

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 4)

**Disallowable instrument DI2018–226**

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 (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 4)*.

## **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.

Erin Brady  
Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management  
9 August 2018

## **SCHEDULE**

(See section 3)

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### **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.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Anchor Street</b>	Sydney Edward Cambrian Anchor (1904 – 1979)	Architect  Sydney Anchor gained his Diploma of Architecture from the Sydney Technical College c.1929. He was awarded the Australian Medallion and in 1930 left for Europe, the recipient of the Byera Hadley Travelling Scholarship. Experience in the office of Joseph Emberton in London guided his early development as a Modernist. Anchor returned to Australia in 1936 convinced it was possible to evolve an Australian vernacular architecture based on the International Style he had seen in Europe championed by Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and Gropius. After a second European tour (c. 1938-39) and a period of military service (1940-44), Anchor began his private practice which focused on designing distinctive Modernist houses in the suburbs of Sydney. He won the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' (RAIA) Sulman Award in 1945 for his family home in Maytone Avenue, Killara. Over fifteen years four other Anchor houses were built in a Maytone Avenue cluster. Anchor's domestic architecture with its white walls and pergolas, flat roofs and extensive floor to ceiling glazing became identifiable as his signature architectural language. He is recognised as one of Australia's leading architects of the Modern movement. His practice became one of Sydney's major architectural firms, also undertaking large institutional and municipal commissions. He retired as senior partner in Anchor Mortlock Murray & Woolley in 1965. Anchor was awarded the RAIA Gold Medal for services to architecture in 1975.

**Berenice  
Street**

Berenice Ghera  
Harris  
(1925 – 2002)

**Architect**

Berenice Harris completed a Diploma in Architecture at Melbourne Technical College in the late 1950s having commenced her architectural studies there in the early 1940s. In 1946 she worked for Frederick Morsby and afterwards for building contractors Prentice Bros & Minson. From 1947 to the early 1970s Harris worked with Frederick Romberg (the years 1953-62 with Grounds, Romberg and Boyd). During the latter partnership she was mostly engaged on institutional projects, working with Romberg on the acclaimed ETA factory, Braybrook (1958); Australian Academy of Science, Canberra (1960); CSIRO's Parkville Northwest block (1960) and Wool Research Laboratories (1964); and the University of Melbourne's Ormond College buildings (1964) and Microbiology Building (1964). Harris was made an associate of Grounds, Romberg & Boyd in the early 1960s, and a director of Romberg & Boyd following Grounds' departure from the firm. From 1975-79 Harris operated in private practice, concentrated on residential and smaller institutional and commercial projects. Subsequently, she worked for Ray Barnard-Brown on the Bourke Street Centrepont project (c.1980) and extensions and alterations to the Lyceum Club, Melbourne (1980-82). Harris was noted for her exceptionally fine drafting skills which contributed to the success of many commissions.

<b>Bolot Close</b>	Aaron Miron Bolot (1900 – 1989)	<p>Architect</p> <p>Aaron Bolot studied architecture at Brisbane’s Central Technical College after migrating to Australia with his family in 1911. Graduating in 1926 he was awarded the Queensland Institute of Architects’ Gold medal for excellence. Subsequently, Bolot worked for Hollinshed &amp; Gailey. Moving to Sydney, in the early 1930s he worked with Walter Burley Griffin on the Pyrmont and Willoughby incinerators and operated in private practice from 1935-42. Following military service during World War II he resumed his practice, retiring in 1967. He designed several significant Art Deco/Moderne cinemas in New South Wales in the late 1930s including the Liberty Theatre, Sydney (1934); Hoyts Theatre, Goulburn (1936); Regal Theatre, Gosford (1937); and Ritz Theatre, Randwick (1937). From the 1940s until the 1960s Bolot was engaged on commercial buildings, flats and houses in North Sydney. He is particularly recognised for his International Style Modernist flats including the Quarterdeck Apartments, Kirribilli (1960) and Blues Point Tower, Potts Point (1948-51). Bolot’s contribution to multiple housing was recognised by the Australian Institute of Architects with the introduction of the Aaron Bolot Award in 2009.</p>
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**Borland  
Street**

Kevin William  
Borland  
(1926 – 2000)

**Architect**

Kevin Borland commenced his career studying technical drawing and building construction part-time at Melbourne Technical College while employed as a junior office assistant with architect Best Overend (1941-42). He completed a Bachelor of Architecture with honours at the University of Melbourne in 1950 and a Diploma of Town and Regional Planning in 1951. In the early 1950s he briefly worked for furniture designer Lester Bunbury, then for Harry Seidler and Mockridge Stahle & Mitchell. Together with John and Phyllis Murphy and Peter McIntyre, Borland won the 1952 national competition for the Melbourne Olympic Games Olympic Swimming and Diving Stadium (1954-56). The team also prepared drawings for, and supervised, the stadium's construction. In 1952 Borland worked for Robin Boyd assisting with the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Small Homes Service. The innovative Rice House, Eltham (1952-53) is an important early example of his original Brutalist style.

From 1957-65 Borland practiced in partnership with Geoffrey Trewenack. McCarthy House (1958-59) and Margaret Lyttle School Hall, Preshil (1962) are notable examples of their work. Subsequently, he operated on his own until c.1980 and then worked briefly in partnership with Bernard Brown. From 1981-83 Borland was Foundation Professor of Architecture at Deakin University. He held successive academic positions within Australia in 1984 and was Director of Architecture, Building Management Authority of Western Australia for two years from 1985. The recipient of numerous Royal Australian Institute of Architecture awards, Borland's inventiveness and creativity significantly influenced the course of post war Melbourne architecture. The Kevin Borland Award for Small Project Architecture is awarded yearly by the Victorian Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

**Chadwick  
Street**

Wendy Elaine  
Chadwick  
(1958 – 2007)

Town planner

Wendy Chadwick graduated in Regional and Town Planning from the University of Queensland in 1980. Thereupon, she joined the Brisbane City Council (BCC) as a town planning officer. Over the 27 years of her career with BCC she made an outstanding contribution to city and regional planning and led key planning initiatives. Important roles included major input to BCC's Town Plan reviews, advising on the BCC Local Growth Management Strategy, Manager of Development Assessment (1996-2001), assisting with the instituting of the South East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Organisation of Councils and Council of Mayors, significant input to the 2001 SEQ Rural Futures Strategy, Regional Planning Coordinator for Brisbane in the formulation of the SEQ Regional Plan, and promoting and supporting closer cooperation between councils. An active member and Fellow of the Planning Institute of Australia (PIA), Chadwick contributed as an organiser and speaker and represented the Institute on several bodies and forums. Chadwick is remembered for her skilful expertise, dedication and passionate advocacy for improved regional planning in SEQ. A generous and knowledgeable mentor, the career development of younger planners received her close attention. Established in 2007, the Wendy Chadwick Memorial Trust supports the mentoring and education of younger entrants to the planning profession. The Wendy Chadwick Encouragement Award is conferred annually by the Queensland Division of the PIA.

<b>Col James Way</b>	Colin Leslie James AM (1936 – 2013)	<p>Architect, town planner, academic, social activist</p> <p>Col James completed the Associate of the Sydney Technical College Diploma (Architecture); Master of Architecture (Harvard University), 1965 under University of NSW's auspices; and a Diploma of Town and Country Planning, University of Sydney in 1970. Upon completing his architecture Diploma, he initially worked with Stephenson and Turner. He was awarded a scholarship by the firm to study at Harvard where he was influenced by Jacob Bakema and Walter Gropius; working in the Architects Collaborative with Gropius. Returning to Sydney in the mid-1960s, he established Archanon, a similar collaborative, providing pro bono architectural services. From 1974-2009 James held the position of Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sydney and as Director, Ian Buchan Fell Housing Research Centre, University of Sydney, 1998-c.2012.</p> <p>James' professional life and teaching career, including state and federal secondments, was dedicated to improving housing for the homeless and marginalised. He was a pioneer of innovative, affordable and sensitive housing solutions for the disadvantaged. Working with Indigenous community leaders he contributed significantly to housing projects in the Redfern area for over three decades. James also directed his attention to the conversion of old factories and commercial buildings into residences for the homeless. He was the recipient of numerous awards for his services to architecture, education and the community. Among these, James was appointed Member of the Order of Australia in 1994 and received the Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter President's Award (2003), and University of Sydney Alumni Award for Achievement in Community Service (2006).</p>
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**Crone  
Terrace**

Donald John  
Crone  
(1923 – 1994)

**Architect**

Donald Crone began his working life in 1938 as an apprentice draughtsman with Brooks Robinson and obtained his drafting certificate from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in 1941. Following military service during World War II he graduated in architecture from the University of Melbourne in 1950 and was engaged as a junior architect in the practice of Sir Roy Grounds (1951-54). From 1955-59 he was project architect at Stephenson & Turner. Relocating to Sydney in the late 1950s he worked for property developer Stanley Korman as lead practice architect and head of design and management (1959-61). The Chevron Hotel, Potts Point (1961) produced during this period is regarded as one of his finest buildings. In 1961 Crone commenced his own practice, expanding to become Donald Crone & Associates in 1962. Practicing from the 1960s to 1980s significant works include Bankstown Square Shopping Centre; David Jones retail stores, Sydney and Bankstown; renovations to numerous Sydney retail and commercial buildings; Centrepont Tower and Castlereagh Street Sky Garden, Sydney; and Tuggeranong Town Centre, Canberra. Initiated in 1968, Crone also sought to develop a unifying underground pedestrian network for Sydney's CBD. His architecture was praised for defining the city's public spaces; Sydney's distinctive Centrepont Tower (1981) a notable example.



<b>Dorney Rise</b>	James Henry Esmond Dorney (1906 – 1991)	<p data-bbox="715 201 837 241">Architect</p> <p data-bbox="715 257 1406 734">Esmond Dorney commenced studying architecture at the University of Melbourne in 1925 and later articulated for a period to Walter Burley and Marion Mahony Griffin, completing his studies at Brighton Technical School. He established in private practice in the late 1920s and undertook private tuition in structural engineering from Henry Allen, design engineer at Johns &amp; Waygood. From 1928-41 Dorney was mainly engaged upon designing apartment blocks and houses in Melbourne. Notable examples include Windermere and St Kiernan's flats, Elwood (1936, 1939) and Llanhydroch, Olinda (c.1938-39, now Dalcrombie).</p> <p data-bbox="715 734 1406 1686">Following active service during World War II, Dorney relocated to Tasmania c.1948 where he expanded his practice, also undertaking commercial and institutional commissions. He developed a series of innovative radial designs for hospitals with wards arranged in a circular pattern around a central nursing station. Nazareth House, St Leonards (1952) is an early example of Dorney's concept. His radial hospital floor arrangement was later incorporated into his designs for Sandringham Hospital (1964) in Victoria. During the 1950s and 1960s Dorney produced a series of experimental Modernist buildings. Significant works include the Butterfly/Young House, Sandy Bay (1958) and Pius X Church, Tarooma (1959). The church is listed as an example of nationally significant 20<sup>th</sup> Century architecture by the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA). The home Dorney designed for his family and had re-built on Porter's Hill, Hobart (c.1979) is regarded as one of Tasmania's most significant domestic buildings and has been preserved as part of the Porter's Hill precinct. Dorney was posthumously awarded the AIA Tasmanian Chapter President's Prize in 2008. The AIA Tasmanian Chapter's Esmond Dorney Award is the state's highest award for new residential architecture.</p>
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<b>Gargett Street</b>	Peter Robertson Gargett (1932 – 2014)	Architect  Peter Gargett graduated in architecture from the University of Queensland in 1956. He worked initially with Job, Collin & Fulton, joining his family's architectural firm, AH Conrad & TBF Gargett Architects in 1957. In 1965 he was admitted as a partner together with Conrad's son, with the firm re-named Conrad, Gargett & Partners. Guided by Lou Hailey, Gargett's first major projects were Brisbane's Royal Globe Insurance Building (1957) and the Commonwealth Bank Building (1961-64). Travelling to Europe in 1960 he researched cathedrals and hospitals for client commissions. Upon return, Gargett worked on the completion of Brisbane's St John's Anglican Cathedral and in the early 1970s on the State Government Insurance Office tower, (Brisbane's then tallest office building), and the Queensland Government Executive Building. In 1975, upon the death of his father, Bren Gargett, he entered into partnership with several new colleagues, the firm remaining Conrad, Gargett & Partners. Projects undertaken at this time included Blocks 7 and 8, Royal Brisbane Hospital; National Bank House; Sheraton Hotel, Commonwealth Bank Headquarters; and the conservation of Parliament House and a large part of Brisbane's George Street heritage precinct. Subsequently, Conrad & Gargett designed Queensland Newspapers' printing and administration premises at Murarrie (1992). In 1994, following Conrad's retirement, Gargett became the firm's chairman and continued as managing director until 1998. He was elected national president of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 1996-97 and made a Life Fellow.
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**Judith  
Macintosh  
Crescent**

Judith  
Macintosh  
(née Moreau)  
  
(1923 – 2009)

**Architect**

Judith Macintosh graduated with honours in architecture from the University of Sydney (USyd) in 1944 and was awarded the University Medal for architecture, the first female recipient of the distinction. Her final year design of a Modernist office skyscraper was also awarded the University's Sir John Sulman Prize for Design. Upon registration as an architect in 1945 she worked for Sydney architects Fowell & Mansfield, Nancy Davey and Ellice Nosworthy. Marrying John Macintosh in 1943, also an architect, the couple established in practice together, working in partnership until the early 1950s. From 1953-55 Macintosh worked as a design consultant and industrial designer for David Jones.

In 1955 Macintosh won a Fulbright scholarship to Massachusetts Institute of Technology where she received tuition from Kevin Lynch, an urban planner and former student of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Travelling afterwards to Europe she was drawn to the work of Modernist Richard Neutra and attended the Milan Triennale. Her interest in local design stimulated by her travels, she returned to Sydney in 1957, working at first for Geoffrey Twibill. In 1960 she was involved in establishing the Design Committee of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and was tutor in Design, University of New South Wales 1963-67. Macintosh succeeded the noted architect writer Eva Buhrich as sub-editor of the periodical/magazine *Building Ideas*, 1964-66. The interplay between health, ecology and design was of keen interest to her and in 1972 she commenced a PhD in architecture at USyd.

Prevented from completing by ill health, she undertook substantial research, initially into housing and community design for remote mining settlements, later redirecting her focus to housing for single parents.

<b>Mayes Street</b>	Charles Ernest Mayes (1827 – 1899)	<p>Architect, civil engineer, surveyor</p> <p>Charles Mayes gained experience in England as a contractor's engineer for Messrs Tredwell and Messrs Nowell &amp; Hattersley 1846-49 before migrating to Australia in 1850. He worked firstly as a surveyor in South Australia (1850-51). Subsequently in Victoria, he was contractor's engineer on the Yan Yean Reservoir completed in 1857 and from 1855 to 1862 he was employed by the Victorian Railways on goldfields' railways and as a civil engineer. Mayes was skilled as a quantity surveyor and in preparing estimates across the professions of architecture, civil engineering and surveying. In 1853, in Victoria, he was among the first to advertise his skill in this area. This led to his 1859 publication, <i>The Victorian contractors' and builders price book</i>, republished in 1862 as <i>Mayes's Australian contractors' and builders' price book</i>. Later in NSW, he produced a winning design for Hunters Hill Town Hall in 1865, providing him with further employment which continued into the 1880s with commissions for public schools. During the 1870s he was engaged by the NSW Government Railways upon main-line surveys and railway station design.</p>
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<b>Perrott Street</b>	Leslie Marsh Perrott (1892 – 1975)	<p>Architect, town planner</p> <p>Leslie M. Perrott Snr studied architecture at Melbourne Technical College and worked for five years in the building industry prior to establishing his own practice in 1914. Initially specialising in residential projects and the domestic use of concrete, the firm rose to prominence in the inter-war period focused on hotel construction. Notable commercial projects included Hotel Alexander (1928) and Hotel Australia (1939), Melbourne; Coronada (c.1931) and Chevron (1934) hotels, Prahan; and the Grand Hotel (1936), Mildura. Perrott was an active member of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects (RVIA), admitted as an Associate in 1920 and a fellow in 1928. He was elected vice-president of the RVIA in 1935 and president in 1939. Maintaining his interest in concrete construction, during the inter-war years he experimented with the use of concrete for public housing and became President of the Building Industry Congress. During World War II Perrott shifted his focus to town planning. He played a key role in establishing the Town and Country Planning Association of Victoria. In 1954 he was awarded the Barrett Memorial Medal for distinguished services to town planning. Post-war, Leslie M. Perrott &amp; Associates regained its architectural emphasis, undertaking large commercial and institutional projects.</p>
	Leslie Marsh Perrott AO OBE (1927 – 2002)	<p>Architect, town planner</p> <p>L.M. Perrott Jnr graduated from the Melbourne Technical College and was a consultant architect and town planner. He was appointed president, Australian Planning Institute (1963-65) and chairman, Australian Institute of Urban Studies (1967-69). Additional roles include member, Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council (1970-73); and member, Urban Renewal Advisory Committee (1972-82). Perrott was awarded the Order of the British Empire for town planning in 1976 and appointed Officer of the Order of Australia in 1992 for service to town planning and to the community.</p>

<b>Pholeros Way</b>	Paul Anthony Pholeros AM (1953 – 2016)	<p>Architect, Indigenous housing advocate, educator</p> <p>Paul Pholeros graduated with honours in architecture from the University of Sydney in 1977. Following a 1985 commission to extend the Fregon, SA, health clinic he was invited by Nganampa Health Council to undertake a collaborative health and housing study for the local Indigenous community. This culminated in the 1987 ‘Uwankara Palyanku Kanyintjaku’ (UPK) – ‘stop people getting sick’-report. The study articulated a set of fundamental ‘Healthy Living Practices’, addressing the role of housing in meeting health needs. A 1992 project within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands affirmed the healthy living principles of UPK, informing the award winning book <i>Housing for health: towards a better living environment for Aboriginal Australia</i> (1993).</p> <p>Pholeros established in partnership not-for profit Healthabitat in 1992 and was a key driver of the organisation. With federal, state government and community support Healthabitat implemented the national ‘Fixing Houses for Better Health’ (FHBH) Program from 1999. Involvement in numerous national and international housing for health projects succeeded FHBH both in Australia and overseas. As an educator including Adjunct Professor, University of Sydney (1999-2011), Pholeros’ passionate advocacy for the disadvantaged set an example to generations of students. He practiced as a design architect throughout his career, undertaking many domestic and institutional commissions. Pholeros received numerous awards for his services to architecture and the community including the Royal Australian Institute of Architects’ President’s Award (1994), University of Sydney Alumni Award (1997) and appointed Member of the Order of Australia (2007). In 2008 Healthabitat was awarded the International Union of Architects’ Vassilis Sgoutas prize for the alleviation of poverty and in 2011, the United Nations World Habitat Award.</p>
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<b>Summerhayes Street</b>	Geoffrey Edwin Summerhayes OAM (1928 – 2010)	<p data-bbox="711 206 837 241">Architect</p> <p data-bbox="711 259 1414 1137">Geoffrey Summerhayes studied architecture at Perth Technical College (1946-50). He won the Lowell M. Palmer Fellowship to study for a Masters in Architecture at Princeton University, US (1951-52). While a student at Princeton he worked for Micklewright &amp; Mountford and upon graduation for Kump and Associates. Returning to Australia, he joined his father's firm Summerhayes &amp; Associates (later Summerhayes &amp; Way) in 1953. The influence of Modernist United States architecture, particularly of the West Coast, is a feature of Summerhayes' work. He is renowned for his 'white box' houses and commercial and institutional buildings which on closer inspection reveal exceptional attention to detail. Interior spaces are likewise carefully delineated. Notable works include the Summerhayes family home in 'The Coombe', Mosman Park (1961); Shanahan House, Cottesloe (1963); CBH Office Building, West Perth (1967); Bindaring Parade Apartments, Claremont (1969); and the City Arcade office tower and arcade, Perth (1970). The Summerhayes house also known as The Cliff House is a distinctive example of Summerhayes' Modernist style.</p> <p data-bbox="711 1142 1414 1688">A distinguished Western Australian architect, Summerhayes is the recipient of several architectural awards. Among these, he received the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' (RAIA) Bronze Medal Award citation (1969) for the CBH Office Building (listed in 1988 on the RAIA Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture) and the RAIA Bronze Medal (in association with the WA Public Works Department, 1983) for the Art Gallery of WA. Summerhayes was President of the RAIA, WA 1967-68. He was awarded the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal for community service and in 1998 the Medal of the Order of Australia for service to the arts through the Art Gallery of Western Australia, and to community.</p>
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**Thelander  
Street**

Paul Edwin  
Thelander  
(1913 – 2004)

**Architect**

Paul Thelander began his career as an articled pupil of Atkinson, Powell & Conrad 1930-34. In 1935 he completed his Diploma of Architecture (Queensland) and registered as an Architect. He was employed as a draftsman by Atkinson & Conrad 1934-36 and became an Associate of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1936. Relocating to Newcastle, Thelander supervised the construction of NESCA House (1939) for Emil Sodersten. He served in the Royal Australian Engineers during World War II, and upon return from military service, purchased the Maitland practice of Scobie & Son in 1946. Soon after, he engaged student Ross Deamer who subsequently became his partner in the practice. Thelander completed a large body of work in regional Australia, particularly the Hunter Valley, ranging from residences to town halls and abattoirs. The East Maitland Neighbourhood Centre (1957), a multi-purpose civic centre designed by Thelander & Deamer is noted as a regional example of post war contemporary architecture. The construction of the International Sports Centre, Newcastle in the late 1960s was another major project undertaken by the firm. As the practice grew, it merged to become Thelander, Deamer & McKenzie and moved to Newcastle in the early 1960s. Thelander's last project, completed in his late eighties and still active in Legacy, was a war memorial for the suburb of Redhead.



<b>Trewenack Street</b>	Geoffrey Lowe Trewenack (1927 – 1997)	<p data-bbox="715 206 837 241">Architect</p> <p data-bbox="715 259 1409 958">Geoffrey Trewenack graduated in architecture from the University of Melbourne in 1952. He began his career working for builder Alistair Knox in the early 1950s. In 1957 he entered into partnership with Kevin Borland. Their practice, Borland &amp; Trewenack, operated for the next eight years with Desmond Brooks admitted as a third partner for a short time. The firm undertook many domestic and smaller scale commercial and institutional projects during this period. Margaret Lyttle School Hall, Preshil (1962) is a significant example of Trewenack and Borland's work. Other projects included Mollar House, Beaumaris (1957); McCarthy House, Forest Hill (1958-59), McKenzie House, Vermont (1958, demolished) and MacHutchinson House, Park Orchards (c.1959). In 1957, <i>The Australian Women's Weekly</i> in conjunction with Trewenack and Borland, established the successful <i>The Australian Women's Weekly Home Plan Service</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="715 958 1409 1357">From 1965 Trewenack operated in private practice designing domestic residences and shops, becoming a noted architect in his own right. Examples of his commissions include Trenkner House, Blackburn (1973), work for Peter Jackson clothing retailer, Melbourne, as well as an addition to a Donvale property (1970). The latter property's associations with Trewenack have contributed to its listing as a place of heritage significance; the original house and his addition together represent an important example of Victoria's Modern style architecture.</p>
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**Schedule**  
(see clause 3)



**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram