



Review of the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946

Discussion Paper
Not Government Policy

October 2003

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Introduction

- 1 The government has decided that the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 (“the Act”) is to be reviewed. The Act’s purpose is “to make better provision for the naming of places in New Zealand, and to establish the New Zealand Geographic Board”.
- 2 The Act was an enlightened piece of legislation for its time. It established an official place naming authority for New Zealand, recognised Maori place names and also allowed for public consultation over place naming. The Act has generally stood the test of time well but needs to take into account changes over the last 50 years which impact on the Act’s jurisdictional, consultative and administrative provisions.
- 3 This discussion paper identifies issues that have arisen since the Act was first promulgated and suggests ways in which these issues might be resolved.
- 4 The discussion paper has the following structure:
 - Background to the Act
 - Scope of the Review
 - Principles to be applied in revised legislation
 - Proposals for consideration in revised legislation.

Submission Information

- 5 Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) invites comment on the proposals for revised legislation presented in this paper. The paper, which sets out the main issues and options being considered, is available to the public and is also being circulated to organisations with a known interest in place and geographic feature naming in New Zealand and New Zealand’s offshore areas of strategic interest including Antarctica.
- 6 The discussion paper provides a basis for public consultation and input into the review process. After receipt and analysis of submissions resulting from public consultation, proposals for revised or new legislation will be submitted to government for consideration.
- 7 A list of organisations that the discussion paper will be sent to is given at Appendix 10.
- 8 Submissions need to be received by **Friday 19 December 2003**.

- 9 Submission options include:
- online submission form at www.linz.govt.nz/nzgbactreview
 - download submission form (MS Word format) from www.linz.govt.nz/nzgbactreview and email back after completion to info@linz.govt.nz
 - obtain hardcopy submission form via the contact options below and after completion mail back to Freepost 89661, NZ Geographic Board Act Review, Land Information New Zealand, Private Box 5501, WELLINGTON
- 10 Contact options to obtain submission forms, copies of discussion paper and for general information:
- online at www.linz.govt.nz/nzgbactreview
 - freephone 0800 665463 then choose option 3
 - email info@linz.govt.nz
 - letter (write to Freepost 89661, NZ Geographic Board Act Review, Land Information New Zealand, Private Box 5501, WELLINGTON)
- 11 There will be four public meetings related to the Review. These will be held in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin (dates and venues to be advertised in newspapers). A national hui relating to Maori place names will also be held at a venue still to be determined.

Background

- 12 Legislative provisions for place naming in New Zealand were initially administered under the auspices of the Royal Geographic Society in London, until the Designations of Districts Act of 1894 gave the Governor of New Zealand authority to alter or assign place names in the colony.
- 13 One of the early reasons for a place names authority was to avoid confusion in the naming of post offices, railway stations, etc. 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.
- 14 The first Board was known as the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand. However, this Board lacked the necessary legislated power to enforce its decisions. It acted in an advisory capacity until 1946 when the present New Zealand Geographic Board (“the Board”) was established under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946.¹
- 15 In 1959, a United Nations resolution paved the way for the establishment of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). This was recognition that, as UNGEGN states, “the consistent use of place names is an essential element of effective communication worldwide and supports socio-economic development, conservation and national infrastructure. Correct use of place names can provide benefits to local, national and international communities engaged in: trade and commerce, property rights and cadastre, environmental management and search and rescue operations.”
- 16 UNGEGN has developed programmes to:
 - Stimulate the establishment (where not already established) of an authority in each country for national name standardisation, giving particular attention to issues associated with multi-lingual areas and names used by indigenous peoples
 - Promote the application of nationally standardised names on maps and in documents
 - Encourage the dissemination of standardised names through the publication of national gazetteers (alphabetical lists of names with coordinates and other data)
 - Promote the development of national automated data processing capabilities and international technology exchange.

¹ Some of the foregoing background information is sourced from the Board’s draft *Frameworks* document

- 17 New Zealand has supported the principles underlying UNGEGN's programme, for example, in the move toward dual Maori/English place names in some circumstances. In the adoption of dual naming New Zealand and other countries in fact showed a lead before UNGEGN's establishment.
- 18 New digital technology is now making possible the standardisation of place naming procedures in a manner not possible when the Act was first enacted. The opportunity now exists to bring all place names, whether these relate to geographic features, or to administrative places such as suburbs and streets, into an authoritative and comprehensive list of all "official" names to avoid confusion or serious problems related to emergency services communications or economic loss. "Official" place names are all those names approved, or deemed to have been approved, by the Board.
- 19 Access to a database or databases containing official names will be of very real benefit for: topographic and communications purposes, emergency services, electoral purposes, tourist publications and government administration purposes at local, regional and central levels. It follows, however, that those organisations with place naming functions, such as territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation, need to adopt standard procedures when undertaking their place naming functions. One aim of the amending legislation will be to provide a sound framework for such standard procedures through the establishment of protocols that could possibly be included as regulations under the Act.
- 20 The protocols will need to be complemented by relevant technical standards for place naming in the context of whole-of-government geospatial data initiatives.
- 21 The Board consists of eight members (see Appendix 8). It usually has 2 one day meetings each financial year. The last five years have seen an average of 100 New Zealand and 60 Antarctic place name decisions per Board meeting. The Board's Committee on Place Naming in the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica also usually meets twice per year.
- 22 The Board's operating expenditure for 2001/2002 totalled \$105,762 (ex GST) – most of this (60%) covered the Board's Secretary (full) and Chair (part) salary components while another significant amount (29%) covered newspaper advertising and NZ Gazette costs to publicise name proposals and decisions. Miscellaneous costs were 6% of total expenditure and Board member expenses comprised 5%. Thus Board member costs (meeting fees, travel and accommodation) are a relatively small part of total operating expenditure.
- 23 The Board's operating expenditure is funded from Parliament's departmental appropriation to Land Information New Zealand.

Scope of the Review

24 The concept of a central official place naming entity has been endorsed internationally and is accepted as established by the existing Act. A review of the Act is required:

- to clarify the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Geographic Board
- to review procedures for public participation and consultation in the place naming process
- to review the provisions of the Act with respect to the Treaty of Waitangi
- to consider the composition and membership of the Board
- to modernise the Act's administrative and procedural provisions including the effective use of digital technology aligned with e-government policy objectives.

Principles to be applied

25 There are a number of general principles considered to be applicable to the development and formulation of any future New Zealand Geographic Board legislation.

26 General principles to be applied in the review of the Act are:

- Government policy to uphold international law and conventions should be observed
- International best practice in terms of place naming should be adopted with due regard to the New Zealand context
- Proposals to amend legislation should aim to strengthen national identity and should continue to recognise the interests of tangata whenua
- Proposals to amend legislation should be facilitative rather than prescriptive
- Individuals or organisations should have an opportunity to submit, or object to, New Zealand place name proposals
- Proposals to amend legislation should aim to coordinate and to ensure consistency in the naming of places and geographic features in New Zealand and in New Zealand's areas of strategic interest offshore
- The Board should be representative of place naming interests at national and at local community level and should act independently of government in decision making related to its functions
- Place names should be determined in the context of best practice with regard to national and international spatial data infrastructures
- Processes adopted by the Board which flow from amending legislation should be efficient and effective and where appropriate should be devolved, to an appropriate administrative body
- An objective shall be to facilitate the continuing development of a database, or interactive databases, containing a comprehensive list of all 'official' names or 'deemed official names' in New Zealand including all names designated by territorial authorities, the Department of Conservation and the New Zealand Geographic Board
- Amending legislation should be binding on the Crown
- Proposals to amend legislation should be aligned if possible with collaborative whole-of-government and e-government policy objectives. LINZ has committed itself to these objectives in its 2003 Statement of Intent document.

Proposals for Consideration

Jurisdictional Issues

Territorial Authorities & Department of Conservation

- 27 Place names fulfil an important role in our society. At a personal, and at a local community or iwi level, they represent our association with places that are important to us, and to which we have a personal attachment. At a wider community level they act as locators, enabling visitors and services such as emergency services, to discover places quickly and expeditiously.
- 28 In the past, it has been considered that while the naming of geographic features is a matter of national interest, the naming of local administrative areas should be left to territorial authorities. While this is still true, considerations associated with increasing globalisation and the use of the internet point to a need to introduce at least some coordination and standardisation of place naming processes on a wider national and international scale.
- 29 Our place naming processes in New Zealand need to strike the right balance between allowing local communities (through territorial authorities) the right to name their own places while ensuring that there is sufficient standardisation and consistency in the system to ensure that place names function meaningfully and accurately as geographic identifiers at the national and international level. It is considered that one aim of new legislation should be to ensure that in future the names of all geographic features as well as administrative areas of territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation (DOC) are recorded as ‘official names’, irrespective of whether these names are bestowed by the Board or by some other body with the endorsement of the Board.
- 30 Although the Act confers on the Board responsibility for assigning or altering the names of any places in New Zealand, subsequent legislation has resulted in the devolution of some responsibilities to DOC and to territorial authorities. This has resulted in some ambiguity concerning the respective responsibilities of the various agencies involved. In some areas, for example in the naming of suburbs, the lines of demarcation between the responsibilities of the Board and those of territorial authorities are unclear. The discussion paper seeks input on how best to ensure a consistent and standardized approach to place naming to meet the requirements of police, emergency services and tourism. While it is envisaged that the Board would retain responsibility for place naming processes, the actual decisions on names of protected areas (not geographic feature names within those areas) and names of suburbs and localities would be made by the DOC and territorial authorities respectively.
- 31 The Department of Conservation has been given responsibilities under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977 in respect of naming protected areas it administers. DOC has a standard operating procedure (SOP) for naming protected areas that it administers. The SOP generally

follows the policies and principles of the Board; however there is no advertised public consultation process.

- 32 It is considered that the Board should retain its role in respect of the naming of all geographic features (e.g. streams, mountains, islands, foreshore features etc) and for the naming of all towns and villages. However, an issue is whether responsibility for administrative names (suburbs and localities) should be devolved to territorial authorities in respect of the areas they administer, in addition to the road and street naming responsibilities they have at present under the Local Government Act 1974.
- 33 Devolution of responsibility should not be at the expense of a consistent and standardised approach to place naming. To balance these objectives it might be possible to establish codes of practice or protocols setting out the standard place-naming processes to be used by the appropriate territorial authorities or by DOC. Such codes or protocols could be formalised either as rules or as regulations under amended New Zealand Geographic Board legislation, or as regulations under existing local government or DOC legislation. If enshrined in regulations the protocols would have transparency and authority. A protocol may well be a simple matter: for example “DOC will name protected areas that it administers (but not geographic features) using standard operating procedures in accord with the naming principles and approach of the New Zealand Geographic Board” subject to the Board’s endorsement. Alternatively the protocols could be more prescriptive.
- 34 An issue to be resolved would be whether place-naming decisions by DOC or by territorial authorities should be subject to final ratification by the Board to ensure compliance with its conditions.
- 35 An alternative approach would be for the Board to act as a review authority to hear complaints against the place-naming processes used by a territorial authority or by DOC.

36 **Issue:** How is the Board to undertake its role as the custodian of official place names?

37 **Option 1**

- The Board should devolve responsibility for naming suburbs, and localities to territorial authorities; and
- The Board could devolve responsibility by establishing codes or protocols setting out standard place-naming processes to be used by territorial authorities (for suburb, locality and road names) and DOC (for protected area names); and
- the Board could act as a review authority, to hear complaints against processes used by other place naming authorities.

38 **Option 2**

- The Board should retain overall responsibility for naming suburbs and localities and will be required explicitly to ratify all decisions taken by DOC or by territorial authorities.

39 **Question** Do you agree with either of these options? Why? Why not? If not, what other option(s) do you propose?

Place names within the historical Treaty of Waitangi settlements process

- 40 In 2001, the Board and the Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) agreed a protocol that governs the processes to be followed where a place name change is proposed in the course of historical Treaty settlement negotiations with a claimant group. Where place names have been proposed by claimant groups during negotiations, they have been referred by OTS to the Board for comment and advice before being included in a Deed of Settlement. However, the place names have not gone through the Board's usual consultation process.
- 41 OTS and LINZ have discussed the possibility of the Treaty settlements place name changes process being aligned more closely with the Board's public consultation process, as well as the process described in its Maori Place Names Protocol. OTS currently consults with relevant third parties, such as overlapping claimants and local authorities, before referring the proposed place name change to the Board. It has been suggested that the Board's three-month public consultation process for proposed Maori place name changes could occur simultaneously and in parallel with OTS's consultation processes.
- 42 Place name decisions would be made by the Board following its normal procedures after considering any consultation process responses before names would be included in a Deed of Settlement. Claimant groups could still propose place name changes with OTS during settlement negotiations (ideally at an early stage) but names would be subject to the Board's decision-making process. After being approved by the Board and after a Deed of Settlement has been signed names will be gazetted as 'official' names in the usual manner. However in the case of such "settlement" names it is proposed that a caveat or tag be included in the Gazettal reference to the effect that the name has been included in a Deed of Settlement. This is to ensure that in future there will be no changes of such names without reference to, and the consent of, the group that had negotiated the "settlement" name.

- 43 **Proposal** It is proposed that in future, place names or place name changes within the historical Treaty claim settlement process could be aligned more closely with the Board's usual consultation processes before being included in the relevant Deed of Settlement.
- 44 **Question** Do you agree that historical Treaty settlement place names should be aligned with the Board's usual consultation processes with the proviso that each New Zealand Gazette Notice will carry a caveat or tag to ensure that names which have been included in a Deed of Settlement will not be changed in future without reference to, and the consent of, the relevant Crown Treaty partner? Why? Why not?

Offshore place and undersea feature names

- 45 New Zealand's increasing 'offshore' involvement has resulted in a need to extend the Board's jurisdiction to include undersea features within the continental shelf, as well as clarifying the Board's responsibilities relating to Antarctica, and in the islands of New Zealand.
- 46 New Zealand's increasing offshore involvement since 1946 when the Act was passed includes:
- assuming responsibility for national and regional hydrographic surveying activity and for search and rescue activities - New Zealand has international hydrographic obligations including a Tripartite Agreement with Australia and the United Kingdom, under which we it has assumed charting responsibilities beyond New Zealand territory (see Appendix 4)
 - providing for activities commensurate with New Zealand's interests and obligations in the Ross Dependency (see Appendix 5) and in particular to meet our obligations under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959
 - exercising sovereign rights over all seabed resources within our continental shelf (see Appendix 3) since ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1996. These rights were formerly restricted to within the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) surrounding New Zealand. A New Zealand continental shelf claim with definition of the shelf boundaries is due to be lodged by 2009
 - current development of an Oceans Policy to provide an overarching framework for sustainable management of our marine environment.

- 47 The above initiatives reflect New Zealand's commitment to, and ongoing activity within, its areas of interest. They provide justification for extending the Board's jurisdiction under the Act to include place and undersea feature naming in the Ross Dependency and outside our 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit to within the still to be defined continental shelf area.
- 48 Other national place naming authorities, such as the United States Board on Geographic Names, have established permanent advisory committees for Antarctic and undersea feature naming (including outside 12 nautical mile Territorial Limits). It is proposed under the Administration Issues section later in this paper to provide for the Board to establish committees to work internationally with such authorities or agencies. It is proposed that the Board be authorised to establish or to join such committees, in order to facilitate meeting its proposed extended jurisdictional responsibilities.
- 49 It is recognised that the Board will need to liaise with other national and international naming authorities in carrying out its extended jurisdiction. With respect to place names in the Antarctic these authorities include: the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Naming (ACAN) and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) which maintains a composite Gazetteer of Antarctic place names. New Zealand and the United States are involved in a joint mapping programme which covers part of the Ross Dependency area. The Board liaises with ACAN at present over place name issues related to this joint mapping programme.
- 50 With respect to undersea feature naming the Board will need to liaise with the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN). GEBCO refers to the General Bathymetric Chart of the Ocean. This is a charting project co-sponsored by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the International Hydrographic Organisation. The scope of SCUFN is limited to international waters. The Chief Topographer/Hydrographer from LINZ liaises at present with SCUFN for undersea feature names outside New Zealand's 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit.
- 51 The proposed extension of the Board's naming jurisdiction under the Act to include the Ross Dependency and offshore claim areas would coordinate place and feature naming across all New Zealand's areas of interest and would integrate undersea feature naming both inside and outside the 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit.
- 52 'New Zealand' is not defined in the existing Act. A definition of 'New Zealand' in the amended Act will need to encompass the Board's extended jurisdiction offshore, including all offshore islands and its interests in the Ross Dependency.

- 53 **Proposal** In order to clarify the Board's area of jurisdiction, it is proposed to include a definition of 'New Zealand' in the revised legislation.
- 54 **Proposal** It is proposed to extend the Board's jurisdiction under the Act to include place and undersea feature naming outside the 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit to within the still to be defined continental shelf area and to include its interests in the Ross Dependency.
- 55 **Question** Do you agree that the legislation should include a definition of 'New Zealand' reflecting the Board's extended jurisdiction to include New Zealand's areas of interests offshore? Why? Why not?

Consultation Issues

Submission, advertising and objection provisions

- 56 The Act's provisions for individuals and organisations to be advised about proposals and to object to proposals remain generally sound (see Appendix 6 for Board consultation processes). The Act, however, needs to clarify that one of the Board's functions is to provide appropriate processes for individuals and organisations to submit, as well as to object to, place name proposals.
- 57 It is not intended that the Act's general consultation processes should apply to Antarctic or Undersea Feature names which fall outside the 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit. Naming proposals in these areas are subject to consultation with other national and international agencies.
- 58 Objections to place name proposals are allowed in the Board's present processes within three months of the Gazette notice and newspaper advertisements advising the Board's intention to assign or alter a name. Some Australian State place name authorities allow one month only for objections and supporting written evidence. Given that the research to gather supporting evidence may be extensive, especially for Maori place names, it is believed that three months should be retained as the objection period. However territorial authorities and DOC may require some flexibility in terms of advertising requirements and objection timeframes under their devolved responsibilities.
- 59 The current Act requires the Board to report to the Minister on the Board's decisions only if objections are received to place name proposals. The Minister is not involved in decision-making unless objections to Board decisions are received. If so, the Minister is able to confirm, modify or reverse the decision of the Board, the Minister's decision being final. Generally about 3 place names decisions per year are reported by the Board to the Minister. Occasionally a large number of names have been reported to the Minister for a particular area eg Titi/Muttonbird Islands. Present Board policy is not to report a name to the Minister if an objection is upheld and as a consequence a place name proposal is declined.

- 60 The argument supporting the retention of the existing arrangement is that it allows a 'safety valve' for Board decisions. It leaves the Minister however in an equivocal position in that he is only partially involved and therefore only partially accountable for decision-making.
- 61 It should also be noted that when the original Act was enacted, people dissatisfied with decisions by the Board did not have access to the Office of the Ombudsmen, or ready access to the courts, in order to ensure that the Board had followed correct processes.
- 62 It can be argued that the Minister should not have any involvement in the place naming process. The argument centres on the independence and the competence of the Board and the robustness of the Board's processes after having taken into account all relevant factors and evidence. The implication is that place name decisions taken by the appropriate place naming authorities should be binding, subject to review.
- 63 Alternatively, it can be argued that the Board should function only as an advisory board and that all decisions should be made by or on behalf of the Minister. In practice this could mean that the Minister might delegate authority to the Board to make decisions in his/her name, for example in all cases except where objections are lodged.
- 64 A further, related issue relates to the Board's authority to confirm or to override the decision making powers of DOC and territorial authorities. If protocols or guidelines are prescribed in regulations the Board's role will be limited to reviewing the decision-making process followed in a particular case. It would not have the power to change an actual place-naming decision. If no protocols are in place, the Board would need to have more general powers to overturn previous decisions. Under either scenario, it would be necessary to allow appropriate time to elapse between a place naming decision and its gazetting as an 'official name' in order to allow complaints, in respect of either process or substance to be lodged and considered.
- 65 Public consultation is central to the place naming process that has been developed in New Zealand. It is envisaged that this will remain the case, notwithstanding that the costs of consultation are reasonably significant, not only for the Board but also for territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation. However it is necessary to strike a balance. Views on whether the balance between the adequacy of consultation and the costs of consultation is about right, or needs to be changed, would be appreciated.

66 **Proposal** It is proposed that the revised legislation should make clear that one of the Board's functions is to provide appropriate processes for individuals and organisations to submit place name proposals.

67 **Issue** : How binding should Board decisions be?

68 **Option 1**

- The Act could be amended to provide for decisions of the Board to be binding (subject to review by the Office of the Ombudsmen or by the Courts); and
- Decisions by other place naming bodies (eg DOC or territorial authorities) would be reviewable by the Board, any such review being limited to 'process' and compliance with the Board's principles of nomenclature.

69 **Option 2**

- The Board should be an advisory board and all decisions should be made by or in the name of the Minister.

70 **Question** Do you agree with either of the options given about how binding Board decisions should be? Why? Why not? If not, what other option(s) do you propose?

71 **Question** Do you agree with other comments related to submission, advertising or objection processes for place names? Why? Why not?

72 **Question** What comments do you have with respect to place naming processes and the balance between the adequacy of consultation and the costs of consultation?

Maori Interests

73 The interests of tangata whenua, mana whenua or iwi authority have been given priority in the Act through:

- section 8 (1) (d) to collect original Maori place names for recording on official maps
- section 8 (1) (da) to encourage the use of original Maori place names on official maps.

74 Since its inception the Board has placed particular emphasis on Maori place names. During the last ten years the process of consultation with Maori over such names has been progressively extended and refined, with Te Puni Kokiri now involved in the consultation process through a Protocol for Maori Place Names (Appendix 7). An alternative approach would be to entrust the consultation process to the Board and staff, with the Board being resourced accordingly. While this could impose significant potential additional obligations on the Board, it would ensure that iwi are able to communicate their views directly to the Board. It would also ensure that iwi are fully aware of the Board's requirements when accepting place names as official names.

- 75 In view of Board members' time commitments it might be more practicable to provide an adequately resourced Board secretariat to undertake most consultation with Maori. Board members would become involved in direct consultation only when critical or contentious issues arise.
- 76 The Board will retain its overarching responsibility for the introduction of Maori place names and, where appropriate, dual Maori/English names.

- 77 **Proposal** It is proposed to retain references in the Act to collecting and encouraging the use of original Maori place names. It is also proposed to strengthen the authority of the Protocol for Maori Place Names by including it under regulations to the Act. It is also proposed to provide for explicit consultation to be undertaken by staff or members of the Board.
- 78 **Question** Do you agree with the proposal to substitute direct consultation by Board members and staff on Maori place names for the existing Protocol arrangements involving Te Puni Kokiri? Why? Why not? If not, what arrangements should be used?
- 79 **Question** What comments do you have on whether the Protocol for Maori Place Names should be incorporated under regulations to the Act?

Administration & Procedural Issues

Board Membership

- 80 The Board currently consists of 8 members, including a representative of Ngai Tahu and "two persons appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Maori Affairs to represent the Maori race". Two persons are appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information and two others are appointed as the nominees of the New Zealand Geographical Society and the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand respectively. The Surveyor General is a member of the Board *ex officio* and is its chairperson.
- 81 Since the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 was enacted, the functions of the Surveyor-General have changed significantly. Although the Surveyor-General is no longer responsible for the publication of official topographic maps, he/she still retains legislative responsibility for a number of functions which are relevant to the work of the Board. Place names form a fundamental spatial data set that is essential to a number of government and national functions and in particular to the Surveyor-General's statutory responsibilities for electoral and street addressing and for the naming of Maori land blocks. It is therefore considered that the Surveyor-General's position on the Board should be maintained *ex officio*.
- 82 Primary responsibility for official topographic maps as well as official hydrographic charts now lies with the Chief Topographer/Hydrographer. As stated in the Jurisdiction section, the Chief Topographer/Hydrographer liaises with international bodies such as SCUFN concerning undersea feature names. Given the proposed extension of the Board's jurisdiction to include naming of undersea features in New Zealand's offshore areas of interest and of topographic features in the Ross Dependency, the question arises as to

whether the Chief Topographer/Hydrographer (or whichever departmental officer is responsible for equivalent hydrographic functions) should become a member of the Board *ex officio* and be responsible for the Board's liaison with the international hydrographic community on technical issues.

- 83 Since the Act was first enacted, the Board's international dimension and activities have increased enormously. The Board represents New Zealand in activities involving various national and international authorities. Many of these activities involve sensitive jurisdictional issues. Many other countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom, have reflected this new dimension by providing for diplomatic representation on their geographic naming authorities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade has responsibility for Antarctic and Continental Shelf jurisdiction issues. The question is whether the Secretary of Foreign Affairs should be named as an *ex officio* member of the Board.
- 84 Maori representation on the Board needs to be rationalised to ensure that it is balanced and equitable and to ensure an effective Maori consultation process. The appointment of a representative of Ngai Tahu under the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 reflected the fact that the Ngai Tahu claim involved almost half the land area of New Zealand. However other iwi have since used this precedent to demand equivalent representation on the Board. This has clearly been impracticable. It is proposed that the number of persons appointed on the nomination of the Minister of Maori Affairs be 3 and include at least one person representing Ngai Tahu as at present. It is proposed that these 3 members be nominated by the Minister of Maori Affairs and appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information. A question arises as to whether it is necessary to specify that at least one Maori member should represent North Island Iwi.
- 85 As noted under the Jurisdiction section, one possibility would be to provide for the devolution of decision-making to territorial authorities and DOC under protocols that could be gazetted in regulations under the Act. The implementation of the protocols would be under the overall supervision of the Board. For this reason a question arises as to whether local government and conservation interests should be directly represented on the Board.
- 86 While the retention of a nominee of the New Zealand Geographical Society, can be supported, there appears to be less justification for retaining a representative of the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand. If sectoral representation were to be retained the representation could possibly be widened to include not just Mountain Clubs but recreational interests generally. However a case could equally be made for representatives of civil defence, emergency services, or the scientific or farming community.
- 87 Sectoral representation - the preferred option is to allow the Minister of Land Information freedom to appoint whomsoever he wishes after consultation with specified interest groups and sectoral representatives. An alternative would be for the Minister to appoint representatives on the specific nomination of sectoral interests, such as the Department of Conservation or territorial authorities which have delegated place-naming powers. Such appointees could be additional to the members proposed above, or could

replace the nominees of the Minister for Land Information. These sectoral representatives could be on the nomination of their accountable representatives.

88 The overall size of the Board stands at 8. With the now greater emphasis on Maori consultation and on public participation in the place naming process it is considered that an increase in membership to 9 could be justified, depending on the Board's final composition. While the Board needs to reflect certain specific interests (e.g. Maori, public sector) it is also necessary to allow sufficient flexibility to ensure an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender and geographic representation. To achieve this objective it is proposed that the Board could consist of:

- The three Maori members;
- The three officials (*ex officio*); and
- Three members appointed by the Minister of Land Information after consultation with specified interest groups which might include the New Zealand Conservation Authority, Local Government New Zealand, the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, the New Zealand Geographical Society, the Royal Society of New Zealand, emergency services and other appropriate organisations.

89 In the past, chairmanship of the Board has sat comfortably with the other statutory functions of the Surveyor-General. However there does not appear to be any reason for the Surveyor-General to retain a monopoly over the position. A question arises as to whether the chairperson of the Board should be appointed by the Minister for Land Information from amongst the members of the Board, and not held by the Surveyor-General *ex officio*.

90 **Proposal** It is proposed that the Board be composed of the following members:

- The Surveyor-General (*ex officio*)
- The Chief Topographer/Hydrographer (*ex officio*)
- The Secretary of Foreign Affairs & Trade (*ex officio*)
- Three Maori representatives, one representing Ngai Tahu and at least one representing North Island iwi. These three Maori representatives would be nominated by the Minister of Maori Affairs and appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information
- Three members appointed by the Minister for Land Information after consultation with specified interest groups which might include the New Zealand Conservation Authority, Local Government New Zealand, the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, the New Zealand Geographical Society, the Royal Society of New Zealand, emergency services and other appropriate organisations.

- 91 **Question** Do you agree with the proposed composition or membership of the Board? Why? Why not? If not, what Board membership would you propose?
- 92 **Question** Should the Minister for Land Information be free to appoint whomsoever after consultation with specified interest groups and sectoral representatives, or should sectoral interests, and particularly those holding delegated place-naming authority, have an automatic right to nominate members of the Board? Why? Why not? If the Minister consults with interest groups should legislation specify which groups the Minister is required to consult?

Section 7 – Secretary of Board

- 93 The Act should provide for the Chief Executive of LINZ to nominate an officer of the department to act as Secretary to the Board. There also needs to be recognition that increased staffing and resources will be required due to the Board’s proposed extended iwi consultation, extended offshore jurisdiction, online gazetteer publication and technical standardisation requirements.

Section 8 - Functions of the Board

- 94 Amendments are required to provide for the proposed extension of jurisdiction to Antarctic and undersea feature names. The Act’s terminology also needs to be updated, for example, to ensure that ‘official map’ also includes official chart or official geospatial database. The wording in Section 8 (1) (da) needs to be amended to delete references to “official maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General” and could be substituted by something like “official maps, charts or geospatial databases”.
- 95 It is acknowledged that the NZTopo Database and maps and charts are current information sources intended primarily for defence and emergency services as well as being used for other general uses.
- 96 It is proposed that the Crown should be bound by the Act. Thus there is a corresponding requirement to ensure that Crown agencies know what is the official name for a place or geographic feature. There is potential for an official place names Gazetteer as an enhancement of the New Zealand Place Names Database or in conjunction with any implementation of the Emergency Services and Government Administration (ESA) data model (which importantly has provision for differentiating the status of place names as official or unofficial).
- 97 A function of the Board should be to establish and maintain the database or databases underpinning the publication of an authoritative online Gazetteer. A principle of UNGEGN best practice is to encourage the dissemination of standardised place names using national Gazetteers. A number of Australian

State place naming bodies have authorising legislation which requires the publication of a Gazetteer. As noted above, an online Gazetteer could be a ‘view’ from an implementation of the ESA data model. The Board needs to recognise and adopt technical standards for place name recording in the digital environment, for example as provided for in the New Zealand e-government Interoperability Framework (e-GIF) as well as any relevant technical standards developed by LINZ.

- 98 A function of the Board should be to maintain and provide access to the Board’s historical hardcopy maps, charts and other documents. This is because sound and enduring place name proposals and decisions are very dependent on thorough historical research.
- 99 Section 8 (1)(e) “to determine what alien names appearing on official maps should be replaced by Maori or British names” is now obsolete. Any replacement or alteration of names can be accommodated by Section 8 (1)(f) “subject to the provisions of this Act, to investigate and determine any proposed alteration of a place name”, thus Section 8 (1)(e) is not needed.
- 100 The Board should have the option of defining the extent of a place or feature where appropriate. With the increasing use of digital spatial databases and associated metadata, the Board could play a collaborative role in helping to provide feature extents (even if approximate only for online geospatial catalogue purposes). The NSW Geographical Names Act, for example, provides its Board with the power to investigate and determine “the application of any geographical name with regard to position, extent or otherwise”. The current NSW Board policy is to define extents for suburbs and localities only (in conjunction with local authorities). It is proposed that a similar boundary definition arrangement be put in place in the context of devolution of suburb and locality naming to territorial authorities. Such an arrangement could be dealt with in any code or protocol developed for devolved suburb and locality naming.
- 101 The Geographical Names Board of Canada also has an ‘extents’ principle – “A decision on a name proposal for a physical or cultural feature should specify the geographical limits of the feature to which the name applies. Future approval of different names with the same generic for a part of what is deemed to be the same feature should be avoided”.
- 102 The Board has certain additional and significant obligations under the Geographical Indications Act 1994. However as that Act is not yet in force, no review of these functions is proposed at this time.

103 **Proposal** It is proposed to amend the Board’s functions under Section 8 as stated in the discussion paper.

104 **Question** Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Board’s functions? Why? Why not?

Section 9 – Board may assign or alter certain place names

- 105 This paper has proposed earlier to extend the jurisdiction of the Board to include undersea feature and Antarctic names. The terminology of Section 9 needs to be updated to reflect the range of features encountered in these environments. One option may be to use ‘geographic name’ as a general term with ‘place name’ referring more specifically to populated places and ‘undersea feature name’ referring to physical features beneath the ocean surface. Such a change in the use of terminology would be in line with current international trends.
- 106 Some of the existing examples of ‘place’ definition in the Act appear somewhat incongruous, for example, post office and railway or railway station names. These need to be re-considered along with other public facilities.
- 107 Suburb and locality need to be clearly defined in the Act. Recent developments have seen emergency services define suburb boundaries and assign suburb names for their own national business needs. At the same time some territorial authorities are beginning to define suburb boundaries and to assign suburb names in consultation with their communities. As proposed in the Jurisdiction section, the Act should clarify responsibility for such initiatives and might specifically devolve suburb and locality naming subject to a Protocol to ensure compliance with the Board’s place naming principles. The resultant names should be deemed to be official names in terms of the Act
- 108 It is not contemplated that the Board should be responsible for the naming of ‘New Zealand’.

109 **Proposal** It is proposed to introduce the term ‘geographic name’ and to amend the definition of ‘place’ in the Act to make it relevant to the current environment and to include a definition of ‘undersea feature’.

110 **Question** What comments do you have about including the term ‘geographic name’, amending the definition of ‘place’ and including a definition of ‘undersea feature’ in the Act?

Section 10 – Board may alter name of district with consent of territorial authority

- 111 Although this provision has been used infrequently it seems prudent to retain this power. A question is whether it is reasonable to expect the Board to consult the Local Government Commission when exercising its power under this section. Similarly is it reasonable to expect the Commission to consult the Board when determining the names of districts, cities and regions? The consultation process could be held having regard to provisions in any territorial authority protocol under this Act.

112 **Question** What comments do you have related to questions raised in the discussion paper for Section 10?

Section 11 – Two or more boroughs, etc., with similar names

- 113 This section provides, as a matter of last resort, for the Board to alter unilaterally names of towns and other such places if there are two or more names so similar that confusion could arise. In practice, such place name alterations would always be done in consultation with the appropriate local authorities and Section 9 in the Act provides for this. It is understood that this section has never been invoked

114 Question What comments do you have about removing or retaining the provisions in Section 11?

Section 15 – Publication of final decision as to name or alteration

- 115 The Board is already contributing to decisions on Antarctic place names in consultation with appropriate national and international agencies. It is proposed that the Board should also make decisions on undersea feature names in consultation with appropriate international agencies. Accordingly Section 15 – Publication of final decision as to name or alteration should be extended in scope to include Antarctic and undersea feature names to be published in the Gazette and in an official online Gazetteer or Gazetteers. Antarctic and undersea feature names from national naming authorities are also eventually published in international Gazetteers coordinated by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) respectively.

116 Proposal It is proposed that Section 15 be amended to provide for the publication of final name decisions for Antarctic and Undersea Feature names.

117 Question Do you agree with the proposed amendments to Section 15? Why? Why not?

Section 17 – Previous decisions of Honorary Geographic Board not affected

- 118 The Act will need to confirm that pre-1946 official maps published under the control of the Surveyor-General are deemed to show ‘official names’ (Australian practice is to refer to names published on official maps before place naming legislation was introduced as ‘recorded names’). Notwithstanding Australian practice, it is considered important that all names to be included in a national place names database or gazetteer be designated as ‘official names’ – by implication complying with the rules incorporated in the proposed protocols. The legislation will also need to ensure that the Board retains the right to review or alter a ‘deemed official name’ as per Section 9 of the current Act.

119 **Proposal** It is proposed to make clear that the names appearing on official maps published prior to 1946 under the control of the Surveyor-General are deemed to be ‘official names’.

120 **Question** Do you agree with giving ‘official names’ status to place names on pre-1946 official maps? Why? Why not?

Section 18 – Names in maps, scientific manuscripts, or tourist publications

121 The new legislation will need to contain definitions of official geographic name, official place name, official undersea feature name, official publication, and – if relevant – Crown publications. The section will need to be framed in a more positive manner with regard to Bill of Rights implications concerning freedom of expression.

122 Given the Act should bind the Crown, this section needs to be amended to include all types of official publications whether hardcopy or online and in all types of formats, including, for example, official road signs.

123 The current Act provides for a fine of \$10 to be imposed on every person who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of Section 18 of the Act. It is considered that this is no longer an appropriate sanction. In the first place it is doubtful whether, today, an infringement should be considered to be a criminal offence. Secondly it is difficult to envisage a realistic penalty that would be regarded as relevant and applicable by the courts. If criminal sanctions are to be removed from the Act, an issue is whether the new legislation will need to contain a specific provision authorising the Board to institute civil proceedings in the event of a contravention of the Act or its protocols or regulations or relevant regulations under other legislation.

124 If place naming procedures are contained in protocols appearing as regulations under the Act, they will be transparent and readily available to the public. Where there is a cause for complaint, a procedure will be in place enabling the particular place naming process to be reviewed. If the review is upheld, by the Board or perhaps, for example, by the Office of the Ombudsmen, the appropriate authority will be invited to re-consider its decision. If it fails to do so, the name will not be accepted as an official name until proper process had been undertaken. As an ultimate sanction, an injunction could be sought, preventing the use of a particular name. In these circumstances it is considered that there is no need to introduce a specific penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the new Act.

125 **Proposal** It is proposed to amend Section 18 to include all types of official publications.

126 **Proposal** It is proposed to remove the penalty provision in Section 18(2).

127 **Question** What comments do you have about proposed amendments for Section 18?

Committees

128 The Act should provide for the Board to appoint and set terms of reference for committees so that the Board may exercise its functions efficiently under authorising legislation.

129 The Jurisdiction section of this paper has proposed extending the Board's area of interest beyond the 12 nautical mile Territorial Limit. Both the United States Board on Geographic Names and the Geographical Names Board of Canada have permanent advisory committees for undersea feature naming. If the Board were to decide to establish a similar committee for undersea feature naming, it is presumed that such a committee would include representatives from interested communities of interest such as hydrographers, marine scientists, fishers, search and rescue sector, etc.

130 An issue is whether or not the Board should be able to delegate its decision-making powers to any of its committees. In order to enable its committees to function in an efficient and flexible manner it is proposed that the Board should be permitted, at its discretion, to allow its committees to co-opt additional members where this is considered beneficial. However, it is considered that the Board should retain, and should not be permitted to delegate, its decision-making role to committees comprising other than its own members and in particular where committee members may be co-opted by the committees themselves.

131 **Proposal** It is proposed that the Act provide for more flexibility in the appointment and working arrangements of committees.

132 **Question** What comments do you have on the proposals relating to Board committees? In particular what views do you have on the degree to which decision making should be devolved to such committees?

Act to bind Crown

133 In the absence of good reasons to the contrary the Act should bind the Crown. It should be made clear that official place names apply to all Crown publications not just maps, scientific manuscripts and tourist publications as per Section 18.

134 **Proposal** It is proposed that the Act bind the Crown.

135 **Question** Do you agree with the proposal that the Act should bind the Crown? Why? Why not?

Maori name of the Board

136 The Board has adopted a Maori name – Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa to be used together with the name designated by the 1946 Act – New Zealand Geographic Board. The Act should reflect this dual naming.

137 **Proposal** It is proposed that the Act be amended so that the official name of the Board becomes ‘New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa’.

138 **Question** Do you agree with the proposed official name for the Board? Why? Why not?

General Questions

139 **Question** Are there any other sections of the Act you think need amendment? If so what are they and how should they be amended?

140 **Question** What additional comments do you have relating to the scope of the Board or place-naming processes generally?

Steps after External Submissions period

- Summary & analysis of submissions
- Policy development & draft Cabinet paper
- Departmental consultation
- Revise paper
- Paper to Minister
- Paper to Cabinet Committee
- Cabinet for approval of policy decisions
- Drafting instructions
- Legislation drafting
- Bill ready for approval & introduction
- Parliamentary process including Select Committee stage
- Bill enacted

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

ANZLIC – Australia New Zealand Land Information Council
<http://www.anzlic.org.au/>

BGN - United States Board on Geographic Names
<http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html>

CGNA – Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia
<http://www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/cgna/index.html>

E-GIF – New Zealand e-government Interoperability Framework
<http://www.e-government.govt.nz/interoperability/index.asp>

ESA – Emergency Services and Government Administration Project
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Topography/ProjectsAndProgrammes/emergencyservices/index.jsp>

Gazetteer – list of geographical names arranged in alphabetical or other sequential order, with an indication of their location and preferably including variant names, type of topographical feature and other defining or descriptive information (UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

GEBCO – General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/gebco.html>

Generic term – a common noun that describes a topographic feature in terms of its characteristics and not its proper name, for example, ‘mountain’ or ‘river’. (UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

Geographical (also geographic) – of or relating to geography (the study of the earth’s physical features, resources, natural and political divisions, climate, population, products, etc) (Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition 1995)

Geographical name – name applied to a feature on Earth (UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

GNBC – Geographical Names Board of Canada
http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/info/cgndb_e.php

ICSM – Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying & Mapping
<http://www.icsm.gov.au/>

IHO – International Hydrographic Organisation
<http://www.iho.shom.fr/>

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
<http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/>

Iwi Authority – means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
(Resource Management Act 1991)

Locality – in relation to New Zealand, means an identifiable area within a region.
(Geographical Indications Act 1994)

Locality – a named area of limited extent other than a City, Town or Suburb, usually in a rural area.
(ESA Core Data specification)

Locality – An area of defined (in Australia) or undefined (in New Zealand) boundaries within a local authority or other legislatively defined area, usually rural or semi-rural in nature
(A/NZ Standard: Geographic Information – Rural and urban addressing May 2003)

Mana whenua – means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
(Resource Management Act 1991)

NZGB - New Zealand Geographic Board
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Placenames/nzgeographicboard/index.jsp>

New Zealand Geographic Place Names Database
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Placenames/searchplacenames/index.jsp>

Nomenclature – a person’s or community’s system of names for things.
(Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition, 1995)

NZTopo Database
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Topography/TopographicData/topodatabase/index.jsp>

Orthography – spelling of words according to prescribed rules of a given linguistic tradition.
(UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

Physical feature – any topographic feature that can be observed visually eg mountain, river, road, building but not an unmarked political boundary

Place name – toponym or synonym used by some writers for name of populated place
(UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

SCUFN – GEBCO’s Sub-committee on Undersea Feature Names
<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/gebcoscufn.html>

Suburb – a localised (generally residential) named area within a town or city which has a common community of interest and is seen as a separate entity.

(ESA Core Data Model)

Suburb – a bounded locality within a city, town or shire of urban character and usually with a focus of a shopping centre, schools, or transport facility.

(A/NZ Standard: Geographic Information – Rural and urban addressing, May 2003)

Tangata whenua – in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area

(Resource Management Act 1991)

Undersea feature – a portion of that part of the Earth that lies beneath the surface of an ocean or a sea and that has recognizable identity eg Mariana Trench

(UNGEGN Glossary of Terms, 2002)

UNGEGN – United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/default.htm>

New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946

Public Act 1946 No 3
Date of assent 9 August 1946

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2001 No 96—	Human Rights Amendment Act 2001: s70(1)
1998 No 97—	Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998: s204 s270 s276
SR 1998/295—	Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act Commencement Order 1998: cl.2
1996 No 55—	Survey Amendment Act 1996: s4(b), s5
1979 No 59—	Local Government Amendment Act 1979: s8(3)
1964, 27—	Decimal Currency Act 1964: s7
1951 No 79—	Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951: s2 s10(1)
1947 No 59—	Maori Purposes Act 1947: s9(2)(a)

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New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946

Public Act 1946 No 3

An Act to make better provision for the naming of places in New Zealand, and to establish the New Zealand Geographic Board

1 Short Title

This Act may be cited as the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946.

2 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Board means the New Zealand Geographic Board established under this Act:

[[**Department** means the department within the meaning of section 2 of the Survey Act 1986:]]

[[**Minister** means the Minister of the Crown for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act:]]

[**Territorial authority** has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974:]

Town includes any parcel of land outside a city, borough, or town district, divided into areas for building purposes.

Hist. **“Department”: Definition repealed and substituted on 1 July 1996 by 1996 No 55, s5. The repealed definition is listed below for reference.**

"[Department means the Department of Survey and Land Information:]"

Hist. **“Department” definition introduced with new definition for “Minister” as a substitution for “Minister” on 1 April 1987 by ⁱⁱ1987 No 123, s81(1).**

Hist. **“Minister”: Definition repealed and substituted on 1 February 1990 by ⁱⁱⁱ1989 No 139, s6. The repealed definition is listed below for reference.**

"[Minister means the Minister of Survey and Land Information:]"

Hist. **“Minister”: Definition repealed and new definitions for “Department” & “Minister” substituted on 1 April 1987 by ^{iv}1986 No 123, s81(1). The repealed definition is listed below for reference.**

"Minister means the Minister of Lands:"

Hist. **“Territorial authority”: Definition inserted by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

New Zealand Geographic Board

3 New Zealand Geographic Board established

- (1) There is hereby established for the purposes of this Act a Board, to be called the New Zealand Geographic Board.
- (2) The Board shall consist of—
 - (a) The Surveyor-General:
 - (b) Two persons to be appointed as representatives of the Maori race on the recommendation of the [Minister of Maori Affairs]:
 - [(ba) One person to be nominated by Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu (as established under section 6 of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996), and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister:]
 - (c) One person to be nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society Incorporated, and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister:
 - (d) One person to be nominated by the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Incorporated, and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister:
 - (e) Two persons to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister.
- (3) The members of the Board, other than the Surveyor-General, shall be appointed by the Governor-General for a term of 3 years. Any such member may from time to time be reappointed, or may be at any time removed from office by the Governor-General for [inability to perform the functions of office], insolvency, neglect of duty, or misconduct, or may at any time resign his office by writing addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
- (4) If any appointed member of the Board dies, or is removed from office, or resigns, the vacancy so created shall be filled in the manner in which the appointment to the vacant office was originally made. Every person so appointed shall be appointed for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.
- (5) Unless he sooner vacates his office as provided in the last preceding

subsection, every member of the Board shall continue in office until his successor comes into office, notwithstanding that the term for which he was appointed may have expired.

- (6) The powers of the Board shall not be affected by any vacancy in the membership thereof.

Status Compendium

Hist. **s3(2)(b): Reference to “Minister of Maori Affairs” substituted for reference to “Native Minister” on 27 November 1947 by ^v1947 No 59, s9(2)(a).**

Hist. **s3(2)(ba): Inserted on 22 October 1998 by ^{vi}1998 No 97, s204 & s276 & SR 1998/295/2.**

Hist. **s3(3):^{vii} Words “inability to perform the functions of office” substituted for omitted word “disability” on 1 January 2002 by ^{viii}2001 No 96, s70(1).**

4 Chairman of Board

- (1) The Surveyor-General shall be the Chairman of the Board.
- (2) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he is present. If at any meetings of the Board the Surveyor-General is not present, the officer of the Department [] authorised to attend the meeting in his stead pursuant to the next succeeding section shall act as the Chairman in respect of that meeting, and shall have and may exercise all the powers and functions of the Chairman for the purposes of that meeting.

Status Compendium

Hist. **s4(2) omitted words “of Lands and Survey” after the words “of the Department” on 1 April 1987 by ^{ix}1986 No 123, s81(1).**

5 Meetings of Board

- (1) Meetings of the Board shall be held at such times and places as the Board or the Chairman from time to time determines.
- (2) At every meeting of the Board 4 members shall form a quorum.
- (3) Every question before the Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of the Board.
- (4) The Chairman shall have a deliberative vote, and in the case of an equality of votes shall also have a casting vote.
- (5) In the absence from any meeting of the Board of the Surveyor-General he may authorise any officer of the Department [] to attend the meeting in his stead. While any person is attending any meeting of the Board pursuant to this subsection he shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member of the Board. The fact that any person so attends shall be sufficient evidence of his authority so to do.
- (6) Except as expressly provided in this Act or in regulations under this Act, the Board may regulate its procedure in such manner as it thinks fit.

Status Compendium

Hist. **s5(5) omitted words “of Lands and Survey” after the words “of the**

Department” on 1 April 1987 by ^x1986 No 123, s81(1).

[6 Allowances and travelling expenses of members

There shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose to the members of the Board remuneration by way of fees, salary, or allowances and travelling allowances and expenses in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.]

Hist. **This section was substituted for the original s6 by s10(1) of the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951. The New Zealand Geographic Board is a statutory Board within the meaning of that Act; see s2 of that Act.**

7 Secretary of Board

The Board may from time to time appoint an officer of the Department, to be nominated by the Surveyor-General, to be the Secretary of the Board.

Hist. **s7 omitted words “of Lands and Survey” after the words “of the Department” on 1 April 1987 by ^{xi}1986 No 123, s81(1).**

Functions And Powers Of Board

8 Functions of Board

(1) The general functions of the Board shall be—

- (a) To adopt rules of orthography and nomenclature in respect of place names in New Zealand;
- (b) To examine cases of doubtful spelling of place names in New Zealand, and determine the spelling to be adopted on official maps;
- (c) To investigate and determine the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature;
- (d) To collect original Maori place names for recording on official maps;
- [(da) To encourage the use of original Maori place names on official maps, including maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General.]
- (e) To determine what alien names appearing on official maps should be replaced by Maori or British names;
- (f) Subject to the provisions of this Act, to investigate and determine any proposed alteration of a place name;
- (g) To make inquiries and recommendations on any matters referred to it by the Minister.

[(1A)]

{ Editorial Note: s8(1A) inserted, to come into force by Order in Council under 1994 No 125, s21. The inserted s8(1A) is listed below for reference.

“(1A) The Board shall also:

“(a) Have the functions given to it by the Geographical Indications Act 1994:

“(b) Provide maps or other documents that show the boundaries relating to geographical indications determined under the Geographical Indications Act 1994.” }

(2) The Board shall have such other functions as are by this Act or any other Act imposed upon it.

Status Compendium

Hist. **s8(1)(da) inserted on 22 October 1998 by ^{xiii}1998 No 97, s204 & s270 & SR 1998/295/2.**

9 Board may assign or alter certain place names

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, but subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board may from time to time—
- (a) Assign a name to any place in New Zealand:
 - (b) Alter the name of any place in New Zealand, whether by substituting another name therefor or by correcting the spelling thereof, and whether the name to be altered was first applied to the place before or after the passing of this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term **place** means—
- (a) Any town, village, village settlement, special settlement, goldfield or mining district, land area, or other district, place or locality whatsoever [(not being the district of a territorial authority or a ward or riding thereof)]:
 - (b) Any railway or railway station:
 - (c) Any post office:
 - (d) Any mountain, peak, hill, pass, valley, glen, forest, lagoon, swamp, creek, stream, river, ford, lake, bay, harbour, or other natural feature whatsoever.

Status Compendium

Hist. **In subs. (2)(a) the words “(not being the district of a territorial authority or a ward or riding thereof)” were substituted for the original words by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

[10 Board may alter name of district with consent of territorial authority

Subject to this Act, the Board may from time to time, at the request or with the consent of the territorial authority of any district, to be signified to the Board by resolution of the territorial authority passed at an ordinary meeting thereof, alter the name of that district.]

Status Compendium

Hist. **This section was substituted for the original s10 by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

11 Two or more boroughs, etc., with similar names

- [(1) This section shall apply with respect to every district of a territorial authority, town, village, village settlement, or special settlement in New Zealand, whether existing at the passing of this Act or coming into existence at any time thereafter.]
- (2) No place to which this section applies shall bear a name identical with the name of any other place to which this section applies, or so similar to the name of that other place that it is likely to be mistaken therefor or confused therewith.
- (3) If the names of any 2 or more places to which this section applies are identical, or are in the opinion of the Board so similar that they are likely to be mistaken for or confused with one another, then, notwithstanding anything in section 10 of this Act, the Board may by notice in writing

require any [territorial authority] having jurisdiction over any such place, not being the place to which such identical or similar name was first applied, to submit for the approval of the Board a new name for the place in respect of which the notice is given.

- (4) Subject to the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of this Act, the Board may—
- (a) Approve a name submitted for any place under the last preceding subsection, and alter the name accordingly; or
 - (b) If in its opinion the name so submitted is so similar to the name of any other place that it is likely to be mistaken therefor or confused therewith, refuse to approve the name so submitted, and alter the name of the place as it thinks fit; or
 - (c) If the [territorial authority] refuses or neglects to submit a new name within 3 months after the date of the notice requiring it to do so, alter the name of the place as it thinks fit.

Status Compendium

Hist. **Subs. (1) was substituted for the original subs. (1) by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

Hist. **In subs. (3) the words “territorial authority” were substituted for the words “local authority” by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

Hist. **In subs. (4)(c) the words “territorial authority” were substituted for the words “local authority” by s8(3) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1979.**

[12 Notice of intention to assign or alter name

Before it assigns or alters any name, the Board shall—

- (a) Cause to be published in the *Gazette* notice of its intention to do so, specifying the intended name or alteration; and
- (b) As soon as is practicable afterwards, cause a copy of the notice to be published in daily newspapers circulating in the cities of Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin; and—
 - (i) If 2 or more newspapers (not being newspapers in which copies have been published under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph) circulate in the area where the place concerned is situated, in both or any 2 of them; and
 - (ii) If only one such newspaper circulates in the area, in that newspaper.]

Status Compendium

Hist. **s12 repealed and substituted on 16 December 1988 by ^{xiii}1988 No 202, s2(1). The repealed s12 is listed below for reference.**

"12 Notice of intention to assign or alter name

"Whenever the Board proposes to assign or alter any name pursuant to this Act it shall cause to be published in the Gazette a notice of its intention so to do, specifying in the notice the proposed name or alteration. A copy of the notice so published shall, as soon as practicable after its publication, be displayed at every post office in New Zealand and shall be kept so displayed until the expiration of a period of 3 months from the date of such publication as aforesaid."

13 Objection to proposed name or alteration

- (1) Any person objecting to any such proposed name or alteration as aforesaid may[, at any time within 3 months of the publication in the *Gazette* of notice of the Board's intention to assign or alter the name concerned,] give to the Secretary of the Board notice in writing of his objection, setting out the grounds of the objection.
- (2) As soon as practicable after the expiration of the aforesaid period of 3 months the Board shall inquire into and dispose of all objections made pursuant to this section, and shall report in writing to the Minister, setting out the grounds of the objections, and its decision thereon.
- (3) The Minister, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, may confirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the Board, and his decision shall be final.

Status Compendium

Hist. s13(1) omitted words “at any time within the period of 3 months referred to in section 12 of this Act” and substituted new words after “as aforesaid may” on 16 December 1988 by xiv1988 No 202, s2(2).

14 If no objection, Board's decision to be final

If no objection is received by the Board within the aforesaid period of 3 months the Board's decision as to the proposed name or alteration shall be final.

Status Compendium

15 Publication of final decision as to name or alteration

- [(1) The Board shall—
 - (a) Cause to be published in the *Gazette* notice of—
 - (i) The decision of the Minister on a proposed name or alteration;
or
 - (ii) If there has been no objection under section 13(1) of this Act, the decision of the Board on it; and
 - (b) As soon as is practicable afterwards, cause a copy of the notice to be published in daily newspapers circulating in the cities of Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin; and—
 - (i) If 2 or more newspapers (not being newspapers in which copies have been published under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph) circulate in the area where the place concerned is situated, in both or any 2 of them; and
 - (ii) If only one such newspaper circulates in the area, in that newspaper.]
- (2) Every such decision as aforesaid shall take effect only on such date as may be specified in the notice, being a date not earlier than 6 months after the date of publication in the *Gazette*, under section 12 of this Act, of the notice of intention to assign or alter the name.
- (3) A copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice published pursuant to this section shall be conclusive evidence that the name or alteration to which the notice relates has been duly assigned or made on the date specified in the notice.

Status Compendium

Hist. s15(1) repealed and substituted on 16 December 1988 by ^{xv}1988 No 202, s2(3). The repealed s15(1) is listed below for reference.

"(1) The Board shall cause notice of the decision of the Minister in respect of the proposed name or alteration, or, if there has been no such objection as aforesaid, the decision of the Board thereon, to be published in the Gazette. A copy of the notice so published shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, be displayed at every post office in New Zealand and shall be kept so displayed until the expiration of a period of 3 months from the date of such publication as aforesaid."

Miscellaneous

16 Rights or obligations of local authority not affected

No alteration of name pursuant to this Act shall affect any rights or obligations of any city, borough, county, town district, road district, town, or other district or place, or of any Council, Board, authority, or person, or render defective any legal proceedings; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced under the altered name.

Status Compendium

17 Previous decisions of Honorary Geographic Board not affected

- (1) All decisions made and approvals given before the passing of this Act by the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand and subsisting or in force at the passing of this Act shall enure for the purposes of this Act as fully and effectually as if they had been made and given as final decisions of the Board in accordance with this Act, and accordingly shall, where necessary, be deemed to have been so made and given.
- (2) The Board shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the passing of this Act, cause to be published in the *Gazette* a list of all place names in New Zealand that have been approved by the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand as aforesaid. A copy of the *Gazette* containing the list shall, until the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that the names in the list are approved for the purposes of this Act.

18 Names in maps, scientific manuscripts, or tourist publications

- (1) No person shall publish or cause to be published in any geographic or scientific manuscript or publication, or in any guide book, handbook, pamphlet, road map, or other publication intended for the use of travellers or tourists generally, or on any map in any such manuscript or publication as aforesaid, any name purporting to be the name of any place, locality, or natural feature in New Zealand to which any provision of this Act applies, unless the name appears on a map previously published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General, or is a name assigned to or approved for that place, locality, or natural feature pursuant to this Act:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply with respect to the printing or publication as aforesaid of any name if it is stated in the manuscript or other publication or, as the case may require, on the map, that the name has

not been approved by the Board.

- (2) Every person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [\$10].

Status Compendium Penalty

Hist. The expression “\$10” was substituted for the words “five pounds” by s7 of the Decimal Currency Act 1964.

19 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make all such regulations as may in his opinion be necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.
- (2) Without limiting the general power hereinbefore conferred, it is hereby declared that regulations may be made under this section for all or any of the following purposes:
 - (a) Prescribing any forms or other documents required for the purposes of this Act:
 - (b) Prescribing the form of and the method of keeping any records to be kept by the Board for the purposes of this Act:
 - (c) Regulating the procedure of the Board:
 - (d) Providing such other matters as may be necessary for the efficient discharge by the Board of its duties and functions under this Act.
- (3) *Repealed*

Hist. s19(3) repealed on 19 December 1989 by ^{xvi}1989 No 143, s11. The repealed s19(3) is listed below for reference.

"(3) All regulations made under this section shall be laid before Parliament within 14 days after the making thereof if Parliament is then in session, and, if not, then within 14 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session."

20 Repeals and savings

- (1) The Designation of Districts Act 1908 and the Designation of Districts Amendment Act 1909 are hereby repealed.
- (2) All Proclamations and generally all acts of authority that originated under any of the enactments hereby repealed and are subsisting or in force at the passing of this Act shall enure for the purposes of this Act as fully and effectually as if they had originated under this Act, and accordingly shall, where necessary, be deemed to have so originated.

New Zealand Geographic Board Amendment Act 1988

Public Act 1988 No 202
Date of assent 16 December 1988

Contents

- | | |
|---|---|
| | Title |
| 1 | Short Title |
| 2 | Notice of intention to assign or alter name |
-

New Zealand Geographic Board Amendment Act 1988

Public Act 1988 No 202
An Act to amend the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946
BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of New Zealand as follows:

- 1 Short Title**
This Act may be cited as the New Zealand Geographic Board Amendment Act 1988, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).
- 2 Notice of intention to assign or alter name**
- (1) Substituted new s12 in the principal Act.
 - (2) Substituted words in s13(1) of the principal Act.
 - (3) Substituted new s15(1) in the principal Act.

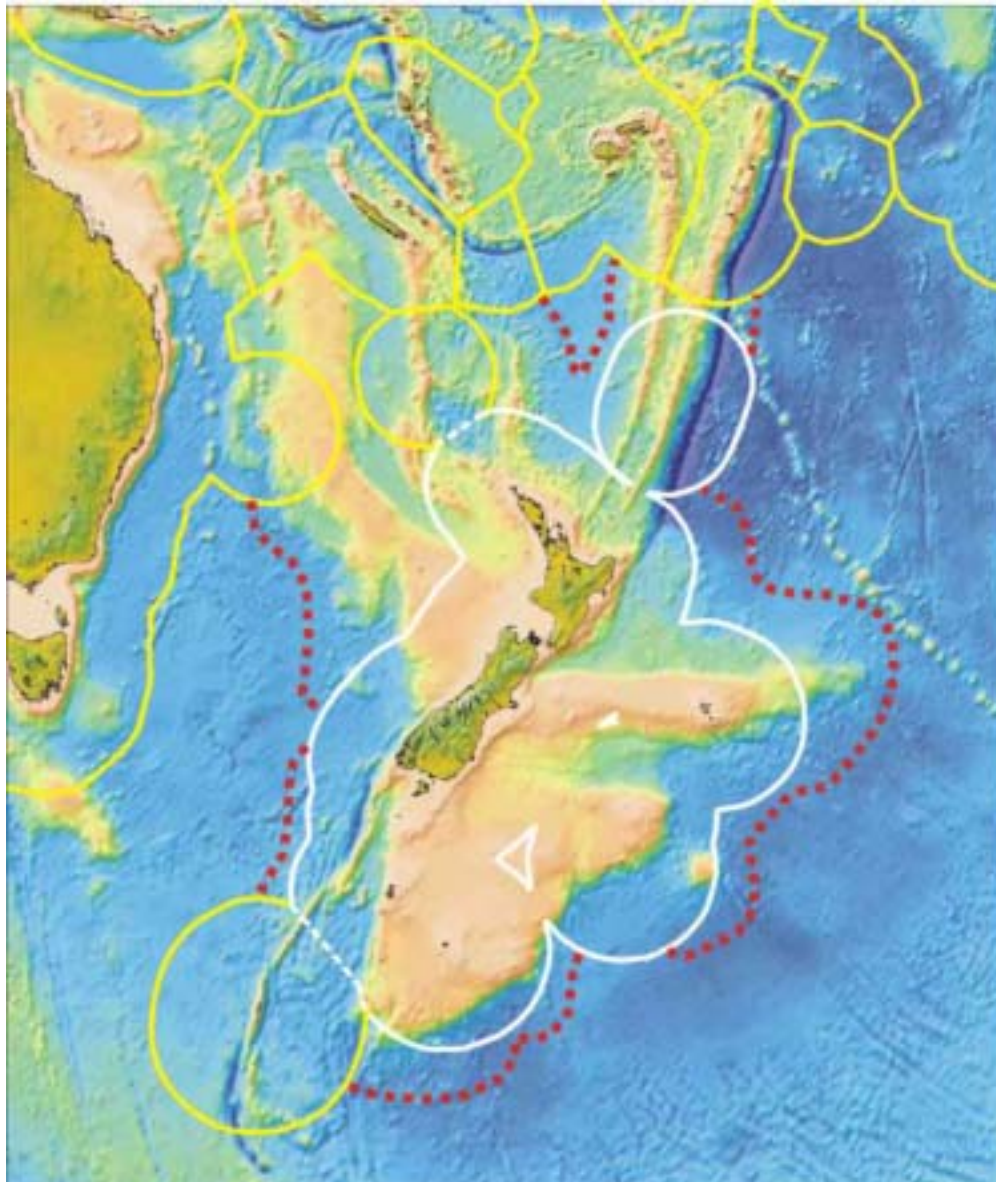
The New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 is administered in [[Land Information New Zealand]].

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Appendix 3: New Zealand EEZ and Continental Shelf Boundaries

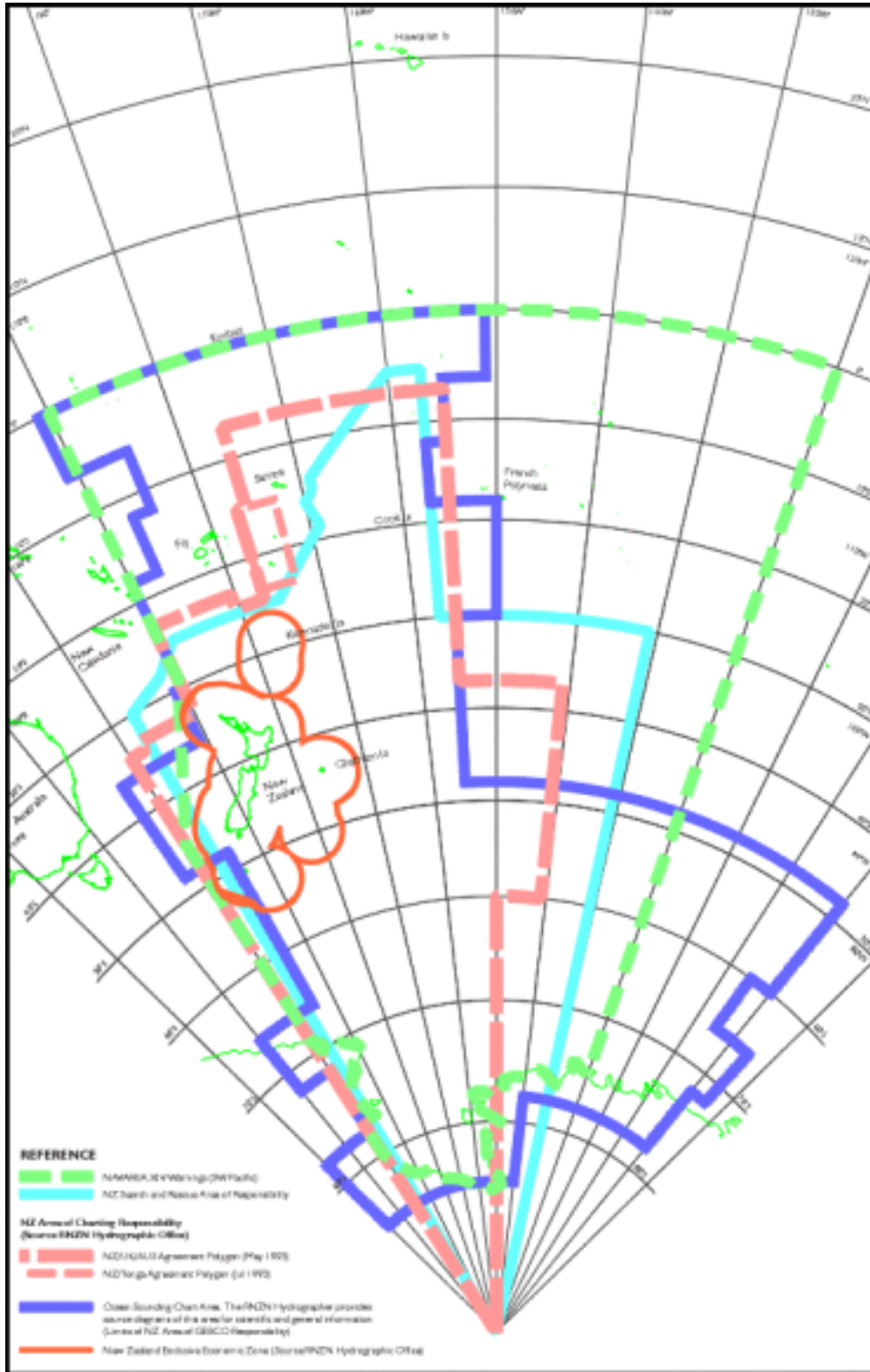
NZ Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	B&W print white	Colour print white
Other national EEZs	grey	yellow
NZ continental shelf boundary (not official)	black dashes	red dashes

Diagram courtesy of GNS and NZ Continental Shelf Project



Appendix 4: New Zealand Area of Maritime Responsibility

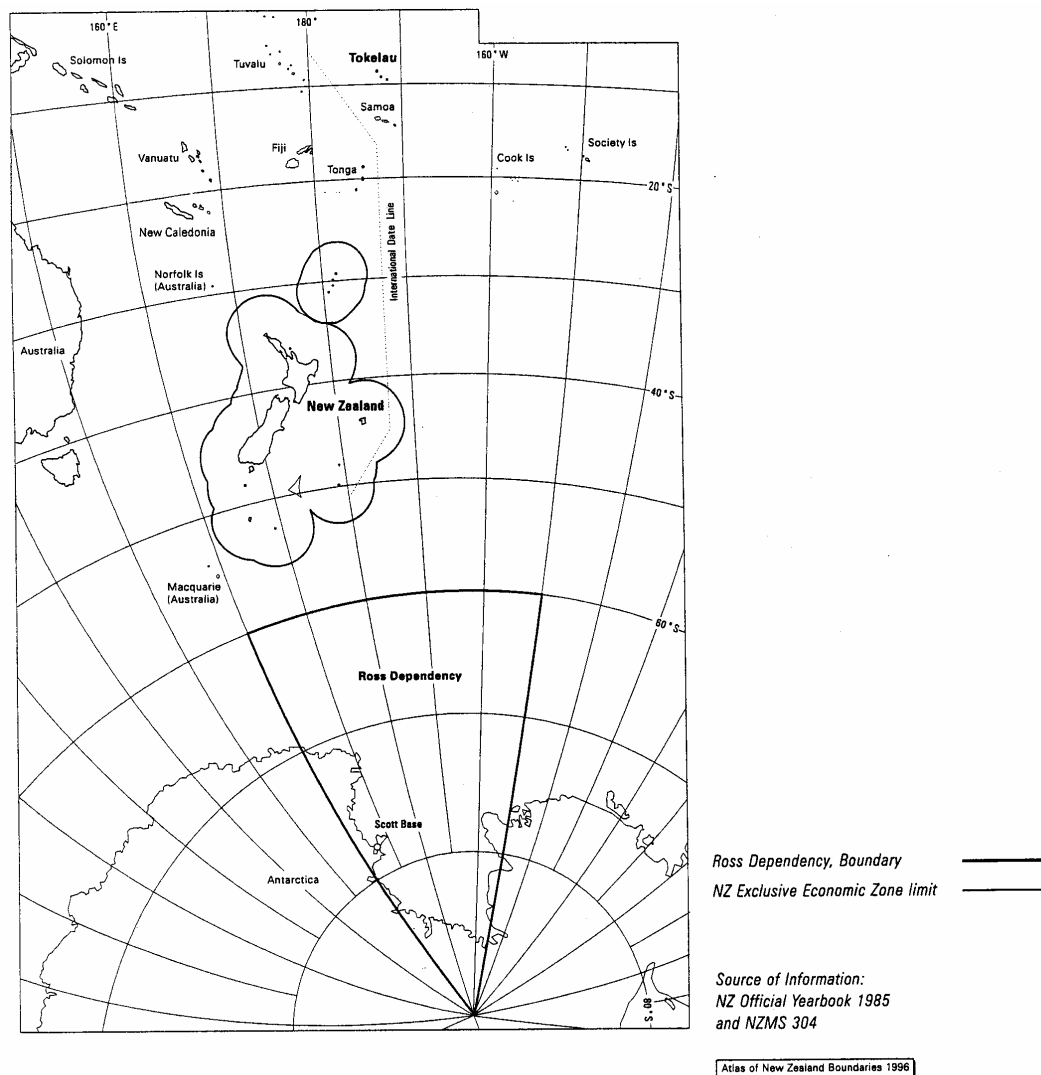
Source: LINZ Hydrographic and Bathymetric Strategy 2002-2007



Appendix 5: Ross Dependency - Antarctica

Source: Atlas of New Zealand Boundaries 1996 (Auckland University Press)

The boundaries of the Ross Dependency are defined as all the islands and territories between 160 degrees east and 150 degrees west longitude, and south of latitude 60 degrees south. Britain claimed the Ross Sea Area under the British Settlements Act 1887. In 1923, by Order-in-Council, the territories of the Ross Dependency were brought within the jurisdiction of New Zealand. Regulations passed in November 1923 had the effect of adopting as the law of the Ross Dependency all future enactments of the New Zealand Parliament so far as was applicable to the dependency. Administrative powers over the dependency are vested in the Governor-General, who from time to time has promulgated laws by regulation or by Order-in-Council. An example is the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977, making provision for the implementation of a 200-mile EEZ in the Ross Dependency.



Appendix 6: Consultation Process for New Zealand Place Names

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

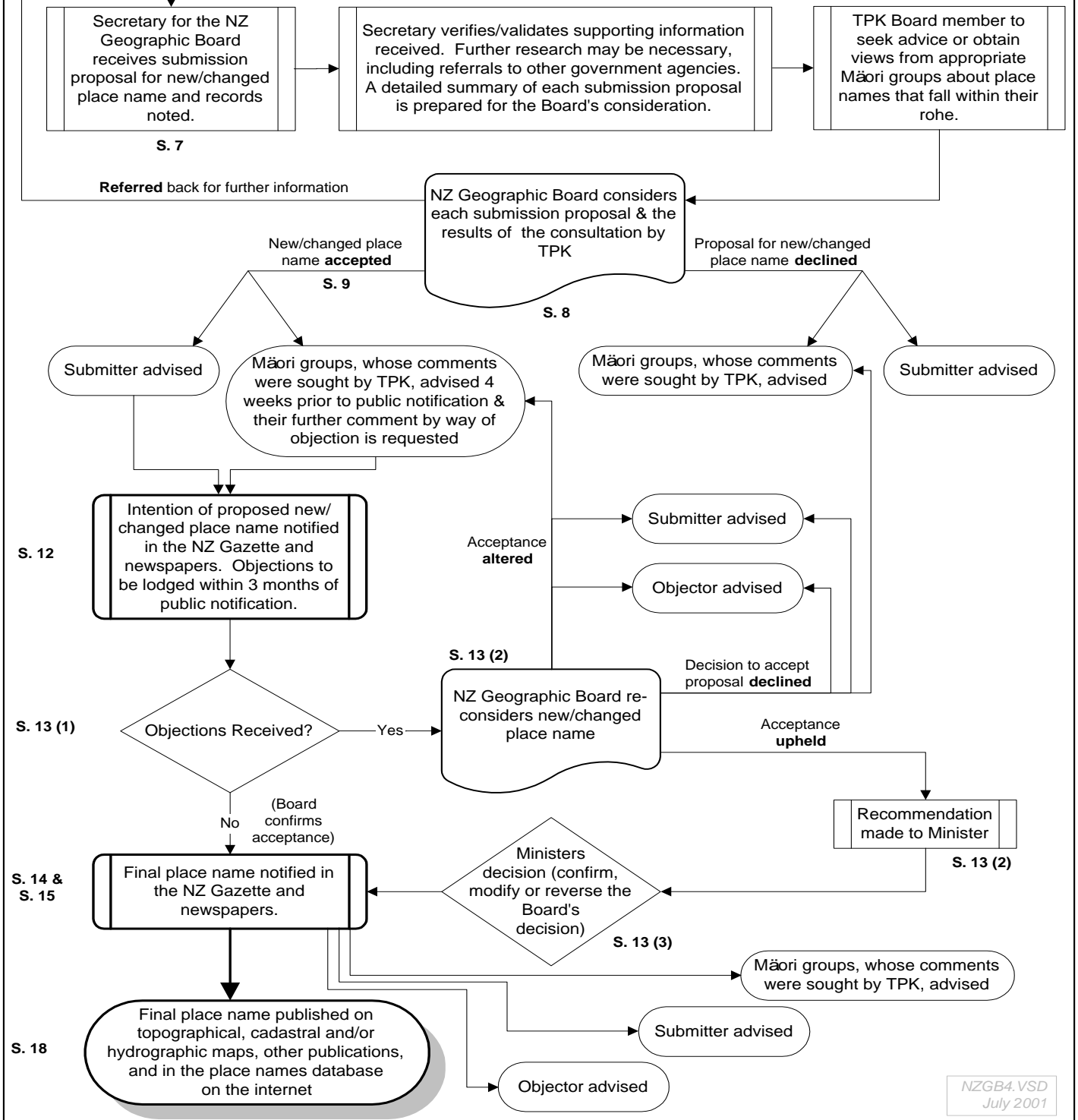


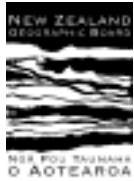
PROCESS FOR NEW ZEALAND PLACE NAMES

Information available to people making submissions includes:

1. the submission form with accompanying guidance notes;
2. the pamphlet;
3. the NZ Geographic Board Act 1946;
4. the policy and guidelines, including rules of nomenclature;
5. this flow chart.

Those making submissions are encouraged to undertake the consultation component of the process (with the local community or interest groups, Department of Conservation, local iwi, Territorial Authorities, etc). Evidence of the consultation should accompany submissions to the proposed new/changed place name. By undertaking the consultation, more weight is added to support the submission and gives recognition to the appropriate cultural aspects, as well as any historical, geographical and/or scientific research undertaken. Although consultation is not mandatory, it is considered by the Board to be a necessary step towards approving a new place name or changing an existing place name.





Appendix 7

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD NGA POU TAUNAHA O AOTEAROA Protocol for Maori Place Names

1) Introduction

- i) The New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board) is a statutory body governed by the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946 (the Act). Its chief function is to make provision for the naming of places in New Zealand.
- ii) As a consequence of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Board is now required, in terms of an additional statutory function, to encourage the use of original Maori place names on official maps, including maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General. To assist it in this function, and to encourage Maori participation in achieving this objective, the Board has developed this protocol (the Protocol) which provides for a process of consultation with appropriate Maori. This process is consistent with the duties and obligations of the Board under the Act.
- iii) The Protocol does not change statutory rights of the public in the consideration of a place name by the Geographic Board. Rather, it provides an opportunity for Maori to be advised in advance of other non-Maori New Zealanders, in recognition of their tangata whenua status over the land, and to have more time to gather information, consult and prepare a response to proposed name changes.
- iv) The Protocol is consistent with the principles of consultation with Maori as the Treaty partner and will be applied inter alia to all Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement issues involving consultation or representation on the place naming process. It is recognised that new names may be proposed through the settlement process.

2) Legislative Requirements - New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946

SECTION 3. NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ESTABLISHED--

- (2) The Board shall consist of--
 - (a) The Surveyor-General;
 - (b) Two persons to be appointed as representatives of the Maori race on the recommendation of the Minister of Maori Affairs:
 - (ba) One person to be nominated by Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu (as established under section 6 of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996), and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister;
 - (c) One person to be nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society Incorporated, and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister;
 - (d) One person to be nominated by the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Incorporated, and to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister;
 - (e) Two persons to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister².

² The Minister has indicated his intention to appoint the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Māori Development (Te Puni Kōkiri) or his nominee, to one of these positions.

SECTION 8: FUNCTIONS OF BOARD--

- (1) The general functions of the Board shall be--
 - (a) To adopt rules of orthography and nomenclature in respect of place names in New Zealand:
 - (b) To examine cases of doubtful spelling of place names in New Zealand, and determine the spelling to be adopted on official maps:
 - (c) To investigate and determine the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature:
 - (d) To collect original Maori place names for recording on official maps:
 - (da) To encourage the use of original Maori place names on official maps, including maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General:
 - (e) To determine what alien names appearing on official maps should be replaced by Maori or British names:
 - (f) Subject to the provisions of this Act, to investigate and determine any proposed alteration of a place name:
 - (g) To make inquiries and recommendations on any matters referred to it by the Minister.
- (2) The Board shall have such other functions as are by this Act or any other Act imposed upon it.

SECTION 18. NAMES IN MAPS, SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPTS, OR TOURIST PUBLICATIONS--

- (1) No person shall publish or cause to be published in any geographic or scientific manuscript or publication, or in any guide book, handbook, pamphlet, road map, or other publication intended for the use of travellers or tourists generally, or on any map in any such manuscript or publication as aforesaid, any name purporting to be the name of any place, locality, or natural feature in New Zealand to which any provision of this Act applies, unless the name appears on a map previously published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General, or is a name assigned to or approved for that place, locality, or natural feature pursuant to this Act:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply with respect to the printing or publication as aforesaid of any name if it is stated in the manuscript or other publication or, as the case may require, on the map, that the name has not been approved by the Board.

3) Policies and Principles Relating to Maori Place Names

Under its legislated powers, the Board has established, and applies, the following policies and principles relating to Maori names:

- i) Original names to be given preference:
 - a) An original name, where suitable, should be given preference.
 - b) Where the original name has been changed by publication or by local usage the original name should be restored in the correct form.
 - c) Where the choice lies between two or more names each sanctioned by local usage, the name that is most appropriate and euphonious should be adopted.

- ii) Retention of incorrect names:
 - a) Where an incorrect name has become established by local usage over a long period of time, the Board may at its discretion retain the incorrect name.
 - b) When an incorrect Maori name is accepted, the correct version and the component parts of compound Maori names, if known (to assist in pronunciation), are to be noted in the remarks column of the relevant Gazette Notice.

- iii) Recording of Maori Names:
 - a) As a general rule Maori place names should be written either as one word, or as separate words, as established by usage. The Board will also consider shortening lengthy names for publication where this is thought advisable.

- iv) Pronunciation of Maori names:
 - a) Although it is not a function of the Board to educate people on how to pronounce Maori names (to ensure correct pronunciation), the Board will fully support any action taken to ensure the correct pronunciation is used.
 - b) Full and correct spelling of the place names should be used, but where abbreviated forms are sought, approval by the Board must be obtained.

- v) Other conventions:
 - a) Macrons are to be used for the publication of approved names. Double vowels are also acceptable.
 - b) 'Nga' should always be joined to the following name.
 - c) 'Te' should be written wherever possible without the capital.
 - d) Tribal names, 'Nga', 'Ngai', 'Ngati' should be followed by capitalised proper names.
 - e) Hyphens should not to be used, and the possessive apostrophe should be avoided.

4) Practices that have Developed and Evolved

In applying these policies and principles, the Board has taken into account the following practices:

- i) Dual naming has been adopted as a practice since the 1920's. The early format tended to have the English or non-Maori name followed by the Maori name in brackets either after or more commonly below the non-Maori name. More recently, and particularly during the last fifteen years, the Board has favoured showing the Maori name first, followed by a forward slash, then the English or non-Maori name. This later practice, which gained impetus following the Taranaki vs Egmont debate, acknowledges social and cultural developments in society, particularly with regard to Treaty issues. Over the past decade, this trend has also been encouraged by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN).

- ii) Although not mandatory, consultation by submitters with local interest groups and in particular, local Maori group(s), has also been encouraged over the past decade. The Board's capacity to carry out its own investigative and consultative work has substantially reduced in recent times. As a consequence the submitter has been encouraged to consult as appropriate, and to provide documentary evidence to support his or her name proposal, before consideration by the Board. However, notwithstanding this, the Board still has the capacity through its

individual members, particularly those representing Maori, Ngai Tahu and Te Puni Kokiri, to initiate and undertake its own consultations.

5) Consultation by Te Puni Kokiri and the Secretary

The Board hereby undertakes to implement the following consultation procedure:

- i) Upon acceptance of a request to consider a place name proposal (not within the rohe of Ngai Tahu), the Board member representing Te Puni Kokiri will be invited by the Chairman of the Board to seek advice or obtain views from appropriate Maori groups about such place name proposals as fall within their particular rohe. This consultation will not involve any publication of the place name submission proposal.
- ii) The results of any consultation, together with the related place name proposal, will be fully considered at the next meeting of the Board. (The Board usually meets twice yearly).
- iii) Where, after consideration of a place name proposal, the Board decides that the proposal should be declined, the Secretary of the Board will convey this decision in writing to the submitter and to those Maori groups whose comments were sought by Te Puni Kokiri.
- iv) If the Board provisionally endorses a place name proposal, the Secretary of the Board will convey this decision in writing to the submitter and to those Maori groups who commented on the proposal to Te Puni Kokiri.
- v) This letter to Maori groups will advise that the Gazette Notice and public notification in newspapers, advising of the intention to assign a place name, will appear 4 weeks later, and will seek any further comment, by way of objection, within 3 months from the date of the Gazette Notice.
- vi) Where objections are received, the Board will 'inquire into and dispose of all objections', giving full consideration to any objections or advice received from Maori groups, as well as from other objectors.
- vii) At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the intention to assign a place name will be re-considered in light of any objections received, pursuant to Section 13 of the Act and the Board will make a final decision on the matter.
- viii) The Board's re-consideration may result in the intended name being **declined**, in which case the proposal would go no further.
- ix) Where no objections are received, the Board will confirm its acceptance of the name and the name shall then be publicly notified as final.
- x) If the Board's re-consideration results in the intended name being **altered**, the altered name will be required to go through the public notification process again; again following prior consultation with appropriate Maori groups as outlined in iv) above.
- xi) If objections are received but the Board's re-consideration results in the intended name being **upheld**, the final decision is made by the Minister for Land Information. The Minister's decision shall be final and will be publicly notified.

- xii) All final decisions of the Board and/or the Minister will be advised in writing to the submitter; to those Maori groups whose comments were sought by Te Puni Kokiri; and to any objectors.

6) Protocol Principles

- i) The Protocol is consistent with and subject to the powers, duties and obligations of the New Zealand Geographic Board within its current legislative and policy framework, and represents a firm commitment by the Board to encourage original Maori place names and consultation.
- ii) The Protocol does not detract from any existing rights of a Treaty claimant group, nor does it conflict with the New Zealand Geographic Board's duties to other Maori groups or representatives of tangata whenua, or to members of the New Zealand general public.
- iii) The Protocol does not create property rights.
- iv) The Protocol can be varied or cancelled by the New Zealand Geographic Board but before determining whether it should be varied or cancelled the Board shall consult with appropriate Maori groups.

7) Authorisation

Authorised by the Chairman of the New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa:

Tony Bevin

/ / 2002

Appendix 8: Membership of the New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

<i>Section 3(2) New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946:</i>			Current Term
(a)	The Surveyor-General / Chairman	Tony Bevin	1/07/96
(b)	Two persons appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Maori Affairs to represent the Maori race	Professor Wharehuia Milroy (reappointment is currently under action) Second position is vacant and is awaiting a nomination from TPK	1/06/93 -
(ba)	One person nominated by Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information	Dr Sir Tipene O'Regan	1/10/1999
(c)	One person nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society and appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information	Dame Evelyn Stokes	1/10/1999
(d)	One person nominated by the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Incorporated and appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information	Mr John Wheeler	1/10/1999
(e)	Two persons appointed on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information	Mr Brian McLay, former Chief Executive of NZ Local Government Association Inc. Ms Sylvia Allan, Principal Planner (reappointment is currently under action)	1/06/93 1/06/93

Section 3(3) New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946:

“The members of the Board, other than the Surveyor-General, shall be appointed by the Governor-General for a term of 3 years. Any such member may from time to time be re-appointed, or may be at any time removed from office by the Governor-General for disability, insolvency, neglect of duty, or misconduct, or may at any time resign his/her office by writing addressed to the Secretary of the Board.”

Section 3(4) New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946:

“If any appointed member of the Board dies, or is removed from office, or resigns, the vacancy so created shall be filled in the manner in which the appointment to the vacant office was originally made. Every person so appointed shall be appointed for the residue of the term for which his/her predecessor was appointed.”

Section 3(5) New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946:

“Unless he sooner vacates his office as provided in the last preceding subsection, every member of the Board shall continue in office until his/her successor comes into office, notwithstanding that the term for which he was appointed may have expired.”

Section 3(6) New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946:

“The powers of the Board shall not be affected by any vacancy in the membership thereof.”

Appendix 9: Rules of Nomenclature

The New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa has adopted rules of naming in New Zealand which act as guiding principles for any proposals

- Names which have historic, geographic or particular local significance are generally acceptable. So too, for example, are names of early explorers and discoverers, early settlers, surveyors and geologists and early notable people or events which have some connection with the proposed area to be named.
- Names of persons will not be given to features during the person's lifetime. If the name of a deceased person is used, generally the surname is chosen. For example, the South Island's Brunner Range, which rises from the south bank of the Buller River, is named after the 19th century explorer Thomas Brunner. Brunner's surname was not given to the mountain range until several years after his death.
- Descriptive names can be used provided there is no duplication of the name in a neighbouring area.
- Name duplication is avoided.
- The use of the possessive form, for example, Danseys Pass, is avoided.
- Names in local usage normally take precedence, but may be subject to spelling corrections or alteration if previously known original names (either Maori 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 recorded as Maungamaungaroa Creek.
- Names considered to be in poor taste are avoided.

Appendix 10: Consultation List

Government Agencies

Antarctica NZ
Crown Law Office
Department of Conservation
Department of Internal Affairs
Department of the Prime Minister & Cabinet
Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (GNS)
Landcare Research New Zealand Limited
Land Transport Safety Authority
Local Government Commission
Maritime Safety Authority of New Zealand
Ministry for the Environment
Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management
Ministry of Economic Development
Ministry of Fisheries
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Research, Science & Technology
Ministry of Tourism
Ministry of Transport
National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
Office of the Ombudsmen
Office of Treaty Settlements
NZ Fire Service
NZ Police
NZ Post
NZ Defence Force
State Services Commission
Te Puni Kokiri/Ministry of Maori Development
The Treasury
Tourism NZ
Transit NZ

Maori

Federation of Maori Authorities
Maori Council
Maori Language Commission
National Urban Maori Authority
Ngati Ruanui
Ngati Mutunga
Ngati Tama
Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu
Waitangi Tribunal

Other Organisations

Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Incorporated
Local Government New Zealand and each Territorial Authority
New Zealand Conservation Authority
New Zealand Geographic Board
New Zealand Geographical Society
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
New Zealand Institute of Surveyors
New Zealand Law Society
New Zealand Royal Society
New Zealand Seafood Industry Council
Telecom NZ
TelstraClear
Tranz Rail
Vodafone New Zealand

Appendix 11: References

Geographical Names Board of Canada (2001) *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming*

ICSM Street address Working Group (24 November 2000) *Draft Australia and New Zealand Standard for Street Addressing (V1.15)*
<http://www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/street/index.html>

Land Information New Zealand (February 2003) *Draft Ross Sea Region Strategy 2003-2012*

Land Information New Zealand (January 2003) *Hydrographic and Bathymetric Information Strategy 2003-2007 (Version 1.1)*

Land Information New Zealand (May 2003) *Statement of Intent 2003*
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/supportinginfo/AboutLinz/Objectives/soi/index.jsp>

New South Wales State Legislature (2001) *Geographical Names Act 1966 (Updated 21 December 2001)*

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Officials Committee for Geospatial Information (11 July 2001) *Proceedings: Forum on Use of Suburb Name & Extent as a Geographic Locator*

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand (May 2003) *Geographic information – Rural and urban addressing*

Tanner, Ross & Griffiths, Tim (April 2002) *Report of the Review of Hydrographic Survey Capability*

The New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (3rd Draft Document, 2003) *Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Nga Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa*

Wellington City Council (10 October 2002 – 31 January 2003) *Suburb Review*

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (2002) *Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names*

