



ANZLIC COMMITTEE ON SURVEYING & MAPPING

Data Product Specification

For
Composite Gazetteer of Australia

VERSION 0.6

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ICSM Permanent Committee on Place Names

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0.4	1/03/18	Ursula Harris	
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1. Overview

1.1 Data product specification title

Place Names Specification

1.2 Reference date

2018-02

1.3 Feedback

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

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Email: clientservices@ga.gov.au

Internet: <http://link.fsdf.org.au/fsdf-theme/placenames>

1.4 Data product specification language

English

1.5 Terms and definitions

Refer to Appendix C of this document

1.6 Abbreviations and acronyms

AAD	Australian Antarctic Division
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
GA	Geoscience Australia
GDA94	Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994
ICSM	Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping
NT	Northern Territory Government
NSW	Spatial Services
PCPN	Permanent Committee on Place Names
PSMA	PSMA
QLD	Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
SA	South Australia Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources
TAS	Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

VIC	Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
WA	Western Australian Land Information Authority (trading as Landgate)

1.7 Informal description of data product

The Composite Gazetteer of Australia is an online application available for users to access place name information from Australia and its' External Territories. Place names are managed by multiple jurisdictions around Australia. The Gazetteer brings their data together in one collection.

The Composite Gazetteer of Australia uses a place names database. The database holds data from each jurisdiction in a consistent way. Place names are natural and artificial features and are all represented by points.

The database also holds thematic data for each place name at multiple levels. This provides for a rich searching environment.

2. Specification Scope

2.1 Scope identification

The purpose of this document is to specify a harmonised data specification for official place names. It specifies the format, content, and characteristic detail necessary to combine jurisdictional data for the production of a place names database. This specification also provides a guideline for the preparation and use of place name information.

The thematic scope of this data specification is towards providing a framework for naming of features.

2.2 Extent

2.2.1 Description

Data for this scope relates to Australia including external territories – Geographic Australia (as defined by the Acts Interpretation Act 1901).

2.2.2 Geographic extent

It covers the land mass of Australia and its external territories.

Land mass of Australia

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	169°E
South bounding latitude	80.0°S
North bounding latitude	9°S

Geographic extent of the Australian Antarctic Territory

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	160°E
<i>excluding Adelie Land (the sector between 136°E and 142°E and south to 90°S)</i>	
South bounding latitude	90°S
North bounding latitude	60°S

The Australian Antarctic Division Place Names Committee manages place names of land features and also water related features not exceeding the Territorial Sea (12 nautical miles in width measured from the territory sea baseline)

Geographic extent of the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

West bounding longitude	72°E
East bounding longitude	74°30'E
South bounding latitude	53°30'S
North bounding latitude	52°30'S

2.2.3 Temporal extent

Start date	02-18
End date	N/A

3. Data Product Identification

3.1 Title

Composite Gazetteer of Australia version 1.0

3.2 Alternate title

Place Names

3.3 Product ID

Not applicable

3.4 Abstract

The place names database is a collection of jurisdictional data that is combined to create the Composite Gazetteer of Australia. Place name information is managed at a local level by jurisdictions. The place name database and the Composite Gazetteer of Australia are maintained by ICSM.

4. Purpose

The Composite Gazetteer of Australia is the reconciliation of named point features from different sources to produce a single authoritative national place name product. The key users of the place names are Commonwealth, State and Territory, Local Governments, and the research and industry sectors.

Place name information supports the government, industry and the public in addressing the need for official names with consistent spelling of point features.

4.1 Topic category

Place Names of Australia and its' Territories

4.2 Spatial representation

The Composite Gazetteer of Australia is represented in vector format.

4.3 Spatial resolution

The Composite Gazetteer of Australia has varied spatial accuracies that are maintained by each jurisdiction. The position of point features should not be relied upon.

Please refer back to each jurisdictions metadata records for spatial accuracy, as listed below:

[Australian Antarctic Division](#)

[Australian Capital Territory](#)

[Australian Hydrographic Office](#)

[New South Wales](#)

[Northern Territory](#)

[Queensland](#)

[South Australia](#)

[Tasmania](#)

[Victoria](#)

[Western Australia](#)

4.4 Geographic bounding boxes

Land mass of Australia

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	169°E
South bounding latitude	80.0°S
North bounding latitude	9°S

Geographic extent of the Australian Antarctic Territory

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	160°E

excluding Adelie Land (the sector between 136°E and 142°E and south to 90°S)

South bounding latitude	90°S
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The Australian Antarctic Division Place Names Committee manages place names of land features and also water related features not exceeding the Territorial Sea (12 nautical miles in width measured from the territory sea baseline)

Geographic extent of the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

West bounding longitude	72°E
East bounding longitude	74°30'E
South bounding latitude	53°30'S
North bounding latitude	52°30'S

4.5 Geographic identifier

4.5.1 Identifier authority

ANZLIC – The Spatial Information Council

4.5.2 Identifier code

AUS

4.5.3 Code space

<https://placenames.fsdf.org.au>

4.6 Reference to specification scope

Global

5. Data Content & structure

5.1 Description

The development of place names database is based on the best available place name data. Data is sourced from the jurisdictions which meets the ICSM place names specifications.

The database consists of point data and attributes which describe the name and location of features and assigned themes.

5.2 Feature information

5.2.1 Application schema

Amazon Web Service RDS database has been used to store the place names data.

5.2.2 Feature catalogue

Feature class – a collection of features that share common geometry. Each feature class has a specific geometry (i.e. point) and exists as a table that includes a geometry column. All features within a feature class have behaviour rules associated with them.

Feature type – a collection of features within a feature class that share specific characteristics. In the feature class table, the feature type is defined by the column of FEATURE.

Table 1: Feature classes in place names schema.

Feature Class	Geometry
PLACE NAMES	point

Table 2: Fields contained in attribute tables of feature classes.

Field name		Data type	Description
RECORD ID	Object identifier	String	Record created from jurisdiction ID and AUTHORITY
NAME	name	String	Name of the feature
FEATURE	feature type	String	Type of the place name feature
CATEGORY	Category	String	Broad themes of the Groups
GROUP	Group	String	Broad themes of the features
LATITUDE	Latitude	String	Latitude of the place name
LONGITUDE	Longitude	String	Longitude of the place name
AUTHORITY	Authority	String	Authority source for the place name feature
SUPPLIED_DATE	Date	String	Date of upload to the place names database in AWS RDS store

5.2.3 Feature level metadata

The following fields are populated for each feature as the feature level metadata of the feature.

Record ID – this is the identify number of a particular feature.

5.3 Spatial feature identifiers (IDs)

All input data products were supplied with a set of their own feature IDs. These IDs are preserved as part of the feature level metadata and also maintain the links between suppliers.

Record ID – this is specific and unique across the data. They are created in the process of creating or loading the data into the database. Record IDs are supplied from jurisdictions and the source/authority is appended to the front to ensure uniqueness across the dataset.

6. Reference Systems

6.1 Spatial reference system

6.1.1 Australian Datum

Geographic Datum of Australia (GDA94)

Antarctic Datum

World Geodetic System (WGS84)

6.1.2 Code

4283 (Australia)

4326 (Antarctica)

6.1.3 Code space

EPSG: 4283 (Australia)

EPSG: 4326 (Antarctica)

6.1.4 Projection

Geographical (longitudes and latitudes)

6.1.5 Resolution of coordinates

Coordinates of all spatial objects are quoted to the nearest 0.5 degrees

6.1.6 Spatial index

N/A

6.1.7 Extent of Geodatabase – Mainland Australia

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	169°E
South bounding latitude	80.0°S
North bounding latitude	9°S

6.1.8 Extent of Antarctic Territory

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	160°E
<i>excluding Adelie Land (the sector between 136°E and 142°E and south to 90°S)</i>	
South bounding latitude	90°S
North bounding latitude	60°S

6.1.9 Extent of the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

West bounding longitude	72°E
East bounding longitude	74°30'E
South bounding latitude	53°30'S
North bounding latitude	52°30'S

6.2 Temporal reference system

Gregorian calendar

6.3 Vertical reference system

Australia

Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA)

Geographical coordinate set: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)
(latitude and longitude)

Grid coordinates: (Universal Transverse Mercator, using the GRS80 ellipsoid)
Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94)

Reference Frame: ITRF92 (International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1992)

Epoch: 1994.0

Ellipsoid: GRS80

Semi-major axis (a): 6,378,137.0 metre

Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.257222101

Antarctica

Datum: mean sea level (MSL)

7. Data quality

7.1 Data quality scope

7.1.1 Scope code

Database

7.2 Extent

Within Australian Territories

7.2.1 Scope description

The data quality metadata relates to the entire dataset comprising this data product.

7.3 Data quality lineage

7.3.1 Lineage statement

It is anticipated that the Composite Gazetteer of Australia will be used for a large range of applications. This lineage information is to provide the user with some background knowledge on the sources, history, and the characteristics of the data.

The collection of jurisdictional data is the primarily source for Place Name Search.

The Place Names Database is supplied by each jurisdiction custodian to collectively provide the best available national coverage.

The jurisdictional place names data are captured and maintained by Federal and State Governments. However, the requirements and standards will differ slightly between each jurisdiction. All jurisdictions agreed on a define set of FEATURES to be included in place names to give consistent attribution. There will be inconsistent accuracy in spatial position and attribution between datasets.

Data sources:

- Jurisdictional place names datasets
 - Australian Capital Territory data from ACT Government – Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

- Australian Antarctic Territory from Australian Antarctic Division
- New South Wales data from NSW Department Land and Property Information
- Northern Territory data from NT Government
- Offshore territories beyond the territorial sea – Australian Hydrology Office
- Queensland data from Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (formerly Department of Environment and Resources Management)
- South Australia data from South Australia Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
- Tasmania data from Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
- Territory of Heard Island and McDonald islands from Australian Antarctic Division
- Victoria data from Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (formerly Department of Sustainability and Environment)
- Western Australia data from Western Australian Land Information Authority (trading as Landgate)

Data Processes:

Data from jurisdictions is schema tested and when passed/accepted it will be then integrated into the place names database. The validation and testing process is tested on the available dataset, which includes checking:

- Feature name is populated
- Duplicated features
- Geometry representation
- Latitude and Longitude are logical
- Features are within jurisdictional bounds

A unique identifier (Record ID) is created for each features within the Place Names database. The Record ID is created from the ID received for each record from the jurisdiction that is then appended with the jurisdiction authority. It is used to maintain the database. I.e. WA123456

7.4 Data quality report

Logical Consistency Report:

ICSM used a Validation and Testing methodology to ensure the quality and compliance of the place names database. Testing is carried out using a mixture of computer programs and proprietary GIS packages (such as FME Server). Many of the tests are automated, using customised computer programs.

Validating logical consistency may involve tests to check that table and file names are set out as in the Data Dictionary. Further information on the validation and testing methodology used by ICSM can be found in [Appendix B](#) of this document.

8. Data capture

8.1 Data capture statement

Jurisdictions currently update the place names database with information from relevant stakeholders and custodians. The existing dataset provides a primary source and is updated by using nomenclature techniques. ICSM will then collect all jurisdictional data into a national dataset to provide a complete and consistent representation of the national place names.

8.2 Data capture scope

Each Jurisdiction will maintain state databases for official names and supply into the composite gazetteer.

9. Data maintenance

9.1 Maintenance and update frequency

Data is maintained and updated by the jurisdictions on a cycle that they determine. Verification and testing is an ongoing process by the jurisdictions in order to maintain consistent and accurate attribution of features.

9.2 Maintenance scope

Develop maintenance programs to update jurisdictional place names data which will improve the quality of data at a national level. There is no set timeframe for next release of the dataset; it will be determined by ICSM's PCPN work program and the available information from the jurisdictions.

10. Data product delivery

Products relating to the Place Names dataset are made available under ICSM. Data can be downloaded from ICSM web sites:

For dataset
<http://placenames.fsd.org.au>

10.1 Delivery format – online (multiple)

10.1.1 Format name

Multiple formats - Shapefile, MapInfo TAB, KML, DGN V8, CSV (pipe delimited), GeoJSON

10.1.2 Language used within the dataset

English

10.1.3 Character set coding

004-utf8

10.1.4 Data structure

The data has been extracted from Place Names database and is a relational database. Further information on data structure can be found in section 4.2.

10.2 Delivery medium – online

10.2.1 Estimated size of a unit in the specified format

– 500mb

10.2.2 Medium name

015 - Online

10.2.3 Online delivery URL

<http://placenames.fsd.org.au>

10.3 Files size and format

The file size is determined by the area of extent being clipped and delivered.

10.4 Delivery scope

Global

10.5 Licensing and conditions of use

Products and services relating to the Composite Gazetteer dataset are made available under Creative Commons License conditions (Attribution Australia CC BY), Australia.



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For more information on the licensing and conditions of use, please refer to <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

ICSM has tried to make the information of this document as accurate as possible. However, it does not guarantee that the information is totally accurate or complete. Therefore, you should not solely rely on this information when making a commercial decision.

11. Metadata

11.1 Dataset Citation

11.1.1 Title

Composite Gazetteer of Australia

11.1.2 Custodian

ICSM

11.1.3 Jurisdiction

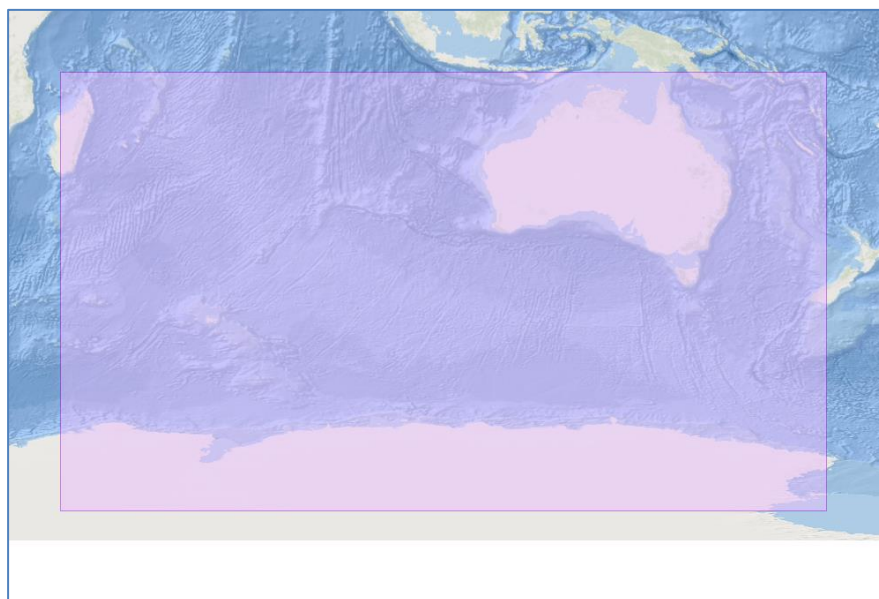
Australia

11.1.4 Description

The data contains point representation of the place name features of Australia.

Dataset: PLACE NAMES

11.2 Geographic Extent



11.2.1 Name

Australia including external territories

11.2.2 Extent of Geodatabase – Mainland Australia

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	169°E
South bounding latitude	80.0°S
North bounding latitude	9°S

11.2.3 Extent of Antarctic Territory

West bounding longitude	45°E
East bounding longitude	160°E
<i>excluding Adelie Land (the sector between 136°E and 142°E and south to 90°S)</i>	
South bounding latitude	90°S
North bounding latitude	60°S

11.2.4 Extent of the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

West bounding longitude	72°E
East bounding longitude	74°30'E
South bounding latitude	53°30'S
North bounding latitude	52°30'S

11.3 Data Currency

Beginning date: 02/2018

Ending date: Ongoing

11.4 Data Status

Maintenance and update frequency: irregular

11.5 Contact Information

Contact organisation: ICSM (GA)

Contact position: Sales and Distribution

Mail address: GPO Box 378

Locality: Canberra

State: ACT

Country: Australia

Postcode: 2601

Freecall (within Australia): 1800 800 173

Telephone: +61 2 6249 9966

Facsimile: +61 2 6249 9960

Electronic mail address: clientservices@ga.gov.au

11.6 Metadata information

Metadata date: February 2018

11.7 Projection/Datum

Datum:

Mainland Australia: GDA94

Antarctic Territory: WGS84

Projection:

Mainland Australia: Geographical (latitude and longitude)

Antarctic Territory: Polar Stereographic

Appendix A: Data Dictionary

1. Data (feature type) Dictionary table

Feature Class	Geometry	Feature Type (Sub Type)	Feature Type Definition	Associated Attributes
The feature class in which the feature type classifications contained	The spatial object type (i.e. point, line, polygon)	The feature type classification to which the entry relates.	The definition which applies to the feature type	The applicable fields for each feature class

The following are attributes which are common to all feature classes:

RECORD ID:	Unique identifier for the dataset
NAME:	Name of the place name feature
FEATURE:	Feature type classification to which the entry relates
CATEGORY:	Category classification of the place name feature
GROUP:	Group classification of the place name feature
LATITUDE	Latitude of the place name feature.
LONGITUDE:	Longitude of the place name feature.
SUPPLY_DATE:	Date the stakeholder supplied the data to GA.

3. Data dictionary

Dataset: Composite Gazetteer of Australia

Feature Class	Geometry	Feature Type Definition	Associated Attributes
PLACE NAMES	Point	<p>A bowl shaped depression or dip in the Earth's surface, either oval or circular in shape. River basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.</p> <p>A tract of country, generally larger catchment areas, drained by a river and its tributaries.</p>	RECORD ID NAME FEATURE CATEGORY GROUP LATITUDE LONGITUDE AUTHORITY SUPPLY_DATE

Appendix B: Validation Tests

1. About Validation and Testing

The Validation and Testing (VAT) process will test the Place Names Database to ensure the compliance to the Specification. The standard tests are outlined in this Appendix.

2. Validation tests

The following tables list the validation tests and the associated AQL percentage values used in assessing the data of Surface Hydrology Dataset against the specification. All tests may be conducted where the appropriate Feature Class exists in the relevant schema. Testing of feature interrelationships will be in accordance with those rules stated in Appendix A (Data Dictionary). However, the scope and extent of testing will be at the discretion of ICSM and may or may not include all of the following tests.

2.1 The Place Names database

2.1.1 Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is a measure of the degree to which the data are internally consistent and comply with the technical specification in the way they are structured.

LOGICAL CONSISTENCY CHECK	TEST SAMPLE SIZE	AQL
Data Format and Spatial Reference are correct	Full Population	0%
Schema structure and components are correct	Full Population	0%
There are no duplicate coincident features existing within a Feature Class.	Full Population	0%

2.1.2 Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the features and their attributes agree with the information on the source material. For this product, attribute accuracy is a measure of the degree to which the attribute values of a feature agree with the information on the source material.

ATTRIBUTES TESTED	TEST SAMPLE SIZE	AQL
Data Attribute Field entries are consistent with the Data Dictionary and related Sections. Attributes are correct for spelling, spacing, casing, data type and are valid entries.	Full Population	0%
Record IDs exist, are valid and unique	Full Population	0%

Each record has a populated Name	Full Population	0%
Each record has a readable spatial location	Full Population	0%

Appendix C: Feature classification listing, alphabetical.

Each FEATURE in the Place Names dataset falls into a CATEGORY and these categories in turn fall into high level GROUPS.

i.e. BORE (feature) is a WATERPOINT (category) which falls into HYDROLOGY (group)

Another listing by Group, Category and Feature is available in Appendix D.

GROUP	DEFINITION
ADMINISTRATION	Contains the legislative, regulatory, political and general administrative entities.
CULTURE	Places that support activities and interactions of the community.
HYDROLOGY	Natural or man-made places which relate to the surface and underground water or marine environments.
LANDCOVER	Places that are characterised by the physical covering on the surface of the earth.
MINING	Place that reflect the administration extraction and processing of minerals, rock, gas and oil.
SOCIETY	Places that support the provision of support services to the community.
TERRAIN	Places that reflect the physical attributes of the land surface.
TRANSPORT	Places associated with the movement of people, goods, freight and cargo.
UTILITIES	Places relating to the provision of information and functional services in the community.

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
ACCOMMODATION	Places primarily used for short term accommodation.
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA	Places with officially defined boundaries for governance purposes.
AGRICULTURE	Places where agricultural activities are undertaken.
AIR	An area for air traffic and support infrastructure.
BUSINESS	Place where the major activity is of a commercial nature.
CARE	Not a hospital.
COMMUNICATION	A service to transmit information electronically
COMMUNITY FACILITY	Place to support specific public activities.
COMMUNITY LIVING	Places that provide medium to long term accommodation in a structured environment.

DEFENCE	A place for preparation for defence of the country.
EDUCATION	
EMERGENCY	A place for governance of emergency services.
ENERGY	A facility for the generation/transmission of electric power
EXTRACTION	An excavation in the earth for the extraction of materials.
HEALTH	A building for treatment of people.
ICE FEATURE	Places named as a result of the weather conditions.
INDUSTRY	Place where the major activity is of a manufacturing or processing nature.
LANDFORM	A natural feature of the earth's surface
LANDMARK	Place that is a recognised entity by the community for specific identification purposes.
LEGAL	A place for governance of services.
MINERAL FIELD	
OBSERVATION	
PLACE OF WORSHIP	Place used for spiritual observation or ceremonial purposes.
POPULATED PLACE	Places relating to population entities, both current and historical.
PROCESSING	A facility with connectivity to pipeline distribution.
PROTECTED AREA	Places with a legislated boundary for land management purposes
RAIL	The course of a transport mode.
RECREATION	Place where the major activity is of a sporting nature.
REGION	Places with recognised characteristics that may not have defined boundaries.
ROAD	The course of a transport mode.
TOURISM	Place where the major activity is peregrination.
TRAIL	A defined path, route or track that often traverses natural areas.
UNDER ICE	A natural feature of the earth's surface under water.
UNDERSEA	A natural feature of the earth's surface under water.
VEGETATION	Places named as a result of the naturally occurring flora.
WASTE	An area for disposal of various types of material.
WATER	Infrastructure to support watercraft.
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	Places that indicate constructed features associated with water.
WATER POINT	Natural or constructed places where water may be available.
WATERBODY	Natural or constructed places where a body of water may be available.
WATERWAY	Natural or constructed places that is associated with the movement of water.

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
ABANDONED MINE	
ABANDONED QUARRY	
ABATTOIR	A slaughterhouse
ABBEY	A building or buildings occupied by monks or nuns under an abbot or abbess includes convent and monastery
ABYSSAL PLAIN (MARINE)	An extensive, flat or gently sloping region, usually found at depths greater than 4000 m.
ADIT	An entrance to a mine.
AGED CARE	A facility that supports the care of the elderly.
AGRICULTURAL AREA	Area defined for agricultural purposes.
AIR FORCE BASE	A facility used by the Air Force for the operation and/or training of personnel and their aircraft
AIRPORT	Regulated A landing and taking off area for civil aircraft, usually equipped with runways and aircraft maintenance and passenger facilities (GNR)
ALUMINA REFINERY	
AMBULANCE STATION	A structure or other area set aside for storage of ambulance vehicles and medical equipment (GNR)
AMPHITHEATRE	An open-air venue for public events (GNR)
ANCHORAGE	A natural area in which vessels anchor or may anchor
ANTARCTIC LAND	Large continental area defined by natural boundaries, or partly by natural boundaries and partly by boundaries of political convenience. The term was formally used by explorers for newly discovered lengths of coastline, cf. coast. Outside the area covered by this work the term may be synonymous with territory. The use of land does not refer to the ground; rather it is a generic part of a toponym.
ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY MANAGED AREAS	Areas intended to facilitate cooperation between nations operating in close proximity to each other, with a view to minimising environmental impacts. ASMAs may contain zones where various restrictions and permits might apply, and activities within ASMAs are governed by a code of conduct.
ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS	Areas set aside to protect outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, any combination of those values, or ongoing or planned scientific research.
APRON (MARINE)	A gently dipping SLOPE, with a smooth surface, commonly found around groups of islands and SEAMOUNTS.
AQUACULTURE	
AQUARIUM	A facility for the public display of aquatic species
AQUIFIER	An underground waterbody.
ARBORETUM	A garden devoted to trees

ARMY BASE	A facility used by the army for the operation and/or training of personnel and their vehicles
ART GALLERY	An area or facility which displays art works
ATHLETIC FIELD	ATHLETIC FIELD OR TRACK
BANK	The sloping ground along the edge of water
BANK (MARINE)	An ELEVATION of the seafloor at depths generally less than 200 m, but sufficient for safe surface navigation commonly found on the continental shelf or near an island.
BAR	A BAR of sand, coral, mud formed in a SEA or RIVER, exposed at low tide and formed by the action of the tides or currents (GNR)
BARRACKS	A building or buildings used for the lodgement or residence of soldiers (GNR)
BASEBALL FIELD	
BASIN (MARINE)	A depression more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent.
BASKETBALL COURT	
BATTERY	A stone crushing works for ore extraction, as used on gold fields
BAY	(a) An open, curving indentation made by the SEA or a LAKE (b) A body of water partly surrounded by land generally smaller than a GULF and larger than a COVE.(GNR)
BEACH	A sloping shore along water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered in sand or gravel.
BEACON	A prominent, manmade structure to guide vessels, vehicles or aircraft
BENCH	Usually applied to a high-level rock feature, similar to a terrace.
BEND	A curve in the course of a STREAM
BICYCLE TRACK	A trail designed for bicycle traffic in the main. This is not a shared roadway with vehicular traffic. Main use is cycling.
BIOMASS POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from waste from sugar cane, municipal solid waste, landfill methane or other forms of biomass.
BLOWHOLE	A hole near the seashore that has been formed in the roof of a CAVE, and through which air and possibly water are forced by the rising tide
BMX TRACK	
BOAT RAMP	ALSO KNOWN AS LANDING/BOAT RAMP OR BOAT LAUNCH
BOATING CLUB	
BOMBING RANGE	A tract of land on which the military conducts bombing practice
BORE	A deep vertical hole of a small diameter made to obtain water or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata
BOTANIC GARDENS	A park or reserve which contains specialised collections of plants
BOWLING GREEN	Also known as landing/boat ramp or boat launch
BREAKWATER	An artificial structure capable of checking the force of waves, thereby reducing erosion or sheltering vessels from rough seas (GNR)
BREWERY	An establishment for brewing beer, ale, etc.
BRICKWORKS	A place where bricks are made (GNR)
BUS DEPOT	an area for storage and maintenance of buses
BUS ROUTE	The set route taken by a bus service
BUS STOP	a designated place where buses stop for passengers to board or alight

BUSH NURSING HOSPITAL	A hospital that operates primarily in the rural areas
CABLEWAY	CHAIRLIFT OR CABLECAR
CABLEWAY TERMINAL	
CAIRN	A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a SUMMIT, TRACK, boundary, historical event, or a memorial to a person (GNR)
CALDERA (MARINE)	A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterized by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.
CAMP GROUND	An area where a CAMP has been established or where it would be suitable to establish one; an area, often provided with amenities, where it is permitted to set up a camp (GNR)
CANAL	Manmade feature also used for transport
CANYON (MARINE)	An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.
CAPE	An area of land projecting into a body of water, may contain a point (s), or HEAD
CAR PARK	Where vehicles are parked
CARAVAN PARK	A bounded area in which caravans are, or can be, parked, or where caravan type accommodation can be obtained; domestic facilities may be provided (GNR)
CARGO TERMINAL	
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT	An administrative bounded area proclaimed for water catchment protection
CAUSEWAY	a structure that facilitates the crossing of road, railway or watercourse over under or through another feature
CAVE	A hollowed-out chamber in the Earth, or in the side of a CLIFF or HILL; especially a larger natural cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface (GNR)
CEMENT PLANT	
CEMETERY	An operational place/area for burying the dead
CENSUS DISTRICT	A division of land for the purpose of counting the population
CHANNEL	A man made watercourse used for irrigation. Can be open or closed
CHAPEL	A place of worship connected with and subsidiary to a CHURCH; a place of worship other than a CHURCH or cathedral, especially in public institutions
CHILD CARE	Caters for babies from 0.5 months up to 3 years
CHURCH	A building used for religious worship (GNR)
CINEMA	
CIRQUE	A deep rounded hollow on a mountain side formed by glacial action and usually occupied by a remnant glacier or neve.
CLIFF	A perpendicular or steep face of ROCK of considerable height either inland or along the COAST (GNR)
COAL FIELD	
COAL POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from coal
COAST	Boundary between land and sea, applied in place-names to lengths of coastline determined partly by the history of their discovery and partly by convenient demarcation points

COAST GUARD	
COASTAL RESERVE	
COMMUNE	
COMMUNICATION TOWER	A structure that supports communication devices
COMMUNITY CENTRE	
COMMUNITY GARDENS	A piece of land which is managed and encourages members of the community to cultivate primarily for the production of food and to contribute to sustainability.
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	A health facility that caters for the community, urban and rural
CONSERVATION PARK	An area of land which is protected to ensure the cultural heritage and natural features are safeguarded. (excludes National Parks)
CONSERVATORY	a public building with a glass roof and walls and used for growing delicate plants:
CONTAINER TERMINAL	
CONTINENT	
CONTINENTAL MARGIN (MARINE)	The zone, generally consisting of SHELF, SLOPE and CONTINENTAL RISE, separating the continent from the deep seafloor or ABYSSAL PLAIN. Occasionally a TRENCH may be present in place of a CONTINENTAL RISE.
CONTROL TOWER	Air and shipping control towers
CORNER	A place where two boundaries or ROADS meet; a region; a remote place
COUNTY	A subdivision of Australia into land units
CRATER	(a) A funnel-shaped hollow at the top of the cone of a volcano (b) A hollow caused by the fall of a meteorite on to the Earth's surface (GNR)
CROQUET GREEN	
CYCLE CROSSING	a structure that facilitates the crossing of road, railway or watercourse over under or through another feature
DAIRY	
DAM	A small structure in generally undrained areas, built to contain water for stock purposes
DAM WALL	A large man-made structure of earth, masonry, etc. built across a STREAM to impound water for any purpose
DAY PROCEDURE CENTRE	
DEEP (MARINE)	A localized depression within the confines of a larger feature, such as a TROUGH, BASIN or TRENCH.
DEFENCE SITE	
DEPRESSION	Any hollow or relatively sunken area, on land
DESERT	An almost barren tract of land in which the precipitation is so scant or spasmodic that it will not adequately support vegetation
DIPLOMATIC MISSION	Office of a countries diplomatic representative
DISABILITY SUPPORT	
DISTILLERY	A place where spirits are manufactured
DOCK	a structure where a vessel is constructed or repaired
DOME	A rounded and gently sloping elevation in the surface of an inland ice sheet. Ice domes do not have precisely defined margins and may cover

	very large areas - more than 100,000km sq., for example.
DRAIN	An artificially constructed WATERCOURSE designed for the purpose of removing surplus water from the land surface. Can be open or closed
DUNE	a mound or ridge of drifted sand, occurring on the sea coast, near inland water bodies and in deserts
EDUCATION COMPLEX	education area containing multiple types of education centres
EMERGENCY COMPLEX	EMERGENCY COMPLEX OR EMERGENCY SERVICES AGENCY - emergency facility area containing multiple types of emergency facility each may have its own name
EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTRE	A facility to coordinate multiple agencies
ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE	Conference, exhibition or entertainment centre
ENTRANCE	A passageway into enclosed waters (GNR)
EQUESTRIAN CENTRE	
ESCARPMENT	The steep slope terminating a Plateau or any level or upland surface
ESCARPMENT (MARINE)	Elongated, characteristically linear, steep SLOPE separating horizontal or gently sloping areas of the sea floor.
ESTUARY	(a) The portion of a RIVER where tidal effects are evident and where fresh water and sea water mix (b) The widening out lower portion of a tidal RIVER
FAN (MARINE)	A relatively smooth depositional feature continuously deepening away from a sediment source commonly located at the lower termination of a CANYON or canyon system.
FARM	A tract of land devoted for agricultural or horticultural purposes (GNR)
FENCE	Fence
FERRY ROUTE	The set route taken by a ferry service
FERRY STATION	a designated place where ferries stop for passengers to board or alight
FIBER OPTIC CABLE	A wire used for the distribution of digital communications
FIRE LOOKOUT	FIRE TOWER OR OBSERVATION TOWER
FIRE STATION	
FIREBREAK	FIREBREAK OR FIREGUARD (PSMA) A strip of ploughed or cleared land made to check the spread of fire (GNR)
FIRING RANGE	
FJORD	
FOOT TUNNEL	
FOOTBRIDGE	
FORD	A solid way, the shallow part of a RIVER or other body of water which may be crossed by vehicle or by wading
FOREST	
FRACTURE ZONE (MARINE)	A long narrow zone of irregular topography formed by the movement of tectonic plates associated with an offset of a spreading ridge axis, characterized by steep-sided and/or asymmetrical RIDGES, TROUGHS or ESCARPMENTS.
FURTHER EDUCATION	Post-secondary education excluding UNIVERSITY and TAFEs
GAP (MARINE)	A narrow break in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION. Also called PASSAGE.

GAS PIPELINE	A pipeline used for gas transmission
GAS PLANT	A gas/oil processing/conditioning plant include
GAS POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from gas
GAS/OIL FIELD	An area in which natural gas occurs in quantities worthy of exploitation
GAS/OIL PLATFORM	An oil/gas platform, offshore platform, or (colloquially) oil rig is a large structure with facilities to drill wells, to extract and process oil and natural gas
GATE	a structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
GENERAL HOSPITAL	An institution in which the sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment
GENERAL HOSPITAL (EMERGENCY)	A general hospital with 24hour emergency service
GEO THERMAL POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from steam extracted from hot underground rocks
GLACIER	A mass of snow and ice continuously moving from higher to lower ground or, if afloat, continuously spreading.
GOLD FIELD	An area gold is, or was removed from the Earth
GOLD REFINERY	
GOLF COURSE	A ground or course over which golf is played (GNR)
GORGE	A valley which is more than usually deep and narrow, with step walls.
GRANDSTAND	
GRASSLAND	
GREYHOUND RACETRACK	
GROUP CAMP	
GROYNE	A low artificial wall-like structure constructed of timber, stone, concrete or steel, usually extending roughly perpendicular to the SHORELINE and designed to protect the SHORE from erosion or to trap sand
GULF	An indentation in the sea or coast similar to a Bay, but either larger or with a greater curvature.
GURDWARA (SIKH)	Sikh place of worship.
GUYOT (MARINE)	A SEAMOUNT with a comparatively smooth flat top.
HALL	A building where people may gather.
HANGAR	
HARBOUR	An artificially improved body of water providing protection for vessels, and generally ANCHORAGE and docking facilities
HARNESS RACETRACK	HARNESS OR TROTTING TRACK
HELIPAD	A place for helicopters to land and take-off, like 'runway' is to 'airport'
HELIPORT	HELIPAD OR HELIPORT, like 'airport' is to 'runway'
HILL	A small portion of the Earth's surface elevated above its surroundings: in general, an feature is not considered a MOUNTAIN unless its ELEVATION, from foot to SUMMIT, is well over 300m, but the distinction is arbitrary (PSMA())
HILL (MARINE)	A distinct ELEVATION generally of irregular shape, less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that

	surrounds most of the feature.
HISTORIC SITE	SITE OF CULTURAL OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
HOCKEY GROUND	
HOLE (MARINE)	A depression of limited extent with all sides rising steeply from a relatively flat bottom.
HOMESTEAD	A main residence on a horticultural or agricultural farm
HORSE RIDING TRAIL	A trail designed for horse riding traffic in the main.
HOSPITAL COMPLEX	An area containing multiple hospitals
HUNDRED	A subdivision of the COUNTIES into land units (GNR) in SA/WA which is a PARISH in other jurisdictions.
HUT	
HYDRO POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from the energy provided by difference in water level upstream and downstream
ICE FIELD	Flat glaciated area, underlying topography is not completely levelled out.
ICE RISE	
ICE SHELF	A floating ice sheet of considerable thickness attached to a coast. Ice shelves are usually of great horizontal extent and have a level or gently undulating surface. They are nourished by the accumulation of snow and often by seaward extension of land glaciers. Limited areas may be aground. The seaward edge is termed an ice front.
ICE STREAM	
ICEFALL	The portion of a glacier at a point of steep descent, segmented by many transverse crevasses into separate blocks.
INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA	An Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) is an area of Indigenous-owned land or sea where Traditional Owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation.
INLET	A small indentation in a waterline usually tapering towards its head
IRON ORE PROCESSOR	An iron ore processing plant
ISLAND	a tract of land completely surrounded by water
ISLAND GROUP	A group of Islands often with a common name which covers the group. The Islands may have their own individual names. The island group can any combination of rocks, reefs, islets and islands names.
ISTHMUS	A narrow portion of land enclosed on each side by water and connecting two larger bodies of land
JETTY	A structure of stone or timber projecting into water, often private use and significantly smaller than a pier
JUNCTION	A place where RIVERS, ROADS or RAILWAYS intersect
KINDERGARTEN	post childcare 3-5 years
KNOLL (MARINE)	A distinct ELEVATION with a rounded profile less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
LAGOON	An enclosed area of shallow salt or brackish water which is partly or completely separated from the SEA.
LAKE	A body of fresh or salt water, natural or artificial, enclosed or nearly enclosed by land; it may or may not have in and outflowing water (either permanent, intermittent or largely dry)
LANDFILL	
LANDING AREA	For the operation of aircraft, may be public or private.

LANDING PLACE	A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight,
LAW COURT	
LEDGE	
LEVEE	Levee
LEVEE (MARINE)	A depositional embankment bordering a CANYON, VALLEY or SEA CHANNEL.
LIBRARY	A place in which literary materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending.
LIFESAVING CLUB	A patrol and response service for those that in difficulty in the water
LIGHT RAIL	A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of light rail
LIGHT RAIL STATION	a place where passengers are exchanged between vehicles or between transport modes
LIGHTHOUSE	A distinctive structure on or off the COAST, exhibiting a major LIGHT designed to serve as an aid to navigation (GNR)
LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	A municipal council
LOCALITY	An administrative bounded area distinguished for its community and/or landscape characteristics: in metropolitan areas it is commonly referred to as a 'suburb'; it provides an official reference point for addressing purposes
LOCK	A stretch of water in a RIVER or CANAL enclosed by gates fitted with sluices to enable craft to be raised from one water level to another
LOOKOUT	An observation or viewing point often a man-made structure
MARINA	An area provided with berthing and shore facilities (including toilets, water and rubbish disposal) particularly for yachts and other pleasure craft
MARINE PARK	MARINE PARK OR AQUATIC RESERVE
MARKET	An open space or covered building(s) in which provisions are exposed for sale (GNR)
MASSIF	Compact group of mountain heights, which may be partly or almost entirely ice-covered.
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRE	A health facility that caters for the maternal and child health needs of a community
MEDICAL CENTRE	A doctors surgery
MILL/TIMBER OPERATIONS	
MINE (OPEN CUT)	A place or area from which commercial minerals are removed from the Earth
MINE (UNDERGROUND)	A place or area from which commercial minerals are removed from the Earth
MINERAL SAND PROCESSING PLANT	
MINING CENTRE	ASK WA to define - 364
MISSION	An establishment administered by a religious community for the spiritual and social welfare of others

MOAT (MARINE)	An annular or partially annular depression commonly located at the base of SEAMOUNTS, islands and other isolated ELEVATIONS.
MONASTERY	A religious residence for monks (GNR)
MONDIR (HINDU)	Hindu place of worship
MONUMENT	Anything by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; anything that serves as a memorial to a person, event, or of past times (GNR)
MORAINE	A mound, ridge, or other distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified glacial drift, predominantly till, deposited primarily by direct action of glacier ice, in a variety of topographic landforms that are independent of control by the surface on which the drift lies.
MOSQUE	
MOTOR TRACK	RACETRACK
MOUND (MARINE)	A distinct ELEVATION with a rounded profile generally less than 500m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature, commonly formed by the expulsion of fluids or by coral reef development, sedimentation and (bio) erosion.
MOUNTAIN	A natural ELEVATION of the Earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent ELEVATIONS, is impressive or notable. In general the ELEVATION of a mountain is more than 300m from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary.
MOUNTAIN BIKE TRACK	A trail designed for mountain bike traffic in the main.
MUD VOLCANO (MARINE)	A MOUND or cone-shaped ELEVATION formed by the expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.
MULTIUSE TRAIL	A pathway designed for shared use access, being walking and bicycle traffic and may also include horse riding or skiing or may be any combination of multiple use. Main uses cycling and walking.
MUSEUM	An institution that cares for (conserves) a collection of artefacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing
NATIONAL PARK	A tract of land set apart, as by a state or nation, to be preserved in its natural state for the benefit of the public - Marine Parks held separately
NAVAL BASE	A facility used by the seaman for the operation and/or training of personnel and their vessels
NEIGHBOURHOOD	Does not have officially recognised and registered boundaries hence an unbounded locality: for this reason a neighbourhood name cannot be used for addressing purposes (GNR)
NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFER PLACE	AN AREA OR PREMISES THAT MAY, AS A LAST RESORT, PROVIDE SOME SANCTUARY FROM THE LIFE THREATENING EFFECTS OF A BUSHFIRE (I.E. DIRECT FLAME CONTACT OR RADIANT HEAT).
NETBALL COURT	
NEVE	The crystalline or granular snow on the upper part of a glacier, which has not yet been compressed into ice; a field or bed of frozen snow.
NICKEL REFINERY	
NUNATAK	A small mountain, rocky crag or outcrop projecting from a glacier, ice shelf or snowfield.
OBSERVATORY	
OIL PIPELINE	A pipeline used for oil transmission
OIL REFINERY	A refinery to convert crude oil from the oil terminals and delivered to the gas plants (processing)

OIL/GAS WELL	
OPALFIELD	An area where opals is, or was, removed from the Earth
OUTCAMP	Small Aboriginal community outside of the main community
OUTSTATION	Accommodation outside of the main homestead complex within a pastoral property
PAN	A small depression, intermittently containing water, in which may sometimes hold deposits, typically clay or salt.
PARISH	A subdivision of the COUNTIES into land units (GNR)
PARK	An area of land often with recreational and other facilities which is set aside for public use (GNR)
PASS	A break or GAP in a MOUNTAIN RANGE permitting easier passage from one side to the other
PASSAGE	A navigable route, specifically one through REEFS ,ISLANDS, LANDS or shallow waters
PASSAGE (MARINE)	A narrow break in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION. Also called GAP.
PASTORAL DISTRICT	A classification of land to assist in the administration of pastoral runs.
PEAK	A high point of a mountain or a ridge
PEAK (MARINE)	A conical or pointed ELEVATION at the summit of a larger feature.
PENINSULA	An area of land almost surrounded by water and significantly larger than a CAPE
PICNIC SITE	PICNIC SITE OR AREA (PSMA) A tract of land reserved for day picnic purposes, sometimes with constructed fireplaces and other facilities (GNR)
PIER	A long narrow structure extending into the water to afford a berthing place for vessels; to serve as a pleasure promenade (GNR)
PINNACLE (MARINE)	A spire-shaped pillar either isolated or at the summit of a larger feature.
PLAIN	A relatively level area within a region of greater relief; a small area without relief (GNR)
PLANTATION	A large quantity of trees that have been planted, commercial in nature
PLATEAU	An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land (GNR)
PLATEAU (MARINE)	A large, relatively flat ELEVATION that is higher than the surrounding relief with one or more relatively steep sides.
PLAYGROUND	
POCKET	An area of land encompassed by the meander of a river.
POINT	The extreme end of a CAPE or a Peninsula or the outer end of any land protruding into the water, usually less prominent than a CAPE
POLICE STATION	An office of the local police force; it may or may not have associated lock-up (gnr)
POPULATION CENTRE	A significant place where there is permanent human habitation, infrastructure and services.
PORT	A place provided with terminal and transfer facilities for loading and discharging cargo or passengers, usually located in a HARBOUR (gnr)
POST OFFICE	A facility to enables the distribution of mail
POWER DISTRIBUTION	A wire used for the distribution of electricity
POWER SUB STATION	A facility whose primary purpose is to convert incoming sub-transmission voltages to high voltage distribution voltages -usually owned by the distribution company
POWER SUB TRANSMISSION	A wire used for the transmission of electricity usually < 66KV
POWER TERMINAL	A facility whose primary purpose is to convert incoming transmission voltages to voltages suitable for distribution networks-usually owned

STATION	by the transmission company
POWER TRANSMISSION	A wire used for the transmission of electricity usually > 66KV
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL	A COMBINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRIMARY SCHOOL	An education facility that caters for 5- 12 year olds, private and public
PRISON	A building where persons are legally committed, while awaiting trial or punishment (GNR)
PROVINCE (MARINE)	A geographically distinct region with a number of shared physiographic characteristics that contrast with those in the surrounding areas. This term should be modified with the generic term that best describes the majority of features in the region (e.g., Seamount in “Baja California Seamount Province”).
PUMPING STATION	A pumping station to support water flows
QUARRY	A place where soli, stone or rock is extracted (GNR)
RACECOURSE	A piece of ground on which horse races are held for public entertainment; any place where horse races are held (GNR)
RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITY	An antenna for the transmission of sound by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through radio receivers
RADIO STATION	A facility to operate the transmission of radio broadcasts
RAIL BRIDGE	
RAIL CUTTING	
RAIL STATION	a place where passengers are exchanged between vehicles or between transport modes
RAIL TUNNEL	
RAIL YARD	an area of railway tracks and sidings for storage and maintenance of trains
RAILWAY	A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of trains
RANGE	A series or line of MOUNTAIN or HILLS with or without PEAKS in which the crests are relatively narrow
RAPIDS	Portions of a STREAM with accelerated current where it descends rapidly without a break in the slope of the bed sufficient to form a WATERFALL
REACH	A straight portion of WATERCOURSE from one BEND to another
REEF (MARINE)	A shallow ELEVATION composed of consolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
REFUGE	Aa purpose built or modified fire proof building. VIC
RESERVOIR	An artificial LAKE for the storage, regulation and control of water for domestic or other use
REST AREA	An area at the side of a road or highway for vehicles to stop away from traffic; with toilet and possibly picnic facilities (GNR)
RETIREMENT VILLAGE	
RIDGE	A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, either isolated or located in a RANGE (GNR)
RIDGE (MARINE)	An elongated ELEVATION of varying complexity, size and gradient.
RIFT (MARINE)	An elongated depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined.
RISE (MARINE)	A broad ELEVATION that generally rises gently and smoothly from the surrounding relief.
ROAD BRIDGE	

ROAD CUTTING	An excavation in the earth's surface to create a thoroughfare for a road, railway or watercourse.
ROAD TUNNEL	
ROCK	A prominent or isolated outcrop of stone.
ROCKHOLE	A HOLE eroded in Rock. Not a waterhole, often used as water storage.
ROTUNDA	
ROUNDAABOUT	A structure that facilitates the crossing of multiple roads
ROWING COURSE	A place where soli, stone or rock is extracted (GNR)
SADDLE (MARINE)	A broad pass or col in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION.
SALT DOME (MARINE)	A distinct ELEVATION, often with a rounded profile, one km or more in diameter that is the geomorphologic expression of a diapir formed by vertical intrusion of salt. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.
SAND RIDGE (MARINE)	An elongated feature of unconsolidated sediment of limited vertical relief and sometimes crescent shaped. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.
SCHOOL CAMP	A facility administered by an education centre
SCRAP YARD	
SCRUB	
SEA	One of the smaller divisions of the OCEANS, especially if partly enclosed by land (GNR)
SEA CHANNEL (MARINE)	An elongated, meandering depression, usually occurring on a gently sloping plain or FAN.
SEAMOUNT (MARINE)	A distinct generally equidimensional ELEVATION greater than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
SEAMOUNT CHAIN (MARINE)	A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete SEAMOUNTS.
SECONDARY SCHOOL	An education facility that caters for 12- 18 year olds, private and public
SES FACILITY	STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES FACILITY
SETTLEMENT	A small rural community, typically outside a larger urban area.
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	A facility for the process of removing contaminants from wastewater
SEWER PIPELINE	A pipeline used for sewer transmission
SHELF (MARINE)	The flat or gently sloping region adjacent to a continent or around an island that extends from the low water line to a depth, generally about 200m, where there is a marked increase in downward slope.
SHIP WRECK	The ruined remains of a stranded or sunken vessel which has been rendered useless (GNR)
SHOAL (MARINE)	A shallow ELEVATION composed of unconsolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
SHOPPING CENTRE	Typically a named area/property or group of retail businesses with their own infrastructure such as carparks. E.g. Chadstone, Westfield complex
SHOWGROUND	A tract of land with pavilion(s) and arena(s) for exhibition and display of livestock and produce (GNR)
SIDING	A short branch off a RAILWAY track, often connected at both ends to the mainline track, and used for shunting or for loading, unloading,

	and storing goods trucks (GNR)
SILL (MARINE)	A relatively shallow barrier between BASINS that may inhibit water movement.
SKATE PARK	
SKI TRAIL	A trail designed for downhill or cross country in the main.
SLOPE	A gradient on the side or end of an elevated relief feature.
SLOPE (MARINE)	The sloping region that deepens from a SHELF to the point where there is a general decrease in gradient.
SMELTER	An industrial plant for smelting
SOAK	Damp or swampy spots around the base of granite ROCKS or in otherwise dry watercourse
SOLAR POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power either directly in solar cells, or in a concentrating solar power plant by focusing the light to run a heat engine
SOUND	A named body of water, sometimes located in another body of water
SPECIAL SCHOOL	An educational facility that caters for those with learning disabilities
SPECIALISED HOSPITAL	A hospital specifically for the care of a specific group or part of the body
SPIT	A narrow strip of land projecting into a body of water from the Coast
SPORT FACILITY	A place, amenity, or piece of equipment related to sport provided for a particular purpose.
SPORTS COMPLEX	Area containing multiple recreation facilities
SPORTSGROUND	SPORTSGROUND OR FIELD, PLAYING FIELD MULTIPLE SPORTS, OVAL
SPRING	A flow of water issuing naturally out of the ground, either continuously or intermittently (GNR)
SPUR (MARINE)	A subordinate RIDGE protruding from a larger feature.
STATE BORDER	A division between federal jurisdictions
STATE FOREST	an area of protected forest under a Forest Act (either reserved or State Forest)
STATE/TERRITORY	Extent of land under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state
STEEL WORKS	
STOCK ROUTE	
STOCKYARD	An enclosure forming a pen for livestock
SUBGLACIAL BASIN	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Basin: a very large depression occupied by sea water, i.e. an ocean basin.
SUBGLACIAL MOUNT	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Mountain: A mass of land considerably higher than its surroundings and of greater altitude than a hill.
SUBGLACIAL TRENCH	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Trench: A deep or elongated trough, in a floor of the ocean.
SUGAR REFINERY	A refinery to convert sugar cane and sugar beets into crystallized sugar and sugar syrups
SURFING SPOT	
SURVEY MARKER	
SWIMMING POOL	
SYNAGOGUE	
TANNERY	A building where hides and skins are processed into leather

TAXI RANK	a designated place where taxis stop for passengers to board or alight
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	A facility to establish telecommunication connections.
TELEVISION COMMUNICATION FACILITY	An antenna for transmission of sound and images by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through television receivers
TELEVISION STATION	A facility to operate the transmission of television broadcasts
TENNIS COURT	
TERRACE (MARINE)	A flat or gently sloping region, generally long and narrow, bounded along one edge by a steeper descending slope and along the other by a steeper ascending slope.
TERTIARY INSTITUTION	Post-secondary (TAFEs) education excluding University.
TIDAL FLAT	A large area of nearly level land, usually of mud, covered at high water and attached to the SHORE
TOLL	a structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
TONGUE	
TOURIST ATTRACTION	TOURIST ATTRACTION OR SITE
TOURIST REGION	
TOURIST ROUTE	
TOWN SITE	An original crown subdivision of land within a PARISH or HUNDRED which has officially recognised and gazetted boundaries.
TRAINING TRACK	Not a racetrack
TRANSFER STATION	
TRENCH (MARINE)	A long, deep, asymmetrical depression with relatively steep sides, that is associated with subduction.
TROUGH (MARINE)	A long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel sides.
UNIVERSITY	An educational institution for both instruction and examination in the higher branches of knowledge with the power to confer degrees (GNR)
VALLEY	A long narrow depression in the Earth's surface, usually with a fairly regular downward slope (GNR)
VALLEY (MARINE)	An elongated depression that generally widens and deepens down-slope. Also called SEA VALLEY or SUBMARINE VALLEY.
VELODROME	An arena with a suitably banked track for cycle races (GNR)
VIHARA (BUDDHIST)	Buddhist place of worship
VINEYARD	A plantation of grapevines, for producing grapes for winemaking, etc. (GNR)
WALKING TRACK	A trail designed for foot traffic in the main. This is not a shared roadway with vehicular traffic. Main use is walking.
WALL	
WATER PIPELINE	
WATER TANK	
WATER TREATMENT	A facility for the processes of making water more acceptable to end-user
WATERCOURSE	A course of running water (either permanent, intermittent or largely dry);
WATERFALL	A sudden descent of water over a step in the bed of a STREAM.

WATERHOLE	A small body of still or standing water, permanent or temporary, often in the bed of an intermittent RIVER or STREAM, and sometimes SPRING fed, chiefly one of natural formation. included terms POOL, POND
WEATHER STATION	A weather station
WEIGHBRIDGE	A structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
WEIR	A low barrier across a STREAM over which the water is allowed to flow steadily, although it raises the water level; it is also used to measure the flow and control the depth of water impounded,
WETLAND	Areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation typical of SWAMPS, MARSHES, bogs, etc.
WHARF	A platform, contiguous to and more or less parallel with the SHORELINE, alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers
WIND FARM	Consists of a group of individual wind turbines which are connected to the electric power transmission network.
WIND TURBINE	A turbine used to generate electricity in areas with strong, steady winds, sometimes offshore
WINERY	
ZOO	An establishment which maintains a collection of wild animals, typically in a park or gardens, for study, conservation, or display to the public.

Appendix D: Group, Category and Feature Table

GROUP	CATEGORY	FEATURE	
ADMINISTRATION	ADMINISTRATIVE AREA	AGRICULTURAL AREA	Area defined for agricultural purposes
		ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY MANAGED AREAS	Areas intended to facilitate cooperation between nations operating in close proximity to each other, with a view to minimising environmental impacts. ASMAs may contain zones where various restrictions and permits might apply, and activities within ASMAs are governed by a code of conduct.
		CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT	An administrative bounded area proclaimed for water catchment protection
		CENSUS DISTRICT	A division of land for the purpose of counting the population
		CONTINENT	
		COUNTY	A subdivision of Australia into land units
		HUNDRED	A subdivision of the COUNTIES into land units (GNR) in SA/WA which is a PARISH in other jurisdictions.
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	A municipal council
		LOCALITY	An administrative bounded area distinguished for its community and/or landscape characteristics: in metropolitan areas it is commonly referred to as a 'suburb'; it provides an official reference point for addressing purposes
		MINING CENTRE	
		PARISH	A subdivision of the COUNTIES into land units (GNR)
		PASTORAL DISTRICT	A classification of land to assist in the administration of pastoral runs.
		STATE BORDER	A division between federal jurisdictions
		STATE/TERRITORY	Extent of land under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state
		TOWN SITE	An original crown subdivision of land within a PARISH or HUNDRED which has officially recognised and gazetted boundaries.
	POPULATED PLACE	NEIGHBOURHOOD	Does not have officially recognised and registered boundaries hence an unbounded locality: for this reason a neighbourhood name cannot be used for addressing purposes (GNR)
		OUTCAMP	Small Aboriginal community outside of the main community

		POPULATION CENTRE	A significant place where there is permanent human habitation, infrastructure and services.
		SETTLEMENT	A small rural community, typically outside a larger urban area.
	PROTECTED AREA	ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS	Areas set aside to protect outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, any combination of those values, or ongoing or planned scientific research.
		COASTAL RESERVE	
		CONSERVATION PARK	An area of land which is protected to ensure the cultural heritage and natural features are safeguarded. (excludes National Parks)
		INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA	An Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) is an area of Indigenous-owned land or sea where Traditional Owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation.
		MARINE PARK	MARINE PARK OR AQUATIC RESERVE
		NATIONAL PARK	A tract of land set apart, as by a state or nation, to be preserved in its natural state for the benefit of the public - Marine Parks held separately
		STATE FOREST	an area of protected forest under a Forest Act (either reserved or State Forest)
	REGION	ANTARCTIC LAND	Large continental area defined by natural boundaries, or partly by natural boundaries and partly by boundaries of political convenience. The term was formally used by explorers for newly discovered lengths of coastline, cf. coast. Outside the area covered by this work the term may be synonymous with territory. The use of land does not refer to the ground; rather it is a generic part of a toponym.
		TOURIST REGION	
CULTURE	ACCOMMODATION	CAMP GROUND	An area where a CAMP has been established or where it would be suitable to establish one; an area, often provided with amenities, where it is permitted to set up a camp (GNR)
		CARAVAN PARK	A bounded area in which caravans are, or can be, parked, or where caravan type accommodation can be obtained; domestic facilities may be provided (GNR)
	AGRICULTURE	AQUACULTURE	
		DAIRY	
		FARM	A tract of land devoted for agricultural or horticultural purposes (GNR)
		PLANTATION	A large quantity of trees that have been planted, commercial in nature
		STOCKYARD	An enclosure forming a pen for livestock
		VINEYARD	A plantation of grapevines, for producing grapes for winemaking, etc. (GNR)
	BUSINESS	CINEMA	
		ENTERTAINMENT	Conference, exhibition or entertainment centre

		CENTRE	
		GREYHOUND RACETRACK	
		HARNESS RACETRACK	HARNESS OR TROTTING TRACK
		MARKET	An open space or covered building(s) in which provisions are exposed for sale (GNR)
		MOTOR TRACK	RACETRACK
		POST OFFICE	A facility to enables the distribution of mail
		RACECOURSE	A piece of ground on which horse races are held for public entertainment; any place where horse races are held (GNR)
		SHOPPING CENTRE	Typically a named area/property or group of retail businesses with their own infrastructure such as carparks. E.g. Chadstone, Westfield complex
	COMMUNITY FACILITY	AMPHITHEATRE	An open-air venue for public events (GNR)
		ARBORETUM	A garden devoted to trees
		ART GALLERY	An area or facility which displays art works
		BOTANIC GARDENS	A park or reserve which contains specialised collections of plants
		CEMETERY	An operational place/area for burying the dead
		COMMUNITY CENTRE	
		COMMUNITY GARDENS	A piece of land which is managed and encourages members of the community to cultivate primarily for the production of food and to contribute to sustainability.
		CONSERVATORY	a public building with a glass roof and walls and used for growing delicate plants:
		GROUP CAMP	
		HALL	A building where people may gather
		LIBRARY	A place in which literary materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending.
		MUSEUM	An institution that cares for (conserves) a collection of artefacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing
		PARK	An area of land often with recreational and other facilities which is set aside for public use (GNR)
		PICNIC SITE	PICNIC SITE OR AREA (PSMA) A tract of land reserved for day picnic purposes, sometimes with constructed fireplaces and other facilities (GNR)
		ROTUNDA	

		SHOWGROUND	A tract of land with pavilion(s) and arena(s) for exhibition and display of livestock and produce (GNR)
	COMMUNITY LIVING	COMMUNE	
		RETIREMENT VILLAGE	
	INDUSTRY	ABATTOIR	a slaughterhouse
		BREWERY	An establishment for brewing beer, ale, etc.
		BRICKWORKS	A place where bricks are made (GNR)
		CEMENT PLANT	
		DISTILLERY	A place where spirits are manufactured
		MILL/TIMBER OPERATIONS	
		STEEL WORKS	
		SUGAR REFINERY	A refinery to convert sugar cane and sugar beets into crystallized sugar and sugar syrups
		TANNERY	A building where hides and skins are processed into leather
		WINERY	
	LANDMARK	CAIRN	A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a SUMMIT, TRACK, boundary, historical event, or a memorial to a person (GNR)
		CORNER	A place where two boundaries or ROADS meet; a region; a remote place
		FENCE	Fence
		HISTORIC SITE	SITE OF CULTURAL OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
		HOMESTEAD	A main residence on a horticultural or agricultural farm
		HUT	
		JUNCTION	A place where RIVERS, ROADS or RAILWAYS intersect
		LEVEE	Levee
		LOOKOUT	An observation or viewing point often a man-made structure
		MONUMENT	Anything by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; anything that serves as a memorial to a person, event, or of past times (GNR)
		OUTSTATION	Accommodation outside of the main homestead complex within a pastoral property
		SHIP WRECK	The ruined remains of a stranded or sunken vessel which has been rendered useless (GNR)
		SURVEY MARKER	

	PLACE OF WORSHIP	CHAPEL	A building or buildings occupied by monks or nuns under an abbot or abbess includes convent and monastery
		CHURCH	A place of worship connected with and subsidiary to a CHURCH; a place of worship other than a CHURCH or cathedral, especially in public institutions
		GURDWARA (SIKH)	A building used for religious worship (GNR)
		MISSION	Sikh place of worship
		MONASTERY	An establishment administered by a religious community for the spiritual and social welfare of others
		MONDIR (HINDU)	A religious residence for monks (GNR)
		MOSQUE	Hindu place of worship
		SYNAGOGUE	
		VIHARA (BUDDHIST)	
	RECREATION	ATHLETIC FIELD	Buddhist place of worship
		BASEBALL FIELD	ATHLETIC FIELD OR TRACK
		BASKETBALL COURT	
		BMX TRACK	
		BOATING CLUB	
		BOWLING GREEN	
		CROQUET GREEN	
		EQUESTRIAN CENTRE	
		FIRING RANGE	
		GOLF COURSE	
		GRANDSTAND	A ground or course over which golf is played (GNR)
		HOCKEY GROUND	
		NETBALL COURT	
		PLAYGROUND	
		ROWING COURSE	
		SKATE PARK	
		SPORT FACILITY	A place, amenity, or piece of equipment related to sport provided for a particular purpose.

		SPORTS COMPLEX	Area containing multiple recreation facilities
		SPORTSGROUND	SPORTSGROUND OR FIELD, PLAYING FIELD MULTIPLE SPORTS, OVAL
		SURFING SPOT	
		SWIMMING POOL	
		TENNIS COURT	
		TRAINING TRACK	not a racetrack
		VELODROME	An arena with a suitably banked track for cycle races (GNR)
	TOURISM	AQUARIUM	A facility for the public display of aquatic species
		TOURIST ATTRACTION	TOURIST ATTRACTION OR SITE
		ZOO	An establishment which maintains a collection of wild animals, typically in a park or gardens, for study, conservation, or display to the public.
HYDROLOGY	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	BOAT RAMP	ALSO KNOWN AS LANDING/BOAT RAMP OR BOAT LAUNCH
		BREAKWATER	An artificial structure capable of checking the force of waves, thereby reducing erosion or sheltering vessels from rough seas (GNR)
		DAM WALL	A large man-made structure of earth, masonry, etc. built across a STREAM to impound water for any purpose
		GROYNE	A low artificial wall-like structure constructed of timber, stone, concrete or steel, usually extending roughly perpendicular to the SHORELINE and designed to protect the SHORE from erosion or to trap sand
		HARBOUR	An artificially improved body of water providing protection for vessels, and generally ANCHORAGE and docking facilities
		JETTY	A structure of stone or timber projecting into water, often private use and significantly smaller than a pier
		LANDING PLACE	A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight,
		LOCK	A stretch of water in a RIVER or CANAL enclosed by gates fitted with sluices to enable craft to be raised from one water level to another
		PUMPING STATION	A pumping station to support water flows
		WATER PIPELINE	
		WATER TREATMENT	A facility for the processes of making water more acceptable to end-user
		WEIR	A low barrier across a STREAM over which the water is allowed to flow steadily, although it raises the water level; it is also used to measure the flow and control the depth of water impounded,

	WATER POINT	BORE	A deep vertical hole of a small diameter made to obtain water or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata
		SOAK	Damp or swampy spots around the base of granite ROCKS or in otherwise dry watercourse
		SPRING	A flow of water issuing naturally out of the ground, either continuously or intermittently (GNR)
		WATER TANK	
		WATERHOLE	A small body of still or standing water, permanent or temporary, often in the bed of an intermittent RIVER or STREAM, and sometimes SPRING fed, chiefly one of natural formation. included terms POOL, POND
	WATERBODY	ANCHORAGE	A natural area in which vessels anchor or may anchor
		AQUIFIER	An underground waterbody.
		BAY	(a) An open, curving indentation made by the SEA or a LAKE (b) A body of water partly surrounded by land generally smaller than a GULF and larger than a COVE.(GNR)
		DAM	A small structure in generally undrained areas, built to contain water for stock purposes
		ENTRANCE	A passageway into enclosed waters (GNR)
		FJORD	
		GULF	An indentation in the sea or coast similar to a Bay, but either larger or with a greater curvature
		INLET	A small indentation in a waterline usually tapering towards its head
		LAGOON	An enclosed area of shallow salt or brackish water which is partly or completely separated from the SEA.
		LAKE	A body of fresh or salt water, natural or artificial, enclosed or nearly enclosed by land; it may or may not have in and outflowing water (either permanent, intermittent or largely dry)
		PASSAGE	A navigable route, specifically one through REEFS ,ISLANDS, LANDS or shallow waters
		RESERVOIR	An artificial LAKE for the storage, regulation and control of water for domestic or other use
		SEA	One of the smaller divisions of the OCEANS, especially if partly enclosed by land (GNR)
		SOUND	A named body of water, sometimes located in another body of water
		WETLAND	Areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation typical of SWAMPS, MARSHES, bogs, etc.
	WATERWAY	BEND	A curve in the course of a STREAM
		CANAL	MAN MADE FEATURE ALSO USED FOR TRANSPORT
		CHANNEL	A man made watercourse used for irrigation. Can be open or closed
		DRAIN	An artificially constructed WATERCOURSE designed for the purpose of removing surplus water from the land surface. Can be open or closed

		ESTUARY	(a) The portion of a RIVER where tidal effects are evident and where fresh water and sea water mix (b) The widening out lower portion of a tidal RIVER
		RAPIDS	Portions of a STREAM with accelerated current where it descends rapidly without a break in the slope of the bed sufficient to form a WATERFALL
		REACH	A straight portion of WATERCOURSE from one BEND to another
		WATERCOURSE	A course of running water (either permanent, intermittent or largely dry);
		WATERFALL	A sudden descent of water over a step in the bed of a STREAM.
LANDCOVER	ICE FEATURE	DOMES	A rounded and gently sloping elevation in the surface of an inland ice sheet. Ice domes do not have precisely defined margins and may cover very large areas - more than 100,000km sq., for example.
		GLACIER	A mass of snow and ice continuously moving from higher to lower ground or, if afloat, continuously spreading.
		ICE FIELD	Flat glaciated area, underlying topography is not completely levelled out
		ICE RISE	
		ICE SHELF	A floating ice sheet of considerable thickness attached to a coast. Ice shelves are usually of great horizontal extent and have a level or gently undulating surface. They are nourished by the accumulation of snow and often by seaward extension of land glaciers. Limited areas may be aground. The seaward edge is termed an ice front.
		ICE STREAM	
		ICEFALL	The portion of a glacier at a point of steep descent, segmented by many transverse crevasses into separate blocks.
		MASSIF	Compact group of mountain heights, which may be partly or almost entirely ice-covered.
		NEVE	The crystalline or granular snow on the upper part of a glacier, which has not yet been compressed into ice; a field or bed of frozen snow.
		TONGUE	
		WALL	
	VEGETATION	FOREST	
		GRASSLAND	
		SCRUB	
MINING	EXTRACTION	ABANDONED MINE	
		ABANDONED QUARRY	
		ADIT	An entrance to a mine

		GAS/OIL PLATFORM	An oil/gas platform, offshore platform, or (colloquially) oil rig is a large structure with facilities to drill wells, to extract and process oil and natural gas
		MINE (OPEN CUT)	A place or area from which commercial minerals are removed from the Earth
		MINE (UNDERGROUND)	A place or area from which commercial minerals are removed from the Earth
		OIL/GAS WELL	
		QUARRY	A place where soli, stone or rock is extracted (GNR)
	MINERAL FIELD	COAL FIELD	
		GAS/OIL FIELD	An area in which natural gas occurs in quantities worthy of exploitation
		GOLD FIELD	An area gold is, or was removed from the Earth
		OPALFIELD	An area where opals is, or was, removed from the Earth
	PROCESSING	ALUMINA REFINERY	
		BATTERY	A stone crushing works for ore extraction, as used on gold fields
		GOLD REFINERY	
		IRON ORE PROCESSOR	An iron ore processing plant
		MINERAL SAND PROCESSING PLANT	
		NICKEL REFINERY	
		OIL REFINERY	A refinery to convert crude oil from the oil terminals and delivered to the gas plants (processing)
		SMEILTER	An industrial plant for smelting
SOCIETY	CARE	AGED CARE	A facility that supports the care of the elderly
		CHILD CARE	Caters for babies from 0.5 months up to 3 years
		DISABILITY SUPPORT	
	DEFENCE	AIR FORCE BASE	A facility used by the Air Force for the operation and/or training of personnel and their aircraft
		ARMY BASE	A facility used by the army for the operation and/or training of personnel and their vehicles
		BARRACKS	A building or buildings used for the lodgement or residence of soldiers (GNR)
		BOMBING RANGE	A tract of land on which the military conducts bombing practice

		DEFENCE SITE	
		NAVAL BASE	A facility used by the seaman for the operation and/or training of personnel and their vessels
	EDUCATION	EDUCATION COMPLEX	education area containing multiple types of education centres
		FURTHER EDUCATION	Post-secondary education excluding UNIVERSITY and TAFEs
		KINDERGARTEN	post childcare 3-5 years
		PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL	A COMBINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL
		PRIMARY SCHOOL	An education facility that caters for 5- 12 year olds, private and public
		SCHOOL CAMP	A facility administered by an education centre
		SECONDARY SCHOOL	An education facility that caters for 12- 18 year olds, private and public
		SPECIAL SCHOOL	An educational facility that caters for those with learning disabilities
		TERTIARY INSTITUTION	Post-secondary (TAFEs) education excluding University.
		UNIVERSITY	An educational institution for both instruction and examination in the higher branches of knowledge with the power to confer degrees (GNR)
	EMERGENCY	AMBULANCE STATION	A structure or other area set aside for storage of ambulance vehicles and medical equipment (GNR)
		COAST GUARD	
		EMERGENCY COMPLEX	EMERGENCY COMPLEX OR EMERGENCY SERVICES AGENCY - emergency facility area containing multiple types of emergency facility each may have its own name
		EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTRE	A facility to coordinate multiple agencies
		FIRE LOOKOUT	FIRE TOWER OR OBSERVATION TOWER
		FIRE STATION	
		LIFESAVING CLUB	A patrol and response service for those that in difficulty in the water
		NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFER PLACE	AN AREA OR PREMISES THAT MAY, AS A LAST RESORT, PROVIDE SOME SANCTUARY FROM THE LIFE THREATENING EFFECTS OF A BUSHFIRE (I.E. DIRECT FLAME CONTACT OR RADIANT HEAT).
		POLICE STATION	An office of the local police force; it may or may not have associated lock-up (gnr)
		REFUGE	Aa purpose built or modified fire proof building. VIC

		SES FACILITY	STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES FACILITY
	HEALTH	BUSH NURSING HOSPITAL	A hospital that operates primarily in the rural areas
		COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	A health facility that caters for the community, urban and rural
		DAY PROCEDURE CENTRE	
		GENERAL HOSPITAL	An institution in which the sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment
		GENERAL HOSPITAL (EMERGENCY)	A general hospital with 24hour emergency service
		HOSPITAL COMPLEX	An area containing multiple hospitals
		MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRE	A health facility that caters for the maternal and child health needs of a community
		MEDICAL CENTRE	A doctors surgery
		SPECIALISED HOSPITAL	A hospital specifically for the care of a specific group or part of the body
	LEGAL	DIPLOMATIC MISSION	OFFICE OF A COUNTRY'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES
		LAW COURT	
		PRISON	A building where persons are legally committed, while awaiting trial or punishment (GNR)
TERRAIN	LANDFORM	BANK	The sloping ground along the edge of water
		BAR	A BAR of sand, coral, mud formed in a SEA or RIVER, exposed at low tide and formed by the action of the tides or currents (GNR)
		BEACH	A sloping shore along water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered in sand or gravel.
		BENCH	Usually applied to a high-level rock feature, similar to a terrace.
		BLOWHOLE	A hole near the seashore that has been formed in the roof of a CAVE, and through which air and possibly water are forced by the rising tide
		CAPE	An area of land projecting into a body of water, may contain a point (s), or HEAD
		CAVE	A hollowed-out chamber in the Earth, or in the side of a CLIFF or HILL; especially a larger natural cavity

			in the earth with an opening to the surface (GNR)
		CIRQUE	A deep rounded hollow on a mountain side formed by glacial action and usually occupied by a remnant glacier or neve.
		CLIFF	A perpendicular or steep face of ROCK of considerable height either inland or along the COAST (GNR)
		COAST	Boundary between land and sea, applied in place-names to lengths of coastline determined partly by the history of their discovery and partly by convenient demarcation points
		CRATER	(a) A funnel-shaped hollow at the top of the cone of a volcano (b) A hollow caused by the fall of a meteorite on to the Earth's surface (GNR)
		DEPRESSION	Any hollow or relatively sunken area, on land
		DESERT	An almost barren tract of land in which the precipitation is so scant or spasmodic that it will not adequately support vegetation
		DUNE	a mound or ridge of drifted sand, occurring on the sea coast, near inland water bodies and in deserts
		ESCARPMENT	The steep slope terminating a Plateau or any level or upland surface
		GORGE	A valley which is more than usually deep and narrow, with step walls.
		HILL	A small portion of the Earth's surface elevated above its surroundings: in general, an feature is not considered a MOUNTAIN unless its ELEVATION, from foot to SUMMIT, is well over 300m, but the distinction is arbitrary (PSMA())
		ISLAND	a tract of land completely surrounded by water
		ISLAND GROUP	A group of Islands often with a common name which covers the group. The Islands may have their own individual names. The island group can any combination of rocks, reefs, islets and islands names.
		ISTHMUS	A narrow portion of land enclosed on each side by water and connecting two larger bodies of land
		LEDGE	
		MORaine	A mound, ridge, or other distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified glacial drift, predominantly till, deposited primarily by direct action of glacier ice, in a variety of topographic landforms that are independent of control by the surface on which the drift lies.
		MOUNTAIN	A natural ELEVATION of the Earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent ELEVATIONS, is impressive or notable. In general the ELEVATION of a mountain is more than 300m from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary.
		NUNATAK	A small mountain, rocky crag or outcrop projecting from a glacier, ice shelf or snowfield.
		PAN	A small depression, intermittently containing water, in which may sometimes hold deposits, typically clay or salt.
		PASS	A break or GAP in a MOUNTAIN RANGE permitting easier passage from one side to the other
		PEAK	A high point of a mountain or a ridge

		PENINSULA	An area of land almost surrounded by water and significantly larger than a CAPE
		PLAIN	A relatively level area within a region of greater relief; a small area without relief (GNR)
		PLATEAU	An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land (GNR)
		POCKET	An area of land encompassed by the meander of a river.
		POINT	The extreme end of a CAPE or a Peninsula or the outer end of any land protruding into the water, usually less prominent than a CAPE
		RANGE	A series or line of MOUNTAIN or HILLS with or without PEAKS in which the crests are relatively narrow
		RIDGE	A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, either isolated or located in a RANGE (GNR)
		ROCK	A prominent or isolated outcrop of stone:
		ROCKHOLE	A HOLE eroded in Rock. Not a waterhole, often used as water storage
		SLOPE	A gradient on the side or end of an elevated relief feature.
		SPIT	A narrow strip of land projecting into a body of water from the Coast
		TIDAL FLAT	A large area of nearly level land, usually of mud, covered at high water and attached to the SHORE
		VALLEY	A long narrow depression in the Earth's surface, usually with a fairly regular downward slope (GNR)
	UNDER ICE	SUBGLACIAL BASIN	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Basin: a very large depression occupied by sea water, i.e. an ocean basin.
		SUBGLACIAL MOUNT	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Mountain: A mass of land considerably higher than its surroundings and of greater altitude than a hill.
		SUBGLACIAL TRENCH	Subglacial: a term meaning 'beneath the ice'. Trench: A deep or elongated trough, in a floor of the ocean.
	UNDERSEA	ABYSSAL PLAIN (MARINE)	An extensive, flat or gently sloping region, usually found at depths greater than 4000 m.
		APRON (MARINE)	A gently dipping SLOPE, with a smooth surface, commonly found around groups of islands and SEAMOUNTS.
		BANK (MARINE)	An ELEVATION of the seafloor at depths generally less than 200 m, but sufficient for safe surface navigation commonly found on the continental shelf or near an island.
		BASIN (MARINE)	A depression more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent.
		CALDERA (MARINE)	A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterized by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.
		CANYON (MARINE)	An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.
		CONTINENTAL MARGIN (MARINE)	The zone, generally consisting of SHELF, SLOPE and CONTINENTAL RISE, separating the continent from the deep seafloor or ABYSSAL PLAIN. Occasionally a TRENCH may be present in place of a CONTINENTAL

			RISE.
	DEEP (MARINE)		A localized depression within the confines of a larger feature, such as a TROUGH, BASIN or TRENCH.
	ESCARPMENT (MARINE)		Elongated, characteristically linear, steep SLOPE separating horizontal or gently sloping areas of the sea floor.
	FAN (MARINE)		A relatively smooth depositional feature continuously deepening away from a sediment source commonly located at the lower termination of a CANYON or canyon system.
	FRACTURE ZONE (MARINE)		A long narrow zone of irregular topography formed by the movement of tectonic plates associated with an offset of a spreading ridge axis, characterized by steep-sided and/or asymmetrical RIDGES, TROUGHS or ESCARPMENTS.
	GAP (MARINE)		A narrow break in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION. Also called PASSAGE.
	GUYOT (MARINE)		A SEAMOUNT with a comparatively smooth flat top.
	HILL (MARINE)		A distinct ELEVATION generally of irregular shape, less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
	HOLE (MARINE)		A depression of limited extent with all sides rising steeply from a relatively flat bottom.
	KNOLL (MARINE)		A distinct ELEVATION with a rounded profile less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
	LEVEE (MARINE)		A depositional embankment bordering a CANYON, VALLEY or SEA CHANNEL.
	MOAT (MARINE)		An annular or partially annular depression commonly located at the base of SEAMOUNTS, islands and other isolated ELEVATIONS.
	MOUND (MARINE)		A distinct ELEVATION with a rounded profile generally less than 500m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature, commonly formed by the expulsion of fluids or by coral reef development, sedimentation and (bio) erosion.
	MUD VOLCANO (MARINE)		A MOUND or cone-shaped ELEVATION formed by the expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.
	PASSAGE (MARINE)		A narrow break in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION. Also called GAP.
	PEAK (MARINE)		A conical or pointed ELEVATION at the summit of a larger feature.
	PINNACLE (MARINE)		A spire-shaped pillar either isolated or at the summit of a larger feature.
	PLATEAU (MARINE)		A large, relatively flat ELEVATION that is higher than the surrounding relief with one or more relatively steep sides.
	PROVINCE (MARINE)		A geographically distinct region with a number of shared physiographic characteristics that contrast with those in the surrounding areas. This term should be modified with the generic term that best describes the majority of features in the region (e.g., Seamount in “Baja California Seamount Province”).
	REEF (MARINE)		A shallow ELEVATION composed of consolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface

			navigation.
		RIDGE (MARINE)	An elongated ELEVATION of varying complexity, size and gradient.
		RIFT (MARINE)	An elongated depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined.
		RISE (MARINE)	A broad ELEVATION that generally rises gently and smoothly from the surrounding relief.
		SADDLE (MARINE)	A broad pass or col in a RIDGE, RISE or other ELEVATION.
		SALT DOME (MARINE)	A distinct ELEVATION, often with a rounded profile, one km or more in diameter that is the geomorphologic expression of a diapir formed by vertical intrusion of salt. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.
		SAND RIDGE (MARINE)	An elongated feature of unconsolidated sediment of limited vertical relief and sometimes crescent shaped. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.
		SEA CHANNEL (MARINE)	An elongated, meandering depression, usually occurring on a gently sloping plain or FAN.
		SEAMOUNT (MARINE)	A distinct generally equidimensional ELEVATION greater than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
		SEAMOUNT CHAIN (MARINE)	A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete SEAMOUNTS.
		SHELF (MARINE)	The flat or gently sloping region adjacent to a continent or around an island that extends from the low water line to a depth, generally about 200m, where there is a marked increase in downward slope.
		SHOAL (MARINE)	A shallow ELEVATION composed of unconsolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
		SILL (MARINE)	A relatively shallow barrier between BASINS that may inhibit water movement.
		SLOPE (MARINE)	The sloping region that deepens from a SHELF to the point where there is a general decrease in gradient.
		SPUR (MARINE)	A subordinate RIDGE protruding from a larger feature.
		TERRACE (MARINE)	A flat or gently sloping region, generally long and narrow, bounded along one edge by a steeper descending slope and along the other by a steeper ascending slope.
		TRENCH (MARINE)	A long, deep, asymmetrical depression with relatively steep sides, that is associated with subduction.
		TROUGH (MARINE)	A long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel sides.
		VALLEY (MARINE)	An elongated depression that generally widens and deepens down-slope. Also called SEA VALLEY or SUBMARINE VALLEY.
TRANSPORT	AIR	AIRPORT	Regulated A landing and taking off area for civil aircraft, usually equipped with runways and aircraft maintenance and passenger facilities (GNR)
		HANGAR	

		HELIPAD	A place for helicopters to land and take-off, like 'runway' is to 'airport'
		HELIPORT	HELIPAD OR HELIPORT, like 'airport' is to 'runway'
		LANDING AREA	For the operation of aircraft, may be public or private.
	RAIL	CABLEWAY	CHAIRLIFT OR CABLECAR
		CABLEWAY TERMINAL	
		LIGHT RAIL	A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of light rail
		LIGHT RAIL STATION	a place where passengers are exchanged between vehicles or between transport modes
		RAIL BRIDGE	
		RAIL CUTTING	
		RAIL STATION	a place where passengers are exchanged between vehicles or between transport modes
		RAIL TUNNEL	
		RAIL YARD	an area of railway tracks and sidings for storage and maintenance of trains
		RAILWAY	A track or set of tracks of iron or steel rails used for the passage of trains
		SIDING	A short branch off a RAILWAY track, often connected at both ends to the mainline track, and used for shunting or for loading, unloading, and storing goods trucks (GNR)
	ROAD	BUS DEPOT	an area for storage and maintenance of buses
		BUS ROUTE	The set route taken by a bus service
		BUS STOP	a designated place where buses stop for passengers to board or alight
		CAR PARK	Where vehicles are parked
		CAUSEWAY	a structure that facilitates the crossing of road, railway or watercourse over under or through another feature
		FORD	A solid way, the shallow part of a RIVER or other body of water which may be crossed by vehicle or by wading
		GATE	a structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
		REST AREA	An area at the side of a road or highway for vehicles to stop away from traffic; with toilet and possibly picnic facilities (GNR)
		ROAD BRIDGE	
		ROAD CUTTING	an excavation in the earth's surface to create a thoroughfare for a road, railway or watercourse
		ROAD TUNNEL	

		ROUNDBABOUT	a structure that facilitates the crossing of multiple roads
		TAXI RANK	a designated place where taxis stop for passengers to board or alight
		TOLL	a structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
		TOURIST ROUTE	
		WEIGHBRIDGE	a structure used to regulate movement associated with road or rail
	TRAIL	BICYCLE TRACK	A trail designed for bicycle traffic in the main. This is not a shared roadway with vehicular traffic. Main use is cycling.
		CYCLE CROSSING	a structure that facilitates the crossing of road, railway or watercourse over under or through another feature
		FIREBREAK	FIREBREAK OR FIREGUARD (PSMA) A strip of ploughed or cleared land made to check the spread of fire (GNR)
		FOOT TUNNEL	
		FOOTBRIDGE	
		HORSE RIDING TRAIL	A trail designed for horse riding traffic in the main.
		MOUNTAIN BIKE TRACK	A trail designed for mountain bike traffic in the main.
		MULTIUSE TRAIL	A pathway designed for shared use access, being walking and bicycle traffic and may also include horse riding or skiing or may be any combination of multiple use. Main uses cycling and walking.
		SKI TRAIL	A trail designed for downhill or cross country in the main.
		STOCK ROUTE	
		WALKING TRACK	A trail designed for foot traffic in the main. This is not a shared roadway with vehicular traffic. Main use is walking.
	WATER	BEACON	A prominent, manmade structure to guide vessels, vehicles or aircraft
		CARGO TERMINAL	
		CONTAINER TERMINAL	
		CONTROL TOWER	Air and shipping control towers
		DOCK	a structure where a vessel is constructed or repaired ICSM
		FERRY ROUTE	The set route taken by a ferry service
		FERRY STATION	a designated place where ferries stop for passengers to board or alight
		LIGHTHOUSE	A distinctive structure on or off the COAST, exhibiting a major LIGHT designed to serve as an aid to

			navigation (GNR)
		MARINA	An area provided with berthing and shore facilities (including toilets, water and rubbish disposal) particularly for yachts and other pleasure craft
		PIER	A long narrow structure extending into the water to afford a berthing place for vessels; to serve as a pleasure promenade (GNR)
		PORT	A place provided with terminal and transfer facilities for loading and discharging cargo or passengers, usually located in a HARBOUR (gnr)
		WHARF	A platform, contiguous to and more or less parallel with the SHORELINE, alongside of which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers
UTILITIES	COMMUNICATION	COMMUNICATION TOWER	A structure that supports communication devices
		RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITY	An antenna for the transmission of sound by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through radio receivers
		RADIO STATION	A facility to operate the transmission of radio broadcasts
		TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	A facility to establish telecommunication connections.
		TELEVISION COMMUNICATION FACILITY	An antenna for transmission of sound and images by radio waves to a widely dispersed audience through television receivers
		TELEVISION STATION	A facility to operate the transmission of television broadcasts
		FIBER OPTIC CABLE	A wire used for the distribution of digital communications
	ENERGY	BIOMASS POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from waste from sugar cane, municipal solid waste, landfill methane or other forms of biomass.
		COAL POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from coal
		GAS PIPELINE	A pipeline used for gas transmission
		GAS PLANT	A gas/oil processing/conditioning plant include
		GAS POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from gas
		GEO THERMAL POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from steam extracted from hot underground rocks
		HYDRO POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power from the energy provided by difference in water level upstream and downstream

		OIL PIPELINE	A pipeline used for oil transmission
		POWER DISTRIBUTION	A wire used for the distribution of electricity
		POWER SUB STATION	A facility whose primary purpose is to convert incoming sub-transmission voltages to high voltage distribution voltages -usually owned by the distribution company
		POWER SUB TRANSMISSION	A wire used for the transmission of electricity usually < 66KV
		POWER TERMINAL STATION	A facility whose primary purpose is to convert incoming transmission voltages to voltages suitable for distribution networks-usually owned by the transmission company
		POWER TRANSMISSION	A wire used for the transmission of electricity usually > 66KV
		SOLAR POWER STATION	A process plant that creates power either directly in solar cells, or in a concentrating solar power plant by focusing the light to run a heat engine
		WIND FARM	Consists of a group of individual wind turbines which are connected to the electric power transmission network.
		WIND TURBINE	A turbine used to generate electricity in areas with strong, steady winds, sometimes offshore
	OBSERVATION	OBSERVATORY	
		WEATHER STATION	A weather station
	WASTE	LANDFILL	
		LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	
		SCRAP YARD	
		SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	A facility for the process of removing contaminants from wastewater
		SEWER PIPELINE	A pipeline used for sewer transmission
		TRANSFER STATION	

Appendix E: Glossary

Term	Meaning
Accuracy	The degree of conformity with a standard, or the degree of perfection attained in a measurement. Accuracy relates to the quality of a result, and is distinguished from precision, which relates to the quality of the operation by which the result is obtained.
Attribute	A descriptive characteristic of a feature. An attribute has a defined set of attribute values.
Attribute object	The attribute object holds the non-locational information about the feature instance
Azimuth	The azimuth of a point is the angle reckoned clockwise in a horizontal plane between the local meridian and that point.
Bearing	The horizontal angle at a given point measured clockwise from a specific reference datum to a second point.
Datum	<p>A point, plane, or surface to which systems of measurement are referred or related to one another. Hence:</p> <p>1. GEOCENTRIC DATUM</p> <p>A reference frame which has its origin as the Earth's centre of mass, which is directly related to the orbits of satellites. Positioning from these satellites is a critical element in modern surveying, mapping, geographic information systems, navigation, aviation, land and sea transport, emergency services, law enforcement and recreation.</p> <p>2. GEODETIC DATUM</p> <p>The position of a reference spheroid as defined by the position of one selected station, usually near the centre of the survey area, known as the origin, and the azimuth from the origin to an adjoining station.</p>

Term	Meaning
	<p>3. VERTICAL DATUM</p> <p>A level surface to which elevations are referred, usually, but not always, mean sea level.</p>
Ellipsoid	A mathematically defined surface to which positions and measurements are referred.
False origin	A datum point chosen to the south and west of the TRUE Origin of a grid to ensure that all points have positive grid coordinate values.
Feature	A group of features defined by a set of rules and which have common characteristics and relationships that are properties of the corresponding real world phenomena.
Gazetteer	A list of geographic names, together with references to their positions and, sometimes, descriptive information.
GDA94	See Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)
Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994. A geocentric datum used for the determination of geographic coordinates. GDA94 is now in use for GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3 as well as associated topographic map products. See Appendix M (for technical description).
Geodesy	The science concerned with the determination of the size and figure of the earth (Geoid) by such direct measures as triangulation levelling and gravimetric observations; which determines the external gravitational field of the earth and to a limited degree the internal structure.
Geographical coordinates	A position given in terms of latitude and longitude.
Geoid	The equipotential surface in the gravity field of the earth, which coincides, with the imaginary extension of mean sea level continuously through the continents. The direction of gravity (the plumbline) is perpendicular to the geoid at every point. The geoid is the surface of reference for astronomical observations and for geodetic levelling.
Georef (Geographic	A worldwide positional reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude

Term	Meaning
Reference)	regardless of projection.
ICSM	An Australian Government Agency responsible for geoscience research and geospatial information. It was created in November 2001 through the amalgamation of the Australian Survey and Land Information Group (AUSLIG) and the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO).
GIS	Geographic Information System. A spatial database, which is manipulated with a set of spatial operators or commands.
Graticule	A network of lines on a map or chart representing the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude of the earth.
Great circle	A circle on the surface of the earth, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth. The equator and all the meridians of longitude are Great Circles.
Greenwich meridian	The meridian through Greenwich, England, serving as the reference for Greenwich time, in contrast to local meridians. It is accepted almost universally as the prime meridian or the origin of measurement of longitude.
Latitude	The latitude of a place is its angular distance on a Meridian, measured northwards or southwards from the terrestrial Equator.
Longitude	A linear or angular distance measured east or west from a reference meridian (usually Greenwich) on a sphere or spheroid.
Map Grid of Australia 1994	A coordinate system based on the Universal Transverse Mercator projection and the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994. The unit of measure is the metre.
Map projection	Any systematic way of representing the meridians and parallels of the earth upon a plane surface.
Permanent committee on place names	ICSM permanent committee for Place Names
Positional accuracy	Statistical estimate of the degree to which planimetric coordinates and elevations of features agree with their real world values.

Term	Meaning
Source material	Data of any type required for the production of maps and charts including, but not limited to ground control, aerial and terrestrial photographs, satellite imagery, sketches, maps and charts; meteorological information; intelligence documents and written reports pertaining to natural and constructed features of the area to be mapped or charted.
Spatial object	The spatial object holds the locational information of a feature instance. For Place Name it is composed of a point.
Specification	A document, which sets out the standards to be adhered to in, the production of a particular dataset, map or map series. This generally contains information, which describes or represents data structure, the sheet layout, marginal information, symbols, lettering and colours to be adopted.
Theme	The information contained in the map production material is divided into four themes, which contain logically related geographic information (Hydrography, Place Names, Transport). Each theme is capable of being used as a data set in its own right.
Tile	The area of a spatial database included in a data transfer.
Topography	The detailed description, especially on a map, of a locality; including its relief and any relatively permanent objects, whether natural or of human origin, thereon. The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, and other features. The earth's natural and physical features collectively.
Zone	See UTM.