
St. Patrick's College
1431 Sturt Street, Ballarat



Conservation Management Plan
INTERIM REPORT

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Prepared for
St. Patrick's College

Dr David Rowe: Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd
Wendy Jacobs: Architect & Heritage Consultant

May 2014

1.0 Introduction

St. Patrick's College commissioned Wendy Jacobs, Architect and Heritage Consultant, and Dr David Rowe, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd in March 2014 to prepare a Conservation Management Plan of St. Patrick's College, 1431 Sturt Street, Ballarat. This will form part of the preparation of a Master Plan for the campus. The following is an interim report based on historical research and fieldwork, and discussions with College staff and Morton Dunn Architects. This report is limited to an assessment of post-European contact heritage.

Project Aims

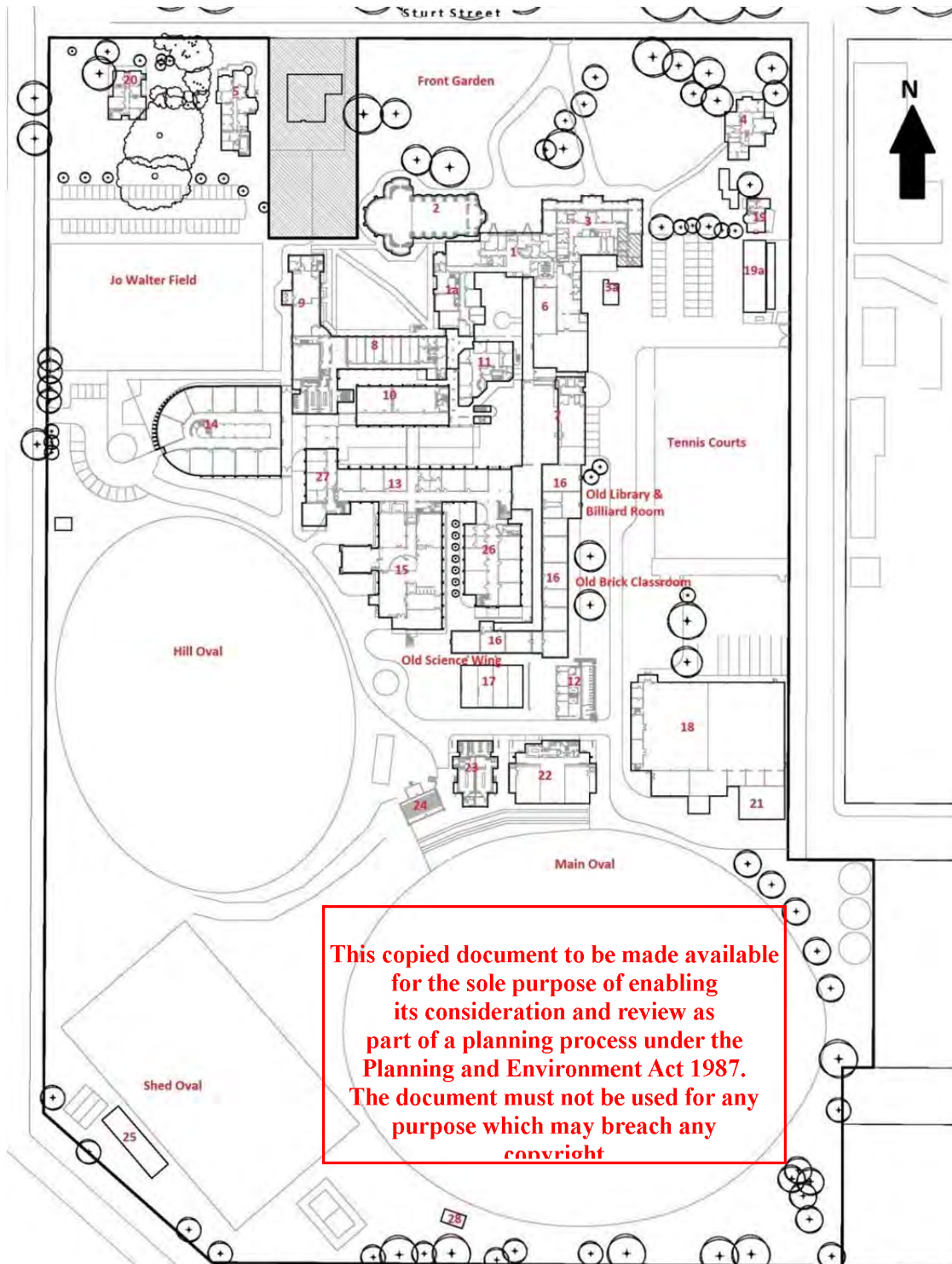
The aims of the project are to:

- Clarify the historical evolution of the College through historical research.
- Provide a physical assessment of the place through fieldwork of the grounds, buildings and other structures.
- Provide a comparative analysis of similar College complexes in Victoria (to be included in the Conservation Management Plan).
- Provide a statement of significance for St. Patrick's College (to be included in the Conservation Management Plan).
- Outline the significance of components of the College.
- Provide heritage policies, recommendations and priority schedules of works (for buildings of primary significance) to assist in decision-making about the future development of the College.

This interim report is intended to give a preliminary understanding of the heritage values for each of the buildings associated with St. Patrick's College. It is anticipated that the significance ascribed to each of the buildings and structures might assist in determining the initial opportunities and constraints for change and development. This report also outlines an approach for how St. Patrick's College may be managed given that heritage overlay controls apply.

The building names and numbers have largely been taken from the signage board near the eastern entrance to the College. The room numbers have been taken from drawings provided by Morton Dunn Architects. These drawings have formed the basis of the site plans and other plans used throughout this report, including the following showing the locations of the various buildings and settings:

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- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Spring Administration. | 10. Little Wing. | 20. McCunnie House |
| 1a. Kenny Centre. | 11. Edmund Rice Centre. | 21. Maintenance Shed. |
| 2. College Chapel. | 12. Change Rooms & Toilets. | 22. Old Collegians' Pavilion. |
| 3. Kennedy House. | 13. O'Malley Wing. | 23. Kearney Stand. |
| 3a. Kennedy House Boiler House. | 14. Wilding Wing. | 24. Stewart Theatre. |
| 4. McCann House. | 15. Miller Wing. | 25. Jerks Court Pavilion |
| 5. Nangle House. | 16. Pell Wing. | 26. Devine Wing. |
| 6. Whelan Food Centre. | 17. Trade Wing. | 27. Treacy Wing. |
| 7. Heinze Theatre. | 18. O'Malley Sports Centre. | 28. Jack Morriessy Scoreboard. |
| 8. Healy Centre. | 19. Wanliss House. | |
| 9. Purton Centre. | 19a. Fmr Bus Shelter. | |

2.0 Historical Eras

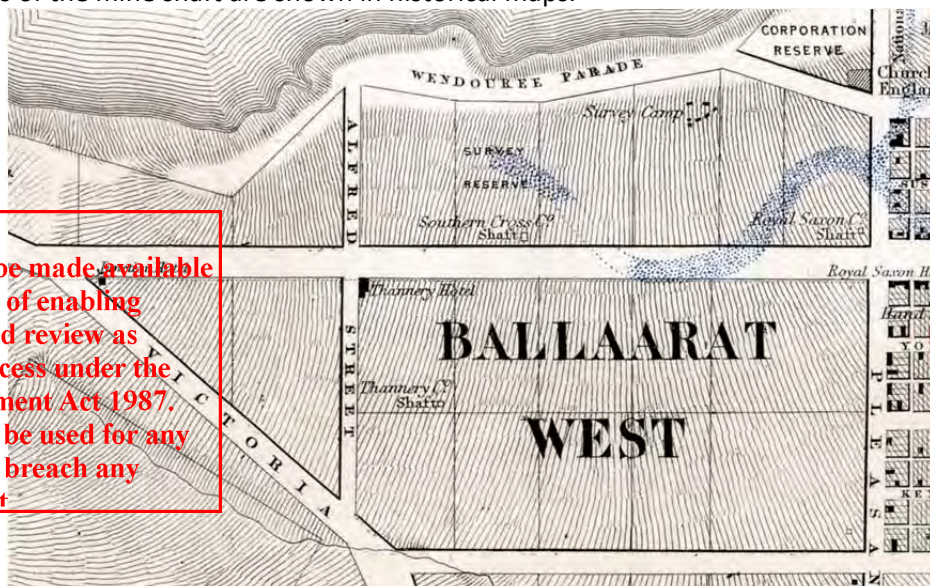
2.1 Introduction

The complex of buildings, structures and landscapes at St. Patrick's College are a physical embodiment of its evolution and development. The diversity and differing eras of buildings, structures and landscapes reflects the aspirations of the College in the pursuit of a high standard of education and boarding experience at different times from the late 19th century until the present day. This diversity and the differentiation in the design, construction and overall character and appearance of the fabric of the place therefore contribute to its heritage value. The significance of the place will be outlined in more detail in the Conservation Management Plan, including an in-depth historical analysis of the physical fabric and a brief analysis of the historical and social influences for the reasons for change over time, including the importance and influence of historical figures and organisations (principals, brothers, students, Old Boys' Association, etc.); changes in curriculum; sporting and arts-related activities; the effects of the world wars; and changes in the accommodation of boarders and student numbers, brought about by shifts in social attitudes and improved and more accessible public transport.

St. Patrick's College and its site may be considered according to a number of key eras. These eras have underpinned how the existing fabric has been assessed for heritage value. These key eras are as follows.

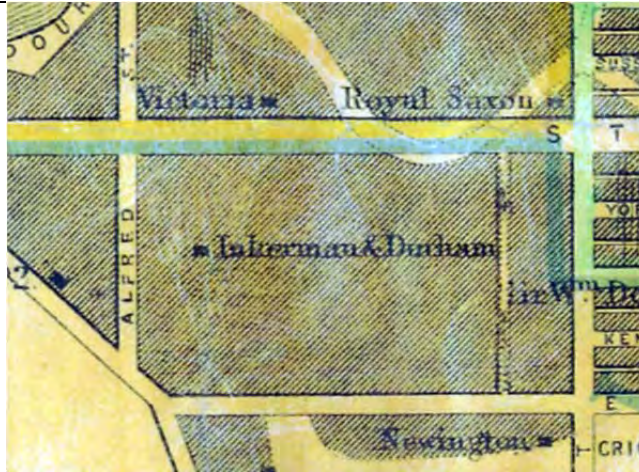
2.2 Gold Era: 1850s-1880s

The first Crown land sale of the site now comprising St. Patrick's College occurred on 29 May 1856.¹ Allotment 4 was purchased by R. Williams, with lots 5 and 8 being acquired by J. Crombie and lot 9 by T. Vael. The land was soon to be transformed for gold mining by the Tannery Mining Company which opened a shaft in 1858.² By 1861 it was operated by the Copenhagen Company and from 1866 by the Inkerman and Durham Junction Company.³ The locations of the mine shaft are shown in historical maps.



Brache, Mining Map of Ballarat, 1861, showing Thannery mine shaft. Source: State Library of Victoria.

- 1 Township of Ballarat Plan, part sheet 8, 1964, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria.
- 2 P.C. Naughtin, *St. Patrick's College Ballarat: History and Heritage 1893-1993*, The Board of St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, 1993, p.201, 255.
- 3 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.1-2.



Niven's Mining Map of Ballarat, 1870, showing Inkerman & Durham mine shaft on the St. Patrick's College site.
Source: State Library of Victoria.

The north and east portions of the site were also developed in the 1850s for residential, commercial and recreation purposes. In c.1857 towards the north-east portion of the College site today was established a property for C. Tunbridge.⁴ His first dwelling and grounds are shown in the historical photograph below:



Original Tunbridge property, c.1857. The poppet head in the background is the mine shaft and to the right is the Copenhagen Grounds. Source: St. Patrick's College archives.

This early dwelling was replaced in the 1870s by a substantial two storey eclectic Gothic styled mansion for Richard Tunbridge.⁵ The property had a number of prominent successive owners (including Lieutenant Colonel Collard Smith, MLA and Judge William Henry Gaunt who named the mansion 'Coondah')⁶ It was purchased by Bishop Moore of Ballarat in late 1887 for the purpose of establishing the Holy Ghost Boarding College.⁷ During the era of St. Patrick's College from 1893, the mansion served as accommodation for the Brothers. It was demolished in 1932 to make way for the Kennedy House.⁸

4 *Ibid.*, p.1.

5 *Ibid.*, p.10, *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1898.

6 *Ibid.* & *Freeman's Journal*, Sydney, N.S.W., 24 November 1888.

7 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1932-33.

8 *Ibid.*

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Tunbridge Mansion, c.1898. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1898.

A second early dwelling on the St. Patrick's site was 'Longford House' Apparently built in c.1857,⁹ access to the property was by a right of carriage way from Sturt Street (through the centre of the main College complex today). In 1887, it was owned by the Hon. T.D. Wanliss of 'Corinella', St. Kilda.¹⁰ The road now known as Wanliss Road was named after him when it was laid out in 1907.¹¹ 'Longford House' was acquired by St. Patrick's College in 1904 and it was first used as sleeping accommodation for 30 boarders.¹² In 1916, the second storey of the dwelling was removed.¹³ Renamed Kenny House, by 1919-20, the dwelling had become an infirmary.¹⁴ It later functioned as a community residence and staff quarters before being demolished in 1978.¹⁵



Kenny House (former Longford House), 1977. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1977.

Other less substantial dwellings were constructed on the Wanliss Road and Alfred and Russell Street frontages in the 19th century. They included a dwelling owned by a Mrs Andre that was acquired by the College in 1961;¹⁶ a cottage and 7.5 acres owned by Michael Mornane fronting

9 *Ibid.*, 1977.

10 Certificate of Title, vol. 1884, fol. 376615, Public Record Office, Victoria.

11 *Ibid.*, vol. 3203, fol. 640452.

12 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1905.

13 *Ibid.*, 1958.

14 *Ibid.*

15 *Ibid.*, 1977.

16 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.241 & St. Patrick's Annual, 1961.

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Alfred Street that was purchased by the College in 1905 (it was named St. Roch's and was the residence of the Matron);¹⁷ Gordon's Cottage (location unknown) and Mitchell's bluestone dwelling fronting Russell Street that was also purchased by the College in 1905.¹⁸ All of these dwellings have subsequently been demolished.



Infirmary (Matron's Residence) that fronted Alfred Street, 1906. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1906.



'Gordon's College', 1936-37. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1936-37.

In c.1857, the Tannery¹⁹ Hotel was established on the south-east corner of Sturt and Alfred Streets. The first licensee was James McNaught.²⁰ By 1891-92 it was known as the Inkerman and Durham Hotel operated by Charles Windsor.²¹ From 1895-96 it was renamed the National Hotel and owned by the Ballarat Brewing Company.²² In 1901, the property was owned by Clara Steele, hotelkeeper and she engaged the architect, Glen Lorimer, to design weatherboard additions in 1910.²³ Thomas Hatfield Crosthwaite purchased the hotel in 1923 and converted it into a grocer's shop.²⁴ With the death of Crosthwaite in 1939, the property was owned by Maud McKenzie.²⁵ By 1946, she had leased it to W.R. Hearn who operated a grocer's shop. The shop was acquired by Robert and Gwendoline Stephen in 1949 who

17 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984, sourcing Certificate of Title. Naughtin, op.cit., claims that the dwelling was previously owned by Sir John Madden, and not Mornane. Yet, a biography of Madden in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* online makes no mention of Madden owning property in Ballarat. His mansion house was in Melbourne and he had a country property in Frankston.

18 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1905.

19 Brache's Mining Map of Ballarat of 1861 has the hotel spelt "Thannery" but contemporary newspaper articles spelt it as the "Tannery" Hotel.

20 *Ballarat Star* newspaper, 19 December 1857.

21 *Wise's Victoria Directory*, 1891-92.

22 *Ibid.*, 1895-96.

23 Certificate of Title, vol. 2802, fol. 560391, Public Record Office Victoria and City of Ballarat Building Permits Register Database, 30 September 1910, City of Ballarat.

24 Certificate of Title, op.cit., transfer no. 1286318. There is also a Certificate of Title for the same property, voo. 4749, fol. 949642, dated 11 September 1923, stating that Alfred Ernest Nicholson, Arthur Henry Nicholson and George Edward Deeble were the proprietors. Further investigations are required to determine the owners at this time.

25 *Ibid.*, transfer no. 1947992. There is also a Certificate of Title for the property, vol. 4749, fol. 949642, dated

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continued to operate the business until 1953 when it was purchased by Audrey Sutherland.²⁶ She leased it to Mrs P.L. Harris who operated a dairy produce store.²⁷ The store was well patronized by St. Patrick's College students, being affectionately known as the "Tuck Shop" and "The Corner".²⁸ The building and site were purchased by St. Patrick's College in 1958 and used as a residence for female domestic staff.²⁹ It was demolished before 1984.



Former Tannery Hotel when Hearne's Grocer Shop and Milk Bar, n.d. [c.1940s]. Source: P.C. Naughtin, *St. Patrick's College Ballarat*, p.241.



Corner Shop, 1941-42. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1941-42.

Immediately adjacent the Tannery Hotel was the Copenhagen Grounds. Situated with a frontage to Sturt Street, the Ballarat Caledonian Society was first recorded holding its games at the grounds on 2 and 3 January 1860.³⁰ These grounds are shown to the right of the Tunbridge property in the historical photograph. The grounds were the location of a famous running match in 1862 between two world champion runners.³¹ By 1866, interest in the Copenhagen Grounds had waned and by 1895 it ceased to exist.³²

Apart from a remnant iron rail attached to the southern end of the Miller Wing (Building 15), no physical evidence survives of the Gold Era at St. Patrick's College today. However, there are below-ground archaeological remnants in the vicinity of the former Tannery Mine Shaft under the Miller Wing (the southern portion originally known as the O'Malley Wing). Until 1964-65, a mullock heap was a physical embodiment of the original mining operations on the site (as first shown in the background of the historical photograph of the Tunbridge property). Known by St. Patrick's College as the "Mount" and "Plum Pud", the mullock heap had been planted with trees and it became a popular, heavily-wooded knoll.³³ It was removed in 1964-65 to make way for the O'Malley Wing and an expansion in the Hill and St. Roch's Ovals on the west side of the College site. Adjacent to the cricket practice wickets to the north of the O'Malley

26 Certificate of Title, vol. 2802, fol. 560391, transfer nos. 2234782 and 2591981, and Certificate of Title vol. 7987, fol. 148, Public Record Office Victoria.

27 *Sands & McDougall's Directories*, 1946 and 1957.

28 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.241.

29 Certificate of Title, vol. 4749, fol. 642, transfer no. A523403, *op.cit.*, and *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1958.

30 The games were advertised in *The Star* on 2 November 1859, p.3.

31 *The Argus*, 10 February 1905.

32 *Punch*, 31 May 1917 & Ballarat Historical Society website.

33 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.201, 255 & *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1941-42.

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Sports Centre, an interpretive plaque (mounted on a rock) was installed in 1978 and it marks the site of the former Wanliss residence, 'Longford House'.



The 'Mount' colloquially known as 'Plum Pud', 1941-42. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1941-42.



Removal of the last tree on the 'Mount', 1965. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1965.

2.3 Holy Ghost Era 1887-1892

On 24 December 1887, Bishop James Moore purchased the 3.5 acre property of Richard Tunbridge, fronting Sturt Street.³⁴ His vision was the establishment a boarding school for boys, to cater for his expansive rural Diocese that spanned as far west as the South Australian border and from Mildura in the north to Warrnambool in the south.³⁵ Bishop Moore travelled to Europe in 1888 in an effort to secure a group of Priests to bring his vision into reality. Returning with him to Ballarat were four Fathers and Brothers of the Holy Ghost Order.³⁶ The Very Rev. J.E. Reffe was appointed Principal of the new College.³⁷

Behind and west of the former Tunbridge mansion, a dormitory (west wing), classrooms (south wing), refectory and kitchen (east wing) and chapel (north wing) were built around a courtyard in late 1888-89.³⁸ The courtyard layout of the fledging College was based on the Holy Ghost College at Blackrock, Dublin where Father Reffe had been prefect of studies and manager.³⁹ These first buildings were designed by Tappin, Gilbert Dennehy, architects of Ballarat and Melbourne who had direct associations with the Catholic Church (Tappin was the son of a devout Catholic family and a great friend of Mother Mary Gonzaga Barry of Loreto Convent where he had previously designed much of the Convent buildings, including the entrance gates in 1881, residential wing in 1882, an infirmary cottage in 1886, a scheme for an unrealized

34 *Ibid.*, 1984.

35 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.4.

36 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1948-49.

37 *Australian Town and Country Journal*, N.S.W., 11 August 1888.

38 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.4-5, *Ballarat Courier*, 4 December 1888, 20 February 1889 and *The Argus*, 20 February 1889, p.9.

39 *Australian Town & Country Journal*, *op.cit.*, Naughtin, *op.cit.*

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concept including a large Novitiate, chapel, music rooms, kitchen and community rooms in c.1886-87 and an Administration building in 1887).⁴⁰

With the expectation of success, the Holy Ghost College was opened on 19 February 1889.⁴¹ The College buildings had therefore been constructed at a rapid pace. Portrayed as an exclusive school, the promise of a longstanding Catholic college for boys did not eventuate. The College closed in 1891.⁴²

The south and west wings of the original Holy Ghost College were demolished in 1977 to allow for the building of the Kelty Centre (Building 11).⁴³ The old Chapel (north wing) was removed in 1983 to make way for the Spring Administration building (Building 1).⁴⁴

Physical evidence of the original Holy Ghost College survives in part in a section of the Whelan Food Centre (Building 6) (which is further discussed in a later section of this report) and in the memorial in the Chapel court, erected in 1984.



View from the south, showing the original classroom (centre), Tunbridge mansion tower (background) and brick gymnasium (now Heineke Theatre) (right), c.1901.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1902.



Original Chapel, 1941-42.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1941-42.

2.4 Sturt Street Residential Era 1900-1952

A number of dwellings originally not associated with the Holy Ghost and St. Patrick's Colleges were constructed fronting Sturt Street from 1900. These dwellings contribute to the architectural and historical importance of the Sturt Street streetscape as part of the broader West Ballarat Heritage Precinct (which has significance for its combination of substantially intact dwellings built between the 1870s and the 1940s) and secondly, for their associations with St. Patrick's college from the later 20th century. Another dwelling fronting 2 Wanliss Road, built in 1952, was acquired by St. Patrick's College in 1974.⁴⁵

40 *Ballarat Courier*, *op.cit.* and D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Loreto College, Mary's Mount', Conservation Management Plan', prepared for Loreto College, August 2003.

41 *Ballarat Courier*, 19 February 1889.

42 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1948-49.

43 *Ibid.*, 1977.

44 *Ibid.*, 1983.

45 *Ibid.*, 1975.

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McCann House (originally known as 'Dallata'), 1427 Sturt Street, 1906.

Source: *Ballarat Courier* Christmas Supplement, 5 December 1906 in Scrapbook collection, Central Highlands Regional Library, Ballarat.

Acquired between 1952 and 1982, the dwellings are associated with a shift in philosophy in the accommodation of boarders. While the 19th century regimented dormitory style accommodation continued at St. Patrick's, from the 1950s there was a move towards the 'Unit System'.⁴⁶ This system provided more home-like accommodation with the boarders under the care of a House Brother. Broader social change in developing the 'Unit System' for boarding schools was therefore influential in the purchase of these properties. Prior to taking up the 'Unit System', a dwelling that was directly in front of the Chapel had been demolished by 1952.⁴⁷ Another brick dwelling at 1435 Sturt Street, possibly built in c.1905, is not part of the College property.

Today, there are three dwellings that belong to the College that front Sturt Street, and a fourth house that fronts onto Wanliss Road. These dwellings are discussed in a later section of this Report.

2.5 First St. Patrick's College Era 1893-1953

Unfazed by the failure of the Holy Ghost College, Bishop Moore sought advice from Monsignor Hoyne and Dean Delany (who was later to become Archbishop of Hobart) about the establishment of a new college on the Holy Ghost site.⁴⁸ On their recommendation, Bishop Moore approached the Christian Brothers to request them to take up the reopening of the College.⁴⁹ On 22 August 1892, the College property was formally transferred to the Congregation of the Irish Christian Brothers.⁵⁰ The first community arrived at the site in January 1893, led by Br. J.L. Ryan. The inaugural Brothers in residence from this time were P.J.

46 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.222-224, sourcing the *College Chronicle*, St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, September 1949, p.23.

47 *Ibid.*, p.144.

48 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1948-48.

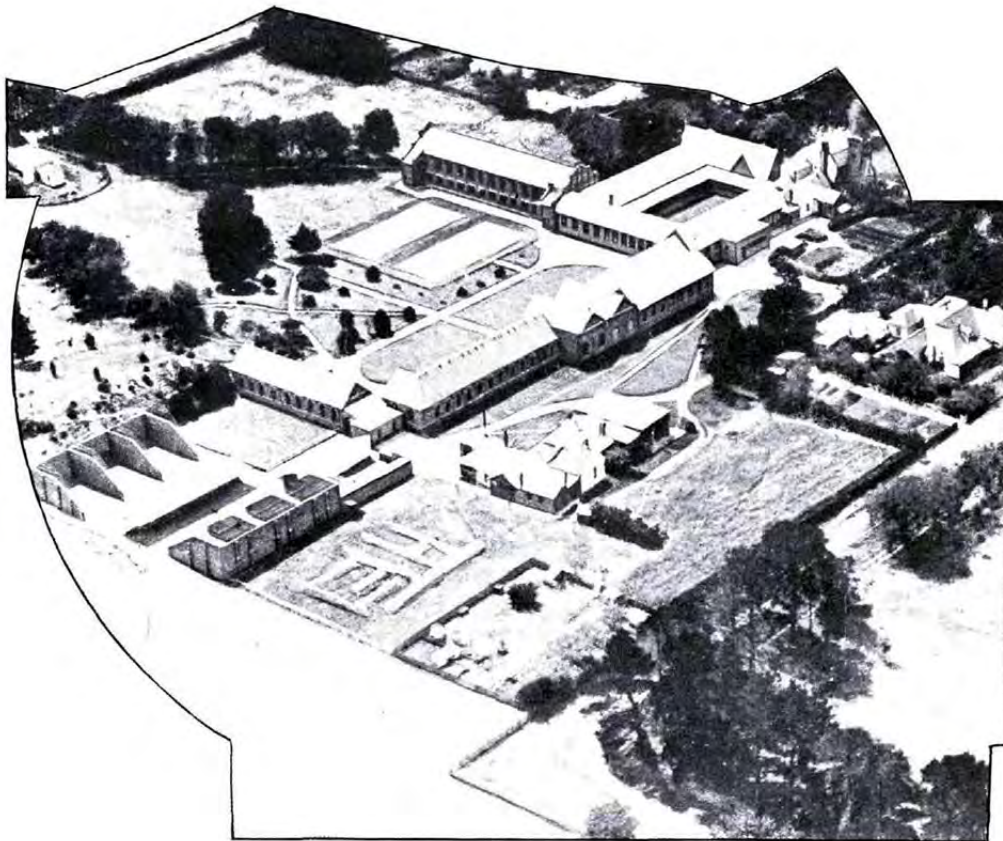
49 *Ibid.*

50 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.1-14.

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Barron, J.J. Dugan, M.D. Kerrins and J.M. Browne.⁵¹ The College was reopened at this time, under the patronage of St. Patrick. There were 69 students.⁵²

Throughout the next 60 years, St. Patrick's College was transformed with numerous building developments and re-landscaping to cater for the growth in student enrolments and expectations of a high quality educational establishment for boys in rural western Victoria. During these years, additional land was acquired to accommodate more buildings and sports grounds. The first of the buildings erected for the Christian Brothers was the gymnasium (now Heinze Theatre – Building 7) in 1899.⁵³ Other brick buildings of similar design and construction occurred in the ensuing years, including the classrooms, billiard room and library, and science wing (now the Pell Wing – Building 16). These buildings were designed by the local architect, Glencairn Lorimer, architect of a number of hotel buildings in Ballarat (including the Market Hotel, Brazenor Street in 1905; Bunch of Grapes Hotel, corner Pleasant and South Streets in 1906; Western Hotel, corner Sturt and Ripon Streets in 1907 and the City Oval Hotel, corner Pleasant and Mair Streets in 1909).⁵⁴ New handball courts were built, replacing courts constructed in earlier years. The reason for the new buildings and other facilities was the rapid increase in student numbers. By 1901, there were 135 students and in 1909 this included 131 boarders.⁵⁵



Aerial View of St. Patrick's College from the south looking north-west, 1928-29.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1928-29.

51 *Ibid.*

52 *Ibid.*, p.24.

53 *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter*, 2 June 1899, p.17., State Library of Victoria.

54 City of Ballarat Building Permit Database, op.cit.

55 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.34, 103.

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The need for larger accommodation was at the forefront of the College hierarchy during the first half of the 20th century. While a new two storey dormitory block called the McCarthy Wing was built in 1919 to a design by the architect, Bart Moriarity, of New Zealand, a grander scheme was prepared by him in 1927-28.⁵⁶ Heavy debts ensured that this scheme never eventuated although Moriarty's design of the McCarthy Wing (now Healy Centre) survives as the western wing of this scheme. This new wing was greatly needed. In 1917 there were 154 boarders and by 1920 the number had swelled to 242 boarders.⁵⁷



Bart Moriarity, Proposed College, 1927-28. Only the Healy Centre (right) was constructed.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1928-29.

Only a few years later in 1932-33, a second grand concept was prepared by the Ballarat architects, Clegg and Morrow.⁵⁸ The scheme was to include an extensive group of college buildings comprising a chapel, dormitories, concert hall, classrooms, science laboratories, dining rooms and a large kitchen. Dominating the Sturt Street frontage of this concept was the Brothers' Wing. To the west of this wing was proposed the Chapel, following a north-south axis. An entrance way was to link the Brothers' Wing and the Chapel. As a consequence of budgetary constraints and lower numbers of boarders due to the Depression, the proposed college concept was not realised. However, the two storey brick Brothers' Wing (Kennedy House – Building 3) was built by A.J. Wilson, contractor, in 1933 to Clegg's and Morrow's design.⁵⁹



Clegg & Morrow, Proposed College Complex, 1932-33. Only the Brothers' Wing (Kennedy House) on the left was built. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1932-33.

56 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1919-20, 1928-29 & City of Ballarat Building Permit Database, 5 July 1919.

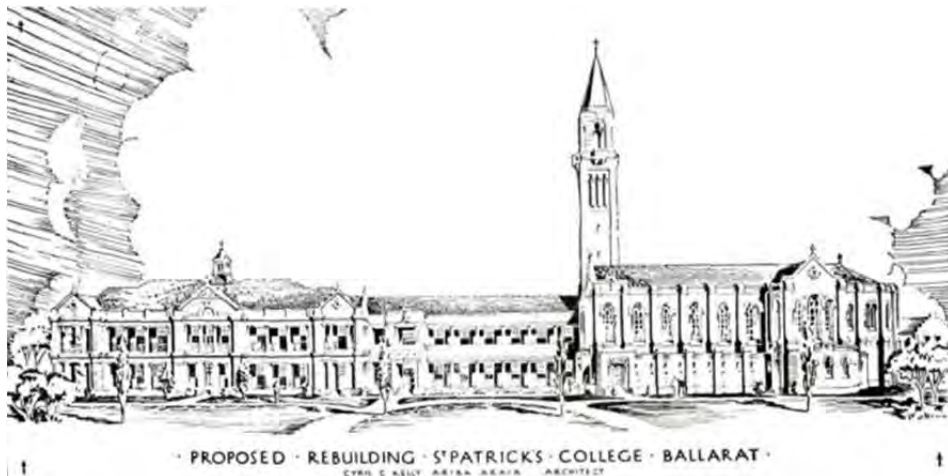
57 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.103, 121.

58 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1932-33.

59 *Ibid.*

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Another two storey dormitory wing was built at the onset of the Second World War in 1939 to cater for the ever increasing student numbers (there were 220 boarders in 1939).⁶⁰ The building was designed in a sympathetic manner to the adjoining McCarthy Wing (Healy Centre). It may have been designed by Cyril Kelly, the architect responsible for the third grand college concept after the war in c.1947. While the entirety of this concept did not come to fruition, the new College Chapel was a highly important legacy in marking the 60 year jubilee in 1953 and in honouring those former students who had served and fallen in both World Wars.⁶¹



Cyril Kelly, Proposed College Complex, c.1947. Only the Chapel was constructed (right), but without the tower.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1948-49.

Physical evidence survives in a range of other existing buildings at St. Patrick's College. These buildings are detailed later in this Report.

2.6 Second St. Patrick's College Era 1954 – present day

Further building developments continued in the 1960s with upgrades to the change rooms and a toilet block in 1963 and especially the O'Malley Wing in 1965 (to a design by Joseph Saraty, architect).⁶² These buildings served the growing number of students during these years (in 1961 there were 650 students and in 1967 there were 700).⁶³ It was from the early 1970s with the preparation of the College's first postwar Master Plan by Daryl Jackson and Evan Walker that resulted in further substantial development.⁶⁴ In 1974, these architects designed a new wing to accommodate a library, classroom, staff room and other facilities (Edmund Rice Centre – Building 11).⁶⁵ A range of other buildings followed until the late 1980s, with the steady increase in student numbers, reaching 841 in 1985 (including 210 boarders).⁶⁶ A second Master Plan was prepared by Lawrence Atley, Graeme Hewitt and Michael Goldsworthy in 2000.⁶⁷ Later, other buildings were constructed, including the Wilding and Little Wings

60 *Ibid.*, 1939-40.

61 *Ibid.*, 1948-49, 1951-52.

62 *Ibid.*, 1965.

63 *Ibid.*, 1961, 1967.

64 *Ibid.*, 1973.

65 Daryl Jackson Evan Walker Architects Pty Ltd, Drawings of Proposed Library – Staff Facilities Building, October, 1974, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria.

66 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1985.

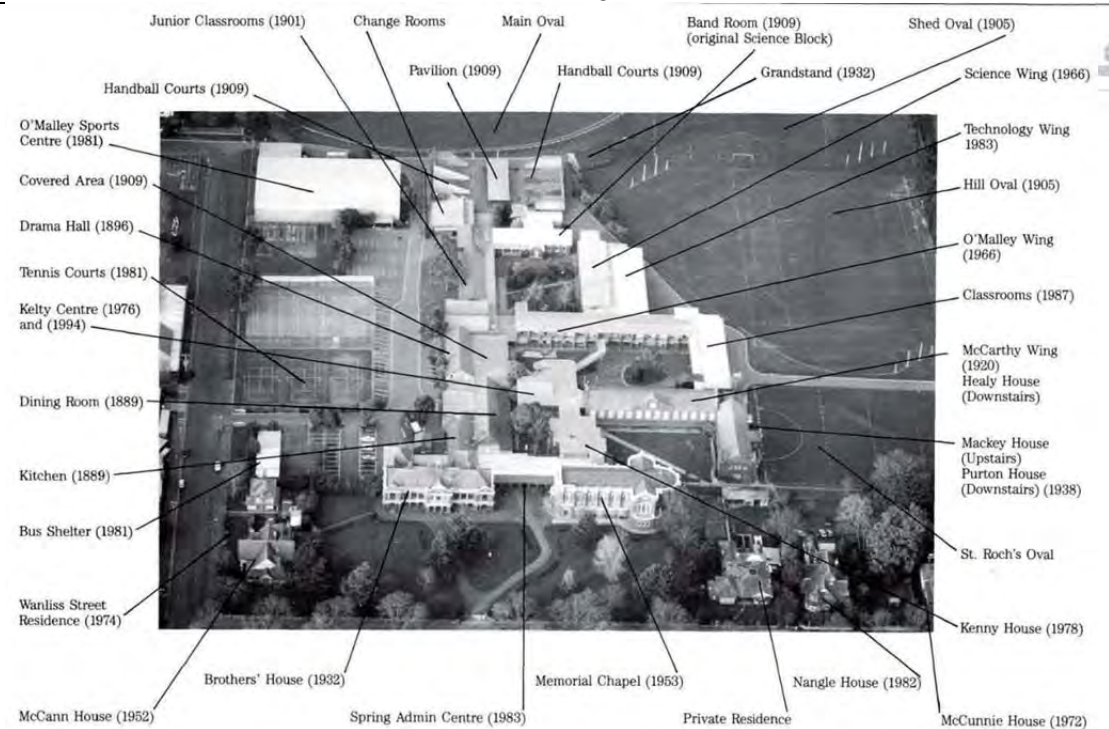
67 *Ibid.*, 2000.

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(Buildings 14 and 10) in 2004 and the Devine Wing (Building 26) in 2011-12.⁶⁸ They catered for the substantial increase in student enrolments during these years, from 769 in 2000 to 1210 in 2010.⁶⁹



Aerial view of St. Patrick's College (looking south), 1966.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1966.



Aerial view of St. Patrick's College (looking south), 1994.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1994.

Most of these buildings survive at St. Patrick's College today and they are listed in a later section of this Report.

68 *Ibid.*, 2004 & 2011, and the 2010 & 2011 Annual Reports to the School Community, St. Patrick's College, Ballarat.

69 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2000 & 2010.

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3.0 Significance of Components

Based on historical research and fieldwork, the eras of development of the site that have heritage significance are:

- Archaeological remnants associated with the gold mining era (1850s-1880s).
- Building Developments before the establishment of St. Patrick's College (development of the Holy Ghost College from 1887 until 1892).
- Residential Developments originally not associated with the Holy Ghost and St. Patrick's Colleges in the early 20th century.
- Building Developments at St. Patrick's College during the first 60 years: 1893-1953.

It is recognised that development of the College after 1953 has been important in its evolution. However, heritage significance is not being considered for this fabric at this stage. This does not suggest that the buildings and other structures are not valued by the College for social and/or commemorative reasons. Some of the fabric from 1953 until the present day is considered to have architectural interest.

Fabric of Primary Significance

This fabric is substantially intact (apart from minor alterations and additions, such as verandahs and/or covered ways) and constitutes the principal significance of the College, having been built as part of one of the two important eras of development in the 19th century or 1893-1953.

Fabric of Secondary Significance

This fabric has been altered, but the three dimensional form, character and appearance (including where applicable, the roof, wall and fenestration) are largely intact and it has been built during the two important eras of development (19th century and 1893-1953).

Fabric of Contributory Significance

This fabric directly relates to the dwellings fronting Sturt Street. They make an important architectural and historical contribution to the West Ballarat Heritage Area and are associated with the significant era of residential development in the precinct between the 1870s and the 1940s. The dwellings also have important postwar associations with St. Patrick's College as part of the 'Unit System' of boarding house accommodation.

Fabric of Historical Interest

This fabric has been greatly altered, but the early design (and some early construction) is partly discernible. The fabric has been built during either of the two important eras of development (19th century or 1893-1953). The fabric makes an important contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the evolution of the place but is not considered to have heritage significance.

Fabric of Architectural Interest

This fabric has architectural interest as part of the evolution of St. Patrick's College as part of the development and master planning from the 1960s. As this fabric has been built outside the two important eras of development (19th century and 1893-1953), it is not considered to have heritage significance at this stage.

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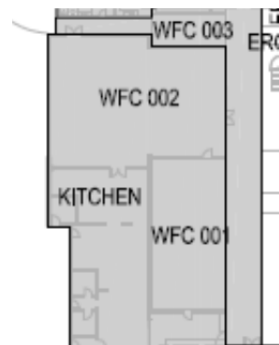
Fabric of No Significance

This fabric is not considered to have any heritage significance by virtue of it being constructed outside the two important eras of development (19th century and 1893-1953) and it not having any historic or architectural interest (this does not suggest that the fabric might not be valued by St. Patrick's College for social or other reasons).

4.0 College Buildings

The buildings and structures at St. Patrick's College are listed according to the names ascribed on drawings by Morton Dunn Architects, and broadly in chronological order of construction.

4.1 Whelan Food Centre (Building 6).



Whelan Food Centre (WFC001-003) floor plan.

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The west portion of the Whelan Food Centre (comprising the elongated gabled roof form and remnant timber west wall under the glazed in verandah) represents the original refectory and kitchen built as part of Holy Ghost College between 1888 and 1891.⁷⁰ The building was one of four buildings constructed around a courtyard at this time. The roof is clad in introduced corrugated Colorbond, with projecting original ventilators on both roof faces. The north and south gables clad in timber square edged weatherboards survive. At the north end, the original cast iron Celtic cross finial survives, as does the trussed timber pendent in the gable end. At the south end, only a portion of the original trussed timber pendant survives. The building was originally constructed of timber weatherboard wall cladding with regular bays of twelve-paned timber framed double hung windows. It would appear that the vertical v-jointed timber boarded dado and horizontal v jointed timber boarded upper wall cladding of the surviving west wall is early but with some introduced fabric), as similar wall cladding (but with 19th century mouldings) is shown in a photograph of the west wall in 1940-41. The timber framed awning and fixed glazed windows have replaced the original windows. No original fenestration survives. The skillion verandah on the west side has an early v-jointed lining board ceiling, suggesting that it may be associated with the verandah additions to most of the college buildings in 1909, but the timber framed and glazed wall on the west side has been introduced at a later date. By 1928-29, a skillion bay had been constructed on the east side at the south end.⁷¹ More substantial change came in 1933 with the construction of the kitchen wing of the Brothers' Wing (Kennedy House) on the east side at the north end.⁷² In 1961, additions were made to the dining room and extensive renovations to the kitchen.⁷³ The

70 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.11, 245. See also *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1902 and *The Argus*, 20 February 1889, p.9.

71 See aerial image in the *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1928-29.

72 *Ibid.*, 1940-41.

73 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1962.

dining room was extended eastwards at the southern end of the original gabled building forming an L shaped plan. The kitchen was fitted out with the latest apparatus. In 1978, further improvements were made to the tuck shop at the south end.⁷⁴ An addition to the Tuck shop was also proposed in the c.1980s.⁷⁵ Some years later in 1999, a Food Technology and Catering Centre was proposed, involving a section of the dining room. Known as the Whelan Food Technology Centre, it was completed in 2000.⁷⁶



Whelan Food Centre showing original south gable end of Refectory, 1902 (circled). Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1902.



Whelan Food Centre interior (when Dining Hall), 1916-17. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1916-17.



Aerial view of Whelan Food Centre (Dining Hall) showing east elevation and upper southern gable end, 1928-29. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1928-29.



Whelan Food Centre (Dining Hall), showing west elevation under verandah, 1941-42. Source: St. Patrick's Annual, 1941-42.

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74 *Ibid.*, p.1978.

75 D. Mihic, Wendouree, drawing of proposed addition to Tuck Shop, n.d. [c.1970s-1980s], St. Patrick's College Archives.

76 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1999, 2000.



Aerial view looking south showing Whelan Food Centre (Dining Hall, circled), 1940-41. The roof of Kennedy House is shown on the left and the old chapel (now demolished) on the right. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1940-41.



Dining Room in 1962, after alterations and the extension on the east side. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1962.



Whelan Food Centre (former dining hall), detail of north gable end looking east, March 2014.



Whelan Food Centre (forming dining hall), west elevation (north end), March 2014.



Whelan Food Centre (former dining hall), detail of west elevation under verandah, looking south, March 2014.

Significance

The dilemma with Whelan Food Centre is that it has been substantially altered and yet the surviving gabled roof form, finial and trussed pendant on the northern gable end represent the only original fabric associated with the evolution of the Holy Ghost College between 1889 and 1892.

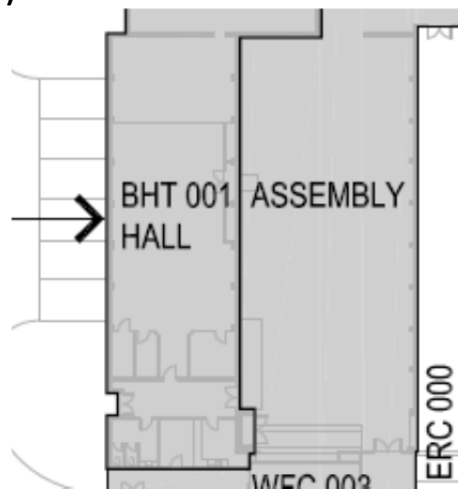
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Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Combination of corrugated Colorbond roof cladding and flashings with possibly painted galvanized steel quad gutters. A close inspection is required to confirm the material of the gutters. If these gutters are galvanized steel, they should be replaced with colorbond ogee form gutters so that the profile is reflective of the era of the building and the material is compatible with the roof cladding.
- Rotted timber bargeboards.
- Weathered timber eaves fascia (west elevation).

4.2 Heinz Theatre (Building 7)



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In 1899, it was announced in the *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter* that a new wing was to be built at St. Patrick's College at a cost of £2,000.⁷⁷ This wing is the gabled brick building (rooms BHT001 Hall – Building 7) earliest known as the gymnasium. It is likely to have been designed by the local architect, Glencairn Lorimer, as the detailing is reflective of other brick college buildings constructed soon after (see Pell Wing). Improvements were made to the building in 1903, including internal painting and the construction of a Kauri pine floor, allowing the building to also perform as a dancing hall.⁷⁸ A gabled verandah was added on the west side in 1909.⁷⁹ During the early 20th century, the building was considered to be the greatest asset of the college.⁸⁰ It was converted into a theatre in 1931 with the installation of a cinema machine while the stage was remodelled with the addition of a proscenium, curtains and drop scenes.⁸¹ In 1964, the gabled verandah was replaced with the existing parapeted skillion assembly area enclosure.⁸² A new projection box appears to have been installed in 1974.⁸³ It seems that the theatre became a band room that was redeveloped into a theatre to seat 150 students in 1984.⁸⁴ In 1995, the building was converted into a Performing Arts Centre.⁸⁵

77 *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter*, 2 June 1899, p.17, op.cit.

78 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1902, 1903.

79 *Ibid.*, 1909.

80 *Ibid.*, 1925-26.

81 *Ibid.*, 1931.

82 *Ibid.*, 1964.

83 D. Mihic, Wendouree, drawing of proposed projection box, n.d. [c.19745], St. Patrick's College archives.

84 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.

85 *Ibid.*, 1995.

Much of the original gabled building survives. Set on a north-south axis, it has an introduced corrugated Colorbond roof (which has replaced galvanized corrugated steel cladding) with a series of five ventilation gablets projecting on the east and west roof faces. The building has dichromatic brick wall construction with two courses of brickwork (comprising a stringcourse and the pointed-arched window and door openings with cream brick voussoirs and rendered sills. The windows are double hung and timber framed, although there have been alterations to the glazing bars in some of the windows. On the west side is a wide, projecting skillion roofed assembly enclosure having a parapeted west façade defined by regular bays of face brick with fenestration and lightweight cladding above. Each bay is divided by projecting face brick piers. Large door openings in some bays provide access to the assembly area. The original west elevation of the Heinze Theatre is largely reflective of the east elevation, although there is an original, central double pointed-arched opening with vertically boarded doors. There is physical evidence on the west wall of an early gabled verandah on the west side. At the north end is an introduced face brick link to the east side of the college, accessed by an introduced ramp. An introduced flat-roofed post-supported entrance porch projects at the northern end of the building on the east side. Internally, much of the original and early fabric survives, including the coved timber boarded and exposed trussed ceiling, expressed brick piers on the east and west sides, and the early 20th century stage and proscenium.



West elevation of Heinze Theatre, 1902.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1902.



'For Chest & Muscle', gymnasium class in progress (in Heinze Theatre), 1906. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1906.

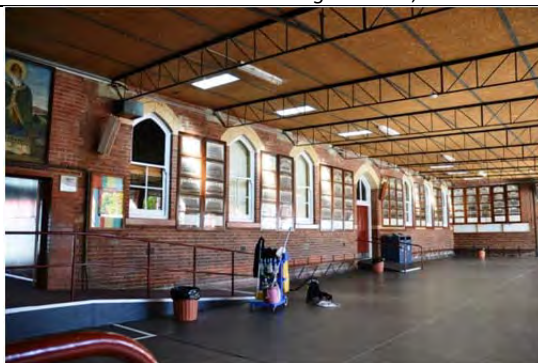
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West elevation showing new Assembly Hall, 1964.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1964.*



Interior of New Assembly Hall, 1964.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1964.*



Heinze Theatre, original west elevation within Assembly Hall, 2014.



Heinze Theatre, north and west elevations, 2014.



Heinze Theatre showing west elevation of Assembly Hall, 2014.



Interior of Heinze Theatre looking south to stage & proscenium, 2014.

Significance

Despite the assembly hall enclosure on the west side of the Heinze Theatre detracts from the character and appearance of the building. The original building remains largely intact. The original design is clearly apparent and the assembly hall enclosure has not caused any substantial impact on the physical integrity of the building. Internally, the Heinze Theatre continues to express the important evolution in function as a performance space and theatre from the time of construction in 1899 and in the early 20th century.

Overall, the Heinze Theatre has Primary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

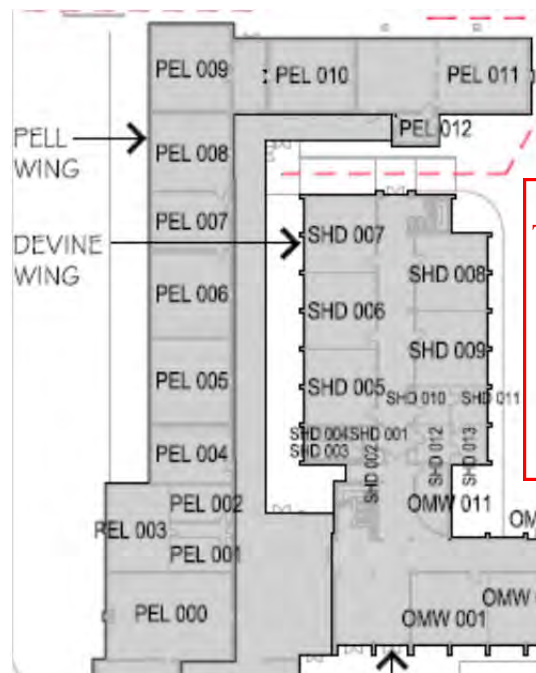
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Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Redundant service pipe projecting from the eave (north end, east elevation).
- Brick plinth subsumed by garden bed causing rising damp and mortar damage along east wall.
- Damaged downpipe (which has become loose from its base) at the north end (east elevation), having potential for damp build up.
- Debris build up in gutter adjacent to tree (east elevation).
- Weathered timber louvres to dormer ventilation gablets (east and west elevations).
- Weathered timber louvres to ventilator (north elevation).
- Weathered timber bargeboards with introduced flashing over (north elevation).
- Introduced glazed tint to east window and boarded up west window (north elevation).
- Evidence of an early (now removed) gabled wing abutting the northern gable end.
- Damage to rendered window sill, south end (east elevation).
- Introduced concrete blocks in upper west wall supporting assembly enclosure.
- Missing original ventilation grilles (upper west wall).
- Introduced face brick patching at regular wall intervals between the window voussoirs.
- Introduced concrete floor slab to assembly enclosure.
- Vertical crack in brick pier (west elevation of assembly enclosure).

4.3 Pell Wing (Building 16)



Pell Wing (PEL000-012), Ground Floor Plan.

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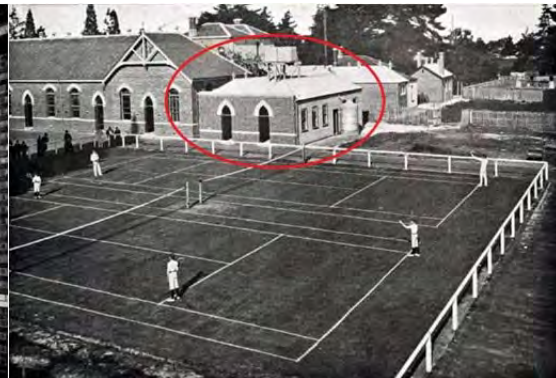
The elongated, gabled brick east wing (comprising rooms PEL004-009) of the L-layout Pell Wing represents the brick classroom built in 1901 by Messrs. Shillitto to a design by the Ballarat architect, Glencairn Lorimer.⁸⁶ It was constructed to cater for the increased numbers of students attending St. Patrick's College. The building appears to have originally terminated

86 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database 1901-45.

at the south end with a minor projecting gable end on the west side, beyond which (to the south) was a modest hipped roof wing of brick construction on the west elevation and timber weatherboard cladding on the south façade. This modest wing appears to have been removed and replaced with the existing southern portion in c.1942 as a seamless extension of the elongated gable (this addition is not shown in aerial images of the College in 1928-29 and 1940-41). The building now terminates with a hipped roof face. The roofs are clad in slate which requires repair. A series of galvanized ventilation stacks crown the main ridgeline. They appear to be early as the profile and locations match early photographs. They are painted in an introduced a deep red colour, as is the galvanized steel roof ridge flashing. The building has dichromatic brick wall construction that is especially identified by the two courses of brickwork (comprising a stringcourse with black tuckpointing) and the pointed-arched window and door openings with cream brick voussoirs and rendered sills. There is evidence in changes in brick coloration and eaves fascias (in the creation of vertical lines) towards the south end of the east façade, indicating the location of the southern hipped addition of c.1942. Further evidence can be noted in simplified timber framed double hung windows on the southern end of the west elevation, different detailing in the cream brickwork at the springing of the point-arched openings at the southern end of the west elevation, and in the plastered ceiling and cornices in the southern classroom. Overall, the timber framed windows are original, as are the vertically boarded v-jointed doors (albeit with introduced glazed panels, and steel locks, handles and plates). Towards the southern end is the projecting gable end facing west, with an original timber ventilator but with the original timber pendant and finial removed. In 1908-09, a verandah (supported by round, fluted cast iron posts) was added along the west elevation and brick projecting walls with rendered, pointed-arched openings at the northern and southern ends of the west elevation.⁸⁷ These projecting walls (and openings) survive. The early verandah was replaced with the existing aluminium framed and glazed verandah in 1977.⁸⁸ Internally, little evidence of the original fabric survives, although the original internal subdivision would appear to be discernible.



Brick Classroom (east wing – Pell Wing), west elevation, looking north, 1902. Note the absence of a verandah. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1902.

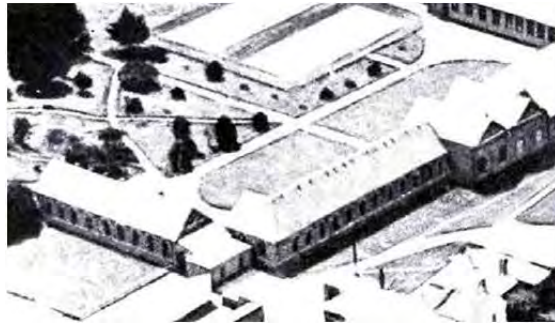


Brick Classroom in background (east wing – Pell Wing), west and south elevations, 1906, showing rear brick and weatherboard hipped wing at the south end (circled).

87 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1909. The fluted cast iron verandah posts are shown in a photograph in the *Annual of 1963*.

88 *Ibid.*, 1977.

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Aerial View showing Pell Wing (brick classroom in centre without rear hipped addition, library and billiard room at right and science wing at left), 1928-29. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1928-29.



Aerial view looking south showing Pell Wing (library and billiard room in foreground, brick classroom in middle ground and science wing to the right), 1956. The circled roof is the hipped addition.



Brick classroom and old Science Wing showing recently constructed glazed in verandahs, 1977. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1977.



Interior view looking south (classroom wing on left and old Science Wing in background on right), 1977, showing recently completed glazed in verandahs. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1977.



Pell Wing (early brick classroom), east elevation, March 2014.



Pell Wing, south elevation (science wing to the left and the south addition to the brick classroom to the right), March 2014.

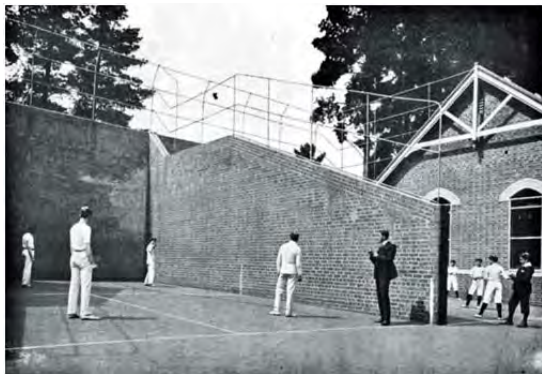
Adjoining the elongated east wing of the Pell Wing to the north is a double-gabled addition (having an east-west orientation) (comprising rooms PEL000-PEL003) built in 1909 as the library and social hall (billiard room).⁸⁹ This addition was also designed by Glencairn Lorimer, taking up the space of the two brick handball courts built in c.1902.⁹⁰ Physical evidence of the existing east brick wall suggests that the original wall of the handball court was integrated in the construction of the library and social hall, with the pairs of early pointed-arched, timber

89 *Ibid.*, 1909.

90 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 2 September 1909 & St. Patrick's College Annual, 1902 & 1909.

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framed double hung windows and pointed-arched timber framed clerestory windows having different coloured brickwork. The projecting brick buttresses between the windows on this wall also appear to be associated with the construction of the handball court, giving structural support of the original open, brick wall plane. Extending above the original handball court wall is double-coursed and rendered stringcourse, forming the springing of the double gables which have face brick infill (again of slightly different brick than the main wall) and timber lancet ventilators. On the west façade, there are also ventilators in the gable ends, but the original finials and timber trussed pendants are now missing. The lower portions of the gable ends have pointed-arched clerestory windows with pointed arched timber framed double hung windows (with upper hopper sashes) flanking two bays of pointed-arched door openings. These window and door openings are distinguished by cream brick voussoirs and brick mouldings at the springing of the arches. Similar cream brick stringcourses as the east wing (rooms PEL004-009) are another feature (they are located along the walls at window sill height). Other early fabric includes the rendered window sills and the bluestone thresholds in the door openings. Between the door openings on the west elevation is an early stone World War One Roll of Honour. Nearby is a timber Cadet Officers World War One Honour Board. An elevated flat-roofed and glazed, post-supported verandah projects from the gable ends on the west façade. Built in 1977, it replaced the early post-supported verandah of 1909.⁹¹ There is an introduced concrete verandah floor.



Handball court (the north gable end of brick classroom is on the right), 1904. The end (east) wall of the handball court was incorporated into the construction of the library and billiard room. Source: St. Patrick's Annual, 1904.



Library and Billiard Room addition (shown in the double gable ends on the left, brick classroom and the science wing on the right), 1916-17. Note post-support verandah that had been added in 1909. Source: St. Patrick's Annual, 1916-17.



East elevation of former library and billiard room, March 2014.



Verandah/covered way of Pell Wing, west elevation north end. Note the brick wall with pointed-arched opening built in 1909 and shown in the historical photograph of 1916-17 (left in foreground), March 2014.

91 *Ibid.*

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Immediately west of the southern end of the east wing (rooms PEL004-009) is the original Science Wing (comprising rooms PEL010-012). Constructed in 1909 to a design by Glencairn Lorimer,⁹² the building has an elongated gable roof form together with a projecting central minor gabled that was originally an entrance porch. The roof is clad in galvanized corrugated steel (the original ridge stacks have been removed), with dichromatic brick wall construction identical to the east wing. There are timber bargeboards. Original metal cross finials that once surmounted the gable end apexes have been removed, as has the original timber trussed pendants in the gable ends, but a timber lancet ventilator survives in the west gable end. The pointed arched timber framed double hung windows (with hopper sashes forming the top lights) and vertically boarded v jointed doors are original. The eastern portion of the north elevation has an introduced aluminium framed and glazed verandah added in 1977.⁹³ It links to the similar verandah projecting from the west wall of the east wing. The projecting brick wall and pointed arched opening at the south end of the east wall is also linked to the east wall of the old Science Wing. An introduced covered way, built c.1977 also connects west wall of the east wing with the east wall of the old Science Wing. It has an introduced concrete floor slab.



Science Wing, north elevation, 1909. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1909.



Interior, Science Wing (chemical laboratory), 1920-21. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1920-21.



Pell Wing (old Science Wing), north elevation (east portion), March 2014, showing introduced glazed verandah.



Pell Wing (old Science Wing), west elevation, March 2014.

Significance

Apart from the introduced aluminium framed and glazed verandah on the west wall and the alterations to the doors (with the introduced glazed panels and locks, handles and plates), the Pell Wing is largely intact. It reflects the original (1901) and early (1909) construction of the

92 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 24 September 1909.

93 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1977.

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original classroom wing (rooms PEL004-008) and its southern hipped roofed addition of post 1928-39 (Room PEL009); the original library and billiard room addition of 1909 (rooms PEL000-003) including the remnant east brick wall of the handball court built in c.1902), projecting brick wall planes with pointed-arched openings built in 1909 on the west elevation, and the original Science Wing (rooms PEL010-012) also constructed in 1909.

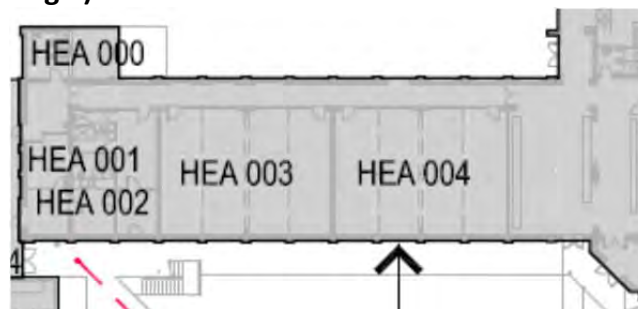
Overall, the Pell Wing has Primary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Damaged slate roof of the east wing (comprising rooms PEL004-009).
- Loose ridge flashing to the east wing.
- Weathered and rotted timber bargeboards (east wing, and library and billiard room addition and old science wing).
- Evidence of falling damp below junctions of the gable roofs of the library and billiard room addition (caused by debris build up or blocked central valley and gutter), east and west elevations.
- Very loose barge cap to the projecting northern gable of the old science wing (comprising rooms PEL010-012).
- Evidence of rising damp caused by raised garden beds and concrete verandah floor, north elevation of the old Science Wing.
- Downpipe not connected to sealed drainage, south elevation of old Science Wing.
- Evidence of rising damp caused by a lack of sealed drainage to downpipe and raised ground level, south elevation of old Science Wing.

4.4 Healy Centre (Building 8)



On 5 July 1919, a building permit was issued for the construction of a new two storey dormitory building to a design by the architect, Bart Moriarity (who was associated with the designs for the Catholic Church in New Zealand and Ballarat, including the new convent and schools for the Parish of Methven, New Zealand, Redemptorist Monastery Chapel, Ballarat, in 1914, and additions, laundry and sheds at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol, in 1915).⁹⁴ Costing £9,000, dressing rooms occupied the ground floor, with two spacious dormitories divided by a central partition on the first floor.⁹⁵ Two storey lavatory and linen wings projected on the east and west ends on the south side. The building was first known as the McCarthy Wing and later named the Healy Centre. In 1939, the Healy Centre was connected

94 City of Ballarat Building Permit Database, 5 July 1919, op.cit. Information on Moriarity is taken from D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol' heritage citation in 'City of Ballarat Heritage Assessments', prepared for the City of Ballarat, September 2013.

95 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1920-21.

to a new dormitory wing on the west side, now known as the Purton Centre. In 1984, a covered walkway was built on the north elevation (the east end was later punctuated by external stairs, with a glazed door opening introduced into one of the first floor window bays).⁹⁶ With the decline in the need for dormitory accommodation, the building was internally altered in 2002-03 and converted into maths and computer laboratories.⁹⁷

The two storey face red brick building is set on an east-west axis. It has an elongated and parapeted gable roof form clad in terra cotta tiles. The east and west ends are defined by stepped brick parapets surmounted by crosses. The symmetry of the design is especially identified on the main (north) elevation, with its central minor gabled roof having a stepped brick parapet. Centred in the parapet is an incised rendered panel in which is located the College crest (this is the crest of the Congregation of the Christian Brothers and is the last example of its inclusion on a school building in Ballarat).⁹⁸ This central parapet is also crowned by a cross. The north and south elevations have expressed face red brick giant pilasters that define the regular window bays of paired timber framed double hung windows (having bottom hopper sashes and upper transoms, and glazing bars). Unpainted concrete lintels and tiled sills represent other original fabric to the first floor windows. On the ground floor, the tiled sills have been replaced with small pebbled render on the north elevation, while original sills survive on the ground floor of the south elevation (although some sills have replacement tiles). At the east end of the north elevation is an introduced steel framed external stair with glazed balustrades. It provides access to the introduced door opening above. An open, glazed first floor walkway across the front of the east portion of the building provides access to the Kenny Centre (Building 1a). On the south elevation at the east end, the original two storey skillion lavatory and linen wing survives largely intact. Only the northern portion of the roof of the original lavatory and linen wing at the west end now survives. The south elevation of the building is now part of a narrow, enclosed courtyard.



Healy Centre (formerly McCarthy Wing), 1920-21.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1920-21.



Dormitory interior (Healy Centre), 1921-22.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1921-22.

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96 Plan and elevation drawings for proposed covered way, 27 April 1984, St. Patrick's College archives.
97 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2003.
98 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.105.



Healy Centre, north elevation, 2014.



Healy Centre, south elevation (east end) showing original skillion lavatory wing, 2014.

Significance

Aside from the introduced covered way, external stairs and introduced first floor door opening on the north elevation, the Healy Centre is mainly externally intact to its original design of 1919. Although some alterations were made to the west end as part of the connection of the Purton Centre in 1939, these changes also contribute to its significance in embodying the importance of additional dormitory accommodation immediately prior to World War Two (see later section on the Purton Centre for more details). It is noted that the lavatory and linen wing at the west end of the south elevation has been removed, but it represented a secondary, less important part of the building. The other change is the replacement of the tiled window sills with small pebble stucco.

Overall, the Healy Centre has Primary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

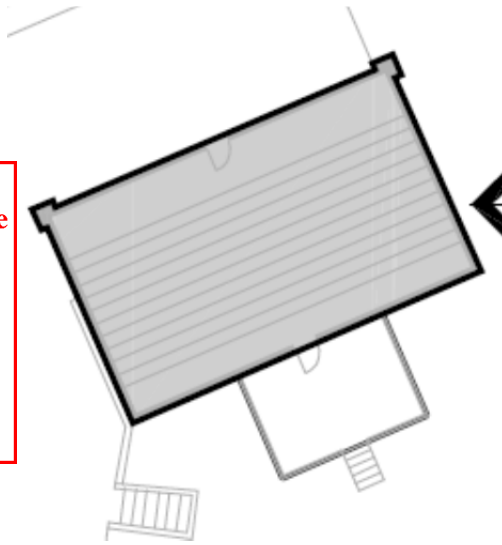
Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Rotted west end of timber fascia (east side of central portico), north elevation.
- Cracked ground and first floor concrete window lintels (north elevation).
- Damaged first floor window sill tiles (north and south elevations).
- Patched mortar at the east end (ground floor, north elevation).
- Mortar deterioration in parapet (west elevation).
- Spalled render to cross above parapet (west elevation).
- Patches to previous cracks in window lintels (south elevation).
- Mortar repairs under ground floor windows (south elevation).
- Introduced feature ponds close to south wall – potential for damp build up and deterioration in mortar (south elevation).
- Introduced air handling unit and associated damaged brickwork (south elevation, east end).
- Possible evidence of a former early verandah above the ground floor windows (south elevation) (shown in the mortar line).

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4.5 Stewart Theatre (Building 24)



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The importance of sport at St. Patrick's College during the interwar years manifested itself not only in the acquisition of additional land for the redevelopment of the main sports oval and the upgrading of the Hill and St. Roch's ovals, but in the construction of a brick grandstand in 1932 to the design by Clegg and Morrow.⁹⁹ It was built by A.J. Wilson at a cost of £400.¹⁰⁰ In 2010, the building was converted into the Stewart Theatre, having been named after Br. R.S. Stewart, Principal, 1966 and 1970-72.¹⁰¹ The conversion included the glazing in of the front and sides. The building has a gable roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal that traverses the site, together with a minor gable which projects towards the front (south). It has face red brick wall construction that tapers down from the rear (north) to the south on the east and west sides, being supported at the front by narrow round concrete Doric columns on brick piers. Other early features include the exposed timber rafters in the eaves and the timber shingling in the front minor gable.



Opening day of Grandstand, 1932.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1932-33.*



Stewart Theatre, south and west elevations, 2014.

99 *Ibid.*, 1932-33.

100 *Ibid.*

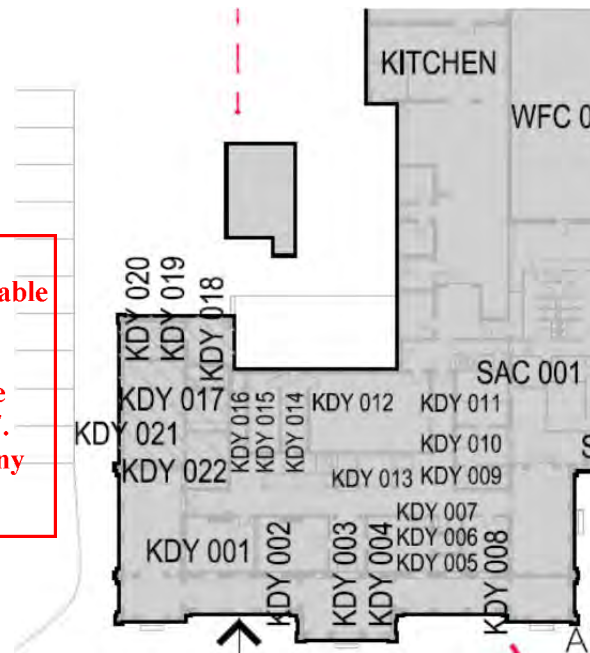
101 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.295.

Significance

Although the Stewart Theatre has been altered with the installation of the tinted glazing as part of its conversion in recent times, the original fabric survives and the original interwar era character of the structure is clearly visible.

Overall, the Stewart Theatre has Secondary significance to St. Patrick's College.

4.6 Kennedy House (Building 3)



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In 1932, the architects Clegg and Morrow designed the Brothers' Wing that was to form the east portion of an unrealised larger college.¹⁰² It was built by A.J. Wilson, contractor and opened by the Rev. D. Foley, Bishop of Ballarat, on 8 October 1933.¹⁰³ The building was named Kennedy House after Br. J.S. Kennedy, Director of St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' School, Skipton Street, Ballarat in 1876.¹⁰⁴

The symmetrical, two storey, face brick, classically-derived building is characterised by a main, parapeted hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with symmetrically arranged projecting parapeted minor gables at the front and sides. Two hipped roofed wings project at the rear, with a verandah (having gambrel roof clad in introduced corrugated Colorbond). The main roofs are clad in terra cotta tiles. A centrally located copper cupola lantern surmounts the main front portion of the roof, which is also adorned with face brick chimneys having rendered tops with projecting cornice moulds supported by consoles. The building has return ground floor verandahs and first floor balconies on the front (north) and sides. The verandahs are supported by square face brick piers with stylized rendered Doric columns above which is a rendered stringcourse. The balconies flank a central gabled bay comprising an entrance portico on the ground floor and a window bay on the first floor having a Palladian-derived first floor window-piece, with a central decorative stained glass window and round-arched window

102 *St. Patrick's Annual*, 1932-33.

103 *Ibid.* & see marble plaque on building.

104 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.3.

above, and flanking timber framed double hung windows surrounded by Ionic pilasters that support stylized entablatures. The end bays of the main façade also feature Ionic columns on the first floor. These in-antis columns are paired. Geometric metal balustrades with round hollow steel rails complete the balconies. The verandahs feature tessellated tile floors while the balconies have concrete floors with drainage channels on the northern sides. Beyond the projecting entrance colonnade of the central bay is a double door opening with original paneled timber and glazed doors with a geometric stained glass transom above. These doors are flanked by a narrow stained glassed side lights. The stained glass to these and the central first floor window on the main façade were donated by the builder, A.J. Wilson.¹⁰⁵ This main doorway and a doorway on the east side have streamlined rendered architraves and concrete lintels punctuated by stylised rectilinear keystones. This same design and construction is continued in the ground and first floor window openings which have projected rendered sills supported by decorative consoles. The windows are timber framed and double hung with the upper sashes being six paned. On the first floors of the east and west elevations of the main front section of the building are blind colonnades of square, rendered Ionic pilasters supporting stylized rendered entablatures punctuated by keystones. The colonnades are divided into three bays, each of which feature timber framed double hung windows (with six paned upper sashes) and contextually elaborate architraves with projecting sills supported by decorative curving consoles. In each of the parapeted gable ends are blind, rendered oculus openings punctuated by rendered keystones.



Kennedy House, 1933-34.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1933-34.*



Kennedy House, north and west elevations, 2014.



Kennedy House, north elevation, 2014.



Kennedy House, south elevation, 2014.

105 *St. Patrick College Annual, 1965.*

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The design of Kennedy House was largely a contemporary interpretation of the architects' designs for the Queen Victoria Womens' Ward of the Ballarat Hospital (built 1898), Church of England Grammar School, Wendouree (built 1909) and St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol (built 1911). These earlier face brick buildings featured picturesque gabled roof forms adorned with ventilator lanterns and cupolas (being an idiosyncratic feature of Clegg's work) and the walls articulated rendered bands and dressings about the openings.



Queen Victoria Women's Ward, Ballarat Hospital, c.1901. Source: J. Reid & J. Chisholm, *Ballarat Golden City*, p.71.



Former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol, 2013.

The symmetry and regularity of the exterior design is carried on in the interior. A central hall provides the main access to the building that leads to a stairhall and side halls on an east-west axis. These side halls are divided from the stairhall by round-arched openings. The plaster ceilings of the entrance and halls have original Mahogany timber strapping and moulded Mahogany timber cornices and stylized Mahogany timber skirtings. The side halls have painted strapped and plaster cornices, reflecting the intended spatial hierarchy of these main ground floor spaces. Further decorative effect is given in the original Mahogany timber pilasters at the opening between the entrance and stair halls but the main focal point is the original Mahogany timber staircase with stylized newell posts surmounted by original lamps. Square, stylised Doric Mahogany timber columns support the exposed Mahogany timber beam in the stair hall. The walls are hard plastered and punctuated by original door openings with Mahogany timber architraves and paneled timber doors (some with original frosted upper glazed panels). The stair hall is lit by original stained glass and leadlighted clerestorey windows on the south wall. Also on the south wall at the stair landing is an original round-arched stained glass window. To the south-west of the stair hall is a timber-lined lift that has been sensitively introduced. Office spaces are connected into the entrance, stair and side halls. Original features include the strapped plastered ceilings having diamond pattern centres and the clinker brick fireplaces with bracketed timber mantels. At the rear on the west side of the ground floor is the original Brothers' dining room. It also features original hard plaster walls, timber skirtings and window and door architraves, and paneled timber doors with frosted upper glazed panels, and frosted timber framed double hung windows. The suspended ceiling has been introduced. Also at the rear is a rear stair hall with a darker-stained timber staircase, architraves and skirtings that again reflects the intended spatial hierarchy of the ground floor interiors.

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Kennedy House, entrance hall looking south to stair hall, 1933-34. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1933-34.



Kennedy House, stair detail, 1933-34. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1933-34.



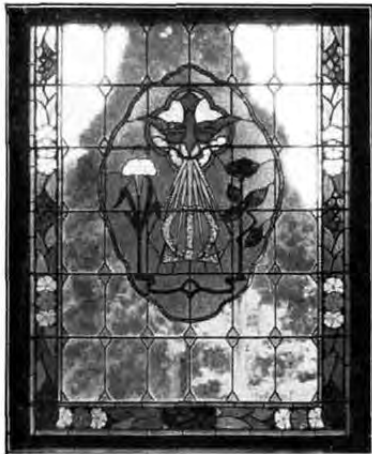
Stair detail, Kennedy House, 2014.



Stair detail, Kennedy House, 2014.

On the first floor, the stair hall features a decorative plaster ceiling (including decorative ceiling cornices) and a panelled solid Mahogany timber balustrade with expressed posts. Flanking the stairhall through arched openings are side halls that lead to office spaces. Centrally located on the first floor is the former Brothers' library. It features an elaborate original covered plaster ceiling with Mahogany timber strapping and exposed Mahogany timber trusses. The elaboration of the space is further defined in the stained glass windows on the north wall, having Mahogany timber architraves and sills. These architraves and sills are continued for the door and other window openings, the pattern of the upper frosted glazed in the south door opening being repeated in the flanking windows. There is also an original clinker brick fireplace (with gas heating unit having been introduced) and elaborate Mahogany timber mantelpiece above. Other original fabric includes the hard plastered walls and the Mahogany timber and glazed bookcases.

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Library Window, Kennedy House, 1935-36.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1935-36.



Former library, Kennedy House, looking north to Library window, 2014.



Former Library, Kennedy House, looking south-west showing fireplace and part of exposed timber trussed ceiling, 2014.



Stair hall, first floor, Kennedy House, looking east, 2014.

Kennedy House – Kitchen Wing (Building 3)

Attached at the rear of Kennedy House is the original (1933) kitchen wing. It has unusual hipped and gabled single storey roof forms clad in introduced corrugated Colorbond, including a bank of clerestory windows (having introduced canvas awnings) that project beyond the main roof ridgeline on the east roof face. These windows provided upper lighting to the kitchen spaces within. The wing has face brick wall construction and window and door opening detailing similar to the main building.



Kennedy House, south elevation (background), with kitchen in the middle ground and the flat-roofed dining room additions of 1961 in the foreground, 2014.



Detail of clerestory windows of kitchen (with introduced canvas awnings), 2014.

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Internally, the kitchen wing retains a sense of the original spatial layout and some original fabric, particularly in the large arched opening between the kitchen spaces, and the large rectangular openings at the north and south ends (including the steps to Kennedy House at the north end), exposed timber roof trusses and the paneled ceiling. The glazed green wall tiles and the tiled floor may have been introduced. The south end of the kitchen is linked to the south and west.



Kennedy House, kitchen interior, 1933-34.
Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1933-34.

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Kennedy House, kitchen interior looking north, 2014.

Significance

Kennedy House is substantially intact externally and internally, reflecting the design of the architects, Clegg and Morrow, and in part reflecting the original function of the building as accommodation for the Brothers (through the layout of the spaces and the spatial hierarchy of these spaces in the original fabric) even though it now is part of the College office administration. Kennedy House is an important legacy in the major developments that occurred at the College during the interwar period. It is also an important example of the later institutional work of the architectural practice of Clegg and Morrow.

Overall, Kennedy House has Primary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Falling damp on the east corner (east of the projecting central bay) (north elevation), possibly caused by deteriorated internal downpipe.
- Evidence of falling damp on verandah soffit (including cracking), possible due to an adjacent deteriorated internal downpipe or insufficient drainage of the balcony floor above.

- Cracks in window and door lintels.
- Bird prevention wire above the keystones to the front central bay (flanking the main entrance doorway) are full of birds' nests.
- Leaking square downpipe in north-west corner.
- Major crack in verandah ceiling (north-west corner).
- Evidence of raising damp (east elevation, kitchen wing).

Rear boiler house (Building 3a)

At the rear of Kennedy House is an original (1933) freestanding boiler house, built to service Kennedy House. This modest gabled building has a tapered square face brick chimney stack at the north end. Constructed of face brick, the pointed arched windows on the east façade have been introduced. There is an early skillion addition on the north side and an original door opening has been widened on the south side.



Kennedy House boiler room, east elevation, 2014.



Kennedy House, boiler room, north and west elevations, 2014.

Significance

Although the boiler house has been altered, it clearly reflects its original design and purpose. It is considered to have Secondary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

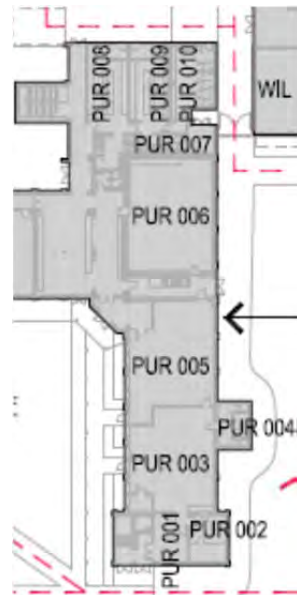
Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Wall crack below the central window (east elevation).
- Loose bricks at the top of the chimney stack (north elevation).
- Rising damp (east end, north elevation).
- Rotted base to door (south elevation).
- Introduced overhead service pipe causing falling damp and deterioration in the wall and lintel (west elevation).
- Downpipe not connected to sealed drainage (west elevation).

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4.7 Purton Centre (Building 9)



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The Purton Centre, originally known as the McCarthy Wing, was built in 1939.¹⁰⁶ It was constructed by A.J. Wilson to provide two additional large dormitories, three rooms for staff members, a shower block accommodating 50 shower cubicles and presumably a boiler house to service the shower block.¹⁰⁷ The shower block was described at the time of completion as an outstanding feature of the building, as was a locker room fitted with 60 lockers. The two storey brick building comprises an elongated gabled roof form clad in unglazed terra cotta tiles, with stepped parapets at the northern and south ends, together with a gabled and stepped parapeted pavilion at the north end of the main east façade. The parapeted gable ends are missing the original cross finials. At the rear (west), is a projecting minor two storey wing. The east façade is defined by regular bays of steel framed eight paned ground and first floor windows, punctuated by projecting face brick vestigial pilasters. Similar windows are located on the north and west elevations. There is an original double door opening on the north elevation, while a single door opening has been introduced on the east elevation. All of the openings are distinguished by original soldier courses of clinker bricks over the lintels. The northern pavilion on the east façade has a pair of long vertical steel framed windows. At the south end of a the main (east) elevation is an original splayed bay with double door opening and flanking early window openings having original glass bricks. A covered way spans the full length of the east elevation and returns to the doorway on the north façade. It was built in 1997 as a northern extension of the covered way in front of the Healy Centre that had been constructed in 1984.¹⁰⁸

To the south of the main two storey block is a single storey hipped wing with a hipped monitor light. It is also clad in terra cotta roof tiles with face brick wall construction articulated with projecting vestigial pilasters on the west elevation. There are high horizontally-aligned steel framed hopper sash windows in the three bays of the west elevation. They also feature original lintels of soldier coursed clinker bricks. Adjoining the south end of the shower block is

106 *Ibid.*, 1939-40 & 1940-41. See also *The Argus*, 3 January 1941, p.2.

107 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1940-41.

108 Proposed covered way, plan and elevations, dated 27 April 1984, John Nolan & Sons, contractors, St. Patrick's College archives.

an industrial-like, rectangular stack of rudimentary design and face brick construction which appears to comprise the original boiler house.



Purton Centre, east elevation, 1939-40. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1939-40.



Purton Centre, west and south elevations, 1939-40. Source: St. Patrick's Annual 1939-40.



Purton Centre, east and north elevations, March 2014.



Purton Centre – detail of shower wing, west elevation, March 2014.

Significance

The Purton Centre is largely intact to its original external design of 1939. The very few changes that have been made include the conversion of two ground floor windows on the east elevation into single door openings, replacement doors on the north elevation, two replacement windows on the west elevation, introduction of canvas awnings to the first floor windows on the east elevation and the construction of the freestanding post-supported covered way on the east and part of the north elevations.

Overall, the Purton Centre has Primary Significance to St. Patrick's College.

Conservation Issues

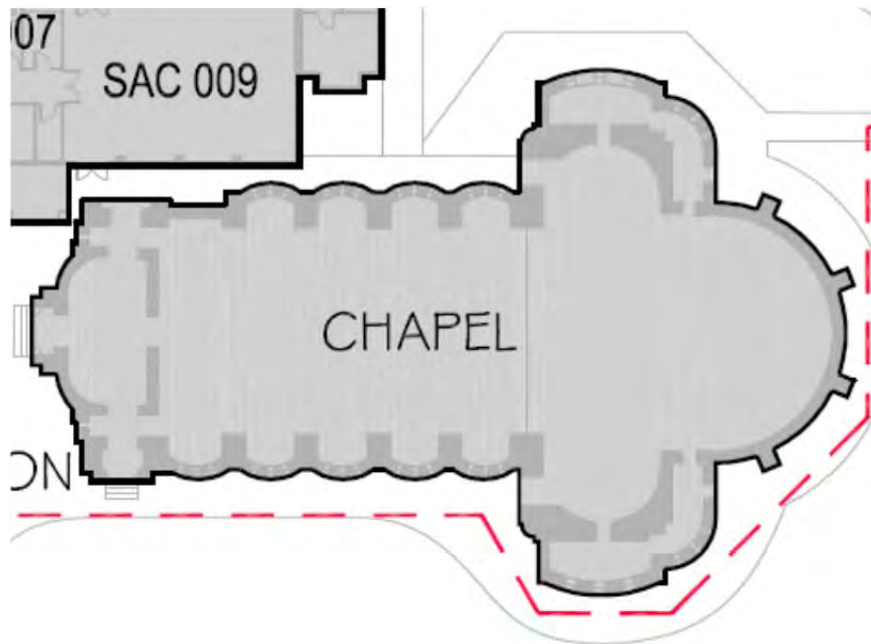
Some key conservation issues include:

- Evidence of diagonal wall crack below the parapet of the northern pavilion (east elevation).
- Evidence of wall crack below the north-east corner (north elevation).
- Damaged mortar and horizontal cracks above the first floor clinker brick lintels (north and west elevations).
- Evidence of falling damp under the wide projecting concrete rainheads.
- Evidence of falling damp below the south-west corner (south elevation).
- Evidence of rising damp along the wall base (east elevation).
- Evidence of damp build up on first floor window sills (west elevation).
- Damaged glazed brick in corner bay (east elevation, south end)

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- Deteriorated grout in the glazed bricks in the corner bay (east elevation, south end).

4.8 College Chapel (Building 2)



It was at least as early as 1941 with a new Chapel was proposed at St. Patrick's College, as a celebration of the 50th jubilee in 1943.¹⁰⁹ However, the Second World War put an end to the idea. After the war, the architect, Cyril Kelly was engaged to design the new chapel in 1946.¹¹⁰ Initially to cost £34,000, the final figure when completed had ballooned to £85,000.¹¹¹ It was built as a memorial to 312 former students who lost their lives in the two World Wars.¹¹² Kelly had previously designed St. Augustine's Orphanage at Geelong (completed in 1939¹¹³) for the Christian Brothers, and it is from this commission which led to him being engaged to design the building. In addition to the chapel at St. Augustine's, Kelly had also designed the Holy Spirit Catholic Church in Manifold Heights (Geelong) in 1932.¹¹⁴ Both these chapels were precursors to his work at St. Patrick's. The cruciform plan – with a rounded apse and transepts at the west end – and a tower (as originally proposed) at the east end were some of the hallmarks of Kelly's design approach, as was the use of an eclectic neo-Romanesque outward appearance. While the tower never eventuated, the remainder of his chapel proposal was constructed. It celebrated the College's 60th jubilee, the proud centerpiece as a backdrop to the College grounds fronting Sturt Street. Built in face brick and having an elongated tiled and parapeted gabled roof with projecting minor transept gables and terminating with the polygonal apsidal roof, the 6 bayed nave is defined by the projecting face brick buttresses surmounted by rendered, sway-bellied cappings and the vertically-oriented multi-paned

109 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1940-41.

110 See Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.217, referencing *The House of Annals* of 1946. See also *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1948-49 and plans of the proposed chapel by Kelly, n.d., VPRS 7883, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria.

111 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1953.

112 *Ibid.*

113 J.J. Ham & G.I. Ewart, 'St. Augustine's Orphanage, Highton', Conservation Study, School of Architecture, Deakin University, 1991.

114 *Ibid.*

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windows with circular stained glass in the round-arched heads. The round arches of the windows are accentuated by the rendered label moulds. Banks of round-arched tripartite windows light the transepts on the north and south sides, with circular stained glass windows on the west wall of the apse. A projecting rendered cornice defines the bases of the parapets which feature face brick dentillations. A similar rendered capping crowns the bowed projecting confessional bays on the north and south sides that are lit by narrow vertically-oriented windows. The main entrance is by a projecting parapeted porch at the east end of the nave. It features rendered columns in-antis. The timber doors are four paneled. There is a side porch at the east end of the north elevation having similar doors and a round-arched porch opening with columns in-antis with a rendered decorative concrete tablet above. At the east end of the south elevation is a covered colonnade introduced in 1984 to the design of L.H. Vernon and Associates.¹¹⁵



College Chapel, 1953.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1953.

College Chapel, east and north elevations, 2014.



College Chapel, north elevation, 2014.



College Chapel, west elevation, 2014.

Internally, the chapel is entered by an entrance foyer having an elliptical staircase on the east side above the entrance doors. Honour boards commemorate those who have lost their lives in war time, who died as students attending at St. Patrick's, and deceased Brothers. From the entrance foyer is the nave that is defined by a coffered plastered ceiling (following the pitch of the gable) and exposed painted Oregon timber trusses, being a conservative design for a postwar building. Original metal pendant lamps are suspended from the trusses. Regularly-arranged Queensland Maple timber pews create central and side aisles. On the north and south sides are banks of three paneled timber doors providing access to the confessionals. At the east end of the nave are the sacristies with a Pieta in the Epistle (north) side and a stained

115 L.H. Vernon & Associates, Civil Engineers and Architects, proposed colonnade drawings, 19 August 1984, St. Patrick's College archives.

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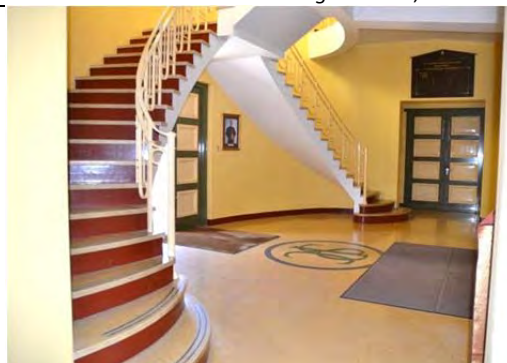
glass window depicting Our Lady of Perpetual Succor on the south side. Also at the east end is the balcony with additional timber pews and the 'Orchestra Aeolian' organ that was a gift of Mr and Mrs F. Donohue of Sydney. At the west end is the curved sanctuary having the same ceiling construction and detailing as the nave, and featuring a red Verona marble floor, high altar (refurbished in 2007), communion table and altar rails (balustrade). Above the high altar is a cantilevering baldechino (or canopy). These details also appear to have been designed by Cyril Kelly. The side chapels have similar altar rails (with carved cloth motif) and side altars in marble (behind which are niches containing scenes of the Sacred Heart appearing to St. Margaret and Mary and Our Lady appearing to St. Bernadette. On the walls of the nave and transepts are the stations of the cross that were designed by Cyril Kelly and funded by the Ladies' Committee.



College Chapel interior, 1953.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1953.



College Chapel interior, 1953.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1953.



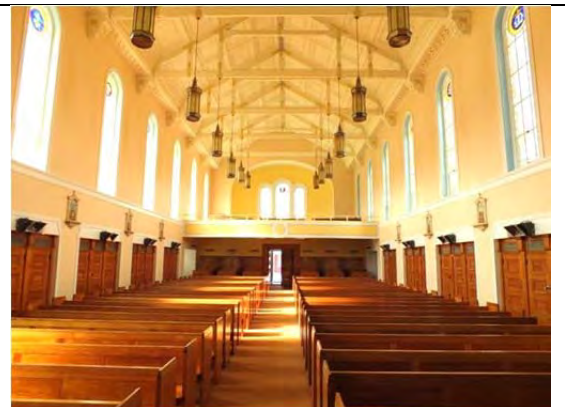
College Chapel foyer, showing curved stairs to balcony, 2014.



College Chapel foyer, showing Honour Boards, 2014.



College Chapel interior, 2014.



College Chapel interior, 2014.

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Significance

The College chapel is a substantially intact and rare example of a postwar era neo-Romanesque Catholic College Church in Victoria, and one of a number of similarly-designed Catholic Churches by the architect, Cyril Kelly. Equally importantly, the building is a memorial to those students who fought and died in the two World Wars. It is a physical celebration of the 60th jubilee of the College, and therefore an important liturgical landmark.

Overall, the College chapel has Primary significance to St. Patrick's College.

Conservation Issues

Some key conservation issues include:

- Evidence of falling damp below the entrance porch parapet (east elevation).
- Deterioration in the mortar in areas of brickwork on a number of walls above the entrance porches and confessionals.
- Cracking in render to the blind arch of the side entrance (north elevation).
- Evidence of ponding water along concrete apron, having the potential to cause rising damp in chapel wall (north elevation).
- Cracking in parapet, buttress and stringcourse render (all elevations).
- Evidence of falling damp above the curved bays on the south elevation (due to poor flashing at the junction of the south wall of the nave and the introduced skillion roof of the colonnade introduced in 1984).

5.0 Other College Buildings

The other existing buildings at St. Patrick's College have been built after the significant era of development of 1893-1953. These buildings are not considered to have heritage value at this stage (this should not suggest that they are not valued by the College) and are either of architectural interest or no significance.

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5.1 Change Rooms & Toilet Block (Building 12)

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Before 1928-29, an open air toilet block and change space had been built to the south of the brick classrooms (Pell Wing).¹¹⁶ During the summer of 1963, the structure was remodelled, with the western portion re-roofed, a dividing wall constructed along the centre, and a new brick toilet block constructed on the east side.¹¹⁷ Today, the remodelled western portion represents the face brick change rooms, with a broadly projecting protective eave on the west side. There are bays of doors and timber framed hopper sash windows with transoms above that were also introduced in 1964. The northern-most window has been introduced in recent times. Of particular interest is the south wall, being remnants of the hand ball court wall constructed in 1906.¹¹⁸ The rear (east) toilet block is defined by the variation in the brickwork.



Change Rooms, west elevation, 2014.



Change Rooms, west and south elevations, showing rendered original hand ball wall, 2014.

116 See aerial image of the College in the St. Patrick's College Annual, 1928-29.

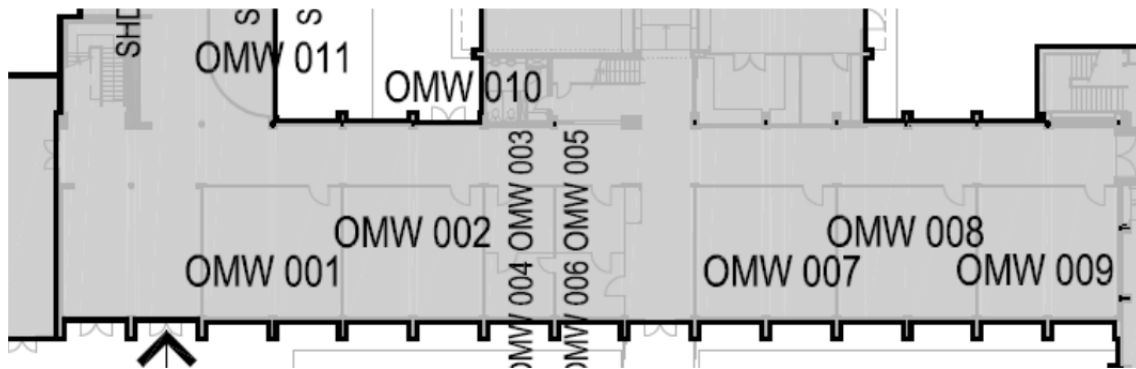
117 Letter relating to the proposed alterations and additions to toilets and ablution blocks, 17 January 1964, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria & St. Patrick's College Annual, 1964.

118 St. Patrick's College Annual, 1906.

Significance

The change rooms and toilet block have historical interest for the remnant wall fabric on the original handball court of 1906, and the west wall of the original (pre 1928-29) change rooms and toilet block before it was altered in 1963-64. As the remodeling of the structure was extensive, the integrity of the fabric relating to the significant era of development between 1893 and 1953 is low.

5.2 O'Malley Wing (Building 13)



In 1961, a new substantial college building to accommodate a library, three classrooms, tiered demonstration room, science laboratories, music rooms, classrooms, administration offices and storerooms was proposed to be built on the east side of St. Patrick's College (immediately south-east of Kennedy House).¹¹⁹ Designed by S.J. Moran and Associates, Architects, tenders for the proposal far exceeded expectations and so construction did not proceed.¹²⁰

In 1964, an alternative scheme designed by the architect, Joseph Saraty, was proposed between the old Science Wing (Pell Wing) and the Healy Centre.¹²¹ Comprising a T layout, the building was to feature classrooms and a rear science wing. The undercroft of this rear wing (on a north-south axis) was to remain unfinished until funds allowed for its completion. The first portion of the building was opened in 1965 at a cost of £140,000.¹²² This two storey building was named the O'Malley Wing after the Rev. Bro. W.T. O'Malley, Vice Principal in 1959 and the longest serving staff member (1928-1976).¹²³ In 2010, the O'Malley Wing was proposed for major upgrades and the refurbishment was completed by 2011.¹²⁴ The original design is especially identified in the north elevation, with the long, elongated cuboid structure having regular glazed bays punctuated by giant projecting face brick piers. The changes carried out in 2011 included the removal of the original ground and first floor windows and brick walls below the windows, and the projecting flat-roofed concrete ground floor window shades, and the installation of floor to ceiling black powder-coated aluminium framed glazed with lightweight spandrel panels.

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119 *Ibid.*, 1961.

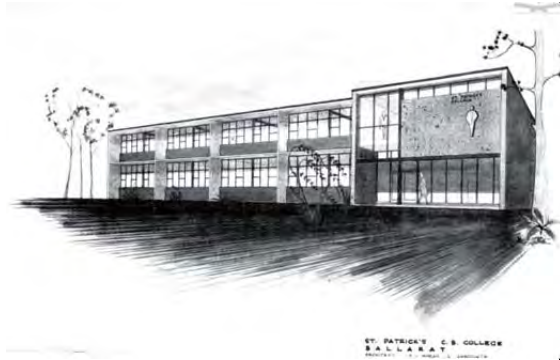
120 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.245.

121 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1965.

122 *Ibid.*

123 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.256, 262, 320-321.

124 *St. Patrick's College Annuals 2008-2011 and 2011 Annual Report to the School Community*, St. Patrick's College.



Initial Proposal for the O'Malley Wing, S.J. Moran & Associates, Architects, 1961. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1961.



O'Malley Wing, north elevation, 1965. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1965.



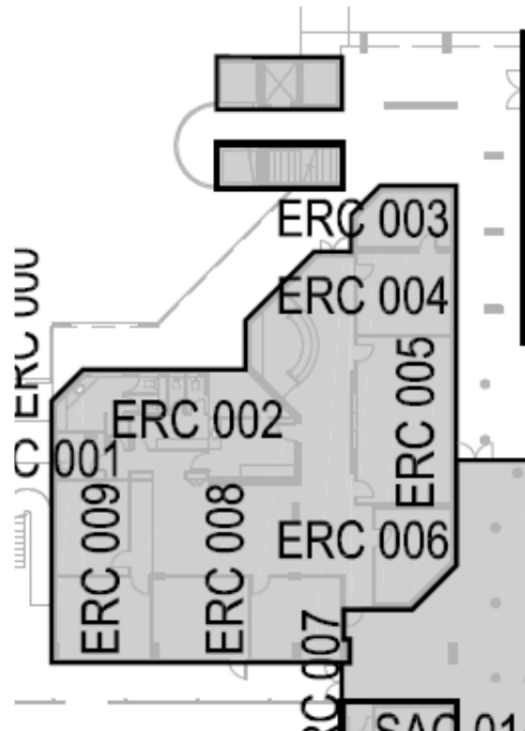
O'Malley Wing, north elevation, 2014.

Significance

The O'Malley Wing has architectural interest as an early, moderately intact example of the major College developments in the 1960s, and an example of the work of Joseph Saraty, architect. As it was built outside the College era of heritage significance (1893-1953), it is not considered to have heritage value at this stage.

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5.3 Edmund Rice Centre (Building 11)



In 1969, the College commenced tentative plans for the construction of a new library and staff facilities.¹²⁵ However, 5 years were to transpire before this building was realised. It was designed by the architectural practice from Melbourne, Daryl Jackson Evan Walter Architects Pty Ltd, in October 1974, being the first building realised as part of a Master plan of the College prepared by this practice.¹²⁶ The building was located to the east of the Healy Centre (Building 8) and constructed by S.J. Weir Pty Ltd at a cost of \$331,335.00.¹²⁷ It was initially named the Kelty Resource Centre after Brother J.L. Kelty, teacher between 1947 and 1956 and Principal between 1964 and 1965.¹²⁸ However, the two storey, face brick, Brutalist-designed building was later renamed the Edmund Rice Centre. In 1994, the building was extended and remodelled, including the glazing in of the curved stairwell on the south elevation.¹²⁹

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125 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1969.

126 *Ibid.*, 1973, 1975, 1976.

127 *Ibid.*, 1975.

128 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.253-254.

129 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1974.



Edmund Rice Centre (former Kelty Centre), south elevation, 1976. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1976.



Edmund Rice Centre (former Kelty Centre), north elevation, 1976. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1976.



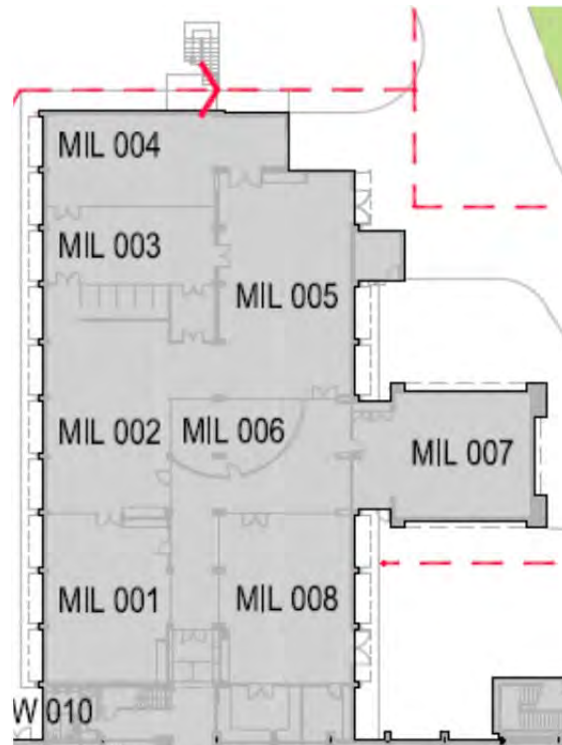
Edmund Rice Centre (former Kelty Centre), south elevation, 2014.

Significance

The Edmund Rice Centre has architectural interest as the physical legacy of College developments following the Master Plan prepared by the architects, Daryl Jackson and Evan Walker, in the early 1970s.

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5.4 Miller Wing (Building 15)



In 1969, the local architects of Ballarat, H.L. Vernon and Associates, were engaged to design a general science laboratory in the undercroft (ground floor) of the incomplete rear southern wing of the original O'Malley Wing constructed in 1964.¹³⁰ Financial constraints prevented this design from being built. In 1976, the design by Daryl Jackson and Evan Walker for a new biology addition was successful in being constructed as a result of a \$10,000 bequest by Charles John Pawson.¹³¹ He had been a keen supporter of St. Patrick's College throughout his life. In 1998, the biology laboratory was relocated and the interior of the Pawson Laboratory was totally refurbished.¹³²

In 1980, a Creative and Manual Arts Centre was proposed on the west side of the Pawson Laboratory Wing.¹³³ It was designed by G.D. and N.E. Hewitt, Design and Drafting Consultants. The project was delayed due to planning and financial difficulties but works progressed throughout late 1982 by John Nolan and Sons, builders. The wing was completed early in Term 2 of 1983.¹³⁴ The Arts and Ceramics Rooms were enlarged in 1998.¹³⁵

In 2001, after the death of Brother R.M. Miller, teacher for over 50 years (including the years 1978-1989 at St. Patrick's), the Pawson Biology Laboratory and adjoining Creative and Manual

130 L.H. Vernon & Associates, drawings of proposed General Science Laboratory, 8 July 1969, VPRS 7882, Unit 529, Public Record Office Victoria.

131 Daryl Jackson Evan Walker Architects Pty Ltd, drawings of new biology laboratory addition, 28 April 1976, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria and St. Patrick's College Annual, 1975.

132 *Ibid.*, 1998.

133 *Ibid.*, 1980-82. See also G.D. & N.E. Hewitt, design and draft consultants, drawing of proposed manual arts centre, 1981, VPRS 7882, Unit 540, Public Record Office Victoria.

134 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1983.

135 *Ibid.*, 1998.

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Arts Wing were renamed the Miller Wing.¹³⁶ In 2005, the Federal Government provided \$1.5 million for the refurbishment of the science and technology facilities of the Miller Wing. The local architectural firm of Morton Dunn Architects was engaged to undertake the design changes as part of the College's second stage of its Master Plan.¹³⁷ The completed refurbishment was blessed by Cardinal George Pell in 2008.¹³⁸

Overall, the original portions of the Miller Wing are reflective of the north wing of the O'Malley Wing, given that it was initially constructed as part of the O'Malley Wing. The building is characterised by its elongated two storey cuboid form articulated into regular bays defined by banks of aluminium framed windows (with brick walls below) and projecting giant brick piers. It would therefore appear that the works in the creation of the Pawson Laboratory addition closely resembled the original design of the O'Malley Wing by Jackson and Walker. The more recent alterations have included the provision of metal screens on the west elevation and a single storey corrugated Colorbond and brick addition on the west side (south end), and a two storey brick and glazed addition on the south end.

At the south end on the west elevation is a remnant iron rail associated with the underground line as part of the Inkerman Lead mine shaft sunk in 1858. It is attached to the brick wall and there is an accompanying interpretive panel explaining the gold mining associations with this part of the College site.



Miller Wing, west elevation, 2014.



Miller Wing, west elevation, showing remnant iron mine shaft rail attached to wall, 2014.

Significance

The Miller Wing has no heritage significance as it was constructed outside the significant era of development of 1893-1953, although the portions of the building upgraded by Morton Dunn are of interest.

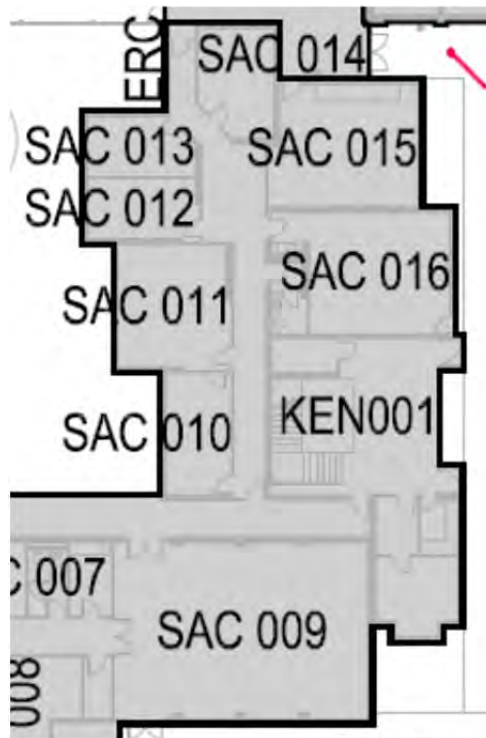
136 *Ibid.*, 2001.

137 *Ibid.*, 2005.

138 *Ibid.*, 2008.

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5.5 Kenny Centre (Building 1a)



In 1977, Daryl Jackson Evan Walker Architects Pty Ltd designed a two storey boarders' wing on the site of the former timber dormitory (west wing) of the Holy Ghost College.¹³⁹ On the first floor were to be seven bedrooms (complete with study facilities), a common ablutions block and a Brother's room. A common Room and small room for preparing supper was to be located on the ground floor. As funds could not be raised for the construction of the entire ground floor of the building, it remained an incomplete undercroft. The building was constructed by J. Nolan and Sons and it was blessed and opened by His Lordship, Bishop Mulkearns, on 19 March 1978.¹⁴⁰ It was named after Brother J.F. Kenny, teacher of the Matriculation class for senior boys between 1904 and 1915.¹⁴¹ The undercroft of the cuboid face brick building was completed in 1983-84, following a bequest from the late Dr Donald Spring.¹⁴²

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139 Daryl Jackson Evan Walker Architects Pty Ltd, drawings of proposed boarders' wing, May 1977, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria and St. Patrick's College Annual, 1977.

140 *Ibid.*, 1978.

141 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.64, 109, 142, 192.

142 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1983.



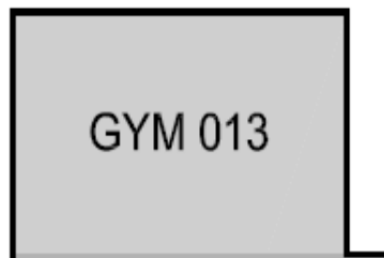
Kenny Centre (right) & Kelty Centre (centre), 1978.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1978.

Kenny Centre, west elevation, 2014.

Significance

While reflecting the further progress in boarding facilities at St. Patrick's College in the late 20th century, the Kenny Centre has no heritage significance.

5.6 Maintenance Workshop (Building 21)



A shallow-gabled face brick maintenance workshop was constructed adjacent to the north-east side of the main oval in 1978 (fronting Wanliss Road and Junction Street).¹⁴³ It is situated immediately south of the O'Malley Sports Centre.

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143 Drawings of proposed new workshop at St. Patrick's College, Sturt Street, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria and *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1978.

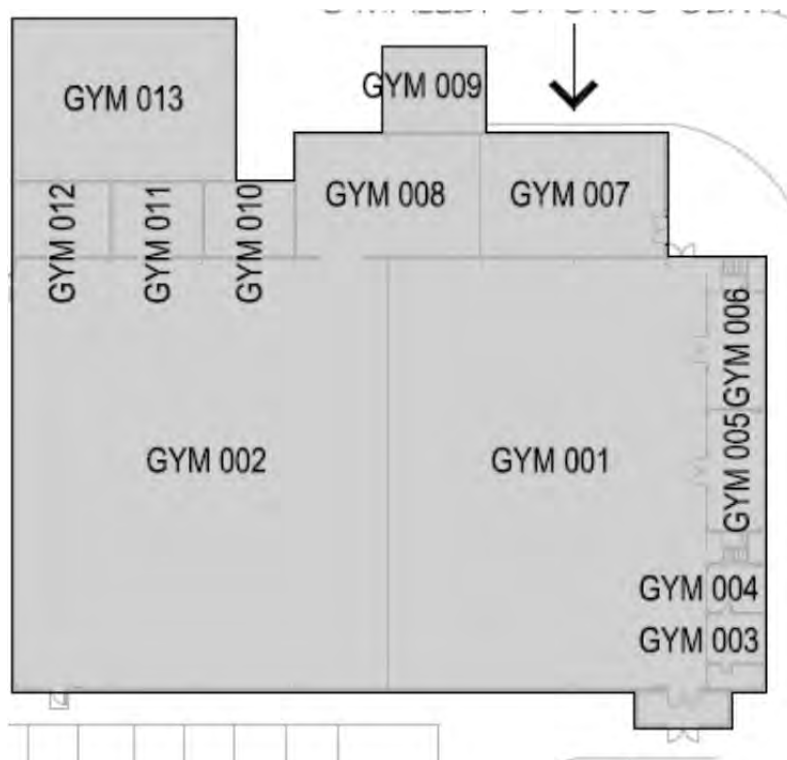


Maintenance Workshop, south and west elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Maintenance Workshop has no heritage significance to St. Patrick's College.

5.7 O'Malley Centre (Building 18)



In 1979, the College Principal, Brother Wilding, reported that there was a need for a large gymnasium and he called upon the assistance of parents, past parents, Old Collegians 'and

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other friends of the College' in raising the \$150,000 required for the project.¹⁴⁴ Funds were subsequently raised and the substantial shallow gabled Colorbond clad Sports Centre was blessed and opened by Bishop Mulkearns on 5 August 1981.¹⁴⁵ The building was named after Brother W.T. O'Malley, Vice Principal in 1959 and the longest serving staff member (1928-1976).¹⁴⁶



Proposed Gymnasium, 1979.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1979.

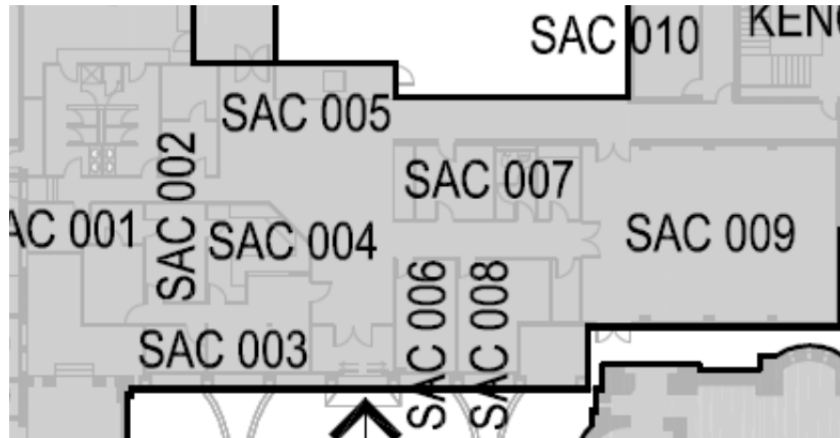


O'Malley Sports Centre, north and west elevations, 2014.

Significance

The O'Malley Centre has no heritage significance.

5.8 Spring Administration Wing (Building 1)



In 1983, St. Patrick's College received an unexpected bequest from the late Dr Donald Spring.¹⁴⁷ These funds enabled the College to construct a single storey reception, administration and meeting room building. It was designed by G.D. and N.E. Hewitt and built by John Nolan and Sons.¹⁴⁸ To allow for the construction of the building, the original timber Chapel was demolished. Named the Spring Administration Wing (after Dr Donald Spring, College student 1923-1930), it was blessed and opened by the Rev. Dr. George Pell on 14

144 *Ibid.*, 1979.

145 *Ibid.*, 1981.

146 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.256, 262, 320-321.

147 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1983.

148 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.333.

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October 1984.¹⁴⁹ It would appear that the Spring Administration Building has remained unchanged since its construction. From the front (north), the building has a shallow gabled roof form that links Kennedy House and the Kenny Centre. Clad in Colorbond tray deck sheeting, the roof is supported by regular bays of aluminium framed windows and a central glazed doorway, with face brick piers between.



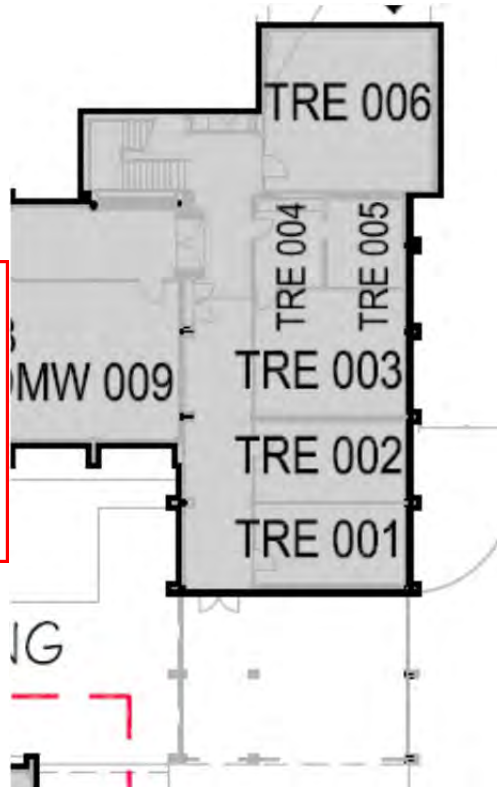
Spring Administration Wing, 1984.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.

Spring Administration Wing, north elevation, 2014.

Significance

The Spring Administration Wing has no heritage significance.

5.9 Treacy Wing (Building 27)



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149 *Ibid.*, p.332.

In 1984, G.D. and N.E. Hewitt Pty Ltd originally designed a two storey addition at the western end of the O'Malley Wing as accommodation for much-needed classrooms.¹⁵⁰ The eventual proposal was constructed in 1987 and included seven general classrooms, a flat for a residential supervisor and two change rooms.¹⁵¹ In 2012, an addition was made at the southern end of the building, the work being completed by January 2013.¹⁵² The building was named the Treacy Wing after Brother Patrick Ambrose Treacy, Provincial of the Christian Brothers who was partly responsible for the establishment of St. Patrick's College in 1891-92.¹⁵³

Overall, the original portion of the Treacy Wing is a contemporary interpretation of the cuboid design and construction of the O'Malley Wing, being arranged with glazed bays and face brick piers between. More distinctive is the southern addition of Colorbond construction.



Treacy Wing, south elevation, 2014.



Treacy Wing, east and north elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Treacy Wing has no heritage significance.

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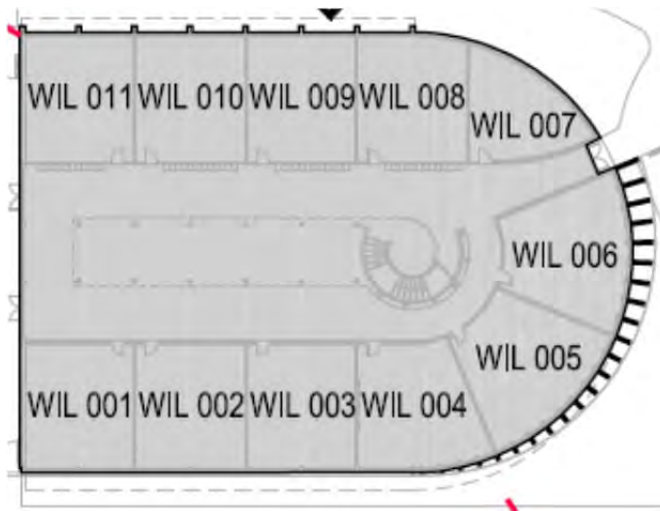
150 G.D. & N.E. Hewitt Pty Ltd, design and drafting consultants, drawings of proposed additional classroom block, 17 August 1984, VPRS 7882, Unit 539, Public Record Office Victoria.

151 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1987.

152 *2012 Report to the School Community*, St. Patrick's College.

153 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.6-11.

5.10 Wilding Wing (Building 14)



In 2003, works commenced on the construction of a new wing for the Senior School.¹⁵⁴ Located to the west of the Purton Centre and Treacy Wing, the building was officially opened and blessed in 2004.¹⁵⁵ It was named after Brother W.J. Wilding, Principal of St. Patrick's between 1979 and 1984.¹⁵⁶ The substantial two storey building was constructed on an east-west axis, having curved walls at the west end. It is especially characterised by its flat roof forms and expressed, narrow concrete piers that have a fin-like appearance at the west end where they incrementally rise above the roofline. Between the piers on the north and west facades are glazed ground and first floor window bays with spandrel panels between. The south wing of the building has face brick construction, the eastern portion being a contemporary interpretation of the original O'Malley Wing of 1964, while the west portion has a curved wall with narrow windows that extend seamlessly from the ground to the first floors.



Wilding Wing, north elevation, 2014.



Wilding Wing, west elevation, 2014.

154 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2004.

155 *Ibid.*

156 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.326.

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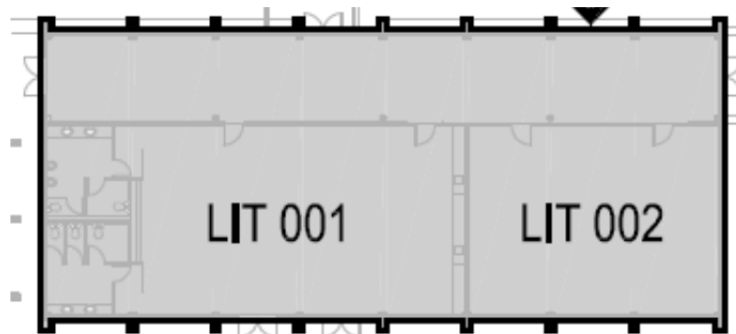


Wilding Wing, rear (south) wing, west and south elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Wilding Wing has architectural interest as one of the more substantial College buildings that is both a contemporary interpretation of earlier buildings on the site as well as being innovatively independent. It has no heritage significance.

5.11 Little Wing (Building 10)



The Little Wing was constructed in 2004 to house the Junior School staff room and general staff, with a common room on the ground floor and four senior school classrooms above.¹⁵⁷ It was named after His Grace, Dr Frank Little, Archbishop of Melbourne (appointed 1974) and who was educated at St. Patrick's between 1938 and 1942.¹⁵⁸ Located in Kelty Court to the south of the Healy Centre, the Little Wing is a two storey, elongated cuboid building with an outward appearance that is similar to the original O'Malley Wing to the south. It has regular glazed window bays of giant face brick piers between, and ground and first floor entrance doors on the south, east and west elevations. The first floor doors are accessed by steel framed and glazed covered walkways that connect the Little Wing to adjacent buildings.

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157 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2004.

158 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.319 & *Australian Dictionary of Biography* online.

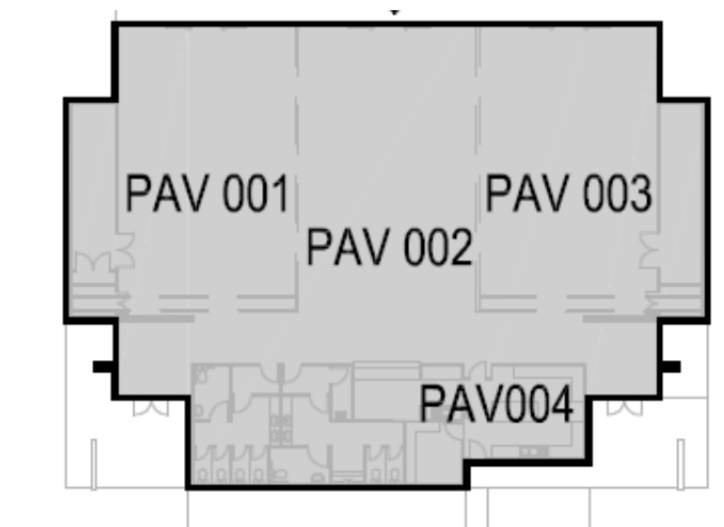


Little Wing, south and west elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Little Wing has architectural interest to St. Patrick's College. It has no heritage significance.

5.12 Old Collegians' Pavilion (Building 22)



Facing south to the main oval is the Pavilion building. The large face brick building has a broadly projecting skillion roof forms supported by paired steel posts at the north and south ends (with the southern-most posts being angled). On the south elevation is a projecting steel framed and glazed rectangular bay. On the north façade is a recessed, glazed entrance at the east end. The Pavilion was constructed in 2007 by the St. Patrick's Old Collegians, following a building appeal lead by Peter Howley, Dr Andrew Watson, Dennis Foley and Mark Waddington.¹⁵⁹ The construction was project managed by Tony McMaster. It was opened on

159 See plaque on building.

St. Patrick's Day, 14 March 2008, by George Cardinal Pell, Archbishop of Sydney and Patron of the Pavilion Building Appeal.¹⁶⁰



Old Collegians' Pavilion, south and west elevations, 2014.



Old Collegians' Pavilion, east and north elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Old Collegians' Pavilion has architectural interest to St. Patrick's College. It has no heritage significance.

5.13 Kearney Stand (Building 23)



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The Kearney Stand was constructed in 2010 to a similar design as the Old Collegians' Pavilion, with its broadly-projecting skillion roof forms and paired expressed steel posts at the southern end.¹⁶¹ The building is built of face red and brown brick, with a first floor balustrade on the south elevation, overlooking the main oval. The building cost \$1.2 million and it houses the change rooms and amenities area, including the Bob Aron 1st XVIII Change Room. It was blessed by Father Gerard Dowling (St. Patrick's student, 1949-50) on the Feast of Blessed Edmund Rice, 5 May 2010, and opened by Alex McDonald (St. Patrick's student, 1982-87).¹⁶²

160 Ibid.

161 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2010.

162 See plaque on building.

The building was named after Brother Kearny, Coach of the First XVIII between 1977 and 1980, and Principal of the College in 1985-88.¹⁶³



Kearney Stand, south and east elevations, 2014.

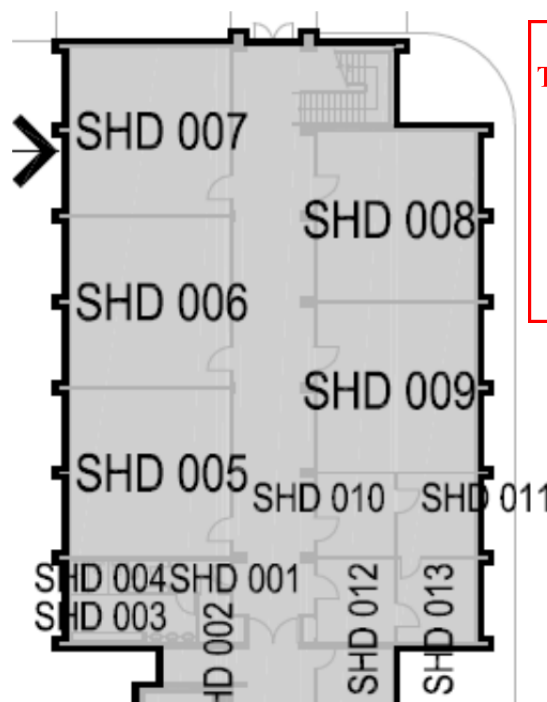


Kearney Stand, east and north elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Kearney Stand has architectural interest to St. Patrick's College. It has no heritage significance.

5.14 Devine Wing (Building 26)



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Commenced in 2010, the Sir Hugh Devine Wing was built in Cocky Court at the rear of the O'Malley Wing and was completed in 2011 as the new Middle School.¹⁶⁴ It provided 12 classrooms and accommodation for Enhanced Learning. The building was blessed by Bishop Peter Connors, Bishop of Ballarat, and officially opened by the Federal Member for Ballarat,

163 Ibid.

164 2010 and 2011 Annual Reports to the School Community, St. Patrick's College, and St. Patrick's College Annual, 2011.

Catherine King, on 29 March 2012.¹⁶⁵ Together with the refurbishment of part of the O'Malley Wing, the project cost \$4.8 million.¹⁶⁶ The design of the building is reflective of the earlier O'Malley Wing, being two storey with an elongated cuboid form characterised by regular glazed bays separated by projecting face brown brick giant piers. The south façade has a large plain face brick wall in addition to two vertical glazed bays at the west end. It was named after Dr Sir Hugh Devine (1878-1959), eminent surgeon, former student of St. Patrick's College and first President of the Old Collegians' Association in 1914.¹⁶⁷



Sir Hugh Devine Wing, south and east elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Devine Wing has architectural interest to St. Patrick's College. It has no heritage significance.

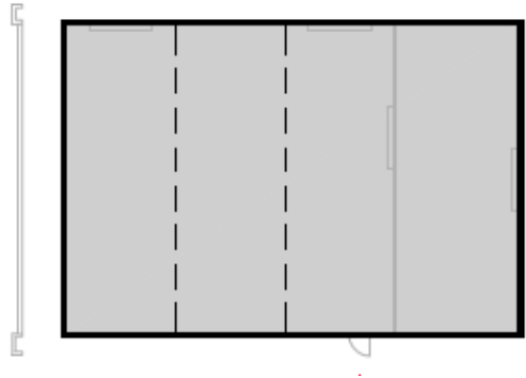
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165 2010 Annual Report to the School Community, *op.cit.*

166 *Ibid.*

167 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.80 & *Australian Dictionary of Biography* online.

5.15 Trade Wing & Other Sheds



Located to the south of the old Science Wing (Pell Wing), the single storey, shallow gabled Trade Wing is constructed of cream coloured Colorbond. There is also another gabled Colorbond shed adjacent to the Hill oval fronting Alfred Street. Both these sheds have been constructed in recent times.



Trade Wing, west and south elevations, 2014.



Shed to west of Hill Oval, east and north elevations, 2014.

Significance

The Trade Wing and other sheds have no heritage significance.

6.0 College Objects & Structures

Throughout the college complex are a number of structures and objects that form part of the cultural identity of the place. These include the following.

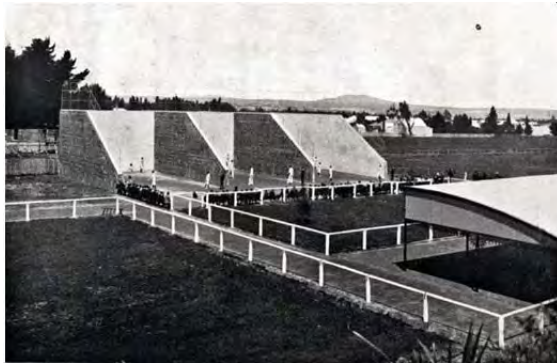
6.1 Jerks Court Pavilion (Building 25)

In 1906, a pavilion had been erected between brick handball courts erected to the south of the old Science Wing (Pell Wing).¹⁶⁸ Designed with a segmental roof on cast iron posts and decorative with cast iron valances, it appears to have been replaced by 1909 with a curved roofed structure having steel roof trusses and steel posts.¹⁶⁹ It was relocated to its current site (south-west corner of the College site, fronting the Shed Oval) in 2008 and named the Jerks

168 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1906.

169 *Ibid.*, 1909.

Court Pavilion.¹⁷⁰ The structure maintains its original (1909) appearance and the elongated curved roof is supported on the original round steel columns and braced by broad curving steel brackets.



Early hand ball courts originally south of the old Science Wing (Pell Wing), showing segmental-roofed pavilion, 1906. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1906.



Hand ball pavilion (now Jerks Court pavilion) in original location between hand ball courts to the south fo the old Science Wing (Pell Wing), 1909. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1909.



Jerks Court Pavilion, 2014.

Significance

The Jerks Court Pavilion has Secondary significance to St. Patrick's College as the earliest surviving structure associated with sporting activity at the College.

6.2 World War Honour Roll

In 1922, a marble Honour Roll was unveiled in the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress of Ballarat and other City Councillors, Members of Parliament, Old Collegians' Association and others connected with St. Patrick's College to commemorate the 210 soldiers that had fought in World War One.¹⁷¹ Of this total, 26 former students had paid the supreme sacrifice. Since its unveiling, the Honour Roll was the centre piece of Anzac Day services at the College. Located on the west wall of the former library and billiard room addition (Pell Wing – Building 16), the three-column list is flanked by tapered Tuscan pilasters above which is a stylized

170 *Ibid.*, 2008.

171 *Ibid.*, 1922-23.

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entablature and stepped pediment. There is a pedestal at the base. The two additional marble tablets flanking the Honour Roll were installed in subsequent years (after 1963).¹⁷²



Anzac Day, 1963, at the Roll of Honour. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1963.



Roll of Honour on west wall of Pell Wing, 2014.

Significance

The World War One Honour Roll has Primary significance to St. Patrick's College as a commemorative marker to those former College students who fought and died in the Great War. It was erected during the significant era of College development between 1893 and 1953. The flanking tablets also contribute to its significance, even though they represent later additions.

6.3 Statue of St. Patrick

In 1935, a statue of the patron saint of the College, St. Patrick, was installed in the front garden. It was donated by Pellegini and Co. in memory of Mr Alceste Pelligrini who son, Gino, had been a student at the College.¹⁷³

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172 The flanking marble tablets are not shown in a photograph in 1963. See *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1963.

173 *Ibid.*, 1935-36.



Statue of St. Patrick in front garden, 1935-36.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1935-36.



Statue of St. Patrick in front garden, 2014.

Significance

The statue of St. Patrick, while a replacement statue installed in 1944 (as a consequence of the original statue being destroyed by vandals in 1943), has Secondary significance to St. Patrick's College. The statue and its prominent location symbolises the importance of the patron saint in the life and development of the College.

6.4 Brick Entrance Gates & Fence

In 1936, new brick gate piers with decorative metal vehicular and pedestrian gates were erected at the Sturt Street entrance (north boundary) of the College.¹⁷⁴ Still forming the main entrance to the College today, the gate structure is asymmetrical, with three tall brick piers on soldier-coursed pedestals and topped with tapered cream brick cappings with projecting cornice moulds and surmounted by metal crosses. The decorative metal vehicular gates are located between the western-most piers and have metal-plated signs that read "St. Patrick's College". A similarly designed pedestrian gate is situated between the eastern-most piers (it has blank metal-plate sign). These gates were originally painted black and they now have introduced silver overpainting. Flanking the gateway are two surviving brick walls having a brick soldier course base and cream brick cappings. They terminate on the east and west sides at two lower brick piers of similar construction and design as the main piers.

These lower piers form the western and eastern ends respectively of a brick fence identified by expressed brick piers (matching the lower piers of the gate structure) at regular intervals, with brick bays between having soldier-coursed plinths and cream brick cappings. Built in 1937, the fence traverses the northern boundary. Originally, the fence bays had central brick panels that were identified by narrow vertical openings. The central brick panels have recently been replaced with visually permeable metal palisades.

174 *Ibid.*, 1936-37.

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Entrance gates, north (Sturt Street) boundary, 1936-37. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1936-37*.



Entrance gates, 2014.



Front brick fence, 1947. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1947*.



Front brick fence with altered central bays, 2014.

Significance

The front (northern) brick entrance gates have Primary significance to St. Patrick's College. They represent the formal entry into the college complex and are largely intact.

The front brick boundary fence has Secondary significance to St. Patrick's College. Although altered, it continues to mainly reflect its original character and it assists in formalizing the front setting of the College.

Conservation Issues

- Evidence of repairs in flanking gate wall on the east side.
- Diagonal crack to the outer west brick gate pier.
- Cracks in mortar to pier capping of outer west brick gate pier have caused debris build up and growth of Daisies.
- Mortar breakdown in the fence and fence pier cappings.
- Elm tree sucker growing in the pier capping, west of the gates.

6.5 Cadet Officer Honor Board

In 1946, a College Cadet detachment was established under the command of Lt Groening, an ex-serviceman. The Cadet Corps resulted from a strong movement in schools throughout

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Victoria in support of junior cadet organisations after World War Two.¹⁷⁵ It would appear that in 1965 a timber honour board of St. Patrick's College Cadet Officers was installed on the west wall of the former Library and Billiard Room Wing (Pell Wing). The St. Patrick's Unit was re-formed in 1977.¹⁷⁶



St. Patrick's College Cadet Officers Honour Board, 2014.

Significance

While the St. Patrick's College Cadet Officers Honour Board appears to have been unveiled in 1965 (outside the significant era of College development between 1893 and 1953), it is historically associated with Officers during the College's significant heritage era. It is considered to have Primary significance to St. Patrick's College for its historical and social heritage values.

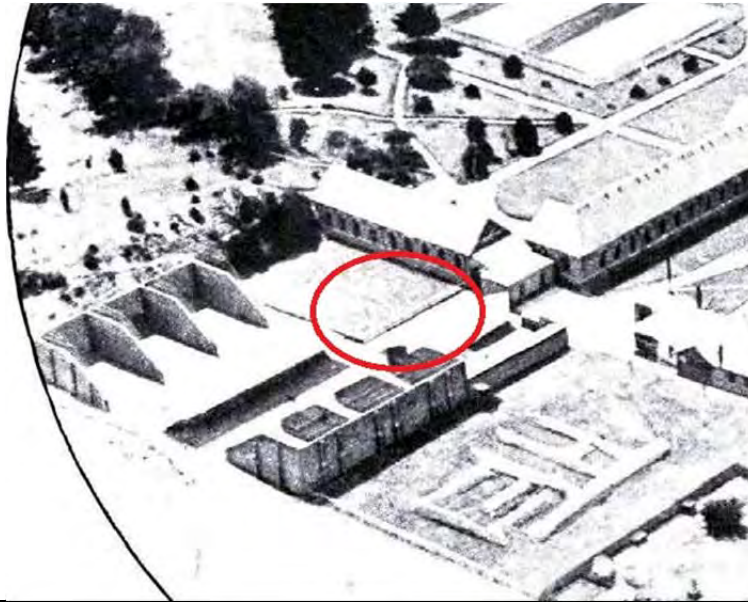
6.6 Low Brick Wall and Drinking Fountains

It would appear that the low red brick wall to the south of the old Science Wing (Pell Wing) and north of the change rooms may have been erected by 1928-29, as it seems to be shown on an aerial image at that time. The drinking fountains were added at a later date.

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175 *Ibid.*, 1946 & Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.204.

176 *Ibid.*, p.362.



Aerial image of St. Patrick's College which appears to show the early brick wall, 1928-29.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1928-29.*



Low brick wall and drinking fountains, 2014.

Significance

The low red brick wall appears to represent remnant infrastructure associated with the former hand ball courts, built in 1906. The overall integrity of the wall is low given that the courts and other parts of the wall have been removed. As it seems to have been built during the significant era of College development (1893-1953), the wall has historical interest.

6.7 Longford House Stone Marker

A stone marker with three plaques gives basic details of these late 20th century developments as well as being an interpretive marker of the location of the former Wanliss House first owned by the Hon. T.D. Wanliss. It is located to the north of the O'Malley Centre, adjacent to the practice cricket wickets. The plaque at the top of the marker reads "this is the site of Longford House, home of T.D. Wanliss Esq. purchased by S.P.C. in 1902, later named Kenny House, demolished in 1978).

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Longford House stone marker, 2014.

Significance

The Longford House Stone Marker has historical interest in identifying the location of the original Longford House, as well as other 20th century development in this eastern part of the College site.

6.8 Edmund Rice Statue

In 1984, a statue of the founder of the Christian Brothers, Edmund Rice, was installed in the garden court (now known as the Kenny Court) on 31 July 1984.¹⁷⁷ It had been donated from the Estate of Edmund Williams.



Edmund Rice statue, 2014.

177 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.

Significance

The Edmund Rice statue has aesthetic interest to St. Patrick's College. Notwithstanding the social and commemorative value bestowed on the statue by the College, it is not considered to have heritage significance at this stage as it was installed after the significant era of College development (1893-1953).

6.9 Tunbridge & Old Chapel Memorial

In 1984, a memorial comprising a bluestone pedestal surmounted by an iron cross was erected in the Chapel Court. A plaque was affixed to the pedestal and it reads: "This cross was above the original Chapel built for Holy Ghost College in 1888. The Chapel was demolished in 1983. These stones were from the foundation of the original building on the site of the Tunbridge family homestead built in the early 1850s. Both buildings occupied the site of the present Administration Building. 1984".

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Tunbridge & Old Chapel Memorial, 2014.

Significance

While the Tunbridge and Old Chapel Memorial was erected in 1984, the memorial fabric is directly associated with the Tunbridge family homestead associated with the gold era (19th century) and the old timber Chapel (associated with the Holy Ghost College of the late 19th century). The memorial therefore has historical interest for its associations with early important developments on the St. Patrick's College site.

6.10 Jack Morrissey Memorial Scoreboard (1987)

In 1987, a small gabled brick scoreboard was constructed on the south side of the main oval.¹⁷⁸ The St. Patrick's Old Collegians' Association named it to commemorate the long service given by Mr Jack Morrissey to the College.

178 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.359.



Jack Morrissey Scoreboard, 1987. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1987.



Jack Morrissey Scoreboard with electronic scoreboards, 2014.

Significance

The Jack Morrissey Memorial Scoreboard has commemorative value to the College and Old Collegians' Association to the late Jack Morrissey but no heritage significance as it was built in the late 20th century.

6.11 Electronic Scoreboards (2012)

Two electronic scoreboards for the main and shed ovals were added in 2012.¹⁷⁹

Significance

Given that the electronic scoreboards are recent installations, they have no heritage significance to St. Patrick's College.

6.12 Former Bus Shelter (Building 19a)

Near the east boundary of the College site to the south of Wanliss House is a former bus shelter. This large open shed was built in 1981 and is now used for vehicle storage.



Former bus shelter/shed, west and south elevations, 2014.

Significance

The former bus shelter/shed has no heritage significance.

7.0 College Grounds

The setting of St. Patrick's College also contributes to the character and appearance of the place.

7.1 Front Garden

The front garden setting is defined by open grassed areas having mature Fir, Spruce, Pine and other exotic trees as well as more recent trees and shrubs. Some of these mature trees appear to be associated with the development of the front garden of the property from the late 19th century. A photograph of 1893 shows a young pine trees and shrubs surrounded by grassed areas, 1893 suggesting that it had been replanted during the ownership of the 'Tunbridge Folly' in 1878-1880 by William Collard Smith (he was a member of the Ballarat Horticultural Society and he conducted sales of horticultural products),¹⁸⁰ and again updated during the era of the Holy Ghost College between 1889 and 1893. By 1923-24, the front garden had a formal layout, with graveled paths, open swards and manicured trees and shrubs. The front boundary was defined by a hedge. Even the service road to Sturt Street outside the front of the College was characterised by tree lines and garden beds and was proudly described as a 'glorious approach' in 1933-34. Throughout the interwar and early postwar years, the gardens continued to be expanded, and the earlier portions matured and took on a botanic gardens-like appearance. A central feature near the main entrance gateway was the installation of the statue of the Patron Saint of the College, St. Patrick, in 1935.



Front garden, 1933-34. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1933-34.



Garden scene in front garden, 1936-37. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1936-37.

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180 M. Taffe, *Growing a Garden City: Ballarat Horticultural Society 1859-2009*, Ballarat Heritage Services, Ballarat, 2014, p.161.



The grounds, 1947. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1947.*



Front garden (east end) showing open grassed area and exotic trees, 2014.



Front garden (central section) with mature Conifer and Spruce trees in background, 2014.. There is a weeping Mulberry tree behind the statue of St. Patrick (right).



Front garden showing the central section, 2014.



Front garden looking south-west, 2014.

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Significance

It is recognized that the front garden has changed and evolved since the 19th century. However, it is considered to have Primary significance to St. Patrick's College as a major contributor in defining the principal formal setting of the College when viewed from Sturt Street. Of particular significance are the mature Fir, Spruce, Pine and other exotic trees.

7.2 Main, Hill and Shed Ovals, and Jo Walter Field

Sport has played a key role in the life of St. Patrick's College, with two hand ball courts having been erected between the College Hall (Heinze theatre) and the classroom rooms (Pell Wing) and a tennis court having been laid out soon after the establishment of the College. As early as 1893, there was a football team that met on 'Holy Ghost Paddock' (area now part of the Hill Oval and Jo Walter Field) that was leased from a Mr Mornane.¹⁸¹ However, it was not until 1904 with the acquisition of an additional ten acres of land at the rear of the old Science Wing (west wing of the building known as the Pell Wing today) provided the location for football, cricket, and athletics. This was the original "main oval" and by 1905 pipes for drainage had been installed.¹⁸² In 1915, additional adjoining land was acquired and in 1937-38 the oval was upgraded.¹⁸³

In 1905, additional land to the west and south-west of the College was acquired.¹⁸⁴ By 1946, these land acquisitions resulted in the laying out of three additional ovals: Hill Oval, Shed Oval, and St. Roch's Oval.¹⁸⁵ With the removal of the 'Mount' in 1964, the Hill Oval was increased.¹⁸⁶ More recent change has occurred at St. Roch's Oval, with its reduction in size to allow for the building of the Wilding Wing in 2004. The oval was redeveloped in 2011 to provide six all-weather tennis courts and a three quarter hockey pitch, all with synthetic surfaces. This area was re-named the Jo Walter Field, after Mrs Jo Walter, mother of former student, Martin Field (attended 1978-82) who resides in Canada and who made a considerable donation for the field.¹⁸⁷

Today, the main, shed and hill ovals are defined by expansive, open grassed areas. The main oval has perimeter timber and rail fencing, typical for a football and cricket ground dating from the early 20th century.



Main Oval, 1906.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1906.



Main Oval, 1907.

Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1907.

181 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.30, 42.

182 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1905, 1948-49.

183 *Ibid.*, 1937-38.

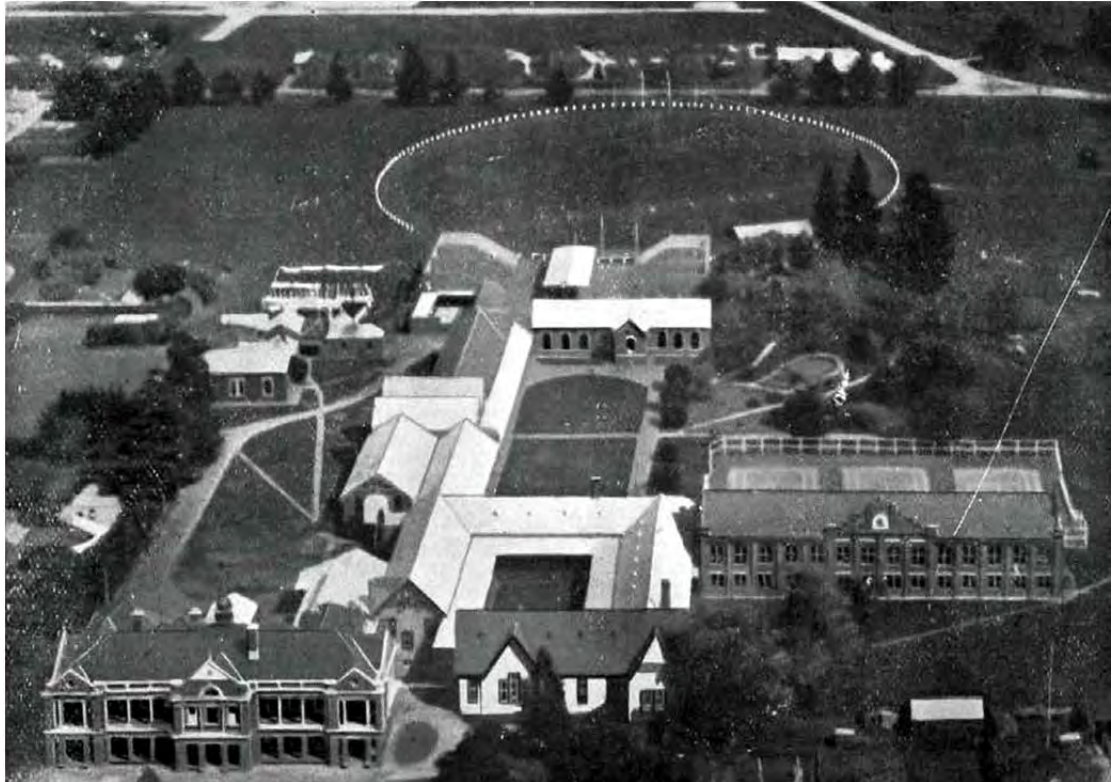
184 *Ibid.*, 1905, 1984.

185 *Ibid.*, 1946 & Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.200.

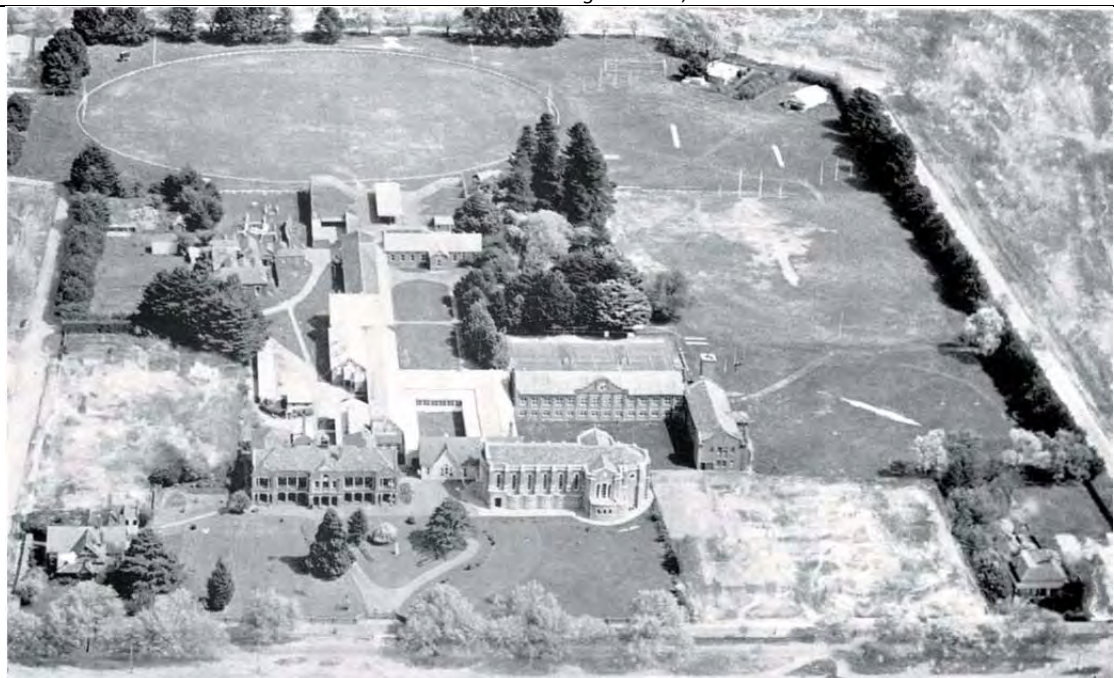
186 See aerial image in *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1966.

187 *Ibid.*, 2011 and 2012.

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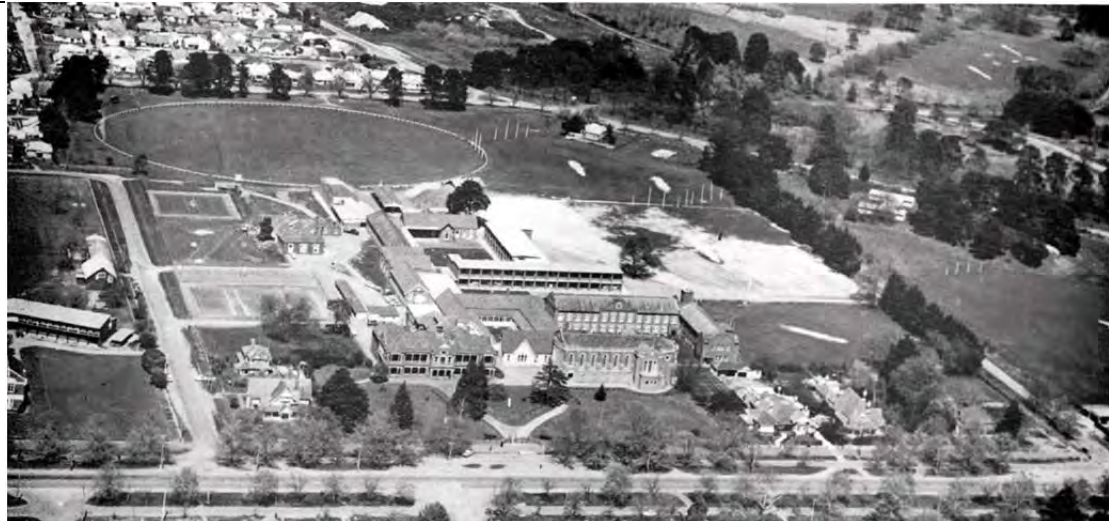


Aerial image of St. Patrick's College showing the main oval at the rear (south), 1941-42.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1941-42.



Aerial image of St. Patrick's College showing the main oval (centre- rear), shed oval (right- rear), Hill oval (right – between the shed and St. Roch's ovals) and St. Roch's oval (right – middle ground), 1956. The treed knoll was the mullock heap ('Plum Pud'). Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1956.

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Aerial image of St. Patrick's College, showing the enlarged Hill oval, 1966. Also note the tennis courts on the east side of the property. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1966.*



Jo Walter Field, 2011. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 2011.*



Main Oval, looking north-east, 2014.



Shed Oval, looking north-east, 2014.

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Hill oval, looking north-west, 2014.



Jo Walter Field, looking south-east, 2014.

Significance

The main oval has Primary significance to St. Patrick's College. Although altered and expanded since 1905, it is a legacy of the importance of field sport at the College for over 100 years.

The shed and hill ovals have Secondary significance to St. Patrick's College as important contributors in the expansion of field sports from the mid 20th century.

The Jo Walter Field has no heritage significance given its recent redevelopment, but this does not deny any social importance ascribed to it by the College.

7.3 The Courtyards

As building developments progressed at the College site largely following the traditional model of constructing buildings around quadrangles, additional courtyards were developed. The earliest appears to have been Cocky Court that was enclosed after the building of the O'Malley Wing (now known as the O'Malley Centre) in 1964 and the Pawson Biology Laboratory (now the Miller Wing) in 1976. This courtyard was largely subsumed by the building of the Devine Wing in 2011.

Chapel Court had been established after the construction of the Chapel in 1953. It seems to have remained a utilitarian space without any landscaping until 1984 when cultivated lawns and flower beds were introduced and a bluestone memorial surmounted by the cross of the original chapel was installed in the south-west corner. This courtyard remains today as an open grassed area with trees planted around its borders.



Chapel Court, looking south-west, 1965. Source: St. Patrick's College Annual, 1965.



Chapel Court, looking south-east, 2014.

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Rice Court was laid out in 1983 at the time of the construction of the Spring Administration Wing on the west side. Originally known as Kenny Court was landscaped with residue funds from the Spring bequest.¹⁸⁸ A statue of Edmund Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers, was installed as a central focus. Perimeter garden beds were also laid out and a central memorial garden was subsequently introduced as a living tribute to the mothers and women who have devoted themselves to the development and wellbeing of the students of St. Patrick's College. The courtyard was initially named after Brother J.F. Kenny, teacher of the Matriculation class for senior boys between 1904 and 1915. By 2004, it had been re-named Rice Court as a tribute to Edmund Rice.



Snow in the new courtyard garden (Kenny Court), 1984, looking south-west with the Edmund Rice statue in the foreground. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.



Central memorial garden in Rice Court, being a living tribute to the mothers and women associated with St. Patrick's College, 2014.

Little is known when Kelty Court was first laid out and named after Brother J.L. Kelty, teacher at St. Patrick's College between 1947 and 1956, and Principal between 1964 and 1966.¹⁸⁹ A courtyard had been formed with the building of the McCarthy Wing (now Healy Centre) in 1919, O'Malley Wing in 1964 and the Kelty Resource Centre (now the Edmund Rice Centre) in 1974 and so it was possibly from 1974 when the space was known as Kelty Court. A centre piece of the largely un-landscaped space was a flagpole that had had been installed for ceremonial occasions. As an external space, Kelty Court was diminished with the construction of the Little Wing in 2004.

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188 *Ibid.*, 1984.

189 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.253-254.

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Students at the flagpole in Kelty Court to mark the centenary of the first raising of the Australian flag at the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, 3 September 2001.
Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 2001.



Kelty Court, looking west, 2014.

Significance

As all of these courtyards were laid out after the significant era of development 1893-1953, they have no heritage significance. However, they form important external spaces within the heart of the College and have commemorative value to the College (given that they have been named in honour of significant past figures in the life of St. Patrick's and because the garden in Rice Court is a memorial to the mothers and women associated with the College).

7.4 Tennis and Basketball Courts, Cricket Practice Wickets (East side)

In 1956, land previously owned by Mrs Andre on the east side of the College was purchased and two tennis courts were laid out, having been funded by the Old Boys' Association.¹⁹⁰ With the acquisition of Mrs Andre's house in 1961 (and its demolition in 1963),¹⁹¹ three additional tennis courts and two basketball courts were constructed along the Wanliss Road frontage. They were completed by 24 March 1965 and again funded by the Old Collegians' Association.¹⁹² These courts have an asphalt surface and are bound by cyclone wire fences, and they take up much of the eastern frontage of the College site today. Immediately south of the courts are asphalt cricket practice wickets constructed near the eastern boundary in 1994-1995.¹⁹³ The adjoining bicycle sheds were redeveloped in the following year.¹⁹⁴ A stone marker with three plaques gives basic details of these late 20th century developments as well as being an interpretive marker of the location of the former Wanliss House first owned by the Hon. T.D. Wanliss. The eastern portion of the site is also traversed by a driveway and at the northern end is a car park with a large open shed and bus shelter located near the east boundary.¹⁹⁵ The northern gateway entry (defined by brick piers surmounted by crosses, and

190 *Ibid.*, p.240 & *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.

191 *Ibid.*, 1964, 1965.

192 *Ibid.*

193 See plaque on Longford House stone marker.

194 *Ibid.*

195 See aerial image in the *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1994,

large visually permeable metal gates) were constructed in 1982 and named in memory of Joseph (Gerry) O'Shea.¹⁹⁶



Recently installed tennis courts on east side of College grounds, 1965. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual, 1964-65.*



Tennis courts, looking south-east, 2014..



Joseph (Gerry) O'Shea Memorial Gates, east boundary, 2014.



Detail of plaque on gates.



Bus shelter near east boundary, looking south-west, 2014.



Car park west of open shed, 2014.

Significance

As the tennis and basketball courts, hand ball courts and cricket practice wickets were developed after the significant heritage era of development between 1893 and 1953, they

196 See plaque on gates.

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have no heritage significance. The O'Shea gateway has commemorative interest to the College, as does the interpretive marker in the southern section adjacent the hand ball courts.

7.5 Other Landscaping

Aside from some surviving mature trees associated with the College dwellings (see later section for further details), little other landscaping is of note at the College. At the rear of the properties at 1441 and 1437 Sturt Street – and accessed from Alfred Street – is a College car park having an asphalt surface. This car park appears to have been laid out after 1966.¹⁹⁷ On the southern boundary towards Alfred Street is a row of alternating Oak and Elm trees (5 in total), with new row of Plane trees following on at the east end. The Oak and Elm trees appear to have replaced a windbreak of Cypress trees after 1928-29 (they were semi-mature by 1956).¹⁹⁸ To the north of the car park are also mature Oak and Cypress trees (see later sub-section for further details).



Car park at the rear of 1437 & 1441 Sturt Street (accessed from Alfred Street), looking east, 2014.



Alternating row of Oak and Elm trees on southern boundary of car park, 2014.

Significance

The rear car park at the rear of the properties at 1437 and 1441 Sturt Street has no significance as it has been introduced in recent times.

The surviving row of alternating Oak and Elm trees has Secondary significance in defining the original southern boundaries of the former Tannery Hotel site (original 1443 Sturt Street) and property at 1441 Sturt Street.

8.0 College Dwellings

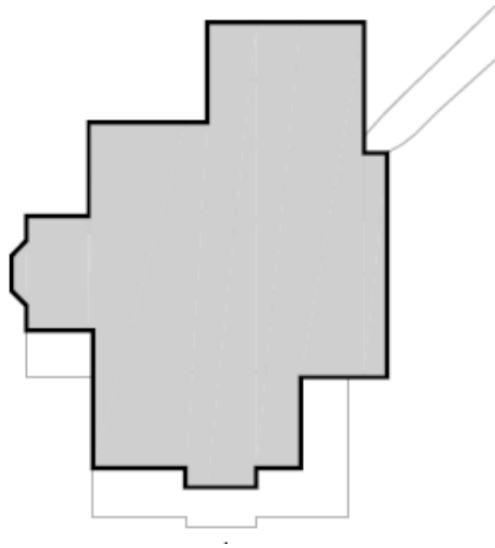
Fronting Sturt Street between Wanliss Road and Alfred Street, are four late Victorian and Federation era dwellings. A fifth postwar era dwellings has a frontage to Wanliss Street. Four of these dwellings are owned by St. Patrick's College. The dwellings are as follows.

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197 The car park is not shown in an aerial image of the College in 1966. See *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1966.

198 Compare aerial images in the *St. Patrick's College Annuals*, 1928-29 and 1956.

8.1 McCann House, 1427 Sturt Street



A building permit was issued on 9 May 1905 for the construction of a brick house for Horace and Evelyn Troup at the corner of Sturt Street and Wanliss Road.¹⁹⁹ It was designed by the local architects, Clegg and Miller.²⁰⁰ Horace Troup was a local solicitor.²⁰¹ The dwelling appears to have been named 'Dallata' as this was the name featured in an early 20th century photograph of the property in a 'Ballarat Homes' publication. After the death of Horace in 1950, Evelyn Troup sold the property to St. Patrick's College in 1952.²⁰² It was renamed McCann House after the Rev. Br. J.C. McCann, Principal of the College between 1926 and 1930.²⁰³ Initially the dwelling was to accommodate a community of nuns to provide a combination of nursing and domestic management services for the boarding houses at the College.²⁰⁴ This proposal did not eventuate. Instead, in 1953, the dwelling became a boarding house for some of the senior boys.²⁰⁵ This purpose for the house was influenced by the growing interest in the 'Unit System' for boarding schools, provide a home-like environment for the senior students instead of the more regimented dormitory style accommodation that had prevailed since the 19th century.²⁰⁶

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199 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 9 May 1905.

200 *Ibid.*

201 See H.G. Troup, Probate and Administration files, VPRS 28/P4, Unit 62, Public Record Office Victoria.

202 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984..

203 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.118-119.

204 *Ibid.*, pp.222-224. See also *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1930-31.

205 *Ibid.*

206 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, 2224, sourcing the *Chronicle*, May 1953.



McCann House (formerly 'Dallata'), 1908. Source: *The Courier* Christmas supplement, 15 December 1908 in Central Highlands Regional Library scrapbook collection, Ballarat.



McCann House (formerly 'Dallata'), n.d. [c.1920] Source: Central Highlands Regional Library scrapbook collection, Ballarat.

The symmetrical, face brick, Federation styled dwelling is characterised by gabled roof forms that traverse the site, together with a projecting attic gable to the front and a return hipped verandah with a central gabled front portico. At the rear are hipped and gabled wings. These roof forms are clad in slate and there is original terra cotta roof ridge decoration. Three early substantial face chimneys with rendered bases and tops and terra cotta pots adorn the roof line. The return verandah has an introduced concrete floor but it is supported by early square timber posts with early timber fretwork and brackets. There are also early capped timber balustrades. Other early features include the weather vane finial on the front attic gable, timber framed casement windows, remnant stained glass and leadlight windows and the gable infill.

The front boundary is defined by the face brick fence erected by St. Patrick's College. It would appear that the front College fence (built in 1937) was extended across the front of the property after its purchase in 1952. There is an introduced hollow steel and cyclone wire fence on the east boundary. The dwelling also has an early setting with grassed areas dominated by mature Pine and other exotic trees. Towards the rear on the west side is a plaque on a rock that reads "McCann House purchased 1952, Br. J.C. McCann, Headmaster 1926-1930". At the rear is an early laundry outbuilding of weatherboard construction with a skillion roof. It has been extended on the east side.



McCann House, north (front) elevation, 2014.



McCann House, east elevation, 2014.

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McCann House, south elevation, 2014.



McCann House, west elevation, 2014.



Rear outbuilding, north and west elevations, 2014.

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Significance

McCann House is a predominantly intact example of a Federation styled dwelling and an important contributor to this part of the Sturt Street streetscape. McCann House has contributory significance to the West Ballarat Heritage Area. It also has important associations as part of the postwar 'Unit System' of boarding accommodation at St. Patrick's College. The front fence, while not historically associated with the initial development of McCann House, has significance in defining the College boundary as an apparent seamless extension of the College fence built in 1937.

Conservation Issues

- Debris in verandah roof valley (north elevation).
- Vertical wall crack below central window bay (north elevation).
- Rotted end to timber fascia of central verandah portico (north elevation).
- Leaking projecting ledge to attic window (causing bowed timber boards to soffit) (north elevation).
- Missing leadlight to door and windows (north elevation).
- Rising damp and mortar deterioration (east elevation, north end).
- Slipped roof slates (rear wing) (south and east elevations).
- Falling damp due to blocked gutter caused by introduced elbow to downpipe (rear wing, east elevation).
- Downpipe discharges to blocked drain caused damp build up (south elevation, east side).
- Rotted frames to paired windows (rear wing, south elevation).
- Introduced flat-roofed porch (west elevation).

- Ground level (grassed slope) graded toward wall base causing rising damp (west elevation).
- Downpipe adjacent to porch not connected to sealed drainage (west elevation).

8.2 Former Dwelling (now vacant land) 1433 Sturt Street

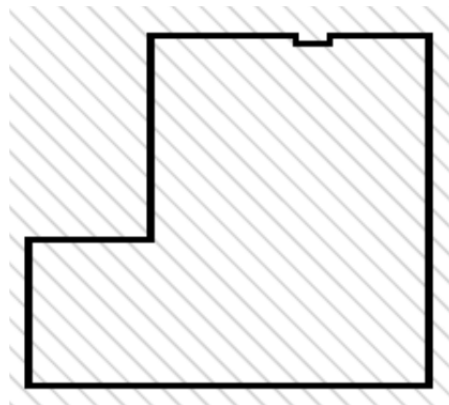
While tenders were called for the construction of a brick dwelling at 1433 Sturt Street in 1899²⁰⁷ that had been designed by the local architects, Molloy and Smith, this concept was not realised. In January 1900, a building permit was issued for the construction of a weatherboard dwelling that had been designed by F.W. Turton, architect of Ballarat.²⁰⁸ The property was first owned by Edward Towl, chemist and druggist, and the dwelling was named 'Eresby'.²⁰⁹ Towl continued to own 'Eresby' until his death in 1907.²¹⁰ It was subsequently acquired by John T. Saxton and in 1920 by C.P. Wilson.²¹¹ He sold the property to St. Patrick's College in 1937 and between 1942 and 1946, the dwelling was demolished to make way for the construction of the new Chapel between 1947 and 1953.²¹²

Today, the site of 'Eresby' forms part of the formal front garden setting of the College. It is characterised by an open grassed area with perimeter plantings and some centrally located shrubbery.

Significance

The purpose for the removal of 'Eresby' was to enhance the public view of the Chapel from the Sturt Street boundary, and to extend the formal landscape setting of St. Patrick's College on the Sturt Street frontage. These aims have been maintained. The site now has Primary significance as part of the main formal front setting of the College.

8.3 Private Dwelling, 1435 Sturt Street



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This dwelling at 1435 Sturt Street had been built before 1907 as a Walter Pullin was listed as the owner at this time.²¹³ Pullin was listed as the owner in 1920 but before 1937 it had been

207 *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*, 29 July 1899, supplement 6, State Library of Victoria.

208 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 16 January 1900.

209 See Edward Towl, Probate and Administration files, 28 July 1907, VPRS 28/P0, Unit 1354, Public Record Office Victoria.

210 Ibid.

211 *Sands & McDougall's Directories*, 1912, 1920.

212 See City of Ballarat Rate Book, 1937-38, VPRS 7243/P1, Unit 160, Public Record Office Victoria.

213 *Sands & McDougall's Directory*, 1907.

purchased by Leslie John Grigsbey.²¹⁴ He was still listed as the owner in 1964.²¹⁵ For a few years in the 1970s (including 1977), the property was leased to St. Patrick's College. It was named Galvin House and it was used as a boarding house for senior boys.²¹⁶

Today, this property has no associations with St. Patrick's College. It is characterised by hipped and gabled roof forms clad in terra cotta tiles, with terra cotta finials. The roof also has prominent chimneys, being face brick with rendered bases and tops, and terra cotta pots. There are projecting bayed and rectangular bay windows on the front elevation, being timber framed and double hung (the faceted bay windows have decorative stained glass in the upper sashes while the upper sashes of the rectangular bay are multi-paned). The dwelling is constructed of face red brick and there are broad eaves with exposed timber rafters. The central bay of the dwelling forms a verandah.



Dwelling, 1435 Sturt Street, 1977. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1977.



Dwelling, 1435 Sturt Street, 2014.

Significance

This dwelling is substantially intact, being a representative example of the brick dwellings constructed in Sturt Street during the Federation era. It has contributory significance to the West Ballarat Heritage Area.

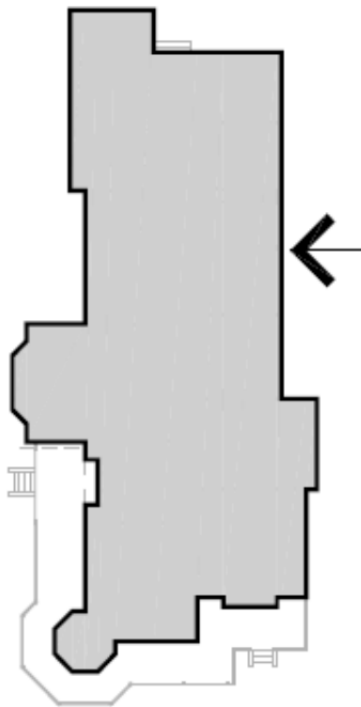
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214 City of Ballarat Rate Book, 1937-38, op.cit.

215 *Sands & McDougall's Directories*, 1907, 1912, 1920, 1946, 1957, 1964.

216 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.310.

8.4 Nangle House, 1437 Sturt Street



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Designed by Clegg Kell and Miller in late 1900 for Alfred Richard Tunbridge, furniture warehouse man, the house at 1437 Sturt Street was built in 1901 and originally named 'Dimora'.²¹⁷ Tunbridge was connected with Richard Tunbridge who had built the original mansion house on the College site in the 1870s (and which was demolished for the construction of Kennedy House in 1933).²¹⁸ In 1908, the architectural firm of Clegg and Miller designed a verandah extension, comprising a linking verandah around the corner bay.²¹⁹ This was followed by a billiard room addition at the rear in 1914.²²⁰ Alfred Tunbridge died in 1919.²²¹ Interestingly, Tunbridge's Statement of Assets as part of his Estate listed no Real Estate but furniture and household effects.²²² 'Dimora' was owned by Alfred's wife, Mary Cecily Tunbridge.²²³ While she continued to own the property, it was occupied by her children until her death in 1924.²²⁴ At this time, 'Dimora' was valued at £1,750 and it was described in the Inventory of Assets of Mary's Estate as 'an 8 roomed Weather Board house and usual outbuildings.'²²⁵

217 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 20 December, 1900, Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.331 & Alfred R. Tunbridge, Probate & Administration files, 4 July 1919, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 1044, Public Record Office Victoria.

218 Naughtin, *op.cit.*

219 City of Ballarat Building Permits Database, 30 June 1908.

220 *Ibid.*, 2 June 1914.

221 Tunbridge, Probate & Administration files, *op.cit.*

222 *Ibid.* Certificate of Title, vol. 2681, fol. 564046, transfer no. 538865, 19 December 1906, Public Record Office Victoria, confirms that Mary Tunbridge was the proprietor. In the intervening years between 1901 and 1906, the property was owned by Jonathan Coulson – see Certificate of Title vol. 2821, fol. 564046.

223 See Mary Tunbridge, Probate & Administration files, 16 October 1924, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 1522, Public Record Office Victoria.

224 *Ibid.*

225 *Ibid.*

The property was subsequently bequeathed to Ernest Richard Tunbridge, Davidson Anderson and Alma Mary Tunbridge and they owned the property until it was purchased by Alice Leonora Curwen-Walker in 1929.²²⁶ Mrs Walker was the wife of the local solicitor, John Curwen-Walker. The property was transferred to John Curwen-Walker in 1935 and he continued ownership until his death in 1981.²²⁷

In 1982 the property was purchased by St. Patrick's College.²²⁸ It was renamed Nangle House after Br. P.G. Nangle, B.A., M.A.C.E., College Principal, 1973-78.²²⁹ The dwelling was refurbished (internally) and used as a boarding house for 20 Form 6 boarders.²³⁰



Clegg, Kell & Miller Architects, north elevation drawing of proposed dwelling for A. Tunbridge, 8 December 1900. Source: St. Patrick's College archives.



Nangle House (formerly 'Dimora'), front (north) and east elevations, 1906, prior to the verandah additions to the corner bay. Source: *Ballarat Courier* Christmas supplement, 5 December 1906, 1908 in Central Highlands Regional Library scrapbook collection, Ballarat.

The asymmetrical, single storey, picturesque Federation styled timber weatherboard dwelling has complex gambrel, gabled and hipped roof forms, including an unusual polygonal corner bay in the north-east corner. These roofs are clad in terra cotta tiles with decorative terra cotta ridge decoration and finials. The corner bay has a weather vane finial. Modest eaves with exposed timber rafters and face red brick chimneys with rendered cappings and terra cotta pots define the remainder of the rooflines. A feature of the design is the return shallow-hipped verandah which is unusually clad in terra cotta roof tiles. The western portion of the verandah on the front façade represents the original fabric, with the verandah enveloping the corner bay being the early addition of 1908. The verandah has early stop chamfered timber posts, timber fretwork valances, timber brackets and capped timber balustrades. The verandah is also set on a face brick base, as is the remainder of the dwelling. Towards the rear on the east elevation is a projecting gambrel wing with a faceted bay window. This bay has early timber framed casement windows with leadlighted highlights, similar to the other

226 Certificate of Title vol. 2821, fol. 5640476, transfer nos. 2635521 and 1377399, Public Record Office Victoria.

227 Ibid., transfer no. 1598055 and Certificate of Title, vol. 6009, fol. 120792, J. Curwen-Walker, Probate & Administration files, 4 June 1981, VPRS 28/P11, Unit 265, Public Record Office Victoria, *Sands & McDougall's Directories*, 1946, 1957, 1964 & *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1987.

228 *Ibid.*, 1984. The Certificate of Title, vols. 2829 & 5563, fols. 565649 & 1112424, is dated 9 June 1983, Public Record Office Victoria.

229 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.306-308.

230 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1983.

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windows on the front and side. On the east (side) facade is the original main recessed entrance doorway with a six paneled timber door, sidelights, transoms and highlights. A second single four paneled timber door is adjacent on the projecting east bay to the south. At the rear on the east side is an elevated hipped wing. This appears to represent the billiard room addition of 1914. On the west side at the rear is a small early hipped wing (which may have been the original rear verandah porch) with a more recent skillion addition projecting from it to the south.

Nangle House has an open grassed setting at the front, with perimeter garden beds. There is an introduced (but appropriate) capped timber picket fence with pedestrian gate on the front boundary.



Nangle House, front elevation, 2014.



Nangle House, front elevation with front fence, 2014.



Nangle House, south elevation, 2014.



Nangle House, west elevation, 2014.

Conservation Issues

- Loose terra cotta roof tiles on verandah roof (north elevation).
- Missing ridge tiles to projecting east wing.
- Loose tile cappings to projecting east wing.
- Rusted roof valley flashing (east elevation) at the junction of the main roof and the projecting east wing.
- Introduced concrete verandah floor with introduced stirrups to verandah posts.
- Evidence of previous falling damp on the front corner bay window.
- Rusting finial to corner window bay (north elevation).
- Rising damp in the brick verandah base due to raised garden beds (north and east elevations). Also rising damp in the south elevation.
- Deteriorated paintwork (all elevations).
- Movement (sagging) in the beaded edged verandah ceilings due to leaking roofs.

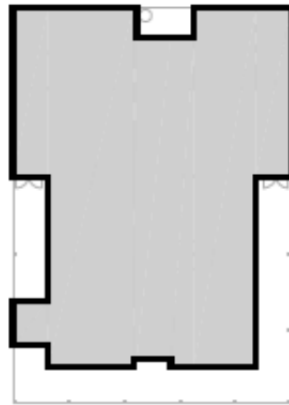
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- Damaged and rotted flashing to rear skillion addition (west elevation).
- Debris on rear hipped wing (former porch now infilled).

Significance

Nangle House is an unusual example of a Federation styled timber dwelling in the West Ballarat Heritage Area. Its character and appearance continues to reflect the original design as well as the early alterations and additions of 1908 and 1914 (when viewed from Sturt Street). Nangle House has contributory significance to the West Ballarat Heritage Area. It also has important associations as part of the postwar 'Unit System' of boarding accommodation at St. Patrick's College.

8.5 McCunnie House, 1441 Sturt Street



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The land at 1441 Sturt Street was acquired by Richard Craze, farmer of Alfredton, in 1901.²³¹ It seems that he built the existing timber dwelling in 1903, as it was at this time that he took out a mortgage on the property.²³² Addressed as 1443 Sturt Street in 1907, it continued to be occupied by Craze.²³³ Between 1912 and 1920 the property was leased to St. Patrick's College.²³⁴ In 1920, it was sold to James Harrison before being transferred to Johanna Harrison in 1924.²³⁵ It was sold to the Roman Catholic Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Ballarat in 1943.²³⁶

The property was subsequently converted into St. Peter's Minor Seminary.²³⁷ The purpose of the seminary was to provide accommodation for 20 young men who planned to join the Priesthood.²³⁸ These young men formed part of the student body of St. Patrick's College, where they also attended the College Chapel, and dined studied and participated in recreational activities with the College boys.²³⁹ The first Brother responsible for the Seminarists was T.C. Mullen.²⁴⁰

231 Certificate of Title, vol. 2821, fol. 045, 2 July 1901, Public Record Office Victoria.

232 Ibid., 5 March 1903.

233 *Sands & McDougall's Directory*, 1907.

234 *Ibid.*, 1912 and 1920.

235 Certificate of Title, op.cit., 15 August 1920, register number 958109.

236 *Ibid.*, 2 September 1943, register number 1893436.

237 *The Argus*, 8 January 1949, p.28.

238 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.300-301.

239 *Ibid.*

240 *Ibid.*

A drastic decline in seminarists caused the closure of St. Peter's Minor Seminary in 1972.²⁴¹ Later in that year, the property was purchased by St. Patrick's College.²⁴² It was refurbished and made into a residence for senior boarders. It was named McCunnie House after Dr W. McCunnie, College Chaplain between 1953 and 1959.²⁴³



McCunnie House, front elevation, 1977. Source: *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1977.

The single storey Late Victorian styled timber weatherboard dwelling has a hipped roof form at the front that extend to two minor hipped roofs at the rear and which are connected to an elevated hipped wing in the south-east corner and a broad skillion addition in the south-west corner. These roofs are clad in introduced corrugated Colorbond. A feature of the design is the return bullnosed verandah (also clad in introduced corrugated Colorbond) supported by turned timber posts. The concrete verandah floor to the front has been introduced, as has the infill in the north-east corner (representing an ensuite addition). There are introduced verandah floor boards on the west side. The face brick chimneys are original but the tops have been removed. Other early features include the paired timber eaves brackets, central front doorway with six paneled timber door, sidelights and highlights (the yellow frosted glazing in the sidelights having been introduced) and the timber framed double hung windows.

McCunnie House has a grassed front setting dominated by a mature Norfolk Island Pine tree and an Elm tree. There is an introduced visually permeable wire mesh front fence. At the rear of the dwelling to the south-east are mature Oak and Cypress trees that make an important contribution to the visual amenity of this part of the site. They are also historical markers of earlier development.

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241 *Ibid.*

242 *St. Patrick's College Annual*, 1984.

243 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, p.233.



McCunnie House, showing mature Norfolk Island Pine and Elm Trees in the front garden, 2014.



McCunnie House, front elevation with front fence, 2014.



McCunnie House, south elevation, 2014.



Mature Oak and Cypress trees at the rear of McCunnie House (view east from rear of Nangle House), 2014.

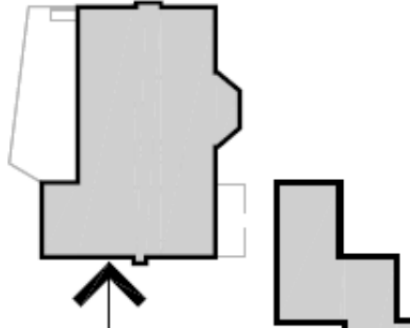
Significance

Although McCunnie House is a standard Late Victorian styled dwelling (and therefore lacks the elaboration of the neighbouring Federation era dwellings), it is moderately intact. The existing built form, verandah and front windows and central doorway reflect the early and intended character and appearance.

McCunnie House has contributory significance to the West Ballarat Heritage Area. It also has important associations as St. Peter's Minor Seminary between 1949 and 1972, and as part of the later 20th century 'Unit System' of boarding accommodation at St. Patrick's College.

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8.6 Wanliss House, 2 Wanliss Road



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In 1952, Mrs Evelyn Troup, along with her sister in-law, Mrs Jocelyn Waugh, engaged the Ballarat architectural firm of L.H Vernon and Associates, Architects, to design a new brick two storey dwelling at 2 Wanliss Road, immediately behind their former residence at 1427 Sturt Street.²⁴⁴ On the death of Mrs Troup in 1974, St. Patrick's College purchased the property as accommodation for the resident Matron and for an improved infirmary for the boarders.²⁴⁵ It was named "Kenny House", probably after the mid 19th century dwelling then known as Kenny House further south on Wanliss Road (earliest known as Longford House) was demolished in 1978. The dwelling was named after Brother J.F. Kenny, teacher of the Matriculation class for senior boys between 1904 and 1915.²⁴⁶ He was an influential figure in raising the standards of scholarship and religion at the College during his tenure.²⁴⁷ The dwelling was later named Wanliss House after the Hon. T.D. Wanliss who resided further south on Wanliss Road at 'Longford House'.

Wanliss House is a two storey double fronted hipped roofed dwelling clad in roof tiles and face brick wall construction. The first floor component is set back from the front and side wall planes. The roofs have wide eaves and there are two face brick rectangular chimneys. The banks of timber framed double hung windows (and corner windows) are original. At the rear is an early brick garage and laundry outbuilding.



Wanliss House, front (east) elevation, 2014.



Wanliss House, north elevation showing rear early brick outbuilding, 2014.

- 244 See specification for the proposed dwelling and drawing of the proposed rear garage, by L.H. Vernon & Associates, Architects, 22 April 1952, St. Patrick's College archives.
- 245 Evelyn Troup, Probate and Administration files, 2 February 1974, VPRS 28/P7, Unit 142, Public Record Office Victoria & St. Patrick's College Annual, 1975.
- 246 Naughtin, *op.cit.*, pp.64-68.
- 247 *Ibid.*

Significance

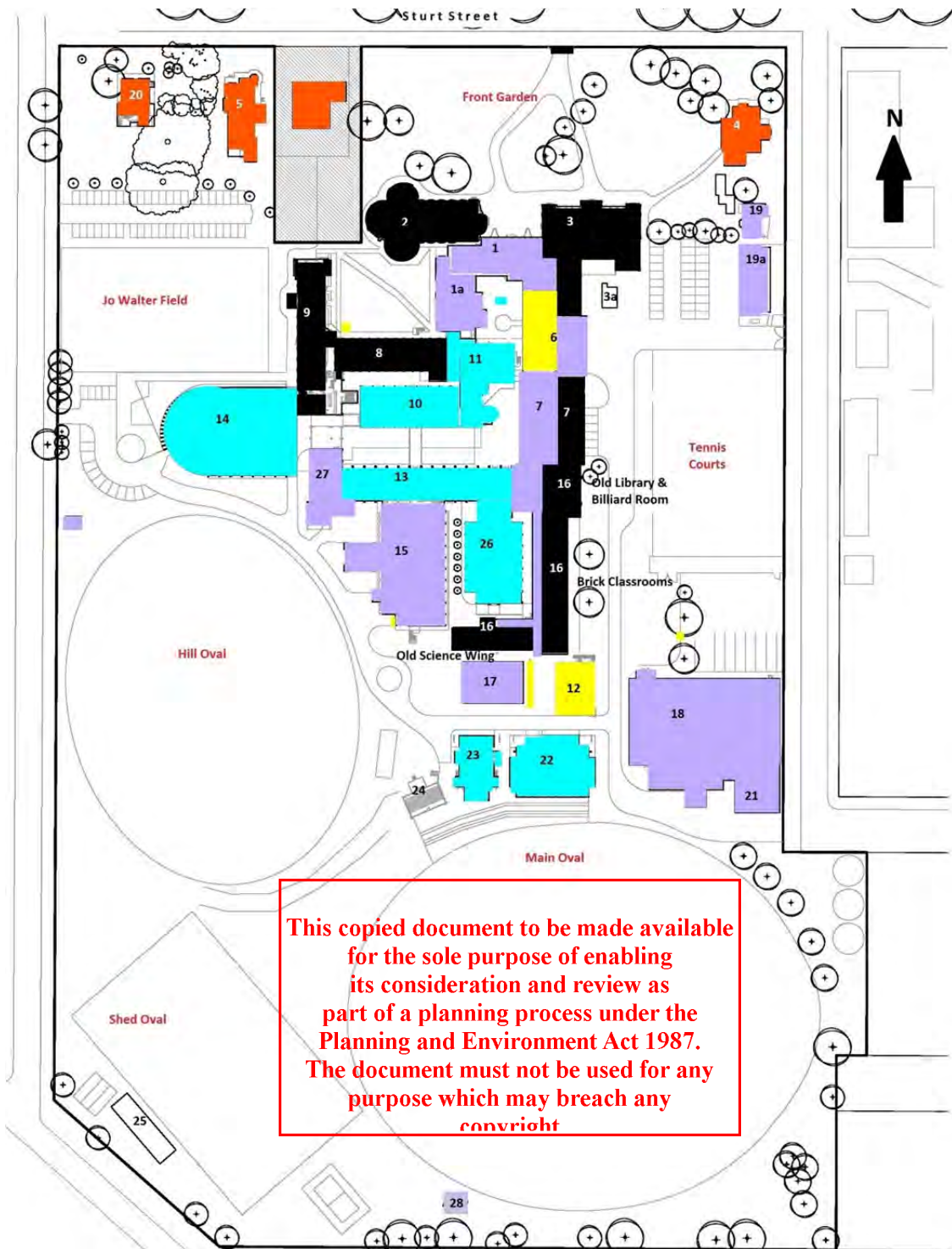
As Wanliss House was constructed outside the significant era of residential development between the 1870s and 1940s in the West Ballarat Heritage Area, it does not contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the area. The dwelling has some historical interest as the infirmary and residence of the Matron of St. Patrick's College in the late 20th century, but it is not considered to have Primary or Secondary significance to the College complex.

9.0 Recommendations

9.1 The Fabric

The following outlines the various levels of significance of the buildings, landscapes, objects and structures at St. Patrick's College. Generally, the higher the level of the significance, the less opportunity for major change. Some specific recommendations have been given to buildings where further guidance has been considered to be required. There has been a concentration of specific recommendations on buildings of Primary significance. The following site plan shows the different levels of significance for the College:

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	Primary Significance		Secondary Significance		Contributory Significance		Historical Interest		Architectural Interest		No Significance
--	----------------------	--	------------------------	--	---------------------------	--	---------------------	--	------------------------	--	-----------------

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spring Administration. 1a. Kenny Centre. 2. College Chapel. 3. Kennedy House. 3a. Kennedy House Boiler House. 4. McCann House. 5. Nangle House. 6. Whelan Food Centre. 7. Heinze Theatre. 8. Healy Centre. 9. Purton Centre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Little Wing. 11. Edmund Rice Centre. 12. Change Rooms & Toilets. 13. O'Malley Wing. 14. Wilding Wing. 15. Miller Wing. 16. Pell Wing. 17. Trade Wing. 18. O'Malley Sports Centre. 19. Wanliss House. 19a. Fmr Bus Shelter. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20. McCunnie House 21. Maintenance Shed. 22. Old Collegians' Pavilion. 23. Kearney Stand. 24. Stewart Theatre. 25. Jerks Court Pavilion 26. Devine Wing. 27. Treacy Wing. 28. Jack Morriessy Scoreboard. |
|---|--|--|

Fabric of Primary Significance

It is recommended that fabric or primary significance is retained as an uppermost propriety. This fabric especially represents the heritage values of the site, as part of the significant era of College development between 1893 and 1953. The fabric of primary significance is:

- **Heinze Theatre (Building 7).**

As the Heinze Theatre comprises the earliest brick building associated with St. Patrick's College on the site and because it is predominantly intact externally and internally, it is recommended that it is retained. Opportunities are available to:

- Remove the introduced assembly enclosure on the west side. A new enclosure of lightweight, contemporary (and reversible) design and construction could be considered in a manner that highlights the significant character of the brick fabric.
- Remove the northern brick walkway and flat-roofed porch on the east elevation. A new, contemporary link and porch could be considered in a manner that is not visually intrusive on the original Heinze Theatre building.
- Construct new detached buildings to the east of the Heinze Theatre. While the east elevation is most exposed to view, it was originally disguised behind the rear yards of properties that once fronted onto Wanliss Street. Public exposure of the façade is therefore not traditional.
- Discreetly connect any new buildings or additions at the north end in the location of the existing introduced walkway.

- **Pell Wing (former brick classrooms, library and billiard room, and old science wing) (Building 16).**

As the Pell Wing comprises some of the earliest brick college buildings on the site and given that they are largely intact, it is recommended that they are retained. Opportunities are available to:

- Remove the introduced verandahs/covered ways.
- Ideally, reinstate new verandahs as a contemporary interpretation of the early design of 1909.
- Construct new detached buildings to the east of this building. While the east elevation provides the only uninterrupted view of the Pell Wing, it is recognized that that until the later 20th century, there were previously other buildings to the east of these buildings, including Longford House (a two storey mansion that had a frontage to Wanliss Street). Traditionally therefore, the buildings were not necessarily exposed to the public realm.
- Discreetly connect any new buildings or additions through an existing door or window opening by a flat-roofed link.

- **World War One Honour Roll (west wall, Pell Wing).**

- **Healy Centre (Building 8).**

It is recommended that the Healy Centre is retained given its moderate-high integrity. Opportunities are available to:

- Remove the introduced covered ways, external stairs and doors (north elevation).

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- **Kennedy House (including rear kitchen) (Building 3).**
It is recommended that Kennedy House is retained given that it is substantially intact.
- **Brick entrance gates (Sturt Street boundary).**
- **Purton Centre (Building 9).**
The Purton Centre is a physical legacy of the progress of St. Patrick's College prior to World War Two. The design of the building appears to be a contemporary interpretation of the Healy Centre constructed in 1919. The Purton Centre forms the western boundary to the Chapel courtyard. Given that the Purton Centre is largely intact and was built during the significant era of college development between 1893 and 1953, it is recommended that the main two storey wing at the north end and the southern boiler house stack are retained. Ideally, the hipped roofed single storey wing (with the monitor light which represents the original shower block) should be retained. Removal of this hipped wing may be considered if it will ensure that long term viability of the main two storey wing and the boiler house stack. Opportunities are available to:
 - Remove and replace the freestanding covered walkway structures.
 - Construct a freestanding addition on the west side in the location of the tennis courts.
 - Connect an addition to the building through a narrow link.
- **College Chapel (Building 2).**
It is recommended that the College chapel is retained. Opportunities are available to:
 - Remove the covered colonnade on the south elevation.
 - Reconstruct the missing concrete steps to the side entrance (south elevation, east end).
- **Cadet Officers Honour Board (west wall, Pell Wing).**
- **Front Garden, Sturt Street** (including the mature Fir, Silver Birch, Spruce and Conifer trees).
- **Main Oval.**
- **Mature Oak and Pine trees behind McCunnie and Nangle Houses.**
- **Mature Pine and other exotic trees at the front and east side of McCann House.**

Fabric of Secondary Significance

Ideally, it is recommended that the fabric of secondary significance is retained. Although altered, it continues to make an important architectural and historical contribution to the heritage values of St. Patrick's College as part of the significant era of development between 1893 and 1953. The fabric of secondary significance is:

- Jerks Court Pavilion (Building 25).
- Stewart Theatre (Building 24).

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- Statue of St. Patrick (front garden).
- Boiler House at the rear of Kennedy House (Building 3a).
It is recommended that the boiler house is retained. Opportunities are available to adapt it into a different use in the future, so long as the exterior fabric and character are retained.
- Brick front fence (Sturt Street boundary).
- Shed and Hill Ovals.
- Alternating row of Oak and Elm trees on the north boundary of the Jo Walter Field.

Fabric of Contributory Significance (Dwellings)

The dwellings fronting Sturt Street have contributory significance as part of the West Ballarat Heritage Precinct. They also have important historical associations with St. Patrick's College. It is recommended that these dwellings are retained. They are:

- McCann House, 1427 Sturt Street (Building 4). The rear laundry outbuilding, while early, has been noticeably altered. It has historical interest only.
- Nangle House, 1437 Sturt Street (Building 5).
- McCunnie House, 1441 Sturt Street (Building 20).

Fabric of Historical Interest

While this fabric has been greatly altered, the early design (and some early construction) is partly discernible. The fabric has been built during either of the two important eras of development (19th century or 1893-1953). It is not considered to have heritage significance, but it does make an important contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the evolution of the place. Retention is desirable but not essential. This fabric is:

- Whelan Food Centre (Building 6).
While the building has only historical interest, given that it is rare surviving remnant of the original college complex, its retention is desirable. Opportunities are available to remove and replace all the fabric except the fabric comprising the west portion with the elongated gable roof, north gable end with finial and trussed timber pendant, and the surviving remnant pendant on the south gable end.
- Change Rooms and Toilet Block (Building 12).
- Tunbridge and Old Chapel Memorial, Chapel Court.
- Remnant iron rail associated with the Inkerman Lead mine shaft sunk in 1858. The iron rail is attached to the west brick wall (south end) of the Miller Wing.
- Low Brick Wall & Drinking Fountains (south of the old Science Wing – Pell Wing).

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- Longford House Stone Marker, north of the O'Malley Centre (east portion of College site).

Fabric of Architectural Interest

There are a number of buildings at St. Patrick's College that are a legacy of the substantial progress in the postwar development of the complex from the 1960s and 1970s. Architecturally, they represent the eras when they were built with special design merit. However, as they were constructed outside the two important eras of development (19th century and 1893-1953), their retention is not essential at this stage. Before considering complete removal, options for retention and adaptation could be explored. The fabric of architectural interest is:

- O'Malley Wing (Building 13).
- Edmund Rice Centre (Building 11).
- Edmund Rice Statue (Kenny Court).
- Wilding Wing (Building 14).
- Little Wing (Building 10).
- Old Collegians' Pavilion (Building 22).
- Kearney Stand (Building 23).
- Devine Wing (Building 26).

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Fabric of No Significance

This fabric has either been substantially altered or was built outside of the significant eras of development of the 19th century and 1893-1953. This fabric is:

- Miller Wing (except remnant iron rail attached to the west wall, south end and associated with the site's early gold mining history) (Building 15).
- Wanliss House, including rear garage & laundry outbuilding (Building 19), 2 Wanliss Road.
- Kenny Centre (Building 1a).
- Maintenance Workshop (Building 21).
- O'Malley Centre (Building 18).
- Spring Administration Wing (Building 1).
- Treacy Wing (Building 27).
- Trade Wing and Other Sheds (Building 17).

- Jack Morrissey Memorial Scoreboard (Building 28), main oval.
- Electronic Scoreboards (Building 28), main and shed ovals.
- Jo Walter Field.
- Chapel, Cocky, Kenny and Kelty Courts (apart from the fabric individually specified).
- Tennis, basketball, and hand ball courts, and cricket practice wickets, east side of the College site.

9.2 Alterations to Significant Fabric

Subject to a planning permit, opportunities may be available to:

- Remove alterations and additions to buildings of primary and secondary significance that has been introduced and have no heritage significance. This includes, for example, the glazed verandahs to the old brick classrooms, library and billiard (Pell Wing), and side and rear skillion additions to McCann House and Nangle House.
- In some circumstances, opportunities may be available to demolish buildings of secondary significance, but ideally, they should be retained. Fabric of primary significance should be retained as the uppermost priority.
- Completely demolish buildings of historical interest, architectural interest and no significance.
- Construct additions to buildings. For buildings of primary and secondary significance, any new work should be recessive and not distort or overwhelm the character and appearance of these buildings from principal elevations. New work may be a contemporary interpretation of existing forms, proportions, openings and materials, or depending on the location and exposure to public view, highly contemporary (so long as the scale, location and materials do not diminish the significance of the existing buildings). For large additions, links between the old and the new should be considered in an effort to retain the three dimensional integrity of the significant fabric.

9.3 Statutory Controls: The Heritage Overlay

St. Patrick's College is included in the West Ballarat Heritage Precinct HO164. Tree controls also apply to street trees. A planning permit is required for any external buildings and works, demolition, subdivision, signage, fencing (front, side and fencing within the property) and other works such as pathways and roadways, apart from the exemptions outlined in Clause 43 of the Ballarat Planning Scheme and the Ballarat Planning Scheme Heritage Control 2004 – Incorporated Plan. At St. Patrick's College, the following are exempt from the need for a planning permit (under the heritage overlay):

- Externally painting of a building that does not face Sturt Street.

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- Construction of outbuildings that are set back from the major wall line of the front façade by at least 3 m, are detached from existing buildings and are built with eaves no higher than existing buildings.
- Minor developments that are located beyond the major wall lines of the rear façade of a building that do not require approval under the Building Regulations such as a pergola, verandah, deck, water tank and associated structures and domestic plant.

It is recommended that an Incorporated Plan is prepared for St. Patrick's College to enable some additional flexibility in the need for planning permits. The Incorporated Plan should be based on the outcomes of the Conservation Management Plan when completed. The Incorporated Plan may specify additional permit exemptions and flexibility, such as:

- Demolition of non-significant buildings where they are not attached to buildings of primary and secondary significance (this would include, for example, the maintenance workshop and trade workshop).
- Construction of paths and roads on parts of the College site not within the front setting of primary significance, and where these roads and paths are graded away from significant building fabric.
- Construction of fencing within the College site (apart from any fencing in the front setting of primary significance).
- Minor alterations and additions to fabric of secondary significance and of historical and architectural interest and no significance.
- Construction of signage (if the designs and locations of the signs has not heritage impacts, having been integrated into the Conservation Management Plan or outlined in the components of a Master Plan that is included in the Incorporated Document).

Before proceeding with the preparation of an Incorporated Plan specific for St. Patrick's College, it is recommended that the City of Ballarat is approached to determine whether the Council would support an amendment to the Planning Scheme for the inclusion of the Incorporated Plan in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. It is suggested that any discussion occur once the Conservation Management Plan has been prepared so that the City of Ballarat has an opportunity to appreciate the basis of the Incorporated Plan.

9.4 Future Development

It is recommended that any new development has regard to Clause 22.05 Heritage and Conservation Policy and Objectives in the Ballarat Planning Scheme. It is also recommended that any new development consider the 'Ballarat Planning Scheme Heritage Control 2004 – Incorporated Plan (revised, 2008).

Any new development should therefore have particular regard to the following sections of Heritage Victoria's *The Heritage Overlay – Guidelines for Assessing Planning Permit Applications*, February 2007:

- Section 5: New Buildings in an Area Heritage Overlay.

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- Section 6: External Alterations & Additions to Contributory Elements.
- Section 7: External Alterations & Additions to Non-contributory Elements.

The setbacks, scale, bulk, height, form and materials of any new building development require careful consideration to ensure that they are compatible with the significant fabric immediately neighbouring and/or visually connected to the subject site/s. Any new works should also specifically be designed in accordance with Article 22 of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, which states:

Article 22.1

New work such as additions to the place may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the cultural significance of the place, or detract from its interpretation and appreciation.

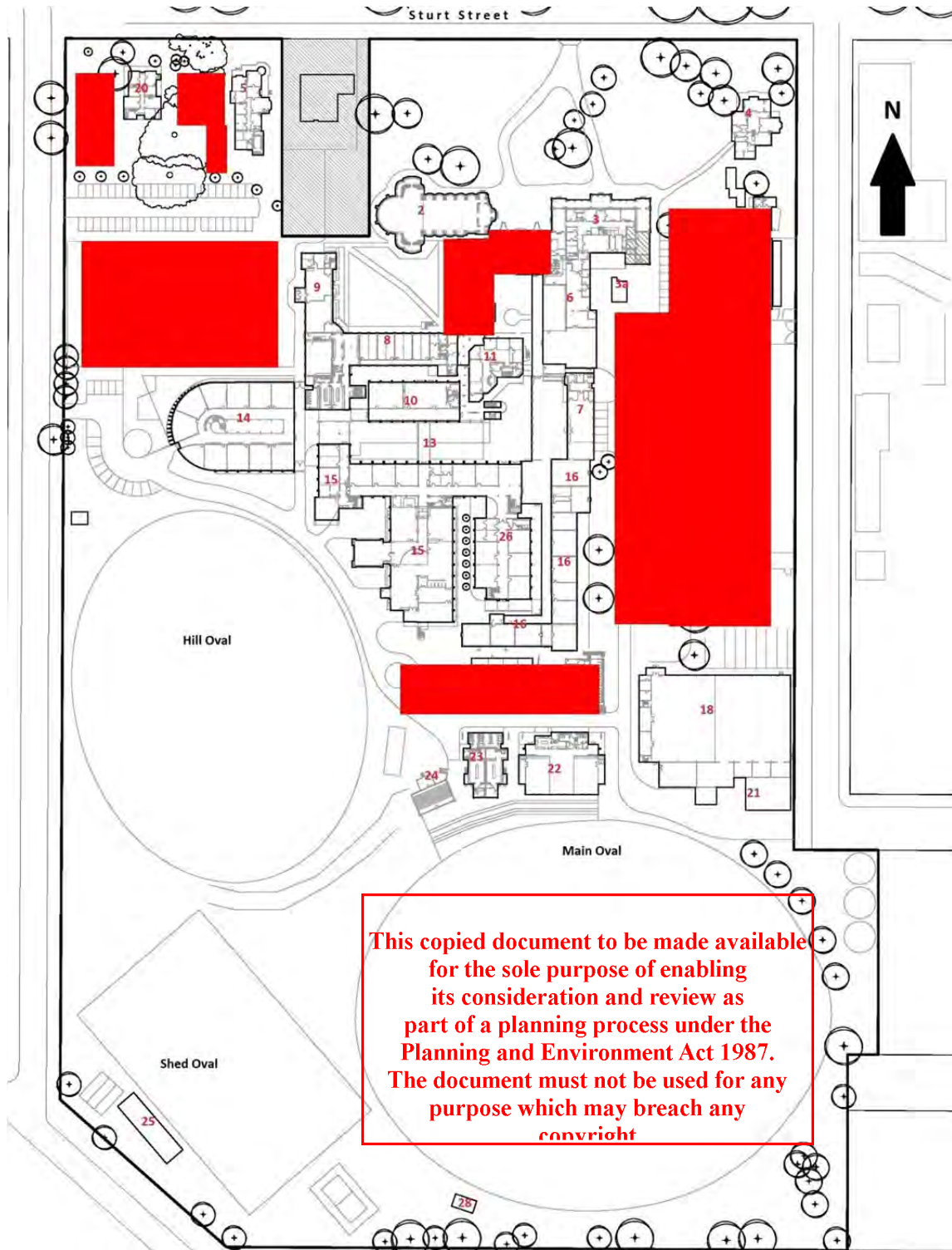
[Explanatory Notes: New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided].

Article 22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Consideration of more contemporary design approaches that give a more dramatic distinction between the old and the new may be considered where the new work is not particularly visible from the public realm.

The following Building Envelope Plan gives a broad indication of the areas in which new development could be considered (subject to other planning, building and other statutory regulations). The Building Envelope Plan is indicative only and it should be read in conjunction with other relevant sections of the Conservation Management Plan when prepared.

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- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Spring Administration. | 10. Little Wing. | 20. McCunnie House |
| 1a. Kenny Centre. | 11. Edmund Rice Centre. | 21. Maintenance Shed. |
| 2. College Chapel. | 12. Change Rooms & Toilets. | 22. Old Collegians' Pavilion. |
| 3. Kennedy House. | 13. O'Malley Wing. | 23. Kearney Stand. |
| 3a. Kennedy House Boiler House. | 14. Wilding Wing. | 24. Stewart Theatre. |
| 4. McCann House. | 15. Miller Wing. | 25. Jerks Court Pavilion |
| 5. Nangle House. | 16. Pell Wing. | 26. Devine Wing. |
| 6. Whelan Food Centre. | 17. Trade Wing. | 27. Treacy Wing. |
| 7. Heinze Theatre. | 18. O'Malley Sports Centre. | 28. Jack Morriessy Scoreboard. |
| 8. Healy Centre. | 19. Wanliss House. | |
| 9. Purton Centre. | 19a. Fmr Bus Shelter. | |

Smaller Scale Development: Sturt Street

Smaller scaled developments are possible between Nangle and McCunnie Houses and at the corner of Sturt and Alfred Streets. These developments would need to consider:

- Equivalent front and side setbacks to Nangle and McCunnie Houses.
- Equivalent single storey roof ridge heights and eaves heights as Nangle and McCunnie Houses.
- Respectful articulation of roof forms, verandahs, window placements and construction materials so that the new work does not visually dominate over Nangle and McCunnie Houses. Overall, the new work could resemble the neighbouring significant dwellings (but not replicate them) by adopting similar forms, heights, compositions, proportions, setbacks, textures and construction materials. Alternatively, it could be more creative, where the principal roof form is drawn from the neighbouring dwellings, but with secondary “atypical” design elements, construction materials and fenestration, so long as there is not visual prominence of the new work when viewed from Sturt Street.
- The retention of the mature Oak and Cypress trees on the vacant land at the rear of Nangle and McCunnie Houses.
- Lightweight front fencing that is consistent with the design of the new work, is visually permeable and is of equivalent height to the immediately neighbouring front visually permeable fences.

Medium Scaled Development

There may be opportunities for sensitive redevelopment or new development in the location of the Spring Administration Wing (Building 1) and the Kenny Centre (Building 1a). It is suggested that any development in this location ensures that the College Chapel and Kennedy House are maintained as the dominant features. There are options for a contemporary design approach, of lightweight construction on the front (north) elevation, as viewed from Sturt Street. Higher and larger development may be possible in the location of the Kenny Centre so long as it does not have visual dominance over the College Chapel when viewed from Sturt Street.

Larger Scaled Development

Opportunities for larger scaled College development may be possible towards the eastern and central portions of the site.

Any new work adjacent to the east of Kennedy House should be in line with or recessive of the front wall plane of this building of primary significance. It is also suggested that the height, scale, lines and proportions of solid and void of Kennedy House are drawn in a contemporary way in the new work. It is further suggested that the construction materials do not distort or dominate the appearance of Kennedy House, or overwhelm McCann House when viewed from Sturt Street. The new work should be a separate physical entity to Kennedy House. They may be joined by a recessive, narrow link in a manner that mitigates any physical impacts on the integrity of Kennedy House as much as possible.

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Greater opportunities for more contemporary developments are available in the location of the tennis courts on the east side of the site, and immediately south of the Pell Wing. They are also available in the location of the Jo Walter Field. Careful consideration in the articulation and construction of new work in these locations might be required to avoid excessive visual dominance of the buildings and front garden settings of Primary and Contributory significance when viewed from Sturt Street.

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