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 pubic 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 • 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 • 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
   • 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
   • socially inclusive
   • green open spaces
	24

11.3 Integrated community spaces • 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

OBJECTIVIES and PRIORITIES	SCORE
12.1 Inclusive and appropriate process • 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 • process to involve representatives in a large pool of locals to help input ideas	16
13.3 Government commitment to paid community workers • 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!