

KENT ROAD INTERPRETING INDIGENOUS HERITAGE

KENT ROAD

SITE OPPORTUNITIES



- KEY:
- Dry Creek/Swale
 - Cola Ceiling Treatment
 - Potential Yarning Circle
 - Potential Paving Narrative
 - Potential soundscape art



DRY CREEK/SWALE



TEXTURAL REFERENCES TO FISHING



SOUNDSCAPE



INTERPRETATIVE ETCHINGS



YARNING CIRCLES



LOCAL TIMBER SOURCED SEATS



ARTWORK INTEGRATION TO WALLS

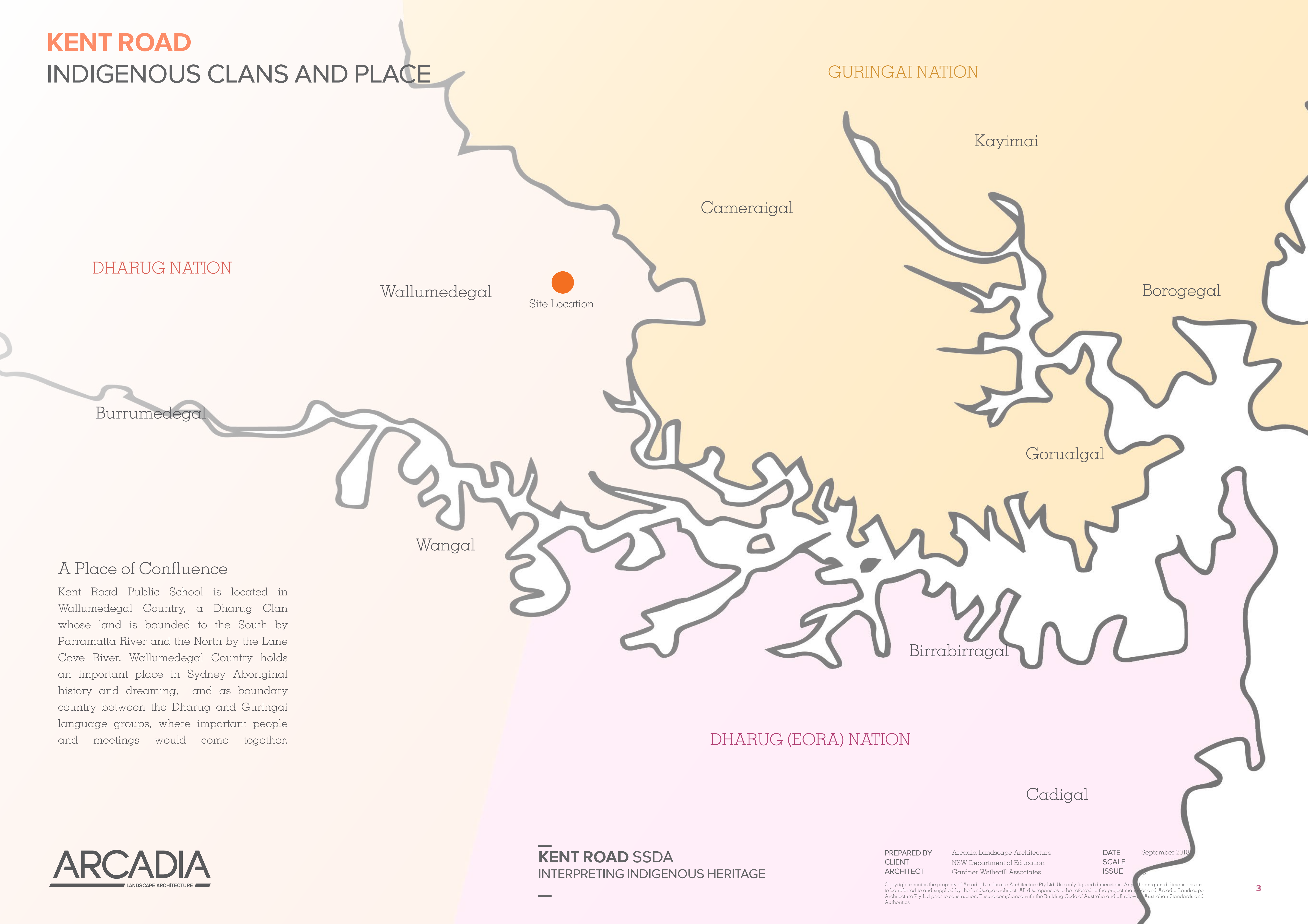


PROPOSED ARTWORK INTEGRATION TO PAVEMENT



SANDSTONE ELEMENTS

KENT ROAD
INDIGENOUS CLANS AND PLACE



A Place of Confluence

Kent Road Public School is located in Wallumedegal Country, a Dharug Clan whose land is bounded to the South by Parramatta River and the North by the Lane Cove River. Wallumedegal Country holds an important place in Sydney Aboriginal history and dreaming, and as boundary country between the Dharug and Guringai language groups, where important people and meetings would come together.

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INDIGENOUS RESEARCH & POSSIBLE THEMES RELATING TO SITE

The Wallumedegal people - Traditional Custodians of the land that is now Kent Road Public School.



The WALLUMEDEGAL clan of the Dharug Nation are the traditional custodians of the land where Kent Road Public School now stands.

Living and caring for the land for thousands of years, the Wallumedegal clan applied a landscape ethos of reciprocity, kinship and care.

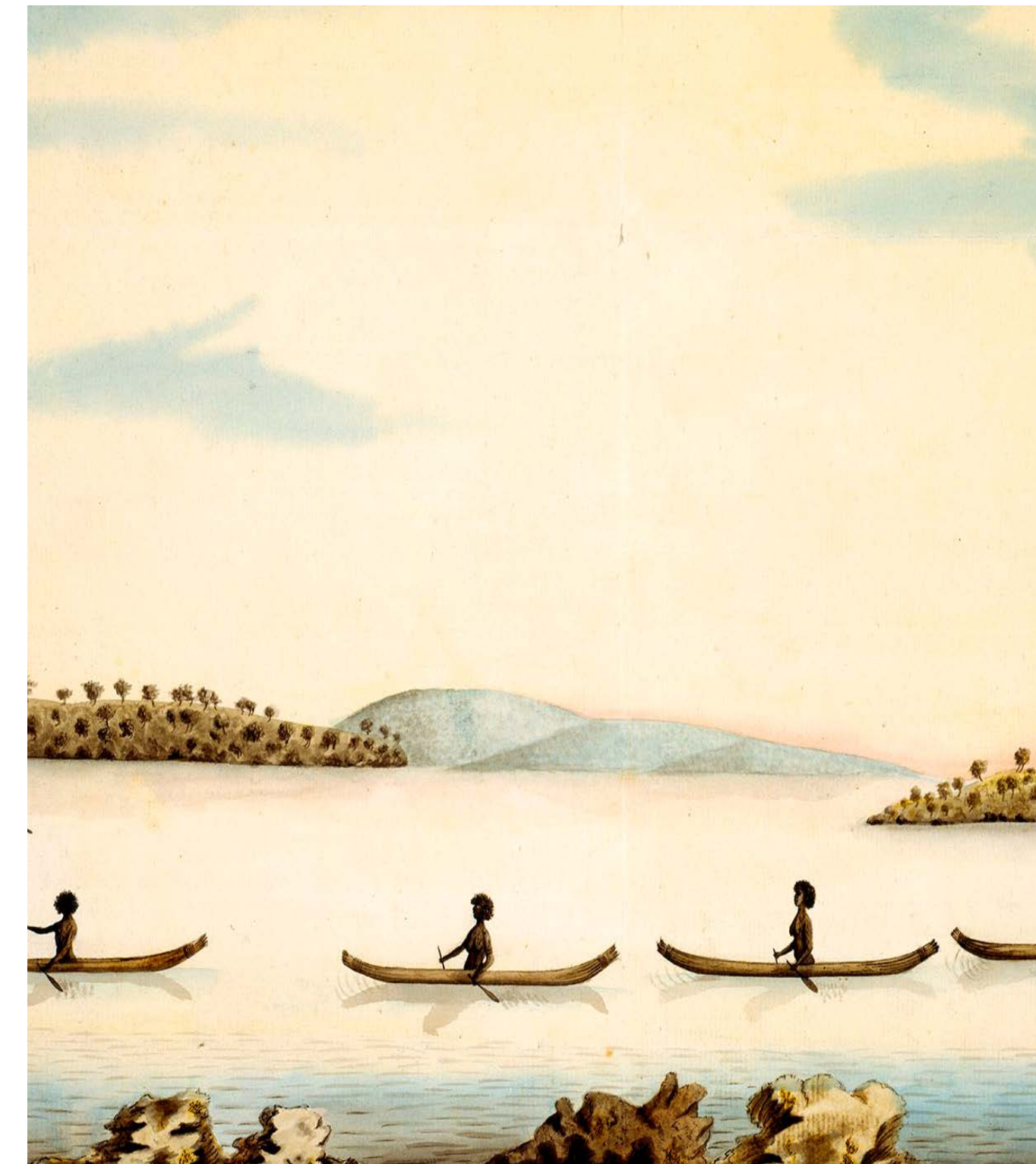
ARCADIA approach is to have a design outcome that allows for occupants to have a subtle reflection upon the sites history.



Saretta Fielding 'Kunta Malang'

Like many clans in the Sydney basin, the Wallumedegal clan had a totem animal that represented the family group spiritually as well as physically.

The totem for the Wallumedegal is the Snapper, 'Wallumai' in Dharug language. The clan likely named themselves after the Wallumai, which was once plentiful around the area and was considered a great delicacy.



The Wallumedegal were known as skilled fishermen and women. Women often spent their days in singing and fishing in canoes carved from the bark of the Eucalyptus Obliqua, fishing with handlines made from Kurrajong bark.

The Wallumedegal men were skilled spear men, fashioning spears from Xanthorrea flower spikes and sharpened bones or shells.



Chris Tobin 'Clever Man'

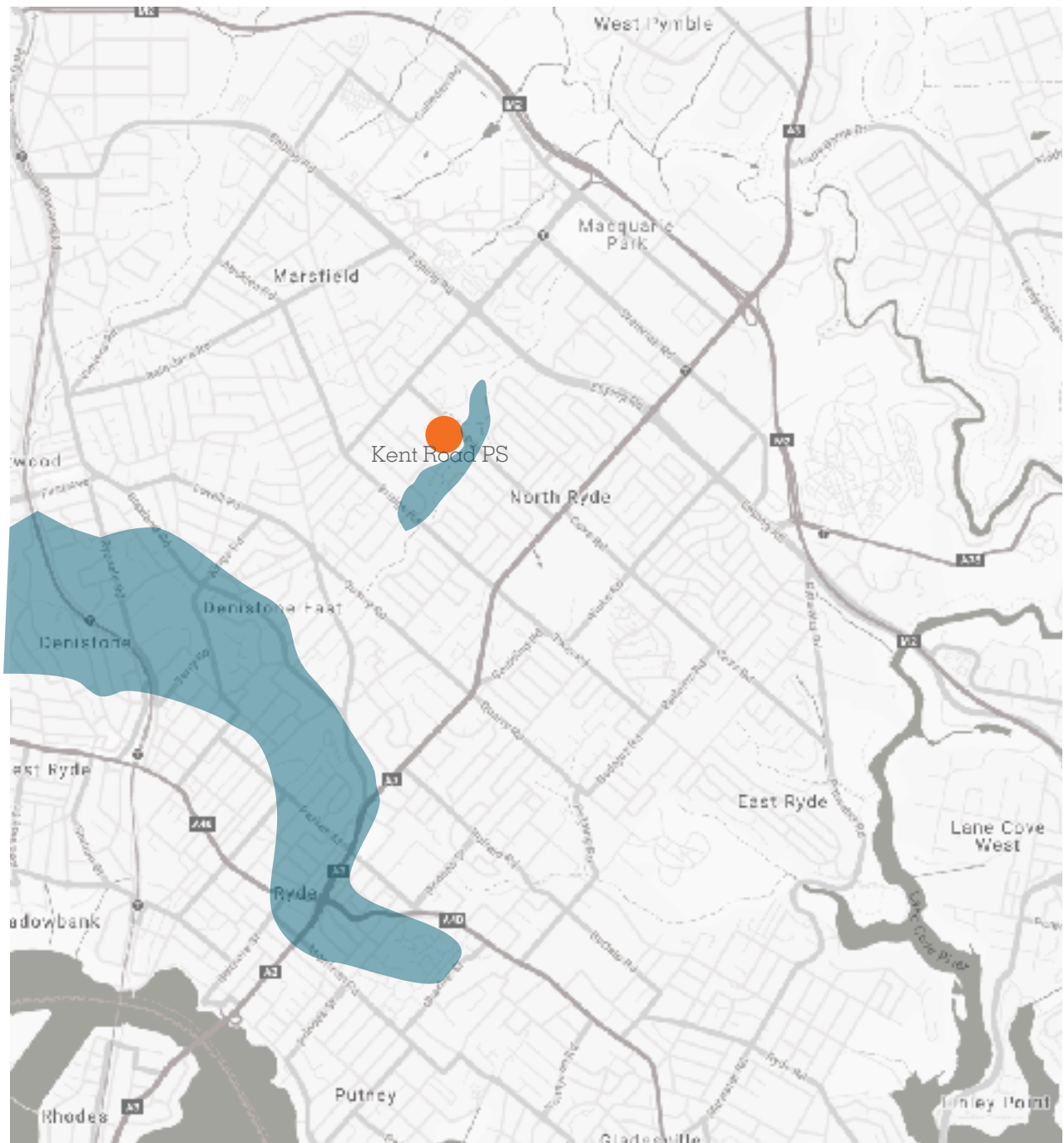
Wallumedegal Country was said to be the meeting place of the Karadjis (Clever Ones) from the clan groups surrounding Sydney.

Karadjis held a special place in dreaming stories. They were people of great knowledge and reverence in Indigenous society and were believed to be able to commune with their ancestors and the Sky Father, Baimi, in the Sky Country.

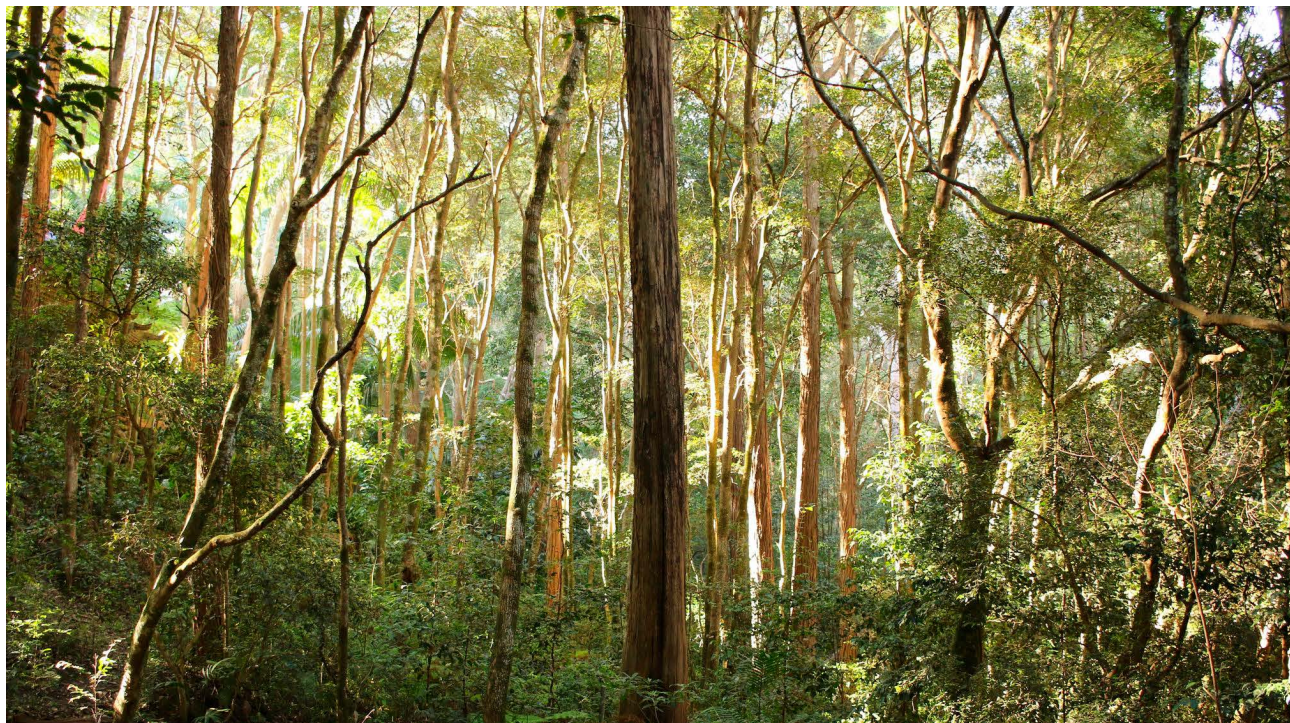
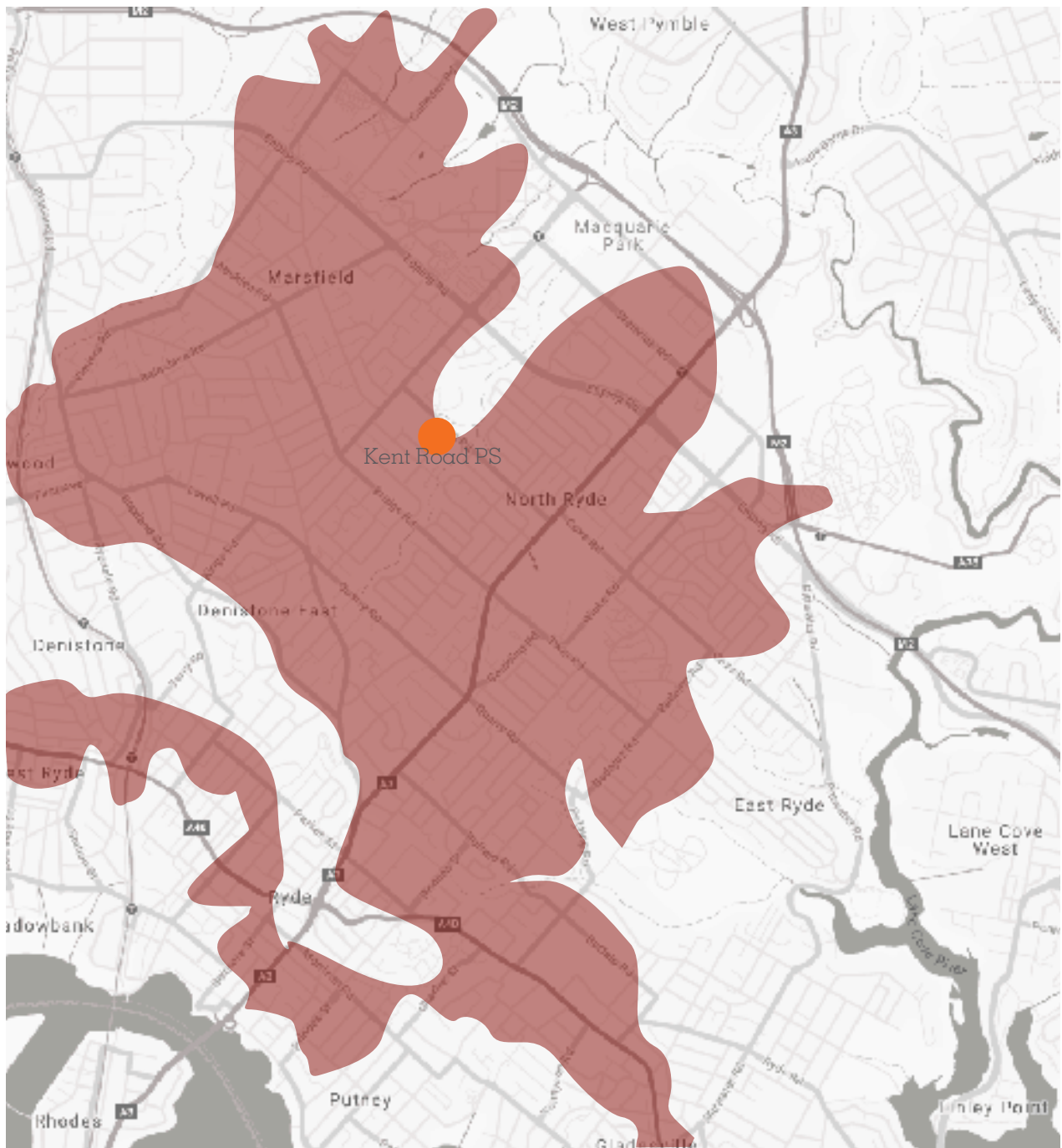
KENT ROAD

HISTORICAL PLANT COMMUNITY CONTEXT

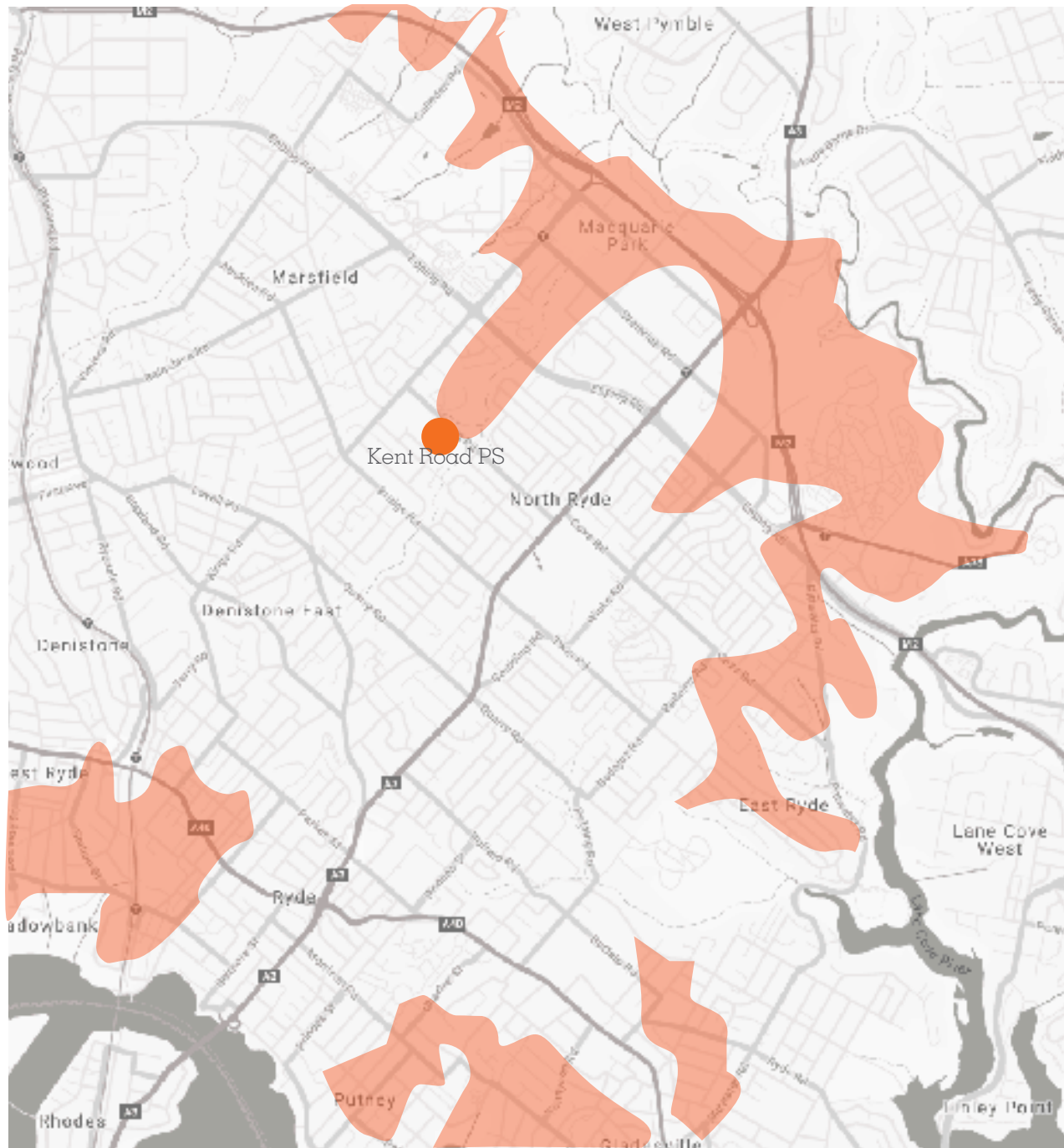
Blue Gum High Forest



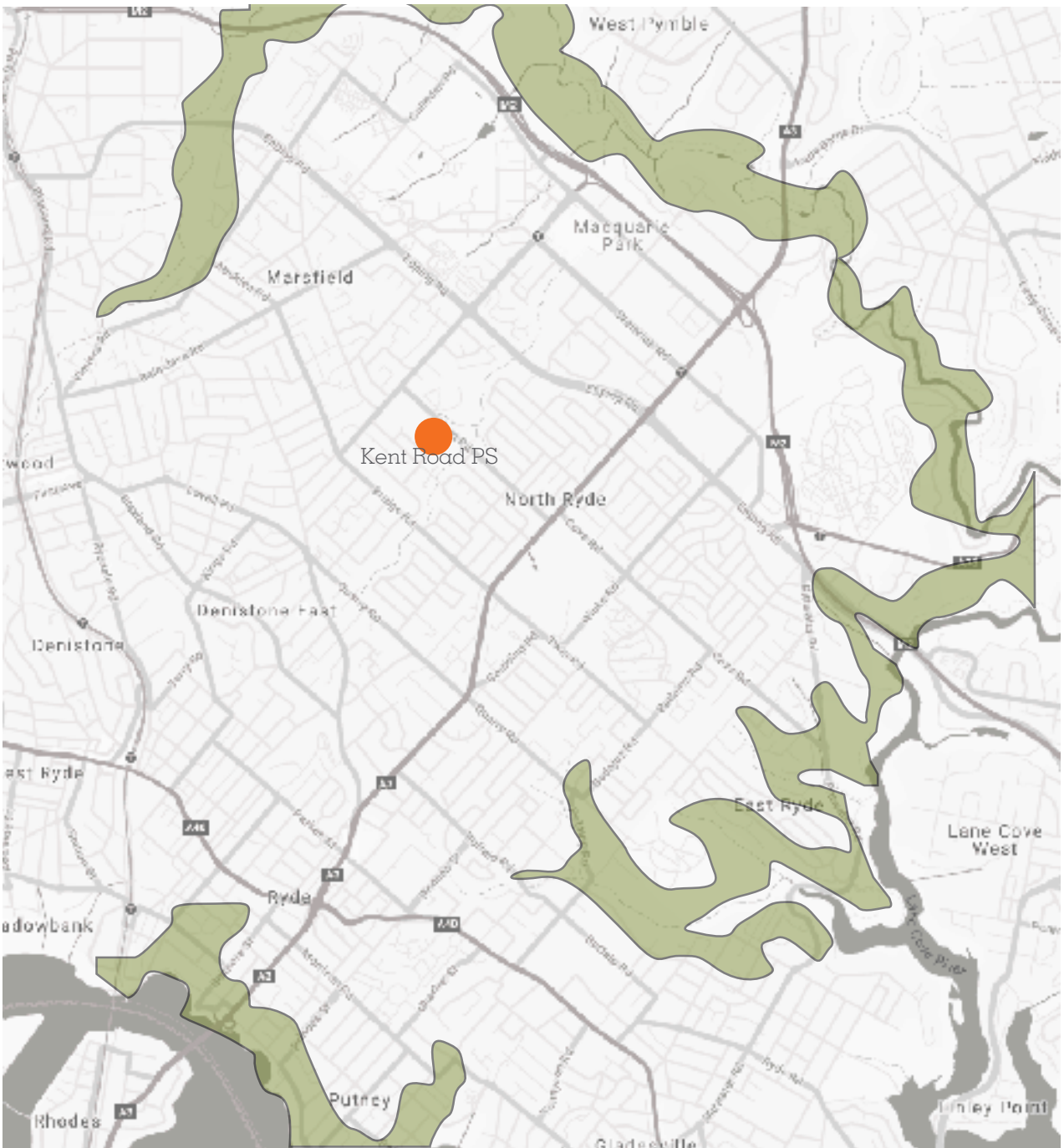
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest



Shale - Sandstone Transitional Forest



Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest



Kent Road Public School sits on a transitional area between three critically endangered EEC’s: the iconic Sydney Blue Gum Forest, Turpentine - Ironbark Forest and Shale-Sandstone Transitional Forest. Additionally, the site is located within close proximity to Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest.

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BLUE GUM HIGH FOREST



Remnant and critically endangered ecological community, Sydney Blue Gum High Forest is found within Kent Road Public School boundary. A beautiful and distinctive ecological community of the Sydney region, Sydney Blue Gum Forests are not found anywhere else in Australia.

A tall open forest, the ecological community contains many species iconic to the Sydney landscape, as well as many edible and medicinal species.

Before European arrival, this community was found exclusively in the eastern basin. There is now less than 200 hectares remaining intact, less than 4.5% of the original distribution. It is classified as Critically Endangered, under both State and Commonwealth legislation.

Bush tucker and traditional medicines may include: *Eucalyptus saligna*; *Acacia* sp.; *Angophora costata*; *Acmena smithii*; *Ficus coronata*; *Persoonia linearis*; *Cissus hypoglauca*; *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*; *Lomandra* sp.

TREES



Eucalyptus saligna



Eucalyptus pilularis



Allocasuarina torulosa



Angophora costata

SHRUBS



Leucopogon juniperinus



Persoonia Linearis



Dodonaea Triquetra



Acmena smithii

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TURPENTINE-IRONBARK FOREST



A medium height open forest with a prominent ground stratum, with dominant species distinctive to the Sydney Basin.

Once extensively distributed throughout the Sydney Basin along shale/ sandstone transitional areas, Turpentine - Ironbark Forest is now heavily fragmented due to inappropriate fire regimes and clearing. With only 0.5 percent its original extent remaining intact, Turpentine - Ironbark Forest is classified as Critically Endangered, under both State and Commonwealth legislation.

Bush tucker and traditional medicines may include:
Pittosporum undulatum; *Polyscias sambucifolia*; *Acacia sp.*; *Rubus parvifolius*;
Lomandra sp.; *Indigofera australis*

TREES



Syncarpia glomulifera



Eucalyptus punctata



Eucalyptus eugenoides

SHRUBS



Indigofera australis



Polyscias sambucifolia



Acacia parramattensis



Rubus parvifolius

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SHALE - SANDSTONE TRANSITIONAL FOREST



Once common throughout the Sydney Basin and cultivated by Aboriginal communities using firestick farming methods, this ecological community is now heavily fragmented due to ongoing clearing for development, diverted and/or polluted flow regimes, weed invasion and inappropriate fire regimes.

Before European arrival, this community was extensive around the edges of the Cumberland lowlands throughout western Sydney, most particularly in the southern half. Today, only 9,950 ha remains intact. It is classified as Critically Endangered, under both State and Commonwealth legislation.

Bush tucker and traditional medicines may include:
Eucalyptus tereticornis; *Acacia* sp.; *Banksia* sp.; *Grevillea* sp.; *Lomandra*; *Melaleuca thymifolia*; *Persoonia linearis*



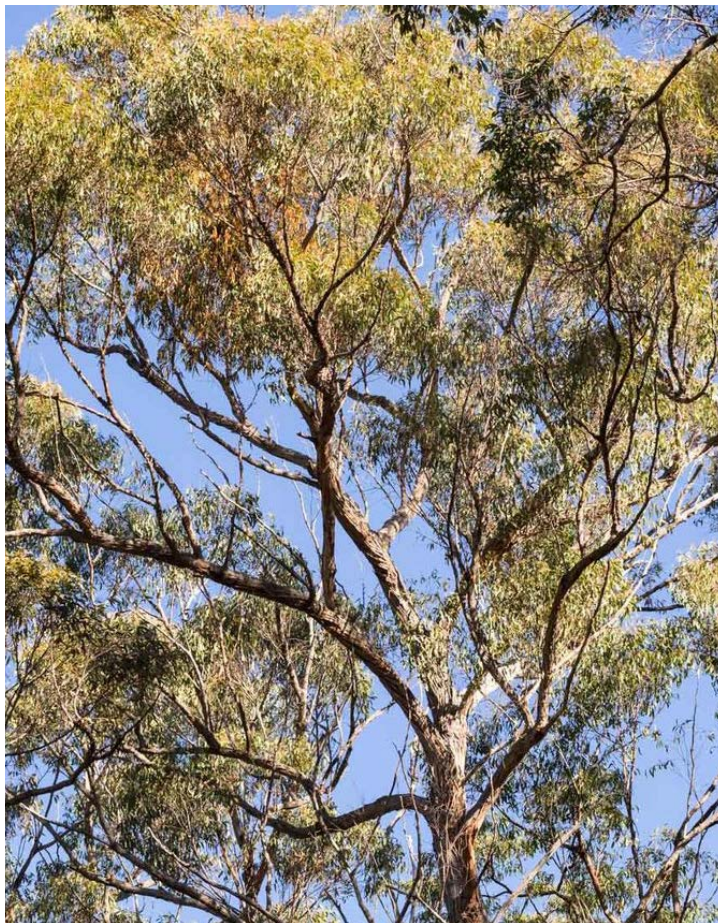
TREES



Eucalyptus tereticornis



Eucalyptus punctata



Eucalyptus globoidea

SHRUBS



Melaleuca thymifolia



Banksia spinulosa



Persoonia linearis



Lomandra longifolia

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SYDNEY SANDSTONE GULLY FOREST



Within close proximity of Kent Road Public School, Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest is widely distributed along the eastern extent of the Sydney sandstone plateaus.

The community is typically associated with sheltered heads and upper slopes of gullies on transitional zones where sandstone outcrops may exist, but where soils are influenced by lateral movement of moisture, nutrients and sediment from more fertile substrates, such as shale/ironstone caps or dolerite dykes, in adjacent areas.

Bush tucker and traditional medicines may include:
Eucalyptus piperita; *Acacia* sp.; *Angophora costata*; *Banksia* sp.; *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*; *Doryanthes excelsa*; *Persoonia linearis*; *Lomandra* sp.; *Xanthorrhoea arborea*



TREES



Angophora costata



Eucalyptus piperita



Eucalyptus sieberi



Banksia serrata

SHRUBS



Doryanthes excelsa



Pteridium esculentum



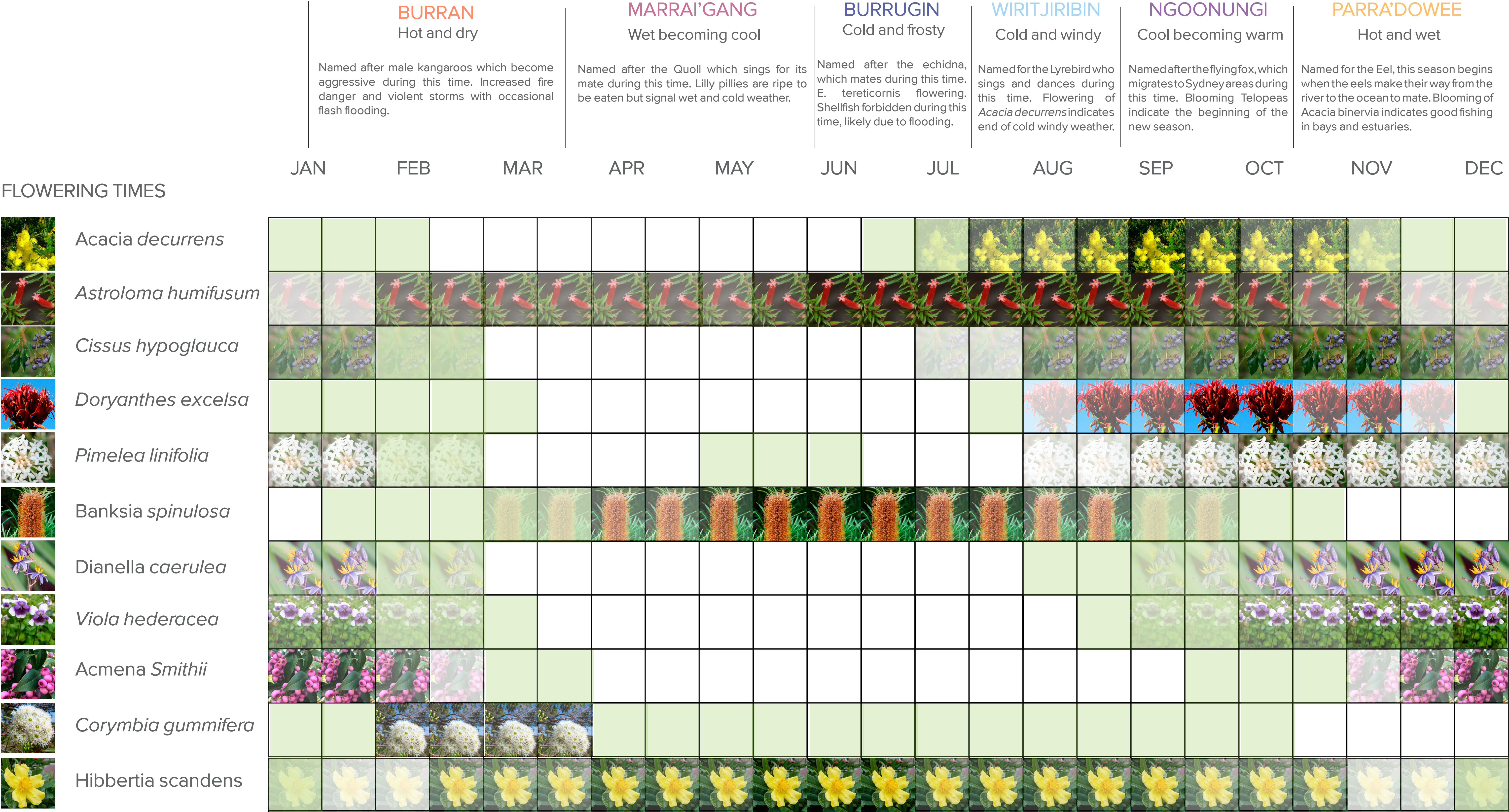
Xanthorrhoea arborea



Banksia ericifolia

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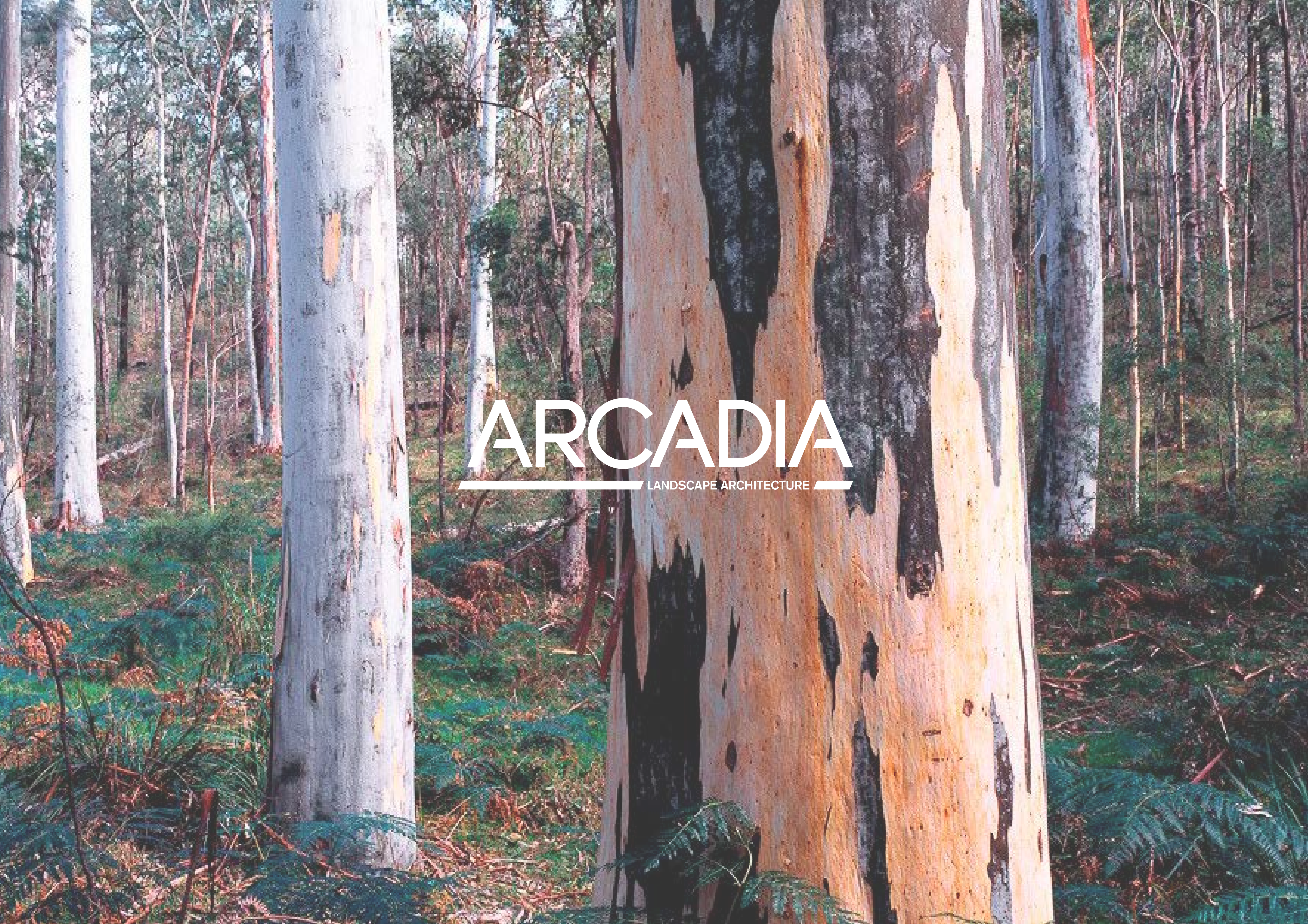
INDIGENOUS SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR SYDNEY REGION



KENT ROAD

MATERIAL SELECTION





ARCADIA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE