

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

Brisbane is home to the Yuggera (Jagera) and Turrbal Indigenous clans. Before European settlement, the land, the river and its tributaries was the source and support of life in all its dimensions. The river's abundant supply of food included fish, shellfish, crabs and shrimps. The good fishing places became campsites and the focus of group activities. Before the arrival of Europeans in West End, there was an important habitual Indigenous camp in the area around the upper part of Musgrave Park.

The surrounding area was known by the Indigenous name Kurilpa that came from the word Kureelpa, which meant place of water rats.

The traditional name for the area that became the penal settlement was Mianjin/Meean-jin (Yuggera/Turrbal language) which refers to the spike of land which formed Petrie's Bight. It is estimated that at the time the British arrived, some 10,000 people lived along the river, which the Turrbal called Maiwar.

In all Australian Indigenous culture, the relationship between many people and the land is one of care and respect. The land sustains and provides, and the responsibility of the people is to sustain and manage the land through culture and ceremony. Because of this close connection, when the land is disrespected, damaged or destroyed, this can have real impact on the well-being of Indigenous people.

Q

How did Indigenous culture respect and sustainably use the land and the environment?

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Q

Describe some activities that are examples of this.

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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 at West Village?

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Why is water important to us to us?

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How did Indigenous people view water and its use?

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What does sustainability mean?

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Name some ways that we can better use water.

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Where are we likely to get water from in the future?

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How can urban areas better use water?

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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?

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What are the benefits of green spaces?

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How can developments such as West Village create green spaces?

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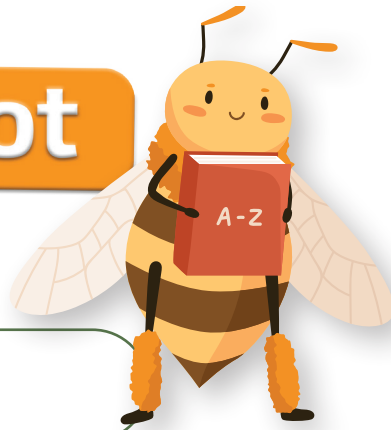
How did Indigenous culture deal with land use to ensure it was protected?

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# Trail Spot

3



## Native Bees



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

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

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



What is the difference between honey bees and native bees?

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Why are native bees important to the environment?

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How did Indigenous culture consider native bees?

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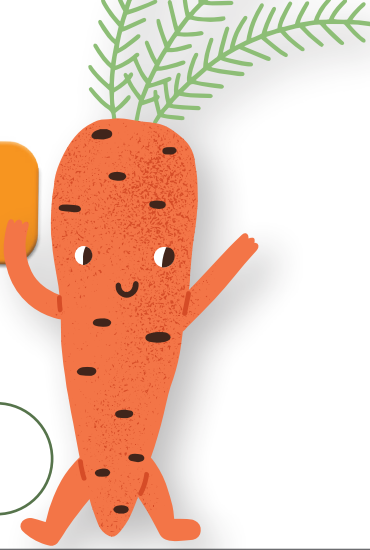
Look at the bee sculptures (Stop 16) at West Village and design your own sculpture, taking into account Indigenous viewpoints of native bees.





# Trail Spot

4



## The Sensory Garden



Q

Why is a sensory garden important?

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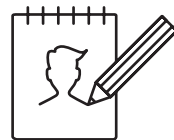
Q

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

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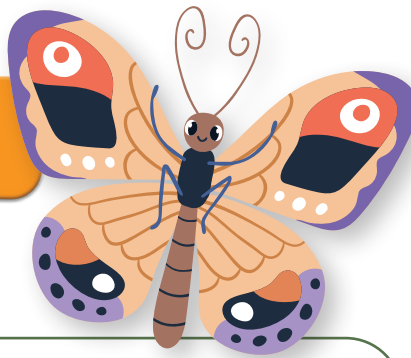
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Design a sensory garden and state what you would put in it. Why?



# Trail Spot

## 5



### The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine



Why did the Richmond birdwing butterfly reach a vulnerable classification?  
Explain the reasons.

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How could you attempt to bring the butterfly back from almost extinction?

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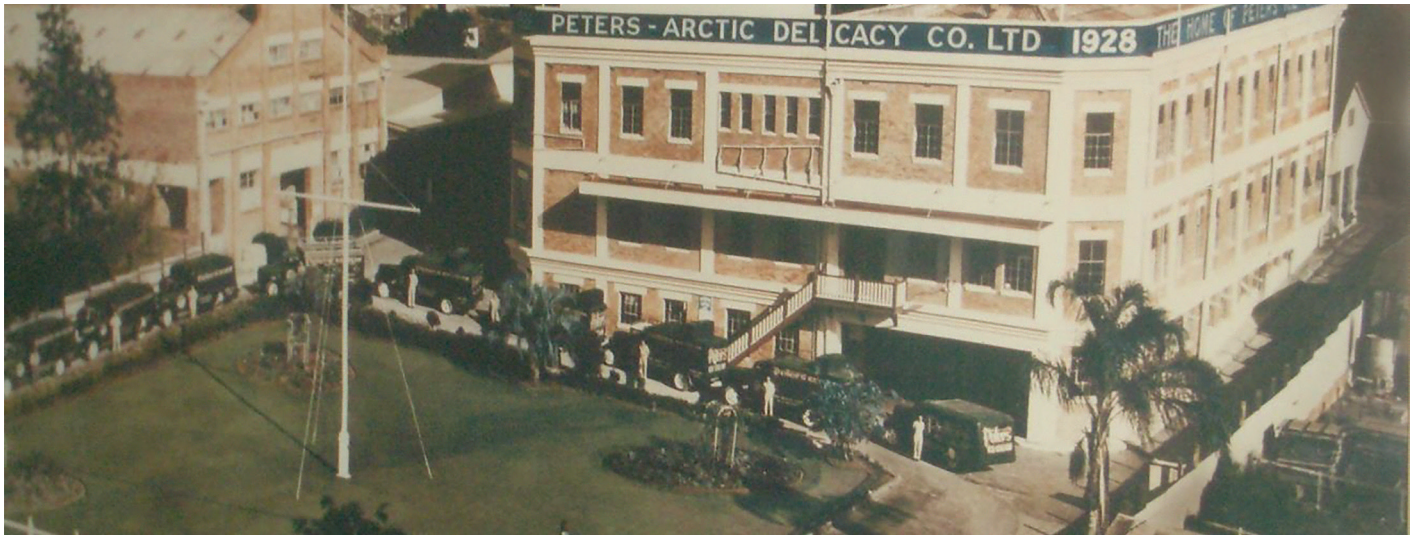


# Trail Spot

6 7 8 9 12 19



## The Peters Ice Cream Story



**Q** Many different nationalities were employed at the Peters factory. Why do you think this was the case?

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**Q** What did these people provide for the factory and the community?

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They tried to shift the factory to an outer western suburb but decided against it. Why?

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How does this migrant legacy live on today?

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Why is it important to retain the old buildings?

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How did they freeze Ice Cream before they had refrigeration as we know it?  
Explain the science and technology behind it.

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# 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 4 and linked to the Australian Curriculum include:

- The Indigenous story of West End – Yuggera and Turrbal stories.
- Indigenous sustainability.
- Water use and sustainable use into the future. The future of our water.
- The issues of environmental sustainability that can improve the world around us.
- 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 Indigenous sustainability.
- Indigenous respect of land.
- Students are made aware of the Yuggera and Turrbal Indigenous 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?
- Sustainable development opportunities.

## Trail Spot 3

### Native Bees

- Why are bees important in our world?
- What is special about native bees? How do they differ from European Bees.
- How do we keep bees? The hive and bees- what is special?
- What did Indigenous people think of bees and their symbolism?

## Trail Spot 4

### The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine

#### The Richmond Butterfly story

- Why grow the vine that they eat?
- The unique features of the vine and butterflies interaction.
- What can we do to support this species?

## Trail Spot 5

### Peters Ice Cream and the West End story

- History of ice cream.
- The factories then and now.
- Who worked there and why?
- The role of migrants in West End.
- Influence of migrants past and present.

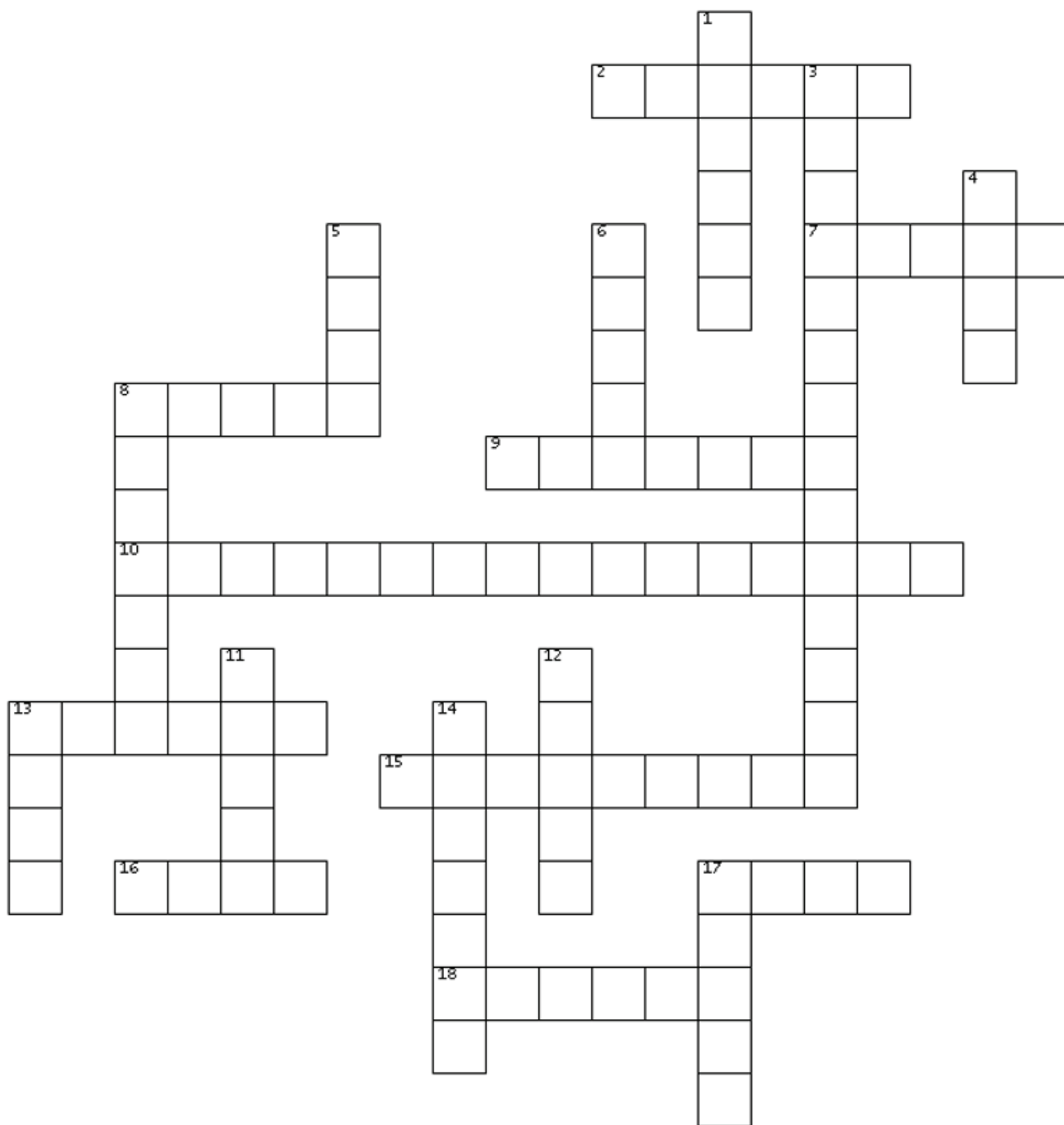
## Conclusion

### The Fig Tree

- 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



## West Village Reading - Indigenous People of West End

### The Yuggera and Turrbal People of West End

Brisbane is home to the Yuggera (Jagera) and Turrbal Indigenous clans. Before European settlement, the land, the river and its tributaries was the source and support of life in all its dimensions. The river's abundant supply of food included fish, shellfish, crabs and shrimps. The good fishing places became campsites and the focus of group activities. Before the arrival of Europeans in West End, there was an important habitual Aboriginal camp in the area around the upper part of Musgrave Park. The surrounding area was known by the Indigenous name Kurilpa that came from the word Kureelpa, which meant place of water rats. The traditional name for the area that became the penal settlement was Mianjin/Meean-jin (Yuggera/Turrbal language) which refers to the spike of land which formed

Petrie's Bight. It is estimated that at the time the British arrived, some 10,000 people lived along the river, which the Turrbal called Maiwar.

In all Australian Indigenous culture, the relationship between many people and the land is one of care and respect. The land sustains and provides, and the responsibility of the people is to sustain and manage the land through culture and ceremony. Because of this close connection, when the land is disrespected, damaged or destroyed, this can have real impact on the wellbeing of Indigenous people. Non Indigenous culture has often shown little respect at for the surrounding environment and the protection that is modelled by Indigenous culture.



Who are the two Indigenous groups that called Brisbane home?

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What do the Indigenous words Mianjin and Maiwar mean?

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What does Kurilpa mean?

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the relationship between land and the Indigenous peoples of Australia.

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## 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?

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**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.



What is the 3 main ingredients in ice cream?

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Name the famous ice cream made at West End?

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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.

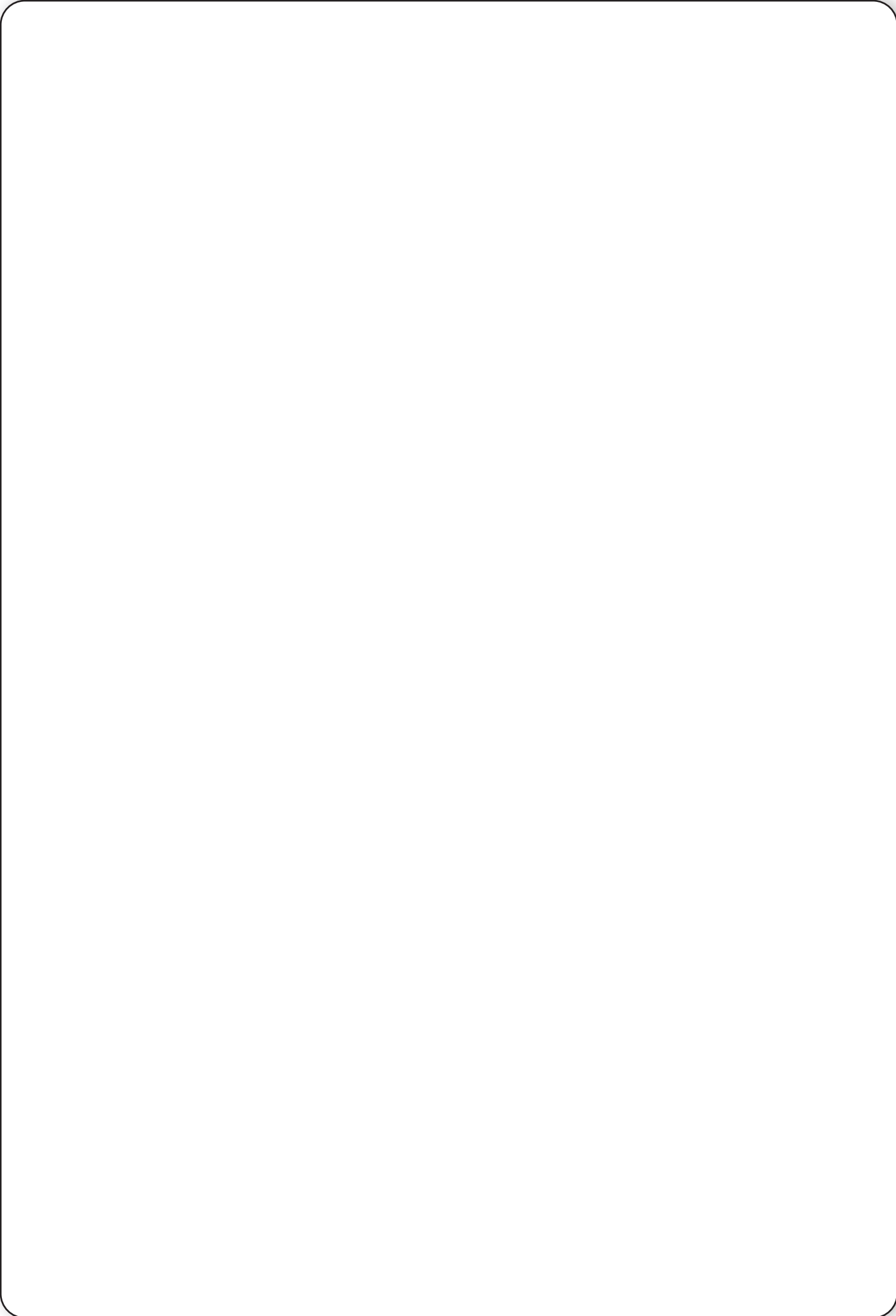


A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing the process of making ice cream.

# West Village Word Find

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

STINGLESS  
 INDIGENOUS  
 SUSTAINABILITY  
 RECYCLED  
 NATIVEBEES  
 TOUCH  
 PRESERVE  
 HEARING  
 TASTE  
 POLLINATION  
 TURBAL  
 SUGARBAG  
 CONSERVATION  
 TECHNOLOGY  
 DESALINATION  
 SENSORY  
 WATER  
 SMELL  
 MAIWAR



# *West Village Discovery Trail*



**WEST END | BRISBANE**