Gazetteer of Australia 2008

Product User Guide

National Mapping and Information Group
Geoscience Australia

Technical support
For up to date information on *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* refer to the Geoscience Australia website
www.ga.gov.au

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About this user guide
This product user guide sets out the fundamental concepts and characteristics of *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release*. The guide begins with general information and provides more details in later sections. The overview of data content and structure will allow you to make immediate use of the data.

The information in this product user guide was correct at the time of publication and is subject to change. Geoscience Australia assumes no liability resulting from any statements, errors or omissions in the publication or from the use of information contained in this product user guide.

Contents

1   User information

1.1   User support/contact information

Geoscience Australia welcomes feedback on any aspect of its product or services. Please direct your comments or any queries regarding this document or data to:

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Internet: www.ga.gov.au

For Gazetteer data errors and omissions, please contact the Geographic Names Officer, Geoscience Australia at gazetteer@ga.gov.au

1.2   Geoscience Australia

Geoscience Australia is the Australian Government's agency for geoscience research and spatial information. It serves government and supports the community through its output areas of geoscience for urban centres, oceans and coasts, and regional and rural areas.

1.3   Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)

ICSM was established in 1988 by the Prime Minister, State Premiers and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory to provide leadership in surveying and mapping on a national basis through coordination and cooperation. Since that time, the Australian Capital Territory and New Zealand have joined ICSM. Prior to ICSM's establishment, the National Mapping Council (NMC) had coordinated cooperative Commonwealth, State and Territory mapping programs.

ICSM comprises of representatives from each of Australia's Commonwealth, State and Territory governments, the Australian Defence Force and New Zealand's surveying and mapping agencies. Each State and Territory has a surveying and mapping agency and Geoscience Australia, as the Commonwealth mapping agency, has specific national responsibilities. The Australian Army and the Royal Australian Navy also have specific national and international surveying, mapping and charting responsibilities.

The Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (CGNA) is a permanent subcommittee of ICSM and was formed in 1984 to coordinate Australian place naming. As with ICSM, all jurisdictions have membership on CGNA as well as Macquarie University, which has special interests in toponymic research. More information on ICSM is available at www.icsm.gov.au or contact:

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1.4   Other contributors

This product is the result of the cooperative effort of State, Territory and Commonwealth governments. The Gazetteer has been compiled, documented and packaged by Geoscience Australia on behalf of the members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) using data provided through the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (CGNA), an ICSM technical subcommittee.

Copyright in the Gazetteer of Australia resides with the relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth governments within Australia, and Australia Post holds copyright of the Postcode data. These authorities are custodians of the data that falls within each of their jurisdictions. The contact for each custodial authority is given below:

Australian Antarctic Division
Mapping Officer
Australian Antarctic Division
Channel Highway
Kingston TAS 7050
Phone: +61 2 6232 3528
Facsimile: +61 2 6232 3351
Web: http://www.aad.gov.au

Australian Hydrographic Service (Royal Australian Navy)
Manager Nautical Information
Australian Hydrographic Office RAN
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Phone: +61 2 4221 8595
Facsimile: +61 2 4221 8599
Web: http://www.hydro.gov.au

Geoscience Australia (Australian Government)
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Facsimile: +61 2 6207 1615
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Northern Territory (NT)
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PO Box 1680, Darwin NT 0801
Phone: +61 8 8995 5334
Facsimile: +61 8 8995 5365
Web:http://www.nt.gov.au
/lands/lis/placenames/index.shtml

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Facsimile: +61 3 6233 6775
Web: http://www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au

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Web: http://www.land.vic.gov.au

Western Australia (WA)
Secretary
Geographic Names Committee
Landgate
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Phone: +61 8 9273 7198
Facsimile: +61 8 9273 7674
Web: http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au

Australia Post
National Postcode Coordinator
GPO Box 1777Q, Melbourne VIC 3001
Web: http://www.austpost.com.au

1.5 User feedback

The custodial authorities of the data do not guarantee that the data is free from errors or omissions so public feedback is an important part of keeping the place names data complete and accurate. If you have identified any errors and/or omissions in the gazetteer data, it would be appreciated if you could send an email to gazetteer@ga.gov.au detailing such errors or omissions.

Please note that these corrections will be included in the next release of the Gazetteer of Australia and they are incrementally updated on Geoscience Australia's Online Place Name Search at www.ga.gov.au/map/names

Geoscience Australia and ICSM would also appreciate any feedback on how the Gazetteer of Australia can be improved. This feedback can be sent to gazetteer@ga.gov.au

2 About Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release

2.1 Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release components

Your *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* data package has three components which combine to give you a complete data product. The components are:

- **Product user guide**
  This guide describes the structure and content of *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release*.

- **ASCII data files**
  The gazetteer data is available as separate ASCII files for each State, Territory and Commonwealth authority. The variant names data is supplied as a single ASCII file. All tables in the Microsoft Access database are also supplied in ASCII format. <u>Note:</u> The text file for all records in NSW contains too many records to display in Microsoft Excel and is provided in 2 parts for viewing in this package.

- **Database application**
  The Microsoft Access database application contains all the gazetteer data in tables as well as a search interface to enable users to search for and view the details of place names. This application requires Microsoft Access version 2002 or later to run.

2.2 The Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release product

The Gazetteer of Australia provides map-makers and the public with authoritative information on the location and spelling of approved place names. The 2008 release of the Gazetteer is the 9th edition and contains 323 471 place names together with 33 061 variant names and is derived from information held by the relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth naming authorities.

The place names in this gazetteer are a subset of the complete information sets held by each of the relevant agencies. For example, the full dataset held by the Geographical Names Board of NSW contains information on the history of a name and its derivation. Also, some features such as the names of roads, which may not be held uniformly by the naming authorities, have not been supplied.

The State and Territory agencies are the relevant authorities responsible for place names in their respective States and Territories. The Australian Hydrographic Service is the authority for maritime place name features, while the Australian Antarctic Division provides additional information on Heard Island and McDonald Island. Geoscience Australia provides additional information for Norfolk Island and unofficial homestead names for NSW, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania.

2.3 Postcodes within the Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release

Postcodes are value-added to the Gazetteer of Australia using the Australia Post Postcode datafile, downloaded from Australia Post's website (www.auspost.com.au) with a June 2008 reliability date and matched to the locality codes in the database.

Postcodes were assigned to 15,641 Gazetteer localities by matching eligible Gazetteer features to Australia Post postcodes.

2.4   Concise Gazetteer

The Concise Gazetteer of Australia is a representation of Australian place names at 1:5 million scale. The concept stemmed from the 2000 Committee for Geographical Names of Australasia (CGNA) meeting which recognised the need for the consistent use of accurate place names at a regional level. It was also seen to be a fundamental component of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) of the Asia-Pacific region.

In 2003, CGNA recommended at the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) Conference, that the Permanent Committee on Geographic Information System Infrastructure for the Asia and the Pacific (PCGIAP) support the work of the United Nations on this initiative. They recommended that PCGIAP encourage nations in the Asia-Pacific region to develop and/or maintain a standardised and consistent approach to place naming.

In the event of the creation of a regional gazetteer, the place names that will form Australia's contribution to this fundamental Asia-Pacific dataset have been flagged with a 'Y' in the 'Concise Gazetteer' field.

2.5   Community Geographic Domain Names (CGDN)

The field 'CGDN' allows the identification of those place names that have been identified as suitable for use with second level internet domain names and was created by Geoscience Australia on behalf of CGNA for Domain Administration Ltd. (auDA) who are responsible for regulating and setting policy on the registration of Australian Internet domain names.

Following announcements in November 2002, auDA created the following eight new second level domains for Australian States and Territories to help preserve the use of place names by their relevant communities.

• act.au	• nt.au	• sa.au	• vic.au
• nsw.au	• qld.au	• tas.au	• wa.au

The .au Community Domains Trust (auCD), was then established by auDA to facilitate the development of Community Geographic Domain Names (CGDNs), which.are registered as third level domain names and incorporate the local placename where the domain structure is placename.state/territory.au - for example, bathurst.nsw.au or ballarat.vic.au. Use of the domain names is restricted to community website portals that reflect community interests, such as local business, tourism, historical information, special interest groups, and cultural events.

Placenames in the Gazetteer that have been assigned for inclusion in the CGDN list are allocated with a "Y" and were selected using records with feature codes matching LOCB, LOCU, SUB, or URBN.

More background information on second level domains for Australian place (or geographic) names is available from the auCD website at www.aucd.org.au.

2.6   Coordinate system

Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release data is available in geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) in decimal degrees using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94).

3 Data loading

3.1 Application formats

Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release data is supplied in two formats:

- **Fixed width ASCII files.** This includes a file for each of the States, Territories and Commonwealth place name authorities and a file of variant name records with a link record to main table. Duplicate record numbers do not exist in main table and data conforms to relational database rules. All ASCII files are tab delimited text files.

- **Microsoft Access database.** This database contains all the Gazetteer data in two tables and includes additional tables to support the user interface within the database. The database is compliant with Microsoft Access Version 2002 format.

3.2 Description of files

Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release package contains the following files.

Table 1: *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* files

File name	File size (Kb)	File content
Documentation		
licence_gaz_2008.pdf	97	User licence
userguide_gaz_2008.pdf	658	Product user guide
copyright.txt	1	Copyright information
featurecodes_gaz_2008.txt	60	List of feature codes and descriptions
Data		
aad_gaz_2008.txt	237	Place names from Australian Antarctic Division
act_gaz_2008.txt	85	Place names from ACT
aho_gaz_2008.txt	59	Place names from Australian Hydrographic Service
ga_gaz_2008.txt	2601	Place names from Geoscience Australia
nsw_gaz_2008.txt	7576	Place names from NSW (All)
nsw_gaz_2008a.txt	3612	Place names from NSW (part A – A to K)
nsw_gaz_2008b.txt	3965	Place names from NSW (part B – L to Z)
nt_gaz_2008.txt	1211	Place names from NT
qld_gaz_2008.txt	3831	Place names from QLD
sa_gaz_2008.txt	5239	Place names from SA
tas_gaz_2008.txt	1870	Place names from TAS
vic_gaz_2008.txt	3245	Place names from VIC
wa_gaz_2008.txt	4932	Place names from WA
variant_2008.txt	1105	Variant place names ALL
all_gaz_2008.txt	30,880	A combined list of all place names
db_gaz_2008.mdb	94,704	Database of place names

3.3 Use of the database

The database contains two parts - the data and user interface. The data structure is described in Section 4.1.

The search interface of the database has been designed along similar design principles as the Online Place Name Search. The main difference is that this search interface does not link to maps showing the physical location of the place name as it has been developed for off-line searching. The following are brief instructions and tips on how to use the database, particularly the search interface.

Opening the database

Microsoft Access 2002 or a later version of the software is required to open the search interface. The database can be opened straight from the CD-ROM by double clicking on 'db_gaz_2008.mdb'. This will open to the database's search interface (Figure 1), however, it will only enable you to open it as a read-only. If you would like to be able to modify the database, you will need to do the following:

1. Copy 'db_gaz_2008.mdb' from the CD-ROM.

2. Paste the database file onto your network or PC's hard drive to a location of your choice.

3. Make it writable by right clicking on the database file to open its Properties box and unmarking the read-only attribute in the 'General' tab.

4. Double click on 'db_gaz_2008.mdb' to open to the search interface as shown in Figure 1.

Searching

You can search for place names within the Gazetteer through three search criteria. Use one or more of these criteria and then click on 'Submit Query' to display the search results.

Place name:

Enter the whole name or start of the place name that you want to search for. This searches on place names, variant names, or place names with prefixes such as 'Mount', 'Mt', 'Cape', 'Lake', 'Spit', 'Town of', 'City of', 'Point', 'Pt' and 'The'. Note: Search on variant name is not possible.

You can perform a wildcard search if you would like to search for a place name by only entering part of the phrase (e.g. search 'berra' to find 'Canberra'). The following are two examples of how wildcard searches can be used to find 'Canberra' by only entering the character string 'berra':

- Place "*" before the string (e.g. *berra). "*" represents any number of characters and can be used before or after the string.
- Place "???" before the string (e.g. ???berra). "?" represents a single character and can be used before or after the string.

Place type:

To refine your search select a category from the 'Place type' picklist. These categories are the same as those used in Geoscience Australia's Online Place Name Search and are a broad categorisation of the feature codes within the Gazetteer. A list of the place name categories and the feature codes which they correspond to is available at Appendix B.

State:

To refine your search select a State or Territory from the 'State' picklist. This list relates to the State, Territory or External Territory in which the place name is located.

Figure 1: Search interface of database

Displaying results

If the search is successful, the results matching the criteria will be listed as shown in Figure 2, else a message saying that there were no results matching your criteria will appear.

The results of the search will be displayed as shown below in Figure 2. Where the name being searched is possibly a variant name it will only be listed as shown in Figure 3 if the preferred name is searched. Users conversant in Access use may construct a query to link the variant names table to the preferred name in the main table.
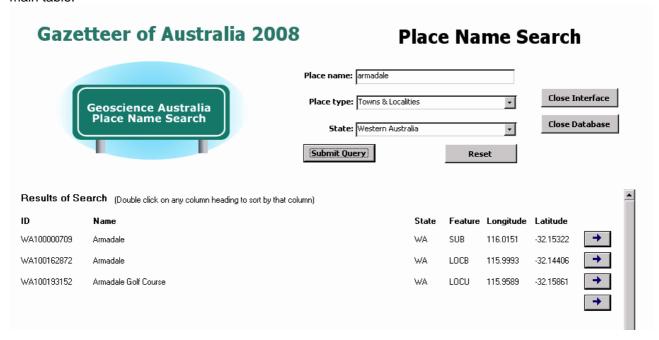

Figure 2: Results of a place name search

All the fields appearing in the search results can be sorted by double clicking on the field heading. The first double click will sort it in descending order and the next double click will sort in ascending order and so on. For display purposes, only some of the fields are displayed in the search results. To view all the fields together with any associated variant names, click on the arrow to the right of the relevant place name record and the form shown in Figure 3 will open.

Figure 3: More details on a place name

The 'Notes' details on the right of the form will only appear for place names which are part of the Concise Gazetteer; is a Community Geographic Domain Name; or, have variant names. To view the definition of these fields or any other fields on the form, hold the cursor over the relevant field. This will make a tag with the definition appear next to the cursor.

Accessing tables
The data tables can be accessed by clicking 'Close Interface' on the top right (Figure 2). This will close the search interface and expose the database canister window. If it is not already selected, click on 'Tables' in the objects navigation bar on the left side of the screen, then open a table by double clicking on it.

Opening the search interface from the database canister window
Click on 'Forms' in the objects navigation bar on the left side of the database canister window, then double click on the form 'frmSearch' to open it.

Closing the database
To close the database, click 'Close Database' on the top right of the search interface (Figure 2).

4 Data structure and content

4.1 Data structure

ASCII files

Each of the twelve ASCII files are identical in structure and consist of the following 14 fields.

Table 2: *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* data fields.

Field	Description	Field width/type
Record ID	Unique identifier for each feature	12 char text
Authority ID	Custodian State or Territory	3 char text
State ID	State or Territory that the feature falls in	3 char text
Name	Name of the feature	90 char text
Feature Code	Code indicating the type of feature	4 char text
Status	Indicates if the name is authorised	1 char text
Variant Name	Variant or alternative name	90 char text
Postcode	Postcode of the locality	4 char text
Concise Gazetteer	Indicates if the feature is included in the Concise Gazetteer	1 char text
Longitude	Longitude in decimal degrees	9.5 char num
Long_degrees	Longitude - degrees	3 char num
Long_minutes	Longitude - minutes	2 char num
Long_seconds	Longitude - seconds	2 char num
Latitude	Latitude in decimal degrees	9.5 char num
Lat_degrees	Latitude - degrees	3 char num
Lat_minutes	Latitude – minutes	2 char num
Lat_seconds	Latitude - seconds	2 char num
100K Map	1:100 000 scale map reference	4 char text
CGDN	Indicates if the place name can be used in the *state*.au second level domains by community website portals that reflect community interests	1 char text
Place_ID	Unique record number (tblmain + tblvariantnames)	6 char num

The Place_ID number is a unique number of all records of data supplied and was applied before the split to create the variant name table was created.

Database application

The Gazetteer data within the Microsoft Access database application are contained within tables. These tables have a simple structure (Figure 4) which is designed for storing, searching and viewing the place name data. The ASCII text files can be accessed through other applications such as Microsoft Excel by importing the data (NSW data is supplied as 3 files with the total file split into 2 parts due to record restrictions in Excel).

tblMainIndex	tblMain		tblVariantNames	tbleFeatureMapping			tlkpClassification
Record_ID	Record_ID		Record_ID	Feature_code			Class_code
State_ID	Authority_ID	1 m	State_ID	Class_code	m	1	Classification
Name	State_ID		Variant_name				
Place_ID	Name		Place_ID	**tlkpAuthority**			**tlkpState**
Class_code	Feature_code			Authority_ID			State_ID
	Status			Authority			State
	Postcode						
	Concise_gaz			**tlkpStatus**			**tlkpFeature**
	Longitude			Status			Feature_code
	Long_degrees			Status_desc			Feature_desc

(Figure content — tables: tblMainIndex: Record_ID, State_ID, Name, Place_ID, Class_code. tblMain: Record_ID, Authority_ID, State_ID, Name, Feature_code, Status, Postcode, Concise_gaz, Longitude, Long_degrees, Long_minutes, Long_seconds, Latitude, Lat_degress, Lat_minutes, Lat_seconds, Map, CGDN, Place_ID. tblVariantNames: Record_ID, State_ID, Variant_name, Place_ID. tbleFeatureMapping: Feature_code, Class_code. tlkpClassification: Class_code, Classification. tlkpAuthority: Authority_ID, Authority. tlkpState: State_ID, State. tlkpStatus: Status, Status_desc. tlkpFeature: Feature_code, Feature_desc.)

Figure 4: Table structure of database

The ASCII text files are a true representation of the tables in the database. The table 'tblMain' may be rebuilt from the text file 'all_gaz_2008.txt' and the table 'tblVariantNames' may be rebuilt from the text file 'variant_2008.txt'. Information to display of the longitude and latitude coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds in addition to decimal degrees is retained in all text files.

The main relationship among the tables is between the main table (tblMain) and the variant name table (tblVariantName) in order to relate the variant names to each place name record. The purpose of the index table 'tblMainIndex' is to make querying more efficient and to enable searching on place names with prefixes such as 'Mount' and 'Cape'.

In addition to these main tables there are a number of look-up tables (i.e. tlkp*) which serve to display the gazetteer data more clearly to users. These look-up tables are for the feature codes, state, authority, status and classification fields. The content of each table and other database objects (i.e. queries and forms) within the database are briefly described in Table 3. The values within the look-up tables are detailed in the data dictionary in Section 4.2.

Table 3: Database objects

Name	Object type	Description
tblFeatureMapping	Table	Table mapping the feature codes to the classification codes
tblMain	Table	Main table containing all the gazetteer data
tblMainIndex	Table	Index table to support the search interface
tblVariantName	Table	Table containing all variant names
tlkpAuthority	Table	Look-up table for authority names
tlkpClassification	Table	Look-up table for classification codes
tlkpFeature	Table	Look-up table for feature code classifications
tlkpState	Table	Look-up table for state names
tlkpStatus	Table	Look-up table for status of place names
qryDetails	Query	Query to display all the place name details in frmDetails
qrySearchResult_partA	Query	First part of the query for displaying the search results
qrySearchResult_partB	Query	Second part of the query for displaying the search results
frmDetails	Form	Form showing all details of a selected place name
frmSearch	Form	Main search form
fsubResults	Form	Subform within frmResults displaying the results of the search
fsubVariant	Form	Subform within frmDetails listing the variant names of the place name

4.2   Data dictionary

Table 4: Attribute field table of *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release*

Attribute field	Description	Field type & Size	Attribute field values	Notes
RECORD ID	The identifier for each record. The preceding characters indicate the originating authority of the record (eg. the 'SA' in 'SA0024754' stands for South Australia).	Text (12)	For data provided by GA, the first character indicates the area or feature that the record refers to. This includes: H = *Heard Island and McDonald Island* N = *Norfolk Island* O = *Homesteads*	Record IDs are not unique since some custodial authorities use the same Record ID to identify variant names if they are supplied as separate records.
AUTHORITY ID	The authority that provided, and is custodian of the place name records.	Text (3)	AAD = *Australian Antarctic Division* ACT = *Australian Capital Territory* AHO = *Australian Hydrographic Service* GA = *Geoscience Australia* NSW = *New South Wales* NT = *Northern Territory* QLD = *Queensland* SA = *South Australia* TAS = *Tasmania* VIC = *Victoria* WA = *Western Australia*	
STATE ID	The State or Territory that the feature is located in.	Text (3)	ACT = *Australian Capital Territory* NSW = *New South Wales* NT = *Northern Territory* QLD = *Queensland* SA = *South Australia* TAS = *Tasmania*	For place name records provided by State and Territory custodial authorities, this has the same value as the 'Authority ID' value. However, it is different for records provided by Geoscience Australia (ie. Authority ID = GA) and the Australian Hydrographic Service (ie. Authority ID = AHO).

Attribute field	Description	Field type & Size	Attribute field values	Notes
			VIC = *Victoria* WA = *Western Australia* JBT = *Jervis Bay Territory* NFK = *Norfolk Island* HRD = *Heard* MCD = *McDonald Islands* N/A = Not applicable. This relates to most offshore place names.	
NAME	The place name supplied by the custodial authority.	Text (90)		When the first part of a name is the same as a feature code, such as *Mount Kosciuszko* or *Lake Ginninderra,* the name is often reversed in order, ie. *Kosciuszko, Mount* and *Ginninderra, Lake.* However, when the name is that of a populated place it is represented as it is spoken. When a name starts with 'The', such as *The Cobblers*, the name is sometimes supplied as spoken, else the order is reversed, such as in *Big Gibber, The.*
FEATURE CODE	The type of geographical feature that the name represents, for example the name of a mountain, dock or forest.	Text (4)	The feature codes and the features that they represent are provided in Appendix C.	Please note that not all feature codes are captured and maintained uniformly by all custodial jurisdictions.
STATUS	The status of the place name as approved by the custodial authority.	Text (1)	H = *Historical name* * O = *Official status* U = *Unofficial status*	The process required for a name to become official varies with each State and Territory. For details on this Process contact the relevant custodial authority from contact list in Section 1.4. * Historical names have only been included where the custodial authority maintains a register of historical names and where the inclusion of the historical name will not cause confusion with the current or official name.

Attribute field	Description	Field type & Size	Attribute field values	Notes
VARIANT NAME	The alternative or previous name for the geographical feature.	Text (90)		Variant names are only available as a link to Record_ID to tblMain. Multiple variant names form a one to many relationship.
POSTCODE	The postcode of the area that the feature is located in.	Text (4)	9999 = *No assigned postcode*	Postcodes have been assigned to localities only. Please refer to Section 2.3 for further details.
CONCISE GAZETTEER	A flag to indicate if the place name is contained in the Concise Gazetteer.	Text (1)	Y = *Yes (It is part of the Concise Gazetteer)* N = *No (It is not part of the Concise Gazetteer)*	Please refer to Section 2.4 for further details.
LONGITUDE	The longitude of the position of the feature given in decimal degrees using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94).	Number (9)	These coordinates are given to five decimal places of a degree (approx. 1 metre) but this does not indicate the absolute accuracy of the location and should not be used as an accurate location.	Some features may only be recorded with the accuracy to the nearest minute of longitude and latitude (or approx. 1.8 km). In addition, some coordinates may represent the centre of the geometric feature (eg. suburb or locality) which might not be a true representation of the population centre of the locality. Given these limitations, care should be taken when using the coordinates provided for each feature.
LATITUDE	The latitude of the position of the feature given in decimal degrees using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94).	Number (9)		
100K MAP	The number of the 1:100 000 Map Sheet that contains the feature.	Text (4)	9999 = *No assigned map number*	
CGDN	Identifies place names that can be used in the act.au, nsw.au, nt.au, qld.au, sa.au, tas.au, vic.au and wa.au second level domains and is restricted for usage by community website portals that reflect community interests.	Text (1)	Y = *Yes (Can only be used by community website portals)* N = *No (Can be used by anyone)*	Consists of LOCB, LOCU, SUB and URBN features.

5   Data quality information

5.1   Lineage

The Gazetteer of Australia was compiled using data provided by each of the State and Territory place naming authorities, the Australian Hydrographic Service, the Australian Antarctic Division and Geoscience Australia. The features supplied in this release of the Gazetteer of Australia are current to 30 June 2007, with the exception of:

- Northern Territory data which is current as at 1 February 2008;

- Queensland data which is current as at 1 February 2008;

- Australian Antarctic Division data which is current to 1 April 2008;

- Tasmania data which is current to 1 April 2008;

- Australian Hydrographic Service data which is current to 1 October 2000; and

- Geoscience Australia data on Norfolk Island current to 1 October 2000.

Currency cannot be determined for unofficial homestead names provided by Geoscience Australia for New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania.

The 'Name', 'Status', 'Variant Name', 'Longitude' and 'Latitude' fields remain as provided by each of the custodial authorities.

The following modifications and additions have been made to other fields by Geoscience Australia during the gazetteer production process:

- Inclusion of prefixes to values in the 'Record ID' field indicating the authority which provided them; and

- Mapping of some non-compliant feature codes to Gazetteer feature codes;

The Gazetteer has also been value-added by the inclusion of the following fields:

- 'State ID' to indicate the state/territory or administrative area the feature falls in;

- '100K Map' to indicate the 100K map sheet that the feature falls in;

- 'Postcode', which is matched to state and territory localities where they have not already been supplied by the jurisdiction;

- 'Concise Gazetteer' to indicate place names that form Australia's contribution to the Composite Gazetteer of South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific. Features selected are determined by each of the State and Territory place name jurisdictions; and

- 'CGDN' to indicate place names eligible for use in Community Geographic Domain Names.

5.2   Positional accuracy

The longitude and latitude of the position of each place name feature are given in decimal degrees and are compatible with the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94). These coordinates are given to five decimal places of a degree (approximately 1 metre) but this does not indicate the absolute accuracy of the location. Some features may only be recorded with the accuracy to the nearest minute of longitude and latitude (approximately 1.8 kilometres).

5.3 Attribute accuracy

The following attribute checks have been undertaken on individually supplied data from custodial authorities prior to further processing by Geoscience Australia:

- Deletion of all leading spaces;

- Changing of all multiple internal spaces to single spaces;

- Ensuring all attribute fields are present for all records;

- Ensuring all records have the same number of attribute fields present; and

- Ensuring all fields contain at least a space.

5.4 Logical consistency

Data quality and checking procedures have been developed by Geoscience Australia to ensure that the supplied data from the custodial authorities are complete and consistent. These have been applied consistently to all the data as described below. As a result, all fields comply with the specified field length and character type and are populated with valid attributes. Also, all place names are represented as a coordinate pair stored in decimal degrees to five decimal places.

Quality checking of the data included:

- Initial data checking to ensure compliance to agreed minimum standards and appropriateness of data for further processing;

- Format and attribution checking through a variety of tools during the consolidation and formatting of gazetteer data. This includes the use of pivot tables to identify invalid feature codes and correctly map them to official Gazetteer feature codes. This process was also used for the 'Status' and 'Authority ID' fields; and

- Verifying place name coordinate positions by spatially checking that:
  - All State/Territory place name features lie within State and Territory boundaries;
  - All coast place name features lie on coastal regions;
  - All sea place name features lie in the sea;
  - All land place name features lie on the land; and
  - All homestead place name features lie on land and within State and Territories.

Postcode value-adding and verification

Postcodes are value-added to the Gazetteer of Australia using the Australia Post Postcode datafile with a June 2008 reliability date.

Appendix A: Metadata

Note: This dataset description is metadata (data about data) which describes the actual dataset in accordance with the ANZLIC (Australia New Zealand Land Information Council) Core Metadata Guidelines Version 2.

Dataset citation

ANZLIC unique identifier: ANZCW0703009868

Title: Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release

Custodian

Custodian: The respective State, Territory and Commonwealth governments and authorities are custodian of the information which falls within each authority's jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction: Australia

Description

Abstract:
Contains the authorised place names covering Australia's land and offshore areas. The 2008 release consists of 323 471 place names together with 33 061 variant names and the database tables may contain the following fields:
- Record ID: Unique identifier for each feature;
- Authority ID: Custodian State or Territory;
- State ID: State or Territory that the feature falls in;
- Name: Name of the feature;
- Feature Code: Code indicating the type of feature;
- Status: Indicates if the name is authorised;
- Variant Name: Variant or alternative name;
- Postcode: Postcode of the locality;
- Concise Gazetteer: Indicates if the feature is included in the Concise Gazetteer;
- Longitude: Longitude in decimal degrees;
- Latitude: Latitude in decimal degrees;
- 100K Map: 1:100 000 scale map number reference;
- CGDN: Indicates if the place name can be used in the *state*.au second level domains by community website portals that reflect community interests;
- Place ID: Unique record of supplied data.

ANZLIC search words:
- HUMAN ENVIRONMENT Mapping
- LAND Topography Mapping

Geographic extent polygon:
70 -9.14250, 170 -9.14250, 70 -69.41700, 170 -69.41700,

Geographic bounding box:
  North bounding latitude: -9.14250°
  South bounding latitude: -69.41700°
  East bounding longitude: 170°
  West bounding longitude: 70°

Data currency

Beginning date: Not Known

Ending date: 2008-04-01

Dataset status

Progress: Complete

Maintenance and update frequency: Annual

Access

Stored data format:
>   DIGITAL - txt ASCII text document Geographic GDA94

Available format type:
>   DIGITAL - mdb Microsoft Access database Access Geographic GDA94
>   DIGITAL - txt ASCII text document Geographic GDA94

Access constraints:
>   Copyright of the Gazetteer of Australia resides with the relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth Governments and Australia Post. A licence agreement is required and a licence fee is also applicable.

Data quality

Lineage:
>   The Gazetteer is compiled annually by the Geospatial and Earth Monitoring Division of Geoscience Australia, on behalf of the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (a committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping ICSM). Data is sourced from the relevant State and Territory jurisdictions (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA) along with various Australian Government agencies (Australian Antarctic Division, Australian Hydrographic Service, and Geoscience Australia).

Positional accuracy:
>   The coordinates are supplied by the various State, Territory and Commonwealth jurisdictions. Data is requested to be supplied to 5 decimal places of a decimal degree (approximately 1 metre), but this does not indicate the absolute accuracy of the location. Some features may only be recorded with the accuracy to the nearest minute of longitude and latitude (approximately 1.8 kilometres). Gazetteer references to extensive spatial features (eg. national parks) should be viewed only as a general indication of spatial location, because of the various methods that may be applied to assign a single point location to an extensive areal feature (polygon).

Attribute accuracy:
>   The following attribute checks and alterations have been undertaken on placename data sourced from State, Territory and Commonwealth jurisdictions:
>   - Field order adjusted to standard 13 fields;
>   - Records converted to proper case text;
>   - Deletion of all leading and trailing blanks and changing of multiple internal spaces to single spaces;
>   - Duplicate records (where information is duplicated in every field) have been removed;
>   - State ID concatenated to Record ID to create a unique Record ID for Gazetteer dataset;
>   - Creation of additional fields where not supplied by jurisdiction - State ID, Authority ID, Place ID;

- Creation of additional fields derived by Geoscience Australia - Postcode, Concise Gazetteer, 100K Map, CGDN. In some cases jurisdictions have supplied Postcode information with their data supply - in such cases the supplied information has been used;
- Verification of Status codes (Official, Historic, Unofficial);
- Mapping of Feature Codes supplied to the 117 standard Feature Codes adopted by CGNA. Record deleted if no suitable mapping identified;
- A range of spatial checks performed on data;
- Ensuring all attribute fields are present for all records; and
- Ensuring all records have the same number of attribute fields present.

Logical Consistency:

Checking procedures were applied consistently to all supplied data to ensure they comply with the specified field lengths, correct number type, and are populated with valid attributes.

Completeness:

The Gazetteer data is a subset of the complete information sets held by each of the State, Territory and Commonwealth jurisdictions. For example, some jurisdictions maintain additional fields for each record such as Local Government Area, Origin of placename, UTM location coordinates etc.

Records that did not meet the required attribute and spatial checks (and could not be reconciled with the relevant jurisdiction) were removed from the Gazetteer dataset.

All fields have been populated (null entries have been replaced with '9999'), except for the Variant name field, which may contain null values where there is no Variant name supplied.

Contact information

Contact organisation: Geoscience Australia (GA)

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Metadata information

Metadata date: 2007-06-06

Additional metadata

Metadata reference XHTML: http://www.ga.gov.au:88/meta/ANZCW0703009868.html

Metadata reference XML: http://www.ga.gov.au/meta/ANZCW0703009868.xml

Size of dataset: 83.7 Mb (323 471 records together with 33 061 variant names)

Projection and datum: Geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) in decimal degrees using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94).

Appendix B: Place name categories

The following table shows which feature codes relate to which place name categories when searching for place names in the Microsoft Access database application. These are the same as the categories used in the Online Place Name Search. They have been developed to enable easier searching of place names through using a short list of categories as opposed to the 117 feature codes in the gazetteer.

Table 9: Place name search categories and related feature codes

Categories	Related feature codes
Airfields	AF
Bathymetric	BATH, CHAN, LDGE, OCEN, SEA
Bays & Gulfs	BAY, BGHT, COVE, GULF
Bores, Tanks & Waterpoints	BORE, RH, SOAK, SPRG, TANK
Built Structures	BCST, BLDG, COMM, CP, FARM, HMSD, RLWY, RSTA, RUIN, SCHL, SITE, YD
Points, Capes & Peninsulas	CAPE, ISTH, PEN, PT, SPIT
Caves	CAVE
Coastal Features	BANK, BCH, BRKW, ENTR, ESTY, LH, NAVB, SHOL, SND, STR, WRCK
Dams & Locks	DAM, LOCK
Landmarks	FRNG, MONU, TOWR, TREE
Forests & Agriculture	FRST, GRDN, PLAN
Hills & Mountains	HILL, MT, PASS, PEAK, RDGE, RNGE, SLP
Islands & Reefs	ARCH, BRK, IS, REEF
Mine & Fuel sites	GASF, MINE, QUAR
Other Landforms	CLAY, CLIF, DSRT, DUNE, PL, PLN, ROCK, SPAN
Parks & Reserves	CEM, RESV
Ports & Docks	ANCH, DOCK, HBR, PIER, PORT
Towns & Localities	LOCB, LOCU, SUB, URBN
Roads & Trails	BRDG, FORD, GATE, HWY, ROAD, RTRK, STOK, TRK, TUNN
Trig. Stations	TRIG
Valleys & Depressions	CRTR, DEPR, GORG, VAL
Water Bodies	INTL, LAGN, LAKE, RES, SWP, WTRH
Water Courses	BEND, CNAL, DRN, GLCR, RCH, STRM, WRFL
Administrative	CNTY, CONT, DI, PRSH, STAT

Appendix C: Feature codes

The feature code indicates the type of geographical feature that the name represents, for example, the name of a mountain, dock or forest. Table 10 represents all the feature codes present in *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* and the features that they represent. However, this is not an indication of the features that are captured and maintained by each State or Territory. For example, the feature 'BLDG' is not captured and maintained universally by all States and Territory agencies.

An alphabetical listing by feature is supplied in Appendix D and there is a breakdown of the number of features per code and State in Appendix E.

Table 10: *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* feature codes

Code	Feature and included terms	Code	Feature and included terms
AF	Aerodrome, Airfield, Airport, Landing ground, Airstrip	CONT	Continent
		COVE	Cove, Inlet
ANCH	Anchorage	CP	Campsite, Camp
ARCH	Archipelago	CRTR	Crater
BANK	Bank, Bar, Sandbar	DAM	Dam, Weir , Catchment, Barrage
BATH	Bank, Basin, Canyon, Discordance, Escarpment, Fracture zone, Gap, Guyot, Knoll, Plain, Reef, Ridge, Rise, Saddle, Seamount, Shelf, Shoal, Spur, Terrace, Trench, Trough	DEPR	Depression, Basin , Donga
		DI	Agricultural area, County, District, Local government area, Parish, Region
		DOCK	Dock, Basin, Wetdock, Dry dock
BAY	Bay	DRN	Drain
BCH	Beach	DSRT	Desert
BCST	Broadcasting station (radio and television)	DUNE	Dunes
BEND	Bend, Loop, Meander	ENTR	Entrance
BGHT	Bight	ESTY	Estuary
BLDG	Agricultural establishment, Asylum, Barn, Chalet, Coal depot, Guard house, Hotel, Inn, Institute, Museum, Observatory, Rest house, Sanatorium, Shelter, Tavern, Telephone exchange, Tower, Town hall, Warehouse, Abbey, Hut, Bell tower, Chapel, Church, Convent, Brewery, Factory, Plant, Power station, Steel works, Tannery, Winery, Works, Hospital, Prison, Pumping station, Pump, Police station, Stadium, Telegraph office, Telephone office, Fire station, Abattoir, Barracks, Busway station, Battery, Roadhouse, Mill, Sawmill, Mission, Post office	FARM	Special purpose farm, Research establishment
		FORD	Ford, Crossing
		FRNG	Rifle range, Rocket range, Bombing range
		FRST	Forest, Wood, Thicket, Scrub, Copse, Brushwood, Glade, Grove
		GASF	Gasfield (Well), Oil well
		GATE	Gate, City exit
		GLCR	Glacier
		GORG	Gorge, Ravine, Canyon, Glen, Chasm
		GRDN	Garden, Vineyards
		GULF	Gulf
		HBR	Harbour, Haven, Roadstead, Marina
		HILL	Hill, Knoll, Knob, Mesa, Sugarloaf, Lookout, Butte, Hillock, Kopje
BORE	Bore, Well	HMSD	Homestead, Outstation, Outcamp, Woolshed, Aboriginal outstation
BRDG	Bridge, Culvert		
BRK	Breaker	HWY	Highway
BRKW	Breakwater, Groyne, Levee, Mole	INTL	Intermittent lake
CAPE	Cape	IS	Island, Island group, Cay, Isle, Islet, Clumps
CAVE	Cave, Blowhole, Cavern , Grotto	ISTH	Isthmus, Neck
CEM	Cemetery	LAGN	Lagoon
CHAN	Offshore Channel	LAKE	Lake, Tarn, Loch, Lough
CLAY	Claypan, Clayhole, Clay pit, Clay flat	LDGE	Ledge
CLIF	Bluff, Cliff, Breakaway, Escarpment, Jumpup, Precipice, Buttress	LH	Lighthouse
CNAL	Canal, Waterway, Aqueduct, Bore drain		
CNTY	County		
COMM	Commune, Community centre		

Code	Feature and included terms
LOCB	Locality (bounded), Town, Village, Populated place, Local government town, Town site (no population)
LOCK	Lock
LOCU	Locality (unbounded), Place name, Road corner, Road bend, Corner, Meteorological station, Ocean place name, Surfing spot
MINE	Mine, Goldfield, Opalfield, Shaft, Mining centre
MONU	Bench mark, Cairn, Column, Marker, Monument, Obelisk
MT	Mountain, Peak
NAVB	Beacon, Light, Buoy
OCEN	Ocean
PASS	Pass, Passage, Gap, Col
PEAK	Mountain peak, Summit, Point (inland), Rock column, Butte
PEN	Peninsula
PIER	Pier, Wharf, Landing, Quay
PL	Plateau, Tableland
PLAN	Plantation
PLN	Plain, Downs, Prairie, Flat , Heath, Field
PORT	Port
PRSH	Parish
PT	Point, Head, Headland, Spit, Ness, Promontory, Bill
QUAR	Quarry
RCH	Reach, Arm
RDGE	Ridge, Saddle, Spur
REEF	Reef
RES	Reservoir, Pondage, Pond, Artificial lake
RESV	Reserve, Park, National park, Conservation park, Common
RH	Rockhole, Gnamma hole
RNGE	Range, Mountain range, Hills, Mountains
ROAD	Road
ROCK	Rock, Boulder, Pinnacle, Crag, Needle, Pillar, Rock formation, Tor, Rocks (on land), Rocks (offshore)
RLWY	Railway

Code	Feature and included terms
RSTA	Railway station
RTRK	Racetrack, Auto track, Cycle racing track, Velodrome
RUIN	Ruin
SCHL	School, College
SEA	Sea
SHOL	Shoal, Shallows, Patches
SITE	Historical site
SLP	Slope, Hillside, Terrace
SND	Sound
SOAK	Native well, Soak, Soakage
SPAN	Salt pan
SPIT	Sandspit
SPRG	Spring, Pool spring, Hot springs, Mineral spring
STAT	State
STOK	Stock route
STR	Strait
STRM	Stream, Brook, Watercourse, Anabranch, Backwash, Backwater, Run, Creek, River, Gully, Rivulet, Beck, Backwater, Burn
SUB	Suburb
SWP	Swamp, Marsh, Morass, Saltmarsh, Wetland
TANK	Tank
TOWR	Tower
TREE	Tree
TRIG	Trig station
TRK	Track (walking), Path (bridle), Trail
TUNN	Tunnel
URBN	Urban area, City
VAL	Valley, Dale, Dell, Vale
WRCK	Wreck
WRFL	Waterfall, Cascade, Cataract, Falls, Rapids
WTRH	Waterhole, Lagoon, Hole, Pool, Billabong, Oxbow, Washpool
YD	Yard

Appendix D: Features in alphabetical order

Below is an alphabetical listing of features and their respective feature codes. Please note that there are some features that fall within more than one feature code (e.g. bank falls in 'BANK' and 'BATH').

Table 11: *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* features

Feature	Code	Feature	Code	Feature	Code
Abattoir	BLDG	Brushwood	FRST	Culvert	BRDG
Abbey	BLDG	Buoy	NAVB	Cycle racing track	RTRK
Aboriginal outstation	HMSD	Burn	STRM	Dale	VAL
Aerodrome	AF	Busway station	BLDG	Dam	DAM
Agricultural area	DI	Butte	HILL	Dell	VAL
Agricultural establishment	BLDG	Butte	PEAK	Depression	DEPR
		Buttress	CLIF	Desert	DSTR
Airfield	AF	Cairn	MONU	Discordance	BATH
Airport	AF	Canal	CNAL	District	DI
Airstrip	AF	Canyon	BATH	Dock	DOCK
Anabranch	STRM	Canyon	GORG	Donga	DEPR
Anchorage	ANCH	Camp	CP	Downs	PLN
Aqueduct	CNAL	Campsite	CP	Drain	DRN
Archipelago	ARCH	Cape	CAPE	Dry dock	DOCK
Arm	RCH	Cascade	WRFL	Dunes	DUNE
Artificial lake	RES	Cataract	WRFL	Entrance	ENTR
Asylum	BLDG	Catchment	DAM	Escarpment	BATH
Auto track	RTRK	Cave	CAVE	Escarpment	CLIF
Backwash	STRM	Cavern	CAVE	Estuary	ESTY
Backwater	STRM	Cay	IS	Factory	BLDG
Bank	BANK	Cemetery	CEM	Falls	WRFL
Bank	BATH	Chalet	BLDG	Field	PLN
Bar	BANK	Channel (offshore)	CHAN	Fire station	BLDG
Barn	BLDG	Chapel	BLDG	Flat	PLN
Barracks	BLDG	Chasm	GORG	Ford	FORD
Barrage	DAM	Church	BLDG	Forest	FRST
Basin	BATH	City	URBN	Fracture zone	BATH
Basin	DEPR	City exit	GATE	Gap	BATH
Basin	DOCK	Clay flat	CLAY	Gap	PASS
Battery	BLDG	Clayhole	CLAY	Garden	GRDN
Bay	BAY	Claypan	CLAY	Gasfield (Well)	GASF
Beach	BCH	Clay pit	CLAY	Gate	GATE
Beacon	NAVB	Cliff	CLIF	Glacier	GLCR
Beck	STRM	Clumps	IS	Glade	FRST
Bell tower	BLDG	Coal depot	BLDG	Glen	GORG
Bench mark	MONU	Col	PASS	Gnamma hole	RH
Bend	BEND	College	SCHL	Goldfield	MINE
Bight	BGHT	Column	MONU	Gorge	GORG
Bill	PT	Common	RESV	Grotto	CAVE
Billabong	WTRH	Commune	COMM	Groyne	BRKW
Blowhole	CAVE	Community centre	COMM	Grove	FRST
Bluff	CLIF	Conservation park	RESV	Guard house	BLDG
Bombing range	FRNG	Continent	CONT	Gulf	GULF
Bore	BORE	Convent	BLDG	Gully	STRM
Bore drain	CNAL	Copse	FRST	Guyot	BATH
Boulder	ROCK	Corner	LOCU	Harbour	HBR
Breakaway	CLIF	County	CNTY	Haven	HBR
Breaker	BRK	County	DI	Head	PT
Breakwater	BRKW	Cove	COVE	Headland	PT
Brewery	BLDG	Crag	ROCK	Heath	PLN
Bridge	BRDG	Crater	CRTR	Highway	HWY
Broadcasting station	BCST	Creek	STRM	Hill	HILL
Brook	STRM	Crossing	FORD	Hillock	HILL

Feature	Code
Hills	RNGE
Hillside	SLP
Historical site	SITE
Hole	WTRH
Homestead	HMSD
Hospital	BLDG
Hotel	BLDG
Hot springs	SPRG
Hut	BLDG
Inlet	COVE
Inn	BLDG
Institute	BLDG
Intermittent lake	INTL
Island	IS
Island group	IS
Isle	IS
Islet	IS
Isthmus	ISTH
Jumpup	CLIF
Knob	HILL
Knoll	BATH
Knoll	HILL
Kopje	HILL
Lagoon	LAGN
Lagoon	WTRH
Lake	LAKE
Landing	PIER
Landing Ground	AF
Ledge	LDGE
Levee	BRKW
Light	NAVB
Lighthouse	LH
Local government area	DI
Local government town	LOCB
Locality (bounded)	LOCB
Locality (unbounded)	LOCU
Loch	LAKE
Lock	LOCK
Lookout	HILL
Loop	BEND
Lough	LAKE
Marina	HBR
Marker	MONU
Marsh	SWP
Meander	BEND
Mesa	HILL
Meteorological station	LOCU
Mill	BLDG
Mine	MINE
Mineral spring	SPRG
Mining centre	MINE
Mission	BLDG
Mole	BRKW
Monument	MONU
Morass	SWP
Mountain	MT
Mountain peak	PEAK
Mountain range	RNGE
Mountains	RNGE
Museum	BLDG

Feature	Code
National park	RESV
Native Well	SOAK
Neck	ISTH
Needle	ROCK
Ness	PT
Obelisk	MONU
Observatory	BLDG
Ocean	OCEN
Ocean place name	LOCU
Oil well	GASF
Opalfield	MINE
Outcamp	HMSD
Outstation	HMSD
Oxbow	WTRH
Park	RESV
Parish	DI
Parish	PRSH
Pass	PASS
Passage	PASS
Patches	SHOL
Path (bridle)	TRK
Peak	MT
Peninsula	PEN
Pier	PIER
Pillar	ROCK
Pinnacle	ROCK
Place name	LOCU
Plain	BATH
Plain	PLN
Plant	BLDG
Plantation	PLAN
Plateau	PL
Point	PT
Point (inland)	PEAK
Police station	BLDG
Pond	RES
Pondage	RES
Pool	WTRH
Pool spring	SPRG
Populated place	LOCB
Port	PORT
Post office	BLDG
Power station	BLDG
Pump	BLDG
Pumping station	BLDG
Prairie	PLN
Precipice	CLIF
Prison	BLDG
Promontory	PT
Quarry	QUAR
Quay	PIER
Racetrack	RTRK
Railway	RLWY
Railway station	RSTA
Range	RNGE
Rapids	WRFL
Ravine	GORG
Reach	RCH
Reef	BATH
Reef	REEF

Feature	Code
Region	DI
Research establishment	FARM
Reserve	RESV
Reservoir	RES
Rest house	BLDG
Ridge	BATH
Ridge	RDGE
Rifle range	FRNG
Rise	BATH
River	STRM
Rivulet	STRM
Road	ROAD
Road bend	LOCU
Road corner	LOCU
Roadhouse	BLDG
Roadstead	HBR
Rock	ROCK
Rock column	PEAK
Rock formation	ROCK
Rocket range	FRNG
Rockhole	RH
Rocks (on land)	ROCK
Rocks (offshore)	ROCK
Ruin	RUIN
Run	STRM
Saddle	BATH
Saddle	RDGE
Salt pan	SPAN
Saltmarsh	SWP
Sanatorium	BLDG
Sandbar	BANK
Sandspit	SPIT
Sawmill	BLDG
School	SCHL
Scrub	FRST
Sea	SEA
Seamount	BATH
Shaft	MINE
Shallows	SHOL
Shelf	BATH
Shelter	BLDG
Shoal	BATH
Shoal	SHOL
Slope	SLP
Soak	SOAK
Soakage	SOAK
Sound	SND
Special purpose farm	FARM
Spit	PT
Spring	SPRG
Spur	BATH
Spur	RDGE
Stadium	BLDG
State	STAT
Steel works	BLDG
Stock route	STOK
Strait	STR
Stream	STRM
Suburb	SUB

Feature	Code
Sugarloaf	HILL
Summit	PEAK
Surfing spot	LOCU
Swamp	SWP
Tableland	PL
Tank	TANK
Tannery	BLDG
Tarn	LAKE
Tavern	BLDG
Telegraph office	BLDG
Telephone exchange	BLDG
Telephone office	BLDG
Terrace	SLP
Thicket	FRST
Tor	ROCK
Tower	BLDG
Tower	TOWR
Town	LOCB

Feature	Code
Town hall	BLDG
Town site (no population)	LOCB
Track (walking)	TRK
Trail	TRK
Tree	TREE
Trench	BATH
Trig Station	TRIG
Trough (marine)	BATH
Tunnel	TUNN
Urban Area	URBN
Vale	VAL
Valley	VAL
Velodrome	RTRK
Village	LOCB
Vineyards	GRDN
Warehouse	BLDG
Washpool	WTRH

Feature	Code
Watercourse	STRM
Waterfall	WRFL
Waterhole	WTRH
Waterway	CNAL
Weir	DAM
Well	BORE
Wetdock	DOCK
Wetland	SWP
Wharf	PIER
Winery	BLDG
Wood	FRST
Woolshed	HMSD
Works	BLDG
Wreck	WRCK
Yard	YD

Appendix E: Feature statistics

Table 12: *Gazetteer of Australia 2008 Release* feature statistics

Feature code	AAD	ACT	AHO	GA	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
Grand Total	2750	906	640	30,318	80,871	13,047	40,726	53,246	18,332	31,596	51,039	323,471
AF	0	2	0	1	127	190	5	49	15	58	61	508
ANCH	3	0	1	0	2	0	11	4	4	2	26	53
ARCH	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	11
BANK	15	0	1	0	0	16	119	0	32	1	85	269
BATH	38	0	594	0	19	158	0	34	0	27	376	1246
BAY	141	7	0	13	613	151	247	289	789	167	338	2755
BCH	18	15	0	0	753	84	170	158	462	186	221	2066
BCST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126
BEND	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	39	0	220	2	469
BGHT	1	0	0	0	11	0	1	3	27	28	9	80
BLDG	5	0	0	3	530	127	0	2960	31	4166	486	8308
BORE	0	0	0	0	429	2,684	545	6081	0	23	14,267	24,029
BRDG	0	1	0	1	0	10	0	106	585	621	243	1567
BRK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRKW	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	1	4	5	23
CAPE	99	1	0	0	5	26	45	198	53	20	81	528
CAVE	3	0	0	0	130	10	28	188	183	45	124	711
CEM	0	0	0	0	577	18	0	50	10	27	19	701
CHAN	8	0	0	0	223	31	126	42	30	532	141	1133
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	25	0	1	107	148
CLIF	78	1	0	0	302	72	68	131	89	62	149	952
CNAL	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	3	32	17	6	121
CNTY	0	0	0	0	73	0	322	49	0	37	0	481
COMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CONT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
COVE	18	7	0	1	283	20	63	64	213	138	98	905
CP	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	69	8	150	34	284
CRTR	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	11
DAM	0	4	0	1	569	619	32	3993	91	238	1112	6659
DEPR	1	1	0	0	24	0	0	6	15	9	10	66
DI	0	0	0	0	28	70	20	20	259	78	344	819
DOCK	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	6	0	15
DRN	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	352	3	68	35	471
DSRT	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	10	0	3	10	27
DUNE	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	28	4	5	12	65
ENTR	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	8	11	31
ESTY	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	21	29
FARM	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	22	337	375
FORD	2	9	0	0	184	33	113	65	15	46	62	529
FRNG	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	13
FRST	0	3	0	0	965	9	168	133	63	124	67	1532
GASF	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	33	0	0	7	72
GATE	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	33	0	10	0	66
GLCR	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188

Feature code	AAD	ACT	AHO	GA	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
GORG	13	2	0	0	154	53	37	79	83	41	135	597
GRDN	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	48	1	76	8	138
GULF	3	0	0	0	6	5	1	8	0	1	6	30
HBR	2	0	0	0	34	16	21	35	22	11	33	174
HILL	85	79	0	0	4316	444	667	2534	2384	1253	2366	14,126
HMSD	0	136	0	30,222	1	922	662	13,555	1	0	5014	50,513
HWY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	51	0	75
INTL	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	10	126	157
IS	394	5	35	3	658	292	1060	405	676	191	1119	4838
ISTH	1	0	0	0	4	1	6	2	15	4	2	35
LAGN	9	0	1	0	0	0	656	0	342	87	0	1095
LAKE	3	9	0	0	1259	52	324	730	609	441	598	4025
LDGE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	15	26
LH	0	0	0	0	27	4	0	25	14	10	14	94
LOCB	0	14	0	3	2923	351	3492	1234	14	2999	2196	13,226
LOCK	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	7	0	16
LOCU	85	18	0	1	5159	86	1269	1911	177	1249	1688	11,643
MINE	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	630	22	238	1041	2098
MONU	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	37	4	47	38	158
MT	797	76	0	0	2215	640	2232	760	753	751	885	9109
NAVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	37	10	63
OCEN	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
PASS	14	16	4	0	724	53	189	151	79	294	42	1566
PEAK	2	3	0	0	152	29	348	0	169	179	0	882
PEN	43	4	0	0	21	9	15	30	9	4	19	154
PIER	2	4	0	0	147	22	12	266	30	55	29	567
PL	14	0	0	0	56	1	9	9	18	16	12	135
PLAN	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	48	38	2	113
PLN	3	34	0	0	771	0	78	188	594	346	105	2119
PORT	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	57	5	1	9	82
PRSH	0	0	0	0	7583	0	5302	558	0	2004	0	15,457
PT	129	11	0	25	1627	381	685	469	1012	434	683	5456
QUAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	12	0	45
RCH	3	0	0	0	77	22	34	36	26	28	7	233
RDGE	107	2	0	2	1593	0	38	86	281	375	56	2540
REEF	0	0	0	0	47	48	579	40	101	38	0	853
RES	0	9	0	0	93	17	7	139	42	208	18	533
RESV	0	120	0	13	6496	264	525	2018	1274	2053	2630	15,393
RH	0	0	0	0	0	63	1	358	10	1	469	902
RLWY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	20	59	7	142
RNGE	31	13	0	0	346	271	472	269	253	143	527	2325
ROAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
ROCK	134	8	3	5	476	81	397	282	43	213	1104	2746
RSTA	0	0	0	0	1404	16	1025	811	91	859	313	4519
RTRK	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	38	5	0	4	53
RUIN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	461	0	2	32	496
SCHL	0	0	0	0	3084	198	0	1205	0	2397	1094	7978
SEA	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	3	11
SHOL	0	0	0	0	21	0	223	38	38	24	152	496
SITE	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	65	40	0	308

Feature code	AAD	ACT	AHO	GA	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
SLP	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	29	6	4	49
SND	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	3	2	10	27
SOAK	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	155	0	1	478	657
SPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	0	11
SPIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	1	8	12	46
SPRG	0	1	0	0	202	197	117	962	16	35	1,175	2705
STAT	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	9
STOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
STR	7	0	0	0	2	17	3	11	2	7	7	56
STRM	30	130	0	7	22,444	2014	15,307	2585	4404	5753	3630	56,314
SUB	0	121	0	0	1601	85	596	447	773	0	451	4074
SWP	0	5	0	0	779	83	191	407	352	436	321	2574
TANK	0	0	0	0	1082	115	20	1055	0	37	610	2919
TOWR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	44	0	60
TREE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	6	18
TRIG	0	0	0	0	5109	113	0	535	4	366	0	6127
TRK	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	175	45	232
TUNN	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	11	2	27
URBN	0	1	0	0	386	1	0	5	0	0	2	395
VAL	23	2	0	9	113	45	8	91	116	20	38	465
WRCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	7	88
WRFL	2	3	0	1	440	34	226	29	225	175	70	1205
WTRH	181	4	0	0	828	883	1643	1423	18	29	2036	7045
YD	0	0	0	0	0	446	90	546	0	6	478	1566

Glossary

Attribute
The descriptive characteristic of a feature. An attribute has a defined set of attribute values.

Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (CGNA)
A permanent subcommittee of ICSM for coordinating place naming.

Datum
A mathematical surface from which heights or positions are referenced.

Feature code
A code representing the type of geographic feature that the place name represents.

Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)
The set of geographic coordinates based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia. It is compatible with Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Adopted in 1994 and implemented in the year 2000.

Geographical coordinates
A position given in spherical coordinates commonly known as latitude and longitude.

Geographic Information System (GIS)
A spatial database which is manipulated via a set of spatial operators or commands.

Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)
An intergovernmental committee established to provide leadership, through coordination and cooperation, in surveying and mapping on a national basis.

Latitude
The latitude of a feature is its angular distance on a Meridian, measured northwards or southwards from the terrestrial Equator.

Longitude
An angular distance measured east or west from a reference meridian (usually Greenwich) on the earth's surface.

Projection
Any systematic way of representing the meridians and parallels of the earth upon a plane surface or map.