

Interpretation for sustainable development

STORIES AND HISTORIES OF NON-INDIGENOUS GINNINDERRY PEOPLE AND PLACES

PARTS 1 AND 2

DR MARY HUTCHISON

GINNINDERRY LOCAL HISTORY STUDY REPORT MAY 2024

PART 1 – Introduction

PART 2 – Ginninderry Local History Study (GLHS)

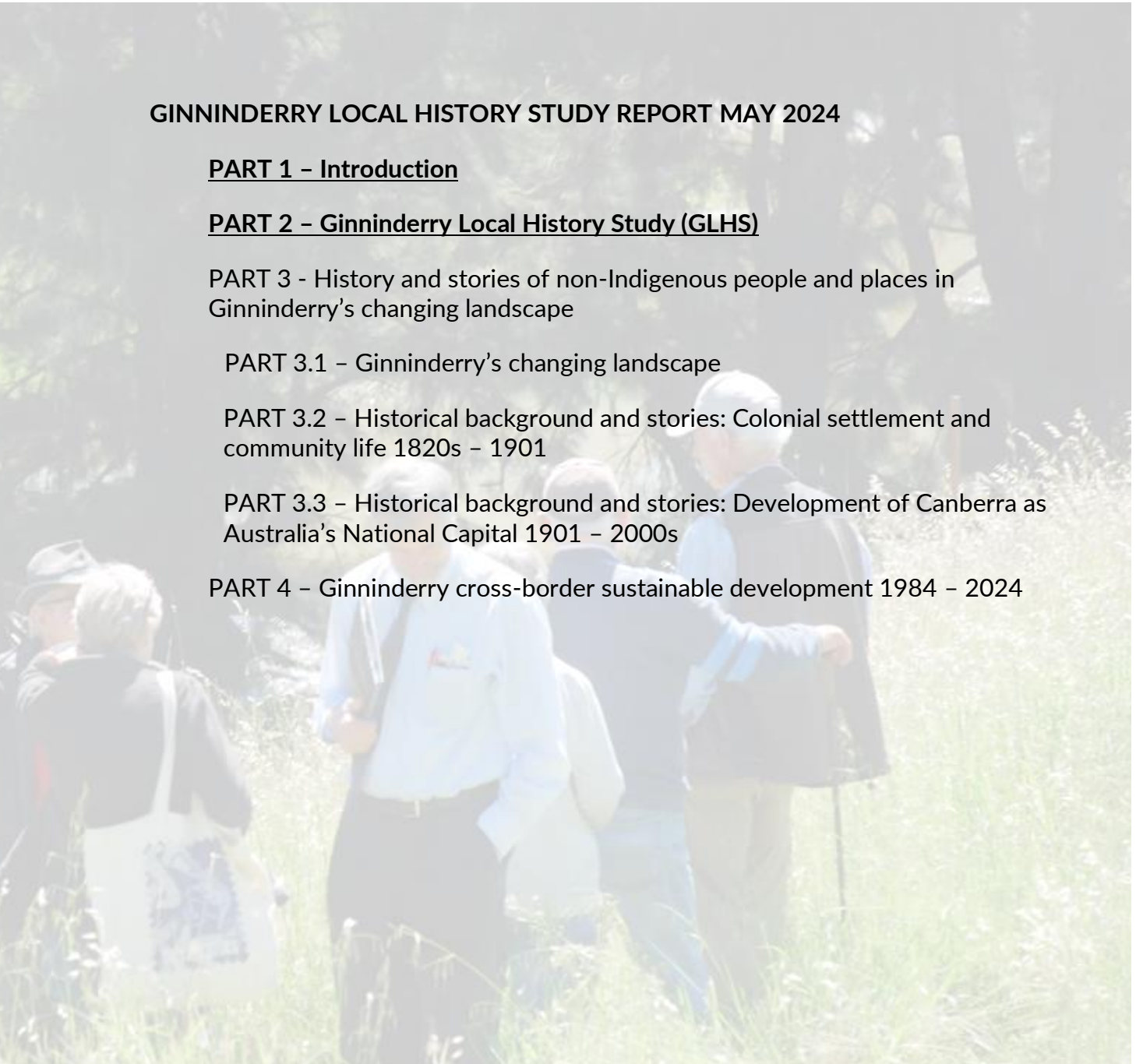
PART 3 - History and stories of non-Indigenous people and places in Ginninderry's changing landscape

PART 3.1 – Ginninderry's changing landscape

PART 3.2 – Historical background and stories: Colonial settlement and community life 1820s – 1901

PART 3.3 – Historical background and stories: Development of Canberra as Australia's National Capital 1901 – 2000s

PART 4 – Ginninderry cross-border sustainable development 1984 – 2024



Cover page image: GLHS visit to site of The Falls Homestead with family members, Ginninderry staff and consultants, and others interested in the site 7/11/2017. Photo: Tony Adams

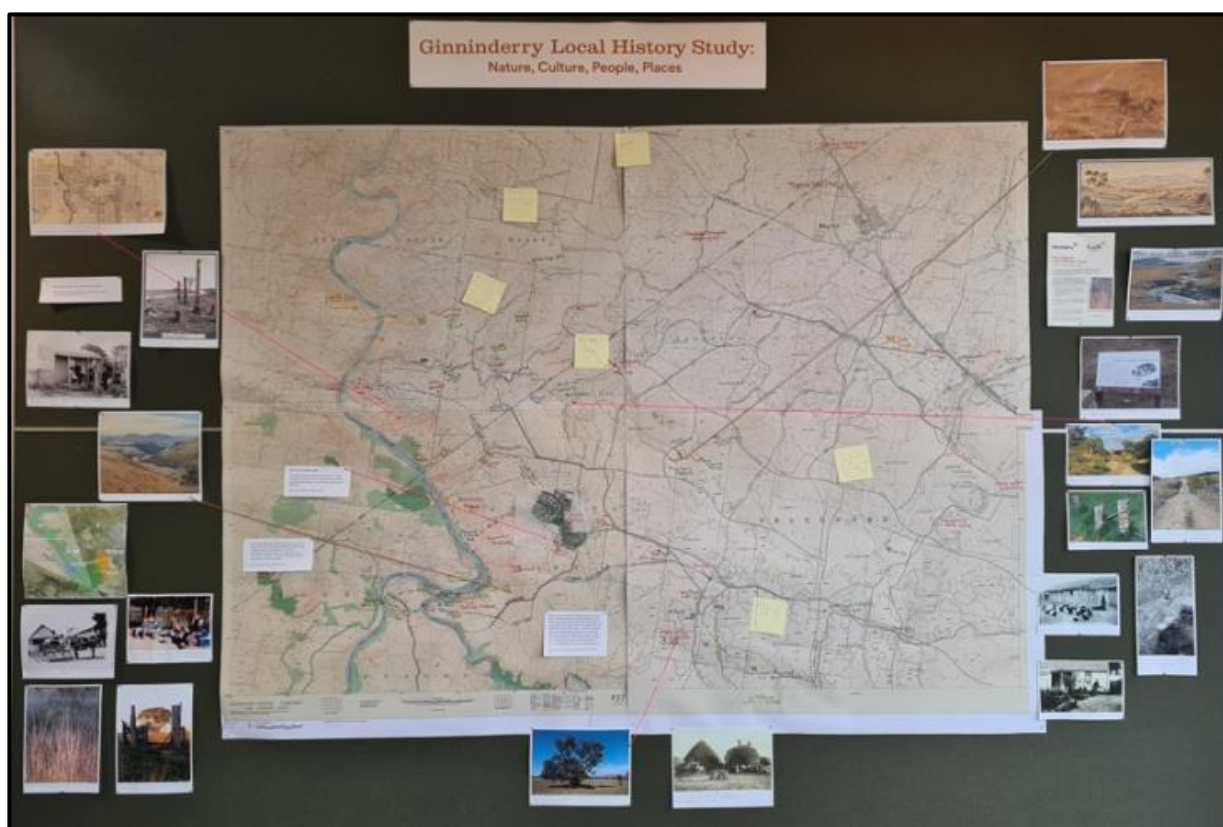
Following page, Acknowledgement of Country image: Murrumbidgee River and landscape from Shepherds lookout. Photo: Ginninderry

Acknowledgement of Country

Ginninderry proudly acknowledges Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and their rich culture and pays respect to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely.

We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities to Australian life and how this enriches us. We embrace the spirit of reconciliation, working towards the equality of outcomes and ensuring an equal voice.





Ginninderry Local History Study, GLHS Story Map, The Link, June 2020. Photo: Tulitha King.

Research and content development

Dr Mary Hutchison: research and writing

Dr Mary Hutchison is an honorary associate professor at the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, ANU. She is a public historian and writer whose research and professional interests include museum and heritage site interpretation, oral history, community collaboration and cultural diversity. She has a particular interest in interpreting changing times and places through the lens of personal experience.

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Dr Peter Dowling OAM: Review of report; advice and suggestions

Stevie Skitmore (Action Heritage): Cartographic and location research, maps

Meg Walker: Maps and illustrations, publication and editorial services

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Additional support:

Volunteers and Staff at: ACT Heritage Library, Archives ACT, Canberra and District Historical Society, Hall Heritage Centre.

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Recommended non-Indigenous interpretation location index

The historical information in this report provides context and stories relevant to the GLHS 'blueprint' report, *Stories of Ginninderry Places: Recommended non-Indigenous interpretation locations* (Hutchison & Skitmore, 2021). An index to information concerning these locations is provided in the preliminary pages of each Part. The locations are mapped in Figure 3-1 (see Part 3). Most are referred to in Parts 3.2 and 3-3.

Recommended Interpretation Hubs:

Belconnen Farm heritage Interpretation Hub, 9, 13, 15

Ginninderra Falls Interpretation Hub, 10

Cusack's Crossing Track Active Travel Hub, not mentioned

Recommended Interpretation Locations

Pine Ridge Corner School bus stop, not mentioned

Elioth Gruner's easel, not mentioned

The Junction Fords, not mentioned

Balconnel gold mine, not mentioned

Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre, not mentioned

Cusack's Crossing, not mentioned

The Falls Homestead, Courting Ford and Sturt-Campbell Boundary, 10

Picnic Paddock, not mentioned

Federal Corner, ACT Border and Sturt-Campbell Boundary, not mentioned

Old Weetangera Road, not mentioned

Old Parkwood Road, not mentioned

Possible Interpretation Locations

Possible shepherd's hut, not mentioned

1945 stockyard, not mentioned

Part 1 Introduction

Ginninderry development project

The Ginninderry Joint Venture (GJV) development project is a sustainable development project certified as a 6 Green Star Community through the Green Building Council of Australia. It is a cross-border (ACT/NSW) project comprising 1600 hectares with a conservation corridor of around 600 hectares along the Murrumbidgee River and Ginninderra Creek. It is planned for 30,000 residents over a development period of 40-years. GJV is referred to as 'Ginninderry' throughout the report.

Ginninderry Local History Study

The Ginninderry Local History Study (GLHS) was established in 2017 to research and develop material for interpretation of the Ginninderry landscape as part of Ginninderry's vision to achieve long-term social, cultural, economic and ecological sustainability and liveability. In this context, interpretation of the landscape's histories and cultures over time was seen as a basis for encouraging attachment to and caring for Ginninderry's environment and community. The GLHS approach to interpretation research and content reflects this intention as 'interpretation for sustainable development'. It is also informed by the Ginninderry Interpretation Strategy, co-authored in 2020 by Jason Cummings, Mary Hutchison and Kate Waters.

Interpretation for sustainable development

A central premise of the GLHS interpretation approach is that stories of nature, culture, people and places exist alongside each other in the landscape – criss-crossing the past and connecting in the present. Another is that there is potential to use these 'story prints' to make connections between past and present experiences; to develop a sense of place and belonging; to learn from the past; to renew the present and to develop new ways of living together and with our environment in the future. Key elements of GLHS interpretation research and content that support this potential for interpretation as a form of sustainable community development are:

- Inclusion of diverse lived experiences, cultures, knowledge and perspectives
- Lively expression of lived experience –for example, in the form of personal text and images
- Collaborative community research processes supporting participant authority – for example, respectful management of lived experience, knowledge and research material, ensuring permission to use, opportunities to make changes, and appropriate acknowledgments
- Provision of well-researched and referenced context for lived experience
- Imaginative and accessible forms of research and interpretation to engage diverse interests and encourage empathic understanding of varied lived experiences
- Encouragement of ongoing community investigation and collection of stories

- Respect for the lived experience and cultural knowledge of Indigenous Knowledge Holders and Custodians of the land within and around Ginninderry.

Content and structure of report

This report completes GLHS work by providing a record of GLHS activities as well as the history and stories of people and places collected in the project's research. It is intended for local residents and the wider Canberra community as well as Ginninderry planners and designers. The historical material complements the summary information provided in the GLHS 'blue print' report, 'Stories of Ginninderry Places: Recommended non-Indigenous interpretation locations' (Hutchison and Skitmore, 2021).

The report is presented in four parts. Part 1 is the introduction. Part 2 provides a record of the GLHS project from 2017 to 2022. It covers the initial intentions and evolving role of GLHS, its activities and significant outcomes, and its approach to collecting and interpreting material in the context of sustainable development.

Part 3 provides historical background and stories of non-Indigenous people and places from the colonial period to the present. It is divided into three sections. Part 3.1 is an overview of Ginninderry's changing physical and cultural landscape within the broader environment. It provides context to the history and stories in Parts 3.2 and 3.3 with basic geographical and geological information as well as a summary of broad changes over human occupation. Part 3.2 covers the colonial period from the 1820s, when British explorers and pastoralists arrived on the Limestone Plains, to 1901 when the Australian colonies joined together as a federation and became the new nation of Australia. Part 3.3 covers life in and around Ginninderry during the Australian Capital Territory period from Federation in 1901 into the 2000s. Part 4 documents the most recent change in the local landscape – the history of Ginninderry itself. Each section includes narrative text, images, maps and references. References are provided in text with full details listed at the end of each section. Annotated features on the maps should be used as guidelines, and further field work and 'ground truthing' is required to confirm locations. The Ginninderry location boundary is identified consistently through the maps, however it reflects the study area at the time of project initiation and thus may not exactly reflect the current boundary.

Histories and stories for interpretation – possibilities and limitations; sources and references

On the basis of 'sustainable interpretation', the histories and stories of Part 3 bring together a range of material to maximise interpretive possibilities. They highlight the lived experience of individuals, the development of communities; and changes in uses and meanings of the environment. They also seek to present material in a way that gives insight into diverse first-person experiences and perspectives and, where possible, in the first-person voice.

The experiences of working families, minority groups, women and children are often absent in colonial records. Where direct personal material is lacking, contextual information as well as family history detail can give insight into individual experience. For instance, the details of living conditions, pregnancies and the birth of children noted in family histories, allow us to glimpse the lived experience of poor rural women, such as Maria Crinigan. Histories of local schools, such as Margaret Clough's history of Weetangera School (2004) are important resources for the history of children in the colonial farming community around Ginninderry. Reports of court cases can also shed light on the experience of people struggling to get by in difficult circumstances – for instance ex-convicts and immigrant workers who arrived in Australia alone. John Crinigan is an example of someone transported from Ireland who managed to establish himself in the community. This was not the case for some of his acquaintances (see Part 3.2, John Crinigan).

Stories of experience have been drawn from archival sources and oral histories. They have also been developed collaboratively through conversations and emails with GLHS contributors. Appropriate references are provided to encourage access to further accurate research. A number of the references are to books and websites that fill in details that could not be covered in the report.

Non-Indigenous histories and stories in relation to the impact of settlement on Indigenous land, life and culture

In presenting histories and stories that focus on the non-Indigenous cultural history of Ginninderry, this report includes references to the impact of British colonisation and settlement on the land, lives and culture of Indigenous people. Direct reference is made to the reshaping of the Indigenous landscape and its ecosystems by settlers in the changing landscape section. Specific connections between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are mentioned from the point of view of non-Indigenous experience. A brief summary of the impact of settler society on Indigenous Australians, based on Waters Consultancy's *Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment Report* for Ginninderry, is provided for each historical period. The impacts of Indigenous dispossession and settler land use can also be read between the lines of non-Indigenous activities.

Guidelines for uses of non-Indigenous histories and stories in interpretation

Guidelines for interpretation of Ginninderry people and place stories are provided in the Ginninderry Interpretation Strategy (Cummings, Hutchison & Waters, 2019) and should inform the use of material in Part 3. The Strategy identifies 'people and places' as overarching themes, with five 'perspectives: natural ecosystems, Indigenous cultures and histories, non-Indigenous cultures and histories, sustainability principles and future residents' perspectives. Specific interpretations may relate to one perspective only, or a number of them, but all perspectives should be featured across Ginninderry interpretation. In

addition, as central to GLHS practice, sources of material should be indicated and individual providers of material acknowledged.

References:

Abbreviations

ACTHL: ACT Heritage Library

CDHS: Canberra & District Historical Society

ms: manuscript

NAA: National Archives of Australia

NLA: National Library of Australia

Cummings, J., Hutchison, M. & Waters, K. (Waters Consultancy) (2019). 'Framed by Water: The Ginninderry Project Interpretation Strategy', Canberra: Ginninderry Project.

Clough, M. (2004), *Spilt Milk: A history of Weetangera School 1875-2004*. Canberra: Weetangera School

Hall Heritage Centre, *Rediscovering Ginninderra*.

<https://heritage.hall.act.au/display/1939/rediscovering-ginninderra-database.html>

Hutchison, M. & Skitmore, S. (2021). 'Stories of Ginninderry Places: Interpretation Blueprint: Recommended non-Indigenous interpretation locations'. Canberra: Riverview Projects.

Part 2 The Ginninderry Local History Study Project (GLHS)

Initiation of GLHS

GLHS was initiated by Ginninderry Master Planner Tony Adams in discussion with Ginninderry's then Community Engagement Manager and Cultural Planner, Susan Davis, and community history interpretation consultant, Dr. Mary Hutchison.

Based on a suggestion from a local community leader, Adams' vision was to develop a substantial book about Ginninderry's natural and cultural history, with contributions from specialists covering subjects from formation of the landscape and ecosystems to Indigenous and non-Indigenous habitation up to the present. The intention of the publication, in line with Ginninderry's sustainability aims, was to welcome new residents into the story of the Ginninderry landscape and encourage attachment to place as a basis for caring for the natural environment and community well-being.

Practical considerations, as well as the value of community participation in creating an engaging outcome, resulted in the decision to make an initial, smaller, community-based publication, with the same natural-cultural scope, for the residents' welcome package. The content plan included images and text conveying diverse, quirky and intriguing stories from the past to the present, to pique the interest of new residents and invite them into the Ginninderry story. Design ideas were based on a distinct handcrafted look that would complement the content.

The GLHS publication project was developed within Ginninderry's Community Engagement and Public Art programs. It was envisaged as taking place in two stages: research and development followed by the production of the publication in association with Ginninderry's marketing program.

GLHS management and personnel 2017-2022

GLHS was initially managed by Susan Davis as part of the Community Development and Public Art program. Susan played a formative role in GLHS's development until 2020 when it became a component of Landscape Management. Tulitha King, Community Engagement Manager, contributed to GLHS from 2019.

Mary Hutchison led the project. Over the period of the project four people brought additional skills to GLHS activities.

Ruth Hingston, landscape and textile artist (2017)

Ruth played a critical role in establishing and supporting GLHS community research processes. She established the large format Ginninderry stories map on display at the Link, making it a workable and inviting form of collecting and sharing stories and images of the Ginninderry area. In addition, she provided photographic documentation of areas of the landscape relevant to community participants,

and copied and documented photographs shared by community members. She also made an important contribution to the conceptual and practical development of the research process and planned publication.

Katie Hayne, visual artist (2018)

Katie supported ongoing contributions to the wall map, provided photo documentation of GLHS community activities, including site visits, and created a digital archive of GLHS photographs and maps.

Stevie Skitmore, Action Heritage founder and archaeologist (2018-2022)

Stevie developed GLHS's landscape research and mapping capacity to a sophisticated digital level, enabling the project's historical research findings to be presented to Ginninderry landscape and urban design teams. He also contributed significant research reports on early roadways relevant to Ginninderry; identified and provided cartographic information about other relevant locations; developed maps for various GLHS presentations and the Ginninderry Interpretation Strategy; created maps to neighbourhood level for GLHS's non-Indigenous interpretation locations blueprint; and provided maps for the GLHS Report.

Meg Walker, archaeologist (2021-2022)

Meg worked with GLHS in her position as writer, editor and producer of the booklet *Ginninderry Treasures*, developed by Ginninderry and the ACT Conservation Council in 2020. As a result of her continued interest in GLHS she assisted in collating digitised GLHS images as a volunteer. Later she followed Stevie's role in map making for this report, also managing formatting and providing editorial advice.

GLHS research and interpretation methodology

In the context of 6-star sustainability aims relevant to community development, GLHS research and interpretation methodology was informed by collaborative community research practice. More specifically, it drew on oral history and community arts approaches to the collection of lived experience material and its creative development for audiences. On this basis, guiding principles for GLHS research and interpretation were the inclusion of diverse participants, respectful interaction, and participant agency. These were an appropriate fit with the Green Building Council of Australia's 'Liveability' category for green stars, which in the context of GLHS concerned credits in 'culture, heritage and identity' criteria. See Figure 2-1. In summary GLHS collection and interpretation of material was based on:

- Collaboration with diverse source communities and individuals to develop stories concerning environmental, Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural histories for diverse audiences and interests
- The use of engaging and personal experiences from oral and written sources and images
- Stories connecting the past, present and future and including the stories of new residents.

Green Star Development Rating Category 06: Liveability.

Aims to encourage and recognise developments that deliver safe, accessible and culturally rich communities. The category encourages the development of healthy and active lifestyles, and rewards communities that have a high level of amenity, activity, and inclusiveness.

Credit 12. Culture, Heritage and Identity

12.1. Understanding Culture, Heritage, and Identity

1 point is available where the culture, heritage and identity of the project site has been researched and interpreted as part of the masterplanning process

12.2. Enhancing Community Culture, Heritage and Identity

Additional points are available where the interpretation of the culture, heritage and identity of the project site informs the design of the project in a way that strengthens cultural and heritage connections and contributes to building a strong local identity (Green Building Council of Australia, n.d.)

Figure 2-1 Green Building Council of Australia (c. 2017) LIV 06 Credit 12; Criteria 12.1, 12.2. Green Star Communities, Version 1.0, submission template r1.

Development of GLHS

At the time of GLHS's inception, several key achievements provided a stepping off point for research and interpretation. The completion of required environmental and Indigenous archaeological studies, the non-Indigenous heritage assessment and the Indigenous cultural heritage study provided background and source material. Established community advisory groups including Ginninderry Aboriginal Advisory Group (GAAG), Bush on the Boundary, and People and Places, were also potential sources of information. The Ginninderry office and display area at the Link was becoming a centre for community activities as well as inquiries about house and land packages for the first suburb.

GLHS work towards material for the booklet, started with a flyer inviting personal experience stories of the Ginninderry landscape (Figure 2-2). It included stories from early participants intended to encourage further contributions.

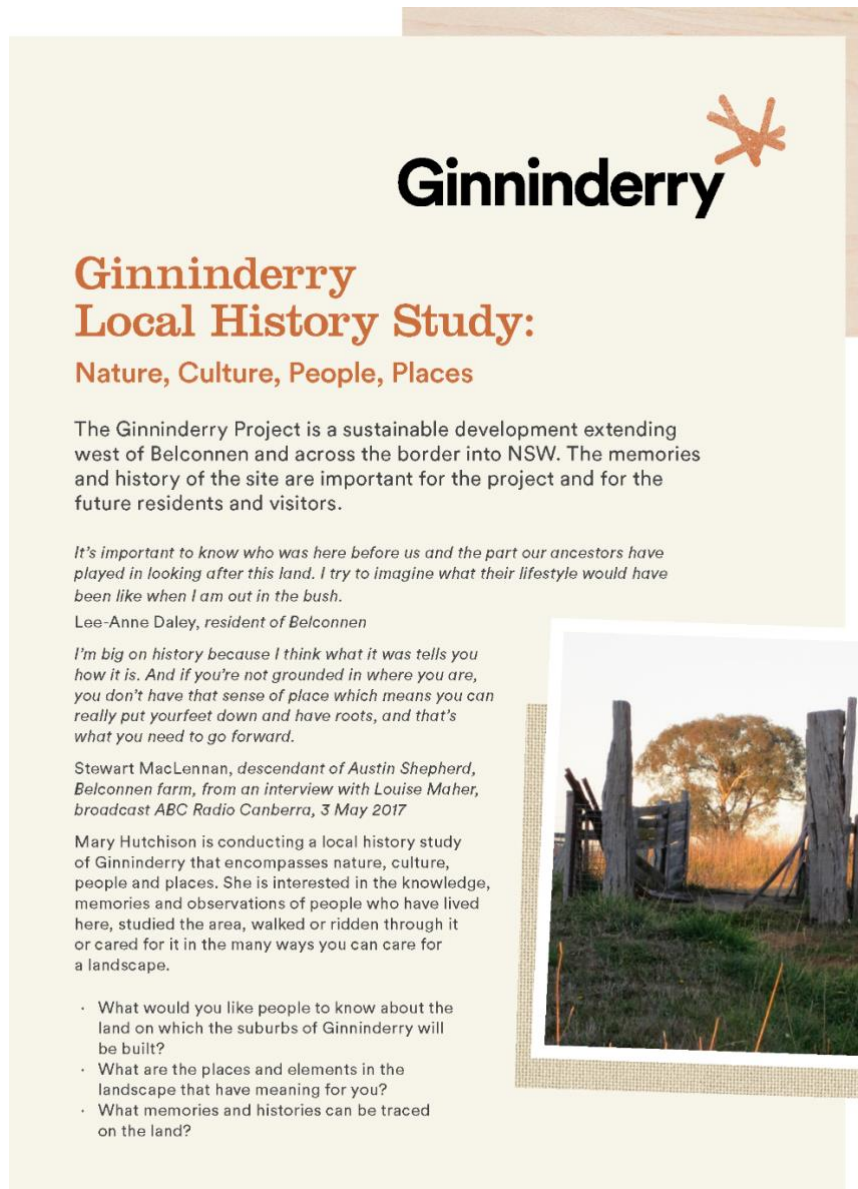


Figure 2-2 GLHS Flyer, p1. Design: Coordinate, 2017.

Another starting point was entering stories of places and images on a large topographical map of the area at The Link (Figure 2-4). Ruth Hingston prepared the map and managed its entries. Stories were collected at 'map meetings' with participants and at community fairs at The Link (Figure 2-3). Initial contributions developed interest and attracted further conversations and stories. In turn these led to further participation and collecting activities including visits to story sites (Figure 2-5), and two substantial oral history recordings. Material collected on the map became the basis for a community mosaic project organised by Belconnen Community Arts in partnership with Ngunawal Elder and GAAG member, Wally Bell. The map also became a point of interest for Ginninderry staff and visitors – it was both a collection point and a form of interpretation.



Figure 2-3 GLHS map meeting 19/9/2017. L-R: Mary Hutchison, Stewart MacLennan (descendant of Belconnen Farm soldier settler, Austin Shepherd), David Maxwell. Photo: Katie Hayne.

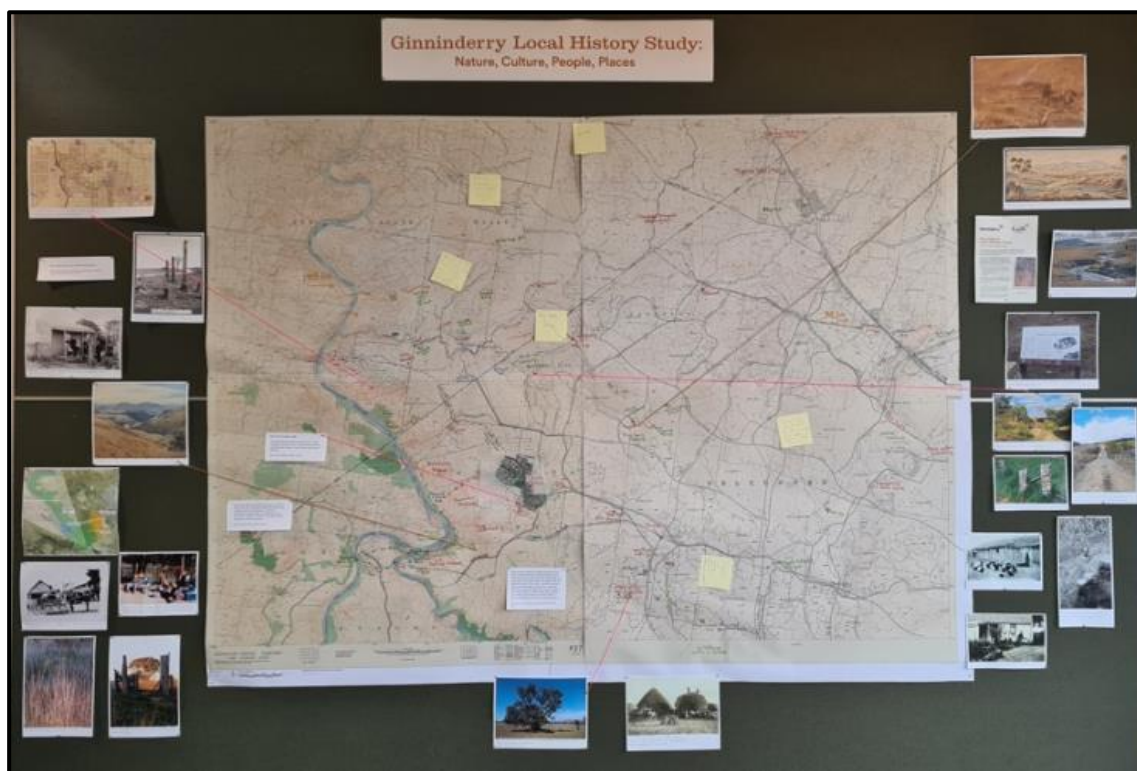


Figure 2-4 Caption: GLHS Story Map, June 2020. Photo: Tuli King.



Figure 2-5 GLHS visit to site of The Falls Homestead with family members, Ginninderry staff and consultants, and others interested in the site 7/11/2017. Photo: Tony Adams.

As story and image contributions increased, archival and secondary source work to contextualise remembered experience and identify locations expanded. Contact with Ginninderry advisory groups, particularly People and Places, also increased as did opportunities for exchanging information with previous and current environmental and cultural heritage consultants. This contact highlighted a need to fill gaps in knowledge of non-Indigenous Ginninderry places and cultural history. In association with broader issues at the time, the welcome pack publication was shelved in favour of investigating non-Indigenous history and experience not covered by the non-Indigenous heritage assessment. A particular gap was non-Indigenous interaction with Ginninderra Falls and the Murrumbidgee-Ginninderra Creek conservation corridor. An unlooked-for community interest in old roads of the area also became a significant line of research. Place names from non-Indigenous community stories suggested potential use in the suburban landscape. Focusing on gaps in non-Indigenous material also led to identifying overlooked locations in the European cultural heritage assessment that Eric Martin and Associates (EMA) had noted should be 'retained, interpreted and integrated into any future development of the area'. The locations are listed and assessed in the 'assessment' section of four of EMA's West Belconnen European Cultural Heritage Reports as detailed in the references list below (Eric Martin and Associates, 2014, Ginninderry online).

At the same time, GLHS work became involved more broadly in Ginninderry interpretation. One strand of this was communicating non-Indigenous archival and lived experience research findings for use in planning and design. This was initiated by the provision of information about non-Indigenous stories of places in the conservation corridor for the Conservation Corridor Management Plan. In 2018, Hutchison and Skitmore made several presentations to the Stage One Design Team which introduced possibilities for people and place references within the design. These provided a basis for their later work on an 'interpretation blueprint' for designers and planners covering urban areas and the Conservation Corridor: *Stories of Ginninderry Places: Recommended non-Indigenous interpretation locations* (2021).

GLHS's broader interpretive work also included contributing background to Ginninderry's non-Indigenous cultural landscape to the Conservation Council's Ginninderry booklet in their 'Treasures' series - *Ginninderry's Treasures*. Another development for GLHS was Hutchison's role in authoring the *Ginninderry Interpretation Strategy* with Indigenous cultural heritage consultant, Kate Waters, and Conservation Manager, Jason Cummings in 2019. The interpretation implementation guidelines developed in this document reflected liveability goals and were premised on 'the diversity and complexity of Indigenous and non-Indigenous engagement with Ginninderry landscape, the changes that have occurred over time, and a sense of custodianship going forward'. Practically, the *Strategy* reflects the interconnection between 'histories, cultures, environments and the future', in the theme of 'people and places' and sets out five 'perspectives' to consider when interpreting content: natural ecosystems, Indigenous cultures and histories, non-Indigenous cultures and histories, sustainability, and current and future residents (Cummings, Hutchison and Waters, 2020, p. 7). For GLHS, the *Strategy* resolved the issue of addressing the 'nature, culture, people, places' strands of the Project's initial interpretive intentions through collaboration between consultants.

A particular impact of the *Strategy* for GLHS was that it provided the impetus to return to the original intention of a publication for the new residents' welcome pack. A set of 10 postcards, *Stories from Ginninderry*, was created with community members, specialists and artists. Ginninderry team members and consultants included: Susan Davis, Tuli King, Kate Waters, GAAG, Jason Cummings, and marketing and design company, Coordinate. The postcards were launched with *Ginninderry Treasures* in February 2020. Responses from Community Engagement and community presentations suggest that they have been a success.



Figure 2-6. Discussing the GLHS story map at the joint launch of *Stories from Ginninderry* and *Ginninderry Treasures*, 2020. Photo: Tuli King.

The Strategy also directly informed Susan Davis's idea for a 'blueprint' of environmental, Indigenous and non-Indigenous interpretation locations for use by Ginninderry designers and in future interpretation development. As indicated, this report provided direction for a significant slice of Ginninderry work 2019-2021. It includes neighbourhood level maps of recommended non-Indigenous locations, summaries of relevant stories for interpretation and suggestions for interpretation.

In 2022, GLHS contributed to various Ginninderry interpretation activities including a Heritage Festival walk in the Conservation Corridor, facilitation of an article about the Conservation Corridor by Tim the Yowie Man in *The Canberra Times*, and the provision of information for interpretation of the Gruner Vista in the Conservation Corridor. In this vein of ongoing interpretation activities, Hall Heritage Centre, with whom GLHS has shared research and interpretation interests since 2017, has indicated that they would like to continue the relationship with Ginninderry with a view to further research and exhibition of Ginninderry history for an expanding residential community.

GLHS significant outcomes

- Ginninderry Stories Map – ongoing collection and interpretation of Ginninderry places initiated 2017

- Research of Corkhill and Maxwell family history and interview for Ginninderry promotional video
- Report on the route of Weetangera Road, Canberra. Action Heritage, May 2018
- Survey Report of Track to Belconnen Farm/Cusack's Crossing between Stockdill Drive and Murrumbidgee River. Action Heritage, November 2018
- Historical Access Routes to Parkwood and Belconnen Homesteads. Action Heritage, September 2020
- *Ginninderry Interpretation Strategy*. Jason Cummings, Mary Hutchison and Kate Waters, June 2019
- 'European cultural heritage' in *Ginninderry's Treasures*, ACT Conservation Council, 2020. pp. 9-16
- *Stories from Ginninderry* Postcards for new residents' welcome pack 2020
- *Stories from Ginninderry* featured in Ginninderry Display Village hoardings (Coordinate) 2020
- National Trust (ACT) Heritage Award 2020 for 'significant contribution to heritage conservation'
- Research and draft for successful submission to ACT Place Names Committee for naming of Paddy's Park 2020
- Contribution to first Ginninderry heritage walk to places in the Ginninderry conservation corridor of natural, Indigenous and non-Indigenous interest May 2021
- *Stories of Ginninderry Places: Interpretation Blueprint recommended non-Indigenous interpretation locations*. Mary Hutchison and S. Skitmore (Action Heritage), July 2021
- Development of a relationship with Hall Heritage Centre which has included facilitating a connection between a local school participating in a Ginninderry Community Engagement activity with the Centre, Centre volunteers' participation in GLHS site visits, and the display of one of the Centre's exhibitions at The Link, GLHS access to the Centre's research resources and the Centre's continuing interest in Ginninderry's history and potential exhibition opportunities.

Interpretation for sustainable development

Experience of the evolution of GLHS in the context of a sustainable development vision, has provided an opportunity to think about what might be called 'sustainable interpretation' as a methodology for interpretation interested in supporting environmental and community wellbeing.

- Inclusion of diverse lived experiences and perspectives
- Community participation as contributors and audiences
- Collaborative community research processes supporting participant authority
- Sharing community stories to encourage further contributions – an ongoing process of research and interpretation

- Involvement of professionals and local experts in research and interpretation
- Outcomes designed to engage and speak to a diverse audience and, particularly, to new residents
- Distinct expression of lived experience in the form of personal text and images
- Imaginative and accessible forms of research and interpretation
- Respectful management of research material, ensuring permission to use, opportunities to make changes and appropriate acknowledgements
- Provision of well-researched and referenced context for lived experience
- Collaboration with relevant staff and consultants to integrate interpretation in community engagement, planning and design
- Collaboration between environmental and cultural history practitioners in planning and developing interpretation. Involvement of interpretation designers, artists and installers in this process
- Seeking effective ways of communicating interpretation research to relevant Ginninderry practitioners
- Seeding ongoing community activity in relation to collection of stories and the development of interpretive material and activities

Community participants in GLHS collaborative interpretation research and content

Shuchi Ahluwalia, Rohan Ahluwalia, Catriona Baird, Dot Barclay, Lindsay Beer, Uncle Wally Bell, Nanette Betts, Sally Blake, Rosemary Blemings, G.W. Bot, Peter Browning, Elizabeth Burness, Mark Butz, Rose Cahill, Robert Caldwell, Elizabeth Caldwell, Jenny Campbell, Deborah Clark, Conservation Council ACT Region, Brian Corkhill and other Corkhill family members, Alastair Crombie, Lee-Anne Daley, Barbara Dawson, Marilyn Folger, Bill Gammage, Ginninderry Aboriginal Advisory Group, Marjory Griffiths, Hall Heritage Centre, Meg and Mark Hartmann, James Kilby, Felinda Kilby, Brooke Kilby, Wesley Kilby, Elizabeth Kilby, Hoa Lu, Stewart MacLennan, Harry McCay, Meryl McCay, Marion Mapham, Domenic Mico, John Moore, Mary Ann Mussared, Mary Okolie, David Parsons, Belinda Redfern-Elliot, Brian Rynehart, Warren Saunders, Ruth Schmedding, Ted Shaw, Tony Stove, Ken Taylor, Tim the Yowie Man, Stan Waldren, Barry Walker, Craig Wedd.

References:

Abbreviations

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Action Heritage (2018). 'Report on the route of Weetangera Road, Canberra'. Version 6, May 2018. Ginninderry Local History Study.

Action Heritage (2018). 'Survey Report of Track to Belconnen Farm/Cusack's Crossing between Stockdill Drive and Murrumbidgee River'. Version 6, November 2018, Ginninderry Local History Study.

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