



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
NGĀ POU TAUNAHA O AOTEAROA
FOR THE PERIOD 1 NOVEMBER 2008 – 30 JUNE 2009

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ANNUAL REPORT 2008 > 2009

New Zealand Geographic Board
Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

Presented to the Minister for Land Information as required by section 14 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

This document can be found at the following URL:
www.linz.govt.nz/nzgb-annual-report-0809

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The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa is New Zealand's national place naming authority.

Our aims

Place names are widely used by the community, businesses, travellers, local authorities and central government, and are particularly important for emergency services and maritime safety. In its official place naming role, the Board aims to ensure:

- features and places within New Zealand's jurisdiction are identifiable by name so that people can effectively communicate information about location, and
- place names preserve New Zealand's heritage and culture.



Our work

- To create new names, change or discontinue current ones, and approve recorded names.
- Anyone can propose a name for a geographic feature or place. The Board uses a number of criteria to make a decision on any proposal. Those making place name proposals within New Zealand are encouraged to consult with local communities and iwi to help the Board make informed decisions.
- Place names identify where people are as they go about their everyday business. They are a component of New Zealand's infrastructure, and most importantly they matter in emergency responses.
- Beyond this, place names are important landmarks of the history and culture of our nation and communities. They honour the people who live in New Zealand.

Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa The memorial markers of the landscape

Chairperson's report



It is with great pleasure that I submit this first annual report on the performance of the functions, duties, and powers of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa under the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008. This report covers the eight months to 30 June 2009 after the Act came into force.

As an independent statutory body of government, the Board is tasked with providing a sound framework and processes for official place naming, resulting in acceptable and enduring decisions and information that support government agencies and the New Zealand public for practical purposes (eg place naming for infrastructural planning, emergency response, recreation, and tourism). The Board balances the practical aspects of place naming with the cultural and heritage values associated with naming geographic features, which help give us our identity as New Zealanders.

The names of New Zealand places and features, such as mountains and rivers, as well as settlements and localities, reflect the culture and shared heritage of all New Zealanders. Knowing the correct names for places and their location is important for people in everyday communications and activities, business transactions, and for emergency services to respond to incidents.

A milestone toward achieving the Board's outcomes was reached when the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 came into force on 1 November 2008, after more than five years of review. While the former New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 was an enlightened piece of legislation for its time, an update was needed to improve its jurisdictional, consultative and administrative provisions.

The review of the Act aimed to:

- clarify the jurisdiction of the Board
- revise procedures for public participation in the place naming process
- consider the composition and membership of the Board
- ensure the provisions of the Act align more clearly with the Treaty of Waitangi, and
- modernise the Act's administrative and procedural provisions.

The new Act strengthens the Board's roles, enabling it to create new names, change or discontinue current ones, and approve recorded names. Details about the implementation of the new Act and transitional processing are covered in this report.

New Zealand's place naming endeavours are noted internationally, and held in high regard by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, as well as the Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia.

I am pleased to be part of a diverse Board of high calibre in terms of scholarship, wisdom and collegiality in decision-making. I wish to thank the members for their participation and commitment, particularly during this year of transition to a new Act, but also with its share of challenging place naming considerations.

Dr Don Grant
Chairperson

Taumatawhakatangihangakoauauotamatea

Members of the Board

The Board has 10 members and is chaired by the Surveyor-General (an ex-officio position from within Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)). Other members are nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society, Federated Mountain Clubs, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and Local Government New Zealand. The Minister of Māori Affairs recommends two members. The Minister for Land Information appoints two other members. The remaining member from LINZ is appointed ex-officio, and carries the responsibility for setting national hydrographic information standards. The following are members of the Board as at 30 June 2009:

Dr Don Grant, Surveyor-General/Chairperson ex-officio

Dr Don Grant holds a BSc (Hons) in physics from Canterbury University, a Diploma in Surveying from Otago University and a PhD in Surveying from the University of New South Wales. Don was appointed Surveyor-General in 2005, after acting in that position for a year. He is responsible for New Zealand's geodetic and cadastral survey systems, and also has responsibilities for electoral boundaries in addition to his role as Board Chair. In 2007 he was made a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Surveyors.

Ms Sylvia Allan, Minister for Land Information appointment

Ms Sylvia Allan is one of New Zealand's most experienced urban, rural and environmental planners. She has managed her own consultancy, and for 12 years headed the national planning team for a large multi-national engineering company. She is former President and a Fellow of the New Zealand Planning Institute and holds a Distinguished Service Award from that professional body. Ms Allan was first appointed to the Board in 1993 and was reappointed in 2007.

Dr Sir Tipene O'Regan, Ngāi Tahu nomination

Dr Sir Tipene O'Regan was first appointed in 1985, becoming the Ngāi Tahu nominee in 1999. He led the Ngāi Tahu Treaty of Waitangi claims to a settlement in 1998 and was one of the four negotiators of the Māori fisheries settlements of 1989 and 1992. He has a wealth of knowledge regarding place names, and has

written and lectured extensively on Māori history. Dr Sir Tipene O'Regan is currently Assistant Vice-Chancellor Māori at the University of Canterbury and Upoko of the Awarua Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu.

Dr Wharehuia Milroy, Minister of Māori Affairs recommendation

Dr Wharehuia Milroy is a Tuhoë kaumātua, and a current member of the Waitangi Tribunal. He was a former commissioner for the Māori Language Commission and a Professor of Māori Studies at the University of Waikato and has knowledge on cultural redress using place names for Treaty of Waitangi Settlements.

Mr David Barnes, New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs nomination

Mr David Barnes has been a member of clubs affiliated to Federated Mountain Clubs (FMC) for 28 years, and a member of the FMC national executive for nine years. He was a search and rescue volunteer for 26 years including two terms as district chair and a mountain safety instructor for 13 years. An avid tramper and an armchair mountaineer, he has an in-depth knowledge of New Zealand's back-country, its exploration and recreational history, and a keen interest in Antarctic history and exploration.

Dr Kay Booth, Minister for Land Information appointment

Dr Kay Booth is a tourism and recreation consultant with more than 20 years experience in outdoor recreation and tourism research, including 13 years as a senior lecturer in Parks, Recreation and Tourism at Lincoln University. She is a member of the New Zealand Conservation Authority and the New Zealand Walking Access Commission. She co-founded MapWorld New Zealand, a retail and services business specialising in maps, navigational equipment and related services.

Dr Apirana Mahuika, Minister of Māori Affairs recommendation

Dr Apirana Mahuika is the Chairman of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou. He attended Te Aute College and Auckland University, graduating with a Bachelor of

Arts. He was awarded the Queen Elizabeth II postgraduate scholarship and went to Sydney University to gain his Master of Arts. He is a licensed interpreter in Te Reo Māori. He received a New Zealand Historic Places Trust Heritage Award in 2005 for his commitment to the preservation and protection of historic places.

Professor Michael Roche, New Zealand Geographical Society nomination

Professor Michael Roche is a historical geographer with over 30 years research and writing experience mainly related to cultural landscapes of rural New Zealand, including a particular interest in place names. He is a Professor of Geography at the School of People, Environment and Planning at Massey University. He completed his PhD at the University of Canterbury and is a Life Member of the New Zealand Geographical Society. He is currently one of the editors of the *New Zealand Geographer*, and an editorial board member of the *Journal of New Zealand Studies*.

Mr Geoff Howard, Land Information New Zealand, ex-officio

Mr Geoff Howard joined the Board in 2009 as the LINZ official responsible for hydrographic information standards. He is the current operational manager responsible for hydrographic surveying and charting. He is very familiar with the process around existing undersea names and the use of current hydrographic names on charts. He brings knowledge and understanding of the Board's processes and knowledge and experience of topographic names as used on maps.

Local Government New Zealand nomination

Not appointed as at 30 June 2009.

Functions and duties of the Board

Sections 10 to 12 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 set out the Board's principal functions, certain other functions the Board may undertake in order to carry out its principal functions, and the duties of the Board.

The functions of the Board are to:

- assign, approve, alter or discontinue official or recorded names,
- investigate and determine the position and extent of features with official names,
- adopt policies, rules and standards for official names,
- examine cases of doubtful spelling,
- investigate and determine the priorities of discovery of a feature,
- collect original Māori names and encourage their use on official charts and maps,
- seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of Māori names,
- undertake research into proposals to name or alter the name of geographic features, and
- undertake other functions necessary to give effect to the 2008 Act or any other enactment.

The duties of the Board are to:

- administer the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names,
- develop rules, standards, or guidelines for naming Crown protected areas in consultation with the Minister of Conservation, and
- make enquiries and recommendations on matters referred to the Board by the Minister for Land Information.

Jurisdiction and meetings of the Board

Jurisdiction

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

Section 8 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 provides for the extent of the Board's jurisdiction.

Meetings

The Board typically meets for one day twice a year. The Board held two meetings in the reporting period, on 3 November 2008 and 27 March 2009.

Special meetings may be required for urgent place naming matters (eg for Antarctic or Treaty settlement names) and may be held via teleconference. There are two observers in attendance at Board meetings representing Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development) and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission). Meetings are not open to the public and are not set up to hear proposals or oral submissions.

The new Act provides for the establishment of committees, and the Board has identified the need to deal separately with Antarctic, undersea, and recorded names. These committees convene on an 'as required' basis, with limited membership from the Board, along with relevant experts. Other committees could also be formed from time to time.

Implementation of the new 2008 Act

The New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 was passed on 22 May 2008 and came into force on 1 November 2008. The Board engaged in the following activities to meet its responsibilities under the new Act:

Legislative compliance action plan

A departmental legislative compliance action plan was signed off in August 2008. This plan documents the obligations of both LINZ and the Board.

Comparison between the 1946 and 2008 Acts

A schedule identifying the significant and minor changes between the old and new Acts was compiled. This was posted on the LINZ website for those interested in New Zealand's formal place naming processes.

Transitional 1946 Act processing

All place name decisions processed under the 1946 Act were required to be completed by 1 November 2008:

- seven 'intentions to assign place names' were notified on 15 May 2008
- objections were received on two of these 'intentions'
- a final Gazette of Board and Ministerial decisions was notified on 16 October 2008, along with a media release.

Secretary and secretariat

On 3 November 2008, the Board appointed Wendy Shaw, nominated by LINZ's Chief Executive, as Secretary of the Board. In addition, two fulltime staff have been appointed for the increased work of the Secretariat. Two students also joined the Secretariat for three months over summer as part of a State Services Commission internship programme.

Interim Gazetteer

The Board is required to establish and maintain a publicly available record known as the New Zealand

Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names. The Gazetteer must record all official geographic names, and the relevant Gazette or statutory reference for each official name, including the type of feature or area and its positional reference.

Five separate spreadsheets have been created to meet the requirements of the new 2008 Act as at 1 November 2008: New Zealand, Offshore Islands, Railway, Antarctic and Crown protected areas. These are publicly available on LINZ's website. They have been updated as place name changes occur, on an 'as needed' basis.

The geographic coverage and background/descriptive information, as well as a comprehensive listing of recorded names will be covered under a more comprehensive and integrated Gazetteer, for which further work is currently being done by LINZ (see page 13).

The former place names database, that includes recorded names, remains available online, but was archived as at 31 October 2008 – just before the new Gazetteer(s) became available.

Recorded names policy – discretion not to give public notice

The new Act allows for the Board to decide whether recorded names should be put through the full public submission process before becoming official. At its meeting on 3 November 2008, the Board agreed to establish a recorded names committee, comprising three Board members. Terms of reference and a set of policy guidelines will be developed to determine when recorded names should use a more cost-effective and streamlined process and how the public can participate in any name alterations or additions, which is an important aspect of the naming process.

Communications

Comprehensive web pages about the Board's role under the new Act were developed, which went live on 1 November 2008. A brochure entitled *Place Naming in New Zealand*, together with the factsheet

New Act for Geographic Board, were also published on 1 November 2008. Both are available on the LINZ website and in hard copy.

Validated Antarctic and Crown protected area names

There were 1193 Antarctic names and 899 Crown protected area names that had not been gazetted as official under the 1946 Act but were deemed to be validated as official under section 35 of the 2008 Act. These were gazetted in May 2009.

Adoption of undersea feature names

Section 26 of the 2008 Act provides for the Board to review and adopt as official any existing undersea feature names. The Board has contracted NIWA to compile a listing of all known and recorded undersea feature names. On completion of the contract the Board will review and adopt, then publicly notify as official geographic names.

Sections 32 and 33 – compliance

Section 32 of the 2008 Act requires official geographic names to be used in all official documents (as defined in the Act), and section 33 provides the High Court with the power to grant an injunction to prevent a breach of section 32. Section 32 provides for non-official names to be used if identified as such. These sections will come into force on 1 November 2009.

Suburb and locality names

The original intention to devolve the naming of suburbs and localities to territorial authorities did not occur under the new 2008 Act. This will happen when proposed national integrated addressing legislation is enacted, which will amend the 2008 Act and provide for devolved suburb and locality naming.

Other implementation tasks

Funding was allocated for a number of one-off tasks that must be completed before the end of 2010/11. Progress was made in the following areas:

Undersea feature names

The review and research components of the following tasks commenced:

- a review of the International Hydrographic Organisation's gazetteer of undersea feature names for names within New Zealand's continental shelf
- research into existing undersea feature names recorded on official documents, including maps and charts, for the Board to review and adopt under section 26 of the 2008 Act.

Crown protected area names

- Work began on investigating additional names to be validated under section 35.

Antarctic names

- Work began on investigating additional names to be validated under section 35.

Suburb/locality names

- Research has begun into identifying existing suburb and locality names, both official and recorded, for input by the relevant territorial authorities, with a view to defining their boundaries and making them official.
- Initial work began on developing a code of practice for suburb and locality naming to be developed in consultation with territorial authorities.

Gazetteer

- Research into the status of New Zealand names has begun.
- Research into the status of offshore island names has begun.
- Technical design of a fully integrated and web capable Gazetteer database project from concept through to implementation has begun.

Dialogue with Iwi

- To assist with meeting the purpose of the 2008 Act under section 3(e) for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features, the Board is developing a document on how it will engage with iwi to research those values.

Miscellaneous

- To assist with education on the place naming processes, general guidelines, brochures, and webpages have been completed.
- Further communication/education is to be scheduled as needed.

Performance

Statistics on proposals and decisions of the Board

The following table shows the type and number of place name decisions made by the Board. Data from the April and September 2008 meetings, though outside the formal reporting period covered by this report, is included because many proposals at these meetings were discussed at subsequent meetings, for example names deferred for further information, or names that moved from proposals to a final decision by the Board.

| Board meeting/Decision date: | Legislation: | | 2008 Act | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1946 Act | 2008 Act | 2008 Act | 2009 Act |
| | 2008 7 April | 2008 12 Sept | 2008 20 Nov | 2009 27 March |
| Final/Official Geographic Name (Board Decision) | 15 | 5 | | |
| Minister's Final Decision | 1 | 2 | | |
| Intentions/Public Notification | 7 | | | 27 |
| Corrigendum (Correction of Errors) | | | | 4 |
| Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Place Names | 8 | | 6 | |
| Antarctic Place Names | 39 | | | |
| Deferrals | 18 | | | 22 |
| Declined | 7 | | | 10 |
| Under Investigation | 2 | | | |
| Awaiting Consideration | | | | |
| Withdrawn | | | | 1 |
| Names Noted by Board | | | | 2 |
| Recorded Approved | | | | 1 |
| TOTAL | 97 | 7 | 6 | 67 |

Delegation of decisions on Crown protected area names

On 27 March 2009, the Board resolved to delegate to the Secretary all 'review' and 'concurrence' decisions for Crown protected area name proposals submitted by the Department of Conservation, subject to certain conditions. Four proposals were received from the Department. Decisions on these were made by the Secretary, in terms of the Board's interim standard for Crown protected area names.

Interim standards for place names

Board deliberations on proposals to assign, amend, approve, alter or discontinue official or recorded names are carried out in accordance with specified criteria. Two interim standards were published on the LINZ website to provide submitters with clarity regarding how their proposals will be evaluated:

- Interim standard for undersea feature names, (effective 13 March 2009)
- Interim standard for Crown protected area names, (effective 20 May 2009).

Full standards

Work began on the following standards, which are due to be completed by 2010/11, with input from relevant experts and organisations:

- Code of practice for suburb and locality naming
- Standard for Antarctic naming
- Standard for New Zealand naming (territorial and terrestrial).

Publications – Oral History Atlas

The Board's publication *He Korero Pūrākau Mo Ngā Taunahanahatanga a Ngā Tūpuna, Place Names of the Ancestors, A Māori Oral History Atlas* was first published in 1990. While it has been out of print for some years it has remained in constant demand. The atlas and its companion handbook were made available on the LINZ website earlier this year and 1500 copies were reprinted.

Treaty names and updated protocol with Office of Treaty Settlements

The Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) asked the Board to gazette official Treaty names after the enactment of settlement legislation, with a proviso that any future changes only proceed with the consent of the mandated iwi authority. The following Treaty settlement names were gazetted under this new process:

- six Northland place name alterations as part of a Treaty settlement for Te Roroa, and
- two Rotorua place names through the settlement for Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu.

The Board expects a significant rise in the number of Treaty settlement place names over the next few years with the Government seeking to settle all Treaty claims by 2014.

Version 3 of the Relationship Protocol between the Board and OTS was agreed on 20 April 2009. This version of the protocol:

- strengthens the confidentiality of information;
- places a requirement on OTS to seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language

Commission); and

- provides for the Board to consult with neighbouring iwi where appropriate.

Protocol for Māori place names

During the review of the 1946 legislation, Cabinet agreed that primary responsibility for iwi consultation on geographic names under Board jurisdiction be dealt with by the Board rather than Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development). It was also agreed that the existing Protocol for Māori Place Names be revised to take into account direct Board/iwi consultation, and that an exchange of letters with Ngā ti 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.

The following documents were drafted for the Board to consider when it meets in September 2009:

- new guidelines for dialogue between the Board and iwi
- an updated protocol for Māori place names
- a new relationship protocol between the Board and Te Puni Kōkiri, and
- a new Memorandum of Understanding between the Board and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission).

Gazetteer database project

Planning has begun to develop a full Gazetteer database. Steps include obtaining user requirements, design, build, user acceptance testing, data migration/cleansing, training, and communications. It is possible that the whole project will be completed by mid-2010. A full Gazetteer database is needed to:

- securely record place name information
- provide place name information as required by the new Act (including annual reports to the Minister)
- be efficiently used by government agencies (including LINZ Customer Services) and private organisations to comply with the new Act
- enable people to effectively discover official and historic place name information thereby allowing them to comply with the law, and

- enable people to efficiently obtain place name information thereby reducing the number of enquiries to the Board's Secretariat.

Place naming policy matters

In addition to its primary role to process place name proposals and submissions, the Board provides advice and decisions on policy, guidelines and practices. The Board considered the following:

- hyphens in Māori place names
- convention for order of stream branches
- guideline for numerals or full word, eg 12 or twelve
- practice for St or Saint (honorific) and other abbreviation standards, and
- dual name depiction guidelines – space either side of solidus, font and style, co-naming.

International liaison

The Board continued to cooperate with a range of international naming organisations on Antarctic, regional and global place naming and conventions.

Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia (CGNA)

This is a working group under the Intergovernmental Committee for Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) – which is itself a standing committee of the Australia New Zealand Land Information Council (ANZLIC). Membership of CGNA is very beneficial and provides an opportunity to discuss, debate and resolve or agree to disagree on issues that are faced in the field of toponymy. The Secretary's involvement with CGNA includes the following:

- attending the annual two day meeting on 9-10 October 2008 in Wollongong and presenting a jurisdictional report from New Zealand
- participating in a teleconference on 6 March 2009, and
- attending the next CGNA meeting scheduled for 7-8 October 2009 in Melbourne.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

This group upholds consistency and standardisation in place naming practices worldwide. The 25th UNGEGN Session was held in Nairobi, 5-12 May 2009. New Zealand did not attend but a country report was submitted along with copies of the Board's brochure and factsheet. The UNGEGN Chair had asked for the Secretary to become the Antarctic naming Liaison Officer for UNGEGN; while this was acknowledged as a great honour, it was declined because of budget and resourcing constraints. A New Zealand activities report and input to our Asia SE – Pacific SW Divisional Report was provided for this 25th Session.

Antarctic naming

The Board worked closely with its United States and Australian counterparts and was involved with the overarching Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), particularly contributing to the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica. An agreement for naming in Australian territory is currently under negotiation.

Committee on Undersea Feature Naming

Liaison with the international Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Naming (SCUFN), which meets annually to consider such names, has been made more accessible with the appointment of a New Zealand representative to SCUFN. With the Board's extended jurisdiction over the naming of undersea features on New Zealand's continental shelf, there is likely to be significant work for the Board in the next few years.

Notable place name proposals

Whanganui proposal

Early in 2009, the Board received a proposal from local iwi to correct the spelling of the city name of Wanganui to Whanganui. The Board agreed that the proposal had sufficient merit to begin a statutory three month public consultation in May 2009, with the public asked to either object, support or provide alternatives. Media attention was significant and steps were taken to provide as much information as possible about the proposal, the Board's processes and how to make a submission. An online consultation mechanism was developed to help the public to make submissions.

The Board was due to consider the submissions at a meeting on 16 September 2009.

Hillary name proposals

The death of Sir Edmund Hillary in early 2008 led to considerable media attention given to suggestions that a major geographical feature be named after him. A small number of formal name proposals were then submitted to the Board. These are on hold as it is Board practice, in line with international practice, to wait a minimum of two years after a death as a measure of respect and to allow people sufficient time to make their proposals. The Board used web information and media responses to provide information to the public. Lady Hillary was contacted by the Chair and agreed with the two-year deferral period.

North Island and South Island alternative Māori names

The Board began considering another significant naming proposal to assign alternative Māori names for New Zealand's North and South islands alongside the currently used names, North and South Island. Feedback was sought from iwi on known traditional names for the islands, and a decision on which names the Board wishes to support will be made in 2010. Those names, along with the formalising of the names North and South Islands, will proceed to public notification for an extended submission period, during which people can object, support or provide alternatives.

Audited accounts for the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Tauhāna o Aotearoa by Land Information New Zealand

for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

The functions of the Board are separately accounted for as an output class within Land Information New Zealand. The following information is reported in the 2008/09 Land Information New Zealand Annual report.

Output Class – Administration of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Tauhāna o Aotearoa) Act 2008

Financial performance

| Actual 2008 \$000 | Actual 2009 \$000 | Voted 2009 \$000 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| – Revenue Crown | 545 | 634 |
| – Revenue other | 1 | – |
| – Total revenue | 546 | 634 |
| – Total expenses | 560 | 634 |
| – Net surplus/(deficit) | (14) | 0 |

