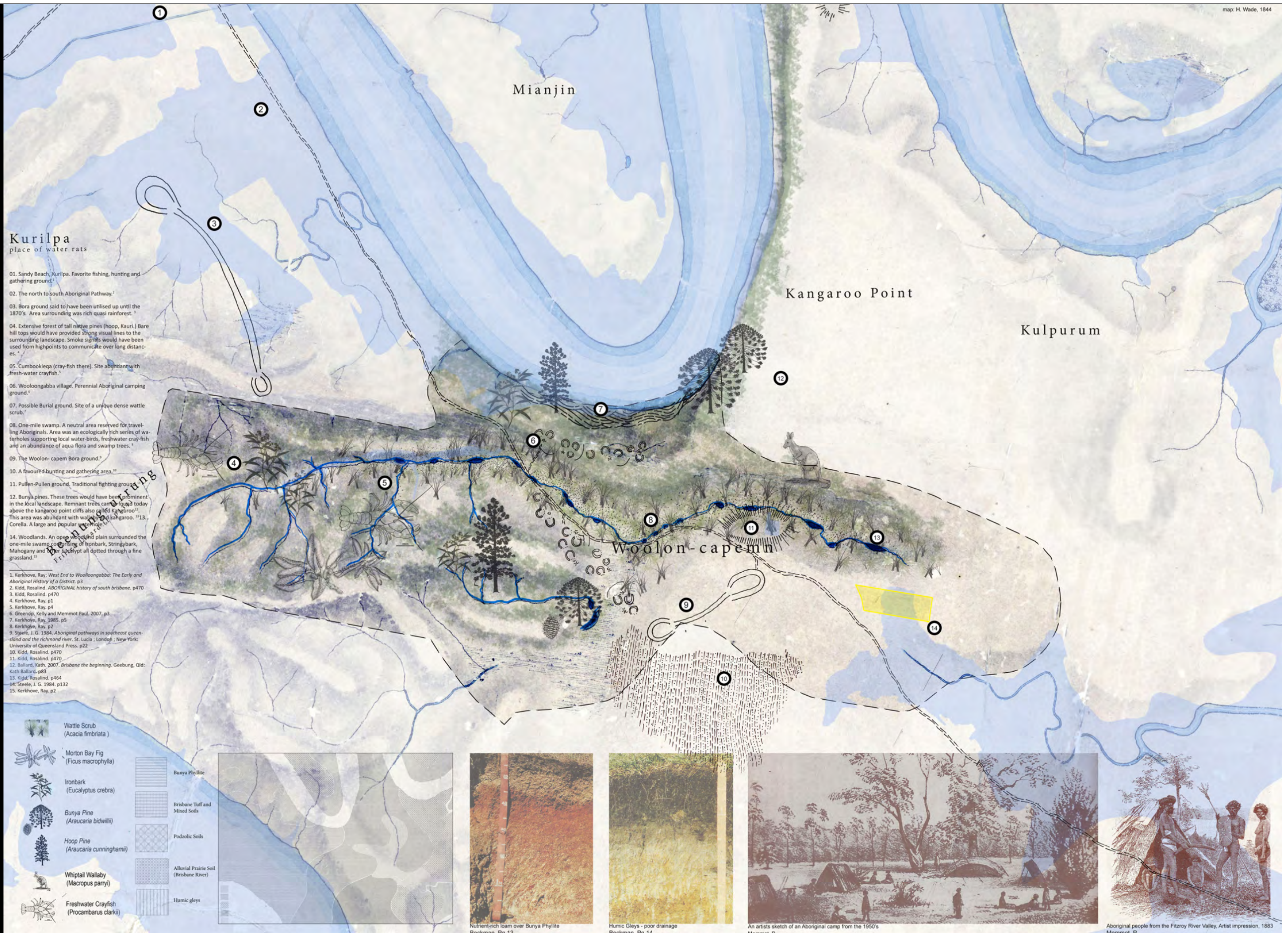


An aerial photograph of a city, likely San Francisco, with a historical overlay. The city's street grid is visible, along with a large bay area on the right. A yellow rectangular area is highlighted on the right side of the image, near a circular structure. The text "THEN -1823" is centered in the middle of the image.

THEN  
-1823

# ONE MILE SWAMP

First City



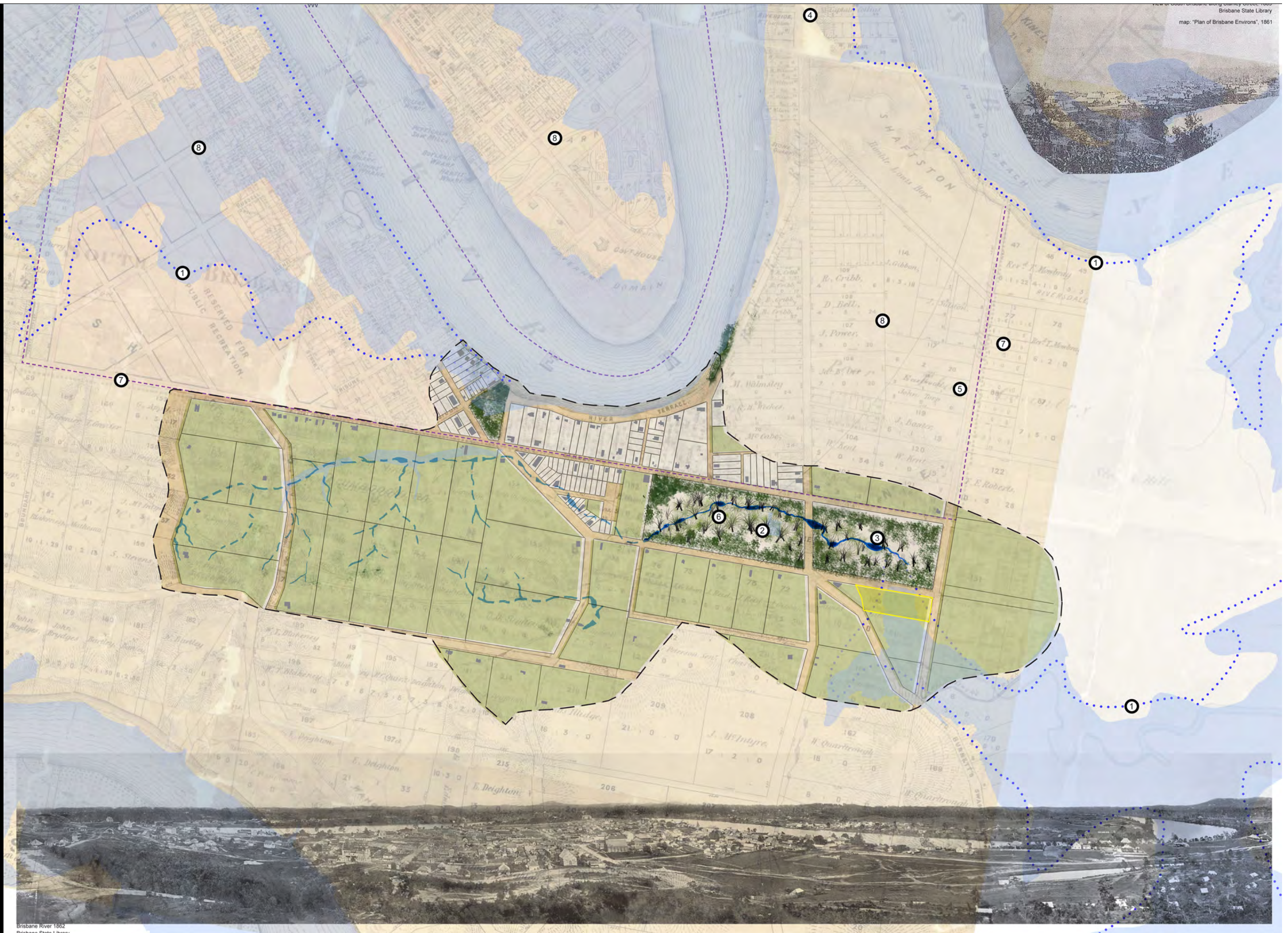
Map  
H. Wade 1844  
B.Andresen,  
M.Francis

The area extending from Kurilpa to Kulpurum creek ( Norman Creek) was the place of a group known as the Kalperum-jaggin, within the Jagera clan.  
One Mile Swamp was a major epicenter of activity, featuring a rich ecology, favoured for hunting and gathering as well as for ceremonial purposes.

- 1823



ONE MILE SWAMP  
Settler City



Map  
'Plan of Brisbane Environs' 1861

Occupation of land for farming in One Mile Swamp catchment.  
Chain of Ponds retained as a water reserve for irrigation, and recreation by settlers and drovers.

1844 - 1861

ONE MILE SWAMP  
State City

map: McKellar, "Plan of Brisbane", 1895



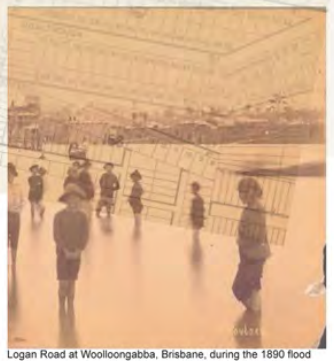
Cumbooquepa 1890



Woollongabba Five-Ways, 1929



South Brisbane Town Hall on Vulture Street, South Brisbane, 1948



Logan Road at Woollongabba, Brisbane, during the 1890 flood



Stanley Street during the Brisbane River flood, 1893

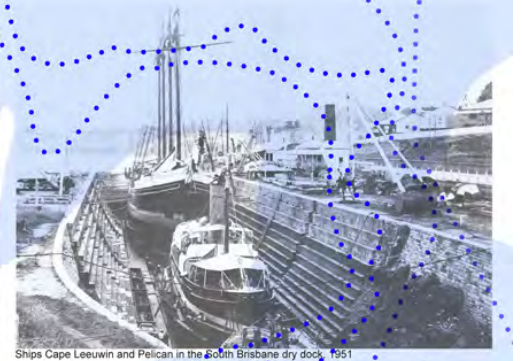
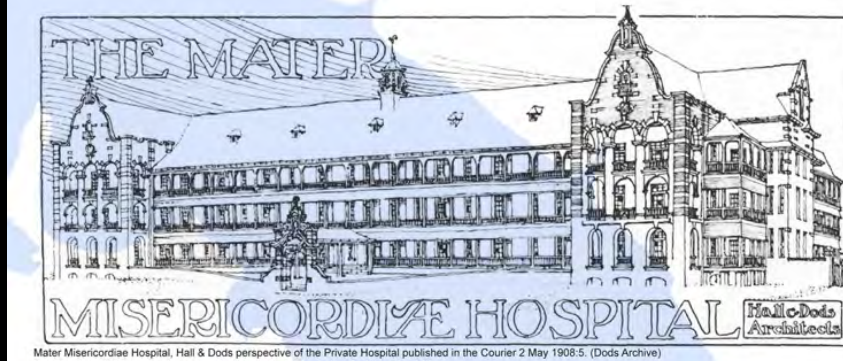
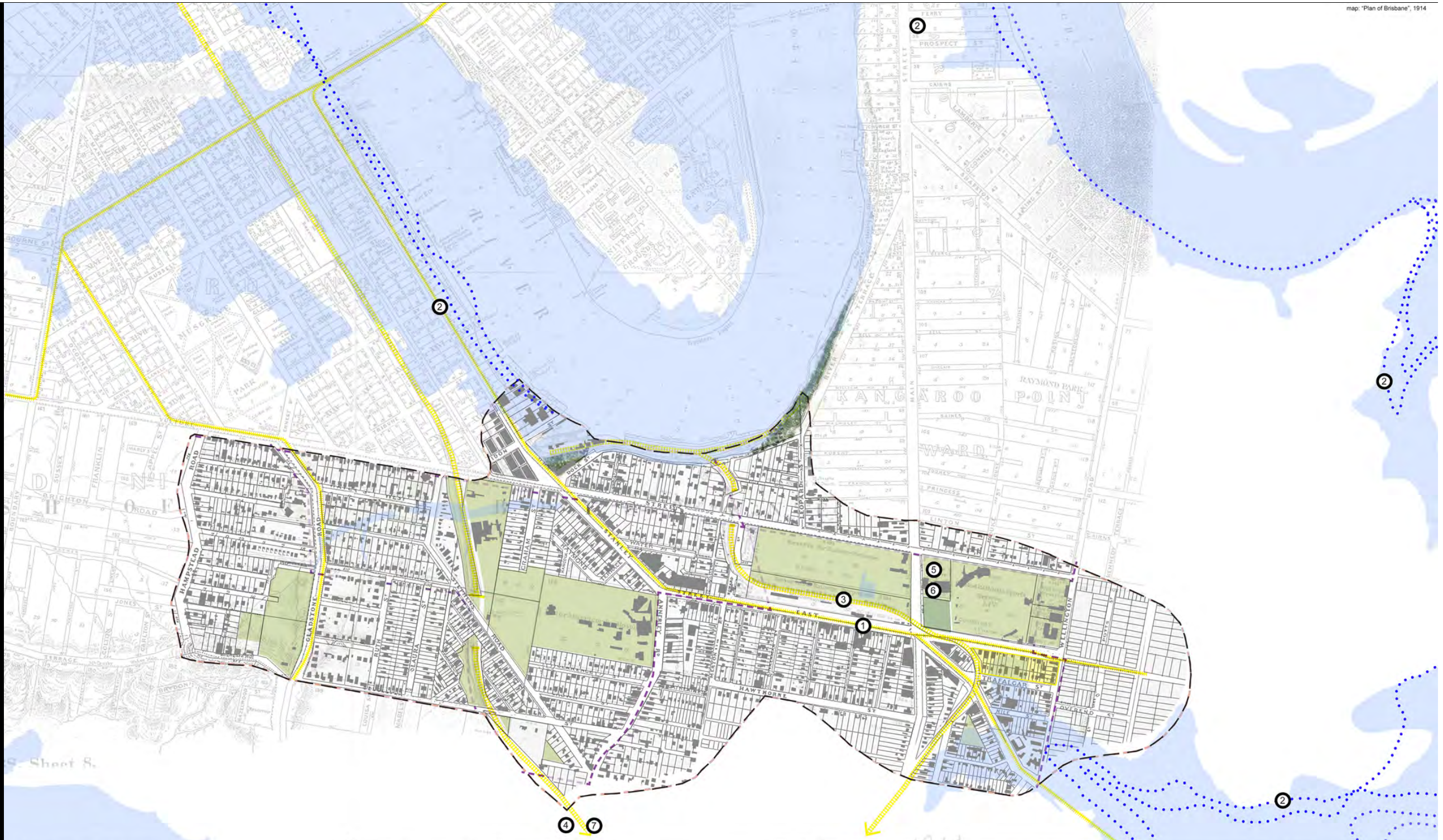
Map  
"Plan of  
Brisbane"  
McKellar, 1895

Significant growth and development of the Woollongabba area, with the establishment of the South Brisbane Municipality.  
Dry dock, railway, tramline introduced and water drained from the One Mile Swamp reserve.  
1893 flood reaches 23 feet.

1861 - 1893

ONE MILE SWAMP

Federation City



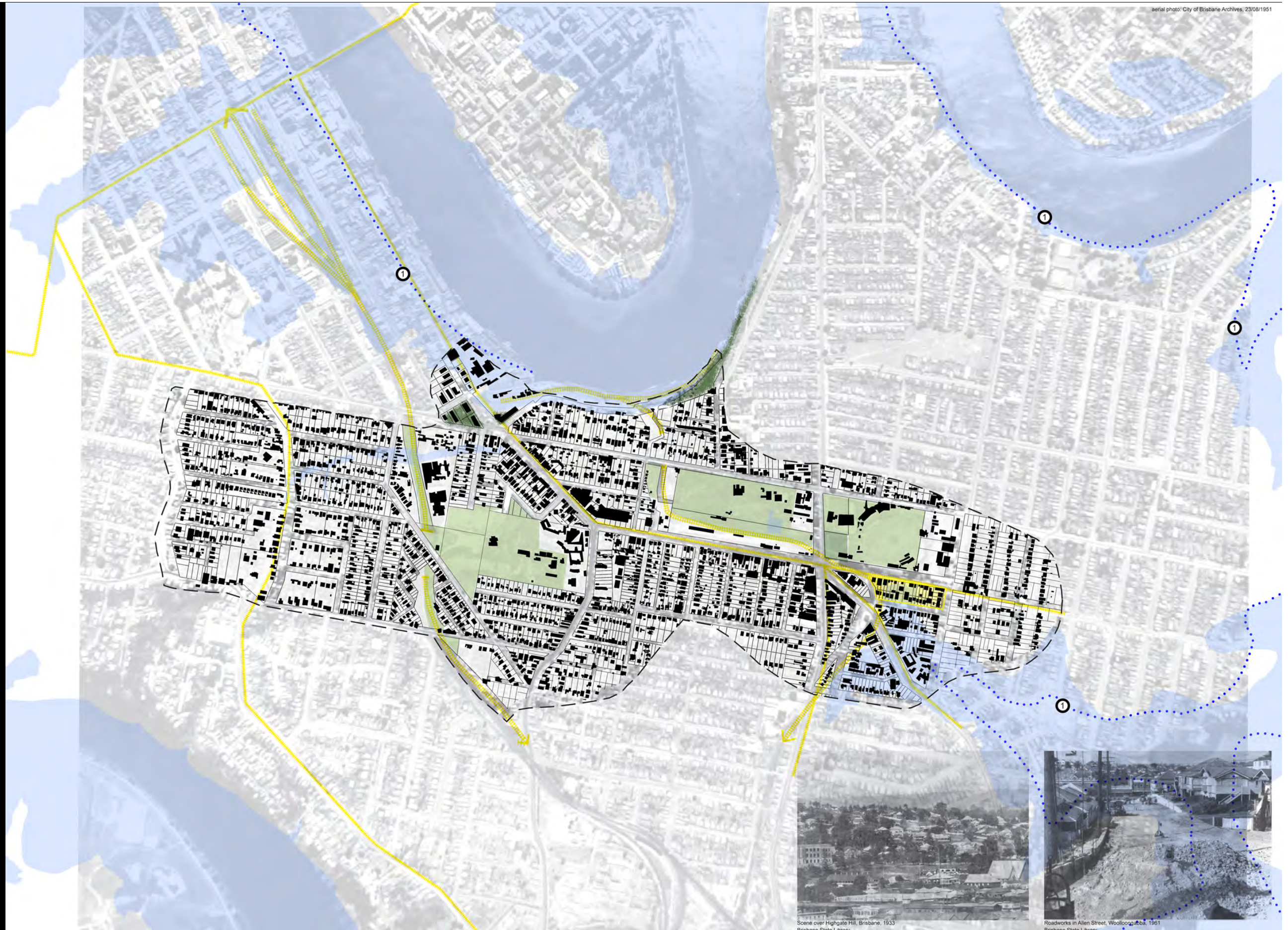
Map "Plan of Brisbane" 1914

Railway terminus reaches peak of operation. Electrification of trams and establishment of Mater Hospital. Significant upgrades and building occur following WW1.

1893 - 1927

ONE MILE SWAMP

Post-War City



Aerial Photo  
1951

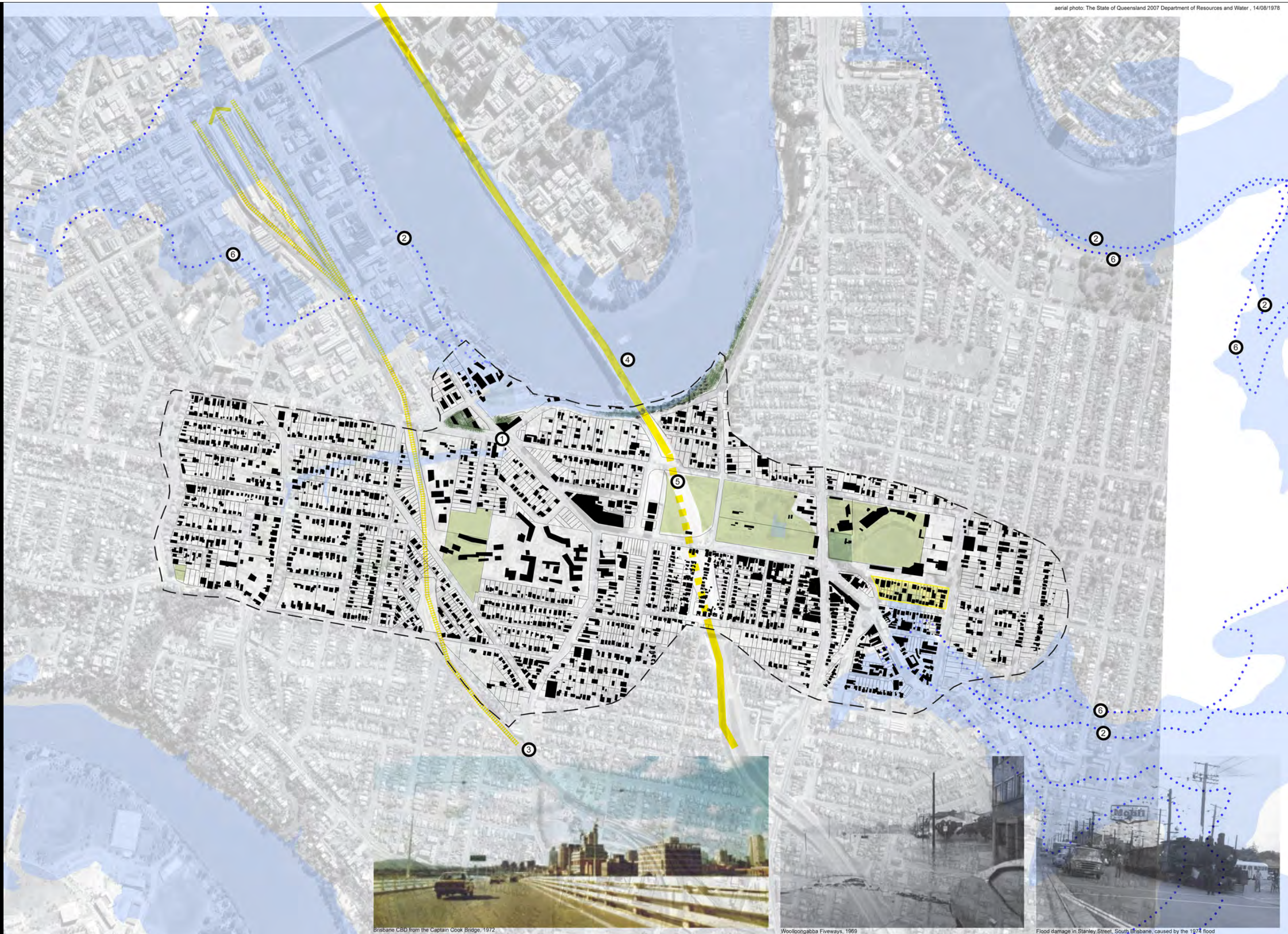
One Mile Swamp reserve can be seen to consist of a railway terminus yard, the Woollongabba Police Station, a small recreational park and the open arena of the Brisbane Cricket Ground. Trend away from use of South Brisbane dry dock with the opening of Portside. Opening of Story Bridge.

1927 - 1960

ONE MILE SWAMP

Boom City

aerial photo: The State of Queensland 2007 Department of Resources and Water, 14/08/1978



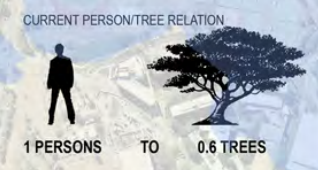
Aerial Photo  
1978

Decline in the area as a commercial centre and elimination of the tramline in 1969.  
Construction of the Captain Cook Bridge and the South-East Freeway in 1973.  
1974 flood at almost 22 feet affects over 13 000 homes.

1960 - 1978

ONE MILE SWAMP  
Bust City

aerial photo, Google Earth 2010



Aerial Photo  
2010

Increased development of residential and industrial areas as well as extensive building of infrastructure.  
Landcare building on closed railway reserve, continued expansion of the Mater Hospital, the South-East Busway and most recently the Clem7 tunnel and ventilation structure.

1978 - 2010

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Salt Lake City, showing a river (the Jordan River) winding through the landscape. The city is densely packed with buildings and streets. A yellow rectangular area is highlighted on the right side of the image, near a circular structure. The text "NOW 2010" is overlaid in the center of the image.

NOW  
2010

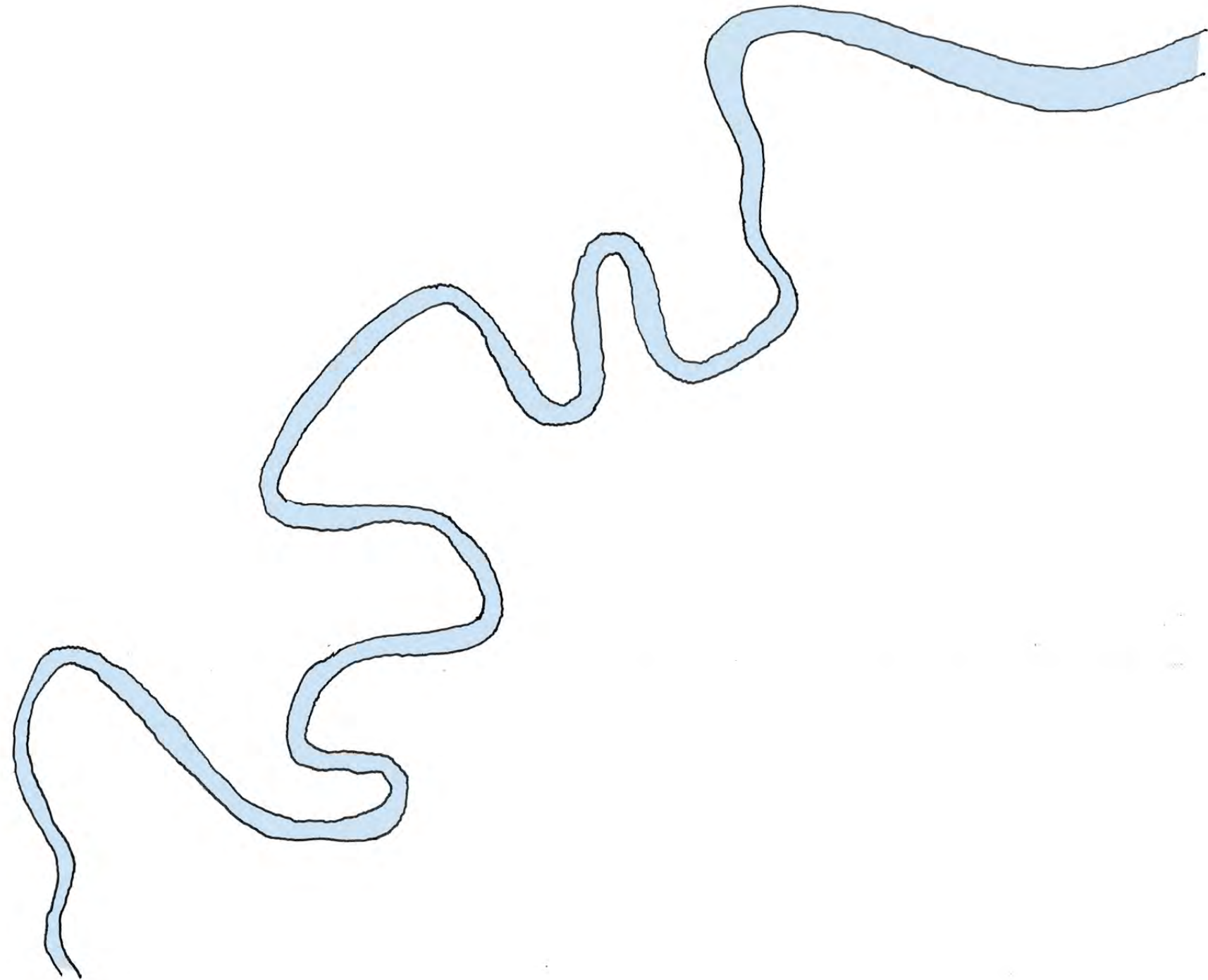
# ONE MILE SWAMP

Remnant



Traces of the First City Landscape are almost unseen.  
Chain of Ponds network replaced with underground water drainage.  
Remaining green space consists of landscaped verges of the freeway, private fields, the Brisbane Cricket Ground and a small public park.

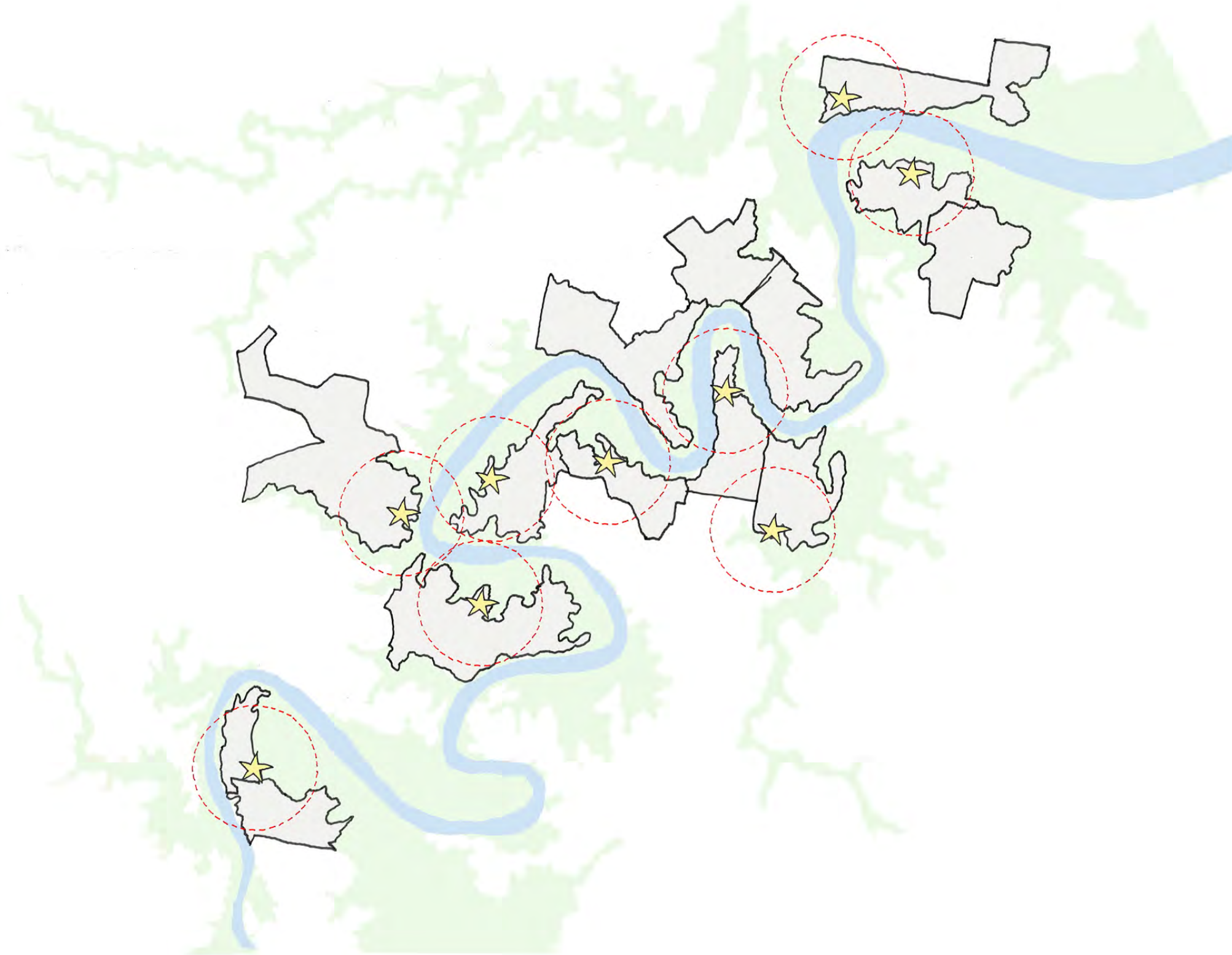
2010 -



The Brisbane River is the chief provider of amenity to the city and the largest public space. The river edge is under-utilised for public access and land at this edge is at a premium.

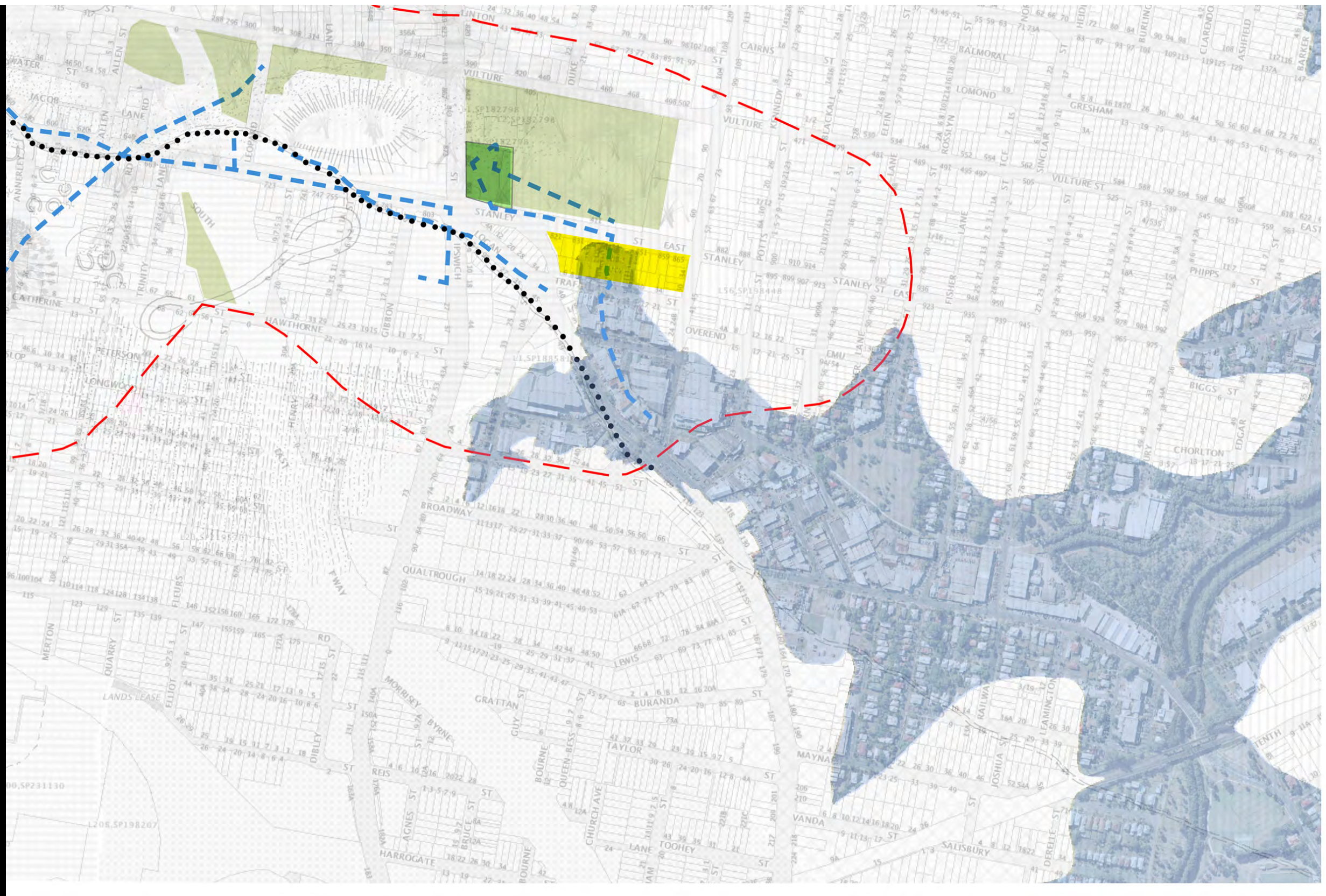


Establishing the Q100 floodplain as the new public space of the city exponentially increases the surface area of the 'river edge' and subsequent potential for amenity and public access.



Expanding the 'river edge' to include the floodplain dramatically changes the shape, definition and relationships of Brisbane locales. The concentric Brisbane city model centred around a dense CBD centre is altered to allow potential new urban centres of increased density and amenity.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



URBAN PROPOSITION

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Restore the natural ecological condition along watershed network.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Utilise the floodplain fringe to establish new infrastructure network and increase shared amenity.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Staged reinstatement of floodplain landscape.  
Stratification of use of landscape – from ecological corridor along creek system to occupiable green space and infrastructure at floodplain edge.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Identify significant sites as catalytic opportunities for broader network of development and civic identity.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Creek system reintroduced through re-engineering of stormwater drainage as constructed wetland swales. Network established through resumption of lots and connecting streets.



Lots resumed at floodplain fringe for the establishment of green infrastructure and civic pathways.  
Hard infrastructure 'nodes' form key sites for connections along floodplain fringe, redefining adjacent communities.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Altered street network of vehicular access and pedestrianised permeable streets.  
Streets link into civic infrastructure at floodplain edge.

KINGFISHER  
CREEK



Housing typologies vary according to proximity to new floodplain infrastructure.  
Community development and public ground-plane at floodplain fringe.  
Medium density and mixed-use along existing street network.  
Individually developed medium density development establishes fine grain secondary street network.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Salt Lake City, overlaid with a flood risk map. The map shows various flood zones in shades of blue, with a prominent U-shaped zone in the upper half of the image. A network of smaller, darker blue lines represents a drainage system. A specific rectangular area in the lower right quadrant is highlighted in yellow. The text 'WHEN 2100' is centered in the middle of the image.

WHEN  
2100



LEGEND

- CIVIC L
- COMM
- ECOL O
- GREEN
- PRIVAT
- PUBLIC
- HIGH D
- MEDIU
- LOW D

Q100 floodplain occupied largely by industrial building types and surrounded by areas of low density residential. Public green space is limited to a couple of small parks; remnants of the Norman Creek watershed landscape



LEGEND

- CIVIC L
- COMM
- ECOLO
- GREEN
- PRIVAT
- PUBLIC
- HIGH D
- MEDIU
- LOW D

Establishment of a re-engineered creek system along the network of stormwater drains.  
Nodes of infrastructure at the floodplain fringe have been established from resumed lots, providing the beginning of a connected pathway at this edge.  
One Mile Swamp reserve is reintroduced as a civic parkland space.  
Housing density is beginning to increase.

2025



Beginning of occupiable green space within the floodplain as the potential for urban farming and shared parkland increases.

Housing density in adjacent areas has risen to accommodate an increasingly public ground-plane.

2050



LEGEND

- CIVIC L
- COMM
- ECOLO
- GREEN
- PRIVAT
- PUBLIC
- HIGH D
- MEDIU
- LOW D

Almost complete reinstatement of the floodplain as green landscape.  
The junction of Stanley Street and Logan Road has become a significant commercial hub – threshold to floodplain landscape.



2100 sees the Norman Creek and One Mile Swamp watershed areas as the reinstated floodplain - the primary public space of the future city.



LEGEND

- CIVIC L
- COMM
- ECOLO
- GREEN
- PRIVAT
- PUBLIC
- HIGH D
- MEDIU
- LOW D