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ShapingSEQ 2023 Background Paper 5: Live Theme

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Contents

Introduction	3
The role of ShapingSEQ	3
Live theme defined	4
Policy directions in ShapingSEQ 2023	11
Valuing good design	11
Priority Action 11: Distinctly Queensland Design Series	11
Working with the weather	13
Inspiration from local character.....	14
Fairness	14
Working with and enhancing natural systems	17
Priority Action 12 – Urban tree canopy	17
Creating legible and connected streets and spaces.....	19
Embedding opportunities for adaptation and change	19
The power of placemaking.....	20
Health and wellbeing through the built environment	20
Further information	22

List of acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
HPHP	Healthy Places, Healthy People initiative
LGA	Local Government Area
LSDM	Land Supply and Development Monitoring
OQGA	Office of Queensland Government Architect
RLA	Regional Living Area
RLRPA	Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area
SEQ	South East Queensland
SEQIS	South East Queensland Infrastructure Supplement

Introduction

The South East Queensland Regional Plan, ShapingSEQ is the strategic land use plan for South East Queensland (SEQ), providing a regional framework for growth management. ShapingSEQ 2017 identified that an update of the plan was anticipated between 2022 and 2024. On 20 October 2022, the former Premier and Minister for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Honourable Anastacia Palaszczuk MP, committed to a review of ShapingSEQ as a key outcome from the Queensland Housing Summit, and ShapingSEQ 2023 was publicly released in December 2023.

The primary purpose of the review of ShapingSEQ was to ensure its land and housing supply settings are fit for purpose and responsive to current growth, and to provide for an enhanced framework to engage with local governments to accelerate delivery of more housing.

The scope of the review of ShapingSEQ was therefore limited to four focus areas including: housing supply and diversity; economic centres and jobs; policy and infrastructure alignment; and implementation assurance. Of relevance to Live, the scope was focused on encouraging the use of more diverse housing products, emphasising the importance of Designing with Country, and improving tree canopy in our urban areas.

The purpose of this paper is to provide policy, legislation, trends, and other changes that have occurred since ShapingSEQ 2017 as they relate to the scope of the review of the Live theme. This paper informed, supports, and provides background material for ShapingSEQ 2023, including key strategies under the Live theme.

Where outcomes have not changed since ShapingSEQ 2017, content from the 2017 ShapingSEQ Background Paper for Live, has been carried over into this document.

The role of ShapingSEQ

Regional planning in Queensland and SEQ has been conducted since the 1990s, and originally provided non-statutory growth management policies for consideration. Statutory regional plans have since evolved to support the changing needs and aspirations of Queensland's regions and are now comprehensive statutory policy documents informed by detailed data modelling with statutory mechanisms for policy implementation and review.

ShapingSEQ sets planning direction for sustainable growth, global economic competitiveness, and high-quality living. The regional plan responds to the region's projected growth, and the opportunities and challenges associated with current and projected trends.

It guides the future of the SEQ region, encompassing the 12 local government areas (LGA) of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Logan, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

ShapingSEQ allocates all land in SEQ into one of three regional land use categories: Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area (RLRPA), Urban Footprint, and Rural Living Area (RLA). In doing so, it provides a framework for delivering efficient urban and rural residential growth, a more compact urban form, economic agglomeration, and the protection and sustainable use of SEQ's natural assets, landscape, and productive rural areas.

ShapingSEQ provides a framework of outcomes and strategies that support effective and sustainable regional planning and growth management. These include:

- » Geographically defined consolidation areas in relation to growth management (Urban Footprint).
- » Regional integration of governance that drives the relationship between policy direction and stakeholders and identifies goals, principles and stakeholder responsibilities in addressing these.
- » Infrastructure and economic development linked to the regional distribution of population and residential growth.
- » Protection of broader landscape values, services and amenities of natural, rural and agricultural production landscapes.
- » Prescribing ongoing monitoring and benchmarking of growth, development forms, land supply and the Urban Footprint.

A summary of the achievements from the last five years of implementing ShapingSEQ 2017 can be found in ShapingSEQ Background Paper 1: Grow.

ShapingSEQ 2023 is a part of the Queensland Government's response to the National Housing Accord and National Planning Reform Blueprint. The plan has a critical role to play in setting effective and responsive policies that facilitate the delivery of diverse and well-located homes to meet the housing needs of South East Queenslanders today and into the future.

In response to projected population growth to 2046, ShapingSEQ 2023 sets dwelling supply targets and diversity sub-targets for each LGA as well as a region wide social and affordable housing sub-target. The place-based allocation of dwelling targets with sub-targets for housing mix in each LGA is a nation-leading approach with the purpose of setting clear expectations around how SEQ will sustainably accommodate the projected population growth to 2046. This will assist in delivering on the State's commitment to the National Housing Accord target of 1.2 million well-located homes.

Implementing ShapingSEQ 2023 will require ongoing collaboration, commitment, and coordination across all levels of government, First Nations peoples, industry, and the community. Each stakeholder has a role to play in responding to the current housing challenges experienced across SEQ and the overall achievement of the longer-term vision for SEQ. To guide this collaboration and provide greater assurance to all stakeholders and the community on the delivery of ShapingSEQ 2023, a new approach to implementation, governance, monitoring, and reporting has been established.

ShapingSEQ 2023 maintains the fundamental elements of ShapingSEQ 2017, including the five themes underpinning the 50-year vision for SEQ: Grow, Prosper, Connect, Sustain and Live.

Live theme defined

ShapingSEQ 2023 seeks to manage regional growth in the most sustainable way, and to protect and enhance the quality of life in the region. ShapingSEQ 2023 offers the mechanism to strengthen a collective understanding from all stakeholders of what a distinctly SEQ lifestyle is and how it is reflected in our streets, parks, buildings, and places.

Since 2005, the Queensland Government has pursued a compact growth pattern for SEQ through the introduction of an Urban Footprint. This model has concentrated urban growth primarily in well-serviced locations within existing urban areas (consolidation) to guide a more sustainable pattern of growth. This model is characterised by higher density, mixed-use urban form, with integrated public transport, high-quality public spaces, and energy-efficient buildings.

Community benefits associated with urban densification can include:

- » facilitating greater housing choice
- » curbing urban sprawl
- » mitigating climate change impacts
- » decreasing energy costs
- » improving health, safety, and diversity
- » more efficient use of roads, services, transport
- » better response to needs of less advantaged groups
- » increasing accessibility and connectedness
- » enhancing the sense of place
- » increasing the viability of businesses, services, and facilities.

However, with the focus on consolidation development in existing areas there is a risk that new buildings and developments will not enhance the look and feel of our existing neighbourhoods, particularly those places with special meaning or importance to well established local communities.

The Live theme in ShapingSEQ 2023 maintains its focus on achieving better design and placemaking outcomes in SEQ, creating an urban environment that improves the quality of life for all and is distinctly SEQ. The Live theme continues to support the creation of enjoyable, diverse, and attractive subtropical places that contribute to SEQ's

unique lifestyle and the value of design and placemaking in shaping distinctive, inclusive, and positive communities.

Establishing a requirement for good design

Urban design is concerned with the arrangement, appearance and function of suburbs, towns and cities, being both a process and an outcome of creating the places that people live and engage with each other and the physical environment around them.¹ The concept of urban design emerged in response to rapid urbanisation over the last 50 years. It can be defined as the coordinated, collaborative, and integrated process of delivering sustainable urban outcomes.

The design elements considered in urban design include:

- » urban structure and grain
- » topography and landscape
- » social and economic fabric
- » density and mix
- » height and massing
- » streetscape and landscape
- » façade and interface
- » details and materials and publicly used spaces.

The principles of good urban design are typically understood to address and set direction for the physical issues of size, mix, layout, and density, building forms, movement patterns, materials, and strategies for resource efficiency. These principles are applicable at all scales (cities, villages, neighbourhoods, streets, and individual buildings) and in all contexts (urban, coastal, or rural).

Urban design is particularly important when density increases. While the major infrastructure of our nation involves planning freeways, civil engineering, airports, and cities, it is how we live with, and amongst these things that mean the most to people – our suburb, our local places, shops and streets – that people relate to and where they feel most comfortable.

Australia

At a national level, the need for an urban policy was recognised as important in response to the long-term challenges of population growth, demographic change, increased fuel costs, resource limitations, climate change, housing affordability, technological change, and accelerating globalisation.

The Australian Prime Minister's Urban Design Taskforce (1994) acknowledged the combined economic and social benefits of good urban design in its report, *Urban Design in Australia*. The document concentrates on the fundamental changes required to provide for higher quality urban design in the future and provides an Australia-wide review examining ways of improving the quality of urban areas, and strengthening the role that can be played by urban design.

In the last 20 years, the value of good urban design has continued to be recognised at the national level. Preceded by earlier urban design reports and policies, in 2011, *Creating Places for People – An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities* (the Protocol) was released to provide guidance for decision-makers, professionals, and members of the public (individuals and community groups) who have an interest in urban design and the built environment. The Protocol recognises that as density increases, good quality urban design become even more important to cater for the increasing and changing population. Table 1 outlines key commonwealth urban design policies in Australia, noting that in recent years, Commonwealth level urban design policies have been developed and led by individual states and territories, such as *QDesign* in Queensland.

¹ Creating Places for People: An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities. Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Australian Government; 2011.

Table 1 - Summary of key Commonwealth urban design policy in Australia

Document	Year	Summary
Urban Design in Australia ²	1994	Report commissioned by the Prime Minister’s Office and produced by the Urban Design Task Force. The report set out to understand the fundamental changes required for higher quality urban design in the future, and provided an Australia-wide review examining ways of improving the quality of urban areas, and of strengthening the played by urban design
Our Cities, Our Future – A national urban policy for a productive, sustainable and liveable future ³	2011	After a discussion paper of the <i>Our Cities – building a productive, sustainable and liveable future</i> , the Australian Government released the next step in the framework, <i>Our Cities, Our Future: a national urban policy for a productive, sustainable and liveable future</i> . The policy sets out principles, goals and objectives to guide policy development and investment in our cities
Creating Places for People – An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities ⁴	2011	The intent of the National Urban Design Protocol was to provide guidance for decision-makers, professionals, and members of the general public (individuals and community groups) who have an interest in urban design and the built environment. It recognises that as we increase density, good quality urban design becomes even more important to cater for the increasing and changing population. The protocol establishes 12 principles (based around five pillars) for quality urban places in Australia, regardless of location or size. The objective of the Protocol is ‘...to encourage the highest standard of urban design across all parts of our suburbs, towns and cities.’
Smart Cities Plan ⁵	2016	The Smart Cities Plan sets out the Australian Government’s vision for cities, to maximise their potential. It includes three pillars: Smart Investment, Smart Policy, and Smart Technology. It provides a foundation for ongoing reform and cooperative action. It represents a new framework for cities policy at the Commonwealth level and is a framework that will guide action across various portfolios, to deliver better outcomes for our cities and all Australians.

Queensland

Queensland has a history of providing great housing that meets the needs of residents, enhances the surrounding neighbourhood, and sets a good example to others about best practice architecture, urban design and planning. However, it is important for design to respond to the challenges and opportunities of the time.

Good design and place-making outcomes are critical to achieving community support for growth in SEQ, including increased density in high amenity areas and gentle density across suburbs. Good quality design has an impact on quality of life, and where done well, can improve health and wellbeing and overall liveability for South East Queenslanders.

Good design and healthy communities

Design can both positively and negatively affect the experience of a place and the quality of the collective experience of communities. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly changed the way communities live, work, learn and play – it was an important reminder that the delivery of good urban design and amenity, such as in outdoor and

² Urban Design in Australia https://urbandesign.org.au/content/uploads/2015/08/PMs_Taskforce_on_UD_1994.pdf

³ Our Cities, Our Future. A national urban policy for productive, sustainable and liveable future. Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Commonwealth of Australia. 2011. <https://www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au/publications/our-cities-our-future-national-urban-policy-productive-sustainable-and-liveable-future-2011>

⁴ Creating Places for People –An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities <https://www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au/publications/creating-places-people-urban-design-protocol-australian-cities>

⁵ Smart Cities Plan https://ssroc.nsw.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Smart_Cities_Plan.pdf

green spaces, can positively contribute to the liveability of places and wellbeing of communities.⁶ There is potential for the places we live in to play a contributory role in the future health and wellbeing of our planet and its communities. However, this requires the positive shaping of urban outcomes that are more responsive to local climatic, ecological considerations, and the application of mechanisms to guide development to deliver more sustainable urban change as a priority.⁷

The quality of life, safety and the health of the community is underpinned by many basic services and needs including having access to clean water and air, safe food, and housing. In addition to these basic requirements, the design of the urban environment can have a significant influence on community health by encouraging safe and active lifestyles, and a sense of belonging. Poor quality environments have social, environmental, and economic costs. Research has shown a relationship between low quality environments and poor health outcomes, including increased mental health issues and higher rates of obesity, diabetes, and respiratory illnesses.⁸ Poor integration of land use and transport can lead to long commutes for residents, less efficient use of transport infrastructure, and increased time away from family, increasing social costs.⁹ Urban development that responds to local climate, landscape and lifestyles contributes to a healthy environment, a viable economy and a vibrant society.¹⁰ Understanding the requirements and characteristics of good design are important in creating places that people will identify with and embrace, and in which they can meet future lifestyle needs and urban challenges with confidence.

Amenity

Dictionary definitions for amenity broadly describe it as being made up of the agreeable features, facilities or services that make for a comfortable and pleasant life.^{11,12} If we apply this to land use planning, it more directly defines the things that contribute to the positive environmental, social, economic and cultural experience of a place.¹³ This is reflected in the qualities of our streets, landscapes, open spaces, conservation and environmental areas, treatment of heritage, character of buildings, and provision of day-to-day resources.

Good amenity is also about convenience and diversity of options, having safe and easy access to what we need, when we need it, and a clear connection to local culture. These qualities make places pleasant and enjoyable.

Liveability

In addition, there continues to be growing literature on 'what makes a city liveable', from the provision of healthy housing and urban infrastructure to ensuring social inclusion, equity, safety and environmental protection.¹⁴

The term 'liveability' first gained popular use in America in the 1980s. It was used to describe quality of life and the characteristics of cities that make them liveable – reflecting the complex interaction of political, socioeconomic, and environmental factors. Since its early definition, numerous ranking systems, and ways to measure city liveability have been developed using data such as:

1. political and social environment (political stability, crime, law enforcement, etc.)
2. economic environment (currency exchange regulations, banking services)
3. sociocultural environment (media availability and censorship, limitations on personal freedom)
4. medical and health considerations (medical supplies and services, infectious diseases, sewage, waste disposal, air pollution, etc.)
5. schools and education (standards and availability of international schools)
6. public services and transportation (electricity, water, public transportation, traffic congestion, etc.)
7. recreation (restaurants, theatres, cinemas, sports and leisure, etc.)
8. consumer goods (availability of food and daily consumption items, cars, etc.)
9. housing (rental housing, household appliances, furniture, maintenance services)
10. natural environment (climate, record of natural disasters).¹⁵

Liveability encompasses the many characteristics that make a location a place where people want to live. These characteristics cover the essentials of living as well as the ability to have preferences. They differ between

⁶ Remme, R., Frumkin, H. (2021) An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health

⁷ Bharathi, K., Nicol, L. (2013) Between Research and Practice: Experts on Implementing Sustainable Construction. *Buildings*, 3(4), 739-765. doi:10.3390/buildings3040739

⁸ Our Cities, Our Future. A national urban policy for productive, sustainable and liveable future. Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Commonwealth of Australia. 2011. <https://www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au/publications/our-cities-our-future-national-urban-policy-productive-sustainable-and-liveable-future-2011>

⁹ Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Commonwealth of Australia (2011) Our Cities, Our Future. A national urban policy for productive, sustainable and liveable future.

¹⁰ Queensland Government (2018) QDesign https://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/4837/qdesignmanual.pdf

¹¹ S. Butler Ed. (2009) Macquarie Concise Dictionary, Sydney Australia Macquarie Dictionary Publishers Pty Ltd

¹² The Concise Oxford English Dictionary (2004). n.p. Oxford University Press.

¹³ Cowan, R. (2005) The Dictionary of Urbanism Streetwise Press Limited, High Street, Tisbury, Wiltshire

¹⁴ Alidoust, S. (2023) Sustained liveable cities: the interface of liveability and resiliency. *Cities & Health*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23748834.2023.2260132> <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23748834.2023.2260132?src=recsys>

¹⁵ Mercer provides data on quality of living for employees sent to work abroad - Mercer Quality of Living Rankings <https://www.mercer.com/insights/total-rewards/talent-mobility-insights/quality-of-living-city-ranking/>

individuals and through the stages of life. The delivery of good design and amenity is important as they positively contribute to the liveability of places. Well-designed communities generally have better amenity, more liveable environments, and deliver economic, health, social and environmental benefits.

QDesign¹⁶ and QCompanion¹⁷

QDesign (2018) and QCompanion (2021) developed by the Office of the Queensland Government Architect (OQGA) were released following the commencement of ShapingSEQ 2017. These documents encourage the delivery of liveable, well-designed, and sustainable communities.

QDesign is part of the Queensland Government's commitment to achieving better urban design outcomes across Queensland. QDesign offers a design-led methodology for all people working within the built environment, encouraging contributory processes that lead to positive project outcomes. QDesign includes a set of 9 principles to help create an urban environment that is well made, improves the quality of life for all, is distinctly Queensland see Figure 1.

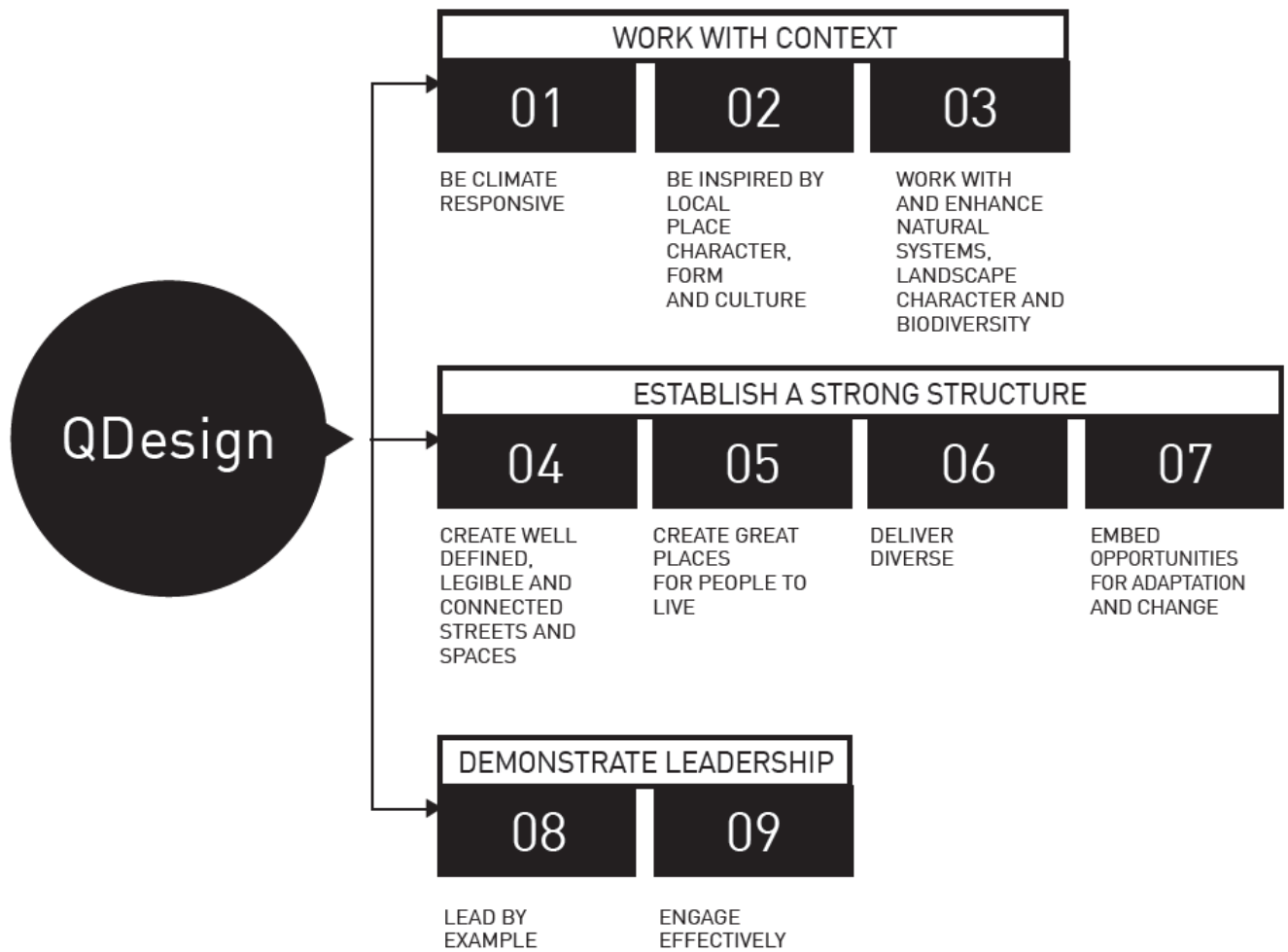
QDesign:

- » guides design, development, and decision-making to improve the quality of built form in Queensland
- » provides a common and consistent language of 'urban design' to enable all aspects of development—across government, planning, architecture, landscape, infrastructure, engineering, economics and the community—to share a simple set of priority principles for good urban design outcomes across Queensland.

¹⁶ Queensland Government, QDesign (2018) https://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/4837/qdesignmanual.pdf

¹⁷ Queensland Government, QCompanion (2021) https://www.chde.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/21272/social-housing-design-guideline.pdf

Figure 1: Nine priority principles of QDesign to guide the design, development and delivery of buildings, streets, parks and open spaces across Queensland



Source: QDesign, 2018.

QCompanion

In 2021, the OQGA released a social housing design guideline (QCompanion) was released. QCompanion introduced a list of 'essential ingredients' of good urban design for the delivery of social housing in Queensland and wider design outcomes for the state.

This list includes design objectives and strategies that promote inclusive neighbourhoods and safe, affordable, accessible, and resilient design, these are:

1. Be a good neighbour, make a good neighbourhood
2. Make homes safe
3. Make homes affordable
4. Make homes resilient
5. Make homes accessible
6. Make homes practical
7. Make homes comfortable
8. Make homes outside

9. Make homes healthy

10. Make it happen

These 10 essential ingredients:

- » identify desired qualities for all housing projects
- » provide a framework for decision making in the design, development, and delivery process
- » provide a reference point to align thinking
- » clarify design expectations, for all those involved in the design and delivery of social housing across Queensland.

Policy directions in ShapingSEQ 2023

Valuing good design

ShapingSEQ 2017 recognised that as the region grows and accommodates more people in its urban environments, the value of high-amenity urban places will become increasingly important. ShapingSEQ 2017 also recognised that good design will be fundamental to creating these places, and that good urban design is rarely brought about by a local government prescribing physical solutions, setting rigid solutions or empirical design standards but by approaches which emphasise design objectives or principles.¹⁸

ShapingSEQ 2023 carries forward the principles of valuing good design:

- » Ensure high-quality design for all development, particularly higher densities.
- » Deliver well-designed development in accordance with QDesign and QCompanion.
- » Ensure good quality design is embedded in the planning system.

Priority Action 11: Distinctly Queensland Design Series

ShapingSEQ 2023 contains the following priority action:

Priority Action 11 – Distinctly Queensland Design Series	
Stakeholders: <i>State government</i>	2024 – 2025
The Queensland Government will develop design guidance and form-based codes for diverse housing products, including gentle density in new “Distinctly Queensland Design Series” aimed at streamlining design, planning and assessment processes.	

Priority Action 11 of ShapingSEQ 2023 commits to developing design guidance and form-based codes for diverse housing products, including gentle density, aimed at streamlining design, planning and assessment processes through the Distinctly Queensland Design Series to support delivering more homes, faster.

Design that acknowledges inclusivity and diversity

ShapingSEQ 2017 included a strategy to design communities that acknowledge and appreciate diversity and provide interactive public and open spaces to cultivate a sense of place and community belonging. Strategies under Outcome 1 carry through this theme but place greater emphasis on providing open spaces for a wide range of cohorts, to be clear, that spaces should be designed with a wide range of users in mind (for example older people, people with disabilities, people with small children) to maximise their use and build an inclusive community.

The perception and experience of ‘place’ is a crucial element of urban design. Successful inclusive spaces enable diverse social interaction to help build a sense of community and belonging. A sense of integration within the community, and a willingness to support others, contributes to individual wellbeing and can strengthen intrinsic values (e.g. concern for nature and people), encouraging more active involvement in the community.

Inclusive place making can be achieved through a range of urban design principles with an aim to provide social benefits to the community. An example of effective place-making to invoke inclusivity is tactical urbanism projects. Tactical urbanism can be defined as an approach to neighbourhood building and activation using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions and policies.¹⁹ Tactical urbanism is not a new concept but has gained attention over recent years because of COVID-19.²⁰ Tactical urbanism installations aim to achieve positive community outcomes through inviting dynamic interactions with spaces for the broader community.

Other inclusive place making principles look to increase walkability through legible, connected spaces using safe and direct routes. Urban design principles for walkability include elements of the pedestrian’s experience such as:

¹⁸ Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions Commission for Architecture & The Built Environment (2000) By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards better practice. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a796fde5274a2acd18cd0f/158490.pdf>

¹⁹ Mike Lydon and Anthony Garcia (2015) Tactical Urbanism: Short-term action for long term change (2015)

²⁰ Mai M. Abdelkader, Marwa Khalifa, Abeer Elshater (2023) Lessons from COVID-19 outbreaks for spaces between buildings using tactical urbanism <https://jeas.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s44147-023-00173-0>

shade, noise and air quality, and incorporating places to sit or dwell that allow people to connect with community.²¹ Creating physical links between, and access to, neighbouring communities is an important consideration when aiming to enhance social integration through transport and infrastructure planning. The *Lighter Quicker Cheaper: Low-Cost Solutions to Revitalise Queensland Streets and Places* is guidance that provides a range of ideas for local governments to provide more space for active travel.²²

Considering the principles of access, equity, participation, and inclusiveness aims to help prevent polarisation and displacement in the community. Improving walkability can also increase social diversity and social inclusion in new development. On average, every \$1 invested in walking interventions returns almost \$13 in decongestion, health, and environmental benefits.²³

The ability to safely use public spaces has profound positive impacts on the health and well-being of a community.²⁴ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), is a long-standing urban design approach to promote the safety of community through place-based interventions. In 2021, the Queensland Police Service released an updated CPTED guideline²⁵ for Queensland to support implementation by public and private developers and encourage integration in planning schemes. Originally developed in 2007, the updated guideline includes a suite of preventative actions and early interventions to contribute towards community safety.

Incorporating First Nations design

Approximately 40% of Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population live in SEQ. This includes those who identify as descendants of the region's inhabitants at the time of colonisation (Traditional Owners) and those who have moved to the region (historical and contemporary residents). Country is critical to the spiritual, social, and economic future of Traditional Owners. Traditionally, Aboriginal peoples walked Country, storytelling and using Songlines about important cultural sites. This practice continues today with local Aboriginal Elders to understand and acknowledge Aboriginal histories in the future design of spaces.

ShapingSEQ 2017 aimed for a greater acknowledgement of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples' connection to SEQ's land and seascapes, and a commitment to ongoing engagement. ShapingSEQ 2017 commenced shortly after the Planning Act 2016 which was the first planning legislation in Australia to explicitly acknowledge the importance of valuing, protecting and promoting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, culture and tradition.

In addition, the State Planning Policy 2017 (SPP) and the state interest of Cultural Heritage acknowledged consultation with, and involvement of, Traditional Owners in planning processes was critical to protect and promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, culture and tradition, and to enable the local community to identify and conserve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.

The state interest included that matters of Aboriginal cultural heritage and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage were appropriately conserved and considered to support the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

As the Aboriginal population in SEQ continues to grow, and the urbanisation of First Nations peoples continues, land use planning in SEQ will continue to play an important role in integrating First Nations peoples' rights, interests and aspirations by providing opportunities for Traditional Owners to be recognised and meaningfully involved in planning processes.

The Live theme encourages local and state governments to work with Traditional Owners on public spaces and community facilities through Designing with Country. Designing with Country is an approach to design and planning that recognises First Nations peoples' unique systems of knowledge, ways of being and relationship with Country. Designing with Country recognises that spaces can have both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal histories that need to be shared and acknowledged. In a NSW example in the Gosford Waterfront Park, picnic areas, walkways, a Country-inspired playground and water play areas feature interactive Aboriginal design elements, accessible pathways, barbecue facilities, green space and places for 'wild play' to create an inclusive and welcoming public space offering opportunities for learning and interacting with cultural landscape elements²⁶.

²¹ NSW Government (2022) NSW Guide to Walkable Public Space -Ideas for open spaces, streets and public facilities <https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/system/files/media/documents/2022/Walkable-Public-Spaces-Guide.pdf>

²² Department of Transport and Main Roads (2021) Lighter quicker cheaper: low cost solutions to revitalise Queensland streets and places <https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport/Pedestrians-and-walking/Guidance-and-Resources/Lighter-quicker-cheaper-low-cost-solutions-to-revitalise-Queensland-streets-and-places>

²³ Badawi, Y, Maclean, F, and Mason, B, 2018, The economic case for investment in walking (2018) Victoria Walks, Melbourne. <https://www.victoriawalks.org.au/Assets/Files/The-Economic-Case-for-Investment-in-Walking-FINAL.pdf>

²⁴ Pablo Navarrete-Hernandez, Arielle Vetro, Paz Concha, Building safer public spaces: Exploring gender difference in the perception of safety in public space through urban design interventions, Landscape and Urban Planning (2021) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169204621001432>

²⁵The CPTED Guidelines for Queensland (2021) <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Crime%20Prevention%20Through%20Environmental%20Design%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Queensland%202021%20v1.pdf>

²⁶ Gosford Waterfront Park <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-10/gosford-waterfront-park-case-study.pdf>

The disruptive impacts of colonisation to Aboriginal people, landscape, and culture can begin to be addressed through bringing to light histories of Country that have been marginalised over time.

The Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games is an opportunity to showcase the contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to the rest of the world. The OQGA is currently working in partnership with the Olympic and Paralympic Infrastructure Office to create the strategy *Designing and Delivering Venues and Villages with First Nations People* due for completion in 2024. This strategy will pilot a delivery methodology for major infrastructure projects.

The Government Architect New South Wales has also produced the *Connecting with Country* framework²⁷ which aims for all NSW built environment projects to be developed with a Country-centred approach guided by Aboriginal peoples and the view that 'if we care for Country, Country will care for us.' The *Connecting with Country* framework can be used by local governments as a guide for good practice in addition to the *Designing and Delivering Venues and Villages with First Nations People* strategy when available.

Some key themes the Connecting with Country framework has used in public open spaces in NSW are:

- » Maintain continuous engagement with First Nations knowledge-holders throughout the whole project life cycle.
- » Reveal and reconnect the original layers of Country that still exist and are the foundations of a site.
- » Acknowledge the multiplicity of stories and perspectives relating to a particular place by using design elements that encourage different interpretations (for example, layered or changing views and different focal points as you move through a place).
- » Enrich community by providing leadership opportunities. Consider how outdoor and indoor spaces connect, and how architecture can make visual and physical connections to context and Country.
- » Identify opportunities for Aboriginal artists, cultural consultants and practitioners throughout the design phase and ongoing use. This helps Aboriginal businesses and communities to continue their living cultural practices.

Working with the weather

The climate of SEQ is unique. Specifically, SEQ's climate is described as humid subtropical. It is characterised by warm to hot summers and cool to mild winters, with rainfall most often concentrated in the warmest months. SEQ is one of the few places in the world that supports outdoor living all year round. In SEQ, there is a variation in climate between the coastal and inland areas, with slightly higher summer temperatures and slightly colder winter temperatures inland.

This comfortable climate allows us to create places where we can live closer to nature, in buildings that use less energy, and contribute to an affordable and healthy lifestyle for all. Working with the weather is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017, with an additional strategy to promote the integration of natural features, greenspace, and water to mitigate against extreme weather events in our communities.

The delivery of quality design outcomes that are responsive to the climate and characteristics of the region is intended to enhance the experience of places. Increased urban heat presents significant impacts to human health and results in higher building energy consumption increasing carbon emissions.²⁸ Housing systems need to be cognisant of the changing climate and include this in the design for neighbourhood development and homes. Understanding how to design cities and buildings for adapting to extreme weather conditions, such as extreme heat events, is critical to mitigating potential impacts on human health and energy security.

Climate responsive design strategies have been developed globally at a range of scales to address the impacts of wind speed, heat, temperature, and humidity.²⁹ QDesign outlines the importance of climate responsive design in Queensland to ensure resilience in the community now and into the future.³⁰ Climate responsive design can deliver comfortable and cost-effective living, through taking advantage of the local climate. This includes adopting passive design strategies to reduce the reliance on mechanical and electrical cooling systems, applying design strategies to

²⁷ Connecting with Country framework (2023) [Connecting with Country | Planning \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Connecting-with-Country)

²⁸ Xiandi Zheng, Fanhua Kong, Haiwei Yin, Ariane Middel, Shaoqi Yang, Hongqing Liu, Jing Huang, Green roof cooling and carbon mitigation benefits in a subtropical city, *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* (2023) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866723001899>

²⁹ Sanda Lenzholzer, Gerrit-Jan Carsjens, Robert D. Brown, Silvia Tavares, Jennifer Vanos, YouJoung Kim, Kanghyun Lee, Awareness of urban climate adaptation strategies –an international overview (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2020.100705>

³⁰ Queensland Government, QDesign (2018) https://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0022/4837/qdesignmanual.pdf

maximise natural light, use building layout design to reduce urban heat island effect and use moveable elements to manually control the temperature.

Inspiration from local character

Inspiration from local character is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017. Places that grow true to their locality are likely to be sustainable, enjoyable and attract investment – intellectual, cultural, and financial. An appreciation of local urban form, culture, topography, building types and materials is necessary to nurture local distinctiveness.³¹

SEQ's distinctive character and identity has evolved in response to its subtropical climate and diversity of natural landscapes.³² This synergy between built environment and subtropical setting has defined a strong heritage and place vernacular that is distinct to context and reflects local character. ShapingSEQ 2023 requires communities of the SEQ to demonstrate a strong respect for this heritage.

Principles of contextually respectful and place responsive design are to:

- » Identify and conserve local landscape, heritage, and cultural assets, including Indigenous landscape values, and where appropriate, integrate or adaptively re-use them in building, streets and spaces.
- » Work respectfully with natural topography to create development that contributes positively to the environmental and visual experience of a place.
- » Minimise cut and fill to preserve local ecologies and naturally manage drainage.
- » Explore the appropriate use of building materials to create contemporary design that adds to a local area's character and diversity.
- » Work with the characteristics, traditions, and values of the local community to create a distinctive local character and contributory community value.

Fairness

Fairness is an Outcome formerly under the Sustain theme in ShapingSEQ 2017, carried over into the Live theme in ShapingSEQ 2023. The outcome is strengthened by a strategy to embed Traditional Owner representation of land use planning processes that impact on their land and sea Country – this strategy is consistent with new First Nations strategies under Sustain. There is also a new strategy for design outcomes to be clear in their intent to include access to services and infrastructure in the build environment, for all members of the community.

Social and economic equity is a hallmark of a fair society where all individuals have access to education, training and employment, social infrastructure, health services, recreation and leisure opportunities, public transport and housing and social support. Social support is a product of high levels of social capital that helps to build cohesive communities. This in turn lays the foundation for a sustainable and productive society where individuals can realise their potential in the arts, sports, and other economic and creative fields.

Many sections of the community can face social, cultural, and locational disadvantages. These include:

- » people on low incomes
- » unemployed people
- » people living in rural areas
- » young people
- » elderly people
- » people from a culturally and linguistically diverse background
- » Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islander peoples
- » people with disabilities

³¹ Homes and Communities Agency (2012) Delivering Quality Places: Urban Design Compendium 2, 2nd edition.

³² Design, C. f. S. (2010) Subtropical Design in South East Queensland - A Handbook for Planners, Developers and Decision Makers (1st ed.). Queensland University of Technology Centre for Subtropical Design

- » people experiencing mental illness
- » people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Mental health may be affected by individual or societal factors, including economic disadvantage, poor housing, lack of social support and the level of access to, and use of, health services.³³

Addressing social disadvantage is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach from all levels of government and the community. However, land use planning can help to address or avoid social disadvantage by providing choice and opportunities near where people live or work. People who live in the urban fringe and rural areas tend to have less access to the range of facilities and services than those who live in more urban areas.

Social capital is an important component of sustainable communities. It relates to how connected and involved communities are, how capable they are to help themselves, and how much trust they have in governments and institutions.³⁴ Healthy, engaged people and communities will be crucial for a prosperous and sustainable future for SEQ. The level of social capital in a community is largely dependent on the level of accessibility to social infrastructure and transportation (particularly public transport) networks. Sustainable communities require access to social infrastructure to meet health and community support needs, and access to education, training, and employment opportunities, to foster community participation, cultural expression, and support quality of life.³⁵

A socially cohesive community is also a resilient community. Building resilient communities is important because they are more likely to adapt in positive and healthy ways to changes or challenges in natural, economic, or social circumstances. Division between people or groups in communities reduces the diversity and strength of networks, weakens social cohesion, and limits the ability to adapt proactively to change and unexpected events.³⁶

Connected communities are resilient communities because they are more likely to look after each other in times of crisis, such as flood, bushfire or an incident of violent extremism. These communities function reliably and well under stress. They successfully adapt, are self-reliant, and have high levels of social support, social cohesion and social capacity. These social support systems include:

- » neighbourhood, family and kinship networks
- » intergenerational supports
- » good links between communities, institutions and services
- » mutual self-help groups.³⁷

A sense of integration within the community, and a willingness to support others contributes to individual wellbeing. Spending time outdoors and with others can strengthen intrinsic values (e.g. concern for nature and people) and encourage more active involvement in the community.

Rural communities are responding to a range of social and economic challenges directly related to sustainability. This includes a change in demographics as young people from farming families seek careers elsewhere, pressure on agriculture from global competition, lack of services to build cohesion within these changing communities and the affordability of living in areas with cheaper housing but which are not connected to the services and opportunities a growing region creates.

Addressing social disadvantage is a key consideration in managing regional growth, its distribution, and in planning and investment in regional infrastructure networks. ShapingSEQ 2023 contains strategies that are aimed at increasing access and opportunities for more housing choice including providing affordable housing options close to centres, employment and public transport nodes.

ShapingSEQ 2023 promotes planning that avoids creating areas of future disadvantage by planning now to meet the basic needs of future communities. This includes factoring in access to education, training and employment, social infrastructure, health, recreation and leisure opportunities, public transport, and housing early in the planning phase.

Creating physical links between, and access to, neighbouring communities will be one consideration in achieving greater social integration as part of transport and infrastructure planning. Considering the principles of access,

³³ WHO (2005) Promoting mental health: concepts, emerging evidence, practice: report of the World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse in collaboration with the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation and the University of Melbourne. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241562943>

³⁴ Queensland University of Technology (2006) Strong Communities Handbook, QUT, Brisbane. <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/8553507/strong-communities-handbook-department-of-state-development->

³⁵ Queensland Government (2007) Implementation Guideline No. 5 Social infrastructure planning, Brisbane.

³⁶ Centre for Resilient and Inclusive Societies (2022) Inquiry into extremist movements and radicalism in Australia

³⁷ Victorian Government (2015) Strategic Framework to Strengthen Victoria's Social Cohesion and the Resilience of its Communities, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Melbourne. <https://apo.org.au/node/60689>

equity, participation and inclusiveness in development and infrastructure planning will also aim to help prevent polarisation and displacement. It can also increase social diversity and social inclusion in new development.

Planning for the adequate provision of social infrastructure is a complex process requiring collaboration agencies, levels of government and the private sector depending on who has responsibility for specific items. Aspects of this complexity include the assessment of existing facilities, the need for community profiling and an understanding of the locations of these facilities relative to existing and planned populations.

Expansion growth can reasonably be expected to plan for social infrastructure based on planned dwellings in relevant localities. However, with ShapingSEQ's emphasis on consolidation across both the 2017 and 2023 documents, the most pressing social infrastructure capacity issues are expected to be schools and recreation/open space. These are the 'most local' social infrastructure facilities, more affected by the localised distribution of consolidation growth. Areas of consolidation may need to be retrofitted with upgraded or expanded facilities, and land costs for these facilities are likely to be a challenge in some areas.

The detailed local planning for much of the additional consolidation required up to 2041 is yet to occur, as is infrastructure planning and yield assessments for several expansion growth areas. The targeted South East Queensland Infrastructure Supplement (SEQIS)³⁸ that directly supports ShapingSEQ 2023 is a plan for coordinating regional infrastructure that catalyses and services growth and housing supply in SEQ. It also maximises the opportunity of the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games (Brisbane 2032) infrastructure.

The purpose of SEQIS is to:

- » Prioritise place-based infrastructure planning to support ShapingSEQ 2023.
- » Map the alignment of planned and committed projects to both ShapingSEQ 2023 and the State Infrastructure Strategy.
- » Identify longer term regional infrastructure planning needs and strategic opportunities.

The SEQIS does not represent a final infrastructure plan responding to ShapingSEQ 2023. Rather it is a foundational process that will set the direction for the SEQ Infrastructure Plan scheduled for development in 2025.

Affordable living

Social and economic equity is a hallmark of a fair society where all individuals have access to education, training and employment, social infrastructure, health services, recreation and leisure opportunities, public transport, housing and social support. The level of social capital in a community is dependent on the level of accessibility to these services. Planning decisions across sectors including transport, housing and health can determine how communities are built and the level of access to amenities, green space, affordable housing, transport and infrastructure that support or hinder quality of life.

Currently one in three Queensland households rent their home³⁹ and in 2021, 29.1% of homes were fully owned.⁴⁰ In Brisbane LGA 55.3% of low-income households with a mortgage were paying 30% or more of their household income on mortgage repayments (8,929 households).⁴¹ Affordable living (Figure 2) considers the costs of purchasing or renting a dwelling as well as the costs of living in the dwelling, including accessing jobs, services, open space, family and friends.

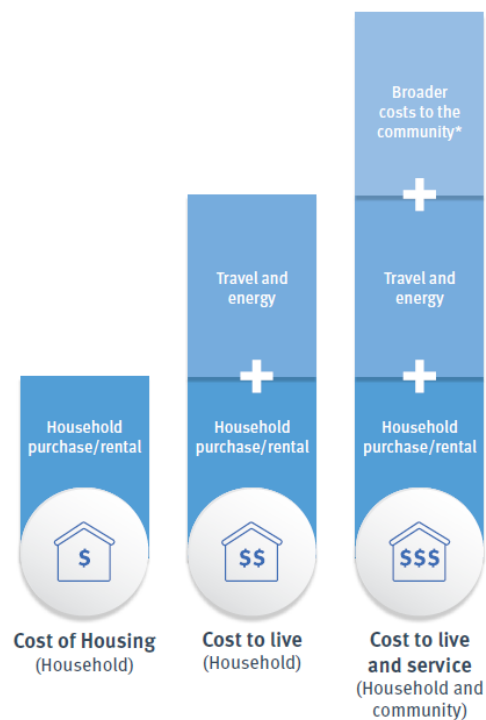


Figure 2: Affordable living factors (taken from ShapingSEQ 2023)

³⁸ Queensland Government South-East Queensland Infrastructure Supplement (2023) <https://dsdmipprd.blob.core.windows.net/general/south-east-queensland-infrastructure-supplement.pdf>

³⁹ Queensland Government (2023) Stage 2 rental law reform options paper <https://www.housing.qld.gov.au/initiatives/rental-law-reform>

⁴⁰ Queensland Government Statistician's Office: Queensland Housing Profiles <https://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/hpw/profiles>

⁴¹ Queensland Government Statistician's Office: Brisbane Local Government Area (LGA) <https://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/hpw/profiles>

Working with and enhancing natural systems

Working with and enhancing natural systems is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017. Trees, green spaces, and waterways contribute to a strong sense of place and are essential for the healthy ecology of subtropical places and their communities. The distinctive vegetation of SEQ offers great opportunities to create places that are instantly recognisable and part of our landscape heritage. ShapingSEQ 2023 includes a new strategy for urban tree canopy whilst reference to urban-scale recreational resources has been removed as this duplicated content in other strategies. References to support small-scale urban food production by residents has been also removed as this is more closely aligned with the outcomes sought at a local government level through a planning scheme.

Priority Action 12 – Urban tree canopy

ShapingSEQ 2023 contains the following priority action:

Priority Action 12 – Urban tree canopy	
Stakeholders: State and local governments	2024 – 2025
The Queensland Government will establish a baseline of existing tree canopy coverage in SEQ and will work with local governments to increase tree canopy coverage in centres and residential areas, monitoring progress through future reviews of ShapingSEQ.	

Heatwaves are Australia’s deadliest natural hazard, estimated to have caused more deaths in Australia than all other natural hazards combined.⁴² Individuals living in major cities in Queensland experienced the highest increased risk of mortality during heatwaves.⁴³ Health impacts associated with heatwaves are also disproportionately borne by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged member of our communities (the very young and elderly members, along with those experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage). As a result of urbanisation, public health is affected by increased temperatures experienced in urban areas due to heat-absorbing materials, lack of impervious surfaces and increased surface runoff.

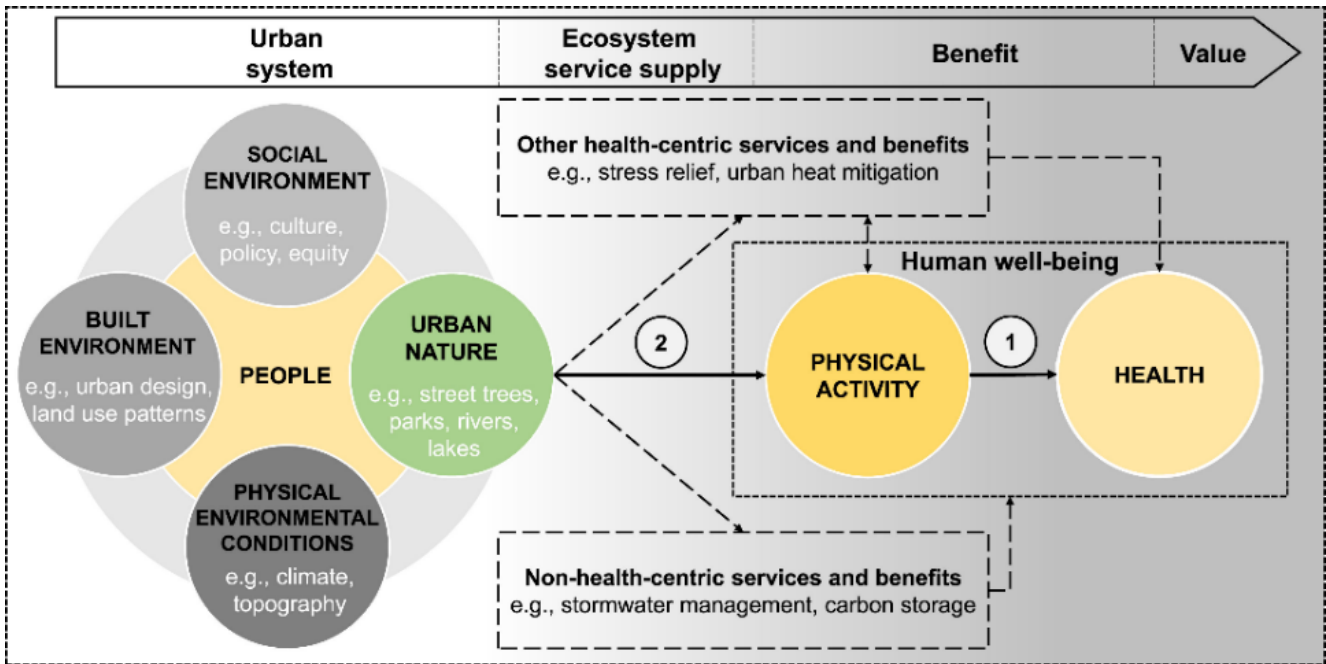
Access to urban nature provides ecosystem services to communities and conserves natural systems whilst mitigating urban heat. Ecosystem services can be defined as human’s interacting with nature leading to positive health and well-being benefits for humans. Figure 3 represents a conceptual model of the relationships between urban nature, physical activity and health aligned with an ecosystem service approach.⁴⁴ It showcases the positive health aspects for humans when interacting with urban nature. This ultimately contributes to a healthier, more sustainable, and equitable city.

Figure 3: Conceptual model of the relationships among urban nature (as part of the urban system), Physical Activity (quantity and quality), and health, aligned with an ecosystem service approach

⁴² Australian Climate Service, Heatwaves <https://www.acs.gov.au/pages/heatwaves>

⁴³ Queensland Health (2023) Heatwave Management Sub-plan – Sub-plan of the QHDISPLAN https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewiTidGAsc-GAxXPbmwGHZBsDZYQFnoECEAQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.health.qld.gov.au%2F_data%2Fassets%2Fpdf_file%2F0032%2F628268%2Fheatwave-response-plan.PDF%3F_%3D20231030&usq=AOVaw3Dai1rrsQim1p1Awcs-ovB&opi=89978449

⁴⁴ Roy P Remme et al (2021) An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33990458/>



Source: Roy P Remme et al (2021) *An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity*

Urban greening is important to enhance natural systems, to improve the biodiversity of the area and improve the wellbeing of communities. the *Healthy Places, Healthy People* (HHP)⁴⁵ initiative, led by Queensland Health and the Office of the Queensland Government Architect, aims to ensure health is prioritised in the built environment, design, planning and investment decision making. Queensland Health and the OQGA have partnered with some local government authorities to apply the HHP framework through pilot projects with the vision of creating more great places for Queenslanders.

Queensland Health developed the *Healthy Places, Healthy People* Shade Tree Guidance⁴⁶ and the *CanopyCast* tool⁴⁷ providing local government authorities and stakeholders with an evidence base to optimise shade tree planning to improve health outcomes. High quality shade can significantly reduce UV exposure proven to cause most cases of skin cancer. *CanopyCast* is an application that models how planting different shade tree forms at different orientations and planting intervals can optimise shade creation in a range of public realm areas, including active travel routes, neighbourhood footpaths, parks and playgrounds.

ShapingSEQ 2023 seeks to encourage higher standards for greening and cooling in urban environments through increasing tree canopy cover. Trees provide a range of benefits including shade, reducing temperature and UV exposure, and improving stormwater management, biodiversity, and amenity aspects.⁴⁸ Increasing tree canopy coverage can lower temperatures from 11-25C compared to unshaded surfaces.⁴⁹ Higher tree canopy coverage also provides green spaces that are more desirable to visit with research suggesting higher levels of social connection.⁵⁰

Tree canopy targets have been based on a suite of best practice examples. The City of Sydney, NSW adopted the Urban Forest Strategy (current version June 2023)⁵¹ to (amongst other aims) increase the average total canopy cover for their government area. The strategy references the 2002 work of American Forests (a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture) which identified canopy cover targets by land use and recommended the ideal canopy to maximise the benefits canopy provides (depending on climate and land use patterns) is:

- » 15% in central business district and industrial areas
- » 25% in urban residential and light commercial areas
- » 50% in suburban residential areas.

⁴⁵ Queensland Health, Healthy Places, Healthy People <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/industry-environment/environment-land-water/healthy-places-healthy-people>

⁴⁶ Queensland Health, Shade Tree Guidance, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/596e052524094c91a4dc5e1bb3af13fb>

⁴⁷ Queensland Health, CanopyCast tool <https://canopycastle.arup.com/>

⁴⁸ Parker, J and Simpson G D (2020) A Case Study Balancing Predetermined Targets and Real-World Constraints to Guide Optimum Urban Tree Canopy Cover for Perth, Western Australia <https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4907/11/11/1128>

⁴⁹ WWF, Australia and Doctors for the Environment Australia. (2023). *Trees: The forgotten heroes for our health*. Carlton: WWF/DEA.

⁵⁰ Astell-Burt, T., & Feng, X. (2019). Association of Urban Green Space With Mental Health and General Health Among Adults in Australia. *JAMA Network Open*.

⁵¹ City of Sydney Urban Forest Strategy (2023) <https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/strategies-action-plans/urban-forest-strategy>

These targets have largely been carried across in Priority Action 12 to create a measurement against which a baseline for tree canopy cover can occur. Local governments will be engaged to allocate the planning scheme zones for each area with a target.

Creating legible and connected streets and spaces

Creating legible and connected streets and spaces is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017. ShapingSEQ 2023 continues to promote an integrated network of legible and connected streets and spaces to ensure connectivity and support economically vibrant communities. Strategies have been removed where they duplicated strategies under other Outcomes in Live.

Walkable neighbourhoods⁵²

Since 2017, a range of supporting information to improve walkability in existing and new areas across Queensland has been produced, this includes:

- » Changes to the Planning Regulation 2017 to include assessment benchmarks for new residential subdivisions.
- » A Walkability Improvement Tool to provide built environment professionals, such as town planners, surveyors and engineers, with a methodology to identify and prioritise walkability improvements in existing neighbourhoods.
- » The Street Design Manual for Walkable Neighbourhoods prepared by the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland, to guide the design and development of Queensland's residential neighbourhoods. The Manual recognises streets as an important connector to multi-purpose social spaces in neighbourhoods and offers access options for active transport delivering safer neighbourhoods and a sense of community.
- » Model code for neighbourhood design - a set of example provisions which support healthy and active communities and promote the creation of walkable neighbourhoods. The code provides best practice neighbourhood design, to assist local government and developers when reconfiguring a lot.



Embedding opportunities for adaptation and change

Embedding opportunities for adaptation and change is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017. Embedding flexibility and adaptability into our buildings and street spaces is essential to ensuring new uses and users can be accommodated in the long term.

The outcome also now includes a strategy to leverage Brisbane 2032, to showcase opportunities and build the legacy for adaptation and change. The *Brisbane 2032 Beyond Climate Positive - Leveraging the Olympics and Paralympics as a catalyst for change*⁵³ builds on the goal of delivering a climate positive Games, recognising that this presents a unique opportunity to deliver resilient infrastructure and to set a new benchmark for assets to be designed and delivered to respond to a diverse range of shocks and stresses, and provide opportunities to enhance the well-being and liveability of the communities.

⁵² Queensland Government (2020) Walkable neighbourhoods <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-issues-and-interests/healthy-and-active-communities>

⁵³ Queensland Government (2023) Brisbane 2032 Beyond Climate Positive - Leveraging the Olympics and Paralympics as a catalyst for change <https://www.iscouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Beyond-Climate-Positive-Paper.pdf>

The power of placemaking

The power of placemaking is an outcome that continues from ShapingSEQ 2017. ShapingSEQ 2023 supports the creation of great places throughout the region. With an updated emphasis on First Nations peoples' culture and the Brisbane 2032 placemaking legacy.

The quality of the places in which we live has an impact on all aspects of life. How well places are designed will influence how safe we feel, how easy it is to walk around, whether we have shops, community facilities and schools nearby, and whether our children have safe places to play. It will also affect whether there is good access to public transport and a good choice of homes in which to live. It is essential that the places we create and improve embody the principles of good urban design.⁵⁴

ShapingSEQ supports the creation of great places throughout the region. Great places provide a focus on urban quality of regional importance, as they contribute to a more socially cohesive and economically successful region. Great places are built environments that provide focal points which foster a range of activities, including shopping, socialising, dining and recreation, and contribute to local identity and economies.

The list of Great Places in ShapingSEQ 2023 provides local governments the opportunity to showcase the places they love. The following additional great places have been included in ShapingSEQ 2023:

- » Botanic Gardens, Brisbane and City
- » Fish Lane, Brisbane
- » Howard Smith Wharves, Brisbane
- » Kangaroo Point Cliffs, Brisbane
- » New Farm Park and Powerhouse, Brisbane
- » Victoria Park, Brisbane
- » Kingston Butter Factory Cultural Precinct, Logan
- » Meadowbrook, Logan
- » Bongaree, Moreton Bay
- » Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
- » Peregian Beach Village, Noosa
- » Pomona Village, Noosa
- » Noosa Junction, Noosa
- » Lowood, Somerset
- » Coolum Esplanade, Sunshine Coast.

Health and wellbeing through the built environment

The Outcome of Health and wellbeing through the built environment was an Outcome included in the Sustain theme in ShapingSEQ 2017 but moved to the Live theme in ShapingSEQ 2023. ShapingSEQ 2023 has strengthened and updated the strategies for this outcome to incorporate key policy documents like the *Closing the Gap Implementation Plan* and Healthy Places, Healthy People Framework.

Queensland Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2023⁵⁵

Closing the Gap aims to improve the lives of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples by ensuring work is undertaken in partnership with First Nations peoples to deliver change.

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap was launched on 30 July 2020 (The National Agreement). This is the first time a National Agreement has been developed and negotiated in genuine partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The National Agreement recognises that a shift in how we develop and implement

⁵⁴ Delivering Quality Places: Urban Design Compendium 2nd edition. Homes and Communities Agency, UK. 2012.

⁵⁵ Queensland Government (2023) Queensland Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2023 <https://www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au/resources/dsdsatsip/work/atsip/reform-tracks-treaty/closing-gap/ctg-implementation-plan-2023.pdf>

government policies and programs is required for significant improvements in Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples' life outcomes to be achieved.

The purpose of the Queensland Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2023 is to guide the Queensland Government implementation of the National Agreement and is part of the Queensland Government's commitment to reframe the relationship and improve life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders.

Relevant Queensland Government actions for this Outcome include:

- » Reviewing Queensland's Place Naming Framework with a view to implementing reforms that ensure that the framework is contemporary, proactive, values collective heritage and culture of Queensland and its people, and meets changing community needs – including an action plan to address offensive names (Department of Resources)
- » Our Place: A First Nations Housing and Homelessness Action Plan which is being co-designed in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Queensland (DHLGPPW) and is due for release in 2024.

Healthy places, Healthy people framework

The Healthy Places, Healthy People (HPPH) framework provides a mechanism to ensure health is prioritised in built environment design, and planning and investment decision making, to improve Queenslanders' health and wellbeing.⁵⁶ The Healthy Places, Healthy People framework is based on a broad definition of health. It recognises the physical and mental wellbeing of an individual, as well as the social, emotional, and cultural wellbeing of the community are all connected.

The framework is underpinned by three key principles and brings together nine built and natural environment design attributes that are proven to support better health outcomes – these are demonstrated in Figure 4.

The Healthy Places, Healthy People framework has been demonstrated in the *Ipswich central pilot project*. The project aimed to better understand walking activity in Ipswich Central and how built and natural environment features may be influencing people's desire to walk between and around major city destinations.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Queensland Health, Healthy Places, Healthy People <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/industry-environment/environment-land-water/healthy-places-healthy-people>

⁵⁷ Queensland Government (2021) Ipswich central pilot project https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/1171434/healthy-places-ipswich-pilot.pdf

Figure 4: Healthy Places, Healthy People framework



Source: Queensland Health, Healthy Places, Healthy People

Further information

To download a copy of ShapingSEQ 2023, or to access further information, go to the department's website at www.qld.gov.au/shapingseq

The website includes a range of supporting materials including:

- » A summary of the plan
- » Interactive mapping
- » PDF maps
- » ShapingSEQ 2023 Consultation Report
- » Indicator Dictionary.



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