

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2017

Disallowable Instrument DI2017–34

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 2017*.

**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  
1 May 2017

**SCHEDULE**  
(See section 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.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Alison Burton Rise</b>	Alison Jo Burton (1954-1995)	Town planner  After geography studies at the University of Canberra, Alison Burton worked as Director of the Weston Creek Community Service, before gaining a position in the Social Planning Section of the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) in 1984. She was promoted to head of that section, a role she retained when the ACT gained self-government in 1989. After the NCDC was abolished, she became the Principal Social Planner for the ACT Planning Authority. There she made a significant contribution to the development of the draft Territory Plan, designing and managing the consultation process, particularly for Gungahlin Town Centre, and ensuring social and cultural values were embedded in the Plan's objectives. She set up the framework for social impact assessment and encouraged its application. Her influence was recognised by a Community Planning Award from the Royal Australian Planning Institute. On her passing, the Planning Institute of Australia established the Alison Burton Memorial Lecture in her honour.

**Buhrich  
Street**

Eva Maria  
Buhrich

(1915-1976)

and

August Frederic  
Eugen (Hugh)  
Buhrich

(1911-2004)

Architects

Eva and Hugh Buhrich were German born architects who migrated to Australia in 1939. Professor Alfred Hook from the University of Sydney helped both Buhrichs secure temporary work with Canberra architects Heather Sutherland and Malcolm Moir. During World War II Hugh joined the army. Eva worked as an architect for the Commonwealth Experimental Building Station before embarking on a writing and editing career. Between the 1940s and 1950s her writing appeared in *The Australian Women's Weekly*, *Woman*, *Walkabout*, and *House and Garden*. She penned a column in *The Sydney Morning Herald* from 1957 through to the late 1960s and published the book 'Patis and Outdoor Living Areas' in 1973. The couple played a key role in preserving the Walter Burley Griffin designed Willoughby Incinerator in 1975 and held meetings at their Castlecrag home to establish the Walter Burley Griffin Trust (NSW). In the 1960s and 1970s about 20 buildings were designed and constructed by Hugh. Though most have been demolished, his most famous work, his own iconic modernist home at Castlecrag built 1968-72 remains occupied by his family and is listed on the NSW Heritage Register.

**Ken Herde  
Crescent**

Kenneth Howard  
(Ken) Herde

(1918-2004)

Public servant, planner

With banking and military service, Ken Herde joined the Department of Post-War Reconstruction in 1949 and progressed in his career to become a senior officer in the Prime Minister's Department. In 1954 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission on Espionage set up as a result of the Petrov Affair. He also engaged in planning arrangements for the first tour of Queen Elizabeth II to Australia, and the decision to restore Kirribilli House for accommodation by the prime minister and visiting dignitaries. In regard to Canberra's planning, Ken Herde, as adviser to Prime Minister Menzies, was influential in the establishment of the National Capital Development Commission. He was later appointed to supervise construction and recruit staff for the Royal Australian Mint in time for the introduction of decimal currency. In 1966 he resigned from the public service and headed the Comalco company for 10 years before retiring to establish a pastoral property in Victoria.

**Marjorie  
Matthews  
Street**

Marjorie Mary  
Matthews  
(Mrs McCardell)  
(c.1896-1969)

Architect

Marjorie Matthews studied architecture at Sydney Technical College completing subjects in the period 1917-28. She was employed by architect S.H. Buchanan in 1920 and registered as an architect in NSW in 1929 while working for the Government Architects Branch in Sydney. In 1934 as one of the first qualified female architects to practise in Canberra she was involved with residential design in Forrest. She returned to Sydney and during WWII she represented the Modern Architectural Research Society on the Technical Bodies' Advisory Committee which provided input on Australian housing standards. By 1945 Miss Matthews had designed many dock buildings around Sydney. She was a strong advocate for women in the profession and firmly believed that interior decoration and architecture should be factored as complementary activities. By 1947 she practised in Launceston, Tasmania. In 1951 she registered as an architect in Perth WA, and in 1952 had moved to London. Marjorie died in England.

**McCardell  
Street**

Frederick  
McCardell  
(1906-2007)

Architect, arbitrator

As a draftsman working with architect Henry E. White, Fred McCardell produced drawings for decorative doors and balustrade of Sydney's State Theatre. In 1928 he graduated with an architecture diploma from Sydney Technical College. From 1929-37 he worked for the Commonwealth Government in Sydney and Canberra, and contributed perspective drawings of the original National Library in Canberra. After serving the Royal Australian Naval Reserve from 1942-49, he commenced architectural and arbitration practice in Perth WA in 1950, designing a number of innovative modernist buildings. He taught at Perth Technical College and Curtin University of Technology and wrote for *The Architect*, the journal of RAIA(WA) and published *Building Failures and Disputes*, UWA Press (1975). Fred was Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1966; Fellow and Grade 1 Arbitrator, Institute of Arbitrators (UK), 1972; Foundation Fellow and Grade 1 Arbitrator, Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators, Australia, 1976; and in 1978 was awarded Life Fellowship of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

**Nethercote Street** Roger Phillip Nethercote (1952-2014) Town planner, architect

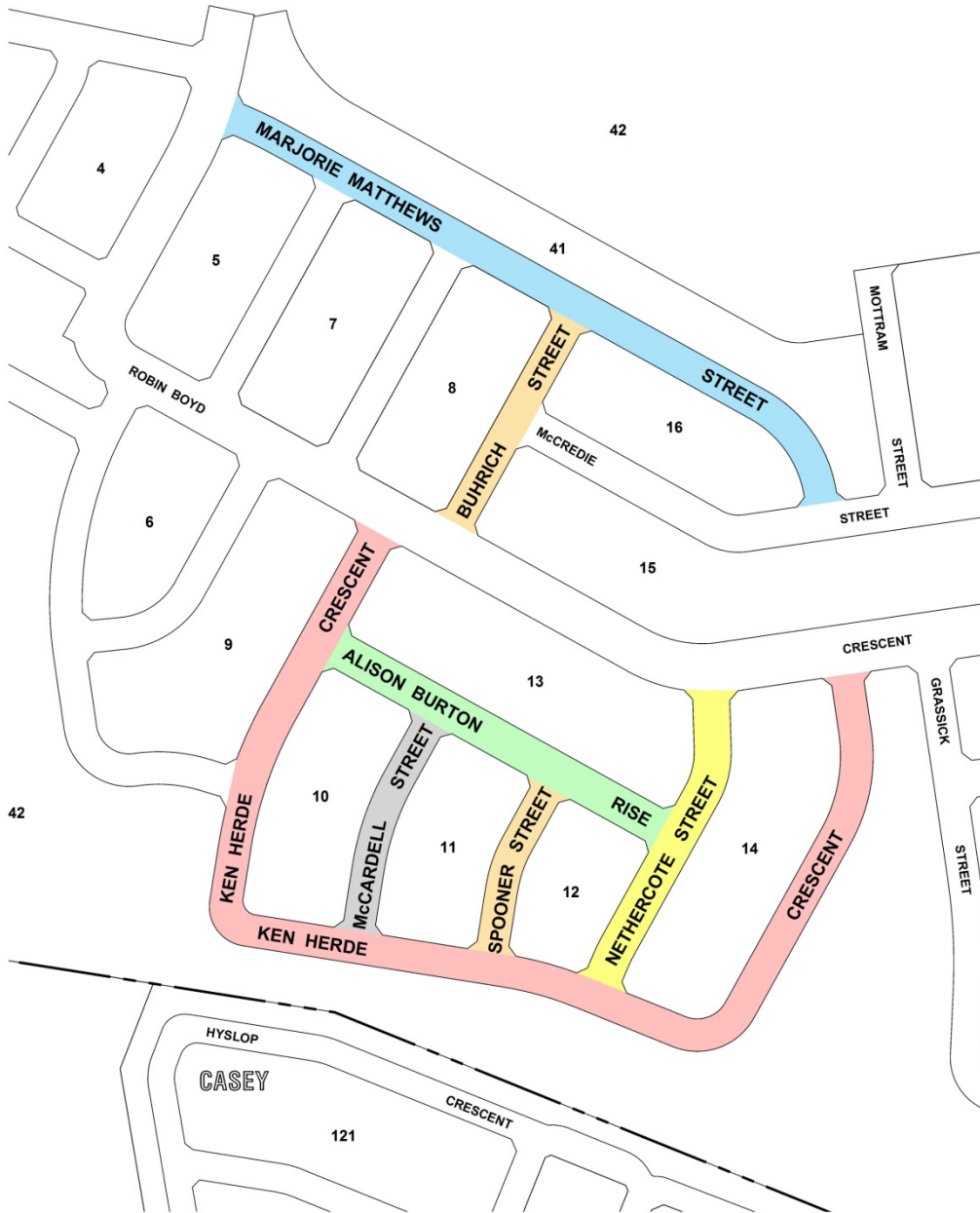
Roger Nethercote dedicated his professional life to local government. He spent 12 years at Blue Mountains City Council as a town planner, overseeing village revitalisation in numerous Blue Mountains townships. Roger joined Penrith City Council in 1990 and spent 24 years in senior planning roles. In 2009 as the council's People and Places group manager, overseeing children's services, community and cultural development and environmental health and development, he helped conserve 1500 hectares of bushland for future generations and planned and delivered 10 new urban communities. Roger was passionate about good design in city planning and was committed to improving the lifestyle of Penrith residents. He was a foundation member of Linksvie Landcare Group and a long serving team manager and equipment manager of Springwood Athletics. In 2014, the Penrith City Council named 'Roger Nethercote Park' in Caddens in recognition of Roger's dedicated service to the Penrith community.

**Spooner Street** Professor Peter Spooner (1919-2014) Landscape architect, education

On graduating from Sydney Technical College with a Diploma of Architecture, Peter Spooner joined the army and served in Darwin during World War II. After the war he built a reinforced concrete (bombproof) house in Sydney where he lived with his wife. In 1948 he joined the staff of the School of Architecture and Building at Sydney Technical College (now the University of NSW). A scholarship in 1954 allowed him to complete graduate studies in landscape design at the University of Durham, England where he later taught in 1960. He also studied highway design in England and the USA. During the 1960s he was noted for his consultancy work which included the Sydney-Newcastle and Warringah expressways, the Adelaide Hills freeway, and the Glen Helen Highway in the Northern Territory. He created landscape design courses for architects and was foundation president of the Institute of Landscape Architects in 1968-69. Emeritus Professor Spooner retired in 1979.



**Schedule**  
(see section 3)



**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram