



FUTURE KURILPA: A COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION-BASED PLANNING STRATEGY

**A report on the Kurilpa Ideas Forum Process – Kurilpa Futures
Community Ideas Forum 17 May 2015**

Prepared by

Kurilpa Futures Community Ideas Forum coordinating committee. August 2015

KURILPA VISION

This vision statement has been developed from the assembled contributions and insights of all forum participants. Focus groups devoted to each of the forum's themes exchanged knowledge and concerns to produce preferences and priorities. Mixed interest groups drawn from each of these focus groups combined these to develop proposals. Priority has been accorded to activities and land uses scored most highly by participants, but attention has been paid to all views.

Green space and inner city life link Kurilpa to the riverfront. More than half the area consists of informal and active play space, native forest, and small ponds and waterways. Extending back from the river, this provides a natural setting for the garden apartments, which rise to no more than thirty metres to maintain continuity with the surrounding Moreton Bay figs and other urban forest trees.

The neighbourhood's activities are set within these continuous bio-diverse wildlife corridors with walkways and cycle paths connecting green corridors to clusters of housing. Children's play and learning spaces, indigenous cultural and art centres and small commercial complexes are distributed throughout the neighbourhood. Spaces for community activities include festival and market areas displaying local produce, arts and crafts. Professional offices, boutique shops and retail stores occupy ground floors of apartment blocks.

There are garden apartments, child care and primary schools, and open air dining. The clusters of start-up and pop-up structures for emerging creative industries include activities such as computer visualisation, data processing, Aboriginal art, experimental music, photography, drama and dance, including ones occupying elegant old recycled industrial buildings. Local character is celebrated by environmental and Indigenous art and sculpture, designed to reflect the spirit of the area's historic activities and spaces. The industrial heritage remains visible in iconic details, incorporated into heritage trails and expressed as artworks, ensuring a strong narrative thread of industrial history for the benefits of both residents and visitors. Sculptures vary in scale from the spectacular to the domestic, including the animals and birds of the Kurilpa Nature Park, such as the native water rat or Kuril which has given the area its name.

Around a thousand dwellings, grouped in unobtrusive clusters of green-walled eight storey buildings, rise out of their setting of surrounding trees, preserving views of the western hills and the distant Border Ranges. They themselves enjoy dramatic views across the river to the city centre and westward, over the peninsula, to the dark green mass of Mount Coot-Tha. These apartments include over a hundred community housing units managed by local housing companies and associations and distributed throughout the neighbourhood.

The area is characterised by a sense of depth, exploration, heritage and discovery. Entertainment areas cluster close to the public transport, hotels and restaurants of South Brisbane and near to the youth culture and evening venues of West End's Boundary and Vulture Streets.

The honey pot character is heightened by the many links to the city centre and wider metropolis by foot and bike paths, ferry terminals, and pedestrian bridges. Community transport shuttle services run regularly to the metropolitan busway and railway stations of South Brisbane. Waterfront paths and new Aboriginal art trails along Manning and Russell Streets link the riverside to the cultural and heritage hubs of Musgrave Park and West End. Planted pathways connect Kurilpa Park to the core of West End. Riverside open space curves around the river's southern bend to provide continuous walkways and cycle paths from the Gallery of Modern Art to Orleigh Park. This is our vision for Kurilpa.

TABLE OF CONTENT

KURILPA VISION	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	ii
KEY FINDINGS	1
IDEAS FORUM	3
Background and history	3
Policy areas and statements.....	5
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	11
Policies and proposals	11
Governance and funding	14
Implementation	15
APPENDICES	17
APPENDIX A: Methods and scope.....	17
APPENIX B: Focus group objectives and priorities.....	18
APPENDIX C: Analysis of ranking: focus group goals, objectives and priorities *	46
APPENIX D: Focus group policy areas by content and importance	55
APPENDIX E: Scores for Kurilpa land use	60
APPENDIX F: Forum Personnel	63
APPENDIX G: Forum program	65
APPENDIX H: Further Reading	66

KEY FINDINGS

This document reports on the processes and outcomes of a Community Ideas Forum which reviewed and revised the 2014 draft Kurilpa Master Plan.

Policies and Proposals

A new Development Plan, for the area, will be supported by a Social Infrastructure Plan (SIP) and an Integrated Local Area Transport Plan (ILTP). This will detail provisions and methods for achieving priority for active and public transport and matching parking provisions to available road space.

Half the site will be reserved for natural and open space, including a new Kurilpa Nature Park, occupying flood prone land and thereby providing water retention basins and swales to mitigate future flooding.

A fifth of the area, amounting to five hectares, will be made available for medium density housing, arranged in clusters limited to eight storeys in height and terraced back from the riverside green space. Provisions of 30% affordable housing will be achieved by arrangements of the National Rent Affordability Scheme (NRAS) type, with market, community and government providers. As part of this, there will be specific provision of community housing on a similar basis to the existing successful "Common Ground" model, in cooperation with Community Housing providers.

A Social Infrastructure Plan will be prepared, designating provisions with a minimum of 2.4 hectares of space close to clusters of new housing, for community services of education, health, community development and culture in line with the standards prescribed in Guideline 5 of the SEQ Regional Plan 2005- 2026.

Between one and two hectares of space will be provided for Creative Industries and Arts, including Aboriginal Art and Culture and start up low rent sites, including recycled historic industrial buildings, close to the existing cultural activities of South Brisbane and West End and linked to the Musgrave Park Aboriginal Cultural Centre by Art Trails.

Spaces of one to two hectares will be allocated to recreation, dining and entertainment, with good access to river, transport and existing recreation nodes. Active street life will be encouraged by requirements for diverse service, food, commercial and retail activities at the ground level of all buildings.

Water sensitive and energy conserving design will be required in all buildings including water recycling for environmental use and achievement of five star green sustainability ratings.

Governance and Funding

Responsibility for overseeing the design and development of the new neighbourhood will be in the hands of an integrated Development Corporation answering to the State Government, and including representation from the City Council, Business and Community interests. This could involve roles for either or both of *Economic Development Queensland* (EDQ) and a re-established and expanded *South Bank Development Corporation*. Private investors and partners should be invited to submit development applications and partner in development in line with the adopted plan, providing funding for compliant proposals in return for the expectation of fair long term profits.

Community participation should include both representation of local and citywide community, indigenous, cultural and professional interests on an *Advisory Community Planning and Development Panel* and also continuing, inclusive, and transparent community engagement.

Implementation

The implementation of the Kurilpa Planning process should involve the production of a new plan superseding, for this area, the provisions of the Brisbane City Council's 2010 South Brisbane Riverside Neighbourhood Plan. There are two options for producing this new plan: either new Kurilpa Development Corporation, reporting to the EDQ or directly to the Minister for State Development, could take this responsibility; or an open design completion could be held, in line with the policies and proposals outlined above, to be judged by a panel appointed by the Minister, and including representatives of State Government, Brisbane City Council, Development interests, local and cultural communities and professional design institutes.

IDEAS FORUM

Background and history

The Kurilpa Ideas Forum was arranged in response to the timely decision of the new Queensland State Government to review the draft Kurilpa Riverfront Renewal Master Plan (KMP), with increased attention to community participation. The KMP proposed nearly twenty thousand new residents and office workers to be concentrated in a collection of over fifty high tower apartment blocks to be built on 25 hectares of riverside land in West End Brisbane. In support of this process of review, the Kurilpa Futures Campaign Group (KFCG) initiated a process of innovative engagement to give the community an opportunity to express their preferences and priorities for this significant site.

Determining the best future development for the precinct requires a combination of the values and needs of neighbouring residents and future users with technical understanding of the available and emerging options. This kind of engagement requires exchange and evaluation of ideas and reflective review of options, rather than conventional market research techniques of counting consumer preferences. To make informed choices, people need to speak, listen, and consider each other's views.

A community forum

A forum was therefore designed for these purposes, combining the following activities:

1. Contributions from development, design and environmental practitioners, professionally recognized for their experience and expertise.
2. Discussion in numerous, small, facilitated and recorded focus groups to identify objectives and explore options. Thirteen different aspects of balanced urban development were selected ranging from planning densities and land uses to natural environment and governance.
3. The opportunity for members of all groups to view and rate each other's ideas.
4. Evaluation and proposal by groups mixing membership of focus groups to consider the best overall developments and principles for the Kurilpa Master Plan precinct and neighbouring areas of West End, South Brisbane and the City Centre, and for the overall city.
5. A process to rate the importance of different land uses and activities in the light of the Forum's discussions and priorities.
6. Review of outcomes and explanation of next steps and further community involvement opportunities.

The place of the forum within the consultation process

The forum was devised as a major step within an ongoing process of community consultation and engagement. Announced in the KFCG website in February 2005, and timed for mid May 2006, it was publicised through:

1. The KFCG website Ideas Forum page sharing organisational and participation details.
2. Email circulation lists of the group, the local councillor and other interested organisations such as the Brisbane Development Association.
3. Distribution of leaflets in key West End locations.
4. Three rounds of Media releases and associated interviews on radio, television and in the print media.

The forum process

The forum commenced with brief keynote addresses from prominent practitioners in architecture and urban design, transport, communications and creative arts, and community planning.

The 167 participants then moved into 13 facilitated and scribed focus groups of approximately 13 members each including resource persons with expertise in administration and governance; community development, organisation and services; ecology; economics; governance; landscape architecture; law; literature; and social, transport and urban and regional planning. Each group produced its three highest priority objectives for its particular aspect of urban development in Kurilpa for scoring by the whole forum.

During a refreshment break all forum participants scored all 169 objectives making use of 10 previously distributed adhesive red dots.

Mixed groups were then formed to consider the kind of overall development that would be most beneficial for Kurilpa in the context of neighbouring areas and the wider city.

At the conclusion of these discussions, participants were asked to prioritise a number of different land uses and activities, in the light of the deliberations of the preceding two and a half hours.

Policy areas and statements

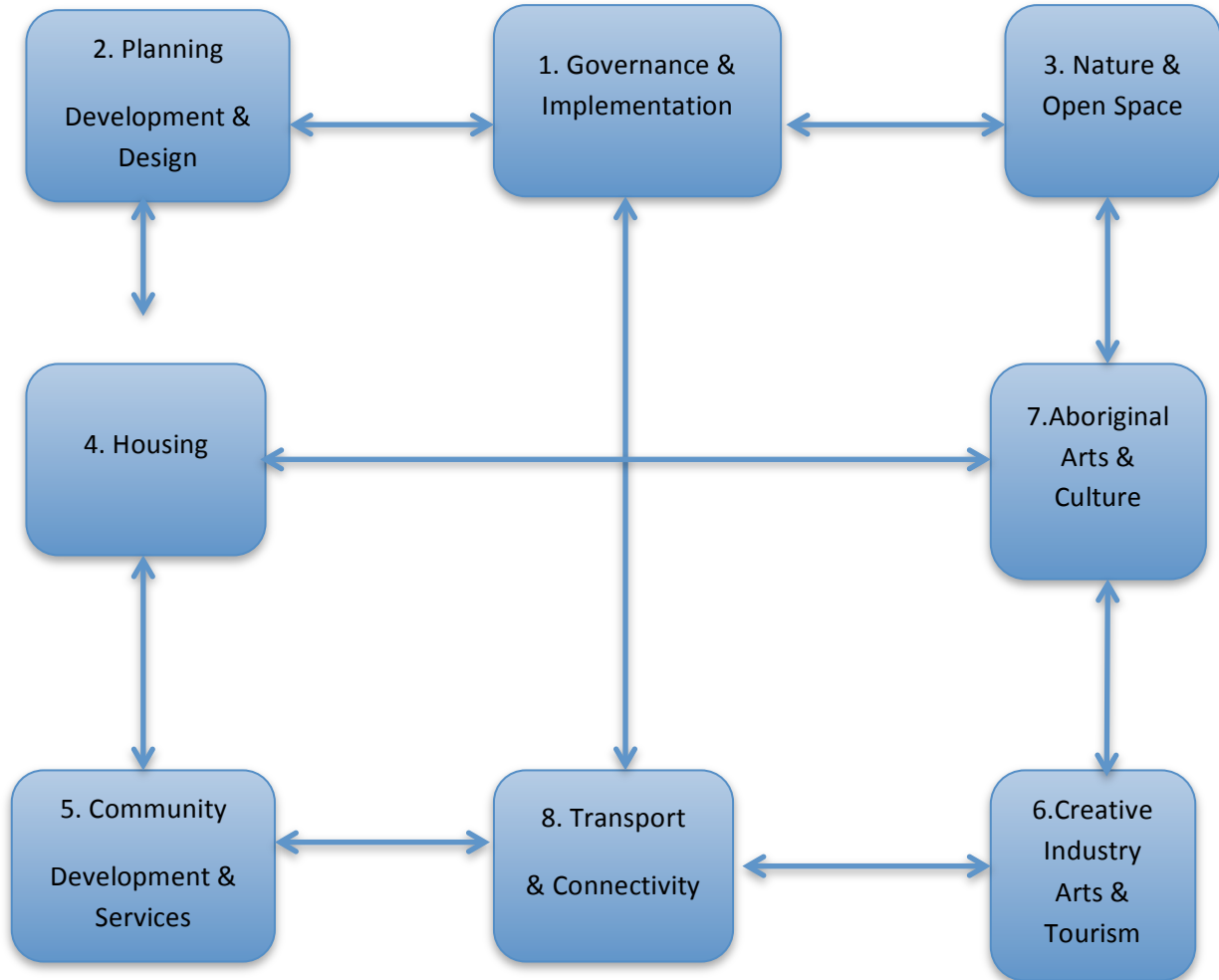


Diagram 1: Policy areas and statements

The following section develops recommended policies for each of the eight areas identified in Diagram 1, Policy areas and statements. These have been derived from the analysis of ranking of focus group goals and objectives, listed in Table 2, in Appendix C and span a wide range of the issues involved in developing the area. They go beyond land use designations to include connectivity and transport; community development and services; governance and implementation; housing; and nature and open space, because all of these aspects will need to be included to ensure a successful new neighbourhood.

1. Governance policy objectives and policies

The two most important governance issues concern powers: first to acquire sites for the most beneficial long term uses, and second to

regulate their long term development and management in the public interest. Land assembly will involve investigating acquisition and relocation options for the Parmalat and ACI sites. Best long term outcomes would be favoured by establishing a single publicly accountable authority to oversee development on these key public interest sites, building on such models as the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority and the Brisbane South Bank Corporation.

Such a body would be well suited to involve the wider community in planning and oversight of management, including the City Council, potential developers, and special interests like arts and environmental groups. Kurilpa is also an ideal testing ground for the more innovative and effective community participation to which the government is committed in its current planning reform of the Better Planning Act, currently in its consultation phase. New methods could well build on the innovative and effective techniques of community engagement, which the Kurilpa Futures Campaign Group has recently developed, including the Conversation and Ideas Forum processes. Further new voluntary approaches could include a collaborative Community Planning and Development Panel with rights to information and funding for consultation.

Housing affordability generally and provision of affordable community housing could build on the successful 'Common Ground' model, in Hope Street, which resulted from collaboration between the Bligh Government and the Community group, Micah. Further development could call upon the established capacities of such not-for-profit bodies as Brisbane Housing Company (BHC) and Building Resilient and Inclusive Communities (BRIC).

State Government insistence on an inclusive provision of affordable housing in Kurilpa– possibly set at 30%- would go a long way to prevent the area becoming an enclave of intermittently occupied investment apartments, but instead include accommodation for low paid city centre workers and their families, in a delightful garden setting. Incentives of the sort offered by the National Rent Affordability Scheme could assist this process.

2. Planning, development and design objectives, and policies

Key planning and development issues concern the density, height, and bulk of new apartment blocks in the area. While being intense enough to extend the advantages of inner city living to significant numbers of people, these should also be carefully designed to ensure liveability and promote well-integrated communities. It is also important to ensure that these key riverside inner city areas makes their full contributions to the lives of the surrounding city centre, South Brisbane and West End areas, involving the provision of significant areas for open space, nature conservation and preservation of industrial heritage, described in more detail later.

The sensitive and farsighted development of the area will require broad based and sustainable community planning. Widely held and long lasting values of amenity, nature, justice, access and equity, which are currently frustrated, should influence development to ensure that changing activities and land uses are selected to create a better city.

This kind of beneficial community planning will depend upon honest and open communication and participation in involving local communities in decisions directly affecting their lives, whether by the Brisbane City Council or another designated responsible governmental agency. Various models for this type of engagement can be found in community councils (as in The Netherlands, New Zealand and India) or government collaboration with neighbourhood associations (as in Oregon USA, Vancouver Canada, UK, and Thailand).

Community participation needs to be accessible, easy, accountable and rewarding. Although information technology can improve access, face-to-face events and meetings remain important if grass roots community engagement is to survive and thrive. Community forums of the sort recently conducted in West End offer the capacity to bring government and development professionals into contact with well informed and motivated community members to produce collaborative policies to guide more detailed later design solutions.

3. Nature and open space

Inner city riverside areas being freed from obsolete land uses by technological change, such as South Bank, Kurilpa and Teneriffe, should not have their future decided by the same destructive forces which created their original unhealthy, incompatible, and polluting land uses. Market forces, well suited to encourage the rapid adoption of new technologies, and are nevertheless ill suited to decide distributional or spatial concerns, which remain the province of representative and participatory governance.

In this instance, such decisions need to take account of the absolute lack of public open space and natural environments in Brisbane's inner city and city centre. As with the South Bank at least half of the newly available space should be dedicated to rectify these deficiencies. Land needs to be set aside for a Kurilpa Nature Park, to be run in conjunction with the Brisbane City Council by the responsible Kurilpa management agency, with an extent of about four hectares occupying one sixth of the site and connected by biodiversity corridors to all parts of the new development.

Even more space needs to be dedicated to the open space and play needs of the future residents of the new garden apartments and to those of the existing occupants and users of surrounding areas of the city centre, South Bank and West End. Informal grassed areas for flying a kite and kicking a ball, eating lunch, and holding a weekend family BBQs are required both as riverside space and also as settings for the new apartment blocks. Spaces akin to the over-committed Orleigh Park and

the Old Botanical (or City) Gardens are required. Walking, jogging, fitness, and bike paths are required linking spaces for informal play, dog walking, viewpoint sitting, and informal family gatherings.

4. Housing

Its attractive location, convenient access to the city centre, excellent views, and closeness to the surrounding cultural and entertainment opportunities make Kurilpa well suited for inner city living. Modern building techniques now make possible densities that would have seemed bizarre for a subtropical garden metropolis fifty years ago, though these remain very expensive to build. The draft Kurilpa Master Plan proposed putting 11,000 residents and 8,000 office workers on this site, which now accommodates fewer than 500.

Gross daytime densities would thus have approached 800 persons per hectare, and net residential ones well over 1,000 per hectare, allowing for circulation, services and open space. 54 tower blocks varying in height from 12 – 40 storeys (before relaxations had been applied) would have occupied well over half the site, separated by insufficient space to allow proper access to sunshine for open space and occupants of many lower floors. Views both from and across the site to and from the river, City centre and mountain backdrop of Mount Coot-Tha and the scenic rim would have been lost for anyone other than people with apartments with river frontage. Existing problems of congestion on the roads, in schools and in open space would have been compounded and an opportunity for attractive development would have been lost.

If proper provision for open space, river access, nature and habitat conservation, circulation space and essential health and education services are made, we calculate that 20% of the site or four hectares remains available for apartments. They should not exceed eight storeys or 30 metres in height and should be separated by open spaces equivalent to their height, making for a medium density maximum of 200 dwellings per hectare. This would provide for a total of 1,000 dwellings, initially accommodating about 2,000 persons, which would be likely to rise to as many as 2,500 as children are born and other family members are added. A life cycle approach should be adapted to residential planning and this will mean that a mix of housing sizes should be encouraged.

It is important that this key inner city site preserves social equity and meets real social and human needs. Costs of land development involved in the original proposals and the intended very high structures meant that occupants would have been limited to wealthy buyers (increasingly retirees), renters and property investors from overseas.

By contrast, the aims of social justice will require government intervention. Collaboration with community housing providers can be achieved both by setting aside some sites for social housing and encouraging mixed community-private developments with bodies such as BHC and BRIC. The target of 30% social and affordable housing can be

achieved by a mix of specific schemes, such the existing 'Common Ground' and the use of incentive arrangements of the sort introduced to Australia by the National Rent Affordability Scheme.

5. Community services

This substantial population increase proposed above of more than 2,000 new residents (25% of West End's existing population) will demand not only open space and play areas but also education, health, and community activation. In land use terms, this will involve designing and integrating spaces for co-location of these human services with attractive open space, play and sitting areas and meeting spaces for all age groups with networks of active and public transport. In particular West End's State School is already over stressed to provide space for its rapidly growing clientele, and a new primary school will be required. Special attention needs to be devoted to strengthening the voice of diverse communities of minority groups, including social housing and Aboriginal Housing Corporation tenants, and other minority groups, possibly within the framework of the Community Planning and Development Panel.

6. Creative industries, arts and tourism

Kurilpa is naturally endowed with unique access to the cultural and creative arts hub of the Queensland Art Gallery, Gallery of Modern Art, the State Library and Museum, the Performing Arts Centre, the ABC South Bank studios, the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, and Griffith University's Conservatorium of Music, together with the South Bank Gardens cultural resources of the Nepalese Pagoda, rain forest walk, Maritime Museum and riverside walk and dining areas. All of these activities combine cultural, creative arts, entertainment, and tourism capacities. The Kurilpa Master Plan needs to make provision for continuous creative arts spaces and activities in the northern part of the site, adjacent to these activities and making full use for the opportunities for the recycling of the area's important industrial heritage buildings.

In addition the area has strong Aboriginal heritage and connections and spaces for shared production, display, and sale of creative art and industrial items should include a focus on Aboriginal art, with links to the Musgrave Park Aboriginal Cultural Centre.

7. Aboriginal culture and arts

Both the riverside and the nearby Musgrave Park are places of special Aboriginal significance and these need to be incorporated in the Kurilpa Master Plan, by promoting meaningful and respectful engagement with Aboriginal people, both via the Community Planning and Development

Panel (CPDP) and through promotion of the cultural and commercial potentialities of Aboriginal art.

Aboriginal art trails can connect the waterfront to the Cultural Centre in Musgrave Park, along Melbourne and Manning Streets. The use of place names and narratives both in physical plaques and on the Kurilpa website can reinforce living Aboriginal associations. Designated spaces will enable the continuous promotion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activities.

8. Transport and connectivity

Connectivity— within, through, to and from Kurilpa to the rest of the city—emerges as a key requirement for the new Kurilpa. The cul-de-sac nature of the West End peninsula makes the area more suitable for active and public transport than for promotion of the use of private vehicles. There is a need to innovate, integrate, and upgrade public transport with enhanced links to the Art Gallery busway and the South Brisbane rail stations, and the introduction of a City Cat ferry terminal to promote water transport. An integrated local area transport plan (ILTP) is required for these purposes.

Both attractive streets for walking and separate bikeways are required, linked into city's wider movement systems. Opportunities should be taken to improve foot and bike access to and from the neighbouring areas of South Brisbane and West End through the site, to the water front, and to the city centre by continuing the fine grain of the surrounding street pattern in the new foot and bike circulation system.

In order to preserve a human scale and pace of movement, road and lane widths will be restricted, and priority will be accorded to public transport. Connectivity will be encouraged by developing links to South Bank, including a green corridor over the railway line.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations fall into the three fields of: policies and proposals, governance and funding, and implementation.

Policies and proposals

This section presents land use policies and proposals for *Transport and Connectivity, Open and Natural Space, Housing, Education and Community Services and Spaces, Creative Industries, Arts and Tourism, Aboriginal Culture and Art, Recreation, Dining and Entertainment, Retail, Specialist and Convenience Shopping and Water Sensitive and Energy Conserving Design*. Governance and Funding policies will be found in Section 6.2 and those for Implementation in Section 6.3.

a) Transport and connectivity

The overall character of the future neighbourhood will emphasise connectivity and interaction among its wide range of activities and land uses. Locations and paths should be arranged to achieve the most convenient possible access by foot, cycle, road, ferry and public transport both within the neighbourhood and linking to adjacent areas, including the river frontage, West End, South Brisbane and the city centre.

Vehicular penetration will be restricted to reduce congestion and pollution. Use of cars will be discouraged by consistent priority for active and public transport and limited provision of private parking. An Integrated Local Area Plan (ILTP) will be prepared to achieve these priorities and ensure continuity of street patterns with neighbouring areas.

b) Open and natural space

Half the site will be reserved for open and natural space, providing storage basins and clearance swales to help manage increasingly frequent flood events and responding to the open space needs of the new occupants as well as helping to redress existing deficiencies. A new Kurilpa Nature Park will be linked by corridors of green space to all parts of the neighbourhood. Informal relaxation and play spaces will be designed to meet the recreational needs of local and adjacent residents and visitors. These will include riverside gardens, paths and open spaces extending not less than 40 metres from the waterfront, and areas with spaces for informal play, vista viewing and contemplative enjoyment for both residents and visitors.

c) Housing

Opportunities for medium density housing will be provided over approximately five hectares or a fifth of the new neighbourhood. These will include market, affordable and community dwellings, and involve collaboration among business, government and voluntary sectors. A general height limit of eight storeys and a spacing requirement between buildings equal to their height will ensure solar access to the lower levels of all buildings and limitation of shadowing of adjacent activities. This will result in medium density development of not more 200 dwellings per hectare.

Provisions should meet a requirement of 30% for affordable housing, either by incorporating National Rent Affordability Scheme style provisions or through partnership with such social housing providers as the Brisbane Housing Company (BHC), Aboriginal Housing Companies and Building Responsive and Integrated Communities (BRIC)

d) Education and community services and spaces

Space amounting to not less than 1.4 hectares will be needed for new primary and pre-school sites close to apartment block locations, other community spaces and active and public transport. A further one hectare of spaces convenient to clusters of housing should be provided for community activities, structures and meeting places, including health clinics and fitness centres, day care facilities, and Internet and library facilities, and incorporated in a Social Infrastructure Plan, in line with the standards prescribed in Guideline 5 of the SEQ Regional Plan 2005- 2026.

A joint State Government and City Council *Kurilpa Collaborative Working Party* will be established, composed of representatives of departments for Aboriginal affairs, education, environment, health, housing, state development, tourism and transport, and will meet regularly to achieve coordination and co-location of facilities in convenient and attractive public spaces. An advisory *Community Planning and Development Panel* (CPDP) should be established, with representation on the *Collaborative Working Party*.

e) Creative industries, arts, and tourism

Between one and two hectares should be allocated for the practice and presentation of existing and new creative industries linked to the existing communication, performance and decorative industries of South Brisbane and West End. These should include such activities as spatial and graphic design, information technology, indigenous art, and research and

development. Within these spaces, opportunities should be provided for festival markets and public and environmental art. Art trails should also be designated to link the new indigenous facilities to the well-established Aboriginal Cultural Centre of Musgrave Park.

Further spaces of one to two hectares should be allocated specifically for the provision of inexpensive start-up and pop-up structures supported by government for creative activities, close to the existing galleries, museums and media and performance activities, including use of recycled industrial buildings.

Representation of the Department of State Development on the *Kurilpa Collaborative Working Party* should ensure that Government policies to foster creative enterprises and tourism throughout the state are reflected in the land use plan approved for this new neighbourhood.

f) Aboriginal culture and arts

Spaces and facilities for Aboriginal art and culture will be incorporated in the approved plan and supported by a percentage for public art scheme. Representatives of Aboriginal communities on the CPDP will be responsible for ensuring that current and future development celebrates traditional culture and values.

g) Recreation, dining and entertainment

Spaces of up to one and a half hectares will be allocated for restaurants, commercial art galleries, and related display and entertainment. Sites should enjoy good views of the riverfront, the city centre and the environmental art of the new community spaces, with convenient access to river and other public transport and to the existing dining and entertainment hubs of West End and South Bank.

h) Retail, specialist and convenience shopping

Development guides will aim to ensure active street life, by requiring that the ground level frontages of all residential buildings include at least two different forms of retail, specialist or convenience shopping and professional offices with frontages of no more than 10 metres.

i) Water sensitive design and energy conserving design

To gain approval, all development should incorporate water sensitive design, including recycling of used water for the surrounding gardens,

green spaces and fountains. All buildings should be required to meet five star green sustainability ratings including maximum solar generation of power, natural ventilation and direct access to jogging and fitness trails. Encouragement should be given to the construction of “green buildings” with vertical, rooftop and integrated ledge gardens and vegetation.

Governance and funding

1) Control

There needs to be a single planning authority to oversee the site. Responsibility for the planning, development and control of this key area could be entrusted to one of two agencies:

- i) *Economic Development Queensland (EDQ)*. This agency, formerly the *Urban Land Development Authority (ULDA)* is a State Government agency with a proven track record. Initially confined to acquiring land and preparing plans, it is now well situated to take on the broader role of designating and overseeing Development Corporations, responsible for activities such as this major area redevelopment. The Board of such a Development Corporation could include public, private, and community representation and combine accountable mixed public and private streams of funding, including ethical and main stream investors such as banks, financial institutions and superannuation funds. It could adopt a broad based view of community planning, extending beyond land uses and buildings, to include economic and social development.

Such an approach is singularly appropriate to a state government committed to combining economic development with public interest and government engagement. Under this option a *Kurilpa Development Corporation* reporting to the EDQ, would be endowed with powers to administer a development plan for the new neighbourhood in line with the policies and proposals outlined above. Private investors and partners would be invited to submit development applications in line with the adopted plan.

- ii) A re-designated, independent and expanded *South Bank Development Corporation (SBDC)* would offer another distinct but compatible approach to development and management, with an equally well established record of success and public acceptance. Such a SBDC would plan and manage this key recreational, tourist and inner city living area, stretching from

the Maritime Museum and Goodwill Bridge to Davies Park, in an arc that would become an internationally significant space.

Re-designation as a Development Corporation would permit the addition of community representatives onto the management board, thus encouraging a two-way flow of information; ensuring that community concerns are voiced and that governance imperatives are fully understood by community activists and advocates and their constituencies.

Both options would combine public powers and interests with business enterprise, investments and fair profits.

2) Participation

The development and management of the new neighborhood needs to combine the interests of state and city governments and local communities and all three need to participate in the initial decisions and continuing management of the area. The importance of community involvement needs to be recognised in the future planning and design. In addition to including community representatives on governance bodies there needs to be a community participation strategy that engages broadly, regularly, accessibly and imaginatively with the widest cross section of the community possible. The principles underpinning community engagement should be inclusivity, transparency and respect. The community, city council and the state government should work together to achieve this. The community-led engagement around this plan has demonstrated that this is a practical approach.

Implementation

Implementation of the policies identified in Section 6.2 also offers alternative options.

- 1) One effective approach to implementation would be for the EDQ or SBDC to itself prepare a collaborative Development Plan to supersede the provisions of the *South Brisbane Riverside Neighbourhood Plan* for this area, incorporating the community participation outcomes identified in Section 6.1, for approval by the Minister and presentation to the Development Corporation. Appropriate professional staff could be seconded or recruited as appropriate. This would then become the official means to regulate and administer site development, stage by stage, with currency being maintained by regular triennial or quinquennial reviews.

- 2) The higher profile and more innovative path is to hold an open design competition for a master plan to guide and regulate neighbourhood development, incorporating the proposals described in Section 6.1 as the basis for the development brief. Submissions should be welcomed from both invited consultancies and other interested design professionals. Selection could be made by a Judging Panel of 10-12 people including two representatives of each of the Queensland Government, the Brisbane City Council and business associations, and one each from the local communities, Aboriginal interests, existing art and cultural organisations and the Queensland chapters of the professional associations of the of the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA), Planning Institute of Australia (PIA) and the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA).

One or more of the awarded schemes could then be incorporated into a Development Plan for approval by the Minister and administration by the Development Corporation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Methods and scope

This section explains the methods and scope adopted in the participation process to produce the following two sets of outcomes:

1. Policies derived from focus group discussions, scoring and priorities.
2. Proposed land uses and guidelines derived from scoring by mixed interest groups.

1. Policies

Thirteen focus groups discussed and prioritized a wide range of policy objectives and produced detailed insights. These outcomes are intended to help frame overall decisions about such large concerns as governance, implementation, human services, economic development, housing supply, nature conservation, open space and transport provisions. Groups developed objectives extending across the wide range of topic areas, shown in Table 1 in Appendix B, Focus Group Objectives and Priorities. These were then scored by all members of the forum, gaining support scores varying from three (least) to 56 (highest), on the basis of which they were sorted in the four bands of importance -key, major, basic and contributory - each accompanied by a wide range of more detailed aspects and concerns, as also shown in Table 2, Appendix C.

Subsequent analysis indicates that the 39 identified objectives fall into the eight activity systems of Development and design, Aboriginal culture and arts; Community development and services; Creative industries; Governance; Housing; Nature and open space; and Transport and access. The recommended policy framework is based on these policy objectives.

Relative importance and policy content are combined in Table 3, Appendix D, Focus Group Policy Areas by Content and Importance to form a useful tabular summary for the policy analysis. Diagram 1 (Policy Areas and Statements) shows the relationships of these eight policy areas.

2. Land uses and guidelines

Mixed interest groups, composed of members drawn from each of the focus groups, ensured an optimal balance of knowledge and interests. Having discussed integrated proposals, they voted on the priority, range and preferred extent of land uses which should be adopted in preparing development proposals for the area. These results are shown in Table 4, Forum Scores for Kurilpa Land Uses in Appendix E.

APPENIX B: Focus group objectives and priorities

Table 1 Focus group topics: goals, objectives, and priorities

1. Policy and governance

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
1.1 Broad view of community based planning Not just planning Integrated with education, jobs, access and other issues	52
1.2 Single planning authority to oversee the Site Stakeholder involvement; development, community, business, traditional owners, governments, elected reps Like Southbank Corp, but better transparency and accountability Independent Auditor Watchdog Person to Person and e-platform Clear tangible Key Performance Indicators	41
1.3 Alternative structures for people to have a say in planning NSW Charter "Planning for People" Ward Community Committee E-community structure Brisbane Residents United City wide structure – maximizing ward and neighborhood participation	24
TOTAL	117

Discussion points:

1. Mobilisation- time is now- Council and Federal elections are approaching
2. A role for councils in housing? (Federal and State Governments are divesting)
3. Support Councillors who are listening
4. Broaden Kurilpa issue beyond locality – South Bank appeal an example of SEQ significance
5. Developers should be required to consult locally
6. Social impact as well as environmental impact assessments
7. Review good working models from Australia and round the world- what can we learn?
8. Plan beyond existing borders- how will development be integrated?
9. Transparency for developer donations
10. When public land is privatized, avoid loss of public access – 'locking out' of some.
11. Adopt broad community-based view of planning- more than just buildings

12. Consider affordable funding models: ethical investors; local bonds; state and federal money; superannuation funds.
13. Create momentum for change (as happened with Expo 88):
localised design competitions with good parameters and scoping to build excitement
14. Seek a purpose for the site for which money is available. Olympics, local bonds?
15. Give ownership to the community and involve them in the decisions
– voting on proposals; schools involved.
16. Direct relationships between developers and the community
17. Affordable housing – planning for all income levels; key worker provisions; National Rent Affordability Scheme (NRAS) rent caps; negative gearing?
18. City Council introduce provisions for community comment on assessment of developments and appeals

2. Housing need and supply

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
2.1 Life cycle approach to house planning Sustainable Inter-generational Social-economic diversity	26
2.2 State-led intervention to ensure 30% affordable housing	24
2.3 Community-led, including indigenous-owned and managed housing	17
Total	67

Discussion points:

1. Minimize displacement of families with difficulties and particular cultural groups
2. Community involvement in design and management
3. Aboriginal owned and run housing
4. Affordable housing for families
5. Avoid current state building for investment only
6. Secure occupancy
7. Achieve housing mix
8. Ensure tenure mix
9. Sustainability in design (interaction between levels)
10. Eradicate private cars and promote shared cars
11. Pilot community housing
12. Balance housing density with open space for community use
13. Not exclusive – include old and disabled
14. Smaller housing forms for people living alone
15. Include rental housing as the norm
16. Private led model will not work
17. All ground land should be public space
18. All types of transport
19. Opportunity to create community through housing design
20. Subsidize affordability: collective credit financing
21. State intervention to promote access and affordability
22. Sustainability: flagship for world most sustainable development
23. Diversity: need for range of types of housing and densities
24. Policy driven mandate
25. Options to buy car spaces or not
26. Open space, not just unit development
27. Private/public open space balance
28. Family friendly units, not driven by negative gearing dollars
29. Village Green idea
30. Pop up shops and restaurants, cultural development and diversity
31. Cycle way and walkways
32. Young and older living together. Old people's homes. Young people and students
33. Different public spaces for locals and broader city
34. Demand for small one-two person units by investors

- 35.Small dwellings- three person families
- 36.People living and working together
- 37.Planning for % of public housing within city
- 38.Problems of wall of housing along river frontage
- 39.Life cycle planning as people age; and where do kids live?
- 40.Unit size- Australian housing generally oversized.
- 41.Need for green space to be healthy
- 42.National Rent Affordability Scheme being run out- no mechanism for affordable rental housing

3. Housing affordability and social mix

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
3.1 Government to buy land for affordable housing 40% at least of total housing	56
3.2 Family-friendly development with more three to five bedroom apartments	22
3.3 Strengthen voice of diversity of community Plan to include Community Housing	11
Total	89

Discussion points:

1. Provide shelter first: support affordable social housing - Maslow's hierarchy of needs
2. Free market mode is not working
3. Alternatives:
 - a. Community housing groups
 - b. Collective funds, multi funded building
 - c. Government to buy land
 - d. Micah- Common Ground example
 - e. Redistributing tax concession to encourage developers to provide affordable housing
 - f. Student accommodation, back packers (need supporting transport)
 - g. Holistic care - tackle homelessness, mental health
4. Make use of existing homes
5. Promote social mix including age, culture, ethnic diversity, honouring traditional owners
6. Ensure plan compliance
7. Retain owner occupiers
8. Maintain diversity and social mix
9. Employ long term leases
10. Government roles – important for government to buy land designated for affordable housing
11. Removing barriers to design – 40%
12. Family friendly- three to five bedroom apartments
13. Strengthen diversity of voices in community planning
14. Canadian Model- set various rent and sale levels with five year occupancy for purpose built three or four bedroom apartment before able to sell and move on
15. Increase access for lots of different people, making use of Brisbane housing providers
16. Land contributions

17. Break down barriers
18. Identify like-minded operators and respectful developers
19. State Government role: Use government acquired land as with 'Common Ground'
20. Protect cultural character
21. Community consultations for development in the area
22. Remove barriers to traditional landlords- design sensitive lease arrangements
23. How confident are we that governments want to support affordable housing?

4. Planning, density and controls

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
4.1 Limit residential and provide access to green space Cultural precinct: cafes and open space and education facilities (Southbank and other parks already full)	56
4.2 Development and design controls Maximum eight stories height for sunlight and to reduce wind tunnels Staggered to fit into West End Active street frontage to promote flow of activities No gated areas so as to be inclusive Integrated communities	53
4.3 Connectivity Focus on public transport and options Adequate frequency No increase in road width or lanes	27
Total	136

Discussion points:

1. Six to eight storeys maximum for residential development staggered from riverside and existing centre
2. Minimize car park provision to encourage public transport.
3. Mid rise development to eight stories to meet housing price needs
4. Medium density close to city but on over entire area, with more green open space on Kurilpa end
5. Shared public infrastructure
6. Medium density housing to reduce traffic problems
7. Make most of river, with more public access, with main street in and out
8. Give more consideration to traffic generation (which is already increasing) than did abandoned draft Kurilpa plan
9. Place strong emphasis on green space- otherwise the area will "turn into building after building"
10. Promote retention of character of West End
11. Lack of educational provisions for more children
12. Promote mixed use and culture between Montague Road and river for education - students, and academic staff. Students peppered through new developments generate pedestrian movement and bring day long activity
13. Promote competitive advantage of this area for educational activities- good place for mixed campus
14. Green space with only a little development- more green parklands for kids to get out
15. High rise narrow streets create wind canyons
16. Maintain spaces for breeze and views

- 17.Link density and transport
- 18.Provide public art
- 19.Provide cycle lanes
- 20.Provide new ferry terminal and more frequent public transport
- 21.Recognise that West End Peninsula is a cul-de-sac and consider New Farm development style as a model
- 22.Importance of how people move to and from work
- 23.Consider loss of character with uniform eight storey development
- 24.Consider innovative car provision – like “Go get”
- 25.Examine Netherlands examples of encouraging future bicycle use, particularly in inner city areas like this
- 26.Need for rules around height controls and space requirements to avoid loss of sun
- 27.Slow all traffic to 30 kph in this area
- 28.Go Between Bridge area is currently sterile
- 29.Separate traffic from green spaces
- 30.Generate energy on site
- 31.Create open space to river edge
- 32.Create own industry and employment using sustainability opportunities with on-site energy based employment
- 33.Montague Road flow of activities, with movement through spaces
- 34.Active street life with ground floor multipurpose access
- 35.Promote sense of belonging- no exclusion, no gated communities
- 36.“Fine grain” to development- avoiding huge frontages and large blocks
- 37.Development that considers existing neighbouring and new residents so that it promotes a sense of community and remains/ becomes an area where people want to live
- 38.Provide green cultural space
- 39.City of future vision including innovative transport and connections
- 40.Consider noise increases
- 41.More residents without extra green space would fill South Bank and parks
- 42.Provide green spaces with cultural activities, education and no housing
- 43.Transport planning for accessibility
- 44.Mixed multiple use
- 45.Include all levels of wage earners with cheap activities and public spaces
- 46.Height: developments should not lack sun or be exposed to wind or be unpleasant
- 47.Council at present not listening to community which is unethical
- 48.Learn from failed bad planning ideas- Kelvin Grove an example of wrong mix
- 49.Lack of community groups getting together
- 50.Develop areas with artists in mind:
 - a. Musicians get together
 - b. Poetry
 - c. Extension of what is happening in West End
- 51.At present not sufficient sitting areas to reach in five minutes (small pocket green spaces)
- 52.Flooding – issue for development

- 53. Indigenous integration into Brisbane community at large- to make accessible learning about heritage
- 54. Possible institutional uses- correction facility

5. Design, aesthetics and heritage

OBJECTIVIES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
5.1 Inclusive community Diversity, indigenous artists, river-connections.	36
5.2 Implementation Privately owned public ownership	5
5.3 Identity Physical Cultural	3
Total	44

Discussion points:

1. More use of evidence of the people who live here, especially artists
2. Promote sense of community engagement
3. Promote diversity of commercial opportunities
4. Develop strong street connections with smaller diverse structures
5. Provide access to river edge, near city
6. Develop solutions for pedestrians
7. Creative ways to promote the public use of public spaces
8. Consider public/private division
9. Plan all the way down to Orleigh Park
10. Include indigenous heritage as a physical presence with tourist aspects- there is nothing now
11. Create more green space
12. Consider increased residents' concern about flooding
13. Relate Kurilpa to West End influence i.e. understand what's distinctive about the place
14. Maximize access to the river from all points
15. Promote design quality- high density can be well designed
16. Consider opportunities for communal gardens, including vegetables

6. Transport and mobility

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
6.1 Upgraded integrated and innovative public transport Road hierarchy Metro service linked to IQ Revitalization of ferry loop services	49
6.2 Walkable streets Tree coverage; single lane; speed limit	45
6.3 Exclusive bicycle lanes to key destinations	45
Total	139

Discussion points: (Goals, problems, potentials and options for optimising access and environment)

1. Create ways to make transport more socially sustainable in terms of facilitating interactions
2. Develop strategies to reduce congestion/emission due to car dependence
3. Enhance the accessibility of public transport services
4. Insure developments will not impact the existing cycle friendly environment
5. It's currently quite difficult to travel in and out of West End, as it currently stands without the proposed development
6. We may not have a place for cars (or they may need to be limited) in the future, we require better public transport
7. Develop exclusive bike and implement safe cycling lanes for cyclists; they are necessary to keep them safe and increase ridership (like the progressive ideas seen in Holland)
8. Transient efficiency is required
9. There is a disconnect between state and council for public transport development
10. Travelling across the city on bus is difficult and time-consuming (up to 50 mins from West End to Kelvin Grove)
11. Add bike racks as they are scarce (e.g. Cultural Centre does not provide a bike rack lock up facilities to park and connect with the bus)
12. Investment is required for our transport infrastructure
13. Overall the people in Brisbane do not understand cycling for transport. West End is the perfect environment for cyclists.
14. Most cyclists do not feel safe cycling alongside cars
15. City Cycle (CC) is a great scheme but the roadways need more lanes dedicated to cyclists
16. Roads must be improved to move traffic
17. Traffic calming, single lanes and walkable tree lined roads are desirable for slowing the cars and making the trip more attractive

- 18.It's imbalanced thinking to only be considering the Kurilpa plan when discussing transport as the ferry system is vital and needs to be considered part of the plan
- 19.All development needs to be human scale
- 20.Local access roads should have some non-through roads only accessible by those walking and bicycling
- 21.Make Montague more walkable like Grey Street
- 22.Bus speeds need to be reduced along Montague as it can be difficult to cross the street if you are on a bike or foot
- 23.The way finding needs to be more legible
- 24.A corridor for active transport (AT) needs to be more visible
- 25.The Cityglider is a great example of being direct and regular
- 26.Access from Kurilpa to Toowong, should be developed, could be all modes of transport on a bridge, have a bridge that is first for a few capacities (e.g. cyclists, buses) and then grow a system from public usage (e.g. add railway eventually). More easily upgrade a public transport (PT) system than a roadway. Or possibly move from a cable ferry crossing to a hopper and then move to a CityCat
- 27.Plan exclusive bikeways so the public will begin to create a great demand for this infrastructure
- 28.Create an underground metro corridor (mass transport) beginning at Montague Street and Hope St/ with stops at 600-800 meter intervals and on top have tree lined walking and cycling areas from the city to Toowong
- 29.All cycling streets should have a 40 km cap and now wider than 50 meter wide streets; maybe cars go under the road and bikes have priority over the top.
- 30.Have a ring bus that travels around West End
- 31.Link land use and transport to create more nearby opportunities

Background:

- Transport must have the ability to:
 - reach all people (accessibility),
 - move people
 - be reliable
 - be affordable and reduce the risk of social exclusion
- Without these factors we become car dependent.
- Increase travel by public transport to facilitate interactions and connections and thereby increase trust and social capital
- Active transport (AT) effects health as bikes run on fat and saves you money whereas cars run on money and make you fat
- Urban traffic congestion costs the Australian economy \$12 billion/yr. and is expected to rise to \$20 billion by 2020
- The number of and the distance between different types of transport (e.g. bus, train, ferry, etc.) has influences on connectivity and overall use. It is suggested the connections are no further than 600 meters apart.
- Mode of travel to work:

Location	Public transport (%)	Car (%)	Active transport (%)
All of Brisbane	6.6	32	2.9
West End	11.6	13	10.5

Five top ideas

- Bicycle lanes physically separated from cars and pedestrians and linked to destinations
- Upgrade integrated public transport (adding underground METRO) link to QUT and ferry usage
- Repurposing streets or creating a hierarchy of streets, creating priority
- Wide footpaths, single lane roads, low speed limits, add safety elements
- Reprioritising transport modes and addressing cultural shift that needs to occur and road hierarchy

7. Natural environment and open space

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
7.1. Equal ratio (60%) of public space to South Bank Create a park that has the same open space ratio as Southbank (60%) to be informal (like Orleigh Park), not highly programmed and link into South Brisbane and West End, using streets and the rail corridor.	54
7.2 Kurilpa Nature Park Provide green corridors and biodiversity with tranquil natural and habitat spaces and connectivity to new water features of ponds and wetlands to attract and protect wildlife and people.	35
7.3 Consolidate connectivity Connecting to South Bank, and to corridors of green roofs and green walls. Green up urban space, with connections to other green spaces Reclaim railway corridor by covering and vegetating railway line, with trees, and bike and walk ways	22
7.4 Provide for recreational needs of community and visitors Accessible sporting fields linked to services and schools	8
Total	119

Discussion points:

1. Define open space as something that has grass and trees, green space – not concrete, or driveways. A place that you can have a picnic! Breathing spaces!
2. Do we need to consider different purposes and goals? Habitat for supporting wildlife, vs. places to be enjoyed by people.? Habitat areas can still be enjoyed by people, but parks are different.
3. We want open spaces that support biodiversity! This can still be mixed with human use - but more than just another Orleigh Park.
4. We also want to use the spaces to make the community more inclusive – you can partly do this by restoring habitat, have restoration signage, local native plantings, with information about indigenous uses etc.
5. We want a continuous biodiversity corridor that runs all through the site and connects this to the river. We want at least the same proportion of green space that is incorporated in South Bank.
6. Given a lot of the riverside area is flood impacted, having significant riverside green space (as opposed to housing) also reduces risk to housing during flooding, and rising sea levels.

7. Biodiversity corridors – if they have direct interference of people all along the corridor, this can interfere with some of the biodiversity benefits – let's have some areas where biodiversity is protected from people, in areas that are 'set aside'.
8. We could consider wildlife corridors built as road overpasses, tree canopy that is large enough to connect across roads. We need to maximise biodiversity of the area
9. Unanimous – the group thinks that preserving biodiversity is an important consideration for future planning.
10. Areas built as rainforest habitat or 'mini-forested areas' could also contribute to positive tourism potential, with a boardwalk or aerial platform etc.
11. Let's make sure that green space pushes into the main part of the peninsula, not just a linear boundary beside the river – so that any developments are 'softened' by the green space.
12. "A park with some development present" Potentially, any new building could be required to replace 100% of the space occupied with green space in another part of the site.
13. Green space on top of buildings – green roofs.
14. If we need to give ground on anything – save it for the things that are hard to green up. Allow hard concrete commercial things near the existing concrete structures (e.g. bridges) – rather than gobbling up scarce and precious green space.
15. Riverwalk in London – landscaped and restored, with loads of waterbirds, in the middle of the city.
16. Let's consider water features in the parkland such as wetlands or ponds – these could have multiple functions: to add stormwater filtration, to attract birds to the area, and contribute tranquil green space.
17. Historically, there used to be range of ponds in the area. Any water features could link back to historical features of the area. Apparently Musgrave Park area used to be home to a lagoon.
18. Re Biodiversity: The more the better
19. Rooftop gardens and building green space everywhere – like the New York Highline. Make sure public space is green space.
20. Concentrate urban areas together, so as to minimise intrusion into green space.
21. Promote bicycles.
22. Good green urban design – green walls, green roofs, and water features that than mitigate heat island effect, treat stormwater, and beautify the area.
23. Kangaroo feeding area – for locals and tourism
24. Green pathways for biodiversity, space for residents and others to enjoy
25. The green space area could be planted up as butterfly habitat – support local engagement in biodiversity, and be relevant to the museum.
26. Kurilpa needs to provide a balance to South Bank: it's nice but intense. The Kurilpa site should be more 'passive', promoting more relaxed enjoyment of environment. We don't want to recreate the busy-ness of South Bank; we want Kurilpa to be more tranquil and less managed.

27. There could be opportunities for schools to use the space: e.g. if areas are designed to promote biodiversity, there could be opportunities for students to learn about the science of biodiversity, or a specialist education service/centre focusing on local biodiversity. We could also make children part of the planning, so that they have a sense of belonging.
28. Car free space! Pedestrian avenues and tree lines to contribute to green space. Suggestion that some green space should incorporate eucalypt woodlands (i.e. not just rainforest species such as Moreton Bay figs) – this may be more in line with pre-existing habitat. This could build capacity of the site to generate greater benefit for wellbeing and enjoyment of the space.
29. A natural water edge – untrained, rather than a concrete wall.
30. Not just parks with ovals and trees and BBQs, but ones with natural habitat features.
31. Given that there will be lots of hot western sun – needs to provide shade.
32. Maximum green space – pedestrian and cycle friendly.
33. Maximising riparian zones – best option for connectivity. Proper connecting pathways, – not just green pockets.
34. Perhaps we should consider the natural habitat requirements of the water rat?
35. We need better bureaucratic arrangements to ensure green space – council capacity to regulate / mandate minimum green space quantity and quality. We need processes that stipulate minimum amount for genuine green space and are able to enforce these regulations effectively.
36. Let's start by not cutting down large trees, and replacing the ones that have fallen down.
37. Moving from bio-diversity to green space focused on human uses
38. This has to be a plan for the people of Brisbane – not just the people who want to come to Brisbane city – it needs to attract support from wider Brisbane community.
39. What could it be called: 'Kurilpa River Park' or 'Kurilpa Nature Park'. No real consensus on the names, but general support for something that included natural theme.
40. Open spaces need to appeal to whole city.
41. Let's include green urban design features that can contribute to treatment and filtration of stormwater and reduce stormwater pollution
42. Let's create a really interesting park where we can blend biodiversity with industrial heritage.
43. Benefits are not just the biodiversity; it's about selling the vision of how biodiversity also confer a range of benefits to society.
44. In terms of the bigger picture: we can reclaim the roadway corridor. We already have an underground railway line; if we could build above the railway line, this could be used to create a green corridor over the train line.
45. If any additional pedestrian bridge is planned, then it would be optimal to consider using this new infrastructure to create green corridors on the bridge.

- 46.Overlap cycle ways and green space; make them accessible for human use.
- 47.Sport facilities – make sure any car parking facilities are underground to minimise concrete development.
- 48.Any sporting facilities need to be accessible by all the community e.g. a field that you can walk onto and kick a ball, skate park etc and useful for local groups (i.e. not another Lang Park). Sporting ovals should be in addition to green space plans rather than instead of.

Summary points:

1. We would like spaces that build and optimise biodiversity – effective and well-connected green corridors comprising diverse habitats (not just grass parks). These green spaces should include water features such as wetlands or ponds to attract birds and other wildlife (that can also provide benefits via filtration of stormwater), and consider the pre-existing features (e.g. habitat for water rat, natural eucalypt woodlands).
 2. We would like spaces for all people of Brisbane to appreciate, relax, enjoy – tranquil, unmanaged space. These spaces should consider links to industrial heritage and opportunities for formal and informal learning, and benefits for community wellbeing.
 3. We would like to ensure that the built environment incorporates green elements – such as green walls and green roofs to soften development, beautify the area, and contribute to green corridors. Some existing build environment should be reclaimed to optimise green space – such as building green corridor /rooftop above the railway line. Any new bridges could consider enhancing connectivity using a green corridor component.
 4. We would like green space for sporting / recreation / picnic space, such as sporting fields, skate-park, and picnic areas. These need to be accessible to everyone (not another Lang Park) and to promote community health and wellbeing. These facilities should not be made at the cost of green corridors and consider ways to minimise concrete spaces (e.g. any parking to go underground).
- Identified how 11 hectares of green space can be created within existing urban environment
 - Re Kurilpa, 11,000 new residents would require 13 hectares of green space, according to range of recommendations.
 - Currently, the area doesn't have enough space, and existing green spaces are not always maintained. BCC is not currently planning for acquisition of any more open space, and funding that should be

coming into the peninsula is being allocated to other types of projects, such as roads etc.

- South Bank has 16 hectares of green space and the remaining area is urban

8. Culture, creative industries and tourism

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
8.1 Continuity of Cultural and Creative Spaces and Activities	42
8.2 Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Centre and Activities	26
8.3 Affordable Housing with Public Spaces	18
Total	86

Discussion points:

1. Continuous public, cultural spaces economically driven by creative industries
2. Combine green spaces with mixed and affordable housing
3. Economics to establish and increase a successful international hub for arts, culture and education as an integrated part of city life
4. A real Aboriginal trail from Maritime Museum to Musgrave Park to emphasize connectivity
5. Space for Aboriginal Cultural Centre
6. Cultural Park
7. Ability to mix housing and creative enterprise
8. Philanthropic funding and widespread collaboration
9. Emphasis on identity
10. Opportunities for engagement with spaces
11. Need to balance input of different stakeholders
12. Shift and transform the Brisbane Entertainment Centre (Boondall)
Place for kids to practice art, sport and make a mark
13. Links with tourism and economy
14. Heritage maintained with sculptures, educational trail and walks celebrating local history
15. Extension of South Bank's cultural precinct
16. Create work spaces for existing and new organisations
17. Promote Creative Industries and shops
18. Support grassroots, provide facilities for kids and community art
19. Opportunity to set Brisbane's future

9. Indigenous character and elements

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
9.1 Promote engagement with Aboriginal people Must be meaningful Provide time for a respectful process	42
9.2 Promote "Place" as an opportunity from rivers edge to the Musgrave Park Centre	34
9.3 Connection to country and place Promote sharing, connection and healing Link to Musgrave Park Respect Selflessness	30
Total	106

Discussion points:

1. Must include indigenous people in process
2. "Decolonize" space
3. Language space
4. Acknowledge place, culture and arts
 - a. Musgrave Park is unfinished business
 - b. Exclusive use of Musgrave Park Cultural Centre for cultural purposes
 - c. Musgrave Park as a cross road destination
 - d. Trails to Musgrave park centre- it's the centre
5. Importance of difference of 'Identity' as recognised by whitefellas and blackfellas (it's not lost)
6. Names: "West End" and "South Brisbane" lack indigenous meaning
7. Promote walking trail from Victoria Bridge, down Melbourne and Boundary Streets, with Totem Poles and important artwork/ paving stones/ rock art/ website.
 - a. Pay to listen/promote access /employ rangers
 - b. Poems: e.g. Whynot Street
8. People to tell story of Country
 - a. Place of respect- providing inclusive space
 - b. Mary Mackillop helped Indigenous people here
 - c. Water rats returned when mangroves came back
9. Provide a legacy
 - a. Heal country and you heal people
 - b. River is the edge - no single place along river edge
 - c. Use place as 45,000 people's voices
 - d. Blackfellas taken from remote communities, released from Boggo Road jail found Musgrave Park as a place of familiarity
10. Ignore property boundaries
11. River bank connection- remove obstacles

- 12.Community engagement
- 13.Information sharing
- 14.Meeting spaces
- 15.Place as a voice: for Goorie Place

10. Economics, commerce and offices

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
10.1 State government costed economics options paper on acquisition of industrial sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staged development options • costs and potential cost-recovery options • includes whole of government economic modeling of city and regional benefits of acquisition and development of the site based on South Bank experience 	32
10.2 Relocation with government support, some industrial sites to a Regional Recycling Centre probably in the Yalata area, over a 15 year time frame <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-located with other paper and cardboard recycling plants 	10
10.3 Recommended 30 storey international standard development, with scope to evolve changing uses	9
Total	51

Discussion points:

1. Council and state government should buy the site and then establish a cost benefit analysis of how to recoup the costs over time
2. 'Staged development' of the whole site extending to long term would be the best way forward with clear guidelines for future planning development.
3. State Government could establish an industry plan for a regional recycling centre to be established to enable businesses to relocate
4. Sell an industrial block to a developer with 30 storeys to be built on this site only. For a mix of apartments, hotel for top 7 storeys plus commercial space. A heavy regulatory approach advocated.
5. The long term benefits of the investments in development of the area need to be assessed and recouped
6. Kurilpa Peninsula would benefit from a creative industries hub being developed harnessing the brimming local '4101' potential of resident artists, musicians, architects, film-makers, feudists, and social media entrepreneurs. Creatives to work in remodelled industrial heritage buildings in Kurilpa
7. Economic modelling of green spaces and education facilities required.
8. Kurilpa area should not be turned into a 'vertical slum' like parts of Hong Kong (as envisioned in the first draft Kurilpa Master Plan)
9. Private ownership covers almost all the land on the Kurilpa site.

10. Certain businesses have no objections to moving from the present site which is commercially restricting for the company with estimated value of A\$100 million for a 2.5 acre site @ A\$40 million per hectare
11. 2x15 storeys approved next to Go Between Bridge Chivelle site development - development to be determined
12. One business covers the largest proportion of the whole Kurilpa redevelopment area and has no economic incentive to relocate. The site was refurbished three years ago with another 12 years or so of commercial life.
13. This business with a commercial value of around \$300 million offers an essential service in recycling for SE QLD and could move to Yatala to become a centralised regional recycling centre.
14. Another business in the next block moving 'up river'. This site is for sale. This business may move to outskirts of Brisbane at Yatala
15. Compulsory purchase of the whole Kurilpa area by government is possible but politically unpalatable with short term electoral cycles
16. Staged development of the site would be preferable because of its scale, size of the site and private ownership. Decisions made now will affect three generations of 4101 residents
17. 10-20 year modelling of the Kurilpa site could clarify financial benefits to the principal stakeholders
18. Long term benefit of investments need to be determined e.g. the investment in hotels close to South Bank has resulted in a very substantial increase in the number of overnight stays. This data provides a tangible economic yardstick of success

11. Human services- education, health, etc.

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
11.1 Innovative urban design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive; safe; innovative to increase capacity to deliver multiple uses • Caters for young and old and informed by data • Co-location of facilities 	49
11.2 Multiple and diverse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socially inclusive • green open spaces 	24
11.3 Integrated community spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple opportunities including education and health 	19
Total	92

Discussion points:

1. Co-location of facilities- swimming pools. Libraries, shared community classes, day care etc- improves access and reduces need to travel
2. High rise schools increase capacity
3. Green bridges as links
4. More green space and shared ovals
5. Travel and outdoor safety
6. Outdoor science art spaces
7. Larger year 12 high schools- not time shared
8. School catchment issues creates need to consider locations
9. Need for metropolitan-wide planning
10. Need for developments to allow safe and accessible 'ageing in place'
11. Existing open space is highly used- and more open space is needed
12. Connected green space is needed
13. Open space for both young and old is needed to tackle obesity
14. Spaces should include shade
15. Decommission/ pedestrianise streets and roads where appropriate (including time-based methods as in Copenhagen and Amsterdam)
16. Community safety: properly commissioned transport corridors
17. Community spaces, i.e. schools also provide shared facilities
18. Health facilities close to schools – exercise and health care centres with space for different medical facilities within each area
19. Need for long term planning for schools and education
20. Accessibility to green space adjacent to schools–not at a distance
21. Affordability for a wide range of residents
22. Interconnected health, housing and open space
23. Enrichment between schools and community

- 24.Shared open space after school hours
- 25.Creation of opportunities for people to network and meet in public open space
- 26.Need for outdoor education in science and art – mixing generations to improve mental health outcomes.
- 27.Catchment areas should have their own schools, not shared - contentious issue of balance between merit and particularly in state schools
- 28.Different culture and languages groups particularly need multi-cultural public and green spaces and resources
- 29.All-ages community spaces available seven days a week.
- 30.Need for physical development opportunities and playgrounds for pre-schoolers
- 31.Free facilities of playgrounds, pocket parks and skate parks
- 32.Option to utilise roof space for activities
- 33.Light rail to connect neighbourhoods and facilities
- 34.Need for quiet spaces
- 35.Opportunities for music practice (difficult in apartments) with open space practice areas, but also sound proof rooms – co-located facilities

12. Community involvement and engagement

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
12.1 Inclusive and appropriate process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> includes – whole community, council, developers and other interested parties, e.g., arts groups 	30
12.2 Honest and open involvement by council in community engagement Process	23
12.3 Easy and accessible community engagement	10
Total	63

Discussion points:

1. Make community consultation easy , e.g. online and guarantee that comments and ideas will be looked at and feedback will be given
2. Engage people who are disengaged (e.g. with low literacy) with inclusive events and consultation
3. Increase sense of involvement by understanding and explaining the relevance of the plan to different groups
4. Have people on board who understand the issues and can explain them to others
5. Deal with people's fears concerning trust and information sharing
6. Get people to ask themselves 'What do I really want?' and 'What do I actually need?'
7. Involve future community members and everyone who would be involved in the process – e.g. future residents, businesses , services
8. Make the engagement really engaging—find something that will reach to all members of the community
9. Make it easy and accessible for people to give their ideas
10. Ask what people would like to see council do in community engagement?
11. Make council accountable for their own policies in community engagement
12. Ask how can we communicate different ideas e.g. face-to-face, video, social media?
13. Motivate and inspire people to be involved
14. Consider what good community engagement looks like
 - a. Understand how historical successes like South Bank occurred and their future potential to allow people to take ownership of the processes and outcome of development
 - b. Everyone putting cards on the table
 - c. Working together
 - d. Open and honest communication
 - e. Dispel fear with facts

- f. Openness from developers and public officials
 - g. Community and Council working together
15. What are the blocks for Council engagement with the community?
 16. Does Council care what the community thinks?
 17. Is Council afraid of vocal electorates?
 18. Make the issues not just about West End but the whole of Brisbane
 19. Make the issues a-political
 20. Ensure open feedback process to achieve outcomes by the people for the people

13. Community development

OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
13.1 Free community space resource for the community	22
13.2 Community Development Panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> process to involve representatives in a large pool of locals to help input ideas 	16
13.3 Government commitment to paid community workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum two full-time to help community help itself 	8
Total	46

Discussion points:

1. Planned growth for people's needs and services
2. Government commitment to paid community workers to help the community to help itself
3. World best practice for access, mobility and affordability
4. Ways to welcome new people to the community
5. Schools and education facilities linking across centres and into community
6. Encourage planners to go above and beyond education parameters and BCC engage with community like today's forum
7. Maintain connectedness
8. Community Resource Hub – the 'go to' centre
9. Access to and from all points across the community
10. Inclusion: making sure minorities and extremes are included and valued
11. Using creativity and arts to help bind the community together
12. Community owned services :e.g. power generation and solar wind co-op
13. Upgrade Musgrave Park
14. Mixed use community: amenities both free and paid
15. Supply of neutral space: non commercial community space
16. People friendly and aesthetic public space
17. Community-run community centre
18. Community library, including tools, implements etc.
19. Jury duty for town planners!

APPENDIX C: Analysis of ranking: focus group goals, objectives and priorities *

Table 2

Rank	Objective	Score	Band	Topic
1=	State Government to buy land for affordable housing	56	A	H
1=	Limit residential development and provide green space	56	A	DandD
3	Equal ratio of public space to South Bank	54	A	NandO
4	Enforce development and design controls, including 8 storey height maximum	53	A	DandD
5	Adopt a broad view of community based planning	52	A	DandD
6=	Innovate, integrate and upgrade public transport	49	A	TandA
6=	Design and integrate innovative spaces for multiple human service delivery to young and old	49	A	CDS
8=	Create walkable streets	45	B	TandA
8=	Provide exclusive bike lanes to key destinations	45	B	TandA
10=	Create continuous creative arts spaces and activities	42	B	CAI
10=	Promote meaningful and respectful engagement with	42	B	ACA

	Aboriginal people			
10=	State Government to investigate acquisition and relocation options for current industrial site	42	B	G
13	Create single planning authority to oversee Kurilpa	41	B	G
14	Create diverse design industry spaces with river connections, including opportunities for Aboriginal art	36	B	CAI
15	Designate and create Kurilpa Nature Park	35	B	NandO
16	Use Aboriginal art trails, objects and names to create sense of indigenous space from river edge to Musgrave Park	34	B	ACA
17=	Develop process to involve whole community with council, developers, special groups and other interested parties	30	C	G
17=	Connect new development to country and place physically and spiritually	30	C	ACA
19	Provide for high frequency and well connected public transport and restrict general purpose road width and lanes	27	C	TandA
20=	Life cycle approach to residential planning	26	C	H
20=	Promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activities	26	C	ACA
22=	Provide socially inclusive human services linked to green	24	C	CDS

	open spaces and active transport			
22=	Produce new, alternative strategies for people to have a say in planning	24	C	G
22=	State intervention to secure 30 % affordable housing	24	C	H G
26	Honest and open Council engagement in involving community in decisions	23	C	G DandD
27=	Enhance connectivity including links to South Bank and creating green corridor over rail line	22	C	TandA
27 =	Provide for family friendly residential development including three - four bedroom accommodation	22	C	H
27=	Provide free community space resource for community use	22	C	CDS
30	Provide spaces for integrated education, health, and other community services with outdoor spaces for science and art	19	D	CDS
31	Locate affordable housing around attractive public spaces	18	D	H
32	Make provision for community led housing, including indigenous owned and managed accommodation	17	D	H
33	Create a Community Development Panel	16	D	CDS, G

34	Strengthen voices of diverse communities	11	D	CDS
35	Ensure community engagement process is easy and accessible	10	D	G
36	Provide for possibility of unique 30 story international development on a industrial site	9	D	DandD
37=	Ensure government commitment to fund at least 2 community development workers for new development	8	D	CD
37=	Meet recreational and sporting needs of residents and visitors	8	D	NandO
37=	Public /private collaboration in implementation	5	D	G
39	Create distinctive physical and cultural identity	3	D	DandD

* This table records the overall scores achieved by each of the three highest ranked objectives of each focus group from voting by all forum participants. These have then been allocated into the following four bands of priority:

- A Key Goals (to which greatest significance should be attached) - more than 50 votes
- B Major Objectives (highly significant aims) - 31-49 votes
- C Basic Objectives (objectives which should be integrated into adopted policies) - 20-30 votes

D Contributory Objectives (matters which are highly desirable and should integrated into the policies designed to achieve higher level objectives).
- 3-19 votes

Allocation of these objectives into appropriate topics then allowed resulting preferences to form the basis for decisions concerning policy priorities for the following eight policy topic areas:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Policy Topic</i>
ACA	Aboriginal Culture and Arts
CDS	Community Development and Services
CIA	Creative Industries and Arts
DandD	Development and Design
G	Governance
H	Housing
NandO	Nature and Open space
TandA	Transport and Access

RANGE OF FOCUS GROUP GOALS and OBJECTIVES BY TOPIC

	ACA Aboriginal Culture and Arts	CDS Community Development and Services	CIA Creative Industries and Arts	DandD Development and Design	G Governance	H Housing	NandO Nature and Open Space	TandA Transport and Access
A. Key Objectives		6= Design and integrate innovative spaces for multiple human service delivery to young and old		1= Limit residential development and provide green space 5. Adopt a broad view of community based		1= State Governmen t to buy land for affordable housing	3. Equal ratio of public space to South Bank	6= Innovate, integrate and upgrade public transport

				planning				
B. Major objectives	<p>10= Promote meaningful and respectful engagement with Aboriginal people</p> <p>16. Use Aboriginal art trails, objects and names to create sense of indigenous</p>		<p>10= Create continuous creative arts spaces and activities</p> <p>14 Create diverse design industry spaces with river connections, including opportunities for Aboriginal art</p>		<p>10=State Government to investigate acquisition and relocation options for Parmalat site</p> <p>13. Create single planning authority to oversee Kurilpa</p>		<p>15. Designate and create Kurilpa Nature Park</p>	<p>8= Create walkable streets</p> <p>8= Provide exclusive bike lanes to key destinations</p>

	space from river edge to Musgrave Park 17= Connect new developm ent physically and Spiritually to country and place				17= Develop process to involve whole community with council, developers, special groups and other interested parties			
Basic Objectives	20= Promote Aboriginal	22= Provide socially		23. Honest and open Council	22= Produce new,	20+ Life cycle approach to		19. Provide for high

	and Torres Strait Islander activities	<p>inclusive human services</p> <p>linked to green open spaces and active transport</p> <p>27=</p> <p>Provide free community space resource for community use</p>		engagement in involving community in decisions	<p>alternative strategies for people to have a say in planning</p> <p>22=</p> <p>State intervention to secure 30 % affordable housing</p> <p>26.</p> <p>Honest and open Council engagement in involving community</p>	<p>residential planning</p> <p>22=</p> <p>Apply life cycle approach to residential planning</p>		<p>frequency and well connected public transport and restrict general purpose road width and lanes</p> <p>27=.</p> <p>Enhance connectivity including links to South Bank and creating green corridor over railway line</p>
--	---------------------------------------	---	--	--	---	---	--	--

					in decisions			
Instrumental Objectives		<p>22=</p> <p>Provide socially inclusive human services linked to green open spaces and active transport</p> <p>27=</p> <p>Provide free community space resource for</p>		<p>36.</p> <p>Provide for possibility of unique 30 story international development on an industrial site</p>	<p>16.</p> <p>Create a Community Development Panel</p> <p>35.</p> <p>Ensure community engagement process is easy and accessible</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Locate affordable housing around attractive public spaces</p> <p>32.</p> <p>Make provision for community</p>	<p>37=</p> <p>Meet recreational and sporting needs of residents and visitors</p>	

		community use			37=	led housing, including indigenous owned and managed accommodation		
		30. Provide spaces for integrated education, health and other community services with outdoor spaces for science and art			Public /private collaboration in implementation			
		33. Create a Community Development Panel						
		34. Strengthen						

		voices of diverse communities						
--	--	-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

APPENIX D: Focus group policy areas by content and importance

*Table 3 Focus group priorities by policy areas and importance **

This table synthesizes the 39 high priority objectives listed in Table 2 into four bands of relative importance, each allocated to one of eight policy areas. It is intended to form a framework for an integrated Kurilpa Future Development Strategy with its full expression in the achievement of the key goals in the second column, its trunk in the major objectives, and its roots in the contributory and basic objectives in the last two columns. It is best read horizontally for each of the eight policy areas to form a prioritized solution requirement for each policy area, which together combine to form an integrated strategy.

	Key Objective	Major Objective	Basic Objective	Contributory Objective
Aboriginal Culture and Arts		10= Promote meaningful and respectful engagement with Aboriginal people	16. Use Aboriginal art trails, objects and names to create sense of indigenous space from river edge to Musgrave Park 17= Connect new development physically and spiritually to country and place	

Community Development and Services	6= Design and integrate innovative spaces for multiple human service delivery to young and old		22= Provide socially inclusive human services linked to green open spaces and active transport 27= Provide free community space resource for community use	30. Provide spaces for integrated education, health and other community services with outdoor spaces for science and art 33. Create a Community Development Panel 34. Strengthen voices of diverse communities
Creative Industries		10= Create continuous creative arts spaces and activities 14 Create diverse design industry spaces with river connections, including opportunities		

		for Aboriginal art		
Development and Design	<p>1= Limit residential development and provide green space</p> <p>5. Adopt a broad view of community based planning</p>		<p>23. Honest and open council engagement in involving community in decisions</p>	<p>36. Provide for possibility of unique 30 story international development on an industrial site</p>
Governance and Implementation		<p>10=State Government to investigate acquisition and relocation options for Parmalat site</p> <p>13. Create single planning authority to oversee</p>	<p>22= Produce new, alternative strategies for people to have a say in planning</p> <p>22= State intervention to secure 30 % affordable housing</p>	<p>16. Create a Community Development Panel</p> <p>35. Ensure community engagement process is</p>

		<p>Kurilpa</p> <p>17=</p> <p>Develop process to involve whole community with council, developers, special groups and other interested parties</p>	<p>26.</p> <p>Honest and open council engagement in involving community in decisions</p>	<p>easy and accessible</p> <p>37=</p> <p>Public /private collaboration in implementation</p>
Housing	<p>1=</p> <p>State Government to buy land for affordable housing</p>		<p>22=</p> <p>Apply life cycle approach to residential planning</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Locate affordable housing around attractive public spaces</p> <p>32.</p> <p>Make provision for community led housing, including indigenous owned and managed</p>

				accommodation
Nature and Open space	3. Equal ratio of public space to South Bank	15. Designate and create Kurilpa Nature Park		37= Meet recreational and sporting needs of residents and visitors
Transport and Access	6= Innovate, integrate and upgrade public transport	8= Create walkable streets 8= Provide exclusive bike lanes to key destinations	19. Provide for high frequency and well connected public transport and restrict general purpose road width and lanes 27=. Enhance connectivity including links to South Bank and creating green corridor over railway line	

* The numbers preceding each objective listed in the table (e.g. '10=' or '16') indicate the rank that they achieved. This is explained Table 2, *Analysis Of Ranking Of Focus Group Goals and Objectives*, and displayed in the first column of that table.

The role and composition of the table

1. Focus groups produced their three most significant objectives for voting by the general Forum, with each person casting 10 allocated red dots of which only one could be awarded to any one selected objective.

2. This resulted in scores varying from 56 votes (awarded to both 'State government to buy land for affordable housing' and 'Limit residential development and provide green space') to 3 votes (for 'Create distinctive physical and cultural identity').
3. These were then allocated into the four bands of Key Objective (49+) Major Objectives (34-48), Basic Objective (21-33) and Contributory Objectives, (less than 20) as shown in Tables 2 and 3. It is interesting that these contributory objectives often transpired as solution requirements for more highly rated ones,
4. Content analysis was then conducted to group these 39 objectives into a number of coherent policy areas, as presented in Table 2.

These which emerged as

- Aboriginal Culture and Arts (ACA)
- Community Development and Services (CDS)
- Creative Industries and Arts (CIA)
- Development and Design (DandD)
- Governance and Implementation (G and I)
- Housing (H)
- Nature and Open space (NandO)
- Transport and Access (TandA)

APPENDIX F: Forum Personnel

Table 4 Personnel, topics, and roles

TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON	FACILITATOR	SCRIBE	VISIONER
1.Policies and Governance	Helen Abrahams	Laurel Johnson	Nicole Lessio	Anna Carlson
Political and administrative goals, potentialities and constraints in the redevelopment of Kurilpa and neighbouring areas				
2. Housing need and supply	Peter Richards	Peter Westoby	Belinda Macartney	Jason Grant
Established and innovative ways for public, private and community housing to meet changing patterns of housing need.				
3. Housing affordability and social mix -	Jonathon Sri	Vikki Uhlmann	Elizabeth Cowie	Calvin Garrett
The impacts of changing social and economic conditions on housing demand and ways to manage them to maintain affordability				
4. Planning, Density and Controls	Paul Eagles	Ruth Christie	Melissa David	Amber Prince
Goals, activities, densities, spaces and controls to foster ideal inner city life				
5. Design Aesthetics and Heritage	Richard Kirk	Lucy Heywood	Pat Zuber	George Kassos
The character and design of buildings, spaces, streets and neighbourhoods to bring maximum life and beauty to the inner city				
6. Transport and mobility	Liton Kamaruzzaman	Nicole Willis	Tracy Washington	Barry Gyte
Goals, problems, potentials and options for optimising access and environment				
7. Natural Environment and	John Mongard	Joanne Bragg	Angela Dean	Gavin Hardy

open space				
Matching people needs and inner city potentials for green space				
8. Culture, Creative Industries and Tourism	John O'Toole	Steve Capelin	Jocelyn Poirier	Charles Zuber
How to recognise and enhance existing cultural assets to create engaging, prosperous and dynamic places and communities				
9. Indigenous Character and Elements	Sam Watson	Josh Walker		Tammy Grice
Linking past and present to create an inclusive, creative, prosperous and fair future for Indigenous Australians				
10. Economics, Commerce and Offices	Paul Rees	Patrice Draper	David Milne	Peter Griffin
Matching citywide and national economic benefits and trends to local qualities and potentialities				
11. Human services- Education, Health, etc	Vicky O'Rourke	Eileen Heywood	Mark Allen	Jaydee Dearness
How to ensure new developments are planned to build on existing services to ensure balanced, healthy and well serviced communities				
12. Community Involvement	Pam Bourke	Sue Kyte	Cristel Palmer	Jackie Ratcliffe
How best to ensure that local communities are informed, engaged, consulted and empowered to contribute to decisions about local and city wide development				
13. Community Development	Helen Wallace	Jessica Binch	Cate Paul	Leesl Ross
How to create physical and social environments that promote healthy, active and inclusive communities				

APPENDIX G: Forum program

FACILITATOR, Pauline Peel

9.15am REGISTRATION

9.30am OPENING and WELCOME TO COUNTRY: Honourable Jackie Trad and Uncle Des Sandy

9.40am ORGANISATION OF THE FORUM: Pauline Peel

9.50am PANEL CONVERSATION ON KEY THEMES

Natural environment and green space - Hugh Possingham, Professor and Australian Laureate Fellow, School of Biological Sciences, University of Queensland (pre-recorded presentation)

Design and image - Richard Kirk, leading Brisbane and West End architect and President, Queensland Chapter, Australian Institute of Architects

Transport and mobility - Barry Gyte, manager of public and active transport including major international events, and director of leading transport planning practice.

Indigenous culture and interests - Sam Watson, novelist, playwright, screen writer, and political activist

Culture and creative industries - John O'Toole, arts educator and writer, Honorary Professor of Drama, Griffith University, Resident of Kurilpa for more than 20 years

10.40am Video PRESENTATION NATURAL ENVIRONMENT and GREEN SPACE: Professor Hugh Possingham, Laureate Fellow, University of Queensland School of Biological Sciences

10.00am FOCUS GROUPS, EXPLORING and EXPANDING ON CONVERSATION THEMES

- Groups assisted by a Facilitator, a Resource Person, a Scribe and a Visioner

11.45am REFRESHMENT BREAK, DISPLAY and VOTING ON IDEAS

12.15pm INTEGRATED IDEAS and PROPOSALS GROUPS

- Groups with members from each of the preceding Focus Groups, supported by similar teams, will produce and explore creative ideas for the whole site and particular areas or aspects.

12.55pm DISPLAY and SUMMARIES OF TOP RATED PROPOSALS and FINDINGS FROM ALL GROUPS: REVIEW BY TIME QUINN, LAUREL JOHNSON and PHIL HEYWOOD (3-4 TABLES EACH)

1.10 pm SUMMARY and CLOSE. WHERE TO FROM HERE?

5 minute summary of voting results and outcomes (Pauline Peel)

1.15pm SUMMATION and CLOSURE FROM DEPUTY PREMIER, HON JACKIE TRAD

1.30pm CLOSE

APPENDIX H: Further Reading

Adams, R, 2010, *Transforming Australian Cities for a more financially viable and sustainable future*,

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/Statistics/Documents/TransformingCitiesMay2010.pdf>, Melbourne, City of Melbourne and State of Victoria

Beattie, P. 2012, *Queensland -The Smart State*,

<http://www.alumni.uq.edu.au/queensland-the-smart-state> Accessed July 23, 2015.

Bric Housing Company, 2015 *Annual report for 2014* Annual report for 2014 <http://www.bric.org.au/node/188> Accessed July 21, 2015

Brisbane Housing Company 2015 *Creating Livable Communities*,

<http://www.bhcl.com.au/> Accessed July 21, 2015

Brisbane City Council, 2014, *City Plan 2014*,

<http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/planning-building/planning-guidelines-tools/brisbane-city-plan-2014> Accessed July 23, 2015,

Brisbane City Council, 2010, *South Brisbane Riverside Neighborhood Plan*,

http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/Chapter4_SouthBrisbane_NP_Full.pdf Accessed July 23, 2013.

Brisbane City Council, 2014, Draft Kurilpa Master Plan,

<http://www.kurilparenewal.com.au/master-plan>, Accessed July 23, 2015

Florida, R., 2005, *Cities and the Creative Class*, New York, Routledge.

Gehl, J, 2010, *Cities for People*, Washington, D.C., Island Press.

Heffernan, E, 2013, "Active street frontages: The relationship between the quality of active frontages and public perceptions of public spaces" , *Urban Design International* 19, 92-102 (Spring 2014)

Hester, R., 2010, *Design for Ecological Democracy*, Cambridge, Ma, MIT Press

Queensland Government, 2015, *Better Planning For Queensland-Next Steps In Planning Reform Directions Paper*,

<http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/resources/planning/directions-paper/better-planning-directions-paper.pdf>, Accessed July 23, 2015

Queensland Government 2015, *National Rent Affordability Scheme (NRAS)* <https://www.qld.gov.au/housing/renting/nras/> Accessed 23 July, 2015.

Queensland Government 2007, *Implementation Guideline NO. 5, Social Infrastructure Planning*, Queensland Office of Urban Management, Department of Infrastructure
<http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources/guideline/ImplementationGuideline5.pdf>, Accessed July 23, 2015

Queensland Government, 2010, *Connecting SEQ, An Integrated Transport Plan for South east Queensland*, Brisbane, Queensland Department of Transport & Main Roads.

Queensland Government, 2014, *South East Queensland Principal Cycle Network Plan*

<Http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Projects/Name/S/South-East-Queensland-Principal-Cycle-Network-Plan.asp>. Accessed July 21, 2015

Queensland Government, 2015, *Economic Development Queensland* <http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/infrastructure/economic-development-queensland.html>, Brisbane, Queensland Department of Infrastructure, Local Government & Planning, Accessed July 23, 2015.

West Australia Government, 2010, *Affordable Housing Strategy, 2010-2020*, <http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/affordablehousingstrategy/Pages/default.a> Perth, Department of Housing and Works.