

WELCOME TO

WEST VILLAGE  
BRISBANE

# DISCOVERY

HERITAGE  
SUSTAINABILITY

*West Village Discovery Trail*



Let's stop and acknowledge the Indigenous inhabitants of the land we stand on today past and present. The Yuggera and Turrbal People of West End

## The Indigenous story of West End

West End was once an area of thick bushland, home of Melomy the Water Rat. The area was known by the Indigenous name Kurilpa that came from the word Kureelpa, which meant place of water rats.

Let's join Melomy today as we explore West Village.

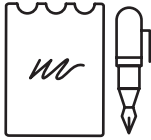
**Write a Dreamtime story about about Melomy the Water Rat.**



The Yuggera and Turrbal called this place home for thousands of years.

**Write their names in the boxes below and colour in the Indigenous signposts.**

Listen to the story about them.



Can you write down some Yuggera or Turrbal words?

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# Trail Spot

1



## The Water Garden - Water in our world



Where does the water come from that spouts from the water jets?  
What does sustainability mean?

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# Trail Spot 2018



## The Urban Forest



Why do we need trees and gardens and why do we need them in the city?  
What are the benefits of green spaces?

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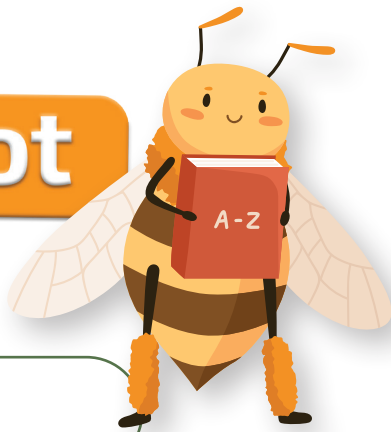
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# Trail Spot

3



## Native Bees



Write down 3 special things about native bees at West Village.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

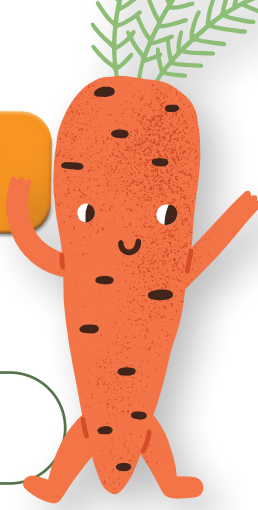
Draw a diagram of the life cycle of the native bee.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a diagram of the life cycle of a native bee. In the top right corner of the box, there is a small icon of a notepad with a pencil, suggesting a drawing or writing activity.



# Trail Spot

4



## The Sensory Garden



Q

Why is a sensory garden important?

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Q

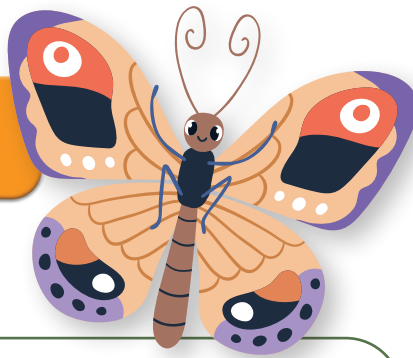
Name some plants that we could use in a sensory garden. Why?

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# Trail Spot

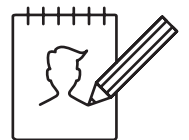
## 5



### The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine



Draw the life cycle of the Richmond birdwing butterfly.





# Trail Spot

6 7 8 9 12 19



## The Peters Ice Cream Story

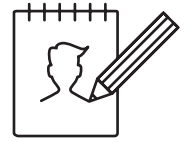


Who might have worked in the Peters Factory?  
From what countries? Why?

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**Draw your favourite ice cream and its flavour.**





# Trail Spot

## 20



### The Fig Tree Grove



**Think about what you have seen and heard today.**

Write a story about one thing that you have liked doing or seeing at West Village.



# Teacher Notes

West Village is a mixed Residential and Retail development in West End that encompasses both environmental and cultural heritage opportunities for students to engage in a local area study as well as a look at sustainability in our world at a local level.

This work booklet is designed to provide the opportunity for classes to do a 3-hour excursion to West Village or 1-hour incursion delivered in class.

The key topics of investigation included in this program for Year 3 and linked to the Australian Curriculum include:

- The Indigenous story of West End – Yuggera and Turrbal stories.
- The issues of environmental sustainability that can improve the world around us.
- The life cycle of the bee and butterfly.
- A look at nature past and present and ways to improve it.
- The history of the local Peters Ice Cream industry that existed in the past.
- Who worked there and why?
- An opportunity to get in touch with the local area and stories from the area.

## Content

### Introduction

- The students are introduced to the Indigenous history of West End.
- They learn some aspects of the past and present.
- Students are made aware of the Yuggera and Turrbal First Nation Peoples.

### Trail Spot 1

#### The Water Garden

- The students are introduced to the importance of water in our lives.
- How do we use water? What do we use it for? How do we get water?
- Sustainable use of water everyday and recycled water used on-site.

### Trail Spot 2

#### The Urban Forest

- The students understand what West End was like in Indigenous times.
- Students understand that vegetation is important even in our cities.
- How can we improve city areas in terms of green space? Why?



## Trail Spot 3

### Native Bees

- Why are bees important in our world?
- What is special about native bees?
- How do we keep bees? The hive and bees.
- The life cycle of the bee.
- What did Indigenous people think of bees?

## Trail Spot 4

### The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine

#### The Richmond Butterfly story

- Life cycle information.
- Why is the Richmond birdwing story important?
- Why grow the vine that they eat?
- The unique features of the vine and butterflies interaction.
- What can we do to improve this species?

## Trail Spot 5

### Peters Ice Cream and the West End story

- How they made Ice Cream?
- The factories then and now.
- Who worked there and why?
- The role of migrants in West End.
- Influence of migrants.

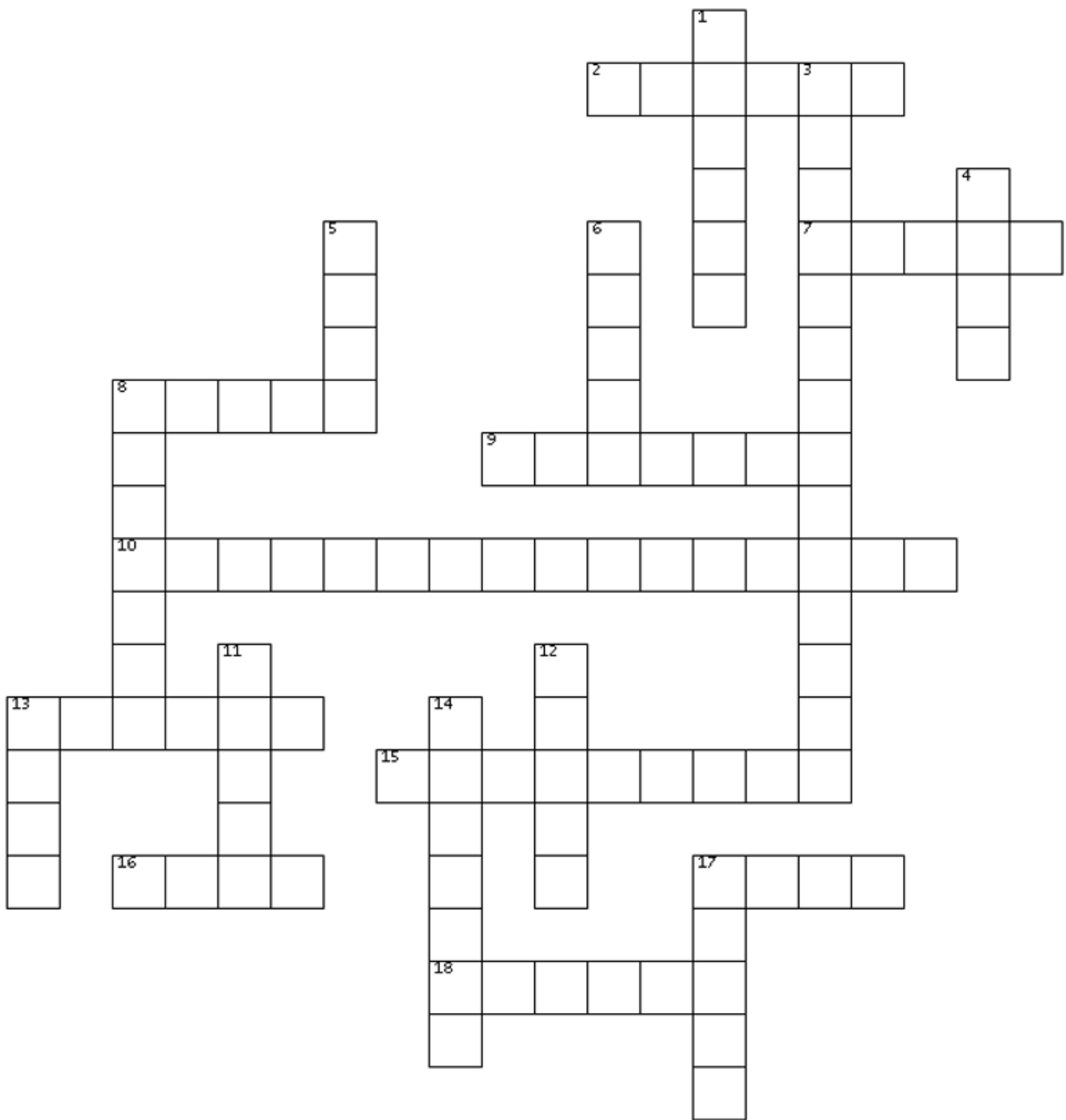
## Conclusion

### The Fig Tree

- Why have fig trees here?
- Fig trees in Queensland.
- Mollison Park and the flow of green spaces.
- Reflection on learnings at West Village and what is happening there today.

**A series of activities have been developed to follow up and provide extra learning for students.**

# West Village Discovery Trail



## ACROSS

- 2. Many trees
- 7. We often cut them down
- 8. One of our senses
- 9. Indigenous people
- 10. A special butterfly
- 13. The water rat
- 15. Has 2 wings
- 16. An ice cream ingredient
- 17. We use our ears to
- 18. Honey is made from

## DOWN

- 1. What ice cream is made of
- 3. Looking after the environment
- 4. Live in a hive
- 5. Something to feed on
- 6. Native bees do not do this
- 8. Indigenous people
- 11. We use our nose to
- 12. We cannot live without it
- 13. A plant to smell
- 14. Indigenous name for West End
- 17. bees make this

Colour in Melomy the Water Rat





## Native Bees

Native bees love the warm weather of Brisbane. They only exist in tropical areas. They help pollinate the 3,000 native plants at West Village. There are nearly 5,000 bees that live in hives at West Village.

Native bees collect nectar and pollen to use as food in their hives. The hives at West Village each produces up to one litre of honey every year. Native bees are stingless.

Native bees play an important role in supporting biodiversity in the local urban environment. Their relatives, the European honey bee, is the bee that produces lots of honey for human consumption. Native bees only produce small amounts of honey but are far more important in pollinating plants and crops.

The Indigenous local groups called the honey from native bees, sugarbag, because it was so sweet.

**Q** How many bees live in the West Village hives?

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**Q** How much honey does the West Village hive produce?

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**Q** Do native bees produce most of our honey?

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**Q** What did the Indigenous people call the Native bee honey?

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## Richmond Birdwing Butterfly

The Richmond birdwing butterfly is the largest subtropical butterfly in Australia. It was once a common butterfly throughout Brisbane.

The wingspan of the butterfly can range up to 16 cm. Males and females differ in appearance. Females have dark brown or black wings with extensive white, cream or, in the hindwing, yellowish markings. The upper forewing of males is black with a distinctive iridescent green leading edge, while the upper hindwing is predominantly iridescent green with black spots.

The Richmond birdwing lays eggs on native *Pararistolochia* vines, known as the Richmond birdwing butterfly vine, and the mountain butterfly vine. The larvae are entirely dependent upon these vines for food. It only leaves the host plants to complete their development to pupal and then adult stages.

Due to habitat loss the insect is now considered a vulnerable species.

**Q** How wide can the Birdwing butterfly wings grow?

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**Q** Does the birdwing live in cold climates?

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**Q** What special colour does the male have on it?

---

**Q** What does the butterfly need to survive?

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## Peters Ice Cream

Peters Ice Cream was made at the West End factory until 1916.

1500 litres of fresh milk was used every hour and frozen into ice cream.

Many migrants who settled in West End worked at the factory.

Trams and ferries made West End a great place to live.

There were two factories at West End. One that made ice cream and one that made the cones for the ice cream.

Peters was the factory that invented the chocolate piece in the cone to stop the ice cream melting out of the bottom of the cone.

Before modern refrigeration, salt was used to cool water that would in turn freeze the ice cream. Huge ice tanks existed on the roof to be used.

Peters Ice Cream still exists today and you can buy them all over Australia. The Drumstick is one famous ice cream that was made at West End.

Today you can still see the factories at West Village. They now have a new life.

**Q** What are the 3 main ingredients in ice cream?

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**Q** Name the famous ice cream made at West End?

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**Q** What was invented by Peters workers?

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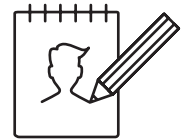
One factory made \_\_\_\_\_ and another made \_\_\_\_\_



How could you freeze items without a freezer?

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**Draw the process of making ice cream, from start to finish.**





# West Village Word Find

G	S	E	E	B	E	V	I	T	A	N	R	M	S
T	U	R	R	B	A	L	A	R	E	G	G	U	Y
F	R	E	E	Z	I	N	G	A	T	R	E	E	S
C	T	N	S	W	R	M	E	L	O	M	Y	V	M
M	S	I	C	R	S	R	E	T	E	P	T	U	P
A	E	E	N	V	I	R	O	N	M	E	N	T	E
E	R	W	I	N	O	I	T	C	N	I	T	X	E
R	O	K	L	I	M	Y	H	T	L	A	E	H	L
C	F	C	E	K	T	N	U	R	B	A	N	P	E
E	O	W	O	R	K	E	R	S	U	G	A	R	L
C	C	N	F	L	A	V	O	U	R	E	T	A	W
I	E	E	E	G	R	E	E	N	S	P	A	C	E
H	O	N	E	Y	G	K	U	R	I	L	P	A	O
S	U	O	I	C	I	L	E	D	S	V	I	N	E

CONE  
 HEALTHY  
 DELICIOUS  
 KURILPA  
 FREEZING  
 GREENSPACE  
 URBAN  
 MILK  
 EXTINCTION  
 NATIVEBEES  
 MELOMY  
 FOREST  
 FLAVOUR  
 WATER  
 PETER'S  
 YUGGERA  
 ENVIRONMENT  
 ICECREAM  
 WORKERS  
 TREES  
 VINE  
 TURBAL  
 HONEY  
 SUGAR

## West Village Reading - Indigenous People of West End

Indigenous people have lived in and around the Brisbane area for over 35,000 years. During the last ice age the area was dry grass land with the sea 30 kilometres further east. So many of the early settlements would have been under water. The first archaeological sites date from around 22,000 years ago and are located on the sandhills of Stradbroke Island. The people lived in extended family groups and were all part of the language group of the Turrbal people. The Turrbal in turn were part of the larger Yuggera (Jagera) language group. While they were nomad people, they travelled in a relative smaller area and had more semi-permanent settlements. Within the Turrbal group there were dozens of groups with each one living within distinct areas.

The entire riverbank in the West End area was covered with thick rainforest. This was described as 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 passion flower". Along the riverbank were sandy beaches, water lilies and dangling convolvulus. Bush rats or fawn-footed melomys existed in large numbers in the rainforest and were hunted by being driven into nets. They were roasted and eaten by only women. They featured in dreaming tales and tribal lore. The Aboriginal name of Kurilpa derives from the name Kureelpa, meaning place of water rats. The name is still used for local places, buildings and institutions in West End and the South Brisbane area.



Who were the two Indigenous groups that lived in the West End area?

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How long have the Indigenous groups lived in the Brisbane area?

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What is a Melomy?

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What does the name "Kureelpa" mean?

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What grew along the banks of the Brisbane River?

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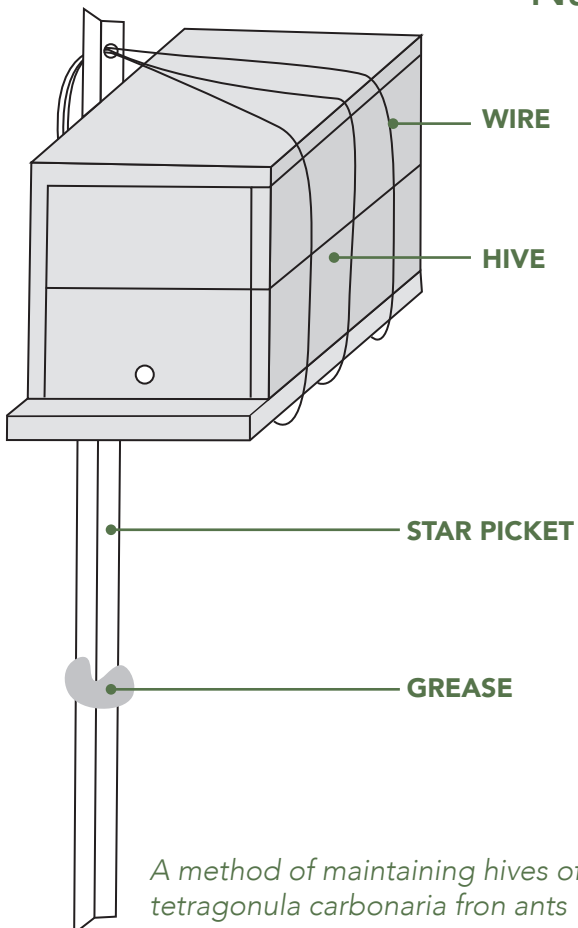
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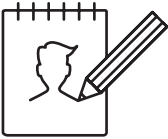
## Honey Bees



## Native Bees



**Draw a diagram to show the life cycle of a native bee**





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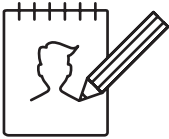
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---

**Q** What does the butterfly need to survive?

---

**Draw the life cycle of the birdwing butterfly**



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---

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---

One factory made \_\_\_\_\_ and another made \_\_\_\_\_

**Q** How could you freeze items without a freezer?

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# *West Village Discovery Trail*



**WEST END | BRISBANE**