



# Sheltershortz

## National Housing Forum *Achieving a New National Affordable Housing Agreement* Canberra July 24-25 2006

### Special points of interest:

- 60 participants from across Australia attended the forum.
- The forum focussed on the principal goals and priorities for a National Affordable Housing Agreement.
- The next forum will be held early next year.

This Forum was convened by the joint efforts of ACOSS, ACTU, Housing Industry Association and National Housing Alliance (which includes National Shelter and the Community Housing Federation of Australia). It was chaired by Prof. Julian Disney, and built on the National Housing Summit of 2004.

About 60 participants from across Australia, with special expertise and experience in affordable housing, attended the Forum. Those from South Australia were Fiona Barr (Mayor, Port-Adelaide Enfield), Stuart Boyd (Adelaide City Council), Bob Day (Home Australia Pty Ltd), Helen Connolly (Anglicare SA), Phil Fagan-Schmidt (DFC), Gary Storkey (HomeStart ) and Gary Wilson (Shelter SA).

There were academics and people from the private and non-profit sectors, including community housing. There were a number of short presentations, but most of the time was devoted to discussion, aimed at clarification, creativity and convergence on things that could be agreed upon. *The background papers will be available on the Shelter SA website within a few days.*

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Discussion was about principal goals and priorities for a National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), possible key elements, and ways of building public and political support for it. (This process is in parallel with similar efforts by the Housing Ministers' advisory group). It is hoped a NAHA can be negotiated to take effect when the current Commonwealth State Housing Agreement expires in June 2008.

The proposed Agreement would rationalise and strengthen government policies for improving the supply and effectiveness of affordable housing by:

- Drawing on a wide range of policies to improve housing affordability,
- Covering a much wider range of affordable housing options,
- Seeking to attract major private investment into affordable housing, and
- Encouraging greater involvement of local governments.

The Agreement could provide a national framework for maximising investment in affordable home purchase, private rental, government housing and non-profit housing.

Another Forum will be held in early 2007, examining planning and development processes, regional development and infrastructure investment.

## Common Ground Adelaide

COMMON  
GROUND

A group of South Australia's most powerful and influential business leaders have joined forces in the State's fight against homelessness. Housing Minister Jay Weatherill said that eight entrepreneurs have formed a working party to help the community kickstart an internationally-proven project to provide sustainable housing for rough sleepers. They will guide the development of a 150 bed facility, the first Australian *Common Ground* project. A third of the tenants will have been homeless, a third will be artists, and the other third will be low income earners.

The eight business leaders are: Theo Maras; Anthony Toop; Bob Boorman (Caversham Property); Stephen Young (Equity and

Advisory); Kim Boehm (Clemenger); Stephen Norris (Pickard Group); Jim Kouts (National Power) and Deborah Hamilton (Adelaide Development Company).

The group was among business and community leaders who heard *Thinker in Residence Rosanne Haggerty*, the founder of the *Common Ground* projects in New York – a non-profit housing and community development organisation that unites business, community and government to solve homelessness.

"The project starts by creating a community where housing is safe, affordable and comes with a range of on-site support and security services that create a sustainable solution and also reduce

the need for costly institutional and emergency care," Mr Weatherill said.

"The *Common Ground* approach has proven that with support attached to housing, homeless people can be housed in normal community settings. The overseas experience has demonstrated that over time, individuals have been able to overcome the damage that homelessness has caused to their lives and move forward to a more independent lifestyle. Stable housing is essential before people can be involved in society and take up employment, education and participate in the community in a positive way."

## Membership Due

Membership for the 2006–2007 financial year is now due. An application form is included with this newsletter.

Your membership is very important to us, and we trust that you continue to find value in being a member of Shelter SA.

By supporting Shelter SA as a member, our collective voice is strengthened, and issues relating to affordable housing and the prevention of homelessness are given greater consideration by politicians and policy makers.

Together we can work towards a society where everyone has access to affordable and appropriate housing!

### Membership Fees

Individual (waged)-\$15

Individual (unwaged)-\$5

Large Organisation-  
\$100

Small Organisation-\$25

## **Street to Home**

This service strives to achieve housing outcomes for people who are experiencing homelessness and sleeping rough in the inner city. Working assertively, persistently and intensively, Street to Home (S2H) provides the support that is needed for individuals to make the transition from homelessness into secure and stable housing.

Staff undertake a risk assessment and identify the immediate accommodation and health needs of the rough sleepers they engage with. This may require some assertion with other agencies to gain their involvement with the person. The service links together packages of care and brokers assistance. S2H has targeted those who have been homeless the longest, and is able to

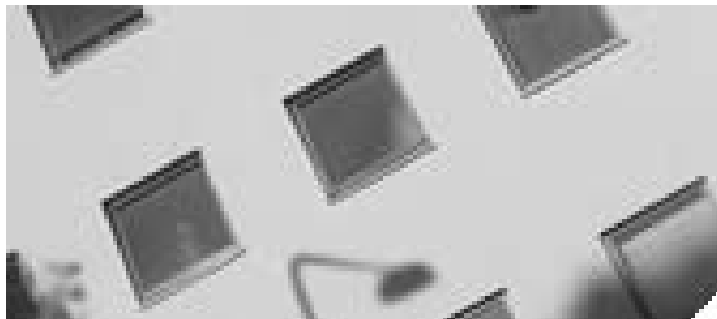
secure most accommodation through the SA Housing Trust (now Housing SA), and sometimes the private rental market.

Housing for 60 individuals has been provided through the Street to Home program. Nearly all had had an experience of sleeping rough prior to being housed. This includes 42 people who had been sleeping rough for three years or more, including 4 well-known individuals who had been sleeping rough for between 9 and 20 years. These people previously were the homeless people least likely to be housed and they are now in secure accommodation. Some 80% have had both mental illness and drug and alcohol problems, but Mental Health Services are providing primary support.

Surprisingly, nearly all these people have been housed in the suburbs, with only 1 or 2 in the inner city. This has been based on their choice, rather than what's available. Importantly, because all have been supported, no one's accommodation arrangements have broken down. S2H staff take the time to link each person to services in their area of residence, and also link them into other community activities. Three or four, who had not been homeless for years, are even back at work.

It is hoped that the Street to Home service can be expanded into the suburbs and develop planned responses to referrals outside the inner city. The service's initial target is to house 300 people, and staff are engaged with 340.

**The Street to Home Program has provided housing for 60 individuals**



## Telling Norman's Story - Single Father Part 2

*This interview is part of a series of housing stories we wish to present to Shelter members in order to explore the impact of government policies and agendas on South Australians. These interviews seek to explore the participants' housing experiences, how they understand, negotiate and respond to situations they are confronted with. Wherever possible we will present updates to our readers on the people in our stories, where they are now and how they are going. Norman's housing story, (part one was recorded in the May edition of Sheltershortz) as a single parent of a daughter, raises a number of issues which will be discussed in the conclusion.*

Norman moved to the city after losing his home, his job, and most importantly, his daughter Jade. The following five years were spent in flux, moving regularly and drinking constantly. In this first year Norman moved 18 times, staying in caravan parks, boarding houses, in his car and on the street. Norman would literally spend his time drinking, and not talking to anyone. In one week, the only time he spoke to someone was when he had to put in his Centrelink form. He read about a boarding house close to the city and secured a room. For \$50 a week, including electricity, he got his own bedroom with blankets, a television and a little fridge, with kitchen and bathroom facilities which he shared with the other 32 men living there. Norman was a very loud snorer which annoyed the other tenants so he was moved to the outside rooms. After staying there for about six weeks, a friend offered him a spare room rent free, which Norman accepted.

At Jock's house, drinking became a habit. Jock and his neighbour Jim would drink from morning til night, and Norman joined

right in. Jock's home was just a few doors down from Sarah, Norman's ex partner. Jade had come down to visit her grandparents and mother and learned that her father was nearby, so she visited him. She still wouldn't tell her father where she lived or her phone number and Norman still didn't understand what the problem was, but it was good to see her (and just a little uncomfortable). Norman and Sarah chipped in to buy Jade her sixteenth birthday present and sent it to her together.

Five days later, Sarah died of a drug overdose. Jade and Sarah's family blamed Norman for her death. They felt that Norman had encouraged Sarah's alcohol and drug addiction (even though they hadn't been together for over eleven years). Norman felt that the area wasn't safe for him any longer and left. Living in his car for the following week, Norman was picked up for the fourth time by the police for driving under the influence. In court, the judge acknowledged that these driving offences were out of character and not deliberately flaunting the law and that Norman

was living in his car. The judge gave him six months to prove himself.

Norman's lawyer suggested a 5 day detox program that offered 24 hour support with counseling, and information about drug and alcohol abuse which Norman attended. Norman describes the experience of detox as "like having drops of water on your skin with no rain, electric fleas crawling all over you" and then later he got the shakes. In the first 24 hours 'you just want to escape your own body'. At this stage, Norman still didn't think he had a problem with alcohol and his motivation in attending this detox program was to avoid a jail term and to prove himself to the judge.

While attending the detox program, Norman learned of another 3 month live-in program in the country. To qualify, he had to be alcohol free for a week. If alcohol was found in any of the random tests that are regularly carried out, clients would be expelled immediately. The 3 month program cost \$92 per week and housed around 18 people in various stages of the program. There were four people to

**Norman found himself literally living on the streets..... (he) describes this time as pretty scary**

## Telling Norman's Story (cont.)

a cottage, which was fully equipped and could even accommodate families. Staff would take them shopping once a week and structured activities were organised each day. For the first four weeks clients are unable to leave, and on the fifth week you are allowed a day in the city.

On Norman's first day out he bought four cans of beer and was expelled when the results came back from the urine test. They drove him to a day centre in the city and refunded his rent. This was the first time Norman found himself literally living on the streets. With a couple of changes of clothes, a blanket and \$92 to his name, he calculated that he could buy a cask a day and a packet of rollies. He had no idea of where to go for a free meal, or a wash. Although he knew of a day centre, he was not aware of the services they offered.

Norman describes this time as pretty scary. He decided to keep away from the busiest places in the city as he equated less people with less problems. When it started to rain he found an underground car park, very cold and very uncomfortable. 'If the cold didn't wake you up, a car would'. He would visit the day centre in the morning because they offered free cups of tea, so he could at least have something in his stomach. While he was at the day centre he overheard some of the clients talking about Fred's

Van that gave out free food at night and that another day centre offered free lunches.

On a particularly wet and windy night Norman found an underground car park. He awoke in the night to see three well dressed people, two guys and a woman. The woman was screaming 'Get out, we don't want your kind here' and the two guys started pushing him around with some form of martial arts. Norman left and found an abandoned car to sleep in. Throughout this time, Jade was never far from his thoughts. He would often think about her and hope that the people that she was with were treating her okay and wondered if he should try to go and see her? He would spend his mornings watching people go to work; he would try to imagine their lives, what they did, and where they were going. And he would remember that he used to live like that.

When his next payment came in, he decided to return to the boarding house, but he began to get frustrated, more depressed and confused. He felt he was going nowhere and doing nothing and after a few weeks at the boarding house got into a fight with one of the other tenants and got kicked out. Norman felt that if he continued to stay in the boarding house he wouldn't have any money for grog, so to continue drinking it was easier to

stay on the streets. And when he was on the streets he was always alone – and that suited him.

Norman began to think about how could he change his life, how could he turn this around? He went back to the day centre and made an appointment to see a counsellor. The first thing his counsellor, Richard said to Norman was 'If you want me to help you, don't ever come here if you've been drinking or if you are drunk'. This had an enormous effect on Norman; it was the first time someone had laid boundaries down and to Norman it felt that he could trust this guy, that whatever was going to happen it would require both of them.

Richard always made appointments with Norman in the afternoon, which meant that Norman couldn't drink in the morning. In their first session together, Norman did most of the talking, Richard listened and then they drew up a plan of attack. Norman had three goals: to repair his relationship with his daughter, to find stable accommodation and to overcome his problem with alcohol. For the next two and a half years, Norman would see Richard once a week. Richard told him about another rehabilitation facility that operated quite differently to the one Norman had

*This lack of accurate and appropriate information, delivered in a timely manner, resonates throughout Norman's story.*

## Telling Norman's Story (cont.)

attended previously. From Monday to Friday the facility offered a learning program focussed on understanding why the clients misused drugs or alcohol, recognising what their individual triggers were, and how their drug of choice affected their body; all of the counsellors at this facility were ex-alcoholics themselves.

Norman still believed that he could have a few drinks, but he stuck to the plan and abstained. The course ran for 8 weeks and then clients were able to have a week's break and if you wanted to stay, you had to repeat the course. In this way, there was no pressure to leave and some of the clients had done the course six times. On the fifth week, while Norman was out on his usual morning walk he came across Gary, another client from the facility. Norman says he had never seen someone so drunk, he saw him fall flat on his face. Norman felt he couldn't leave him there, so he took him back to the facility and put him in his room. Another client complained of the smell of alcohol (drinking here also meant automatic expulsion) to one of the workers. Norman explained what had happened; when he was questioned, however it was thought that he too had been drinking, so both Gary and Norman were expelled. With \$192 in his pocket and his car back from the country, Norman

went straight to the bottle shop and bought a cask. He drove to the beach and parked near the toilets and showers and stayed there for five days.

Norman eventually moved into another boarding house and he also learned of The Big Issue and became a vendor. The time for Norman's court case came around and the judge could see that Norman had fallen off the wagon again but that he kept trying – so he was fined \$6000 for the driving under the influence charges and his licence was disqualified for three years. The fine was reduced to 72 hours of community service work, as they could see Norman had no way of paying the fine. Norman was required to see a Correctional Services Officer (also a qualified Social Worker) and had to complete eight hours of community work every week.

In early 2005 Richard arranged for Norman to get his own two bedroom unit through an organisation that offers some housing support, where he continues to live. Norman is now dealing with a range of health issues, including a partially collapsed lung, and liver and kidney damage. Most of these current health concerns can be directly attributed to not taking care of himself over this five year period. He has also been diagnosed with severe sleep apnea and some time through this period he had had a bout

of pneumonia.

Throughout all this time, Norman always kept in contact with Jade, through birthday cards or at Christmas. Jade contacted Norman out of the blue in early 2003. Richard had coached Norman not to ask questions, just to listen. Richard suggested that Jade was also hurting and Norman needed to hear that. Jade was very aggressive at first but each time she would call she became less aggressive. In late 2003, Norman bumped into Jade in the Mall and Jade told him that he was going to be a grandfather. They talked for a while and Norman walked her back to the train station. This was the first time Norman had spent any time with his daughter for nearly two years.

Norman continued to let Jade contact him when she wanted to. He discovered that the more calm and relaxed he was with her the more she would open up to him. Early in 2004 Jade had her baby and invited her father to visit them. One day Jade called Norman and apologised for the way she left. He didn't push her or ask questions and over the next few months, Jade would continue to call and tell him more about how she felt at the time; that she so wanted to be accepted and feel that she belonged to her mother's side of the family and how

**Norman has been selling the Big Issue for nearly four years now and is currently studying Certificate II in Community Services**

## Telling Norman's Story (cont.)

she became caught up in their pain over Sarah's addictions and behaviour and the blaming of Norman. Norman kept reassuring Jade that both of them thought they were doing the right thing at the time.

Now Norman feels comfortable with his relationship with his daughter; they talk three or four times a week and they visit every six months or so. Although he is no longer eligible to see Richard, he is seeing another counsellor equally as good and focusing more on his health and alcohol issues. Norman has been selling the Big Issue for nearly four years now and is currently studying Certificate II in Community Services. Norman hopes to work directly with clients in need, to ensure they are getting accurate and useful information and avoid or reduce some of the difficulties he has faced.

### Comment

*Norman's story is a wonderful opportunity to examine the barriers and impediments to successfully addressing housing issues in the broadest sense, as they relate to those in need. Norman's story also allows us to see more clearly the inter-relatedness of housing to health, education and supports; both on a personal level and organisationally. And perhaps most importantly, Norman's story illustrates the urgent need for accessible and*

*immediately responsive services that recognise and can adapt to people's increasing vulnerabilities.*

*The loss of Jade in Norman's life can not be overstated as the most significant catalyst to the ensuing years. As with many parents, the role of parenting contributes to an individual's sense of identity, pride and belonging. Losing Jade so suddenly, and in Norman's mind, without reason, shattered him. As stated in Part 1, on the two occasions Norman did ask for help, once through a telephone helpline and another through the police, he was told there was no help available and nowhere they could refer him on to. Yet there are a range of services available that Norman could have accessed that could have assisted in rebuilding their relationship and could have minimised the devastation this experience had on him.*

*This lack of accurate and appropriate information, delivered in a timely manner, resonates throughout Norman's story. In the last five years, the services and supports that Norman learned were available to him, were only learned through overhearing other people in similar circumstances (with the exception of the lawyer recommending the detox clinic). Moreover, it was after several attempts with counselling that Norman found one that he could rely on, that he*

*could trust and who was prepared to listen to him.*

*It is estimated that there are around 897 'rough sleepers' in South Australia today. The South Australian Strategic Plan is to halve this number by 2010, following a similar project in the UK. There are a number of initiatives that are being implemented to effect this: the Boarding House Outreach Program, supporting and stabilising boarding house residents; the ThroughCare Program, supporting ex-offenders back into the community; The City Watchhouse Demonstration Project, case managing a small number of chronically homeless people into their own accommodation; and the WestCare Case Management Demonstration Project, case managing homeless people into long term and stable accommodation. All of these are worthy projects and we eagerly await their evaluations.*

*However, the titles of two of these projects suggest they have a specific duration, often of one to three years. In addition, they are crisis driven. In combination, short term and crisis led responses focus on the most complex aspects of people's experiences, which can often result in compromised or reduced success rates. Issues of co-morbidity*

**Norman's story also allows us to see more clearly the inter-relatedness of housing to health, education and supports; both on a personal level and organisationally**

## Telling Norman's Story (cont.)

**Crisis and emergency accommodation is of critical concern to the initial delivery of support services to the most vulnerable members of our community**

*and bi-causality, for example, redirect and refocus discussions of homelessness into a hierarchy of need. In an environment of limited resources and over stretched staff, case workers are forced to choose who, when and what form of support they are able to offer to clients with increasing levels of need, or if they are able to offer support at all.*

*Crisis and emergency accommodation is of critical concern to the initial delivery of support services to the most vulnerable members of our community. However, crisis accommodation is but one aspect of the*

*continuum of care that is required to realistically and effectively deal with issues that lead to homelessness. If, for example, Norman had been told of the Men's Information Support Centre when his daughter first left home, they may have been able to assist him with counselling and further information concerning single parenting (such as the Lone Fathers Association or any of the many parenting programs available). These organisations could also have assisted him with information about other services regarding loss of income, legal issues and accommodation.*

*To work effectively with those in need requires equal attention to be placed on recognising and addressing people's needs as they arise. There were numerous opportunities for this to occur in Norman's story: when he first started having problems with his daughter, when she left home, when he first began drinking, every time he moved to another boarding house, every time he sought counselling, every time he went to court, and every time he visited a day centre. Unfortunately, only a couple of these opportunities were realised.*

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## Homelessness Health and Housing Expo November 14 2006

If you or your organisation would like to be involved in this year's event, please contact Cheryl or Margo on 8221 6488 or email [cheryl.shepley@sheltersa.asn.au](mailto:cheryl.shepley@sheltersa.asn.au) or [margo.johnson@sheltersa.asn.au](mailto:margo.johnson@sheltersa.asn.au)

It is just five months until the next Homelessness, Health and Housing Expo. With the first two meetings under our belts, twenty organisations have already registered and eight of them are new to the event. It was strongly expressed at last year's evaluation that to grow the event, there are a range of organisations that work with the homeless and those at risk that would benefit from the informal

network opportunities events such as this allow. It is also a great way for organisations to learn of other agencies and the range of services they provide. As one stallholder commented 'I got quite a bit of info that is helpful to me as a service provider'. The event also provides an opportunity for individuals working with the homeless to interact informally with their clients and catch up with clients they may have

lost touch with. The live music, the art exhibition by the folk from Byron Place and the Magdalene Centre, the bbq steak and the activities and prizes offered by the stall holders created a welcoming and relaxed atmosphere and are the most commented on features by the participants themselves.

## Women's Housing Caucus - UN Rapporteur Visit

The Federal Government has invited Mr Miloon Kothari, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing to visit Australia. As part of his national tour, Mr Kothari will be visiting Adelaide, on Thursday 10th August 2006. Alongside his engagement with Federal, State and Territory governments he will also consult with 'civil society' including the community sector, individuals and groups.

The Women's Housing Caucus, in conjunction with other agencies, has organised a forum to present housing issues to Mr Kothari. If you have any burning issues, which you believe need to be heard, please contact Janet Adkins, for a copy of the short-form survey/

questionnaire. Your issues will be documented and compiled into a report, which will be presented to the Special Rapporteur at the forum.

There will also be an opportunity for a few people to voice their concerns on the day. We would like 'stories' to be presented on the day, which can elaborate and emphasise the issues. Ideally, we hope the people who have experienced the stories will be able to attend the event and present their own stories. However, we realise that, in many circumstances, this may not be possible; therefore, rather than miss out on the story, we hope an agency representative would present the story on behalf of the individual.

In the meantime, we encourage you to contact Janet Adkins, who will send you the questionnaire. This is a rare opportunity to participate in such an important event. Please do not miss it.

For further details of the forum and the questionnaire telephone Janet on 8221 6488 or email on [janet.adkins@sheltersa.asn.au](mailto:janet.adkins@sheltersa.asn.au).

We are requesting return of the questionnaire by Friday 4<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

**The UN Rapporteur will be in Adelaide on Thursday 10th August**

## Women on Boards of Management

### Why are more Women on Boards? Looking for Board Members?

Are you looking for skilled candidates for your board or committees? The South Australian State Strategic Plan has sought to increase the participation of women in all levels of decision making; there is good reason for this: women have vital skills and governance expertise to contribute to the future of this State. It has been well documented that financial performance, risk

management and succession planning all improve with diversity of board membership.

The Office for Women maintains the Premier's Women's Directory, a database that identifies women with an extensive range of knowledge and experience, for nomination to the State's and not-for-profit organizations' boards and committees. The Directory continues to grow as women with impressive and relevant credentials are continually

identified by the Office for Women.

The Directory is part of a broader strategy to:

- recognise and nurture leadership skills among SA women,
- to increase the pool of women suitable for appointment, and
- to increase the appointment of women to SA's boards and committees.

**To access the Premier's Women's Directory contact the Office for Women at [officeforwomen@dfc.sa.gov.au](mailto:officeforwomen@dfc.sa.gov.au)**

## Homelessness SA Memorial Service



Every year Homelessness SA holds a Memorial Service for those who have died while homeless. It is always held on the Thursday closest to the Winter Solstice; the longest night and the shortest day of the year. The Memorial Service is a poignant reminder to those working directly with the homeless, and the homeless themselves, of the clients and friends they have lost, and an opportunity to remember

them.

This year's Service was held in the beautiful Flinders Street Baptist Church and was led by Minister Tom Cadman. Towards the end of the service people are invited to light a candle in remembrance of someone who has died while homeless and to say something of the quality of their life and what they show us about what it means to be fully human and fully alive.

While some can't be named, for others only their first name is known. Many of those that are homeless are also estranged from their families. Yet by the conclusion of the ceremony, there is barely a dry eye in the church and the candles are ablaze.

## Making it Fair—Working with Violence, Abuse and their Effects

**The Training will be held on:**

**Tuesday 15 August  
9am-5pm  
NADA  
1 Mary Street  
Hindmarsh  
(just off Port Road)**

**For more information contact  
Sue Aujard  
Susan.aujard@  
dfc.sa.gov.au**

### **Who should attend this training?**

All SAAP funded, Family and Community Development Funded and Human services agencies who deal with homeless or at risk of becoming homeless clients. This is part of a larger training program called Working In Homelessness Training (WIHT).

This training is specifically targeted to people working with **disadvantaged young men** where the **issues concern violence and abuse**.

### **Course agenda**

Working with young people who have been subjected to abuse, disadvantage and injustice and who may also be acting in ways which are offensive and

disrespectful towards others.

The politics of disadvantage leads to young people's ethics and protest becoming disqualified and invisible. Life experiences frequently produce judgemental and disabling outcomes. The young person's history of resistance and capacity for just and respectful behaviour become overlooked or lost sight of. The inevitable consequences are a sense of hopelessness and resignation.

This workshop will focus on the discovery and expression of fair and ethical preferences and a capacity for protest in the face of adversity. The workshop will highlight

practical skills for discovering a history of resistance to the effects of abuse along with new possibilities for fair and respectful action.

### **Course Outcomes**

To increase awareness and understanding of the nature and effects of violence and abuse, develop strategies to work effectively with young people who are engaging in violence and abusive behaviour and to increase knowledge of referral options and highlight issues of worker's self care.

The course is fully funded by the Department for Families and Communities High Needs Housing Unit.

## **ASHRA**

### **And the winner is . . . Daniel Bennett!**

As many of our readers would be aware, ASHRA has been holding a logo competition for the past few months. Thanks to Fred Littlejohn, the Program Director of Visual Communications at UniSA (Honours) and his students, we were inundated with a range of outstanding entries. At our last ASHRA meeting we were able to narrow it down to our top three, Elisa Mazzone, Astrid Varga and Daniel Bennett. We then sent the top three out to the broader network for voting. As the winner, Daniel received a cheque for \$200 from Shelter SA - Congratulations Daniel! And thankyou to everyone that took part.



Shelter SA Executive Director, Gary Wilson  
congratulating Daniel Bennett on his winning  
entry

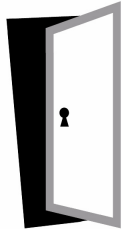


To see all of the entries, watch out for the next edition of the ASHRA Newsletter. It will be sporting our new logo on the cover. We believe the logo will help to establish our collective identity and will become synonymous with ASHRA's vision of a strong and active network concerning the housing needs of refugees and asylum seekers.

# Upcoming Events

Details about Shelter SA's AGM will be available soon

- 10 August**      **NGO Consultation with UN Rapporteur**  
SA Unions, 46 Greenhill Road, Wayville  
More information: janet.adkins@sheltersa.asn.u
- 15 August**      **Workers in Homelessness Training (WITH)**  
**Making it Fair— Working with Violence, Abuse and their Effects**  
More information: telephone Susan Aujard, DFC, on 8207 0271
- 22 August**      **DASSA Free Seminar: SA Drug Diversion Initiatives: health and justice working in partnership**  
More information: telephone Jill Grove, DASSA, 8274 3306
- 23 August**      **ASHRA**  
3 pm, Torrens Building
- 18-19 October**      **SACOSS 60th Anniversary Symposium**  
Shores Function Centre West Beach  
More information: sacoss@sacoss.org.au



**Shelter SA**

Housing: a basic human right

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