The Green Space Strategy

West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane

Prepared by local landscape architects:

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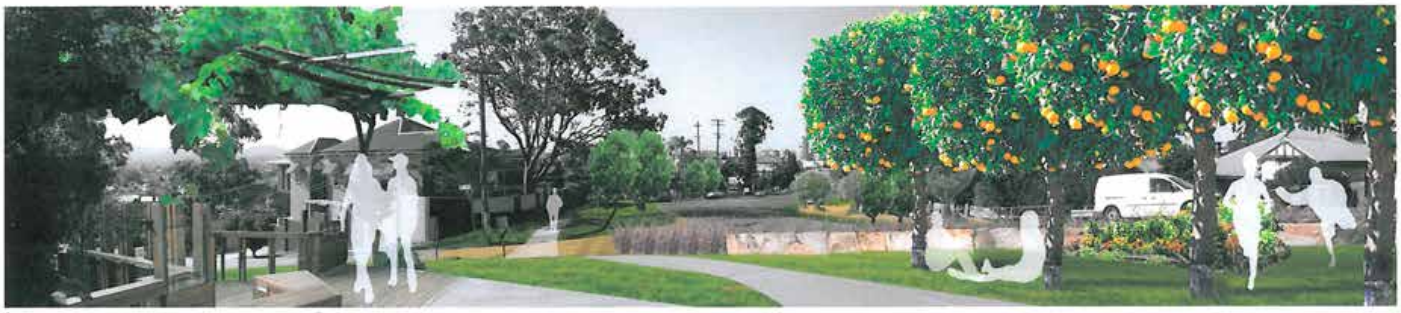
Ideas, collaboration and support from hundreds of local residents through:

West End Community Association (WECA)
Kurilpa Futures
Transition Kurilpa

8th Edition
July, 2018

hampstead road now



hampstead common

West End peninsula neighbourhood has undergone a dramatic increase in population over the last ten years. The development has not been matched by improvements to our parks and streets and has led to a large shortfall of green spaces. This will become exacerbated by the current boom in apartments.

The big idea in our strategy is that we can reclaim at least 11 hectares of unused public spaces to create the public realm that the community needs now and into the future. This space is available now on unused road reserves and crown lands within the peninsula and should be used to build the existing shortfall of open space created.

We urge the Brisbane City Council to consider, adopt and implement the Green Space Strategy, and to then resource, finance and build new green spaces to fulfill the burgeoning need for green spaces in the West End peninsula .

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NEW METROPOLITAN HERITAGE PARK

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IMPROVED RIVERSIDE PARKS

RIVER POCKET PARKS

improved riverside parks to incude biodiverse natural habitats

VERGE PARKS

EDIBLE STREETS

KURILPA PLAN AREA FOR 11,000 NEW RESIDENTS WE WOULD NEED 13 HECTARES OF OPEN SPACE

ALL OF PENINSULA FOR 27,000 NEW RESIDENTS IN THE PENINSULA WE WOULD NEED 15-30 HECTARES OF OPEN SPACE

POSSIBLE SITE FOR NEW ENTERTAINMENT STADIUM

5.5ha METROPOLITAN PARK WITH INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

future link via green cycle / pedestrian bridge to Milton

future link via green cycle / pedestrian bridge to UQ

BUILDINGS TO PARK PROPORTIONS SIMILAR TO SOUTH BANK

green edge to rail line

INNER CITY RIVER PARK EXTENSION

outline of Kurilpa precinct area

KURILPA WALKWAY / CYCLEWAY 400m

11. DAVIES PARK

11. MUSGRAVE PARK

8. WEST END PRIMARY

BRISBANE STATE HIGH SCHOOL

SOMERVILLE HOUSE SCHOOL

ST LAURENCES SCHOOL

SOUTH BANK

PARMALAT

GOMA

ACI GLASS

GREEN SPACE EXISTING AND PROPOSED (TOTAL NEW GREEN SPACE SHOWN = 11.9ha)

1. DESTINATION BOULEVARDS TOTAL = 1.5ha
2. TRAVEL WAY BOULEVARDS TOTAL = 3ha
3. GREEN LINKS TOTAL = 0.2ha
4. NEW PARKS
5. VERGE PARKS / PLANTED MEDIANS TOTAL= 3ha
6. RIVER POCKET PARKS TOTAL = 1ha
7. END OF STREET PARKLETS TOTAL = 1.2ha
8. EDIBLE STREETS / SCHOOLS / GARDENS TOTAL = approx. 2ha
9. IMPROVED RIVERSIDE PARK (EXISTING)
10. IMPROVED EXISTING LOCAL PARKS
11. IMPROVED EXISTING DISTRICT PARKS
12. NEW & IMPROVED PLAYSPACE & YOUTH SPACES
13. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE e.g. train line / green planted cycle / pedestrian bridges

Landscape planning by:
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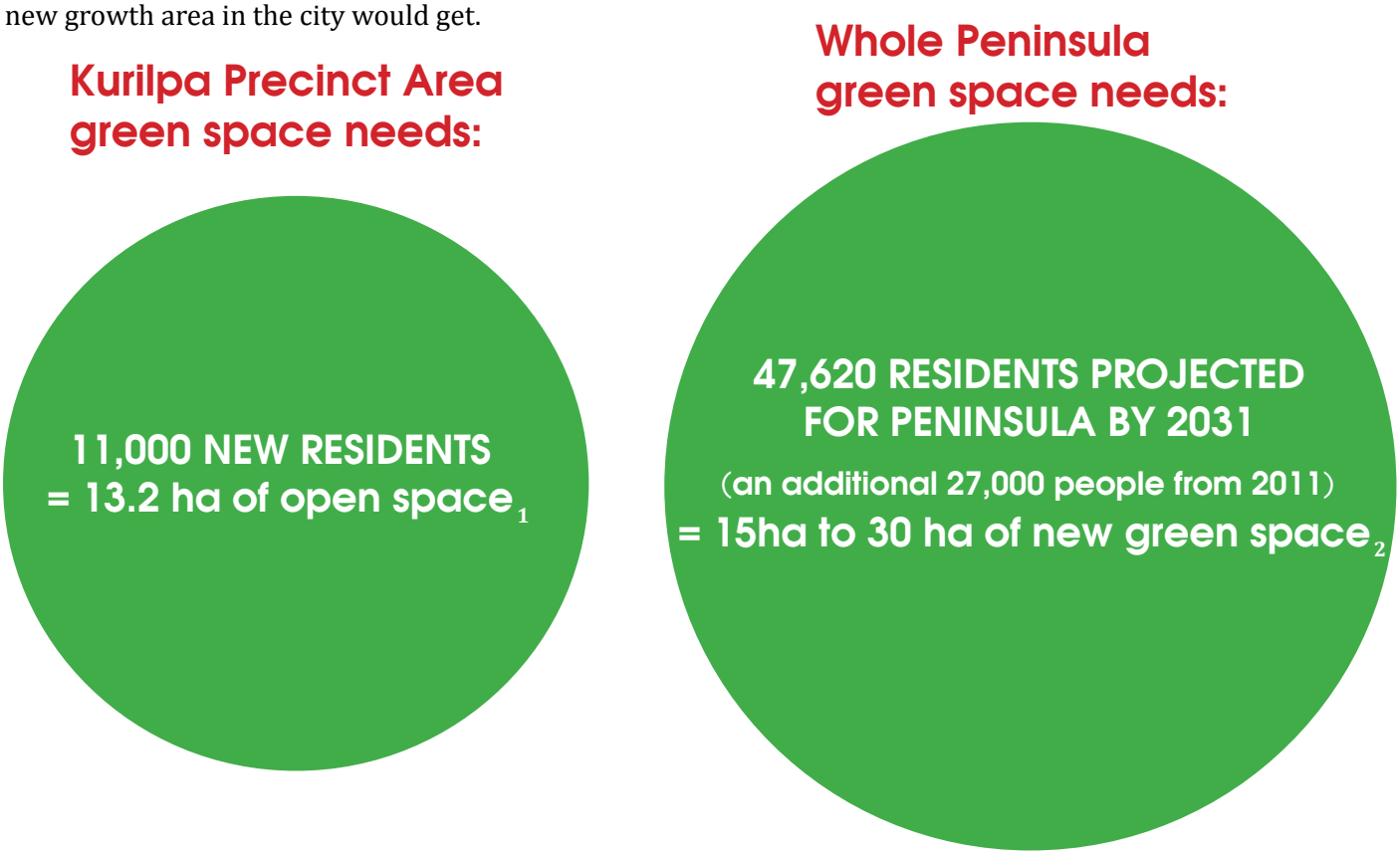
A Summary of The Green Space Strategy

The Green Space Strategy represents twenty years of community planning and thinking, developed over the course of five community forums involving hundreds of local residents. A lack of green open space has been a dominant concern in this community in the last twenty years. Local landscape architects have collaborated over these years with community groups and this strategy summarizes their collective thinking for the future.

The West End, Highgate Hill and the South Brisbane peninsula is a model neighbourhood of urban living for Queensland and Australia. There are probably only a handful of other places that have the diversity of people, housing, work, culture and city landscape that characterises this place. This vibrant and dynamic character is currently under threat from urban policies and planning which are not keeping up with community needs or development pressures.

The peninsula, comprising the suburbs of West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane, is projected to grow to a population of 47,620 by 2031: that's more than double what its population was in 2011. One of the things that local residents enjoy about the peninsula is access to quality green space. Popular green spaces such as Orleigh Park provide sought after informal space for picnicking, relaxing, exercising or kicking a ball. These spaces are at capacity on the weekends, when regular park-goers must compete for space with programmed events. By 2031 it is highly likely that the vast majority of residents in the peninsula will be apartment dwellers without private gardens. For these reasons and more, it is critical that the peninsula provides an adequate supply of quality green space to meet increasing demand.

The Kurilpa Precinct development plans of 2014 foreshadowed an increased population of 11,000 people. The Kurilpa Precinct Area cannot deliver the 13.2ha green space required for its projected 11,000 population due to a lack of space, so let's create a green space strategy that can deliver the equivalent amount of quality green space not only in the development area, but also across the entire peninsula. This approach should be applied to other development areas in the neighbourhood, thus delivering to this community the same benefits as any new growth area in the city would get.



1. Based on Brisbane City Council's parkland rate of 1.12 ha per 1000 population within centres
2. At conservative to normal suburban green space rates of 0.55ha to 1 ha per 1000 population

The strategy shows that we can build an additional 11 hectares of great green spaces throughout the peninsula's streets, verges and unused crown lands. The community envisions the kinds of public realms that we find in the great, walkable cities of the world like Paris, where every green space is valued. Some of these 11 hectares of unused land can be planned to be open spaces as contributions to development in the Kurilpa area right now. For example, the Hampstead Common area would deliver a hectare of parkland built on unused bitumen with no loss of private land or movement area required for roads.

In the bigger picture, by 2031 the peninsula will require a total of 15 to 30 hectares of new green spaces for 27,000 new residents based on a modest rate of 0.55 to 1 hectare per 1000 residents (new development areas actually require 1.12 hectares per 1000 under the City Plan 2014). Aside from creating new green space, we can also remediate the riverbanks and gullies, upgrade parkland facilities and repair the aged walkways and bikeways of the neighbourhood using the balance shortfall of funds dedicated to parks through planned and forecasted development contributions.

An Integrated Plan

Currently there is no plan for the whole peninsula that tells the community how the impending buildings, traffic and people will be properly accommodated; nor how water, energy or heat gain will be sustainably dealt with. There is no well-considered, rigorous and properly consulted plan to show how a dense city neighbourhood is to provide for green spaces and active public realms.

This Green Space Strategy is a primer for the community, business and government to endorse an integrated plan that provides real, new green spaces. The big idea in our strategy is that we can reclaim at least 11 hectares of unused public spaces to create the public realm that the community needs now and into the future. This space is available now on the streets and crown lands within the peninsula and should be used to build the existing shortfall of open space created by the boom in multi-unit dwellings over the last 10 years.

How many new parks were built in Highgate Hill / West End in the last thirty years? ....One Pocket Park in The Gully, Highgate Hill

Paradise Street Permablitz: community organised park improvements and edible gardens

Why do we need a strategy?

- Increased population projections
- Currently no green space plan to meet increasing demand
- Under allocation of parks
- Rapid pace of development

Who does the strategy serve?

- Residents and workers of West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane
- Visitors to the area
- The business community, including developers
- Local and State Government agencies

In the next 20 years, we will need a football pitch sized open space for every 1000 new residents, an eventual space the size of twenty six football pitches. If we failed and only achieved 50% of this, we will still need another Southbank sized open space. The challenge is for Brisbane City Council and the Queensland Government to provide the funds from development and provide the planning direction to fulfill these un-met community needs.

The Green Space Strategy

The following principles drive the strategy:

- Community inspired and led
- Flood resilient design
- Delivers at least the minimum open space provisions of 0.55 hectares per 1000 new residents
- Walkable to every resident in the peninsula
- High quality, useable open spaces
- A funded program of open space implementation

Where can the open space be made?

The whole of the peninsula has a shortfall of open space, so the increased density of redevelopment areas such as the Kurilpa precinct site can be compensated by direct funding, through infrastructure and open space contributions, to assist other nearby areas needing parks.

Highgate Hill has the biggest shortfall of open space, being the densest populated area currently. One idea is to convert Hampstead Road, in the centre of Highgate Hill, into a destination boulevard: its wide road reserve can allow a kilometre of north facing linear parklands, whilst still maintaining current vehicular movements. Hampstead Common, as it could be named, would be one of a number of parkways created out of unused crown land and road reserves. Hampstead Common on its own could provide for at least a hectare of park and open space in this manner. This would provide nearly a tenth of the shortfall open space from the Kurilpa precinct (one of the 11 hectares that are currently not provided in the 2014 plan).

Hampstead Common is an idea developed within the West End community over a number of years, in consultation with adjacent residents and arising from community led workshops (refer appendix A). The concept has broad acceptance in the community and would be a precedent for new parkways in the area. Parkways however could be built on any wide road reserve. Montague Road in its entirety would provide a significant area of urban open space in this manner. To enable this to happen, Brisbane City Council has to take leadership in the progressive construction of co-ordinated spaces. An urban movement strategy is needed to create an integrated system allowing pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and vehicles to move easily and safely through the precinct as a whole.

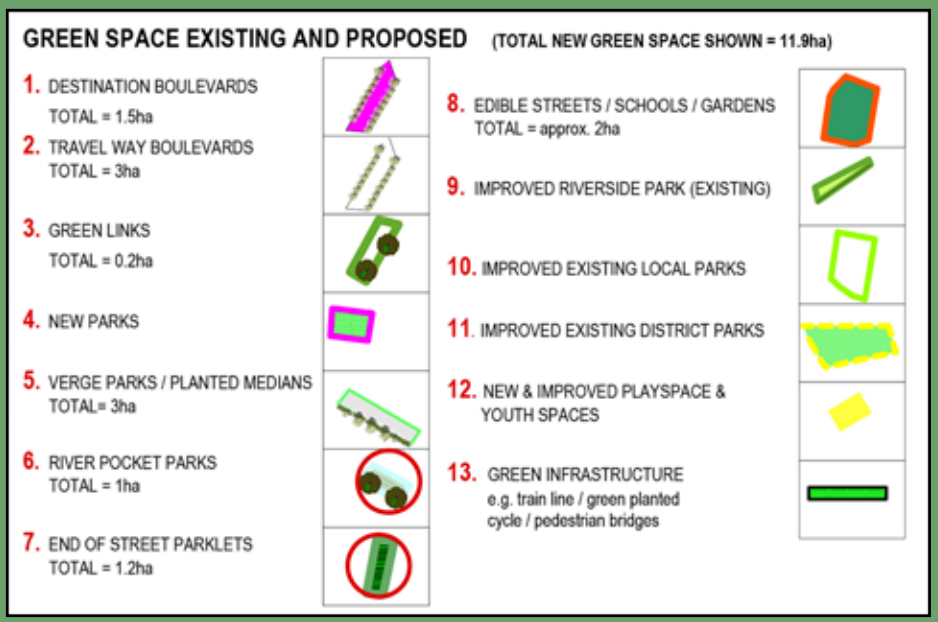
The Elements of The Green Space Strategy

Aside from existing parks, gullies and sporting areas, the following new open space types would contribute to the eleven hectares of space that will be required in the neighbourhood and are shown on the Green Space Strategy:

- Destination boulevards
- Travel-way boulevards
- Green links
- Pocket parks
- Riverside park improved
- New parks
- Edible parks, streets and community gardens
- Sport and recreation spaces
- Natural green spaces

The Green Space Strategy

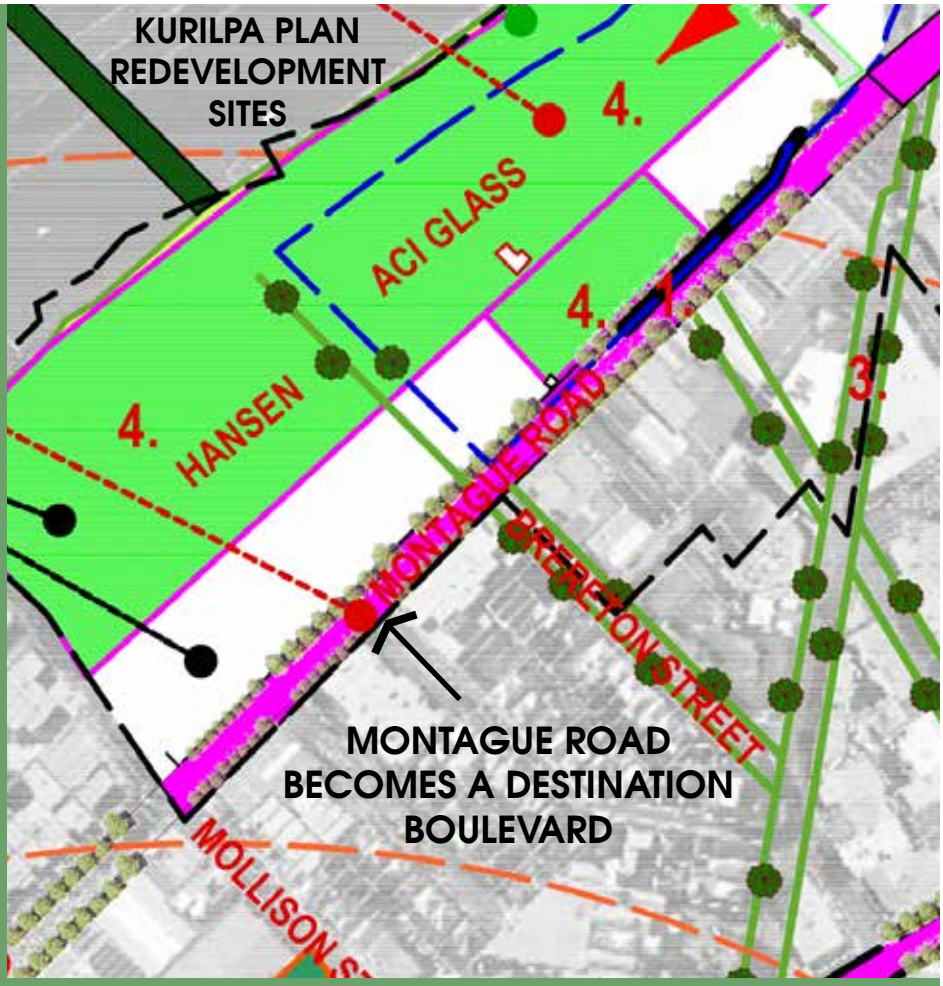
WEST END, HIGHGATE HILL & SOUTH BRISBANE



Destination Boulevards

These are vibrant pedestrian oriented streets that could be located in mixed use centres (areas of combined residential, entertainment, commercial and retail functions). They include a high level of detailing and quality of finishes in all street components from ground level to the third floor including building facades. The destination boulevard streetscape is located on a minimum verge width of 6.5-metres that includes furniture, pavements, garden beds and colourful sub-tropical trees. Where possible, traffic signs are minimised, kerb and channel removed and asphalt replaced with high quality concrete finishes to create 'shared streets'. Horticultural structures such as arbours, trellises and pergolas are promoted. Trees are planted at regular intervals to create avenues and have a soil volume of at least 15 cubic metres per tree (soil cell technology would be used under road and footpath pavements). These boulevards are maintained to the highest standard and include irrigation. As the name suggests these streets are destinations in their own right and give a high priority to pedestrians as places of exchange for on-street meeting, eating and trade. The Grey Street boulevard and arbor spine is the best precedent for new destination boulevards in the peninsula.

The northern end of Montague Road could be redeveloped into a destination boulevard



v Grey Street in South Brisbane is our best model for new destination boulevards in the peninsula

v Shared streets in Auckland city centre

Travel-way Boulevards

These are comfortable and delightful mixed traffic corridors with iconic subtropical flowering trees and predominantly mown grass verges a minimum of four metres wide and with broom finished concrete paths. Garden beds are kept to a minimum and are located at key intersections and other travel crossing paths only. Public transport and private motor vehicles dominate the movements but active transport (walking and cycling) is also catered for. These boulevards primarily have a movement function. An example is the southern end of Montague Road.

The Melbourne Street boulevard is a good template for future travel-way boulevards in the peninsula.

Green Links

These are local movement corridors with significant offerings to pedestrians including five metre wide verges and continuous tree or awning shade, plus garden beds and street furniture. Regular safe crossing points are provided via 'zebra crossings' or pedestrian traffic lights. Green links include the following sub-categories:

1. **Parkways** – Streets that allow connections to nearby district parks and the river. They may include centre median planting where the existing street width allows.
2. **Edible Streets and Gardens** – Streets where the verges are planted with an edible landscaping component where it is safe to do so. Edible streets could connect directly with the West End State School (where a school garden is currently located) and potentially to other local schools. A community orchard has been established on Hampstead Road.

Street verges could be planted with productive trees

The Hampstead Community Orchard: a stepping stone to a larger park common on Hampstead Road

Hampstead Road could provide rest places, small pocket parks and a green link

Concept plan for Hampstead Common which could be a major green link and an edible parkway

Green Space Planning by the Community

The green space planning by the community over the last ten years has led to the repurposing of fringe parkland and crown reserve land into three community gardens. The Jane Street Community Garden and the Paradise Street Community Garden provide areas for people to grow produce and act as green community hubs. They are self-managed and well visited. The Green Space Strategy envisages more community gardens could be established over time to turn week areas and unused spaces into productive green hubs.

The Jane Street Community Garden

Residents building raised planters using low technology solutions

Hundreds of local West End residents have contributed to The Green Space Strategy. Twenty years of community planning spanning 1995 to 2015 led to the creation of four community groups who have been freely assisted by over ten landscape architects.

Key initiatives within the Green Space Strategy:

- Five co-design workshops with hundreds of residents.
- Community design and construction of four community built edible gardens.
- Community design plans for Thomas Street Park, Davies Park, Jane Street Community Gardens and Paradise Street Community Gardens.

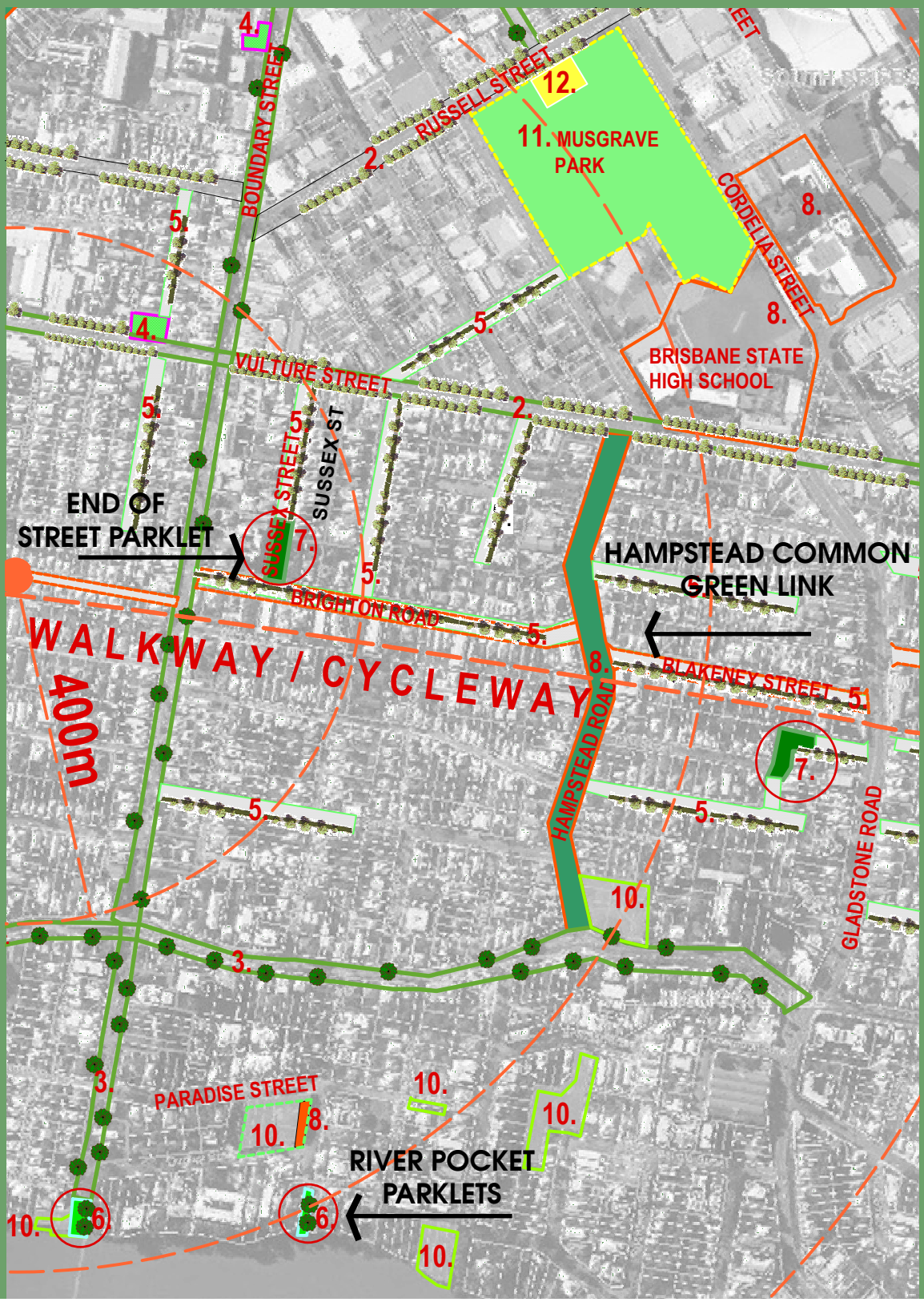
A community run permablitz built the Paradise Street Community Garden

Pocket Parks

Micro sized green oases catering to local residents and workers within walkable distances (up to 400 metres). They are typically underused left-over spaces located on the road reserve that do not serve transport needs. These spaces provide opportunities to create cool, shady tree-lined places with outdoor furniture, garden beds and community gathering space. New pocket parks would include:

1. **End of Street Parklets** – these are places where a cul-de-sac or single lane through-way is created to allow most of the road reserve (including the asphalt pavement) to be transformed into much needed green space. Access to homes and for waste trucks would be retained. Car parking would be retained in some areas.
2. **River Pocket Parks** – these are exciting mini parks that typically connect to West End Riverside Park on the Milton Reach. They provide an elevated vantage for local residents and workers to enjoy the river scape. These are end of street facilities that extend the riverside open space into the surrounding street network. An example includes the end of Victoria Street.
3. **Merivale Viaduct and Undercroft** – this space, identified in Brisbane City Council's Kurilpa Master Plan (2014), is transformed into a series of interconnected arts and youth spaces and could be used to provide a green cross-link through the precinct.

The stage and goanna on Boundary Street, West End: a pocket park on a 150m2 area of road



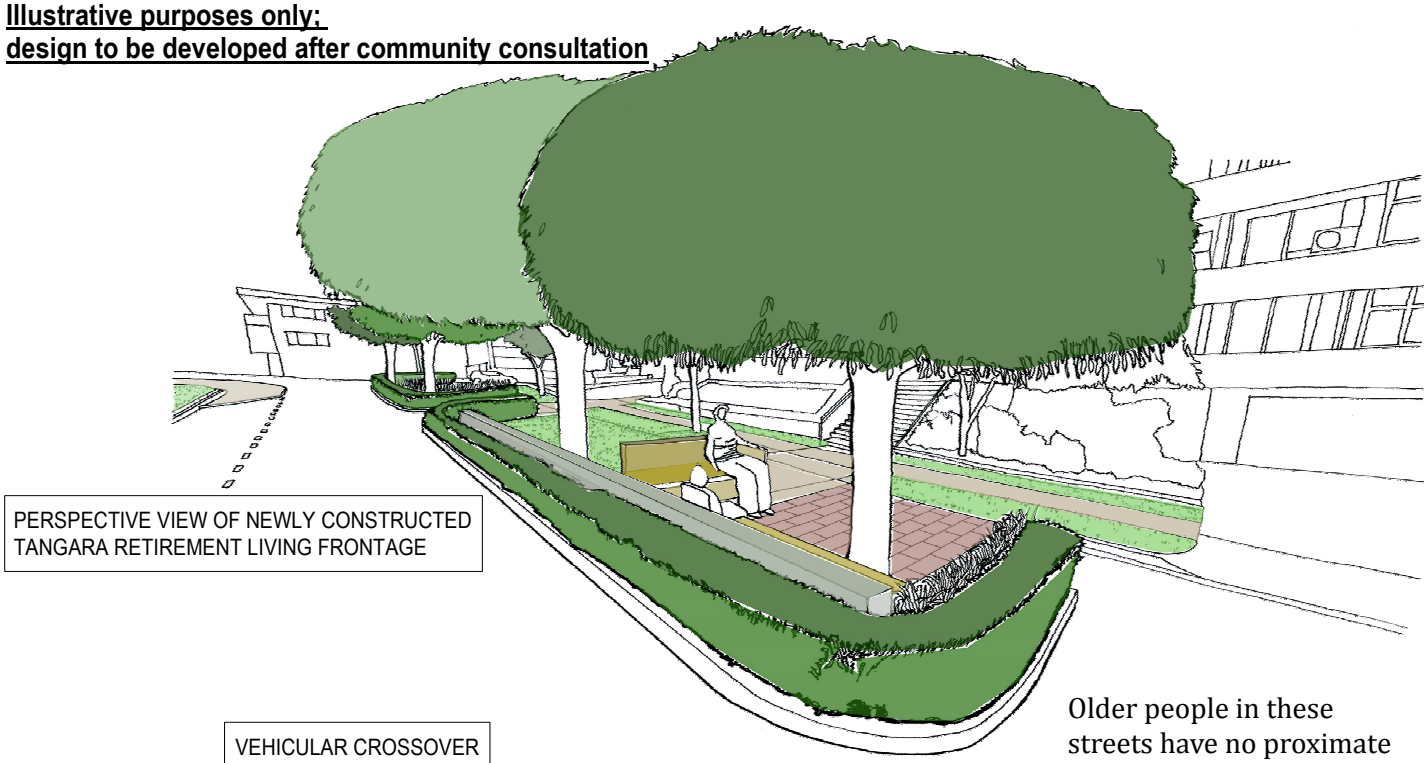
Portion of the Green Open Space Strategy showing some of the new park types

Brisbane City Council could create a pocket park strategy targeting all the unused crown lands, and this could provide for some of the 8 remaining hectares shortfall of open space provision. Unused road space can be reclaimed all around the peninsula, creating small, urban gathering places in the manner of the reclaimed road plaza at the goanna sculpture and fig tree community space on Boundary and Russell Streets. This plaza takes up only 150m2 of space in the road. Twenty of these small public plazas would add 3000m2 (0.3 ha) of urban public open space to the peninsula.

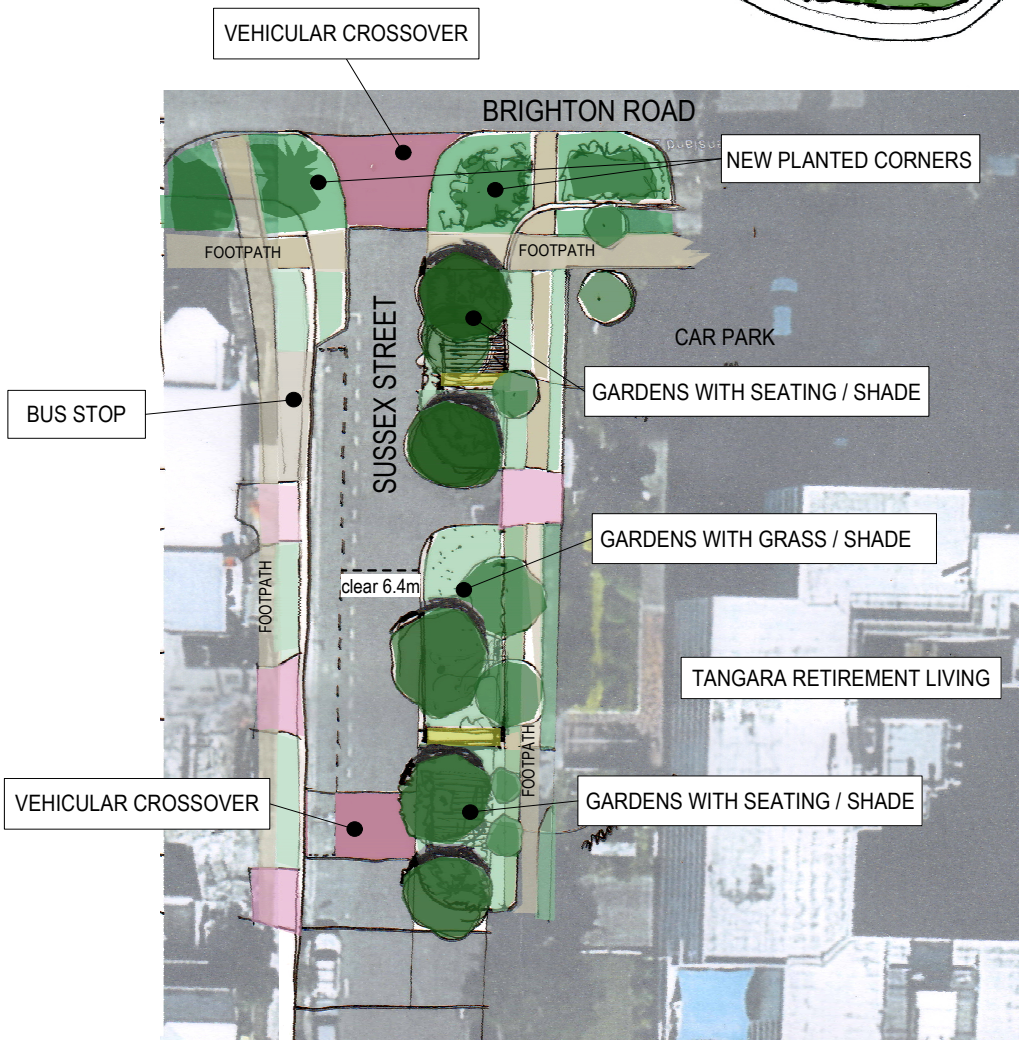
GREEN HEART – Sussex Street parklets

Parklets are pocket parks, quite often made from repurposed land and road reserves. The Sussex Street parklets act as traffic calming 'bookends' to the street, allowing easier crossing, slowing vehicles and providing pocket parks adjacent to the Anglican Church and the Tangara retirement home.

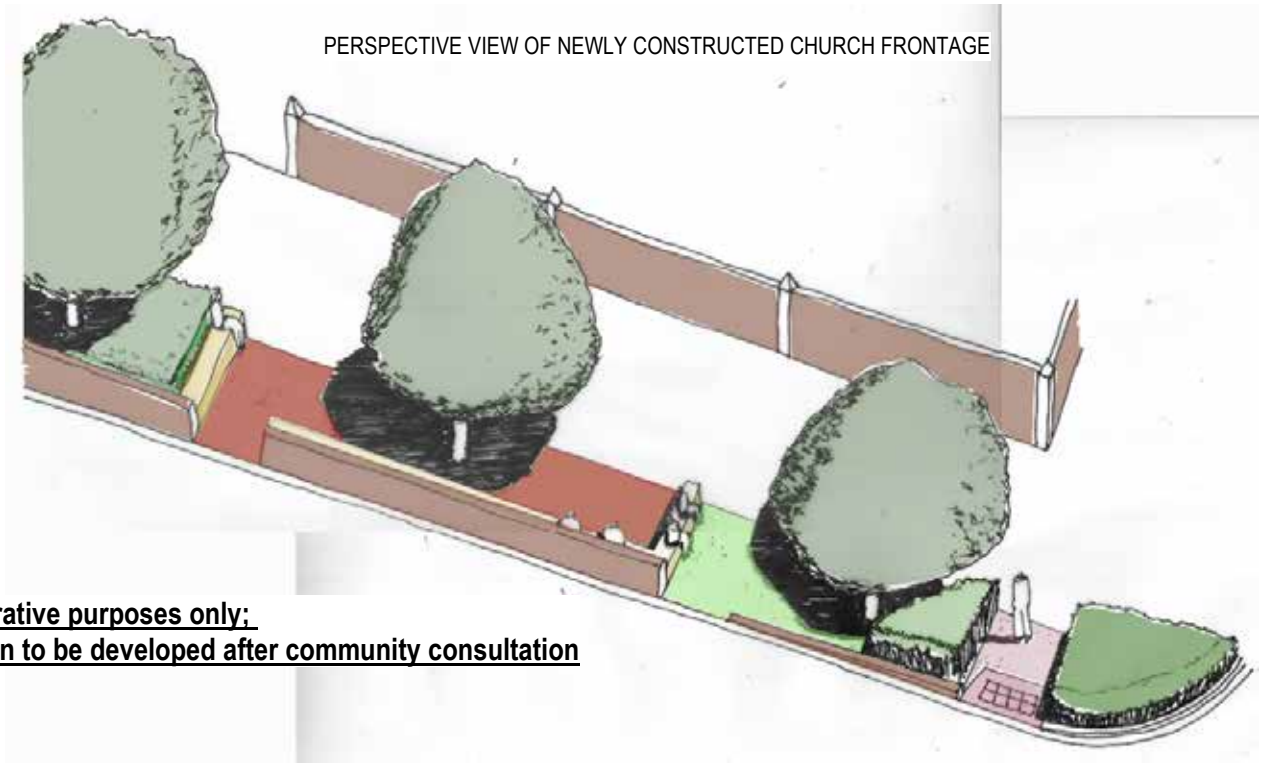
Illustrative purposes only;
design to be developed after community consultation



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TANGARA RETIREMENT LIVING FRONTAGE



Older people in these streets have no proximate open space. The nearest park is 800 metres up the hill to Dornoch Terrace. Sussex Street is the centre of the penninsula and is the highest need area of green space.



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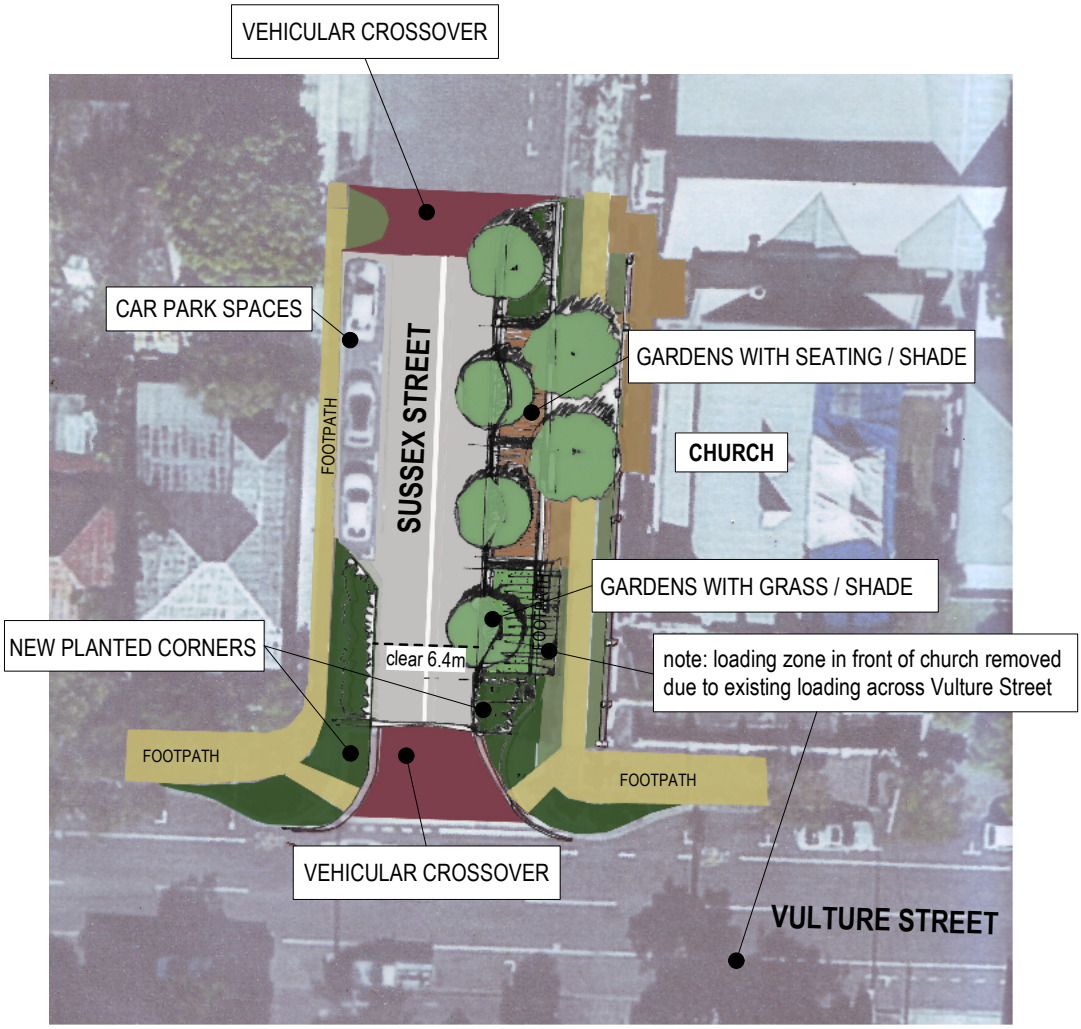


Parklets like the Sussex Street ones can be built in many wider streetscapes, such as Franklin Street. These parklets provide sunny and green outdoor foyers within 100 metres of a large elderly population.

Riverside Park Improved

West End Riverside Park, extending from Forbes Street to Bouquet Street, is enhanced with high quality facilities such as public toilets, outdoor gym and recreational equipment (gym stations, outdoor table tennis, basketball half courts and the like). Better and increased seating and shelters are provided to cater for the high density residential population that is emerging west of Montague Road.

New parks and open spaces to the west of the peninsula

Tree canopies and broad lawn areas is a simple treatment along the riverside parks (Hyde Park, London)

Gathering areas with cafes and loose furniture could provide valuable community focal points (Luxembourg Gardens, Paris)

Small urban plazas with alfresco areas can easily reclaim parts of the wide roads of the neighbourhood (The Marais, Paris)

Play and active areas can be clustered throughout the peninsula even within dense urban settings (Place de Vosges, Paris)

New Parks

Within the Kurilpa Precinct the parkland widens to a minimum of 100 metres and is edged by medium rise towers with Montague Road behind. This will be the major new parkland to provide for the increased population of the precinct area. East of Montague Road, taller towers could be located. This is a similar development pattern to the Southbank/Grey Street area: broad parklands fronting the river with mixed-use towers creating a boulevard spine.

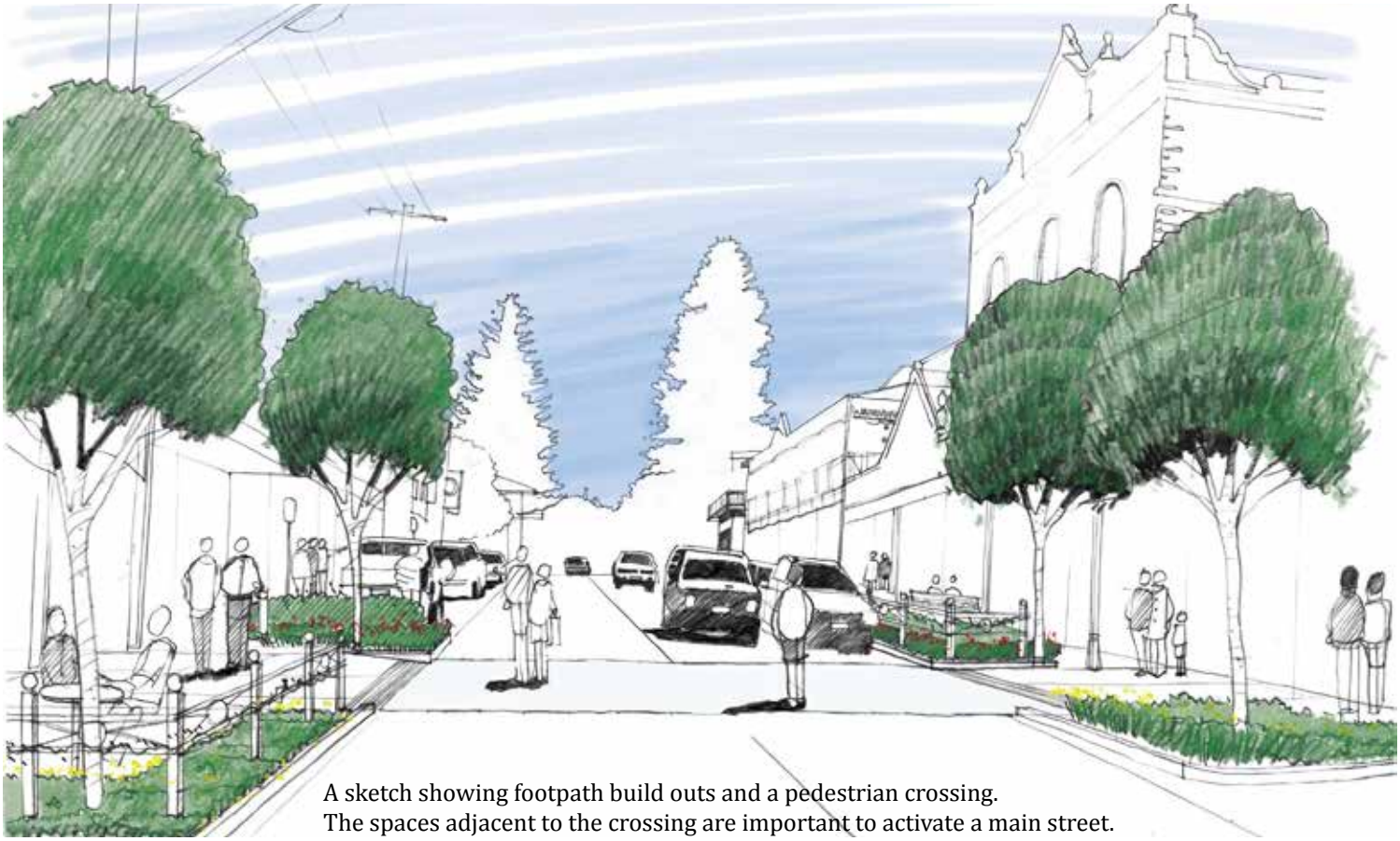
At the ACI glass site the parkland extends to Montague Road to create a metropolitan park with an industrial heritage theme: conserving the existing emissions towers, the administration building, the electrical substation and other important items. The existing milk factory (owned by Parmalat) could be transformed into an entertainment complex to replace the aging and poorly located Boondall Entertainment Centre.

Other new parks which are planned by Brisbane City Council through local neighbourhood plans but are yet to be realised include:

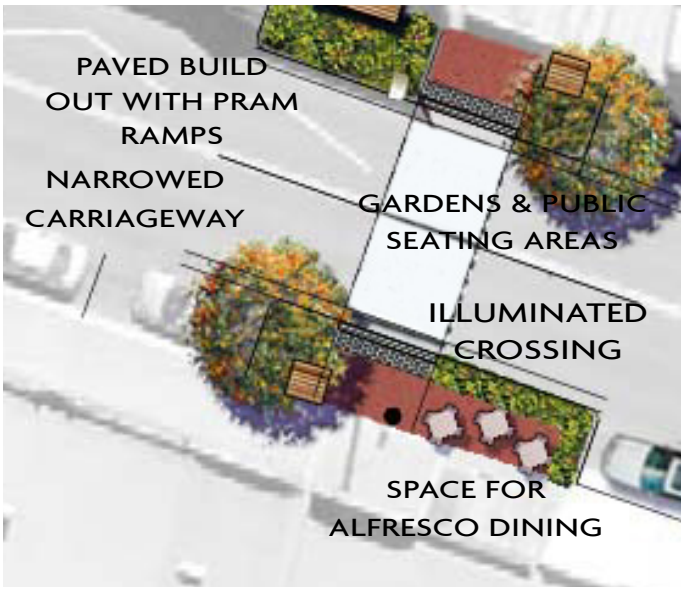
- An extension to Davies Park (this has recently been acquired by Brisbane City Council)
- Thomas & Vulture Street Park
- The Absoe site park
- Pradella development area park (the Distance Education site)

Green gateways

New places to safely cross the road are required throughout the penninsula. Building high quality crossings offers an opportunity to create green gateways and to reclaim asphalt for rest stops and alfresco dining spaces near shops. Bikeways can be incorporated and the carriageway reduced. Green gateways at regular mid-block locations create traffic calming and pocket plazas within the streetscape.

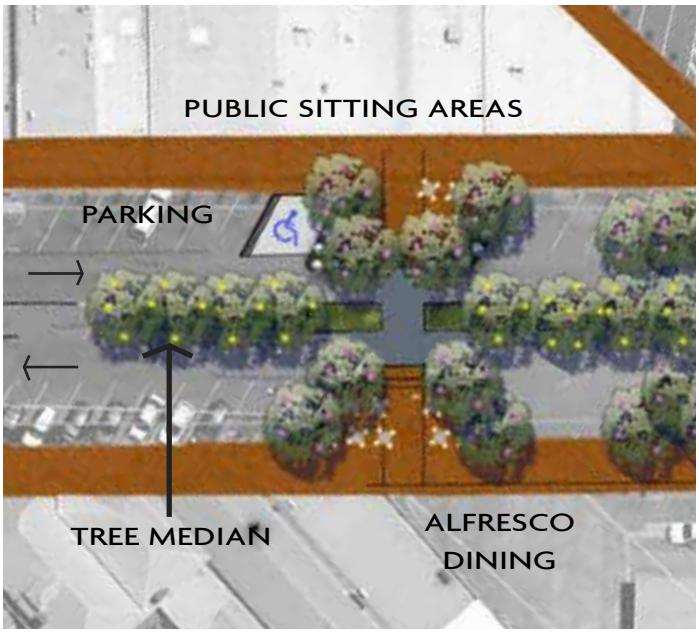


A sketch showing footpath build outs and a pedestrian crossing.
The spaces adjacent to the crossing are important to activate a main street.



A pedestrian crossing with public space buildouts featuring trees and seats. This main street in Tenterfield was designed by John Mongard Landscape Architects and carries high vehicle numbers per day.

Example of pedestrian crossing with a central refuge and tree median (Tamworth).



New crossings create green gateways with safe pedestrian movement and spaces for main street activation.

Gateway crossings

In higher volume and denser street environments, such as Gladstone Road and Montague road, gateway crossings can create visual amenity, safe crossings and encourage street activation.

Edible Parks, Streets and Community Gardens

The West End community has compensated for Council's failure to provide adequate additional green space by creating a number of community run gardens. These include Paradise Street Community Garden, the Jane Street Community Garden, and The Hampstead Community Orchard. These spaces are created from underutilised crown land and provide productive spaces for dozens of local people who do not own a garden. These gardens should be supported and formally recognised by Brisbane City Council.

Jane Street Community Garden, West End: designed, built and maintained by local residents

Sports and Recreation Spaces

The increased population will balloon the need for active and recreation spaces. The local schools will need to provide or share additional sporting facilities and this is problematic since sports fields require large footprints that cannot be absorbed from unused road reserve or crown land. As such, existing facilities such as Davies Park and parts of Musgrave Park will need to be creatively looked at to maximise co-use. Davies Park has been the focus of numerous masterplans, including a major community based plan which Council prepared but never adopted. Recently, landscape architects Dunn Moran have worked with South's Rugby League Club and other stakeholders to develop a renewal plan which retains all existing user groups, including all the sporting clubs as well as The Jane Street Community Gardens. (Refer appendix E).

Natural Green Spaces

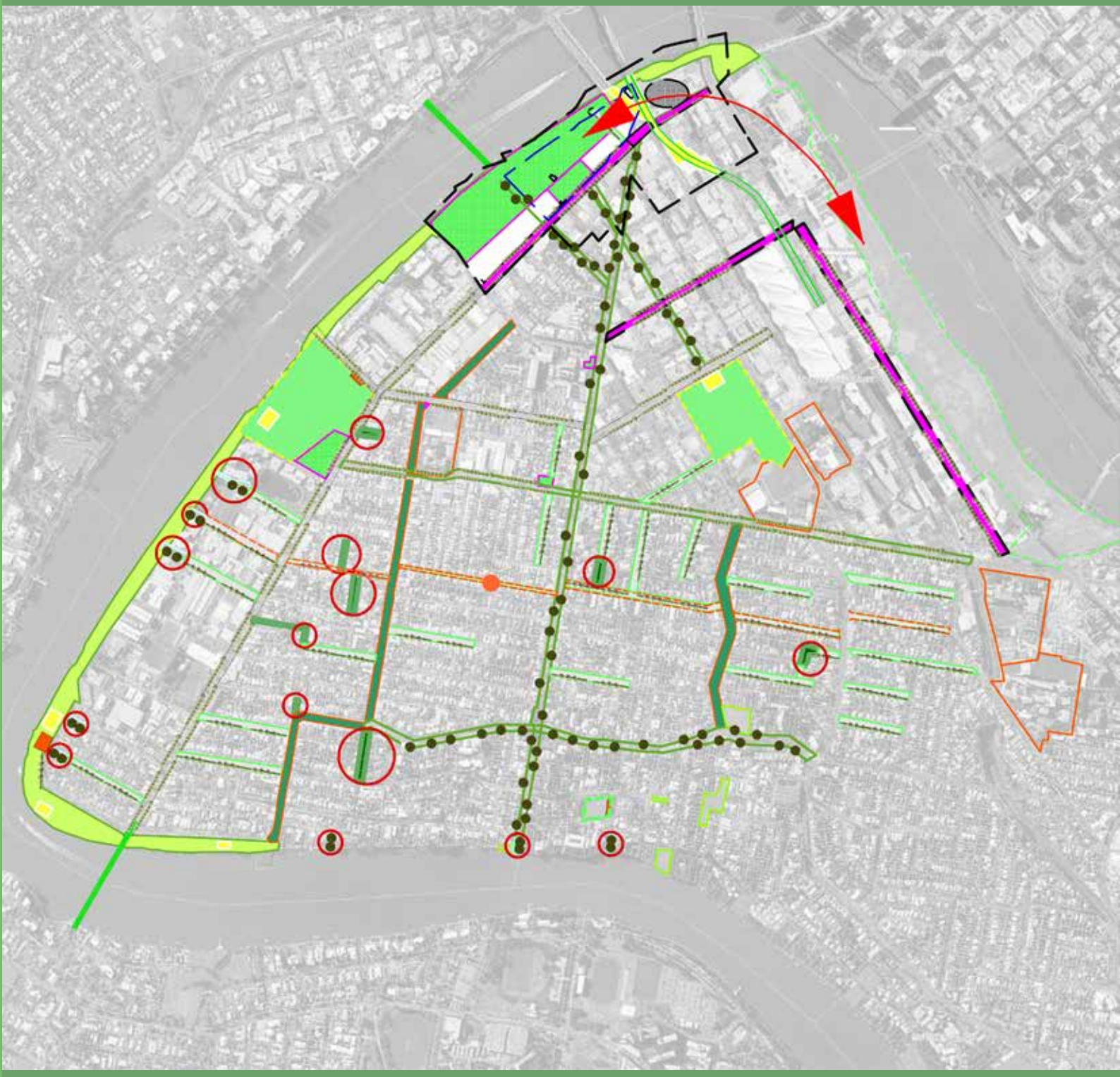
The peninsula has a series of gullies and waterways with remnant riverine trees and ecosystems. These gullies, to the south, are steep, weed infested and neglected. Resources are required to rehabilitate the natural green spaces of the neighbourhood and to provide appropriate access and paths where required. The fauna in these remnant pockets use these areas as refuges and in combination with trees in private lands they provide wildlife corridors. The large park areas required in the north around Kurilpa Plan Precinct provide opportunity for green spaces which create natural waterways and wildlife corridors. Woodland and subtropical forest thickets would be incorporated into these new parks to create refuge and biodiversity. Land mounding could be creatively incorporated to reduced the risk of flooding in the manner of New York City's proposed waterfront (appendix G).

Conclusion

The Green Space Strategy details many opportunities to upscale the green space offering throughout West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane. It includes the creation of new public open spaces on the existing road reserves and through the expansion of parks created by major redevelopments.. It also advocates for the improvement of existing parks in response to the increasing demand. The Green Space Strategy offers innovative, out-of-the-box solutions that will improve the lives of existing future resident workers, visitors and business people in the area.

The Green Space Strategy

West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane



Part B: Supporting the Strategy

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Twenty years of community planning

The Green Space Strategy is a summary of the best ideas and research undertaken by the local community and assisted by local experts. Strategies embedded into the plan incorporate the ideas of three local community groups and over ten local landscape architects.

In the 1990's the active community group named The Local Push held three community design forums. Open space emerged as the dominant concern and The Hampstead Road Common idea was developed as a test case for building new parks out of left-over asphalt. The Hampstead Common was then developed from a community design event held at the Lookout Park on Hampstead Road, assisted by three local landscape architects. The Hampstead Common has been presented to hundreds of people as a model for community led design for sustainable parks and food landscapes.

In the 2000's the West End Community Association (WECA) took on from The Local Push and held further community forums on the future of the area. WECA developed a Green Open Space initiative as a major idea to promote open space thinking and action in the area. In this time thousands of apartments were built but no new parks emerged. Transition Kurilpa was a group that developed and helped build community food gardens in the peninsula, with a permablitz event creating the Paradise Park Community Garden and a permablitz creating The Hampstead Community Orchard. Meanwhile, the Jane Street Community Garden was designed, built and maintained by locals, again assisted by local landscape designers.

In 2015 WECA created Brisbane's *greenheart.org*, a forum to create ideas for the Kurilpa Point redevelopment. The ideas collected show examples of cities around the world that have been able to create sustainable inner city precincts. Kurilpa Futures, a group formed to also lobby for a better Kurilpa precinct, developed strategies for sustainable planning in the Kurilpa area and then ran a successful community ideas forum in May 2015. Over 160 people attended and yet again open space emerged as a dominant community concern as the neighbourhood moves towards a doubling of the population.

Recent history of open spaces in West End peninsula

The West End peninsula has not fared well in regards to open space and the public realm in the last twenty years. During this period, despite a dramatic increase in population, there has been little increase in the provision of park or public space. Not since Boundary Street was renovated in the early 1990's has a new urban park been created.

The only major public space improvement in the 2000's has been the Melbourne Street Boulevard. Both the Melbourne Street Boulevard and the Boundary Street landscape works have become neglected due to insufficient ongoing maintenance. The largest local authority in Australia, Brisbane City Council could do a lot more to implement strategic policy about the public realm in the inner city, particularly in regard to local and district parks.

The West End Peninsula has three other active main streets aside from Boundary Street, including retail precincts on Hardgrave Road, Gladstone Road, and also emerging on Montague Road. None of these main streets have received any public improvements over the last twenty years, apart from street tree planting. It is apparent that there is a poor level of urban place infrastructure (including furniture, public art, trees and garden beds) in these existing main street precincts. More proactive policies, procedures and programs are required to improve these highly used open spaces and streetscapes within the peninsula.

In Brisbane new development in the suburbs must contribute at least 10% public open space in each new site, and usually up to 20% on a variety of public spaces and parks within larger housing areas. When new suburban subdivisions are created, these places are required to create a system of integrated parks and walkways of differing sizes and needs. The developers who have built the houses and units for the thousands of new residents in the West End Peninsula over the last twenty years have not built the required percentage of new public space.

The Absoe site fronting Boundary Street was designated to include a public park as part of any redevelopment

Will the future park become a privately controlled urban plaza?

Many of the new high-rise apartment developments contribute little to the public realm in the West End neighbourhood, since the main goal is often to create secure, semi-private internally landscaped precincts. Even when a developer wants to contribute to the public realm this is generally not encouraged. For example, several years ago when a developer wanted to build an active street edge with an arbor in the West End peninsula, Council declined the works because Council's works department did not want to maintain it.

In the most recent local area plans, new parks were identified to be created to provide for the increasing population. Council purchased the land for one pocket park on the corner of Vulture and Thomas Streets. The community had to fight to retain this space due to development industry pressure. On the Absoe site, a park fronting Boundary Street on the existing lawn was identified in the local area plan, however these open space allocations may end up as privatised open spaces in the form of plazas, which are controlled in time and use by landholders.

Open spaces planned in the Kurilpa Precinct

Brisbane City Council's recent Kurilpa Master Plan of 2014 generously provided park and riverfront that was already utilised by residents. Council has delivered significant new parkland areas of quality in other areas of the city over the last 15 years such as Rocks Riverside Park at Seventeen Mile Rocks and Calamvale District Park. New parks through the peninsula should be of an equivalent quality.

The proposed population of the2014 Brisbane City Council Kurilpa Precinct Plan is 22,000 residents and 8,000 workers, irrespective of the new population to be created through redevelopment in the other two thirds of the peninsula. The whole of South Brisbane peninsula is estimated to now grow to an additional 17,734 people by 2031. This equates to 19 ha of open space using BCC standards of 1.12 ha per 1000 residents (reference City Plan 2014).

The Kurilpa Precinct area is 25 hectares and, with a projected resident population of 11,000, the Kurilpa plan site alone should provide 12.3 ha of park and open space (based on 1.12 ha per 1000 residents). Currently, only 1.3 ha of new parks are proposed in the 2014 plan. This is on top of the existing 2.3 ha which makes up the Riverside Drive Parklands which provides for current residents needs.

What does the community want most? Informal parks with large trees, places to play, relax and recharge in a natural setting as well as day and night public access to green space

As such, we should be planning for larger parks of up to 12 hectares, just within the Kurilpa Plan area, or at least one continuous waterfront parkland the same width as Orleigh Park nearby to the east (this park is 60 metres wide from river to road). This continuous green space could be best spread equally across the three large industrial sites.

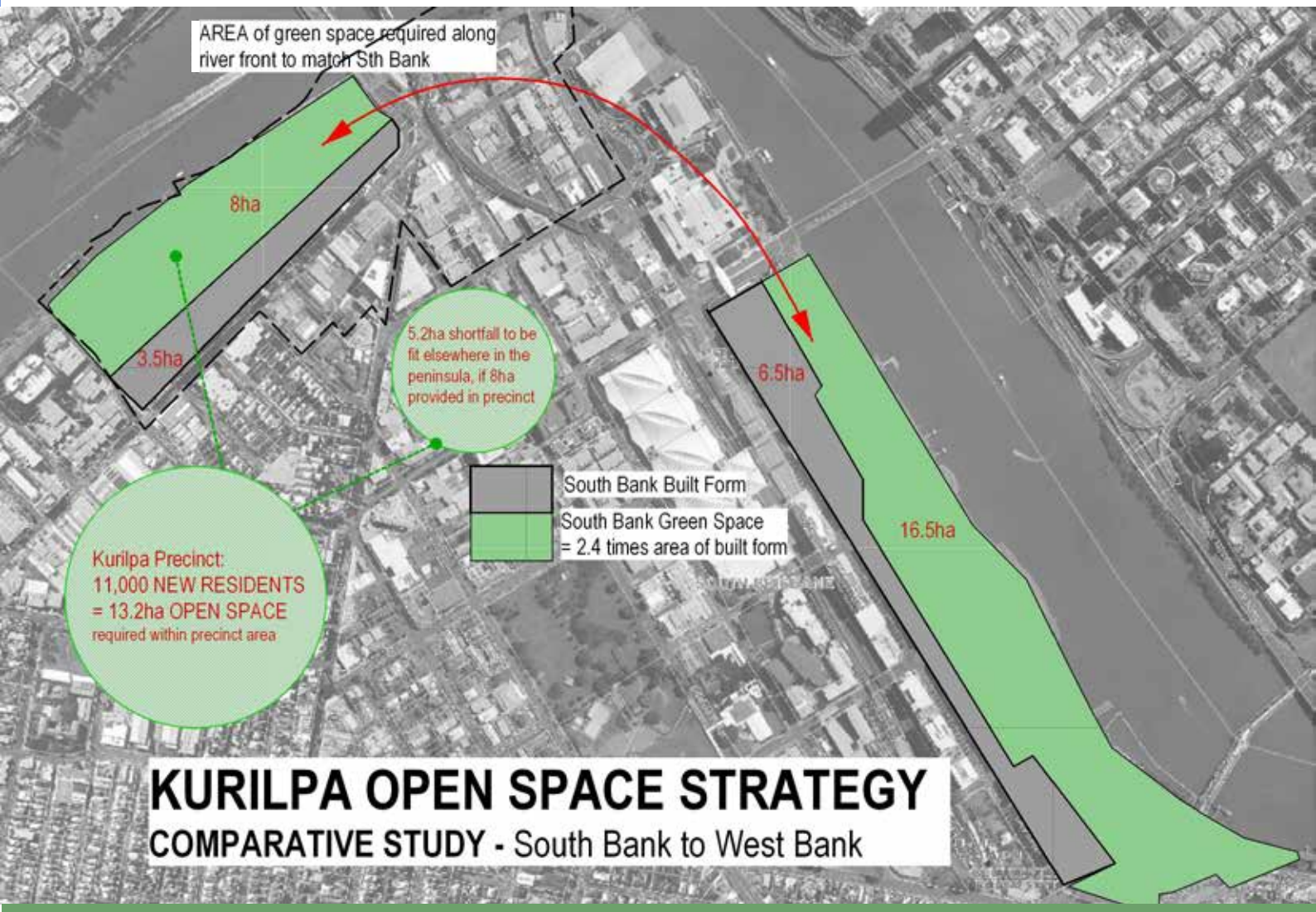
The land to the west of the large industrial sites comprise many smaller lots and landowners. Open spaces will not be easily delivered in these places, except for retail earning plazas privately owned and fronting active streets. These are not considered public space since they are privately regulated, as is soft landscape comprising body corporate areas within apartment complexes.

What Open Spaces Do We Need?

The new open spaces in the Kurilpa Plan area do not need to be highly programmed as per the 2014 Brisbane City Council masterplan. We already have one Southbank with extensive adjunct event spaces and across the river the Botanic Gardens and Roma Street gardens both provide highly programmed spaces for events. A continuous and broad open space corridor the width of Southbank would enlarge and improve the current riverside parklands to provide more large lawns for kicking a ball, with big shade trees and plentiful picnic spots. Orleigh Park is the perfect model for the Kurilpa Plan open space corridor. Residents want places where they can walk, relax and meet. They don't need a tourism park, just breathing spaces to relax within the city.

The urban structure in the Southbank precinct, particularly the ratio of parkland to private development sites, provides a useful and relevant model that can be applied to the SBRNP Kurilpa precinct. As can be seen in the plan below, green spaces comprise two and a half times the area of built form in Southbank, and this ratio could be applied to the Kurilpa precinct plan area. The parkland provided in the Kurilpa precinct should adequately reflect the proposed resident and worker populations to service their basic rights to green space. The large development sites within the Kurilpa precinct also provide an opportunity to increase the green space offering to the existing West End resident and worker population.

The parkland to private lot ratio for Southbank is based on an extent of land from the river edge to Grey Street. The total area of private lots from Grey Street to Little Stanley Street including the QUT's educational buildings and the ABC head quarters have been taken into account. At the Kurilpa precinct a similar ratio has been applied from the river edge to Montague Road.



A comparative study of South Bank green open space and the equivalent area needed at Kurilpa Point

Streets for living

Montague Road and the adjacent distributor roads are already showing signs of peak traffic congestion, even before the additional estimated 70, 000 additional daily vehicle movements which are likely from the population of the new plan areas. The 2014 Kurilpa Plan shows the need for a four lane road, however there is no space for that road to continue beyond the plan area, and congestion is highly likely as that road transitions back to two lanes at the rail bridge and when it meets Mollison Street. There will also need to be a system to allow cyclists to move safely beyond Montague Road and toward South Brisbane.

The Kurilpa Plan area needs a street layout commensurate to its intended population. Only a grid of streets is likely to provide a measure of release necessary to avoid massive congestion. These streets need to be configured as boulevards to provide streets for living and to provide public open space to help remediate the large shortfall in the plan. Montague Road, as the main distributor, could have a central parkway to provide for a range of open space activities, and should be 40 metres wide to allow for all the transit and pedestrian uses, as well as to scale back the increased height of buildings and provide access to sunlight.

Boulevards are integrated streets which cater for city life in all its lively forms. Attractive green promenades with active frontages are core elements sought in the reinvention of Montague Road. (Grey Street, South Brisbane)

The need for 'Commons'

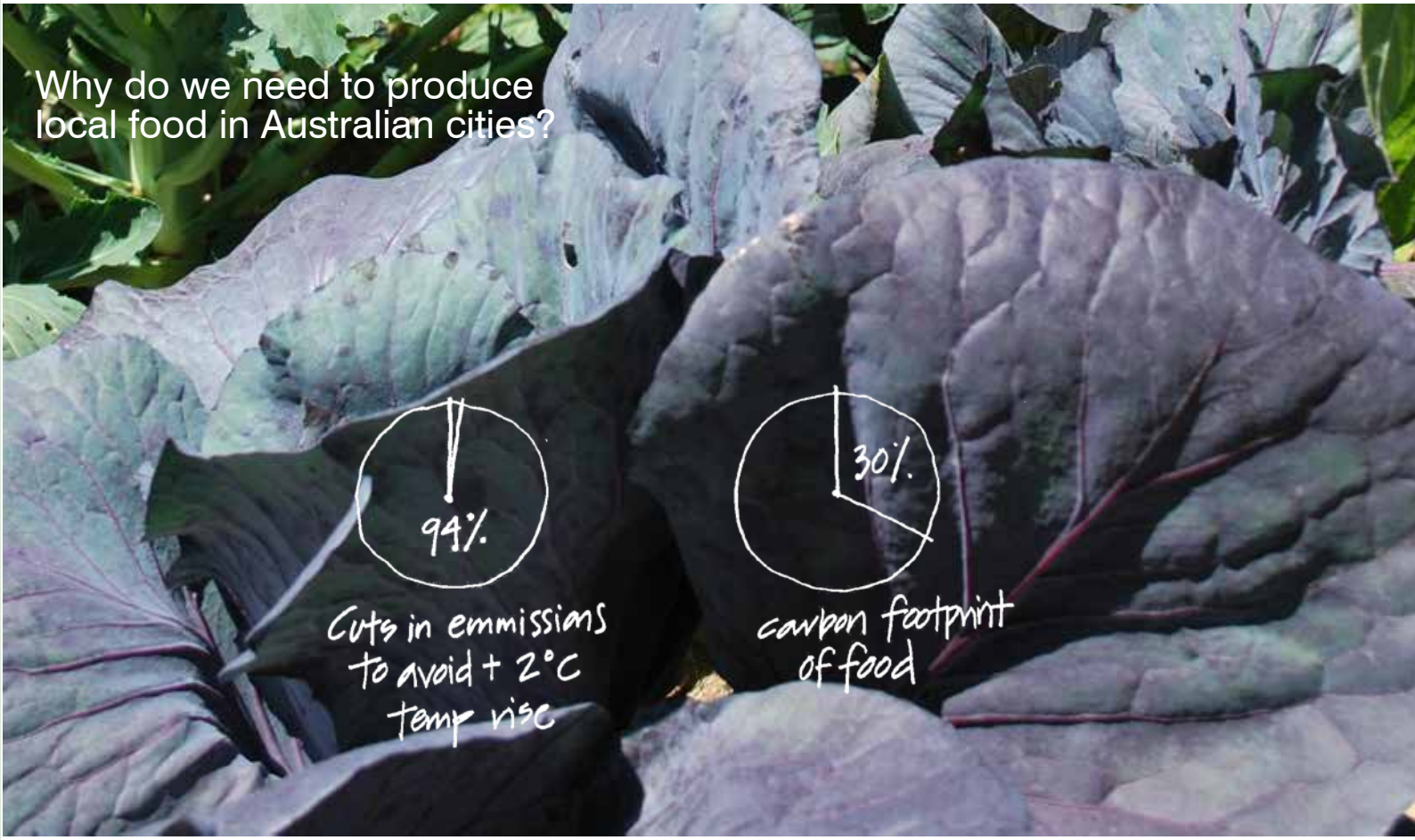
Many urbanists believe that the notion of the commons is missing from the debate on the future of our cities: landscape architect Peter Baker says *'the public domain must become richer as the private domain becomes more frugal, and the success and well-being must be a shared, rather than a private affair.'* This is extremely relevant given West End's projected population density and built form. He goes on to say:

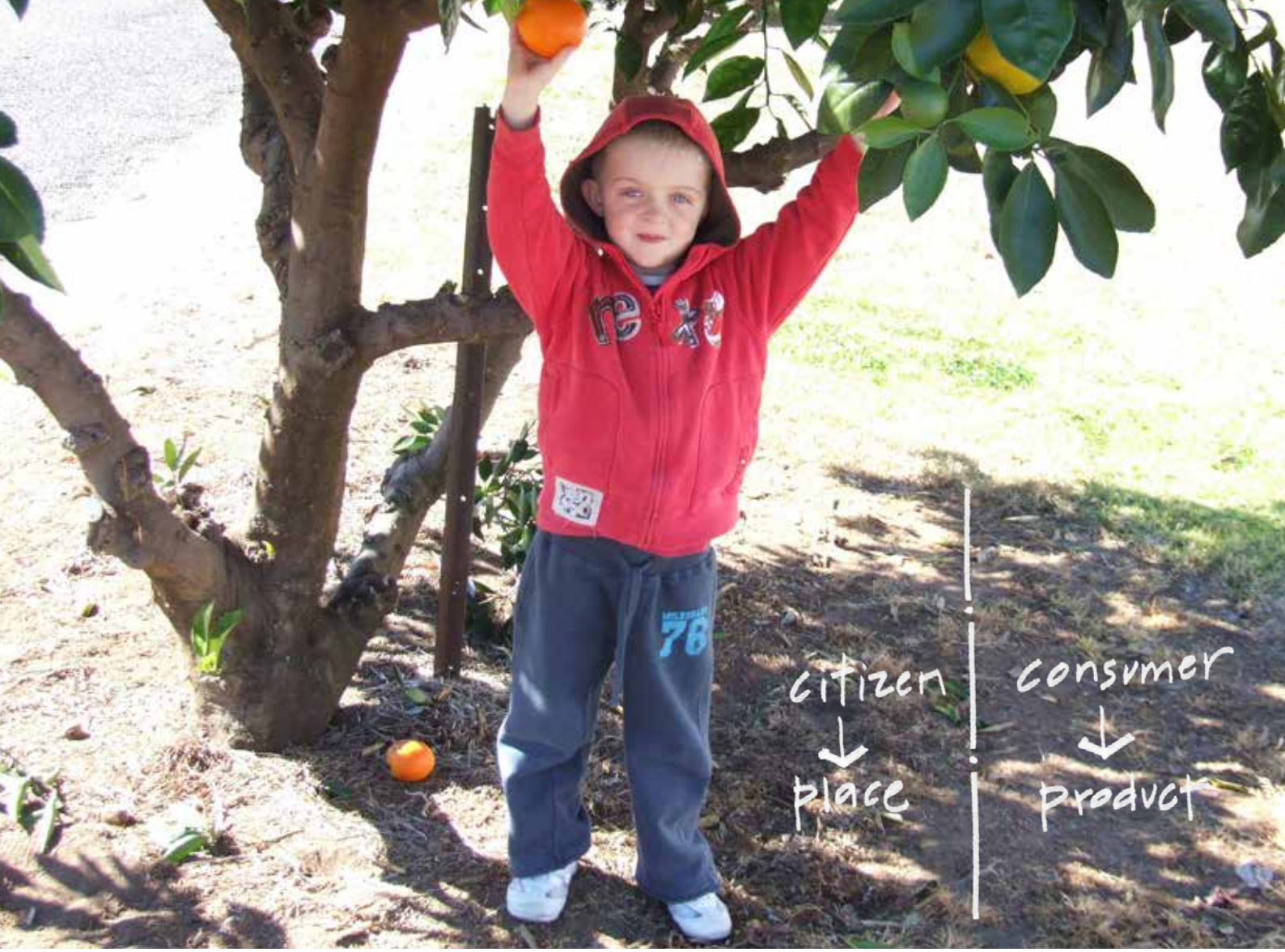
'There are significant environmental, social and health-related benefits that will arise from Hampstead Common and similar projects. By replacing excess pavement with grass, planting and tree canopy, stormwater and overland flow will be managed and filtered into the ground table to sustain the park. Reduced reflected heat will improve the micro-climate and contribute to city-wide temperature reduction. Productive plants, although not intended to fully sustain the community, will reduce the carbon footprint of transported fresh produce if adopted on a city-wide scale'.

By letting the community drive the actions through to implementation and maintenance, enthusiasm and interest will be maintained and is more likely to result in a sense of stewardship and civic engagement. The Common will be a place for social interaction and play, a place to engage with neighbours. In Suburban Village Homes, California, residents have been planting and harvesting fruit trees in common areas for over thirty years. In the town of Todmorden in England, the main public areas are all productive gardens.

Hampstead Common will only be successful if it sets the benchmark for urban productive landscape in south-east Queensland. It needs to generate inertia and drive environmental policy change. One project is not going to solve the planet's climate change dilemma; however one project can lead the way locally and spread the message. Most importantly, local authorities need to be responsive to the idea of growing food in the city and supporting opportunities and proposals for green infrastructure.

Reference: Baker P. (2015), *Black Space to Green Space - Hampstead Common*.





Resilient Communities

Community actions are transforming towns around the world through the Transition Towns movement. Founded upon the principles of permaculture, the aim of this initiative is to equip communities for the dual challenges of climate change and peak oil, creating ecological resilience. The movement believes in something much more effective than scaremongering: it is about engaging optimism. According to permaculture designer Rob Hopkins, the best way to achieve this is when the Government gets behind the movement and supports it, rather than drives it. There are now over 300 communities worldwide recognized as official Transition Towns.

In West End, three community groups have championed to achieve local resilience and implement low carbon solutions like Hampstead Common. The notion of residents being the leading stewards of the landscape in the city has few precedents in Australia. The local community is engaged and creative and is interested in creating a green and sustainable living place within the peninsula.

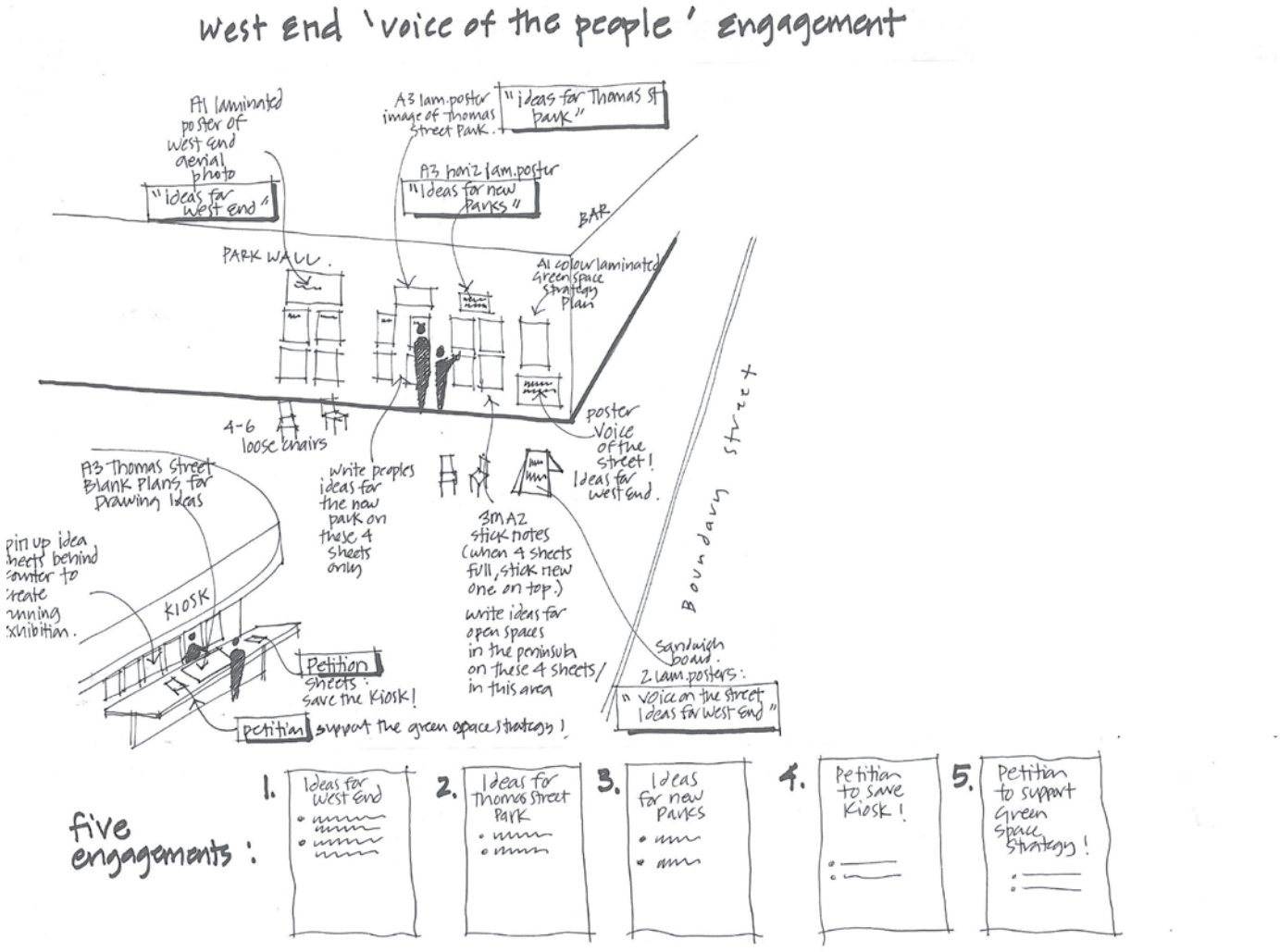
Voice of the People

'Voice of the people' was a community engagement process undertaken for a week in October 2015 in the Peoples Park in West End. This footpath co-design process captured the views of people on the street and added hundreds of ideas into the Green Space Strategy.

WECA facilitated the process assisted by ten volunteers and five landscape architects from the area. Ideas were sought on the draft Green Space Strategy Plan, the future Thomas Street Park and ideas to retain the kiosk in the People's Park.

People really like the big idea in the Strategy: repurposing unused spaces for badly needed open space. The most frequently cited needs of the community, confirmed through 'Voice of the people' are:

- provide more large shade trees
- expand and increase the number of community gardens and productive gardens
- create more pocket parks
- instigate meeting places for the community
- improve cycleway networks
- maintain continuous public access and forested areas along the river edge



Community group volunteers and local landscape architects engaged with the 'voice on the street' to capture the needs and ideas of the local community

The Kurilpa Futures Ideas Forum

In May 2015, Kurilpa Futures ran an ideas forum for Kurilpa. Hundreds of local people contributed. The summary findings are to be found in detail at www.kurilpafutures.org. The key findings and ideas that relate to green spaces in the Kurilpa Plan Precinct area are as follows:

Nature and biodiversity

The Kurilpa development provides a rare opportunity to develop a green urban corridor - increasing natural biodiversity and contributing to the environmental health of a vibrant, modern city. Kurilpa's Riverside parklands and open space will link the extensive green corridor along Brisbane River from Orleigh Park to Kangaroo Point, creating a distinctive linear open space. As well as recreational value, this space will provide critical habitat, food, nesting sites and movement for terrestrial and in-stream wildlife including a myriad of bird species, brush tail and ringtail possums, water dragons and black flying foxes. Also important are the lesser-seen species including the bush stone-curlew, micro bats and the water rat (from which Kurilpa takes its name) as well as threatened species such as the grey-headed flying-fox and water mouse. Enhancing the ecological values of the site will be a mosaic of trees and mulched gardens in keeping with the creation of large, open, recreational spaces. Landscaping will utilise the many riparian and dry rainforest tree species endemic to the area that make excellent street and parkland trees and provide food and shelter for wildlife. Not only are natural landscapes conducive to positive mental attitude, they counteract the 'heat islands' that are created in our hard surfaced cities. The creation of this green corridor will also provide opportunity for local indigenous groups to demonstrate their cultural interaction with the landscape. A detailed fauna and flora survey is required to recognise the existing and potential biodiversity of this ecosystem.

Public realm and open space

The public realm and open spaces of Kurilpa should be welcoming, attractive and safe in order to meet the needs of local community users and visitors. Kurilpa is one of the last remaining areas close to the city centre that can provide the necessary open space to accommodate West End and South Brisbane's projected population growth. In particular, there is a need for active play areas in the form of large open spaces, tennis courts, basketball/netball courts, swimming pool, a skateboard park and other recreational facilities. The community already enjoys the informal open spaces that currently wrap the river at Orleigh Park and this should be linked to new open space. Open space planning for Kurilpa needs to promote opportunities to participate in healthy activities such as walking and cycling, therefore planning should incorporate parks, exercise trails and riverside walks. Attractive landscaping that provides a combination of river and city views plus more intimate tree-enclosed spaces is desired, including a small river forest area restored to its original native vegetation. Kurilpa needs places where people can take time out, rest and watch the world go by with access to shaded, comfortable seating and quiet contemplation areas. Kurilpa should be a place where everyone can enjoy the outdoors including provisions for barbecues, playgrounds, picnic tables and shelters. There will be opportunities to share spaces and experiences—from street sculpture and outdoor performances to exciting activities and special events.

Improving open space provision in the Kurilpa Precinct

The Kurilpa precinct, with its large industrial parcels was the focus of this forum and there was strong support for a large urban nature park the size of Southbank to cater for the unmet recreation and relaxation needs of local residents and the city. Open space and the natural environment together were two of the top three land use concerns for the site and residents suggested that jointly these open spaces should be 45% of the developable area, or about 12 hectares from the 25 hectare site. If you combine the concerns and priorities for planning controls, transport, mobility, and open space, the community's ideas predominantly focus on the public realm of streets, parks and waterways and how to regenerate them for sustainable living. The Green Space Strategy takes all of these public realms and combines them into one big integrated system.

Orleigh Park open green space and biodiverse mangroves

Three key concepts for open space emerge in the Kurilpa Point Forum:

A. Create Kurilpa Nature Park

Establish regenerated waterways, wildlife corridors and subtropical woodland and forest areas.

B. Provide Large Informal Parks

Create a park that has the equivalent open space to development ratio of Southbank park to be focused on local open space needs: informal lawns, large trees and picnicking, just like Orleigh Park, not a highly programmed space.

C. Provide Active Recreation Spaces and Facilities

Create play spaces for all ages. Provide formal and informal sporting areas and facilities shared with schools and linked to services.

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 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.

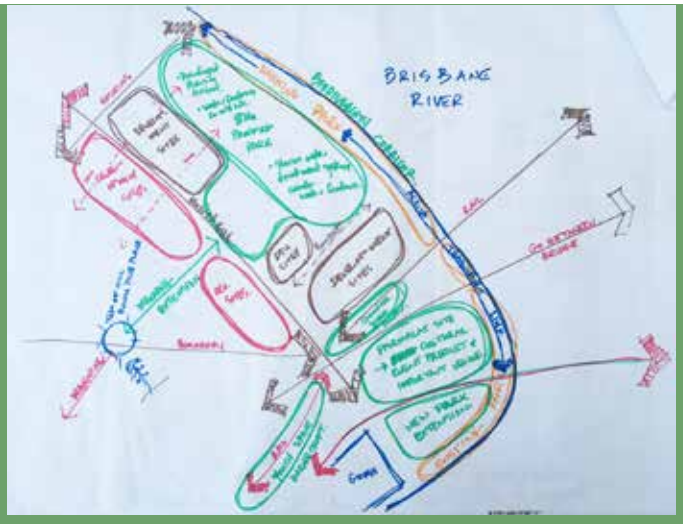
The area is characterised by a sense of depth, exploration, heritage and discovery. Entertainment areas cluster close to the public transport, hotels and restaurants of South Brisbane and near to the youth culture and evening venues of West End's Boundary and Vulture Streets.

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.

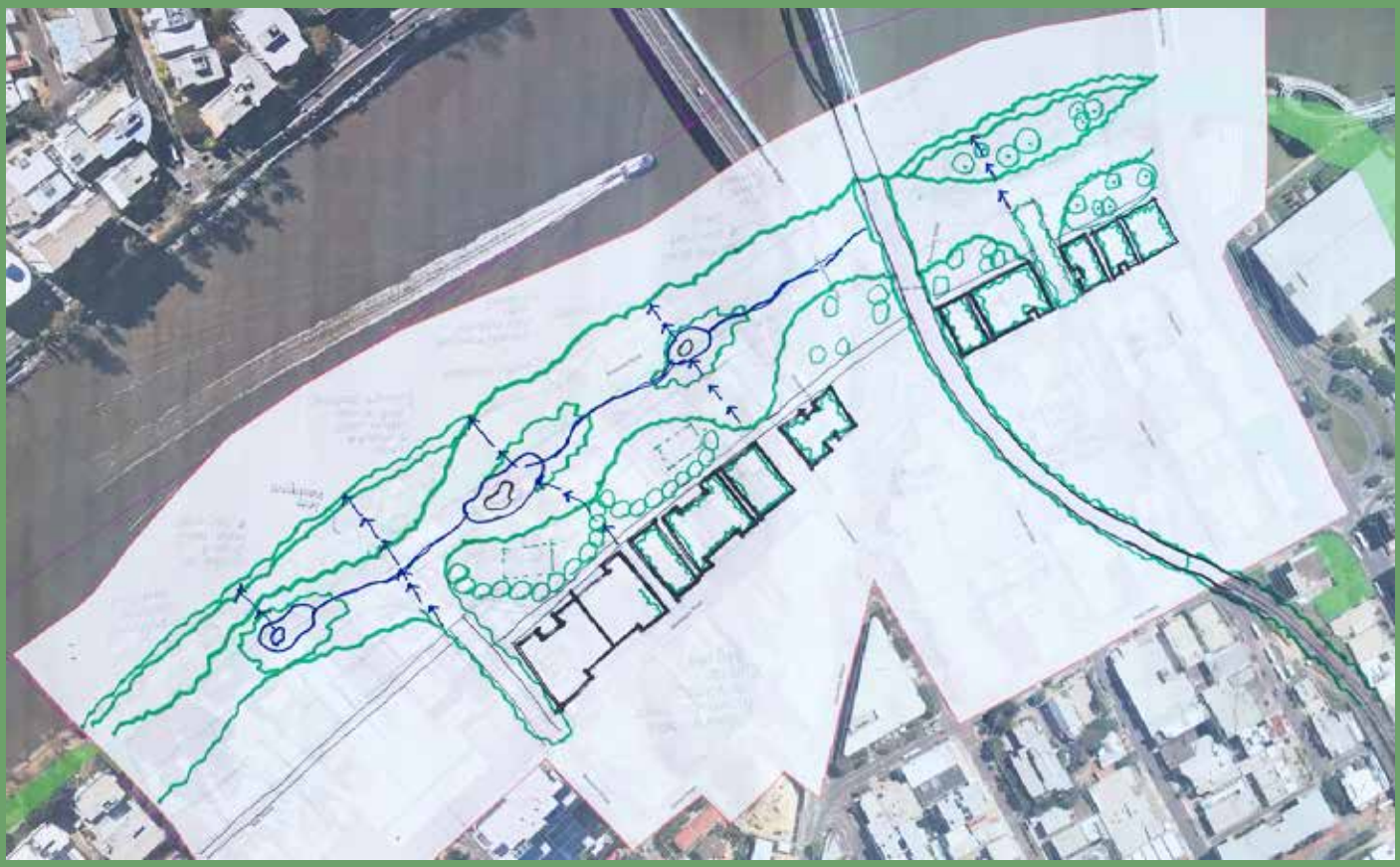
Reference: www.kurilpafutures.org

Biodiversity in the peninsula

At the Kurilpa Futures Group (KFG) community forum in 2015, the Open Space and Environment focus group expressed a strong desire to bring more biodiversity into the SBRNP Kurilpa Precinct. Some of the ideas included creating a riparian rainforest corridor and a eucalypt woodland. Stormwater cleansing wetlands would provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. Could the habitat of the long-vanished Kuril be recreated as an iconic inner city rehabilitation project?



Ideas for the Kurilpa Precinct from the community forum in 2015. Plans emerged which identified open space as the driving concern of the local community



The dominant open space idea was for continuous riverine canopies of trees creating a series of large outdoor lawn rooms for recreation and relaxation

Local Aboriginal culture and its importance in the area

At the Ideas Forum, Aboriginal elders Uncle Des and Sam Watson talked about the long-standing knowledge and lore of the area. The stories of place held by Aboriginal people in the district should inform any open space planning. For example, the stories of the Kuril (the water rat) and the meaning of Kurilpa as the place of the Kuril. Also the Bunya Pine plays a significant role as a spiritual entity in the area, with individual trees in Musgrave Park having importance to Murri's. How do we weave the stories of these beings into the fabric of the peninsula?

The goanna stage and dreaming trail at the corner of Boundary and Russell Streets was built in collaboration with Aboriginal people and aims to blur the black/white line that Boundary Street represented in the past

One way, to build indigenous meaning into the open spaces is through an Aboriginal cultural trail that identifies important places to Murris and which tells the stories of place. The beginning of this trail was built in the mosaic paving at Boundary and Russell Streets. An Aboriginal cultural centre based at Musgrave Park is an idea central to the local Aboriginal right to recognition and cultural expression, as is Musgrave Park as a meeting place for Aboriginal people of the region. These notions need to be understood and incorporated into the further development of green space in the peninsula. Can the Bunya Pine be celebrated through cultural events and continued plantings of tree in other green spaces beyond Musgrave Park?

The community debate ideas at the forum held by Kurilpa Futures Group

Greenways and links

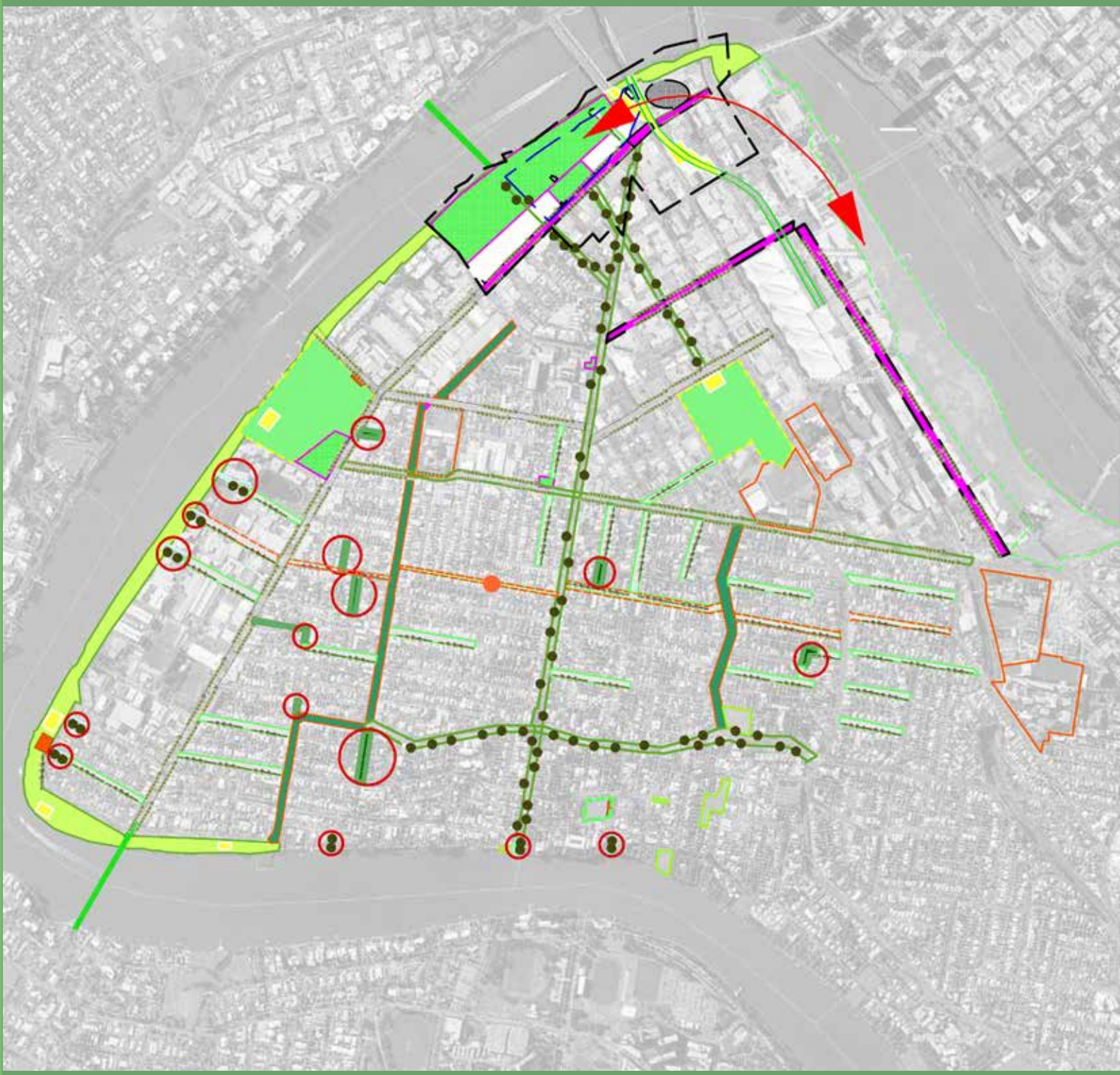
An exciting idea that emerged from the KFG community focus group is the concept of an aerial green link above the Merivale rail via-duct. This could be a way of penetrating the green space offering into the peninsula in a safe car-free environment that has the potential to link the Kurilpa precinct with the South Bank and South Brisbane precincts. Clearly, such a venture would be a significant spend and the concept should be explored to integrate with private development sites adjacent to the via-duct. The advantage to these sites would be the creation of easily accessible green space. The existing unsightly and noisy railway could be 'sleeved' in a sound proof structure that supports the green space above it. Below the via-duct on the ground an exciting range of youth spaces and creative industries tenancies could activate the area.

In the longer term the West End peninsula will require more cross river pedestrian and bikeway links to allow people to live locally without cars and congested streets. Green pedestrian bridges to St. Lucia and Toowong are shown in the strategy plan and these would be subject to consultation.

Green links are being envisaged over the river Thames in London. Green links to St Lucia and Toowong could be considered in the long term to provide traffic free open space based movement corridors

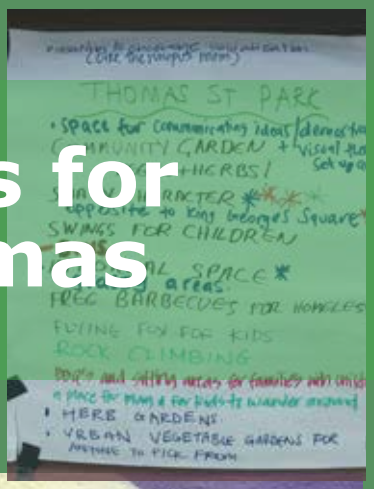
The Green Space Strategy

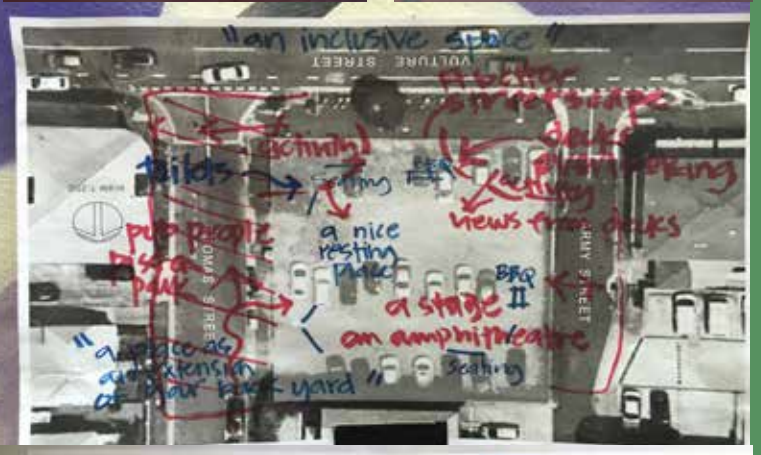
West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane

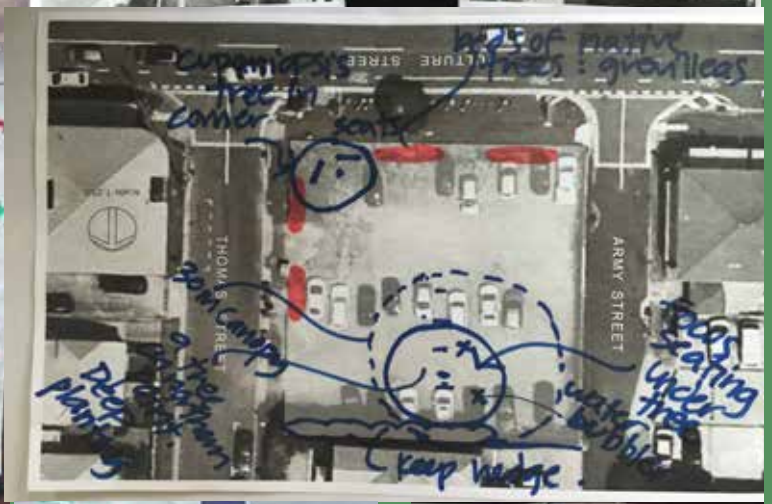


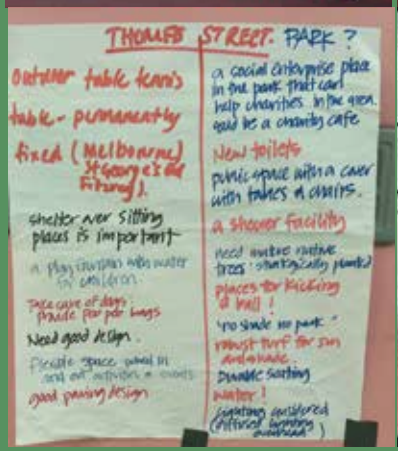
Part C: Appendix - Plans and Projects

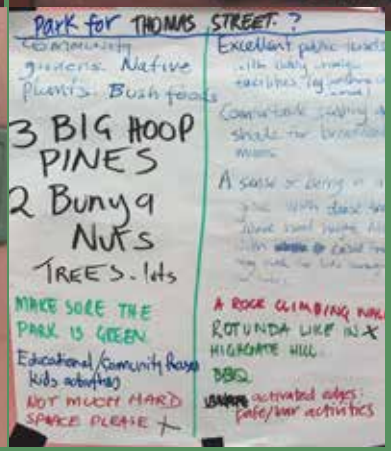
1000 community ideas for our new park on Thomas Street!

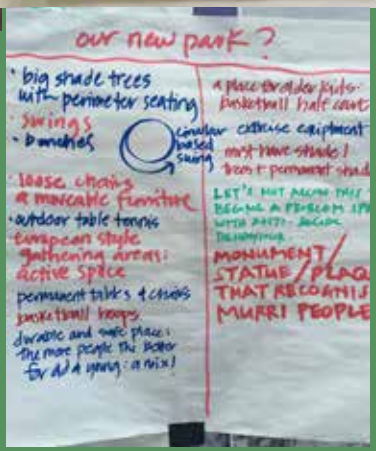












During the 2015 West End Festival, WECA ran thirty hours of community consultation with 10 volunteers and local designers at the People's Park. 330 people gave one to one input on ideas for our only new urban park in West End in the last twenty years.

A GREAT PLAN WILL EMERGE FROM THESE IDEAS!

Appendix A: A New Urban Park for Thomas Street

Residents and visitors contributed many ideas over a period of one week. The following recurring ideas reflect the key community needs:

The Main Elements and activities:

- A large lawn for multiple uses.
- A shady natural space with native plants, edible plants including fruit trees and herbs. Provision of another community garden space with food for all. A place for all to be involved in the planting, especially children and the local school.
- A park serviced by toilets.
- A social place for young and old, where you can swap ideas, children can play, people can eat lunch in the shade and have some sanctuary in the main centre.
- An event and small stage structure and amphitheatre lawn that is used to provide shade and shelter for a variety of uses, including music and performances, talking circles, demonstrations and community events.
- A safe and well lit place. Provide creative lighting.
- Multi-purpose seating and creative long benches that provide the opportunity to adapt the space. Seats under the shade that create outdoor rooms. Seats that can be moved depending on the use of the space. Use of rocks and grass mounds to keep it natural to sit and play in.
- An amphitheatre for performances with a large area to seat many people.
- A variety of play spaces for children, teenagers, and adults.

Good Ideas and elements to include:

- A large and shaded central open space.
- Edible plants and productive kitchen gardens.
- Large shady native trees, both in the park and on the street edges.
- Play areas: table tennis, games court, parkour, a place to kick a ball, exercise equipment, small childrens hard and soft play areas, all abilities playground and swings.
- Large seating areas you can lounge in.
- Maintain the graffiti art wall (and its ceremonial significance to the community).
- Occasional special event pop up activities, night markets, outdoor cinema and productive garden events.
- Spaces to allow for relaxation and meditation.
- A variety of quiet spaces that provide for differing groups.
- Public art and craft elements that reflect local culture, stories and personalities.
- Aboriginal songlines – reflect into the design of the space local indigenous stories.
- A bandstand/stage that also has a sound, light and power system for community use.
- Water elements and features to cool the space and attract people.

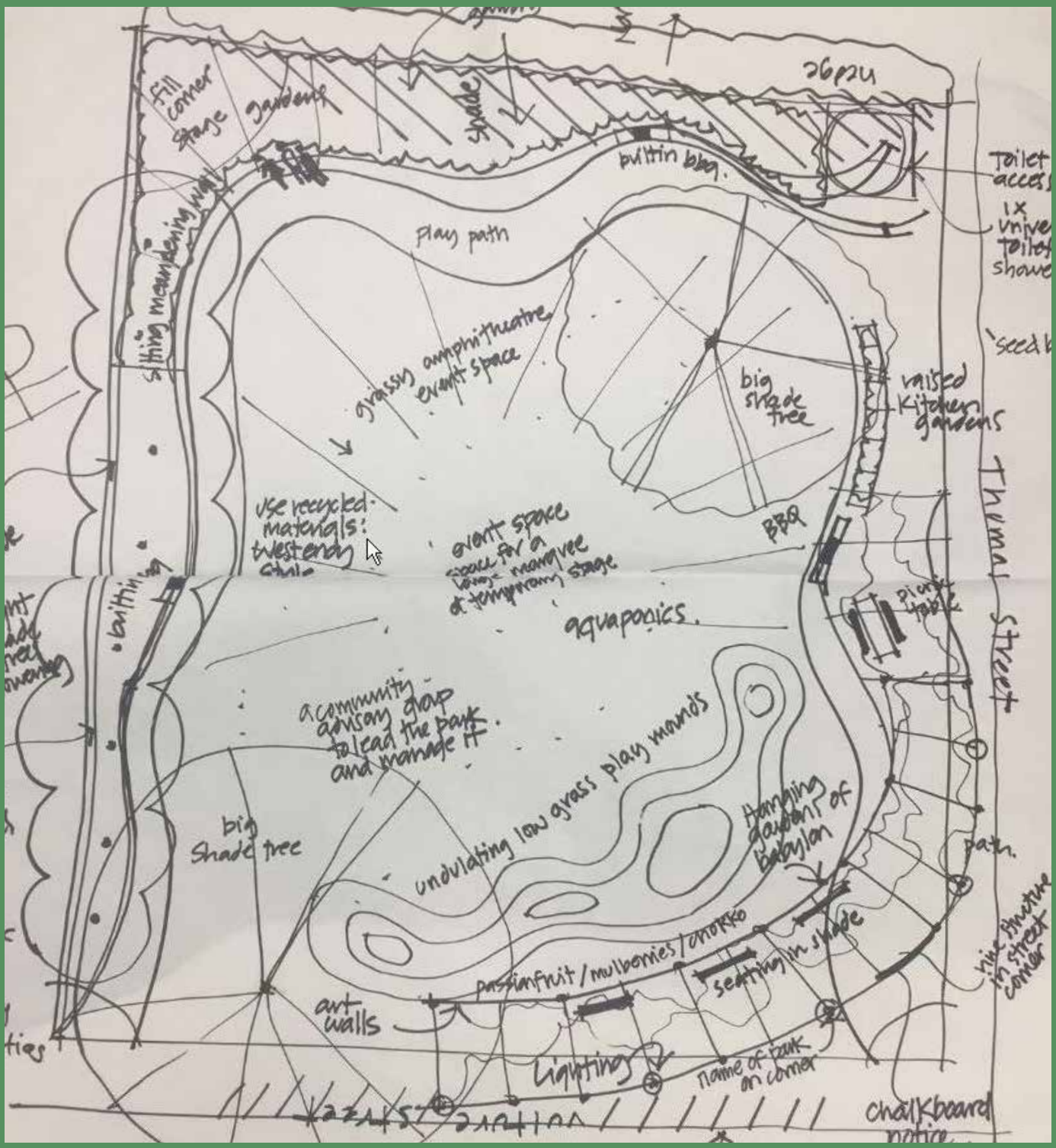
Thomas Street Urban Park

West End's Town Square: community vision + needs

By the West End Community Association (WECA), and seven local landscape architects. We acknowledge the contribution of hundreds of local residents and members of the Kurilpa Futures Group who helped staff the engagement process.

The community based concept for the park, developed by seven local landscape architects collaborating with locals, will include the following key elements derived from residents needs:

- A large central multi purpose lawn with big canopy trees.
- A landmark vine covered stage structure in the rear corner for events and gatherings, with access from the lane.
- Meandering and sittable terraces that embrace the space and create niches for gathering, productive gardens and quiet spaces. These terraces can then be used for viewing events and performances.
- An all access toilet with shower/baby changing uses tucked into the edge of the park. Funds from the Boundary Street toilet, which only requires refurbishment, would fund this important facility for the park.
- A curving vine covered arbour to the Vulture Street footpath, providing the square with shade, productive gardens and a beautiful gathering space.
- A meandering perimeter path and a series of grass mounds within the park which provide safe play for small children and create visual interest.



Collaborative design plan developed by the community

GREEN HEART - WEST END

A NEW PARK FOR WEST END

CORNER VULTURE AND THOMAS STREET

Thomas Street Urban Park

1. Urban common or urban square?

The community see this space as a potential town square and a village green, rather than an urban common, which are usually large passive, peripheral open spaces. The community see the possibility for the streetscape of Vulture Street to be embraced as West End's first truly public town square.

2. Lack of community preferred activities

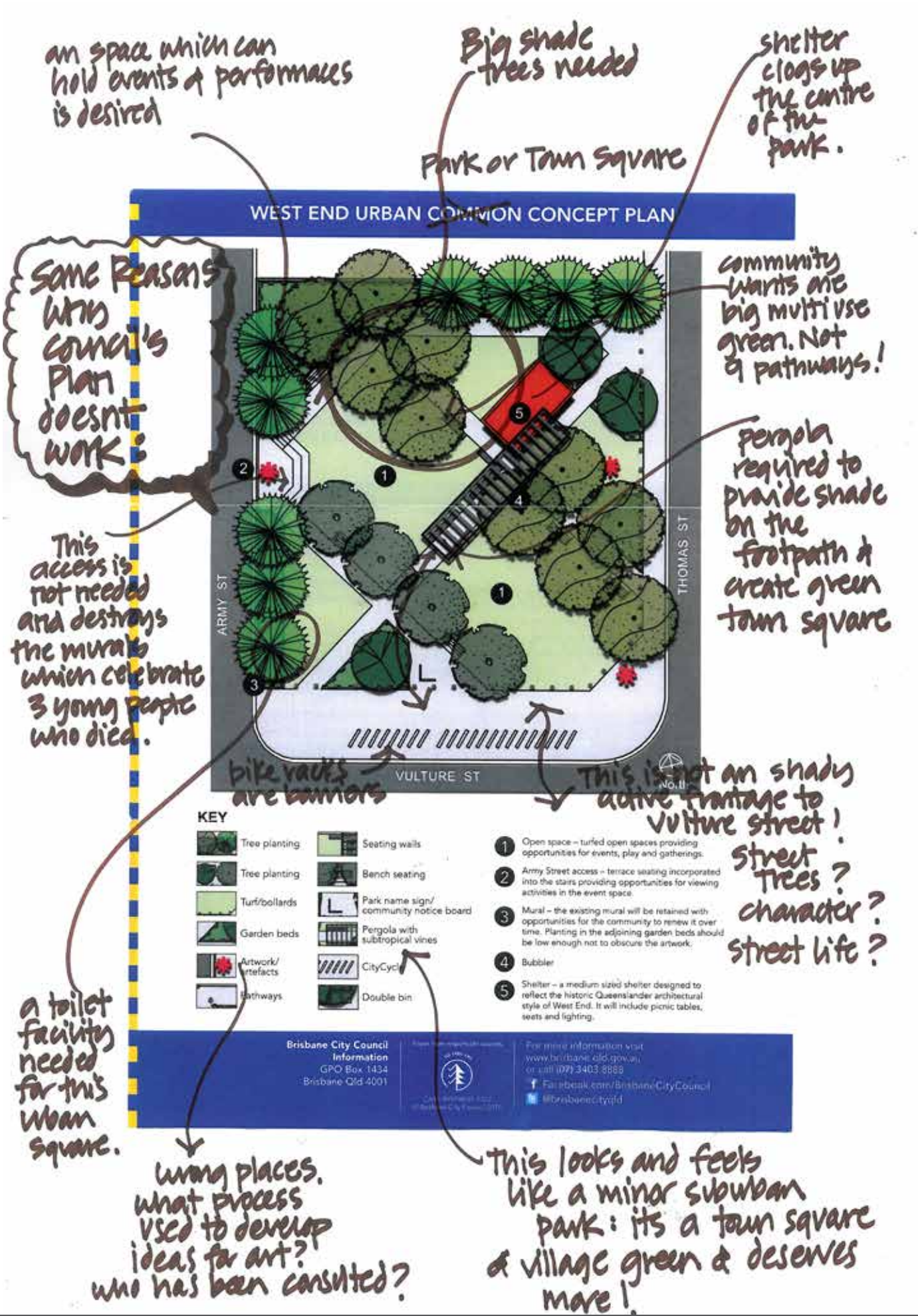
While many of the proposed land uses and activities are well intentioned, the Brisbane City Council plan as depicted does not take account of the user perceptions and preferences of the local community, as evidenced in the community engagement activities described in the attached Collaborative Design Vision and Needs. One omission is the community garden or "urban farm" space, which people requested and which has been so successful in Jane Street, in another part of West End. Another is the need for a public toilet facility to support the active use of the space, since there are no toilets nearby.

3. A large space or many small spaces?

The proposed concept shows a park dissected by many paths: what the community would like most is large multi purpose soft space which can also be used for events and gatherings (a village green), and an active town square frontage which activates Vulture Street. Neither of these are currently provided.

4. Community participation in open space management

Opportunities for local people to be involved in the design, construction, management and maintenance of the space needs to built into the plan to enable collaborative outcomes such as the goanna and fig area on Russell Street and Boundary Street.


an space which can hold events & performances is desired
Big shade trees needed
shelter clogs up the centre of the park.
Park or Town Square
WEST END URBAN COMMON CONCEPT PLAN
Same Reasons why council's Plan doesn't work:
community wants are big multi use green. Not & pathways!
pergola required to provide shade on the footpath & create green town square
This access is not needed and destroys the mural which celebrate 3 young people who died.
ARMY ST
THOMAS ST
VULTURE ST
bike racks are barriers
This is not an shady active frontage to Vulture street!
street trees? character? street life?
KEY
Tree planting
Tree planting
Turf/bollards
Garden beds
Artwork/ artefacts
Pathways
Seating walls
Bench seating
Park name sign/ community notice board
Pergola with subtropical vines
CityCycle
Double bin
1 Open space – turfed open spaces providing opportunities for events, play and gatherings.
2 Army Street access – terrace seating incorporated into the stairs providing opportunities for viewing activities in the event space.
3 Mural – the existing mural will be retained with opportunities for the community to renew it over time. Planting in the adjoining garden beds should be low enough not to obscure the artwork.
4 Bubbler
5 Shelter – a medium sized shelter designed to reflect the historic Queenslander architectural style of West End. It will include picnic tables, seats and lighting.
Brisbane City Council Information
GPO Box 1434
Brisbane Qld 4001
a toilet facility needed for this town square.
wrong places. what process used to develop ideas for art? who has been consulted?
This looks and feels like a minor suburban park: its a town square & village green & deserves more!

The new park is West End's only chance to create a truly public square big enough to support the life of the main street. The square vacant site on the corner of Thomas and Vulture Streets was acquired by Brisbane City Council as part of its local neighbourhood planning processes. A workshop run by Councillor Helen Abrahams in August 2015, with a number of local residents, generated a range of emerging ideas for the park including: an events space; a safe childrens grassy play area; a loop walk and a street fronting herb and vine arbor entrance.

During the West End Festival in November 2015, the community contributed over one thousand ideas through a week of intensive consultation at the community kiosk in People's Park.

A vibrant space with rich detail and many uses is desired by the community. Locals have waited twenty years for a new urban park and it needs to reflect this with a high quality urban space. Funding to reflect the urban park's importance should be set aside to allow construction within a year.

People want a soft, shaded green space for many different activities and events. This village green is the heart of the space. People would also like a town square that embraces Vulture Street and its lively streetscapes.

The park thus needs to have a town square fronting Vulture Street and a village green in its centre. This space needs to be designed and built with community collaboration, and should feature local artists and creative people.

GREEN HEART - WEST END

A NEW PARK FOR WEST END
CORNER VULTURE AND THOMAS STREET

CONTEXT + COMMUNITY VISION

Landscape Intent Background

Consultation with the people of West End in November 2015 demonstrated that the local community has a diverse set of needs yet a common goal. Underpinning the various ideas that sprouted from the consulation process was a common theme; a genuine desire to create a place where people can come together to celebrate and grow together. Be it a place to relax and play, a kitchen garden or an event space, the new park represented a place of opportunity for this community. Not one idea was more important than the next but rather, the opportunity to have a place was the important thing. To respond to this community brief the park design needs to cater for a range of vibrant uses whilst retaining flexibility, equality and safety.

Vision

The new park will foremost be a gathering space. It will offer a variety of opportunities for its community; places to sit in the shade, space to run and play, a place to grow food and a space for local artists and musicians of all ages to embrace. It will be a common ground to bring all aspects of the community together. It will be able to be worked and adpated by the community to suits their changing needs. The park will be the canvas and people will bring the colour, energy and vibrancy.

Ingredients... just add people.

A GREEN HEART - A large, unimpeded, central lawn will provide the community with the greatest amount of flexibility to stage events and adapt the park for its needs. The lawn will playfully roll and mound under trees to provide inviting seating and picnic areas.

B ENTRY CORNER will activate the streetscape through ample shaded seating areas and will double as a popup stage area. The feature shelter will 'connect' with a smaller shelter across the lawn that can also act as a small stage. Lighting and artwork can span the lawn on overhead cacles between the two shelters allowing installations to occur to suit community events.

C PLAY is for all ages will be intertwined into the park fabric. Hammock poles, balance beams, platforms and swings will make for simple fun.

D EDIBLE and formal gardens will generally be low and open with some raised beds for ease of access. These planting areas will allow views across the whole space from the street enhancing the legibility and safety of the place as a whole and ensuring CPTED concerns are addressed.

E STORIES will be told through the existing memorial mural wall, artworks and new stencils on pavements and seating.

F COMFORT - Shaded, comfortable seating will underpin the design. Feature trees and orchard trees will border the lawn.

Pavement design will incorporate the BCC palette of pavement finishes associated with the centre.

GREEN HEART - WEST END

A NEW PARK FOR WEST END

CORNER VULTURE AND THOMAS STREET

CONTEXT + CONCEPT PLAN

Bunyapa Park

Bunyapa Park

Appendix B: The Hampstead Common Community Plan

Hampstead Common?

Hampstead Road could stay two-way, maintain parallel parking and driveway access and still take up less than 60% of its current footprint!

Imagine if Hampstead Road meandered its way down the hill in a way which allowed parklands, trees and open spaces to also be created.

Hampstead "Common" could be created out of the left-over bits, as is commonly done in other towns where too much asphalt or concrete has been laid (Cleveland and Bundaberg main streets are two examples).

Highgate Hill and West End are likely to triple in population in the next ten years but there is no more room for new open spaces to suit. How can we create more green space to cater for the growing population?

Hampstead Common is an idea to create a hectare of new open space by reclaiming unused bitumen on the wide verges of Hampstead Road in Highgate Hill.

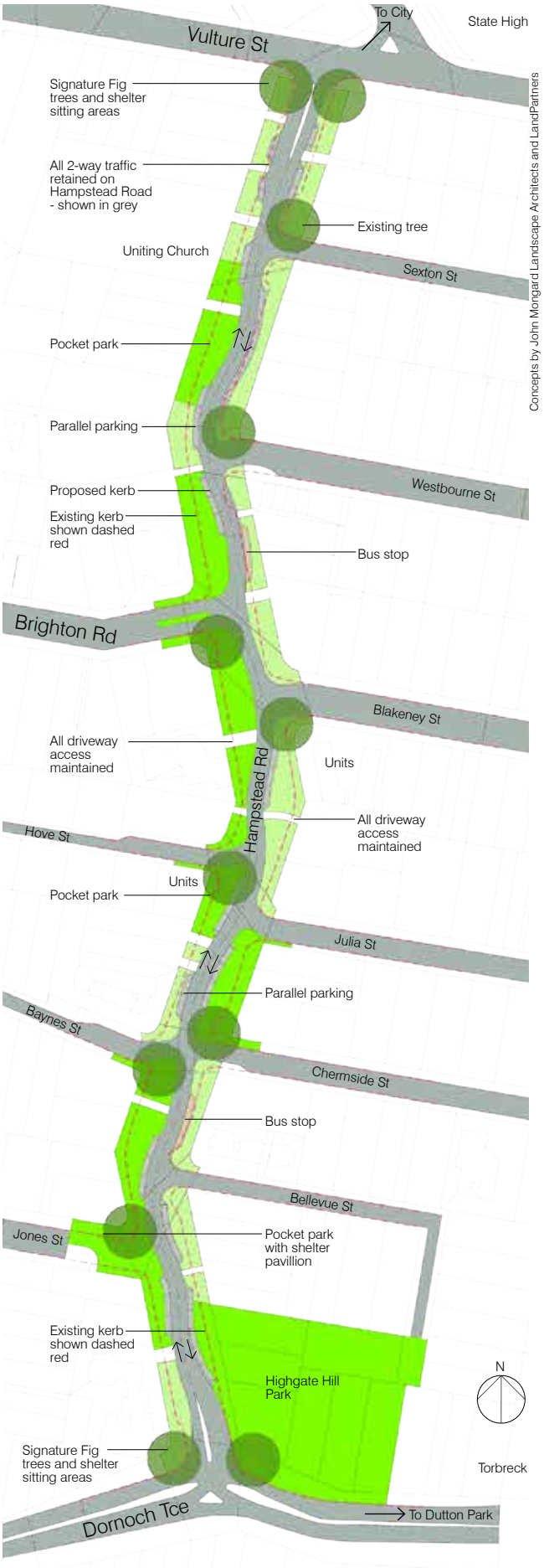
Fact:

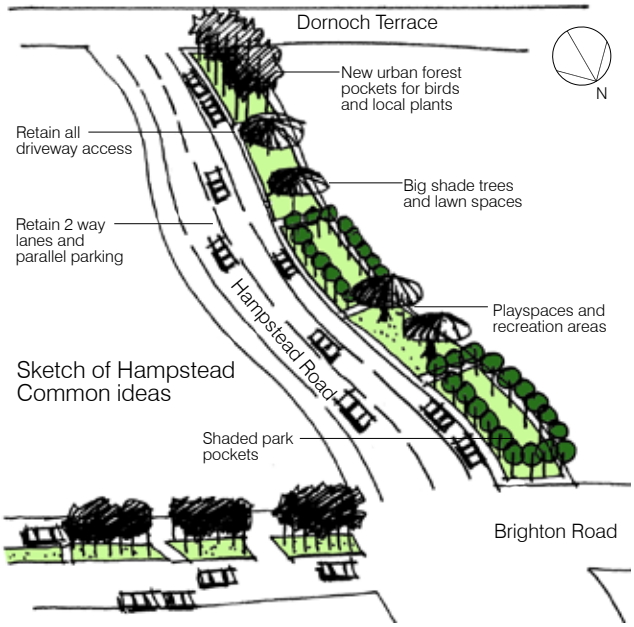
"We can create an extra 4,770m2 of green space while maintaining the same level of service on the street. That's about 30 volleyball courts or 12 new backyards."

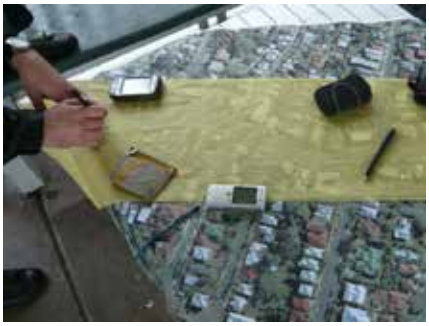
Transition Kurilpa
Local Resilience in Action

Friends of West End
weca
West End Community Association

The Hampstead Common Community Plan







Fact:

"We can retain Hampstead Road and double the amount of green space!"

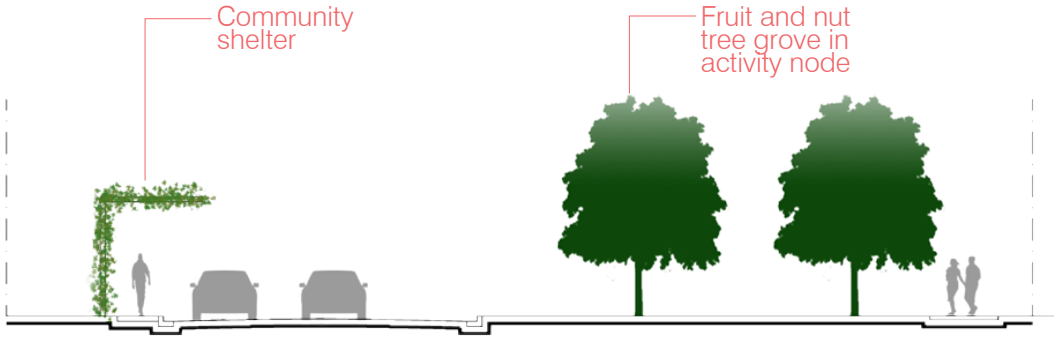
Fact:

"New total of green space = 10,355m2 (that's about a hectare)."

weca
Friends of West End
West End Community Association

The Hampstead Common Community Plan

BEFORE - Street as bitumen



BEFORE

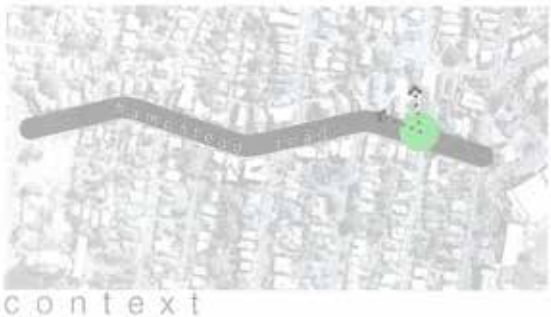
AFTER

INDICATIVE Section

AFTER - Street as public realm

"We can create an extra 4,770m2 of green space while maintaining the same level of service on the street. That's about 30 volleyball courts or 12 new backyards"

The Hampstead Common Community Plan



context

now

water sensitive urban design

reclaming the road -vine shelters

safe streets

context

hampstead road now

hampstead common

Appendix C: Brisbane State High School
Edible School Grounds Project

Brisbane State High School is planning a network of edible gardens throughout the school grounds to be built in phases coinciding with the festival each year. Precedent images above show what may be achievable around Brisbane State High School's top campus.

Appendix D: Case studies of industrial heritage parks

The ACI Glass site at South Brisbane has been nominated in the Green Space Strategy as the focus for a new 8-Hectare riverside metropolitan parkland, a gift to the people of Brisbane. The site currently hosts a glass manufacturing facility and its transition to parkland represents an exciting opportunity to create a dynamic 'industrial heritage' park that incorporates industrial heritage and that can host parkland activities such as informal play and recreation, rest and relaxation, and markets and events.

Existing elements like the steel emissions towers, the pre-WW2 administration building, a large art deco style boundary fence and wall, and a heritage listed sub-station would be conserved in the park and frame the green space design. The emissions towers are key landmarks and would serve to locate the park, whilst the administration building could potentially become a building for community uses.

The case studies below describe examples where former industrial sites have been converted to parkland uses. They provide both inspiration and valuable learning material for developing the industrial sites along Milton Reach into future parkland.

Gas Works Park, Seattle, USA

Gas Works Park in Seattle, Washington is a 7.7-hectare public park on the site of the former Seattle Gas Light Company gasification plant, located on the north shore of Lake Union. The park was added to the US National Register of Historic Places January 2, 2013. The plant operated from 1906 to 1956, and was bought by the City of Seattle for park purposes in 1962. The park opened to the public in 1975.

Gas Works Park incorporates numerous pieces of the old plant. Some stand as ruins, while others have been reconditioned, painted, and incorporated into a children's "play barn" structure, constructed in part from what was the plant's exhauster-compressor building. The park also features an artificial kite-flying hill with an elaborately sculptured sundial built into its summit.

(Text sourced from Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas_Works_Park, accessed: 25.09.2015)

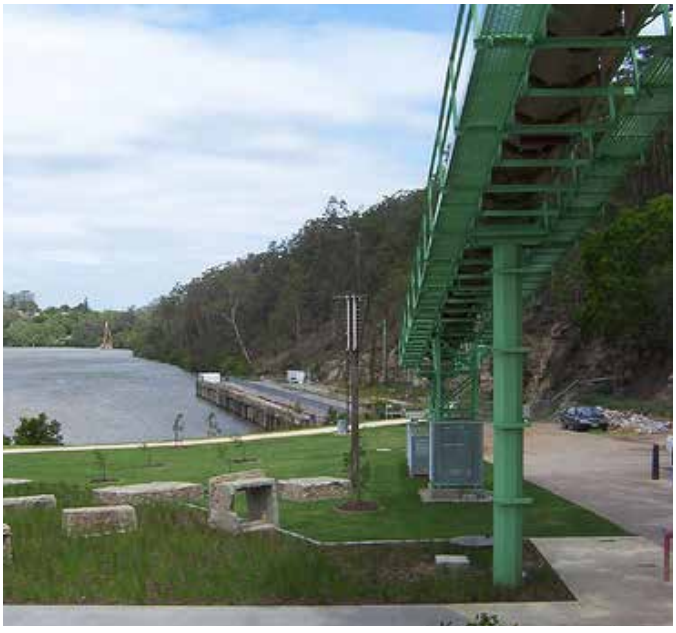
Rocks Riverside Park, Brisbane

Rocks Riverside Park is a 26-hectare green space located on the Brisbane River at 17 Mile Rocks in south-west Brisbane. The park was opened on 7 December 2003, and features industrial artefacts from its previous use as Queensland Cement and Lime's (QCL) coral loading facility. (Coral from Moreton Bay was dredged and shipped up river in the cement making process). Public art which draws upon the park's industrial heritage are also featured throughout, as is a crop patch which reflects the site's farming days.

The parkland features include a water play area, a flying fox, shelters, lawns, bushland, gardens and electric barbecues. There are also adventure playgrounds, a climbing web, bikeways, a basketball court, a liberty swing for children with disabilities, an amphitheatre, a pavilion, and open spaces for lawn gatherings.

The park features an innovative, underground, non-drinking water recycling project. State of the art sewer grinding, ultraviolet disinfection and a reed bed treatment process were used. The treatment process has a low environmental impact, is cost-effective and low-maintenance. The system allows the park to be watered during drought when water restrictions would otherwise apply.

(Text adapted from Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocks_Riverside_Park, accessed: 25.09.2015)



Appendix E: Davies Park

Council is seeking community ideas and feedback to help guide new park improvements to Davies Park. The community design plan combines a number of ideas raised by our community during recent years through The Green Space Strategy and in various workshops about Davies Park. The Council funds are not sufficient to improve all the areas around Davies Park so we seek to focus funds on the Montague Road frontage, since it is the main opportunity to create a vibrant public space in the heart of our neighbourhood.

Vision

To create a village green fronting Montague Road, making lost space vibrant.

The village green seeks to open up Davies Park. Montague Village Green will be a park that residents can see and use, central to our neighbourhood and reclaiming what is currently fallow land adjacent to sporting club fences or lanes.

By treating the Montague Road park frontage as a people space, we will start the process of changing Montague Road into a slow local street. Even a boulevard one day!

Montague Village Green is another potential community anchor space like the new Bunyupa (Thomas Street) Park: vibrant greenspace connected to our streets. It will provide free informal play and respite areas for young and old: with facilities we currently do not have.

By adjusting fences and lease boundaries we can retain all sporting functions as well as creating create a freely available park three times the size of the new Bunyupa park!

Key Elements

- The Jane Street Community Garden is a much-loved hub in West End. Land either side of the current garden should be set aside as part of a permanent larger lease area that allows the food garden to cater for the additional 20,000 people coming to West End. By relocating some fencing to tops of mounds, the Jane Street Community Garden can use and maintain the outer banks facing the street, providing additional space for larger productive plants and trees. Park funds should be allocated to consolidate the food gardens.
- The markets could spill to the village green through a looping pathway so that the vibrancy of Saturday spills into our neighbourhood street (Montague Road).
- The access road retains slow vehicle movement but can become a shared zone with a pedestrian focus and it would allow the markets more space.
- A youth skate play space could use fallow land to the corner and near the Montague Road entry.
- A safe mid-block crossing near Scott Street would assist with high pedestrian movement and traffic calming.
- An event space with a small stage could be built into the Village Green, providing a community venue for music and gatherings.
- A universal access toilet to be located to the bank edge of the village green.
- A small children's boardwalk playground under the fig trees could provide a focus area. The avenue of shade trees could extend next to the soccer field to shade play and market spaces.
- A publicly accessible hard-court sports area can be created where the defunct volleyball court areas are.

Overview of site, looking North-West

Central arbour with skate park behind

OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

DAVIES PARK - CONCEPT

DUNN MORAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

15XXX00 XX-05
2015-XX-XX ISSUE A

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Appendix F: Boundary Street Park and Community Kiosk

The last integrated streetscape work done in West End occurred in 1995 when Brisbane City Council created an improved park, a community kiosk and the Goanna Urban Plaza and Stage area on Russell Street. These small public spaces have provided West End's community heart. The original concept was to blur the black/white line that was Boundary Street: the original border between Aboriginal people and white people. The blurring was to occur through a mosaic dreaming trail which would cross the street into the park and also extend up Russell Street to Musgrave Park. Only the mosaic around the goanna has been built to date.

The Boundary Street improvements of 1995 offer a starting point and a community design based approach which could be extended to other nearby urban precincts as the peninsula grows. Each new streetscape requires community collaboration, artistic inputs and innovative approaches to bring out the stories and values of the local community and their unique West End landscape.

The kiosk was intended to provide a small public forum for community groups to assist with community activities and events. It provides a valuable public amenity which is currently under threat since Brisbane City Council would like to remove it to build new toilets. The community feel that the toilets simply need minor repairs and fitout and that the kiosk should not be demolished.

BOUNDARY STREET WEST END

Streetscape, town park and public art project

■ Two Spaces Out of Nothing Make a Town Heart

The community at West End badly wanted more spaces for gathering and festivals, but the footpaths are narrow and there are no spaces left between the thriving shops.

A piece of road was reclaimed at the Russell Street intersection to become the Town Square. The street was made safer at the same time and the service station is now redeveloping into a restaurant which will spill tables and chairs into the performance stage and lizard area.

An Aboriginal dreaming trail will link the revitalised park with Musgrave Park at the other end of town, forming a cross-cultural thread which was envisaged and designed by locals.

Brisbane City

JOHN MONGARD
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

BOUNDARY STREET WEST END

Streetscape, town park and public art project

■ The Town Park: From Liability to Livability

John Mongard Landscape Architects worked through a co-design process with the West End residents and park users to create a new park and toilet structure on the site of the towns problem drinking spot.

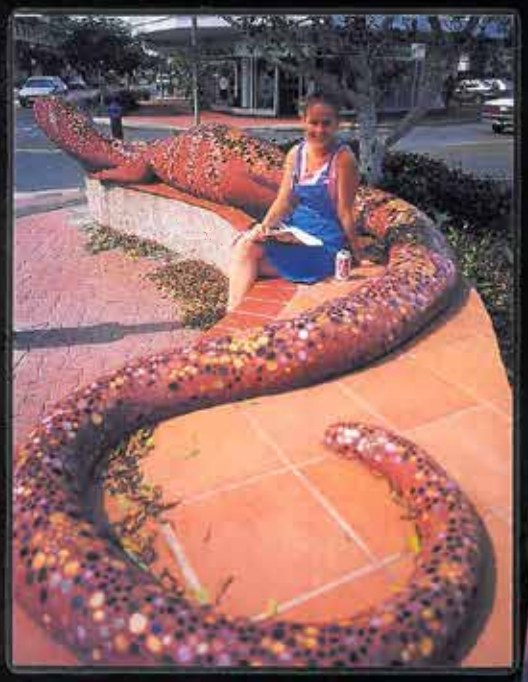
The old toilet block which blocked the front of the park was demolished and a thin structure was tucked into the side of the park. At the front, a kiosk was designed to create surveillance and activity. The Aboriginal radio station has leased the space to provide a new community asset in the town. Comfortable seats and leafy lawn areas allow refuge for lunch time visitors. Poetry poles by artist Maree Bracker and bronze reliefs enliven the space.

Brisbane City

JOHN MONGARD

BOUNDARY STREET WEST END

Streetscape, town park and public art project



Dissolving Cultural Barriers

Boundary Street used to be the edge between black and white folk in the inner suburb of West End. The urban improvement project aimed to create symbolic bridges across the towns main street - dissolving the cultural and social 'edges' and at the same time creating two new public spaces for the celebrating of a lively community. Public art embraces landscape through a grass-roots community process.

Black White Line

A line ran through time
a street
a spine
a quiet barrier in West End

Boundary Street still has limits
for those in want
but the line dissolved
leaving a scatter of patches

A SEQEB substation
a sofa under a bridge
a bicentennial bench
behind the dunnies

Mney divides the line
more than colour

The push for coffee
is inexorable
The greengrocers feel it
as do the street people

The benches are sleeping
waiting for the flight
of the old men from Southbank

The mouths of the bins are big
so they can still go shopping
Where will they go next?
The stoic fat one with
the twiddling fingers
and loud panasonic

Sharing the line
the black folk are always moving
not always by choice

Where can they gather
in peace now
The drink is the divider...
bigger than the chasms of culture

People make places themselves
and sometimes
lines are drawn around spaces

How do we share space
without closing the line
This painful question
lies under my carpet

John Mongard. 1994

Brisbane City

JOHN MONGARD

BOUNDARY STREET WEST END

Streetscape, town park and public art project

■ A Whole Community Joins In

Artists Joyce Watson, Maree Bracker, Dennis Magee, Helen Broadhurst and Suzanne Holman collaborated with the community at both the design and implementation stages over a period of one year. John Mongard Landscape Architects acted as the binder between all the collaborations, ensuring that each project was integrated into the streetscape.

A demountable studio was set up behind the library, and residents worked with the artists to create mosaics, murals and bronze plaques.

Brisbane City

JOHN MONGARD

Appendix G: 202020 Vision

The 202020 vision is a mass collaboration of organisations working together to create 20% more and better urban green space by 2020. It brings industry, business, NGOs, government, academia and individuals together, and provides them with the tools, resources and networks necessary to reach our shared goal.

The 202020 Vision was started in 2013 by Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd, funded by the Nursery and Garden Industry Australia. It has since grown into Australia's biggest network of green space experts, creators and supporters.

The network has grown to include more than 200 organisational partners, 1,000 individual supporters and 29 strategic experts all working towards one common goal. The 202020 Vision, using this network, has established a live database of methodologies, techniques, experiences and projects that can be sourced, replicated and applied to a project in a different place.

The approach to achieving 20% more and better urban green space by 2020 is to:

1. Identify the barriers
2. Identify proven, existing solutions
3. Scale, replicate and co-ordinate these solutions
4. Measure and repeat.

For more information on the initiative:
http://202020vision.com.au/media/41904/the 202020-vision-plan.pdf

New York City has envisaged innovative open spaces around its waterfront in tandem with providing flood barriers and elevated mounds. (BIG Architects)

Appendix H: Blue and Green Strategy

The West End Peninsula is surrounded by the Brisbane River on three sides. In 1974 and recently in 2011, the river caused major damage to homes, streets and parks. Riverside Park forms a major neighbourhood linear open space which was substantially underwater in the 2011 event. Flooding occurred along Melbourne Street and within the cultural precinct, principally from stormwater systems back flowing into streets.

In August 2016, a five day design design charrette was held which focused on waterways and flooding in the Brisbane River catchment system. Conceived by James Davidson, a local West End/Highgate Hill architect, and facilitated by Professors John Hoal and Derek Hoeferlin from the School of Design and Visual Arts, Washington University in St Louis (U.S.A.) and Bosch-Slabbers Landscape Architects in The Netherlands, SEQ Water Futures, involved over 100 participants including State and Local Government authorities, the insurance industry and allied professions as well as architecture students from the University of Queensland. All attendees focussed on conceptualising a whole of catchment Integrated Water Management plan for the Brisbane valley and were challenged with 'disruptive thinking' to be bold in considering four scenarios: drought, flash flooding, a similar 2011 flood and a 2011 flood + 30% worse.

This Blue and Green Strategy is a summary of some key ideas relevant to planning in the West End peninsula. The ideas have not been part of any community consultation and would require detailed planning and hydrological studies before being developed.

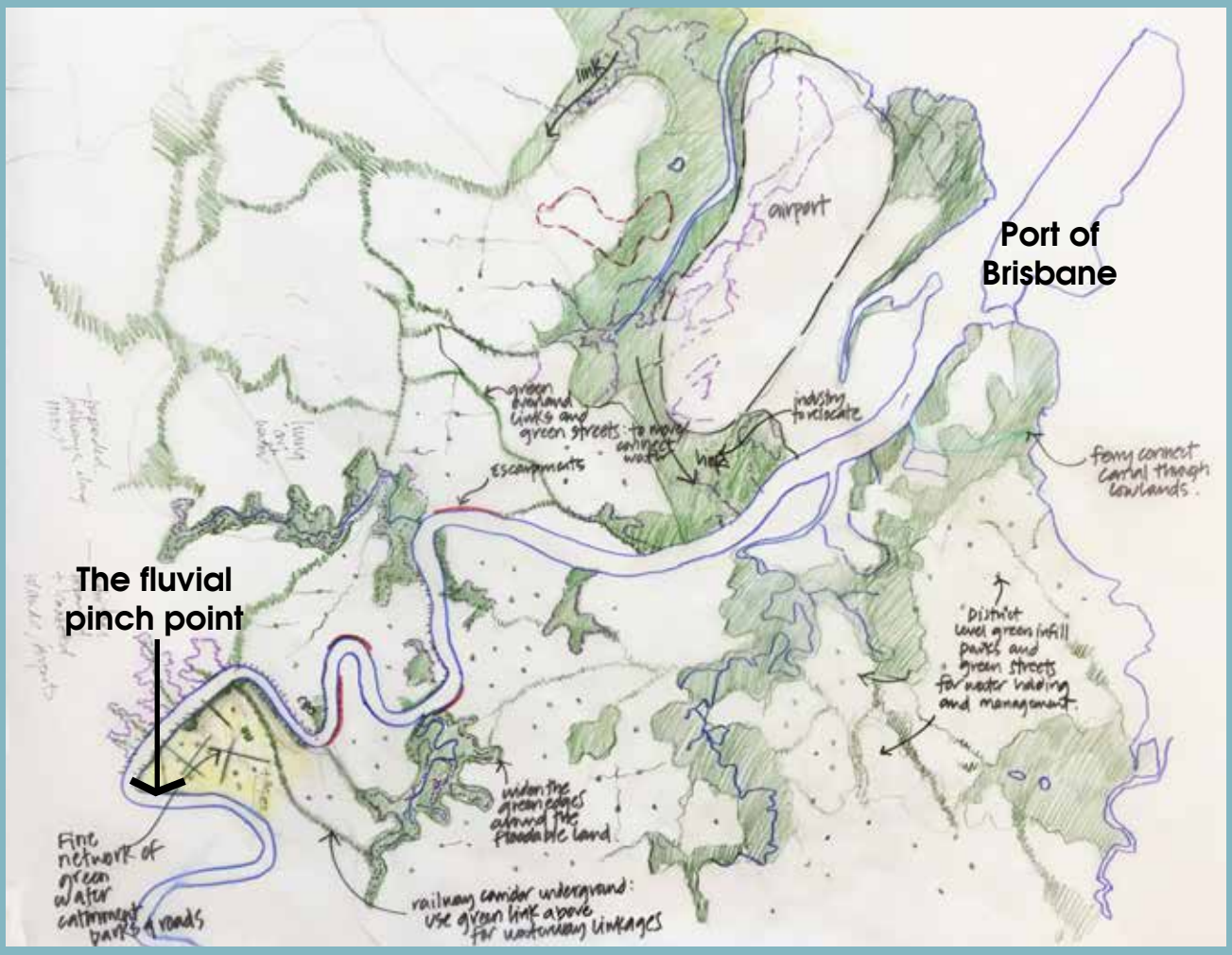
Developing a whole-of-city framework involves managing water as a fluvial system from the highlands through to the coast. The Brisbane River is fed by a system of waterways.

Melbourne Street boulevard in the 2011 flood.

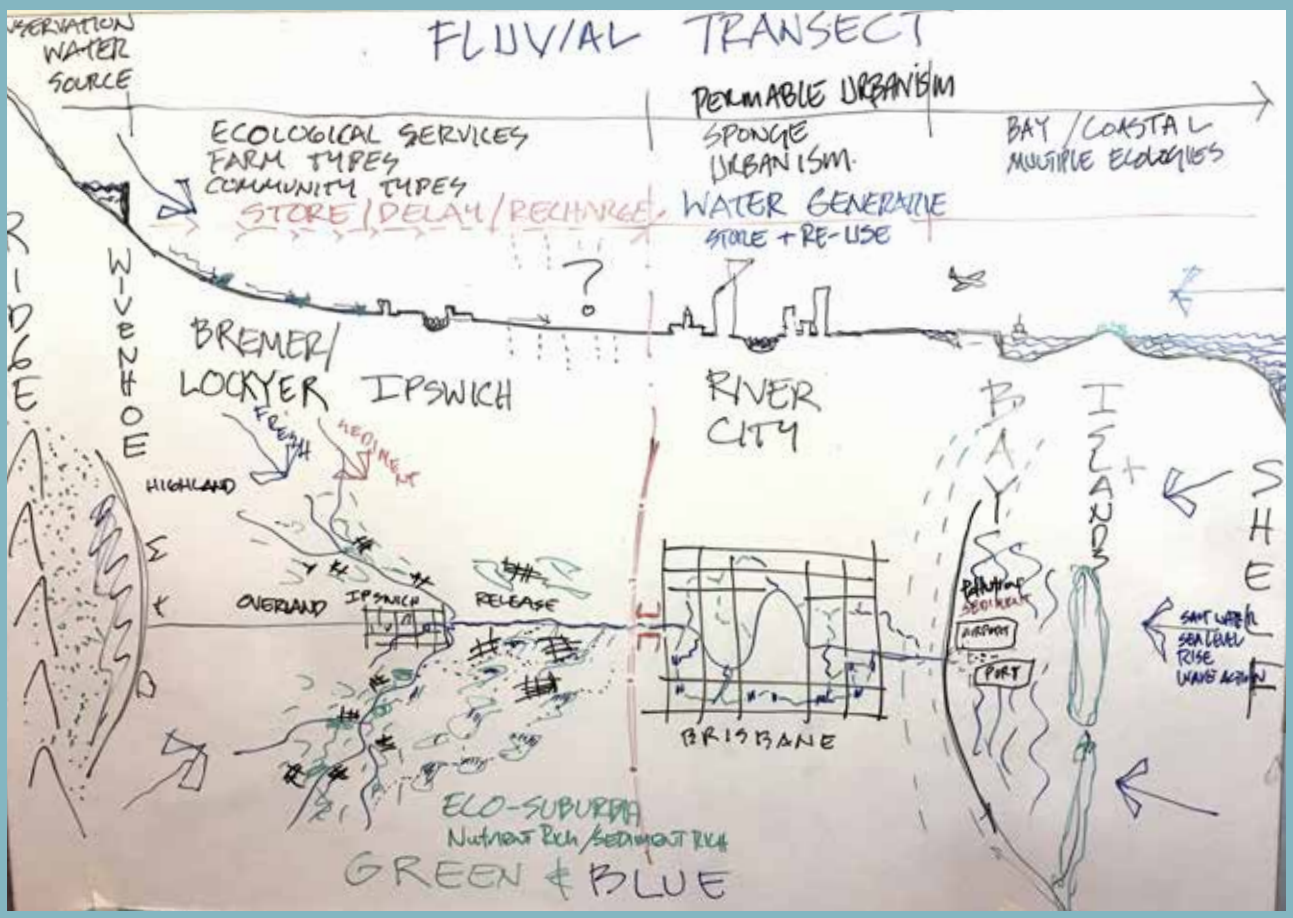
The West End Peninsula and the 2011 flood: inundation at the river pinch points

In peak events, water needs to be dealt with in catchments so that the event does not hit a pinch point in the narrow reaches that frame the West End Peninsula.

Climate change will increase the severity of storms and events and planning needs to incorporate a buffer that exceeds the 2011 level. For the purpose of the charrette a 30% increase was assumed. This means development would need to incorporate flood prevention design and planning to safeguard priority areas to much higher levels than currently legislated. This design parameter requires some major changes to the planning of development on the peninsula.



A fluvial framework for the Brisbane River System. Image from: SEQ Flood Futures Charrette



The fluvial transect: managing water from the highlands to the coast. Image from: SEQ Flood Futures Charrette

Sponge Urbanism and Room for the River

The Blue and Green Strategy brings water and open space into one system in the peninsula. 'Sponge Urbanism' is a term used by John Hoal the lead facilitator of the Flood Futures charrette. It describes an urban design fabric which weaves water and open space to create water management and local harvesting. The Green Space Strategy repurposes eleven hectares of hard space into park and permeable areas that can act as a network of local 'sponges' to absorb, purify, hold and recycle stormwater, rather than piping it all into the river. Each park must feature water sensitive urban design. Another strategy is 'Room for the River', as developed in the Netherlands in the last decade. It is a new approach to water, which integrates flood proofing of a city with urban regeneration and the return of nature to the city. Key 'blue' strategies which incorporate sponge urbanism as described by the Flood Futures lead facilitators could include:

1. Riverside dyke parks

Large grass spaces along the river edge can be dropped in level. The large fig trees can be retained on 'grass islands' and the surrounding grassed areas become a dyke or river tributary during a peak event, thus providing a wider river channel and reducing the velocity and impact of water.

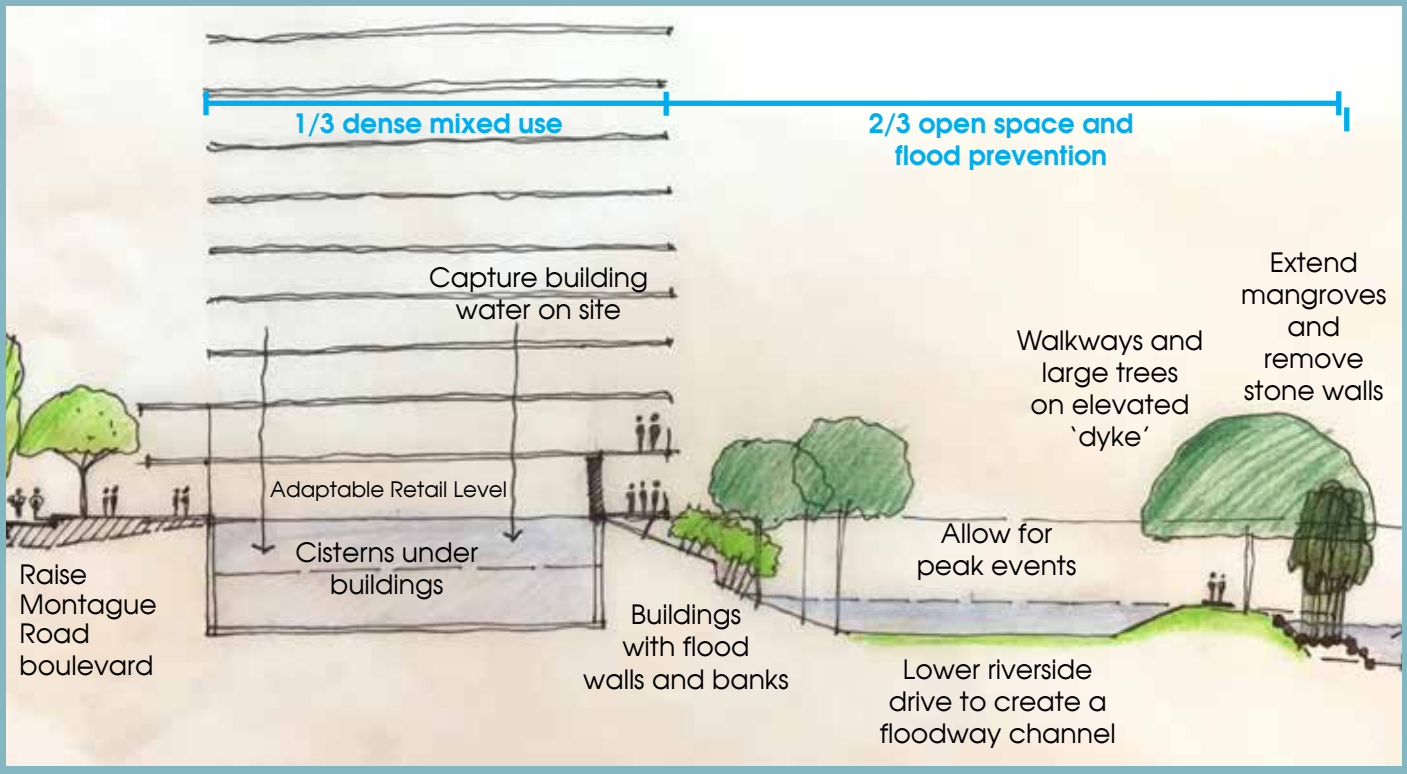
The whole of the Riverside Drive corridor can be dropped in level. In the south west tip of the peninsula, the Brisbane River hits a tight turn and pinch-point. The Flood Futures facilitators believe that more comprehensive resumption of land may be necessary to save the city from major impacts. Such planning requires major investigation before changes can be made.

'Floodable' riverside parks could channel and slow the flow of the river during a surge.

Flood plazas (shown in blue) could be created using existing large fields to harvest and filter water during extreme events.

2. Flood plazas

The whole peninsula is highly urbanised and has very little capacity to absorb its own water to prevent supercharging the river system. Large playing fields and park spaces such as Davies Park, Musgrave Park and school sports fields are opportunities to create flood plazas: areas that take local rainfall impacts. By dropping these areas by one to two metres, and designing other areas and buildings so they drain into these, flash flooding impacts can be minimised.



Cross-section through the Kurilpa Precinct Plan Area: Actions for flood mitigation

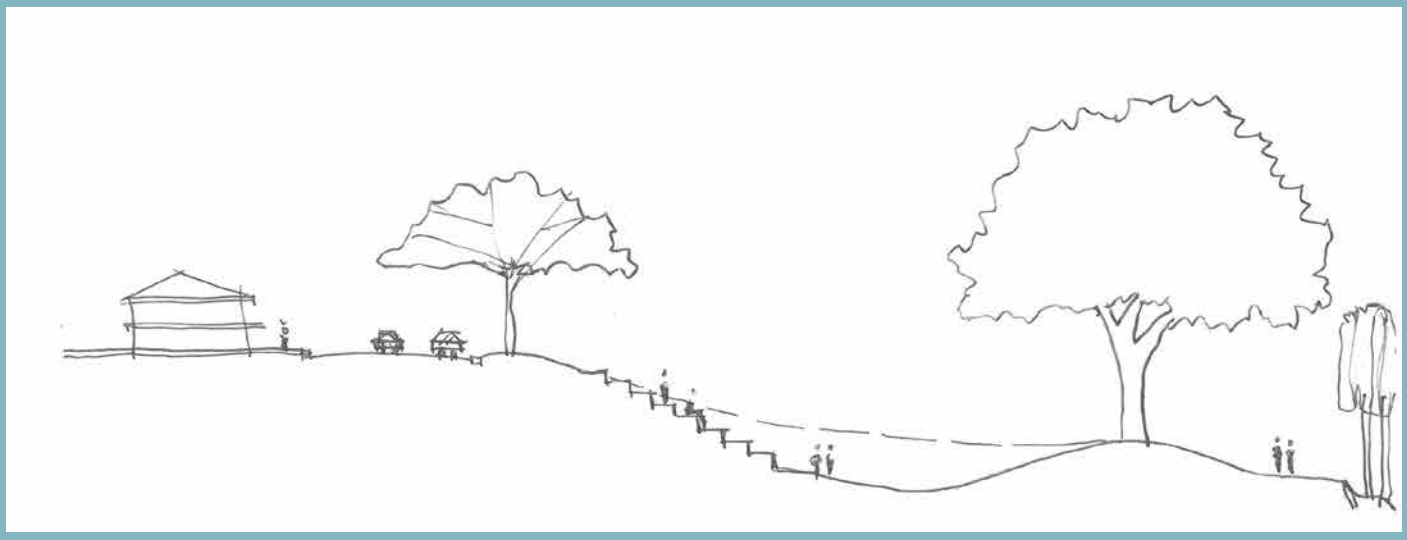
3. Sponge Streets
Streets can be repurposed with green space that doubles as blue space: verge and median gardens can take water off roads by changing the fall of hard space to achieve a series of discrete catchments. Hampstead Common can harvest and purify water along a kilometre of road by alternating the fall of the road along its extent and creating dry creek beds and billabong swamps in gardens.

4. Buildings designed around water
Buildings need to lift essential services much higher than what is currently being built. Ground floors can act as further flood 'walls' through clever design, channelling water and preventing inundation in key areas. A cross-section through the future Kurilpa Precinct industrial site shows how these 'blue' space strategies can be implemented.

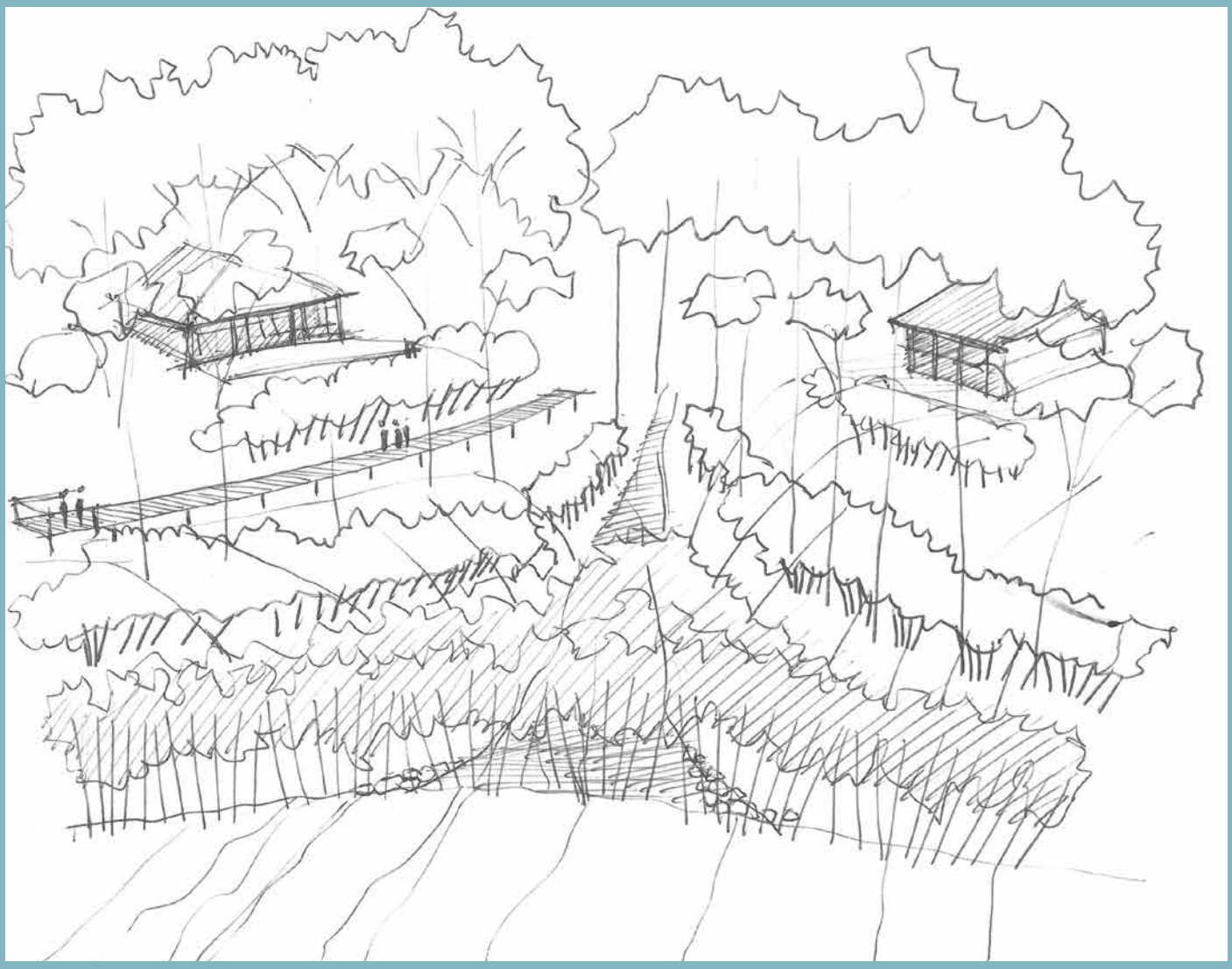
5. Urban agriculture / community gardens
Community gardens require water and can be sited within neighbourhood systems and building precincts. Irrigation water can tap into these collective building systems to harvest water locally and grow food.

6. Sponge Gullies
The steep gullies that characterise the South-West corner of the peninsula are remnant forests with large old trees as well as a range of emergent weeds. As stormwater runoff increases from denser developments, these gullies become even more important to prevent erosion, sedimentation of the river and bank failure. These significant wildlife corridors require revegetation, with stabilising corridors of undergrowth shrubs to provide refuge, re-establishment of the mangrove river edge and planting of succession trees to retain the forest canopy. Boardwalks would be the primary recreation asset. In times of flood, these gullies will act as sponges and absorb and reduce water impacts.

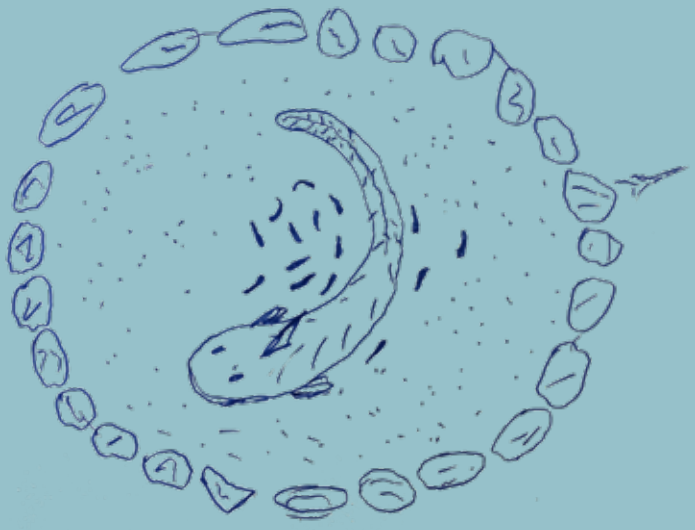
7. Two thirds green and blue
The industrial precinct of the Kurilpa Masterplan area will house intensive development with up to 20,000 residents and workers. The precinct was subject to flooding in 2011. The Green Space Strategy proposes that two thirds of the land – the river front, becomes parkland which incorporates lakes, flood plazas, and riverine dykes which can absorb flash flooding and widen the river channel during extreme events. The remaining high land fronting Montague Road would take high density mixed uses focused around a 'sponge' boulevard. This planning model is based on the South Bank redevelopment pattern with a 'blue' space and river management overlay.



Orleigh Park retrofit: terraces and fig mounds created to allow a lower park area which can spread floodwaters during peak events



Gully retrofits: reinstate mangroves, gully vegetation and forest to create stable waterway ecosystems



The Brisbane River system as an aboriginal concept: cyclical and symbolised by the catfish.
(courtesy of Alex Bond, workshop participant)

The SEQ Water Futures charrette is an initiative of James Davidson Architect whose ideas seek to inform government policy in improving flood resilience in Brisbane and the wider SEQ region. A booklet detailing the emerging concepts and information regarding these initiatives can be found at www.jamesdavidsonarchitect.com.au/flood. The concepts shown in this summary are not Government endorsed and do require detailed testing prior to implementation.

Appendix I:
Building Biodiversity in the Waterways

The community of West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane has shown long-term passion for protecting local natural places. Many locals see untapped potential including opportunities to improve the health of the environment and community by restoring some of its natural places.

The Green Space Plan provides a framework to transform the peninsula into a neighbourhood that embraces biodiversity and connects people with the local natural environment. This case study explores options to re-establish lost natural habitat, encourage wildlife and improve access. Taking advantage of our proximity to the river, we can improve neglected parks, and create pathways to provide better access to natural green spaces.

While the case study looks at tangible options to protect the natural environment, it is critical that the process is community inspired and led. Building connected natural green spaces has the potential to transform the neighbourhood; improve our lifestyle and provide for better access to natural open space.

Question: Why inner city biodiversity?
On the peninsula large natural areas do not exist. Managing the area's scarce and scattered natural values is critical to protecting the local natural environment. Equally important are the social benefits of maintaining and replanting natural green space. Even relatively small natural areas have an amazing capacity to galvanise public interest, connect people with nature, and provide peace in a busy world.

Natural green spaces are an ideal form of green infrastructure for achieving multiple environmental and social objectives. However, there are some conflicts between designing corridors for human use and appreciation, and achieving ecological outcomes. It is important to consider what we want natural spaces to do, and carefully weigh-up the trade-offs between ecological function, management costs and human uses.

The natural environment
The West End Peninsula occupies a broad meander of the tidal reaches of the Brisbane River. It is one of the earliest areas settled by Europeans in Queensland, and is one of the most densely populated regions of the State.

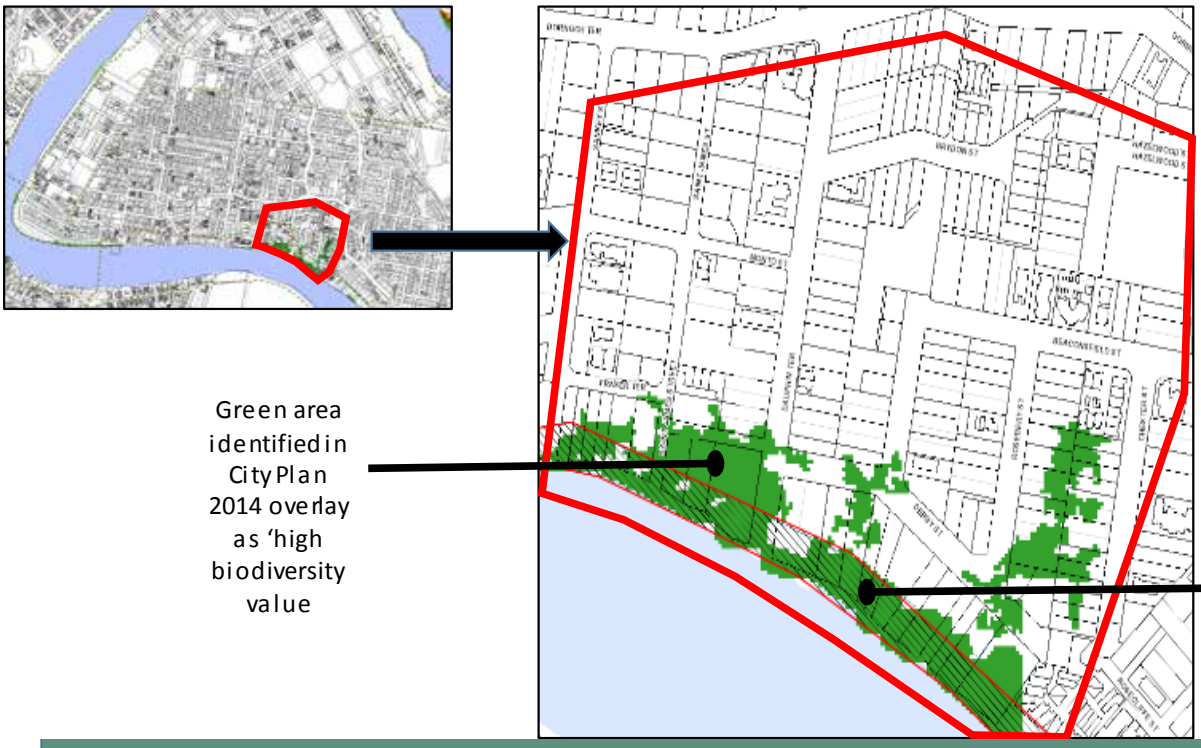
The landscape is dominated by a ridge with its highest point in Highgate Hill. The ridge country was originally open forest dominated by spotted gum, Corymbia citriodora. To the south of the main ridge the land slopes steeply to the river - intersected by deep lush gullies. The river along West End and South Brisbane is bordered by relatively flat alluvial plains, previously occupied by rainforest and freshwater wetlands.

The pre-European landscape of lush rainforest, open forest and wetland vegetation was largely cleared for farming and settlement more than 100 years ago. Almost all the original vegetation is now gone, except for a band of riparian forest along the river at Highgate Hill, pockets of vegetation in gullies running into the St Lucia Reach of the Brisbane River, and fringing mangroves at the river's edge.

This case study explores activities that can potentially re-establish inner city forests and refuges for wildlife.

The case study area

The Brisbane City Plan (2014) identifies a small area on the West End peninsula at Highgate Hill as an area of high biodiversity value. Further, City Plan has zoned an important wildlife corridor along the river as a riparian zone. This case study uses this area as a starting point to explore ways to extend biodiversity into the West End Peninsula. The 'public realm' within the study area includes parks, undeveloped roads and traffic islands. Private back gardens also play an important role in supporting wildlife habitat in this inner city location.



Connecting nature

Protect the Brisbane River corridor
Remnant vegetation along the riparian corridor of the Brisbane river from Dutton Park to Hill End represents the most important wildlife corridor on the Peninsula.

Rehabilitate Council parks
For many years the West End Greening Group have focused efforts on remnant Open Forest vegetation at the Dauphin Tce Park. At the Derby St Park there are opportunities to establish rainforest in the deep gully and encourage small birds.

Establish habitat gardens
Habitat gardens are recommended for unused road areas and private land. Rather than re-creating complex vegetation communities, habitat gardens take cues from the surrounding landscape and enhance existing plantings, views and amenity. Mass plantings selecting native plants would provide swathes of foliage. Shrubs should be planted in groups and maintain views for safety.

Protect the Brisbane River biodiversity corridor

Forests along the Brisbane River, while weedy, provide habitat for native fauna such as small birds due to their multi-layer structure and inaccessibility to people. These are the most important biodiversity asset in the peninsula.

Brisbane City Council's 2014 City Plan includes an approximately 20 metre corridor along the river as Riparian zone… providing protection from development and tree clearing.

However, satellite images of the state of the river's riparian zone indicate that more is needed to be done by Brisbane City Council to better protect this important corridor. For example council could establish stronger laws to protect the rivers vegetation. Land holders within this zone could be offered rate relief for the ecosystem services provided and be offered direct land management assistance to rehabilitate this critically important zone.

Rehabilitating council parks

Dauphin Tce Park
Rivers edge open forest

The Dauphin Tce Park provides a glimpse of the forest that once dominated the ridge country on the peninsula. For many years the West End Greening Group have been managing and restoring this remnant forest. Replanting and management is a long term commitment. The Group have enhanced the park's biodiversity by establishing midstorey vegetation, providing shelter for smallerbirds from aggressive Noisy Miners.

Derby Street Park
Inner city rainforest

The Derby Street Park is an inaccessible gully, cutting deeply into the hill-side and leading directly to the Brisbane River. An ephemeral waterway traverses the gully, which was once likely dominated by lush rain-forest. Over the past 100 years the gully has trans-formed into a weed dominated reserve.

The site's deep gully lends itself to establishing rain-forest vegetation. Planting layers of vegetation will create valuable habitat structure for other wildlife.

Removal of highly aggressive weeds from this park is a priority, including Cat's claw creeper, madeira vine, Cocos palms and Chinese elms.

Brydon St Park
Open parkland

The Brydon Street Park is a small landscaped park with grassy open spaces. It forms the start of an ephemeral waterway traversing the gully leading to the River. Prior to 2002 'The Gully' was the focus of strong community action to save the last significant natural area in the case study area. The Gully was developed into a residential estate – with a small, active park within a landscaped forest.

The park's natural setting provides habitat linkages for wildlife into adjoining areas.

Establish habitat gardens: wildlife stepping stones

Nature Strip Gardens
Nature Strip planting is another way to develop bio-linkages, create habitat and improve the naturalness of the streetscape. In Highgate Hill, neighbours came together to replant a wide road-verge, establishing 'Craig's Garden' using largely native shrubs and ground covers. The planted area slows storm water and filters pollutants and sediment to the River.

Traffic Island habitat
Many of the catchment's broad streets contain traffic island because of the steep terrain. These can be converted into habitat islands with native shrubs and grasses– providing habitat, food and refuge for urban-dwelling fauna such as silvereyes and fairy wrens. The street can be transformed - providing better connection between the Brisbane River corridor and urban areas.

Revegetate unused roads
There are a several unmade roads, either leading to the river or too steep to develop that contribute to habitat links. 'Boobook Reserve' on Fraser Tce is an undeveloped road that local residents have rehabilitated to become a 'nature parklet'. On Beaconsfield St, BCC have recently removed large Rubber trees from part of a road reserve. Replacing the lost trees with native rainforest trees and scrubs creates an ideal 'hub' for other road planting activities.

Encourage backyard biodiversity
Many private gardens in the area have lush vegetation – ideal habitat for a wide variety of species. There is a tradition of planting native (often Rainforest) species - providing habitat, food and refuge for urban dwelling fauna … but residents need support to better manage these habitat areas. Options include:

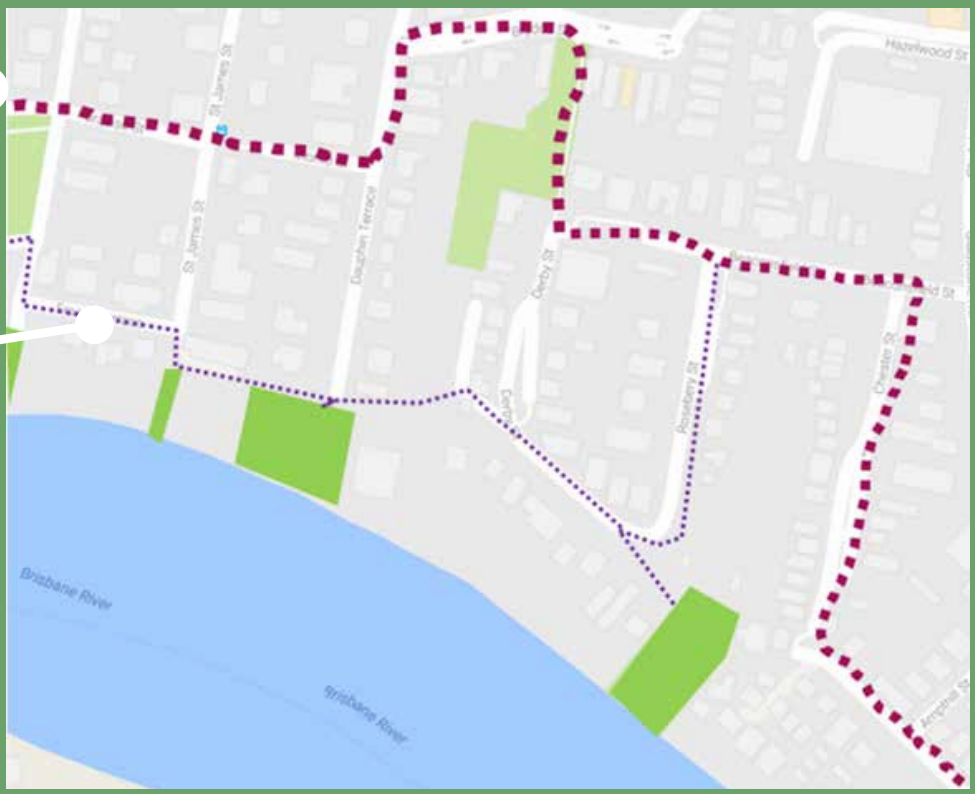
- free plants
- weed management by council
- volunteer helpers

Connecting with Nature

As well as connecting our green spaces to each other we must connect the community to these spaces. Brisbane City Council prepared a River's Edge Strategy to encourage greater connection to the River. Many streets within the case study area are broad or not developed - creating opportunities for walking paths and improved access to natural areas. Several unmade roads have the potential to establish new trail networks

RiverConnect BCC Pedestrian walkway from Rivers Edge

Alternative pedestrian walkway –better connection to natural green space – but requires signage, small pedestrian bridge and basic infrastructure to provide a safe and enjoyable experience.



Experience inner city nature

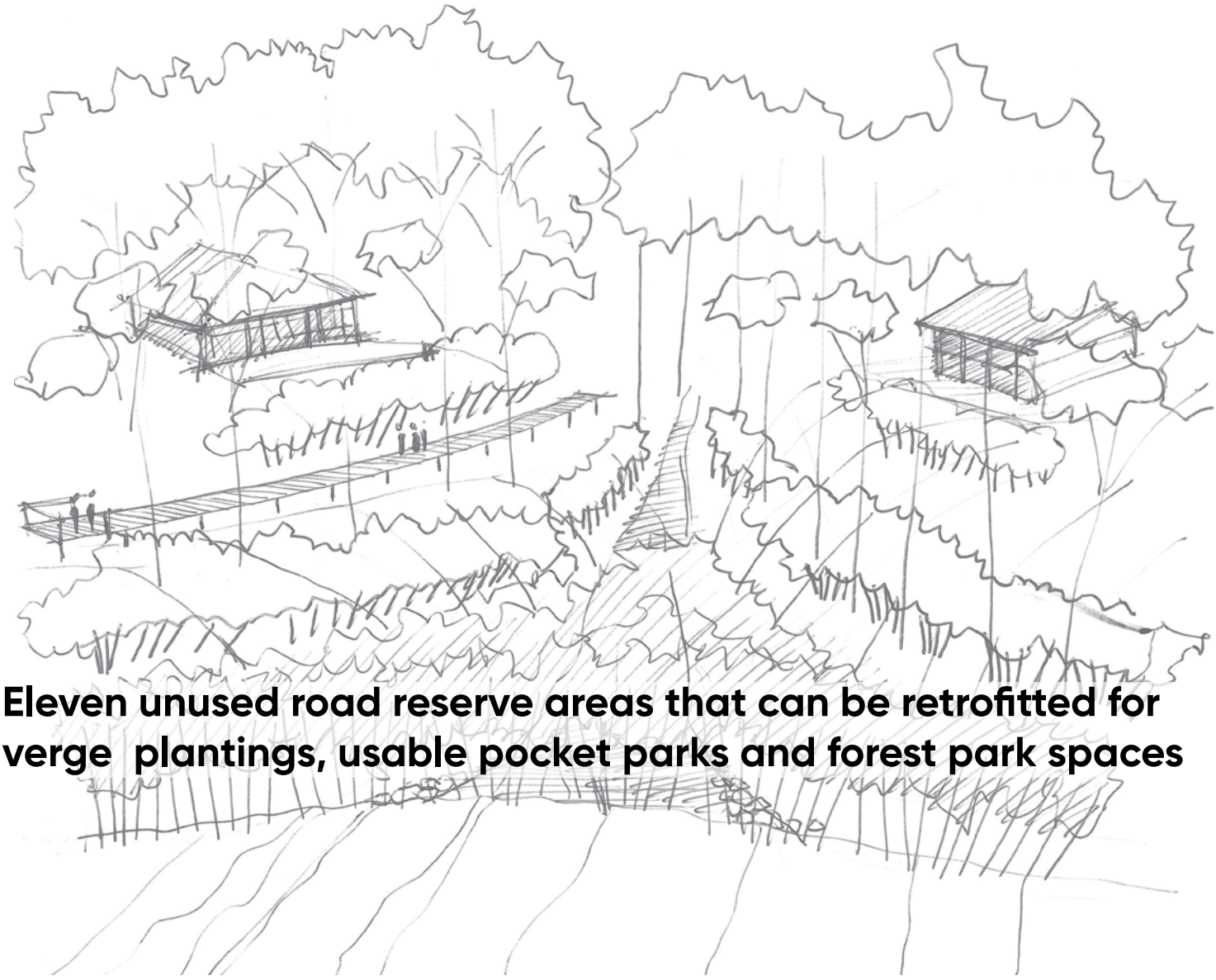
Pathways
As the planting on unused roads matures, existing footpaths provide opportunities to better connect people with nature. Directional signage will help walkers locate and follow access pathways which may be disjointed and difficult to find. Such routes include the footpath through Brydon St Park, the War Gun path on the closed section of Monto St, the nature trail at Dauphin Tce Park, and ultimately access through to the river.

Pedestrian bridges
A deep gully on an unmade road at the western end of Derby St could be connected to Dauphin Tce Park with the construction of a simple footbridge (similar to the Rosecliffe St Bridge - left). This would improve access between the parks and greatly extend and enhance the nature experience for local and visiting walkers.

Safe vantage points
In residential areas, walkways could include lookouts with bush and river views, informative signage and safety handrails. Signs could feature information on the area's biodiversity values and reflect changes to the landscape. Signs should also encourage local residents to consider planting habitat gardens to encourage wildlife.
Any works need to maintain safety access for resident and pedestrian access.



Appendix J:
Gully Parks, Verges and Waterways





Sites for Park Improvements

The following crown land and unused road reserve areas have been identified in The Greenspace Strategy as open space areas which could be improved:

1) Woggoon (Monto St.) Stairs: Area of ~235m^2
- Stairs linking St. James Tce. to Dauphin Tce
- Requires some retaining work, additional planting and mulching

2) Fraser Tce. & St James St. Gully: Area of ~685m^2
- Provide link between Fraser Tce. & St James St. to Brisbane River
- Allowance for a deck at street level, stairs and a lookout deck at river level

3) Dauphin Tce. Verge: Area of ~425m^2
- Some areas have planting and advanced trees
- Requires some retaining work, additional planting and mulching

4) Dauphin Tce. Gully: Area of ~950m^2
- Has undergone revegetation work (working bee once per month)
- Requires some retaining work, additional planting and mulching

5) Brydon St. to Dornoch Tce. Walkway: Area of ~200m^2
- Steep path between residential blocks that links Brydon St. to Dornoch Tce.
- Requires stairs and planting works

6) Brydon St. Verge: Area of ~520m^2
- Some areas have planting and advanced trees
- Requires some retaining work, additional planting and mulching

7) Brydon St. Gully Park: Area of ~4,352m^2
- Adjacent to BCC maintained park that has planting and advanced trees
- Requires some maintenance, additional planting and mulching

8) Derby St. Gully (West): Area of ~1,975m^2
- Located across private properties

9) Beaconsfield St. Road Reserve: Area of ~530m^2
- Area of Road Reserve that is turfed but currently underutilised
- Can be transformed into a 'pocket park' with planting and user amenities

10) Derby St. Verge: Area of ~190m^2
- Some areas have planting and advanced trees
- Requires some retaining work, additional planting and mulching

11) Derby St. Gully (East): Area of ~2,500m^2
- Provides a link between Derby St. & the Brisbane River
- Allowance for a deck at street level, stairs and a lookout deck at river level

Total Area ~ 12,562m^2

1) Woggoon (Monto St.) Stairs: Area of ~235m^2

Actions:

1. Bank erosion mat/netting

2. Remediate topsoil

3. Tube stock for understorey revegetation

2) Fraser Tce. & St James St. Gully: Area of ~685m^2

Actions:

1. Viewing deck and sitting area on Fraser Tce.

2. Timber steps down through revegetated parkland on sloping land

3. Weed removal

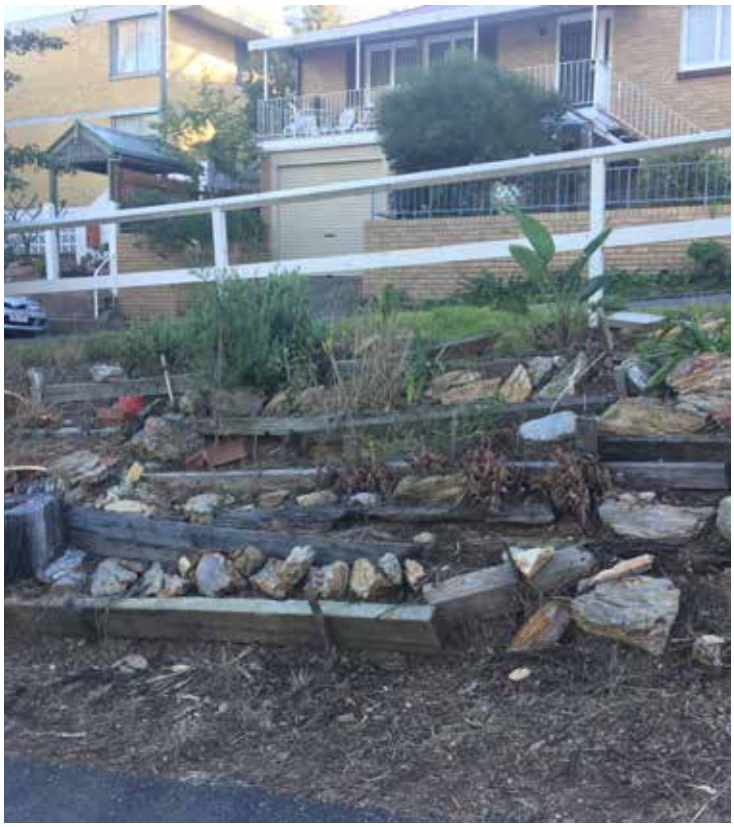
4. Park and river lookout on the more level area within the unmade road reserve area of St James St.

3) Dauphin Tce. Verge: Area of ~425m^2

Actions:

1. Bank stabilisation

2. Infill with native shrubs for wildlife refuge and greening



4) Dauphin Tce. Gully: Area of ~950m^2

Actions:

1. Revegetation and weed removal

2. Deck boardwalk to a river lookout

5) Brydon St. to Dornoch Tce. Walkway: Area of ~200m^2

Actions:

1. Bank stabilisation

2. Revegetation with native grasses and boulder niches

3. Construct central steps to link Brydon St. and Dornoch Tce. centrally

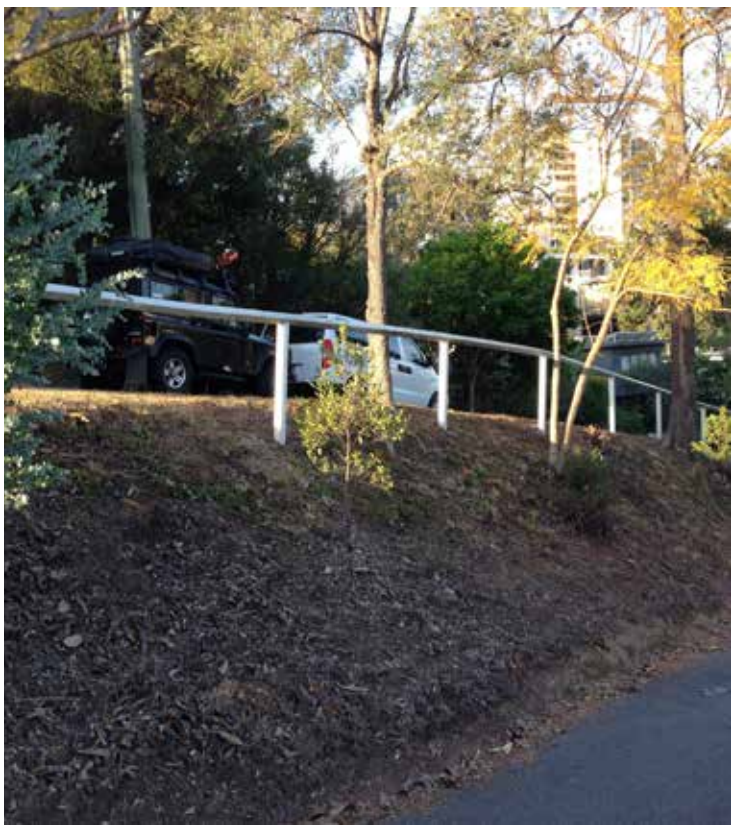
6) Brydon St. Verge: Area of ~520m^2

Actions:

1. Bank stabilisation

2. Sleeper edge and verge stabilisation

3. Native shrub revegetation to create wildlife corridor link to gully



7) Brydon St. Gully Park: Area of ~4,352m^2

Actions:

1. Weed removal

2. Improve lawn area

3. Provide deciduous shade trees

4. Gully rehabilitation and revegetation for wildlife

8) Derby St. Gully (West): Area of ~1,975m^2

Actions:

1. Weed removal

2. Gully rehabilitation and revegetation for wildlife

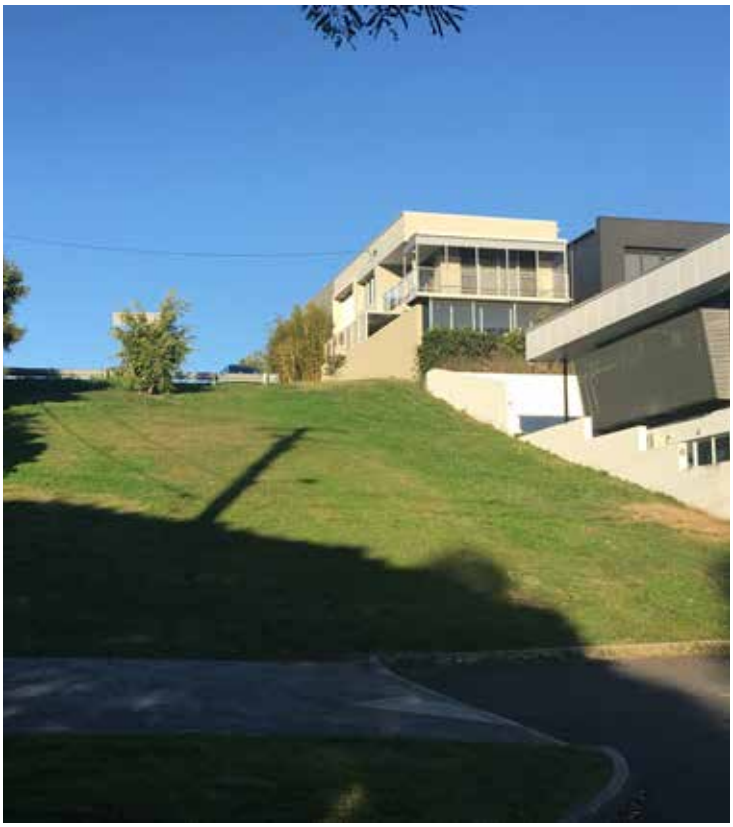
9) Beaconsfield St. Road Reserve: Area of ~530m^2

Actions:

1. Create parklet

2. Incorporate shade trees along with native planting

3. Consider possibility of play/active space/s



10) Derby St. Verge: Area of ~190m^2

Actions:

1. Bank stabilisation

2. Sleeper edge (top) and verge stabilisation

3. Native shrub revegetation to create wildlife corridor link to gully

11) Derby St. Gully (East): Area of ~2,500m^2

Actions:

1. Viewing deck and sitting area at Derby St.

2. Bank stabilisation

3. Timber steps down through revegetated area

4. Weed removal

5. Lookout on the lower level adjacent to the river

List 44 South Brisbane - St Lucia - West End[11,41]

T + Be soils: "TOOWONG" + "BRISBANE RIVER" LANDSCAPE: Low hills in Bunya phyllite adjacent to Brisbane River terraces of alluvium; lower terraces of alluvium supported hoop pine scrubs; poor, thin gravelly surface soils on the crests and slopes; merging to increasingly deeper pale sub-surface horizon and deeper red clay subsoil; fine angular quartz and phyllite gravel inclusions; above the river soils are weakly developed sandy to loamy forms on first terrace (above most floods); sandy alluvial soils on the flood plain, mildly acid to neutral at the surface but alkaline on terrace remnants.

[From G.G. Beckmann, G.D. Hubble and C.H. Thompson: **The Soil Landscapes of Brisbane and South-eastern Environs** CSIRO, 1987]

Common Name	Botanical Name	Features
Ground Covers and Grasses: 0 - 1 metre and Vines		
basket fern	*Drynaria rigidula*	upright hardy fern; grown in basket will shoot through the matting to eventually conceal the basket
Brisbane lily	*Proiphys cunninghamii*	hardy bulb from riverside forests; large heart-shaped leaves annually; sprays of white flowers
boobialla	*Myoporum acuminatum*	sprawling shrub from sandy coastal areas; small white bearded flowers throughout the year
common maidenhair	*Adiantum aethiopicum*	ever-popular hardy fern for semi-shade or large tubs, moist rich soil
crow's nest fern	*Asplenium australasicum*	large rosette of lush green leaves with a spread of up to 1m; sheltered moist well drained position
cunjevoi	*Alocasia brisbanensis*	a large-leaved lily (like elephant ears); tolerates open situation with moisture; seeds poisonous
currant bush	*Carissa ovata*	sprawling shrub for moist well drained site; sharp thorns; fragrant white flowers; black edible fruit
kangaroo grass	*Themeda triandra*	wide-spread grass of the eucalypt forest; fine foliage; spikes of coppery seed heads in summer
many flowered matrush	*Lomandra multiflora*	small, grass-like plant for sunny sites; sprays of miniature flowers; evening perfume; draws butterflies
native ginger	*Alpinia caerulea*	grows in clumps of short canes bearing large leaves; blue berries; moist, shaded, well drained soils
native plumbago	*Plumbago zeylanica*	low, straggling shrub to 1 m; needs other shrubs for support; white-blue flowers; sheltered site
river lily	*Crinum pedunculatum*	large robust lily; white flowers; potential feature plant; shaded areas with some moisture
sarsaparilla vine	*Hardenbergia violacea*	fine scrambling hardy vine; deep purple pea flowers in late winter; will cover lattice-work
Low Shrubs: 1 - 2 metres		
Brisbane laurel	*Pittosporum revolutum*	open shrub with cream flowers; evening fragrance; yellow fruit open to reveal red seeds; attracts birds
coastal canthium	*Canthium coprosmoides*	shrub to small tree; attractive glossy foliage; perfumed flowers; attractive red fruit
false coffee bush	*Breynia oblongifolia*	small shrub with arching branches; small red-black fruit; open, well drained, moist site; butterflies
palm lily	*Cordyline rubra*	tall upright cane; moist shaded areas; sprays of mauve flowers, followed by red fruit
pointed leaf hovea	*Hovea acutifolia*	fine open shrub; purple pea flowers in late winter; prefers filtered light, deeper soils
scaly tree fern	*Cyathea cooperi*	handsome, easily grown tree fern; white leaf scars; recovers after any frost; needs 2 metre circle
Medium Shrubs: 2 - 5 metres		
green kamala	*Mallotus claoxyloides*	"smell of the bush" shrub for understorey in rainforest garden; male & female plants
large native olive	*Notelaea longifolia*	dense, rounded shrub; fruit attract birds
muttonwood	*Rapanea variabilis*	dense shrub with glossy leaves; flowers and berries attract wildlife; dwarf form available
native hibiscus	*Hibiscus heterophyllus*	slender tall shrub; large white flowers with deep red throat; prickly stems
native pomegranate	*Capparis arborea*	large shrub with compact shape if protected; sharp thorns; large white flowers; fruit edible
randia	*Randia chartacea*	tall shrub with arching stems; numerous small fragrant white flowers; orange fruit; deep, mulched soils
scaly myrtle	*Austromyrtus hillii*	small rainforest tree with glossy leaves and dainty white flowers; black fruit
sweet susie	*Canthium odoratum*	thick shrub with trailing branches; dense panicles of dainty white flowers with intriguing scent
Small Trees: 5 - 10 metres		
hairy bird's eye	*Alectryon tomentosus*	hardy, slow growing, ornamental tree; rounded crown in the open; colourful autumn fruits attract birds
hazelwood	*Symplocos stawellii*	tree of coastal rainforest; fragrant 6 cm flowers spikes in October; fine-grained carving wood
peanut tree	*Sterculia quadrifida*	bushy tree with heart-shaped leaves; partly deciduous; decorative fruit and edible seeds; sunny sites
python wood	*Austromyrtus bidwillii*	slow-growing tree; twisting trunk with salmon, green and tan bark patches; spectacular red shoots
sandpaper fig	*Ficus fraseri*	slender upright medium tree; leaves have sandpaper texture; dark edible fruit
scrub ironbark	*Bridelia exaltata*	dense tree from damp hillsides; shiny green leaves; yellow fruit attracts wildlife
small-leaved tuckeroo	*Cupaniopsis parvifolia*	slow growing, hardy tree; stiff shiny deep green foliage; masses of hairy orange capsules in summer
snowwood	*Pararchidendron pruinosum*	ornamental, fast-growing shade tree; partly deciduous; orange pompom blossom; striking spiral pods
tulip wood	*Harpullia pendula*	small shade tree; disease free and hardy; bright green pinnate foliage; decorative orange fruit persists
Tall Trees: over 10 metres		
blunt-leaved tulip	*Harpullia hillii*	coastal rainforest tree; shiny pinnate leaves; abundant bright yellow, red and black fruit attract wildlife
booyong	*Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*	buttressed tree of coastal rainforest; leaves in three's; panicles of flowers in winter-spring
celery wood	*Polyscias elegans*	handsome shade tree; long pinnate leaves; fast growing pioneer in rich, moist soils; draws wildlife
grey ironbark	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	large trees for acreage or steep sites; comprised original canopy of the area; trunks a feature; provide food and nest and perch sites for numerous and varied native wildlife
spotted gum	*Eucalyptus maculata*	
forest red gum	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	
narrow-leaved ironbark	*Eucalyptus crebra*	
spotted gum	*Eucalyptus maculata*	
scribbly gum	*Eucalyptus signata*	
pink bloodwood	*Eucalyptus intermedia*	
Moreton Bay ash	*Eucalyptus tessellaris*	
grey ebony	*Diospyros pentamera*	slow growing timber tree for moist, well drained soils; orange fruit attract birds
hoop pine	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	large conifer with horizontal branches; deep green foliage in crowded branchlets; 10 cm female cones

Paten Park Native Nursery. http://www.patenparknativenursery.org.au/_dbase_upl/List%2044.pdf

Plants - Open forest shrubs and ground covers

Hyperlinks to information on more commonly planted local shrubs

SHRUBS	GRASSES & SEDGES	HERBACEOUS PLANTS
Acacia fimbriata Brisbane Wattle	*Alloteropsis semialata* Cockatoo Grass	*Centella asiatica* Pennywort
Acacia ulicifolia Prickly Moses	*Aristida calycina* Wire Grass	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow
Acrotriche aggregata Ground Berry	*Cymbopogon refractus* Barb Wire Grass	*Dianella caerulea* Blue Flax Lily
Breynia oblongifolia Coffee Bush	*Entolasia stricta* Wiry Panic	*Dianella longifolia*
Bursaria spinosa Prickly Box	*Imperata cylindrica* Blady Grass	*Goodenia rotundifolia* Star Goodenia
Canthium coprosmoides Coastal canthium	*Lepidosperma laterale* Variable Swordsedge	*Lobelia purpurescens* White Root
Daviesia ulicifolia Native Gorse	*Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Shade Grass	*Lomandra confertifolia* Mat Rush
Hovea acutifolia Pointed-Leaf Hovea	*Oplismenus imbecillis* Basket Grass	*Lomandra laxa* Mat Rush
Indigofera australis Native Indigo	*Ottochloa gracillima* Slender Shade Grass	*Lomandra longifolia*
Jacksonia scoparia Dogwood	*Paspalidium distans*	*Oxalis corniculata* Creeping Oxalis
Leptospermum polygalifolium Wild May	*Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Phyllanthus virgatus*
Olearia nernstii	**FERNS**	*Plectranthus parviflorus* Native Coleus
Oxylobium ilicifolium Holly Pea	*Adiantum hispidulum* Rough Maiden Hair	
Ozothamnus diosmifolius Sago Bush	*Cheilanthes sieberi* Mulga Fern	
Persoonia sericea Geebung		
Persoonia media Small-Leaved Geebung		
Pittosporum revolutum Brisbane Laurel		

Plants - Rainforest shrubs and ground covers

Hyperlinks to information on more commonly planted local natives

SHRUBS	GRASSES & SEDGES	HERBACEOUS PLANTS
Acacia maidenii Maiden's Wattle	*Dianella caerulea* Flax Lily	*Alpinia caerulea* Native Ginger
Acacia ulicifolia Prickly Moses	*Lomandra hystrix* Long leaved matrush	*Commelina diffusa* Native Wandering Jew
Alchornea ilicifolia Native Holly	Microlaena stipoides Weeping Shade Grass	*Goodenia rotundifolia* Star Goodenia
Alyxia ruscifolia Chain Fruit	*Oplismenus aemulus* Creeping Beard Grass	*Oxalis chnoodes* Yellow sorrel
Backhousia myrtifolia Cinnamon Myrtle	*Ottochloa gracillima* Slender Shade Grass	*Pseuderanthemum variabile* Love flower
Breynia oblongifolia Coffee Bush	**FERNS**	**VINES**
Babingstonia similis	*Adiantum formosum* Maiden Hair Fern	*Austrosteenisia blackii* Blood Vine
Capparis arborea Native Caper	*Adiantum hispidulum* Rough Maiden Hair	*Cayratia clematidea* Slender Grape
Carissa ovata Native Current	*Asplenium australasicum* Birds Nest Fern	*Cissus antarctica* Native Grape
Commersonia bartramia	*Blechnum cartilagineum* Gristle Fern	*Dioscorea transversa* Native Yam
Cordyline petiolaris Palm Lily	*Calochlaena dubia* Soft Bracken Fern	*Embelia australiana* Embelia
Cordyline rubra Red-Fruited Palm Lily	*Christella dentata* Binung	*Eustrephus latifolius* Wombat Berry
Ficus coronata Sandpaper Fig	*Doodia aspera* Rasp Fern	Geitonoplesium cymosum Scrambling Lily
Melaluca salicina Willow bottlebrush	*Drynaria rigidula* Basket fern	*Pandorea pandorana* Wonga Wonga Vine
Pittosporum revolutum Yellow Pittosporum	*Microsorum scandens* Climbing Fern	*Parsonsia straminea* Monkey Rope
Psychtra longafolia Hairy psychtra	*Pellaea falcata* Sickle Fern	*Rubus moluccanus*
Trochocarpa laurina Tree Heath	*Platycerium bifurcatum* Elkhorn Fern	*Smilax australis* Barb Wire Vine
Wilkiea macrophylla	*Platycerium superbum* Staghorn Fern	*Stephania japonica* Tape Vine
	Pyrrosia rupestris Rock felt fern	

Appendix K: The 'Hundred Trees Action': Hampsted Road community street orchard

Local group Transition Kurilpa was formed to promote the concepts of transition towns in West End. Climate change, greening and food security were three priorities of the group.

Transition Kurilpa worked with local landscape architects and WECA to promote green verges and productive trees and plants.

The group undertook a community planting day to install an orchard grove of mixed fruit trees on the verge of Lookout Park at the top of Hampstead Road. This initiative was to promote the concept of Hampstead Common - the greening of Hampstead Road with productive plants and trees, and with water sensitive gardens.

The group distributed 'Adopt a Fruit Tree' leaflets in the local area and undertook a survey of Hampstead Road residents who endorsed the value of the community orchard.

The Hundred Trees Action

Hampstead Road will in the near future become Hampstead Common. Following on from the two successful communal permablitz actions in Kurilpa recently, the first stepping stone to achieving a new common will be The Hundred Trees….

Street Orchards

Street orchards can be used to provide shade, fruit and flower. The only difference to most street tree plantings is the bearing of edible fruit. In Hampstead Road a corridor of orchard trees has already begun at its lowest end, planted by local residents. Hampstead Common proposes multiple rows of trees to make up open space orchards, built progressively as bitumen is taken over after civil works. In the short term, there are areas of street orchards that could be planted which would not need to be relocated by the changing roadworks and traffic planning in the big picture plan.

Adopt A Fruit Tree

Residents can show council that they are able to plant, maintain and share the fruits of street orchards. A simple action is adopting a fruit tree. One hundred local residents each adopt a fruit tree for $100. A street orchard planting day is organised. 100 trees are planted in a morning on premarked locations.

Each tree would have a cultivated, fertilised and composted hole, stakes and a protective barrier from whipper-snippers. Each tree can be named/tagged after the planter, eg. 'John M'. The cost would cover a 45 litre fruit tree, stakes, materials and organisation. The labour would be by residents. Every year an extra 100 trees can be planted. Fruit trees could include low maintenance, low risk species of citrus, olives and nut trees. A twice yearly group maintenance event of ½ a day would maintain them.

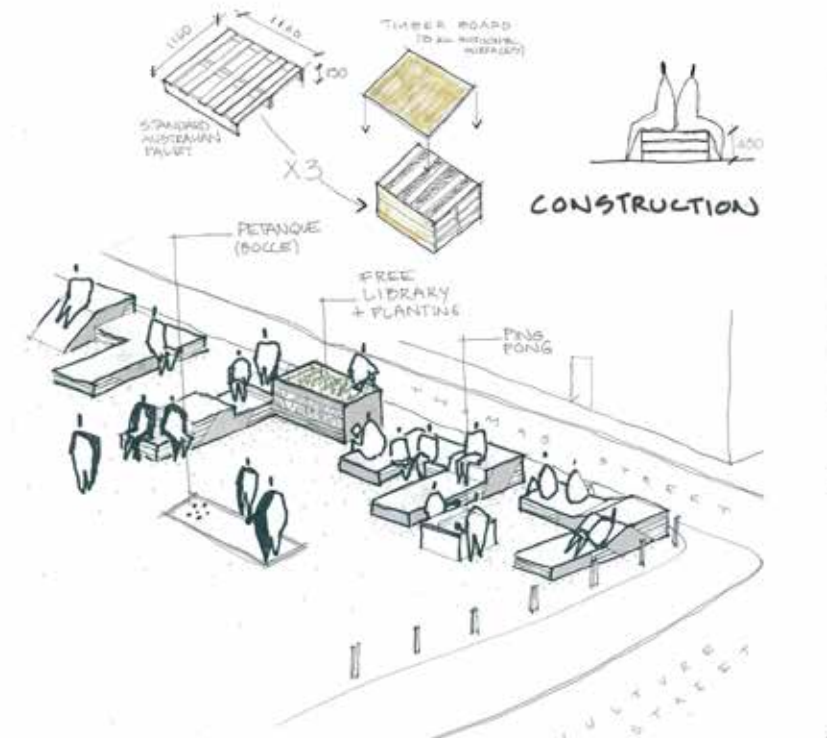
In suburban Village Homes, California, (http://www.villagehomesdavis.org/public/about/commons_gardens) residents have been planting and harvesting fruit trees in common areas for over thirty years. In the town of Todmorden in England, (www.incredible-edible-todmorden.co.uk) the main public areas are all productive gardens. West End can show Queensland the way toward food in the city!

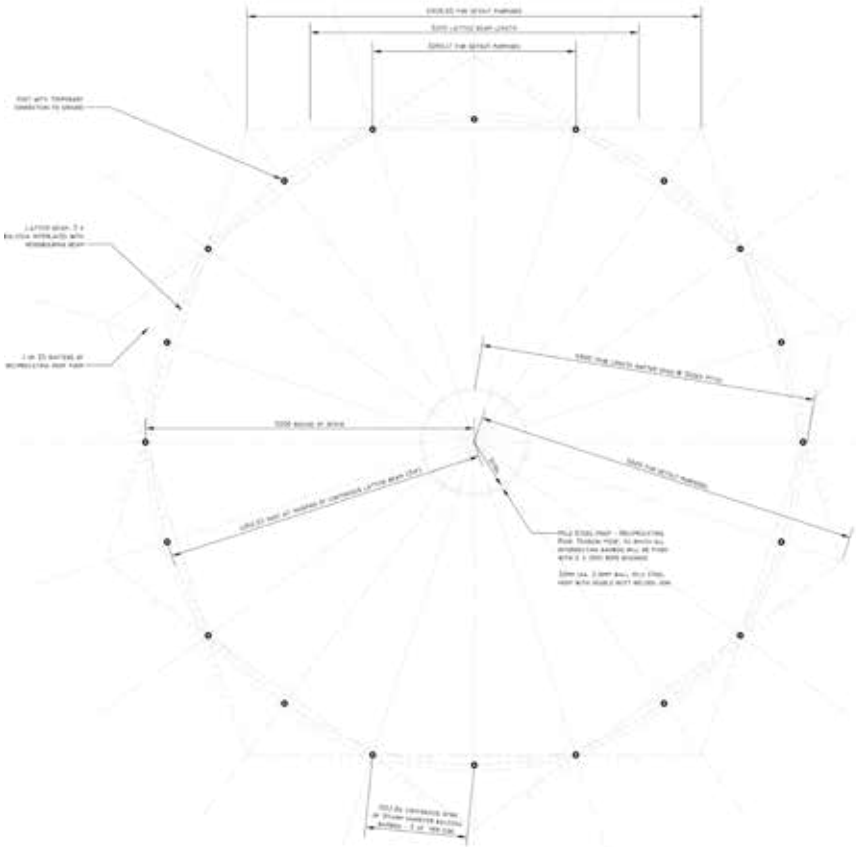
Appendix L: Tactical Urbanism @ Thomas Street Urban Park

An area set aside for a new park on the corner of Thomas and Vulture Streets became the setting for temporal events and installations during a period of the year in 2016.

Local people started by making movable seats from fruit pallets. Later, as part of WECA's street festival and 'Raise the Park' events, designers and the local community collaborated to make a park setting with ping pong tables, seats and play structures.

Local bamboo was harvested and prepared in order to create a bamboo dome sculptural installation, however this installation will be raised in future years due to logistics.



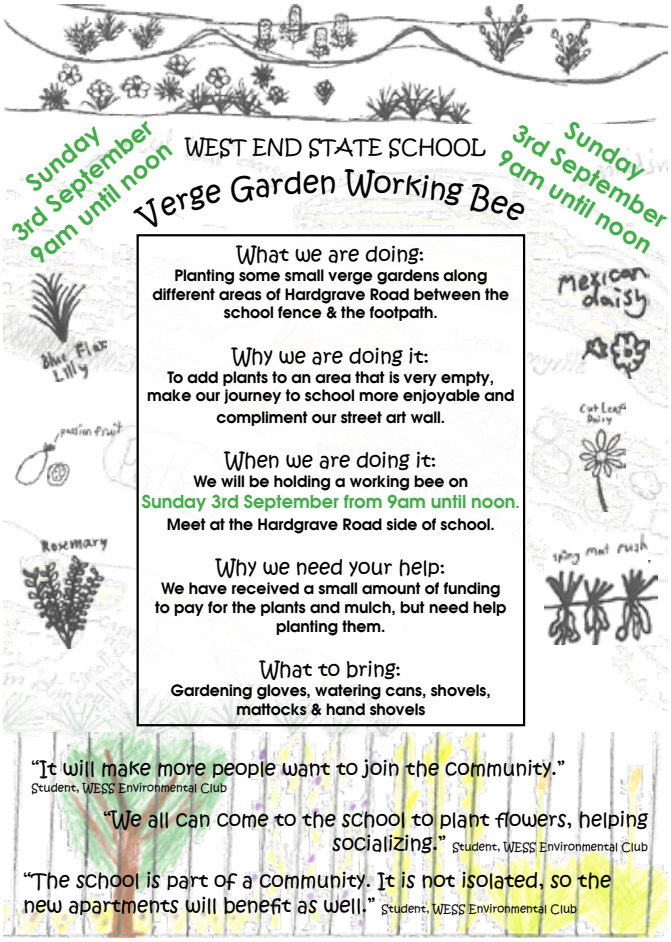


Appendix M: Verge Garden Projects

One of the Greenspace strategies core goals is to green up the footpaths and public realms of Kurilpa Peninsula. Two verge projects have been built with the collaboration of local landscape architects and Kurilpa Futures community group.

Tangara Retirement Village verges
A parklet project was a popular outcome of the Greenspace Strategy: to reclaim unused road space for badly needed parks in the densest part of the neighbourhood. As a stepping stone to this more comprehensive greening project, a grant from the local Gabba Council ward allowed Kurilpa Futures to collaborate with Tangara Retirement Village residents to design and build verge gardens on the corner of Sussex Street and Brighton Road. New gardens feature plants from BCC's verge planting palette. Two street benches were installed to provide rest stops for residents.

West End State School (WESS) verges
Hardgrave Road is a major walk and bike route and is a priority improvement area in the Greenspace Strategy. As a stepping stone to a more comprehensive greening and traffic calming plan, the verges fronting the school on Hardgrave Road were improved. A donation from a local developer allowed Kurilpa Futures community group to collaborate with student in the WESS Environmental Group on the design and installation of these verge gardens.



West End State School:
Verge planting working bee poster

West End State School Environmental Group

West End State School Verge planting day

West End State School: Site walk workshop with students

Tangara Retirement Village: Kurilpa Futures and Tangara residents verge garden group

Tangara Retirement Village: Preparation day

Tangara Retirement Village: Verge planting day

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Edition

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image from: Weekend Notes