**Australian Government**

**Geoscience Australia**

**ICSM**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SURVEYING & MAPPING**

# Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release

*Product User Guide*

**Geospatial and Earth Monitoring Division,
Geoscience Australia**

*Published by Geoscience Australia*
*Authorised by the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)*

**Technical support:**
For up to date information on *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 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 2005 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.

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

## 1.2   Geoscience Australia

Geoscience Australia is the national 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, through coordination and cooperation, in surveying and mapping on a national basis. 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. These authorities are custodians of the data that falls within each of their jurisdictions. The contact for each custodial authority is given over the page.

Australia Post holds copyright of the Postcode data used in Gazetteer of Australia – for further information please contact:

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## *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 greatly appreciated if you could send an email to gazetteer@ga.gov.au

To see a list of corrections made to the Gazetteer data since the release of this version, please go to http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names/corrections.jsp

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 http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names

Geoscience Australia and ICSM would also greatly appreciate any feedback on how the Gazetteer of Australia can be improved or what you like about it. This feedback can be sent to gazetteer@ga.gov.au

## 2   About Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release

### 2.1   Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release components

Your *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 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 2005 Release*.

- **ASCII data files**
  The gazetteer data is available as separate ASCII files for each State, Territory and Commonwealth authority as well as a single ASCII file containing all Gazetteer entries.

- **Database tables**
  The Microsoft Access database contains all of the gazetteer data in tables. This database file requires Microsoft Access version 2000 or later to open.

### 2.2   The Gazetteer of Australia 2005 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 2005 release of the Gazetteer is the 7th edition and contains 315,551 place names (the previous edition had 310,217) 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 most placenames and their 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 Geoscience Australia (Australian Government – Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources) provides additional information on Norfolk Island and unofficial homestead names for NSW, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. Placenames for Heard and McDonald Islands have been sourced from the Australian Antarctic Division (Australian Government - Department of the Environment and Heritage). Placenames for the Australian Antarctic Territory are not currently included in the Gazetteer of Australia.

### 2.3   Postcodes within the Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release

Postcodes from Australia Post's Postcode Datafile have been assigned to 16,015 gazetteer localities. This datafile was downloaded from Australia Post's website (http://www.auspost.com.au) and has a November 2004 reliability date.

The Australia Post Postcode Datafile includes extended postcode ranges that are classified into Delivery Areas, PO Boxes, and Large Volume Recipient (LVR) areas (mail centres and post boxes). For the purposes of matching to the Gazetteer of Australia place names, only Delivery Areas have been used.

Postcode boundaries are administrative boundaries based on mail delivery routes whilst gazetteer data define the spatial position of localities. Positions of the gazetteer's bounded localities (LOCB) and suburbs (SUB) generally correspond well with postcode boundaries and have been used by Geoscience Australia to perform postcode matches. However, as unbounded localities (LOCU) have boundaries that are more difficult to define, they are generally not coincident with postcode boundaries. As a result Geoscience Australia has not matched postcodes to LOCU features. They only exist in the data where they have been provided by authorities, where the LOCU feature is an Aboriginal community, or where Australia Post recognises the LOCU as a formal postal locality.

## 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   auDA allocated place names

The field  'auDA Allocated' is compiled 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.

From June 1, 2005, Australian businesses were able to apply for the registration of **commercial geographic** domain names in com.au and net.au space.  Examples of these names include stkilda.com.au and bondi.net.au. Some commercial geographic domain names are available in both .com.au and .net.au, while some are only available in either com.au or net.au. The release of these previously restricted names follows a 2004 public policy review by auDA. Proceeds from the sale of commercial geographic names will be used to support the implementation of new community geographic names described below.

In November 2002, auDA announced that it would create the following eight new 2LDs for Australian States and Territories to help preserve the use of place names by their relevant communities (ie. **community geographic** names).

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

The proposed 2LD domain structure is placename.state/territory.au - for example, bathurst.nsw.au or ballarat.vic.au. Use of these domain names (ie. where auDA allocated = "Y") would be restricted to community website portals that reflect community interests, such as local business, tourism, historical information, special interest groups, and cultural events. auDA is currently preparing an implementation plan and timetable for release of community geographic domain names (at time of writing this was expected to be late 2005).

Placenames in the Gazetteer have been assigned to the auDA allocated list (ie. auDA allocated="Y"), for the following;
- records with Feature Codes matching LOCB, LOCU, SUB, or URBN.
- records forming part of the Concise Gazetteer (ie. Concise Gazetteer ="Y").

More background information on the 2LD domains for Australian place (or geographic) names is available from the auDA website at http://www.auda.org.au

## 2.6 Placenames for Australian External Territories

In addition to placenames for the Australian continent, the Gazetteer also contains names for Australian external territories. The jurisdiction responsible for placenames in each external territory is outlined below :

- Christmas Island : placenames managed by Western Australia.
- Ashmore and Cartier Islands: placenames managed by Western Australia.
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands: placenames managed by Western Australia.
- Heard and McDonald Islands: placenames managed by the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD). A total of 171 placenames were extracted from the online Antarctic Gazetteer (http://aadc-maps.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/search_names.cfm) covering these islands. No agreement has yet been reached to include Antarctic mainland placenames in the Gazetteer of Australia, and these placenames are not included (although they can be accessed online via AAD's Antarctic Gazetteer).
- Coral Sea Island Territory: to be resolved.
- Norfolk Island: currently sourced from Geoscience Australia, although these have not been recently verified with the Norfolk Island administration.

Other territories onshore and offshore which are not officially defined as external territories, are managed as follows:
- Lord Howe Island: placenames managed by New South Wales.
- Macquarie Island: place names managed by Tasmania.
- Jervis Bay Territory: placenames for this territory may be duplicated across NSW and ACT jurisdictions. The presence of duplicate placenames in this territory is justified in that placenames are gazetted in both jurisdictions.

## 2.7 Coordinate system

*Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* data is available in geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) in decimal degrees based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94).

# 3   Data loading

## 3.1   Application formats

*Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* data is supplied in two formats:

- **Fixed width ASCII files.** This includes a file for each of the ten State, Territory and Commonwealth place name authorities as well as a consolidated file of all the place names in the gazetteer.

- **Microsoft Access database.** This database contains all the Gazetteer data in one table – all_gaz_2005. The database is stored in Microsoft Access Version 2000, and is compatible with Access versions 2000, 2002 and 2003.

## 3.2   Description of files

*Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* package contains the following files.

**Table 3:** *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* files

| File name Documentation | File content | |
|---|---|---|
| userguide_gaz_2005.pdf | Product user guide | |
| featurecode_gaz_2005.txt | List of feature codes and descriptions | |
| licence_gaz_2005.pdf | User licence | |
| **Data** | **Number of Placenames** | **Description** |
| db_gaz_2005.mdb | 315551 | A combined list of all placenames stored in Microsoft Access 2000 database format. |
| aad_gaz_2005.txt | 171 | Place names for Heard and McDonald Islands sourced from the Australian Antarctic Division (names from the Australian Antarctic Territory are not included). |
| act_gaz_2005.txt | 906 | Place names from the ACT |
| aho_gaz_2005.txt | 640 | Place names from the Australian Hydrographic Service |
| ga_gaz_2005.txt | 30320 | Place names from Geoscience Australia |
| nsw_gaz_2005.txt | 79620 | Place names from NSW |
| nt_gaz_2005.txt | 12578 | Place names from the NT |
| qld_gaz_2005.txt | 41926 | Place names from QLD |
| sa_gaz_2005.txt | 45944 | Place names from SA |
| tas_gaz_2005.txt | 18117 | Place names from TAS |
| vic_gaz_2005.txt | 34919 | Place names from VIC |
| wa_gaz_2005.txt | 50410 | Place names from WA |
| all_gaz_2005.txt | 315551 | A combined list of all place names |
| | | |

## *3.3   Use of the database*

### *Opening the database*

Microsoft Access 2000 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_2005.mdb'. To modify the database, you will need to do the following:

1.  Copy 'db_gaz_2005.mdb' from the CD-ROM to a location of your choice

2.  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. Double click on 'db_gaz_2005.mdb' to open.

# 4 Data structure and content

## 4.1 Data structure

**ASCII files**

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

**Table 4:** *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* data fields.

| Field | Description | Field Start | Field Width |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Record ID | Unique identifier for each feature | 1 | 12 char text |
| Authority ID | Custodian State or Territory | 13 | 3 char text |
| State ID | State or Territory that the feature falls in | 16 | 3 char text |
| Name | Name of the feature | 19 | 90 char text |
| Feature Code | Code indicating the type of feature | 109 | 4 char text |
| Status | Indicates if the name is authorised | 113 | 1 char text |
| Variant Name | Variant or alternative name | 114 | 100 char text |
| Postcode | Postcode of the locality | 214 | 4 char text |
| Concise Gazetteer | Indicates if the feature is included in the Concise Gazetteer | 218 | 1 char text |
| Longitude | Longitude in decimal degrees | 219 | 9.5 char num |
| Latitude | Latitude in decimal degrees | 235 | 9.5 char num |
| 100K Map | 1:100 000 scale map reference | 251 | 4 char text |
| auDA Allocated | Indicates if the place name can be used in the new *state*.au second level domains, by community website portals that reflect community interests. | 255 | 1 char text |

**Database application**

The Gazetteer data are contained within tables. These tables have a simple structure (Figure 4) which is designed for storing, searching and viewing the place name data. These tables can be accessed through other applications such as Microsoft Excel by importing the data.
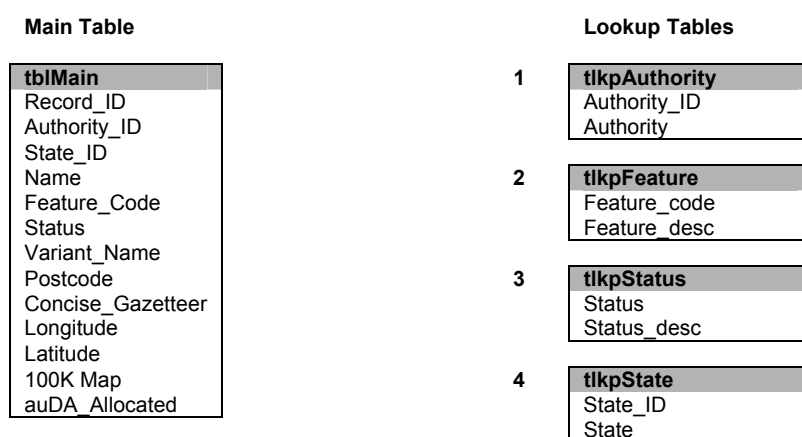


**Figure 4:** Table structure of database

The table 'tblMain' is designed to be similar to the ASCII file.

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 within the database are briefly described in Table 5. The values within the look-up tables are detailed in the data dictionary in Section 4.2.

**Table 5:** Database objects

| Name | Object type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tblMain | Table | Main table containing all the gazetteer data |
| tlkpAuthority | Table | Look-up table for authority names |
| 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 |

## *4.2 Data dictionary*

**Table 6:** Attribute field table of *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release*

| Attribute field | Description | Field type | 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 | For data provided by GA, the first character indicates the area or feature that the record refers to. This includes:<br>N = *Norfolk Island*<br>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 | AAD = *Australian Antarctic Division*<br>ACT = *Australian Capital Territory*<br>AHO = *Australian Hydrographic Service*<br>GA = *Geoscience Australia*<br>NSW = *New South Wales*<br>NT = *Northern Territory*<br>QLD = *Queensland*<br>SA = *South Australia*<br>TAS = *Tasmania*<br>VIC = *Victoria*<br>WA = *Western Australia* | |
| STATE ID | The State or Territory that the feature is located in. | Text | ACT = *Australian Capital Territory*<br>HRD = *Heard Island*<br>JBT = *Jervis Bay Territory*<br>MCD = *McDonald Islands*<br>NFK = *Norfolk Island*<br>NSW = *New South Wales* | 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 | Attribute field values | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE ID (cont) | | | NT = *Northern Territory* <br><br> QLD = *Queensland* <br><br> SA = *South Australia* <br><br> TAS = *Tasmania* <br><br> VIC = *Victoria* <br><br> WA = *Western Australia* <br><br> N/A = Not applicable. This relates to most offshore place names. | |
| NAME | The place name supplied by the custodial authority. | Text | | 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. <br><br> 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 | 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 | H = *Historical name* * <br><br> O = *Official status* <br><br> 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. <br><br> * 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 | Attribute field values | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VARIANT NAME | The alternative or previous name for the geographical feature. | Text | Field may be NULL. | Please note that there is no consistency in how alternative or previous names are listed by various authorities. For example, they can either:<br>• be listed as separate records, with the same Record ID;<br>• appear as separate records with different Record IDs but the corresponding names are included in the 'Variant Name' field; or<br>• appear with the same Record ID and Name values but different entries in the 'Variant Name' field. |
| POSTCODE | The postcode of the area that the feature is located in. | Text | 9999 = *No assigned postcode* | Postcodes have been assigned to only localities. Please refer to Section 2.3 for further details. |
| CONCISE GAZETTEER | A flag to indicate if the place name is located in the Concise Gazetteer. | Text | Y = *Yes (It is part of the Concise Gazetteer)*<br><br>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 | 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 | 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. | |
| 100K MAP | The number of the 1:100 000 Map Sheet that contains the location of the feature. | Text | 9999 = *No assigned map number* | |
| AUDA ALLOCATED | A flag to indicate those place names that may be used in second level domain names (eg. bathurst.nsw.au). | Text | Y = *Yes (Can be used in second level domain names)*<br><br>N = *No (Cannot be used in second level domain names)* | Consists of place names with feature codes of LOCB, LOCU, SUB, URBN and Concise Gazetteer 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 and Geoscience Australia. The features supplied in this release of the Gazetteer of Australia are current to 1 December 2004, with the exception of:

- Tasmanian data which is current as at 1 October 2002;

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

- Geoscience Australia data on Norfolk Island which is current to 1 October 2000; and

- South Australian data which is current to March 2005.

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

- Addition of 'State ID', 'Authority ID' and '100K Map' numbers;

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

- Mapping of some non-compliant feature codes to Gazetteer feature codes (117 standard feature codes used in Gazetteer of Australia –see Appendix C);

- Matching of postcodes to localities of States and Territories which did not provide them.

- Addition of Concise Gazetteer features as determined by each of the authorities.

- Addition of auDA allocated code.

***Postcode textual matching***
Microsoft Access was used to assign postcodes to the Gazetteer's place names by matching the Australia Post Postcode Datafile's 'Localities' field to the gazetteer's 'Name' field. There are limitations in the textual matching process as not all relationships between the Gazetteer of Australia and the Australia Post Postcodes Database are one-to-one as outlined in Table 7. Any mismatch that occurred in the textual matching process was verified spatially using GIS tools.

**Table 7:** Relationship of Gazetteer data to Australia Post Postcode data

| Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release | Australia Post Postcode Database | Relationship |
|---|---|---|
| NSW14482   CORRONG | - | One to none |
| - | KINGSDENE   2118 | None to one |
| NSW16721   DEVILS HOLE<br>NSW16724   DEVILS HOLE | DEVILS HOLE   2550 | Many to one |
| NSW65197   WILLOW VALE | WILLOW VALE   2534<br>WILLOW VALE   2575 | One to many |
| NSW78506   BACK CREEK<br>NSW78692   BACK CREEK | BACK CREEK   2422<br>BACK CREEK   2480<br>BACK CREEK   2484<br>BACK CREEK   2622<br>BACK CREEK   2729 | Many to many |

## 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 verification

Using GIS tools, Geoscience Australia's *Australia Post Postcode Boundaries* dataset (which is mainly current to 1 January 1992) was used to verify postcodes assigned to Gazetteer localities by overlaying it with gazetteer point features. Postcodes were also verified by assessing the mathematical and spatial proximity between postcode boundaries and Gazetteer localities to identify any trends and accommodate for changes in postcode boundaries since the creation of the dataset.

Mathematical proximity was assessed by comparing the textually matched Gazetteer locality postcode with the postcode of the overlapping polygon from the *Australia Post Postcode Boundaries* dataset. Using this method an average of 82% of Gazetteer postcodes matched to the boundaries, i.e. mathematical proximity equalled zero.

Where the mathematical proximity was not equal to zero, spatial proximity checks were made which involved visual checks of the data spatially. Due to the addition of new postcodes and postcode boundary changes since the release of the *Australia Post Postcode Boundaries* data, textually matched postcodes can still be correct even if the mathematical proximity is small (eg. 2) or large (eg. 157). For example, Table 8 shows that *Dinner Plain*, with a textually matched postcode of 3898, rests in postcode polygon 3741. This has a mathematical proximity of 157, however the 3741 postcode polygon is spatially near the 3898 postcode polygon as is shown in Figure 5. Given that the December 2003 postcodes from Australia Post are more up to date than Geoscience Australia's postcode data, the textually matched postcode is deemed to be correct. This visual assessment of the spatial proximity of matched postcodes also indicates that the overall accuracy is greater than 82%, however the exact level of accuracy cannot be determined due to the currency of the data used for verification.

**Table 8:** Postcode matching verification

| Name | Textually matched Postcode (a) | Spatially matched Postcode (b) | Mathematical proximity(a-b) | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FALLS CREEK | 3699 | 3699 | 0 | OK |
| DARTMOUTH | 3701 | 3900 | -199 | Check |
| DARGO | 3862 | 3898 | -36 | Check |
| BINDI | 3896 | 3896 | 0 | OK |
| ANGLERS REST | 3898 | 3898 | 0 | OK |
| DINNER PLAIN | 3898 | 3741 | 157 | Check |
| OMEO | 3898 | 3898 | 0 | OK |
| COBUNGRA | 3898 | 3898 | 0 | OK |
| CASSILIS | 3898 | 3896 | 2 | Check |

(a) Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release data with textually matched postcodes from Australia Post Postcode Database.
(b) Geoscience Australia's *Australia Post Postcode Boundary* data.
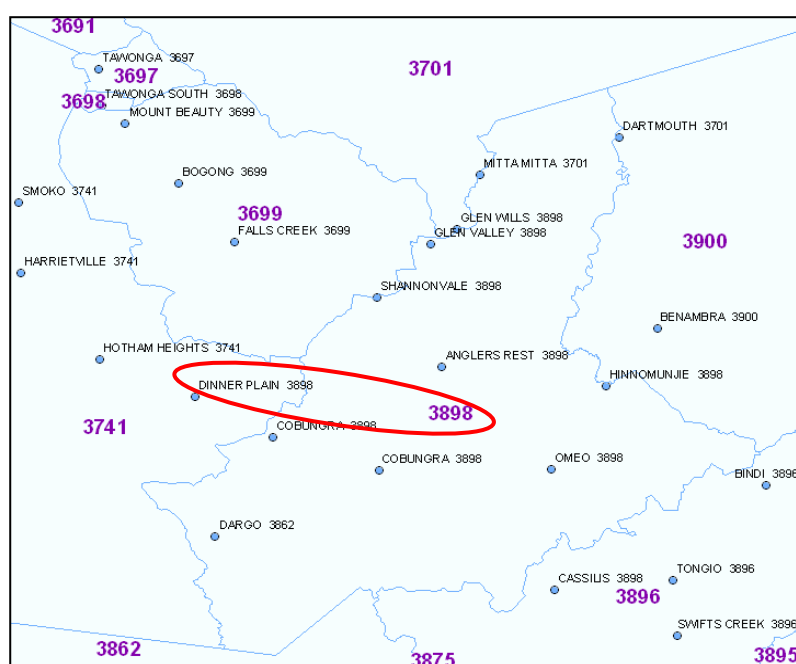


**Figure 5:** Spatial proximity checking of postcodes

## 5.5  Completeness

The Gazetteer of Australia is not a complete record of placenames maintained by the various jurisdictions. Incomplete or incorrect records (eg. records which fail spatial and/or attribute testing) are not included in the final Gazetteer release.

Attribute information included with the Gazetteer of Australia is a subset of the complete information sets held by each of the State and Territory place name authorities, Australian Antarctic Division, Australian Hydrographic Service and Geoscience Australia. All fields for all records have been populated with the exception of the 'Variant Names' field which is not a mandatory field.

In regards to postcode matching, not all localities in *Gazetteer of Australia 2005 Release* have corresponding localities in the Australia Post Postcode database. Similarly, not all Australia Post Postcode localities have corresponding localities in the Gazetteer.

# 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:** ANZCW0703007821

**Title:** Gazetteer of Australia 2005 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 INCLUDING EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

## Description

**Abstract:**

Contains all the authorised place names covering Australia's land and offshore areas. The 2005 release consists of 315,551 place names and each record consists of the following thirteen fields:

- Record Id : Unique Identifier for each feature;
- Authority ID: Custodian State or Territory or Authority
- State ID: State or Territory that the feature falls in (does not necessarily match Authority ID)
- Name : Name of the feature
- Feature Code: Code indicating the type of feature
- Status: indicates if the name is authorised
- Variant Name: alternative name for the feature.
- Postcode: Australia Post postcode for feature (only assigned for relevant feature codes)
- 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 that feature falls in
- auDA Allocated: indicates if the place name can be used in state.au second level internet domain names (eg. bathurst.nsw.au)

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

**Geographic extent polygon:**
70.00000 -9.13333, 170.00000 -9.13333, 70.00000 -69.41700, 170.00000 -69.41700, 70.00000 -9.13333

**Geographic bounding box:**
  **North bounding latitude:** -9.13333
  **South bounding latitude:** -69.41700
  **East bounding longitude:** 170.00000
  **West bounding longitude:** 70.00000

## Data currency

**Beginning date:** Not Known

**Ending date:** 2004-12-01

## Dataset status

**Progress:** Complete

**Maintenance and update frequency:** Annual

## Access

**Stored data format:**
    **Digital:** Fixed width ASCII
    **Digital:** Database

**Available format type:**
    **Digital:** Fixed width ASCII
    **Digital:** Microsoft Access database Version 2000

**Access constraints:**
    Copyright of the Gazetteer of Australia resides with the relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth Governments. Copyright for the Postcode data used in Gazetteer resides with 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, Australia Hydrographic Service, and Geoscience Australia). Postcode data was matched to placename localities using data sourced from Australia Post's Postcode Database.

**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 2 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 Upper case text.

- Leading and trailing blanks removed from record entries.

- 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.

- Creation of additional fields derived by Geoscience Australia - Postcode, Concise Gazetteer, 100K Map, auDA allocated. 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.

**Logical Consistency:**

A range of spatial and attribute checking procedures were applied consistently to all supplied data to ensure that they comply with specified lengths, data types and attribute values.

**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.

# Contact information

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# Metadata information

**Metadata date:** 2005-06-30

# Additional metadata

**Metadata reference XHTML:** http://www.ga.gov.au/meta/ANZCW0703007821.html

**Metadata reference XML:** http://www.ga.gov.au/meta/ANZCW0703007821.xml

**Size of dataset:** 79Mb (All Records ASCII Text)
              42 Mb (Access database)

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

## Appendix B: 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 2005 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 2005 Release* feature codes

| Code | Feature and included terms |
| --- | --- |
| AF | Aerodrome, Airfield, Airport, Landing ground, Airstrip |
| ANCH | Anchorage |
| ARCH | Archipelago |
| BANK | Bank, Bar, Sandbar |
| BATH | Bank, Basin, Canyon, Discordance, Escarpment, Fracture zone, Gap, Guyot, Knoll, Plain, Reef, Ridge, Rise, Saddle, Seamount, Shelf, Shoal, Spur, Terrace, Trench, Trough |
| BAY | Bay |
| BCH | Beach |
| BCST | Broadcasting station (radio and television) |
| BEND | Bend, Loop, Meander |
| BGHT | Bight |
| 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 |
| BORE | Bore, Well |
| BRDG | Bridge, Culvert |
| BRK | Breaker |
| BRKW | Breakwater, Groyne, Levee, Mole |
| CAPE | Cape |
| CAVE | Cave, Blowhole, Cavern , Grotto |
| CEM | Cemetery |
| CHAN | Offshore Channel |
| CLAY | Claypan, Clayhole, Clay pit, Clay flat |
| CLIF | Bluff, Cliff, Breakaway, Escarpment, Jumpup, Precipice, Buttress |
| CNAL | Canal, Waterway, Aqueduct, Bore drain |
| CNTY | County |
| COMM | Commune, Community centre |
| CONT | Continent |
| COVE | Cove, Inlet |
| CP | Campsite, Camp |
| CRTR | Crater |
| DAM | Dam, Weir , Catchment, Barrage |
| DEPR | Depression, Basin , Donga |
| DI | Agricultural area, County, District, Local |

| Code | Feature and included terms |
| --- | --- |
|  | government area, Parish, Region |
| DOCK | Dock, Basin, Wetdock, Dry dock |
| DRN | Drain |
| DSRT | Desert |
| DUNE | Dunes |
| ENTR | Entrance |
| ESTY | Estuary |
| 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 |
| HMSD | Homestead, Outstation, Outcamp, Woolshed, Aboriginal outstation |
| HWY | Highway |
| INTL | Intermittent lake |
| IS | Island, Island group, Cay, Isle, Islet, Clumps |
| ISTH | Isthmus, Neck |
| LAGN | Lagoon |
| LAKE | Lake, Tarn, Loch, Lough |
| LDGE | Ledge |
| LH | Lighthouse |
| 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 |

| Code | Feature and included terms |
|------|----------------------------|
| 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) |
| 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 |

| Code | Feature and included terms |
|------|----------------------------|
| 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 C: 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 2005 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 |
| Airfield | AF | Buttress | CLIF | Desert | DSTR |
| Airport | AF | Cairn | MONU | Discordance | BATH |
| Airstrip | AF | Canal | CNAL | District | DI |
| Anabranch | STRM | Canyon | BATH | Dock | DOCK |
| Anchorage | ANCH | Canyon | GORG | Donga | DEPR |
| Aqueduct | CNAL | Camp | CP | Downs | PLN |
| Archipelago | ARCH | Campsite | CP | Drain | DRN |
| Arm | RCH | Cape | CAPE | Dry dock | DOCK |
| Artificial lake | RES | Cascade | WRFL | Dunes | DUNE |
| Asylum | BLDG | Cataract | WRFL | Entrance | ENTR |
| Auto track | RTRK | Catchment | DAM | Escarpment | BATH |
| Backwash | STRM | Cave | CAVE | Escarpment | CLIF |
| Backwater | STRM | Cavern | CAVE | Estuary | ESTY |
| Bank | BANK | Cay | IS | Factory | BLDG |
| Bank | BATH | Cemetery | CEM | Falls | WRFL |
| Bar | BANK | Chalet | BLDG | Field | PLN |
| Barn | BLDG | Channel (offshore) | CHAN | Fire station | BLDG |
| Barracks | BLDG | Chapel | BLDG | Flat | PLN |
| Barrage | DAM | Chasm | GORG | Ford | FORD |
| Basin | BATH | Church | BLDG | Forest | FRST |
| Basin | DEPR | City | URBN | Fracture zone | BATH |
| Basin | DOCK | City exit | GATE | Gap | BATH |
| Battery | BLDG | Clay flat | CLAY | Gap | PASS |
| Bay | BAY | Clayhole | CLAY | Garden | GRDN |
| Beach | BCH | Claypan | CLAY | Gasfield (Well) | GASF |
| Beacon | NAVB | Clay pit | CLAY | Gate | GATE |
| Beck | STRM | Cliff | CLIF | Glacier | GLCR |
| Bell tower | BLDG | Clumps | IS | Glade | FRST |
| Bench mark | MONU | Coal depot | BLDG | Glen | GORG |
| Bend | BEND | Col | PASS | Gnamma hole | RH |
| Bight | BGHT | College | SCHL | Goldfield | MINE |
| Bill | PT | Column | MONU | Gorge | GORG |
| Billabong | WTRH | Common | RESV | Grotto | CAVE |
| Blowhole | CAVE | Commune | COMM | Groyne | BRKW |
| Bluff | CLIF | Community centre | COMM | Grove | FRST |
| Bombing range | FRNG | Conservation park | RESV | Guard house | BLDG |
| Bore | BORE | Continent | CONT | Gulf | GULF |
| Bore drain | CNAL | Convent | BLDG | Gully | STRM |
| Boulder | ROCK | Copse | FRST | Guyot | BATH |
| Breakaway | CLIF | Corner | LOCU | Harbour | HBR |
| Breaker | BRK | County | CNTY | Haven | HBR |
| Breakwater | BRKW | County | DI | Head | PT |
| Brewery | BLDG | Cove | COVE | Headland | PT |
| Bridge | BRDG | Crag | ROCK | Heath | PLN |
| Broadcasting station | BCST | Crater | CRTR | Highway | HWY |
| Brook | STRM | Creek | STRM | Hill | HILL |
| | | 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 |
| National park | RESV |
| Native Well | SOAK |

| Feature | Code |
|---|---|
| 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 station | RSTA |
| Range | RNGE |
| Rapids | WRFL |
| Ravine | GORG |
| Reach | RCH |
| Reef | BATH |
| Reef | REEF |
| Region | DI |
| Research establishment | FARM |
| Reserve | RESV |
| Reservoir | RES |
| Rest house | BLDG |

| Feature | Code |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| Sugarloaf | HILL |
| Summit | PEAK |
| Surfing spot | LOCU |
| Swamp | SWP |
| Tableland | PL |
| Tank | TANK |
| Tannery | BLDG |
| Tarn | LAKE |

| Feature | Code |
|---|---|
| Tavern | BLDG |
| Telegraph office | BLDG |
| Telephone exchange | BLDG |
| Telephone office | BLDG |
| Terrace | SLP |
| Thicket | FRST |
| Tor | ROCK |
| Tower | BLDG |
| Tower | TOWR |
| Town | LOCB |
| Town hall | BLDG |
| Town site (no population) | LOCB |
| Track (walking) | TRK |
| Trail | TRK |

| Feature | Code |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| Watercourse | STRM |
| Waterfall | WRFL |

| Feature | Code |
|---|---|
| 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 |

# 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.