

Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2019 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2019–227

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 2019 (No 2)*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Revocation of place names

I revoke the determination of the place names Nell Edeson Lane and Pegg Wilks Lane as specified in schedule 1.

Note: The place names Nell Edeson Lane and Pegg Wilks Lane in the Division of Taylor are revoked due to changes in the road configuration servicing Sections 85, 87 and 88 Taylor.

4 Amendment of place names

I amend the *Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2018 (No 5)* (DI2018-251) as specified in schedule 1 and as indicated on the associated diagram.

5 Determination of place names

I determine the place names as indicated in schedule 2.

Ben Ponton

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management

2 October 2019

SCHEDULE 1

(see ss 3 and 4)

NAME	DIVISION	INSTRUMENT	AMENDMENT
Nell Edeson Lane	Taylor	DI2018-251	Nell Edeson Lane in the Division of Taylor has not been constructed due to changes to the road alignment servicing Sections 85, 87 and 88 Taylor. The former length of road named Nell Edeson Lane is replaced by the continuation of Marwick Lane as indicated on the associated diagram.
Pegg Wilks Lane	Taylor	DI2018-251	Pegg Wilks Lane in the Division of Taylor has not been constructed due to changes to the road alignment servicing Sections 85, 87 and 88 Taylor. The former length of road named Pegg Wilks Lane is replaced by the continuation of Marwick Lane as indicated on the associated diagram.

SCHEDULE 2

(see s 5)

Division of Taylor – Architecture, Town Planning and Urban Design

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated diagram.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Nell Edeson Street	Eleanor (Nell) Edna Edeson (Nell Norris) (1903 – 1955)	Architect Nell Edeson completed the Diploma of Architecture of the University of Melbourne in 1925 whilst articulated to E.J. & C.L. Ruck. Subsequently, she worked for M. & R. Butler & Martin, focussing on domestic architecture. In 1926 she completed an additional year of architectural study at the University while employed by Robert B. Hamilton. Departing for Britain in 1928 to study the latest developments in modern architecture, she furthered her training in the office of Sir John Burnet & Partners. Returning to Melbourne, by 1932 she had established in private practice. Works during this period include several Melbourne residences (c.1932-1935). In 1934 she was admitted as an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Following marriage to architect Marcus Norris in 1936 the couple designed at least a further two houses with Edeson designing a pair of apartments in Toorak. Compelled into early retirement by ill health, she nevertheless continued to work, designing ‘Tanglewood’, Donvale (1949-50). The house is of local architectural significance as a rare example of pisé de terre (rammed earth) construction in Melbourne. From 1942-43 Edeson was honorary librarian of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Library. Edeson gifted her estate to the University of Melbourne, founding the Eleanor Edna Norris Bequest Fund.

**Pegg Wilks
Street**

Muriel Margaret
(Pegg) Wilks

(Pegg Kofler)

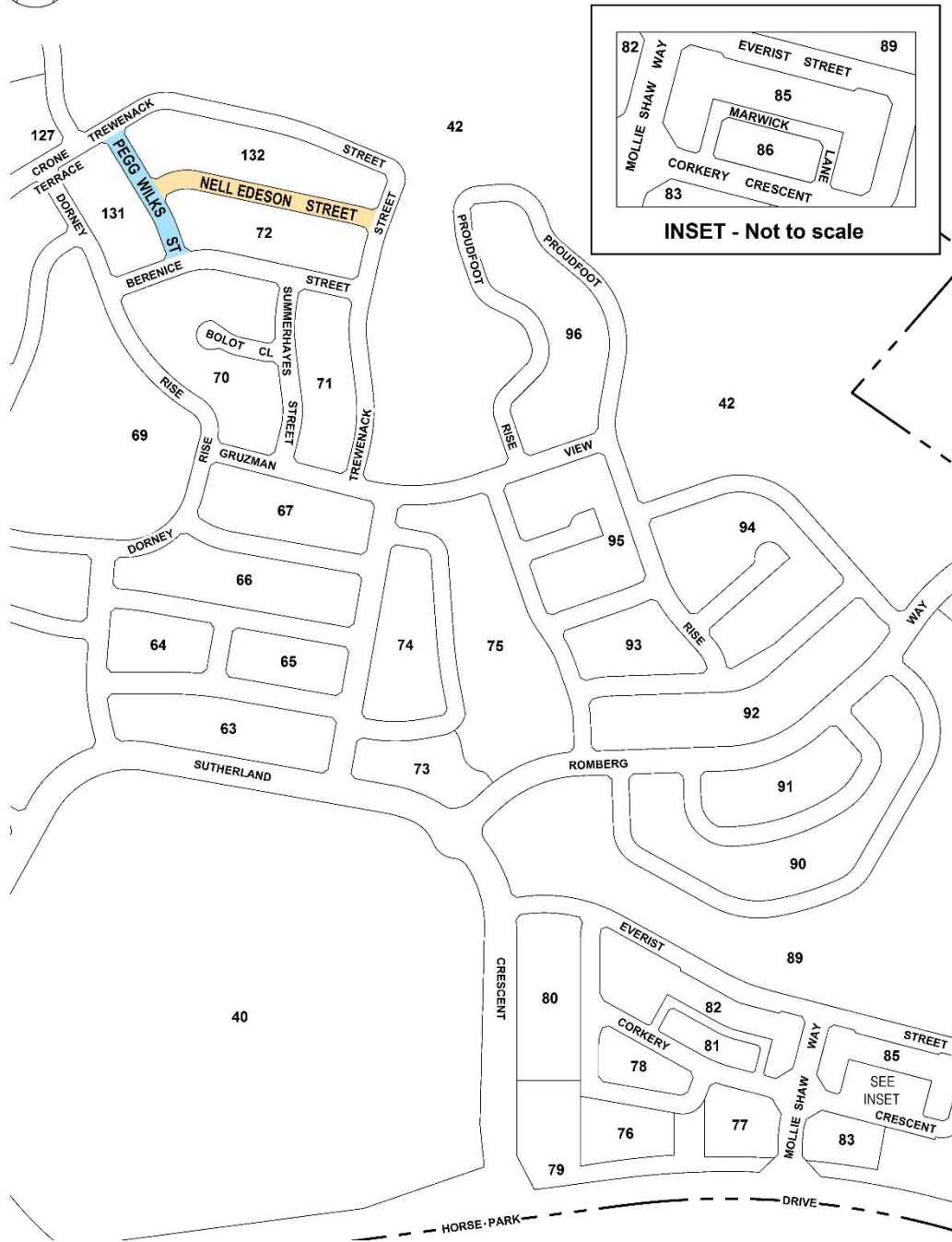
(1907 – 1940)

Architect

Pegg Wilks commenced her training at the University of Melbourne Architectural Atelier in 1928 while articled to the office of Anketell & K. Henderson. Upon completion of her first year of studies she was awarded a scholarship by the Victorian Architectural Students' Society for the year's tuition fees. In 1929 she completed the Diploma of Architectural Design of the Atelier. Her 1930 entry for a Melbourne competition to design a house valued at £2000 received an honourable mention. During 1933 she travelled to England and Europe to further her architectural education. Having gained experience as an assistant in several architectural firms in Victoria and NSW, she subsequently established in private practice in Melbourne. In 1937 she passed her examinations for Associate membership of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and was formally admitted in 1938. Wilks' commissions included a timber residence at Upper Beaconsfield, designed to take full advantage of the sun and sloping site (c. 1934) and the original Mount Buller Chalet (c. 1938-39). A tribute to the "well-known member of the architectural profession" was published in the *Journal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects* (1940).



Schedule
(see section 5)



DIVISION OF TAYLOR
Diagram