



**SEDIMENTARY CITY**  
**STANLEY CREEK WATERSHED**

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UQ Master of Architecture Design Studio 2010

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NOW + WHEN – A Future Australian City 2100  
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STAGE ONE: MAPPING

STAGE TWO: MANIFESTO, PROPOSITION

STAGE THREE: CITY BLOCK  
ARCHITECTURE



SOUTH BRISBANE PENINSULA

THEN... (1823+)

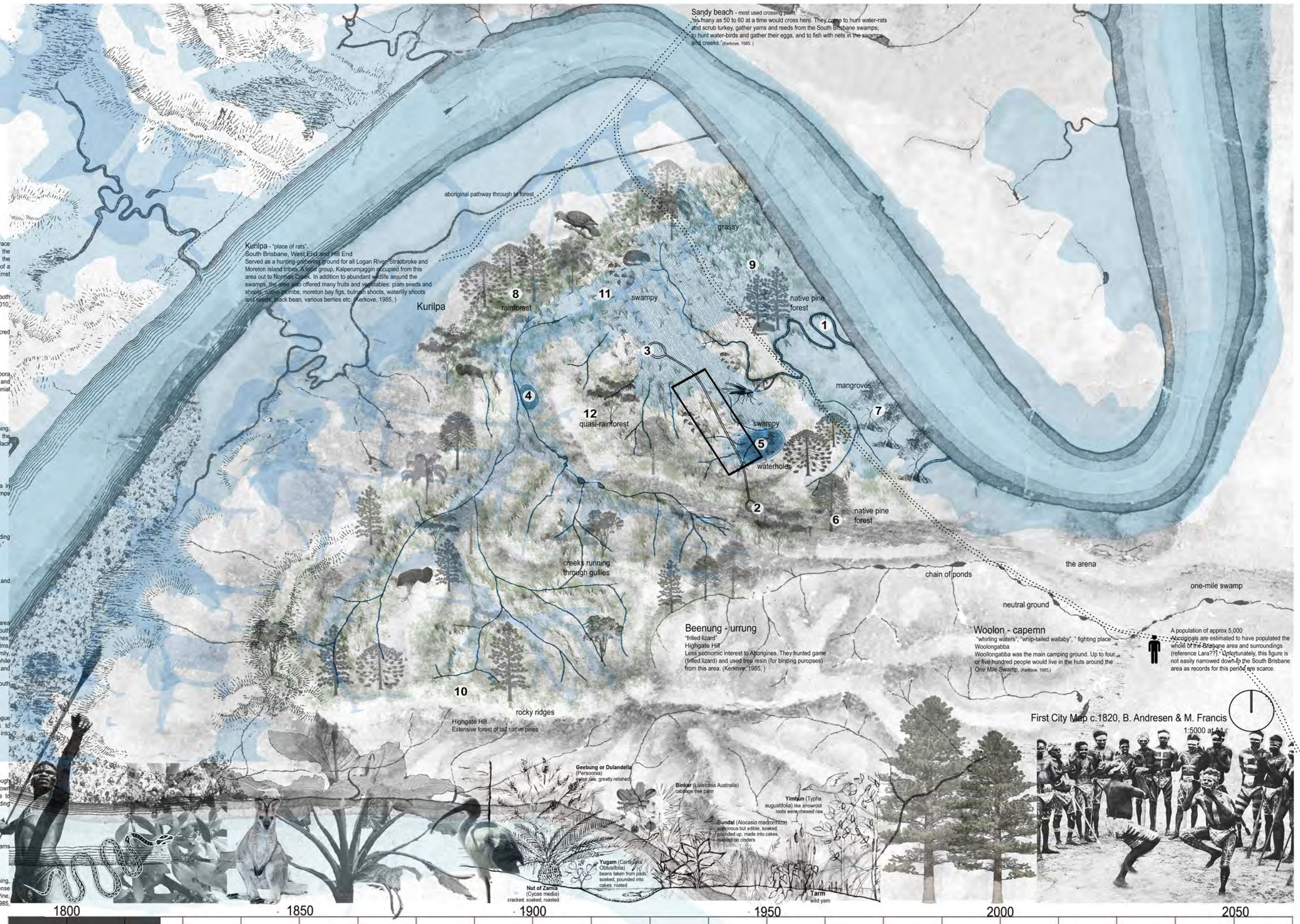
STAGE ONE : MAPPING

# 1800 - 1823

## FIRST CITY

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

- 1** creeks  
"the runoff of a creeklet that flowed from Dornoch Terrace (Highgate Hill) and a swamp covered part of the site of the Brisbane State High School ovals and the lower part of the High School site itself. These swamps ran into two arms of a serpentine creek that meandered through Glenelg and Ernst street out into the river." (Kerkhove 1985, 1).  
"Another creek ran the length of Montague road, emptying both at Jane Street and near the William Jolly Bridge." (Kidd 2010, 1).
- 2** smaller ring  
"It's 'Sacred Path' looped along Cordelia Street and its Sacred (smaller) ring was near St Andrew's Anglican Church." (Kidd 2000, 470).
- 3** bora ground  
"Aboriginal elder William MacKenzie remembered a bora ground at Musgrave park near the corner of Russell and Cordelia streets which was still used in the 1870s for ceremonial and initiation purposes." (Kidd 2000, 470).
- 4** waterhole  
"In the block now bordered by Melbourne, Manning, Boundary and Edmonstone Street) was a deep waterhole, the principle water supply for South Brisbane's white and black population." (Kerkhove 1985, 12).
- 5** waterhole  
Waterhole marked on 1823 map "...south Brisbane area in those days was still served by abundant waterholes, swamps and creeks" (Kidd, 2010, 20).
- 6** hoop pines  
"Lower reaches fringed by open forest and rainforest including hoop pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) rising more than 45m." (Davey 1990, 73).
- 7** mangroves  
Very beautiful is that river border of dwarf and giant bright and dark green mangroves, the guardians of the banks. [http://www.brisbanehistory.com/before\\_white\\_man.htm](http://www.brisbanehistory.com/before_white_man.htm)
- 8** rainforest  
"One of the most enchanting spots within the Brisbane area was an immense jungle in the western portion of South Brisbane. The jungle was a tangled mass of trees, vines, flowering creepers, staghorns, elkhorns, towering scrub palms, giant ferns, and hundreds of other varieties of the fern family, beautiful and rare orchids, and the wild passionflower while along the river bank were the waterlily in the thousands, and convolvulus of gorgeous hue." Impressions of an early settler: P2- A Tour of Historic South Brisbane
- 9** pathways  
"One well-used pathway from the sandy beach at Montague Road ran parallel to Grey and Stanley streets back to Woolloongabba; another from the same beach led back into the Kurilpa jungle." (Kidd 2000, 463).
- 10** Highgate Hill  
was of less economic interest to the local Aborigines, though they occasionally camped there. Highgate Hill was known to them as Beenuung-urrung ("Fried-lizard": a reference to the game one could catch there). Tree resins (for binding implements) may have been another resource of the area."
- 11** Lagoon (during wet season)  
"Women and children dived in lagoons for lily roots, dug yams and collected edible fern roots." (Kidd 2000, 464)
- 12** forest  
"The Edmonstone Street side of Musgrave Park and Browning, O'Connell and Besant St were apparently all part of the dense quasi-rainforest that extended into Highgate Hill: Hoop Pine, Kauri Pine and perhaps the odd Bunya Pine" (Kerkhove 1985, 1)



Sandy beach - most used crossing point  
"as many as 50 to 60 at a time would cross here. They came to hunt water-rats and scrub turkey, gather yams and reeds from the South Brisbane swamps; to hunt water-birds and gather their eggs, and to fish with nets in the swamps and creeks." (Kerkhove, 1985.)

**Kurilpa - 'place of rats'**  
South Brisbane, West End and Hill End  
Served as a hunting-gathering ground for all Logan River, Stradbroke and Moreton Island tribes. A local group, Kalperumajagin occupied from this area out to Norman Creek. In addition to abundant wildlife around the swamps, the area also offered many fruits and vegetables: plum seeds and shoots, cassia, moreton bay figs, bulrush shoots, waterlily shoots and seeds, black bean, various berries etc. (Kerkhove, 1985.)

**Beenuung-urrung**  
"fried lizard"  
Highgate Hill  
Less economic interest to Aborigines. They hunted game (fried lizard) and used tree resin (for binding purposes) from this area. (Kerkhove, 1985.)

**Woolon - capem**  
"whirling waters", "whip-tailed wallaby", "fighting place"  
Woolloongabba  
Woolloongabba was the main camping ground. Up to four, or five hundred people would live in the huts around the One Mile Swamp. (Kerkhove, 1985.)

A population of approx 5,000 Aborigines are estimated to have populated the whole of the Brisbane area and surroundings (reference Lara??). Unfortunately, this figure is not easily narrowed down to the South Brisbane area as records for this period are scarce.

First City Map c.1820, B. Andresen & M. Francis

1:5000 at 11

- Geebung or Dulandella (Persoonia)**  
green raw, greatly relished
- Binkur (Livistonia Australis)**  
cabbage tree palm
- Yimbun (Typha augustifolia)**  
like arrowroot roots were chewed raw
- Bundal (Alcornoque macrorrhiza)**  
poisonous but edible, soaked, pounded up, made into cakes, roasted on coals
- Yugam (Cassia obtusifolia)**  
beans taken from pods, soaked, pounded into cakes, roasted
- Nut of Zamia (Cycas media)**  
cracked, soaked, roasted
- Tarm**  
wild yam



# 1845 - 1865

## EARLY SETTLEMENT

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING



- 1846**  
**1** First land surveyed in West End. West End was settled at the same time as South Brisbane. The first properties there were fairly large-sized orchards ... in the triangle between Montague, Boundary and Vulture Streets. (Kerkhove 1985, 12)  
**2** Water-hole. The deep water-hole on Mr. John Davidson's property, towards the intersection of Boundary and Boundary Streets, was the main water supply for South Brisbane's population. Davidson held exclusive rights to sell the water. (Kerkhove 1985, 12)  
**1849** Thriving wool industry  
 South Bank thriving as the principle outlet for Moreton District and Darling Downs wool. (Longhurst, 1992, 16).  
**3** Disappearance of the creek  
 "But I miss the fine lakes that formerly added so largely to the picturesque appearance of the commercial capital... In the rear of a very extensive establishment and abutting on a most comfortable vacant allotment, the curious explorer will find the last of the lakes. It remains a memento of departed greatness, for it has been larger than it is now." (Moreton Bay Courier, August 25, 1849)  
**1840s-60s** Building on swampy flats  
 "The town's character was one of houses and hotels scattered about a plain of swampy or grassy flats." (Kerkhove 1985, 9)  
 "Being only a handful of residences, hotels, stores etc, it was just a tiny hamlet on cleared flats (the relic of convict work) in fact, convicts made hillocks still flourished about the place) with its back and sides facing untouched forests... Like an American 'Wild West' town, it had a number of hotels and 'places of ill-repute...' (Kerkhove 1985, 8) Felling the forest  
 "Between the 1840s and 1860s, the area was the resort of sawyers, timber-getters, and bullock teams... It was a common sight to see teams pulling large loads of lime timber down the narrow, forested tracks towards South Brisbane... Dornoch Terrace had some [fruit and vegetable] farms." (Kerkhove 1985, 12)  
**4** Tracks west to forest and south to Ipswich  
 As marked on map c.1844 (Wade)  
**5** A busy port  
 "By 1850, four-fifths of all goods imported and exported through the port were landed and loaded at the five wharves at South Brisbane. By comparison, there was just a solitary wharf on the north bank." (Johnston 1988, 241, 245)  
**6** Migrant influx  
 "As a first port of call in the fast-developing settlement, South Brisbane already attracted migrants (at that time mainly Irish and Germans), who squatted in the extensive reserve... [covering] the entire Merivale-Boundary-Vulture Streets triangle... [They] were eventually removed by police action." (Kerkhove 1985, 8, 9) From 1860 The Government provided assistance to migrants - each free adult immigrant receiving 18£ - to promote the influx of suitable labour. (Sumner 1985, 291)  
**7** Children play area  
 "Areas between Grey and Stanley Streets (below Glenelg Street) were vacant land where children played." (Kerkhove 1985, 9) Conflict "[Aboriginal] leader Yibung died... large crowds gathered to view his body at Russell Street, where it awaited a ferry. Brought over to Brisbane, Yibung's body was dragged about and his head stuck on a stake in a horrid display of white vehemence." (Kerkhove 1985, 10-11)  
**1850**  
 First Customs House opened  
 26 Mar. Petrie Blight (Fisher 1999, 28). The first signs of decline at South Brisbane.  
**1853**  
**8** Public riverfront land holdings.  
 By this time the only two portions of riverfront land were not in private ownership. In 1853 they were declared 'Wharf Reserve'. Eventually most of the southside wharves were publically-owned, enabling Expo '88 to be held here over 100 years later. (Richard 1990, 6)

- 1855**  
**9** Exclusion  
 After 1855, Aborigines were not allowed within Boundary and Vulture Streets after 4pm or on Sundays... (Kerkhove 1985, 12)  
**10** St. Thomas Anglican Church  
 Built at corner, Melbourne and Grey Streets (Fisher 1999, 36).  
**1857** Flood  
 Highest flood since 1842 (Longhurst, 1992, 25)  
**11** National School established  
 The Government establishes a National School on a reserve facing Merivale Street (Longhurst, 1992, 25).  
**1859**  
 Separation  
 10 Dec. Queensland proclaimed as separate from New South Wales. (Hadwen, Hogan, and Nolan 2005, 7)  
**12** Piping the creek  
 Culvert built under Glenelg St linking to River, draining creek and preventing high-tide/raedy rain flooding. Street levels raised. (Longhurst, 1992, 18)  
 ASNC moves to north side  
 Australian Steam Navigation Company (formerly Hunter's) established new wharves at North Brisbane.  
**1861**  
**13** Ferry between Ernest St & Harris Wharf  
 First appears on map c.1861 (Warner)  
**1862**  
**14** German Lutheran Church  
 Opened 15 Sep. (Fisher 1999, 54)  
**15** Reserved for slaughterhouse  
 As marked on maps c.1858 (Gregory), c.1861 (Warner), c.1862 (Bailey)  
**16** Reserved for ferry house  
 As marked on map c.1862 (Bailey)  
**17** Stream crossing  
 As marked on map c.1862 (Bailey)  
**1864**  
 Higgate Hill Estate advertised  
 Fisher 1999, 61)  
 Municipality divided  
 Brisbane Municipality divided into East, West, South and Valley wards, 6 Dec. (Fisher 1999, 61)  
**18** H Block built  
 One of the oldest State School buildings in Qld, associated with early development of Queensland's general education following separation from NSW. (Old Heritage Register nomination, Place ID 601222)  
**1865**  
**19** Temporary Brisbane Bridge  
 The first bridge spanning the River from Melbourne Street opened in 1865. Two years later in 1867 it collapsed after a Mafine-borer attack. In 1869 the remains were swept away by flood. (Hadwen, Hogan, and Nolan 2005, 7)  
**20** 1866 Race Course  
 "...the triangle enclosed by Melbourne, Hope-Colchester, and Cordelia and Vulture Streets served as a cross-country race-course. Especially on holidays, they track drew large crowds of residents, squatters and Aborigines... [There] were even... there were even... After the recession of 1868, the race-course was abandoned." (Kerkhove 1985, 9)  
 1870s Shipping decline - Housing increase  
 "By the 1860s, the south bank was clearly no longer the focal point for shipping activity. But the area began to take on another role and throughout the 1860s and 70s, the area developed as a residential sector. Between 1861 and 1871, there was a fourfold increase in the population from 1080 to 4222." (Blake 1990, 2)

creek referenced from c.1862 Bailey Map Survey (no previous record)

1846 346 people lived in the area of South Brisbane (Johnston 1988, 106)  
 1850 127 people lived in South Brisbane area. We may be able to assume that this population lived in this site as it was said to be "a quiet residential suburb" (South Bank Corporation, 1993, 13, 18).  
 1861 population of 4,068 lived in the area referred to as South Brisbane (Blake, 1990, 2).  
 We could probably assume that the populations from 1846 and 1850 are measured to include different areas, however, in conjunction with the maps of this period, this does give us some indication that population was increasing in the residential sector.  
 1:5000 at A1  
 © 1861 - Warner GSA634483



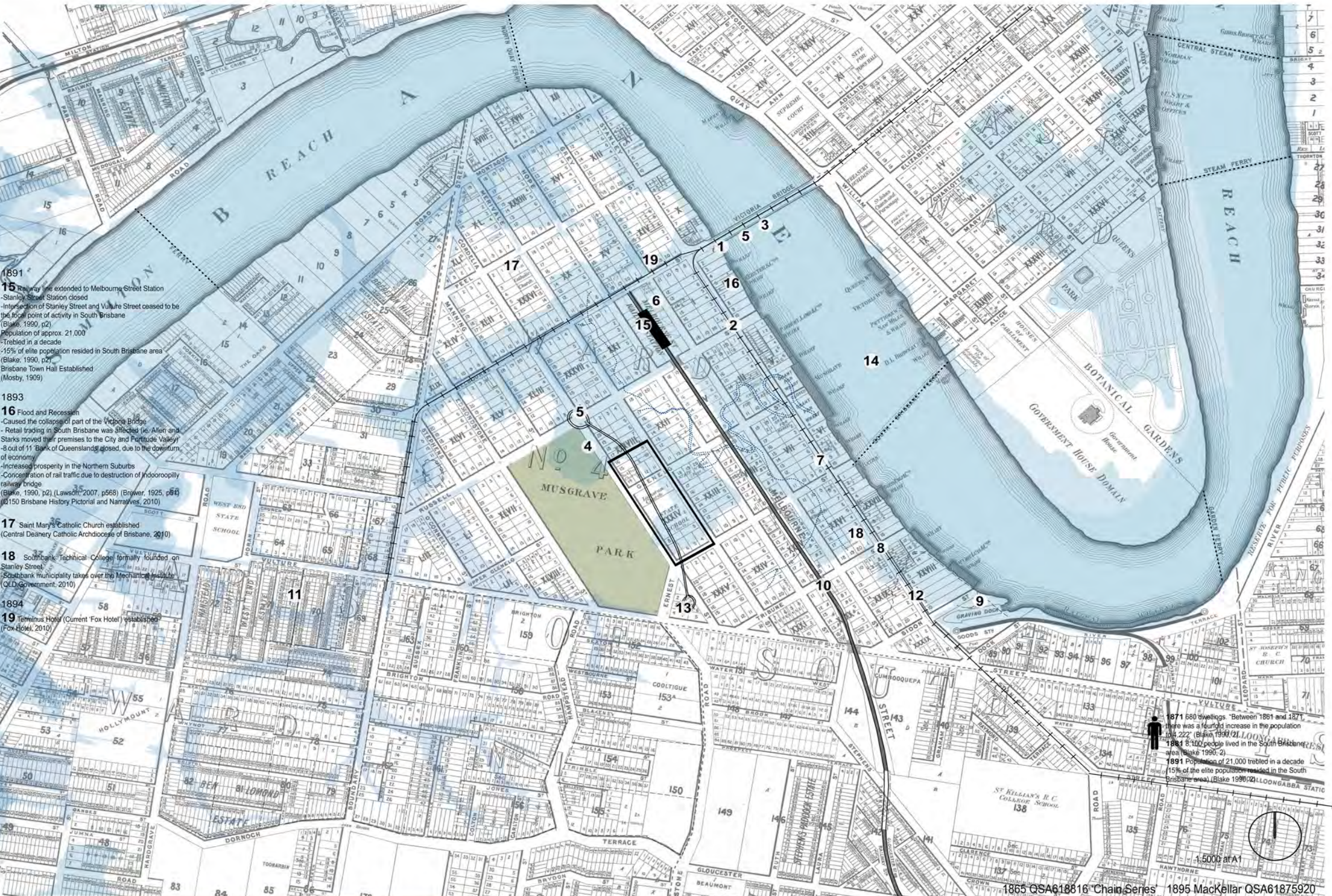
# 1866 - 1895

## FREE SETTLEMENT

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

- 1865**  
**1** First bridge across the city and South Brisbane was finished  
 -A temporary wooden structure existed until the funds were available for construction of a permanent bridge (Q150 Brisbane History Pictorial and Narrative, 2010)
- 1866**  
**2** Stanley Street became an area of higher development  
 -It was the only proper road (actually a bullock track) (Griffith University 2010, 5)  
 -Brisbane Yacht Club was established  
 The Depression  
 -The financial crisis in UK triggered new Australian railway projects  
 -Banks closed, workers were unpaid, there was increased unemployment, food shortage and riots (Larvery, 2006, p37) (Our Brisbane.com, 2010)
- 1867**  
**3** Temporary bridge was destroyed  
 -Gradual degradation of wooden piles was caused by marine borers  
 -High tide from the flood washed away the structure  
 -Fermes replaced the pedestrian/vehicular access across the river until the introduction of new bridge. (Q150 Brisbane History Pictorial and Narrative, 2010)
- 1870s**  
 Rapid increase in population due to migration  
 -Transformation from agricultural to residential suburb  
 -Overcrowding and insufficient water supply/drainage system lead health problems (Gregory, 1985, p57)
- 1871**  
**4** Bora Ring (Ground) at Musgrave Park still being used  
 -Aboriginal site for politics, trades, ceremonies, etc  
 -It was then destroyed in 1883 (Dr.Kidd, 2010, p16)
- 1871**  
 680 dwellings, population of 4,222 in South Brisbane (The Historical Perspective, 1988) (Blake, 1990, 2)
- 1874**  
**5** Victoria Bridge: The first permanent bridge  
 -Construction was held up for 10 years due to financial and legal delays  
 -There was a toll to cross the bridge (Q150 Brisbane History Pictorial and Narrative, 2010)
- 1876**  
**6** Post office established at Stanley Street
- 1878**  
**7** Stanley Street was partly raised to prevent it being submerged in a flood  
 -Excavated soil from dry dock was used to elevate between Glenelg and Ernest St, and Tribune to Sidon (Q150 Brisbane History Pictorial and Narrative, 2010)
- 1878**  
 First Brisbane Railway was established (City-Ipswich) (Blake, 1990, p2)

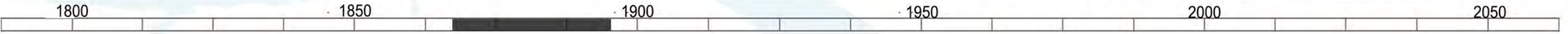
- 1881**  
**8** Stanley St continued to be the major commercial strip  
 -Shops included butchers, groceries, tea shops, drapers, saddlers, coach builders, etc
- 1880s**  
 South Brisbane boom in economy and population
- 1881**  
 Population of 8,100 in South Brisbane (Blake, 1990, p2)  
 -Trebled in a decade  
 -15% of elite population resided in South Brisbane area (Blake, 1990, p2)  
 Brisbane Town Hall Established (Mosby, 1909)
- 1881**  
**9** Construction of the Dry Dock  
 -This was used for repair and maintenance of ships  
 -An average of 60 ships were serviced annually for 20 years (Blake, 1990, p2) (Richard, 1884, p6)
- 1884**  
**10** South Brisbane - Corinda Railway Line established  
 -Terminated at Stanley Street, adjacent to the dry dock (Blake, 1990, p2)
- 1885**  
**11** Undue Subdivision of Land Prevention Act  
 -Council specified to subdivide of plots into no more than 16 perches (approx. 400m2)  
 -This was a response to the over-crowding of small allotments and fears of epidemics due to lack of sewerage/drainage and fires (Living, 1985, p291)
- 1885**  
**12** Horse drawn tram 'Omnibus' was established  
 -This was used by middle class commuting to and from work (Brewer, 1925, p51)  
 Coal Wharf established adjacent to Stanley Street Station (Whitmore, 1990, p16)
- 1885**  
**13** Saint Andrew's Church Established (Lodestone Pty Ltd, 2010)
- 1888**  
**14** Railway Line Extended to Beaudesert (Blake, 1990, p2)
- 1889**  
 Wharves extended from Victoria Bridge to River Terrace (The Historical Perspective, 1988)  
 Railway line extended to South Port, and Cleveland  
 -Stanley Street had now become Brisbane's major thoroughfare and retail centre (Blake, 1990, p2)
- 1890**  
**15** The 'Panic' Trade  
 -A small steamer carrying over 80 passengers sank between North Quay and Musgrave Wharf, causing a number of casualties (Randy, 2010)
- 1891**  
**16** Flood and Recession  
 -Caused the collapsed part of the Victoria Bridge  
 -Retail trading in South Brisbane was affected (ie. Allen and Starks moved their premises to the City and Fortitude Valley)  
 -8 out of 11 'Bank of Queensland' closed, due to the downturn of economy  
 -Increased prosperity in the Northern Suburbs  
 -Concentration of rail traffic due to destruction of Indooroopilly railway bridge (Blake, 1990, p2) (Lawson, 2007, p568) (Brewer, 1925, p56) (Q150 Brisbane History Pictorial and Narratives, 2010)
- 1891**  
**17** Saint Mary's Catholic Church established  
 Central Diocese of Brisbane (2010)
- 1891**  
**18** Southbank Technical College formally founded on Stanley Street  
 Southbank Municipality takes over the Mechanics Institute (QLD Government, 2010)
- 1894**  
**19** Terminus Hotel (Current 'Fox Hotel') established (Fox Hotel, 2010)



1871 680 dwellings. Between 1861 and 1871 there was a fourfold increase in the population to 4 222 (Blake 1990) (2) LLOYNS AREA (Blake 1990, 2)  
 1881 8,100 people lived in the South Brisbane area (Blake 1990, 2)  
 1891 Population of 21,000 trebled in a decade 15% of the elite population resided in the South Brisbane area (Blake 1990, 2) (LLOONGABA STATION)

**Image captions**  
 (refer to bibliography for full reference)

- 1** c. 1890 Looking Across Victoria Bridge to South Brisbane
- 2** 1889 Stanley Street, South Brisbane
- 3** c. 1890 Dry Dock at South Brisbane
- 4** c. 1888 View of South Brisbane
- 5** 1893 Panoramic view of South Brisbane during the floods



# 1896 - 1924

## INFRASTRUCTURE BOOM

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

**1897**  
Aboriginal Population Diminished  
Aboriginal and Islanders Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act led to exclusion of the Aborigines from towns and cities, they were forcibly relocated out of fringe camps in parks and vacant land to reserves (Kerhous 1985, 14-5).

**1** Wharf Railway Extension - February  
Rail line to the Victoria Bridge from industrial wharfs was completed early February (Brewer 1925, 57), serving various shipping & commercial enterprises along Southbank including the large flour mills, cold stores & timber yards (Greig 1984, 55).

**2** Victoria Bridge - June  
New iron bridge with two roadways was opened to replace the temporary wooden structure. Soon afterwards it was utilised by the first electric trams (Steele 1984, 37).

**1900**  
**3** Residential Boom Time  
By the turn of the century there were 25,000 residents in South Brisbane (Brewer 1925). A greater increase in churches and hospitals in the time period between 1914 and 1920 appears evident.

**1901**  
Aboriginal Population  
...in 1901 they constituted a mere one percent of the population in Brisbane" (Blake 1990, 49).

**1908**  
**4** Electric Tram System - October 31  
Closer settlement coincided with the subdivision of estates during the 1890s, it was after the introduction of electric trams that "the district showed signs of suburban importance and the tide of settlement sweeping up towards Highgate Hill soon hemmed in the hill itself". Trams were also extended down Vulture St, Stanley St.  
(John Oxley Library Brisbane Suburbs and Localities - Information from the Queensland Place Names Boards).

**1909**  
**5** Council Wharf Development  
During a period of growth stimulation in the city, the council began a period of wharf construction, purchasing and resuming the whole river frontage from the Fish Market Wharf to Musgrave Wharf (excluding Baynes Bros wharf) (Brewer & Dunn 1925, 96).

**1910**  
**6** South Brisbane Produce Market  
The Market Reserve of one acre and twenty perches that was designated in Sep 1847 was built and stood until 1910 (Brisbane History 2010, <http://www.brisbanehistory.com.au/html>).

**7** Victoria Hotel  
Plans were drawn up for renovation on the existing building for further commercial value (Atkinson & McLay 1910).

**1911**  
**8** Cremorne Theatre  
Originally called Cremorne Gardens, it was opened as an Image captions

(refer to bibliography for full reference)

- 1** 1896 Flood debris piled against temporary Victoria Bridge
- 2** 1907 Corner of Vulture and Stanley Street
- 3** 1897 Victoria Bridge with electric lights and trams
- 4** c. 1924 Concreting Stanley Street South Brisbane
- 5** 1912 South Brisbane Wharves

open air theatre owned by John Neil McCallum (the father of noted Australian actor, John McCallum). "Cremorne enjoyed its heyday from the 1920s onwards" (QPAC Website 2010, <http://www.qpac.com.au/html>).

**9** Commonwealth Bank of Australia  
Private banks are amalgamated into the CBA as part of Andrew Fisher's Labour Government's decision to establish a government bank. Two locations of CBA are located on the 1924 Centenary map (CBA 2010, <http://www.commbank.com.au/html>).

**1913**  
**10** Further Council Wharf Development  
Further riverfrontage development by council from Musgrave to Burke's wharf and along river frontage. Existing wharfs rebuilt and extended and additional wharfs constructed. Leased to Adelaide SS Company and Messrs Birt and Company for a period of years (Brewer & Dunn 1925, 96).

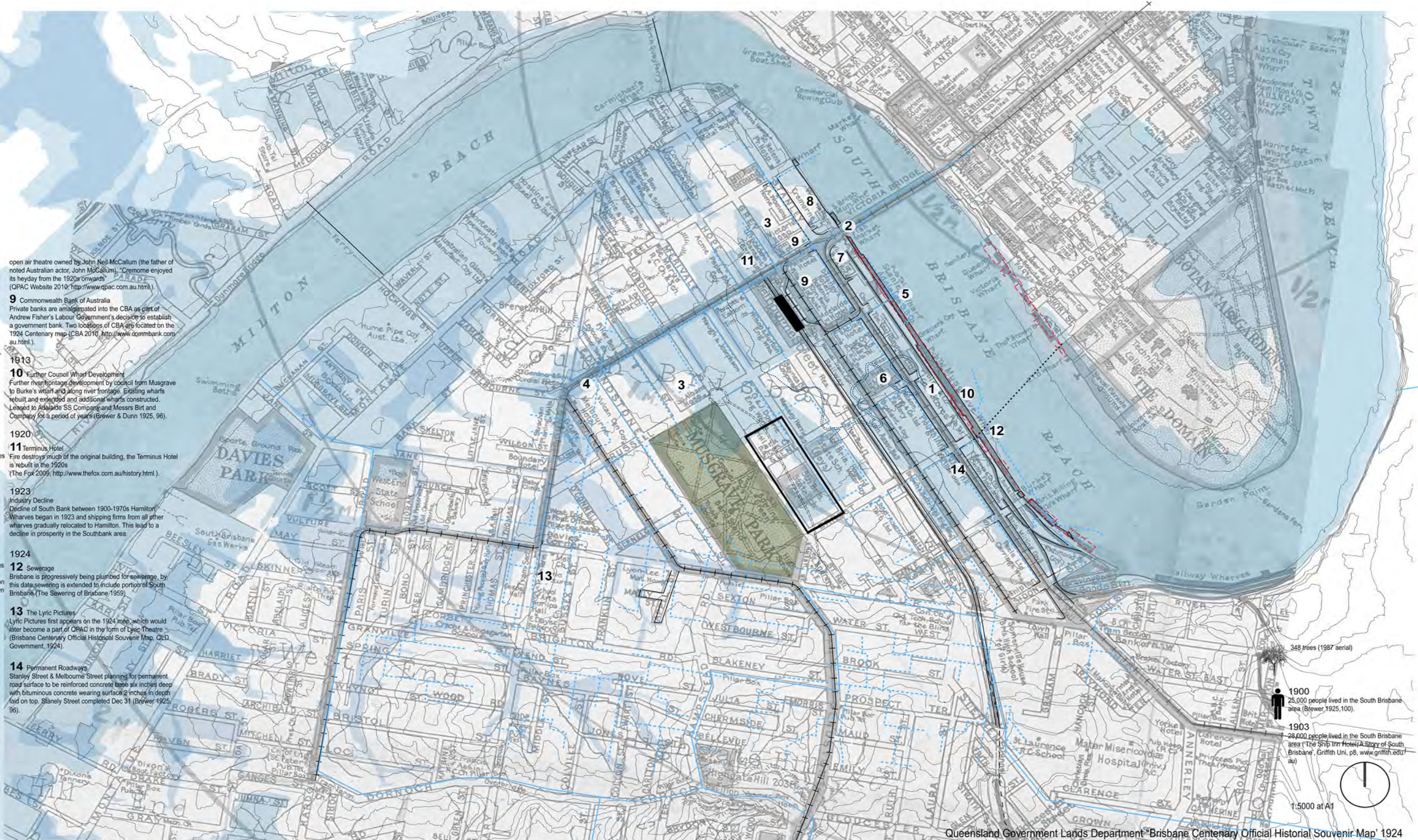
**1920**  
**11** Terminus Hotel  
Fire destroys much of the original building, the Terminus Hotel is rebuilt in the 1920s (The Fox 2009, <http://www.thefox.com.au/history.html>).

**1923**  
Industry Decline  
Decline of South Bank between 1900-1970s Hamilton Wharves began in 1923 and shipping firms from all other wharves gradually relocated to Hamilton. This led to a decline in prosperity in the Southbank area.

**1924**  
**12** Sewerage  
Brisbane is progressively being plumbed for sewerage, by this date sewerage is extended to include portion of South Brisbane (The Sewering of Brisbane 1959).

**13** The Lyric Pictures  
Lyric Pictures first appears on the 1924 map, which would later become a part of OPAC in the form of Lyric Theatre (Brisbane Centenary Official Historical Souvenir Map, QLD Government, 1924).

**14** Permanent Roadways  
Stanley Street & Melbourne Street planning for permanent road surface to be reinforced concrete base six inches deep with bituminous concrete wearing surface 2 inches in depth laid on top. Stanley Street completed Dec 31 (Brewer 1925, 96).



# 1925 - 1950

## DEPRESSION AND WAR

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

**1920s**  
Advent of the Car  
"Queensland boasted seven thousand cars which had a considerable influence on inner city life" (Greig 1984, 38).

Life returns to the streets  
Municipal council owns 3236ft of wharf frontage.  
"A boisterous lusty life returned to the streets of the South Bank as mill workers, butchery workers, wharf labourers and seamen mingled in the streets and found refreshment in the still numerous hotels" (Longhurst 1992, 45).

Hotels, Japanese laundries, cafes, pawnbrokers and numerous boarding house were amongst the warehouses and factories which gradually took over the retail hub of the late 1800s. Many dance halls came into the South Bank social and cultural scene:  
Trocadero, Cremorne, Bohemia - These venues, brought crowds to south bank at night (Longhurst 1992, 45-47).

**1924**  
**1** Improving roads  
The council obtains a loan of 100,000 pounds for improving the roads of the city.

Permanent roadways are laid as the macadamised roads became unfit for carrying the increased traffic. Stanley street received a new reinforced concrete base 6 inches deep and a bituminous concrete top 2 inches thick. (Brewer and Dunn 1925, 96).

**1925**  
**2** Widening of Melbourne Street  
Melbourne street was widened by 20 feet as it became the terminus of the Interstate Railway line from the south (Brewer and Dunn 1925, 96).

Greater Brisbane Scheme  
With a population of 40,000, South Brisbane became absorbed into the Greater Brisbane scheme in 1925 (Greig 1984, 38).

**3** School Relocates  
In 1925 State High School relocates to its current position.

**4** Interstate Railway  
The first interstate railway station is constructed in South Brisbane.

**1930s**  
The Depression resulted in the change of character of South Brisbane with many shops closing down. Emphasis of development was placed on inner city North Brisbane (Greig 1984, 39).

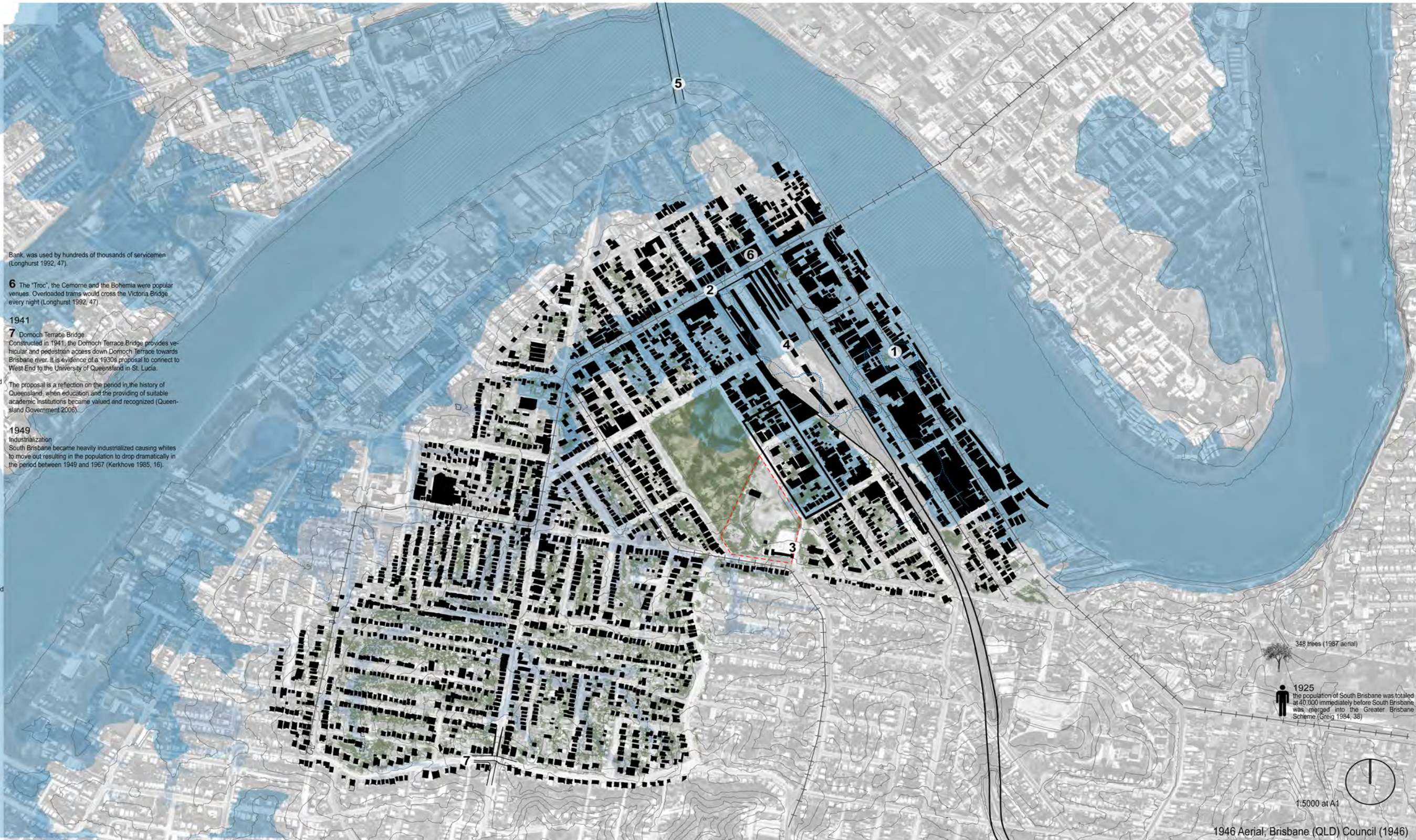
Musgrave Park, was used by eleven different sporting clubs and a popular recreation area (Kerkhove 1985, 16).

**1931**  
**5** William Jolly Bridge - Construction of William Jolly Bridge.

**1938**  
Story Bridge - Construction of Story Bridge.

**1939-1945**  
WWII - During the war, the 'entertainment quarter' of South Brisbane was merged into the Greater Brisbane Scheme (Greig 1984, 38).  
Image captions  
(refer to bibliography for full references)

- 1** 1940 Dornoch Terrace Bridge
- 2** Ray Baird's Dance Band at the Trocadero, Brisbane, ca. 1927
- 3** 1923 Advertisement for the Trocadero Dansant opening
- 4** 1931 Construction of Sir William Jolly Bridge
- 5** 1933 Butcher Stanley St
- 6** 1930 Fisherman's Co-op Stanley St
- 7** March 1940 Crowds on the platform of South Brisbane Interstate Station to farewell soldiers.



1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050



# 1977 - 1987

## CULTURAL TRANSITION

### SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

1979

**1** Merivale rail bridge was built across the Brisbane River connecting Roma Street and South Brisbane rail stations. (picture australia n.d., www.pictureaustralia.org)

1982

**2** Cultural Precinct A Cultural Arts Precinct, designed by Robin Gibson and Partners, is inaugurated from 1982 to the 1990's. It consists of the State Library, a Museum, Art Gallery and the Queensland Performing Arts Centre (QPAC) (Bowling 2004, 34). QPAC is located on the site of the Cremorne Theatre which was destroyed by fire in 1954 (Queensland Performing Arts Centre, 2009. [http://www.qpac.com.au/corporate\\_information/QPAC\\_history](http://www.qpac.com.au/corporate_information/QPAC_history)).

**3** The square opposite the South Brisbane Railway Terminus is resumed during the building of the cultural centre (Grieg 1984, 57).

1984

**4** The State Government resumes 42 hectares of land, including the South Brisbane river frontage under the 1984 Expo '88 Act (Noble 2001, <http://www.archmedia.com.au/ai/aiissue.php?issueld=200109&article=15&typeon=2>).

1985

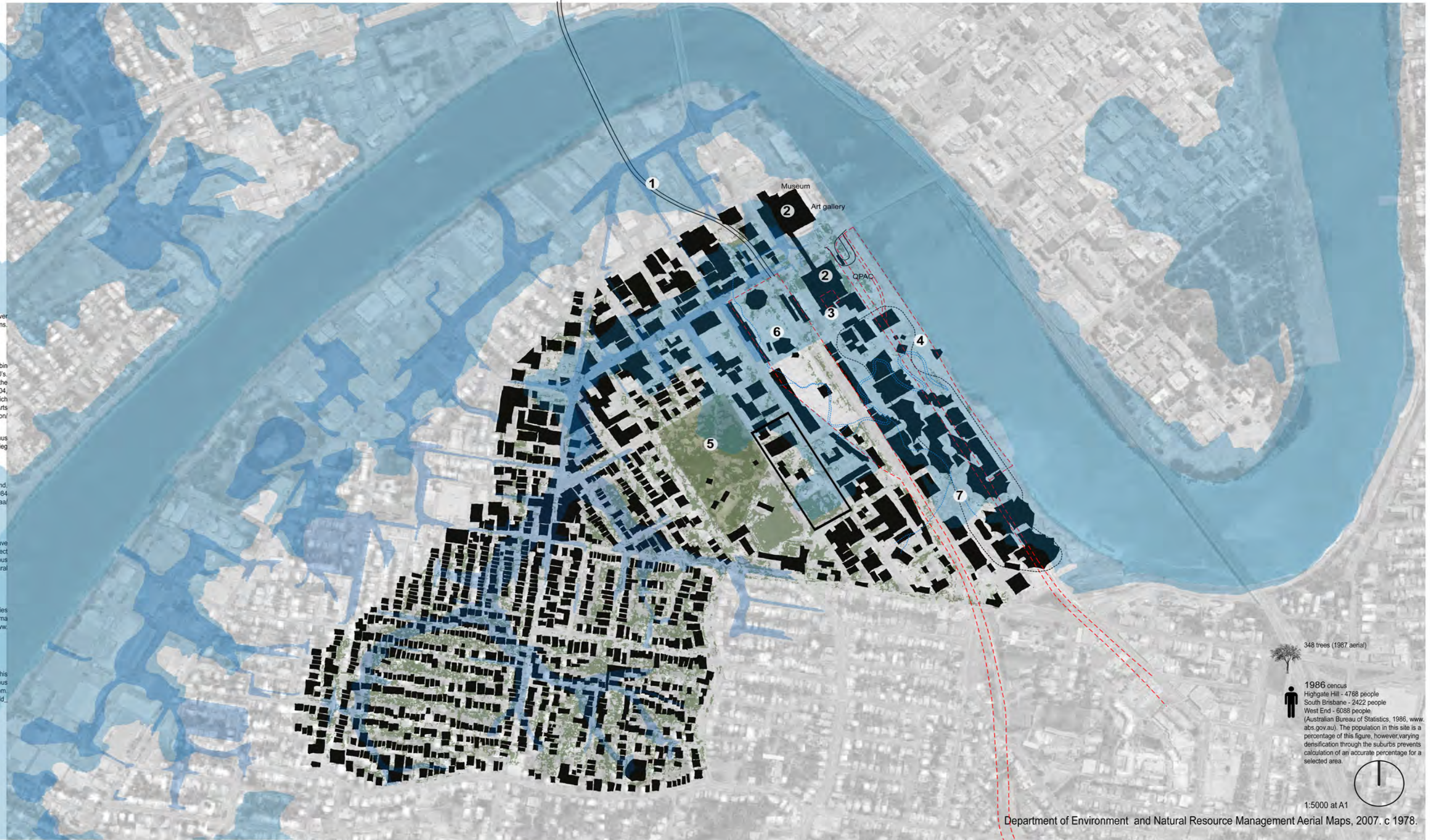
**5** The first formal proposal for a Cultural Centre in Musgrave Park is developed by the Brisbane Community. The project does not proceed for 10 years even after support by various state and local government members (Musgrave Park Cultural Centre, n.d. <http://www.musgravepark.org.au/14.html>).

1986

**6** Interstate train facilities demolished The Interstate Facilities at South Brisbane are demolished and relocated to Roma Street Station. (Queensland Government 2009, <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/chims/placeDetail.html?siteid=15082>).

1987

**7** Site Preparation for Expo '88 Stanley Street is resumed to make way for the construction. This includes a monorail to transport visitors between the various attractions (new2brisbane n.d. [http://www.new2brisbane.com.au/get\\_2\\_know\\_brisbane/the\\_history\\_of\\_brisbane\\_world\\_expo\\_88.html](http://www.new2brisbane.com.au/get_2_know_brisbane/the_history_of_brisbane_world_expo_88.html)).



#### Image captions

(refer to bibliography for full reference)

**1** 1988 Construction of Expo '88

**2** 1983 Email Building in Stanley St

**3** 1984 Aerial photo of South Brisbane with Clem Jones Park present along the river front.

**4** 1979 Construction of Merivale Rail Bridge

**5** 1982 Construction of the Performing Arts Centre

**6** 1983 Allgas Building corner Stanley and Ernest Streets

**7** 1980 Proposed site for redevelopment of QPAC



1800

1850

1900

1950

2000

2050

# 1988 - 2010 CORPORATION SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING

**1988**  
From April to October 1988, Brisbane hosts its first international exposition on a site between the Queensland Cultural Centre and the Maritime Museum. The theme is 'Leisure in the Age of Technology' and it is built to the master plan of Bligh Macormick 88 Pty Ltd. (de Gruyck 1988, 122). The Expo '88 comprised neutral steel shells for the exhibitors with huge tent-like structures over the site. These membrane surfaces were used for the projection of images at night and the river was transformed to a giant stage. (Noble 2001, <http://www.archmedia.com.au/aa/aiissue.php?issueid=200109&article=15&typeon=2>).

**1989**  
South Bank Corporation act passed with the South Bank Corporation being tasked with managing a new parkland precinct. (newbrisbane.n.d. [http://www.newbrisbane.com.au/get\\_2\\_know\\_brisbane/the\\_history\\_of\\_brisbane\\_world\\_expo\\_88.html](http://www.newbrisbane.com.au/get_2_know_brisbane/the_history_of_brisbane_world_expo_88.html)).

**1** The 88m high symbol tower of the Expo '88 'Night Companion' is purchased by business magnate, Stefan Acke and relocated to Manning Street. (Foundation Expo '88 2010, <http://www.foundationexpo88.org/exponetwork/pamphletedition/threepointzero.pdf>).

**1992**  
Media 5 South Bank Parklands development The first development for South Bank Parklands, designed by Media 5 and constructed on part of the Expo 88 site, opens. The design receives much criticism from Australia's architectural community (Macarthur 1995, 19). The development includes a man-made beach and lagoon, a garden and rainforest walks, picnic and barbecue facilities, numerous restaurants and cafes and cycling and pedestrian walkways (South Bank Corporation 2009, <http://www.southbankcorporation.com.au/our-heritage-and-milestones>). A boulevard with underground bus way is constructed on Grey Street. This disconnects Grey Street and provides no clear point of entry into the precinct for roads connecting to Grey Street (Bowring 2004, 38). The site is extensively replanted with vegetation including numerous palm trees and indigenous fig trees.

**1993**  
**2** 6 TAFE campuses are merged to become the Southbank Institute of TAFE (Quill, n.d. <http://archive.aiaa.org.au/branches/qld/quill/profiles/southbank.tafe.html>).

**3** 1995 The Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre opens (Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, n.d. <http://www.bcec.com.au>).

**4** 1996 The CityCat Ferry service begins. This provides additional ferry services to the existing cross-river ferry service.

**5** The Queensland Conservatorium is relocated from Gardens Point to a state-of-the-art building at South Bank (Griffith University, n.d. <http://www.griffith.edu.au/music/queensland-conservatorium/partnerships-collaboration/history>).

**6** Musgrave Park Cultural Centre is incorporated (Musgrave Park Cultural Centre, n.d. <http://www.musgravepark.org.au/14.html>).

## Image captions

(refer to bibliography for full reference)

- 1** 1992 South Bank Canal
- 2** 1992 South Bank Image 5 Redevelopment
- 3** 1988 Queensland Performing Arts Centre (QPAC), Queensland Art Gallery and Library
- 4** 1988 View of Expo '88 riverbank
- 5** 1991 South Bank development extends out to the river bank
- 6** 1992 Fountains in the foreground of QPAC (1992), has since been replaced by the Wheel of Brisbane in 2008.

**1997**  
Architecture firm, Denton Corker Marshall, is employed to redevelop South Bank's original master-plan. Changes include:  
i. Removing the bus way and demolishing the elevated boulevard to allow for extensive additional green space.  
ii. Reconfiguring pedestrian and motor vehicle access. This includes the construction of Little Stanley Street.  
iii. Re-aligning Grey Street and re-establishing the street pattern with cross-links into the Parklands. Grey Street is redeveloped as a retail and commercial strip.  
iv. Creating additional open parkland for recreational use. This includes a 172m x 19m section of grass, named the Cultural Forecourt, located outside QPAC. (South Bank Corporation 2009, <http://www.southbankcorporation.com.au/our-heritage-and-milestones>).

**1998**  
The 850 seat Playhouse Theatre, an addition to the QPAC complex, is completed. This completes Robin Gibson's original master plan for the Cultural Centre (Queensland Performing Arts Centre, 2009, [http://www.qpac.com.au/corporate/information/QPAC\\_history](http://www.qpac.com.au/corporate/information/QPAC_history)).

**1999**  
**9** South Bank Arbour opens As part of DCM's master-plan, the arbour links many of the functions located within the Parklands (Fuller 2002, <http://www.aiaa.org.au/projects/QLD/southbank2002.htm>).

**2001**  
**10** Queensland College of Art Complex opens The Queensland College of Art is relocated to a dedicated new building as part of DCM's 1997-2001 master plan (BVN 2009, [http://www.bvn.com.au/projects/queensland-college\\_of\\_art.html?OpenDocument&id=type&cat=5&pl=ext](http://www.bvn.com.au/projects/queensland-college_of_art.html?OpenDocument&id=type&cat=5&pl=ext)).

**11** The pedestrian Goodwill Bridge linking South Bank to the City Botanic Gardens and the Gardens Point Campus of Queensland University of Technology opens (ourbrisbane.com, n.d. <http://www.visitsouthbank.com.au/attractions/goodwill-bridge>).

**12** South-East Busway is opened (Transit Cooperative Research Program 2003, [http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/tcrp/tcrp\\_rpt\\_30V2.pdf](http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/tcrp/tcrp_rpt_30V2.pdf)).

**2004**  
**13** Cultural Centre Busway is completed. (The Harrison Group (QLD), n.d. [http://www.thg.com.au/projects\\_cultural\\_center\\_busway.php](http://www.thg.com.au/projects_cultural_center_busway.php)).

**2008**  
**14** The 60m tall ferris wheel, the Wheel of Brisbane, is installed as part of the 20 year anniversary of Expo '88 and the 150 year anniversary of the State of Queensland celebrations. It is constructed on the site of the flag court fountain, a remnant of Expo 88, located in South Bank's Cultural Forecourt.

South Bank Institute of Technology Campus undergoes a \$250 million redevelopment (Queensland Government 2009, <http://www.southbank.edu.au/site/about/campuses/index.asp>).

**15** 2010 Possible Refinement of Stanley Creek discharging to Brisbane River as storm water.

**1998**  
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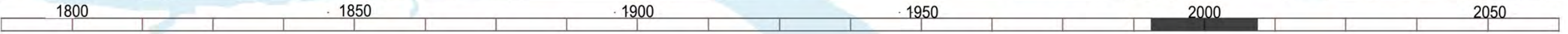
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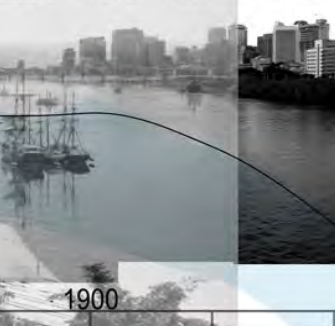
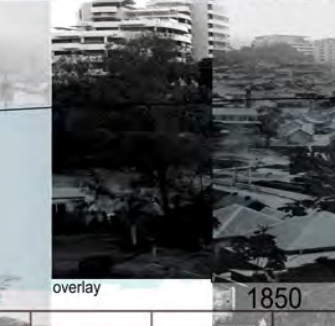
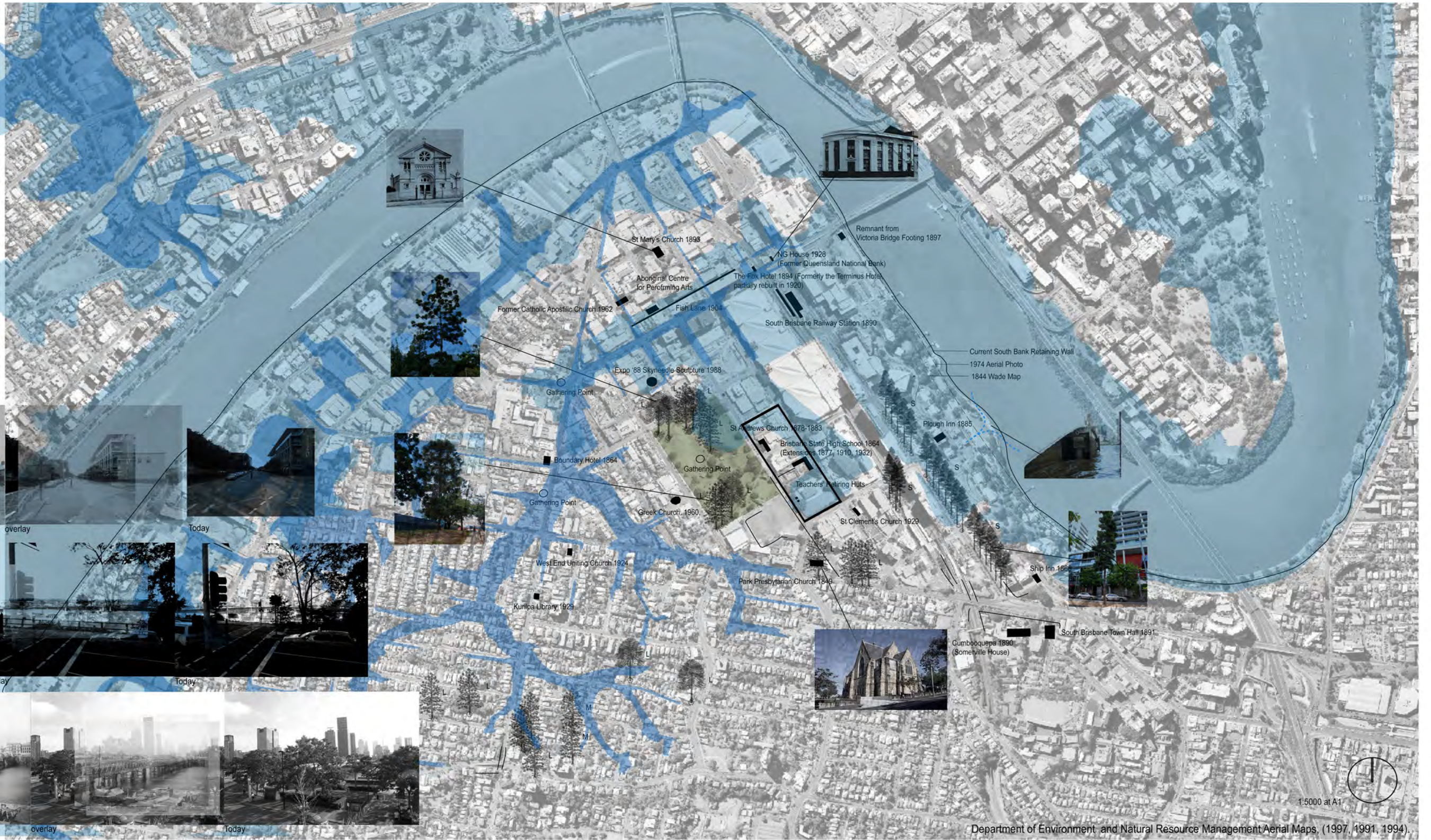
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Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management Aerial Maps, (1997, 1991, 1994).

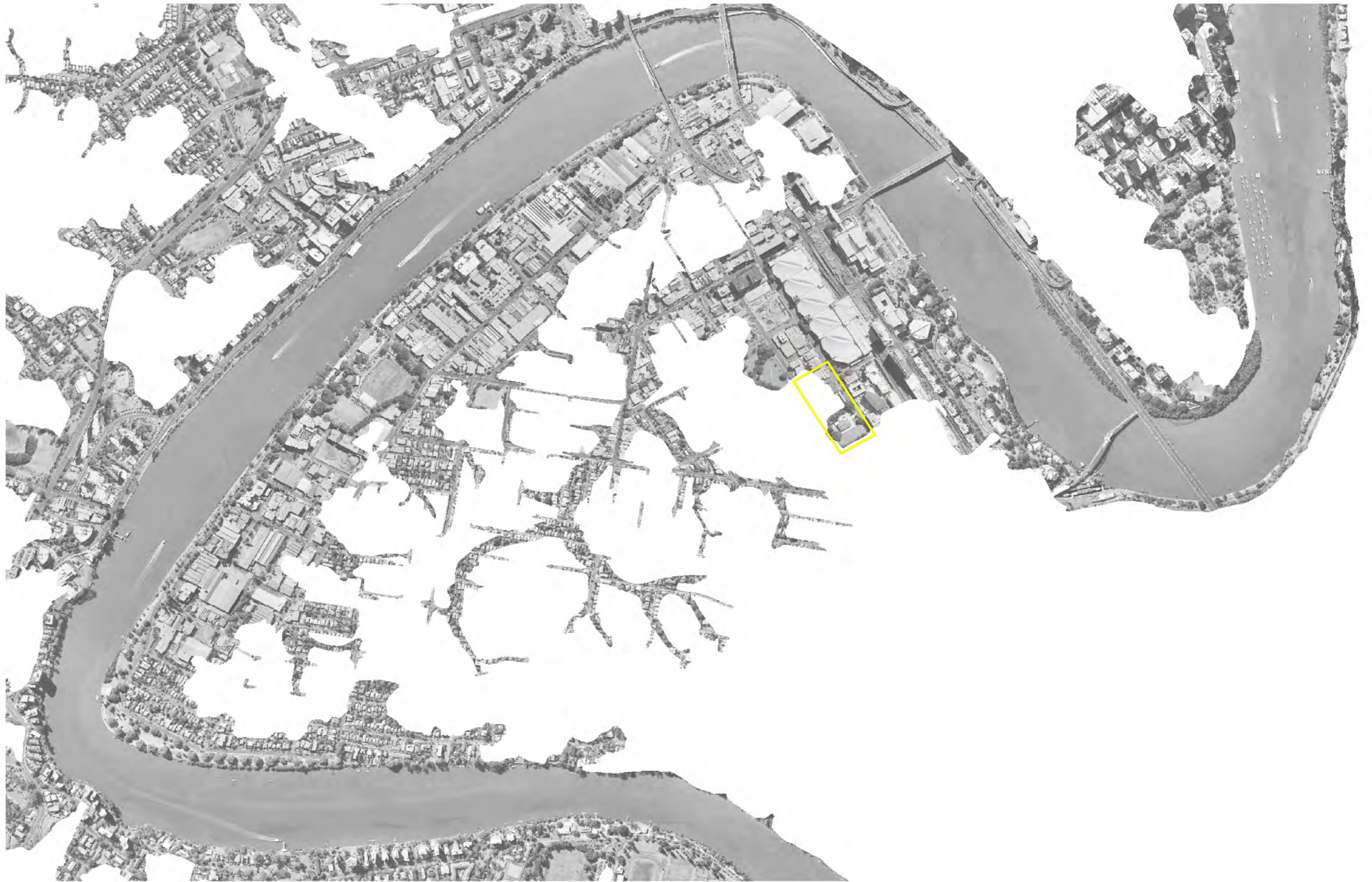
NOW... (2010)

# 1800 - 2010 REMNANTS SEDIMENTARY CITY MAPPING





CITY-BLOCK 2010



FLOODPLAIN + WATERSHED 2010



PRE-COLONIAL LANDSCAPE

**WHEN... (2050+)**

STAGE TWO : MANIFESTO

## SEDIMENTARY CITY

The value of continuity and legibility in the urban habitat.

*We have a mental need to grasp that we are rooted in the continuity of time, and in the man-made world it is the task of architecture to facilitate this experience.*

- Juhani Pallasmaa

Reinstate, preserve and facilitate engagement with natural watercourses and native vegetation within the city.

Preserve remnants of collective value through adaptive reuse or reinterpretation.

Keep local building traditions alive through subtle innovation and refinement of construction methods and spatial types.



## RESILIENT CITY

A response to the effects of climate change on the urban habitat.

Increases of temperature, sea-level rise and extreme weather events due to climate change will cause substantial discomfort, economic loss, urban devastation and issues of food and home security.

Consolidate open space for urban forests to enable growth of large trees, increase biodiversity, and facilitate natural drainage and air cooling.

Integrate food cultivation within the urban fabric to reduce food miles and dependence on external supply.

Design for shade and passive climate control in the physical environment.



## GREEN CITY

Valuing the presence of nature in the urban habitat.

The presence of nature in the built environment is something to be enjoyed at the scale of the city, the building, and the room. Using landscape as a redemptive strategy, buildings can better merge with their settings.

Allow the landscape to reclaim some of the man-made environment.

Limit areas traversable by vehicles and the use of impervious ground surfaces to enable continuity of ground vegetation, promote rainwater infiltration and reduce solar heat gain.





## ACCESSIBLE CITY

A response to the consequences of the private motor vehicle on exclusion.

The proliferation of private automobile use has radically transformed the city, with unprecedented impacts on land settlement patterns and the environment.

Lessen the burden of distance through provision of programmatic density and development of collective housing typologies.

Enable a traversable city through integration of pedestrian/cycle pathways and public mobility systems.

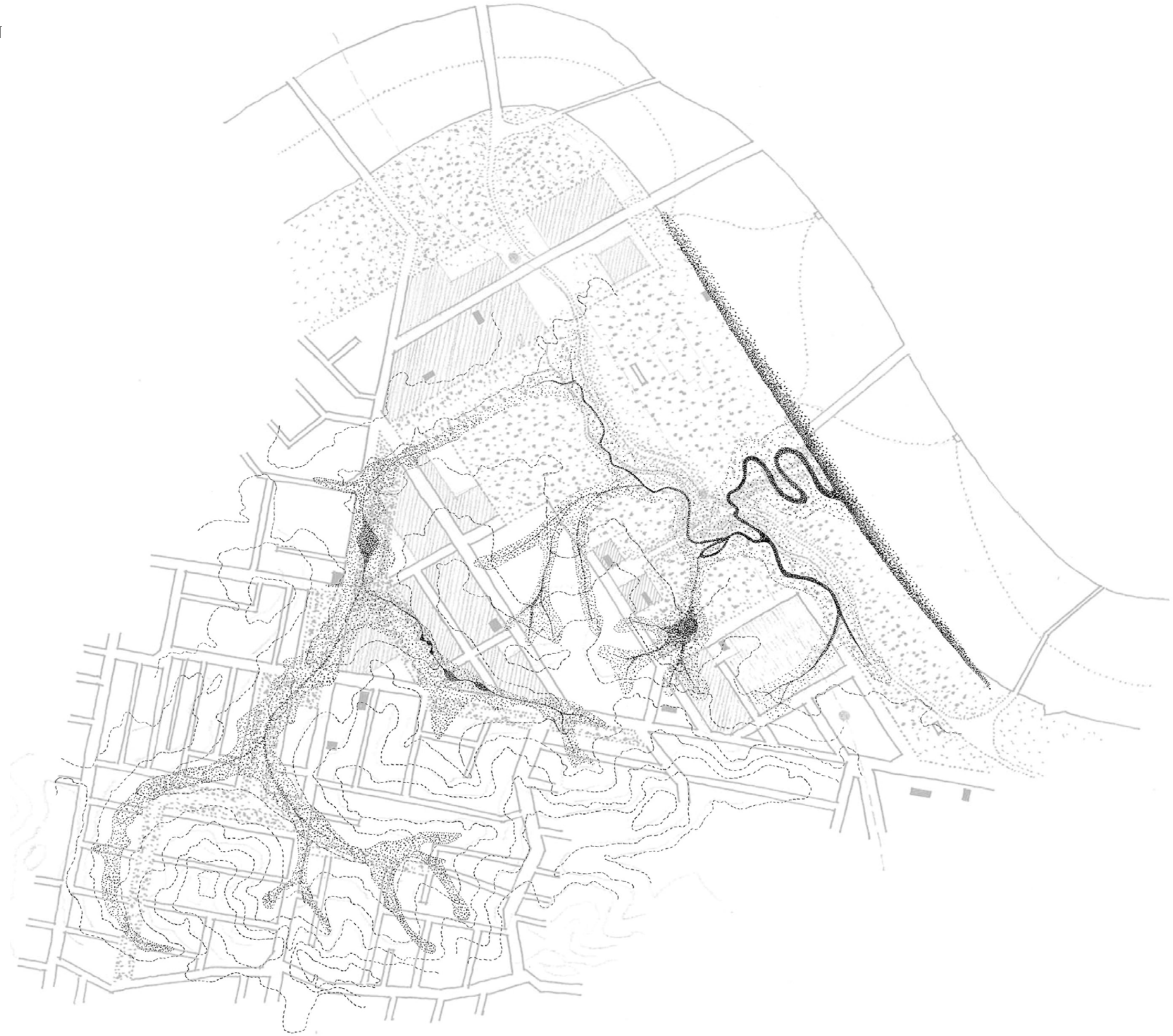


**WHEN... (2050+)**

STAGE TWO : PROPOSITION

RESTORE FIRST CITY FLOOD PLAIN  
AND WATERSHED ECOLOGY

*The meta-proposition of the project, implementing the Sedimentary City 2050+ layer, is that the floodplain and low laying areas subject to watershed flash-flooding are to be restored to the ecology of the First City 1810+ layer in order to support the well-being and security of its future, multi-million citizens. – Andresen course note.*



FACILITATE AWARENESS OF URBAN  
WATER MANAGEMENT THROUGH  
ACCESSIBILITY AND USEFULLNESS  
OF WATERSHED AND FLOODPLAIN  
LANDSCAPES

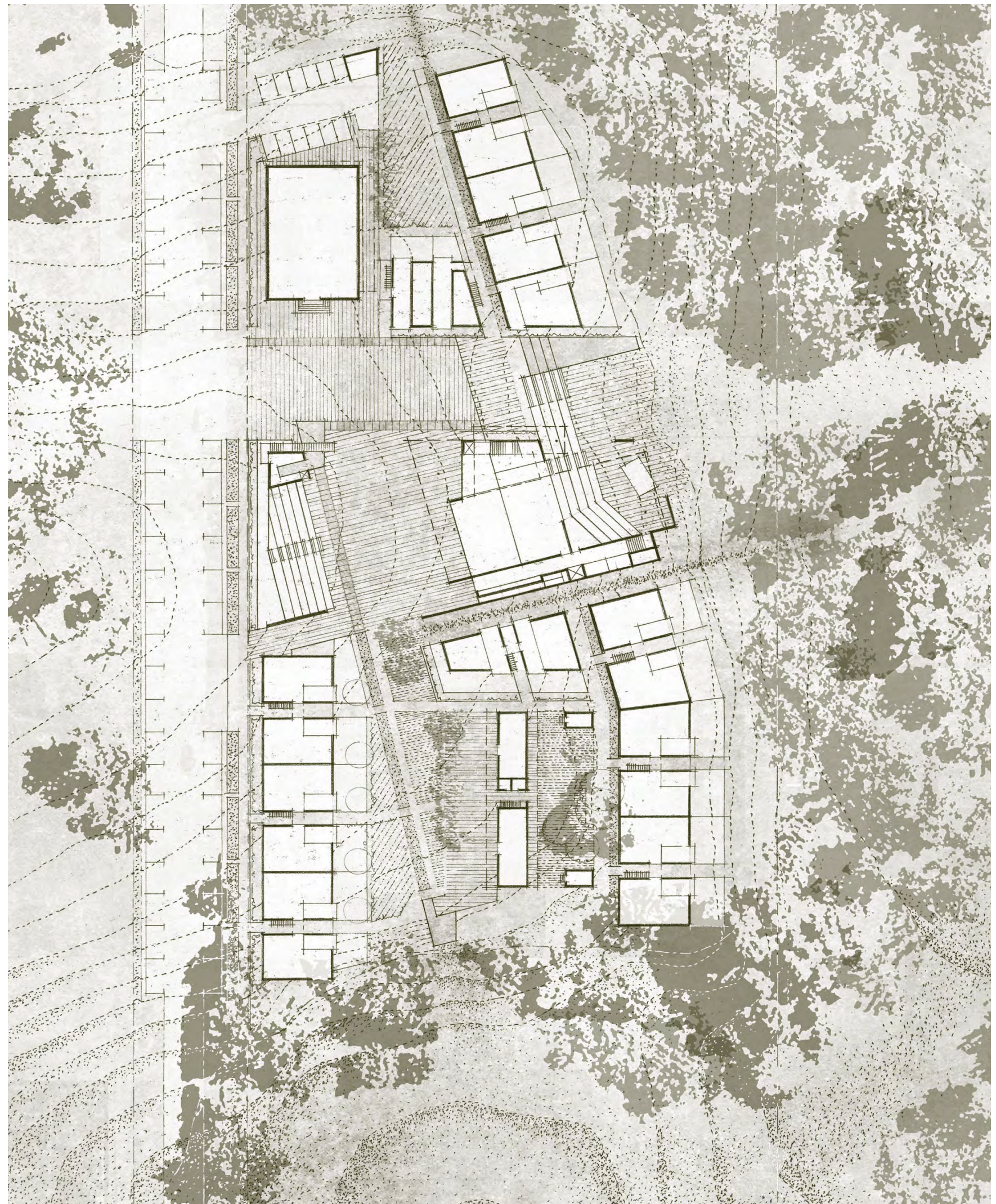
Public reclamation of restored watershed landscapes offer the opportunity for for alternative pedestrian and cyclist movement within the peninsula and direct engagement with the state and health of water courses.

The identity of the watershed pathway and gathering point network is inseparable to the identity of the land as shaped by water. The way people move through this network and collect at particular points recalls the way water moves and collects. Places found and places made coexist.

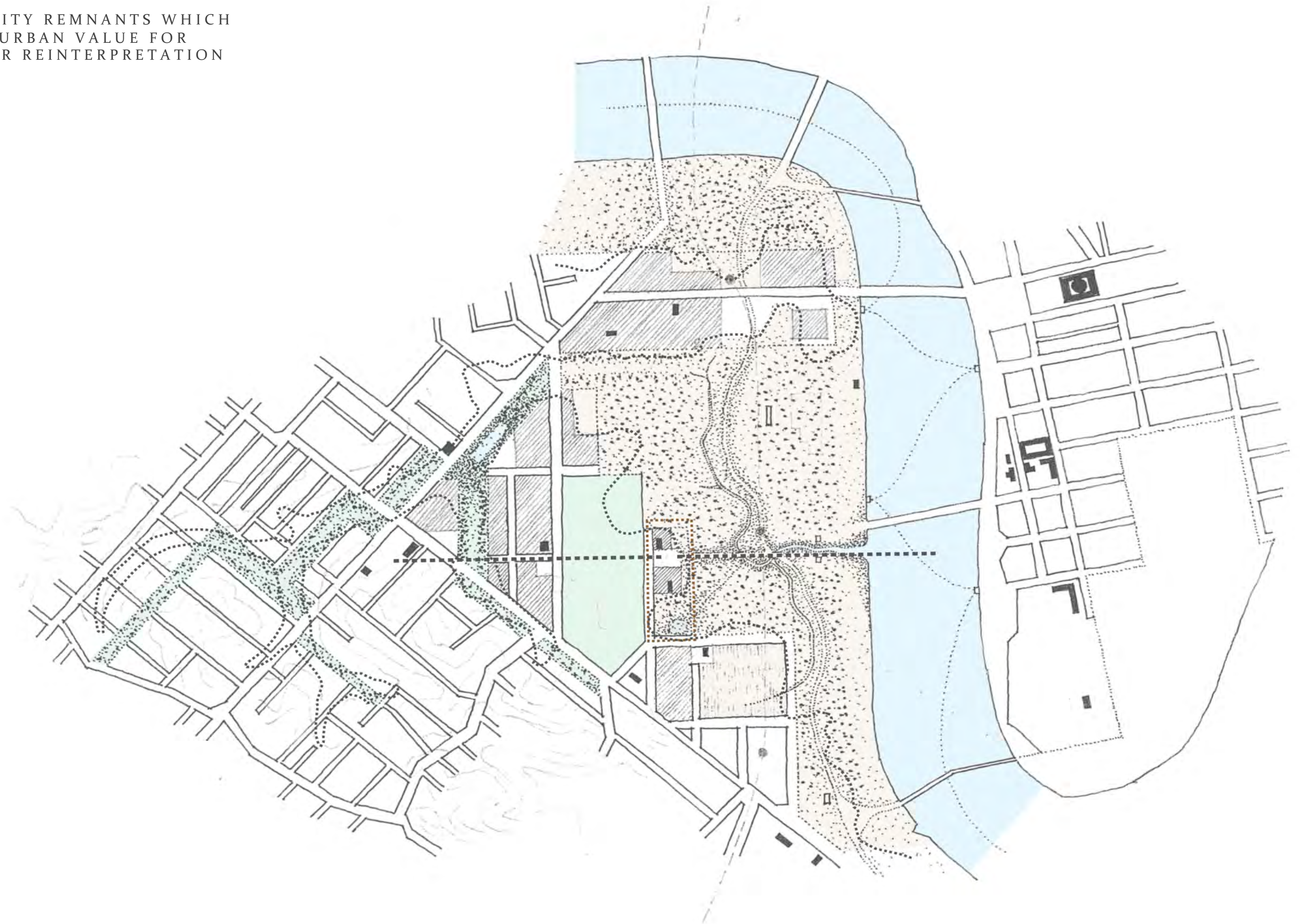


CATALYSE POSITIVE CHANGE  
THROUGH SEED PROJECTS WHICH  
THEMSELVES FORM A MICROCOSM OF TH  
E CITY

The city block proposition is developed by 'the city' as an example project demonstrating a dense collective housing scheme suitable for Brisbane's climate. Consistent with the spirit of demonstration is the inclusion of the South Brisbane Catchment Research and Knowledge facility, where the health of the floodplain ecology is monitored and knowledge of the urban habitat is exchanged.



RETAIN CITY REMNANTS WHICH  
POSSESS URBAN VALUE FOR  
RE-USE OR REINTERPRETATION



DEVELOP COLLECTIVE LIVING  
TYPOLOGIES WHICH DRAW ON  
LOCAL CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES  
AND SPATIAL TYPES



