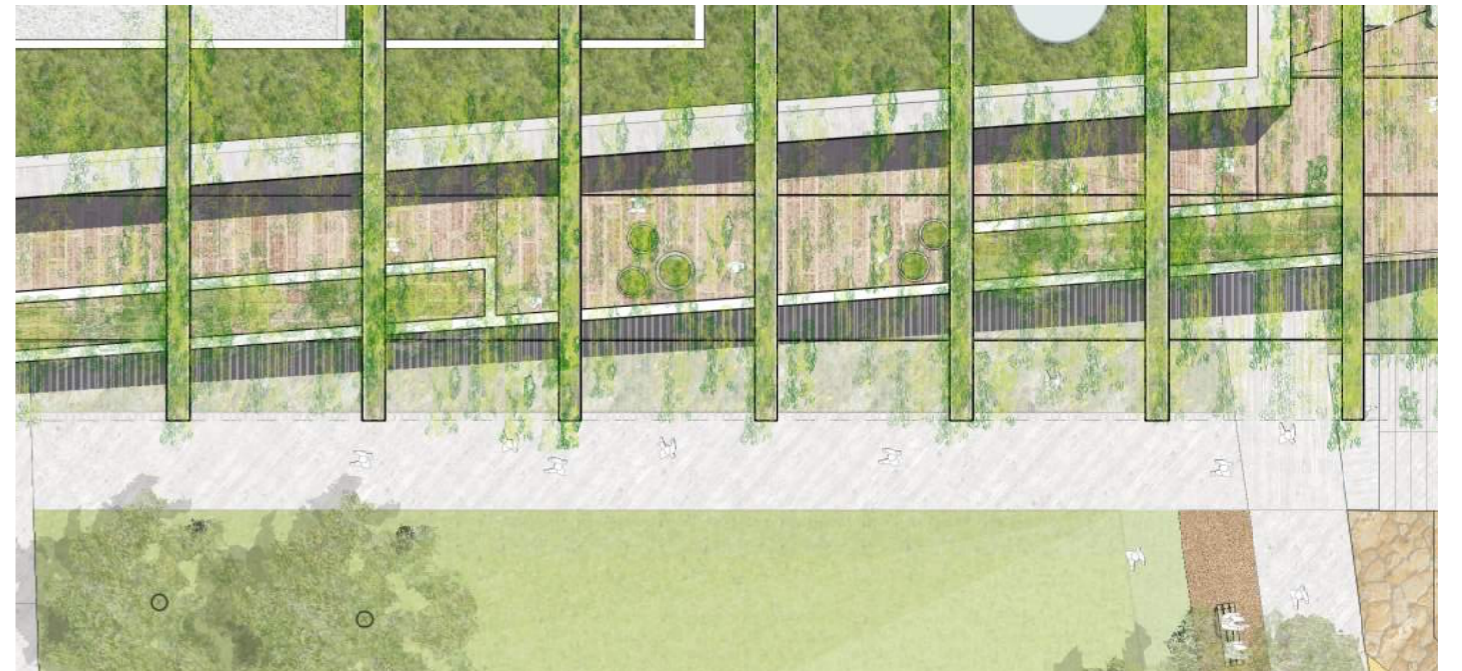
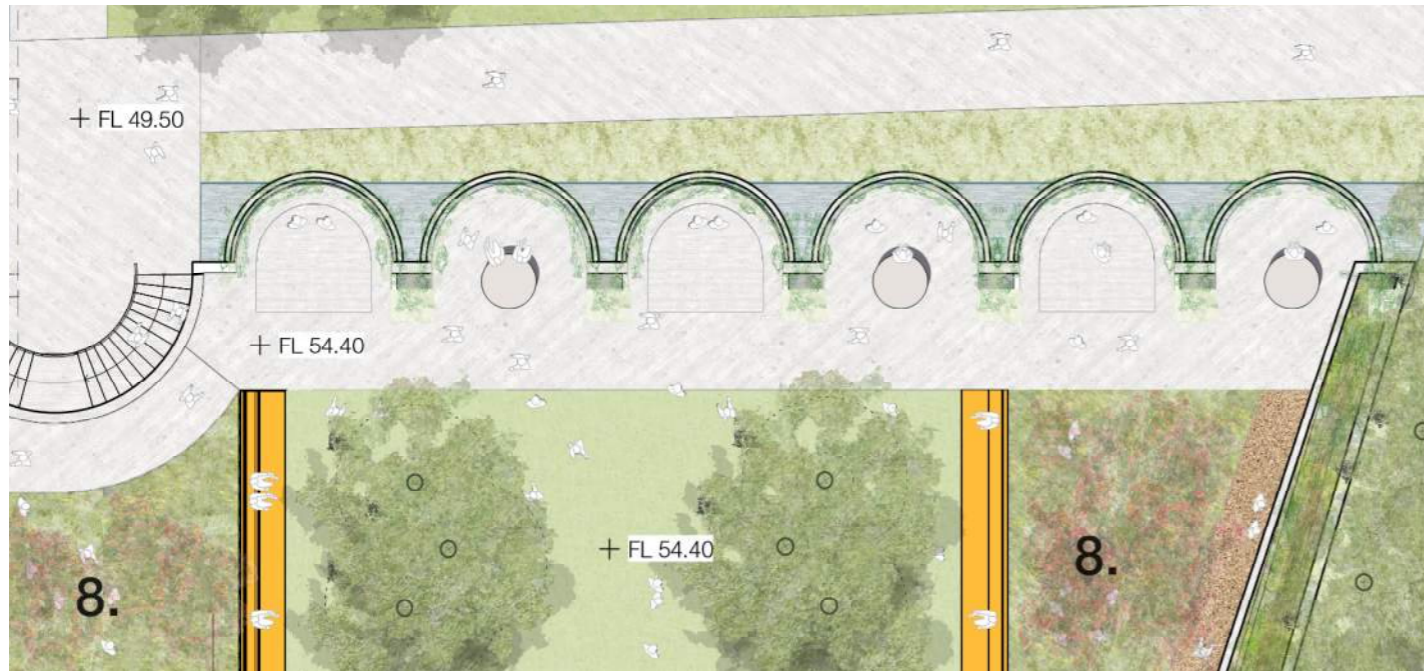


IVANHOE ESTATE C2  
COMMUNITY CENTRE & VILLAGE GREEN  
PLAYGROUND & PUBLIC ART

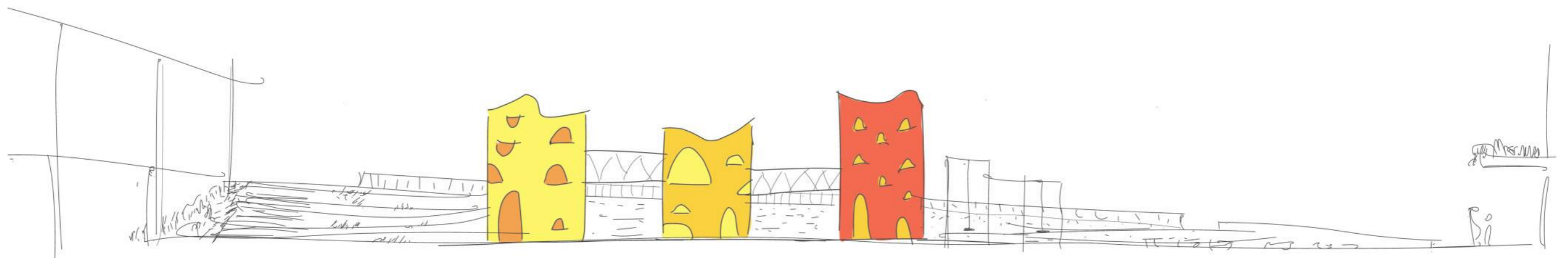
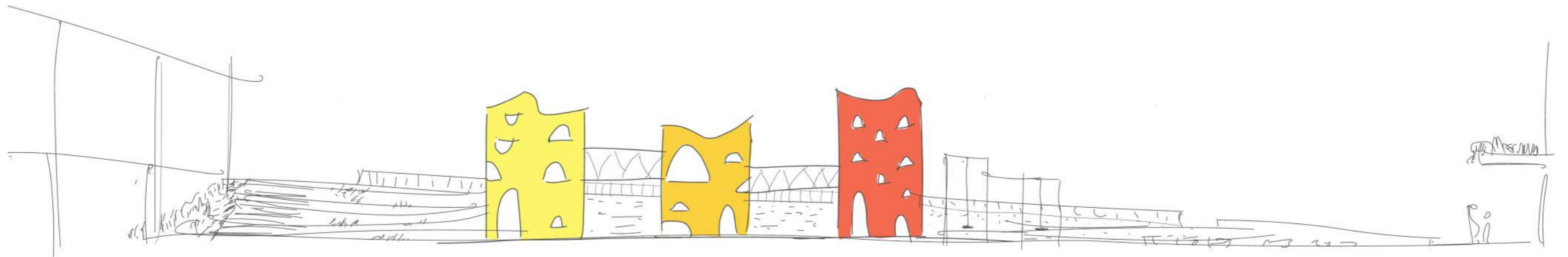
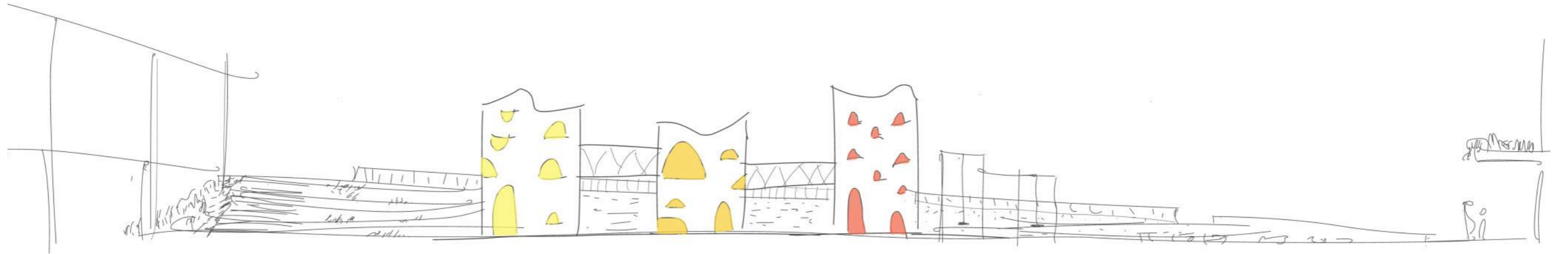
# INTEGRATED WITH THE ARCHITECTURE



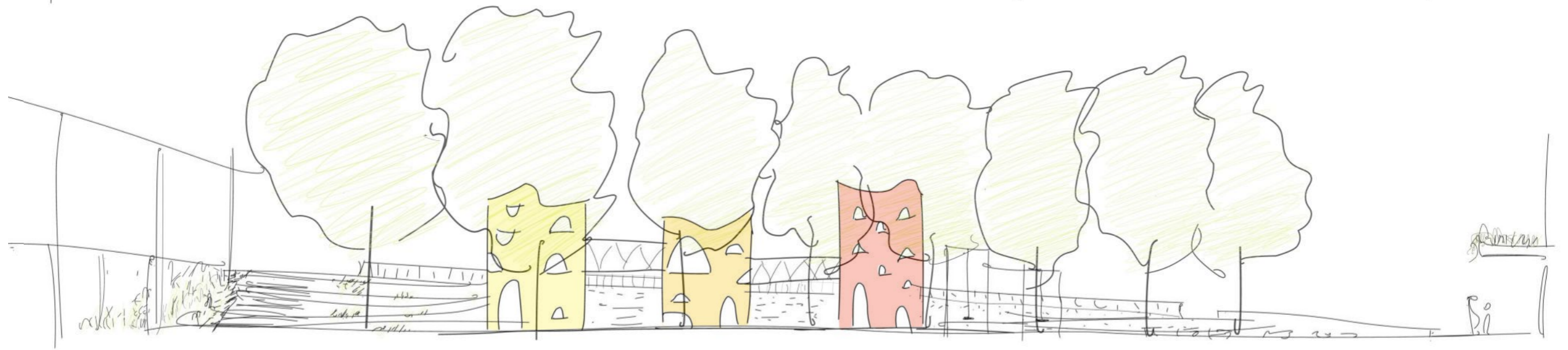
# WHERE PUBLIC ART AND PLAY MEET



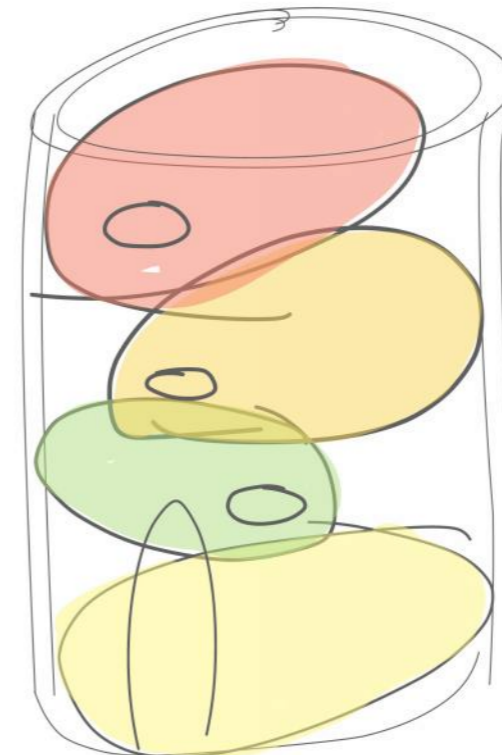
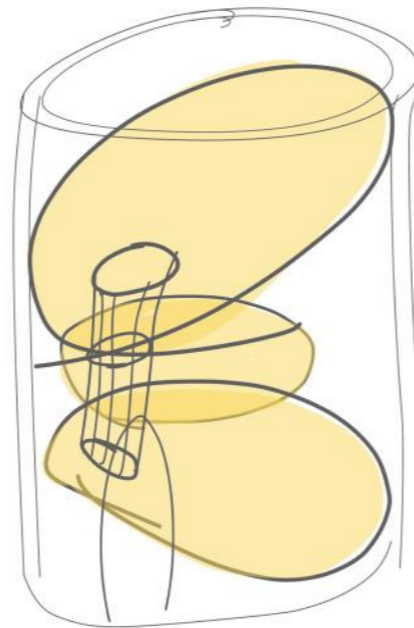
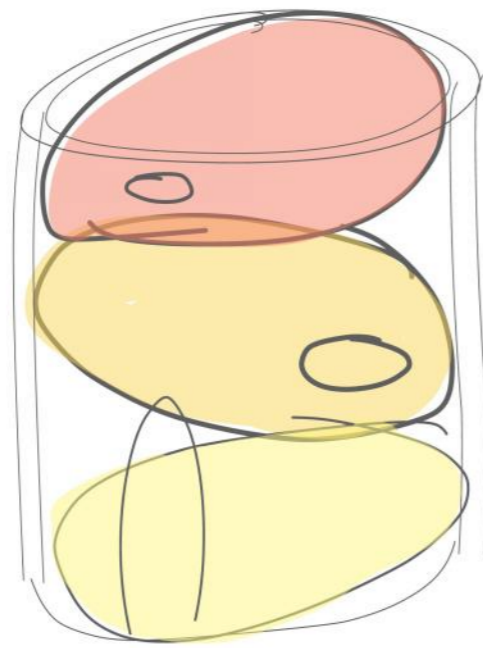
# PLAY HOUSES



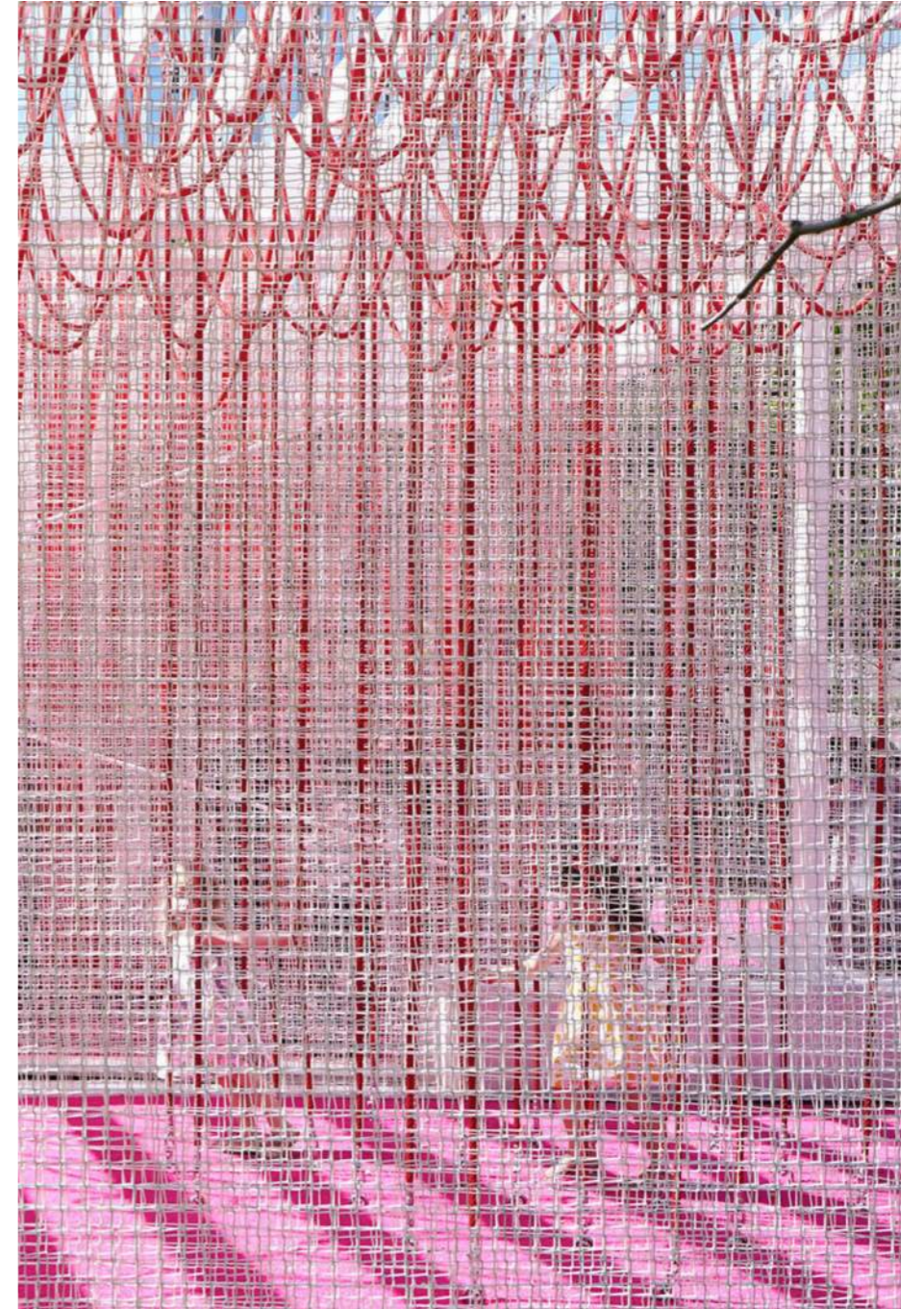
# LANDMARK IN THE PARK



# MULTI-LEVEL INTEGRATED PLAY



# INNER WORLD TO EXPLORE



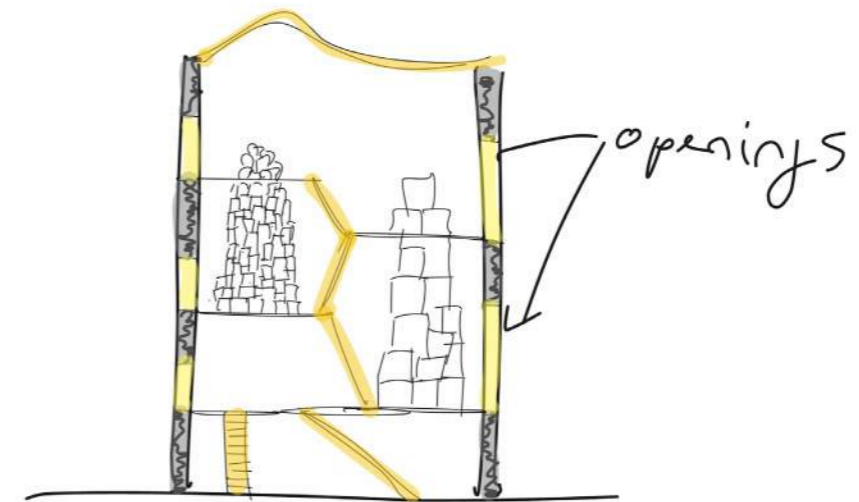
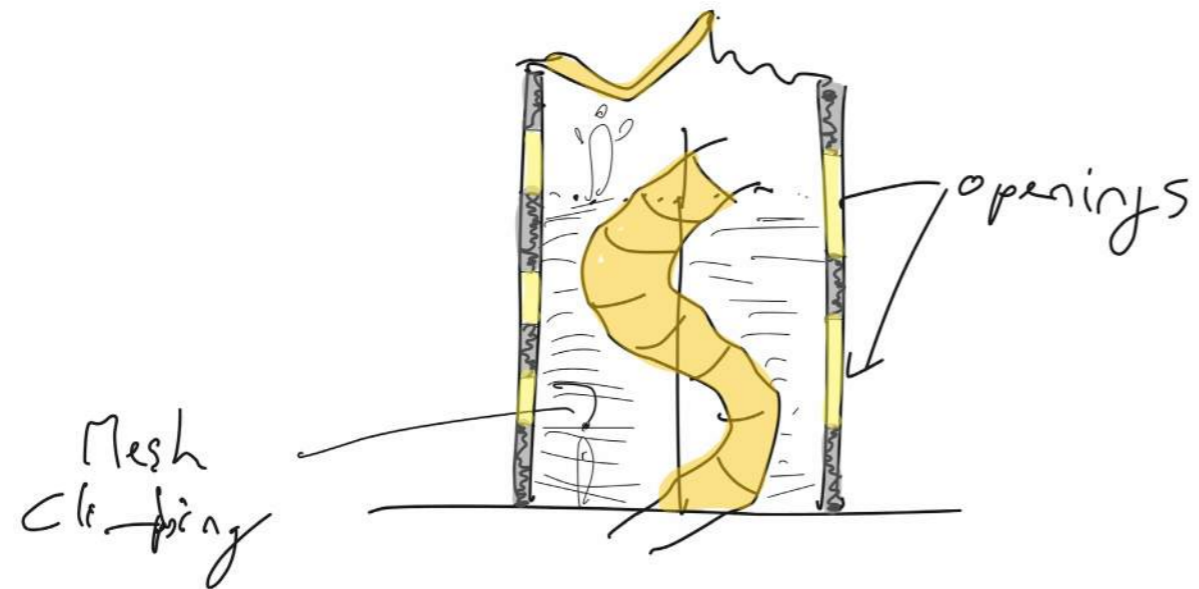
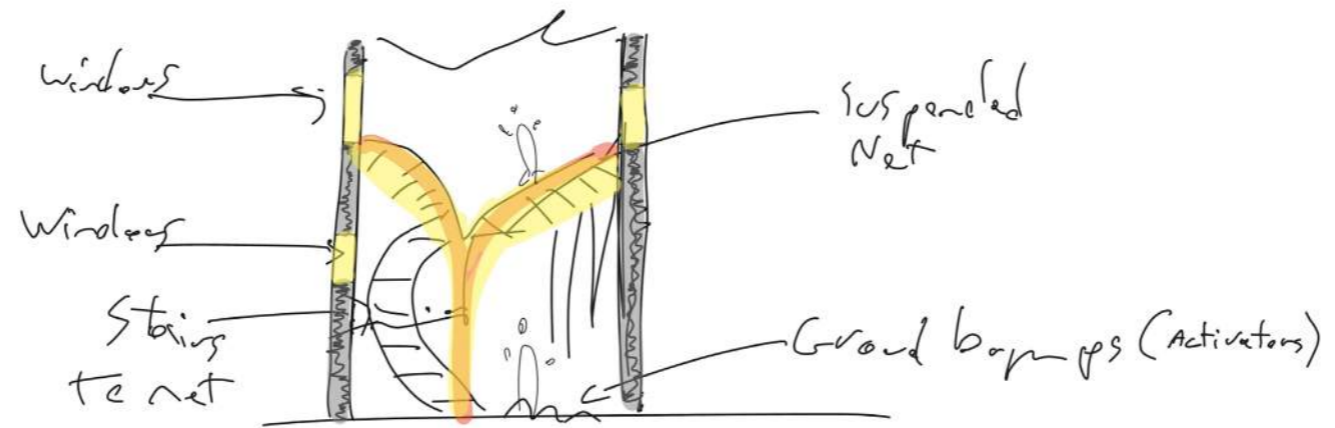
## MULTI-LEVEL RELATIONSHIP TO THE OUTSIDE



ABSTRACT SKY PLAY

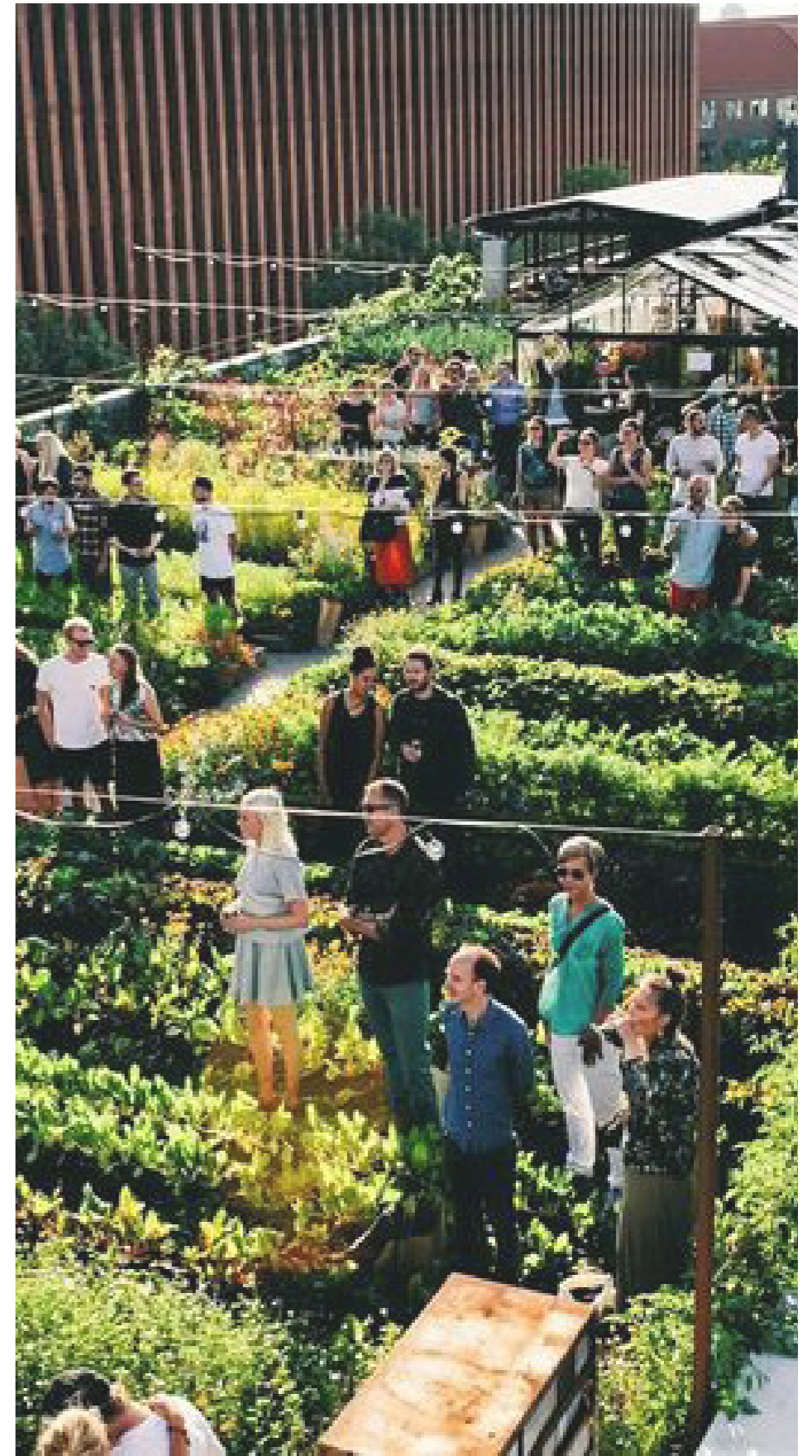
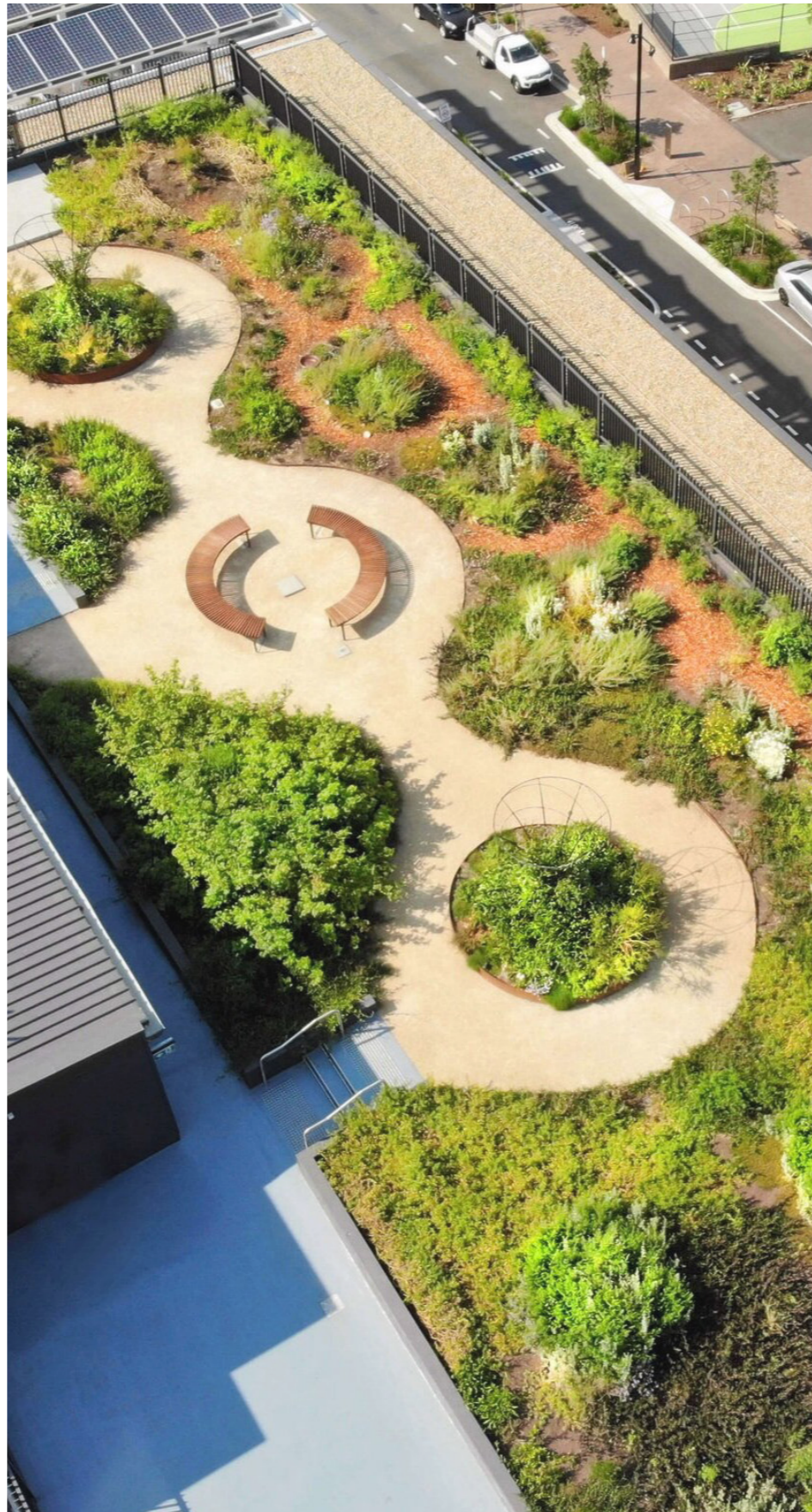


# SERIES OF OPPORTUNITIES





INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY GARDENS  
CONCEPTUAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST



INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY GARDENS  
COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS | INDIGENOUS EDIBLE PLANTING | EVENTS & KNOWLEDGE



## Plant Species and Recommendations

Hi Hallum, I've included a couple of bush tucker type of plants to help tie in the Aboriginal component that you're after, as well as provide possible food for the local birds etc.

Below are a few suggestions regarding the plant species/section that I recommend for your project.

Species listed	Reasoning
Syzygium smithii (Lily Pilly)	The Common Lilly Pilly is a well-known Australian bush tucker plant. It is either a shrub or tree up to 10 metres high, depending on the conditions where it is growing. In the Blue Mountains it is a tree that grows along rainforest creek banks. By the seashore it may not grow so tall, perhaps only 1-2 metres. It is often grown as an ornamental tree, seen in private home gardens and in commercial places. The fruits were widely eaten by Aboriginals. The fruits of coastal (especially seashore) growing Lilly Pillies aren't best tasting, often quite small and tough.
Backhousia myrtifolia (Lemon Myrtle)	Backhousia myrtifolia was used a great deal by the indigenous communities of Australia, this plant produces oils that have a cinnamon smell, and used by the Aboriginal people for both anti bacteria and anti-fungal medicines. Therefore, it is not only used as a spice in food preparation, but also in the medical field as a treatment option for possible infections. Backhousia myrtifolia can grow up to 20 metres, so this will have to be a consideration when it comes to selection.
Alpinia caerulea (Native Ginger)	Alpinia caerulea, is commonly known as the native ginger or some cases the red back ginger, is an understorey perennial herb to 3 m, growing under rainforest, gallery forest and wet sclerophyll forest canopy in eastern Australia.  The white pulp of native ginger has a sour flavour and was often used to moisten the mouth when bushwalking, with the seeds usually being disposed of. The capsules can also be used as a flavouring spice, using the whole fruit and seed dried and ground. They can also be used to impart a sour flavour and red colour in herbal teas.  The centres of new shoots have mild gingery flavour and are excellent in various dishes as a substitute for ginger. The roots can also be used in cooking and have a more earthy resinous flavour.

<p>Dichopogon fimbriatus (Chocolate Lily)</p>	<p>Dichopogon fimbriatus, the Nodding Chocolate Lily, is a member of the Antheriaceae family.</p> <p>The Nodding Chocolate Lily is an erect herb reaching a height of 1 metre with fibrous roots terminating in a tuber. The linear leaves are up to 35 centimetres long and grass-like in appearance. In spring and summer each plant carries a flower spike carrying about 12 large, blue, six-petalled flowers. The flowers have a strong chocolate scent. The scent becomes very strong when several plants are growing close together.</p>
<p>Arthropodium milleflorum (Vanilla Lily)</p>	<p>Arthropodium milleflorum, with the common name pale vanilla lily, is a species of herbaceous perennial plants native to Australia. The fleshy tubers were eaten by Aboriginal Australians. As the common name suggests the plant has a strong vanilla fragrance, which is very noticeable on warm summer days.</p> <p>Flowering stems appear in late spring and summer, with two or more pendulous white, pale blue or pink flowers at each node. Arthropodium minus is a similar but smaller species with only one flower per node.</p> <p>Plants may be propagated from seed or by dividing the tubers.</p>
<p>Dianella revoluta (Blueberry Lily)</p>	<p>Dianella revoluta is a tufted, perennial herb with stems less than 15 cm long and touching or up to 30 cm apart. The flowers are blue to violet and are arranged in groups of two to nine, each flower 10–20 mm wide on a pedicel 5–35 mm long. Flowering mainly occurs from spring to early summer and the fruit is a blue to purple berry, 4–10 mm long. The berry of Dianella revoluta is edible part of the plant.</p>
<p>Hardenbergia violacea (False Sarsaparilla)</p>	<p>Hardenbergia violacea is a widespread species found in many habitats. It is also widely grown as a garden plant, with many cultivars. It may be grown indoors with full daylight, for instance in an unheated conservatory or greenhouse.</p> <p>Hardenbergia violacea regrows from its roots after fire and was a usual plant for the Aboriginal people. The roots were also experimented with by early European settlers as a substitute for sarsaparilla.</p> <p>It can be propagated from seed, when around 21 °C. The seeds are naturally dispersed by ants.</p>
<p>Lomandra longifolia (Lomandras)</p>	<p>Lomandra longifolia, commonly known as spiny-head mat-rush. It is known for how hardly the plant can be and grows in a variety of soil types and is frost, heat, and drought tolerant.</p> <p>This strappy leaf plant is often used on roadside plantings in Australia, New Zealand, Spain, and the United States, due to its high level of drought tolerance. The breeding of more compact finer leaf forms has made Lomandra longifolia popular as an evergreen grass-like plant in home plantings. It can thrive even in temperatures down to –7 degrees Celsius these plants will stay evergreen.</p> <p>Indigenous Australians were known to ground the seeds for use in damper, and the long, flat, fibrous leaves were used for weaving. The base of the leaves contains water and was chewed by those in danger of dehydration.</p>

Frasers Property have engaged The Fulcrum Agency to further develop The Connecting with Country Design Principles.



Together we have identified several key design principles which will influence the art wall proposal to building C4.2.

These principles include:

- **Agency**

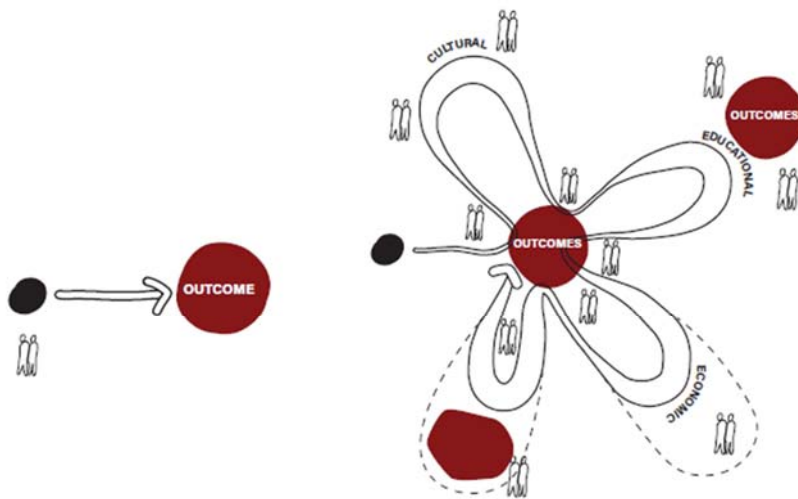
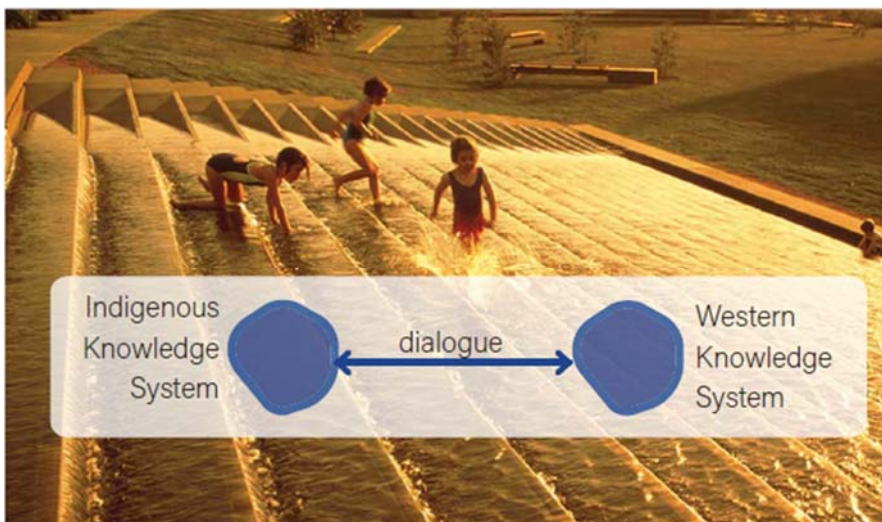


Diagram:

(L) "Business as Usual" approach

(R) Genuine Engagement should allow for fluid, circular and reflective dialogue, as well as possibilities for a range of outcomes that include but are not limited to the building.

- **Dialogue and Restoration**



- **Care**



- **Language and Naming**



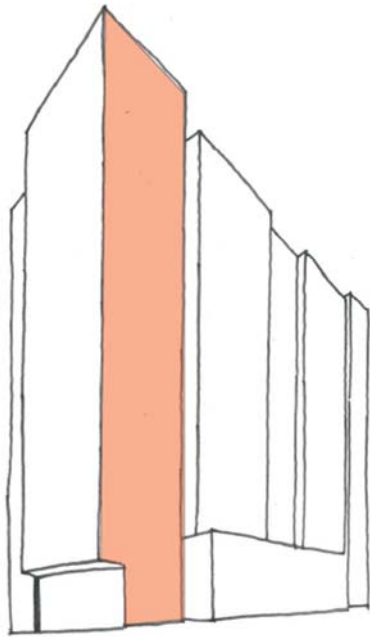
Further to the development of the key design principles, Frasers are currently

1. Confirming the relevant Cultural authorities
2. Establishing the key First Nation Stakeholders
3. Determining the level of influence each participant will have
4. Mapping the stakeholders influence across the various stages of the project delivery
5. Walk country with knowledge holders to understand place and stories

Through the above process, it has become clear that the use of both Dharug Art and the Dharug Language will be an important part of acknowledging Country.



To this end Frasers are in discussion with a number of Dharug artists and organisations to not only develop the artwork itself but also the appropriate procurement process to achieve the best outcome. This process is ongoing and will be further developed following appropriate input.



Location of art Wall C4.2



Indicative examples of integrated Art Feature