

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 2)

**Disallowable instrument DI2018–213**

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)**

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## **1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 2)*.

## **2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

## **3 Determination of place names**

I determine the place names as indicated in the schedule.

Ben Ponton

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management

06 July 2018

# Schedule

(see cl 3)

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## Division of Taylor – Architects, town planners and urban designers

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated diagram.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Arney Close</b>	Peter Arthur Brent Arney (c.1927 – 1996)	Architect  Peter Arney trained in architecture with the Perth based firm Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, commencing in 1946. Mentored by Colin Ednie-Brown, Arney rose to become one of the firm's lead design partners. He is remembered as a key driver of the firm until his retirement in the 1990s. Early in his career he designed the distinctive Parmelia Hotel in central Perth and was involved in many office building projects. He won acclaim for his design of the Cable Beach Club resort in Broome in the 1980s. The international resort's architectural style uniquely drew upon Broome's built heritage and associations with the pearling industry. Arney also specialised in the field of medical architecture, designing and building hospitals and homes for the elderly and disabled. In collaboration with Royal Perth Hospital surgeon, the late Sir George Bedbrook, Arney designed the hospital's innovative paraplegic unit. Subsequently, he designed a Jakarta rehabilitation centre for an Australian and New Zealand sponsored aid project. Arney designed several buildings within St Mary's Anglican Girls' School grounds, Perth. In 2013, in recognition of Arney, the school opened the new Peter Arney Learning Centre.

<b>Bea Hutton</b> <b>Close</b>	Beatrice May (Bea) Hutton (1893 – 1990)	<p data-bbox="732 206 1037 241">Architect, craftswoman</p> <p data-bbox="732 257 1409 918">Bea Hutton commenced her architectural career in 1912 articled to Rockhampton architect E.M. Hocking, becoming the firm’s chief draftsman when Hocking enlisted for World War I. Upon completing her articles in 1916 Hutton was accepted as an Associate by the Queensland Institute of Architects, distinguishing her as the first woman admitted to the institutes of architecture in Australia. Subsequently, Hutton moved to Sydney, initially working with Wardell and Denning architects, and from 1917, with the firm of C.W. Chambers. There, Hutton assisted Chambers with major projects including Sirius House (c.1926) and the NSW Masonic Club (1927). In 1923 Hutton was registered as an architect in New South Wales and in 1931 became Chambers’ junior partner, formalised by the firm’s re-naming as Chambers &amp; Hutton.</p> <p data-bbox="732 952 1409 1431">Hutton took a particular interest in domestic architecture, designing homes suited to local climate with modern appointments. Notable works by Hutton include the Rudd residence, Rockhampton (c.1923) and ‘Ngarita’, Bellevue Hill (c.1926). In 1933 Hutton suspended her career, returning to Rockhampton to care for her elderly parents and later opened a craft studio in Brisbane. Hutton briefly returned to practice between 1940 and 1942 working for Penneys Ltd. The Beatrice Hutton Award for Commercial Architecture is awarded annually by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Queensland Chapter.</p>
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**Gruzman  
View**

Neville Bruce  
Gruzman AM  
(1925 – 2005)

Architect, educator, commentator, writer

Neville Gruzman graduated in architecture from the University of Sydney and University of NSW and practiced principally in Sydney. Gruzman is recognised as a leading Modernist architect. His work was influenced by that of Frank Lloyd Wright and Japanese architecture, but was also highly individualistic and imaginative. Notable examples include Chadwick House, Forestville (1961-64); Gruzman House, Darling Point (1956-57); Hills House, Turramurra (1966); Goodman House, Middle Cove (1959); and Montrose Apartments, Neutral Bay (1955).

From the 1960s to 2003 Gruzman was an Adjunct Professor and teacher, Faculty of the Built Environment, University of NSW. Gruzman urged careful consideration of Sydney's built environment and landscape context, writing and commenting publicly to advance urban design standards. He was appointed Member of the Order of Australia in 1985 for his services to architecture. Gruzman served a term as Mayor of Woollahra, NSW, in 1996. He founded the Margot and Neville Gruzman Award for Urban Design in Architecture, University of NSW.

**Holgar  
Crescent**

Helen (Helena)  
Ptaszynska  
Holgar

(1923 – 2012)

John (Wladyslaw  
Aleksander  
Janusz)  
Ptaszynski Holgar

(1922 – 2006)

**Architects**

Polish born husband and wife, Helen and John Holgar both studied architecture at the University of Rome, completing their studies and early training in England. They migrated to Australia in 1952 and furthered their careers with notable Melbourne architectural practices. Both initially worked for Godfrey, Spowers, Hughes, Mewton & Lobb. Subsequently, John Holgar worked for Arthur Purnell and Helen Holgar for Brian Lewis. Helen Holgar later became an associate of D.F. Cowell Ham, a hotel specialist, and also practiced with Grounds, Romberg & Boyd. The couple won Victoria's 1957 Ideal Home competition with a Modernist glass walled residence, prompting John Holgar to open his own firm in 1957. Helen Holgar joined the practice in 1959, forming the partnership of Holgar & Holgar.

The prominent Melbourne architectural firm Holgar & Holgar was renowned for designing grand and luxurious mid-twentieth century Modernist residences. Their distinctive architectural style blended European and Mediterranean influences with American 'Hollywood' glamour. Notable works include the couple's own home in Eaglemont (1965); Selwyn House, Toorak (1968); Kurtz House, Caulfield (1973); and Saade House, Black Rock (1975). John Holgar was also project architect for AW Purnell & Associates on the Melbourne Cricket Ground's Northern Stand for the 1956 Olympics.

<b>Iwanoff Street</b>	Iwan Nickolow Iwanoff (Iwanow) (1919 – 1986)	<p data-bbox="730 206 858 241">Architect</p> <p data-bbox="730 259 1412 913">Iwan Iwanoff was born in Bulgaria and studied architecture and engineering in Munich, Germany, graduating in 1946. From 1948-49 he worked with Modernist architect Emil Freymuth in Munich. Subsequently, Iwanoff and his wife migrated to Australia, arriving in Fremantle, Western Australia in 1950. Iwanoff obtained work as a draughtsman with large Perth architectural firm Krantz &amp; Sheldon, later becoming senior draughtsman there. He also took on private commissions during this time. In 1960, Iwanoff worked for Melbourne firm Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffith and Simpson and, in late 1961, returned to work for Krantz &amp; Sheldon. Iwanoff registered as an architect in Western Australia and Victoria in 1963, became an Associate of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) in 1964 and Fellow of the RAIA in 1972.</p> <p data-bbox="730 958 1412 1429">Iwanoff operated in private practice from 1963-86. His work, noted for its high quality, included numerous houses, designs for shop fronts and interiors, and the Northam Civic Administration Centre and Public Library (1969-74). His architectural style may be labelled ‘Brutalist’ in approach, but he also emphasised the artistic and aesthetic aspects of his designs. The Iwanoff House, Floreat Park (1965-67) is a significant example of his work. The Iwan Iwanoff Award for Small Project Architecture is an Australian Institute of Architect’s Western Australian Architecture Award.</p>
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**Proudfoot  
Rise**

Helen Colleen  
Proudfoot  
(1930 – 2011)

Heritage town planner, historian, writer

Helen Proudfoot graduated from the University of Sydney with Honours in English literature and history and a Masters of Town and Country Planning. In the vanguard of professional women active in heritage management and planning in Australia, in the 1960s she was appointed as historian to the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme to identify and assess heritage items of the County. Subsequently, she specialised as a heritage consultant. Proudfoot is regarded as one of Australia's most experienced heritage practitioners of her time. During the 1960s she undertook and published the first heritage studies of Parramatta, central Sydney, Windsor and Richmond, and Liverpool and Campbelltown. This research later contributed to her 1987 book, *Exploring Sydney's West*. In 1983, Proudfoot was engaged as historian, working with archaeologist Anne Bickford, on the significant excavation of Australia's First Government House site in Sydney. In 1995 she completed her Doctorate at Macquarie University on the role of town plans in early Australian settlement processes. Her extensive research and writings provided new understandings of the intricate and dynamic cultural and landscape context of Australia's early built heritage. In addition, she contributed important research and publications on Australian garden history.

Proudfoot was awarded the Sidney Luker Memorial Medal by the Australian Planning Institute in 1990 for her contribution to urban and regional planning in Australia. In 1996 she was awarded the National Trust of Australia Gold Medal for distinguished and voluntary service to the Trust and made an honorary life member of the organisation.

**Romberg  
Way**

Frederick  
(Friedrich)  
Romberg  
(1913 – 1992)

Architect, academic

Raised in Germany, Frederick Romberg studied architecture at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He later travelled to Australia, arriving in Melbourne in 1938. At first obtaining employment with Stephenson & Turner, Romberg subsequently worked in private partnership with Mary Turner Shaw. Romberg & Shaw are noted for several architecturally significant Modernist Melbourne flats. Operating for a short time independently, Romberg's work was interrupted by World War II. Post war, he returned to private practice producing the iconic Modernist 'Stanhill Flats' (1945-51), South Melbourne and 'Hilstan Flats', Brighton (1945-51, demolished) and also commenced teaching.

In 1953 Romberg entered into practice with Roy Grounds and Robin Boyd, establishing Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, one of Australia's most esteemed architectural partnerships. There, he specialised in industrial, commercial and institutional projects, principally in Melbourne. Following Grounds' departure in 1962, Romberg continued to practice with Boyd. In 1965 Romberg was appointed foundation Professor of Architecture at the University of Newcastle, retiring in 1975. During this period he designed the campus Architecture Building (1968, later re-named the Romberg Building) and worked with local firm Suters designing the Newcastle City Council offices (1970). Romberg returned to Melbourne in 1975 and continued to practice into the 1980s. The Australian Institute of Architects' Frederick Romberg Award for Residential Architecture honours his achievements.



**Sodersten  
Street**

Emil Lawrence  
Sodersten  
(Sodersteen)  
(1899 – 1961)

**Architect**

Emil Sodersten commenced his training in 1915 articled to architects Ross & Rowe while studying at Sydney Technical College. He subsequently worked for Brisbane architects F. R. Hall & Prentice. Returning to Sydney in 1923, he registered as an architect and worked for J.P. Tate & Young. Sodersten established his own practice in 1925. In 1926, he entered the international competition to design Australia's National War Memorial in Canberra. His design was pronounced outstanding amongst entries. He was awarded a joint commission with architect John Crust to produce a composite plan for the building within budget. Sodersten resigned from the project in 1938, but his design skills contributed significantly to one of Australia's most important national architectural monuments.

In Sydney, Sodersten's career expanded, designing apartments, commercial buildings, theatres, houses, and a church. The inter-war Art Deco Birtley Towers, Elizabeth Bay (1934), is one of the finest examples of his work. Other significant projects include the extension and remodelling of the Australia Hotel (1935, demolished) with architects Robertson & Marks, and the City Mutual Life Assurance building (1936).

Sodersten is recognised as a leading exponent of the Art Deco style in the inter-war period, but he also embraced mid-twentieth century Modernism. His later work was influenced by European functionalism, evident in the construction of NESCA House (1939), Newcastle. The Emil Sodersten Award for Interior Architecture is awarded annually by the Australian Institute of Architects.

**Torzillo  
Street**

Jack Torzillo  
(1922 – 1998)

Architect

Jack Torzillo trained in architecture at Sydney Technical College. Together with Colin Madigan he was invited by Maurice Edwards to form Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Partners which formally commenced in 1951. During the 1950s Torzillo also worked temporarily for Stafford, Moor & Farrington, heading a team awarded the 1954 Sir John Sulman Medal for the design of the Boots Pure Drug Company offices at Roseville (1954, demolished). Torzillo's architectural work is described as Rationalist in approach.

In the 1960s Edwards Madigan Torzillo established a reputation for their accomplished concrete designs. The firm was twice awarded the Sir John Sulman Medal for architecture; in 1966 for the Warringah Shire Library, Dee Why (1966-67), and in 1970, in conjunction with NSW Government Architect Ted Farmer, for a student residence at Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst (1970). Torzillo's other work included the architecturally significant Sydney Entertainment Centre, Darling Harbour (1983, demolished) and the State Rail Authority portfolio. Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Partners are most notably associated with the design and construction of the High Court of Australia (1975-80) and National Gallery of Australia (1973-82). The buildings were respectively awarded the Canberra Medallion by the Australian Institute of Architects in 1980 and 1982.

**Whitman  
Crescent**

Paula Christine  
Whitman  
(1960 – 2006)

Architect, academic, gender equity advocate

Paula Whitman made an outstanding contribution to the architectural profession. Graduating in 1983 with the Board of Architects' Queensland Prize, the Queensland Institute of Technology Medal and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' (RAIA) Queensland Institute of Architects Medallion, she completed a Masters at Queensland University of Technology (QUT) in 1992, and her Doctorate at Griffith University in 2000. Formerly a practicing architect, she commenced teaching at QUT in 1993 and is remembered as a passionate and gifted educator.

Professionally an active contributor, Whitman led the RAIA Queensland Chapter Education Committee in 2000, became Deputy Chair of the RAIA National Education Committee in 2002 and was appointed President of the RAIA Queensland Chapter in 2004. A member of the National Association of Women in Construction, in 2004 she was awarded the Year of the Built Environment Award for her outstanding efforts to improve the place of women in architecture. In 2004, she was one of a three member team of female architectural academics awarded the prestigious RAIA Sisalation Prize to support publication on advancing architectural knowledge through professional collaborations. Her defining study on the career progression of women in architecture followed in 2005. In 2007, she was posthumously awarded the RAIA Neville Quarry Architectural Education Prize for her exceptional contribution to research, teaching and the architectural profession. The Paula Whitman Leadership in Gender Equity Prize was inaugurated by the Australian Institute of Architects in 2016 in recognition of her leadership and contribution to the advancement of gender equity in the architectural profession.

**Winsome  
Street**

Winsome Alice  
Hall Andrew  
(1905 – 1997)

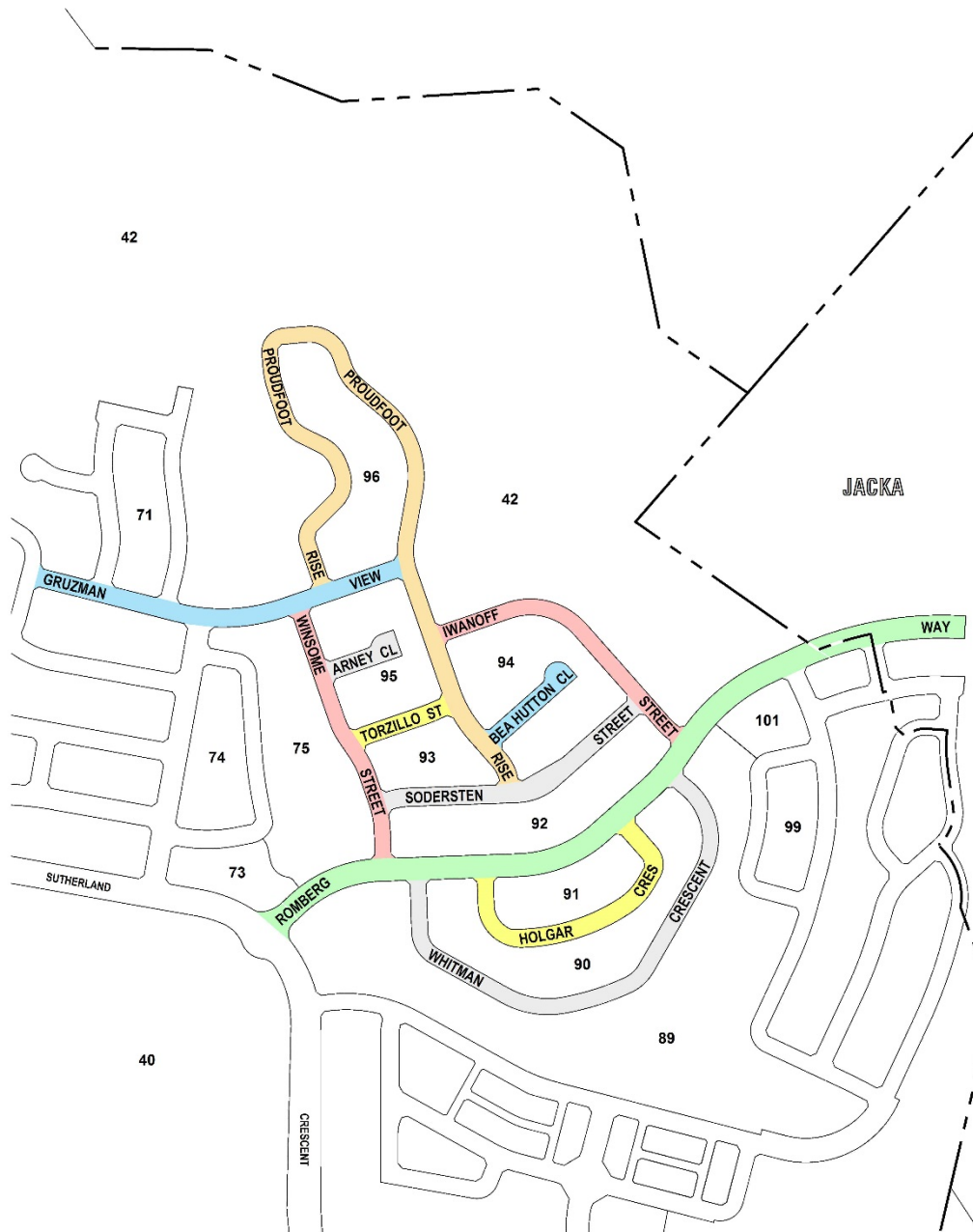
**Architect**

Winsome Hall completed a Bachelor of Architecture at Sydney University in 1927 and soon after obtained employment with Clement Glancey whose firm specialised in the building of Catholic churches and schools. In 1934 Hall departed for England, securing work with Robert Atkinson on the luxury Stockleigh Hall flats and with Stanley Livrock on Scotland Yard's Police Section House. Both projects were respectively awarded the Royal Institute of British Architects Medal. A joint winning entry by Hall and architect Eric Andrew for the 1936 Manly Surf Pavilion design competition spurred a return to Australia in the late 1930s. The pavilion (1938, demolished) was awarded the Sir John Sulman Medal in 1939. Hall married Eric Andrew in 1942.

In the late 1930s Hall worked for Canberra architects Malcolm Moir and Heather Sutherland on projects including the American Embassy buildings. The partnership of "Eric W. Andrew & Hall" was established in 1939 when Eric Andrew enlisted for World War II, and run by Hall. Her role in the firm contracted upon Eric Andrew's return from the war and the institution of a three partnership agreement with John Bland, but she continued as an advisor and consultant. Hall Andrew was project architect for Eric Andrew's 1949 Anzac House competition entry which won second prize. Her work also includes the Australian Institute of Builders Headquarters (1956), several University of Sydney buildings (Merewether Building, Department of Music, Architecture Building alterations, and Administration Block extensions), houses, shops, factories, and swimming pools. In partnership with Eric Andrew and John Bland, Hall Andrew worked on the design and construction of the important Ryde Council Public Housing Scheme of the 1940s and 1950s.



**Schedule**  
(see Clause 3)



**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram