

Public Place Names (Denman Prospect) Determination 2025 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2025–180

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 (Denman Prospect) Determination 2025 (No 2)*.

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.

Dr Erin Brady
Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Sustainable Development
(01/07/2025))

SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

Division of Denman Prospect – Activism and Reform

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Beddie Crescent	Mary Beddie (1856–1933)	<p>Union, Labor and women’s rights activist, penal reform</p> <p>Moving from the Carcoar area in NSW to Sydney around the 1880s, Mary Beddie opened a bookshop in Darlinghurst. She was active in the Domestic Workers Union where she sought to improve the labour conditions of domestic workers, and in the early 1900s she was Union president. Described as one of the pioneers of the Australian Labor Movement, as a Union representative she was nominated as the Labor League Senatress for the selection ballot in 1911 and a Labor League candidate for the Senate plebiscite in 1915. Beddie was a foundation member and vice president of the Labor Women’s Central Organising Committee, a member of the NSW Women Justices Association, an advocate for the education and protection of children, and represented an arm of the Howard Prison Reform League in Sydney. In 1928, as part of an Australian delegation, she investigated prison systems in Britain and Europe. Progressive, she was outspoken on the rights of women to be involved in law making, and to “take their place side by side with the men”. Writing to the <i>Labor Daily</i> in 1924, she championed the election of women to government seats and a future when women held a Parliament majority.</p>

**Brotherton
Crescent**

Alan Jurgen
Brotherton
(1963–2015)

LGBTIQA+ rights, health reform and
social welfare

Alan Brotherton devoted more than 20 years of his life to improving the lives and rights of people in LGBTIQA+ communities. He advocated for people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or diagnosed with the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), to be provided with non-discriminatory care and access to treatments. Brotherton helped establish peer-based organisations, Positive Life NSW and the National Association of People With HIV Australia (NAPWHA), serving as president of NAPWHA in the mid to late 1990s. He worked on health initiatives and education campaigns delivered by state, national and international agencies, including the AIDS Council of New South Wales (ACON), the Victorian and South Australian AIDS Councils, Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, and the NSW Ministry of Health. Brotherton played a leading role in establishing and shaping public health policy responses to HIV/AIDS in Australia and internationally. He worked for the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and the International AIDS Society, and as Director of Policy, Strategy and Research for ACON. In 2017, the ‘Alan Brotherton Prize in Cure Research’ was inaugurated with support from the Australian HIV Cure Community Partnership.

Cheong Street

Cheok Hong Cheong
(1851–1928)

(Cheong Cheok Hong,
Zhang Zhuoxiong)

Missionary, Chinese Australian community leader, social and political reformer

Migrating from Guangdong Province, South China circa 1862, Cheok Hong Cheong attended secondary school in Melbourne, achieving matriculation into the University of Melbourne. Initially working as an English tutor and elder in the Presbyterian church, he was later appointed an Anglican lay missionary superintendent and founded what is now known as the Anglican Chinese Mission of the Epiphany in Melbourne. A respected spokesperson for the Chinese community in Victoria, he courageously voiced concerns on Chinese immigration, Chinese treaty obligations and anti-Chinese discrimination. With two colleagues, Cheong published the pamphlet ‘The Chinese Question in Australia, 1878-79’ and in 1888, as a committee chairman, he published a second pamphlet, ‘Chinese Remonstrance to the Parliament and People of Victoria’. He is considered a leading figure among those in the immediate pre- and post-Federation period who sought to alleviate injustices experienced by the Chinese community. Among other roles, Cheong was active in the Victorian Chinese Residents Association, Victorian Peace Society, Anti-Sweating League, and Victorian Temperance Alliance, and assisted with Victorian Chinese famine relief efforts. His sustained opposition to opium use contributed to the introduction of a ban on the sale and smoking of opium in 1905 by the Victorian parliament.

**Yami Lester
Avenue**

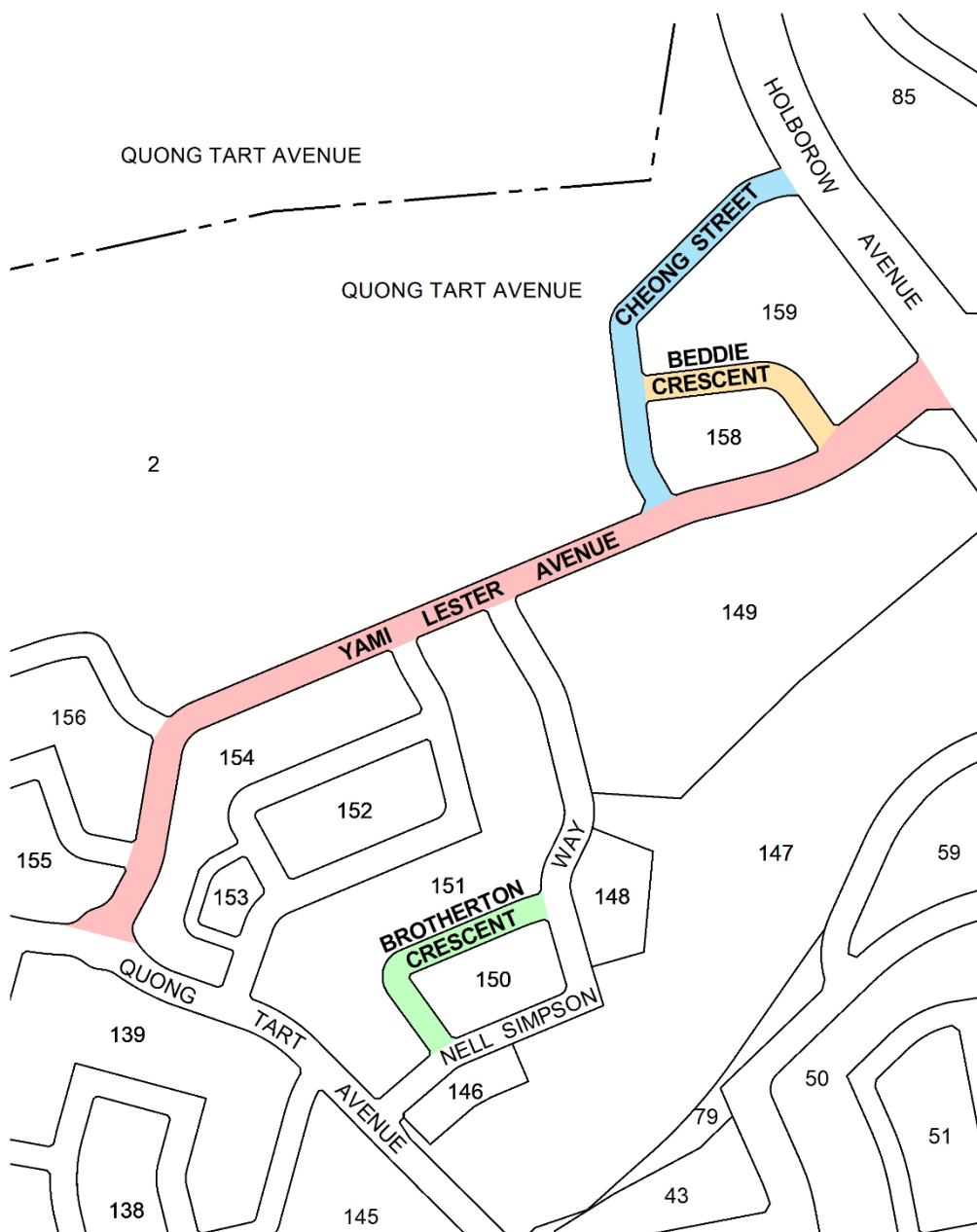
Yami Lester OAM
(1941–2017)
(Jim Lester)

Aboriginal land rights, anti-nuclear
weapons activist

Yankunytjatjara man Yami Lester was born at Walkintjanu Karu (Walatina Creek) Walyatjata (Walatina), in northwest South Australia. As a young boy he became vision impaired and four years later lost his sight following British nuclear weapons testing at Emu Field in 1953. From 1957 he lived at Colebrook Home in Adelaide where he began working for the Institute for the Blind and joined the Aborigines Advancement League. Moving to Alice Springs in 1970, Lester worked as a Welfare Worker and Interpreter for the courts, and together with Reverend Jim Downing was the co-founder of the Institute of Aboriginal Development. His activism for land rights for Anangu people contributed to the establishment of the *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981* and the handback of Uluru to its traditional owners in 1985. Outspoken on the harms caused by nuclear weapons and testing, Lester devoted his life to campaigning on behalf of Aboriginal victims of British nuclear testing at Emu Field and Maralinga, leading to the McClelland Royal Commission in 1984-85. It recommended group compensation for Maralinga Tjarutja people and the clean-up of uranium contamination on Maralinga Tjarutja lands. Ancestral lands were returned to Maralinga Tjarutja owners in 2009 and 2014. Lester was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1981 for service in the field of Aboriginal welfare.



Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF DENMAN PROSPECT

Diagram