



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Heritage

Adaptive Reuse



Preserving our past, building our future



Year of the Built Environment 2004

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Foreword

During 2004, the Year of the Built Environment, every Australian has a wonderful opportunity to appreciate the influence and significance of the structures that make up our urban landscape.

Our built environment, like our outstanding and unique natural surroundings, provides a vital link to our past, assists in celebrating our achievements, and offers a vision for our future. It is a working, functional illustration of the many chapters in the story of our nation.

Protecting our built heritage and preserving our national story for future generations presents a real challenge — a challenge that is being enthusiastically taken up by builders, developers, architects, community groups, heritage councils, individuals and all levels of government.

Adaptive Reuse – Preserving our past, building our future highlights how our built heritage can be conserved through the successful marriage of existing heritage structures and cutting edge architectural design.

The best way to preserve our heritage structures is to give them a sympathetic new use — the buildings featured in the booklet are successful examples of how this can be achieved.

I hope this booklet provides not only inspiration, but also serves a useful reference for those seeking further information about adaptive reuse.

Through initiatives like the Year of the Built Environment 2004, and publications such as this, we can all contribute to a more sustainable Australia, and work towards preserving and enhancing our built environment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Warren Kerr". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "W" and "K".

Warren Kerr
President

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects

Introduction Sustainable development has become a goal for all Australian governments seeking to balance the health of the environment with the health of the economy. The predominant vision of a sustainable built future is of state of the art buildings utilising energy efficient design and materials. In reality, this vision should consider the 200 years of European built heritage that stands in tandem with the green structures we rightly seek to create.

The built environment provides a footnote to our histories, helping to identify our places as Australian, rather than generically “modern” or “contemporary”. Historic buildings give us a glimpse of our past and lend character to our communities as well as serving practical purposes now.

In the pursuit of sustainable development, communities have much to gain from adaptively reusing historic buildings. Bypassing the wasteful process of demolition and reconstruction alone sells the environmental benefits of adaptive reuse. Environmental benefits, combined with energy savings and the social advantage of recycling a valued heritage place make adaptive reuse of historic buildings an essential component of sustainable development.

To mark Australia’s Year of the Built Environment 2004, this booklet will explore some of the environmental, social and economic benefits of the adaptive reuse of historic buildings.



What is adaptive reuse?

Recycling has become second nature to modern communities as we strive for environmental sustainability. Aiming to reduce, reuse and recycle waste, we find new life in everything from bottles and boxes to clothes, vehicles and buildings. Adaptive reuse is a process that changes a disused or ineffective item into a new item that can be used for a different purpose. Sometimes, nothing changes but the item's use.

The adaptive reuse of a historic building should have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the building and its setting. Developers should gain an understanding of why the building has heritage status, and then pursue development that is sympathetic to the building to give it a new purpose. Adaptive reuse is self-defeating if it fails to protect the building's heritage values.

The most successful built heritage adaptive reuse projects are those that best respect and retain the building's heritage significance and add a contemporary layer that provides value for the future. Sometimes, adaptive reuse is the only way that the building's fabric will be properly cared for, revealed or interpreted, while making better use of the building itself. Where a building can no longer function with its original use, a new use through adaptation may be the only way to preserve its heritage significance.

Some state agencies are making policies to manage change, including adaptation, when assessing development of heritage places. Such policies contain standard criteria to help ensure that an adaptive reuse project has minimal impact on a building's heritage values, such as

- discouraging "façadism" — that is, gutting the building and retaining its façade
- requiring new work to be recognisable as contemporary, rather than a poor imitation of the original historic style of the building *and*
- seeking a new use for the building that is compatible with its original use.

Australia already has many successful examples of adaptive reuse of heritage buildings, some of which are detailed in case studies on the following pages.

The benefits of adaptively reusing heritage buildings

Environmental

Adaptive reuse of buildings has a major role to play in the sustainable development of Australian communities. When adaptive reuse involves historic buildings, environmental benefits are more significant, as these buildings offer so much to the landscape, identity and amenity of the communities they belong to.

One of the main environmental benefits of reusing buildings is the retention of the original building's "embodied energy". The CSIRO defines embodied energy as the energy consumed by all of the processes associated with the production of a building, from the acquisition of natural resources to product delivery, including mining, manufacturing of materials and equipment, transport and administrative functions. By reusing buildings, their embodied energy is retained, making the project much more environmentally sustainable than entirely new construction.

New buildings have much higher embodied energy costs than buildings that are adaptively reused. In 2001, new building accounted for about 40 per cent of annual energy and raw materials consumption, 25 per cent of wood harvest, 16 per cent of fresh water supplies, 44 per cent of landfill, 45 per cent of carbon dioxide production and up to half of the total greenhouse emissions from industrialised countries.

The Australian Greenhouse Office notes that the reuse of building materials usually involves a saving of approximately 95 per cent of embodied energy that would otherwise be wasted. In this context the reuse of heritage buildings makes good sense.

Social

Keeping and reusing historic buildings has long-term benefits for the communities that value them. When done well, adaptive reuse can restore and maintain the heritage significance of a building and help to ensure its survival. Rather than falling into disrepair through neglect or being rendered unrecognisable, heritage buildings that are sympathetically recycled can continue to be used and appreciated.

Increasingly, communities, governments and developers are seeking ways to reduce the environmental, social and economic costs of continued urban development and expansion. We are realising that the quality and design of the built environment in our towns and cities are vital to our standard of living and our impact upon natural resources.

In the context of local government planning, heritage has merged with more general environmental and quality-of-life concerns in recent years. Communities increasingly recognise that future generations will benefit from the protection of certain places and areas, including heritage places. Our lifestyle is enhanced not just from the retention of heritage buildings, but from their adaptation into accessible and useable places.

The reuse of heritage buildings in established residential areas can provide the community with new housing and commercial property opportunities. In the greater Sydney region, for example, a number of large publicly owned sites containing heritage buildings are being redeveloped including the former Parramatta, Lidcombe, and Rozelle Hospitals. Location, access and public transport availability will always attract developers, and the size of the sites, and variety of buildings available for reuse mean that a good mix of dwelling types can be offered, with broad appeal to buyers as a result.

Town planners and councils that recognise and promote the benefits of adaptive reuse of heritage buildings, then, will be contributing to the livability and sustainability of their communities.

Economic

There are several financial savings and returns to be made from adaptive reuse of historic buildings. Embodied energy savings from not demolishing a building will only increase with the predicted rise of energy costs in the future.

While there is no definitive research on the market appeal of reused heritage buildings, they have anecdotally been popular because of their originality and historic authenticity.

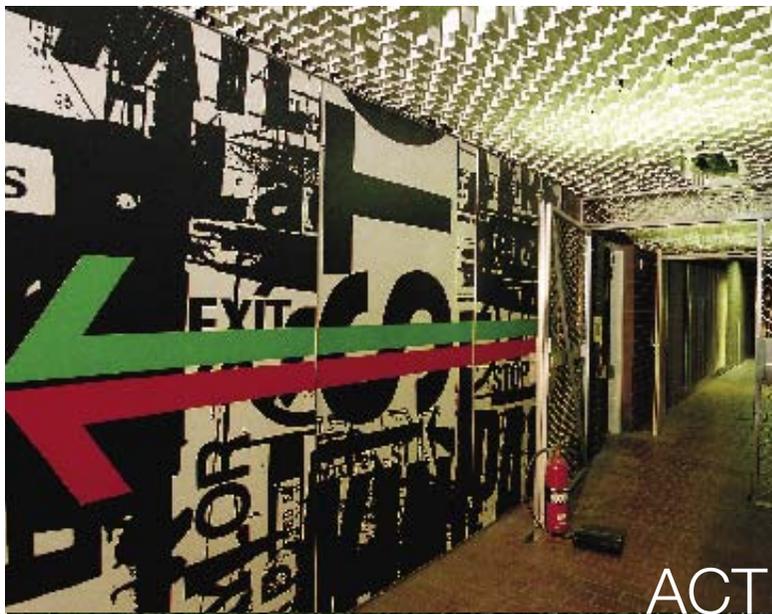
A study for the NSW Heritage Council that included four adaptive reuse or redevelopment sites revealed that “the combination of financial incentives and the commercially oriented nature of the adaptive re-use schemes outweighed any extra heritage related costs and project risks”. The study also concluded that “these sympathetic adaptive re-use schemes have created commercially viable investment assets for the owners”.¹

Promoting innovation

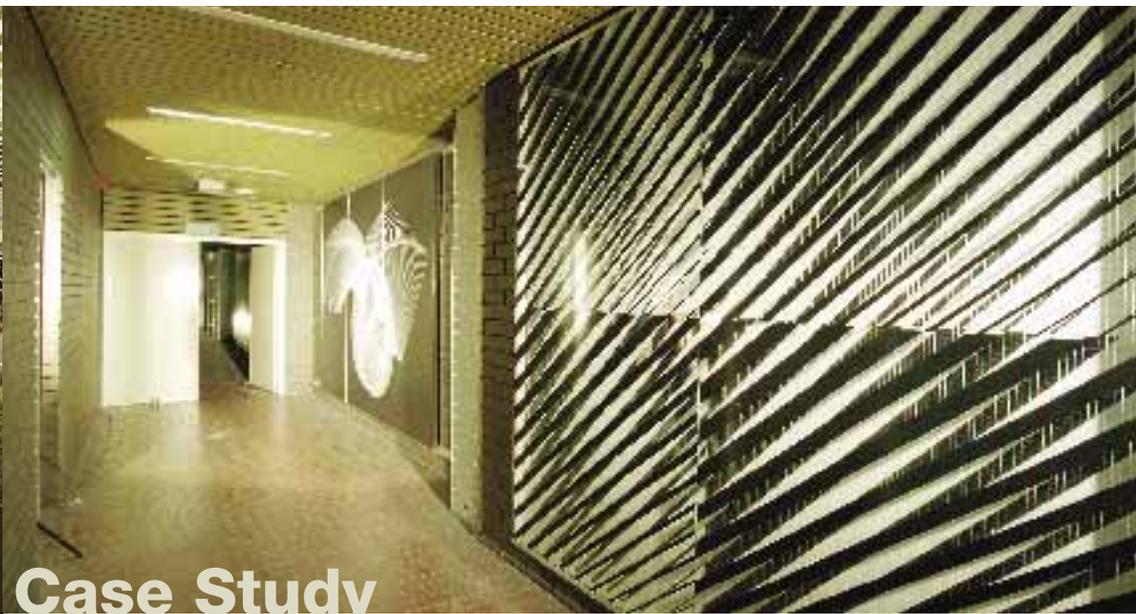
The adaptation of heritage buildings presents a genuine challenge to architects and designers to find innovative solutions. As development pressures increase in our cities, more heritage buildings are being reused, producing some excellent examples of creative designs that retain heritage significance.

¹ Heritage NSW Newsletter, *Does Heritage Make Good Economic Sense?*, NSW Heritage Office, Autumn 2002, pp6–7.





ACT Case Study



Building:	John Gorton Building "Bunker"
Location:	King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT
Function:	Australian Greenhouse Office
Owner:	Australian Government
Architect:	Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayne

Australian Greenhouse Office

Once shrouded in darkness and secrecy, the Commonwealth's Communications Centre, or "the bunker" as it was known, is now a light-filled open plan workplace for 185 staff of the Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO).

Instigated by the AGO and the Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH), the bunker's \$8.5 million upgrade involved leading environmentally sustainable design. The underground location of the Communication Centre provides a naturally insulated environment, saving on energy costs. Originally lined with steel to ensure the electronic security of communications, the building's ceiling was punctured to create courtyards, skylights and reflective light shelves. The building's new water efficient appliances and systems are expected to keep it self-

sufficient in an average rain fall year, with grey and black water from showers, basins and pans reused in toilets and for street level irrigation. Other measures include an energy efficient lighting control system, recycling stations throughout as a waste reduction measure and environmentally friendly material selection within all aspects of the fit-out.

Several aspects of the building's heritage were retained and conserved during the refurbishment, including a 1970s foyer, a graffiti wall, a light wall and an in situ mural painted by Aboriginal artist Johnny Bulun Bulun.

The Communications Centre adaptive reuse project was awarded the RAIA (ACT Chapter) Environment Award 2004 in recognition of the use of ecologically sustainable development principles.

NSW Case Study

Building:	Wickham Infants' School
Location:	Wickham, Newcastle, NSW
Function:	Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre
Owner:	Awabakal Cooperative Board
Architect:	Axiometrix, Ran Boyde Ecotecture (heritage architect)
Builder:	Milleen Constructions

Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre

The adaptation of an infants' school to an Elders' Centre in Newcastle has turned a place for the young into a place for elders and demonstrated the Awabakal Cooperative Board's commitment to respecting the shared Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage values of the place.

Seeking a building for its Administration and Elders' Centre, Awabakal Cooperative Board decided to adaptively reuse the former Wickham Infants School building in early 2000. Financially, reusing the existing building was preferable to selling it and acquiring a vacant site in the inner city, which would have been prohibitively costly.

The cooperative had long recognised the building's heritage significance and made a concerted effort to respect its shared heritage values in the fit-out process. With a simple floor plan of four large classrooms over two floors, the building was easily converted into office and meeting spaces with minimal intervention.

The project achieved its major objective of changing the building as little as possible, and kept many educational features such as blackboards, fireplaces, timber panelling and set plaster walls. The project met the development consent requirement that all work be reversible.





NT Case Study

Building:	Silver Bullet Café
Location:	Lots 547 and 548 (4–6 Hele Crescent), Alice Springs NT
Function:	Multiple use
Owner:	Mike Gillam and Maria Giacon

Silver Bullet Café

Gleaming in the desert, a series of restored “Silver Bullet” caravans have forged a model for sustainable enterprise in Central Australia that combines the environment, culture, heritage, art and design.

Significant for their former use to provide education services to remote areas in the 1960s and ‘70s, the 4.2m x 15m Silver Bullets had to be transported from remote bush locations into Alice Springs before undergoing significant restoration. Now located at the bottom of sacred site, Teppa Hill, in a light industrial area, they form the Silver Bullet Café alongside the remains of WWII 9 Advanced Australian Ordnance Depot.

An environmentally sustainable project, the facility is made of 90 per cent recycled materials—nearly every item on the site is

recycled. The Silver Bullets were chosen because they needed conservation and were sympathetic in scale, form, mass and materials to the WWII Army hut. They also provided a contemporary-looking development that would not impede natural on-site processes such as water and nutrient flow across the block.

Apart from the café, two caravans are home to Conservation Volunteers, another provides office space for a camera repair business and professional photographic studio. An early 1980s double-decker bus with a re-modelled interior serves as the ablutions facility and Hills-hoists covered with shadecloth provide cool areas of outdoor seating. The WWII Army Officers Mess hut, partly used as an art gallery, nestles in amongst the award-winning arid zone sculpture garden.

QLD Case Study

Building:	Sergeants' Mess Building/ Gun Carriages Buildings 1 and 2, Kelvin Grove Urban Village
Location:	Brisbane, QLD
Function:	Creative Industries Precinct
Owner:	Queensland University of Technology
Architect:	HASSELL + FMJT, Allom Lovell (Heritage Architects)

Kelvin Grove Urban Village

Disused army barracks on a large inner-city Brisbane block now form part of a high-tech urban renewal project thanks to a visionary adaptive reuse.

The Gona Barracks site, established prior to WWI, was used for military and Citizens' Militia Forces training before becoming an Army Reserve recruitment centre. Closed in 1998, the barracks were entered into Queensland's State Heritage Register as a unique example of Australian history dating from the Boer War.

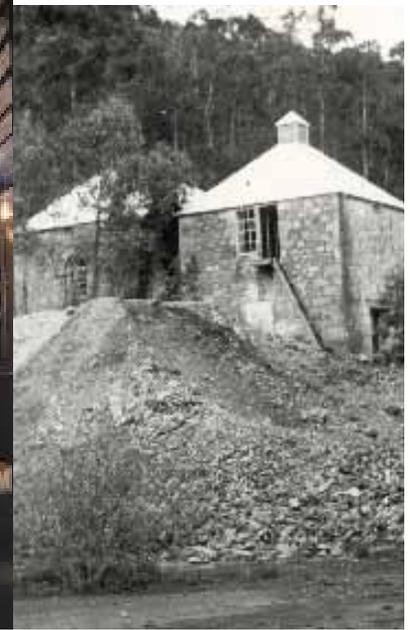
The Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and the Queensland State Government initiated redevelopment of the site as a Creative Industries Precinct. The site's reuse consolidated QUT's creative arts, including Multimedia, Design, Journalism, Fashion, Drama and Film, onto one campus alongside the Department of State Development's Emerging Enterprises Centre.

The Gun Carriage Building 1 is now a Fashion Design School, the Sergeants' Mess is QUT's Creative Industries Faculty office. Exhibition spaces, fashion teaching and fabric testing spaces form the North Gun Carriage Building.

The barracks' small, timber structures, grouped around an upper and lower parade ground provided a challenge for architects who had to protect them while creating new buildings on the site.

By visually enclosing the Parade Ground and reinforcing its rectangular form, they respected and reinforced the cultural significance of the site. By making a clear distinction between old and new buildings, they maximised space and retained the visual presence of the complex and the parade ground.





SA Case Study



Building:	Balhannah Mine
Location:	Greenhill Road, Balhannah, SA (Adelaide Hills)
Function:	Private residence
Architect:	Dare Sutton Clark Pty Ltd
Builder:	Coromandel Valley Constructions

Balhannah Mine

Once a mine site for copper, bismuth and gold, Balhannah Mine is now home for a South Australian-based family.

Remarkable as the most intact group of 19th Century mining structures in South Australia, Balhannah's extraction machinery and associated buildings remain intact. It operated between 1869 and 1876 before being used as a private slaughterhouse and implement shed. The mine was uninhabitable and derelict when it was listed on the State Heritage Register in 1986.

With no foundations and a dampness problem, the building was dug out of the surrounding hillside to allow for underfloor venting and air circulation.

Up to 1.6 metres thick and impossible to replace or rebuild, the building's sandstone exterior walls were in good condition and were only repointed and refaced where required. No windows or doors were added or destroyed and thick glass was used in existing windows to help maintain a constant internal environment. Reusing the building as a hotel or restaurant was considered inappropriate, so the new interior now fits the needs of a 21st century family.

The building won the HIA 1990 Home of the Year award in the category of alterations and additions over \$70 000. The Design Institute of Australia awarded the building a Design Merit Award in 1990 for Recycling Interiors.



TAS Case Study

Building:	The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
Location:	Inveresk, TAS
Function:	Museum and gallery
Owner:	Launceston City Council
Architect:	Peddle Thorp and Walker, Artas



The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

The redevelopment of the derelict Launceston Railway Workshops into a new cultural hub for the city of Launceston included the transformation in 2001 of a large proportion of the site into a new venue for The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

The Launceston City Council received support for this ambitious redevelopment of a disused site for the QVMAG not only from state and federal governments but also from a range of sponsors and benefactors.

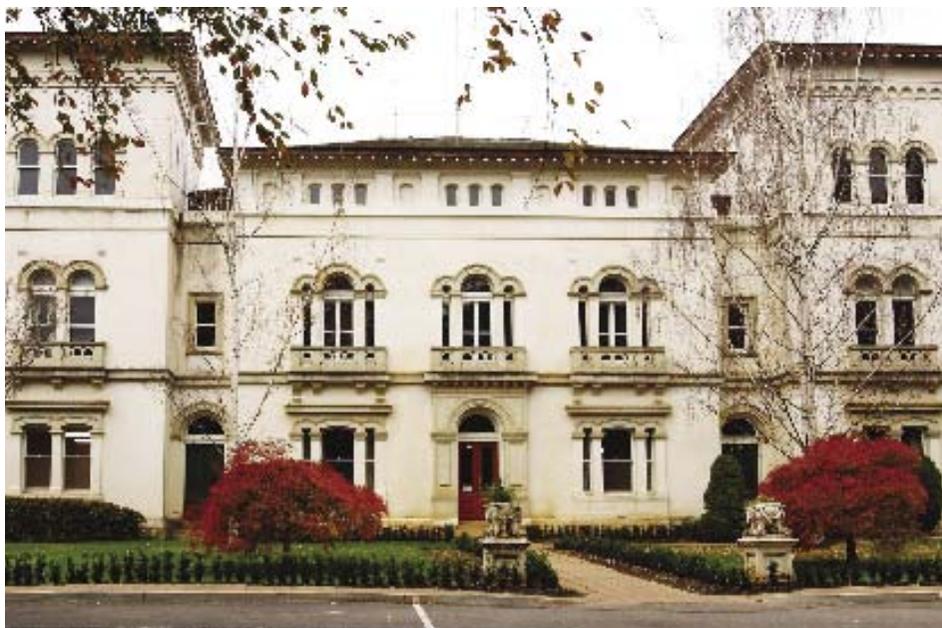
Listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate, the workshops were the centre of Tasmania's railway from 1868. Closed in 1994, they formed one of Tasmania's most intact 19th century industrial environments.

True to best practice adaptive reuse principles, the project created a strong distinction between original and new works. While intact relics of the site's industrial past, including the unique

Blacksmith Shop and Weighbridge were maintained as key interpretive features, references to the past are also present in the transformation of the Stone building and former foundry into the art gallery, exhibition spaces and visitors services area. New features adopted the primary colours used in industrial signage on the site, such as the yellow walkway that now defines the building's main entrance.

An energy efficient air conditioning system featuring geothermal heat exchange and supported by double glazing allows the museum to maintain a stable environment required for the international standard gallery space.

The QVMAG at Inveresk won the Royal Institute of Architects Award in Tasmania in the Heritage Category in 2002. In addition, the collaboration between the QVMAG and the Examiner Newspaper was acknowledged when the partnership won an Australian Business Arts Foundation Award in 2002.



VIC Case Study

Building:	Beechworth Lunatic Asylum, May Day Hills Hospital
Location:	Beechworth VIC
Function:	International Hotel School and accommodation
Owner:	La Trobe University
Architect:	Cox Architects (formerly Cox Sanderson)



May Day Hills Hospital/ La Trobe University Campus

The conversion of a disused hospital for the mentally ill into a university campus has saved an important heritage site and provided space for specialist international hospitality training.

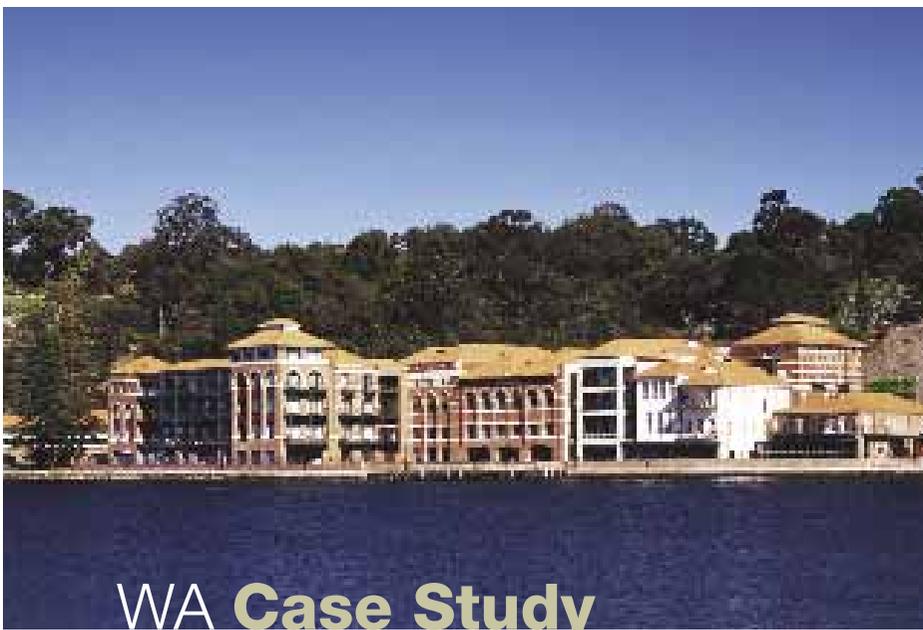
Once known as the Beechworth Lunatic Asylum, May Day Hills Hospital was built between 1864 and 1867 and used in caring for the mentally ill until its closure in 1992. The institution comprised 54 buildings on 106 hectares of land, 11 hectares of which are gardens of significance, all in a park-like setting at the top end of Albert Road, Beechworth. The early buildings are thought to be the design of the Public Works Department architect JJ Clark, who also designed the Victorian Treasury Building.

While the complex held historical significance to the state, the need for its original purpose diminished over time.

Much work was needed before La Trobe University could reuse the buildings. The team working on the project removed ailing trees, re-established services and carried out extensive sympathetic alterations for adaptive reuse as the University's professional development and conference venue.

Today, around half of the buildings in the complex are still in use, albeit for quite different purposes. A major feature of the campus is the International Hotel School, where students study the finer points of the hospitality industry. La Trobe at Beechworth also provides accommodation to visitors both domestic and international.

The hospital has gained a new lease of life as it adapted to the changing needs of society.



WA Case Study

Building:	The Old Swan Brewery
Location:	Mounts Bay Road, Perth WA
Function:	Mixed use – Residential, Retail, Commercial and Public Carpark facilities
Owner:	Bluegate Nominees Pty Ltd
Architect:	Cox Howlett & Bailey Woodland
Property manager:	Multiplex Facilities Management Pty Ltd

The Old Swan Brewery

The land upon which the Old Swan Brewery buildings stand, also known as 'Goonininup', is significant to Aboriginal people who believe it is part of the Dreaming Track of the Waugal. The area also has historical significance. During the colonial government of Western Australia, the area was used as a ration station for Aboriginal people from the Swan River area, the Noongar People. Proposals to redevelop the area and to adapt the Old Swan Brewery buildings to other uses attracted considerable controversy in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

When Multiplex Constructions Pty Ltd leased some Swan River property from the Western Australian Government in 1992, they inherited a site containing the partly demolished remains of the Old Swan Brewery buildings.

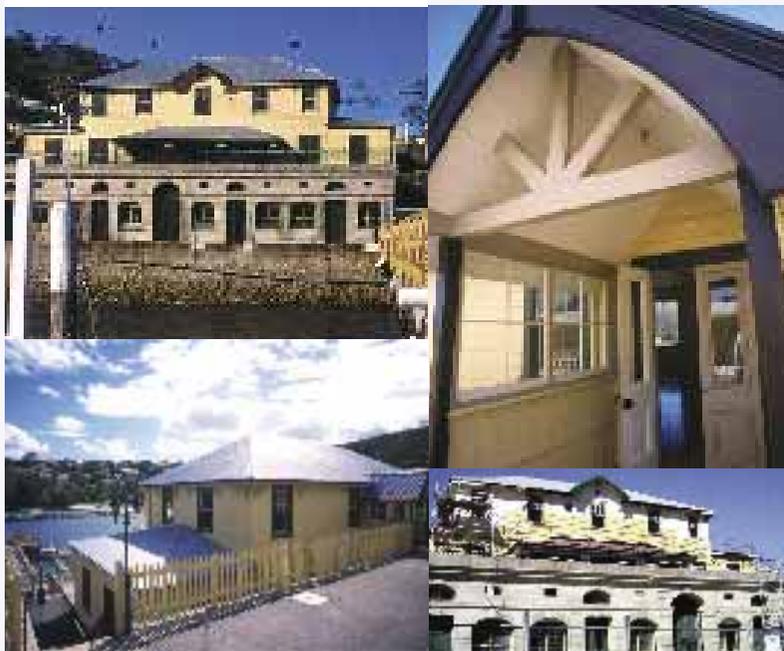
Listed under the Heritage Act of Western Australia, the buildings had to be carefully conserved and protected during the ambitious construction of contemporary residential, retail, commercial and public facilities. The original 1880 facades of the Brewery Complex were meticulously re-constructed using bricks salvaged on-site

and remaining brewing equipment was restored to strict heritage guidelines.

Completed in 2001, the adaptive reuse project comprises 28 apartments, two restaurants and three levels of offices. Multiplex restored the existing buildings and constructed a new four-storey building, a multi level carpark linked by a new pedestrian bridge, upgraded an existing vehicular tunnel under Mounts Bay Road and created infrastructure works, landscaping and a new jetty. New stormwater drainage and landscaping areas prevent harmful runoff from entering the Swan River.

With the apartments varying in size, layout and internal finishes, each one is tailored to the individual needs and requirements of residents.

In 2003 the Old Swan Brewery project was awarded the Property Council of Australia Rider Hunt Award (WA) and was the winner of the Master Builders Association Excellence in Construction Awards 2002 (Division 1 – Category over \$10 million).



Building:	Submarine Mining Depot (Building 7)
Location:	Chowder Bay, NSW
Function:	To be determined pending outcome of Expressions of Interest
Owner:	Sydney Harbour Federation Trust
Architect:	Sydney Harbour Federation Trust and Allen Jack & Cottier
Builder:	Safin Pty Ltd

Building 7, Chowder Bay, NSW

Conserving the run-down historic Submarine Mining Depot at Sydney Harbour's Chowder Bay so it could accommodate a range of uses compatible with its heritage significance was a challenging job for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.

Chowder Bay was set up as a site to maintain a defensive, electrically triggered minefield within the harbour in 1892. The Trust took over management of the site in 1999 and began to revitalise the property, which is listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Alterations had concealed the building's original functions and layout, and water had damaged its timber, stone, paint and balustrades. Ad hoc renovations had replaced original fabric and the kitchen

and toilet facilities were inadequate for public use.

The adaptive reuse project repaired and conserved the main building, removed renovations that confused interpretation of its heritage significance and introduced modern facilities and services to cater for a range of possible uses. As the final use had not yet been determined, it was given flexible services and fittings. Separate metering of each floor allows for a number of tenants or uses to occupy the building. Renovation methods and materials had minimum environmental impact to avoid polluting the harbour.

The result is a stunning transformation in a charmed location, with the project winning the RAIA (NSW Chapter) Greenway Award in 2003.

Building:	National Archives Building (East Block)
Location:	Queen Victoria Terrace, Parkes ACT
Function:	Head Office of the National Archives of Australia
Owner:	Department of Finance and Administration
Architect:	May Flannery Pty Ltd



National Archives Building (East Block)

The National Archives Building, located in the Parliamentary Triangle, is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The building, once known as Secretariat No. 1 and later as East Block, was designed by Commonwealth Architect John Smith Murdoch. It was constructed in 1927 as Canberra's first Government Office and General Post Office Building.

In 1998, East Block was sensitively refurbished to create a high profile, permanent headquarters for the National Archives of Australia. The refurbishment successfully represents the government's commitment to preservation of cultural heritage values and the principles of adaptive reuse. The architects, May Flannery Pty Ltd, returned the building

largely to its 1927 configuration, handling such problems as disabled access with considerable ingenuity. Light fittings and detailing picked up Murdoch's geometric style, and polished timber floors and original timber columns were left exposed.

Technologically advanced equipment was installed at East Block to enable the monitoring and management of environmental conditions in archives buildings around Australia within precise tolerances, resulting in significant energy and cost savings.

In 1999, the newly completed East Block refurbishment received the Excellence in Building Award from the Master Builders Association ACT, and the prestigious Rider Hunt Award, ACT.



Building: Warehouse
Location: Garden Island, NSW
Function: Main Dockyard Office
Owner: Department of Defence

Warehouse, Garden Island

Built in 1894 as a Victualling Store and used as a general naval store since 1913, Garden Island's warehouse became redundant after 1970s modernisation of the island and the transfer of stores to Zetland. The need for a Main Dockyard Office and the availability of the redundant warehouse coincided to enable a practical and cost-effective adaptive reuse project.

Prominently located within Garden Island, the four-storey warehouse lent itself to use as an office. Rectangular, with large door openings on each floor, it had large open-space interiors, plenty of windows and a solid masonry structure. With the installation of a modern interior fit-out, new services and new vertical access routes, the building became suitable for its new purpose in 1985.

The adaptation process preserved the only complete surviving hydraulic power system known in Australia. A considerable engineering achievement of its time, the goods lifting system was built by the Morts Dock and Engineering Company and operated between 1894 and 1980. The Hydraulic power system was conserved and all components maintained in operational configuration.

The adaptive reuse of the warehouse saved the cost of demolition and reconstruction, which could have been significant considering the access, transport and security issues, associated with its island location.

Building: Old Parliament House
Location: King George Terrace, Parkes ACT
Function: Heritage site, political history museum and function centre
Owner: Department of Communication Information Technology and the Arts.
Architect: Bligh Voller Neild Pty Ltd (Parliamentary Library and Private Member's Dining Room)
Builder: Binutti's Construction Pty Ltd



Old Parliament House

Adaptive reuse of the Parliamentary library and private dining rooms at Canberra's Old Parliament House has restored and protected a significant 1927 building filled with social, political and historical values and created new spaces for art, dining and functions.

The home of Federal Parliament from 1927 to 1988, Old Parliament House is an important feature of Canberra and an excellent example of Inter-war Stripped Classical style.

In 1998, the Parliamentary Library was reconstructed in a 1950s style to house the National Portrait Gallery using original furniture and fittings sensitive to the building's heritage. The project retained the library's original fabric, new works are reversible and consistent with previous uses, making the adaptive reuse of the space highly successful. The builder,

Binutti's Construction, won the 1999 Master Builders Association Award for Excellence in Building (Commercial Division) for the project.

The second stage to the adaptive reuse of the building was carried out in 2003, when the Private Dining Rooms were reconstructed into a fine dining restaurant. Since the walls had been painted in changing colours fashionable in different periods since the building's construction and covered with timber veneer in the 1960s, it took the careful stripping of six layers of paint to reveal the original wall panels. Highly decorative and colourful, the rare hand-painted walls were in very good condition and now showcase the past work of highly skilled craftsmen. This adaptive reuse has also been successful as it is consistent with previous uses of the space and enhances and reveals the room's heritage values.

Acknowledgments

Front cover (from left)

National Archives Building (East Block), image provided courtesy of the National Archives of Australia.

Old Swan Brewery, Western Australia, image provided courtesy of Multiplex.

Balhannah Mine, South Australia, image provided courtesy of Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia.

Silver Bullet Café, Northern Territory, image provided courtesy of Mike Gillam, photography by Mike Gillam.

Inside front/back cover

Image provided courtesy of Defence Publishing Services.

Page 1 – Background

Image provided courtesy of Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

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Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre, images provided courtesy of the Department of the Environment and Heritage, photography by Mark Mohell.

Page 4 and 5 – Background

Image provided courtesy of Defence Publishing Services.

Page 5

Image provided courtesy of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Tasmania, photography by John Gollings.

Page 6 – Australian Greenhouse Office, Parkes ACT

Images provided courtesy of the Department of the Environment and Heritage, photography by Steve Keough.

Page 7 – Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre, Newcastle NSW

Former Wickham Infants' School (work in progress), images provided courtesy of Awabakal Newcastle Aboriginal Co-op Ltd.

Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre (completed restorations), images provided courtesy of the Department of the Environment and Heritage, photography by Mark Mohell.

Page 8 – Silver Bullet Café, Alice Springs NT

View along entrance to the Silver Bullet Café and Chimney and roof of the 9 Australia Advanced Ordnance Depot Mess Hut (WWII Army hut), images provided courtesy of Mike Gillam, photography by Mike Gillam.

Page 9 – Sergeants' Mess Building/ Gun Carriages Buildings 1 and 2, Kelvin Grove Urban Village, Brisbane QLD

External images provided courtesy of the Environment Protection Agency, Queensland.

Internal image provided courtesy of Hassells, photography by David Sandison.

Page 10 – Balhannah Mine residence, Adelaide Hills SA

Images provided courtesy of the Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia.

Page 11 – The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk TAS

From left: *Entrance way to QVMAG* and *Entrance way to Ian Potter Gallery*, images provided courtesy of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, photography by John Gollings.

Interior of art gallery (top right), image provided courtesy of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, photography by John Leeming.

Reception area QVMAG (bottom right), image provided courtesy of Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, photography by John Gollings.

Entrance to QVMAG (bottom left), image provided courtesy of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, photography by John Leeming.

Page 12 – Beechworth Lunatic Asylum, May Day Hills Hospital, Beechworth VIC

Images provided courtesy of Rob Lacey Photography, Wodonga.

Page 13 – Old Swan Brewery, Perth WA

Images provided courtesy of Multiplex.

Page 14 – Submarine Mining Depot (Building 7), Chowder Bay NSW

Images provided courtesy of Sydney Harbour Federation Trust, photography by Simon Kenny.

Page 14 – National Archives Building (East Block), Parkes ACT

Images are provided by courtesy of the National Archives of Australia.

Page 15 – Warehouse, Garden Island NSW

Images provided courtesy of Defence Publishing Service.

Page 15 – Old Parliament House, Parkes ACT

Main entrance of the National Portrait Gallery, the former Parliamentary Library, 2004, Auspic, Old Parliament House Collection.

The Ginger Room Restaurant, image provided courtesy of Old Parliament House.

Back cover (from left)

Kelvin Grove Urban Village, Queensland, image provided courtesy of the Environment Protection Agency, Queensland.

Australian Greenhouse Office foyer, Australian Capital Territory, image provided courtesy of the Department of the Environment and Heritage, photography by Steve Keough.

Entrance way to QVMAG, Tasmania, image provided courtesy of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, photography by John Gollings.

Awabakal Cooperative Administration and Elders' Centre, New South Wales, image provided courtesy of the Department of the Environment and Heritage, photography by Mark Mohell.

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