

Bruce Echberg

Government in Australia at all levels seems to be in a specially active phase of change during 1995 and UDF wondered what this might mean for the practice of urban design.

Our resources did not stretch to a comprehensive survey of local government, so we decided to concentrate on State and the capital city level of Local Government. Almost all authorities or people approached for information were forthcoming and very helpful. Thanks it made our job quite easy.

Responses are quoted on page 2 as closely as possible to the form they came in so don't blame us for the variation in style, we hope it makes more interesting and accurate reading this way.

What conclusions can we draw about the health of public sector urban design in Australia? Perhaps you should draw your own, but here are a few observations.

- Almost all currently operating specialist urban design units have established over the last decade, so growth of activity over this time frame is impressive.

- Not all State Authorities are convinced of the need for a strong specialist Urban design unit. Even some of the larger States like NSW and Victoria seem to have waning commitment.

- The size of urban design units does not relate consistently to the area or population served. Perhaps it is more related to the political environment and the role they are allowed to play.

- Councils or State Departments without a specialist urban design unit do not offer a wide or consistent range of

urban design services. Also their objectives in the area of urban design are less clear.

- While some units have made spectacular growth in the past only three of those surveyed are expecting any growth in the next two years. The total growth these three expect is 2.5 professional staff which will hardly keep up with inflation!

- On the other hand some of the other units surveyed are feeling very insecure about their future.

- Better established and resourced units seem to also carry out a fuller range of urban design services.

- We didn't allocate a marketing and education category of work within the activity spectrum but just two have mentioned this as an important activity. Is this good enough given the findings of the Prime Minister's Task Force. Perhaps promotion of good practice in urban design should be an explicitly supported activity for all units.

In summary, the last decade has seen the establishment of urban design as a legitimate public sector activity at State and Local Government levels. Further development on this good start seems to be patchy around the country because small new specialist groups like this are especially vulnerable to public sector cuts and restructure. This is not an ideal environment to make the sort of progress in the design of Australian Cities that the Prime Minister's Task Force calls for. All State Governments and Capital Cities, (with the possible exceptions of Perth and Melbourne,) still have much to do in the area of urban design.

Bruce Echberg is a landscape architect and principal of Urban Initiatives Pty. Ltd.

Quotes from Perth

ACHIEVING QUALITY U.D.

Steve Axford

Fremantle May 1995: Over one hundred designers, community representatives and bureaucrats gathered for the Building Better Cities Conference. This was the third in a series, and given the expense of getting to WA, interstate attendance was remarkable - no doubt affected by the pre conference suggestion that the future direction of BBC and the Prime Minister's Task Force on Urban Design would be discussed and or announced at this event.

In that, we were to be disappointed and I initially had a sinking feeling of lost expectations as the conference rolled on with the usual presentations of flossy projects. But sprinkled throughout the papers were the odd "gems" and gradually it dawned that Perth '95 could be a meeting of some significance. Turn to page 4 for a summary of the highlights.

▼ Fremantle - central square



Urban Villages in **VICTORIA**
Nathan Alexander

What can stop the need for more sprawl on the urban fringe? What can revive dying local communities in inner and middle suburbs? What can save millions of tonnes of greenhouse gases? Urban villages!

The Urban Villages Project, currently underway in Victoria, demonstrates how we can reshape our cities to use less energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create more liveable places. A \$900,000 joint initiative by the Federal, State and Local Governments, the Urban Villages Project demonstrates this by:

- preparing urban village concept plans for eight existing suburban centres in Melbourne and Geelong;
- identifying and mapping other potential urban village sites around Melbourne;
- assessing the energy use implications of urban villages; and
- proposing changes to the urban planning system to facilitate the implementation of urban villages.

An urban village is an area within a five minute walk of a public transport stop. A mix of land uses, including shops, offices, schools, industry and dwellings, allows people to walk from their homes to undertake their daily activities. A wide range of housing types caters for an equally wide range of ages and lifestyles - everything from the detached house on a large lot to terraces and apartments. The public realm includes safe and stimulating routes to walk and cycle on, access for local

vehicle traffic, and high quality parks and plazas. A centrally situated train station, tram or bus stop provides convenient access to other suburbs and the city centre.

Eight Concept Plans

The Urban Villages Project is preparing plans for eight sites from over fifty nominated by municipalities in Melbourne and Geelong. The sites vary widely and include inner, middle and outer suburbs, strip shops and shopping malls, middle and lower income areas. The sites are in: North Geelong, East Brunswick, Preston East Richmond, Prahran, Sandringham, Blackburn, and Bayswater

Urban design consultants are preparing concept plans for each site, with participation by the local community and the municipal authority. These plans will show the proposed mix of land uses and building forms as well as potential for redevelopment. Each plan will achieve the following:

- improved conditions for people on foot, on bicycles and in public transport;
- safe and attractive public spaces;
- development opportunities for mixed use;
- over twenty-five dwellings and workplaces per hectare on average;
- more than fifty residents and workers per hectare on average; and
- maximum opportunities for highly energy-efficient dwellings.

The Urban Villages Project is identifying other potential urban village sites around the Melbourne metropolitan area, with a tally at the moment of about 880. Preliminary figures suggest that urban villages within the existing Melbourne metropolitan area could accommodate almost all of Melbourne's population growth over the next fifteen years. Melbourne's planning system could be changed to encourage existing suburban centres to become urban villages through incremental redevelopment, rather than continuing urban sprawl. Existing suburbs would become more liveable because of the wider range of facilities and activities supported by the extra people.

More Information

The project report, available space in September 1995, will be invaluable for people in other cities wanting to make suburbs more liveable and urban form environmentally sustainable. For more information contact Nathan Alexander, urban designer, who is coordinating the Urban Villages Project for the Department of Planning and Development, Energy Victoria, and the Environment Protection Authority.
Phone (03) 9412 5597
Fax (03) 9412 5677

▼ Urban Village: public transport, mix of land uses, range of ages and lifestyles.....



UDF Survey of public sector activity in urban design

ORGANISATION RESPONDING	URBAN DESIGN SECTION ? Date Commenced	SUMMARY OF URBAN DESIGN ACTIVITY IN THE ORGANISATION	DEPARTMENT SIZE						POPULATION SERVED	ACTIVITY BY PERCENTAGE							FUTURE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS FOR URBAN DESIGN IN THE ORGANISATION	MAJOR THREATS TO PURSUIT OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES
			1993		1995		1997			Design Guidelines for Public Spaces	Development Control Policy	Private Sector Development	Project Facilitation Public/Private	Main Street Rejuvenation	Policies on Urban Form	Other Activities		
			Prof.	Support	Prof.	Support	Prof.	Support										
Sydney City Council	No	Instead of a section there are 2 urban designers in City Projects Division and 2 architect/planners who act as urban design advisors and policy makers in the Planning and Buildings Division.			4			9,000	20%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	We believe that the S.C.C. would benefit from an urban design section.	The main problem in achieving goals is a serious shortage of staff compared to the extent of the work load.	
City of Perth	Yes 1988	Recently restructured, (early 1995) and named URBAN DEVELOPMENT UNIT. Main function "To carry out improvements to the public domain." Predominantly streetscape design and works projects. Also advice & assistance with design guidelines, urban design policies and strategies.	6	4	11	8	11	8	6,000 Resident 80,000 Worker	15%	5%	5%	55%	5%	15%	0%	Mainly public improvement projects; refining urban design strategies. No expansion in staff members. Use of consultant and contract services.	The council has just been restructured and every support has been given to the unit.
Brisbane City Council	Yes 1989	Preparing and implementing local area improvement projects. Designing and overseeing construction of City Signature Program for gradual improvement of the CBD. Preparing design guidelines and providing advice on development applications.	3	0	3	0	3	0	780,000	15%	5%	5%	50%	20%	5%	0%	Continuation of present activities although better coordinated with other council activities.	Ongoing threat of insufficient funding to enable construction of projects to proceed.
NSW Department of Urban Affairs & Planning	No 1985-1993	Previous Urban Design Unit was abolished in 1993 and staff amalgamated with the Urban Consolidation and Design Unit	5	1	2	0	?	?	5 m.	5%	10%	5%	40%	0%	10%	30%	New urban consolidation initiatives (eg. policies, guidelines for T. O. D. and medium to highrise residential.)	Lack of staff skills and resources. Department of Public Works Special Projects Unit has taken on the role of advising the NSW State Government.
SA Department of Housing & Urban Development	Yes 1993	Development of policies & strategies including implementation of Commonwealth initiatives. Provision of urban design advice to Government and The Development Commission. Promotion / education: schools, tertiary, local government, professional community.	5	1	3	1	4	1	1 m.	0%	5%	10%	10%	0%	60%	15%	Stronger ties to strategic planning. Less opportunities for project demonstration work.	Continued Public Sector cuts. Loss of impetus generated by 1993 Planning Review. Lack of resources to address burgeoning work load. Inability to meet the needs of a range of potential clients.
Building Management Authority Western Australia	Yes 1994	To provide advice and services to client government agencies on urban design.	0	0	1	1	?	?	N/A	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	Currently under review	Yes. No clear direction as to which Government Agency will provide the service.
Ministry For Planning Western Australia	No	Townscape service existed but was recently abolished.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6 m.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Grim	When it has been abolished, what hope is there !
ACT Planning Authority	Yes 1984	Project manage planning and design of Gungahlin Town Centre and surrounding neighbourhoods. (Gungahlin is Canberra's 4th new town for 100,000 people.) Prepare guidelines for buildings and landscape and give advice to Planning ACT. Secretariat to Urban Design Advisory Committee in its role of advising the Minister on improving the quality of the urban environment.			3	1	3	1	300,000	10%	10%	20%	0%	0%	60%	0%	Preparation of Urban Design Strategy for Metro Area, review existing policies for the City Centre and other town centres, local area planning, preparation of development guidelines.	Availability of resources. Organisational structure - orientation to provide quality outcomes.
City of Melbourne	Yes 1984	To provide a high quality and effective urban design service to the Corporation in order to enhance its capital city status and identity.	24	3	30	3	31	4	39,000 res. 450,000 visitors	20%	5%	10%	28%	30%	5%	2%	To consolidate and strengthen the strategic design function.	No threats. Strong community and political support for urban design activity.
National Capital Planning Authority	Yes 1992	Set urban design goals, principles & strategies. Enhance the capacity of the Authority to establish architectural and landscape goals, objectives and principles as well as design. Enhance the capacity of the Authority to develop a capital works program	5	2	13	2	13	2		20%	20%	20%	20%	0%	20%		Continuation of policy and development, master plans & design controls; more project facilitation; urban design review.	Federal Government public service cuts
Conservation Commission of Northern Territory	No	The CCNT is the land design authority for NT Government and as such deals with all aspects of landscape design. Urban design is becoming increasingly important in NT but with a small population it is not large enough to have a specialist urban design unit	0	0	0	0	?	?	172,000	30%	10%	20%	10%	15%	10%		There is a need to integrate the skills of L.A.'s into broader urban planning and design responsibility of the Department of Lands Housing and Local Government.	Presently community and political support is quite strong. The level of professional input from town planners is limited due to inexperience. In part the CLP Government is more concerned with a "laissez faire" approach to planning.
Tasmania Department of Environment & Land Mangement	No	No urban design section, activity largely restricted to BBC projects. These are managed by the Department using urban design consultants. The development of Tas Code is the only urban design related activity.	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Hobart City Council	No	Hobart City Council has no designated urban design section but employs an urban design officer who works with other professionals on urban design matters. Urban design work includes streetscape masterplans and involvement with two BBC projects. A Central Area Strategy Plan commenced some years ago. Consultants provide specific urban design skills.	1		1		1		40,000	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			The pending appointment of a new Director, Planning and Development could influence the future profile of urban design in the "Town Hall"
Victorian Department of Planning & Development	Yes 1984	To provide advice to the Minister and Department on development issues and major projects. To develop and promote planning policy on urban quality issues. Project facilitation and coordination. To promote the highest standards of architectural and urban design.	7	2	6	2	6	2	State of Victoria	10%	15%	15%	25%	10%	20%	5%	Increasingly strategic focus; coordination role between government units, private sector and local government to facilitate quality urban design program with possible seed funding for j.v. projects.	The changing role of state planning with a possible pressure on resources available to pursue urban design issues.
Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government & Planning		No response to the survey																

**URBAN
DESIGN**
in
BOROONDARA

Local government amalgamations have paved the way for a new approach to urban design within the City of Boroondara. The merging of the former Cities of Kew, Hawthorn and Camberwell in Melbourne's eastern suburbs has created one municipality, serving a population of 150,000 residents. In order to effectively provide for community needs and expectations along with a stewardship over the physical infrastructure and natural environment, a new Council organisational structure has been established. Traditional areas of local government which influence the role of urban design in the private and public domain, such as engineering, planning, architecture and landscape design are no longer operating as separate professions.

Multi-discipline teams

Boroondara has created a multi-disciplinary team approach to urban design. Of significance to the role of urban design is the inclusion of environmental design professionals in the divisions of both Planning and Economic Development and Infrastructure. Infrastructure, traditionally the domain of engineering, has now shifted to this multi-disciplinary approach with the appointment of a Town Planner, Phillip Storer, as the Director of Infrastructure.

The new organisational structure recognises the importance and the role of urban design in both the process and the outcome. The role of the urban design professionals both within the organisation and the community is to educate and develop a culture that takes a holistic approach to achieving innovative results. This new ethic is evident in a range of issues. The City is in the preliminary stages of preparing an Urban Character Study. Fuelled by community and

professional concerns about the erosion of the urban environment, resulting from Government legislation such as VicCode 2, the study aims to identify and evaluate the valued aspects of neighbourhoods within Boroondara. These attributes may result from historical, social, cultural or aesthetic values. Guidelines will then be developed to provide a tool for the assessment of planning applications and to direct quality outcomes in the public domain.

The whole urban environment

The influence of an urban design approach in the public domain is occurring in parklands, the streetscape, open space areas, City properties and through environmental issues. Community consultation is an integral component of creating improvements in the public landscape. Emphasis is given to creating diversity in these areas as well as paying attention to fine scale detail.

Evidence of this approach can also be found in all aspects of the planning, design and management of the urban environment. Current examples can be found in the new Outer Circle Park in Balwyn and in the Management Plan for Maranoa Gardens and Beckett Park. Both show an increase in the range and type of opportunities for the use and interpretation of outdoor areas including playgrounds, open space areas, indigenous revegetation and informal active facilities as well as enhancing the awareness and knowledge of the environment.

A major focus will be managing mature or senescent streetscapes within Boroondara; Another is to developing appropriate waste management solutions and programmes. These type of issues present a challenge for producing quality and valued outcomes in the urban landscape so that the City can maintain and enhance its valuable urban environment for future generations.

*Susan Milton and Colin Singleton
City of Boroondara*



▲ One of the many leafy streets

▼ Developing greater use of the open space network



*Conferences
& Snippets*

You missed it!

The 44th Melbourne International Film Festival will probably be over by the time you read this. They had an interesting programme of films and videos about the natural and built environment. So don't miss out next year. Put your name on the mailing list by phoning the Festival Office on (03) 9417 2011.

Portraits of planning

This national conference sponsored by South Australia Department of Housing and Urban Development, SA Urban Land Trust, RAPI (SA) and the Planning Education Foundation, focuses on the theme 'Responsive development for diverse communities'. To be held in Adelaide between 24-26 July 1995, keynote speakers will include Humphrey McQueen, Leonie Sandercock and Charles Landry, and a dazzling array of others. It will also have a specially commissioned film programme. More details from Elizabeth Eaton phone: (08) 363 1307 or fax: (08) 363 1604.

**Urban Design & Urban Villages
in the new
City of Port Phillip**

The new city of Port Phillip encompasses some of Melbourne's most distinctive local communities including St Kilda, South Melbourne and Port Melbourne. What does a new corporate approach mean for this lively local character? One of the benefits of being part of a larger municipality should be a greater commitment of resources to urban design and the potential for a more sophisticated approach to design issues in the public realm and in relation to private sector developments.

However, with this increased expectation there is a fear that the local identity and differences will be subsumed under a corporate identity for the new municipality: themed street furniture, signage and corporate logos would manifest the worst fears of amalgamation for many in the local communities affected.

Strong commitment

The City of Port Phillip is making a strong commitment to urban design. It has been recognised as a strategic asset of the new city. The area's history and diverse cultures, proximity to the Central City and the bay, its important areas of open space, and significantly, its design aware community, mean that urban design was always going to be an important focus for the new municipality.

Vision 2001, the City of Port Phillip's corporate plan, recognises the diversity of

the municipality's 'urban villages'. It makes commitments to maintain and celebrate this diversity - the new municipality is described as a series of urban villages. These urban villages are distinctive concentrations of activities and act as the focus of local pride and identity for their communities. Issues of 'quality of life' are closely linked to this sense of community and identity. The physical result is a densely populated inner urban environment that affords opportunities for commercial recreational and residential activity.

Design awareness

The City of Port Phillip's residents, workers and visitors are certainly 'design aware'. This city is home to a flourishing artistic community, including visual artists, writers, actors and musicians. It is also the home of many design oriented commercial enterprises - the new city is of national significance for its concentration of film television and recording, media, printing and publishing, marketing and advertising businesses as well as architectural, fashion, planning, engineering and development and construction consultants.

Consideration of urban form is underscored by the debate over new dwellings in urban conservation areas, multi unit development along the foreshore and in the St Kilda Road area, and the provision of new public facilities such as the new State Sport Centre and Swimming Pool in Albert Park Reserve. The tourist attractions of the foreshore, and St Kilda in particular are of State significance. There is a strong level of community, metropolitan and State level interest in the designed environment in Port Phillip. This is reflected by a recognition of the need for quality of urban design within the organisational culture of the City of Port Phillip.

The intent is to work towards an integrated strategy that will develop an urban design framework for the whole city. This is as much about process as it is about physical design. All the physical output of Council is to be filtered through a co-ordinated design consciousness.

The most obvious priorities for the new City are the foreshore which is its most obvious unifying feature, and its urban villages which manifest its diversity. Port Melbourne has all the qualities of a close knit country town, with the defining character of a working port. Clarendon Street and the entire Emerald Hill area are nationally significant as a 19th Century urban complex and co-incidentally as a concentration of media industries. The Albert Park urban area has been cited as a perfect example of an urban village: compact, a mix of activities, lively, well served by public transport, a meeting place and an attractive built environment inter meshed with a varied housing stock of grand terraces, small cottages and apartments. Fitzroy Street is the bohemian

and artistic focus, with Acland Street the main tourist centre, famous for its cake shops and ambience.

Urban Design Strategy

An Urban Design strategy will be developed over the next 12 months in consultation with community members and other stakeholders.

The City of Port Phillip's new corporate structure includes a Strategic Planning and Urban Design Business Unit which will play a major role in articulating a design strategy and implementation program. Consistent with the new competitive tendering approach, an objective of this business unit is to establish a leading edge role in urban design and to develop an expertise which can be marketed to new clients beyond the boundaries of Port Phillip.

*Michael Papageorgiou and Sue Wood
City of Port Phillip*

▼ Urban design: enhancing lively local character



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BBC CONFERENCE

Bob Meyer reminded us that borrowing overseas ideas without translation for Australian conditions is always dangerous - the adoption of European style high rise public housing in the 50's and 60's being an obvious example, based on a mistaken theory about slum conditions "breeding" slum dwellers.

He also reminded us how wrong we can be. He reviewed the work of Sulman, who was a major contributor to the 1909 Royal Commission for Sydney. His presentations showing highly realistic outcomes were a real lesson. But Sulman also thought a bridge would ruin the harbour! Thankfully, his advice was ignored.

Dr Catherin Bull, in a keynote address saw urban design divided between approaches - on the one hand, the private and internal reflected in the suburban; and on the other

hand the community reflected in the urban. On the one hand, the "Grand Project" like the Darling Harbours and Southbanks, versus the incremental change approach. She introduced the idea of the "community of strangers" and noted that as we now have greater diversity in our community we need more places and ways in which to explore urban environments.

Wendy Morris explained the benefits of good urban design and drew a linkage between urban form and economic activity. We need environments that can "grow jobs".

Geoff Campbell, advisor to Brian Howe summed up the work of the PM's Task Force, which he reminded us, was not really a "force" at all, having no secretariat, precious little budget, and drawing entirely on the experience of its members. But it succeeded in highlighting a number of

critical issues: for example, "its not a question of whether we do it- but if we wish to do it well" - because urban design is effectively happening all the time, too often guided by non-designers.

Part of the problem, it seems, is our sectoral approach - division into professional groups, bureaucratic groups and so on. Good urban design needs integration. Sadly, it seems the Task Force's report is itself a victim of sectoral approaches - it seems it just doesn't fit neatly in any Ministry. I couldn't help thinking the opportunity is slipping away.

Three final highlights:

1. Fremantle, more attractive than ever. But where have the poor people gone? (For further info contact Alice O'Connor, Green St Promotion Officer (09) 264 7670)

2. The Hon Richard Lewis, Minister for Planning, gave us "easter staters" a very proper serve, informing us that WA doesn't have urban sprawl - only quality suburban lifestyles and they didn't need our advice thank you very much. He went on to describe a breathtaking program of urban interventions, including sinking the rail line through Subiaco.

3. Some brave souls dared to mention the M word. We were usefully reminded that 30 years ago, for a major development, you would get an architect to do a master plan for say \$30,000. Today, we call it an urban design study, require a team of twenty consultants - and the fee - still \$30,000!

Stephen Axford is Manager of the Urban Design Unit Victorian Department of Planning and Development.

CITY Art by William Kelly PUBLIC SPACE

"When things get tough send in the artists."
(Virginia Trioli, The Age)

When we look at the extraordinary richness of Melbourne and Victoria, and its assets it requires a stretch of the imagination to accept what some in power tell us as "fact", that the State is "broke". Well, some at the top may be teetering on spiritual bankruptcy but one hopes for the sake of an extraordinary city and its people, that this is not a contagious condition and that a cure can soon be found for those affected. Certainly, one of the positive and energetic counters to this malaise has come from a certain segment of the visual arts community.

Daily, tens of thousands of city travellers and tourists are finding art in what were once deemed unlikely places. Parallel to the city's significant public art commissions there is a high profile/low budget broad based programme that is CITY ART PUBLIC SPACE. It presents art in, on, around and under non-traditional urban venues. It is an outgrowth of "Platform"

an initiative of Andrew Seward and Richard Holt and "No Vacancy" an initiative of Maggie McCormick. It is supported by the innovative City of Melbourne Public Art Programme a part of the imaginative work of the Community and Cultural Services Division.

The richness and diversity of the art assures it an audience. Melburnians now value it as a changing series of public exhibitions. These range from intimate and though provoking installations in small display windows at Spencer Street rail station to a 13 storey work (pictured), visible day and night, as well as evocative multi-storey projected images by artists including Marie Sierra Hughes, Wendy Rew and others on the side of a city building. The diverse programme has also included important work by artists in more traditional media including metal sculpture by Ernst Fries and paintings by Henrietta Manning and others.

The heart of a city is not a governmental building nor a locality but the spirit of its people and the dynamic of its culture. In the midst of what has been a difficult time for many citizens (including many in the arts community) under increasing government rationalisation, it lends a special poignancy to this important work.

▼ East Perth - major urban redevelopment achieving high quality co-ordinated urban design.



books new books new books new books new books new books new books

PLACES FOR PEOPLE

Melbourne City 1994

Active frontages, good climate, lots of passing pedestrians, some seats - these things make for a '100 per cent location'. *Places for People* has examined these and other factors to paint a picture of what is happening where in the streets of central Melbourne, and why. *Places for People* presents the results of research conducted by the Urban Design Branch and comparisons with Jan Gehl's work in Perth and Copenhagen.

Bourke Street Mall has more pedestrians than Swanston Street Walk - just. Copenhagen has many more people staying in its plazas, but Melbourne has lots more buskers in its streets. Queen Street at the Queen Victoria Market is Melbourne's second busiest people space after Southgate. Central Melbourne has 11 seats per 10,000 m2 of city area, up from Perth's seven.

The method used is applicable for urban centres at all scales - from central Melbourne to the main street of Bourke - and goes a long way towards establishing standard benchmarks for urban space standards. *Places for People* will be of use to everyone interested in making lively and livable public places.

City of Melbourne, with Jan Gehl.
44 pages, \$5 including packing and post.
Available from the Urban Design Branch, City of Melbourne, Box 1603M, Melbourne, 3001.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

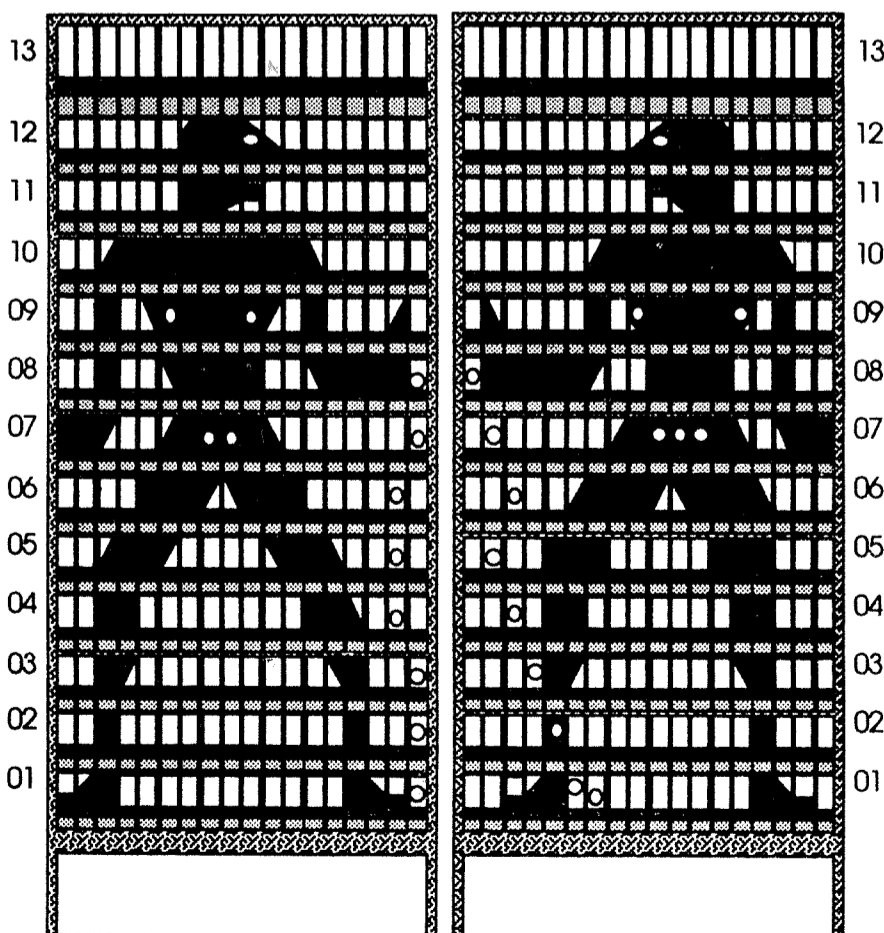
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▲ "WIYIM" - 550 Bourke Street. Diagram of temporary installation - A 13 storey urban totem.
A collaborative effort by Maggie McCormick and Charles Rocco.