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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works

REPORT

relating to the proposed construction of a

HIGH SCHOOL

at

Nhulunbuy,

Northern Territory

(FOURTH REPORT OF 1978)

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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

R E P O R T

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HIGH SCHOOL

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Nhulunbuy,
Northern Territory

(Fourth Report of 1978)

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

NHULUNBUY HIGH SCHOOL
NORTHERN TERRITORY

R E P O R T

By resolution on 9 May 1978, the House of Representatives referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for investigation and report to the Parliament, the proposal to construct a high school at Nhulunbuy, Northern Territory.

The Committee has the honour to report as follows:

THE REFERENCE

1. The proposal referred to the Committee is for the construction of a high school to accommodate 400 students, utilising a modular system of construction developed for Northern Territory schools. It is planned that the facilities provided will include two general learning units, a science unit, a multi-purpose area, industrial arts, art-craft and home economics areas. They will be housed in separate modular buildings located around a central courtyard. Provision of a janitor's residence, an oval and tennis and basketball courts on the 12 hectare site is also planned. Nhulunbuy is located on the Gove Peninsula and is in an area subject to cyclones. The structures will be designed to cater for these conditions. Materials and finishes will be selected to simplify construction and minimise capital and maintenance costs.

2. The estimated cost of the proposal when referred to the Committee was \$3.15 million at April 1978 prices.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

3. The Committee received written submissions and drawings from the Departments of Education and Construction and took evidence from their representatives at a public hearing in Nhulunbuy on 15 June 1978.

Prior to the public hearing, the Committee inspected the proposed site and the Nhulunbuy Area School. Submissions and evidence supporting the need for the proposal were taken from representatives of the Parents and Citizens Association of the Nhulunbuy Area School, the Nhulunbuy Area School Council, the Nhulunbuy Corporation Ltd and the Nhulunbuy Town Board Inc., the Gove Peninsula Branch of the Northern Territory Country Liberal Party, Nabalco Pty Ltd and Mr. J. Graham, a private citizen. Written submissions in support of the proposal were also received from Mr. J.M. Robertson, M.L.A., Cabinet Member for Community and Social Development and Mr. M.J. Ballentyne, M.L.A.

4. The Committee's proceedings will be printed as Minutes of Evidence.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

5. The responsibility for the school system in the Northern Territory is currently vested in the Commonwealth Department of Education through its Northern Territory Division located in Darwin.

6. In June 1977, the provision of educational buildings also became the responsibility of the Northern Territory Division. It is responsible for the planning, funding, design and satisfactory completion of each project in the Northern Territory. Prior to June 1977, the provision of educational buildings was the responsibility of the Territorial and Facilities Division of the Department of Education located in Canberra.

7. Staffing of Northern Territory schools is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth Teaching Service which recruits and employs teaching staff and the Department of Education which deploys the teaching staff and employs the ancillary staff.

8. With the transfer of self-government to the Northern Territory by the Commonwealth Government, it is expected that Education will come under the Northern Territory Administration on 1 July 1979.

THE NEED

9. Background Nhulunbuy is located in the extreme north-east of the Northern Territory and is a company town developed by Nabalco Pty Ltd. It has a population of approximately 4000 people. The town's existence relies on bauxite mining and alumina production which has been carried out by Nabalco Pty Ltd on its mining lease on the Gove Peninsula over the past nine years and which is expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

10. In 1968, the Public Works Committee recommended construction of a Higher Primary School at Gove to cater for 600 primary school students and 150 secondary school students up to and including third year. This school is now the Nhulunbuy Area School.

11. Existing Education Facilities and their Utilization Education facilities in Nhulunbuy currently consist of the Nhulunbuy Pre-School and the Nhulunbuy Area School. The area school provides education for students from years 1 to 12, with ages ranging from 5 to 18. Nhulunbuy is the only community of significant size in the Northern Territory which does not have separate schools for its primary and secondary students.

12. The first stage of the area school was completed in 1970, with a designed capacity of 600 primary and 150 secondary students. However, with subsequent reductions in class sizes and utilisation of some classrooms for purposes not included in the original design, the capacity of the school must be discounted by over 200 students. In 1976, additional learning areas and a library resource centre were provided increasing the capacity of the school to 700 students.

13. Enrolments have continued to increase and at present nine transportable classrooms are being utilised increasing the capacity of the complex to 925, comprising 675 primary and 250 secondary students.

14. There are not enough specialist facilities available to support some programs for secondary students. The science and art-craft facilities are quite unsatisfactory. In addition, the library resource centre, covered area and canteen are quite inadequate to cope with the existing enrolment levels. These facilities are, however, adequate to service the permanent buildings.

15. The area school facilities are also used by the Nhulunbuy Annex of the Darwin Community College. In 1977 the College offered courses requiring up to 60 classroom hours per week and up to nine classrooms per evening. The College is predicting an increased demand for space as its range of courses improves in the future. In addition, local community groups use the school facilities.

16. Population and Enrolment Projections The population and enrolment projections are difficult to forecast because Nhulunbuy is a mining town, and mining towns traditionally possess a capacity for large population shifts.

17. Projections reflect two major assumptions:

- that the work force will remain relatively stable;
- that 55 - 80 students will continue to be drawn from Dhuupuma College.

18. The population of Nhulunbuy, after reaching an estimated peak of 5719 in 1972, declined towards the end of the construction phase of the Gove project in 1973 to 3368. The current population is estimated to be 3860.

19. The following table illustrates the trend of actual enrolments over a six year period and includes the children currently attending the Nhulunbuy Area School.

	<u>Primary School</u> (Grades 1 - 6)	<u>High School</u> (Grades 7 - 12)	<u>Total</u> (Primary & High)
1973	453	204	657
1974	510	240	750
1975	492	247	739
1976	541	303	844
1977	572	326	898
1978	630	300	930

20. The current capacity of the complex utilising the nine transportable classrooms is for 675 primary children and 250 high school children as previously stated in paragraph 13.

21. The following enrolment projections have been calculated on the basis of issues outlined in the paragraphs that follow. In both sets of figures, primary grades are shown as year 1 to 6 rather than 1 to 7 as it is proposed that year 7 pupils will attend the high school.

	<u>Primary School</u> (Grades 1 - 6)	<u>High School</u> (Grades 7 - 12)	<u>Total</u> (Primary & High)
1979	660	320	980
1980	700	330	1030
1981	710	340	1050
1982	710	375	1085

22. Since 1973, the population of Nhulunbuy has shown an upward trend and further increases have been projected to 1986 when the population is expected to reach 4520. In August 1977, population projections indicated that the growth rate appeared to have stabilised, with further growth projected at 2% per annum.

23. The projections do not take into account possible future expansion of bauxite mining. However, at the public hearing the site manager for Nabalco Pty Ltd predicted that in the early 1980s there may be a major expansion of the alumina plant which would mean an increase in the permanent work force of some 200-300 married employees. A temporary work

force will also be recruited to undertake a specific project. The Department of the Northern Territory and the N.T. Housing Commission have proposals to provide up to 40 houses in Nhulunbuy in the next three years. The projected population increase of 2% per annum therefore appears to be realistic.

24. With the completion of the construction phase an increase in the number of married personnel has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of women and children in the town. In the period 1973-1976, the population increased by 5% while the enrolments at the Nhulunbuy Area School increased by 28%.

25. There is a high level of migration to and from the town although Nabalco have advised that there are indications that the rate of migration is decreasing and that families are remaining in Nhulunbuy for longer periods. While migration in itself has little effect on the total population of the town, it tends to preserve the existing population structure as young incoming families tend to replace the departing older families. Consequently, a high proportion of young families is maintained to the extent that the number of children in the 0 - 4 age group is significantly higher than in any other urban community in the Northern Territory. Any increase in stability will quickly be reflected in an increase in enrolments in the primary school. The enrolment projections reflect a modest improvement in the stability of the population.

26. Nabalco's apprenticeship recruitment policy has also led to an increasing relevance of secondary education in Nhulunbuy. Nabalco has determined that from 1977 applicants for apprenticeships should have completed year 12 courses. As Nabalco is the only significant employer in Nhulunbuy, there is expected to be an increase in demand for year 12 non-matriculation courses.

27. It is not clear whether there will be an increase in high school enrolments as a result of these changes. While some parents may decide that their children should now remain in Nhulunbuy for their high school education, others may decide that because of the unavailability of financial assistance for education under the Assistance to Isolated Children's Scheme, the whole family should leave Nhulunbuy about the time students reach high school age. Because of this, the high school enrolment projections allow for only a small net increase in enrolments attributable to these factors. The responsibility is clearly placed on the Department of Education, however, to provide an adequate facility to enable courses to matriculation level to be properly conducted.

28. In addition to the number of high school students generated by the township, 55 Aboriginal students also attend the existing school. These students are accommodated in a residential college at Dhupuma, 25 kms from Nhulunbuy and commute each day. A recommendation to replace the college on a nearby site at a cost of \$4.4 million has recently been made to the Minister for Education by a committee established to review the role of Aboriginal residential colleges in the Northern Territory. If the Government proceeds with the redevelopment of the college, up to 80 pupils per year could reside at Dhupuma and attend the new Nhulunbuy High School.

29. The Committee was advised that whilst the enrolment projections are considered to be the most likely indication of future trends, the potentially unstable nature of the community should be recognised. It is felt, for example, that a substantial improvement in the prospects for alternative employment could result in a reversal of the trend to a more stable population and consequently in lower enrolment levels. The development of uranium towns closer to Darwin might also prove relatively attractive, by comparison with Nhulunbuy, to parents of high school children because of the relative lack of isolation and the potential to have students attend Darwin schools. There is no objective means of determining the significance of issues of this type and no account has been made in the enrolment projections.

30. Alternative Proposals for Meeting Future Needs In reaching a decision to propose the construction of a high school, the Department of Education considered three alternatives. These were:

- extension of the existing area school;
- provision of a new high school with the existing school becoming a primary school;
- provision of a new primary school with the existing school becoming a high school.

31. Extension of the existing area school is considered by the Department of Education to be highly undesirable because over 1000 children of widely varied age groups should not be required to interact on the one site. The school has outgrown the concept of an area school which is to provide primary education and only limited secondary education. While a properly designed school complex of 1000 primary and secondary students could operate successfully on a large site, the small site at Nhulunbuy and the design of the existing buildings preclude the possibility of extending the existing

school satisfactorily. The existing site is only 6 hectares and a site of at least 10 hectares would be required for a school of this size.

32. The Department therefore considers that extension of the existing school is not a practical means of providing the additional accommodation which is needed and that a new school is required on a new site. Subsequently, a decision on whether the new school should be a primary or a high school needed to be considered on the basis of economic and educational criteria.

33. The Committee was informed that the optimum design capacity of schools varies with the age and maturity of the students whom it is to accommodate. The optimum size of a primary school is currently considered to be about 500 students, well below the projected enrolment of almost 800 students in years 1 to 7. On the other hand, the projected level of high school enrolments in years 8 to 12 is 300 and well below the optimum size of a high school which is considered to be about 800 students. As a result, a decision has been taken to include the year 7 pupils in the high school. This has the dual advantage of decreasing the numbers in the primary school and increasing the numbers in the high school. The Committee was informed by the Department of Education that the inclusion of year 7 pupils in the high school would not be detrimental to the students and that similar arrangements are already operating satisfactorily at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

34. The continued intensive utilisation of the existing permanent buildings following the completion of the new school is also an important factor to be considered. The existing school is large and contains limited specialist facilities for secondary classes. Many of these facilities are inadequate and would require refurbishing if they were to continue in their current role. However, the school could be converted to a high school by converting a number of classrooms to specialist areas and upgrading the existing accommodation. Alternatively, the school could be converted to a primary school by the removal of most specialist facilities (equipment being relocated in the high school where appropriate). In each case, accommodation could be provided for the Nhulunbuy Annex of the Darwin Community College and for the establishment of the Department's Arnhem Regional Office in the existing buildings.

35. The Department of Education advanced the following arguments to support their decision to build a new high school in lieu of a new primary school:

- a 400 student high school can be provided at an estimated cost of \$3.15 million while a primary school for 700 pupils is estimated to cost \$3.6 million;

- the conversion of the existing school to a high school rather than a primary school would be more expensive in view of the specialist facilities that would be required;
- the site available for the new school is better suited to a high school because it is further from the residential area and separated from that area by a major road.

36. Committee's Conclusion The Committee is satisfied that there is a need for a new and separate high school, to cater for 400 students, at Nhulunbuy, Northern Territory.

THE PROPOSAL

37. Educational Basis for School Design The high school will be fully comprehensive and will have a degree of autonomy to develop its own curriculum which is expected to consist of a broad general curriculum for all students while allowing for in-depth studies where required. The teaching spaces provided should allow for the adoption of different teaching/learning strategies in the school.

38. It is planned to construct the school as a number of separate buildings. The complex has been planned, however, to facilitate the considerable interchange of students between the buildings throughout each school day. Two flexible learning complexes are to be provided which are similar and linked directly.

39. It is envisaged that students in years 7 and 8 will base their activities in the first complex and the other students in the second complex, but the sharing of accommodation by all students as specific needs arise will be required in the interests of economical use of space. The location of the general learning areas with respect to the rest of the school will facilitate the movement of students between the library resources area and the specialist areas in the school.

40. Design Concept Nhulunbuy High School will be the first high school in the Northern Territory to be built utilising a new system of school building developed by the Departments of Construction and Education during 1976. The system is designed to reduce both cost and time for the design, documentation and construction of a project.

41. The principal features of the system are that each function of the school will be accommodated in a separate building and connected by covered ways to the other buildings in the school complex. Buildings will be designed on a modular grid and constructed from pre-fabricated panels and standard components. Each building will be planned as a standardised unit and will be repeated as required in future high schools in the Northern Territory.

42. The system has been developed to meet the particular needs of the Northern Territory, where most building materials have to be imported from other States and where local labour costs are high. A primary school utilising this system is currently under construction at Katherine South after being approved by the Committee in 1977 (our 4th Report of 1977 refers).

43. Accommodation The accommodation will be provided in a number of separate buildings which will have wide verandahs on all sides and be linked by covered walkways to form a total complex around a large informal court area. All buildings will be single level and of a scale which will permit penetration of natural light and the possibility of using natural ventilation although air conditioning will be provided in most areas.

44. The separate buildings to be provided are:

- administration unit;
- library and resource centre;
- general learning areas 1 and 2;
- science unit;
- multi-purpose area;
- industrial arts building;
- art-craft and home economics building;
- caretaker's residence;
- two toilet blocks.

45. The administration unit will accommodate the clerical and administrative staff of the school and in addition include a staff lounge, medical and sick rooms, duplicating and storage.

46. There are two elements in the library/resource centre; the library/resource centre itself, including work room, office, seminar room, reading room and audio visual store; and the music room with instrument storage and a practice cubicle.

47. Two general learning areas will be provided in separate buildings and have been designed on a limited open plan basis to provide study and teaching areas of varying sizes. The class and tutorial rooms will open onto a large central suite area suitable for various activities.

48. The science unit will consist of laboratories catering for physics, chemistry and biology, planned around a preparation/storage area. The biology laboratory will have associated external areas for growing plants and facilities for studying animal and aquatic life.

49. The multi-purpose area will also be used by the public. It has been designed for maximum natural cross ventilation. It will be serviced by the internal access road and will provide a covered lunch area, canteen, facilities for physical education and an open assembly area with a stage. The building will overlook the oval with which it will be closely associated and open directly onto the central courtyard.

50. Industrial arts, art/craft and home economics will form a section of the school which will also be used after school hours for adult education. These functions will be housed in two separate buildings.

51. The industrial arts building will provide instruction in metalwork, plastics, woodwork and motor maintenance. Associated areas will include an office, technical drawing classroom and storage.

52. Art/craft and home economics will share the one building. The art/craft section will comprise a paint/print studio for two dimensional work, a sculpture/pottery studio for three dimensional work, an office and two stores. The home economics section will provide facilities for teaching cooking, laundry, needlework and typing. A change room, office and pantry will also be provided.

53. A standard three bedroom house, complying with the approved Standards of Accommodation for Commonwealth Employees, will be provided on site for a caretaker. It is anticipated that this will reduce the potential for vandalism at the school.

54. Two toilet blocks will be provided in accordance with the Northern Territory Sewerage Regulations to cater for the staff and students. The administration unit will have separate male and female toilets.

55. Future Extension The Committee was assured that the proposed school has been designed and laid out to facilitate future extensions, if required.

56. Committee's Conclusion The proposed high school will meet the foreseeable secondary education requirements of Nhulunbuy. The Committee notes that the school has been designed and laid out to facilitate future extensions, if required.

SITE

57. The site is within the Nhulunbuy Town Lease Boundary and is conveniently situated near the town centre and within walking distance of the main residential area. It is readily accessible to buses from Yirrkala, Dhupuma, and elsewhere from the Gove area.

58. It is approximately 12.0 hectares in area, with a frontage of 275 metres to Matthew Flinders Way to the north. The other three boundaries adjoin undeveloped land. Although the south-eastern portion of the site is low lying, the area being developed is well above known flood levels.

59. Committee's Conclusion The site selected is suitable.

CONSTRUCTION

60. Structure Nhulunbuy is in an area subject to cyclones and the structure will be designed to resist cyclonic wind forces in accordance with the Australian Standard Code for Wind Loadings.

61. The modular form of construction has been adopted for all buildings excepting the multi-purpose area and will consist of steel columns and beams on a grid of 3.7 metres braced around the verandahs. Where functional planning requires larger spans, universal beams will be introduced to support the roof and ceilings.

62. The multi-purpose building, because of its greater height and the large column-free area, will utilise steel portal frames combined with wall and roof bracing.

63. The floors and foundations of the buildings will be constructed with reinforced concrete with finishes as appropriate.

64. Preliminary site investigation has been carried out and the results obtained indicate that no serious construction problems should arise.

65. Materials and Finishes These have been chosen to reduce maintenance, on-site labour, and overall cost to a minimum consistent with the functional requirements of the school.

66. It was proposed that external wall panels be of pre-painted structural plywood. The Committee had previously recommended the construction of Katherine South Primary School using steel faced plywood. We were advised that because of its high cost (approximately 50% more expensive) the steel faced ply has been replaced by poly-urethane finished structural plywood. The Department of Construction has also advised it is now investigating the use of heavy duty asbestos cement sheeting in lieu of plywood. This material would offer the advantages of being white and fire proof and from current indications would only be marginally more expensive. The Departments of Construction and Education have undertaken to advise the Committee on comparative costs and advantages of the three materials prior to a final decision being made.

67. Ceilings will be either acoustic tiles, where required to reduce the general noise level, or asbestos cement sheet. Roofs will be insulated and sheeted with pre-coloured corrugated galvanised steel. Windows will be aluminium framed with sliding sashes to provide sufficient natural ventilation in favourable weather conditions or in the event of a power breakdown.

68. Site Development The natural slope of the site will be terraced to form building platforms set at varying levels as required to suit the planned layout of the school.

69. All access to the school will be from the north-east of the site and will include pedestrian paths leading from a bus lay-by and a bicycle track from Matthew Flinders Way.

70. Vehicular traffic to the site will be limited to the internal roads and parking and will be separated from the pedestrians while still servicing the canteen, bulk store, industrial arts and the art-craft and home economics buildings. The road and parking will be bitumen. Parking will be provided for 36 cars.

71. The central court and smaller areas around the buildings will be grassed and planted with trees and shrubs. Natural growth will be retained in those areas which remain undisturbed by the earthworks.

72. Other site development will include grassed play areas and hard surfaced tennis and basketball courts. It was originally proposed to surface the two tennis courts with bitumen. The Committee recommends that they be surfaced with concrete in view of its economic life of 20 years versus 10 years and marginally higher cost (\$2000 per court). The Department of Construction advised that this increase in cost can be contained within the overall estimated cost of the project.

73. Mechanical Services Air conditioning will be provided by means of chilled water reticulated from a central chilled water plant to fan coil units located inside individual buildings. Chilled water pipes will be run under covered ways. The multi-purpose building, industrial arts and the janitor's residence will not be air conditioned. Ceiling fans will be provided in these buildings as required.

74. The buildings have been designed with openable windows, so that at suitable times of the year the air conditioning can be turned off and natural ventilation utilised instead. Exhaust ventilation will be provided to all food preparation areas, internal toilets and change rooms as required. Laboratories will be equipped with fume cupboards as required and saw dust extraction units will be provided to woodworking machines in the industrial arts building.

75. Hot water will be provided by electrically boosted solar heating units. For canteen and similar usage, hot water will be provided from electric hot water units. Chilled drinking water units serving bubblers or independent points will be provided. A sanitary disposal unit will be provided in each female staff and girls' toilet. An incinerator will not be provided as disposal of waste paper and garbage will be carried out through the town collection service.

76. Electrical Services Power supply will be from medium voltage mains and a package substation on the site. Reticulation will be along the covered ways. Within the buildings, general lighting and power services will be installed to conform with the Australian Standard Codes of Practice. An intercom system, clocks and wiring for telephones will be provided. The stage in the multi-purpose area will be equipped with a loud-speaker system including facilities for playing records and tapes. External lighting will be provided to the internal access road, parking area, footpaths and tennis and basketball courts.

77. Hydraulic Services Water will be obtained from the town supply. Sewerage will be connected to the town sewer. A pumping installation will be provided. Wastes from laboratories will be neutralised prior to discharge to the sewer. All site areas will be sloped and graded as required for

surface stormwater drainage from buildings, roads, walkways and parking to the natural water course leading from the south-east corner of the site. Sub-surface drainage will be provided only where necessary. Stormwater from roofs generally will not be collected.

78. Fire Protection Hose reels and portable fire extinguishers will be provided and hydrants located outside the buildings. A thermal fire alarm system will be installed and connected to the local fire station.

79. Provision for the Handicapped Handicapped persons will have ramped access to all parts of the school. Toilet facilities designed for handicapped persons will also be provided and doors will be adequate for wheelchair access.

80. Furniture and Fittings All moveable fittings, furniture and school equipment will be provided by the Department of Education and their cost is not included in the estimates. Built-in cupboards, shelves and fittings are included in the estimates.

81. Liaison with Authorities The proposed design has been developed following close collaboration between the Departments of Education and Construction and complies with the Northern Territory Building Regulations. The project has been cleared by the Northern Territory Inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee on Capital Works and by the Northern Territory Executive of the Legislative Assembly.

82. Environmental Impact A Notice of Intent has been provided to the Department of the Environment, Housing and Community Development. It states there will be no detrimental effects arising from this development and the Department has advised that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

83. Committee's Conclusion The Committee recommends the construction of the work in this reference and that the tennis courts should be surfaced with concrete in lieu of bitumen.

ESTIMATE OF COST

84. The estimated cost of the proposal when referred to the Committee was \$3.15 million at April 1978 prices and is made up as follows:

	\$
Building works	2 050 000
Mechanical services	450 000
Electrical services	200 000
Civil and hydraulic works	450 000
	<u>3 150 000</u>

PROGRAM

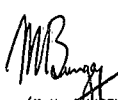
85. The preparation of contract documents and the invitation and consideration of tenders is expected to take until April 1979. After a contract is let, it is estimated that construction will be completed in 20 months, enabling the school to be occupied at the beginning of the 1981 school year.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

85. The summary of recommendations and conclusions of the Committee is set out below. Alongside each is shown the paragraph in the report to which it refers.

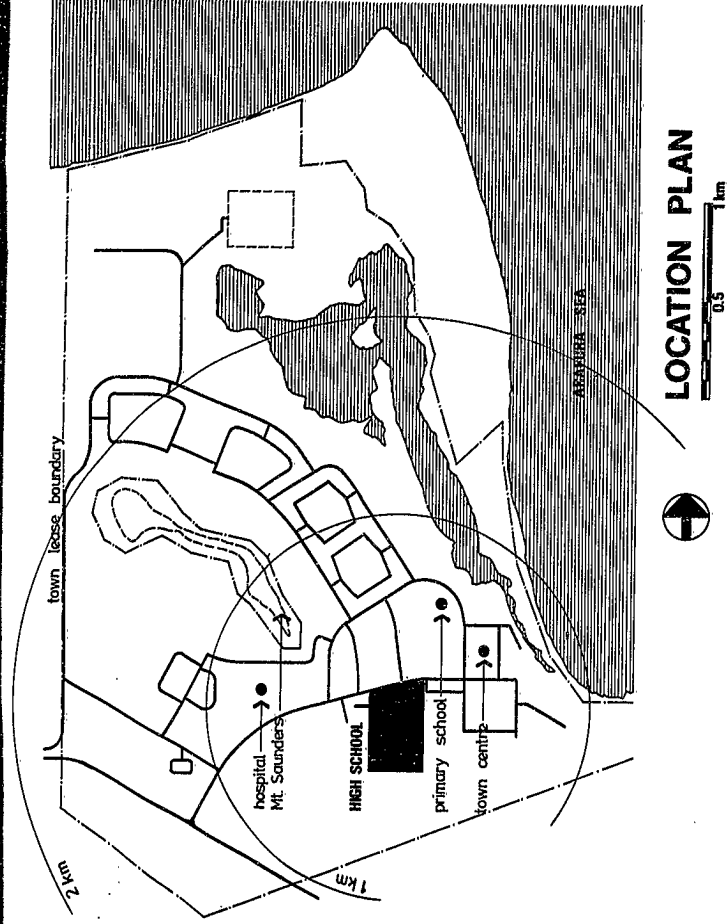
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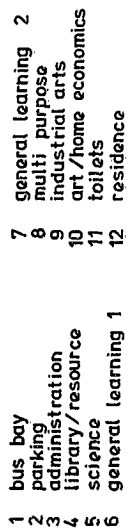
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|----|---|----|
| 1. | THE COMMITTEE IS SATISFIED THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR A NEW AND SEPARATE HIGH SCHOOL, TO CATER FOR 400 STUDENTS AT NHULUNBUY, NORTHERN TERRITORY | 36 |
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| 5. | THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK IN THIS REFERENCE AND THAT THE TENNIS COURTS SHOULD BE SURFACED WITH CONCRETE IN LIEU OF BITUMEN. | 83 |
| 6. | THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROPOSAL WHEN REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE WAS \$3.15 MILLION AT APRIL 1978 PRICES. | 84 |


(M.H. MULVEY)
Chairman

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

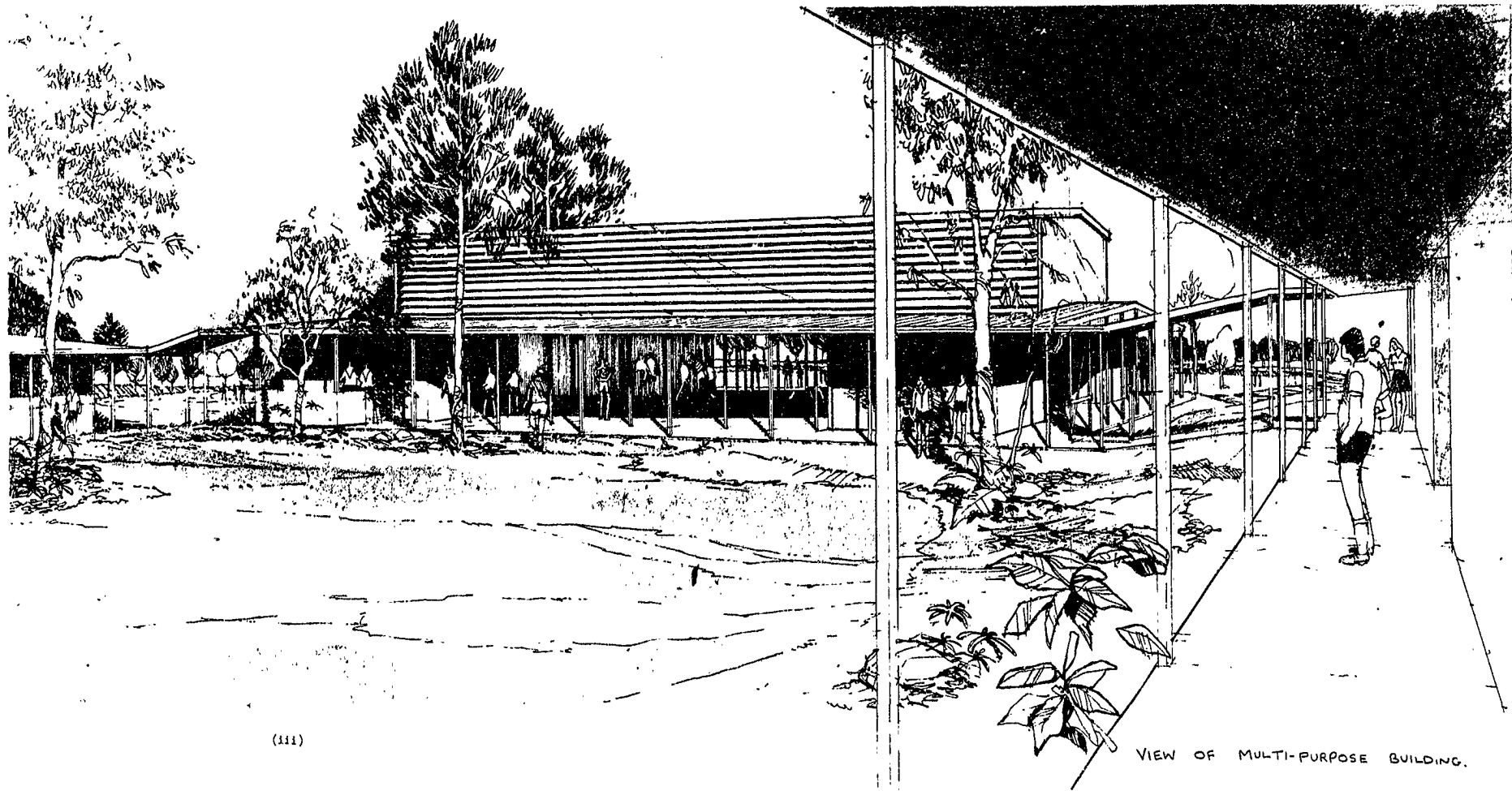
17 August 1978.





SITE PLAN





(111)

VIEW OF MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING.