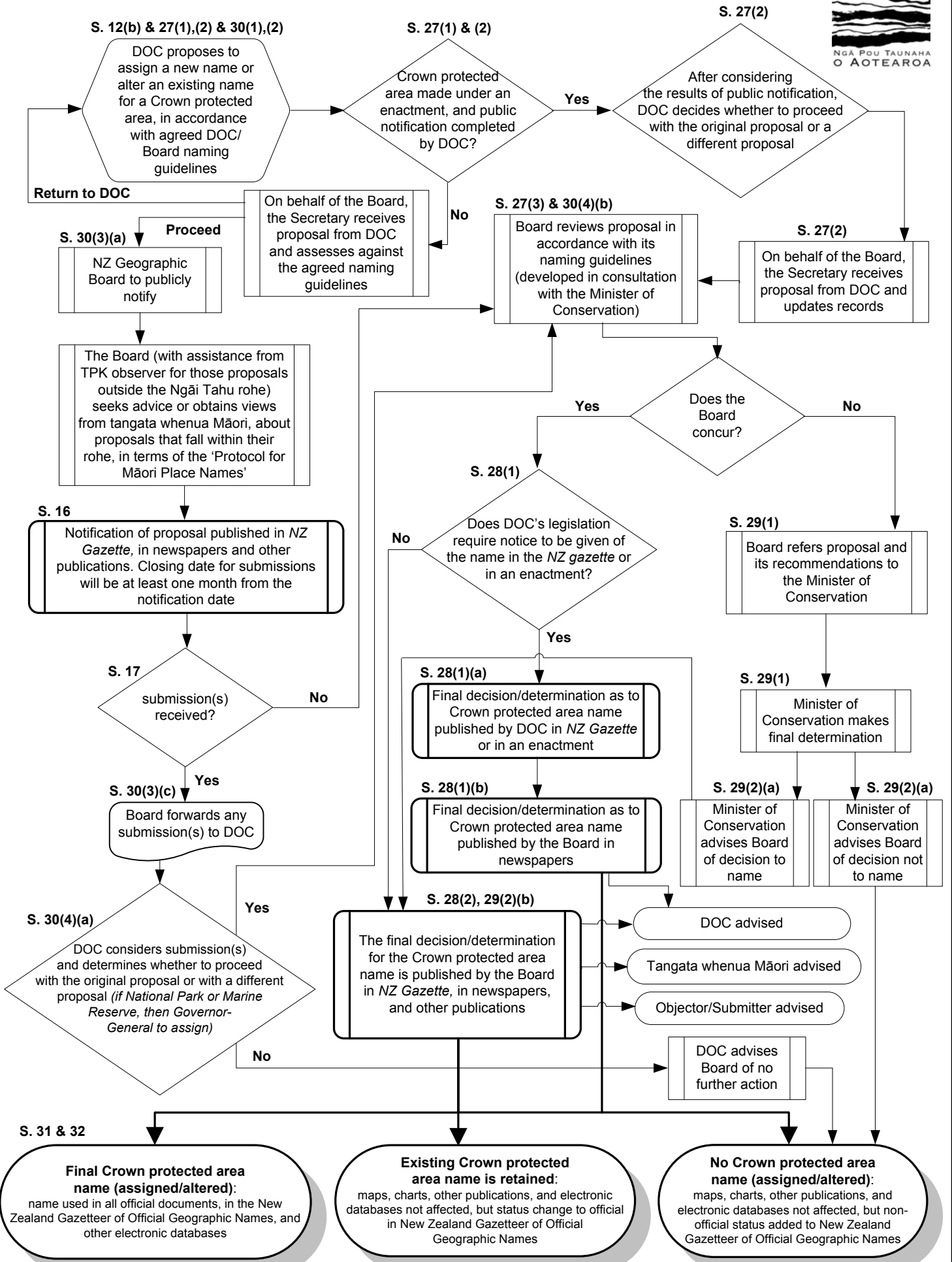
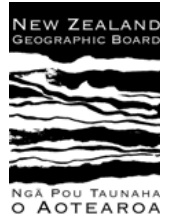


NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (NGĀ POU TAUNAHA O AOTEAROA) ACT 2008

PROCESS FOR OFFICIAL NAMING OF CROWN PROTECTED AREAS



Information available to DOC for making proposals includes:

- 1. a proposal form with accompanying guidance notes;*
- 2. a fact sheet;*
- 3. New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008;*
- 4. naming guidelines agreed between the Board and the Minister of Conservation – Section 12(b) refers;*
- 5. this flow chart; and*
- 6. Protocol for Māori Place Names.*

Notes:

- 1. DOC administers legislation which contain provisions for naming Crown protected areas i.e. Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977, Marine Reserves Act 1971, and National Parks Act 1980.*
- 2. The naming process adopts a concurrence model used by the New South Wales National Parks & Wildlife Service and the New South Wales Geographical Names Board, where names are assigned by the New South Wales Governor or Minister.*
- 3. SOPs (Standard Operating Procedure) or Guidelines can specify whether DOC undertakes public and iwi consultation (e.g. for National Park naming, it could be done at the same time as consultation on other matters related to the National Park) or whether the Board undertakes consultation over a proposed name.*
- 4. The Board may delegate the concurrence role to the Secretary (as done by the New South Wales Geographical Names Board) to allow timely processing.*
- 5. In practice there may be potential for a combined gazette notice by the Board and DOC, to satisfy any notification requirements of DOC administered legislation as well as Board legislation. In any event, no public notification by the Board should happen until DOC advises that a formal decision has been made to create a Crown protected area.*