

DOCUMENTING AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY: STATUS REPORT & NEEDS ANALYSIS
Presented in conjunction with On-Line Access to Archives (and Other Records) in the Digital Age

During the 2015 Conference of the Australian Society of Archivists in Hobart, a session entitled *Documenting Australian Society: Just how well is it being done?* was presented by Sigrid McCausland, Adrian Cunningham, Maggie Shapley, Kim Eberhard, Stefan Petrow and Kylie Percival. Afterwards I contacted the moderator, Michael Piggott, with suggestions on how the framework developed for the *Modest Proposal* could be used to meet some of the needs identified in that session. This is referred to again in my paper to the 2016 Conference in Parramatta. In August, 2015, I addressed the following remarks to Michael.

It would involve an evaluation of the current state of affairs and an assessment of gaps that need to be filled, using the categorisation proposed for the wiki (type) framework set out in my [Modest Proposal](#). Parts of it are also based on work I did decades ago in Victoria's [Digest of Public Records](#) and before that the 1986 [Report on Standardisation](#) to the ACA. All of these had a common goal, more or less : to present (or facilitate the presentation of) a big picture by harmonising the presentation of data at different "levels" of aggregation, derived from different sources, and non-standardised as to system, design format, and other inter-operability tools. Above all, I am determined to include the barefoot archives and not to set the bar for participation to a gold plated standard. All this may be termed the registration approach ("the road not taken" in descriptive interoperability) in contrast to networking solutions (standards, metadata, and so on). The irony is that some in the networking space regard my approach as too centralised whereas it is designed to maximise participation. But I digress.

In the *Modest Proposal* I suggest five divisions (only four of which are dealt with here):

- Tranche One : Categories
- Tranche Two : Topics
- Tranche Three : Jurisdiction
- Tranche Four : Locations
- ~~Tranche Five : Document Type/Format~~

Populating this framework would not be a project or work programme. It would always be a work in progress, simply providing a place into which contributions (as and when they are offered or obtained) can be slotted – if someone comes forward to offer a report and needs analysis on Dubbo and District, it can be placed into Tranche Four. The question of ambit is left open, but there is no reason why the Framework could not eventually expand to include New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Governance & Funding

The Wiki (type) would have required more funding, infrastructure, and administration than I believe necessary for a documentation framework. I suggest beginning with a small, provisional "board" working on a voluntary basis – comprising some of us and (I would suggest) a number of folk from the pool mentioned by Stefan Petrow (Australian Historical Association, et al) and some historians who get it. Their job would be to develop and maintain the framework, seek out people to contribute as part of ad hoc working parties, and provide a light-handed editing of contributions. They would work by email, etc. but I would suggest they meet at least once before any launch for a 1 or 2 day retreat to sign off on the framework. The framework itself should be a web site, maybe.

The costs involved would be small administration costs and those associated with developing and maintaining the website. Unless grant money can be found, ASA would need to bear the costs. With help from tech savvy members and a commitment to simplicity, these should not be inordinate. My idea is that this tool would be simple rather than spectacular.

Ambit

This wasn't touched on in your session. What resources are we evaluating? How wide should the net be to cover whatever the definition is to be of "documentation". This will affect everything – makeup of the board, usability, editing of copy. Without a clear focus, there will be no boundary over how far an essay should range in identifying and evaluating sources. Without getting into definitions at this stage, I would like it to be about archives and records (however defined) and not about library, museum, and gallery materials (though not excluding their archival holdings). But I would like it to cover assessments of uncollected documentary sources (e.g. published and on-line sources of data and ungathered records) – not an easy boundary to guard but a necessary one (I feel) if the thing is not to be overwhelmed and diffused. It follows that governance of this thing is for archives/records and their users but not for the rest of GLAM. I suspect there will be argument over this and it would be best to get it out of the way early.

Organisation

I have given reference codes to the headings purely for ease of internal cross reference. As set out in the *Modest Proposal*, my preferred method of flexibly controlling the structure would be to register each concept and to arrange them (regardless of registration code) in accordance with rules yet to be developed, viz.

Instead of This

1A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING

- : AGRICULTURE
- : HORTICULTURE
- : PASTORAL PURSUITS
- : FORESTRY
- : FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

Have This

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING CAT0029

- : AGRICULTURE CAT1058
- : HORTICULTURE CAT0101
- : PASTORAL PURSUITS CAT0556
- : FORESTRY CAT0976
- : FISHING AND AQUACULTURE CAT0999

TRANCHE ONE : CATEGORIES

These are based on the **ANZSIC** work classification from the ABS website. They are used here to categorise activities (Deeds) with which records and recordkeeping may be associated. A Deed is what some archivists call Function (an assigned or assumed responsibility giving rise to activity that can or is being documented). These are evaluations of human activity not of organised government operations (which go under Tranche Three). Given the preponderance of government activity, there will be over-lap and redundancy but this is not necessarily a bad thing. The Categories bring together evaluations of both government and non-government activity and include personal and private activity. The functions of a government Department of Agriculture (under Tranche Three) will also produce documentation that must be referred to in 1A below but the Category evaluation will take the broader view and consequently be less detailed than the corresponding essay in Tranche Three. Topics (Tranche Two) will be more akin to subjects. Although Agriculture can be viewed as a Topic as well as a Category and a Jurisdictional responsibility (and there is nothing to prevent it being dealt with in all three places) the focus and content of each essay would be different. Here is an example :

AGRICULTURE : is a Category (1A.01), a Topic (26.02), and a Jurisdictional responsibility (3E.01, 3E.02, etc.)

- ♦ CAT 1A.01 might focus on how agricultural activity in the broad,
- ♦ TOP 26.02 would focus on aspects of land settlement and land management;
- ♦ JUR 3E.01, etc. would deal explicitly with governmental activity

Over-lap and duplication would be no problem so long as links were provided.

I have provided a draft essay on Category 1K (Financial & Insurance Services) by way of example.

1A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING

- : 01 AGRICULTURE
- : 02 HORTICULTURE
- : 03 PASTORAL PURSUITS
- : 04 FORESTRY
- : 05 FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

1B. MINING

- : 01 COAL *hot topic
- : 02 ORES
- : 03 LIQUID MINERALS
- : 04 GAS

- : Fracking *hot topic

1C. MANUFACTURING

- : 01 PLANTS, FACTORIES, MILLS
 - : Component Parts Production
 - : Assembly
 - : Canning
 - : Bottling; Packaging
 - : Shipyards and Boatbuilding *hot topic
 - : Motor Vehicles
- : 02 SMALL BUSINESS AND HOME PRODUCTS
 - : Bakers
 - : Custom Tailors
 - : Printers

1D. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER, & WASTE

- : 01 POWER SUPPLY (ELECTRICITY & GAS) *hot topic
- : 02 WATER SUPPLY
 - : Catchments
- : 03 DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE
- : 04 WASTE DISPOSAL (NON-LIQUID)
 - : Garbage collection services

1E. CONSTRUCTION

1F. WHOLESALE TRADE

- : 01 MERCHANT WHOLESALING
- : 02 COMMISSION WHOLESALING

1G. RETAIL TRADE

: 01 ON-SITE RETAIL

: 02 MAIL AND ELECTRONIC RETAIL

1H. ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES

: 01 SHORT TERM ACCOMMODATION

: 02 FOOD AND BEVERAGES

--: Cafes

--: Restaurants

1I. TRANSPORT, POSTAL, & WAREHOUSING

: 01 POSTAL SERVICES

: 02 RAILWAYS

: 03 ROADS

: 04 SHIPPING

--: Lighthouses

: 05 AIR TRANSPORT

1J. INFORMATION, MEDIA, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

: 01 MOVIES, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

: 02 PRINT MEDIA

: 03 INTERNET **★hot topic**

1K. FINANCIAL & INSURANCE SERVICES

History :

In the earliest period, the NSW economy was without currency or financial institutions. Government control over housing, stores and other goods and services was complete. With emancipation, the arrival of free settlers, alienation of Crown land, and the rudiments of commerce a system of barter, promissory notes, and reliance on foreign coinage became the norm. The first commercial and savings banks were established in the 1820s and 1830s. By the end of the nineteenth century, private savings banks had been absorbed by government savings banks in each colony, sometimes linked to the post office networks. Over the course of the twentieth century, almost all of the State Government Savings Banks were absorbed by the Commonwealth Bank (with the exception of South Australia).

Coinage (first British then Australian) was issued by branches of the Royal Mint established in Australia (later the Australian Royal Mint). Promissory notes and bank notes were in circulation from 18XX. In Queensland, bank notes were superseded by government currency. After Federation, the Mints were taken over by the Commonwealth, bank notes were withdrawn or over-printed, and a Notes Issue Board established under the auspices of the newly formed Commonwealth Bank to issue Australian notes. Central banking functions gradually developed within the Commonwealth Bank until it was decided (in 1960) to separate those functions to form the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The separation of commercial banking (offering credit, cheque accounts, and financing) from savings banks (offering interest bearing accounts to wage earners and the poor who subsisted in a cash economy) lasted until after World War II. The Commonwealth Bank alone offered both services from 1912. By the 1920s, banks were offering home lending finance (beginning with *credit foncier* and developing into mortgage lending as we know it today). Other forms of credit (such as hire purchase) broke down the distinction between commercial and savings banks and it had disappeared by the 1970s. Since that time, banks have diversified and now offer a full range of financial services such as insurance and investments.

Insurance is a guarantee of payment for an event that may occur (e.g. accident or fire); assurance is payment for an event that will occur (e.g. death or maturity). These businesses flourished from the 1840s on, gradually diversifying into a wide range of investment and financial products. A great many have been merged into banks as part of their diversification strategies. Credit unions and other lending institutions have operated outside the strict regulation of the banking sector.

Documentation:

This sector has seen frequent collapses, mergers, and transformations. The larger institutions have been relatively stable since the last mopping up of the smaller banks and amalgamations of the bigger investment and life businesses by the big banks. Most of the banks (including the Reserve) now have archives programmes, some of which include legacy records resulting from earlier mergers. In some cases, the archives of merged entities were lodged with "local" repositories rather than being moved to another State (e.g. State Bank of Victoria archives to the Public Record Office of Victoria rather than the Commonwealth Bank Archives in Sydney) but the outcome varies from case to case (e.g. the Colonial Mutual Archive was moved from Melbourne to Sydney when Colonial merged with Commonwealth Bank).

Banks and other financial institutions generate(d) an enormous variety of records (including realia, audio-visual, images, maps/plans) and information is often sought concerning bank buildings now sold and converted to other uses and on staff members (the banks have historically been major employers). In times past, the role of the local bank manager gave rise to records of potentially great social significance – valuations for loan purposes, for example, generated minute examinations and assessments of aspects of clients' social, health, and attitudinal affairs as well as their economic and financial circumstances.

Most banks are now public companies and required to publish annual reports and other material detailing their operations. These are usually to be found on corporate web sites. Much information concerning products and services is maintained for some time (but perhaps not indefinitely) – including product descriptions and disclosures, interest rates, publicity material, records of community engagement, and other materials not directly involving dealings with customers. Information on banks is gathered and sometimes made available by regulatory and oversight authorities such as APRA and the sector is extensively monitored and reported on by Census and Statistics and by the Treasury Department.

Accessibility:

Banks' customer records are subject to strict limits on accessibility founded in law on *Tournier's Case* and in various statutes enjoining strict confidentiality. The situation is similar with other financial services but the boundary line between the confidentiality of financial services records and that of ordinary commercial transactions is not always clear. This duty has exceptions (such as compliance with laws relating to tax, terrorism, etc.). Although this would seem to preclude access for research in any circumstances and limit the deposit of customer records with third party custodians, in practice some banking records deposited with archives repositories or held in-house are being released. For the most part, however, it is operational and administrative records that form the most accessible part of banking and financial services records.

Needs:

The arrangements are very patchy. Protocols for the disposition of records during liquidation or merger derive more from business than archiving principles. Apart from incorporating these records into some overall scheme for the identification and location of records, it would be useful for some protocols giving consistency in the way the institutions approach archiving and accessibility might be useful. These institutions are fiercely competitive and may be wary, however, of innovations to conform. The variety of practice with regards to accessibility results in part from the inconsistency and accessibility might become tighter if more conformity were sought.

: 01 BANKING

- : Savings Banking
- : Trading Banking
- : Investment Banking

: 02 CENTRAL BANKING

: 03 CREDIT

: 04 CURRENCY

: 05 INSURANCE

: 06 INVESTMENTS

: 07 REGULATION OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

: 08 SUPERANNUATION *hot topic

1L. RENTAL, HIRING, AND REAL ESTATE

1M. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL

: 01 ARCHITECTURE

: 02 ENGINEERING

: 03 LAW

: 04 ACCOUNTING

: 05 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

: 06 COMPUTING DESIGN

: 07 ADVERTISING & MARKET RESEARCH

1N. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES

1O. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY

These essays treat public administration as a topic covering all jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction would be the subject of a complementary essay in Tranche Three.

: 01 VICE-REGAL

: 02 ROYAL COMMISSIONS

: 03 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

: 04 CABINET

: 05 HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

: 06 ARMED FORCES

- : Army
- : Navy
- : Air Force
- : Special Forces

: 07 POLICE

- : Police Forces
- : Native Police

: 08 HEALTH & WELFARE AGENCIES (GOVERNMENT)

- : Public Hospitals

: 09 PRISONS AND YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES

: 10 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- : Municipalities
- : Roads Boards
- : Water Trusts

: 11 LEGISLATIVE

- : Parliaments
- : Assemblies
- : Parliamentary Agencies

: 12 COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

- : Courts

--: Administrative Tribunals
: 13 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNMENT)

--: Universities
--: Colleges
--: Public Schools

: 14 EXECUTIVE AGENCIES (GOVERNMENT)

--: Portfolios
--: Ministries
--: Departments
--: QUANGOS

1P. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ★hot topic

: 01 UNIVERSITIES/POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

: 02 SECONDARY EDUCATION

: 03 PRIMARY EDUCATION

1Q. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ★hot topic

: HOSPITALS

: SOCIAL SERVICES

: NURSING

1R. ARTS AND RECREATION AAA 033

: 01 PERFORMING ARTS

: 02 MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND GALLERIES

: 03 SPORT

--: Cricket
--: Football
--: Swimming

: 04 ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

1S. NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

TRANCHE TWO : TOPICS

2A.ABORIGINES & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

- : 01 CONFLICT (WITH ABORIGINES)
- : 02 HEALTH AND WELFARE (ABORIGINAL) ★hot topic
- : 03 PROTECTION & CONTROL SCHEMES (ABORIGINAL)
- : 04 STOLEN GENERATIONS

2B.BOER WAR

2C.CONVICTS

2D.GOLD RUSHES

2E.GREAT DEPRESSION

2F.IMMIGRATION

- : 01 ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND REFUGEES ★hot topic
- : 02 COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT
- : 03 IMMIGRATION SCHEMES
- : 04 WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

2G.LAND SETTLEMENT

- : 01 ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS
- : 02 AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LEASES
- : 03 CLOSER SETTLEMENT
- : 04 RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS
- : 05 SELECTION
- : 06 SOLDIER SETTLEMENT
- : 07 SQUATTING
- : 08 SURVEY AND ALIENATION OF CROWN LAND

2H. KOREAN WAR

2I. TRANSPORTATION

- : 01 AIR TRANSPORTATION
- : 02 RAIL TRANSPORTATION
- : 03 ROAD TRANSPORTATION
- : 04 SEA TRANSPORTATION

2J. VIETNAM WAR

2K. WORLD WAR I ★hot topic

- : 01 WESTERN FRONT (WORLD WAR I)
- : 02 MIDDLE EAST (WORLD WAR I)
 - : Gallipoli Campaign
- : 03 HOME FRONT (WORLD WAR I)

2L. WORLD WAR II AAA 040

TRANCHE THREE : JURISDICTION

Here is presented an identification and evaluation of the “official” records. This area would include a succession and control architecture along the lines of standard archival description :

Example : 3A.02 Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland would be displayed as successor to 3A.01 and predecessor of 3A.03. Its children would include the developing Australian Colonies and possibly New Zealand but not New Guinea which is the child of Queensland.

Here, unlike Categories and Topics, each categorisation is timebound. The disaggregation for each administration would be similar. I have duplicated the one we did in the *Digest of Public Records* for Victoria and, to avoid lengthy repetition, you should assume the same for each of the others. Similarly, I have not bothered to include here the colonial succession for each jurisdiction which largely follows that shown for NSW and Victoria and (in greater detail) the Self-Governing Colony of Victoria. Given the depth of on-line finding aids from the government archives, there may be no point going into great depth here, duplicating in effect what is already available on those sites, but where necessary the framework allows for it. Note : I take an anachronistic view and push back the dates of a Jurisdiction from the standpoint of later developments (e.g. Victoria to 1803 whereas a strict constitutionalist would argue, correctly, that Victoria didn't begin as a Jurisdiction until separation in 1851). I have tried to mollify the purists by using “Government in ...” rather than “Government of...” where appropriate. Debate needed here.

3A. BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

- : 01.KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN 1707-1801
- : 02.KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND 1801-1922
- : 03.KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (1922-ct)

3B. NEW ZEALAND 1840-ct

3C. GERMANY (SECOND REICH) 1871-1918

- : 01.GERMAN NEW GUINEA 1884-1918

3D. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA 1883/88-ct

- : 01.PAPUA 1883/88-1918
 - : British New Guinea 1883/88-1905
 - : Territory of Papua 1905-1949
 - : Territory of New Guinea 1918-1949
- : 02.TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA 1949-1975
- : 03.PAPUA NEW GUINEA 1975-ct

3E. AUSTRALIA 1788-ct

- : 01.GOVERNMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES 1788-ct
 - History: blah blah blah
 - : New South Wales Penal Settlement 1788-1823
 - : Crown Colony of New South Wales 1823-1855
 - : Self-Governing Colony of New South Wales 1855-1901
 - : State of New South Wales 1901-ct

Documentation: blah blah blah

Accessibility : blah blah blah

Needs: blah blah blah

- : Executive
- : Legislature
- : Courts
 - : Supreme Court
 - : County Courts
 - : Magistrates (Police) Courts
- : Armed Forces
- : Police
- : Municipalities
- : Royal Commissions & Boards of Inquiry
- : Audit
- : Cemeteries
- : Health & Welfare Agencies
- : Prisons & Youth Training Centres
-
- : Lands
-
- : Railways
-
- : Agriculture
-

- : Not Otherwise Classified
- : 02.GOVERNMENT IN TASMANIA 1803-ct
 - History: blah blah blah
 - Documentation: blah blah blah
 - Accessibility : blah blah blah
 - Needs: blah blah blah
- : Executive
- : Legislature
- : Courts
 - : Supreme Court
 - : County Courts
 - : Magistrates (Police) Courts
- : Armed Forces
- : Police
- : Municipalities
- : Royal Commissions & Boards of Inquiry
- : Audit
- : Cemeteries
- : Health & Welfare Agencies
- : Prisons & Youth Training Centres

-
- : Lands
-
- : Railways
-
- : Agriculture
-

- : Not Otherwise Classified
- : 03.GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA 1803-ct
 - History: blah blah blah
 - : Port Phillip Penal Settlement 1803-1804
 - : Western Port Settlement 1826-1828
 - : Port Phillip District 1836-1851
 - : Crown Colony of Victoria 1851-1855
 - : Self-Governing Colony of Victoria 1855-1901
 - : State of Victoria 1901-ct

- Documentation: blah blah blah
- Accessibility : blah blah blah
- Needs: blah blah blah
- : Executive
- : Legislature
- : Courts
 - : Supreme Court
 - : County Courts
 - : Magistrates (Police) Courts
- : Armed Forces
- : Police
- : Municipalities
- : Royal Commissions & Boards of Inquiry
- : Audit
- : Cemeteries
- : Health & Welfare Agencies
- : Prisons & Youth Training Centres

-
- : Lands
-
- : Railways
-
- : Agriculture
-

- : Not Otherwise Classified
- : 04.GOVERNMENT IN QUEENSLAND 1824-ct
 - History: blah blah blah

- Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 05 GOVERNMENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1829-ct
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 06 GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1834-ct
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 07 GOVERNMENT IN NORTH AUSTRALIA 1846-1847
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 08 GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 1901-ct
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 09 GOVERNMENT IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 1911-ct
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 10 GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY 1911-1927; 1931-ct
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 11 GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH AUSTRALIA TERRITORY 1927-1931
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah
- : 12 GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIA TERRITORY 1927-1931
History: blah blah blah
Documentation: blah blah blah
Accessibility : blah blah blah
Needs: blah blah blah

TRANCHE FOUR : LOCATIONS

Nothing is more difficult to manage than place names. The list below is taken from **ASGC** a classification on the ABS web site. How this could be developed, how to handle name-changes over time have to be considered.

4A. AUSTRALIA

: 01 NEW SOUTH WALES

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 02 VICTORIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 03 QUEENSLAND

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 04 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 05 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 06 TASMANIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 07 NORTHERN TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 08 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 09 NORTHERN TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 10 OTHER TERRITORIES

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

TRANCHE FOUR : LOCATIONS

Nothing is more difficult to manage than place names. The list below is taken from **ASGC** a classification on the ABS web site. How this could be developed, how to handle name-changes over time have to be considered.

4A. AUSTRALIA

: 01 NEW SOUTH WALES

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 02 VICTORIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 03 QUEENSLAND

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 04 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 05 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 06 TASMANIA

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 07 NORTHERN TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 08 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 09 NORTHERN TERRITORY

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns

: 10 OTHER TERRITORIES

- : Regions and Districts
- : Local Government Areas
- : Cities and Major Towns