Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Macnamara) Determination 2025 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2025–73

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 (Macnamara) 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.

Ben Ponton
Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Sustainable Development
5 June 2025

SCHEDULE
(See s 3)

Division of Macnamara – Science and Technology

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

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Annette Street	Annette Elizabeth Taylor (1963–1975)	Organ donation, first organ donor in the ACT In 1975, Annette Taylor, an 11-year-old schoolgirl, became the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) first organ donor. She is remembered as an energetic and inquisitive young girl, who, after a conversation with a family friend, who had recently had a kidney transplant in Sydney, and reading a newspaper article, expressed to her mother Marjorie Taylor her desire to be an organ donor. A few weeks after this conversation, Annette unexpectedly suffered a cerebral brain haemorrhage and Marjorie Taylor fought to ensure that her daughter's wish was fulfilled. With the help of doctors in the ACT and a medical professor from Sydney, Annette's kidneys were successfully donated to two recipients from NSW. The Taylor family have continued to honour Annette's sacrifice through sharing her story with The Gift for Life, Donate Life and other organisations with the hope it encourages more Australians to consider organ donation.

Bermingham Lane	Anne Bermingham (1925–2006)	Chemist and radiocarbon dating expert After graduating from the University of Melbourne with a Bachelor of Science in 1948, and seven years of experience as a chemist with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Bermingham began her career at the Institute of Applied Science (now Museums Victoria) in 1952. There, she established and operated Australia's first radiocarbon dating laboratory. Despite facing numerous challenges, including limited resources and understaffing, her efforts led to the laboratory's public opening in 1961 and the publication of its first radiocarbon dates in 1965. Bermingham's expertise in artefact dating made her an invaluable member of early archaeological expeditions, including the excavation of Tasmania’s significant Rocky Cape site in 1967. Her work on these expeditions was instrumental in establishing a timeline for Aboriginal peoples’ occupation in Australia. Although the radiocarbon dating facility at Museums Victoria closed in 1970, Bermingham continued her work at the museum until 1974. After 21 years of dedicated service, she was appointed as the state Scientific Conservation Officer at the Victorian Ministry for the Arts, where she worked to preserve its heritage collections.

Honeysuckle Close	Honeysuckle Creek Tracking Station (*fl.* 1967–1981)	Space tracking and communication Honeysuckle Creek Tracking Station, located beside Honeysuckle Creek, ACT (now within Namadgi National Park), was a key component of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) space tracking and communications network established in Australia. Opening on 17 March 1967, its 26-metre dish tracked the Apollo 11 lunar-landing mission, and received and relayed the first televised footage of American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepping onto the surface of the moon on 21 July 1969, estimated to be viewed by over 650 million people worldwide. The Tracking Station, renowned for its technical excellence and reliability, later provided crucial tracking and communication support for NASA's Apollo 13 and Apollo 15 space missions, and the Skylab orbital space station project. The station ceased operations in 1981 and was dismantled. Its remains were provisionally listed on the ACT Heritage Register in 2016.

Max Day Lane	Dr Maxwell Frank Cooper Day AO FAA (1915–2017)	Entomologist, scientific diplomat and conservationist Dr Max Day graduated with a Bachelor of Science and a University Medal from the University of Sydney in 1938, and a PhD from Harvard University in 1941. He initially worked for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR, later CSIRO) as an entomologist in Canberra and then as an Australian Scientific Liaison Officer in Washington DC. Returning to Canberra in 1947, Day worked with Professor Frank Fenner studying the transmission of myxomatosis to control Australia's wild rabbit population. Appointed as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science in 1958, Day chaired its National Parks Committee and was a founding member of the Australian Conservation Foundation. Holding multiple executive offices in CSIRO over 30 years, Day retired in 1980. He remained active in the Australian scientific community, helping to establish the Australian National University Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies and co-authoring a paper describing 11 new species of scribbly gum moth when he was aged 97. Day was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1977 and awarded the Centenary Medal in 2001 for service to Australian society and science.

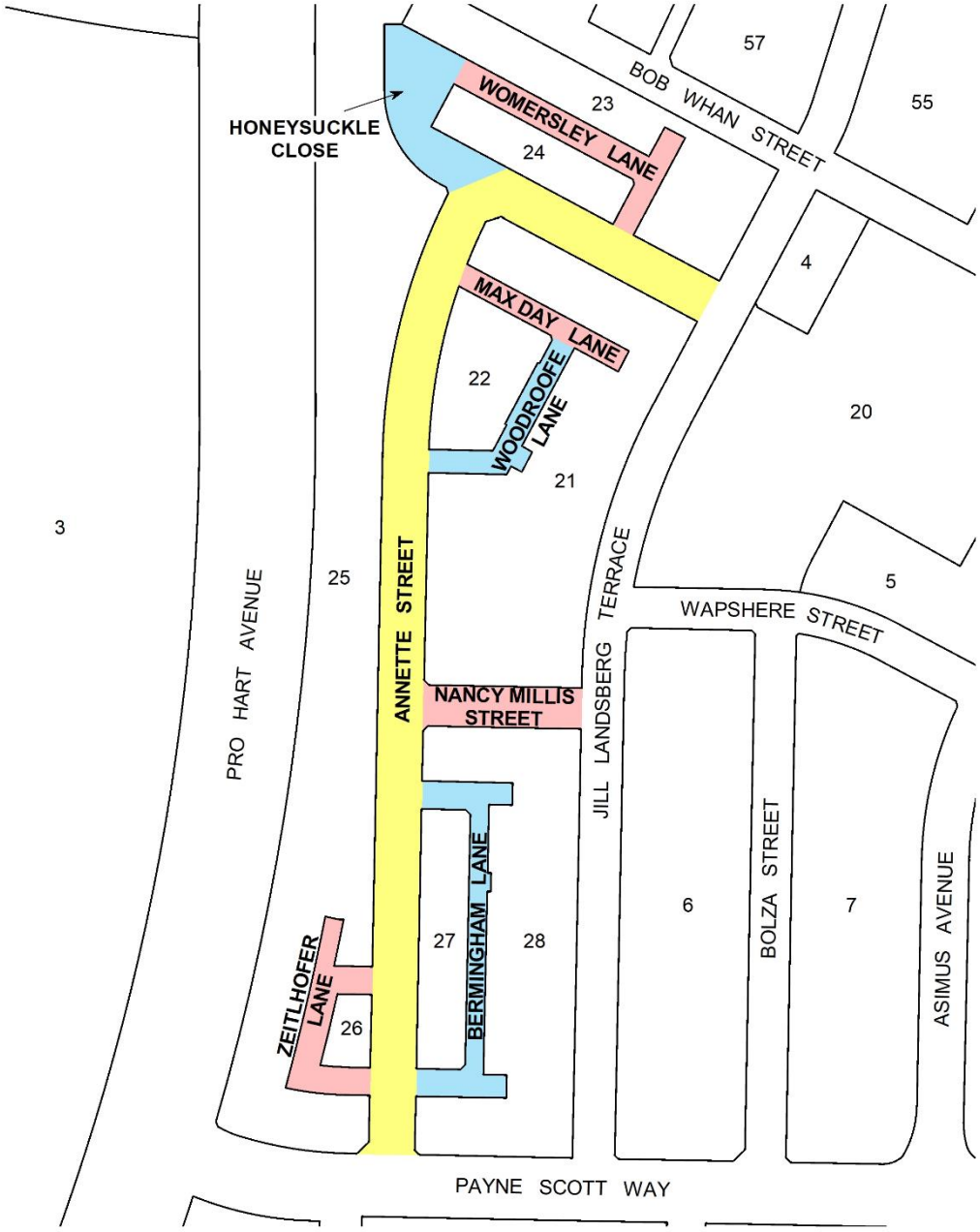
Nancy Millis Street	Professor Nancy Fannie Millis AC MBE FAA FTSE (1922–2012)	Microbiologist After completing her Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in 1952, Nancy Millis began work at the University of Melbourne where a sabbatical at the University of Tokyo saw her lectures with colleagues collated to form the influential textbook *Biochemical Engineering* (1965). Returning to the University of Melbourne, in 1968 she taught, designed and presented the first course in applied microbiology in Australia. She was later awarded a personal chair at the University of Melbourne and in 1987 was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor in the Department of Microbiology and Immunology. From 1988 to 2001, she chaired the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee which she helped found eight years earlier. She was also the chairperson of the Cooperative Research Centre for Water Quality and Treatment (now Water Research Australia) from 1995 to 2008 where she oversaw the development of the Water Quality Management Framework. She served as the Chancellor of La Trobe University from 1992 to 2006 and was the recipient of an Order of the British Empire in 1976, Companion of the Order of Australia in 1990 and awarded the Centenary Medal in 2001 for pioneering fermentation technology in Australia.

Womersley Lane	Professor Hugh Bryan Spencer Womersley FAA (1922–2011)	Phycologist, aquatic botanist In 1946, Bryan Womersley commenced his career as a lecturer in the Department of Botany at the University of Adelaide, where he researched seaweeds and other algae for the next 40 years. He set up a phycological laboratory where, together with his students, he commenced research into the algae of Australia's southern coast, a subject on which very little was known at the time. This research significantly contributed to his 6-volume encyclopedic work *The Marine Benthic Flora of Southern Australia* (1984 -2003). Womersley was elected as a fellow to the Australian Academy of Science in 1977 and in 1980 he founded the Australasian Society for Phycology and Aquatic Botany. In 1999 the Phycological Society of America bestowed the Prescott Award for *The Marine Benthic Flora of Southern Australia (Rhodophyta, Part IIIC, 1998)*. Womersley was awarded the Centenary Medal in 2001 for his service to Australian society and science in marine plant biology. The red algal genera *Womersleya monanthos* and *Womerslyella sectacea* are named in his honour.

Woodroofe Lane	Dr Gwendolyn Marion Woodroofe OAM (1918–2012)	Virologist Dr Gwendolyn Woodroofe graduated from the University of Adelaide with a Master of Science in 1944. She began her career at the John Curtin School of Medical Research (JCSMR) at the Australian National University (ANU) as a research assistant in 1951, working with Professor Frank Fenner and conducting virological investigations of myxomatosis. After gaining her Doctor of Philosophy at ANU in 1962, she was appointed a fellow in 1963. She then collaborated with Dr Ian Marshall on arbovirus research, including Ross River virus and Murray Valley encephalitis. Woodroofe was a member of the ACT Association of the Australian Federation of Graduate Women (now Australian Graduate Women Inc) and its president in 1969. Upon her retirement in 1978 she was an active member of the Canberra community, organising the sale of UNICEF ACT Christmas cards. She was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1997 for her "service to women through the ACT Association of the Australian Federation of University Women and UNICEF-ACT". ANU established the Gwendolyn Woodroofe Postgraduate Scholarship in the Sciences, first awarded in 2002, and have placed her on the honour roll of the JCSMR.

Zeitlhofer Lane	Alois Zeitlhofer (1930–2013)	Electrical engineer Alois Zeitlhofer was a technical officer whose work spanned Australia's early contributions to aerospace and earth sciences. After immigrating in 1954, he worked as a radio technician in Mt Gambier before completing an electrical engineering course by correspondence. In 1962, he joined the Weapons Research Establishment at Woomera Rocket Range. Woomera was a global hub for weapons engineering and space exploration, with nearby Island Lagoon Tracking Station hosting Deep Space Station 41, the first Deep Space Tracking Station built by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) outside of the United States (US). He subsequently completed specialist training provided by NASA in the US. Zeitlhofer later returned to Australia to settle in Canberra after gaining employment as a Senior Technical Officer at the Bureau of Mineral Resources. Zeitlhofer played an important role in designing and installing various earthquake seismic stations in Australia, that continue to significantly contribute to the systematic geological mapping of Australia.

Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF MACNAMARA

Diagram