

Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2019 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2019–215

made under the

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

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2019 (No 1)*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Revocation of place name

I revoke the determination of the place name Seto Street as specified in schedule 1.

Note The place name Seto Street in the Division of Taylor is revoked due to changes in the road configuration servicing Section 102 Taylor.

4 Amendment of place name

I amend the *Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 5)* (DI2018-251) as specified in schedule 1 and as indicated on the associated diagram.

5 Determination of place names

I determine the place names as indicated in schedule 2.

Ben Ponton

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management

18 September 2019

SCHEDULE 1

(see ss 3 and 4)

NAME	DIVISION	INSTRUMENT	AMENDMENT
Seto Street	Taylor	DI2018-251	Seto Street in the Division of Taylor has not been constructed due to changes to the road alignment servicing Section 102 Taylor. The former length of road named Seto Street is replaced by the continuation of Koch Street as indicated on the associated diagram.

SCHEDULE 2

(see s 5)

Division of Taylor – Architecture, Town Planning and Urban Design

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bebarfalds Lane	Bebarfalds Ltd	Architecture Bebarfalds was a home furnishings and furniture manufacturing company that operated in Sydney from c.1873 to 1968. The company was founded by Barnett Bebarfald (c.1831-1894). Among its business activities Bebarfalds Ltd operated a Home Planning Bureau, producing a substantial trade catalogue in 1927 titled, <i>‘Safe home planning: the most complete and most authoritative book on home planning, building and furnishing ever compiled and produced in Australia’</i> . The catalogue, an inviting “Encyclopaedia of home construction” guides home makers through home planning, construction and furnishing. Architect Augustus Aley’s chapter, <i>‘Constructing the Home: the Architect’s Services’</i> , affirms the architect’s role in giving expression to clients’ ideals, providing prospective home owners with a detailed planning guide to home construction. Landscape architect Max Shelley’s chapter, <i>‘The Simple Garden of To-day’</i> emphasises the importance of garden schemes that enhance the built form of a home, providing advice on garden set out. The company was taken over by Ajax Insurance Limited in 1968; suburban stores continued trading under the Bebarfalds name until 1973 when they became part of Macy’s Emporium (Sydney) Pty Ltd.

**Harry Seidler
Crescent**

Harry Seidler
AC, OBE
(1923 – 2006)

Architect, writer, educator

Raised in Vienna, Austria, Harry Seidler studied architecture at the University of Manitoba, Canada, graduating in 1944. Studies followed in the United States under influential Bauhaus masters Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer (Harvard University, 1945-46) and Josef Albers (Black Mountain College, 1946). From 1946-48 Seidler was chief assistant to Marcel Breuer in New York. Later, en route to Australia in 1948, he worked in the office of Oscar Niemeyer in Brazil. Seidler's first commission in Sydney, the innovative, award-winning Rose Seidler House, Wahroonga (1948-50) marked a radical shift in Australian domestic design. Over the next six decades he designed an extraordinary number and variety of houses, apartments, office towers, and commercial buildings; Australia Square (1961-67) and Blues Point Tower (1958-62), Sydney and Riverside Centre, Brisbane (1983-86) among notable examples. A leading Australian mid-twentieth century Modernist architect, Seidler was esteemed for his creative, highly precise and meticulously detailed designs. His architecture transformed Sydney's skyline. He held visiting academic positions at Australian and overseas universities and received numerous national and international awards and several honorary degrees for his distinguished contributions to architecture. The Seidler Chair in the Practice of Architecture at the University of NSW was founded in 2014.

**Janice Seto
Street**

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.

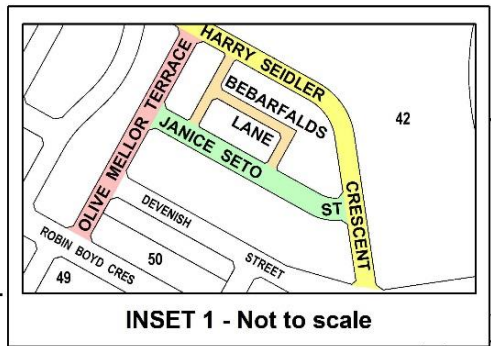
**Olive Mellor
Terrace**

Olive Mellor
(née Holttum)
(1891 – 1978)

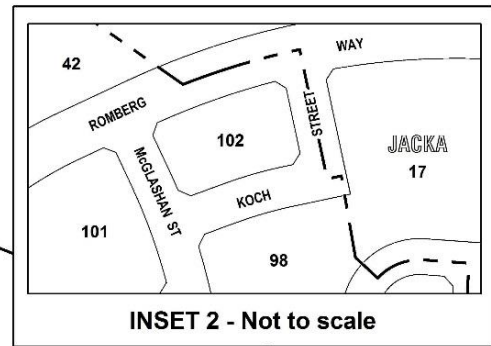
Landscape designer, writer, educator

Olive Mellor migrated to Australia from Britain in 1909. Enrolling at the Burnley School of Horticulture in Victoria in 1911 she completed the Certificate of Competency in Horticulture (1913) and the Diploma of Horticulture (1915). Appointed Instructress in Horticulture at Burnley in 1916, she was the first woman to hold the position. Mellor ceased teaching in 1918, later commencing her own Melbourne-based horticultural business.

Recognised as an important twentieth century landscape designer, Mellor was in the vanguard of Australian women to practice professionally. From 1934 to 1970 she wrote a regular gardening column for *Australian Home Beautiful*, exerting wide influence. A contributing author to *Australian Gardening of To-day* (Shum c.1939) and *Australian Home Gardener* (Bunning c.1940s), Mellor published *The Garden Lovers' Log* (c.1940) and the respected *Complete Australian Gardener Illustrated* (c.1952). Primarily domestically oriented, her landscape designs, sensitive to site constraints, successfully blend function with aesthetic appeal. An early advocate for including native plants in domestic gardens, she was a founding member of the Society for Growing Australian Plants in the 1950s. Mellor pioneered a weekly garden programme on Radio 3DB in the 1950s, her popular educative broadcasts fostered enthusiasm for domestic horticulture and the progress of suburban garden making.



Schedule
(see section 5)



DIVISION OF TAYLOR

Diagram