

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2017 (No 3)

Disallowable instrument DI2017-244

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 2017 (No 3)*.

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
15 September 2017

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
Ambler View	Judith Margery Haworth Ambler (nee Hill) (1929-2005)	Architect, environmentalist, councillor Judith Ambler studied architecture at the University of Sydney 1946-50 where she was one of six women studying with 75 men. She practised as an architect with firms including McConnell, Smith and Johnson, and with Bill Lucas, before branching out on her own, designing houses, additions and alterations. She moved to Cammeray in 1970 and was involved in the Residents Action Group opposing over-development. Through that work Ambler was elected to North Sydney Council, serving from 1971-74, where her vision of a low-rise civic centre for North Sydney prevailed over the high rise 'Sabemo Scheme', and the Civic Park was opened in 1982. Civic Park is now the arena for festivals, markets, picnics and concerts, and this campaign was a defining moment in the history of North Sydney. After her death North Sydney Council named Judith Ambler Reserve in Cammeray, in recognition of her 35 years of community service as a councillor, volunteer bush regenerator and educator.

**Baldwinson
Street**

Arthur Norman
Baldwinson
(1908-1969)

Architect and lecturer

After studies in Geelong, Victoria, Arthur Baldwinson moved to London working for architects Raymond McGrath, then with Maxwell Fry and Walter Gropius as an assistant to Gropius. In 1937 he joined Melbourne architects Stephenson & Meldrum. By 1938 he entered private practice in Sydney. In a brief partnership with John Oldham, he designed houses and facilities at Port Kembla. During World War II he was appointed principal architect for the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation and at Essendon airport, Melbourne he designed buildings for production of Lancaster aircraft while developing prefabricated steel houses for the Victorian government. In private practice he designed innovative domestic houses using a regional modernist methodology. He was a correspondent with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (1948-55); a joint winner of the Sir John Sulman Medal; and a fellow of the RAlA. From 1952 he lectured at Sydney University. In 1960 Baldwinson closed his office, continuing to teach until his death.

**Cullis Hill
Terrace**

Eleanor Beresford
Cullis-Hill
(nee Grant)
(1913-2001)

Architect

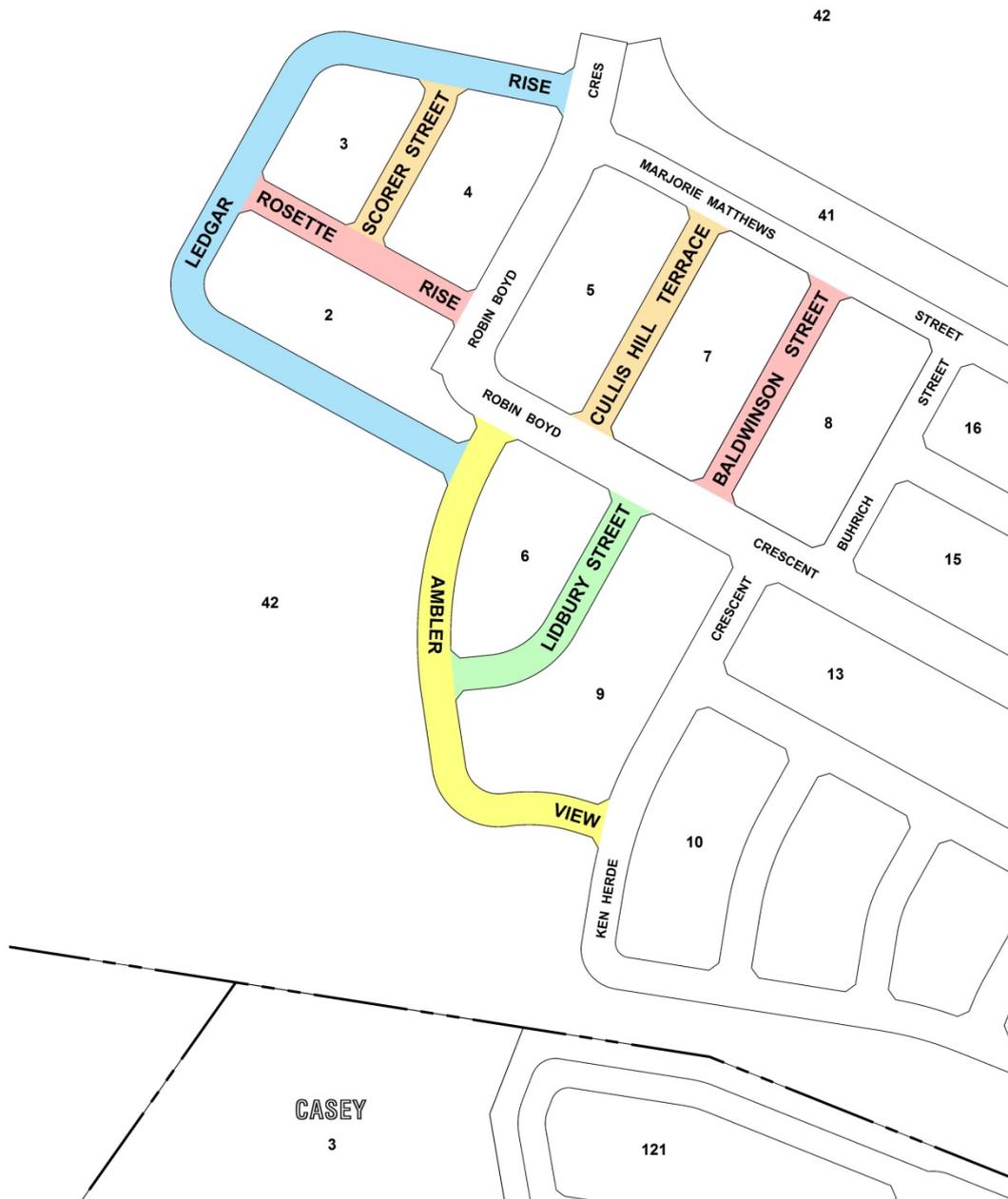
Eleanor Grant graduated from the University of Sydney in 1938 and married fellow architecture student Grandison Cullis-Hill. In 1939 she designed the marital home at Warrawee. After World War II Cullis-Hill began working professionally as an architect. She undertook public housing contract work before setting up as a sole practitioner, working from home. After designing several houses and renovations for friends and acquaintances, word-of-mouth recommendations ensured that she was kept in full-time work from 1946 until her retirement in 1981. As sole practitioner, Cullis-Hill designed at least thirty houses, fifty sets of domestic alterations or additions and several kindergartens, as well as additions to schools and churches, mostly in the Ku-ring-gai locality. Her elegant, modernist design of the Wahroonga kindergarten (1956) was short-listed for the Sir John Sulman Medal. A selection of her drawings and photos of her work are held by the National Library of Australia.

Ledgar Rise	Professor Frederick William Ledgar (1916-1995)	Town planner and academic After several years as a town planning consultant for various counties in northern England, Frederick Ledgar was appointed lecturer in town and country planning at the University of Manchester in 1949. He emigrated to Australia in 1956 to a position as Director of the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Melbourne. In 1970 he became the first Victorian Professor of Town and Regional Planning and in 1973 the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Building. He retired in 1980. Professor Ledgar was a member of the National Capital Planning Committee 1958-64 and president of the Royal Australian Planning Institute 1970-72. Since 2003 the University of Melbourne has annually awarded The Ledgar Prize in Urban Planning. From 2003 to 2011, it was awarded to the top graduate in its Bachelor of Urban Planning and Development program and since 2012 has been awarded to the student who receives the highest aggregate mark over the course for the degree Master of Urban Planning.
Lidbury Street	John Dalton Lidbury (1926-2016)	Architect After flying training with the RAAF in World War II, John Lidbury completed architecture at Perth Technical College in 1952. He won a travel grant to work in the UK and tour Europe for two years. On return, he worked for Hobbs, Winning & Leighton Architects on many notable Perth buildings including the State Government Insurance Offices (1956) and the National Mutual Life Building (1958). He became a partner in 1963. He designed commercial premises, hotels, cinemas, hospitals, university accommodation and schools. His work on Christ Church Grammar School Chapel won the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Bronze Medal in 1970. Lidbury was a councillor of the WA Chapter of the RAI A from 1961-70, and made a Fellow of the RAI A in 1966. The firm, known as Hobbs Winning Australia expanded to include a Sydney office in 1989. Lidbury, as Senior Director retired in 1991. He also served as a Councillor, Shire of Peppermint Grove from 1971-95.

Rosette Rise	Rosina Mary (Rosette) Edmunds (1900-1956)	Architect, town planner After graduating in architecture from the University of Sydney in 1924, Rosette Edmunds worked for Clement Glancey for 15 years. She became his senior design architect contributing to many Catholic church buildings and schools in Sydney and country NSW, and St Christopher's Cathedral in Canberra. During World War II she served in Commonwealth departments, then trained as a town planner working for Cumberland County Council, before arriving in Canberra in 1950 to work with Malcolm Moir and Heather Sutherland. Edmunds operated her own practice in Braddon. She was an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a member of the Town and Country Planning Institute of Australia. As a fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects she helped establish its Canberra committee and became president in 1956. She published a history of western architecture in 1938 titled <i>Architecture: An Introductory Survey</i> and wrote numerous articles on architecture and town planning.
Scorer Street	Frederick Abraham Scorer (1907-1966)	Architect and town planner After studying architecture at Newcastle Technical and Sydney Technical colleges, Fred Scorer joined the Newcastle City Council becoming its City Architect in 1935 and Chief Architect of the Greater Newcastle Council on its formation in 1938. His design of the Newcastle Incinerator Building won him the 1938 Sir John Sulman Medal awarded by the NSW Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. During World War II he was engaged in Commonwealth departmental work and employed by the Brisbane City Council. He managed his own practice in Brisbane from 1948-66 and taught building construction at Brisbane Technical College. With his architect brother Nelson he formed the firm Scorer and Scorer with credentials in architecture and town planning. One of Queensland's exponents of Free Style Classicism in the 1950s, his designs included a church, civic centre and council chambers in south-east Queensland. The firm worked on plans for Ipswich, Gatton, Murgon, Stanthorpe and Roma.



Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF TAYLOR
Diagram