

1.8 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals and organisations:

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Members of Buninyong Historical Society

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1.9 Authorship

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2 Background to the report

2.1 Introduction

This Thematic Environmental History (TEH) traces the history of the City of Ballarat from the beginning of British colonisation and settlement. The history follows a thematic rather than a chronological format.

While there has not been a previous comprehensive thematic environmental history for the City of Ballarat, there have been a number of earlier heritage studies prepared for the City of Ballarat that this work has drawn on. This includes the 'Ballarat Conservation Study' (1978, 1980), prepared by Jacobs Lewis Vines, which examined the central area of the former City of Ballarat (pre-1994); the Ballarat Heritage Study (2003), prepared by Jan Penney, which included a thematic history; and the 'Ballarat Heritage Precincts Study' (2006), prepared by Wendy Jacobs and David Rowe.

The identified historical themes for this report draw on the guiding document produced by the Heritage Council of Victoria, *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (2011), but also take into account what is distinctive and potentially unique about the City of Ballarat, in relation to the city centre and its suburbs, and the surrounding towns and villages.

This TEH departs from the standard Victorian municipal TEH in two respects: firstly, the Brief specifies that consideration is given to the HUL (Historic Urban Landscape)

approach and secondly, that it also incorporates a 'shared values' approach that considers the Aboriginal history of the municipality.

The HUL approach recognises that the landscape is a complex, layered, composition made up not only of many historical layers but also shaped by and understood through diverse and changing perceptions and values. A standard TEH accounts for the development of the land and its resources, as well as its geological makeup, and its plants and animals, but it does not generally carry this understanding through the entirety of the work. This TEH of Ballarat attempts to recognise the complexities and nuances of the layered landscape across the key historical themes examined. The HUL approach also strives to adopt a participatory model of engagement with the community. For this project, community engagement has been possible through a number of community meetings, through the City of Ballarat's online MySay platform; further community review of the work is also planned.

Adopting a Shared Values approach to a municipal TEH allows for the history of First Nations people to be incorporated into the broader story of place and highlights heritage places that will have potential heritage value to Aboriginal people. Input from Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation is included in this report. Input from Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation is forthcoming.

In embracing aspects of the history and historical associations of First Nations people in relation to Country, the landscape approach becomes further layered. This work is an attempt to understand the different historical layers that are evident (through both historical understanding and physical fabric) in the landscapes of Ballarat municipality—both in the past and the present—through the associations of different groups within the communities of Ballarat and district. Through engagement with local community representatives and with Traditional Owners, the report seeks to draw out what is distinctive and different about the historical development of the study area, as well as identifying some standard patterns of development common to many parts of Victoria. In doing so, it is hoped to bring a multi-layered understanding of the history of the City of Ballarat.

2.2 The purpose of a municipal Thematic Environmental History

A municipal thematic environmental history helps to ensure that strategic heritage planning decisions are grounded in a clear understanding of the history of land-use and development in a municipality.

A municipal thematic environmental history is developed around a set of identified historical themes that help to explain the history of land use in a municipality. The

thematic history includes a detailed discussion of each identified historical theme in the municipality in order to provide a clear contextual understanding of each theme.

Following this approach, this thematic environmental history for the City of Ballarat comprises a series of thematic chapters that each examine a key historical theme, and a number of sub-themes. Adopting a thematic rather than chronological approach means that a thematic environmental history is not a detailed and comprehensive account of events over time. Rather, each theme brings together a variety of actions, events, functions, people and organisations, and places and dates that are thematically linked. The thematic environmental history does not provide a comprehensive coverage of each theme in Ballarat's history, but rather attempts to tease out the main factors at play, to explain the key developments within each theme, and to consider how each theme has contributed to the physical development of individual localities and the area as a whole. A thematic approach provides important context to local patterns of development, and also enables connections to be made between people, places and stories—both in the development of an overall history and for use in future heritage planning for the area, including interpretation.

In summary, the thematic environmental history serves the following functions:

- to group together historical information about a particular historical theme, thus shaping a meaningful structure;
- to identify important patterns and developments across time periods;
- to provide a clear and meaningful context for changes in the physical and social fabric of a place or area over time;
- to help guide future heritage-related work, such as assessing the heritage significance of particular places or precincts; developing heritage interpretation; and place-making and place-naming.

2.3 Developing a framework of historical themes

Local historical themes are a useful tool in understanding and assessing the heritage significance of a specific place in the context of a wider geographic area. Connecting places to local historical themes provides a clearer context for and often a deeper understanding of these places. In developing this thematic environmental history for the City of Ballarat, the area that makes up the municipality is recognised as a multi-layered cultural landscape and, indeed, as representing not one but many different cultural landscapes. In many cases, more than one historical theme will apply to a place.

A framework of historical themes for the City of Ballarat, as shown in Table 2.1, has been shaped through detailed historical research for Ballarat and district and informed by the

themes developed in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*. In practice, this means that while the themes for the City of Ballarat to some extent follow the *Victorian Framework*, there are some departures from the *Victorian Framework* — for example, where it is considered that a particular theme (which may be a sub-theme in the *Victorian Framework*) has a particular relevance for Ballarat: an example is the themes of education. The local historical themes have also been adapted to better reflect the key stories of Ballarat and district.

The historical themes for the City of Ballarat are summarised below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Summary of historical themes for the City of Ballarat.

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Summary of each theme
Theme 1 Understanding the landscape	This theme provides an overview of the geology, landscape and climate of the City of Ballarat, which has shaped the human use and occupation of the area. The landscape has some distinctive topographical features such as Mount Buninyong and Mount Warrenheip, and numerous other smaller volcanic hills. There are also several large lagoons or lakes formed by volcanic activity, including Lake Wendouree, Lake Burrumbeet and Lake Learmonth. The Yarrowee River and Coghill's Creek are the main waterways. The formation of the ancient landscape enabled the settlement of Ballarat and district, by providing gold-bearing reefs, rich volcanic soils for farming, and a reliable water supply.
Theme 2 Living on Country as First Peoples	The City of Ballarat occupies the traditional Country of the Dja Dja Wurrung and the Wadawurrung peoples, who are two language groups of the Kulin Nation. They are the traditional custodians and caretakers of the land and waterways and have an ongoing connection to Country today. The land, waters and sky are integral to First Nations culture and identity. This theme also examines the impact of British invasion and colonisation on the Dja Dja Wurrung and Wadawurrung peoples, and the survival of Aboriginal culture today.
Theme 3 Claiming and occupying land	Settler colonists claimed land and settled permanently in the present-day City of Ballarat in the late 1830s in connection with pastoral development, which dispossessed the Traditional Owners of the land. The predominantly British settler population was relatively small until the gold rushes of the 1850s when thousands of prospectors from many countries of the world were attracted to the area. The immigrant population was primarily English (including the Welsh and Cornish), Scottish and Irish, but there were also large numbers of Continental Europeans, Chinese, and North Americans. Various forms of land claim, occupation and acquisition were available through statutory mechanisms and official processes, including pastoral leases, miner's rights, land selection and closer settlement, which enabled settlers to take up land (as

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Summary of each theme
	leasehold and freehold) for grazing, farming and mining, and other forms of primary production.
Theme 4 Exploiting and adapting the land and its resources	Land, water and natural resources in the City of Ballarat have been adapted since pastoral settlement, which commenced in the late 1830s. From the early 1850s, the landscape was significantly transformed through the extensive and complex operations of gold-mining. Other industries and activities from the nineteenth century also adapted the land and water, including quarrying, brickmaking, farming, forestry, and the construction of water supply systems. Erosion, land degradation, water pollution, and the sludge problem were significant impacts of mining. Farming and other land-use practices introduced since colonisation have also impacted negatively on the natural environment.
Theme 5 Shaping the city, towns and villages	The first village in what is now the City of Ballarat was established at Buninyong in the late 1830s to serve the needs of the local pastoral settlement. From 1851, settlements emerged to support different land-use activities, predominantly gold-mining or farming. Settlements usually developed at stopping places along major transport routes, which were typically close to a water supply. The overall shape and layout of the towns and smaller settlements, as well as the Ballarat city centre, was influenced by the period in which the foundational or most significant development occurred. This was predominantly the mid- to late-nineteenth century, but often with periods of subsequent development in the early twentieth century, and in the interwar and postwar periods. Economic decline has played a part in slowing further development, caused for example by the end of gold-mining or the closure of the railway or a particular industry. The design of houses and gardens and the layout of the residential areas reflects the primary or later development in a locality.
Theme 6 Building transport and communication networks	Transport and communication networks have played an important role in connecting residents of the City of Ballarat both within the region and with Melbourne and other major cities. By the end of the nineteenth century, the municipality was well served with road and rail networks, and there was also a tram service in central Ballarat. Communication has been provided by mail runs, postal and telegraph offices, and the telephone, as well the local newspapers.
Theme 7 Government, politics and protest	Before 1851, the Ballarat area was governed by colonial authorities in Sydney and their appointed officers in Melbourne. Local administrative authorities were first established in Ballarat in the 1850s, which led to the development of towns, boroughs, shires and cities. A range of government services developed in the cities and towns of the larger municipalities, including Ballarat, Ballarat East, Sebastopol, Buninyong and Learmonth. The Victorian government was responsible for the

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Summary of each theme
	<p>provision of policing and law and order and, until 1901, was also responsible for defence, customs and postal services. The development of systems of administration and authority was linked to the influence of local politics and political reform. Agitation for democratic reforms at Ballarat in the 1850s is part of Australia’s national story. The current City of Ballarat, formed in 1994, brought together the former Shire of Ballarat and the former Shire of Buninyong with the existing City of Ballarat.</p>
<p>Theme 8 Commercial development</p>	<p>Early commercial activity in the City of Ballarat included roadside inns, stores and blacksmiths shops that serviced travellers to the goldfields and the small farming settlements. The residential development of Ballarat and its suburbs, as well as the surrounding townships, notably Buninyong, was accompanied by the development of shops, hotels, banks, and other business operations. In central Ballarat, busy commercial centres emerged along Main Street and Bridge Street in Ballarat East, and along Sturt Street in Ballarat West. The range of retail services extended from corner shops to shopping strips and large department stores. Since the late-nineteenth century, accommodation and infrastructure has been established to encourage tourism. Tourism has also made a significant contribution to local development.</p>
<p>Theme 9 Developing manufacturing and industrial processes</p>	<p>The large population of miners and a skilled workforce in the Ballarat district, including trained engineers, provided the workforce and necessary expertise for the large-scale development of industrial processes and manufacturing in Ballarat from the 1850s. An extensive range of industrial enterprises were established at Ballarat, from the manufacture of all types of goods to the heavier work of locomotive manufacture. Industry and manufacturing remained a vital element of Ballarat’s economy and workforce into the 1960s and 1970s and have played an important part of Ballarat’s history and identity</p>
<p>Theme 10 Shaping community life</p>	<p>A wide range of social activities, social causes and interests, as well as religious and political affiliations, are represented in the community and make up the rich history of community life of the City of Ballarat. Many local institutions and their surviving buildings, including churches, schools, and public halls, reflect the energetic and visionary commitment of individuals, organisations and local communities over many decades.</p>
<p>Theme 11 Providing education</p>	<p>The story of education in the City of Ballarat represents a microcosm of the educational history of Victoria. There is a rich history of all stages of educational development in the municipality, from small church schools and National Schools in the 1850s to the development of the University of Ballarat (now Federation University). The School of Mines established in 1870 provided Ballarat with a strong foundation in technical</p>

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Summary of each theme
	education. Government secondary education was provided from the early 1900s. There has also been a large number of independent and Catholic schools established in the municipality.
Theme 12 Providing health and welfare services	The risks of injury, ill-health or death presented by gold-mining in Ballarat in the 1850s prompted the establishment of an early hospital. Mechanised manufacturing and steam engines also presented the threat of injury. By the late nineteenth century, Ballarat was well provided with hospitals and other medical care. As well as doctors, nurses and midwives, there were also Chinese herbalists. The large range of welfare services in the municipality, provided by the churches, by philanthropic organisations, and by government, included benevolent institutions for the poor and vulnerable, orphanages, an industrial school, aged care, and infant welfare centres. The Catholic Church in particular has played a significant role in health and welfare services in Ballarat.
Theme 13 Enjoying sport and recreation	The City of Ballarat has a long history of sport and recreation. The many towns and suburbs within the municipality were endowed with a range of sports clubs, sports grounds and clubrooms. Public recreational activity has taken place in recreation reserves as well as botanical gardens, public parks and nature reserves, and the lakes. Many of these uses occupy large areas of land and water.
Theme 14 Supporting cultural and creative life	A rich cultural and creative life has played an integral role in the life of Ballarat, and its surrounding towns and villages. Choral performance, and musical and theatrical performance has been an important part of social life from the 1850s, demonstrated by the long-running South Street competitions. The visual arts were encouraged through the establishment of the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery and School of Art. The preservation and recording of local history, the protection and celebration of heritage, the work of museums and archives, and historical commemoration have also been important to cultural life across the City of Ballarat.

Table 2.3 Draft historical themes and sub-themes for the City of Ballarat, with examples of corresponding place types

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
1 Understanding the landscape	Accounts of Creation The natural landscape Geological and geomorphological formation Climate change	waterways and waterbodies volcanic landscape springs lagoons, swamps and waterholes

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
	Plants and animals Natural disasters: fire and flood Understanding and appreciating the natural environment	vegetation pre-settlement trees nature reserves
2 Living on Country as First Peoples	Country of the First Peoples The impact of invasion Survival	living and meeting places (eg hearths and cooking places, fishing places, tool-making places, recorded places of occupation) ceremonial places scarred trees smoking trees birthing trees former swamps and waterholes places of conflict with settlers ration depots police sites burial sites and resting places of Ancestors archaeological sites
3 Claiming and occupying land	Exploring and surveying Pastoral settlement Miners' rights Land selection Commons Closer and soldier settlement Native title	marked trees survey pegs trigonometric points pastoral homesteads homestead gardens trees shepherd's huts (inc. ruins) pastoral buildings (inc. ruins) farmhouses farm buildings and farm complexes shearing sheds boiling-down works (ruins) rural fences dry-stone walls sites of former mining camps 'pioneer' monuments
4 Adapting and exploiting the land and its resources	Inherited views of landscape and land-use Gold-mining	former waterways water supply systems

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
	Altering the lagoons and waterways	sludge channels and sludge reserves
	The problem of sludge	mine shafts
	Farming	batteries
	Horticulture and viticulture	mining ruins
	Timber and forestry	irrigation systems
	Quarrying	drains and culverts
	Acclimatisation	former swamps and waterholes
		forestry plantations
		exotic fisheries
		farmhouses
		farm buildings
		Dairies
		market gardens
		vineyards
		orchards
5 Shaping the city, towns and villages	Buninyong, the 'ancient village'	houses
	Ballarat, the Golden City	domestic gardens
	Suburban Ballarat	stables
	Establishing towns and villages	private garages
	Building homes	blocks of flats
	Domestic gardens	public drinking fountains
	Boarding houses and hostels	street furniture
	Providing essential services	electricity sub-stations
	Public amenities	gasworks
	Street trees and plantations	water supply works
	House removal and relocation	drainage channels
		bluestone gutters
		street trees
		street plantations
		lamp posts
		bandstands
6 Building transport and communication networks	Travel routes of the First Peoples	roads
	Forming roads and building bridges	bridges and culverts
	Services associated with transport	mileposts
	Establishing railways	blacksmiths' shops
	Trams	commercial stables
		motor garages and service stations

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
	Air travel	car showrooms
	Postal, telegraph and telephone services	horse troughs post offices
	Newspapers and publishers	post boxes
	Radio and television	railway station complexes railway lines tramlines tram shelters aerodrome Newspaper offices publishing houses television studio radio station telephone exchanges
7 Governing, politics and protest	Traditional lore	police sites (police paddocks, police barracks)
	Fighting for Aboriginal rights	police stations
	Managing Crown lands	government camps
	Maintaining law and order	military sites
	Establishing local government	barracks
	State government	gaols and lock-ups
	Protest and reform	town halls
	Trade unions	government offices
	Championing Federation	court houses
	Political organisations	public halls
	Holding civic events	route of the gold escort
	Military life and repatriation	places of protest monuments trades hall ANA halls
8 Commercial development	Selling goods and services	shops
	Hotels	markets
	Banking and finance	supermarkets
	Promoting Ballarat and tourism	department stores
	Guesthouses, motels and holiday accommodation	hotels banks building societies stock exchange

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
9 Developing manufacturing and industrial processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing manufacturing Forges and foundries Manufacturing vehicles Manufacturing agricultural machinery Processing minerals Food processing Tanneries Textiles, clothing and footwear Building materials Inventions and innovation Decentralisation and postwar industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> blacksmiths' shops foundries factories timber mills flour mills railway sidings
10 Shaping community life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith communities Public halls, mechanics institutes and public libraries Local clubs and organisations Immigrant communities The role of women Marking the phases of life Honouring war service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> churches church halls public halls community buildings social clubs lodges friendly societies memorials and monuments recreation reserves parks and sports facilities botanic gardens war memorials avenues of honour memorial halls ANA halls progress halls RSL halls and clubrooms senior citizens centres cemeteries Boy Scout and Girl Guide halls CWA halls
11 Providing education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools Industrial schools Ballarat School of Mines Secondary schools Tertiary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school buildings school gardens kindergartens pre-schools state school plantations

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
	Kindergarten and pre-school Special education	School of Mines University buildings and campuses
12 Providing health and welfare services	Establishing hospitals Public health Welfare services and institutions Orphanages Bathing establishments Public housing Infant and maternal welfare Aboriginal welfare	hospitals hospital gardens nurses' homes orphanages benevolent institutions public housing aged care homes infant welfare centres
13 Enjoying sport and recreation	Places of public recreation Botanical and public gardens Town commons Nature reserves Swimming pools Participating in sport 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games	sports grounds sports facilities botanical gardens public swimming pools tennis courts bowling greens croquet lawns golf courses rowing clubs boat sheds sports clubrooms picnic grounds picnic shelters lookouts ornamental fountains rotundas
14 Supporting cultural and creative life	Appreciating art and design Entertainment and leisure Preserving traditions and commemorating Historical tourism Historical museums and collections Protecting local heritage places	memorials and monuments theatres cinemas drive-ins music venues dance halls band halls bandstands art galleries museums keeping places

Historical themes	Sub-themes	Examples of place types
		historical collections public art

Table 2.4 Comparing the historical themes for Ballarat with *Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes*.

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Relevant Victorian historical themes (2010)
<p>1 Understanding the landscape</p> <p>1.1 Accounts of Creation</p> <p>1.2 The natural landscape</p> <p>1.3 Geological and geomorphological formation</p> <p>1.4 Climate change</p> <p>1.5 Plants and animals</p> <p>1.6 Natural disasters: fire and flood</p> <p>1.7 Understanding and appreciating the natural environment</p>	<p>1.4 Creation stories and defining Country</p> <p>1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change</p> <p>1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria’s plants and animals</p> <p>1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments</p> <p>1.5 Living with natural processes</p> <p>1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria’s natural wonders</p>
<p>2 Living on Country as First Peoples</p> <p>2.1 Country of the First Peoples</p> <p>2.2 The impact of invasion</p> <p>2.3 Survival</p>	<p>1.4 Creation stories and defining Country</p> <p>2.1 Living as Victoria’s original inhabitants</p> <p>2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures</p> <p>4.1 Living off the land</p> <p>1.5 Living with natural processes</p> <p>8.1 Maintaining spiritual life</p> <p>8.4 Forming community organisations</p> <p>8.6 Marking the phases of life</p>
<p>3 Claiming and occupying land</p> <p>3.1 Exploring and surveying</p> <p>3.2 Pastoral settlement</p> <p>3.3 Miners’ right</p> <p>3.4 Land selection</p> <p>3.5 Commons</p> <p>3.6 Closer and soldier settlement</p> <p>3.7 Native Title</p>	<p>2.4 Arriving in a new land</p> <p>2.5 Migrating and making a home</p> <p>4.1 Living off the land</p> <p>4.3 Grazing and raising livestock</p> <p>4.4 Farming</p> <p>4.7 Transforming the land and waterways</p> <p>2.5 Migrating and making a home</p> <p>2.7 Promoting settlement</p>

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Relevant Victorian historical themes (2010)
<p>4 Exploiting and adapting the land and its resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Inherited views of landscape and land-use 4.2 Gold-mining 4.3 Altering the lagoons and waterways 4.4 The problem of sludge 4.5 Farming 4.6 Horticulture and viticulture 4.7 Timber and forestry 4.8 Quarrying 4.9 Acclimatisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.7 Promoting settlement 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock 4.4 Farming 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
<p>5. Shaping the city, towns and villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Buninyong, the 'ancient village' 5.2 Ballarat, the Golden City 5.3 Suburban Ballarat 5.4 Establishing towns and villages 5.5 Building homes 5.6 Domestic gardens 5.7 Boarding houses and hostels 5.8 Providing essential services 5.9 Public amenities 5.10 Street trees and plantations 5.11 House removal and relocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5 Migrating and making a home 6.2 Creating Melbourne [<i>sic.</i> Ballarat] 6.3 Shaping the suburbs [of Ballarat] 6.4 Making regional centres 6.7 Making homes for Victorians
<p>6 Building transport and communication networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Travel routes of the First Peoples 6.2 Forming roads and building bridges 6.3 Services associated with transport 6.4 Establishing railways 6.5 Trams 6.6 Air travel 6.7 Postal, telegraph and telephone services 6.8 Newspapers and publishers 6.9 Radio and television 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Establishing pathways 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century 3.5 Travelling by tram 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications
<p>7 Government, politics and protest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Aboriginal lore 7.2 Fighting for Aboriginal rights 7.3 Managing Crown lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.3 Maintaining law and order 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures 2.8 Fighting for identity

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Relevant Victorian historical themes (2010)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.4 Maintaining law and order 7.5 Establishing local government 7.6 State government 7.7 Protest and reform 7.8 Trade unions 7.9 Championing Federation 7.10 Holding civic events 7.11 Military life and repatriation 	
8 Commercial development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Selling goods and services 8.2 Hotels 8.3 Banking and finance 8.4 Promoting Ballarat and tourism 8.5 Guesthouses, motels and holiday accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3 Marketing and retailing 5.5 Banking and finance 5.6 Entertaining and socialising 5.7 Catering for tourists 5.8 Working
9 Developing manufacturing and industrial processes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Developing manufacturing 9.2 Forges and foundries 9.3 Manufacturing vehicles 9.4 Manufacturing agricultural machinery 9.5 Processing minerals 9.6 Food processing 9.7 Textile industry 9.8 Tanneries 9.9 Building supplies 9.10 Inventions and innovation 9.11 Decentralisation and postwar industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Processing raw materials 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity 5.8 Working
10 Shaping community life	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1 Faith communities 10.2 Public halls, mechanics institutes and public libraries 10.3 Local clubs and organisations 10.4 Immigrant communities 10.5 The role of women 10.6 Marking the phases of life 10.7 Honouring war service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life 8.4 Forming community organisations 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures

Historical themes for the City of Ballarat	Relevant Victorian historical themes (2010)
<p>11 Providing education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.1 Primary schools 11.2 Industrial schools 11.3 Ballarat School of Mines 11.4 Secondary schools 11.5 Tertiary education 11.6 Kindergarten and pre-school 11.7 Special education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.2 Educating people 9.5 Advancing knowledge
<p>12 Providing health and welfare services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1 Providing hospitals 12.2 Public health 12.3 Welfare services and institutions 12.4 Orphanages 12.5 Bathing establishments 12.6 Public housing 12.7 Infant and maternal welfare 12.8 Aboriginal welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
<p>13 Enjoying sport and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1 Places of public recreation 13.2 Botanical and public gardens 13.3 Town commons 13.4 Nature reserves 13.5 Swimming pools 13.6 Participating in sport 13.7 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation 1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria’s natural wonders
<p>14 Supporting cultural and creative life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.1 Appreciating art and design 14.2 Entertainment and leisure 14.3 Preserving traditions and commemorating 14.4 Historical tourism 14.5 Historical museums and collections 14.5 Protecting local heritage places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts 7.5 Protecting Victoria’s heritage