

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



Some Indigenous history 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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The first archaeological sites date from around 22,000 years ago and are on the sandhills of Stradbroke Island. Rising seawater had forced the Indigenous people to move west. It wasn't until 6,000 years ago that the current coastline was established. At that time the people lived in a subtropical paradise along the sea, the rivers and the many creeks.

There was a large variety of food, and depending on the season, many feasts were enjoyed when certain fruits or animals were plentiful. It has been estimated that the people needed to spend two hours a day to get their food for a 24-hour period. It was most likely the most densely populated Indigenous area at the time the Europeans arrived.

The people lived in extended family groups and were all part of the language group of the Turrbal people. Their area extended to the Gold Coast, Moggill, Logan and included the islands in the Bay. The Turrbal were part of the larger Yuggera (Jagera) language group whose area extended from Moreton Bay to the base of the Toowoomba ranges. The Australian word 'yakka' (as in hard yakka) came from the Yuggera language (yaga meaning strenuous work).

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.

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

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- 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.
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- 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.
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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?



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



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



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?



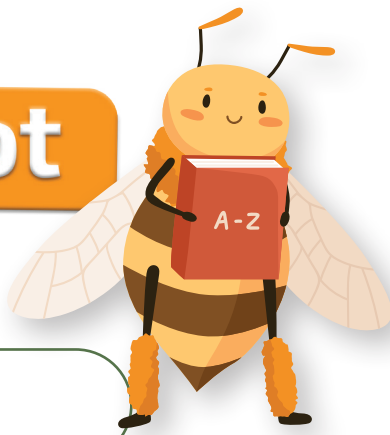
How can developments such as West Village create green spaces and why are they needed?



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. _____

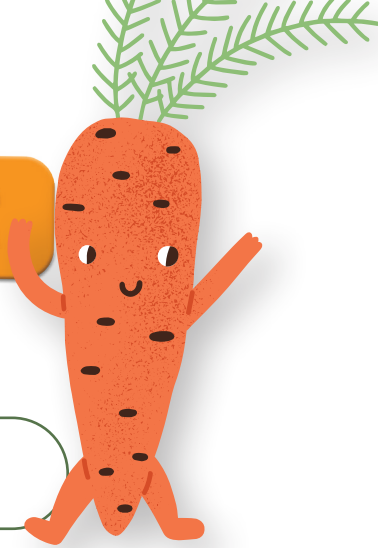
Q What is the difference between honey bees and native bees?

Q Why are native bees important to the environment?

Q 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?

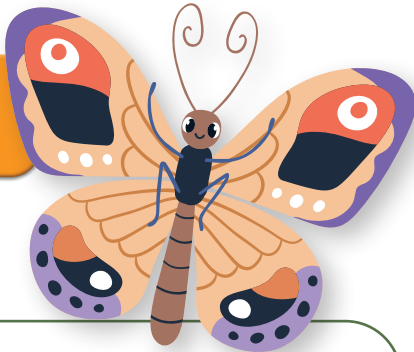


Blank area for drawing a sensory garden design.

Trail

Spot

5



The Richmond Birdwing Butterfly and Vine



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

Blank lines for writing an answer.



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



How will future environmental changes affect the butterfly?
What needs to be done?

Trail

Spot



6

7

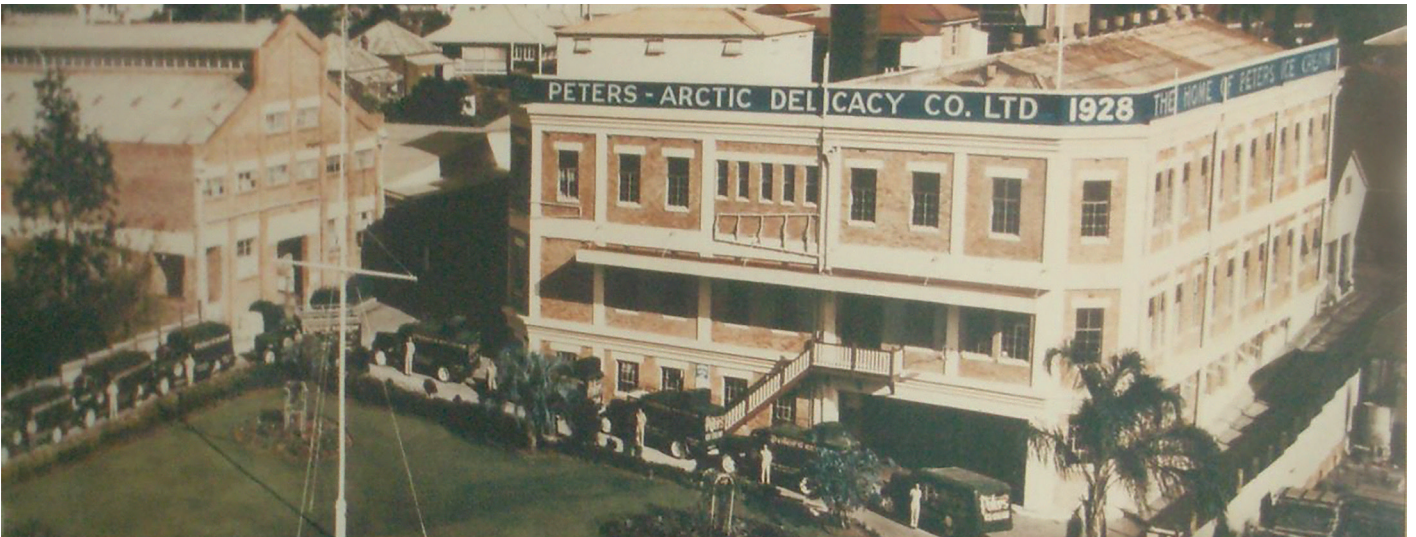
8

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 are signs of this?



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.

Write an article or story about urban development in cities. What does it need to consider for the future? Highlight some of the key features that show this and how sustainable urban development has occurred 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 6 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 sustainability and our future survival.
- Sustainable use of resources everyday.
- Sustainable urban development.

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? And 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 improve this species and ensure that it survives?

Trail Spot 5

Peters Ice Cream and the West End story

- 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.

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Describe the effects on Indigenous peoples after European settlement.



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.

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

Thinking about the Richmond birdwing...What does the butterfly need to survive? How have the changes in environment led to changes in its habitat and survival? What are the changes that have affected its survival?



Peters Ice Cream and Migrant Workers

Source-<https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/banging-drumstick-creative-and-cultural-legacy-women-and-migrant-workers-inside-peters-ice>

The Workers

In the seven decades that Peters operated from West End, the factory employed thousands of workers, many of them recent migrants to Australia. This focus on a wide and inclusive workforce contributed greatly to the multicultural community which is embedded in West End today.

Additionally, at a time when women were re-entering the labour force, the company welcomed women. Their roles extended from the factory floor to management, marketing, research and specialised trade positions. The inclusivity and community feel made the factory a flourishing, secure and highly desirable place to work.

According to Peter Wehr, who worked in the factory for over 35 years, the factory came to a standstill one weekday a month so that everyone who worked there could enjoy a rostered day off. He remembers the focus on the people and the diversity of the Peters family was wide.

Peter noted at one time there was a discussion of moving the factory out to Wacol so it could be on a bigger property. However, the management recognised not only how integral the factory was to employing the West End community, but the role the factory played in creating that community. Thus, the decision was made to stay in West End.

Some West End History

<https://queenslandplaces.com.au/west-end-%28brisbane%29>

West End, an increasingly residential inner suburb, is 3km south-west of central Brisbane, across the Brisbane River. The name is presumed to have been inspired by West End, London.

Throughout the 1850s and 1860s, West End was a district of farm families, and in 1864 the Boundary Hotel in Boundary Street was first licensed. More significant settlement occurred in the next decade with the opening of a post office (1874), a school in Vulture Street (1875) and a Congregational church in Brighton Road (1878). The ferry service across to Toowong began in 1876.

Access to South Brisbane and West End was facilitated by the opening of the first Victoria Bridge (1860s). But it wasn't until 1872 that there a satisfactory permanent structure. Most southside settlement kept to the South

Brisbane riverbank and wharves, and not until the 1880s did a row of shops appear in Boundary Street. Industry was located along Montague Road, a notable early example being the South Brisbane Gas Works, next to Davies Park (1885). West End sawmills and steam joinery was another early example.

In 1887, a horse drawn tram service from Melbourne Street into Boundary Street began operation, and in 1889 another ferry service began, from Hill End to St Lucia. The Boundary Street School of Arts (1889-1968) opened near the farm terminus at Vulture Street, beginning a civic precinct which later included the Methodist Church, the Gospel Hall, the Kurilpa Hall and the Lyric picture theatre (1909). A crèche (1918) and kindergarten were opened a short way south.

Some West End History (continued)

The floods in 1893 covered the shoreline around West End, sweeping away several houses at Hill End. They left bare the land which was purchased in 1916 by the South Brisbane Council to create Orleigh Park. By that time there was a comprehensive electric tram service in West End, along Vulture and Hargrave streets (1898), putting most residents and workers within easy walking distance of a tram stop. The service was extended to the St Lucia ferry service at the end of Hoogley Street in 1929.

From the 1890s until the 1930s there was steady industrial development in West End. Thomas Dixon's tannery between Montague Road and the river, along Ferry Road, was a landmark, along with the boot and shoe factory (1908) on the other side of Montague Road. A later, and more benign, landmark was Tristram's soft drink factory in Boundary Street (1928). Designed in the popular Spanish mission style of architecture, it was conveniently close to the West End shopping strip to be converted to a supermarket with drive-in shops. In a different architectural style, Georgian Revival, the Brisbane City Council built the heritage-listed Kurilpa Library on Boundary Road in 1929. It is Queensland's first purpose-built local library and is surmounted by a war memorial clock tower.

There were at least two proposals for a bridge across the river to St Lucia (1885, 1940). Both occurred in the lead-up to a depression or a world war and did not materialise. West End was spared the burden of a through motorway and remained an industrial and residential suburb, albeit with low house prices. The residential property market suited

overseas newcomers, and a substantial Greek community emerged as early as 1950 when it acquired the Methodist Gospel Hall for the Greek Evangelical Church. There was ample manufacturing employment in gas, glass and pipe-making, along with other industries in Montague Road and Boundary Street. The Greek Orthodox Church in South Brisbane had over 1350 adherents in 1983.

During the late 1980s the Greek community began to be displaced by Vietnamese immigrants, and the general character of West End altered as industry withdrew to outer metropolitan Brisbane. The shoreline from Hill End to the Merivale Bridge was raised with rockfill, covering the river baths (1921) at Davies Park, and Riverside Drive was constructed (1979).

The West End shopping strip in Boundary Street has developed an active café culture whilst retaining an adequate range of everyday retailing.

Residential property prices have risen, reflecting the popularity of inner suburban locations with active local shopping and dining facilities.

West End's Indigenous name was Kurilpa, recorded as a locality until the closure of the Kurilpa post office at the corner of Hardgrave Road and Dornoch Terrace. A short way west is Hill End, the downward slope of the ridge along Dornoch Terrace. To the east, in Dornoch Terrace, there is the Aboriginal and Islander Independent Community School (1986) next to the St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church.

Create a Poster

Why did the Peters Factory and West End attract migrants to the workforce and living in the area? What was the motivation for people to move to Australia during this time? Why was the employment of woman so important? How does the workforce and jobs differ from past to present?

- Research a local migrant group or migrant person and tell their story of arrival in Australia.
- What are the lasting effects of these people on West End?
- Create a poster to highlight the migrant group and their lasting legacies in the area of West End. Plan your poster below with what things you will highlight.



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



WEST END | BRISBANE