

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2016

Disallowable instrument DI2016-308

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 2016*.

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.

Dorte Ekelund
Delegate of the Minister
16 December 2016

SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

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.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bischoff Street	Frederick Theodore (Theo) Bischoff (1927-2003)	Architect and landscape painter Having graduated in architecture from Melbourne University in 1951, Theo Bischoff worked locally before moving to Canberra in 1954. His role as project architect for the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the Australian National University (ANU) established his credentials. From 1958-64 Theo undertook a range of private commissions designing homes for newly arrived academics, scientists, medical practitioners, and other professionals. His signature style involved simplicity of design and harmonisation with nature. In 1965 he joined with John Scollay and Tony Pegrum on projects for the ANU and the National Capital Development Commission. From 1969 -71 he managed his own firm before joining the Commonwealth Department of Works (ACT Region) as Architect in Charge of numerous public projects across Canberra. He retired in 1982. Theo was a talented landscape artist. He held exhibitions locally and was president of the Canberra Art Club in 1981.

Briger Street	Andrew Briger AM (1920-2003)	Architect, town planner, alderman
		<p>Arriving from London in 1955, Andrew Briger commenced practising as an architect after graduating from the University of NSW. From 1958-85 he pursued a successful career as an associate and partner with McCauley, Conran & Briger Architects, and as chairman of Architecture Oceania Pty Ltd. He served local government as an alderman with the Sydney City Council from 1969-80, and as Deputy Mayor 1975-76. While chairman of the City Planning Committee from 1977-80, he was also a member of the NSW Traffic Authority. In recognition of his services to planning and local government he was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1977, and in 1980 he was awarded the 'Sydney Luker Memorial Medal' by the Royal Australian Planning Institute, and a commendation by the Local Government Association of NSW. He also served as Mayor of Woollahra 1992-94.</p>
Butterworth Street	Richard Butterworth (1924-2000)	<p>Architect</p> <p>As a British emigrant, Richard Butterworth settled in Melbourne in 1948 where he built a hardware store. He also designed a house and medical suite. In 1957 he renovated an obsolete 1860s building to a modern spacious design. For thirty years from the late 1950s, Butterworth played an important role in developing Australian architecture. He worked for Bates Smart and McCutcheon and as a site architect on the first buildings for the new Monash University. He was a key member of the Victorian Practice Group, then the Victorian Chapter Practice Committee of the Australian Institute of Architects. In 1971 he became the first National Practice Director. He provided long and loyal service to the Practice Committee, Contracts Committee and Fees Committee. He worked for several years on a project to have a national system for insuring a building against construction faults. In 1986 he was awarded an RAIA Gold Medal for his extensive contribution.</p>

Feilman Street	Dr Margaret Anne Feilman OBE (1921-2013)	Town planner, architect, landscape designer In 1938 Margaret Feilman became the first female architectural cadet in the Public Works Department of Western Australia. She completed an Arts degree in 1943, qualified as an architect in 1945, then worked in Perth, Brisbane and Melbourne before being awarded a British Council Scholarship in 1948. In 1950 she completed her Postgraduate Diploma in Town Planning then returned to Perth and opened a practice in architecture and town planning. A founding member of the Western Australian Town Planning Institute, she engaged in substantial public speaking to promote better planning. In 1952, for the state Public Works Department, she planned the town site of Kwinana New Town to house 25,000 industry employees. She was joint founder of the National Trust in WA in 1959, and later became an inaugural Commissioner on the Australian Heritage Commission in 1976. She was appointed first Honorary Doctor of Architecture at the University of WA in 1989.
Grassick Street	Emily Matilda (Millie) Grassick (Mrs Gibson) (1887-1974)	Landscape architect Millie Grassick was a pioneer Australian trained horticulturalist, reputedly the first female landscape architect and a campaigner for professional Australian landscape design training. Having immigrated from Dublin, Grassick graduated from Burnley Horticultural College in 1916 and was apprenticed to Walter Burley Griffin and his wife Marion Mahony. Grassick became experienced in designing Australian native gardens. She instructed at Burnley college 1918-22 and completed her landscape architecture apprenticeship in London. For 22 years she answered more than 2000 letters annually writing under the pseudonym of Culturalist for the <i>Argus</i> newspaper, and gave lectures on gardening to inmates at Pentridge Prison. She married Ernest Gibson in 1934 and was involved in teaching until 1953. Her last known project was the garden of St Hilda's College at the University of Melbourne in 1964.

Grenfell Avenue	Grenfell Rudduck (1914-1964)	Town planner and architect
		<p>In 1939 Grenfell ‘Gren’ Rudduck graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Melbourne. He became active in affairs of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. He was head of architecture at Working Men’s College, Melbourne in 1942 and a year later joined the Department of Post-War Construction in Canberra where he provided advice on plans for housing and regional planning. After studying town planning in London under Professor Sir William Holford, Grenfell toured Europe and North America. In 1951 he was appointed director of regional development and by recruiting experienced cartographers produced the first <i>Atlas of Australian Resources</i> (1952). During the 1950s he was seconded to a UN mission in Malaya, and for two years advised on housing and settlement in Pakistan. In 1958 he became an associate commissioner to the new National Capital Development Commission in Canberra.</p>
Holford Street	Lord William Graham Holford [Baron Holford, of Kemp Town in the County of Sussex] (1907-1975)	Town planner and architect
		<p>In 1957 Sir William Holford, Professor of Town Planning at University College, London, accepted a commission from the Menzies Government to review and report on the planning and development of Canberra which had been severely curtailed by the Great Depression, World War II and post war economic stringency. His report was delivered to the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC), which controlled Canberra’s development between 1958 and 1989. Lord Holford did extensive work for the Commission in the early 1960s and his company, William Holford and Partners, maintained its link with the NCDC until 1974. In association with an Australian engineering firm, Lord Holford worked on the design of Lake Burley Griffin and its two bridges. His consultancy role also included street lighting and decorative lighting in the Parliamentary Triangle. He was knighted in 1953 and made a life peer in 1965.</p>

Ingpen Street	Edith Constance Ingpen (1909-2006)	Architect
		<p>Starting with a diploma course in 1927, Edith Ingpen swapped to the new five-year Bachelor of Architecture course and became the University of Melbourne's second graduate in this degree. While studying she worked for architects Edwin J. and C.L. Ruck. After graduation she joined the office of Harold Desbrowe-Annear. With the depression biting, Desbrowe-Annear made Ingpen an associate of the firm just prior to his death in 1933. Ingpen then established her own practice and specialised in the design of flats and houses. With the pressures of World War II slowing business, she closed her office and worked for the Victorian Public Works Department until 1965. There she undertook a wide range of projects, from offices for fruit fly inspectors to school and university buildings to migrant hostels. She retired from practice, leaving Australia to live in Bristol, England, where she remained until her death.</p>
Luker Lane	Sidney Land Luker (1890-1952)	Town planner, engineer
		<p>Sidney Luker was a 1911 graduate of the University of Birmingham with a science degree in civil engineering. In 1913 he helped plan Canberra's drainage system. Following UK service in World War I, he became an expert in reinforced concrete design and worked in China, before becoming a consultant to various Sydney councils for the upgrade of arterial roads. A study tour to the USA in 1930 led to his World War II engagement as a US Army Services of Supply consultant and controller of technical services for the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service. From 1946 he was the first chief planner for the Cumberland County Council and was responsible for the preparation of the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme 1948. He was a foundation member (1934), president (1943) and vice-president (1951) of the Town and Country Planning Institute of NSW. A memorial medal and lecture named after Luker are sponsored biennially by the Planning Institute of Australia.</p>

McCredie Street	Nellie McCredie (1901-1968)	Architect and potter
		<p>In 1923 Nell McCredie was one of the earliest women architecture graduates from the University of Sydney. Nell was a draughtsperson for the Sydney Harbour Bridge project before moving to Queensland. From 1925-29 she served the Workers Dwellings Branch of the State Government. In this role, she designed houses in Brisbane, the Sunshine Coast, and Cairns. In addition to this, Nell completed houses as private commissions in Brisbane and Sydney, one of which was 'Uanda House' (1928), which was listed on the Queensland State Heritage Register in 2000. In Queensland, she studied pottery at the Brisbane Central Technical College. In 1932 she returned to Sydney to teach pottery and operate a pottery studio. Nell won the 'Elizabeth Soderberg Memorial Award' for pottery in 1947 and 1951. Her work is in museums, such as the Powerhouse Museum, and in private collections.</p>
Morath Street	Timothy Philip Morath (1961-2012)	Town planner
		<p>Tim Morath served the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government for more than 20 years. His contribution focused on sustainable transport planning. Significant projects he worked on or managed included the ACT Cycling Strategy (2000), development of the ACT Sustainable Transport Plan (2004), Flemington Road bus lane (2005), the Strategic Public Transport Network Plan (2007-09) and Gungahlin bus station (2010). His legacy in transport planning includes the integration of transport in numerous estate development plans and concept plans. He was also a member of the ACT Government's Bicycle Advisory Group. He demonstrated personal commitment to sustainable modes of transport by using buses or cycling to work. Tim enjoyed the outdoor environment, mountain biking and skiing and frequently volunteered his time to support these activities.</p>

Mottram Street	Elina Emily Mottram (1903-1996)	Architect	Elina Mottram migrated to Brisbane from England in 1906 and worked for local architect Francis Hall while studying for her diploma at the Brisbane Technical College, where she taught building construction. In 1924 Mottram began her own practice in Brisbane, achieving a milestone for women architects in Queensland. Her work included a block of flats and 'Monkton' residence in Corinda. From 1926-28 she practised in Longreach. Her buildings included the Masonic Temple, Longreach Motors and the office of Winchcombe Carson Ltd. During the early 1930s, she became postmistress at Raglan. By 1938, she joined in partnership with her father as A & E Mottram, contractor and architect, and helped construct the Longreach Hospital. During World War II Mottram worked in Rockhampton as a draftswoman in the American Army Engineering Office. Later she joined Queensland Railways, designing Eagle Junction Station, and in the late 1960s, at age 65, joined Queensland's first landscape architecture course.
Nosworthy Lane	Ellice Maud Nosworthy (1897-1972)	Architect	As one of the first seven graduates of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sydney in 1922 (of whom three were women), Ellice Nosworthy travelled widely in Europe, North America and South America. By 1925 she had set up her own independent architectural practice in Lindfield, in which she sometimes employed (and mentored) other women architects. She designed several homes in the 1940s which were photographed by Max Dupain and Harold Cazneaux and published in popular journals. Her work also included child care centres and a community housing scheme for older people. In the late 1950s she collaborated with her university professor, Leslie Wilkinson, on alterations to St Andrew's College at the University of Sydney. Ellice was honorary architect for the Women's College for 31 years, a fellow of the Australian Institute of Architects and an associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. She worked full time as a design architect for nearly 50 years until her death in 1972.

Pumpurs Crescent	Oskars Pumpurs (1920-1992)	Town planner
		<p>After completing university studies in Latvia and Germany, Oskars Pumpurs migrated to Australia in 1949. In 1951 he joined the Department of the Interior as a town planner and was transferred to the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) when it was staffed in 1958. For most of his 33-year career he was involved in facets of planning the National Capital. He was directly associated with the extension of Canberra City and the establishment of the new towns at Belconnen, Woden Valley, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong, as well as residential planning across Canberra. After purchasing a farm at Murrumbateman NSW he developed it along ecological planning principles and sought to convince councils and other planning officials of the benefits of this approach. On his death, the Planning Institute of Australia undertook to disperse to libraries his significant personal collection of materials relating to the NCDC and the planning of Canberra.</p>
Robin Boyd Crescent	Robin Gerard Penleigh Boyd CBE (1919-1971)	<p>Architect, critic and social commentator</p> <p>Robin Boyd was born in Melbourne in 1919. He became one of Australia's most prominent architects, designed over 200 buildings and wrote nine books on architecture including <i>The Australian Ugliness</i>. In the 1950s he travelled to England and Europe, designed Australia's first project home – the Peninsula House and established, with <i>The Age</i> newspaper, the Small Homes Service, promoting affordable architecture. In 1956, invited by Walter Gropius, he served as visiting professor at MIT, Boston, USA. The partnership Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, later Romberg & Boyd, designed flats, factories, schools, churches and houses and won many awards for their architecture. In 1969 he was awarded the gold medal of the RAIA, and was appointed CBE in 1971. Well known abroad, he (posthumously) received the 1973 Architecture Critic's Medal from the American Institute of Architects. His untimely death in Melbourne at the age of only 52, led to the later formation of the Robin Boyd Foundation.</p>

Shugg Street

Kenneth William
(Bill) Shugg AM
(1925-2009)

Architect

Bill Shugg was elected national president of the then Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1971 and awarded life fellowship the following year. As partner of Bush Parkes Shugg & Moon Architects (BPSM), along with Jim Moon, Bill Shugg built a successful practice. He was a member of the Institute from 1956, Tasmanian Chapter President 1968-70, a member of the Tasmanian Building Regulations Board 1963-71, deputy chair of the Advisory Committee to the Minister for Housing 1970-72, a member of the special Commonwealth Advisory Committee on the Environment, and director and past president of the Tasmanian Society for the Care of Crippled Children (now Tascare Society for Children). His community efforts to champion support for children (as well as adults) with disabilities continued the renowned work of his father Dr Bert Shugg CBE (1894-1941). Bill Shugg was appointed as a Member of the Order of Australia in 1991.

Sutherland Crescent

Heather McDonald
Sutherland
(also known as
Heather Moir)
(1903-1953)

Architect

Heather Sutherland completed her architectural degree at the University of Sydney in 1926 and registered with the Board of Architects in 1930. In 1928, she obtained work in the Sydney office of Clement Glancey, where she spent several years working on Catholic church designs. In 1936 Sutherland married a peer from architectural school, Malcolm Moir, and worked full-time as a design architect in their Canberra partnership, Moir & Sutherland, which specialised in housing and small commercial work. The practice also employed other prominent women architects, including Winsome Hall Andrew, Rosette Edmunds, Marjorie Holroyde and Eva Buhrich. Sutherland died tragically in a car accident in 1953. The Moir & Sutherland contribution to interwar architecture in Canberra is recognised by the Australian Institute of Architects ACT Chapter's annual 'Malcolm Moir and Heather Sutherland Award for Residential Architecture'. Heather was the older half-sister to opera diva Dame Joan Sutherland.

Trevor Gibson Way	Trevor Richard Stephen Gibson (1910-1988)	Town planner
		<p>Trevor Gibson came to Canberra in 1949 and for 10 years headed the town planning sections of the Department of Works and Housing and from 1950 the Department of Interior. He was the first town planner to be appointed since the departure of Walter Burley Griffin in 1920. As one of few Australians professionally qualified in town planning he came with overseas experience. For five years he had been county planner for Londonderry in Northern Ireland. Gibson prepared the layout of suburban expansion through his designs for Dickson, Lyneham, Red Hill and Campbell. However, it was not until 1955 when a committee of the Senate hailed a Gibson plan for Canberra growth, that interest gained pace to help launch the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) in 1957. As a principal planner Gibson played a major role in Canberra's growth through to his retirement from NCDC in 1975.</p>
Ussher Street	Beverley Ussher (1867-1908)	Architect
		<p>During the mid-1880s, Beverley Ussher was articled to Melbourne architect Alfred Dunn. Ussher then visited Great Britain and Europe in 1887-88 and spent time sketching, measuring and examining fine examples of art and architecture in Italy, France and England. He subsequently used these measured drawings in his Melbourne practice. While abroad he met English architect Walter Butler who accompanied Ussher to Australia. Both entered into architectural partnership until 1893. In 1899 Ussher partnered with Henry Kemp. Ussher and Kemp became Melbourne's most renowned firm of residential architects at the time of Federation. They pioneered a distinctive style of domestic architecture. Their work epitomized the Marseilles-tiled Queen Anne houses characteristic of Melbourne. Gables, dormers, bays, roof axes and chimneys contributed to the picturesque character of the houses.</p>

Woodward Loop	Robert Raymond (Bob) Woodward AM (1923-2010)	Architect, urban designer, sportsman Bob Woodward was an architect who gained widespread recognition for his innovative fountain designs. As a sportsman he represented Australia in hurdling at the 1950 British Empire Games in New Zealand. He worked in Finland for architects Alvar Aalto and Viljo Revell for two years. He won a competition in 1959 to design a fountain in Kings Cross, Sydney to commemorate the war service of the 9 th Division of the Australian Imperial Forces. The El Alamein Memorial Fountain was completed in 1961. In 1979 he created <i>The Canberra Times</i> fountain for the newspaper's fiftieth anniversary. His other designs in Canberra include the Forecourt Cascades fountain for the High Court of Australia, a cascade beside the ceremonial ramp, completed in 1980 and the fountain in the forecourt of Parliament House, completed in 1988. Bob received ten RAIA chapter awards for his fountains and the national 'Walter Burley Griffin Award for Urban Design' in 1991.
Zoie Lane	Zoie Tijou Bennett-Fryer (1911-c.1985)	Architect Born and educated in Perth, Western Australia, Zoie Bennett served articles from 1929-32. She was the third woman to pass the examination of the Architects Registration Board WA and in 1933 she was the fourth of only six women registered as architects in WA in the first half of the 20 th century. In 1934 she became the first female member of the Royal Western Australian Institute of Architects. She was an Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects (UK) and an Associate of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects from 1934-1976. She married in Melbourne in 1941, and on the death of her husband John Fryer in war service, she joined the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force. Post-war she was an architect with the Workers Homes Board WA, State Housing Commission WA, and War Service Homes in WA, Victoria and Queensland.



Schedule
(see section 3)

