

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2020

Disallowable instrument DI2020–2

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 2020*.

## **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

3 January 2020

## SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

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### 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
<b>Alistair Knox Terrace</b>	Alistair Samuel Knox  (1912-1986)	Designer, builder, writer, educator  Following service in the Australian Navy during World War II, in 1946 Alistair Knox commenced studying architecture and building construction part-time at Melbourne Technical College. Resigning from his employment with Victoria's State Savings Bank, he sought to formalise and promote mudbrick construction in Australian building practice. His extensive body of work, primarily residential, was influenced by the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright and Walter Burley Griffin, Australian landscape art and his association with the Montsalvat artistic community in Eltham, Victoria. Employing handmade mud brick and recycled materials, his distinctive buildings are acclaimed for their creativity and sensitive manner of integration with the landscape. His books, <i>Living in the Environment</i> (1975) and <i>Alternative Housing: Building with the head, the heart and the hand</i> (1980) popularised and advanced earth building in Australia. He was a founding member (1967) and appointed Fellow of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (1983) and, in 1984, awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Architecture from the University of Melbourne. From 1973-75 Knox served as a member of Eltham Shire Council, including as President (1975). Alistair Knox Park in Eltham, is named in his memory.

<b>Beryl Mann View</b>	Beryl Vivienne Mann	Architect, landscape architect, educator
	(1911-1982)	<p>Beryl Mann graduated in architecture from the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, and in horticulture from the Burnley School of Horticulture, Melbourne (1939). Initially working for Edna Walling as her assistant and subsequently for a number of architectural firms, Mann joined Mockridge, Stahle and Mitchell in 1948. Engaged in both architecture and landscape architecture, she became a Senior Associate of the firm, working there until 1976. While based in Victoria, between 1960 and 1975 Mann was involved in numerous large scale landscaping commissions for Canberra schools. Mockridge, Stahle and Mitchell received the 1964 Royal Australian Institute of Architect's ACT Chapter Meritorious Architecture Award for her work at Downer Primary School. Other significant Canberra projects include her skilful landscaping of the H.C. Coombs building at the Australian National University and the design and preparation of the Master Plan for the Lake Ginninderra parklands. In addition to her work in professional practice, Mann lectured in landscape design part-time in the Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Melbourne (1964-73). Mann was a founding member of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.</p>

**Elsie Cornish  
Way**

Elsie Marion Cornish  
(1870–1946)

Landscape designer

Elsie Cornish appears to have established her career in landscape gardening in South Australia circa 1916, attracting a number of private clients. Her known commissions, undertaken in Adelaide primarily during the late 1920s and early 1930s, reflect an adaptation of the English Arts and Crafts garden style. Cornish additionally began her long association with the University of Adelaide in this period. Initially contracted to the University in 1929 by Woods, Bagot, Laybourne-Smith and Irwin, she became a formal employee of the University in 1934. From 1929 to 1946 she was responsible for the design, construction and management of the University's lower North Terrace gardens. Prompted by the sunny and exposed northerly aspect of the lower Terrace grounds and its poor soil, Cornish's solution, a dramatic display of flowering succulents and Italian hillside plants, was publicly applauded and an Adelaide feature during the 1930s and 1940s. Approached by the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust of South Australia, during 1938 and 1939 she was engaged upon the design and planting of the Trust's Adelaide Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden. Melbourne sculptor Olna Cohn created the accompanying statue.

## Haskell Way

Professor John  
Christopher Haskell

(1931-2013)

Architect, writer, educator

Professor John Haskell graduated in architecture from Kingston-on-Thames College of Art in 1952, subsequently completing the Diploma of Town Planning, University of London and Masters of Architecture, University of Natal, South Africa. Awarded scholarships, he studied at the British School at Rome in the mid and late 1950s and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1962). He was architect and planning consultant to the Oxford Preservation Trust in Britain (1960-65); Member, Faculty of Architecture, British School at Rome (1964-69); and engaged as a senior planner in Durban (1969-72). Relocating to Australia, he took up the post of First Assistant Commissioner (Architecture) for the National Capital Development Commission in Canberra (1972-75). In 1975 Haskell was appointed Professor of Architecture at the University of New South Wales (UNSW), and later head of the Graduate School of the Built Environment (1981-89). For many years from 1980 he was architectural correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He wrote *Haskell's Sydney* (1983) and, with accompanying photographs by John Callanan, *Sydney Architecture* (1997). The John Haskell Award is an annual scholarship conferred by the UNSW School of Built Environment.

**Hilda Kirkhope  
Terrace**

Hilda Kirkhope  
(Hilda Tonge)  
  
(1907–2000)

Landscape designer, educator

Hilda Kirkhope completed the Certificate of Competency in Horticulture, School of Agriculture and Horticulture, Burnley, Victoria, in 1927. Subsequently, she operated a nursery and worked as a gardener in Victoria, supervising the planning of gardens. Providing a course of lectures at Burnley during 1930, Kirkhope later joined the school's staff as a Horticultural Assistant (1932-40). In this role she was responsible for a section of the institution's gardens, lectured in landscape gardening and gardening, and supervised women students. A legacy of her work there is the Rock Garden which she designed and implemented during the early 1930s, now part of the heritage listed Burnley Gardens. Obtaining a leave of absence from Burnley, in 1937 she travelled to England, Italy and France to study garden architecture. During 1937-38 she worked as a pupil and drafting assistant in the office of British landscape architect Brenda Colvin. With World War II impending she returned to Australia, declining an offer to oversee the design and undertaking of a large Italian Riviera garden. Marrying in 1942, she commenced in private practice and continued to work part-time. Her designs for garden layouts for the *Australian Women's Weekly* 'House of the Future' were exhibited at Sydney Town Hall in 1954.

<b>Ina Higgins Street</b>	Frances Georgina Watts (Ina) Higgins  (1860-1948)	Landscape designer  Ina Higgins was in the vanguard of women professional landscape designers in Australia during the early 1900s. Having campaigned for the admission of women to the Burnley School of Horticulture in Victoria, she commenced her studies at the school in 1899. Her efforts led the way for a later generation of women landscape designers to obtain their formal training at Burnley. Higgins contributed to the gardens at ‘Heronswood’, Dromana, the Royal Talbot Epileptic Colony, Clayton (now Monash University) and ‘Heathersett’, Burwood (acquired by Melbourne’s Presbyterian Ladies College). Together with Vida Goldstein and Cecilia John among other women, in 1915 she established the Women’s Rural Industries Co-operative farm, Mordialloc where she was Instructress in Horticulture. Patroness of the Women Horticulturalists’ Association of Victoria, she contributed the article ‘Women and horticulture’ to the Women’s Centenary Council <i>Centenary Gift Book</i> (1934).
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<b>Knitlock Street</b>	Knitlock ‘Segmental Concrete Construction System’	<p>Architecture</p> <p>Knitlock was a modular concrete construction system comprising mortarless interlocking wall blocks and roof tiles developed by architect Walter Burley Griffin. It was intended to provide an inexpensive and revolutionary house building technique. Inventing the titled ‘Segmental Concrete Construction System’, Griffin and his ‘assignee’, builder David Jenkins, lodged a patent in Australia in 1917 for a modular concrete block fabrication method. In 1918 a second patent was lodged by Griffin and Jenkins for cement shingle roof tiles as part of the Knitlock system. Two prototype Knitlock cottages, ‘Gumnuts’ and ‘Marnham’, were built at Frankston, Victoria in 1919. Subsequently, Griffin and his wife, Marion Mahony Griffin, built ‘Pholiota’ at Eaglemont, Victoria (1920), employing the Knitlock construction method. Another sixteen Knitlock houses were built in Australia, but the system failed to gain wide acceptance, attributed in part to its experimental nature, the small-scale of production of wall and roof segments and Griffin’s departure for India in 1935.</p>
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<b>Sunnyman Street</b>	John Martin Stevens AM (John Sunnyman)  (1920–2007)	Landscape Architect  John Stevens graduated from Burnley Horticultural College, Victoria in 1938. He obtained work in landscaping, serving in the Australian Army during World War II from 1940-45. Later, he undertook a Bachelor of Agricultural Science at Melbourne University, graduating in 1949 and remained as an assistant to Professor Wadham in the school of agriculture for the next three years. In 1952 he established one of the first landscape architecture practices in Australia, working with leading architects including Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds and Bates Smart and McCutcheon. In 1954 he was appointed visiting lecturer in landscape design at Melbourne University. During the 1950s he wrote gardening articles for newspapers under the pen name John Sunnyman. From 1964-77 he held the position of landscape architect at the Australian National University, Canberra. Retiring to Victoria, in 1983 he re-commenced in private practice; during this time he assisted Mount Macedon residents to re-establish their gardens after the Ash Wednesday fires. He was a founding member of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects. In 1988 Stevens was appointed Member of the Order of Australia for service to landscape architecture.
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**Schedule**  
(see section 3)

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**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram