Australian Capital Territory

**Public Place Names (Harrison) Determination 2011 (No 2)**

**Disallowable instrument DI2011 - 70**

Arial 12pt, bold

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

Delegate of the Minister

16 May 2011

**SCHEDULE**

## Public Place Names (Harrison) Determination 2011 (No 2)

**Division of Harrison: *Natural geographic features of Australia***

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| NAME | **ORIGIN** | SIGNIFICANCE |
| **Adventure Street** | Adventure Bay  Tasmania | Natural geographic feature  A bay 15 km wide, spanning the eastern side of North and South Bruny Island, facing the Tasman Sea. Captain Tobias Furneaux visited the bay in 1773 and named it after his ship *HMS Adventure.*  Latitude: 43º 19’ 09” Longitude: 147º 20’ 26”E |
| **Alanvale Street** | Alanvale Bay  Tasmania | Natural geographic feature  A cove in the northwest of Great Lake, midway between the localities of Brandum and Doctors Point.  The bay shares its name with the *Alanvale* grazing property originally owned by Charles Headlam and managed by tenants Daniel and Margaret Brandum in the period 1864-1902.  Latitude: 41º 48’ 13S” Longitude: 146º 40’ 52”E |
| **Albatross Crescent** | Albatross Bay  Queensland | Natural geographic feature  A bay in the north-east of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the western side of Cape York Peninsula. It stretches 45 km from Jantz Point in the north to Boyd Point in the south including the major estuarine systems of the Pine, Mission, Embley and Hey Rivers. Approximately 3500 people live on the shores of Albatross Bay in the townships of Weipa and Napranum. The bay is believed to be named after a Queensland colonial government vessel.  Latitude: 12º 42’ 56S” Longitude: 141º 39’ 48”E |
| **Butterfish Street** | Butterfish Bay South Australia | Natural geographic feature  A small cove located on the northern tip of Spilsby Island, within the Sir Joseph Banks Group of islands, northeast of Port Lincoln in Spencer Gulf. Only Spilsby is eligible for private land ownership, as the other islands in the group are protected areas of a conservation park.  Latitude: 34º 39’ 02”S Longitude: 136º 20’ 33”E |

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| **Byaduk Street** | Byaduk Caves  Victoria | Natural geographic feature  Caves located 18 km south of Hamilton in south-western Victoria within the Mount Napier State Park. They are the most extensive and accessible set of lava caves in the State. The largest caves are 18 metres wide, 10 metres high and extend 20 metres below the surface. Only one cave is open to the public and it is closed in winter during the torpor hibernation of Bent-wing Bats.  Latitude: 37º 54’ 28”S Longitude: 141º 58' 29”E |
| **Casilda Street** | Casilda Cove Tasmania | Natural geographic feature  A cove in Bathurst Channel at the entrance to Horseshoe Inlet in southwest Tasmania. Named by the Governor of Tasmania after the fishing vessel he boarded during a recreational expedition. Originally spelt Cassilda and amended to Casilda in 1994.  Latitude: 43º 21’ 13”S Longitude: 146º 04’ 07”E |
| **Desoto Street** | Desoto Inlet  New South Wales | Natural geographic feature  An inlet facing the Tasman Sea near Catherine Hill Bay, 100 km north of Sydney on the Wallarah Peninsula in the Lake Macquarie area. Adjacent to a former coal mining site, the inlet is used for recreational diving, and reportedly named after an old DeSoto motor vehicle which was driven off the cliff into the water. This make of Chrysler vehicle was named after the 16th century Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto.  Latitude: 33º 09’ 55”S Longitude: 151º 38’ 05”E |
| **Driftwood Lane** | Driftwood Bay  Queensland | Natural geographic feature  A small bay on the southern shore of Hamilton Island in the Whitsunday Passage of the Great Barrier Reef in central Queensland. Name approved by Queensland Place Names Board on 29 June 1967 after local usage had been confirmed.  Latitude: 20º 21’ 34”S Longitude: 148º 57’ 50”E |

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| **Fairydale Street** | Fairydale Point Tasmania | Natural geographic feature  A point and large bend in the River Derwent, 5 km downstream of Meadowbank Dam. The point lies midway between the towns of Hamilton and Bushy Park near historic Norton Mandeville estate in southeast Tasmania. The area is noted for grazing and recreational fishing.    Latitude: 42º 38’ 39”S Longitude: 146º 52’ 46”E |
| **Helby Street** | Helby Point Tasmania | Natural geographic feature  A point of land on the northern shore of Bathurst Channel, off Port Davey, in the Southwest National Park of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.  Latitude: 43º 20’ 07”S Longitude: 146º 00’ 34”E |
| **Koonalda Street** | Koonalda Cave  South Australia | Natural geographic feature  A limestone cave in the Nullarbor Plain, opening at the surface by a 30-metre deep sinkhole that is 85 metres in diameter, leading to a large underground chamber and underground lakes. Archaeological studies of the cave since 1956 have revealed Pleistocene rock art and flint mining.  Latitude: 31º 24’ 13”S Longitude: 129º 50’ 17”E |
| **Ormiston Circuit** | Ormiston Gorge Northern Territory | Natural geographic feature  A gorge in the West MacDonnell National Park, 135 km west of Alice Springs. It is a popular tourist destination noted for its towering red walls. Within the gorge is a permanent waterhole, estimated to be about 14 metres deep  Latitude: 23º 37’ 00”S Longitude: 132º 43’ 00”E |
| **Steep Street** | Steep Point Western Australia | Natural geographic feature  The most westerly point on the Australian mainland. It is located in the vicinity of Shark Bay and was named  by Willem Vlamingh in 1697 as ‘Steyle Hock’ – which translates into English as Steep Point. It featured on a British Admiralty chart in 1779.  Latitude: 26º 08’ 35”S Longitude: 113º 09’ 32”E |

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| **Thunder Circuit** | Thunder Gorge New South Wales | Natural geographic feature  A gorge on Carmarthen Brook, 4 km south of Mount Tomah in the Blue Mountains National Park. The gorge is approximately 5 km long and occupies a ravine between Lightning Ridge to the north and Carmarthen Ridge in the south.  Latitude: 33º 33’ 55”S Longitude: 150º 24’ 04”E |
| **Trephina Street** | Trephina Gorge Northern Territory | Natural geographic feature  A gorge on Trephina Creek situated 85 km east of Alice Springs within the Trephina Gorge Nature Park in the eastern Macdonnell Ranges. Although the first record of the name is Treffena Creek on a 1938 plan, the creek was probably named around 1880 by the manager of nearby Undoolya Station, William Benstead, after his wife Tryphina Benstead (nee Rains). The gorge is noted for its sheer quartzite cliffs and River Red Gum lined watercourses.  Latitude: 23º 31’ 60”S Longitude: 134º 24’ 00”E |
| **Villaret Street** | Cape Villaret  Western Australia | Natural geographic feature  A cape located 45 km southwest of Broome on the Indian Ocean coastline of northern Western Australia. It rises to a hillock 48 metres high and marks the southern entrance point of Roebuck Bay. It honours a French admiral Louis Thomas Villaret de Joyeuse (1747-1812) and was named during the French expedition to Australia between 1800-1804 under command of Nicholas Baudin.  Latitude: 18º 19’ 31”S Longitude: 122º 03’ 55”E |
| **Wangalo Lane** | Wangalo Flat New South Wales | Natural geographic feature  A level tract of country 2.5 km north-east of Peelwood, approximately 40 km north of Crookwell, in the parish of Wangalo. The property *Wangalo* on rich agricultural flats was settled by James and Elizabeth Ford in the mid-1850s. Its status was officially assigned 14 November 1975.  Latitude: 34º 05’ 55”S Longitude: 149º 27’ 04”E |

