

1. Introduction

The naming of roads, features and localities is important—names make a landscape easy to refer to and capture patterns of settlement. Names are necessary for orientation, communication, service delivery, map and atlas production, emergency response and natural disaster relief.

Place names are of historical and cultural significance. In some cases, names need to be changed as they no longer reflect community values.

The process for assigning names to roads, features and localities needs to be undertaken in a consistent way.

2. Legislation

Any feature, locality or road (whether public or private) can be named, renamed or have its boundary changed, using the principles, requirements and procedures of the *Naming rules for places in Victoria* Draft May 2016 (the Naming rules).

The naming of roads is a Local Government responsibility under Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1989.

The Naming rules are provided for under s. 5 of the Geographic Place Names Act 1998 (the Act) and in accordance with s.23 of the Act compliance with the Naming rules is mandatory for all local governments.

3. Definitions

Term	Definition
Arterial road	A principal route for the movement of people and goods between major regions or centres of populations of Victoria. A road which provides necessary connections between freeways and/or other arterial roads.
Feature	A unique geographical place or attribute that is easily distinguished within the landscape i.e.; a mountain, watercourse, building, prominent structure, park
Geographic name	a registered place name
Locality	An administrative geographical area that is— a) distinguished by community and/or landscape characteristics b) officially recognised in the Register c) has registered boundaries that do not overlap with boundaries of other localities d) unique and unambiguous in name and boundary e) used for addressing purposes
Place	Any place or building that is, or is likely to be, of public or historical interest and includes, but is not restricted to— (a) township, area, park, garden, reserve of land, suburb and locality (b) topographical feature (i.e.; land form, body of water)

Term	Definition
	(c) street, road, transport station, government school, government hospital and government nursing home
Place Naming Committee	Committee appointed by Council to make decisions on place naming applications
Private road	A road not owned or maintained by a government department or authority
Register	Register of Geographic Names
Registrar	the Registrar of Geographic Names
Road	Any public or private land based thoroughfare or course navigable by vehicle or foot that can be used for assigning addresses or allowing access between points or to a feature. Examples of roads include alleyways, roads, streets, highways, fire tracks, bike paths and walking tracks

4. Scope

Macedon Ranges Shire Council is the naming authority for features, roads¹ and localities within the Macedon Ranges local government area.

This protocol outlines the process for naming any feature, locality or road (whether public or private) which is the responsibility of Council.

This protocol represents a summary of key features of the Naming rules and has been produced to assist applicants and interested parties on naming proposals. The Naming rules represent the definitive position in respect to all naming processes.

Council is not responsible for naming arterial roads, freeways or geographical places of regional, state and national significance.

For information relating to naming a feature, locality or road which is the responsibility of a private company or state government department as the naming authority please refer to the Naming rules.

5. Naming principles

All place naming applications must comply with Section 2 General Principles in the Naming rules which have been attached as an appendix.

6. Place naming committee

With the exception of locality names, place name applications are considered by the Place Naming Committee (the Committee). The Committee comprises the three (3) Councillors of the Ward in which the naming proposal is located. The Committee acts in an advisory capacity only.

The Committee assesses each application for compliance with the Naming rules. All applications which are deemed to be compliant are accepted and then referred to the Registrar of Geographic Names (the Registrar) for official registration and/or gazettal.

¹ Excluding arterial roads and freeways which are the responsibility of VicRoads

When a locality is to be named or renamed this matter will be presented to Council and then referred to the Registrar for official registration and/or gazettal.

7. Delegated authority

With the exception of locality names which are presented to Council, all naming proposal approvals are made under delegated authority².

Details of delegated authority are submitted to the OGN for every naming proposal which has been assessed and accepted by the Committee.

8. How long is the naming process?

Each naming proposal is unique and timelines for completion will vary according to the proposal. The process can become extended if the naming authority is consulting on multiple names, if objections and appeals are received, or if the Office of Geographic Names (OGN) requires additional information.

As a general guide, proposals which require public consultation will take up to three months from initiation to gazettal. However, the process can become extended if

- the naming authority is consulting on multiple names
- objections and appeals are received, or
- OGN requires additional information.

For more information see section 1.9 of the Naming rules.

9. Naming themes

The following naming themes are encouraged for all place naming applications:

- Indigenous heritage and language
- Social and historical events of the local area
- Prior uses of the land
- Prior landowners/residents of the land³
- Notable community members⁴
- Local flora and fauna
- Recognition of unofficial names

Applicants are encouraged to refer to the following resources when preparing an application: historical societies; the National Library of Australia; archival material; memorials (i.e. war, school or hall); books and curated collections.

Indigenous heritage and language

Any place naming proposals with an Indigenous heritage and/or language theme must accord with *section 7.3 Developing an Aboriginal naming proposal* of the Naming rules.

Applicants are encouraged to consider the merits of incorporating an Indigenous ceremony such as a 'Welcome to Country' or smoking ceremony as part of any unveiling/launch.

² S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation, Local Government Act 1989, Schedule 10, cl.5(1)(a)

³ Subject to compliance with Section 2 General principles

⁴ Subject to compliance with Section 2 General principles

10. Preliminary assessment and evaluation

A preliminary assessment and evaluation of all naming/renaming proposals will be undertaken by Council officers with reference to the Executive and Place Naming Committee where appropriate.

The objective of this assessment is to establish that the proposal has reasonable and justifiable merit and will consider:

- The reasons/rational for the proposal
- Broad community interest and benefit
- Potential costs
- Existing community views
- Controversy that a proposal may generate

11. How to submit an application

Members of the public can submit proposals to name or rename a feature, locality or road.

All applicants are encouraged to contact Council prior to submitting a proposal to discuss the merits and relevant naming principles that need to be applied.

Application forms are available online at www.mrsc.vic.gov.au.

Developers

An application to name a new road should be submitted prior to certification at the first stage of development.

Developers should not use road names in marketing material prior to receiving written advice that the road names have been approved.

Road names should not be used on plans prior to receiving written advice that the road names have been approved. Prior to approval, roads should be identified on plans as "R1", "R2" etc.....

Developers are encouraged to consider adopting a theme for road naming.

12. Consultation

All place naming applications⁵ must comply with Section 7 Consultation in the Naming rules. The following guide will be used to identify which members of the community to consult.

Proposal	Who to consult*	Type of consultation
New feature New locality New road Renamed feature Boundary change of a feature	Immediate and extended community	Letters Notices in newspapers Surveys Voting poll Internet sites and social media Public meetings (if it is a large-scale feature or potentially contentious issue)
Renamed road Renamed locality Boundary change of a locality Boundary change of a road	Immediate community	Letters Notices in newspapers Surveys Internet sites and social media Public meetings (if it is a large-scale proposal or potentially contentious issue)

13. Signage

Road name signage should be placed at intersections and junctions, and in areas where it is not obscured from view or covered by objects such as trees and buildings. Road name signage should also be located at regular junctions and cross roads to allow members of the public to discern their location, especially in rural areas.

All signage for a road, feature or locality must comply with section 14.1 Requirements for road signage of the Naming rules.

All signage must be erected within 30 days of the name being gazetted and registered.

a. Public roads, features and localities

Council is responsible for all costs and the installation of signage associated with any public place naming process.

b. Private roads

The cost and installation of signage is the responsibility of the property owner/developer. If it is intended to locate a post and sign on Council managed land please refer to council's Asset Protection Policy prior to installation of signage.

Signage for private roads should include reference to the fact that they are private roads and not open for the general public's access.

⁵ Except in new roads located in residential or commercial subdivisions and private roads located on private property

c. Subdivisions

The cost is the responsibility of the property owner/developer, signage will be installed by council

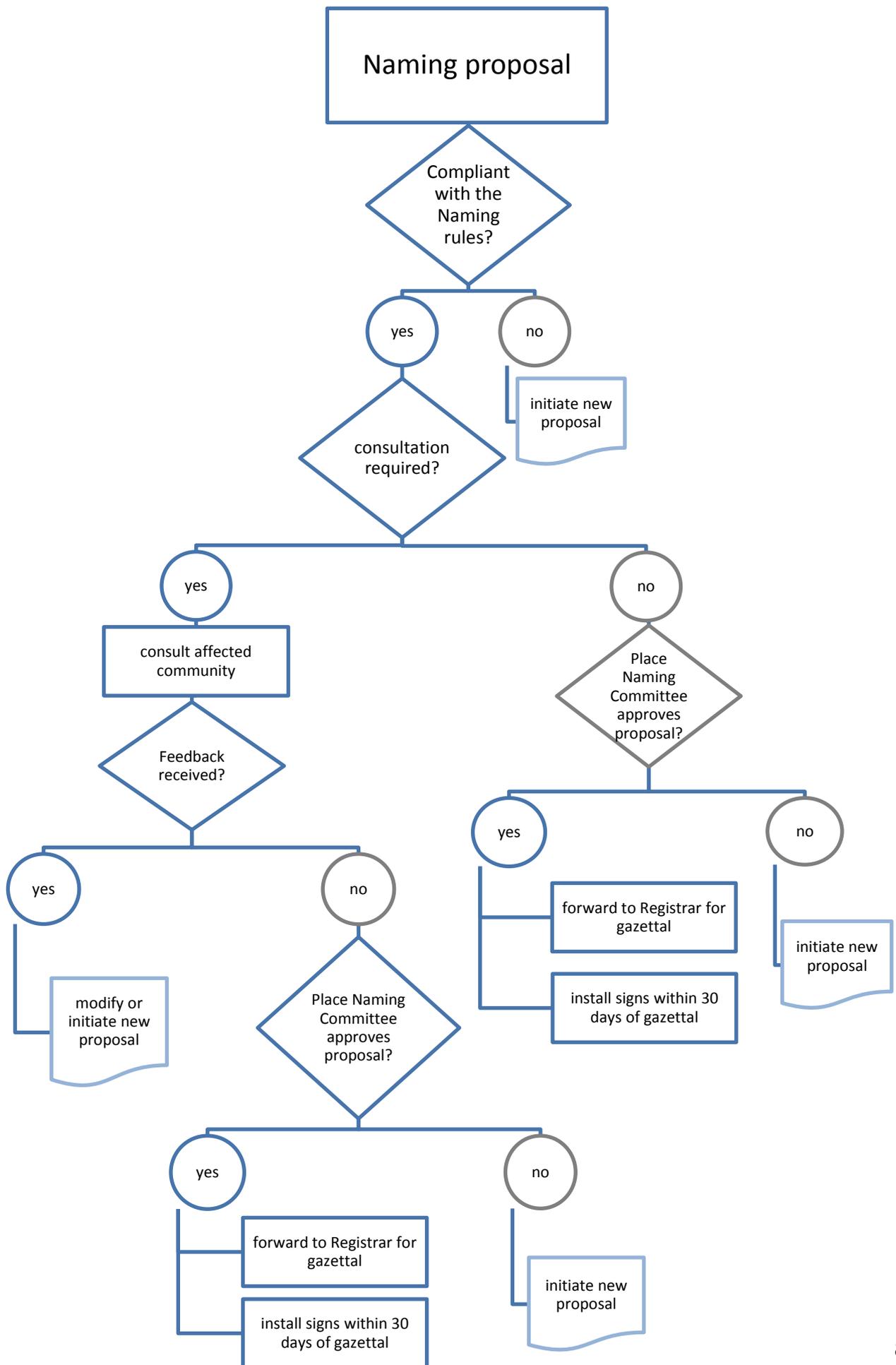
The names of estates and subdivisions are considered to be neighbourhood names; therefore, they are not officially recognised for addressing purposes.

Developers must ensure that road names included on plans of subdivision, for the purposes of certification, conform to the principles outlined in the Naming rules.

Signage cannot be erected prior to approval.

Permanent or temporary signage must be erected within 30 days of infrastructure work commencing at the site (this is to ensure that emergency response services can respond to any incidents that might arise in the area during the construction phase).

Naming or renaming a road in a subdivision, when the maintenance of that road is the responsibility of the developer and/or private land owners, does not imply or transfer responsibility for road maintenance to the road naming authority (municipal council or State Government department or authority) processing the renaming proposal.



Appendix

Extracted from Land Victoria's draft *Naming rules for places in Victoria: Statutory requirements for naming roads, features and localities –2016*

2 General principles

The following principles must be used in conjunction with the relevant statutory requirements outlined in the three other sections of the naming rules related to roads, features and localities. They are designed to ensure no ambiguity, confusion, errors or discrimination are caused by the naming, renaming or boundary change process. All general principles are equally important.

Principle (A) Ensuring public safety

Geographic names and boundaries must not risk public and operational safety for emergency response; or, cause confusion for transport, communication and mail services. Many emergency response and other public services (such as mail) are determined by locality boundaries or road extents, and proposals must ensure that operations will not be adversely affected.

For example, the boundary of a locality must be applied in a way that makes sense, not only for the local community but also for visitors. Similarly, the extent of a road name should ensure easy navigation for pedestrians and vehicles along the entire route, from one end to the other.

Principle (B) Recognising the public interest

Regard needs to be given to the long-term consequences and short-term effects on the wider community of naming, renaming or adjusting the geographic boundary of a place. Changes will affect not only the current community but also future residents, emergency response zones, land titles and addresses, property owners, businesses and visitors.

A proposal will only be registered if the long-term benefits to the community can be shown to outweigh any private or corporate interests, or short-term effects.

Principle (C) Linking the name to place

Place names should be relevant to the local area and, if named after a person (refer to PRINCIPLE H USING COMMEMORATIVE NAMES), that person should be held in strong regard by the community, with preference given to unofficial names used by the local community.

Names that link the name to the place could relate to Aboriginal culture and occupation of the land, local flora and fauna, Australian war contributions (refer to SECTION 2.3 ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE NAMING PROJECT), European exploration and settlement, local geography and geology, significant events, the cultural diversity of past and current inhabitants, or patterns of land usage and industrial/mineral/agricultural production.

Infrastructure features should use the name of the locality, for example Tarneit Railway Station. Features that use the name of locality are not considered duplicates, but must have a unique identifier that distinguishes the feature from other similarly named features. Refer to 4.2.3 LOCATIONAL NAMES for further information.

This principle is particularly relevant to new estates, where naming themes can provide a strong link to place. Names of estates solely commercial in nature should not be applied to roads, features or localities to avoid possible future issues related to address. Those that have a historical connection to place may be considered.

A place of greater than local significance should have a name relevant to the wider community. A road, feature or locality of greater than local significance will usually fall into one or more of the following categories:

- it is located in two or more municipal areas
- it is located in a significant tourist precinct
- it is proposed to be created as part of a State or Federal Government project
- it is a major waterway
- it is a major undersea or shoreline feature
- it has major cultural, natural or recreational landscape features
- it is linked to a significant Aboriginal feature, story or landscape.

In these instances a naming authority can request that the Registrar convenes a Geographic Place Names Advisory Committee to develop or determine a decision on a naming proposal (refer to [SECTION 1.5.5](#) for further details).

Principle (D) Ensuring names are not duplicated

Proposed names must not duplicate another name within the distances listed below, irrespective of locality and/or council boundaries. Duplicates are considered to be two (or more) names within close proximity, or names that are identical or have similar spelling or pronunciation. Examples of names that are similar and considered to be duplicates are White, Whyte, Wite and Wiet.

[VICNAMES](#) can be used to check for a duplicate road, feature and locality names. Select the road or place and select duplicate. Refer to the [GUIDE TO VICNAMES](#) available at WWW.DELWP.VIC.GOV.AU/NAMINGPLACES>VICNAMES for further advice.

Note: the radius will default to either 5, 15 or 30 kilometres based on the location classification listed below. The defaulted radius provides the minimum required distance between duplications.

Duplication is not allowed within one locality or the following default distances:

- **metropolitan urban areas**, within a 5 kilometre radius (metropolitan Melbourne and Geelong, city centres and surrounding suburbs)
- **regional urban areas**, within a 15 kilometre radius (a regional urban area consists of a town centre and its surrounding suburbs)
- **rural or remote areas**, within a 30 kilometre radius (a rural or remote area is an area located outside of towns).

Examples of duplicate name scenarios and solutions are available in [SECTION 2.1](#).

Examples and scenarios of names not considered duplicates are available in [SECTION 2.2](#).

If a naming authority is uncertain of which classification to apply, it should contact OGN for advice. Alternatively, apply a cautionary approach when checking for duplication and use the 30 kilometre radius search.

If the proposed name is duplicated, consider assigning it to something other than what you want to name (such as a park, reserve, road or a locality), outside of the duplicate search radius. If a feature or road is located near a state boundary, care should also be taken to avoid duplication with names in the other state, according to the distances prescribed above.

When considering the assignment of locality names, the above requirements are not applicable and naming authorities should refer to [SECTION 5: LOCALITIES](#).

An exception to this principle is the assignment of multiple feature names within, for example, a park or reserve. The feature names must have a direct relationship with each other. Examples include Mildura

Wharf Carpark adjacent to and servicing Mildura Wharf, Neulynes Carpark adjacent to Neulynes Mill Site, and Albert Park Lake and Albert Park Playing Fields located in Albert Park (the park). This exception is not allowed for the assignment of locality names and road names, which must be unique. For advice related to a naming proposal please contact OGN. Refer to [SECTION 2.2.1](#) for further information.

If naming authorities have a proposed name not duplicated within the same locality, but marginally within the radius deemed to be a duplicate, you may contact OGN for further advice.

Principle (E) Names must not be discriminatory

Place names must not cause offence on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexuality or gender.

If you require further information about what is considered discriminatory, refer to *the Equal Opportunity Act 2010*.

Principle (F) Recognition and use of Aboriginal names

The use of traditional Aboriginal names is encouraged for roads, features and localities, subject to agreement from the relevant Aboriginal communities.

Naming authorities are strongly encouraged to establish an appropriate consultation process when planning to identify a name (or names) of Aboriginal heritage.

Consultation with the relevant Aboriginal communities should be undertaken prior to any public consultation on the proposed name(s). In instances of more than one relevant Aboriginal group, naming authorities must consult all parties.

Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) are the voices of Aboriginal people in the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. A list of current RAPs can be accessed at WWW.DPC.VIC.GOV.AU/INDEX.PHP/ABORIGINAL-AFFAIRS/REGISTERED-ABORIGINAL-PARTIES.

Further information on how to identify local Aboriginal communities, convene consultation meetings and respond to issues that may arise, is available in [SECTION 7.3 HOW IS AN ABORIGINAL NAMING PROPOSAL DEVELOPED?](#)

Principle (G) Dual names

Australian states and territories use dual names as a way of recognising the names given to places by different enduring cultural and language groups.

In Victoria, the approach to giving simultaneous and joint recognition of two cultures through naming is to form a dual name with two distinct name parts, usually one part of non-Aboriginal language origin and the other of Aboriginal language origin.

Naming authorities wishing to develop dual naming proposals need to ensure the following issues are considered:

- Dual names can be applied to natural topographical features (e.g. islands, mountains, mountain ranges and rivers) and mapped or bounded areas such as state forests, national parks, Crown land reserves and open space recreation reserves.

To avoid possible confusion for addressing or the provision of emergency services, dual names cannot be adopted for:

- localities, towns or rural districts
- infrastructure
- constructed features such as roads, highways, bridges or communication towers.

- Dual naming is a priority consideration when a feature already has a widely accepted name of non-Aboriginal origin and newly available information indicates that an Aboriginal name could also apply.
- If a dual name is proposed, the non-Aboriginal name would appear first in the combined name, as long as it best reflects local community usage. For example, POINT RITCHIE/MOYJIL (see maps.land.vic.gov.au/lassi/VicnamesUI.jsp?placelId=6743).
- If a non-Aboriginal name has weak support in the general community and the origin and application of an Aboriginal name is well supported, a dual name may be formed with the Aboriginal name part appearing first. In some cases, a single well-supported Aboriginal name could be substituted for the weakly supported non-Aboriginal name, instead of adopting a dual name.

Dual names will be formally registered without any distinction between non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal name parts other than sequence. If a visual separator is required for clarity, it should be a solidus (i.e. a /) preceded and followed by a space. Two options are available, as shown below, to either include the feature type with both names (once only) or only with the non-Aboriginal name. The following examples would be acceptable:

- GRAMPIANS / GARIWERD NATIONAL PARK
- GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK / GARIWERD
- Aberfeldy / Nambruc State Forest
- Colquhoun / Boyanga Gidi State Forest.

Dual names once registered are to be used in full, particularly on maps, signs and legal documents. Shortened versions are not to be used.

Principle (H) Using commemorative names

Naming often commemorates an event, person or place. Examples include recognising Aboriginal people or cultural events, or following a theme such as Australian war contributions (refer to [SECTION 2.3 ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE NAMING PROJECT](#)). When considering a commemorative name, the following points must be considered.

- Commemorative names of people should be people held in strong regard by the community.
When deciding on the assignment of a commemorative name, naming authorities should consider the person's achievements, relevant history and association to the area, and the significance of the family/person to the area/land. For example, a family that has been associated with an area for at least 50 years.
- The names of people who are still alive must be avoided because community attitudes and opinions can change over time.
- A commemorative name applied to a locality or road should use only the surname of a person, not first or given names.
- A commemorative name applied to a feature can use the first name and surname of a person; although, it is preferred that only the surname be used.
- The initials of a given name are not to be used in any instance.

This approach ensures that emergency and postal services are not delayed because of inconsistent application of a name. For example, *Smith Park* is a clearer name than *John Edward Smith Park* because it's possible John Park, Edward Park or John Smith Park might be used by the public.

Naming authorities should make every effort to gain consent from family members of the person being commemorated. Supporting evidence that shows a naming authority's attempts to consult family members should be provided to OGN when lodging the proposal.

Supporting evidence is required, including copies of letters sent to the family and any response from the family. When a naming authority is unable to locate existing family members, the naming authority's newspaper notice advertising the proposed name should also call for consent from the family and/or request family contact details from the community.

If a naming authority has exhausted avenues to contact families and the proposal is the name of a person who died 70 years ago or more, the Registrar will consider the naming proposal.

In exceptional circumstances, if the naming authority wishes to name a road, feature or locality after a living person, it must apply in writing to the Registrar to seek an exemption from this principle. Consent from the person should be sought prior to any exemption request being submitted to OGN. The naming authority must outline the reasons for proposing a living person's name, including but not limited to evidence about the person's achievements, relevant history and association to the area. This exemption request must be sought prior to commencing any public consultation or reaching a decision on the final naming proposal.

Principle (I) Using commercial and business names

For similar reasons to those outlined in PRINCIPLE (H), naming authorities should not name places after:

- commercial businesses
- trade names
- estate names (which are solely commercial in nature)
- not-for-profit organisations.

Names of estates solely commercial in nature should not be applied to roads, features or localities to avoid possible future issues related to addressing. Names with historical connections to places may be considered.

Exceptions may apply if the business or organisation had an association with the area over a substantial period of time and is held in high regard by the community, e.g. LIONS PARK MALLACOOTA (maps.land.vic.gov.au/lassi/VicnamesUI.jsp?placelid=12026), Mantello Drive and Vegemite Way.

In these circumstances, the naming authority must apply in writing to the Registrar to seek exemption from this principle, including but not limited to evidence of the business's or organisation's association with the area and community views. This exemption request must be sought prior to commencing any public consultation or reaching a decision on the final naming proposal.

Principle (J) Language

The use of names from Australian English, Australian Aboriginal traditional names and names from other ethnicities need to be given careful consideration. The following points must be considered.

- Geographic names, except when they are proper nouns, must be written in standard Australian English or a recognised format of an Australian Aboriginal language local to the area of the road, feature or locality.
- Geographic names should be easy to pronounce, spell and write, and preferably not exceed three words (including feature or road type) and/or 25 characters.

An exception to this is in the use of Australian Aboriginal languages, when it is accepted that traditional names that initially appear complex will, over time, become familiar and easy to use.

- Names taken from a language other than English that represent geographical features generally use generic terms and will be allowed, unless the combination produces a duplication of sense. For example, Tor Mountain would not be allowed because Tor means mountain.

- ‘The’ is not a suitable prefix in naming of any road, feature or locality. For example, The Avenue is not acceptable.
- Hyphens can be used within place names that indicate the extent of the feature, for instance Mellick-Munjie Parish or Hattah-Kulkyne National Park. They can also be used when the name incorporates a hyphenated surname, for instance Kingsford-Smith Ulm Reserve.
- Diacritical marks (symbols such as ´, ¨ or ˘) will be omitted from names drawn from languages that use such marks. For example, Cape Reamur (not Cape Réamur).
- Punctuation marks such as commas and full stops are not allowed.
- An apostrophe must be deleted from geographic names written with a final ‘s and the possessive ‘s should not be included. For example, Wilsons Promontory (not Wilson’s Promontory) or OReilly (not O’Reilly).
- Abbreviations are not allowed. An exception applies to the use of the honorific Saint. For example, Mount must be registered or recorded in full, but Saint can be recorded as St if requested by the naming authority. For example, St Agness Hill, Saint Georges Point and Mount Alfred.
- For the purposes of consistency, names starting with Mc or Mac must not have a space included between the Mc or Mac and the rest of the name. For example MacKenzie Falls, McAdam Gap and McCarthy Spur.
- Roads and geographic features must use approved road and feature types which are located in [APPENDIX A](#) and [APPENDIX B](#).

Principle (K) Directional names to be avoided

Cardinal directions (north, south, east and west) must be avoided. A proposed name that uses a cardinal direction to distinguish itself from another similar name is considered to be a duplicate name. In these instances, a different name should be chosen to allow for a clear distinction between two or more roads, features or localities.

An example of an unacceptable name is Smith Street being renamed Smith Street West and Smith Street East – either one or both ends of the street must be renamed.

Principle (L) Assigning extent to a road, feature or locality

When a proposal to name a road, feature or locality is being developed, the naming authority must clearly define the area and/or extent to which the name will apply. As a minimum, a proposal for a road or waterway must include the line details, a feature (excluding a waterway) must include the centroid coordinates, and a locality must include the polygon attributes.

For example, the name of a road should apply from one end of the road to the other, i.e. to the points where the road finishes or intersects with other roads.

The name of a waterway should apply from the beginning of the watercourse to its confluence with another waterway or body.

2.1 Results from a VICNAMES duplication search

Proposed names must not be duplicated. Duplicates are considered to be two (or more) names within close proximity, and those which are identical or have similar spelling or pronunciation.

Not all results from a VICNAMES duplication search are duplicates. Common sense is required to determine similar sounding names and you should sound out the name to ensure suitable difference.

Additionally, VICNAMES does not always pick up duplicates. For example, when checking a name ending with an s, the s is often omitted by the application.

As well as VICNAMES, naming authorities must use their local knowledge to avoid proposing duplicate names.

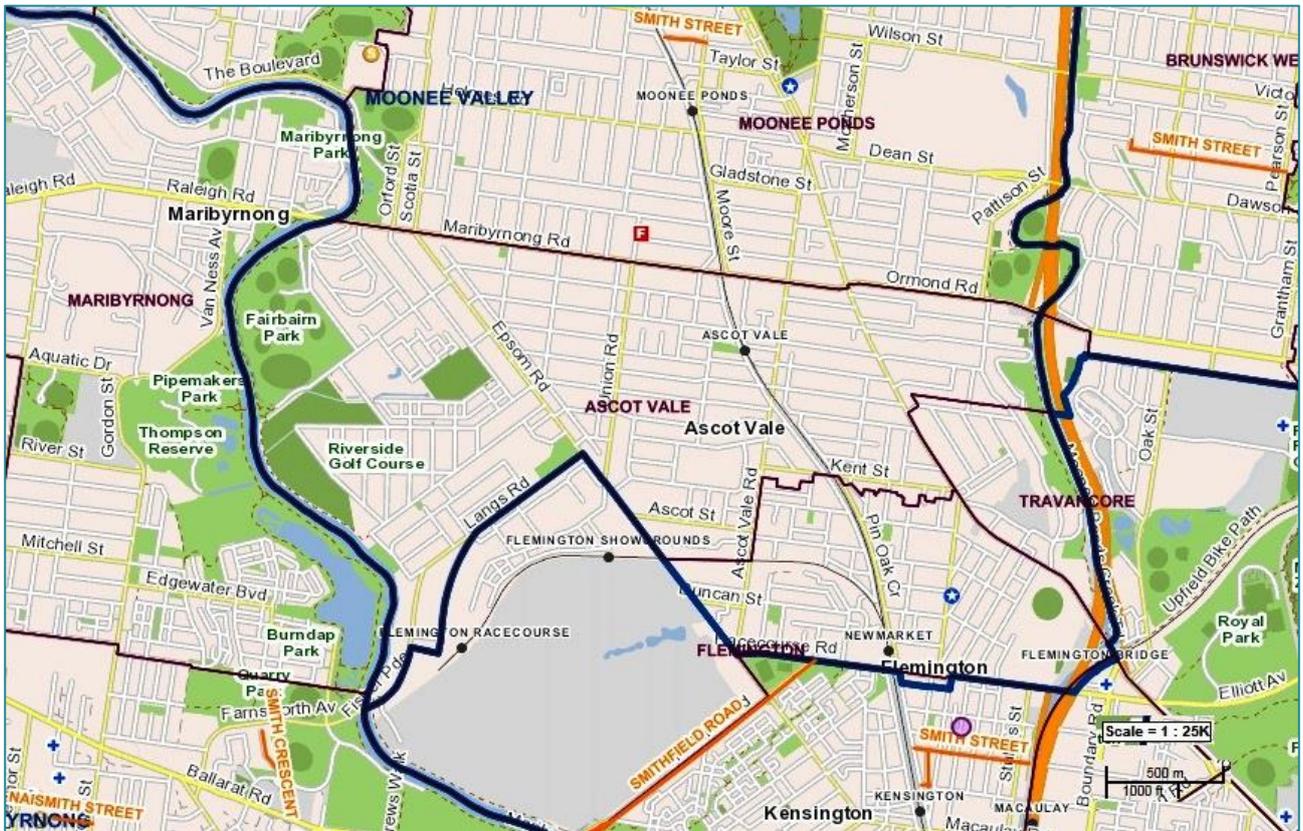
2.1.1 Metropolitan duplication

Duplication is not allowed in Melbourne and Geelong metropolitan urban areas, within 5 kilometres. Below are examples of metropolitan duplication.

Using the example, no further use of the term 'Esplanade' is allowed within a 5 kilometre radius of the existing named place.



Scenario: A naming authority has approved the development of townhouses, which will be accessed only via a rear laneway. The naming authority has consulted the community about an appropriate name for the laneway and received a number of submissions. The preferred name is Smith, which commemorates the Smith family who were well respected in the area, ran a grocery store nearby and lived adjacent to the street. As the proposed name is duplicated within a 5 kilometre radius it would not be allowed.

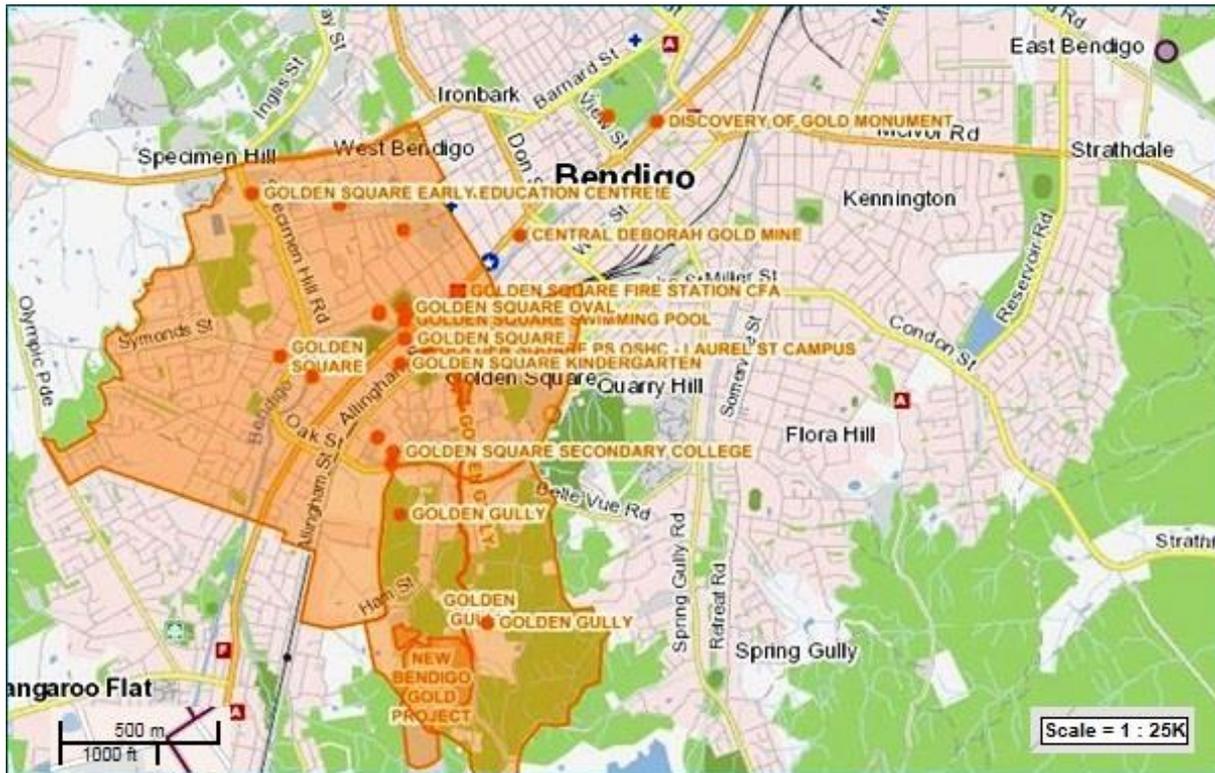


Solution: Consideration should be given to assigning the name to a feature or acknowledging the shop itself or goods sold. For example, if Smiths Grocery was the first store to sell pineapples in Victoria, you could consider the names below. Relevant history can then be added to the street signage, refer to [SECTION 14.1](#). Examples of possible names:

- Grocery Lane
- Produce Lane
- Pineapple Lane.

2.1.2 Regional urban area

Duplication is not allowed in regional urban areas within 15 kilometres. Below are examples of regional urban duplication.



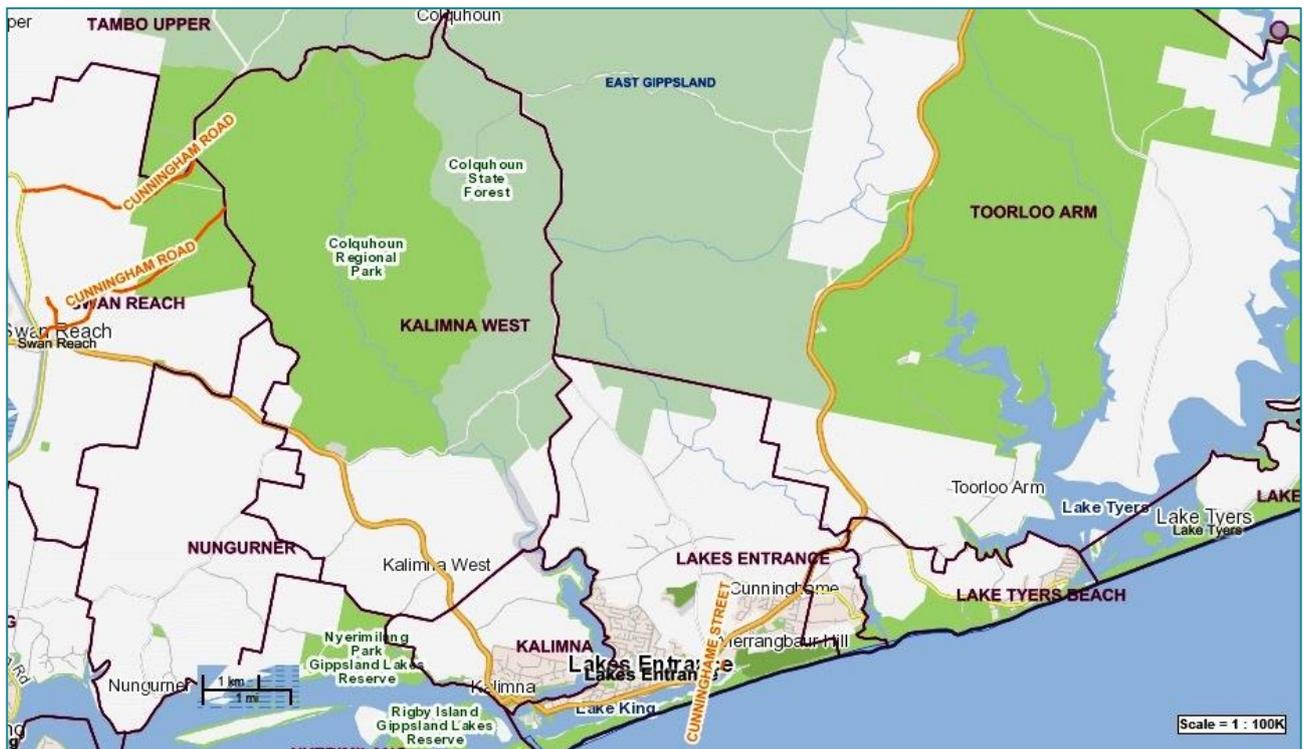
Scenario: A naming authority has received a request to name a picnic area in a local park Gold Picnic Ground to commemorate a location in Bendigo where gold was found. There are multiple places that use 'gold' in their names within the area. In this case, use of the word gold would not be allowed.

Solution: Consider assigning the name of the person who discovered the gold or the tool used that found the gold. Relevant history may then be added to the street signage, refer to [SECTION 14.1](#). Examples of possible names are below:

- Shovel Picnic Reserve
- Pick Axe Picnic Reserve
- Nugget Reserve.

2.1.3 Rural or remote areas

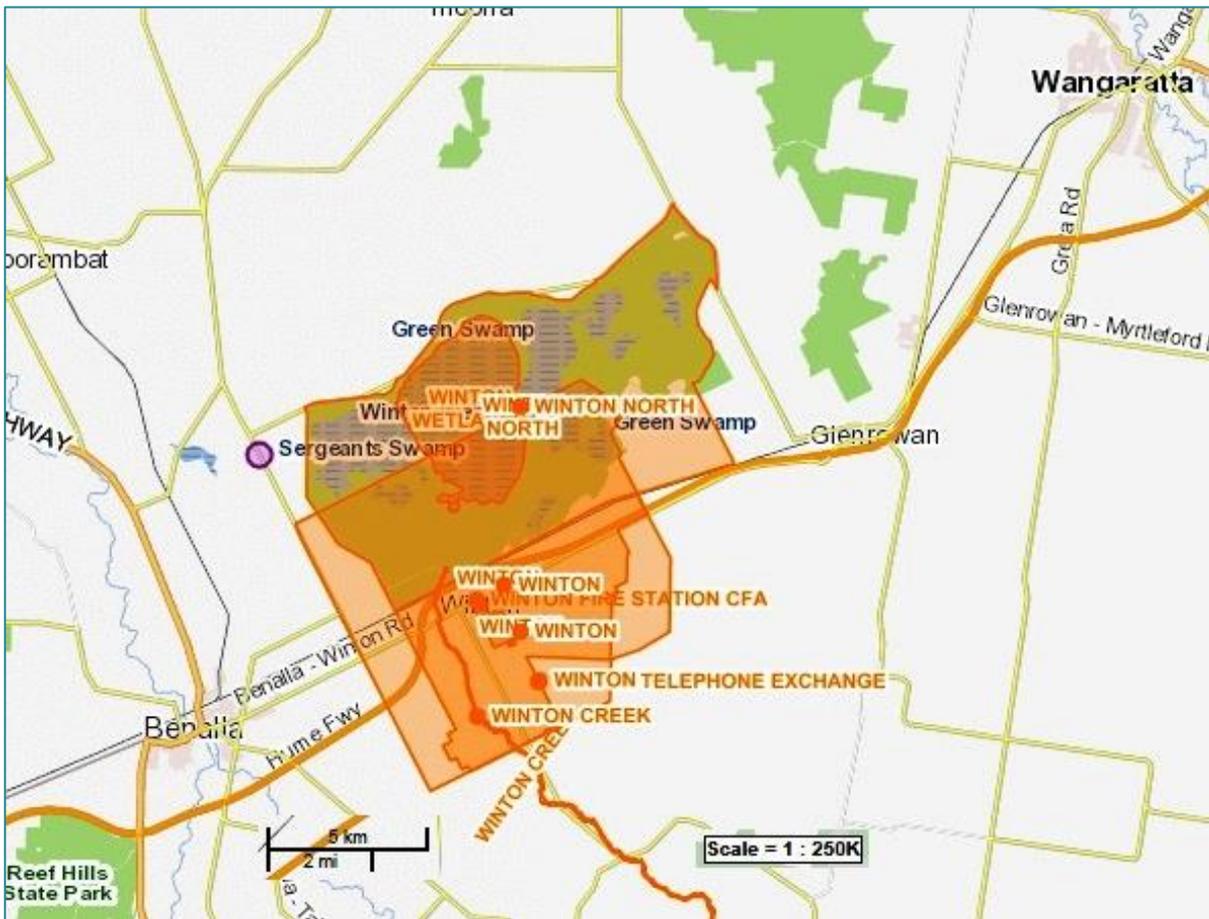
Duplication is not allowed in rural or remote areas, within 30 kilometres. Below are examples of rural or remote area duplications.



Scenario: The naming authority wishes to preserve the heritage of the area by naming a track after a well-known family that once owned the property to which it led. The proposed name for the track is Cunnighame. There are three roads with similar or direct duplicates; therefore, the naming of the track using the preferred name would not be allowed.

Solution: Consider acknowledging the Cunnighames by recognising their work, management of the land or country/place of origin, e.g. the Cunnighames emigrated from Bristol, England on the boat HMAS Berrima. Relevant history may then be added to the street signage, refer to [SECTION 14.1](#). Examples of possible names are below:

- Bristol Way
- Berrima Lane.



Scenario: A new bridge is being constructed, which will take traffic over the railway line. The proposed name for the bridge is Winston, after a deceased land owner and well-respected member of the community. However, there are multiple uses of the name Winton in the area; therefore, careful consideration should be given to using the name. Winton and Winston is considered a duplication and would not be allowed.

Solution: Consider the roles Mr Winston played in the community or how he used his land. For example, Mr Winston was chair of the local Lions Club for 12 years and his land was used to graze sheep and Jersey cows. Relevant history may then be added to the feature signage, refer to [SECTION 14.2](#). Examples of possible names are below:

- Lions Bridge
- Cow Bridge
- Jersey Bridge
- Sheep Bridge.

2.2 Feature names not considered duplicates

Naming authorities can use the following as a guide to determine feature names OGN might not consider duplicates. If naming authorities would like further advice, please contact OGN.

The creation of [CRAIGIEBURN ANZAC PARK \(SEE MAPS.LAND.VIC.GOV.AU/LASSI/VICNAMESUI.JSP?PLACEID=122246\)](#) in the locality of [CRAIGIEBURN \(SEE MAPS.LAND.VIC.GOV.AU/LASSI/VICNAMESUI.JSP?PLACEID=100850\)](#) is not considered a duplication, even though within a 5 kilometre radius there are the following similarly named features:

- Craigieburn Bicentennial Park
- Craigieburn Gardens.

The creation of Briagolong Botanical Park in the locality of Briagolong is not considered a duplication, even though within a 15 kilometre radius there are the following similarly named features:

- Briagolong Forest Red Gum Reserve
- Briagolong Recreation Reserve.

The creation of Belvoir Lake Park in the locality of Wodonga is not considered a duplication, even though within 5 kilometres radius there are the following similarly named features. This also relates to the exception for multiple feature names:

- Belvoir Park
- Belvoir Oval.

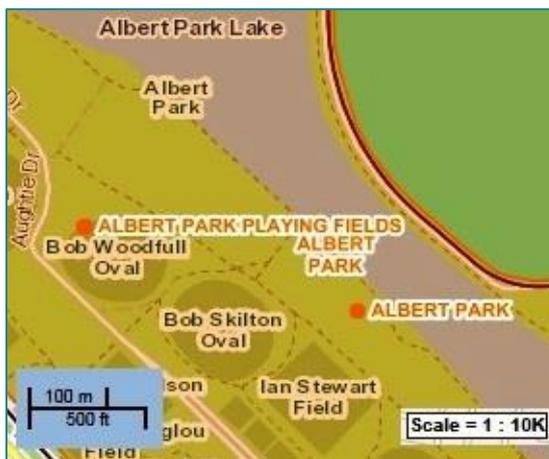
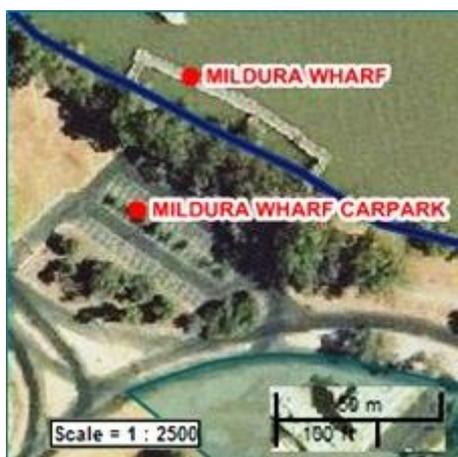
A new school called Murrayville Community College in the locality of Murrayville is not considered a duplication, even though within a 15 kilometre radius there are the following similarly named features:

- Murrayville Preschool
- Murrayville Primary School.

The names above are not considered duplicates because the feature names have unique identifiers that differentiate them from each other, or the feature type is different. In all examples, the requirement under 4.2.3 LOCATIONAL NAMES has been applied. These examples do not apply to roads – road names must be unique.

2.2.1 Multiple names

The assignment of multiple feature names within, for example, a park or reserve is not considered duplication. The feature name must have a direct relationship with one another i.e. Mildura Wharf Carpark which is adjacent and services Mildura Wharf.



2.3 Anzac commemorative naming project

The OGN is managing the [ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE NAMING PROJECT](http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/ANZAC-namingproject) (SEE www.delwp.vic.gov.au/ANZAC-namingproject). The project offers opportunities to name places with strong links to places and acknowledge the wartime service of municipalities' local military people or civilians who supported Australia's military cause.

There are clear Commonwealth rules about [USING THE WORD 'ANZAC'](#) under the *Protection of Word 'Anzac' Act 1920* (see www.dva.gov.au/commemorations-memorials-and-war-graves/protecting-word-anzac). Penalties apply for the incorrect use of the term. Permission from the Federal Minister for Veterans' Affairs is generally required to use the word 'Anzac' in a commercial context.

Under the regulations, the word 'Anzac' can be used in the name of a street, road or park containing or near a memorial to the First or Second World War.