

WELCOME TO

WEST VILLAGE
BRISBANE

DISCOVERY

HERITAGE
SUSTAINABILITY

West Village Discovery Trail



YEAR 5

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 Yuggera and Turrbal People of West End

Source <https://paulbuddehistory.com/convict-history-of-brisbane/take-2-the-moreton-bay-convict-settlement-and-penal-colony-on-the-river/>

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While they were nomadic people, they travelled in a relative small area and had semi-permanent

settlements. Within the Turrbal clan, there were dozens of groups with each living within distinct separate areas. Some of the names of these smaller groups are known to us. The Ngundari Indigenous tribe/family group lived around the part of the river where Henry Miller established the penal settlement. They were removed from the north side of the river but continued to inhabit in what we now call South Brisbane.

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 the early years of the free settlement (1842-1865), the Indigenous economic and ritual activities were still tolerated around Brisbane town. Tom Petrie often went hunting and collecting honey with Indigenous people along Bowen Terrace, Teneriffe, Bowen Hills, Spring Hill and Red Hill.

Until 1850 the Indigenous people could freely move through the area, including the settlement. However, this started to change.

The numerous Boundary streets around Brisbane represent many of the old boundaries of Indigenous exclusion. In 1852, ironbark posts were placed at intervals along the boundaries of the one square mile of the Brisbane town settlement.

Many suburbs and places in Brisbane have names derived from Turrbal words:

- Woolloongabba is derived from either 'woolloon-capemm' meaning whirling water, or from 'woolloon-gabba' meaning fight talk place.
- Toowong is derived from 'tuwong', the phonetic name for the Pacific koel.
- Bulimba means place of the magpie-lark.
- Indooroopilly is derived from either 'nyindurupilli' meaning gully of leeches, or from 'yindurupilly' meaning gully of running water.
- Enoggera is a corruption of the words 'yauar-ngari' meaning song and dance.
- South Brisbane, together with West End and Highgate Hill, is known as Kurilpa, meaning water rat.
- Moggill – 'Moggil' – water dragon.
- Mt Coo-tha – 'Ku-ta' – dark native honey.
- Maroochy – 'Marootchy Doro' or 'Muru-kutchi', meaning red-bill and referring to the black swan, which is commonly seen in the area.
- Caboolture – 'Kabul-tur' – place of carpet snakes.

Source: <https://paulbuddehistory.com/convict-history-of-brisbane/take-2-the-moreton-bay-convict-settlement-and-penal-colony-on-the-river/>

Q How was Indigenous culture affected by the arrival of European settlement?

Q Describe some examples of the problems that were experienced by the indigenous peoples of the Brisbane area.

Q What still exists in West End today that reminds us of the presence of Indigenous peoples? How do we recognise this history and culture today?

Q Who is a significant person who has helped to shape the West End area?

Trail Spot

1



The Water Garden - Water in our world



Q

Where does the water come from that spouts from the water jets at West Village?

Q

Why is the recycling of water important?

Q

How did Indigenous people view water and its use?

Q

What does sustainability mean and how does the West Village development practice this?



What are some of the issues that leads to unsustainable water use and how can we overcome this for the future?

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?



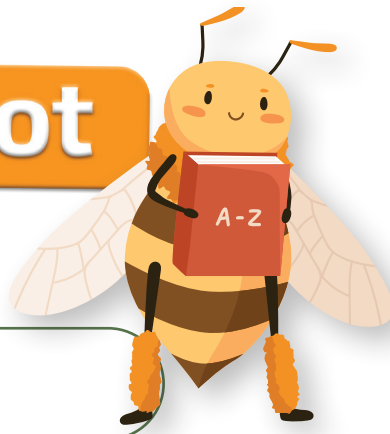
How can developments such as West Village create green spaces and why are they needed?



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

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?



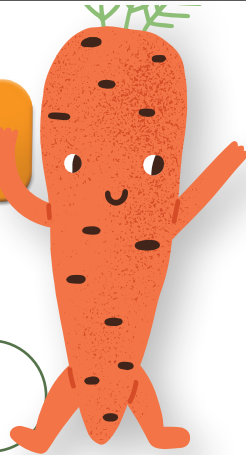
Why are native bees important to the environment?



How did Indigenous culture consider native bees?

Trail Spot

4



The Sensory Garden



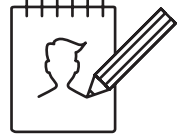
Why is a sensory garden important?



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

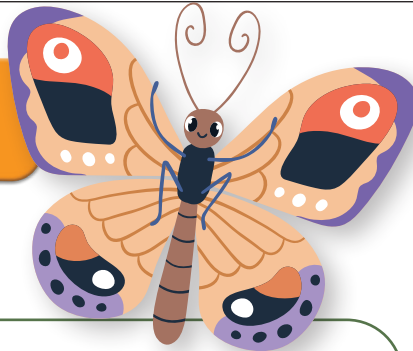


Design a sensory garden. What you would put in it and why?



Blank area for drawing a sensory garden design.

Trail Spot 5



The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine



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

Three horizontal lines for writing an answer.

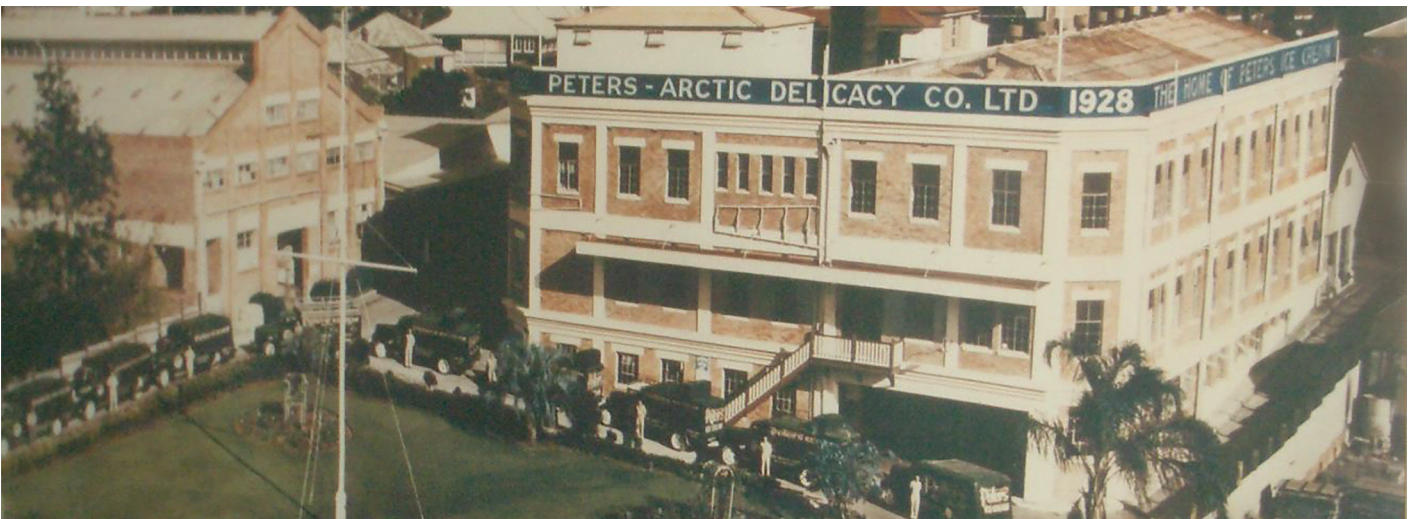


How could you attempt to bring the butterfly back from almost extinction? What could we provide to assist it?

Trail Spot
6 7 8 9 12 19



The Peters Ice Cream Story



Many different nationalities were employed at the Peters factory. Can you list a few groups?



Why do you think they came to West End? How did they contribute to the development of Queensland and Australia?



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



How does this migrant legacy live on today in West End?



Why is it important to retain the old buildings? What is the benefit of restoring them?



What other uses can they have?

Trail Spot

20

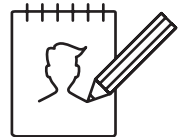


The Fig Tree Grove



Think about what you have seen and heard today.

Draw a sketch of one of the old Peters buildings and how they have been preserved in the West Village developments. Highlight some of the key features that show this and how sustainable urban development has occurred.



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 5 and linked to the Australian Curriculum include:

- The Indigenous story of West End – Yuggera and Turrbal stories.
- The Indigenous presence today.
- Sustainability, the environment and heritage at West Village.
- Changes to the environment that affect humans.
- Native bees and the Richmond birdwing butterfly survival and habitats.
- The issues of environmental sustainability that can improve the world around us.
- A look at nature past and present and ways to improve it.
- Migrant workers and their legacy past and present.
- How have migrants stamped their presence on West End?
- What motivates migrants?
- Heritage and our need to preserve it for future generations.
- 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.
- The effects of European settlement.
- 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.
- Sustainable use of water everyday and recycled water used on-site at West Village.

Trail Spot 2

The Urban Forest

- The students understand what West End was like before European Settlement?
- Students understand that vegetation is important even in our cities.
- How can we improve urban/city areas in terms of green space? Why?
- Sustainable development opportunities.

Trail Spot 3

Native Bees

- Why are bees important in our world?
- The change in habitat and survival of them.
- What did Indigenous people think of bees and their symbolism?

Trail Spot 4

The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine

The Richmond Butterfly story

- Why is the Richmond birdwing story important?
- Why grow the vine that they eat?
- The unique features of the vine and butterfly 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 Reading - Indigenous People of West End

The Yuggera and Turrbal People of West End

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Describe how European settlement changed the lives of the indigenous peoples?



Who are the two Indigenous groups that called Brisbane home?



What do the Indigenous words Mianjin and Maiwar mean?



What does Kurilpa mean?



Describe the relationship between land and the Indigenous peoples of Australia?



Describe the physical environment of the West End area at the time of European settlement.

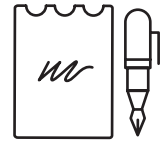
Native Bees

<https://www.aussiebee.com.au/keyfacts.html>

- There are at least 1,700 species of true blue Australian native bees.
- Commercial honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) are not native to Australia. They were introduced from Europe in about 1822.
- Australian native bees can be black, yellow, red, metallic green or even black with blue polka dots! They can be fat and furry, or sleek and shiny.
- Australia's smallest native bee is Cape York's minute *Quasihesma* bee (shown in photo above, with Australia's biggest bee). It is less than 2mm long.
- Australia's largest native bee is the Great Carpenter Bee of the tropical north and northern NSW. It is up to 24 mm long.
- Most Australian bees are solitary bees which raise their young in burrows in the ground or in tiny hollows in timber.
- Australia also has 11 species of social native bees (genera *Tetragonula** and *Austroplebeia*) which do not sting!
- Stingless bee honey is a delicious bush food and stingless bees can be good crop pollinators. So stingless beekeeping is becoming increasingly popular.
- Native bees are also important pollinators of Australia's unique wildflowers and are a vital part of our Australian bushland

From the points opposite, write a one page magazine article on native bees and West Village, and illustrate it.

Australian Native Bees at West Village



Richmond Birdwing Butterfly

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/conservation/threatened-wildlife/threatened-species/featured-projects/richmond-birdwing-butterfly>

The Richmond birdwing butterfly is the largest sub-tropical 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



How wide can the Richmond birdwing butterfly wings grow?



Does the birdwing live in cold climates? Where does it live?



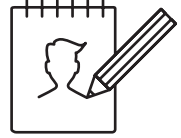
What special colour does the male have on it?



What does the butterfly need to survive?

Write a paragraph on the birdwing vine and its importance to the butterfly. Use the West Village cards as reference material.

Draw a realistic diagram of the vine and a butterfly.



The Ice Cream Story...how it began

Source- http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/find_out/guides/tech/ice-cream/newsid_3634000/3634978.stm

The earliest forms of ice cream bear little resemblance to the creamy sweet stuff inside your freezer. The emperors of the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 AD) are believed to have been the first to eat 'a frozen milk-like confection'. This version was made with cow, goat or buffalo milk that was heated with flour. An ice-cream-like food was first eaten in China in 618-97AD. King Tang of Shang, had 94 ice men who helped to make a dish of buffalo milk, flour and camphor. A form of ice-cream was invented in China about 200 BC when a milk and rice mixture was frozen by packing it into snow. Roman emperors are supposed to have sent slaves to mountain tops to bring back fresh snow which was then flavoured and served as an early form of ice-cream. The King of England, Charles

I, is supposed to have offered his chef £500 a year to keep his ice-cream recipe a secret from the rest of England.

The explorer, Marco Polo (1254-1324), is believed to have seen ice-cream being made during his trip to China and introduced it to Italy.

Ice cream sundaes were invented when it became illegal to sell ice-cream sodas on a Sunday in the American town of Evanston during the late 19th century. To get round the problem some traders replaced the soda with syrup and called the dessert an Ice Cream Sunday. They replaced the y with an e to avoid upsetting religious leaders.

The Evolution of Ice Cream

<https://www.idfa.org/the-history-of-ice-cream>

Ice cream's origins are known to reach back as far as the second century B.C., although no specific date of origin, nor inventor, has been indisputably credited with its discovery. We know that Alexander the Great enjoyed snow and ice flavoured with honey and nectar. Biblical references also show that King Solomon was fond of iced drinks during harvesting. During the Roman Empire, Nero Claudius Caesar (A.D. 54-86) frequently sent runners into the mountains for snow, which was then flavoured with fruits and juices.

Over one thousand years later, Marco Polo returned to Italy from the Far East with a recipe that closely resembled what is now called sherbet. Historians estimate that this recipe

evolved into ice cream sometime in the 16th century. England seems to have discovered ice cream at the same time, or perhaps even earlier than the Italians. Cream Ice, as it was called, appeared regularly at the table of Charles I during the 17th century. France was introduced to similar frozen desserts in 1553 by the Italian Catherine de Medici when she became the wife of Henry II of France. It wasn't until 1660 that ice cream was made available to the general public. The Sicilian Procopio introduced a recipe blending milk, cream, butter and eggs at Café Procope, the first café in Paris.

Create a timeline

From the brief history described opposite, develop a timeline to show how ice cream evolved in history.



West Village Word Find

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

TURRBAL
 SUSTAINABILITY
 KURILIPA
 RITUAL
 SUBTROPICAL
 VINE
 SOLARENERGY
 PROTECTED
 HABITAT
 EXCLUSION
 LARVAE
 CLASSIFICATION
 SENSORY
 RELATIONSHIP
 MAIWAR
 HERITAGE
 YUGGERA
 RECYCLE

West Village Discovery Trail



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