

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Braddon) Determination 2007 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2007-268

made under the

Public Place Names Act 1989— section 3 (Minister to determine names)

I DETERMINE the names of the public places that are Territory land as specified in the attached schedule and as indicated on the associated plan.

Neil Savery
Chief Planning Executive

20 October 2007

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Braddon) Determination 2007 (No 1)

Division of Braddon: *Aboriginal Words, Legislators and Pioneers*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Gilchrist Gardens	Mr John Bruce Gilchrist (1938-1998)	<p>Town Planner – Canberran</p> <p>John Bruce Gilchrist made a significant contribution to the planning and development of Canberra. After 15 years as a surveyor with BHP at Port Kembla, John moved to Canberra and joined the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) in 1968 where he was eventually to become Director of district planning and Director of metropolitan and policy planning.</p> <p>Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, John advised on the development of new urban centres in New South Wales and Victoria, and on the planning of new towns in Tanzania, China and Mauritius. In 1982 he was seconded to Norfolk Island as the chief administrative officer and uncovered serious problems of maladministration on the island, particularly in regard to ministerial conflict of interest and contamination of the island's fresh water.</p> <p>In 1989 John left government service and commenced a successful private practice, with clients including the Commonwealth Government and ACT Government. He consulted on a range of projects, including the Australian National University Campus Master Plan.</p> <p>John stood up for the vision of Canberra that he believed in; a vision of ensuring the best possible outcomes in planning and the best possible outcomes for the people of Canberra. He was often outspoken on planning matters in defence of wider community interests and represented the needs and concerns of inner Canberra residents before the Planning Appeals Board and the ACT Administrative Appeals Tribunal.</p> <p>Doonkuna Street, Braddon was John's home from 1969 until his death. John recognised the great historical importance of the area and fought for 18 years to preserve its use for bona fide residents. Later, the area was listed on the ACT Heritage Register as the Braddon Garden City Heritage precinct as an example of the early principles of Garden City planning and for its high degree of aesthetic unity and demonstration of technical innovation in the design of low-density public housing subdivisions for the period.</p> <p>In the year before his death, writing about the growth of</p>

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Sulman Gardens	Sir John Sulman (1849-1934)	<p data-bbox="735 248 1471 504">modern Canberra, John’s pride in the city to which he had dedicated his life resounded clearly: “Canberra is a city for all Australians to be proud of; it is the entity that signifies our unification as a nation, and is an outstanding example of Australian achievement in town planning, architecture, engineering, surveying, landscape planning and city management.”</p> <p data-bbox="735 584 1050 620">Architect, town planner.</p> <p data-bbox="735 651 1471 795">John Sulman was born at Greenwich, Kent, England and was educated at Greenwich Proprietary School. He was articled to Thomas Allom, a London architect; where he executed perspective drawings.</p> <p data-bbox="735 826 1471 1041">In 1868 he attended classes at the Architectural Association and at the Royal Academy of Arts, winning the Pugin travelling scholarship in 1871. An associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1872 (fellow, 1883), Sulman designed the Congregational Church at Caterham, Surrey.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1072 1471 1176">He married Sarah Clark Redgate in 1875 and moved to Bromley, Kent where he lectured on applied art and formed the Nineteenth Century Art Society.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1207 1471 1391">In 1885, after a brush with tuberculosis he sold his practice and emigrated to Sydney, Australia. Among Sulman's many commissions his most important was the Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital at Concord, designed in Federation free classical style.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1422 1471 1789">Sulman founded the Palladian Club in 1887 and became an honorary corresponding secretary of the R.I.B.A. He joined the Institute of Architects of New South Wales in 1887 and was elected vice-president. He resigned in 1892 and did not rejoin until 1912 when he was again vice-president. In 1887-1912 he also lectured part time in architecture in the faculty of engineering at the University of Sydney and he visited Britain and the United States of America in 1892 to report on architectural schools.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1821 1471 2004">In 1893 he married Annie Elizabeth Masefield. Sulman again became seriously ill in 1896 and took his family to Europe. Returning next year, he made the cottage he had begun for his parents at Turramurra into a rambling family house, Ingleholme.</p> <p data-bbox="735 2036 1425 2065">A visit to Paris in 1873 had impressed on Sulman the</p>

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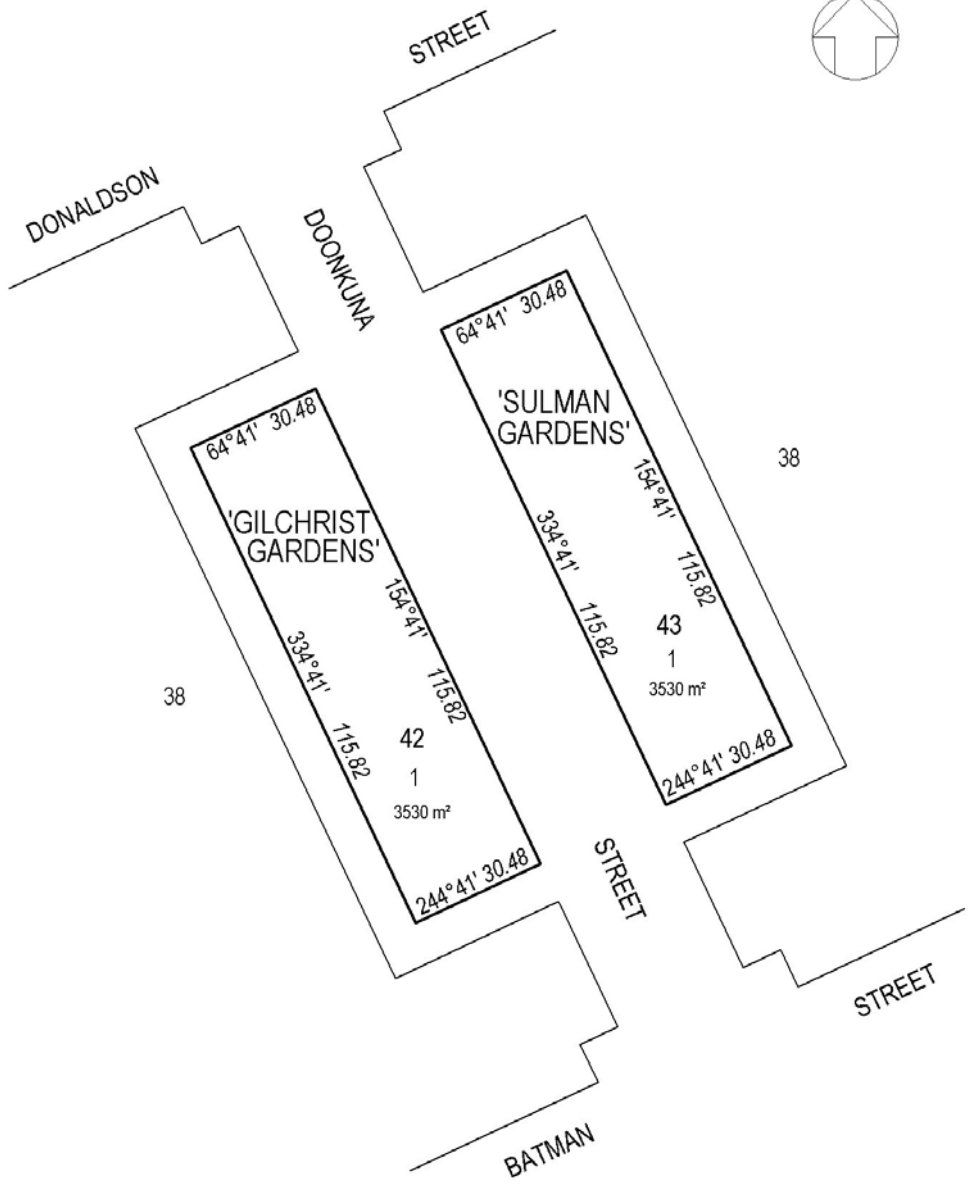
need for town planning. In 1890 he advocated the 'spider's web' plan in preference to the grid. He used the motto 'convenience, utility and beauty'; marking the beginning of town planning in Australia as a formal discipline.

In 1907 the *Daily Telegraph* published his series of articles on the need for a plan for Sydney; on eleven occasions he gave evidence before the royal commission for the improvement of the city of Sydney and its suburbs.

Sulman held influential positions as director of the Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd from 1902 (chairman 1922-25), president of the Town Planning Association of New South Wales (1913-25) and chairman of the Town Planning Advisory Board to the Department of Local Government (1918). At the University of Sydney he endowed a lectureship in aeronautics (in memory of his son Geoffrey killed with the Royal Flying Corps in 1917), and gave the Anzac memorial bursary (1922) and £2500 to encourage the teaching of town planning (1926). He was Vernon memorial lecturer in town planning at the university in 1919-26.

A supporter of Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra, Sulman gave evidence at the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works in 1915. As chairman of the Federal Capital Advisory Committee (1921-24), he advocated departures from the Griffin plan wherever he saw fit. He served on this committee without fee, and made repeated journeys to Melbourne and Canberra at his own expense. Lasting monuments to him in Canberra are his Mediterranean style Civic Centre buildings.

On behalf of the Commonwealth and New South Wales governments, in 1924, Sulman visited Europe and the United States of America to study city plans and systems of local government.



DIVISION OF BRADDON