

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 5)

**Disallowable instrument DI2018–251**

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 5)*.

## **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.

Dave Peffer

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management

20 September 2018

**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>Alldritt Lane</b>	Stuart William Alldritt OAM (1924 – 2008)	Architect  Stuart Alldritt commenced his career as a draughtsman prior to military service in World War II. He graduated in Architecture from Sydney Technical College in 1951. From 1952-60 he practiced in partnership with Reginald Magoffin. Subsequently, he joined Kann, Finch & Partners and, following overseas study of hotel design, was lead partner in charge of the ten storey Kings Cross Travelodge Motel, Sydney (1967), then one of the largest motels in Australia. In the 1970s he was a member of an architectural team involved in redevelopment of the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets, Sydney. A keen supporter of Australian competitive swimming, Alldritt is credited with applying his architectural skills to the design of indoor 25 metre short course pools in Sydney during the 1960s and 1970s. The construction of the pools facilitated all year round training and radically changed the sport. Alldritt was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 2006 for service to swimming through administrative roles at club, state and national level, particularly through Swimming Australia and the NSW Swimming Association.

**Corkery  
Crescent**

Peter Joseph  
Corkery  
(1924 – 1998)

Architect

Peter Corkery graduated from the University of Manchester in 1952 with a Bachelor of Architecture and subsequently gained employment with Llewelyn-Davies & Weeks, among other British practices. Relocating to Australia, in 1968 he was appointed Lecturer, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, University of Adelaide. Provided with a brief to establish an architectural diploma at the Canberra College of Advanced Education (CCAЕ), he commenced there in 1974 as Principal Lecturer in Architecture, School of Environmental Design. He retired from fulltime academic employment in 1987, but continued to serve for several years as Head, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Canberra. From 1982 to 1986, while at CCAЕ, he was a consultant to the ACT National Parks Association and Australian Heritage Commission. In these roles he was involved in many planning studies including the Orroral Valley homestead conservation plan (1983), Holbrook Albury streetscape study (c.1990) and ACT Civic Square Design Review (1995). During the 1980s he was a member of the ACT Design and Siting Review Committee. Corkery was appointed a Life Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in recognition of his service to the Institute’s ACT Chapter and the community.

**Everist  
Street**

Percy Neil Everist  
OAM  
(1929 – 2016)

Architect, community service

Neil Everist received a scholarship to the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong where he studied architecture. He completed a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Melbourne in 1953. In 1955 he entered into partnership with David McGlashan, forming McGlashan & Everist Pty Ltd. Together they practiced for over forty years, with McGlashan based in Melbourne and Everist in Geelong. They gained a reputation for their refined Modernist houses, designing the award winning Grimwade House, Rye (1960-61) and Heide II, Bulleen (1967), now the Heide Museum of Modern Art. During the 1970s the firm expanded and McGlashan and Everist became prominent educational project architects. Commissions included Geelong College; Wesley College, Glen Waverley, Prahan; Launceston Grammar; and Deakin University, Geelong. The latter, involving the conversion of a former wool stores, received the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) Victorian Chapter Presidents' Award for Recycled Buildings in 1997. Everist was the recipient of several awards for his service to the architecture profession and the community; the RAIA Victorian Chapter Service to Architecture Award (1999), the Centenary Medal (2001), Medal of the Order of Australia (2002), and an honorary Doctorate of Letters, Deakin University (2003).

**Greg  
McNamara  
Crescent**

Gregory Michael  
McNamara  
(1966 – 2011)

Architect

Greg McNamara graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Sydney in 1992. Relocating to Darwin, between 1994 and 2003 he practiced with the Architect's Studio and Jackman Gooden Architects. In 2003, McNamara and his wife, Lena Yali, were appointed principals of Troppo Architects, engaging in educational, public and residential work. Their distinctive architecture is highly esteemed for its inventiveness, ecological sensitivity and connection to place. They drew wide praise for revitalising Darwin's cultural life through their work on the city's Smith Street Mall, Raintree Park and Entertainment Centre. In 2011 Troppo Architects received the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) NT Chapter Tracy Memorial Award for St Mary's Catholic Primary School new hall and library, Reggio Emilia Early Learning Centre and courtyard. McNamara and Yali's Mortlock Lee House, Girraween, was likewise awarded the AIA NT 2011 Burnett Award for Residential Architecture.

<b>Karl Langer Crescent</b>	Karl Langer (1903 – 1969)	Architect, town planner  Karl Langer graduated in architecture from the Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna c.1926. He trained under leading practitioners of European Modernism including Behrens and Schmid and Aichinger, becoming head architect of Behren’s Vienna office (1928-34). Langer completed a Doctorate of Philosophy at the University of Vienna in 1933. Migrating to Australia with his wife in 1938, he obtained employment with H. M. Cook & W.J. Kerrison in Brisbane (1939-40). During World War II he was employed as a draughtsman for Queensland Railways. In the early 1940s he lectured at the University of Queensland (UQ) and later taught at the Queensland Institute of Technology. Langer produced a short, but valuable guide, <i>Sub-tropical Housing</i> (1944). Prevented from accepting his 1944 appointment as assistant town planner with Brisbane City Council, he later established his own architectural and planning practice (1946). Notable commissions include a revision of Mackay’s town plan and provision of advice on Perth’s civic centre, Sydney’s development (1947-48) and town planning for Canberra (1954-55, 1957-68). From 1945 to 1969 he produced an extensive body of architectural work; designing houses, churches, schools, civic and government buildings, hotels, and tourist facilities. He was inaugural president, Royal Australian Planning Institute, Queensland (1952), chairman of the Queensland Association of Landscape Architects (1966-68) and member of the National Trust, Queensland. The Karl Langer Award is awarded yearly by the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.
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**Koch Street** Wilhelm Rudolph Architect, town planner, community service  
Waldemar Koch Rudolph Koch is thought to have received his early  
(1874 – 1952) architectural training in the office of his architect  
father, J.A.B. Koch. By 1898 he had gained  
employment as an architectural draughtsman for the  
Tasmanian Smelting Company, Zeehan, qualifying  
as an architect by 1900. His early work included the  
School of Mines, Zeehan (1903); Furner’s Hotel,  
Ulverstone (c.1903); and the Grand Hotel,  
Devonport (1903). Moving to Hobart c.1905,  
important works include the Hobart Children’s  
Hospital (1908); St James the Apostle Church, New  
Town (1908); Philip Smith Building, Hobart  
Teacher’s College (1909); and Richmond Town Hall  
(1908). Koch was made a fellow of the Royal  
Victorian Institute of Architects in 1906 and was a  
founding member and twice president of the  
Tasmanian Institute of Architects (1913-14, 1925-  
26). He assisted to establish the Southern Tasmanian  
Town Planning Association in 1915 and lectured on  
architectural history at Hobart Technical College.  
From 1929 until his retirement in 1946 he was  
heavily engaged in his role as City Building  
Surveyor, Hobart City Council. Koch was honorary  
architect to the New Town Tuberculosis Sanatorium  
(1906, 1910-22) and was associated with the  
Tasmanian Sanatoria After-Care Association for  
more than forty years.

<b>McGlashan Street</b>	David Stewart McGlashan (1927 – 1997)	Architect  David McGlashan studied architecture at the University of Melbourne. Shortly after graduating he entered into partnership with fellow student Neil Everist in 1955, forming McGlashan & Everist Pty Ltd. Together they practiced for over forty years, with McGlashan based in Melbourne and Everist in Geelong. They gained a reputation for their refined Modernist houses, designing the award winning Grimwade House, Rye (1960-61) and Heide II, Bulleen (1967), now the Heide Museum of Modern Art. During the 1970s the firm expanded and McGlashan and Everist became prominent educational project architects. Commissions included Geelong College; Wesley College, Glen Waverley, Prahan; Launceston Grammar; and Deakin University, Geelong. The latter, involving the conversion of a former wool stores, received the Australian Institute of Architect's Victorian Chapter Presidents' Award for Recycled Buildings in 1997. Fern Tree House, Hobart (1969) is a significant example of McGlashan's domestic work.
<b>Margules Crescent</b>	Stanley Raymond (Ray) Margules (1926 – 2013)	Landscape architect, forester  Ray Margules graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Forestry) from the University of Sydney in 1951 and subsequently obtained a Diploma of Forestry, Australian Forestry School, Canberra. He was appointed to ACT Parks and Gardens in 1951, later becoming Assistant Director. Awarded a Public Service Scholarship in 1965, he gained a Masters of Landscape Architecture from the University of California, Los Angeles. Returning briefly to Parks and Gardens, in 1967 he established a consulting forestry and landscape architecture practice in partnership with John Deverson. Margules was a strenuous advocate for planned urban tree planting schemes and is credited with expanding the role of landscape architects in garden city planning for Canberra. His expertise contributed significantly to tree planting for Hughes and Curtin, Albury Wodonga, Bathurst and Orange. He is noted for his design of the memorial gardens for Norwood Park Crematorium, Mitchell (1965). Margules was among original subscribers to the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects formed in the mid-1960s. Margules & Associates were project architects for the Bombala River Bicentennial Botanical Gardens and walking trail.



<b>Marwick Lane</b>	Annie Garrioch Marwick (Annie Garland) (1903 – 1985)	Architect  Annie (also known as Nancy) Marwick graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1926 with a Diploma of Architecture and was elected as an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects that year. During 1926 Marwick was employed as a draughtswoman with the firm Klingender. Early in her career she sought to specialise in domestic architecture and departed for Britain in 1928 where she gained further training with Sir John Burnet & Partners. Returning to Australia in the late 1920s, in 1932 she joined with architect Gordon E.E. Gibbon on the design of a modern residential scheme in Pelham Place, Balwyn. Subsequently, Marwick was associated with the office of H. Vivian Taylor, Soilleux & Overend, registering as an Architect in Victoria in 1936.
<b>Nell Edeson Lane</b>	Eleanor (Nell) Edna Edeson (Nell Norris) (1903 – 1955)	Architect  Nell Edeson completed the Diploma of Architecture of the University of Melbourne in 1925 whilst articulated to E.J. & C.L. Ruck. Subsequently, she worked for M. & R. Butler & Martin, focussing on domestic architecture. In 1926 she completed an additional year of architectural study at the University while employed by Robert B. Hamilton. Departing for Britain in 1928 to study the latest developments in modern architecture, she furthered her training in the office of Sir John Burnet & Partners. Returning to Melbourne, by 1932 she had established in private practice. Works during this period include several Melbourne residences (c.1932-1935). In 1934 she was admitted as an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Following marriage to architect Marcus Norris in 1936 the couple designed at least a further two houses with Edeson designing a pair of apartments in Toorak. Compelled into early retirement by ill health, she nevertheless continued to work, designing ‘Tanglewood’, Donvale (1949-50). The house is of local architectural significance as a rare example of pise de terre (rammed earth) construction in Melbourne. From 1942-43 Edeson was honorary librarian of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Library. Edeson gifted her estate to the University of Melbourne, founding the Eleanor Edna Norris Bequest Fund.

<b>Pegg Wilks Lane</b>	Muriel Margaret (Pegg) Wilks  (Pegg Kofler)  (1907 – 1940)	Architect  Pegg Wilks commenced her training at the University of Melbourne Architectural Atelier in 1928 while articled to the office of Anketell & K. Henderson. Upon completion of her first year of studies she was awarded a scholarship by the Victorian Architectural Students' Society for the year's tuition fees. In 1929 she completed the Diploma of Architectural Design of the Atelier. Her 1930 entry for a Melbourne competition to design a house valued at £2000 received an honourable mention. During 1933 she travelled to England and Europe to further her architectural education. Having gained experience as an assistant in several architectural firms in Victoria and NSW, she subsequently established in private practice in Melbourne. In 1937 she passed her examinations for Associate membership of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and was formally admitted in 1938. Wilks' commissions included a timber residence at Upper Beaconsfield, designed to take full advantage of the sun and sloping site (c. 1934) and the original Mount Buller Chalet (c. 1938-39). A tribute to the "well-known member of the architectural profession" was published in the <i>Journal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects</i> (1940).
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<b>Seto Street</b>	Janice Margaret Seto  (1950 – 2008)	Architect, landscape architect  Jan Seto graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Queensland and in 1982 completed the Graduate Diploma of Landscape Architecture, Queensland Institute of Technology. Following the Newcastle earthquake Seto undertook major landscaping projects for the rebuilding of the city. Queensland’s historic cultural landscapes were of keen academic and professional interest to her and she wrote widely in aid of their preservation. An active member of the National Trust and Australian Garden History Society (AGHS) Queensland Branch, she is regarded as instrumental in re-establishing the latter in 1993 and held the role of Chair for many years. In collaboration with Jeannie Sim, Seto produced a valuable inventory of Queensland historic cultural landscapes (1996) and with Margaret Cook, important assessments of the designed landscapes of the Brisbane River and Moreton Bay (2001, 2002). Other work included her case studies of cultural landscapes of the Wet Tropics World Heritage area and Glass House Mountains (2001). Seto, together with Margaret Cook and Queensland’s Environment Protection Authority, was a recipient of a 2001 National Trust Queensland John Herbert Memorial Award for their contribution to the protection of Brisbane River’s historic landscapes.
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**Yali Street**

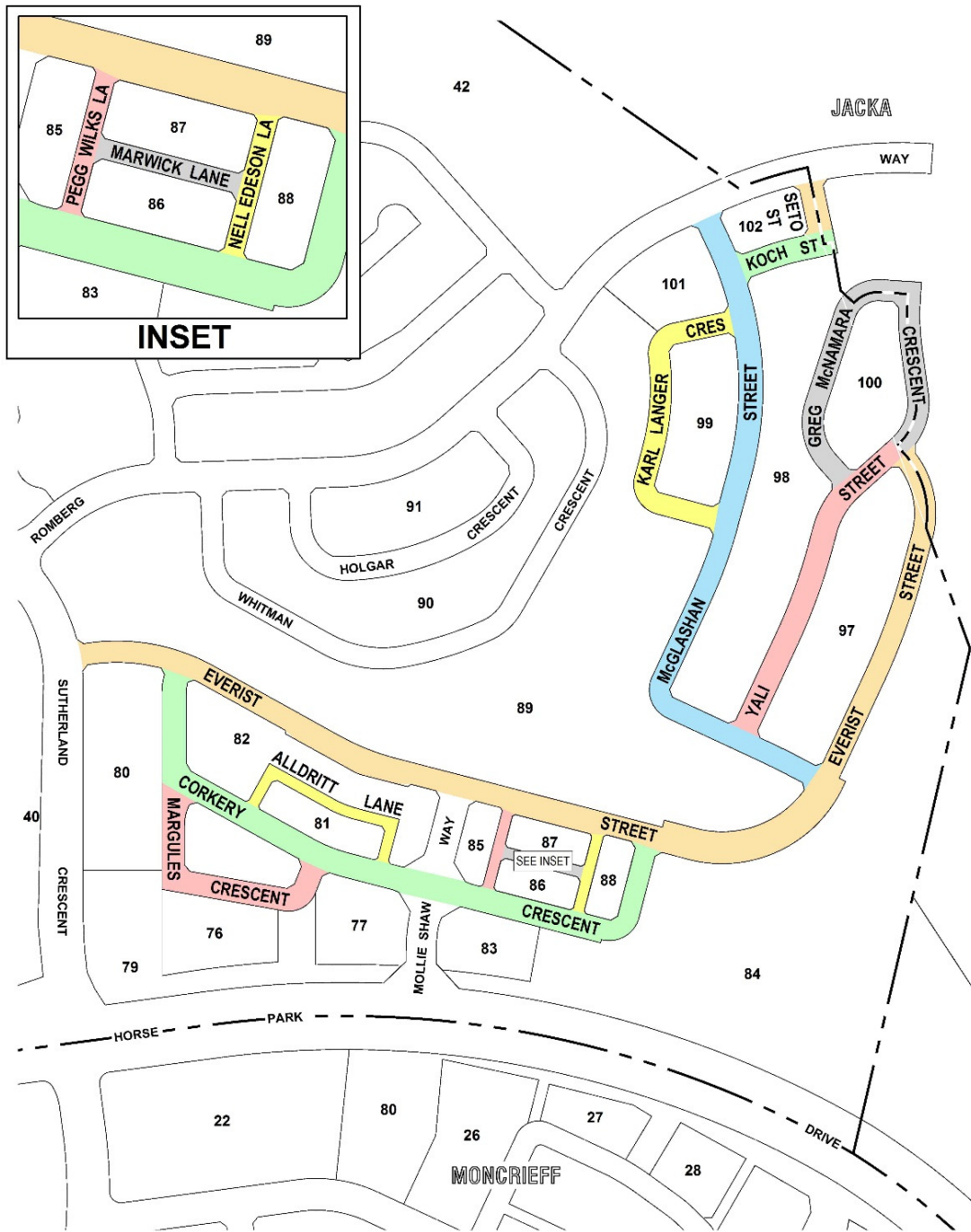
Lena Yali  
(1968 – 2011)

Architect

Lena Yali graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Sydney in 1993. Relocating to Darwin, between 1994 and 2003 she practiced with Ross Tonkin & Associates and Woodhead International Pty Ltd. In the early 2000s she joined the practice of Richard Layton. Subsequently in 2003, Yali and her husband, Greg McNamara, were appointed principals of Troppo Architects, engaging in educational, public and residential work. Their distinctive architecture is highly esteemed for its inventiveness, ecological sensitivity and connection to place. They drew wide praise for revitalising Darwin's cultural life through their work on the city's Smith Street Mall, Raintree Park and Entertainment Centre. In 2011 Troppo Architects received the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) NT Chapter Tracy Memorial Award for St Mary's Catholic Primary School new hall and library, Reggio Emilia Early Learning Centre and courtyard. Yali and McNamara's Mortlock Lee House, Girraween, was likewise awarded the AIA NT 2011 Burnett Award for Residential Architecture. Among many tributes, Yali is also remembered for her dedication as lecturer in the School of Engineering & IT, Charles Darwin University.



Schedule  
(see clause 3)



**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram