

Locality: HEYFIELD
Place address: 15 TEMPLE STREET
Citation date 2016
Place type (when built): Memorial Church
Recommended heritage protection: Local government level
Local Planning Scheme: Yes
Vic Heritage Register: No
Heritage Inventory (Archaeological): No

Place name: St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church & Memorials



Architectural Style: Interwar Gothic
Designer / Architect: Clegg and Morrow (Not confirmed)
Construction Date: 1920

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?

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church & Memorials at 15 Temple Street, Heyfield, is significant. The original form, materials and detailing as constructed in 1920 are significant. The memorial windows, memorial items held by the church, and Dr John Graves Memorial Park, are significant. The interior of the porch, nave, chancel and tower are significant.

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

How is it significant?

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church & Memorials are locally significant for their historical, social and aesthetic values to the Shire of Wellington.

Why is it significant?

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church & Memorials are **historically and socially significant at a local level** as they represent the early period of Heyfield, as an established service and social centre for the surrounding farming and pastoral district. The Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church is the second church built for the denomination in Heyfield, the first was built in 1874 and remains, as part of the primary school opposite. The existing Soldiers' Memorial Church was built in 1920. The community raised the funds to construct and refurbish the church with a number of memorials, including memorial windows in memory of particular soldiers who fell in WW1. Mrs Rebecca Mills of 'Powerscourt' donated a window 'The Great Sacrifice' in memory of all fallen boys. Other memorials included a font, a litany desk, a lectern, sanctuary chair, sacred vessels and an alms dish, as well as other items. The church is significant as it has continued to serve the community for almost 100 years, since its construction as a Soldiers' Memorial Church. Dr John Graves Memorial Park is located on the property south of the church. (Criteria A & G)

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church is **aesthetically significant at a local level** as a large picturesque Interwar Gothic church in the Shire. The 1920 church and bell tower are in excellent condition and retain an excellent degree of integrity. Notable elements of the architectural style include the steeply-pitched roof form (clad with terracotta tiles), parapeted gables with crosses at the peak, the bell tower and its castellation, buttresses, rendered dressings and coping, and pointed-arch windows with pictorial or geometric coloured leadlight. Also notable are the timber ledged and framed doors on the side elevations and vestries, which have a bold pointed-arch pediment with a trefoil motif, surmounted by a label moulding stopped by rosettes. Chancel and vestry buildings to the east of the church have the same treatment as the nave of the church. The memorial leadlight windows are also aesthetically significant. 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.

| | |
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| 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

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church
15 Temple 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. Heyfield 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. Heyfield township was surveyed in 1864 and was part of Maffra Shire from 1875 (Context 2005:39; Fletcher & Kennett 2005:65). In 1883, a railway line from Traralgon extended to Heyfield and 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
- 9.2. Memorials

The following is based on information taken from the *Wellington Shire Thematic History* (Context 2005:45-6):

Churches

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.

Memorials

Memorials are erected throughout the Shire in honour of pioneers and district explorers, significant events and people, and those who served in world wars and other conflicts.

The soldiers' memorials that are spread throughout the Shire show the impact that the two world wars, and subsequent conflicts, had on so many communities and families within the Shire. It must be remembered that while commonly referred to today as 'war memorials', these memorials were originally erected in honour of, and to commemorate, the soldiers and those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. The memorials were often funded by the community and erected with great community pride, in honour of the locals who died or served and returned.

The group of Rosedale memorials comprises two soldiers memorials and an Angus McMillan memorial. Among the names listed on the soldiers memorials are those of James Wilfred Harrap and Ernest Merton Harrap, brothers from Willung who were killed on the same day at the battle for Polygon Wood near Ypres in 1917. Listed on the Briagolong soldiers' memorial are the names of six Whitelaw brothers, three of whom were killed on active service and one who died later from wounds received. A memorial to their mother, Annie Whitelaw, was erected at her grave in honour of her sacrifice, and to all mothers of sons who served at the front. Soldiers' memorials also remain at Maffra, Stratford and Yarram, to name a few. While St James Anglican Church in Heyfield stands as a Soldiers' Memorial Church. There are also remnants of avenues of honour. The pine trees at Stratford lining the route of the former highway were planted as a memorial to soldiers who served in the First

World War. Many of the memorials also have plantings, such as a lone pine, planted in connection with the memorial.

Place history

The first Church of England built in Heyfield was sited facing Harbeck Street on land that was granted to the Church of England in 1865. The foundation stone for the small brick church was laid on 11 November 1874, by Miss Marie Temple, who also contributed 40 pounds towards the building costs (FitzGerald 1991:60; Context 2005). In 2015, the church remains and is incorporated as part of the Heyfield Primary School. A vicarage was dedicated by Bishop Pain on 4 October 1904 and cost approximately 460 pounds (location not known) (*Back to Heyfield* 1971:13).

Before 1920, the church on Harbeck Street was proving too small to serve the needs of the steadily growing community so it was decided to build a new church. The site of Ms Temple's home in Temple Street opposite was purchased, on the corner of Harbeck Street and Temple Street (which is named after Marie Temple, an early resident) (FitzGerald 1991:10, 60). M. Temple had owned the one acre of land (lot 9, section 9, Township of Heyfield) since December 1880, when it was purchased from the Crown (Township Plan).

In 1919, Clegg & Morrow, architects of Melbourne, designed an Anglican Church for Heyfield. The dates for the architectural drawings (not viewed) suggest that they designed the existing Anglican Church (AAI). The foundation stone for the new Church of England on Temple Street was laid on 20 May 1920. The foundation stone reads 'To the glory of God and in memory of the men who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War 1914-1919. This foundation stone was laid by the Right Reverend A. V. Green, D.D. May 20th 1920.' In November 1921, the Soldier's Memorial Church of St James was dedicated to the Reverend G. H. Cranswick, the Bishop of Gippsland. The cost of the building was 2,600 pounds (FitzGerald 1991:60; *Back to Heyfield* 1971:12).

An article in the *Gippsland Times* in 1921 (17 Feb 1921:3) reports that many people had contributed towards the memorial church, in memory of particular soldiers who fell in the war. The article notes that Mrs J. Mills of 'Powerscourt' donated a window 'The Great Sacrifice' in memory of all fallen boys. The window design is taken from a painting by James Clark which was printed in the 1915 Christmas supplement of the London illustrated journal, *The Graphic*, which reproduced the painting. The image was quickly popularised and adapted for commemorative stained glass, including three known examples in Australia. Mrs Rebecca Mills was a benefactor to several of the district's Anglican churches, having also donated a commemorative window to St John's in Maffra, in addition to supporting returned servicemen (Vic War Heritage Inventory).

The following memorials were placed within the church, as listed in *Back To Heyfield* (1971:13): a blackwood font in memory of Private Alfred Muston; the memorial window 'The Greater Sacrifice'; a litany desk in honour of the men in Toongabbie; a lectern as a thank offering for peace; a sanctuary chair in memory of Private Ernest Pallot; sacred vessels as a thank offering for peace; an alms dish in memory of former Sunday School scholars who fell in World War I; a 'set of frontals Dossals Riddels' and Sanctuary carpet; kneelers for communion rails; linen for the Holy Table; and furniture for the Clergy vestry.

An early photo (Figure H1) showed the substantial church towering above slight figures who stand in the un-landscaped grounds. The facade and north elevation of the church were visible, with the large bell tower, as they appear today. A long vertical air vent is located at the facade's gable-end (since covered with a large cross). The small room (possibly a vestry) projects off the chancel at the eastern end. A second black and white photo of the church (date not known; Figure H2) shows the church, tower and chancel end from the south-east. A timber-framed and wire fence runs along the front of the church, in close proximity (since removed). A young palm is located behind (since removed) (FitzGerald 1991:60).

Between 1954 and 1984, a timber church hall was located on the site. The hall was the former Mechanics Institute which was built on MacFarlane Street in the early 1880s. It was moved to Temple Street in 1954 and used as St James' Anglican Church hall until it was demolished in 1984. It was a weatherboard building with ornate bargeboards and pinnacles, in a Picturesque Gothic style (FitzGerald 1991:14). A photo dating to the c1970s (Figure H3) shows the church hall located near the southern boundary (HDHS). On 11 November 1974, the church celebrated its centenary (FitzGerald 1991:60).

In 2015, a playground and small sheds are located to the south-east of the church, and a large modern building is located adjacent to the south. The church is called St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church and on the property to the south is Dr John Graves Memorial Park. A relocated electric lamp post stands in the park to the south of the church (origins unknown).



Figure H1. An early photo of the substantial church towering above slight figures who stand in the un-landscaped grounds (HDHS).



Figure H2. Photo of the church and chancel end from the south-east. A timber-framed wire fence runs along the front of the church, in close proximity (since removed) (Back to Heyfield 1991:60).



Figure H3. A c1970s photo of the church and hall. Between 1954 and 1984, a timber church hall was located on the site. The hall was the former Mechanics Institute which was built on MacFarlane Street in the early 1880s. It was moved to Temple Street in 1954 and used as St James' Anglican Church hall until it was demolished in 1984. (HDHS).

Sources

Australian Architectural Index (AAI), record no. 9826, <<https://aai.app.unimelb.edu.au/>>, accessed 11 Jan 2016. Miles Lewis database.

Back to Heyfield (1971).

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

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, entry for 'Stained Glass Window at Heyfield St. James' Anglican Church', accessed via the Victorian Heritage Database, <<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/>> 9 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.

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church is a substantial Interwar Gothic church built in 1920. It is located on the east side of Temple Street, on the corner of Harbeck Street. The church has a deep set back from Temple Street, with a large driveway dividing the church and its associated modern buildings from Dr John Graves Memorial Park on the south-west corner of the property. The 1920 church is in excellent condition and retains an excellent level of integrity.

Figure D1. The substantial (handmade) red-brick church has a steeply-pitched gable roof clad in terracotta tiles that is hidden from Temple Street by a parapeted gable, with a cross at the peak. A dominant and tall castellated bell tower is located to the left of the facade. The top portion of the tower has tall narrow louvered vents, while the bottom portion has pointed-arch windows with label moulding. Brick buttresses repeat on the corners of the facade and tower (where they extend to the height of the tower). Rendered dressings and coping (that remain unpainted) appears on the parapets, buttresses, door and window surrounds (the windows with rendered quoining) and tower castellation. A large cross has been placed over a vent at the top of the gabled-end of the facade. In front of the church is a flagpole.

Figure D2 & D3. The gabled roof of the nave and eastern sections of the church are clad with terracotta tiles, as evident from the side elevations. The side elevations are divided into four bays by tall buttresses. Each bay consists of one pointed-arch window with pictorial or geometric coloured leadlight. Timber ledged and framed doors on the side elevations and vestries have a bold pointed-arch pediment with a trefoil motif, surmounted by a label moulding stopped by rosettes. The main entrance to the church is on the east side of the bell tower.

The north elevation contains two pictorial leadlight memorial windows towards the chancel end.

Figure D4. At the east end of the nave are vestries, which project to the north and south off the central chancel, which have the same treatment as the nave of the church. The chancel is a faceted bay, also with the same treatment as the nave. Buttresses at the corners of the bay separate pointed-arch windows with leadlight and a central small window in a triangular shape, with leadlight (with a floral motif).

Figure D5 & Aerial. To the south-east of the church are various outbuildings including small sheds and a modern brick building. At the south-west section of the property is Dr John Graves Memorial Park, which provides a setting for the church. At the centre of the park is an electric lamp (date not known).



Figure D1. The substantial (handmade) red-brick church has a steeply-pitched gable roof that is hidden from Temple Street by a parapeted gable, with a cross at the peak of the gable. A dominant and tall castellated bell tower is located to the left of the facade.



Figure D2. The north elevation. The gabled roof of the nave and eastern sections of the church are clad with terracotta tiles, as evident from the side elevations. The side elevations are broken into four bays by tall buttresses. Each bay consists of one pointed-arch window with quoining, and pictorial or geometric coloured leadlight. The north elevation contains two pictorial leadlight memorial windows towards the chancel end.



Figure D3. The south elevation. Timber ledged and framed doors on the side elevations and vestries have a bold pointed-arch pediment with a trefoil motif, surmounted by a label moulding stopped by rosettes. At the east end of the nave are vestries, which project to the north and south off the central chancel, which have the same treatment as the main portion of the church.



Figure D4. The east end of the church. The chancel is a faceted bay, also with the same treatment as the nave. Buttresses at the corners of the bay separate pointed-arch windows surrounded with quoining, with leadlight and a central small window in a triangular shape, with leadlight (with a floral motif).



Figure D5. To the south-east of the church are various outbuildings including a modern brick building. At the south-west section of the property is Dr John Graves Memorial Park, which provides a setting for the church. At the centre of the park is an electric lamp (date not known).

Sources

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

Comparative Analysis

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church & Memorials, Heyfield – a substantial and intact brick Interwar Gothic church built in 1920. The face-brick church has a dominant corner tower which holds the entrance.

Comparable places:

St Columba's Church complex & Login Reserve, 131-71 Raymond Street, Sale – built in 1955, it is the second church built on the site. It is an intact substantial brick building with a corner tower, reflecting a simplified post-war Gothic idiom. (HO274)

Wesleyan Methodist Church (former), 14 Hobson Street, Stratford – a substantial 1873 intact brick church in the Victorian Gothic style. It is face-brick with decorative brick quoining. Now serves as the historical society premises. (HO52)

Comparable places recommended for the Heritage Overlay as part of this Study:

St Michael's Catholic Church, Heyfield – an intact 1916 Interwar Gothic face-brick building with elaborate decorative rendered dressings. Large sympathetic brick transepts were constructed c1969 and c2000, which are significant. The church is now located on school grounds.

St Andrews Uniting Church and Hall, 109-113 Commercial Road, Yarram – a Federation Free Gothic brick church with bands of decorative render and rendered dressings, built in 1895, with the tower spire completed in 1921. The site also comprises an Interwar hall built in 1929, with a 1955 addition

built in the same style to the rear. The hall is constructed with rendered brick base and fibro-cement cladding to the top 2/3. The buildings are highly intact.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Hall, Rectory & Memorials, McFarlane St, Stratford – comprises an 1868 Victorian Free Gothic church with additions dating to the 1880s and 1907, a 1901 timber hall in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, and a large Federation Arts and Crafts brick rectory built in 1910. The three buildings are highly intact and retain their historical association (the hall has been moved from one end of the site to the current location).

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.

This building is in excellent condition and very well maintained, however, there are some recommendations below especially relating to the level of the concrete paving on the south and east elevations, damp and mortar joints, sub floor ventilation, and some guidelines for future development and heritage enhancement.

1. **Setting** (views, fencing, landscaping, paths, trees, streetscape)
 - 1.1. Retain clear views of the front section and side elevations from along Temple 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 Inter war 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.
 - 1.4.2. Ensure the asphalt or concrete does not adhere to the building itself. Insert 10mm x 10mm grey polyurethane seal over a zipped Ableflex joint filler around the plinth, to ensure concrete does not adhere to it, and to allow expansion joint movement and prevent water from seeping below the building.
2. **Additions And New Structures**
 - 2.1. New structures should be restricted to the rear of the property as shown in 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 Temple 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, with rectangular timber framed windows with a vertical axis. But parts not visible in those views could be of any design, colours and materials.
 - 2.3. Where possible, make changes that are easily reversible. E.g. The current needs might mean

that a doorway in a brick wall is not used, or located where an extension is desired. Rather than bricking up the doorway, frame it up with timber and sheet it over with plaster, weatherboards, etc.

- 2.4. To avoid damage to the brick walls, signs should be attached in such a way that they do not damage the brickwork. Preferably fix them into the mortar rather than the bricks.
- 2.5. If an extension is to have a concrete slab floor, ensure it will not reduce the air flow under the historic brick building.
- 2.6. 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 coarse gravel to allow moisture to evaporate from the base of the wall.

2.7. New garden beds

- 2.7.1. 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. In the case of this building the ground level and concrete has been raised to meet the level of the floor at some doorways (at the base of the tower), and this is not good practice for the longevity of the building structure.

3.2. Ramps

3.2.1. Removable ramp construction

- 3.2.1.1. 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 and rising damp in brick/stone walls.
- 3.2.1.2. If it is constructed with the concrete next to brick walls this may cause damp problems in the future.
- 3.2.1.3. 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.
- 3.2.1.4. 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.

- 3.3. Metal bannisters 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. Demolish concrete paving currently against the walls, particularly on the south, west and east

elevations and lower the ground level (see details below).

4.2. Roofing, spouting and down pipes

4.2.1. Use galvanised spouting, down pipes and rain heads.

4.2.2. Don't use plastic, Zinalume or Colorbond.

4.2.3. Use round diameter down pipes.

4.3. Mortar to the brick walls

4.3.1. Match the lime mortar, do not use cement mortar. Traditional mortar mixes were commonly 1:3, lime:sand.

4.4. Paint and Colours

4.4.1. Do not paint the brickwork or cement render to maintain the historic architecture and character and allow the fabric to evaporate moisture from the bricks, mortar and render.

4.4.2. Maintaining the unpainted finish will not only respect the elegance of the architecture, but it avoids the ongoing costs of repainting it every 10 or so years.

4.5. Fences

4.5.1. Reconstruct the timber and wire fence along the Temple Street boundary (see Fig H2).

5. Care and Maintenance

5.1. In the case of this building, concrete paving is already surrounding the building. This appears to be not causing any problems at present on the north side, facing Harbeck St, as the ground and concrete level is three bricks lower than the sub floor vents and the damp proof course (seen as black mortar). However, on the south, west and east sides the ground and concrete level is the same level as the damp proof course and there are signs of ongoing damp problems along there. Please see further notes below and refer to "Salt Attack and Rising Damp" manual noted below.

5.2. Key References

5.2.1. 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.

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

5.3. Roofing, spouting and down pipes

5.3.1. Use galvanised spouting, down pipes and rain heads..

5.3.2. Do not use plastic Zinalume or Colorbond.

5.3.3. Use round diameter down pipes.

5.4. Joinery

5.4.1. 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.

6. Water Damage and Damp

6.1. Signs of damp in the walls include: lime mortar falling out of the joints, moss growing in the mortar, white (salt) powder or crystals on the brickwork patches with grey cement mortar, or the timber floor is 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. Removing the source and repairing damage from damp may involve lowering of the ground outside so that it is lower than the ground inside under the floor, installation of agricultural drains, and running the downpipes into drainage inspection pits instead of straight into the

ground (which is already being done at this church, which is excellent). 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 or splashing from damaged spouting and down pipes causes severe and expensive damage to the brick walls.
- 6.4. 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.
- 6.5. 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.
- 6.6. Remove the 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.
- 6.7. Modern Products: Do not use modern products on these historic bricks or render as they will cause expensive damage. Use lime mortar to match existing.
- 6.8. **Do not seal** the bricks or render with modern sealants or paint. Solid masonry buildings **must be able to evaporate water** when 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.
- 6.9. 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.
- 6.10. Subfloor ventilation is critical. Check that sub floor vents are not blocked and introduce additional ones if necessary. Ensure the exterior ground level is 250mm or more, lower than the ground level under the floor inside the building. Good subfloor ventilation works for free, and is therefore very cost effective. Do not rely on fans being inserted under the floor as these are difficult to monitor, they will breakdown as they get clogged with dust, etc, and there are ongoing costs for servicing and electricity.
- 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. Do not install a new damp proof course (DPC) until the drainage has been fixed, even an expensive DPC may not work unless the ground has been lowered appropriately.

7. Services

- 7.1. 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.

8. Signage

- 8.1. 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.

The following fact sheets contain practical and easy-to-understand information about the care and preservation of war heritage and memorabilia commonly found in local communities across Victoria. They can be downloaded at <<http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/veterans/victorian-veterans-virtual-museum/preserving-veterans-heritage/preserving-war-heritage-and-memorabilia>>:

- Finding-the-right-conservator-tradespeople-and-materials
- General-Principles
- Honour-rolls (wooden)
- Useful-resources-and-contacts.

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



KEY

- Recommended for Heritage Overlay
- Title boundary

St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church 15 Temple St, Heyfield

Project: Wellington Shire Stage 2 Heritage Study
Client: Wellington Shire Council
Author: Heritage Intelligence Pty Ltd
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