High fliers get a jumbo job

From the confines of a cattle-class airline seat, it is hard to imagine the size of the Airbus A380 Super Jumbo, due for release in 2005. With its two levels and 48 per cent more floor space than the 747-400, it will change the way we travel. Imagine, then, the Airbus A380 as a private jet. Edese Doré Industrial Design, based in New York and Melbourne, must do just that to create a complete VIP interior for a private buyer.

"The only interior concepts I had seen for the A-380 at that time were for the commercial airline market, so I guess we realised straight away that we would be treading new ground in designing a VIP project," says Edese Doré's Huck Hur, who moved to Melbourne with fellow-designer Jane De Navi at the start of this year.

Plans include an entry/reception area, spacious salon, conference and dining area, and galley. Upstairs is the owner's stateroom, two guest suites, another galley, family lounge and dining area. The project requires constant liaison with the New York office and the client in the Middle East. "This kind of project would not have happened a few short years ago. The convergence of design and technology has become truly nimble - we can work from anywhere," says Huck.

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IT'S THE PRINCIPLE

mention of Australia not pulling its weight at Kyoto always makes headlines, but there is some good local news on the sustainability front. When Lord Mayor John So headed over to Johannesburg or the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development recently, he handed down a paper on the 10 Melbourne Principles to inspire other cities around the world. What, never heard of them? Wouldn't want to take a test on them? They were devised in Melbourne in April by an international panel of 40 government and business honchos, and are a guide to sustainable development of Melbourne and like-minded cities around the world.

In May, Council formally adopted them as a guiding framework for making Melbourne a sustainable city.

MELBOURNE'S TOP 10 PRINCIPLES:
1. Provide a long-term vision for cities based on: sustainability, intergenerational, social, economic and political equity, and their individuality.
2. Achieve long-term economic and social security.
3. Recognise the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and protect and restore them.
4. Enable communities to minimise their ecological footprint.
5. Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of healthy and sustainable cities.
6. Recognise and build on the distinctive characteristics of cities, including their human and cultural values, history and ecosystems.
7. Empower people and foster participation.
8. Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.
9. Promote sustainable production and consumption, through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.
10. Enable continual development, based on accountability, transparency and good governance.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>The Duke of Edinburgh opens the 16th Olympic Games.</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>Dawn Fraser is given a civic reception on her return from the Olympics.</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>A five-room brick house in Glen Iris is on sale for $14,500.</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>The West Gate Bridge Royal Commission is told engineers tried to make repairs two hours before it collapsed.</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>Crowds jam the city for the debut of late-night Friday shopping.</td>
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