

1.0 Introduction

The majority of this citation has been developed by Dr David Rowe, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd and is based on the more detailed (and referenced) Heritage Assessment of the Former Ballarat Orphanage also prepared by Authentic Heritage Services P/L (February 2012). Subsequent to the completion of this Heritage Assessment, informal consultation with a number of former residents indicated that there are strong personal associations with the former schoolhouse.¹ The original citation was updated by the City of Ballarat to reflect the community's views. It has also been refreshed in 2014 to take account of the recommendations in the Panel Report relating to Amendment C164 to the Ballarat Planning Scheme.² This citation also makes reference to the heritage precinct that this heritage place is a part of.

2.0 History and Historical Context

2.1 Early Development of Ballarat

In August 1851, gold was discovered at Ballarat which resulted in thousands of fortune-seeking diggers converging on the former pastoral run of the Yuille cousins, a property they established in 1838. The gold strikes first occurred at Golden Point.

In the immediate ensuing years, the township of Ballarat (both Ballarat East and West) grew substantially. In 1854, the population of Ballarat had grown to 30,000-40,000.

Unlike other gold towns, the decline in gold mining did not greatly affect Ballarat's population. The town transformed itself into a regional industrial and commercial centre. Between 1861 and 1871, the population of Ballarat doubled as a result in the growth of migrants' families.

The Ballarat goldfields gave rise not only to destitute men and women, but also orphaned or disadvantaged children. On 20 February 1860, the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum in Ascot Street, Ballarat West, was opened with approximately 20 'inmates' welcomed. Initially expecting to cater for 80 people at a time, the Asylum's role was to provide relief to the destitute, many of which had suffered injuries from mining accidents. As well as men, the Asylum included a lying-in hospital, mainly for pregnant unmarried women.

2.2 Ballarat Orphanage

The "Dormitory Orphanage" Era 1865-1957

In 1864 at the home of W.P. Martin, the first proposal for an orphanage in Ballarat was raised. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by the Oddfellows of the North Star Lodge who enlisted the Freemasons, Foresters and Protestant Christian denominations to assist in raising funds for the orphanage. In 1865, a 10 acre gold mining site (as part of the Eureka Lead) fronting Victoria Street was acquired. Construction began on a substantial two storey orphanage in late 1865, with the foundation stone laid on 8 December of that year. The building had been designed by the local architect, Henry Caselli.

'Neglected'³ children were taken into the orphanage from 1866. Under Victorian legislation, these children included those found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and where the parent was unable to control them. From 1887, Aboriginal children as part of the 'stolen generation' entered the orphanage. Unlike domestic home life, the large scale and order of the orphanage was reflected in the regimented routine of daily life. Children were subject to constant surveillance with restrictions on food, play, clothing and daily routine. This emotional and physically punitive institutional regime – which was considered appropriate and not confined to the Ballarat Orphanage at the time – continued until the end of the 1950s. The period between 1865 and 1957, known throughout this assessment as the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era', was physically manifested in the substantial orphanage building (with its large dormitories, school rooms, boot room, dining hall, kitchen and laundry) and large exotic gardens, vegetable garden and farm that had been established (largely by child labour) from the worked-out diggings on the site.

The transformation of the site, alterations to the old orphanage and the construction of new buildings between 1884 and 1925 were led by the long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny. In 1919, a separate brick school building was constructed towards the north-west corner of the site and it served as a State Primary school for both orphanage residents and 'outside children' until its closure in 1975. The building was substantially altered in the 1960s with the original tiled hipped roof and brick chimneys being replaced with metal clad shallow pitched gables. From 1873, the Victorian Education Act had ensured a free, secular and compulsory education for all school age children. The school was operated by teachers funded by the Education Department. Until the building of the brick school, rooms were leased to the Education Department in the old orphanage.

Like 19th century orphanage philosophy, classroom education and practical training were recognised as valuable elements in preparing Home children for life as adults.⁴ 'Ordinary' school hours were kept and school boys were 'just as free to win scholarships or any other prizes as the sons of the prosperous man in the schools outside.'⁵ Primary school education was therefore the same for children within and outside the orphanage. It was not until 1956 when larger numbers of orphanage residents were attending secondary school. At that time, there were 23 girls and 25 boys receiving a high school education. Some students went on to professional careers as a consequence of their education at the orphanage.

While obtaining a State school education was an important part of orphanage life, orphanage education was also gained through farm labour, sloyd work and boot making (for boys) and domestic training including laundry, sewing and cleaning (for girls). The former sloyd room initially built in 1912 (and noticeably altered in 1925 and after 1933) survives towards the rear of the site.

A number of alterations and additions were made to the old orphanage during the Kenny era. Today, only the former gymnasium (built in 1907), picture theatre (built in either the late 19th or early 20th centuries) and the latrines wing built in the c.1920s (now all part of Building 8 – Service Block, in a central portion of the site) survive.

The onset of World War 1 in 1915 brought about over 100 former orphanage residents being signed up for service. An honour board was installed bearing the names of those who had enlisted and in 1917 an avenue of honour was established at Mt. Xavier to commemorate those associated with the orphanage who had lost their lives. Named the Arthur Kenny Memorial Avenue, the first tree was planted by the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, on 3 August 1917.

With the death of Arthur Kenny in 1925, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook took charge of the orphanage until 1949. During their tenure, an infant's wing, known as the Toddlers' Block, was built in 1929. A single storey brick building having a domestic appearance, it was designed by Clegg, Morrow and Chandler. They were also responsible for additions to the building in 1939. These additions were named the James Kerslake wing in honour of this important benefactor to the orphanage. However, the main Toddlers' Block had been bestowed the name of the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block in honour of Arthur and Jean Kenny.

2.3 The "Cottage Orphanage Era" 1957-1988

By 1945, the Ballarat Orphanage had accommodated over 4,000 children since it opened in 1866. It was also from the post-war years when the Orphanage Committee realized that the old orphanage with its large dormitories and institutionalised regimes represented an outmoded way of caring for orphan children. It proposed the construction of new buildings on the site based on the 'Cottage' system.

Children were to be cared for in domestic-like accommodation units with a house 'mother' for girls and house 'father' for boys in smaller groups. The Superintendent in tenure throughout this dramatic change was Eric Morton who had been appointed in 1950 and who served until 1963. His wife was appointed as the Orphanage Nurse.

The late 1950s subsequently witnessed a complete transformation in the operations and physical character of the Ballarat Orphanage. From 1957, demolition of the old orphanage building commenced with the removal of the east wing. The whole building had been demolished by 1965. This building was replaced with the Service Block, Dining Room and Intermediate Cottage (1957), Bluebird's Cottage (1961), Albert Leach Cottage (1962 & 1965, named in honour of Albert Leach, a former resident who died as a prisoner of War in Malaya during World War Two and who bequeathed his estate to the orphanage); William Farrell Cottage (1965, named in honour of William Farrell who willed his estate to the orphanage); Superintendent's Residence (1965, with a frontage to Victoria Street to the east of the main complex); and the Assistant Superintendent's Residence (1967, also with a frontage to Victoria Street).

The front garden setting outside the former Toddlers' Block was upgraded in 1968 although the Magnolia tree, possibly planted in the early 20th century, and the two 19th century Elm trees to the east, was retained. Throughout the later 20th century, the front garden and Magnolia have become a place of commemoration, celebration

and contemplation for former residents, staff and their families. In 2007, a seat was installed next to the Magnolia as a memorial to the Ludbrook family.

2.4 After the Ballarat Orphanage 1988-2010

In 1988, St Paul’s Technical School took formal ownership of the former orphanage property. By this time, the Ballarat Children’s Homes and Family Services (as the orphanage had then become known) had relocated to Ludbrook House in Lydiard Street, Ballarat. In 1995, St. Paul’s School was taken over by Damascus College, Ballarat. The College was an amalgam of three Catholic Secondary Schools: Sacred Heart College, St. Martin’s in the Pines and St. Paul’s Technical School.

Damascus College continued to provide educational facilities at its Ballarat East campus until it was sold to a private company in 2010.

3.0 Physical Overview

The former Ballarat Orphanage site is characterized by a complex of brick and predominantly single storey buildings. These buildings are largely reflective of the ‘cottage orphanage era’ of 1957-1988, with only four buildings being associated with the ‘dormitory orphanage era’ of 1865-1957. These surviving buildings of the 1865-1957 era are the former Toddlers’ Block (Building 1), altered former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 (Building 4) and the altered former Sloyd Room (Building 7) and the altered former Gymnasium, Picture Theatre and Latrines wing (part of Building 8 – Service Block).



Building 1: Former Toddlers’ Block.



Building 4: Former Orphanage School.



Building 3: Former Sloyd Room.



Building 8: Former Gymnasium addition (Service Block).

The former Ballarat Orphanage site is especially characterized by a memorial garden outside the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) to its north and north-west. It is defined by a grassed rectangular area with perimeter gardens, Norfolk pines and shrubs, concrete footpath towards the front and a front perimeter garden bed with dwarf masonry wall. The majority of the front garden appears to be reflective of the changes made in 1968. However, the mature Magnolia tree to the north-west appears to have been planted in the early 20th century and together with the nearby Ludbrook seat (installed in 2007), it has become a symbol of commemoration and contemplation to many associated with the former orphanage. The timber seat has four brass plaques affixed in memory of the Ludbrook family. A space for a fifth plaque has been made available for Herbert and Daisy's daughter, Joan. An entrance pergola, brick signage wall and row of trees along eastern portion of the front boundary represent more recent fabric. There is also an interpretive display on the front boundary that is part of a Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail which outlines the associations of the 'stolen generations' with the former Ballarat Orphanage.

The brick wall on the west boundary also provides a contribution to the appearance of the site from Stawell Street. It is a surviving symbol of enclosure that once signified the restriction and protection of the orphanage function within. More specifically, the wall along Stawell Street was called the 'waiting wall' and the 'hope wall'. Residents of the orphanage waited on this wall for their parents to visit or take them home, which in many cases, never eventuated.



Front Memorial Garden.



Magnolia tree in Memorial Garden.

The rear of the site is dominated by a large open grassed area that was once the sports grounds.

At the rear of the building complex are remnants of an early road that traverses the site and exists onto Victoria Street immediately east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Building 11).

Overall there are nine buildings on the site, together with a brick boundary wall on the west side and two dwellings formerly associated with the orphanage are located to the east.

These buildings and structures are shown on the following aerial image:



Aerial of the Former Ballarat Orphanage. Source: GoogleMaps 2011.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Former Toddlers' Block
(Administration Building) | 5 & 6. Former Albert Leach Cottage
(Staff/Music & Science Block) | 10. Former Superintendent's
Residence (Dwelling) |
| 2. Former Administration Block
(Classrooms) | 7. Former Sloyd Room (Stores) | 11. Former Assistant
Superintendent's Residence
(Dwelling) |
| 3. Former William Farrell Cottage
(Library) | 8. Former Service Block, Dining
Room, Intermediate Cottage &
Swimming Pool
(Technology/Hall/
Gymnasium) | |
| 4. Former Primary School
(Classrooms) | 9. Former Bluebirds Cottage
(Art/Food/Classrooms) | |

Former Toddlers' Block (Building 1)

Located behind the Memorial Garden on the Victoria Street frontage is the former Toddlers' Block. A single storey, asymmetrical, interwar face red brick building of a domestic scale, taking on an interwar Bungalow-like appearance, the former Toddlers' Block represents one of the few surviving buildings of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. It is characterized by elongated hipped roof forms clad in terra cotta tiles with broad eaves. A minor projecting front porch at the western end of the front facade features a jerkin head roof form, as does the James Kerlake wing at the eastern end.

There are regularly-arranged original and early timber framed double hung windows and the walls are accentuated by a horizontal rendered band at window sill level. Behind the front wing is an open courtyard surrounded by the remaining wings.

Externally, the E plan layout and construction of the former Toddlers' Block is largely reflective of its original (1929) design and early (1939) additions. Changes have included the boxing-in of the eaves on the front façade of the original western portion in 1939 to match the design of the Kerlake wing, alterations to some window and door openings (particularly within the central courtyard) and in more recent times, the construction of a projecting glazed porch to the front of the main western entrance. According to the original drawings, this main entrance was initially designed with brick piers supported by paired concrete columns. It appears that the existing corbelled buttressed piers were introduced at the time of the Kerlake extensions in 1939 as similar buttresses define the eastern wing. An original door opening on the west façade (that once linked the building to the old orphanage) has been bricked up and a walkway shelter on the west side has replaced the original shelter. In considering both the original design and early additions, the former Toddlers' Block has moderate integrity. The building continues to have a noticeable presence when viewed from Victoria Street. There is a foundation stone that reads: "Kenny Memorial. This stone was laid by R.J. Love, Inspector of Charities, Victoria. 18th June 1929. W.J. Hoare. President. H.C. Ludbrook. Superintendent." There is also a plaque affixed to the wall that reads: "Damascus College, established by the amalgamation of Sacred Heart College, St. Paul's College, St. Martin's in the Pines College. Blessed and opened by 19 February, 1995 by Rev Brian Finnigan, Vicar General, Diocese of Ballarat. Sponsors: Sisters of Mercy, Ballarat East, Parishes of the Ballarat Region. "To Live by the Light of Christ"."

Former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256

Located towards the north-west corner of the site and associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957 is the former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256. Built in 1919, the early 20th century building has an original T plan comprising a front (northern) wing that traverses the site, together with a perpendicular wing at the rear. There are minor projecting wings to the rear of the front traversing wing. The building is characterised by the introduced shallow-pitched gable roof forms clad in metal tray deck, with broad eaves and timber fascias, and mainly original face red brick wall construction. The minor wings projecting from the rear of the front (northern) gable also have been introduced, broadly-projecting flat roofs. On the east and west elevations are banks of early timber framed, 12 paned double hung windows with three paned upper hopper sashes. Other single timber framed windows also appear to be early. Towards the rear on the west elevation, an altered verandah has introduced lightweight infill wall cladding and a toilet addition. The building has a foundation stone that reads: "This stone was laid by The Hon. W. Hutchinson, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction. 26th July 1919."

Internally, the spatial layout of the former School building appears to be predominantly intact. Access to the building is from the entrance porch on the east side to a corridor which gives access to two front classrooms. The dividing wall between these rooms has been introduced. Access to two rear classrooms is by the enclosed verandah on the west side. Remnant early fabric includes the windows, corner fireplaces and mantels (the fireplaces are now blocked up and chimneys removed), doors and walls. The plaster ceilings have been introduced.

Foundation Stones & Plaques: Cottage Orphanage Era 1957-1988

Some of the buildings and structures of the 'cottage orphanage era' (1957-1988) include foundation stones and plaques. In particular, they are:

- Foundation stone, former Administrative Block (Classrooms) – Building 2. The foundation is within the porch and reads “This stone was unveiled on 17th March, 1968 by Dr. John Henry Lindell, Chairman of the Hospitals & Charities Commission of Victoria. R.H. Hollioake, A.M.I.E., President. R.J. Jenkins, B.A. Dip. Ed., Secretary & Superintendent.”
- Memorial obelisk in front garden of the former William Farrell Cottage (Library) – The lower plaque reads: “this plaque, which commemorates one hundred years of education at the Ballarat Children’s Home Primary School, was unveiled at the centenary celebrations on the 3rd day of March 1974, by Mr. W.F. Stephen, M.P.”
- Foundation stone, former William Farrell Cottage (Library). The foundation stone is located next to the porch and reads “This stone was laid on 12th December 1965 by the Hon Vance Dickie M.L.C. Minister of Health and State Development and commemorates the centenary of Ballarat Orphanage 1865 – 1965 Dr C.E. Richardson M.B.B.S. President R.J. Jenkins B.A. Dip. Ed. Sec. & Supt. The original foundation stone was laid on 8th December 1865 by the Hon. J. McCulloch Chief Secretary of the Colony.”
- Foundation stone, former Service Block, Dining Room, Intermediate Cottage & Swimming Pool (Technology/Hall/Gymnasium) – Building 8: on the wall adjacent to the western entrance doors is a foundation stone that reads: “This stone was laid by the Honorable Ewing P. Cameron, M.L.C. Minister of Health 22nd March 1959, Cr. K.C. Webb, J.P. President, E.R. Morton, J.P. Superintendent.”

4.0 Comparative Overview

The comparative analysis provided in this assessment has established an architectural, aesthetic, historical and social context for the buildings, structures and landscaping of the former Ballarat Orphanage. The existing complex as a 'place type' is confined to the building fabric and setting associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957.

This era has direct associations with the development of Ballarat as a gold rush city and the evolution of the orphanage from its beginnings until the impending demise of the original orphanage building in 1965. This era also had the most far-reaching effects on the children who lived at the orphanage, given Government legislation involving 'neglected' children (and the Department of Neglected Children); the Aborigines Protection Act (1886) which brought about the arrival of the 'stolen children' from 1887 until at least well into the 1950s; and that by 1945 over 4,000 children had resided at the orphanage. The surviving physical fabric of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' includes (but is not limited to) the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) built in 1929 and extended in 1939, and the former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 (Building 4), built in 1919 and altered in c.1963-68.

The analysis has compared the Ballarat Orphanage complex with:

- Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages & Refuges in the City of Ballarat.
- Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Other interwar designs by Clegg, Morrow & Cameron (architects of the former Toddlers' Block).
- Other early 20th century brick primary school buildings in Ballarat.
- Other early 20th century brick State school buildings in regional Victoria.
- Other early 20th century State orphanage schools in Victoria.

The conclusions reached from this analysis are as follows:

- The former Toddlers' Block at the former Ballarat Orphanage represents one of the more intact non-domestic interwar era examples of the work of the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. It also has important historical and social value given its early long-serving function as accommodation for orphaned infants and as a memorial to Arthur and Jean Kenny, long-time Orphanage Superintendent and Matron, and with James Kerlake, notable benefactor.
- There are more intact examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanage and refuge complexes in Ballarat. These include the former Female Refuge, Scott's Parade (built in 1884 with a Babies' Home constructed in 1909); Nazareth House, 28 Mill Street (built in 1890 as a substantial complex); and the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Grant Street, Sebastopol (built in 1878 as a private property, Leckie House, with some of substantial brick orphanage buildings constructed in 1912-13). This is notwithstanding the strong personal associations and social values in the Ballarat Orphanage complex by former residents, staff and others associated with the place when it functioned as an orphanage.

- There are more intact surviving examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register constructed either before or during the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) of the Ballarat Orphanage. These include the former Protestant Orphan Asylum and Common School, Fyansford; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, South Melbourne; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage, South Melbourne; and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Kennington (Bendigo). St. Vincent's Boy's Orphanage continues a child welfare function.
- The landscape setting of the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol, appears to be more intact than the surviving 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' landscape at the former Ballarat Orphanage, although the latter has tangible historical and social associations through the surviving Elm trees and particularly the commemorative value bestowed the mature Magnolia tree outside the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1).
- There are a number of more intact examples of early 20th century brick school buildings in Ballarat and surrounding districts when compared to the altered former Ballarat Orphanage School (this is notwithstanding the social significance valued in the Ballarat building by former residents and others associated with the place). In addition, the majority of these school buildings continue to function for their original purpose. They include: St. Columba's Catholic School, Ballarat (built 1911), St. Patrick's Catholic School, Ballarat (built 1924) and St. Aloysius School, Redan (built c.1930), together St. Michael's Catholic Schools, Springbank and Bungaree (built 1932 and 1926 respectively); Bacchus Marsh Secondary College (built 1912), Red Cliffs Primary School (built 1924) and Beeac Primary School (built 1924).
- The Brighton Beach Primary School building complex, Brighton, and particularly the early 20th century buildings, represent a more intact example of a former State Orphanage School. This complex at Brighton Beach also continues to operate as a school.
- The surviving 'cottage orphanage' era buildings at the former Ballarat Orphanage represent one of many post-war orphanage complexes established in Victoria based on the family group home model. Like Ballarat, most of these post-war orphanages appear to have closed. Further investigations into the family homes established as part of the Victorian State Government's Family Group Home Program might reveal any surviving homes based on the cottage system.
- The former Ballarat Orphanage complex has enduring historical associations with the evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage from 1865 until 1988, including the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) which had the most profound and far-reaching effect on child welfare. Until 1945, 4,000 children had been accommodated at the Ballarat Orphanage. From 1957 until 1988 (the 'Cottage Orphanage Era'), there was a major

transformation in the management of child welfare at the Orphanage. The complex is therefore associated with numerous former child residents, staff and others from Ballarat and the wider community following different welfare systems and philosophies. While the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) and former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 (Building 4) have been altered, the historical significance of the place is embodied in the surviving fabric as a demonstration of 20th century child welfare ideals. The foundation stones, plaques and some other items on or associated with the buildings of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' provide opportunities for interpreting this important phase in the life of the former Ballarat Orphanage complex. The latter years of the complex, with its associations as a Catholic Secondary School, are recognised in the foundation stones and plaques which reflect the development of the place in more recent times.

- The former Ballarat Orphanage Complex, as especially embodied in the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 (Building 4), front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and two Dutch Elm trees) and western brick boundary wall demonstrate special associations with the former residents and workers that represented the former Ballarat Orphanage community. In particular, this fabric is valued by thousands of former residents, workers and others in the wider community for their strong personal experiences. The former Orphanage School is recognised as a place of respite from other experiences of orphanage life at other locations on site and where primary school education was the same as that for children outside the orphanage walls. It was the place that gave former child residents an education that helped to foster further personal development in later years. The front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree) is recognised as a place of commemoration, celebration and contemplation.

5.0 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and memorial Ludbrook seat), two 19th century Dutch Elm trees to the east, and the western brick boundary wall associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) and the foundation stones and plaques associated with the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' (1957-1988) at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East have significance as tangible physical legacies of the former Ballarat Orphanage established in 1865 in the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct. The foundation stones and plaques associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage' and 'Cottage Orphanage' eras provide a further understanding of the evolution and development of the place. They are: foundation stone on the former Administrative Block (Classrooms – Building 2), dated 1968; foundation stone on the former William Farrell Cottage (Library – Building 2), dated 1965; Memorial obelisk in the front garden of the of the former William Farrell Cottage (Library – Building 2) with a plaque dated 1974; and the foundation stone on the former Service Block, Dining Room, Intermediate Cottage & Swimming Pool (Technology/Hall/Gymnasium – Building 8), dated 1959.

The original Ballarat Orphanage opened in 1866 to provide institutionalised welfare for 'neglected' children. The Orphanage was the culmination of allied charity instigated by the Oddfellows, Foresters, Freemasons and Protestant Christian denominations. This fraternal charitable network emanated from the peculiar local situation brought about by the shifting fortunes on the goldfields and especially the misfortunes of many parents left destitute in the wake little success. Established on the worked-out diggings of the Eureka lead, the initial 10 acre site was completely transformed and the orphanage soon boasted a substantial front garden, vegetable garden, farm and ancillary buildings. These changes appear to have been largely instigated by the long-serving Orphanage Superintendent, Arthur Kenny, whose tenure commenced in 1884. The period between 1865 and 1957 had the most profound and far-reaching effects on the provision of child welfare at the orphanage. Between 1925 and 1949, the orphanage was led by Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook as Superintendent and Matron. By 1945, over 4,000 children had passed through the orphanage's doors. From 1957, the orphanage was again transformed with the staged development of the 'cottage' system (in which a more domestic network of housing units was built to simulate a homely environment). As part of this new method of welfare, the old orphanage building was demolished between 1957 and 1965. Eric and Mrs Morton were Superintendent and Nurse from 1950 until 1963 during the initial transformation into the cottage system.

Today, the former Toddlers' Block, built in 1929 and extended in 1939 to designs by Clegg, Morrow and Cameron, former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256, built 1919 and altered in 1963-68, the western brick boundary wall (built in the 1880s), the memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and two Dutch Elm trees) on the Victoria Street frontage and surviving foundation stones, plaques and other items

physically embody the historical associations and social and commemorative significance of the former Orphanage complex.

How is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook memorial seat), two mature Dutch Elm trees east of the former Toddlers' Block, western brick boundary wall and foundation stones and plaques associated with the orphanage until 1988 contribute to the architectural/aesthetic, historic and social significance of the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and two Dutch Elm trees) and western brick boundary wall have historical significance as enduring historical associations with the evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage from 1865 until 1988, including the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) which had the most profound and far-reaching effect on child welfare (AHC A.4, H.1). From 1957 until 1988, the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' is associated with a major transformation in the management of child welfare at the Orphanage. The former Ballarat Orphanage hosted thousands of 'neglected' children (including Aboriginal children of the 'stolen generations' from 1887). The surviving fabric has associations with the welfare traditions, regimes and values at the orphanage in the 19th and particularly early 20th centuries. This fabric has associations with members of the respective orphanage committees, benefactors, staff and former residents.

The former Toddlers' Block was constructed in 1929 (and extended in 1939) to design the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron as a modern system of infant accommodation. It was named the Kenny Memorial Block in honour of the former long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny (1884-1925) (the east wing being named the James Kerlake wing in 1939 in honour of this important benefactor).

The former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 was built in 1919 to a design by Edwin Evan Smith of the Architect's Branch of the Victorian Public Works Department. It was altered between 1963 and 1968. It is associated with the education of former residents and other local children. Education was a key priority at the orphanage and the surviving early fabric is a particular legacy of the primary education experiences of the former child residents. This education was the same as that for children outside the orphanage from the early 20th century. It was an important place of respite and learning from the other experiences and labors of orphanage life for the child residents. While this building and the former Toddlers' Block have been altered, the historical significance of the place is embodied in the surviving fabric as a demonstration of 20th century child welfare ideals.

The former western brick boundary wall has historical significance for its associations with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957), having been built in the 1880s. It symbolizes the sense of enclosure of the orphanage from the outside world in the 19th century.

The memorial garden, including the Magnolia tree and two Dutch Elm trees have historical significance in embodying the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) as an important front landscape to the orphanage complex.

The former Toddlers' Block and former Ballarat Orphanage State School No. 1256 are socially significant as they have strong personal associations with former child residents and others that were part of the orphanage community (AHC G.1). They are valued for the role they have played as a community welfare facility and in the primary school education of former residents. This education was the same as that for children outside the orphanage. Importantly, education provided opportunities for growth and development in later years outside the orphanage.

The memorial garden and Magnolia tree at the front of the Toddlers' Block (although altered from 1968) have social significance as symbols of celebration, commemoration and contemplation for many former residents, staff and their families. The Ludbrook memorial seat adjacent to the Magnolia tree – although only introduced in 2007 - also commemorates the service and association to the orphanage by the former Superintendent and Matron, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook (1925-1949) and their family.

The former Toddlers' Block has architectural significance as a moderately intact example of an interwar domestically-scaled institutional building (AHC D.2). This is demonstrated through the original and early design qualities including the single storey and asymmetrical composition of elongated hipped roof forms, projecting jerkin head porches at the front, terra cotta tiled roof cladding, eaves overhangs, pressed redbrick wall construction, regularly arranged timber framed double hung windows, horizontal rendered wall band, brick buttresses on the eastern (James Kerslake) wing, and the E plan layout with the central courtyard. The former Toddlers' Block also represents one of the more intact non-residential designs of the architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. The building continues to have a noticeable presence when viewed from Victoria Street.

The front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree) and two Dutch Elm trees to the east of the former Toddlers' Block have aesthetic significance (AHC E.1). They exhibit notable visual qualities and are significant contributors in establishing an important presence for the former Toddlers' Block and orphanage site on the traditional Victoria Street frontage. The memorial garden, Magnolia tree and the two Dutch Elm trees are held in high esteem by past residents, staff and their families.

The brick wall on the west boundary also provides a contribution to the appearance of the site from Stawell Street, signifying the restriction and protection of the former orphanage function within.

Notes

1. The Ballarat Courier – 28th March 2012, Radio interview - 23 December 2011, Win News TV - 28 March 2012, numerous phone calls & informal discussions between former residents and Council officers.

2. The citation was refreshed by Dr David Rowe, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd, under instruction from the City of Ballarat. In particular, the instructions were that the refreshed citation be based on the recommendations of the Panel Report for Amendment C164 to the Ballarat Planning Scheme and the findings and conclusions in the Amendment C164 Expert Witness Statement for the Former Ballarat Orphanage Site, 200, 200a and 200b Victoria Street, Ballarat East, by Annabel Neylon and Christine Johnston of Context Pty Ltd, 2014.

3. The term 'neglected' has been taken from the Neglected Children's Act 1864 outlined in *Forgotten Australians: A report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*, The Senate Community Affairs References Committee, Commonwealth of Australia, August 2004, p.31. This Act set out the grounds on which a child may be deemed to be 'neglected' to include: 'found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and the parent representing that he is unable to control the child.' This definition was expanded in the Acts of 1890 and 1928. The term has not been used in this report to make value judgements of the former residents of the Ballarat Orphanage.

4. J. Penglase, *Orphans of the Living: Growing up in 'care' in twentieth-century Australia*, Curtin University Books/Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 2005, p.130.

5. *Ballarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915*, Child & Family Services, Ballarat.