



The Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026

What will it take to get Brisbane into shape?

Brisbane is at the centre of the fastest-growing region in Australia. Over the next 20 years, approximately 200,000 people will move into the area. If we want to manage the effects of this growth – including longer traffic queues, increased demand on water, transport and energy resources, dwindling bushland and more pollution – we need to plan for the future. And that's what CityShape is all about.



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CityShape 2026

The Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026 is a blueprint for the future. Brisbane residents, working together with Brisbane City Council, developed it over the past year. At the moment, it's a draft and it can be changed – but it's the first practical step towards making a new vision of Brisbane a reality.

This draft was developed through Council's Neighbourhood Planning initiative, where residents are helping to decide how and where Brisbane will grow. Since March 2005, we've asked thousands of Brisbane residents to tell us what they think about the future of our city. Last year, Council held input workshops and five Neighbourhood Planning fairs around Brisbane, and more than 40,000 people attended. At the fairs, almost 10,000 people nominated one of four different shapes – CityShapes – that Brisbane could take in the future.

Council also asked for advice from those directly involved in the planning processes – town planners, community and environmental groups, developers and architects.

The next step

This document is the result of gathering community ideas and feedback. Council also looked at how it would meet the requirements of the Queensland Government's South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005–2026.

(For more information on the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005–2026, visit www.oum.qld.gov.au or freecall 1800 021 818.)

Now we want your thoughts.

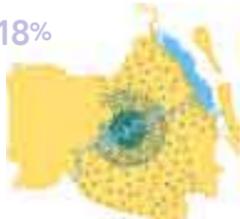
Please read this document and tell us what you think by filling out a CityShape Survey online at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning or by phoning Council on (07) 3403 8888 for a hard copy.

When Council gets your feedback, we will collate it, add further technical considerations and then send it out again for your final comments. We will then have a clear direction for how to manage Brisbane's growth over the next 20 years.

Thank you for investing the time now so that Brisbane will still be a great place to live and work in 2026.

The Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026 is based on the key features of the most popular CityShape – the Multi-centred City. It also incorporates elements of the Corridor City.

18%



CityShape A Compact City

Development is focused in the CBD and inner suburbs. **18%** of residents chose this option.

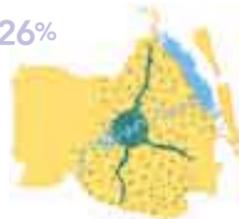
15%



CityShape B Dispersed City

Relatively low-rise development is spread across the city. This received **15%** of preferences.

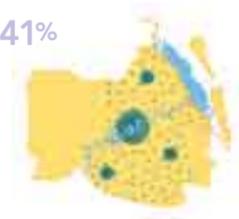
26%



CityShape C Corridor City

Growth is along public transport corridors. **26%** of residents chose this option.

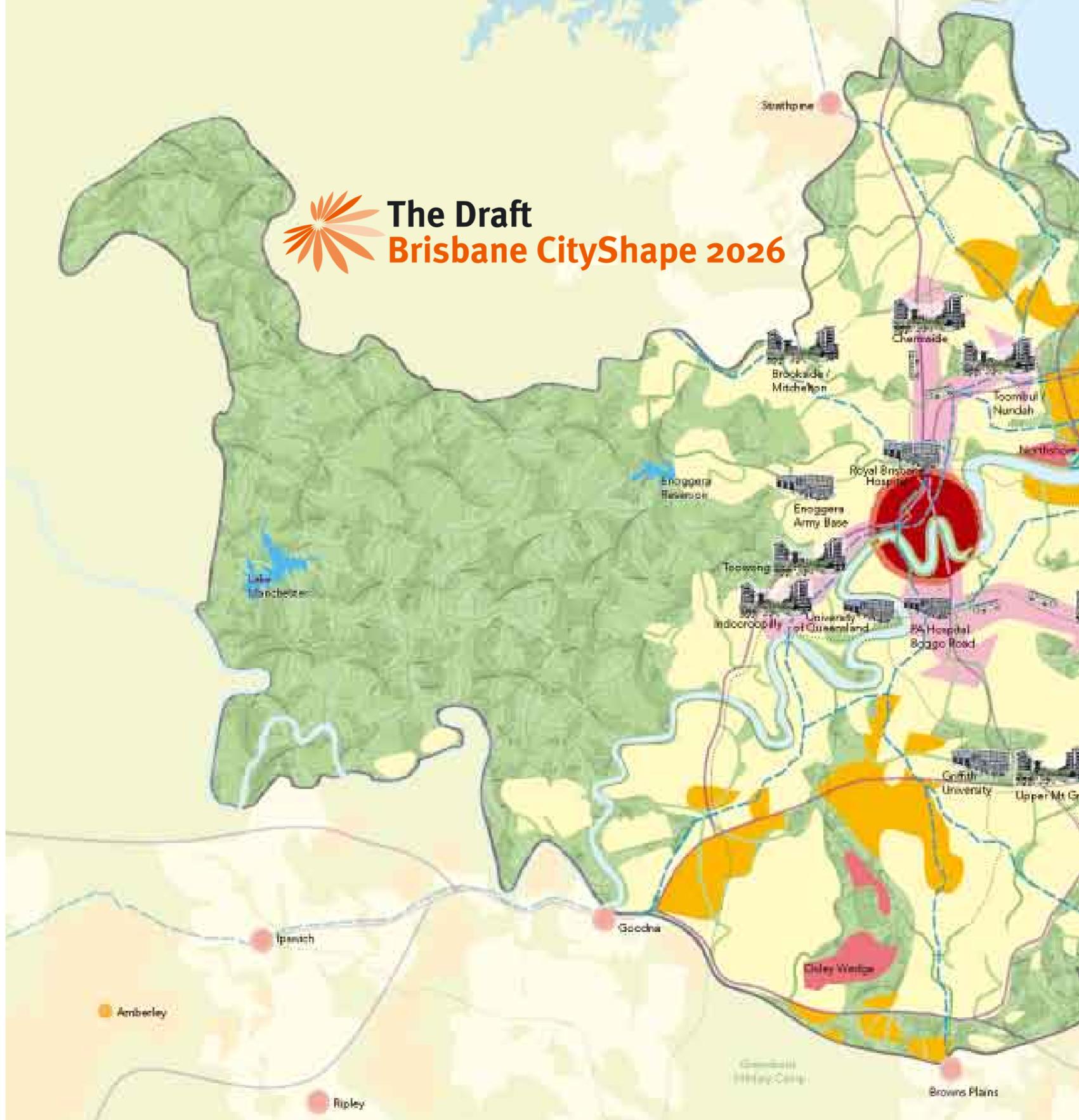
41%



CityShape D Multi-centred City

Growth is around major centres. At the Neighbourhood Planning fairs, **41%** of residents chose a Multi-centred City.





The steps to planning Brisbane's future



2005

MARCH – MAY

Fourteen Neighbourhood Workshops – community input

JUNE – JULY

Five Your Home and Neighbourhood Fairs

AUGUST

CityShape Conference

2006

FEBRUARY

Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026 release

MARCH – MAY

Neighbourhood Workshops – Draft CityShape discussions

MID-2006

Release a new vision for Brisbane and finalise *Brisbane CityShape 2026*

MID-2006 – ONGOING

Create new Neighbourhood Plans



This draft CityShape diagram is for DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY and is not Council policy.

It seeks to reflect the South East Queensland Regional Plan published in June 2005.

It also reflects Brisbane community input during the Neighbourhood Planning initiative from March to August 2005.

Key and Glossary

- Green Space:** Major parks, bushland, waterways, wetlands and foreshores
- Neighbourhoods:** Established suburbs/places where people live
- Brisbane City Council boundary
- Major Precincts** – centres for business and other activities:
 - Brisbane City Centre:** Inner city and surrounding areas
 - Major Industrial Area:** Area made up of factories and warehouses, including ports
 - Key Employment Precincts:** Offices, universities and hospitals
 - Shopping and employment centres outside Brisbane**
- Transport Network** – city-wide vehicle and pedestrian pathways:
 - Railway Network:** City-wide train lines
 - Greenway:** Walkways and bikepaths that connect places along greenspace
 - Major Road:** Highways and freeways
- Urban Village** – shops, houses and businesses within walking distance of each other:
 - Major Centre:** Large shopping, entertainment, business and housing areas near train and bus stations
 - Growth Corridor:** Concentration of shops, offices and houses along a road or train route
 - New Living Areas:** New housing areas including some shops and offices

The Shape of things to come



The *Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026* diagram shows how some of the ideas gathered through the Neighbourhood Planning process could be incorporated into the future structure of Brisbane. There are eight major centres, connected by road corridors or public transport routes to the CBD. Important new living areas are indicated, and significant green areas are retained.

The *Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026* presents Brisbane as a city of the future with a focus on five major themes.

1. Calling Brisbane home

Building new sustainable developments that recognise the unique qualities of neighbourhoods in the style of an urban village. Urban villages are a mixture of vibrant shops, services, apartments and entertainment venues at the heart of existing suburbs. They are either rebuilds of older shopping centres or new development using land being amalgamated from other uses to create new centres.

2. Keeping Brisbane moving

Creating a strong network of cross-city public transport, roads and walking and cycling paths that link homes, workplaces, shops, schools and facilities.

3. Keeping Brisbane green

Keeping green spaces large and connected, and protecting them and our waterways from development.

4. Putting Brisbane to work

Encouraging employment in major shopping centres, major industrial areas and specialist employment precincts, with an expanded city centre as the economic heart.

5. Protecting Brisbane's identity

Protecting neighbourhoods with backyards and traditional character housing from over-development, while allowing for a mix of housing styles.





Calling Brisbane home

Building new **sustainable** developments that recognise the unique qualities of the neighbourhood in the style of an urban village around stations, growth corridors and major shopping centres in new living areas



What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Calling Brisbane home** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning



The issues

- ▶ Every year, more than 16,000 people move to Brisbane. This means Brisbane must plan for an extra 145,000 new homes in the next 20 years. But even if we built a mix of townhouses and small-lot homes on all of Brisbane's undeveloped land, we would only fit in 37,500 homes.
- ▶ If we restricted the amount of available land to try to stop development, property prices would increase and people on lower incomes would find it impossible to afford a home. Even renting would become more expensive. Most new housing estates would be developed outside Brisbane and more long-distance commuters would congest our road space.
- ▶ Brisbane's house prices are quickly catching up to those in Sydney and Melbourne. Latest figures show that a household needs to earn more than \$70,000 a year and have a deposit of 10% to be able to pay the average mortgage of \$355,000.
- ▶ These days, more people are choosing to live alone or with just one other person. The typical Australian household size is two or three people, and with more single-parent households, an ageing population and more people putting off having children, it's likely to fall further.
- ▶ Brisbane's homeless services increasingly see whole families who are in need of affordable accommodation.

“Urban villages need to be community-inclusive, have a mix of heights, mixed use and be subtropically designed.”

Brisbane resident, CityShape Conference 2005

The CityShape proposal

In creating the **Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026**, Council has taken into account residents' views and the existing planning document, **Brisbane City Plan 2000** – the current plan that guides Brisbane's land zoning and development. In addition, the Queensland Government's new regional plan for South East Queensland protects more than 80% of all land in the South East Queensland region from urban development.

Under these plans, most new developments in Brisbane, like homes, shops and workplaces, will have to go in areas that are already developed.

The **Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026** proposes that, instead of pushing residents out of Brisbane and increasing the urban sprawl across the region, more people should move into existing areas with supporting services and facilities.

It allows for building more units, townhouses, apartments and duplexes in selected areas. Keeping a good supply and variety of homes on the market and ensuring a range of styles, sizes and prices can help keep Brisbane affordable. Affordable housing provided by government or not-for-profit groups is another way of meeting community needs.

To date, most residents involved in Neighbourhood Planning have wanted new homes and new developments to be built around Brisbane's major shopping centres (for example, the CBD, Fortitude Valley, Chermanside, Toombul/Nundah, Brookside/Mitchelton, Indooroopilly, Upper Mount Gravatt and Carindale), or along major growth corridors (such as around the Ipswich rail line and bus stations near the old Boggo Road prison). They are also looking for jobs to be located closer to where they live, together with better local services and facilities.



“ Improve public transport from residential areas to closest major centre (feeder services) then provide improved services from major centres to Brisbane CBD ”

Brisbane resident, CityShape Conference 2005



The urban village

The urban village

Over the next 20 years, Council can encourage further development of 'urban villages'. The concept is to cluster homes, jobs, shops, places to socialise and other community facilities near each other, so everything is within walking distance.

Ideally, you will be able to go to work, take the kids to school, do the shopping and play in the park – all reached by an easy, shaded walk. While there's no single approach to building an urban village, they should all have:

- ▶ a mix of homes, shops, community facilities, public spaces and even offices
- ▶ excellent streetscaping and public spaces that everyone can enjoy
- ▶ quality design that respects the character of the surrounding neighbourhood.

The size and style of new developments should respond to the character of the surrounding neighbourhood. By carefully locating urban villages along or near train lines and major roads, we can help protect nearby neighbourhoods from noise and avoid drawing additional traffic through and into the community. While urban villages cater for the car, they are predominantly 'pedestrian-friendly', so urban villages must be supported by

an efficient public transport system. Council could encourage particular areas to be developed one or two at a time. The Queensland Government has already identified potential sites at Albion, Bowen Hills, Buranda, Park Road at Milton, South Bank and Woolloongabba.

Planning with local residents will help guarantee that designs not only look good, but fit in with surrounding homes, cut down on noise and air pollution, use energy and water more efficiently and suit the needs of a range of households.

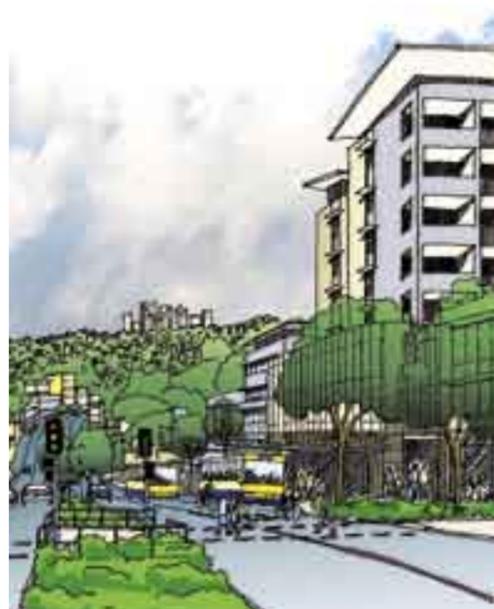




Keeping Brisbane moving



Creating a strong network of cross-city roads, **public transport**, and walking and cycling paths that link homes, workplaces, shops, schools and facilities



The issues

- ▶ Today, we are spending more time than ever in our cars – and it's starting to show on our roads. Traffic volumes are growing even faster than our population. We're sitting in longer traffic queues, which means using more petrol and generating more pollution, and leaving less time for friends and family.
- ▶ Brisbane's road and rail system was originally built to help residents get from home to work in the CBD. There were few cross-city routes. Now, we often want to get *around* or *through* the CBD. Combined with more car trips and extra traffic, this increases congestion.
- ▶ More cars on the road also means increased freight costs and times, reduced air quality, more noise and a greater impact on the safety and attractiveness of where we live.
- ▶ Evidence shows residents will leave their cars at home when walking and cycling paths are nearby or when economical, direct, reliable and comfortable public transport is available.
- ▶ Last year, the bus network saw patronage increase by 10.5%. The South East Busway has also proved to be highly successful. During morning peak hour, it moves 12,000 people an hour to the CBD.
- ▶ Research has shown almost 40% of car trips are less than 3km – a 'walkable' distance – and more than 75% of car trips are less than 10km – a distance easily cycled.

“Promote and encourage alternatives to the car: public transport, cycling and walking.”

Brisbane resident, CityShape Conference 2005



What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Getting Brisbane moving** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning

The CityShape proposal

Council will continue to plan and invest in all forms of transport – roads, walkways, bikeways and public transport – to maintain our quality of life. A safe and efficient road network that minimises traffic impact on neighbourhoods and the environment, and keeps freight moving, is critical to Brisbane's economic growth.

In the future, Brisbane's **public transport** network will respond to our changing lifestyles with more cross-city links between major shopping centres and faster, more frequent routes from these centres to the CBD.

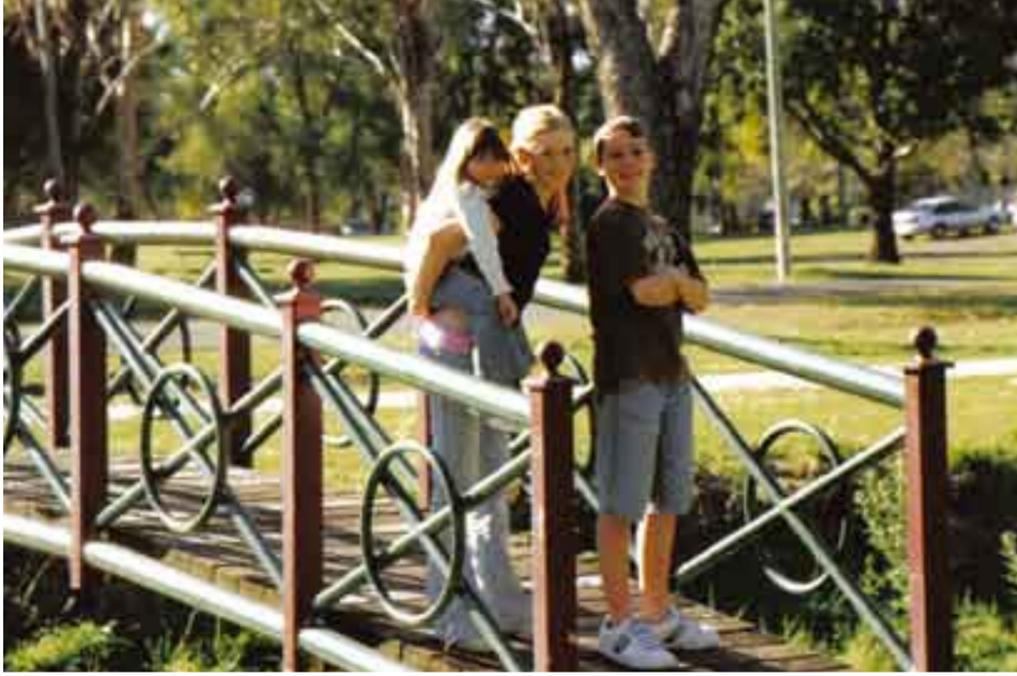
Our **roads** will see major changes over the next 20 years, particularly through projects such as TransApex. This is a road improvement plan with three key projects already under investigation – the North-South Bypass Tunnel, the Hale Street Link and the Airport Link – giving motorists alternative ways to get across the city and freeing up congested roads.

Council can also work closely with the Queensland Government to improve regionally significant roads, like the Ipswich Motorway, the Logan Motorway and the Gateway Motorway. While building new roads is a contentious issue, the Queensland Government has a number of additional land corridors set aside that could become major roads to support our growing population.

The **Draft Brisbane Cityshape 2026** proposes to make it easier to **walk** or **cycle** with more and safer bikeways and walkways connected to each other and bus and railway stations, with added 'end of trip' facilities (places for people to shower and change). Even information programs about how to change travel behaviour can reduce car trips by at least 10% and increase public transport, cycling and walking trips by up to 25%.

Council plans to build more '**greenways**', which are wider and more attractive than walking or cycling paths. They connect with schools, bus stops and railway stations, parks, community facilities, work and shops. Most will be located along a waterway, and feature facilities such as seats, lighting, water fountains, shade and public art.

Busways and priority bus lanes are a less expensive and more flexible option for Brisbane than extending railway lines. Although the Queensland Government will continue to invest in train services in Brisbane, the bulk of public transport investment within the city will be in buses and the infrastructure required to support them. The Queensland Government has planned new busways to the north and east of the CBD. Better connections will be provided between bus and train stations, making it easier to move across the city.



Keeping Brisbane green



Keeping **green spaces** large and connected and protecting them, and our waterways, from development



The issues

- ▶ In the early stages of Neighbourhood Planning, most residents said that protecting our natural environment, minimising pollution and maintaining our bushland and open spaces were the most important issues for Council to address as we grew. However, about 60% of the city's remaining bushland is privately owned and about 84% of our residential tree cover is on private property.
- ▶ Patchworked together, backyards create wildlife corridors of great environmental value. As the city grows, these privately owned corridors in residential areas will come under increasing pressure from urban development.
- ▶ Brisbane is the most biologically diverse capital in Australia, supporting thousands of plant and animal species. To sustain this it is crucial to keep at least 30% of our city area natural habitat. At present our natural habitat stands at 32%. We need to work together to preserve vegetation in our backyards, particularly if it forms part of a wildlife corridor.
- ▶ A single building block can lose up to four truckloads of soil in one storm. Run-off and sediment washed from building sites and hard surfaces pours into gutters and stormwater drains, taking pollutants with it and causing erosion. It can cause flooding and affect water quality, fish stocks and, ultimately, Moreton Bay.

What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Keeping Brisbane green** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning



The CityShape proposal

Brisbane's green space is scattered throughout the city. When it comes to natural habitat, it is important to 'keep it big and keep it connected'. Wildlife and waterway corridors running through urban areas must link patches of green and allow animals to move between different habitats.

If we are to keep natural habitat above 30%, Council might have to protect more vegetation or even acquire more land for public ownership. Using the Bushland Preservation Levy, Council would need to purchase more land that joins Council-owned land to increase the number and quality of wildlife corridors running through the city. The movements of wildlife must also be considered when planning major transport projects. For example, when

Compton Road in the Karawatha-Greenbank corridor was upgraded, a fauna bridge was also created. However, this would mean less land is available for new homes, putting more pressure on development in our existing neighbourhoods.

Many residents are already working closely with Council to protect the city's green areas and waterways. More than 1000 hectares of significant privately owned bushland and wetlands are now protected by more than 250 conservation partnerships. More than 2500 volunteers in Habitat Brisbane and Catchment Management groups assist in rehabilitating and preserving local habitats and waterways.





Protecting Brisbane's identity



Protecting neighbourhoods with backyards and character housing from intense development, while allowing for **a mix of housing styles**



What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Protecting Brisbane's identity** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning

The issues

- ▶ Green hills, pre-1940s tin and timber houses (character homes), leafy backyards with large established trees, suburban spaces as well as trendy apartments of inner-city neighbourhoods contribute to Brisbane's unique character.
- ▶ Although residents accept re-development of some run-down character homes, particularly when they are in streets with units or around train stations, they want areas with much-loved character homes to be protected.
- ▶ Transforming neglected areas is one solution. For example, modern apartments, boutiques, restaurants and offices have transformed South Brisbane. There's a lot of community support for this approach and it is the basic principle behind successful urban renewal programs across the world.
- ▶ Using surplus industrial areas is another solution, if new homes don't encroach on operational sites. However, we need to preserve viable industrial areas, which help maintain the economy and local jobs.
- ▶ Brisbane needs more homes – and different types of homes – but we don't want them to destroy the character of what we already have.





“Allow a wider mix of housing in each suburb, as determined by local consultation.”

Brisbane resident,
CityShape Conference 2005



The CityShape proposal

The **Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026** suggests focusing new developments in select places, such as around major shopping centres, along transport corridors and in a limited number of new living areas, so we can preserve the neighbourhoods we’ve grown to love.

Areas around **major centres**, including Chermside and Indooroopilly, and along transport corridors such as arterial roads, busways and train lines are good locations for new residential developments. They have good access to public transport, are usually zoned for units and commercial activity, have great development potential – and they are often in need of a facelift. Residents have said they would prefer to see new homes, shops and workplaces in these locations.

Other sites where **new developments** are either planned or under consideration are at Rochedale, Northshore (an old industrial site along the Brisbane River at Hamilton)

and the Oxley Wedge (close to existing and former mining sites). Each area is big enough for a masterplanned community and centrally located for access to services.

While much of Brisbane’s new growth will be outside our suburbs with established green leafy streets and character housing, these neighbourhoods will experience some changes. Many have some areas already zoned to allow retirement homes, villa units, townhouses, duplexes, small-lot homes and low-rise units to be built in streets that may have been lined with houses. You can check the zoning of your street online at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning

With changing lifestyles and an ageing population, it’s increasingly important to have a range of housing styles within a neighbourhood. Making all the houses in a neighbourhood the same size, type and price limits the diversity of people living in that area. Council will continue to allow

different styles of homes to be built within our existing suburbs, but will work with residents to decide where these go and to ensure new developments, particularly those on small lots, are well designed and neighbourhood-friendly.

As the city grows, Council needs to look at new ways of providing services and maintaining essential community facilities. Sometimes, something as simple as putting a café next to a library or using a school oval after hours for private sporting events can give a facility new life. It’s also important to set aside room for services and **public spaces**.

Local services bring jobs closer to where we live and are vital to local economies. Public spaces help us build a sense of community. Having somewhere to meet and play will be critical. Finding space in areas not previously developed will be relatively easy, but it will be more difficult in existing suburbs.

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What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Protecting Brisbane’s identity** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning



Putting Brisbane to work

Encouraging employment in major centres, major industrial areas and specialist employment precincts, with an expanded city centre as the economic heart



The issues

- ▶ Brisbane is experiencing strong economic performance and growth. For example, in the year to September 2005, Brisbane's employment grew by 5.1% compared to Sydney's 3.0% and Melbourne's 2.3%.
- ▶ Brisbane is home to 100,000 businesses, employing 620,000 people. Good infrastructure, services and the proximity of other businesses increase the productivity, efficiency and competitiveness of businesses.
- ▶ As the capital city of Queensland and the centre of South East Queensland, Brisbane's economy is increasingly focused on exporting goods and services to markets in other states and overseas. Brisbane Airport will have 16 million passengers arrive or depart in 2006, with this rate projected to grow 10% per year. Container traffic at the Port of Brisbane is growing at 16% per year.
- ▶ The population of Brisbane will grow 15% in the next 20 years, and the number of jobs is projected to grow by 45%. Even strategies to increase local employment in areas such as Pine Rivers and Redlands will not have a major impact on this trend in the Brisbane City Council area.
- ▶ Currently, the industries with the highest employment are retailing, manufacturing, business and property services, health and community services, education and construction. We need to think about what will be the employment-generating industries for the next 20 years and beyond.
- ▶ Access to employment, education and training is important for all Brisbane residents. The time that it takes to travel to work is important for quality of life for families, while businesses rely on a highly skilled and reliable workforce with good access to their places of work.

“Ensure employment and businesses are located close to public transport and high-density residential areas.”

Brisbane resident, CityShape Conference 2005

The CityShape proposal

South East Queensland would face a major problem if population growth was not accompanied by strong employment growth. Exports are the key driver of employment growth and exports need to grow at 4% per year so that jobs are provided for the growing population in Brisbane and the wider metropolitan area.

Two areas are strategically important for export and employment growth: the city centre and **Australia TradeCoast**, an 8000 hectare area at the mouth of the Brisbane River, near the Brisbane Airport and the Port of Brisbane. Both of these areas are expected to provide about 20% of a \$60 billion increase in exports over the next 20 years.

The **city centre** may provide as many as 90,000 new jobs over the next 20 years. Council has released the *Draft Brisbane City Centre Masterplan*. It aims to ensure that the centre is maintained and enhanced as a focal point for business,

local residents and visitors. Council will also continue to meet the needs of the CBD through providing high-quality transport and other services.

Around the world, CBD fringe areas play an important role in supporting **creative activities** such as film and television, music, electronic games and design. Brisbane businesses are increasingly successful in these industry sectors.

Australia TradeCoast is expected to provide 50,000 new jobs over the next 20 years. Working in partnership with the Queensland Government and the port and airport authorities, Council is committed to providing the necessary infrastructure to support this growth. Moving goods quickly and easily is an important part of this planning.

Beyond the city centre and Australia TradeCoast, a number of other centres are important to export and jobs growth.

New jobs in centres such as Chermside and Upper Mount Gravatt will help reduce travel times to work and support equal access to employment.

Land close to universities and hospitals is important to new and established knowledge-based businesses. Under Queensland Government plans, the old Boggo Road jail site may become a base for many new jobs.

As Rochedale develops from a rural area into a new suburb, thousands of new jobs will be developed in a commercial and technology precinct linked to the adjacent Brisbane Technology Park.

Some significant **new industrial estates** must be planned to accommodate necessary employment growth. These may include areas such as Wacol and Larapinta. These areas depend on their proximity to strategic transport routes, particularly for freight movement.



What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas on **Putting Brisbane to work** by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning



“ Water management is the key issue and alternative sources should be investigated. ”

Brisbane resident, CityShape Conference 2005



Water— a precious resource

There’s no such thing as ‘new’ water – the earth’s water is constantly being recycled from the land to the sky and back again. The better we get at managing it at every stage – as stormwater, drinking water, effluent or when it’s in the river – the more likely it is we will continue to have enough clean water as we continue to grow.

Cutting down on our current water use is critical to ensure the sufficient supply of water in the future. An average Brisbane household uses approximately 260,000 litres of water per year (this is the equivalent of 26,000 buckets of water per year). Since level 2 water restrictions were introduced in October 2005, Brisbane’s residents have significantly exceeded the target reduction level of 15%.

More than 99% of South East Queensland’s drinking water is not used for drinking. Brisbane residents are pouring about half their drinking water into their gardens or down their toilets. Replacing this water with recycled water or storm water would

ease the pressure on the need for more dams, minimise water treatment costs, cut pollutants entering waterways and reduce the need for major infrastructure upgrades.

We also need different sources of water. Council will continue to develop alternative water sources – such as ground water, rainwater tanks, storm water harvesting and grey water (water from bathrooms and laundries) – and investigate emerging technologies like desalination.

It is likely that householders will have to adapt to water-sensitive urban design. This means ensuring that houses and gardens are designed with an integrated approach to water conservation. This includes designing systems for re-using water (through use of rainwater tanks and grey water) and introducing water-saving devices in homes. When designing gardens, it will be important to use more native plants and less lawn.

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What do you think?

Tell us what you think about the ideas for conserving our precious water by completing the CityShape survey at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning

Sustaining our city’s future

What kind of future do we want to build for Brisbane? Sustainability is a word that has popped up frequently during Neighbourhood Planning. People see a need for sustainable housing and sustainable water use. Residents have rated protecting our natural environment and minimising pollution as important ways that we should protect Brisbane’s quality of life.

But what does it really mean? Sustainability is a principle or an ethic that we can apply to decisions like those we make about the CityShape. Sustainability is about maintaining and enhancing our quality of life now and in the future. It is not just about the environment. To apply sustainability, we need to bring together economic, environmental and community considerations.

Over the years, commentators have raised concerns with the rate at which we are consuming natural resources and recently these concerns have been affecting Brisbane residents. Water is an issue, petrol prices are climbing and we are running out of land and space for new dwellings. The recent popularity of air-conditioners has caused electricity supply problems, and our use of energy at home and in transport is causing increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainability offers us a way to

acknowledge these limits and apply innovative solutions to do more with less.

There are tremendous opportunities to make Brisbane a more sustainable place. For example, we can apply sustainability to developing urban villages, where building and community designs can accommodate a variety of working and living arrangements that result in less consumption of electricity, petrol and water. In the future, these areas may be able to move towards local self-sufficiency in water and energy, and produce some of their own food.

There are links to sustainability throughout this document and it is a useful concept for people to keep in mind as we prepare for the future.



Connecting to the future

In 2001, Brisbane City Council created *Living in Brisbane 2010*, a vision for the city's future.

As 2010 is rapidly approaching, it is time to take a fresh look at our vision for the future so that we can protect the things we value as the city grows. We need to take into account the possible changes that Brisbane will see over the next 20 years. In 2006, Council will be working with residents to update our vision for the future.

Let's keep the best of what we have



Before we plan for tomorrow, we need to know what people value about today's Brisbane, what we should strive to protect and what we need to build on. People have spoken to us, electronically nominated options, attended conferences and tradeshows, and even drawn pictures to tell us what they want. These are the things they value about and want to preserve in Brisbane.

► Protecting our environment

The issue foremost in the minds of many residents is the natural environment. They want to protect it from being polluted or destroyed. They want to move towards a more sustainable lifestyle that is environmentally sensitive.

► A friendly Brisbane

One of the things people like most about Brisbane is its friendliness. They love the fact that it combines a laid-back lifestyle with a growing sophistication. They want to keep friendly neighbourhoods, where people know and look out for each other, so, even as it grows, Brisbane retains the essence and spirit of a small town.

► Quality of life

Residents want to retain the city's unique quality of life and they want the services and infrastructure needed to maintain it. They want communities with heart and easy access to facilities. They want communities where all ages and lifestyles live together harmoniously. They also want neighbourhoods that meet the needs of those who are older, younger, less affluent or less able, or who don't have English as their first language.



► Distinctly Brisbane

Residents like the fact that Brisbane has its own identity. The Brisbane of the future will continue to cherish its Indigenous heritage, history, old buildings and natural landmarks, and it will build on these foundations by embracing new cultures, tastes and ideas.

This identity extends to Brisbane's neighbourhoods. Residents love the creative buzz of New Farm, Chelmer's gracious Queenslanders and tree-lined streets, and the solid brick family homes of Bracken Ridge. They don't want neighbourhoods to lose their distinctiveness through poorly-designed new development that doesn't reflect its particular location.

► A city of opportunities

Residents want a culture that nurtures creative talent, turns innovation into commercial advantage and gives young people, newcomers and those from a disadvantaged background an economic 'fair go'. Future prosperity must not come at the cost of those with fewer resources. Residents don't want a city where some people sleep in parks while property values and rents of basic accommodation skyrocket.

Tell us what you think about the draft CityShape

Council needs to plan the best future possible for Brisbane. However, the real power to influence what happens in the city is with you. We want to hear from as many people as possible about what you see as the future for Brisbane.

You can have a say on how your city and your neighbourhood will look in 20 years. This document is a draft and it does not have all the answers.

Share your thoughts by:

- Attending a Neighbourhood Workshop from March to May 2006. You'll hear about the CityShape in greater detail and have the opportunity to question and comment. To find a workshop near you, visit www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning or phone (07) 3403 8888.

- Fill in the Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026 survey, available online at www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/neighbourhoodplanning or at your local library, customer service centre or ward office.

Once we get your feedback, we will talk to residents in individual neighbourhoods to map out the future of their area in greater detail. Sometimes, we might need detailed plans that spell out exactly what changes will, or will not, take place. This is particularly important for neighbourhoods near major centres or where significant changes will take place. Council will work closely with local residents to develop and prioritise plans.

Following this, a new vision for the city will be created and the **Draft Brisbane CityShape 2026** developed into a final detailed plan.