

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Taylor) Determination 2020 (No 3)

Disallowable instrument DI2020–54

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 2020 (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 for Planning and Land Management

22 April 2020

## SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

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### 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
<b>Don Gazzard View</b>	Donald Gazzard (1929 – 2017)	Architect, writer  Training in the office of Harry Seidler in the early 1950s, Don Gazzard subsequently worked overseas, returning to Australia in 1960. Together with George Clarke, he established Clarke, Gazzard and Partners, an architectural, city planning and urban design firm. Following expansion, Clarke and Gazzard founded Urban Systems Corporation (c.1970), incorporating the firm. Gazzard received the first Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) NSW Chapter Wilkinson Award for domestic architecture for the Herbert House, Hunters Hill (1961). Subsequent projects include designs for project houses for Carlingford’s Kingsdene Estate (1960-62), Wentworth Memorial Church, Vacluse (1965) and the Sydney TAA Terminal (c.1974). His book <i>‘Australian Outrage: the decay of a visual environment’</i> (1966) originated from the 1964 exhibition he mounted for the RAIA by the same title. The preservation of Paddington’s built heritage and development of Sydney’s Martin Place as an open space pedestrian precinct are significant legacies of campaigns by Gazzard in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1975 he commenced working in solo practice, later operating in partnership with Mark Sheldon (1985-95). Gazzard was appointed Life Fellow of the RAIA in 1970. He was awarded the RAIA NSW Chapter Special Jury Prize in 2007 for his “foresight, and tireless pursuit of urbanity”.

**Edwin Oribin  
Street**

Edwin Henry Oribin

Architect

(1927 – 2016)

Edwin Oribin commenced his architectural training in Cairns in 1944 as an articulated pupil indentured to S.G. Barnes, head of North Queensland's Allied Works Council. Relocating to Brisbane, between 1950 and 1952 he worked for the Commonwealth Department of Works and briefly for Rockhampton architect E.A. Hegvold. Registering as an architect in 1953, he entered into partnership with Barnes, forming S.G. Barnes and Oribin. Following Barnes' death, from 1959 to 1973 he operated in sole practice, designing residential, public and church buildings. Notable examples include Oribin House (1956-58) and Studio (1960), Cairns; St Paul's Anglican Church, Proserpine (1959); Methodist Church, Mareeba (1960); and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Innisfail (1961). His experiments in prefabricated housing led him to develop the Goorawin Shelter, commissioned in the 1970s by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Panel, for use in remote Indigenous communities. The Oribin House and Studio received the Australian Institute of Architects Queensland Chapter 2013 Enduring Architecture Award. The 'Eddie Oribin Award for Building of the Year', Far North Queensland Region is awarded by the Chapter in recognition of Oribin's contribution to Queensland architecture.

**Ellis Stones  
Terrace**

Ellis Andrew Stones  
(1895 – 1975)

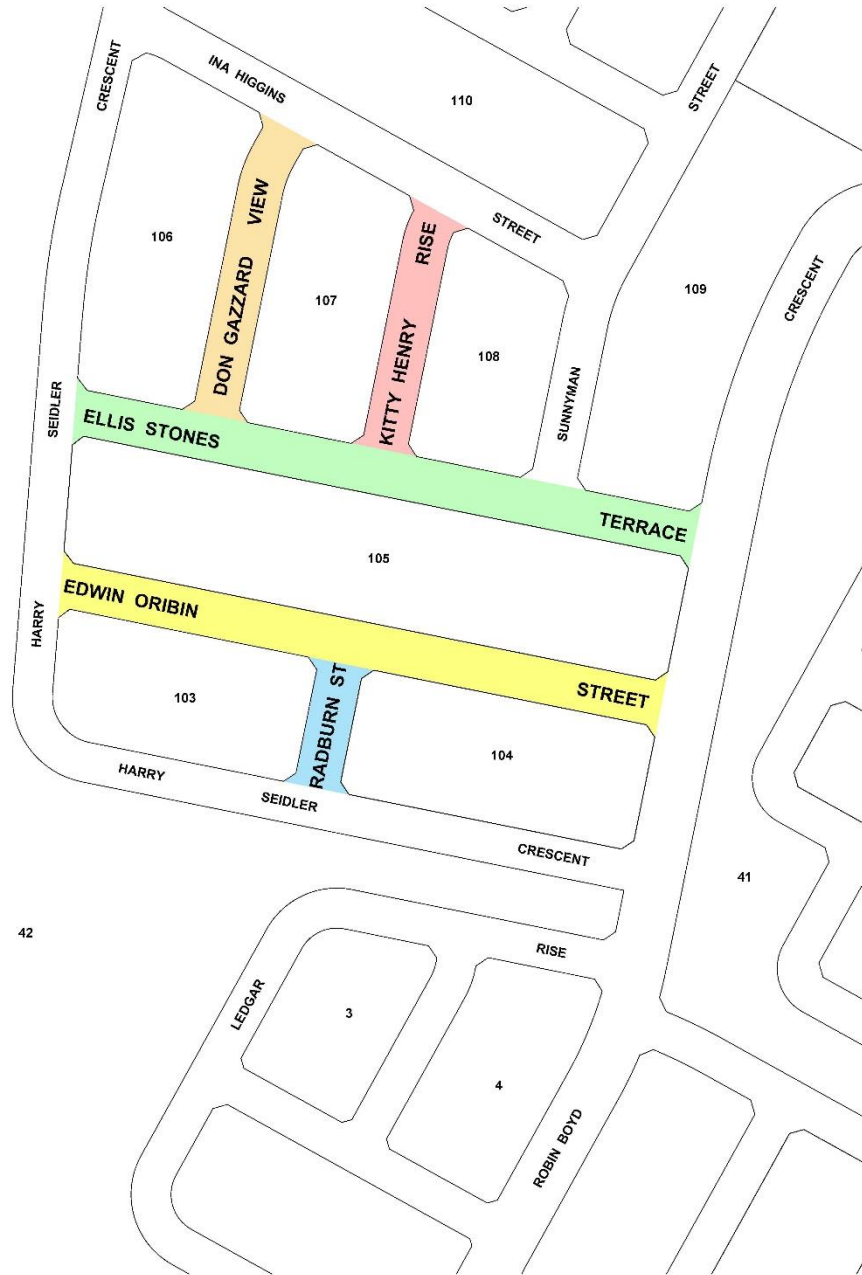
Landscape architect, writer

Initially working as a trained carpenter, encouraged by Edna Walling's regard for his stone masonry skills, Ellis Stones began his own business as a rock garden constructor in Victoria (c.1935). A pioneer of the use of native plant species with a flair for naturalistic design, he established a reputation for his craftsmanship and became a leading Australian landscape designer. Together with his wife Olive Stones, between 1952 and 1954 he operated a plant nursery. In 1965 Merchant Builders Pty Ltd appointed Stones as the firm's landscape architect. His work from this period is widely acclaimed. During the 1960s he lectured in landscape design at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and was an advisor to the Town and Country Planning Board, later writing *Australian Garden Design* (1971). The Elliston estate in Rosanna, Victoria is named after Stones. A founding member of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA), he was appointed Fellow in 1975. He was posthumously awarded the Robin Boyd Environmental Award (1975) by the Victorian Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects. The Ellis Stones Memorial Award for Research in Landscape Architecture is conferred by the Ellis Stones Trust, University of Melbourne.

<b>Kitty Henry Rise</b>	Kathleen (Kitty) Vivian Henry  (1904 – 1966)	Garden designer  Self-taught, Kitty Henry began designing and making gardens in the late 1920s. Much of her work was in Sandy Bay, Hobart, but she also worked on large country gardens. Continuing in her occupation, she served in the Land Army during World War II. A gifted florist, post war she expanded the floristry arm of her business and was highly sought after for her flower bouquets. During the 1950s, as well as working on private gardens, she undertook planting schemes for institutional buildings. Henry was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, England and the Hobart Horticulture Society, and a founding member of the National Rose Society. Additionally, she advised the National Trust on the gardens of its Hobart and Launceston properties, lectured at the Victoria League and provided instruction in flower arrangement and gardening for the Adult Education Board. A memorial in Queens Domain, Hobart commemorates her prominent role in establishing the University of Tasmania’s Rose Gardens.
<b>Radburn Street</b>	Experimental urban design model (Radburn) tested in Australia, including Canberra.	Town planning, urban design  The Radburn design concept derives from a planning model developed for Radburn, New Jersey, USA in the late 1920s. It segregates pedestrian activity from vehicle traffic, directing pedestrian access to neighbourhood facilities via communal open green space. Radburn planning is characterised by the orientation of house frontages to neighbourhood parkland with addressing and vehicle access to the rear of properties via service streets. The planning model has been applied in several Australian capital cities including Canberra, Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney. In Canberra, the model was tested in the suburbs of Hughes, Garran, Curtin, Fisher, and Charnwood during the 1960s and 1970s.



**Schedule**  
(see section 3)



**DIVISION OF TAYLOR**  
Diagram