

# **Attachment A**

**Draft Naming Policy (changes marked up)**

# Naming Policy

## Purpose

This Policy provides clear direction for the naming of suburbs, roads, parks, open spaces, places and buildings that are owned, operated or managed by the City of Sydney.

It provides principles for determining and approving a name, and when a name may be changed or considered for dual naming.

Names are an important navigation and reference tool in our community. They tell us where we are, define places, and are part of **Country and our communities' community's identities identity**.

The city is an evolving place, with new residents, workers, businesses and developments shaping and changing our experience of our local environment. Names should reflect our community's values and history, while also embracing the city's future and aspirations.

~~This policy~~ Naming of **Assets assets** is covered by various pieces of legislation. This **Policy policy** ensures that naming principles meet legislative requirements while providing consistency in approach and clarity about naming opportunities.

This Policy complements, and is consistent with, the policies and principles of the Geographical Names Board, which is the official body for naming and recording details of places and geographical names in NSW.

## Context

~~The Council of the City of Sydney~~ acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional custodians of **this continent our land**, Australia. The City acknowledges the Gadigal of the Eora Nation as the traditional custodians of this place we now call Sydney.

**Gadigal** ~~The Eora had~~ named **Country, articulating** their **physical, spiritual, cultural and social connection to the land**. **Long long** before the British invaded and usurped the landscape, re-naming it for their own cultural sensibilities, **the Gadigal knew** ~~There are many sites across our local government area with historical and cultural significance for Aboriginal and~~ **cared for Country**. ~~Torres Strait Islander communities.~~

Names provide a very important link between the community and **Country**. ~~the country or places in which the name appears~~. Names can also reflect the history of our **diverse** communities. This **Policy policy** supports recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures in the public domain, dual naming, and the precinct distinctiveness of our villages. **Speaking Aboriginal language is a powerful way to incorporate Aboriginal living culture in our city.**

The Council of the City of Sydney recognises that by acknowledging **and learning from** our shared past, we are laying the groundwork for a future which embraces all Australians, a future based on mutual respect and shared responsibility for our **city and our nation**. ~~land.~~

**Scope**

**This** ~~The~~ Policy applies to all parks, open spaces, roads and buildings owned, operated or managed by the City of Sydney. **The Policy may also be applied to private roads. There are some parks, roads and public spaces that are managed by other NSW government agencies, to which this Policy does not apply.**

This ~~Policy~~ **policy** also applies to places, including **Suburbs** ~~suburbs~~ and **Urban Places** ~~localities~~, but does not supersede any requirements of the Geographical Names Board of New South Wales, who are the naming authority for places in the state of New South Wales.

This ~~Policy~~ **policy** will also be used in the consideration of any names suggested by the general public or requests from the community for endorsement of a name that they intend to submit to the Geographical Names Board.

This ~~Policy~~ **policy** does not apply retrospectively.

**Definitions**

Term	Meaning
Assets	Suburbs, <b>Urban Places</b> , <b>Roads</b> <del>roads</del> , parks, open spaces, places and buildings that are owned, operated or managed by the City of Sydney.
Assigned	Geographical name in terms of the Geographical Names Act 1966, approved and gazetted by the Geographical Names Board.
Authorities	<del>The Roads Regulation 2008 requires local government to service notice of road naming proposals to the prescribed authorities listed in Regulation 7.1. The list of prescribed authorities includes: Australia Post, Registrar-General, Surveyor-General, Chief Executive of the Ambulance Service of NSW, Fire and Rescue NSW, NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW Police Force, State Emergency Service, New South Wales Volunteer Rescue Association Incorporated, and for a classified road, the Roads and Maritime Services.</del>

Term	Meaning
Dual Naming	An official designation by the Geographical Names Board. <b>A dual naming system may be used for assigning the traditional to register original place names given by Aboriginal name of people so that they sit side by side with existing European names. It applies to geographical features when a non-Aboriginal assigned geographical name already exists. Dual naming shall not apply to localities, towns or roads and cultural sites.</b>
Geographical Names Board of New South Wales ( <b>GNB</b> )	Established by the Geographical Names Act 1966 as the official body for naming and recording details of places and geographical names in NSW.
NSW Addressing User Manual	Document that outlines the Geographical Names Board policy, principles, processes and procedures for addressing in NSW.
Locality	Defined by the Geographical Names Board as a named geographical area with defined boundaries which represents a community or area of interest and may be rural or urban in character (where urban it is usually defined as a suburb).
<b>Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council</b>	<b>Aboriginal-led community organisation representing metropolitan Sydney, established following the introduction of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.</b>
Place	Defined by the Geographical Names Act 1966 as any geographical or topographical feature or any area, district, division, locality, region, city, town, village, settlement or railway station or any other place within the territories and waters of the State of New South Wales.
Road	All formed roads, including private roads (roads for which the care and maintenance is not the responsibility of a Local Government) that are generally open to the public or to services.
<b>Road Type</b>	<b>Typology used in the NSW Address Policy derived from AS/NZS 4819:2011 Urban and Rural Addressing that describes and defines open ended roads, cul-de-sac or pedestrian only roads. Applied to all roads in New South Wales.</b>
<b>Suburb</b>	<b>Also known as address locality. Defined in the NSW Address Policy as a named geographical area with defined boundaries which represents a community or area of interest and may be rural or urban in character (where urban it is usually defined as a suburb). Suburbs are used to clearly define an address (along with number and road name).</b>
<b>Urban Place</b>	<b>Defined by the Geographical Names Board as a named geographical area which has no official boundaries. For this reason, an urban place name cannot be used for addressing purposes (e.g. Kings Cross is an Urban Place, it forms part of the Potts Point, Darlinghurst, Rushcutters Bay and Elizabeth Bay localities in Sydney).</b>

## Policy Statement

**Names are expected to be enduring.**

The value of names extends beyond way-finding. Names are clues to understanding significant stories or signposts to a place's history. Many parks, open spaces, roads and buildings in the City of Sydney already have names that are commonly used or are historic in nature.

**Nevertheless, the names in our city should reflect and respond to our changing demographics, environments and values.**

**The renaming of Assets such as roads and reserves can be confusing and disruptive. The renaming of Assets is discouraged by the City and the Geographical Names Board unless there are compelling reasons for a change.**

From time to time, there are circumstances for considering new names. New roads, parks and community facilities are created through the process of significant redevelopment and urban renewal. These are all opportunities for new names.

There are some open spaces and lanes that have never been formally named as they have not had a primary address function. These are opportunities **to provide formal or for** new names **for these locations.**

**Names for new Assets provide the opportunity to reflect the communities' values and aspirations, as well as rebalancing previous approaches and priorities for naming.**

~~The names in our city should reflect and respond to our changing demographics, environments and values.~~

### When will a name be allocated or changed?

Naming proposals may be considered under the following circumstances:

- the development of a new **Road (public or private)**, ~~road~~, park or open space
- the development and opening of a new building ~~or open space~~, or the re-opening of a building, **park** or open space that has been significantly changed (for example, demolished and re-built) or whose use has been significantly changed
- the change in ownership of a **Road** ~~road~~, park or public space (for example, a private laneway that has now been made public)
- when a **Road** ~~road~~, park, or open space does not have a name and this creates confusion given its role
- **mail or service delivery problems, duplication issues and addressing problems**
- **when a name is perceived, at a given point in time, to be offensive, demeaning, or harmful to the reputation of individuals, or to social, ethnic, religious or other groups**
- when there is significant community **support** ~~interest~~ in assigning or changing a name to a place, space or object.

When there is reason to change a name, consideration should **also** be given to **the disruption and impact** members of the **change on local residents and businesses, the public**, expense in updating maps, **wayfinding** and associated **changes** collateral, and a loss of part of the history and heritage of an area.

## Naming Principles

The following principles, ~~consistent with those in the NSW Addressing User Manual,~~ should be applied by the City when **proposing** ~~suggesting,~~ endorsing and approving names.

### 1. Meaningful

Names must be meaningful, clear and concise, and can reflect the location and purpose.

### 2. Uniqueness

**Uniqueness is an essential quality to be sought in new names.**

Duplication of Road names must be avoided within **the Suburb, adjoining Suburb,** and within a 10-kilometre radius.

**Suburb names must not be duplicated within Australia.**

**Duplication of other Place names (eg. parks) should be avoided within the local government area or adjoining local government area.**

**Duplication includes identical or similar spelling and/or pronunciation.**

~~Repetition of commonly used names will be avoided.~~

### 3. Local or Cultural Relevance

Names must have local or cultural relevance, reflecting the heritage and history of local people, events, the community, **its values** or landscape. Names should not refer to or reflect current commercial businesses in that location. **However, business names no longer in use which promote the heritage of an area are acceptable.**

### 4. Aboriginal Language

**New names using Aboriginal language** names are encouraged, **especially for parks and open spaces,** and shall be in the local Gadigal language. **Such names must be applied meaningfully and respond to Country or culture.**

**For Aboriginal naming proposals, the City will consult with local Aboriginal community members, as appropriate to the Asset, and seek advice from,** ~~chosen in consultation with~~ the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel **on a selected Aboriginal word prior to the naming proposal being presented to Council and going out for wider public exhibition.**

**Aboriginal place naming is discussed further below.**

### 5. Dual Naming

Dual naming to restore traditional Gadigal names to geographical features and cultural sites is strongly supported.

**Dual names Assigned by the Geographical Names Board will sit alongside the existing non-Aboriginal name.**

**When a feature already has an official non-Aboriginal name, the traditional Aboriginal name can also be recognised officially by the Geographical Names Board assigning it as a dual name. This means the feature has two names, an Aboriginal name and a non-Aboriginal name, with both having equal status and being considered official names. The names can be used individually or combined.**

**Dual naming does not apply to Suburbs or Roads.**

**Aboriginal place naming is discussed further below.**

6. **Diversity**  
Names acknowledging the multicultural nature of our society and gender diversity are **strongly** encouraged.
7. **Commemorative**  
**Names that commemorate an event or place, or social movement are encouraged.**  
**Names of exceptional persons**, Names that perpetuate the names of eminent persons such as historical figures, prominent local residents or community identities, may be considered. Such a person's contribution to the local community should have been of outstanding benefit **and able to be clearly demonstrated. A person's background must be such that it would not bring the City into disrepute.**  
**Names commemorating a person** ~~These names will normally~~ only be applied posthumously, **at least one year after the death of the person, in line with Geographical Names Board policy.** ~~however there may be occasions when a name is suggested which honours a living person.~~  
Ownership of the land is not sufficient reason for the application of the owner's name to a geographical feature, **park, reserve, Place, Road or Suburb.**  
The name of a person still holding public office **shall** ~~will not~~ be used.
8. **Persistence**  
**Names are expected to be enduring; the renaming of features can be confusing and disruptive and is discouraged.** Place names **Assigned** ~~assigned~~ by the Geographical Names Board and **Road** ~~read~~ names should not be changed, except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication. These names become part of the historical fabric of a community and should be respected as such.  
**If the renaming of an Asset is proposed, evidence of community support for the name change is required. The Geographical Names Board will then evaluate the merits of the proposal before making a decision.**
9. **Syntax**  
**Names shall be easy to pronounce and recall, allowing for socialisation of new names.**  
**Names should not exceed three words (including any Road Type or Designation Value).**  
**Only one name can be used for commemorative Road naming, either a given name or surname.** ~~Long and clumsily constructed names and names composed of two or more words (for placenames) or more than three words (for roads) should be avoided except where culturally appropriate.~~
10. **One Name Throughout**  
**Separate** names for different parts of the same ~~site~~feature, such as **parts of** a park or building, will be avoided whenever possible and the one name applied throughout its entire space, unless there are very clearly defined boundaries between one space and another or distinct features **or a building** warranting a separate name.
11. **Established Local Usage**  
Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form; that spelling which is sanctioned by general usage should be adopted.
12. **Community Sensitivities**  
Names considered **discriminatory**, offensive, **demeaning** or **harmful** likely to **social, ethnic, religious or other groups** ~~give offence~~ should not be used.

### 13. Geographical Names Board Compatibility

Names must conform to the ~~principles in the Place Naming Policy and the NSW Addressing User Manual endorsed by the Geographical Names Board~~ **policies on addressing and place names**, particularly in relation to language, **syntax**, grammar, and duplication, **Road Type and Designation Value**.

### 14. Community Consultation

The community will be consulted on all naming proposals through public exhibition. **For Aboriginal naming proposals, the City will consult with local Aboriginal community members, as appropriate to the Asset, and seek advice from the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel on a selected Aboriginal word prior to the naming proposal being presented to Council and going out for wider public exhibition.**

### ~~Aboriginal place naming and Torres Strait Islander cultural recognition~~

The City of Sydney is committed to recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage and history in the public domain.

**Aboriginal place naming encompasses both the use of Aboriginal language in naming and the recognition of traditional Aboriginal names for geographical features (known as Dual Naming). The City's** ~~The naming principles support dual naming and the application of Aboriginal language words for new names and Dual Naming.~~ Acknowledgment of country on signage is another way to embed cultural recognition in the public domain.

#### *Aboriginal language words*

Local words of Aboriginal origin **in the Gadigal language can be applied to place naming.** **Aboriginal language names** are encouraged for new naming proposals ~~all assets, particularly streets, parks and open spaces, and buildings places with a significant Indigenous connection or use.~~

**Names may be derived from the local language to describe the characteristics of the feature or place, tell the history, story or Songline of the feature or place, or may be a translation from the local language of a value, action or function of the place.**

Consideration may be given to a name or word, for example, from the Gadigal language that recognises or describes:

- the historic flora, fauna **or landscape** of Country ~~of the area~~, eg. Garraway Park ('sulphur crested cockatoo');
- a generic term for a geographical feature or landmark, eg. Gunyama Park ('wind from the south-west')
- an event, gesture or occupation of historical or contemporary relevance to the place, eg. Magari Street ('to fish');
- a name that recognises an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person, or historic community event or connection, eg. **Yellomundee** ~~Pemulwuy~~ **Park** .
- **a phrase reflecting Aboriginal ways of thinking and doing, eg. Yananurala, translated from the Gadigal language as 'Walking on Country'. Yananurala combines two Gadigal words, 'yana' (walk) and 'nura' (Country). The 'la' adds an instruction, thereby encouraging people to go walking on Country.**



- **Ancestral creator beings, Songlines, Dreaming Stories and their relationship to Country.**

~~The notebooks of William Dawes are a valuable word list for local Gadigal words. Jakelin Troy's The Sydney Language (1994) is a valuable reference work collating provenance and spellings of Gadigal words. These works should be drawn upon to select appropriate Gadigal language for naming proposals. The spelling of words may be adjusted in consultation with language experts to encourage the appropriate phonetic pronunciation.~~

**Naming proposals using Aboriginal language must be respectful, respond to Country, culture and spirituality, reflect Aboriginal ways of thinking and doing, and use local language. Such names must be applied meaningfully to the place or space, supporting cultural recognition, community benefit, and the NSW Government Architect's Connecting to Country framework.**

**Naming a place using Aboriginal language requires engagement with the local Aboriginal community. Culturally appropriate words or phrases will be proposed, with advice from the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel, along with local Aboriginal community members as appropriate to the Asset. The City will seek advice on a selected Aboriginal word or phrase prior to the naming proposal being presented to Council. Wider consultation with the general community occurs during the public exhibition of a naming proposal.**

### ***Dual Naming***

Dual Naming **officially** recognises Aboriginal cultural heritage by registering **the original place names used for places and sites given by Aboriginal people for geographical features and cultural sites. Dual names Assigned by the Geographical Names Board** ~~traditional owners so that they sit alongside the existing non-Aboriginal name~~ **European names. The Geographical Names Board of New South Wales has implemented a Dual Naming** ~~dual naming~~ **policy for geographical features and cultural sites since June 2001. The Aboriginal Languages Trust is an Aboriginal-led NSW Government Agency established under the NSW Aboriginal Languages Act 2017. The Trust works with the Geographical Names Board on the use of Aboriginal languages in the naming of geographical places in NSW.**

The **Dual Naming** ~~dual naming~~ system applies to already named geographical features such as points, headlands, coves, rivers, creeks, waterfalls, beaches, harbours, islands, mountains and caves – specifically those cultural and environmental features of significance to the local Aboriginal community. **Dual Naming** ~~The Geographical Names Board policy~~ does not apply to suburbs, towns, streets or roads or other **post-settlement administrative features** ~~urban parks.~~

A dual name must be from the local area. **A Aboriginal names for dual name can namings should only be Assigned where used when there is plausible historical definitive evidence of the geographic Gadigal name, in the form of oral or documental sources, written tradition. The determination of this name, and the spelling and its use, resides in the hands of the traditional owners of the land or the organisations that the feature has an existing Aboriginal name and that some authority or authenticity can represent them. Linguistic and language experts will also be attributed to the source or sources for the form, origin, spelling, history and meaning of the name. The dual name cannot be a new name assigned for the purpose of a tribute. consulted.**

**Dual Naming means the geographical feature has two names, an Aboriginal name and a non-Aboriginal name, with both having equal status and being considered official names. The names can be used individually or combined.** Dual naming allows for signposts, maps and directories to feature both names. The Geographical Names Board assigns the order of the names. According to the Geographical Names Board's dual naming guidelines, whichever of the two names of the same feature that is most likely to be used by the local community is to be used first in a sequence. The order of the names will be reviewed by the Geographical Names Board at regular intervals who will then inform mapping agencies on any changes to the naming sequence. Both the Aboriginal part and the introduced part of the dual name shall be given equal treatment.

Dual Naming naming means that all geographical features, landmarks and open spaces in the City could can potentially also have a Gadigal name reinstated **as an Assigned in the name and be recognised** on signage. For example, the geographical point Dawes Point was **Assigned assigned** a dual name in 2002 and is now officially 'Tar-Ra / Dawes Point'. Research undertaken by the Geographical Names Board in 2001-2002 with Aboriginal linguists demonstrates that few opportunities exist within the Local Government area beyond the points and coves around Sydney Harbour, many of which have already been dual named.

### ***Acknowledging Acknowledgement of Country for signage***

**Acknowledging Country** Acknowledgement of country on signs in public places is a powerful way to reassert the presence and heritage of Aboriginal people. A park, building or place may have one name reflecting its more contemporary history and also include on the signage an **Acknowledgment of Country.** acknowledgment of country. For example, park signage across the local government area is being systematically updated to include an acknowledgement of country. The signs will read "Bujari gamarruwa. Welcome to [insert park name]. You are on Gadigal Country".

## **Responsibilities**

This Policy applies to all naming proposals. **The Policy is not retrospective.** Council may approve names outside this policy.

**Different Assets have specific considerations, requirements Suburbs and responsibilities under legislation with which the City of Sydney must comply. Council is localities**

- The Geographical Names Board has the statutory responsibility under the Geographical Names Act 1966 to assign names and determine definitive boundaries for suburbs and localities throughout NSW.

- Suburb and locality names should have the endorsement of the local council or the government department that administers the area where the feature is located. Council plays an important role in consulting with residents, businesses and other interested stakeholders.

## Roads

- The role of the Geographical Names Board in the road naming process is to set policy and processes for all road naming proposals in NSW, and to compile, maintain and publish a list of road names as per s.5(2) of the Geographical Names Act 1966.
- Local Government has the statutory responsibility as a Road Naming Authority under the Roads Act 1993 s.7(4). It is and Roads Regulation 2008 for naming and gazetting regional roads and local roads.
- The Road Naming Authority must exhibit naming proposals and serve notice on persons and bodies as defined in the Roads Regulation 2008 regarding naming proposals and naming decisions.
- For private roads, Crown roads, rights of ways and easements, Local Government are responsible for **naming and numbering all public roads in its area for which endorsing the authoritative road name and ensuring it has authority (s.162). The City must also conform with** is approved by the Geographical Names Board's Board.
- The NSW Online Road Naming System supports the application of the road naming processes in a collaborative environment accessed by local government, Spatial Services in the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, and the Geographical Names Board.
- The NSW Address Policy and User Manual (May 2021) and the Place Naming Policy (July 2019), adopted by the Geographical Names Board applies to all roads in NSW, regardless of custodianship and maintenance agreements.

## Parks and Open Spaces

- The City is responsible for the naming of parks and open spaces which it owns or manages. While there is no legislative requirement to officially name parks, it assists with addressing.
- The Geographical Names Board maintains a Geographical Names Register and the City will submit the names of parks, reserves and open spaces to the Geographical Names Board to be officially assigned and recognised.

## Buildings

- The naming of buildings is not covered by legislation. The City may name its building assets as it sees fit. Building names can assist with identity, clarity of purpose and addressing.
- There is no requirement or guidelines under the Geographical Names Board for the naming of buildings or other objects/spaces not defined as a road, park or a place; however for consistency and transparency, the City will apply the same principles for all spaces, places and objects requiring a name.

## Policy Implementation

Implementation of this policy rests with the responsible officers accountable for the asset to be named or renamed. The operational actions required to progress a naming proposal, and internal and external consultation required, is outlined in the Naming Proposal Procedure.

All Gadigal language names, whether proposed as a single name or for dual naming, must be endorsed as culturally appropriate by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel prior to a Naming Proposal Report going to Council.

Council will generally consider a single name for public consultation. **Council will not concurrently exhibit multiple candidate names to determine their relative popularity.**

Implementation of this Policy rests with **employees on the Naming Proposal Working Group** and the responsible officer accountable for the **Asset** asset proposed to be named or renamed. **Employees will follow the steps outlined in** ~~The operational actions required to progress a naming proposal, and internal and external consultation required, is outlined in~~ **the Naming Proposal Procedure to progress a naming proposal in a timely manner.**

**The Naming Proposal Working Group will confirm the naming proposal:**

- **is appropriate for the asset to be named**
- **conforms with the principles and intent of this Policy** ~~checked for conformance with GNB Guidelines for the determination of placenames~~
- **conforms with the Geographical Names Board policies for place names and addressing**
- **embraces appropriate consultation with the Aboriginal community**

~~is~~ **All naming proposals must be:**

- checked for **eligibility and reserved** ~~in conformance with this policy and the policies and principles of the NSW Place and Road Naming Proposal System. Addressing User Manual, for roads and localities~~

**If a naming proposal is endorsed by the Naming Proposal Working Group, a formal process through Council and the Geographical Names Board must take place. The naming proposal must be:**

- approved in principle by Council for public exhibition
- placed on public exhibition and consultation undertaken with **Relevant Parties** Authorities, local residents, and businesses **and the general community** (as appropriate)
- endorsed by Council **resolution**
- submitted to the Geographical Names Board for **formalisation, via the NSW Place and Road Naming Proposal System, accompanied by evidence of Council resolution and community consultation.** ~~approval or registration on the Geographical Names Register, and finally~~
- **gazetted** ~~Gazetted~~ in the NSW Government Gazette.

~~All names, excepting buildings, must be submitted to the Geographical Names Board to be officially assigned and included on the Geographical Names Register and gazetted. Council remains the authority for road names, and although endorsed by the Geographical Names Board and included on a roads names list (the NSW Online Road Naming System), Council has the responsibility for gazetting the name.~~

## Consultation

~~This policy aligns with the~~ **Geographical Names Board has been consulted in the review** Board's NSW Addressing User Manual and Guidelines for the Determination of **this Policy** Placenames. Existing names can be checked via the Geographical Names Board's website <http://www.gnb.nsw.gov.au/>

The **Policy** ~~policy~~ also embraces the philosophy of the NSW Heritage Council’s Policy on Place Names of Heritage Value.

**The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, the NSW Aboriginal Languages Trust and the City’s** ~~The~~ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel has been consulted in the **review** ~~drafting~~ of this **Policy** ~~policy~~.

Internal staff affected by this **Policy** ~~policy~~, including ~~Spatial Information, Strategic Planning, History, Parks and Open Spaces, and Community Engagement teams,~~ have been consulted **via** in the **Naming Proposal Working Group** ~~drafting~~ of this ~~policy~~.

## References

Laws and Standards
• Geographical Names Act 1966 (NSW)
• <b>Aboriginal Languages Act 2017 (NSW)</b>
• Roads Act 1993 (NSW)
• <b>Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</b>
• Roads Regulation <del>2018</del> 2008 (NSW)
• <b>AS/NZS 4819:2011 Urban and Rural Addressing</b>
Policies and Procedures
• <b>Geographical Names Board, NSW Address Policy and User Manual (May 2021)</b>
<del>• NSW Addressing User Manual</del>
• Geographical Names Board, Place Naming Policy <b>(July 2019)</b>
<del>• Geographical Names Board Guidelines for the Determination of Placenames</del>
• NSW Heritage Council, Place Names of Heritage Value Policy <b>(Sept 2004)</b>
<del>• City of Sydney Cultural Policy</del>
• City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Protocols <b>(Nov 2012)</b>
• City of Sydney History Policy <b>(June 2018)</b>

## Review period

The Policy will be reviewed every four years to ensure consistency with legislation, the Geographical Names Board **policies** ~~policy~~ and principles and to confirm that it is supporting recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage and history in the public domain. ~~This will be done in consultation with the City of Sydney Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Panel.~~

This policy will be reviewed every 4 years.

### Approval Status

Council approved this policy on [DD MONTH YYYY].

### Approval History

Stage	Date	Comment	TRIM Reference
Original Policy	13 August 2018	Approved by Council	2018/470811
Reviewed	(Date, month, year of when it was approved by CEO or Council)	Briefly summarise key changes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Principles clarified</b></li> <li>• <b>Administrative (template, grammar)</b></li> <li>• <b>Legislative references updated</b></li> </ul> <b>Consultation strengthened</b>	20XX/XXXXXX (Governance to populate)
Commence Review Date	(Date, month, year – should be 9 months prior to the end of the next review period)		
Approval Due Date	(Date, month, year of when the next review of the policy is due to be finalised/ approved)		

### Ownership and approval

Responsibility	Role
Author	City Historian
Owner	City Historian
Endorser	City of Sydney Executive
Approver	City of Sydney Council