Locality:	**HEYFIELD**
Place address:	**46 MACFARLANE STREET**
Citation date	2016
Place type (when built):	Church (Primitive Methodist)
Recommended heritage protection:	Local government level Local Planning Scheme: Yes Vic Heritage Register: No Heritage Inventory (Archaeological): No

Place name: **Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial**

Architectural Style:	Victorian Romanesque
Designer / Architect:	Not known
Construction Date:	1874, 1913

Statement of Significance

This statement of significance is based on the history, description and comparative analysis in this citation. The Criteria A-H is the Heritage Council Criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance (HERCON). Level of Significance, Local, State, National, is in accordance with the level of Government legislation.

What is significant?

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial at 46 Macfarlane Street, Heyfield, is significant. The form, materials and detailing as constructed in 1874 and 1913 are significant. The Honour Roll held within the church is significant. The interior of the porch, nave and chancel are significant.

Later outbuildings, fence, and alterations and additions to the building are not significant.

How is it significant?

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial is locally significant for its historical, social and aesthetic values to the Shire of Wellington.

Why is it significant?

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial is **historically and social significant at a local level** as they illustrate the early development of the township of Heyfield in the 1870s, as well as the later period in the early 1900s when Heyfield was established as a service and social centre for the surrounding farming and pastoral district. The church was built in 1874, with additions in the same style built in 1913. It was built by funds raised by the local community and has continually served the local community for over 140 years since its opening in December 1874. The church was remodelled in 1913, when the porch to the facade, chancel and buttresses were constructed. The church holds the Heyfield Methodist Church World War I Honour Roll, commemorating those who served in the war. (Criteria A & G)

Heyfield Uniting Church is **aesthetically significant at a local level** as it is an intact example of a picturesque Victorian Romanesque brick church, which is rare in Wellington Shire, but occasionally favoured by the Methodist and other protestant churches. The church underwent additions and structural reinforcement in 1913, which was a period when the town experienced growth. The Romanesque architectural style is evident in the robustness of the form and details, the gabled roof with a pronounced and distinctive rendered parapeted gable to the facade that has ruled incised lines to create an ashlar effect, the circular opening with a trefoil vent, and round headed windows and door ways. Also notable of the style are the rendered plinth, buttresses, the string courses to the facade which imitate the profile of the roof, and the entrance porch which imitates the details of the nave. The 1913 entrance porch has a small pointed-arch window to Macfarlane Street and a round-arched entrance off its east side. Other notable elements include the chancel and vestry at the south end, and the semi-circular arched openings with multipane clear-glass windows and a border of blue and red-coloured glass. The interior space and historic finishes of the nave are imbued with the rituals and aesthetics associated with worship, marriages, christenings and funerals. (Criterion E)

Statutory Recommendations

This place is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Wellington Shire Planning Scheme to the extent of the title boundary as shown on the map.

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes

Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place	Not assessed

Map of recommended boundary for Heritage Overlay

KEY

Recommended for Heritage Overlay

Title boundary

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial
46 Macfarlane St, Heyfield

Project: Wellington Shire Stage 2 Heritage Study
Client: Wellington Shire Council
Author: Heritage Intelligence Pty Ltd
Date: 12/2/16

History

Locality history

The first European contact in the area was made by both Angus McMillan and Paul Strzelecki in 1840 when they crossed the Thomson River near present Heyfield. Hayfield pastoral run was occupied in 1841, supposedly named for the tall waving grass covering the plain. A small settlement known as Heyfield Bridge was soon established on the north side of the Thomson River. Gold was discovered in the Great Dividing Range in the 1860s, and Heyfield was located on route which stimulated the growth of the town. Heyfield township was surveyed in 1864 and was part of Maffra Shire from 1875. The town had two hotels by the early 1860s and a sawmill operated during this early period. By the 1870s the town had a tannery, flourmill, a brickworks, school and Anglican and Methodist churches. A bridge over the Thomson River was built in 1876, on James Tyson's Heyfield Run (Context 2005:39; Fletcher & Kennett 2005:65).

In 1883, a railway line from Traralgon extended to Heyfield. The railway ended the region's isolation as it significantly shortened the travelling time to Melbourne and stimulated industries. Heyfield's business centre gradually moved towards the railway station. In 1898, James Tyson's Heyfield Run was subdivided and 114 lots were sold for dairying and cropping. Further subdivision occurred in the town after 1900. Heyfield became a service centre for the surrounding farming and pastoral district (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:65-6). The town became busy when work started on the Glenmaggie Weir in the 1920s, and a tramline was built from Heyfield to the weir site to transport materials needed for the huge project (Context 2005:22). In 1922 a new butter factory was built, with cattle sales held in the town fortnightly (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:65-6). In the 1940s the Victorian Rivers and Water Supply Commission began works in the area, employing several hundred men to raise the walls of the Glenmaggie Weir and carry out irrigation works. After this project was completed in 1960, about 60 families remained in the area (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:66).

Heyfield grew substantially from the 1950s as the centre of a saw milling industry (Context 2005:39). Between 1933 and 1954 the population of the town quadrupled from approximately 500, to peak at 2,184 people in 1954 (Victorian Places). The alpine timber industry was to not only transform the alpine ash forests and send roads threading into this isolated area, but also to transform Heyfield, below the mountains on the red gum plains (Context 2005:21). After the 1939 fires with their horrific loss of life and the destruction of Victoria's main mountain ash forests and hardwood timber supplies, the state's timber industry was restructured. The Forests Commission surveyed the untapped and inaccessible alpine reserves of timber. Saw mills would be relocated to towns away from the forests and milling operations would be centralised in the towns to be known as conversion centres; one town nominated was Heyfield (Context 2005:21). In 1950, during the heart of the post-war timber shortage, seven saw mills were established in Heyfield which was quickly transformed into a timber town (Context 2005:21). It is suggested that the one town had the most mills in the southern hemisphere, in the 1950s (HDHS). Streets of mill workers houses were hastily built on the perimeter of the town – 185 houses altogether – giving workers proper housing and access to educational, health and shopping facilities that they had been denied when they lived in the forests. Most of the 1950s mill houses are now in private hands, some have been renovated (Context 2005:21). In the 1950s, a soldiers' settlement was also established in the newly irrigated farms to the south of Heyfield (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:66).

By 1958, the Heyfield Sawmillers Logging Company was formed to co-ordinate operations over concerns of diminishing reserves of millable timber (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:66). As logging allocations have been reduced over the second half of the twentieth century, companies in Heyfield have amalgamated until the situation in 2001 where one company, Neville Smith Pty Ltd, owns the two remaining saw mills. Because of the shrinking allocations, in the 2000s, timber is trucked to Heyfield from all parts of Victoria (Context 2005:22). Since the town's population peak in 1954

(totalling 2,184 people), the population reduced to 1,830 by 1971 and steadily reduced to a total of 1,459 in 2011 (Victorian Places). The town is suggested to retain the largest mill in the southern hemisphere (HDHS).

In 1994, Wellington Shire was created by the amalgamation of the former Shires of Alberton, Avon and Maffra, the former City of Sale, most of the former Shire of Rosedale, as well as an area near Dargo which was formerly part of Bairnsdale Shire. In 2011, timber logging and milling accounted for 11.4% of employment in the Heyfield area, with farming totalling 6.6% (Victorian Places).

Thematic context

This place is associated with the following themes from the *Wellington Shire Thematic History* (2005):

9. Developing Cultural Institutions and Way of Life

- 9.1 Religion

The following is based on information taken from the *Wellington Shire Thematic History* (Context 2005:45):

In many towns throughout the shire, churches occupy prominent sites, illustrating their importance to the community that built them. Complexes consisting of churches, halls, residences and schools have evolved. They are places where people have performed some of their most important ceremonies, and often contain memorials to local people through stained glass windows, monuments and plaques.

The first church services took place in private homes, schools and halls, held by travelling clergyman and parsons who travelled Gippsland and tended to all denominations. The Reverend E.G. Pryce, based in Cooma, made two sweeping journeys into Gippsland from the Monaro in the 1840s, conducting marriages and baptisms as he went. When Bishop Perry, the Anglican bishop of Melbourne, visited Gippsland in 1847, he chose a site for a church at Tarraville. The church, designed by J.H.W. Pettit and surveyor George Hastings, was opened in 1856. Still standing near the Tarra River, it is an evocative reminder of the early settlement period when settlers began transplanting the institutions that they knew from Britain, replicating the architecture.

Selection lead to many new settlements and reserves for churches were gazetted, or land was donated by local parishioners for the purpose. Churches were built throughout the shire in the Anglican and Catholic, and Presbyterian and Methodists (later Uniting) denominations. Building churches was the result of a significant community effort, often in the acquisition of land, and in the construction and furnishing of the churches.

Place history

The Crown Grant for the lot (that extended to River Street to the south) was granted to J. Peck & Co. in February 1874. At this date the land totalled one acre (Township Plan). Henry Walker and George Blore raised money for the construction of the Primitive Methodist Church, and were later amongst the first Trustees (FitzGerald 1991:63).

The Primitive Methodist Church was built on the corner of Macfarlane and Dudley streets in 1874 and was opened on 27 December 1874. The Reverend G. Oglethorpe and Reverend W. Williams delivered three sermons on the day (*Gippsland Times*, 22 Dec 1874:2). The church was never appointed a resident minister (FitzGerald 1991:63).

A photo dating to 1903 (Figure H1) showed a wedding party at the church, prior to the addition of the porch. The front elevation remained face brick with cement render coping (all since overpainted). 'Primitive Methodist Church 1874' was written in the circle surrounding the trefoil-shaped vent in the gable-end. The entrance porch was framed by a bold triangular, pointed arch moulding reflecting the parapet behind, with a brick semi circular arched doorway (it is not known if these features remain

on the interior of the porch). A timber picket fence ran along the front boundary (since removed) (HDHS).

The original church had a shingle roof and six-inch pine floorboards internally. Both of these were removed when the church was remodelled in 1913. Further additions at this date included the porch to the facade, a chancel added to the rear (south) of the church and buttresses added to the side elevations (FitzGerald 1991:63).

A photo dating to post-1913 (Figure H2) showed the church with the chancel, entrance porch and buttresses added to the side elevations of the church. The church exterior remained unpainted. There was no cross at the peak of the parapet at this date and the roof was clad with corrugated iron. The front boundary was enclosed with a timber-framed fence by this date (since removed) (HDHS).

The church holds the Heyfield Methodist Church World War I Honour Roll (Vic War Heritage Inventory). In 1963, new flooring was laid 6" higher than the previous floor (Aitken 2016). The centenary of the church was celebrated in 18 September 1966, however, it is believed to have celebrated the first service in Heyfield, as the current church is known to have been constructed in 1874 (FitzGerald 1991:63).

In 2015, it serves as the Uniting Church. A large recent building is located to the rear (south) of the church. A metal pole and chain wire fence runs along the front (north) boundary, with pedestrian and vehicular gates (with mild-steel details).

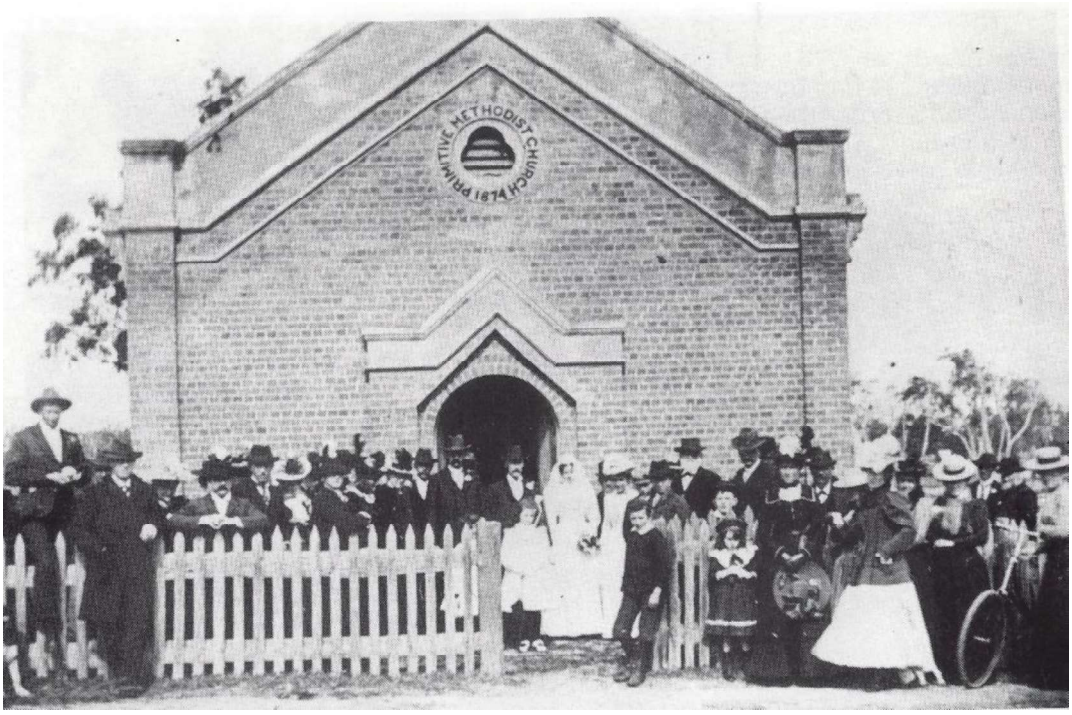

Figure H1. A wedding party at the church in 1903, in front of the original entrance porch, before the existing porch and buttresses were constructed (HDHS).

Figure H2. A photo dating post-1913, after the existing porch, vestry and buttresses to the side elevations were constructed (HDHS).

Sources

Aitken, Julie & Road, Chairperson, Heyfield UCA, feedback received 23 May 2016.

Context Pty Ltd (2005), *Wellington Shire Heritage Study Thematic Environmental History*, prepared for Wellington Shire Council

FitzGerald, Leanne (1991), *Heyfield 1841-1991, a pictorial history*, Upper Ferntree Gully.

Fletcher, Meredith & Linda Kennett (2005), Wellington Landscapes, *History and Heritage in a Gippsland Shire*, Maffra.

Gippsland Times, articles provided by the Heyfield & Districts Historical Society.

Heyfield & Districts Historical Society (HDHS) collection: historical information and photos generously provided by Louise Hill-Coleman and Merryn Stevenson, provided Nov 2015.

Township of Heyfield Plan.

Victorian Places, 'Heyfield', <http://www.victorianplaces.com.au/ >, accessed 24 February 2016.

Victorian War Heritage Inventory, Victorian Heritage Database entry for 'Heyfield Methodist Church Honour Roll (First World War)', <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/> accessed 8 Dec 2015.

Description

This section describes the place in 2016. Refer to the Place History for additional important details describing historical changes in the physical fabric, particularly in regards to additions constructed in 1913.

The Victorian Romanesque church at 46 Macfarlane Street was built in 1874 as the Primitive Methodist Church, and now serves as the Uniting Church. The modest-sized building is located at the southern end of Heyfield township, on the south side of Macfarlane Street, on the corner of Dudley Street. The church sits close to the front title boundary, at the east end of the property. The 1874 church, and the 1913 additions, retain a high level of integrity and are in good condition.

Figure D1. The brick (overpainted) church is modest in size and detail. The church has a gabled roof with a rendered (overpainted) parapeted gable to the facade (with ruled incised lines to create an ashlar effect) and sits on a rendered plinth. The roof is clad with (recent) corrugated iron with ridge vents. The pitch of the roof is repeated by two string courses on the gabled-end of the facade. A cross appears at the peak of the gable. Beneath the string courses is a small trefoil-shaped vent within a circular brick opening. At the centre of the facade is a small 1913 entrance porch, which imitates the parapeted gable of the nave behind. The porch (dating to 1913) has a small pointed-arch window facing Macfarlane Street.

The front boundary is lined with an interwar metal pole and chain wire fence with pedestrian and vehicular gates (with mild-steel curvilinear details). The fence and gates are a common design. To the south of the church is a modern weatherboard hall.

Figure D2 & D3. The side elevations comprise three bays created by buttresses (added in 1913). Each bay has a single semi-circular arched window. The buttresses have been reinforced externally with metal rods. A chancel (built in 1913) at the southern end of the church has a window of the same design on its west elevation. A small outbuilding is located on the western boundary, behind the church (probably facilities).

Figure D3. The vestry projects to the east off the chancel, entered by a door facing north. Another timber door is located on the third bay of the east elevation of the church. The entrance porch has a semi-circular arched door and opening on its east side.

Figure D4. A detail of the semi-circular arched windows shows that they are multipane windows with a border of blue and red-coloured glass. The round segmented section at the top may be a hopper window.

Figure D1. The brick (overpainted) church is modest in size and detail. The church has a gabled roof with a rendered (overpainted) parapeted gable to the facade. At the centre of the facade is a small entrance porch (1913), which imitates the details of the parapeted gable of the nave behind.

Figure D2. The west elevation. The side elevations comprise three bays created by buttresses (added in 1913). Each bay has a single semi-circular arched window. A chancel at the southern end of the church has a window of the same design on its west elevation.

Figure D3. The east elevation. The vestry projects to the east off the vestry and is entered by a door facing north. Another timber door is located on the third bay of the east elevation. The entrance porch has a semi-circular arched door and opening on its east side.

Figure D4. A detail of the semi-circular arched windows shows that they are multipane windows with a border of blue and red-coloured glass. The round segmented section at the top may be an

openable, hopper window.

Sources

All photos taken in 2015 by Heritage Intelligence Pty Ltd as part of Wellington Shire Stage 2 Heritage Study.

Comparative analysis

While the comparative analysis has compared this church architecturally to others within Wellington Shire, it must be recognised that although it may be of less architectural significance than another within the large shire, it remains of very high historical and social significance to the local community and architecturally representative of the town.

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial, Heyfield – a modest 1874 brick church with simple rendered details (overpainted), in the Victorian Romanesque idiom, with a porch and vestries built in 1913 in the same style.

Comparable places:

St Mark's Anglican Church, 55 Albert St, Rosedale – a modest, intact 1866-67 Romanesque church of rendered brick. It is significant for its unusual Romanesque architectural details, as one of the earliest surviving churches in Gippsland and for its historical associations, including with local builder William Allen. (VHR H0599)

St Rose of Lima Catholic Church, 4-6 Queen St, Rosedale – 1874-75 rendered brick church in the Victorian Free Gothic with sympathetic additions built c1906. The church retains a high level of integrity and was built by local builder William Allen.

St Andrews Uniting Church, 46-52 Queen St, Rosedale – a highly intact 1869 Victorian Free Gothic church of face-brick with rendered dressings, built by local builder William Allen. To the rear of the church is an attached 1960s cream-brick hall.

Management Guidelines

Whilst landowners are not obliged to undertake restoration works, these guidelines provide recommendations to facilitate the retention and enhancement of the culturally significant place, its fabric and its setting, when restoration works or alterations to the building are proposed. They also identify issues particular to the place and provide further detailed advice where relevant. The guidelines are not intended to be prescriptive and a pragmatic approach will be taken when considering development proposals. Alternative approaches to those specified in the guidelines will be considered where it can be demonstrated that a desirable development outcome can be achieved that does not impact on a place's heritage integrity.

1. **Setting**
   - 1.1. Retain clear views of the front section and side elevations from along Macfarlane Street.
   - 1.2. Ensure signs and services such as power poles, bus shelters, signs, etc are located so that they do not impact on the important views.
   - 1.3. New interpretation storyboards, should be placed to the side of the building not directly in front of it.
   - 1.4. Paving
     - 1.4.1. For Victorian to Interwar era historic buildings, appropriate paving could be pressed

granitic sand, asphalt or concrete. If concrete is selected, a surface with sand-coloured-size exposed aggregate would be better with the Romanesque style.

2. **Additions and New Structures**

2.1. New structures should be restricted to the rear and far west of the property, as shown on the blue polygon on the aerial map below.

2.2. Sympathetic extensions are preferred. E.g. New parts that are in the same view lines as the historic building as seen from Macfarlane Street, should be parallel and perpendicular to the existing building, no higher than the existing building, similar proportions, height, wall colours, steep gable or hip roofs, timber framed windows with a vertical axis, but parts not visible in those views could be of any design, colours and materials.

2.3. If an extension is to have a concrete slab floor, ensure it will not reduce the air flow under the historic brick building.

2.4. Avoid hard paths against the walls. Install them 500mm away from the walls and 250mm lower than the ground level inside the building. Fill the gap between the path and the wall with very course gravel to allow moisture to evaporate from the base of the wall.

2.5. New garden beds

2.5.1. These should be a minimum of 500mm from the walls, preferably further, and the ground lowered so that the finished ground level of the garden bed is a minimum of 250mm lower than the ground level which is under the floor, inside the building. Slope the soil and garden bed away from the building, and fill the area between the garden bed and walls, with very coarse gravel up to the finished level of the garden bed. The coarse gravel will have air gaps between the stones which serves the function of allowing moisture at the base of the wall to evaporate and it visually alerts gardeners and maintenance staff that the graveled space has a purpose. The reason that garden beds are detrimental to the building, is by a combination of: watering around the base of the wall and the ground level naturally builds up. The ground level rises, due to mulching and leaf litter and root swelling, above a safe level such that it blocks sub floor ventilation, and the wall is difficult to visually monitor on a day to day basis, due to foliage in the way.

3. Accessibility

3.1. Ramps

3.1.1. Removable ramp construction

3.1.1.1. A metal framed ramp which allows air to flow under it, to ensure the subfloor vents of the building are not obstructing good airflow under the floor which will allow the wall structure to evaporate moisture and reduce termite and rot attack to the subfloor structure.

3.1.1.2. If it is constructed with the concrete next to brick walls this may cause damp problems in the future.

3.1.1.3. Ensure water drains away from the subfloor vents, and walls and any gap between the wall and the ramp remains clear of debris. Insert additional sub floor vents if the ramp has blocked any of them.

3.1.1.4. The hand rails on the ramp should not be a feature, which would detract from the architecture. Plain thin railings painted in the same colour as the walls, so that they blend in, would be appropriate.

3.2. Metal banisters may be installed at the front steps. They are functional and minimalist and they have a minor visual impact on the architecture and therefore they are a suitable design for an accessible addition.

4. **Reconstruction and Restoration**

If an opportunity arises, consider restoring and reconstructing the following.

4.1. Roofing, spouting and down pipes

4.1.1. Use galvanised corrugated iron roofing, spouting, down pipes and rain heads.

4.1.2. Do not use Zincalume or Colorbond.

4.1.3. Use ogee profile spouting, and round diameter down pipes.

4.2. Fences

4.2.1. Reconstruct a timber picket fence 1.4m high or lower, across the front boundary, to the same design as the one shown in Fig H1.

4.3. Paint and Colours

4.3.1. It is recommended to paint the exterior joinery of the building using original colours (paint scrapes may reveal the colours) to enhance the historic architecture and character.

4.3.2. Paint removal. It is strongly recommended that the paint be removed chemically (never sand, water or soda blast the building as this will permanently damage the bricks, mortar and render and never seal the bricks or render as that will create perpetual damp problems). Removal of the paint will not only restore the elegance of the architecture, but it will remove the ongoing costs of repainting it every 10 or so years.

4.3.3. It is clear that there have been rising damp problems as there is evidence of rough patching with rough finish render, now painted over. Removal of the paint will help reduce damp in the walls, but it will expose the patching. The patching should be removed by an expert bricklayer or stonemason, and replaced with lime mortar. (See the manual by David Young "Salt Attack and Rising Damp" regarding cement mortar patching.)

5. Care and Maintenance

5.1. Key References

5.1.1. Obtain a copy of "Salt Attack and Rising Damp" by David Young (2008), which is a free booklet available for download from Heritage Victoria website. It is in plain English, well illustrated and has very important instructions and should be used by tradesmen, Council maintenance staff and designers.

5.1.2. Further assistance is available from the Shire's heritage advisor.

5.2. Roofing, spouting and down pipes

5.2.1. Use galvanised corrugated iron roofing, spouting, down pipes and rain heads. It is preferable to use short sheet corrugated iron and lap them, rather than single long sheets, but it is not essential.

5.2.2. Do not use Zincalume or Colorbond.

5.2.3. Use Ogee profile spouting, and round diameter down pipes.

5.3. Joinery

5.3.1. It is important to repair rather than replace when possible, as this retains the historic fabric. This may involve cutting out rotten timber and splicing in new timber, which is a better heritage outcome than complete replacement.

5.3.2. The original external timber doors and windows are in good condition.

6. Water Damage and Damp

6.1. Signs of damp in the walls, include: lime mortar falling out of the joints, white (salt) powder or crystals on the brickwork patches with grey cement mortar, or the timber floor failing. These causes of damp are, in most cases, due to simple drainage problems, lack of correct maintenance or inserting concrete next to the solid masonry walls, sealing the walls, sub floor ventilation blocked, or the ground level too high on the outside.

6.2. The sub floor vents for this building are well above ground level and clear, which is excellent. Removing the source and repairing damage from damp, may involve installation of agricultural drains, running the downpipes into drainage inspection pits instead of straight into the ground. The reason for the pits is that a blocked drain will not be noticed until so much water has seeped in and around the base of the building and damage commenced (which may take weeks or months to be visible), whereas, the pit will immediately fill with water and the problem can be fixed before the floor rots or the building smells musty.

6.3. Water falling or seeping from damaged spouting and down pipes causes severe and expensive damage to the brick walls.

6.4. There are no garden beds next to the walls of this church which is good. Damp would be exacerbated by watering plants near the walls. Garden beds and bushes should be at least half a metre from the walls.

6.5. Cracking. Water will be getting into the structure through the cracks (even hairline cracks in paint) and the source of the problem needs to be remedied before the crack is filled with matching mortar, or in the case of paint, the paint should be chemically removed.

6.6. Engineering: If a structural engineer is required, it is recommended that one experienced with historic buildings and the Burra Charter principle of doing "as little as possible but as much as necessary", be engaged. Some of them are listed on Heritage Victoria's Directory of Consultants and Contractors.

6.7. Never use cement mortar, always match the original lime mortar. Cement is stronger than the bricks and therefore the bricks will eventually crumble, leaving the cement mortar intact! Lime mortar lasts hundreds of years. When it starts to powder it is the 'canary in the mine', alerting you to a damp problem – fix the source of the damp problem and then repoint with lime mortar.

6.8. Remove any dark grey patches to the mortar joints. This is cement mortar which will damage the bricks and longevity of the walls. Repoint those joints with lime mortar. The mortar is not the problem it is the messenger.

6.9. Modern Products: Do not use modern products on these historic brick walls as they will cause expensive damage. Use lime mortar to match existing.

6.10. **Do not seal** the brick walls or plinth with modern sealants, or paint. Solid masonry buildings **must be able to evaporate water** when it enters from leaking roofs, pipes, pooling of water, storms, etc. The biggest risk to solid masonry buildings is permanent damage by the use of cleaning materials, painting, sealing agents and methods. None of the modern products that claim to 'breathe' do this adequately for historic solid masonry buildings.

6.11. Never install a concrete floor inside a solid masonry building, as it will, after a year or so, cause long term chronic damp problems in the walls.

7. Paint Colours

7.1. Even if the existing colour scheme is not original or appropriate for that style of architecture, repainting using the existing colours is maintenance and no planning permit is required. However, if it is proposed to change the existing colour scheme, a planning permit is required and it would be important to use colours that enhance the architectural style and age of the building, and it would be preferred if the paint was chemically removed from brick and rendered surfaces, rather then repainted.

7.2. Chemical removal of paint will not damage the surface of the bricks or render. Removal of the paint will not only restore the elegance of the architecture, but it will remove the ongoing costs of repainting it every 10 or so years.

7.3. Sand, soda or water blasting removes the skilled decorative works of craftsmen as well as the fired surface on bricks and the lime mortar from between the bricks. It is irreversible and reduces the life of the building due to the severe damp that the damage encourages. Never

seal the bricks or render as that will create perpetual damp problems.

8. **Services**

8.1. Ensure new services and conduits, down pipes etc, are not conspicuous. To do this, locate them at the rear of the building whenever possible, and when that is not practical, paint them the same colour as the building or fabric behind them or enclose them behind a screen the same colour as the building fabric, that provides adequate ventilation around the device. Therefore if a conduit goes up a red brick wall, it should be painted red, and when it passes over say, a cream coloured detail, it should be painted cream.

9. **Signage**

9.1. Ensure all signage is designed to fit around the significant architectural design features, not over them.

Resources

Wellington Shire Heritage Advisor

Young, David (2008), "Salt Attack and Rising Damp, a guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings" Technical Guide, prepared for Heritage Victoria.

NOTE: The blue shaded area is the preferred location for additions and new development:

KEY

Recommended for Heritage Overlay

Title boundary

Heyfield Uniting Church and Memorial
46 Macfarlane St, Heyfield

Project: Wellington Shire Stage 2 Heritage Study
Client: Wellington Shire Council
Author: Heritage Intelligence Pty Ltd
Date: 12/2/16