Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Strathnairn) Determination 2020 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2020–26

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 (Strathnairn) Determination 2020 (No 1)*.

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
24 March 2020

SCHEDULE
(See s 3)

Division of Strathnairn – Primary industry and regional service

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Berents Street	Dr Helen (Ina) Berents (1917–1977)	Medical profession, regional service Helen Berents was born in Vladivostok in 1917, and grew up in Shanghai, before studying medicine in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. She married Norwegian engineer, Hans Petter Berents, and in 1952 they migrated to Australia. The couple worked on the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales, where they lived with their three sons. Dr Berents was appointed Regional Medical Officer responsible for the care of hundreds of families and thousands of single men working on the Snowy Scheme. She attended to workplace injuries and responded to emergencies day and night throughout the local region. She was also a general practitioner at Cabramurra for six years and Cooma for ten years. In November 1967, Dr Berents was appointed a Commonwealth Medical Officer in the Australian Capital Territory, serving until her retirement in February 1977. During this period, she was appointed the Medical Officer in Charge of Child Health for the Capital Territory Health Commission. She was a vocal advocate to improve community use of free child health services and tirelessly raised awareness for children's health needs. She dedicated her professional life to providing medical services for regional Australians and improving children's health.

Chris Walton Way	Christopher Jon Walton	Regional service; sustainable development; company director
	(1958–2012)	Chris Walton was an advocate for best practice urban development in Australia. He promoted awareness of sustainable living and development practices as director of an eco-development company. He believed that the integration of social, economic and environmental needs in the built form creates an improvement in the quality of life. In 2005, Walton co-founded 'The Ecovillage' community in Currumbin, southeast Queensland. The innovative residential development, founded on principles and strategies to provide sustainable outcomes, was awarded the FIABCI Prix d'Excellence (International Real Estate Federation) award for World's Best Environmental Development. Walton contributed to a rigorous architectural and landscaping code governing all design and construction in the development for best practice. He cautioned that those who pursue sustainability are often confronted with regulatory, administrative and communication barriers. In 2009, Walton played a lead role in developing the Sustainability Vision for the Ginninderry Estate project in west Belconnen in the Australian Capital Territory, planned to extend across the border to regional New South Wales. He continued his advocacy for sustainability in 2011 by encouraging the club industry in Queensland to adopt measures to utilise energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste reduction and recycling and to choose to use products to minimise environmental impact. Walton was committed to making sustainability and eco-efficiency a cornerstone of business practice in property development.

Drystone Lane   Dry stone walling   Fence type; pastoral and agricultural development in Australia

The dry stone wall is a self-supporting interlocking stone wall made without using mortar to hold the stones in place. In Australia, dry stone structures built by Aboriginal people to trap fish and eels, preceded dry stone walls built for pastoral purposes. From the 1850s, skilled craftsmen (wallers) constructed dry stone walls for European settlers for fencing and other structures. The walls were built in locations where the geological landscape provided suitable materials, including the basalt plains in western Victoria and northern Tasmania; the limestone regions on the western Eyre Peninsula, South Australia; and sandstone ranges in the mid-north of South Australia. The construction of dry stone walls cleared agricultural land of surface stone and rubble and provided protection to stock in exposed positions. Built to last, the walls were bush fire resistant and would not rot. In the Corangamite Shire in western Victoria, dry stone wall fences still extend for many kilometres. The 'Camel Hump', in the mid-north of South Australia, stretches for a distance of over sixty kilometres. The Dry Stone Wall Association of Australia, founded in 2002, advocates to educate property owners, and the broader community, about the heritage and cultural significance of dry stone walls.

Kraft Street	William Lawrence Kraft OBE	Dairy industry; local government; community service
	(1900–1992)	Bill Kraft joined the Drouin Co-operative Butter Factory Ltd in the Gippsland District of eastern Victoria in 1918. He was appointed secretary at aged 21 years and was general manager from 1932–70. He is credited for Drouin becoming well known for its high quality dairy production. In 1941 the factory expanded beyond the original premises and moved to a new site in Lardner Road. Kraft took the initiative to establish a grain mill on the former site to sell bulk stock feed at a reduced rate and advocated for handfeeding of dairy cattle to change the calving sequence and provide for milk to be produced throughout the year to maintain a constant supply. He encouraged the directors of the Co-operative to buy into two dairies in Victoria; set up a private transport company and pioneered the export of the milk protein casein to Japan. Kraft was a member and President of the Council Victorian Division Australia Institute of Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries Inc. from 1922; Commissioner, Drouin Water Trust, 1947-68 and councillor and President of the Shire of Buln Buln, 1958-70. He was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1968 for service to the dairying industry. Kraft was regarded as far-sighted and perhaps the most visionary man in the town of Drouin in his time.

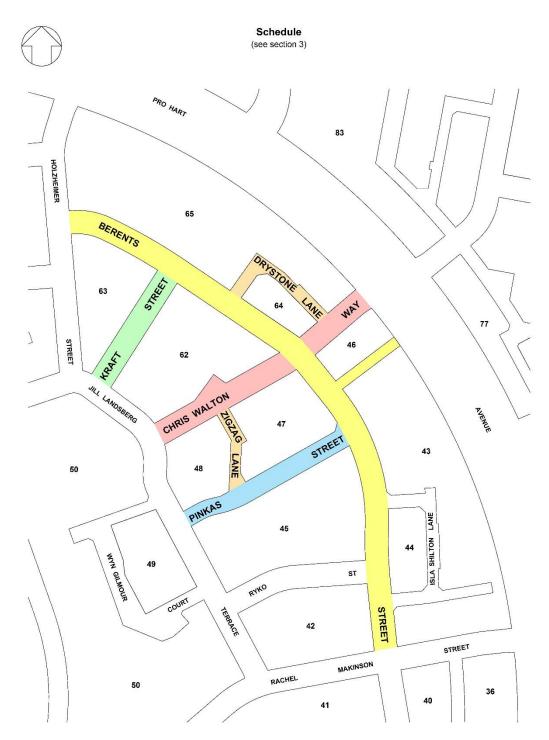| **Pinkas Street**	Otto Pinkas	Regional service; sport; Canberra resident
	(1937–1984)	Otto Pinkas made a major contribution to the development of cross country skiing in Australia and to regional communities in the snow fields in New South Wales (NSW). Pinkas migrated to NSW from Austria in 1960 and worked on the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. He moved to Perisher Valley, NSW in 1961 and learnt cross country skiing, a sport he was talented at and enjoyed for the rest of his life. Pinkas volunteered many hours to encourage participation in the sport and held national, state and club level titles in cross country, jumping and Nordic Combined (jumping and cross country skiing). He helped in the setting and running of races and ski jumping competitions. In 1963-64 Pinkas set records skiing long-distance from Perisher to Kiandra and in 1965, raced in a blizzard in the first Paddy Pallin Classic cross country ski event from Round Mountain to Perisher. Pinkas was a founding member of the Kosciuszko Huts Association and partner in a commercial hut in the Jagungal wilderness in the Kosciuszko National Park. He assisted with rescues outside the resorts before the establishment of professional search and rescue services. Pinkas further contributed to the community by building permanent cross country ski courses at Perisher Valley, constructing ski jumps, providing free lessons, offering technical advice to those interested in learning the sport and coaching the ACT junior racing squad. He managed ski lodges at Perisher Valley for eleven years and from 1967, lived part of the year in Canberra. Working as a residential builder, he contributed to the local community by building play equipment for Farrer Preschool and competition equipment for the ACT Orienteering Association.

Zigzag Lane	Zigzag Fence	Rural fence type; pastoral and agricultural development in Australia
		The wooden Zigzag Fence is also described as the Snake Fence, Forks-and-poles Fence or Drop Fence. From the 1850s, landholders in Australia with secure land tenure began to build fences rather than employ shepherds to care for livestock. The timber intensive Zigzag Fence was generally used for small enclosures, including horse yards and milking sheds. The fence was built by felling local saplings to form the corner post, another length was spilt into rails and supporting fork trestles placed about two metres apart. A rail was placed inside the fork and another rail placed on top. The zigzagging of poles made the fence self-supporting.

DIVISION OF STRATHNAIRN
Diagram