

Locality: TINAMBA
Place address: 11 TINAMBA-SEATON ROAD
Citation date 2016
Place type (when built): Church, Memorials, Trees
Recommended heritage protection: Local government level
Local Planning Scheme: Yes
Vic Heritage Register: No
Heritage Inventory (Archaeological): No

Place name: St Matthews Anglican Memorial Church, Memorials & Trees



Architectural Style: Interwar Arts and Crafts
Designer / Architect: Not known
Builder: Clark Bros.
Construction Date: 1923

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 Matthews Anglican Memorial Church, Memorials & Trees at 11 Tinamba-Seaton Road, Tinamba, are significant. The original form, materials and detailing as constructed in 1923 are significant. The interior of the porch, nave and chancel are significant.

The following elements are also significant:

- Trees along the south and east boundaries that were planted by particular local community members in 1985, to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary.
- The flagpole and base, and plaques commemorating Victoria's 150th anniversary and '100 years of Red Cross in Australia, 1914-2014'.

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

How is it significant?

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

Why is it significant?

St Matthews Anglican Memorial Church is **historically and socially significant at a local level** as it is a physical remnant of the period when Tinamba township developed at the intersection of the Maffra and Rosedale roads in the early 1920s, when the population of Tinamba was at its peak. This important phase for the town coincided with the interwar period when memorials began to be erected in commemoration of those who served during World War I. In the late 1910s, the Anglican community of Tinamba fundraised by means of a socials and auctions, to raise funds for the building of a local church. In 1923, St Matthews Anglican Church was built as a Soldiers' Memorial church, dedicated to those who served in World War I. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs John Mills on Anzac Day, 25th April 1923. Mills was a prominent local philanthropist, who was known for her generosity to the Anglican Church and supporting returned servicemen following World War I. The church was built by the Clark Bros (and probably involved other volunteers), who also built the Tinamba Hotel opposite; the bricklayer for the church was A. E. Clark before he entered the ministry and became a reverend. The church has served the community for over 90 years and continues to hold services today. (Criteria A, G & H)

Also significant are the memorials which include St Matthews Anglican Memorial Church, memorial plaques and memorial trees, which are important historic and contemporary memorials, commemorating community members and historic events throughout its history to present day. A plaque on the base of the flagpole to the east of the church notes that the flagpole was erected and presented to the citizens of Tinamba by W. & C. Fraser to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary. A second plaque on the flagpole base reads 'Celebrating 100 years of Red Cross in Australia, 1914-2014'. Above the foundation stone of the church is a third plaque that notes that there was a 'tree plantation' on 25th April 1985, also to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary; the church service and celebration was attended by a large crowd. The plaque is referring to the tree plantation at the rear of the churchyard, planted by Tinamba residents who were both born in Tinamba and had lived at least fifty years in the district; nine people were eligible and planted trees. Today, exotic trees including oaks and a fig, line the boundary of the property. (Criteria A, G & H)

St Matthews Anglican Memorial Church is **aesthetically significant at a local level** for its competent and unique architectural qualities as an Interwar Arts and Crafts style church. The church was constructed in 1923 of handmade brown brick with a gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The Arts and Crafts style is evident in the homely character with an emphatic and deeply recessed porch created by the jettied gable-end clad in timber shingles, and the tall piers creating 'enclosed' porches, the handmade bricks that are designed to contrast with the light coloured lime mortar which is struck flush with the face of the bricks creating very fine brickwork, and the exquisite hand made Art Nouveau leadlight windows. The steep-pitched gable roof gives the building a picturesque style. Also notable are the symmetrical façade and the division of the side elevations into vertical bays by the engaged pilasters. The recessed portion of the façade has a large three-part (square-headed) window with Art-Nouveau inspired lead light made with textured glass. Either side are the two smaller 'enclosed' entrance porches, formed by shorter walls with flat roofs, which cover the timber paneled entrance doors at either end of the façade. The windows to the church are framed with flat rendered sills, lintels and sides with their original unpainted finish, with Art-Nouveau inspired leadlight. Also significant is the large double window of the rear (south) elevation with the same detail. A vestry with a gabled roof projects to the east from the rear of the church, with the same treatment as the nave. The interior space and historic finishes of the nave are imbued with the rituals and aesthetics associated with worship, marriages, christenings and funerals. The church as excellent integrity and is in excellent condition. The aesthetic setting of the picturesque church is enhanced by the memorial trees which are planted along the east and south boundaries, some of which were planted by particular community members in 1985. (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 | Yes, those planted in 1985 |
| 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 Matthews Anglican Memorial Church
11 Tinamba-Seaton Rd, Tinamba

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

History

Locality history

Mewburn Park Run occupied the land between the Macalister and Thomson rivers from the 1840s. In 1862, the district was surveyed for selection, which allowed the sale of land, settlement and clearing for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. The Parish was named Tinamba, supposedly an Aboriginal word meaning 'pull my toe'. The discovery of gold to the west gave the settlers a ready market for their farm produce and by 1870, most of the land in the district was settled. The Tinimba Hotel opened c1873 (replaced with the existing hotel in 1924) and a school was established in 1875. A railway line reached Tinamba in 1883, linking Maffra to the main Gippsland line at Traralgon, and market sale yards were soon set up at the station (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:78; Victorian Places).

Between 1900 and 1920, several of the large estates were subdivided for sale. In 1901 a hall was built and the school was moved to a more central location in 1912. In 1911, the population of the Tinamba region totalled 342. In 1919, lots were surveyed at the main intersection of the Maffra and Rosedale roads. A sawmill was established and soon the town comprised a hotel, general store, blacksmith, butcher, hardware shop and St Matthews Anglican Soldiers' Memorial Church (1923) (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:78; Victorian Places). By 1933, the region reached a high population of 500 people (Victorian Places). The dairy industry grew in Tinamba and the surroundings area when water was made available for irrigation from the Glenmaggie Weir in 1936 (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:78; Context 2005:42).

The Tinamba region saw a decline in population after the 1930s. By 1954 it had reduced from 500 (in 1933) to 363 inhabitants, and further reduced to 173 people by 1966 (Victorian Places). In 1951, the school consolidated with Boisdale and the school building was relocated. The train station closed in 1978 (Fletcher & Kennett 2005:78).

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 (Context 2005:39). By 2006, the population of Tinamba and district increased to a total of 500 inhabitants and the area now has a prospering dairy industry (Victorian Places; Fletcher & Kennett 2005:78-9).

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 led 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 and St Matthew's Anglican Church in Tinamba stand as Soldiers' Memorial Churches. 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 land was originally part of a 160 acre lot (lot 72, Parish of Tinamba), purchased from the Crown by Donald Williamson. The lot was bound by Tinamba-Seaton Road at the north, Traralgon-Maffra Road on the east and reached Deans Road at the South. This was later subdivided to create the southern portion of the township of Tinamba.

The 'Tinamba' column in the *Maffra Spectator* reported in June 1918 (13 Jun 1918:3) that the Anglican community of Tinamba, who met in the hall at this date, had been fundraising by means of a social and auction sale of produce, to raise funds for the building of a local church.

St Matthews Anglican Church was built in Tinamba as a Soldiers' Memorial church, dedicated to those who served in World War I. The foundation stone reads that the stone of 'this Soldiers' Memorial Church was laid to the Glory of God, by Mrs John Mills on Anzac Day, 25th April 1923'. Items were placed under the foundation stone and an engraved silver trowel was presented to Mrs Mills on this day (held by the Maffra & District Historical Society in 2015) (MDHS). The church was built by the Clark Bros, who also built the Tinamba Hotel opposite; the bricklayer for the church was A. E. Clark before he entered the ministry and became a reverend. It was the last project on which he worked as a bricklayer before his ordination and appointment to Gormandale Parish. The Rev Clarke went on to be a building parson, doing the bricklaying for a church at Alberton (possibly Alberton

West) and possibly others (MDHS). The church was built with the help of local volunteers, including William Kingscott and his four sons (Vardy 1994:45).

Mrs John Mills of 'Powerscourt' homestead (c1860s; Stratford Road, Maffra) was a local philanthropist, known for her generosity to the Anglican Church and supporting returned servicemen, following World War I. She was known for the 'practical interest she had evinced in the soldiers, both at home and abroad' (*Gippsland Times*, 30 Oct 1922:1). Mr John Mills made his fortune in mining (Context 2005). Mills laid the foundation stone of the All Saints Anglican Church, Briagolong (1903), the World War I Soldiers' Memorial Hall and RSL (now the Library of the Memorial complex) (1922) and St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church in Tinamba (1923), at which she was also presented with an engraved silver trowel commemorating the event. In 1920, Mrs Mills unveiled the Briagolong World War I Soldiers' Memorial at Anzac Park in Briagolong. Mrs Mills also donated World War I soldier's memorial windows to St James Anglican Soldiers Memorial Church in Heyfield and St John's Anglican Church in Maffra. At the Stratford Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Mrs Mills donated furnishings for the church and later gifted the vestry (1907). After her death in 1927, a Lych Gate was erected at the corner entrance of St John's Anglican Church in Maffra by public subscription, and dedicated in 1929.

In September 1924, 'The Country Page' in the *Argus* (11 Sep 1924:18) reported that St Matthews Church of England, Tinamba, was dedicated and consecrated by the Anglican Bishop of Gippsland, Dr Cranswick, 'in the presence of a large attendance. Mrs J Mills formally turned the key in the lock, after which the Bishop delivered the occasional sermon'. Local papers report that the church held many local weddings in the preceding years. Services were held fortnightly by Reverend Chamberlain who lived in a Rectory in Newry (Vardy 1994:45). The church continues to hold services in 2015.

A plaque on the base of the flagpole to the east of the church notes that the flagpole was erected and presented to the citizens of Tinamba by W. & C. Fraser to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary. A second plaque on the flagpole base reads 'Celebrating 100 years of Red Cross in Australia, 1914-2014'.

A plaque placed above the foundation stone of the church notes that there was a 'tree plantation' on 25th April 1985, also to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary. This church service and celebration was attended by a large crowd (Vardy 1994:45). The plaque is referring to the tree plantation at the rear of the churchyard, planted by Tinamba residents who were both born in Tinamba and had lived at least fifty years in the district; nine people were eligible and planted trees (Vardy 1994:45). In 2015, young exotic trees, including oaks and a fig, line the boundary of the property.

Sources

Australian Handbook (1903), as cited on Victorian Places.

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

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

Gippsland Times

Maffra & District Historical Society (MDHS) collection: historical information generously provided by Linda Barraclough, Pauline Hitchins & Carol Kitchenn, provided Nov 2015 & April 2016.

Parish of Tinamba Plan, part 2.

The Argus

The Maffra Spectator

Vardy, Wal (1994), *Beneath blue hills : a history of Mewburn Park, Bairnsdale* [Vic].

Victorian Places, 'Tinamba', <<http://www.victorianplaces.com.au/tinamba>>, accessed March 2016.

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 Matthews Anglican Memorial Church is located on the south side of Tinamba-Seaton Road, which is one of the main streets of the small township of Tinamba. The church is setback from the street in an allotment, which has memorial exotic trees at the rear (south) and west boundaries. Built in 1923, the church is in very good condition and an intact example of an Interwar Arts and Crafts building. The design is restrained and unique with its symmetrical façade with a deeply recessed entrance porch under the main roofline, accomplished brickwork, and fine Art Nouveau lead light windows.

Figure D1. The church is constructed of handmade brown bricks and deliberately contrasting light coloured lime mortar, struck flush with the face of the brick, with a brick plinth and gabled roof clad in lapped corrugated iron (recently painted an appropriate colour). The roof projects forward at the façade, creating a deeply recessed entrance porch for the symmetrical façade. The deep 'eaves' of the porch are timber lined. A jettied section at the top of the gabled-end is clad with timber shingles. The entrance path is framed by a low balustrade after two squat piers. At the sides of the façade are two 'enclosed' porches formed by two walls (2/3 the height of the side walls) which have a concealed flat roof, covering the timber paneled entrance doors (with unpainted rendered lintels) at each end. The two short walls each have an Art Nouveau leadlight window framed with rendered trim. The recessed wall of the nave has a large three-part (square-headed) window with leadlight. All the leadlight of the church reflects an Art Nouveau influence. The central entrance has a modern metal handrail and concrete path.

Figure D2 & D3. The side elevations comprise five bays, broken up by narrow engaged pilasters with a rendered cap. The east elevation has two square-headed windows with leadlight, framed with rendered trimmings, positioned in the two central bays. A vestry with a gabled roof projects to the east from the rear of the church, with the same treatment as the nave. Two timber ledged and framed doors with rendered lintels are located at the rear of the nave, and adjacent at the vestry.

Figure D3. The west elevation has four windows (excluding the bay where the porch is, like the east elevation), with the same detail as the east elevation.

Figure D4. The rear (south) elevation has a jettied section at the top of the gabled end, clad with timber shingles, similar to the facade. Below is a double window of leadlight, flanked by a pair of buttresses.

Figure D5. A detail of the windows on the south elevation (at the chancel end) show the geometric leadlight pattern to the bottom portion, and curvilinear detail of the Art Nouveau-inspired leadlight to the top. The window has a rendered sill, lintel and frame at each side.

Figure D6. The church is set within a large lot, with a number of exotic trees along the west and south boundaries. A plaque placed above the foundation stone of the church notes that there was a 'tree plantation' on 25th April 1985 to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary.

A flagpole with a brick base stands to the north-east of the church, near the front boundary.

Figure D7. The base of the flagpole holds two plaques. One states that the flagpole was erected and presented to the citizens of Tinamba by W. & C. Fraser to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary in 1985. A second plaque on the flagpole base reads 'Celebrating 100 years of Red Cross in Australia, 1914-2014'.



Figure D1. The church is constructed of handmade brown bricks and deliberately contrasting light coloured lime mortar, struck flush with the face of the brick, with a brick plinth and gabled roof clad in lapped corrugated iron (recently painted an appropriate colour). The roof projects forward at the façade, creating a deeply recessed entrance porch for the symmetrical façade.



Figure D2. The east elevation. The side elevations comprise five bays, broken up by narrow engaged pilasters with a rendered cap. A vestry with a gabled roof projects to the east from the rear of the church, with the same treatment as the nave.



Figure D3. The west elevation has four windows (excluding the bay where the porch is, like the east elevation), with the same detail as the east elevation.



Figure D4. The rear (south) elevation has a jettied section at the top of the gabled end, clad with timber shingles, similar to the facade. Below is a double window of leadlight, flanked by a pair of buttresses.



Figure D5. A detail of the windows on the south elevation (at the chancel end) show the geometric leadlight pattern to the bottom portion, and curvilinear detail of the Art Nouveau-inspired leadlight to the top.



Figure D6. The church is set within a large lot, with a number of exotic trees along the west and south boundaries. A flagpole with a brick base stands to the north-east of the church, near the front boundary.



Figure D7. The base of the flagpole holds two plaques. One states that the flagpole was erected and presented to the citizens of Tinamba by W. & C. Fraser to commemorate Victoria's 150th anniversary. A second plaque on the flagpole base reads 'Celebrating 100 years of Red Cross in Australia, 1914-2014'.

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.

St Matthews Anglican Memorial Church, Memorials & Trees, Tinamba – a highly intact 1923 Interwar Arts and Crafts brick church, with an unusual entrance porch design. This Interwar Arts and Crafts design is unique in Wellington Shire. The site retains a number of locally significant memorials.

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 sub floor ventilation and some guidelines for future development. The only concern is that the sub floor vents are being blocked by grass clippings,

weeds and these build up the soil level, which creates a bridge for damp to bypass the damp proof course.

1. Setting

- 1.1. Retain clear views of the front section and side elevations from along the 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 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 Arts and Crafts style.
 - 1.4.2. Ensure the 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, allowing the memorial trees plenty of space to grow, as shown in the blue polygon on the aerial map.
- 2.2. Sympathetic extensions are preferred. E.g. New parts that are in the same view lines as the historic building as seen from Main 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, 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. 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 and rising damp in brick/stone walls.
- 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 existing hand rails are appropriate on the ramp as they 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 in other locations too.

3.2. Metal bannisters may be installed where there are 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. Don't use Zinalume or Colorbond.
- 4.1.3. Use half-round or quad profile spouting, and round diameter down pipes.

4.2. Brick Walls

4.3. Mortar. Match the lime mortar, and the careful manner in which it has been struck to be flush with the face of the brickwork, do not use cement mortar. Traditional mortar mixes were commonly 1:3, lime:sand.

4.4. Paint and Colours

- 4.4.1. Paint removal. If the render is painted, it is recommended that the paint be removed chemically from the rendered sills, window surrounds, heads, etc. (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.

4.5. Fences

- 4.5.1. It is unlikely, though possible, that the church never had a front fence.
- 4.5.2. Preferable find an early photo or description of an original fence if there was one, and reconstruct it.
- 4.5.3. If evidence of an earlier fence cannot be found it would be appropriate to construct a Interwar Arts and Crafts style fence 1.2 metres or lower.

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 Zinalume or Colorbond.

5.2.3. Use half-round or quad 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.

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 (or in this case black mortar inside the front porch) 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 render with modern sealants or with 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.

- 6.11. 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 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.
- 6.12. 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. 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 the rendered surfaces, rather than repainted.
- 7.2. Chemical removal of paint will not damage the surface of the stone, bricks or render or even the delicate Tuck Pointing, hidden under many painted surfaces. . 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 (including new signage and locations and scale of adjacent advertising 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.

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>>:

- Avenues-of-honour-and-other-commemorative-plantings
- Donating-war-related-memorabilia
- Finding-the-right-conservator-tradespeople-and-materials
- General-Principles
- Honour-rolls (wooden)
- Outdoor-heritage
- Paper-and-books
- Photographs
- 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 Matthews Anglican Memorial Church 11 Tinamba-Seaton Rd, Tinamba

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