

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2018–84

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 1)*.

## **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  
03 May 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>Anthoiness Street</b>	Thomas Anthoiness (1866 – 1950)	Architect  Thomas Anthoiness worked in Melbourne as a successful architect in the late 1880s. He was responsible for residences in Carlton and a number of fine hotels, including the Royal Hotel at Williamstown (1890), and the Tower Hotel in Heidelberg (1891). Anthoiness moved to Western Australia in 1898 and by the early 1900s was in high demand, completing a range of projects in the Perth metropolitan area including residences, hotels, offices, warehouses, factories and shops. Anthoiness also designed the Jewish War Memorial, Kings Park (1919), one of the earliest war memorials to be erected in Australia. By the 1920s his projects became greater in complexity and value. The deluxe Prince of Wales Theatre in Murray Street Perth was opened in December 1922, with significant involvement from local artisans including interior decoration by Philip Goatcher. Post 1925 he continued to work on a variety of buildings in central Perth.

**Bayne Street**

Oscar Andrew Bayne  
(1905 – 1964)

Architect

A strong advocate for Australian architects, Oscar Bayne was widely respected in the profession and known in architectural circles as ‘the grey eminence’. Bayne lived and worked in England from 1924–1939, during which time he wrote a handbook on building standards in the UK which became their standard reference work on the subject for many years. During the Second World War he led a team of Australian architects who carried out prefabrication work for the American armed forces in Northern Australia. He was then appointed director of the Commonwealth Experimental Building Station; Department of Works in Sydney. He moved to Melbourne in 1951 and acted as consultant to a group of architectural firms engaged in contracts for the Victorian Housing Commission. He was research architect on the construction of CSIRO’s plant research building ‘Phytotron’ in Canberra, and at the same time was in charge of new designs and new building methods for the architectural firm of Leighton Irwin & Co of Melbourne. He was appointed architectural advisor on the Australian Academy of Science building (Canberra), and in 1962, in partnership with Roy Grounds, became chief administrative and research architect for Melbourne’s National Art Gallery and cultural Centre Project.

**Birtwistle Street** James Birtwistle  
(1857 – 1939)

Architect

James Birtwistle became an articled clerk to the firm of Vahland and Getzschmann in Sandhurst, Victoria in 1871. Moving to Melbourne in the early 1880s he commenced his own practice with George de Lacy Evans around 1884. Nominated as an associate of the Victorian Institute of Architects in July 1884, he entered into a number of architectural partnerships in Melbourne during the following years. He brought to completion the Great Southern Hotel at Beaumaris (1889) and designed a hotel at the Yan Yean Reservoir. After moving to Western Australia in 1895 he joined the Architectural Division of the rapidly expanding Public Works Department (PWD), where he worked for 30 years. He made substantial contributions in this realm, though he is relatively unknown in Western Australia due to his work being within the greater achievements of the PWD. Following his public service retirement Birtwistle continued in the period 1926–30 as a private architect with a small number of diverse projects including a factory, church, service station and residence.

**Bloomfield  
Crescent**

Frank I'Anson  
Bloomfield  
(1879 – 1949)

Architect

Frank Bloomfield was a significant contributor to the built environment in New South Wales over the duration of his life. He was appointed Chief Architect of the War Service Homes Commission (NSW Branch), overseeing the development of thousands of new homes across the state. In 1922 he established himself in private practice, undertaking domestic, commercial and institutional work. One of his early commissions was a crematorium for Lidcombe, NSW (1922), followed by Rookwood Crematorium and Gardens (1927), Gore Hill (1931) and North Ryde (1932–33). Other notable projects include Top Dog Men's Wear Production Centre at Dee Why, NSW, which was awarded a Sulman Medal in 1950, and a number of large-scale, renowned, residential projects. Bloomfield features six times in the Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings. Bloomfield worked with the Commonwealth Department of Interior, Works & Services (1942–45) and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects shortly before his death in 1949.

**Brito Lane**

Belinda Andre Brito  
(1972 – 2005)

Architect, teacher

A passionate advocate for good architecture and design, as a lecturer at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) Belinda Brito made a significant contribution to the coordination and teaching of design. During her short career she worked with several notable architects, including Bruce Rickard, Sam Marshall, Julie Cracknell and Peter Lonergan, and Allen Jack + Cottier. The UNSW Belinda Brito Prize for Creativity and Passion in Design is awarded annually and recognises Brito's contribution to excellence in architectural design teaching and her dedication to students and the rigorous exploration of design, strategy and place.

<b>Byera Street</b>	Byera Hadley (1872 – 1937)	Architect, lecturer  Byera Hadley enjoyed a successful career as an architect and teacher. Amongst his works are two town halls, a number of multi-storey city warehouses, Sydney University's original Wesley College and chapel, the Leigh College building and a number of significant suburban churches. He became a Fellow of the Institute of Architects NSW in 1899. By 1912 he was Lecturer-in Charge, School of Architecture at Sydney Technical College, where he established the formal five-year architecture course. A strong believer in the importance of travel in Australian architectural training, he created a scholarship for this purpose. Recipients include notable architects who have contributed enormously to the profession and the broader community including Bryce Mortlock and Milo Dunphy.
<b>Chenoweth Street</b>	Maxwell Ross Chenoweth (1917 – 2015)	Architect, builder, writer  Max Chenoweth made a considerable contribution to both the repair and the design of homes in South Australia through his self-help books and advice columns in the print media. From 1963–73 he ran the Myer Home Plan Service that gave advice to ordinary South Australians who could not afford the services of an architect, before being made Proprietor/Manager of this operation throughout Australia. In 1967 he opened his own building consultant's office in Adelaide and employed other architects and draftsmen to continue the service to the public. He remained active in the public sphere, writing newspaper columns and conducting site inspections into his eighties.

**Claridge Street**

Philip George Brian  
(Brian) Claridge  
(1924 – 1979)

Architect, academic, writer

Brian Claridge was the son of prominent Adelaide architect Philip Rupert Claridge (1884–1968). In the 1950s Brian Claridge was a leading advocate of the modern movement, lobbying for change and also publishing widely on architecture and art. He joined with other young architects to form the Contemporary Architects Group. Claridge left a large body of work in South Australia. His residential designs include houses at Toorak Gardens (1951) and Stonyfell (1952). His Sedunary House at Crafers (1957), featured in Best Australian Houses (1961), and is regarded as one of the best Australian homes designed in the 1950s. Educational commissions included kindergartens at Rose Park (1958) and Newlands Park (1959), Loreto Convent Junior School (1961–62) and Cabra Senior School (1963–65). In the early 1960s he designed banks for the English, Scottish & Australia Bank (ES&A) in Adelaide and Tanunda and oversaw renovations to several Catholic churches and buildings in central Adelaide. In 1969 he was appointed Lecturer in Architecture at the University of Adelaide. He continued to write and publish until his premature death in 1979.

<b>Cobden Street</b>	Cobden Parkes CBE (1892 – 1978)	Architect, public servant, soldier  Cobden Parkes re-joined the New South Wales Department of Public Works in 1920 after serving in the First World War. In 1935 he was appointed NSW Government Architect. His duties in this role included preparations for the sesquicentenary celebrations in 1938. He designed schools, public hospitals and sections of the University of New South Wales (UNSW). Although a design conservative, as one of the judges of the International Design Competition for the Sydney Opera House he gave support to the design of Jørn Utzon, which was the ultimate winner. A member of the Institute of Architects of NSW, Parkes was made a life fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) in 1958. He held a range of positions across numerous organisations including the Board of Architects (NSW) and the Board of Architectural Education. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1951) he received the Florence Taylor award in 1955. In 1958 he was appointed the Order of the British Empire – Commander (Civil) (CBE) for services to architecture and in 1964 awarded the gold medal of RAIA.
<b>De Bes Lane</b>	Willem Adrianus de Bes (1919 – 1972)	Public servant, trained architect, Canberra  As Acting Controller of the building branch of the Department of the Interior; in Canberra, Willem de Bes was well known for his positive and helpful assistance to all associated with the industry. He was a leading figure in the work of the interstate standing committee on building regulations and was the principal author of the ACT Building Code. He was trained in architecture in the Netherlands and gave exceptional service to the Department of the Interior for many years. He also designed several residences, including The Anchorage in Sutton, NSW.

<b>Devenish Street</b>	John Robert Devenish (1944 – 1990)	Architect, town planner, social advocate  In 1975 John Devenish led a team to design and manage the Woolloomooloo Redevelopment project for the New South Wales Housing Commission. The project involved the rehabilitation and redevelopment of an historic inner city precinct. It comprised 36 individual phases, 27 involved public housing. The project received numerous awards and international acclaim. Devenish moved to Melbourne, Victoria in 1980, where he joined the Ministry of Housing. His work over the ensuing years was recognised by an RAI A Award. In 1987 Devenish was appointed Director-General of the Victorian Public Works Department, then, in the following year, became director of design and development in the new Victorian Ministry of Housing and Construction, making him the leading government architect in the state. He was made a Life Fellow of the Institute of Architects in 1989.
<b>Esplin Street</b>	Donald Thomas Esplin (1874 – 1960)	Architect, town planner  Donald Esplin received his professional training in both Melbourne and Sydney, working in the office of John Sulman. He designed more than 500 projects in Sydney's city and suburbs and in rural New South Wales, including houses, apartment blocks, factories, shops, memorials and even a garden suburb. While much of his work has been demolished, his landmark thirteen-storey building The Astor (1923), one of the first residential apartment blocks in Sydney, remains, as does The Briars (1914) a large Arts and Crafts style brick and slate building in Wollstonecraft. Esplin was engaged in some of the important architectural issues of the day including the emerging specialisation of town planning and the evolution of a new building type – the apartment block. He was a Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and a senior member of the professional community.

**Jean Lennon  
Lane**

Jean Josephine  
Lennon (Lopes)  
(1918 – 2014)

Architect

Jean Lennon graduated from the University of Sydney in 1943 and spent several years working with the American Army as a draughtswoman, travelling to Queensland, Western Australia and around New South Wales. She later worked as an architect, Grade 1, with the Department of Works and Housing until mid-1951 when she married. She worked in partnership with her husband, architect David Reuben Lennon, on a variety of domestic projects and in 1960, went into partnership with Barry Wynne, with the firm known as Lennon and Wynne. She designed several schools, numerous residences and the St Thomas Church in Willoughby, NSW.

**Jelinek Street**

Alex Jelinek  
(1925 – 2007)

Architect

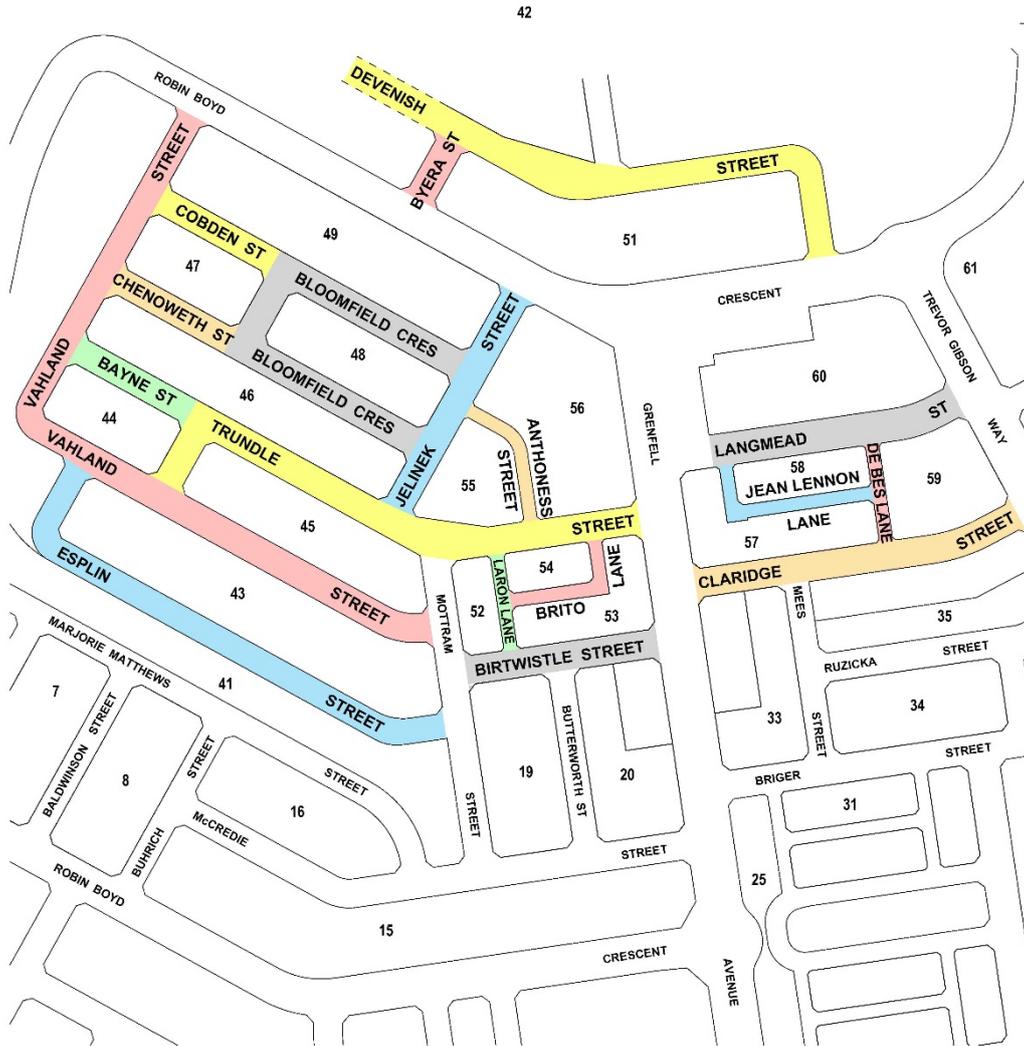
Alex Jelinek was a Czech-born architect and designer best known for one house in Canberra, considered a significant contribution to 1950s experimental modernism in Australia. Built in 1957 and photographed by Wolfgang Sievers, the house was awarded “House of the Year” (1957) by Architecture and Arts magazine (Melbourne) and published in *Aujourd’hui* (Paris). Based on a Pythagorean spiral with angular rooms radiating from a central glass impluvium, the house shows the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and Alvar Aalto. Jelinek was remarkable for his inventiveness, his engineering prowess and his fine draftsmanship. His “Round House” in Deakin remains a Canberra icon and is listed on the ACT Heritage Register and the Australian Institute of Architects list of Nationally Significant 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture.

<b>Langmead Street</b>	Donald Langmead (1939 – 2011)	<p>Architect, academic and architectural historian</p> <p>Donald Langmead was a registered architect in South Australia from 1966–97 and an Associate of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects from 1966–91. He worked with the Heritage Unit, South Australian Department of Planning and Development and wrote numerous books and academic papers. With qualifications in architecture and town planning, for over 30 years Langmead pursued a mainly academic career, rising from Lecturer in Architecture to Professor and Associate Dean of Research in the Faculty of Art, Architecture and Design at University South Australia.</p>
<b>Laron Lane</b>	Eve Miriam Laron OAM (1931 – 2009)	<p>Architect, architectural writer, gender equality activist</p> <p>Eve Laron was an activist on two fronts, fighting for environmentally sound design, particularly related to solar design, and for the increased presence of women in architecture and related fields. In 1983 she founded Constructive Women Inc., an association of women architects, landscape architects, planners and women of the building industry. Over the course of her career she completed hundreds of projects, from modest budgets to the multimillion dollar bracket. In 2001 she was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia ‘for services to architecture, particularly in the field of passive solar design and energy efficiency, and to the advancement of women architects and women working within the construction industry through the founding of the organisation, Constructive Women’.</p>

<b>Trundle Street</b>	Ailsa Merle Trundle (1916 – 2002)	Architect  Ailsa Trundle graduated from Melbourne University's Architectural Atelier in the early 1940s and began working for the prestigious architectural firm Bates Smart & McCutcheon (BSM). The firm specialised in hospital work which appealed greatly to Trundle. She joined R. S. Demaine in 1943 as a junior partner and in the same year became a member of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Four years later she was offered a full partnership by Demaine. She specialised in the welfare field, designing facilities for the Autistic Children's Association at Blackrock, Mansfield and Bayswater, the Nurses Memorial Centre in St Kilda Road, libraries and nursing homes including the Greenvale Geriatric Centre, the Carnsworth Garoopna Nursing Home and the Dalkeith Home for the Aged. Trundle's career spanned 40 years and her body of work in the health and welfare sector was significant. She was made a Fellow of the Royal Victorian and Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1963.
<b>Vahland Street</b>	William Charles Vahland (1828 – 1915)	Architect, community service  German migrant William Vahland played an important part in shaping the Bendigo community. He designed many public buildings in the city, including the town hall, hospital, School of Mines, Benevolent Asylum, Mechanic's Institute, Royal Princess Theatre, Masonic Hall, the Cascades in Rosalind Park, the Alexandra Fountain, the Commercial, National and Colonial Banks and the grandstand at Canterbury Park. Over six decades he had a hand in more than 200 buildings in the region. Vahland was active in the community, serving as a justice of the peace for 40 years, a director, chairman and managing director at Bendigo Mutual Permanent Land and Building Society (now Bendigo Bank), member and secretary of the Bendigo freemasons and Barkly Ward councillor and mayor for a short time.



Schedule  
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF TAYLOR  
Diagram