

DEC06

# LAND MARK



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# 01

## Living the High Life in Adelaide Fifth Creek Studio

Birds, butterflies and microbats are being offered a new habitat on an Adelaide city rooftop. The Hocking Place bushtop, designed by Fifth Creek Studio, was completed in early 2006 as the first of a series of bushtop green roofs being planned to form stepping stone habitat and migration corridors across the city. Particular fauna species have been targeted by planting selected native grasses and sedges to provide a food source for known species of small birds that were once common in the Adelaide Plains.

It has been shown in European and North American studies that green roofs not specifically designed as 'living biodiversity' roofs have been colonized by spontaneous development from airborne seeds and animals. The opportunistic colonisation of ecosystems could occur at Hocking Place. This bushtop may in time become home to a wide array of creatures such as spiders, beetles and lizards, in addition to the targeted species.

Up to nine species of nocturnal microbats have been found in the Adelaide region, and these are also being targeted in this project through the inclusion of a bat box. Microbats are mouse-sized and, being insectivorous, are very useful for controlling insects such as mosquitos and flying ants. Adelaide City Council's Bat Track monitoring program, established in 2004, has most frequently recorded the Southern Freetail Bat and Gould's Wattled Bat. As bats navigate and communicate through high frequency pulses of sound (echolocation) that is undetectable to the human ear, their status as the most diverse group of native mammals in the City of Adelaide goes largely unnoticed. The Hocking Place bat box will be monitored over the

summer months as part of the Bat Track program. If this box is successfully colonised other boxes may be added.

The Hocking Place bushtop is an example of an accessible intensive green roof, combining animal and insect habitat with passive recreational access by the building's residents. Seating has been provided for residents to take in the view over the city and to enjoy the year round colourful display of native plantings.

By utilising a bioregional biodiversity design approach, a series of stepping stone bushtops could eventually link the city centre with the surrounding parklands and landscaped squares via a network of green open spaces. In terms of urban ecology, both resident and migratory biota utilize and are often dependent on such interlinked networks. In fact a close mosaic of stepping stone habitat patches may be as effective as a continuous strip in allowing many species to permeate the whole area.

The Hocking Place bushtop is on top of a residential building designed by Flightpath Architects for a joint venture by the South Australian Community Housing Authority and Multi Agency Community Housing Association. The landscape contractor was Urban Landscape Services.

Fifth Creek Studio's bushtop research continues, together with technical trials into native plants suitable for use in living walls or 'biolungs'. A progress report on that research will be the topic of a future article for **LANDMARK**.

Meanwhile we are watching out for the fluttering of tiny wings above the Hocking Place bushtop.



A Publication of the  
**Australian  
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Bat box and bird-attracting native vegetation.



Rooftop seating for residents and pergola for future shade.

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## Allan Correy – A passionate Landscape Architect (1931– ) Edwina Richardson AAILA

Correy began his working life as a gardener at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney and attended Sydney Technical College to study ornamental horticulture. He was one of the first Australians to travel overseas to obtain university qualifications in Landscape Architecture, as there were no courses available in this country. He studied under Brian Hackett at the University of Durham, United Kingdom. Hackett's course was innovative in that it placed an emphasis on ecology as the basis of landscape design, rather than viewing it as a decorative art.

After completing studies and working in Britain, Correy travelled to the University of Illinois following his mentor Hackett where he was offered a scholarship. From his overseas experiences he developed a design philosophy influenced by the well known American modernists Garrett Eckbo and James Rose as well as being influenced by the British Landscape Architects, Hackett, Brenda Colvin and Sylvia Crowe.

Whilst his earliest influences were of modernism, Correy later turned to the work of Brian Hackett and Ian McHarg to inform his design. Correy decreed that environmental values were vital followed by social values. Places should primarily be functional and comfortable for users followed by aesthetic values. He liked to mass plant shrubs and groundcovers and viewed large areas of turf as wasteful.

Some of Correy's best known works include Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens; the Sculpture Court, National Gallery of South Australia and the refurbishment of Sydney's Taronga Zoo. He also completed a large number of domestic gardens, often using second hand railway sleepers for walls and steps influenced by the American, James Rose. This was innovative material re-use as the Railways Department in South Australia viewed these timbers as waste and burnt them accordingly. Horrendous practice to us today!

He was the first practising Landscape Architect in South Australia and was employed to create a Master Plan for Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens. In 1964 Correy applied the systematic ecological approach he had learned from Hackett to develop a sound understanding of the landscape rather than rely on an intuitive approach. This was design informed by science. The result was a picturesque landscape made up of a series of valleys planted with temperate plant species from the northern and southern hemispheres, with a backdrop of *Eucalyptus obliqua* woodland. The creeks which dissect the valleys converge on two lushly planted lakes.

Correy's 1962 design for the Sculpture Court, undertaken whilst he was employed at the Botanic Gardens, was based on modernist principles and influenced by Mondrian's artwork. This outdoor space was designed to complement the art gallery and became one of Adelaide's most popular outdoor cafes. Its success lay in the human scale of the outdoor spaces.

Like his contemporaries, Margaret Hendry and Bruce Mackenzie, Correy criticised the landscape development of central Canberra. He believed the landscape of the parliamentary triangle was a lost opportunity to express an Australian character and required greater informality and less axial ordering elements. He felt this outspoken view expressed in *Architecture in Australia*, later republished in *The Bulletin* went against him when he applied for a position with the National Capital Development Commission in Canberra.

In 1978, Correy was appointed to establish an undergraduate degree program in Landscape Architecture at the University of Sydney. The first students enrolled in 1981. Unfortunately the program folded eight years later for a variety of reasons.

Like his mentor Hackett, Correy did not subscribe to a purist native plant approach. This set him apart from practitioners of the Sydney 'bush school' like Bruce Mackenzie and Harry Howard. At times, when aiming to create a local regional character he would employ all native plants. A good example of this is the redevelopment of the Australian Section at Taronga Zoo in Sydney.

Correy has always been a keen environmentalist. During the 1960s in Adelaide he protested against the removal of 20 mature *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gums) as part of a road widening scheme. In the 1970s he undertook environmental studies at Macquarie University and in turn introduced environmental philosophy and ethics into the course he led at Sydney University.

Throughout his career Correy has been a prolific communicator, writing numerous articles for magazines like *Landscape Australia* and *Australian Garden History*. In an article on using native trees and maintaining solar access to houses Correy proposed using evergreen natives to the north of the house but carefully thinning them. He recommended including species with slender trunks and branches, such as the Mallee Eucalypts.

In a 2003 review of Catherin Bull's acclaimed book *New Conversations with an old landscape* which celebrates the achievements of Australian Landscape Architects, Correy fires a broadside. While Bull suggests that our landscape is in capable hands, he believes the book should be read in conjunction with Mary White's (1997) *Listen ... our land is crying: Australia's environment, problems & solutions*. This discrepancy is revealed as Correy writes:

A major theme throughout the book is the need for landscape designs to address water conservation issues and included are several projects that attempt to do this by planting only native species and creating artificial wetlands.... Nevertheless, it is the emerald green lawn – symbol of Australian suburbia and so wasteful of water – that dominates many of the illustrations.  
(Correy 2003, p 47)

He continues, and relaunches his attack on the landscape of the national capital.

Canberra is probably our best example of a designed landscape that looks so beautiful on the surface but has been an environmental and social disaster.  
(Correy 2003, p 47)

Correy, a man of strong views, has made an enormous contribution to the profession and has been recently made a Fellow of the AILA.



Sculpture Court, National Gallery of South Australia.

### References

Aitken, Richard & Looker, Michael (2002) *The Oxford companion to Australian gardens* Oxford University Press: Melbourne

Boyle, Terry (2003) "A passionate life: Allan Dale Correy's contribution as a pioneer to Landscape Architecture in Australia. Unpublished thesis, Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, UNSW

Bull, Catherin (2002) *New Conversations with an old landscape – landscape architecture in contemporary Australia* Images Publishing Group: Victoria

### A selection of articles by Correy

1962 "Landscaping in relation to housing" in *Architecture Australia*, vol 51, no 2, pp95–96

1963 "The role of the Landscape Architect in the future development of metropolitan Adelaide" in *Architecture Australia* vol 52, no 2, pp103–105

With Correy, J. 1967 "The landscape treatment of Canberra" in *Architecture Australia*, vol 57, no 4 pp 627–629

"Ephemeral Landscapes: a case for temporary landscape design in a changing society" in *Landscape Australia*, pp102–104, 2/1979

"Jackson J B – Obituary" in *Landscape Australia*, pp52–54, 1/98

"Landscape design dilemma: Australian Native Trees & Solar Access Conflict", in *Landscape Australia* pp101–104, pp 101–104, 169 2/92

"Vale Professor Brian Hackett 1911–1998 – a creative conservationist", in *Landscape Australia*, pp346–348, 4/98

"Review of new conversations with an old landscape" in *Landscape Australia*, pp45–47, 2/2003

For a list of AILA Significant Landscapes go to:  
[www.aila.org.au/significant](http://www.aila.org.au/significant)

## The New Gardens By Glen Wilson (FAILA)

Australia's shortage of water is not a problem that can be forgotten at the next 'good' season. Garden and landscape design from now on must take new directions with water management. This should include both economy and water harvesting. The lush European style prevalent here for two hundred years, in many cases needs to be replaced by design taking its lead from the natural landscapes of this dry land.

A 'native garden' that merely exchanges Australian plants for the old favourites is not sufficient. A new philosophy should be based on low demand of water and other resources. Let us then, consider the most conspicuous feature, the vegetation. For a start there is really no need for 'front lawns' that create work with no return other than keeping up appearances. The kids need a back lawn to play on but it may serve as well if reduced in size. Ball games can be taken to the local park.

There is little justification for the obsession with 'garden edging'; planted areas should be mulched and gravel paths giving access are pleasant and serviceable. If you are plagued by blackbirds throwing the mulch around it should take no more time than regular mowing to rake back the mulch. It is time for Australians to accept that 'bush-like' gardens are good to live with and easy to maintain if established correctly. And they encourage native birds.

A small garden need not exclude an upper canopy, essential for coolness and shade. Small eucalypts such as *E. caesia* 'Magna' and the eastern mallees are both lovely and of reasonable proportions. Other small trees can be 'created' by shaping up *Callistemon*, melaleucas, tea-trees and others on trunks rather

than accept them as shrubs. For the middle and lower storeys there are now hundreds of Australian shrubs available. Small acacias, callistemons, grevilleas and melaleucas may form the basis of this planting, with countless other useful and desirable species and cultivars available. These include the genera *Anigozanthos*, *Banksia*, *Boronia*, *Calytrix*, *Correa*, *Eriostemon*, *Hakea*, *Kunzea*, *Leptospermum*, *Prostanthera* and *Westringia*. All of these have species that are well behaved in cultivation.

One of the many pleasures of planting Australian species is the harmony of foliage that may result from combining similar looking plants that flower differently. There seems to be little indulgence in 'picture making' in the plantings of many of today's designers. Showy flowers, even of mixed colours, are not obscene – they are a bonus on top of the functional use of plants. For instance, one can select a number of *Callistemon* that have similar foliage but different coloured flowers. Many of the public mass plantings I have seen commit the cardinal sin of being boring!

And now that LAs are getting interested in garden design it is time to change from mass plantings that are used more or less 'architecturally' to giving their clients plantings of more interest. Otherwise, their designed plantings are likely to be upset by the clients wanting more variety and adding missing colour.

Rather than that, let us be more adventurous with our own less water demanding vegetation and design, where appropriate, in a less formal way. We must break down the too often held idea that 'bush is boring' because it already exists 'out there'. We can learn from it a new design style that will be both desirable and lower in demands.



An unnecessary patch of small lawn, medium housing development, inner Canberra.



Informal gravel paths, rock boulders and Eucalypts at Ainslie Village, ACT. Designed by Glen Wilson.



Joseph Brown discussing Landscape Charter with John Easthope.

## Creating Feisty Landscape Leaders Edwina Richardson AAILA

In October 2006, AAILA held a mini conference in Melbourne to discuss the purpose and content of our Draft Landscape Charter. Keynote speaker, Joseph Brown, Chief Executive Officer of EDAW Inc, suggested that Landscape Architects were too "sensitive and balanced" and needed to be more aggressive in their approach. Landscape Architects need to establish themselves as being able to take **control** and **lead** landscape issues. Brown continued, that for the Charter to be a useful document it must include performance monitoring tools.

Joseph Brown left some reading material to inspire the vision. These include:

Boyd, David R (2004) *Sustainability within a generation: a new vision for Canada*. David Suzuki Foundation: Vancouver. <http://www.davidsuzuki.org/WOL/Publications.asp>

EDAW (2005) *Urban transformations: parks as urban regenerators*. EDAW (Projects include: Manchester City Centre Redevelopment)

Urban Land Institute (2006) *New Orleans, Louisiana: a strategy for rebuilding*. Urban Land Institute: Washington.

As a result of this presentation and group discussions at the mini-conference members of National Council will draft a new version of the Australian Landscape Charter. Once this is completed a writer will be engaged to polish this document. For more details about the Draft Landscape Charter visit <http://www.aiala.org.au/charter/>

# Enquiry into Climate Change Adaptation in the Landscape Architecture Profession

By Edwina Richardson AILA



# 04

The AILA, along with professional organisations representing Architects, Engineers and Planners, is currently taking part in an enquiry into how **climate change adaptation** is being incorporated into the education of our professionals. This project is funded through ARIES (Australian Research Institute in Education for Sustainability) Macquarie University which is in turn has received funding through the Department of Environment and Heritage. ARIES has provided AILA with funding to attend workshops to flesh out the process and prepare a report due in early 2007.

Edwina Richardson, from the AILA National Office, will be asking a representative group of AILA members the following questions:

1. What is the baseline of knowledge of climate change adaptation strategies of the profession?
2. How are AILA members able to gain knowledge and skills in sustainable climate change adaptation?
3. How is climate change adaptation being incorporated into professional practice courses (within both universities and within Continuing Professional Development)?
4. What are the needs of the profession's teachers?
5. How are AILA, as the accrediting body, able to respond to these needs?

Strategies for dealing within climate change fall into two types: **adaptation strategies** where changes are made within the landscape to cope with increased climate change and **mitigation strategies** which aim to reduce or offset the amount of gases released into the atmosphere. Example of mitigation strategies include using alternative fuel technologies or using natural or technical systems which trap carbon, for example within plant material.

Landscape Architects will need to be aware of the various responses to the challenge of global warming and should look at using a mix of adaptation and mitigation strategies. Adopting the precautionary principle is recommended in dealing with uncertain future scenarios.

Responses to climate change need to be regionally specific. For example in south eastern Australia it's predicted that the climate will be hotter and drier with more frequent storms, including high rainfall events and bushfires.

Below is a draft list of adaptation and mitigation strategies which may be appropriate for south eastern Australia. Feedback is welcomed to Edwina Richardson at [research@aila.org.au](mailto:research@aila.org.au) as are suggestions for strategies for other Australian regions.

## Adaptation strategies

### Trees

- In the south-eastern states Landscape Architects need to develop lists of regionally specific plant species which can cope with increased temperatures and low water needs for use in public and private spaces.

[In the ACT temperature rises will adversely affect a number of different eucalypt species. The following species which occur locally in sclerophyll forest such as *Eucalyptus rossii* (Scribbly Gum), *E. bridgesiana* (Apple Box) *E. mannifera* (Brittle Gum) as well as *E. blakelyi* (Red Gum) from savannah woodland will cope poorly with increased temperatures. With rapid change ecosystems have a limited ability to adapt and will be subject to increased stress from pests and diseases. (Lawrence 2006)]

### Public open space

- Water harvesting
- Separation of trees from grassed areas (reduced) & trees mulched to reduce water losses
- Loss of exotic species such as *Quercus* (Oaks), *Fraxinus* (Ash), and *Ulmus* (Elms). Hardy species like *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane) may survive (Lawrence 2006)
- Reduce grass expanses

### Streetscapes

- Reduction of irrigated grass to verge (alternatives are low herbaceous local native plants and/or groundcovers) and incorporation of swales to harvest water
- Replacement of failing trees in streetscapes due to inability to cope with drought
- Incorporation of drought tolerant trees in verges (Lawrence 2006)

### Windbreaks

- Incorporate windbreaks into planning for new sub-division layouts and add windbreaks to public open space within existing public open space. Windbreaks will reduce drying out and loss of soils and make spaces more comfortable for people to live in.

### Residential responses

- Increased use of shade trees in gardens to reduce evapotranspiration in garden and help cool homes (Richardson 2006)
- Increased use of well designed courtyards to act as passive cooling (Richardson 2006)
- Incorporation of wind breaks in gardens to reduce evapotranspiration of gardens (Richardson 2006) and soil loss

### Water Storage/amenity

- Reduce shape of water storage bodies from lakes/dams with high surface area, need to design water bodies which can reduce evaporation losses Return to chain-of-ponds system. (Lawrence 2006).

### Soils

- Protection of soils and humus from erosion (DEH 2005) through vegetation

### Permeable Landscapes

- Increase permeability of low lying areas to cope with flooding (DEH 2005)

### Landscape connectivity

- Provide wildlife corridors for vulnerable species to extend habitat range

### Coastal landscapes

- Protection of dune systems and communities from rising sea levels

### Mitigation strategies

Mitigation strategies aim to reduce the amount of carbon generated into the atmosphere or offsets carbon levels. The Kyoto Protocol is an example of a mitigation strategy.

### Protection of existing vegetation

- Protect existing remnant and planted vegetation from clearing (DEH 2005)

### Public forests

- Plant more forests of mixed species (to spread risk) to act as carbon sinks in public open space and combine with recreation facilities

### Landscape materials

- Use Landscape Materials with low embodied energy. Emphasis on recycled materials and materials which can be reused (Richardson 2006)
- Reduce contributions to landfills (a big generator of methane one of the gases which contributes to global warming) by carefully specifying amounts of materials to reduce waste

### Landscape maintenance

- Reduce reliance on landscape maintenance using fossil fuel driven machinery (Richardson 2006)

### Food growing

- Incorporate communal food growing precincts and community farms within public open space in urban areas to reduce costs of food delivery

### References

Department of Environment & Heritage – Australian Greenhouse Office (2005) *Climate Change Science Questions Answered* Australian Greenhouse Office: Canberra  
Lawrence, Ian (2006) *Unpublished paper presented at Water Industry Expo*, Australian National Botanic Gardens, 26.10.06  
Richardson, Edwina (2006) *Unpublished power point presentation, 'Creating more sustainable garden seminars'*, University of Canberra, 2006



## A Melbourne Meander Paul Costigan

It was something my partner said as we stepped out into the Melbourne streets: Gael said "I like coming to Melbourne – the city always feels different to other cities – I am not sure what it is but it always feels good. I like Melbourne, when are we moving here?"

The thought stayed with me. What was it that separated the Melbourne CBD from so many other Australian CBD's that tend to be much the same as each other. The next time I visited Melbourne, I took the time and stepped out again to meander to see if I could identify that difference, that essence that Gael had sniffed.

My wanderings took me through the atmospheres of a Melbourne morning. Arriving when the office workers had made it to their terminals and the shoppers were still to arrive in numbers.

There is no doubt that the central streets in Melbourne relate to each other and to the rest of the built fabric. The use of the bluestone paving, the introduction of heaps of seating, thoughtful artworks, and those marvellously wide pedestrian friendly footpaths, add up to a landscape to be admired and enjoyed. Most of the streets have been revamped over time to advantage the pedestrian. The opportunities to enjoy a stroll around the city are endless as the streets are there to be enjoyed. The traffic is not the dominant and ugly barrier that it forms in most other cities. There's even the wonderful site of Burke and Wills boldly heading out to meet their fate. Obviously they did not take time to ponder their journey over coffee, otherwise they might taken the option to enjoy another croissant or two instead.

But what really strikes an outsider is the Melbourne habit of congregating in laneways.

This is a city on the edge of the Southern Ocean (therefore subject bloody freezing winds at times), where the buildings of the CBD have between them narrow lanes that hardly ever see any sunlight. Where would you think most of the city's coffee shops are? Yes, any day at all, even on those penetrated by chilly breezes, you will see the Melbourne set congregating and crouching in one of their many grey alleys.

The laneway cafes have popped up anywhere, in any vacant space. Sometimes they are no more than a hole in the wall or in a disused alley such as the one behind the recently converted Melbourne Post Office.

If they were in any other city, these alleys would be gathering rubbish or be somewhere you would not willingly venture.

But Melbourne has proudly claimed the culture of grey. It is the predominant colour on the streets (paving as well as clothing). And most laneways have atmospheres of grey that extend a warm and friendly welcome; even though it is cold. They have become cosy nooks into which one steps to partake of the coffee, the conversation and of course to observe the passing promenade of shoppers, business colleagues, tourists and those that just meander.

A grey experience to be enjoyed over and over again. Just make sure you have your woolly socks on.

Well done City of Melbourne:

<http://www.aila.org.au/awards/2006/Aus.htm>





06





*Wahlenbergia* penetrate gaps between concrete path, ANU.

## Announcement of Stewardship Awards

During 2006, the AILA has introduced a new award category, the Stewardship Award. This award recognises the ongoing implementation of a strategic landscape management plan and or care of the landscape. There are two winners of the inaugural Stewardship Award: the Gardens and Grounds Section, Australian National University and the Centennial and Moore Park Trust, Sydney for their Park Improvement Plan. Awards were presented at a ritzy National Awards dinner at the MCG in late October.

The AILA National Office welcomes nominations for more stewardship awards in 2007.

For more information about the awards visit: [www.aila.org.au/stewardship](http://www.aila.org.au/stewardship)



A whimsical arrangement of clipped *Westringia* surrounded by tussock grasses, ANU.



Revegetation of Sullivan's Creek catchment, ANU.

Front cover: Cafe in Melbourne  
Photograph: Paul Costigan



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ISSN 1328-5181

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