraging the use of original Māori names on official charts and maps
 - seeking advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (The Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of Māori names
 - researching any proposal to name or alter the name of a geographic feature
 - altering the name of a district or region, with the consent or at the request of the relevant local authority.
-

Continued on next page

About the Board, continued

Other functions

As well as these functions, the Board has functions that either have been assigned administratively or are carried out in support of the Board's statutory functions. They are summarised as follows.

- to maintain a record of Board decisions and place names
 - to establish and maintain a publicly available Gazetteer of official geographic names
 - to provide an advisory service about place names and their origins
 - to investigate naming in the Pacific and its relationship to New Zealand place names, and
 - to keep abreast of international developments and maintain a presence in professional circles of nomenclature.
-

What features can be named?

Under section 3 of the 2008 Act, the Board is responsible for naming geographic features within its jurisdiction.

Under section 2 of the Act, a **geographic feature** includes any

- natural feature such as a mountain peak, a natural feature such as a mountain, peak, valley, glen, forest, lagoon, swamp, creek, stream, river, ford, lake, glacier or ice feature, bay, island or harbour (including man-made features of the same type)
 - railway or railway station, but not a railway feature such as a marshalling yard, transfer site, or track point location
 - city, town, village, site, area, or similar place, including localities and suburbs, but not a district, region, or ward of a local authority or a Crown protected area
 - undersea feature, that is, a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or is delimited by relief.
-

Official geographic names

The definition of official geographic name is set out in section 4 of the 2008 Act and includes names

- assigned, approved, or altered by the Board and publicly notified in accordance with the Act
 - for Crown protected areas reviewed and concurred with by the Board
 - assigned to, or altered for, Crown protected areas before the 2008 Act came into effect, whether or not gazetted
 - assigned, altered, or discontinued under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act before the 2008 Act came into effect
 - assigned to, or altered for geographic features in Antarctica before the 2008 Act came into effect, whether or not gazetted
 - published in the *Gazette* under the 1946 Act.
-

41 General guidelines for naming

Introduction Refer to Part Two: Policy Framework, for the Board's policies and guidelines for naming.

What is an acceptable name? The Board considers an acceptable name to be

- a name that has a strong historical, geographical, or local significance
- a name that commemorates a notable event, person or group of people, such as explorers, settlers, surveyors, geologists, or climbers, with a connection to the geographic feature. Examples include Opotiki, and Endeavour Inlet.
- a descriptive name, such as Whanganui River, or Westport.

Note that personal names are generally only accepted posthumously and surnames are preferred.

What is not acceptable? The Board considers the following names to be unacceptable.

- names which are very long, not euphonious, or not easy to say
- place names which are in poor taste or likely to cause offence and names which are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of race, sex, creed, or political affiliation
- a place name which duplicates another already in common usage
- names for minor features, except in very special circumstances. There are no formal guidelines for this and a minor feature classification will be decided by the Board.

42 Guidelines for proposals and submissions

Introduction This section covers name proposal processes within territorial New Zealand and its offshore islands. Refer to sections 16–21 of the Act for the full process for approval of a proposal.

An information package is available with every proposal form to help those making proposals to fill out the forms correctly.

Exclusions This section does not cover the processes for proposing

- Treaty settlement names
- Antarctic names. Note that for Antarctica, the Board is interested in compiling lists of appropriate names for future use, and seeks public suggestions on an ongoing basis.
- undersea names beyond the 12 nautical mile territorial limit
- Crown protected area names
- district and region name alterations by local authorities.

Information the naming processes above is available from:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/propose-a-name/index.aspx>

How to propose a name Under section 15 of the Act, any person can submit a proposal to assign, alter or discontinue the use of a name. The proposal must be in the form provided by the Board, meet the requirements of the Board, and include evidence necessary to support the proposal.

The Board itself may submit proposals, if appropriate and required.

Evidence required The minimum evidence the Board requires is

- the location of the place or feature, marked on a map or chart with a scale, and the map/chart grid reference or latitude and longitude. The Board prefers a map or chart published by Land Information New Zealand, or its predecessors.
- the origin, meaning, and significance of the name
- an indication as to whether local Māori authorities have been consulted on the possibility that an original Māori name may already exist for the feature
- an indication as to whether consultation has been undertaken with the local community, Department of Conservation, territorial authority, etc, with documentary evidence of their support to any name proposal. Note: this consultation is not mandatory but is encouraged by the Board. See page 79 for more on consultation.
- copies of any research material gathered
- references to any appearance of the name in publications
- if possible, a photograph of the feature.

Continued on next page

Guidelines for proposals and submissions, continued

Fees and costs There is no fee for making a proposal under section 15 of the Act.

Persons submitting proposals must meet their own costs associated with matters such as research, investigation, and consultation.

Research It is important to the Board processes that all proposals it considers have been well researched.

All name proposals should be accompanied by evidence of any relevant historical, geographical, scientific, or cultural research. This evidence could include written articles, book references, signed statements, and maps and reports.

Consultation It is important to the Board's processes that appropriate consultation has been carried out for each proposal.

Persons proposing names are encouraged to consult with relevant groups and people and provide evidence of this consultation with their proposal.

In all cases, consultation with the relevant iwi is necessary, whether carried out by the submitter, the Board, or TPK, particularly if the proposal is to alter an existing name.

In most cases, the proposal should show evidence of community and local authority agreement and support.

Consultation by the proposer with interested persons or organisations supporting a proposal is encouraged, though it is not a mandatory requirement.

Continued on next page

Guidelines for proposals and submissions, continued

The proposal process

Once a proposal has been submitted to the Board under section 15 of the Act, the following steps occur.

1. The Secretariat checks the documentation received with the proposal and carries out further archival and historical research/investigation as appropriate, or as resources or timeframes permit.
 2. The Secretariat checks that all relevant consultations with interested parties and community groups have been completed and prepares a summary report about the proposal for presentation to the Board at its next meeting. Note that the deadline for processing proposals for the next Board meeting is 6 weeks before the meeting date.
 3. The steps outlined in the Protocol for Māori Place Names are applied. Refer to page 65 for more information about this protocol.
 4. The Board considers the proposal, the summary report from the Secretariat regarding the proposal, and any other relevant information at a Board meeting. The Board takes into account its naming criteria.
 5. The Board can decide to accept/support the proposal, defer its decision until further work has been done, or decline the proposal.
-

Accepted or supported proposals

If the Board accepts or supports a proposal, under section 21 of the Act it must give public notice of the proposal in the *Gazette* and at least one national and one local publication.

Advertising allows the public, including Māori, to have input into proposed names.

The Board must allow submissions for a minimum period of one month. If the Board considers more time is needed for certain proposals, the submission period is generally set at three months.

The Gazetteer is updated accordingly.

No submissions or only supporting submissions

If no objections or only supporting submissions are received under section 17 of the Act, the Board will then make a determination on the proposal and publish the final name in the *Gazette* and at least one national and at least one local publication.

Deferred decisions

If the Board defers its decision it will normally request more information, or undertake further work itself. The Secretariat may, in consultation with the proposer or nominated members of the Board, obtain that information.

This information is then incorporated into a report and presented to the Board at the next meeting.

Declined proposals

If a proposal is declined, the Secretariat will inform the person or organisation who made the proposal and provide the Board's reasons.

Any proposal can be re-submitted but the parties involved would have to demonstrate that they had carried out significant further research and consultations and had taken into account the reasons that the original proposal was declined by the Board.

Objecting submissions

If the Board receives an objection to a proposal, the Board must decide whether to uphold or reject the objection, and may ask for more information (section 18 of the 2008 Act).

The Board may then make a final determination under section 19 if it agrees with all objections. If it does not agree, the Board must report the matter to the Minister for Land Information under section 20, together with a summary of submissions, and its decision on the proposal with reasons. The Minister may confirm, modify, or reject the Board's decision. The Minister's determination is final and gives the name official status.

The Board will publish the final determination in the *Gazette* and at least one national and at least one local publication. The Gazetteer is updated accordingly.

Official Information Act 1982

All proposals and submissions on proposals are subject to the Official Information Act 1982, and could be released if requested under that Act.

All public records are subject to release under that Act, including submitters' names, but not contact details, unless there is good reason to withhold the information.

The Board considers that submitters are entering into the public arena by making proposals or submissions.

Decisions

All the Board's or Minister's decisions are published in the New Zealand *Gazette*, accessible online at:
<http://online.gazette.govt.nz>

Board decisions are also posted on LINZ's website at the following link:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/consultation-decisions/index.aspx>

The current version of the Gazetteer is available from the following link:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/nz-gazetteer-official-names/index.aspx>

Flow chart

The Board has provided a detailed flow chart of the process for proposing names in territorial New Zealand and its offshore islands, available from:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/docs/placenames/proposingaplacename/flowcharts/nz-names-process-200811.pdf>

43 Forms

Proposal forms

For the current versions of the required forms to make a proposal, visit LINZ's webpage that relates to proposals:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/propose-a-name/index.aspx>

A separate form is required for

- geographic features within New Zealand and its offshore islands
 - undersea features
 - Antarctic features.
-

Proposals from other agencies

Proposals for Crown protected area names may only be submitted on the appropriate form by the Department of Conservation.

Proposals for altering District and Region names may only be made on the appropriate form by the relevant local authority.

Treaty settlement names are advanced through negotiation between the Office of Treaty Settlements and the claimants. No form applies.

Online submission forms

Information on making a submission on a proposal is provided on LINZ's webpage relating to submissions:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/consultation-decisions/make-submission/index.aspx>

At the time a submission period is open, the Board will make an online submission form available.

44 The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names

About the Gazetteer

The Board must establish and maintain the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names (the Gazetteer) under section 13 of the Act.

The Gazetteer must contain all official geographic names for features within the Board's jurisdiction, and it must be publicly available.

Contents

The Gazetteer must include the following information for each official geographic name.

- official geographic name
- *Gazette* or statutory reference
- type of geographic feature or Crown protected area
- the positional reference for the feature or area. Note that the datum and projection used depend on where the name is located, for example Antarctica, on an offshore island, or under the sea.

The following information may also be included in the Gazetteer:

- background information relevant to the history and name of the feature or area
 - spatial extent of the feature or area.
-

Access

The Gazetteer is available from the Board website:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/nz-gazetteer-official-names/index.aspx>

Format

The Gazetteer is currently divided into five parts⁴⁹ based on the type of place or feature, set out below.

1. New Zealand
2. offshore islands
3. railway lines
4. Antarctica
5. Crown protected area.

The archived New Zealand Place Names Database (see page 86 below), which ceased to be maintained from 31 October 2008, remains searchable and is available from the LINZ website at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/topographic-names-db/index.aspx>

⁴⁹ The Board acknowledges that a spreadsheet format is not ideal for this type of information, as spreadsheets do not meet LINZ's e-goal for searching, reporting, updating, and sharing of geospatial information. The Board is currently investigating how it might convert these spreadsheets to a more user friendly and effective database platform, that enables connections and relationships, as required, particularly for compliance on official documents. The Board is also considering how to capture spatial extent, as well as including recorded or collected names, that is, those that are not official. The Board is currently updating the existing Gazetteer and plans to release it in 2011.

45 Other databases and references

Antarctica

Names from Antarctica's continental shelf and the Ross Sea region are published in the Gazetteer. See page 83 above. The Gazetteer only contains official names assigned by the Board.

The Gazetteer is not an exhaustive list of official names in Antarctica because the Board does not have exclusive jurisdiction to assign, alter, discontinue or approve names for all areas of the Antarctic continent.

The following are some alternative sources of Antarctic names.

SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) publishes the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA) as an international resource. It is a compilation of all existing geographic names in Antarctica, and is available as a searchable database from the following link:

<http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/scar/>

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Antarctic Names Database

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Antarctic Names Database maintains a comprehensive database for names in the Antarctic continent that have been approved by the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN). The USGS Antarctic Names Database is available here, on the right hand side of the page:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/>

Australian Antarctic Division

The Australian Antarctic Division hosts a catalogue of Antarctic names from the CGA, as well as listing less formal names. The catalogue is available here:

<http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/>

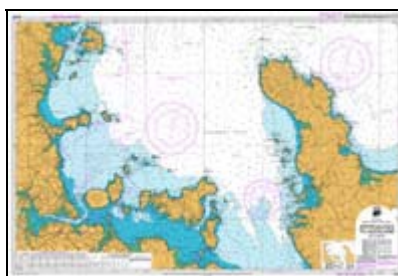


Figure 17: Sourced from Land Information New Zealand data. Crown Copyright reserved. NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

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Other databases and references, continued

Undersea feature names

Undersea feature names are published in the Gazetteer. The Gazetteer only contains official names assigned by the Board.

The Gazetteer is not an exhaustive list of official names because the Board does not have exclusive jurisdiction to assign, alter, discontinue or approve names for all undersea features beyond the limits of New Zealand's continental shelf.

The following are some alternative sources of undersea feature names.

GEBCO Gazetteer of Geographic Names of Undersea Features

Individual countries only have the exclusive right to assign names to undersea features within their territorial sea (for New Zealand this is within 12 nautical miles of our coastline). Beyond territorial seas, the international requirement is for proposals to be reviewed by a group of international experts. The review is carried out by the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN).

However, for New Zealand, the Board will decide any undersea feature names beyond the 12 NM territorial limits and within New Zealand's continental shelf delimitation, first, before being submitted to SCUFN. See the Board's interim standard NZGBS60000:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/about-linz/news-publications-and-consultations/search-for-regulatory-documents/DocumentSummary.aspx?document=234>

The criteria defined in this interim standard are closely aligned to the GEBCO SCUFN criteria to ensure the names of undersea features are consistent internationally.

SCUFN maintains and makes available the names information in the form of a digital Gazetteer of undersea feature names, available here:

http://www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/

NZ202 Chart Catalogue

The New Zealand Chart Catalogue includes an index to charts by region, a numerical chart list, ocean sounding charts, and the general bathymetric chart of the oceans (GEBCO). This catalogue is available here:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/hydro/charts/nz202-chart-catalogue/index.aspx>

Māori names

For official Māori names and dual names, refer to the Gazetteer.

The Board also recommends using the Waikato University Index of Māori Names to find unofficial Māori names, available here:

<http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/resources/nzc/fletcher/>

LINZ holds some Māori pa names in the New Zealand Place Names Database—see below. The Māori Land Court holds records dating from 1862.

**New Zealand
Place Names
Database**

The New Zealand Place Names Database was archived on 31 October 2008. It contains place names that appear on LINZ's Topographic NZMS 260 map series.

The database includes details such as position (latitude and longitude) and spelling of place names that appear on LINZ topographic maps. The names on topographic maps are not all official names approved by the Board. Similarly, not all official names appear on topographic maps.

The New Zealand Place Names Database is available for searching here: <http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/topographic-names-db/index.aspx>

This archived place names database was a repository of all topographic mapping names. The names in the archived place names database were comprehensive and remained in that database, whether or not they were to be shown on the 1:50,000 topo.

Two years prior to the archived database being archived, the topo database started to be maintained independently of the archived database, which is one of the reasons why it was agreed that it could be archived—meaning that maintenance did not need to be duplicated any longer.

One of the downsides of not having the 'mapping' place names database maintained independently to the topo database is that people cannot download an up-to-date listing of all names on maps (as a separate dataset to the whole topo dataset). The Board's Gazetteer is not the solution to this, as it only shows official names, as required by statute (and in the future unofficial names will be available but only for features and places that the Board has naming jurisdiction over).

**Other
resources**

The Board provides a general guide to the resources available when researching place name proposals at the following link:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/researching-names/nzgb-resources/index.aspx>

46 Board publications

List of publications

The Board has published the following items, which are all available for free download from the following website:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/about-geographic-board/maps-publications/index.aspx>

Publication	Notes
New Act for Geographic Board Factsheet	Information about the 2008 Act.
Place Naming in New Zealand Brochure	Information on place naming in New Zealand.
Te Ika a Maui, The Land and its People	A map of names c 1840. Map reference NZMS 346/1.
Te Wai Pounamu, The Land and its People	A map of names c 1840. Map reference NZMS 346/2.
He Korero Pūrākau Mo Ngā Taunahanahatanga a Ngā Tūpuna, Place Names of the Ancestors, A Māori Oral History Atlas	First edition ISBN 0-477-00049-5 Out of print. Reprint ISBN 978-0-477-00049-9 available. Refer to page 59 for more information.
Ngā Tohu Pūmahara, The Survey Pegs of the Past, Understanding Māori Place Names	ISBN 0-477-01462-3.
Asia and Pacific, United Nations map names	Map reference NZMS 347

Publication purchases

Limited copies of the above maps and books not marked as out of print can be purchased from:

L-3 Nautronix
Map and Chart Centre
16 Nicolaus Street
Trentham
Upper Hutt 5018
New Zealand

Phone +64 4 527 0412
Fax +64 4 527 0413
Email mapcentre@hsa.co.nz

47 Contact details

Online Information about the Board is available at LINZ's website <http://www.linz.govt.nz>. Click on Place Names and Street Names to go to the relevant pages:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/index.aspx>

You can also find the Board's information through the New Zealand Government portal, by typing **NZGB** in the search box on the top right hand side:

<http://newzealand.govt.nz/>

Email You can use the **Contact us** form on the LINZ website, or address emails directly to:

customersupport@linz.govt.nz

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Glossary

Term	Definition
1946 Act	New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946
2008 Act	New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
adopted name	an undersea feature name that has been published in the GEBCO Gazetteer or on official charts and maps, and which has been reviewed by the Board and adopted as an official name
altered name	an existing official name that has been changed by a determination of the Board or the Minister
alternative name	one of two official names for a geographic feature. Either alternative name may be used, but they should not be used together, for example, Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont. See dual name.
approved name	former recorded name for a geographic feature that has been reviewed by the Board and approved as an official name without public consultation
assigned name	an official name that is assigned to a geographic feature that does not currently have an official name by a determination of the Board or the Minister. NB: The process to assign a name is normally initiated by a proposal. If a recorded name is “made official” following the full consultative process then it becomes an assigned name, not an approved name.
Board	New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa
cadastre	an official register of the ownership, extent, and value of real property in a given area, used as a basis of taxation
CGA	Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica
CGNA	Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia
collected name	an unofficial name for a feature that has been recorded by the Board, and can include original Māori names, local-use names or colloquial names, such as alias or variant names. NB: Collected names may not have been fully researched or validated by the Secretariat and may not appear in official documents.
Crown protected area	<p>an area of land administered by the Department of Conservation that is held for the purpose of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation park, ecological area, sanctuary area, wilderness area, amenity area, wildlife protection area (Conservation Act 1987) • Government purpose reserve, historic reserve, nature reserve, recreation reserve, scenic reserve, scientific reserve (Reserves Act 1977) • marine reserve (Marine Reserves Act 1971) • national park (National Parks Act 1980).
declined name	An unofficial name for a geographic feature that was proposed to and declined by the Board
descriptive name	a name that uses words to describe the physically characteristics of a feature eg windy, rocky, lofty, flat, broken, jagged, long, black, etc

Term	Definition
determination	the final decision on a proposal, made by the Board, Minister, or Minister of Conservation
discontinued name	a name for a geographic feature that was previously official but which has been made unofficial by a determination of the Board or Minister or by statute of Parliament
district or region name	the statutory name of a district or a region as defined by the Local Government Act 2002, or the official name as determined by the Board or Minister. NB: District and region names are statutory names unless they have been made official by alteration by the Board or Minister.
DOC	Department of Conservation
dual name	an official name that comprises two or more name parts, normally of different languages. All parts of a dual name must be used together, for example Aoraki / Mount Cook, Stewart Island / Rakiura. See alternative name.
euphony	agreeable sound, especially in the phonetic quality of words
Gazetteer	The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names—section 13 of the 2008 Act
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
geographic feature	<p>a physical or cultural object to which a name can be given. The jurisdiction of the Board is restricted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural features (such as a mountain, peak, valley, glen, forest, lagoon, swamp, creek, stream, river, ford, lake, glacier or ice feature, bay, island or harbour [including man-made features of the same type]) • railways or railway stations, but not railway features (such as marshalling yards, transfer sites or track point locations) • places [see separate definition] • undersea features.
hapū	kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe—section of a large kinship group
IBC	International Bathymetric Charts
IHO	International Hydrographic Organisation
INT	International Nautical Charts
iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race—often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor
kainga	home, address, residence, village, habituation, habitat
Keyhole Markup Language (KML)	an international standard language for expressing geographic annotation and visualization, used by Google Earth, for example. http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/kml/
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
Māoritanga	Māori culture, practices, and beliefs
Minister	Minister for Land Information

Term	Definition
New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa	the board responsible for the assignment, approval, adoption, alteration or discontinuance of official names for geographic features
NZ	New Zealand
<i>Gazette</i>	the official newspaper of the New Zealand Government
NZMS	New Zealand Map Series
official name	The name of a geographic feature deemed as such by the Board. There are five types of official name: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assigned 2. approved 3. altered 4. adopted 5. validated.
OTS	Office of Treaty Settlements
pā	fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one)
place	a city, town, village, site, area, locality, suburb or similar place. It excludes Crown protected areas, and districts, regions, and wards of local authorities
proposal	an application to the Board to assign, alter, or discontinue an official name
proposed name	an unofficial name for a geographic feature that has been proposed to but not yet considered by the Board
recorded name	an unofficial name for a geographic feature that appears in at least two publicly available and authoritative publications
region name	see district name
replaced name	a previously official name that has been replaced by a new altered name
rohe	boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
SCAR	Scientific Community for Antarctic Research
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research—an international committee on scientific activities in Antarctica that includes a subcommittee that seeks agreement and consistency for the assignment of place names in Antarctica by different jurisdictions
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names
Secretariat	the LINZ staff responsible for providing administrative support and advice to the Board
statutory name	a name of a feature that has been specified by a statute of Parliament, and which has not been made official by determination of the Board

Term	Definition
statutory reference	The Act of Parliament under which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Treaty name became official (before the 2008 Act) • the Deed of Settlement listing a treaty name is to be enacted • a Crown protected area is held • an official name is discontinued (if not by determination of the Board).
tangata whenua	local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land—people born of the whenua, that is, of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta is buried
taonga	property, goods, possessions, effects, treasure, something prized
te reo Māori	the Māori language
tikanga Māori	correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention
TPK	Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
Treaty name	an official name that was part of a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement. Treaty names require the agreement of the mandated iwi authorities before being changed by the Board.
UN	United Nations
undersea feature	a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or that is delimited by relief
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names
unofficial name	a name of a geographic feature that has either been discontinued or not been deemed official by the Board. There are seven types of unofficial name: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. discontinued 2. collected 3. recorded 4. withdrawn 5. replaced 6. declined 7. proposed
US-ACAN	US Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names
USBGN	US Board on Geographic Names
transliteration	written application from one language to another
translocation	physical movement of the location of one place to a new location, sometimes resulting in altered spelling
validated name	an official name for a feature in Antarctica or a Crown protected area that was assigned or altered prior to the 2008 Act but not published in the <i>Gazette</i> , and since has been validated and gazetted under the 2008 Act
Web Feature Service (WFS)	this OGC Web Feature Service allows retrieval of geospatial data encoded in Geography Markup Language (GML) from multiple Web Feature Services. http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs
withdrawn name	an unofficial name that was proposed but was not proceeded with at the request of the proposer