

A Conservation Plan for  
Hagley Park and the  
Christchurch Botanic Gardens  
Volume One: History



Image: Phillip Capper, 2007

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## Conservation plan: Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens

### Conservation plan status

This plan was commissioned in 2010 by the City Environment Group of the Christchurch City Council (“Council”) to implement Project 5 of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan 2007 to prepare a heritage conservation plan for both Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens. The purpose of the conservation plan is to ensure that the heritage values of these places are properly accounted for in the management, use and development of the said places. The conservation plan will inform future review of the Hagley Park Management Plan and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan.

All content of the conservation plan is that provided by the authors. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Council. The plan has no statutory status, is not formally adopted by the Council, and its role is to provide heritage value conservation description and policies. The Council is under no obligation to implement or act on anything included in the plan.

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### Impact of the Canterbury earthquakes

The scale and significance of the heritage values in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, and the terms of reference for the conservation plan, have always meant that the plan outcomes would be constrained to some degree, particularly with regard the heritage buildings, and reflect current thinking and information. The earthquakes added further limits, such as unavailability of resource information, and new elements of consideration, such as the requirement for building structural assessment. Therefore, this conservation plan represents the best information and recommendations able to be made at the time of preparation. In addition, some of the descriptions and recommendations may have become out of date and obsolete at the time of reading as earthquake damage has been repaired. Further conservation planning may be required in the future to address detailed heritage matters, particularly with respect to the heritage buildings.

### Land status

The current status of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens is that all land making up these places is held in fee simple title by the Christchurch City Council. Hagley Park is classified as a Recreation Reserve under section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977. The Botanic Gardens is classified as a Local Purpose (Botanic Garden) Reserve under section 23 of the Reserves Act.

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## Glossary of landscape terms used in this plan

**Avenue:** A tree-lined way or approach, usually long and broad.

**Belt:** The planting of trees around the perimeter of an estate or park with or without a drive and used to delineate a boundary.

**Belvedere:** In general a raised structure to provide a commanding or attractive view.

**Borrow:** pit.

**Carrefour** – crossroad or intersection of walks.

**Carriage drive:** Drive formed to accommodate horse -drawn carriages.

**Carpet bedding:** The practice of forming beds of low growing foliage plants, all of an even height, in patterns that resemble a carpet, both in the intricacy of their design and the uniformity of their surface.

**Clump:** A number or cluster of trees, not necessarily of the same species, planted together to form a distinct group to relieve the monotony of open ground.

**Colonial Revival:** Garden style appearing in 1930's modelled on nineteenth century garden forms and plants.

**Crazy paving:** A pavement or path composed of irregular pieces of stone.

**Dell:** A hollow or small valley usually well planted.

**Drive :** A route around but within a park originally intended for horse drawn carriages.

**Dendrologist:** A person who studies trees.

**Deployment:** Placement or arrangement.

**Dot plants:** Tall plants in bedding schemes used for contrast of height and colour such as standard fuschia, canna lily and sometimes cabbage trees.

**Emblematic:** A process of representing symbolic objects.

**Episodical paths:** walks emanating from the main walk to show particular compartments of plants. A concept promoted by J. C. Loudon and used by him in his design for the Derby Arboretum.

**Eyot:** A small island in a river or a lake.

**Exedra:** Popular eighteenth-century garden feature or folly, often used as an ornamental curved screening device to hide another part of the garden. Exedra were either constructed solid features or planted hedges and were used to visually terminate an axis. They frequently incorporated ornamentation in niches or statues against the backdrop of the exedra as well as seats, fountains and paving.

**Foot walks:** refer walks.

**Gardenesque:** In a Gardenesque plan, all the trees, shrubs and other plants are positioned and managed in such a way that the character of each plant can be displayed to its full potential. The

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Gardenesque tended to emphasize botanical curiosities and a collector's approach and was seen as an ideal display method for Botanic Gardens in the nineteenth century.

**Gnomon:** That part of a sundial that casts the shadow.

**Grove:** A small wood/collection of trees grown for ornamental appearance. Either geometrically planted or irregularly planted in the open style. Open groves had large shady trees, the branches of which provided a canopy.

**Gothic revival:** A phenomenon in architecture, design and literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, involving the re-use of a wide range of medieval styles of architecture and references to the middle ages.

**Japonaiserie:** A style in art reflecting Japanese qualities or motifs.

**Lakelet:** Small and usually rock enclosed water bodies.

**Lintel:** Horizontal architectural member spanning and usually carrying the load above an opening.

**Live hedge:** Plants used as hedging verses a ditch-bank or timber structure.

**Mound:** Popular feature of the Gardenesque style which used both natural and artificial mounds to help stage groupings of shrubs or single species and show them to best advantage. Frequently used in parks and gardens with level terrain to provide focal features and visual interest.

**Parallel:** A trench dug parallel to a fortification - also known as a parallel trench. In the nineteenth century these were of variable construction and depth, ranging from 1.5-1.8m up to 3m in depth.

**Pavilion:** A light, sometimes ornamental structure in a garden, park or place of recreation, used for entertainment or shelter.

**Pared turf:** Outer edge of grass is cut away to form a neat edge to line walks. Usually associated with walks which are sunk below the level of the turf.

**Patera:** Small flat circular or oval ornament in classical architecture as seen on the pillars of the Rolleston Avenue gates.

**Pinetum:** A collection of trees composed of conifers.

**Plantation:** Arborecultural term relating to the collective cultivation of artificially established trees. Nineteenth century plantations were regularly arranged in rows and other geometric formations, irregularly laid out, or set out in groups reflecting their botanic characteristics.

**Plat:** Flat area of plain grass.

**Pollard:** A method of pruning trees to produce a close rounded head of young branches.

**Promenade:** Lengthy walks or roads.

**Putti:** Representation of a cherub, infant or small boy, often shown winged.

**Ribbon border also known as ribbon bedding:** The practice of planting narrow lines of highly coloured bedding plants in parallel rows beside paths.

**Rosary or Rosarium:** A rose garden of a formal kind, often circular in design and laid out with pergolas and walks with strong axial lines and most likely a central fountain or pool area.

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**Rose Garden:** A garden or area for growing roses.

**Rustic work or rustication:** A style of landscape construction using simple natural materials (predominantly wood, bark, tree trunks, branches, thatch etc) in rather a primitive form which was intended to display the hand of the maker rather than the work of nature. Popularly used for seats, foot bridges, summerhouses, fences and gates etc Also known as rustic work.

**Show Houses:** Buildings for the cultivation and display of particular collections of plants within a Botanic Garden.

**Shrubbery:** Victorian term for a garden for growing a mix of small shrubs in foreground and trees in background.

**Sylvan:** Relating to or characteristic of woods.

**Tazza (plural tazze):** Shallow bowl mounted on a stem or supported with a circular base, for the display of flowers and plants, popular in the Victorian period.

**Turf ribbon borders** – narrow grass ribbons used to separate walks from planted gardens.

**Voussoir:** A wedge-shaped or tapered stone used to construct an arch.

**Walk:** Path in a garden intended for walking on, either for gentle exercise, for social purposes or to view a garden.

Section 1  
INTRODUCTION: HAGLEY PARK AND  
THE CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS  
1837 - 2013



## Section 1: Introduction.

### 1.1 Executive summary

Early tangata whenua association with Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens, then known as part of Ōtautahi, was primarily as a valued and traditional outpost food gathering site and temporary seasonal place of settlement. Post contact, Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens' landscapes were reserved within the newly established town boundary for use, in the case of the Botanic Gardens, as a Government Domain and in the case of Hagley Park, as a common or people's park.

Although the formal development of these spaces did not commence until 1859 both were valued for the perceived health giving qualities of their combined expansive openspace. As “lungs to the city” they were zealously protected and, in the case of Hagley Park, immediately became the focus for the town's recreational activities, celebrations and other entertainment. Hagley Park has continued in this role for over 160 years and during this time has also functioned as:

- a place of temporary accommodation for the first settlers
- a mid nineteenth-century kāinga nohonga (place of temporary settlement and encampment) as well as a gathering and meeting place
- the city's first horse-racing course
- the venue for the Canterbury's first horticultural exhibition
- the site of the first organised community celebration
- the pitch for Canterbury's first international cricket match
- the base for the acclimatisation of much of Canterbury's early exotic flora and fauna
- the scene of military displays and training
- the early ground for economic plant trials, cultivation and distribution
- the field for a myriad of different sports
- a locus of memory and commemoration
- a record of community milestones, attachment and celebration
- the city's primary event, entertainment and breathing space

The Botanic Gardens has similarly supported a diversity of functions and roles since its early development. These have included roles:

- as a pleasure ground, site of refining influence and pleasurable diversion
- as a ground for planted markers of commemoration and civic pride
- as a trial ground and facilitator of plant dispersal and exchange
- as a site of scientific research and resource
- as a teaching ground and educational landscape
- as a planted library of New Zealand plant species and other geographic collections
- as a repository for the conservation of threatened native and exotic plants
- as a designed and evolving landscape
- as a setting and context for built structures, ornamentation and temporary installations
- as a place of passive recreation, contemplation and formalised area for children's play

Now the product of over 150 years of European use and cultivation, each landscape has acquired significant site fabric, and an established planted aesthetic overlaid with remnant design principles from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that contribute much to their unique character

and status as heritage landscapes of local, regional and national significance.

To ensure that the heritage significance that resides in both landscapes is recognised and protected, a Conservation Plan has been prepared, and specific conservation policies and recommendations have been formulated to:

- respect each landscapes' heritage values and protect their character-defining qualities
- recognise and provide for tangata whenua values and relationships with each place
- help inform a number of other projects in the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan to enable these to be implemented
- provide a document that can be used as an appraisal measure for the assessment of the present and future care of each landscape and also for the future review of statutory management plans.

## 1.2 Background

### 1.2.1 Brief

In October 2010 Derek Roozen, Parks and Waterways Planner, Asset and Network Planning Unit, City Environment Group, Christchurch City Council, commissioned the preparation of a Conservation Plan for Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.

It was understood that the Conservation Plan would be informed by physical site assessment, including archaeological site review and relevant primary historical research, that would guide the identification and assessment of the heritage significance of each landscape.

The resultant findings and policies that flow from the Conservation Plan are required to help guide decisions concerning the ongoing management and future development of both Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.

### 1.2.2 Acknowledgments

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Jane Teal, Archivist, Christ's College, Christchurch



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## 1.3 Methodology

### 1.3.1 Approach

The approach used in the preparation of this Conservation Plan follows the *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value 2010*, and is shaped to reflect J. Semple Kerr's internationally recognised methodology as outlined in *The Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance* (2004), the New Zealand Historic Places Trust's *Heritage Management Guidelines for Resource Management Practitioners* and more recent Australian landscape conservation studies<sup>1</sup> and international declarations.<sup>2</sup> Production of the Plan has involved a two-stage process as detailed below.

#### 1. Historical Investigation

- i. An historical investigation of the site from its inception to the present that includes:
  - tracing the evolution of the place in context using primary documents, photographic data, historic land maps, land titles, contemporary newspaper accounts and archaeological reports
  - a review of relevant secondary source material held by New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Christchurch City Council, public archives, libraries and on-line sources
  - an examination of the biographies of some of the principal individuals associated with each place
  - an investigation of the cultural influences and the historical context and perspectives that have affected the form, fabric and development of each place
- ii. A physical survey of each landscape including the identification and documentation of significant extant site fabric.

<sup>1</sup> Jones, D., Aicken, R., & Morris, C. (2009) *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study*; Brown, S. (2010) *Cultural Landscapes: A Practical Guide for Park Management*; Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Master Plan: Volume 2: Cultural Landscape Study (2001) prepared by Britton G., Morris, C., Annable, R., & Innes, I.

<sup>2</sup> International Scientific Committee of Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) Draft Declaration on Historic Urban Public Parks and Squares, 2012

## 2. Documentation

i. Preparation of a three-volume plan that is divided into three major components:

*Volume 1. The Development of Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens through time.*

Key events for each landscape are summarised in a chronological summary and changes across each place are mapped in a series of spatial and temporal overlays corresponding to key periods of curatorship and management.

*Volume 2. Analysis and Assessment of Hagley Park's Significant Components and Collections.*

This volume documents Hagley Parks' significant components and collections and archaeology, and includes an evaluation of their respective heritage values. This is followed by a statement of cultural significance of Hagley Park as a whole. A review of the relevant local and national legislation that impacts upon the place and is followed by conservation policies which are developed to protect the heritage values of Hagley Park and its significant components and collections and archaeology.

*Volume 3. Analysis and Assessment of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens' Significant Components and Collections.*

This volume documents the Botanic Gardens' significant components and collections and archaeology, and includes an evaluation of their respective heritage values. This is followed by a statement of cultural significance of the Botanic Gardens as a whole. A review of the relevant local and national legislation that impacts upon the place is followed by conservation policies which are developed to protect the heritage values of the Botanic Gardens including its significant components and collections and archaeology.

### 1.3.2 Scope and limitations

Research has been hampered by the closure of many Christchurch research institutions as a result of the September 2010 and February 2011 earthquakes. Some material (as at February 2013) still remains inaccessible (namely Christchurch Public Library newspaper collections, Canterbury Museum Documentary Research Centre, Christchurch Art Gallery Library and some Archives New Zealand material). This has impacted on the writers' ability to access certain records and obtain high quality photographs for inclusion in this document.

Limited primary research was undertaken by MKT, however there remains the opportunity to extend the tangata whenua history through additional primary research, i.e., researching documents in the Canterbury Museum when this becomes possible, as well as reviewing Māori manuscripts and recording oral histories from Ngāi Tahu kaumātua, whānau and Ngāi Tahu historians.

Measured drawings of site fabric and a comprehensive tree survey were outside the parameters of the Conservation Plan brief.

### 1.3.3 Authorship

The tangata whenua history and association with each landscape, and the wider contextual history of Ōtautahi has been prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKT). MKT has also provided information concerning the identification of tangible and intangible values that each landscape holds for manawhenua and has also participated in discussions concerning the formulation of conservation policies in respect of these values.

The European history, the identification, analysis and assessment of landscape elements and values, and the formulation of landscape conservation policy has been prepared by Louise Beaumont, Heritage Landscape Architect. Louise was also responsible for the production of the document. The archaeological investigation incorporated into this report was prepared by Bridget Mosley, Archaeologist, who also had input into the formulation of policy where relevant. Dave Pearson and Megan Walker, Dave Pearson Architects Limited, provided the heritage assessment and policy in respect of built structures.

#### 1.3.4 Conventions and terminology

This plan uses terms that are widely accepted by those preparing conservation studies. These terms are defined here and then used throughout the report without further explanation. Definitions do not necessarily treat scientific or botanical significance in the same light as a scientist or botanist might approach the subject, but reflect this plan's emphasis on an assessment of cultural significance.

- *Adaptation* means the process(es) of modifying a place for a compatible use while retaining its cultural heritage value. Adaptation processes include alteration and addition.
- *Conservation* means all the processes of understanding and caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value. Conservation is based on respect for the existing fabric, associations, meanings, and use of the place. It requires a cautious approach of doing as much work as necessary but as little as possible, and retaining authenticity and integrity, to ensure that the place and its values are passed on to future generations.
- *Compatible use* means a use that is consistent with the cultural heritage value of a place, and that has little or no adverse impact on its authenticity and integrity.
- *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural heritage significance means the cultural heritage value of a place relative to other similar or comparable places, recognising the particular cultural context of the place.
- *Cultural heritage value/s* means possessing aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, commemorative, functional, historical, landscape, monumental, scientific, social, spiritual, symbolic, technological, traditional, or other tangible or intangible values, associated with human activity.
- *Fabric* means all the physical material of a place, including subsurface material, structures, and interior and exterior surfaces including the patina of age; and including fixtures and fittings, and gardens and plantings.
- *Maintenance* means regular and on-going protective care of a place to prevent deterioration and to retain its cultural heritage value.
- *Non intervention* means to choose not to undertake any activity that causes disturbance to or alteration of a place or its fabric.
- *Place* means any land having cultural heritage value in New Zealand, including areas; cultural landscapes; buildings, structures, and monuments; groups of buildings, structures, or monuments; gardens and plantings; archaeological sites and features; traditional sites; sacred places; townscape and streetscapes; and settlements. Place may also include land covered by water, and any body of water. Place includes the setting of any such place.
- *Preservation* means to maintain a place with as little change as possible.

- *Restoration* means to return a place to a known earlier form, by reassembly and reinstatement, and/or by removal of elements that detract from its cultural heritage value.

### 1.3.5 Acronyms

The following acronyms have been used throughout this document:

AJHRNZ- Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives of New Zealand

AL- Auckland Libraries

ANZ - Archives New Zealand

ATL- Alexander Turnbull Library

CBGPA- Christchurch Botanic Gardens Pictorial Archives

CBGA- Christchurch Botanic Gardens Archives

CAGL- Christchurch Art Gallery Library

CCA- Christ's College Archives

CCC- Christchurch City Council

CCCA- Christchurch City Council Archives

CCL- Christchurch City Library

CMDRC- Canterbury Museum Documentary Research Centre

DCCA - Dunedin City Council Archives

HC- Hocken Collections, Uare Taoka o Hākena, University of Otago

JRNZIH- Journal of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture

MBL- Macmillan Brown Library, Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha, Canterbury University

MNZ- Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

NLA - National Library of Australia

NCCA- Nelson City Council Archives

PSA - Pharmacy Society Archives

TPRSNZ- Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand



Figure 1.1. Pilgrim's sentinel stone, North Hagley Park, placed in 1908. Source: L. Beaumont, 2010

## 1.4 Legal description of the place

### 1.4.1 Legal description: Hagley Park

Property:	Hagley Park
Historically known as:	Hagley Park
Controlling Local Body:	Christchurch City Council
Physical Address of Site:	Bounded by Park Terrace, Deans Avenue, Moorhouse Avenue and Hagley Avenue and crossed by Riccarton Avenue and Harper Avenue
Landscape Description:	Sports Park with ornamental component
Landscape Typology <sup>3</sup> :	Public Parks, Gardens, Domains and Public Reserves
Legal Description:	RS 41180, 41181, 41182 (SO 15234, 15235 & 15236)
Land Area:	164.6370 hectares
Status:	Classified as a Reserve for recreation purposes - NZ Gazette 1980 p. 2706
Summary History of Land Ownership/Management:	Hagley Park reserved forever as a public park in 1855 under the Canterbury Association Reserve Ordinance 1855, Session V. No 2, Clause 4 Various twentieth-century legislation effected a change of status from public park to recreation reserve
New Zealand Historic Places Registrations:	Umpires' Pavilion - Category II, Registration No: 3656 Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda - Category II, Registration No: 3093 Helmores Lane Bridge - Category II, Registration No: 1798 Park Bridge and Mickle Gates - Category II, Registration No: 1834 Nurses' Memorial Chapel - Category I, Registration No: 1851
Heritage Buildings/ Structures in Christchurch City Plan:	The Umpires' Pavilion, Hagley Oval - Group 3 Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda - Group 3 Helmores Lane Bridge - Group 3 Armagh Street Bridge - Hagley Park - Group 3 Nurses' Memorial Chapel - Group 2
Archaeological Site:	It is a landscape associated with pre-1900 human activity and is therefore protected under the archaeological provisions of the Historic Places Act
Notable Trees:	No listed trees
Other:	The Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Notable Tree Trust database lists some of Hagley Park's trees.
City Plan Zoning:	Open Space 2 (District Recreation and Open Space)

Note: Council have directed that the Nurses' Memorial Chapel is to be included as part of this Conservation Plan. The site the Chapel occupies could become an Historic Reserve (under the Reserves Act 1977) if both the building and land come under the administration of the Christchurch City Council. Should this proposed land exchange with the Canterbury District Health Board proceed the site would then be linked with Hagley Park.

<sup>3</sup> Based on Juliette Ramsey's widely adopted methodology for the identification and assessment of heritage landscapes. Ramsey, J. (1991) *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Heritage Commission

## 1.4.2 Legal description: Botanic Gardens

Property:	Christchurch Botanic Gardens
Historically known as:	Government Domain, Christchurch Domain, Public Gardens, Acclimatisation Grounds (in part)
Controlling Local Body:	Christchurch City Council
Physical Address of Site:	Encircled by Rolleston Avenue, Christ's College and North Hagley Park
Landscape Description:	Designed ornamental public landscape and related structures
Landscape Typology <sup>4</sup> :	Botanic Garden
Status:	Classified as a Local Purpose (Botanic Garden) Reserve by NZ Gazette 1990 p. 828
Legal Description:	Part Reserve 25 (SO 11870)
Land Area:	21.1374 hectares
Summary History of Land Ownership/Management:	Reserved as a site for the residence of a superintendent or other chief officer of the Provincial Government. Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971 vested the Gardens "in the City Corporation a reserve for a botanic garden". Twentieth-century legislation effected a change of status from public park to local purpose (Botanic Garden) reserve.
New Zealand Historic Places Registrations:	Cuningham House - Category II, Registration No: 1862 Curator's House - Category II, Registration No: 1863 Rolleston Statue - Category II, Registration No: 1946
Heritage Buildings/ Structures in Christchurch City Plan:	Cuningham House and setting - Group 2 Moorhouse Statue - Group 2 Rolleston Statue - Group 2 Curator's House – Group 3
Archaeological Site:	It is a landscape associated with pre-1900 human activity and is therefore protected under the archaeological provisions of the Historic Places Act
Notable Trees:	Six heritage trees listed - 3 x <i>Quercus robur</i> , 1 x <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> , 1 x <i>Agathus australis</i> , 1 x <i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Other:	The Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Notable Tree Trust database lists a number of the Botanic Gardens' significant trees.
City Plan Zoning:	Conservation 2 (Historic and Garden City Parks)

Note: Although legally defined as Part Reserve 25 (SO 11870), the Christchurch Botanic Gardens' management area includes approximately 12 hectares of Hagley Park (Part Rural Section 41181, SO 15235). This is the Daffodil Woodland area, Pinetum and the United Car Park between the Avon River, hospital grounds and the United Sports Club area, and the Avon River corridor, including the northern bank from the United Car Park to the Botanic Gardens Car Park.

<sup>4</sup> Based on Juliette Ramsey's widely adopted methodology for the identification and assessment of heritage landscapes. Ramsey, J. (1991) *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Heritage Commission



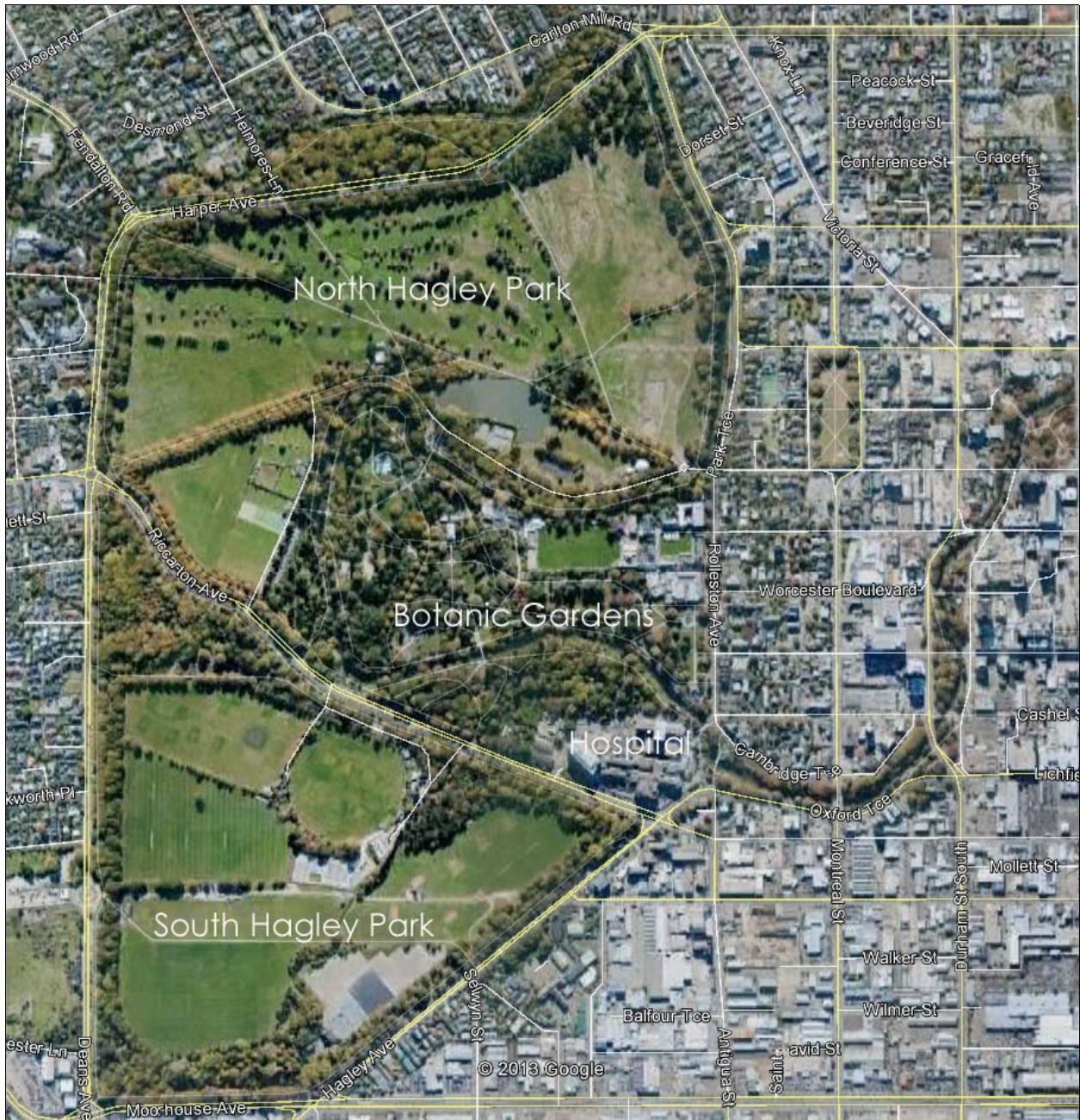


Figure 1.2. Location of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park within the wider context of central Christchurch.

Google Earth Imagery date 4 June 2012

Source: © 2011 Google Inc

Section 2  
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARIES:  
HAGLEY PARK AND THE CHRISTCHURCH  
BOTANIC GARDENS 1837 - 2013





## Section 2. Chronological summaries of development

### 2.1 Hagley Park

The following chronologies should be read in conjunction with the *List of significant, ceremonial and other known associational plantings* in the Appendices of this Plan.

PERIOD	EVENT <sup>5</sup>
1840	Richard Pollard, surveyor, is believed to have erected a whare in Hagley Park (It should be noted that the veracity of this event is questioned by author and historian Johannes Anderson)
1848	Canterbury Association formed
1850	A number of newly-arrived settlers occupy whare in Hagley Park. Mr Bowen in North Hagley Park, on the bend in the Avon, not far from the north-eastern corner of the United Bowling and Tennis Clubs; Mr Inwood formed a hole in the river bank close to where a bend of the Avon fringed the Riccarton Road and from there operated the town's first bakery; In South Park, the Philpott, Patrick, Hill and Quaife families erected their whare on the banks of the small creek that crossed at the dip midway between the Hospital and the Plough Inn
1851	Canterbury Conveyance No. 183 gives the Canterbury Association the authority to mortgage, reserve and/or alienate land for public purposes
	Anniversary celebrations, which include the first public horse race, held in North Hagley Park
	Canterbury Cricket Club play on temporary grounds known as Dilloways
1852	One mile 150 yard horse track formed in North Hagley Park
	Farewell breakfast held in Hagley Park to mark the departure of Robert Godley from the colony
	December. Crown cancels the land-selling powers of the Canterbury Association and the Provincial Council takes over the assets of the Association including Hagley Park and the Government Domain
	May. First license to depasture stock issued to Richard James Harman for 445 acres in Hagley Park for a three month period for £14-7-5
	Surveyor's House relocated from South Hagley Park
	December 16. Exhibition staged by the Agricultural, Botanical, and Horticultural Society held in Hagley Park
1857	Building of Christ's College begins
1858	Riccarton Road (now Avenue) metalled through Hagley Park
1859	Enoch Barker appointed as Government Gardener
1859	Unsuccessful attempt by some members of the Provincial Government to locate a flour mill on the Avon River at the western extremity of the Domain and in Hagley Park
	Christ's College play on a rough cricket pitch near the site now occupied by Victoria Lake
	January. Tenders advertised for draining Hagley Park
	First College (Park) Bridge erected (Now known as Armagh Street Bridge)
1860	Christchurch Cricket Club lease 11 acres at the north-western corner of North Hagley Park adjacent to the Plough Inn for a cricket pitch
1860	Ngāi Tahu from Kaiapoi, Rāpaki and Port Levy petition the Canterbury Provincial Council to build a

<sup>5</sup> Fully referenced sources for the events detailed in this table are provided in the footnotes in Section 3: Development of the place.

	“house” and provide a “resting place” for Māori in Little Hagley Park. Proposal voted out by a narrow margin
1862	Canterbury Provincial Government sets aside part of what is now Little Hagley Park for Māori to tether their horses when visiting Christchurch
	Christchurch constituted a city with its own governing body
	Barker and Charitable Gang begin to plant peripheral belts with “ <i>strong English forest trees</i> ”
	Portion (5 acres 1 rood 38 perches) of Hagley Park granted for a hospital – Christchurch Hospital Ordinance 1863, and first hospital building constructed
	April. Canterbury Volunteer Rifles shooting range formed on the western boundary of North Hagley Park. The range includes parallels and a sod rifle butt
1863/64	Cricket pavilion erected on Canterbury Cricket Club's 'Dilloway' grounds
1864	May 19. First meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Superintendent to direct the development of the Park and the Government Domain
	Joseph Armstrong compiles the first list of native species identified within Hagley Park
1865	Helmore's bridge erected by Joseph Helmore
	Stone walls constructed to the rear of the Canterbury Volunteer Rifles' shooting butt
	Sir George Grey gifts 100 oak trees for Hagley Park
1866	Cricket pavilion and pitch relocated to the 13 acre site on North Hagley (now known as The Oval)
Late 1867	Perimeter belts of Hagley Park wholly in existence except for the belt adjacent to what is now known as Harper Avenue and a small portion in the north east corner of the North Hagley Park opposite Park Terrace. Tree belts formed on the north side of the Avon, opposite Christ's College, and thorn hedges planted on the outer edges of both Parks on either side of Riccarton Avenue. Foot tracks formed linking the College (Park) Bridge with Park Road, Fendalton, Riccarton and Great South Road stiles
1867	August. John Armstrong replaces Enoch Barker as Government Gardener
1868	Attempt to establish a cattle market in Hagley Park. Defeated by public petition
	Carriage road proposed through North Hagley Park to link Armagh Street with Riccarton. Petitions forced the abandonment of the scheme
	Ngāi Tahu use Little Hagley Park as a base during the Native Land Court hearings
	Helmore's Bridge repaired and raised following what was referred to as the Great Flood
1870	Proposal for railway siding to pass along the inside boundary of Hagley Park rejected by the public
1872	Golf played informally on North Hagley near Christ's College prior to official formation of Christchurch Golf Club
	Administration of the Domain and Hagley Park vested in the Christchurch Park and Domains Board and John Armstrong's title becomes that of Head Gardener
1873	Joseph Armstrong begins working with his father in the Domain/Hagley Park
	April. Christchurch Golf Club established. Golf played for approximately one year before the club relocates to Avonside
	Two parcels of land transferred from the Acclimatisation Society to the North Canterbury Hospital Board for a fever ward (1 acre 32 perches) and a kitchen-garden (1 acre 34 perches)
	Fencing in of walks linking the College Bridge to Fendalton Road and the College Bridge to Riccarton Road. Tree pits prepared for rare Californian species and nurse pines

1873	Planting of Barker's peripheral belts completed and some increased in the depth. A 120 foot wide and 29 chain long path from the centre clump of trees at the north-west bend of the river, to the Riccarton Hotel (previously known as the Plough Inn) stile, with a branch to the stile at the foot of Fendalton planted with Spanish chestnut and nurse pines. A belt of similar dimensions planted on the north side of the Park from near the Carlton Bridge to the Fendalton Road Bridge. (Now known as Harper Avenue)
1875	Transfer of additional land from Acclimatisation Society to the North Canterbury Hospital Board for pleasure ground and recreation ground for patients (5 acres 2 roods and 32 perches)
1876	Joseph Helmore acquires part of tow strip reserve, in turn giving up part of his land for Helmore's Road (now Helmore's Lane)
	Christchurch Meteorological Station installed in North Hagley Park near the College Bridge
1877	Canterbury Coursing Club granted permission to use a portion of North Hagley Park
1878	Proposal to alienate a strip of land 2.5 chains wide extending from Carlton Bridge to the Acclimatisation Grounds, to be used for the lease of half-acre sections for 50 years. Proposal rejected
	Popular Sports Association level sand hills in North Hagley Park to form a quarter-mile oval running track, and adapt the natural terrain of the Park to form a grass-covered viewing terrace for events
1880	Footpath constructed to replace the 1870's track on Fendalton Road
	28 February. Pioneer Bicycle Club's first cycle competitions held in North Hagley Park
	Formation of a further system of pathways following the meander of the river in North Hagley Park
	The Canterbury Public Domains Board change name to Christchurch Domains Board
	Volunteer Review attended by over 2,000 volunteer soldiers from Dunedin, Southland, Nelson, Wellington and other points north
	April 10. Joubert and Twopenny's International Exhibition opened in South Hagley Park
1882	Subscriptions called for Rotton Row horse ride, and the first section formed in November
	International Industrial Exhibition held in South Hagley Park between April and July
1883	A number of cricket groups granted dedicated grounds in South Hagley Park
1884	Three acres laid out for the Christchurch Football Club in North Hagley Park
	New footpath replaces 1870's track between College Bridge and Fendalton Road
1885	Park Bridge (Armagh/College Bridge) officially opened November 26
1886	New football pavilion erected early in the year
	Christ's College granted an area of eight acres adjoining the Hagley Park Cricket Ground
1887	First match played on Christ's College Cricket Grounds in South Hagley Park
1888	Christ's College cricket pavilion erected in South Hagley Park
	First Canterbury Club lacrosse match played in South Hagley Park
1889	November. Cricket Club caretaker's house built in South Hagley Park
1889	Ambrose Taylor appointed to the position of Head Gardener
1891	Christchurch Golf Club re-form and hold their first match on North Hagley links
1892	Christchurch Polo Club acquires the right to play polo on fifteen acres of South Park, behind the Christ's College Cricket Ground
	Ladies' Golf Club formed and begin play on the North Hagley links

1893	Two acres in South Hagley Park, adjacent to the Park Caretaker/Ranger's cottage (near the site of today's netball courts), planted with mixed tree species
	Christchurch Golf Club erected a hut (on wheels) on North Hagley Park
	Polo pavilion constructed in South Hagley Park
1895	Additional bathing place west of Helmore's Bridge sanctioned by Domains Board
1896	Hockey Club granted ground between the polo ground and the College Cricket Club
1897	December. Recreational cycling through the Park officially sanctioned and tar and sand cycle tracks formed from the Armagh Street Bridge to the gate opposite Fendalton Bridge
1897/1898	Victoria Lake formed from an area of swamp near Armagh Street to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria
1898	Boys' High School erect cricket pavilion on their playing grounds in South Hagley Park
	A full eighteen-hole course laid out in North Hagley Park by the committee of the Christchurch Golf Club
	November. Model Yacht Club begins racing on Lake Victoria
1899	April. Model Yacht Club pavilion under construction
1900	Relief of Mafeking celebrations held in North Hagley Park
1901	June 24. The Great Military Review and encampment held in North Hagley for the Duke and Duchess of York
	Golf links reduced to 9 holes
1902	February 16. Farewell function held in North Hagley Park for troops heading to war
	Huge bonfire to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII held in North Hagley Park between Armagh Street entrance and Victoria Lake
1903	New path in North Hagley Park under construction
	Antigua Street from the River Avon to Armagh Street renamed Rolleston Avenue
1905	June. Christchurch United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club takes up lease for 3 acres, 3 roods and 27 perches in North Hagley Park
	December. United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club pavilion officially opened by the Mayor
	Site clearing and construction for New Zealand Exhibition begins
1906/1907	Christchurch International Exhibition held in North Hagley Park
1907	James Dawes appointed as Head Gardener
1908	James Young appointed as Head Gardener/Curator
1908	December 16. Canterbury Old Colonists' Association mark the spot where some of the first settlers erected their huts in North Hagley Park some hundred yards west of Victoria Lake
	Rocks from the Exhibition fernery buried in trenches in North Hagley Park along with old iron and concrete building foundations
1909	Sentinel stone placed at the location of Mr Isaac Philpott's whare
1910	1,200 cadets and volunteers camp in North Hagley Park during Lord Kitchener's visit in February
1911	Tablet laid on the road leading to the United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club's tennis courts, just off Riccarton Road, to mark the spot where Robert Godley farewelled the 'Pilgrim Fathers' on Christmas Day 1852

1911	Celebrations for the King George V coronation held in North Hagley Park
1912	Foundation stone from the New Zealand International Exhibition placed into storage
1913	King George V's birthday parade and review held in North Hagley Park
	Part of Helmore's plantation acquired by Christchurch City Council in 1913 as a Domain Reserve when the Helmore Estate was subdivided
1915	Pou (which had been retained as a marker of the historic site of the Exhibition pā) removed
1916	Lake Albert and island constructed to the north of Victoria Lake. Excavated soil used in the border garden on Rolleston Avenue
	New entrance formed in South Hagley Park at the Hospital corner
1917	Christchurch Beautifying Association plant Carlton Bridge corner with ribbonwood, kowhai and cordyline to a plan prepared by James Young
	Helmore's Reserve cleared by Robert Owen, the River Improvement Committee, and later the Christchurch Beautifying Association
1918	Anzac Day Returned Soldiers' parade
1919	Peace celebration and military review
1923	Armson and Collins design the Soldiers' Memorial Football Pavilion
1924	Helmore's Reserve officially opened and renamed Millbrook Reserve
1925	New entrance gates erected in South Hagley Park. These and the gates in North Hagley Park were painted white
	Alteration to the Avon River channel to increase the width of Carlton Mill Road
1926	Lych-gate, designed by R. W. England, added at the Rossall Street entrance of Helmore's Reserve
	Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda officially opened in September 1926 by Sir Heaton Rhodes
1927	New avenue of Spanish chestnuts planted from the Armagh Street Bridge across North Hagley Park to Victoria Lake
	One hundred mixed species planted near the Caretaker's Cottage in the southwest corner of South Hagley Park (English lime, Spanish chestnuts, horse chestnuts, English beech and English sycamore)
	Military review for the Duke and Duchess of York held in North Hagley Park
	Weeping willows and other ornamental trees planted at Carlton Corner by Relief Scheme workers
	Island formed near the Rossall Street-Carlton Mill Road junction and planted with a birch tree and rhododendrons
	March 15. Foundation stone laid by the Duke of York (on behalf of his wife) for the Nurses Memorial Chapel. Chapel is completed in December
1928	Area of 1 acre 2 roods and 31.5 perches of land occupied by the Acclimatisation Society vested in the Hospital Board for a Nurses' Home and recreation ground
1929	Part of the river bank filled in and south bank cut away
1930	Area west of the United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club courts transformed into vegetable plots by the Vegetable Committee (part of the Citizens' Unemployed Committee)
	Electrograph House constructed on the shore of Victoria Lake
	Acclimatisation Society relocates to Greenpark and part of their former site is vested in the Hospital Board for a Nurses' Home, with the balance of land returning to the Domains Board
1930	Old nursery in North Hagley Park (south side of Victoria Lake) replanted in potatoes

	Live hedge bounding South Hagley Park on Riccarton Avenue removed to widen the road
1931	Formation of a new main entrance from Riccarton Road opposite the Christ's College Cricket Ground using the (1916) South Hagley Park gate
	Formation of a new entrance from Riccarton Road into the United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club courts area
	North Park Road between the Carlton and Fendalton Bridges renamed Harper Avenue
1934	Part of Washbourne's (now Washbourne) Creek diverted into a straight ditch
1935	Celebrations held in Hagley Park for the Duke of Gloucester's visit
1936	Triangular area bounded by Deans Avenue, Riccarton Avenue and Washborn Creek, South Hagley Park given over to Christchurch Boys' High pupils for Arbor Day plantings of purple-leafed sycamores
	Cosmic Ray House erected east of the Electrograph House on the site of the old nursery
1937	Vegetable grounds cultivated by the Committee of the Unemployed re-sown in permanent grass
	Celebrations in the Park for the coronation of King George VI
1941-42	Air-raid trenches constructed in Hagley Park for students from St Margaret's Girls' High School and Cathedral Grammar, railway employees, hospital visitors and sporting bodies in both Parks
1942	May. Polo pavilion appropriated for use as a temporary bivouac by the Home Guard
	Formation of a spoil tip in Little Hagley which operated for two years
1943/44	Stock grazing ceases in the Park
1944	The Women's Land Army permitted to cultivate an area of ground in the old tree nursery near the Nurses' Home
1945	Brendon Mansfield replaces James McPherson replacement as Curator
1946	Botanic Gardens Amendment Act 1946 passed – Domains Boards cease to function, and Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens vested in Christchurch City, effective 16 September
	October 26. R.S.A. Bowling Club pavilion officially opened
	Hawthorn hedge bounding Little Hagley Park on Hagley Avenue from the Carlton Mill Bridge to Helmore's land and from Helmore's Road to Fendalton Road, removed
	Six hard courts laid in North Hagley Park for the Canterbury Basketball Association
1946	Morris John Barnett appointed Director of Botanic Gardens, Parks and Reserves
1948	Death of Curator Brendon Mansfield
1950	Hagley Golf Club plants 50 trees between the fairways in North Hagley Park
	10 August. Members of the New Zealand Founders' Society plant 12 large oak trees near the Philpott Memorial in South Hagley Park
	Sept. 11. Women's Club and Women's Division of Federated Farmers plant 25 oaks in South Hagley park for the Canterbury Centennial
	September 14. The President and 30 members of the Garden Circle of the Home Economics Association plant 8 oak trees in South Hagley Park for Canterbury Centennial Arbor Day
	Widening of Deans Avenue and construction of the Deans Avenue, Blenheim Rd, Riccarton Road roundabout encroach on Hagley Park land
	Avenues in both North and South Hagley Park planted along the full length of Riccarton Road to mark the centenary

1950-1951	Amusement Park created in North Hagley Park for the Canterbury Centenary celebrations
1951	April 1. Ornate cast bronze plaque on concrete plinth placed on the site of the first Methodist Sunday School in Canterbury (South Hagley Park)
1953	Plaque, plinth and tree placed in South Hagley Park to commemorate the Canterbury centenary and the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
1954	Golf driving range established in south west corner of South Hagley Park
	Dressing sheds constructed in North Hagley Park and South Hagley Park near Deans Avenue
1955	Huia Gilpin appointed Director of Botanic Gardens, Parks and Reserves Lawrie Metcalf appointed Assistant Curator
1956	March. First bluebells planted in Little Hagley Park by the Christchurch Soroptimist Club
1957	New rugby union shelter added in South Hagley Park
	Roundabout erected Deans Avenue/Riccarton Road
1958	Dynes Memorial Gates erected at the western entrance to North Hagley Park
1960	Indian totem pole, carved by North American Indians during Oregon's Centennial Exposition in 1959, erected in Little Hagley Park
1960s	Christ's College Gates relocated to the entrance of College cricket grounds in South Hagley Park
1961	A.M.E. Mickle Memorial Gates erected at the Armagh Street entrance to North Hagley Park
	McGibbon Gates erected at the entrance from Riccarton Avenue to North Hagley Park
	September 26. McGibbon Gates officially opened by the Mayor
1961-62	Old dump near the United Tennis Club court cleared and extensions made to the Pinetum
1963	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> planted in Little Hagley with plinth and plaque to mark the anniversary of Guiding
	Stone Pine Mound planted as part of the Botanic Gardens' Centennial celebrations
1965	Three celebration trees planted as part of W.A.C.Y. 2000 near Victoria Lake
1967	North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society plaque placed in the Primula Garden on the former site of the Society's trout ponds
	New Christ's College groundsman's house constructed on College grounds in South Hagley Park
1968	Cyclone Giselle responsible for the loss of a number of trees
	Approval given for the construction of a cricket sports centre in South Hagley Park
	Upgraded Model Yacht Clubhouse constructed near the Cosmic Ray House
	Harper Avenue widened in preparation for a motorway
1970	Early March. Grass skimmed from North Hagley Park for the Harper Avenue deviation
	Implement shed constructed on Christ's College grounds in South Hagley Park and a new pavilion erected on the footprint of the College's earlier pavilion
1971	Local body elections result in the abandonment of motorway plans
1974	Ōtautahi (Christchurch) Māori Committee request consideration of a proposal to make Little Hagley Park a Māori reservation, as provided by the Provincial Government in 1857. Request declined
1977	Ōtautahi (Christchurch) Māori Committee again request consideration of a proposal to make Little Hagley Park a Māori reservation. Request declined again
1978	Alan Jolliffe appointed Curator

1979	United Tennis, Bowling and Croquet Club pavilion burns to the ground
1982	Warwick Scadden appointed Curator
1985	Threatened encroachment within the fringes of the Park on Hagley Avenue and Deans Avenue for car-parking rejected by the public
	A number of the Armstrong's <i>Wellingtonia</i> edging the United Car Park are removed
1987	North West Kiwanis Group commence installation of the Hagley Park exercise course
1989	Umpires' Cricket Pavilion (constructed in 1863/64) restoration project begins
	Canterbury Horticulture relocate to current premises in Hagley Park
	Protection Notice issued by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust to ensure the survival of the Nurses' Memorial Chapel
1990	Nurses' Memorial Chapel restored and a new porch area is added
1992	Former Canterbury Netball Union pavilion near Moorhouse Avenue replaced with new building currently known as the Trustbank Netball Centre
1993	The Kate Sheppard Memorial Walk formally opened
	Azalea beds formed under the trees in South Hagley Park across Deans Avenue from Nancy's Hotel (formerly the Riccarton Hotel). Azaleas gifted by Kenneth Weaver
1994	A further 120 Yoshino Cherries ( <i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> ) planted on either side of Riccarton Avenue
2000	Additional azaleas gifted by Weaver and planted at the Riccarton Avenue entrance to the Park
	60 Yoshino Cherries trees planted on either side of Riccarton Avenue
2003	Dr David Given appointed Curator
2004	Pedestrian gate removed from the Mickle Gates at the College (Armagh) Bridge
2005	Formation of the Big M Fitness Track
2007	<i>The Botanic Gardens Management Plan</i> and the <i>Master Plan for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens</i> approved by the Christchurch City Council
2009	Dr John Clemens appointed Curator
2010	Island in Lake Albert and its perimeter replanted using plants grown for the Christchurch Botanic Gardens' entry in the Ellerslie Flower Show's competition gardens class called 'Swamp Modern'
	4 September. Canterbury earthquake results in necessary tree removals within Hagley Park for public safety reasons
2011	February 22. Significant liquefaction in Hagley Park North as a consequence of the February Canterbury earthquake. Damage sustained to the beds of Victoria and Albert Lakes, the Footballer's Soldiers Memorial, Armagh Street Bridge, Nurses' Memorial Chapel, Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda and Helmores Lane Bridge
	South Hagley Park used as temporary accommodation site post earthquake and as a venue for earthquake briefings. North Hagley Park used as a temporary events area
	March 8. 24 trees felled (mostly oak) near the Armagh Street car park as a consequence of the February earthquake
	March 18. Memorial service held in North Hagley Park with memorial tree planting
	'Occupy Christchurch' protest action in South Hagley Park for 150 days
2012	February 22. Second memorial service was held in North Hagley Park



## 2.2 Government Domain/Botanic Gardens

This chronology should be read in conjunction with the *List of significant, ceremonial and other known associational plantings* in the Appendices of this Plan.

PERIOD	EVENT <sup>6</sup>
1848	Canterbury Association formed
1851	Canterbury Conveyance No. 183 gives the Canterbury Association authority to mortgage, reserve and/or alienate land for public purposes
1852	December. Crown cancels the land-selling powers of the Canterbury Association and the Provincial Council takes over the assets of the Association including Hagley Park and the Government Domain
	May. First license to depasture stock issued for 64 acres in the Government Domain for 4 shillings 7 pence per acre per annum
1859	Christ's College opens on 10 acres set aside from the Government Domain
1859/60	Enoch Barker appointed Government Gardener
1860	Barker starts forming the Government Nursery Garden at the western end of the Domain
1861	Formation of the Christchurch Horticultural Society
1862	Christchurch constituted a city with its own governing body
1864	Canterbury Horticultural and Acclimatisation Society formed and public meeting held concerning acclimatisation
	May 19. First meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Superintendent to direct the development of Hagley Park and the Government Domain
	Barker and assistants begin grounds work in the Acclimatisation Society's Grounds and begin to layout the Domain. Riverside walk formed and eyot constructed. First tree reportedly planted
	Joseph Armstrong compiles the first list of native species identified within the Domain and Hagley Park
1865	Glass-verandahed cottage constructed to house the Acclimatisation Society's Curator
1866	August. Christchurch Horticultural Society granted land adjacent to the Acclimatisation Society for a Botanical Garden
	September. Inaugural planting of Christchurch Horticultural Society's botanical plantings adjacent to Acclimatisation Society grounds
1866/67	John Armstrong replaces Enoch Barker as Government Gardener
1868	Bathing place in Domain/Hagley Park formalised by Domains Board
1870	Canterbury Museum opens
1871	Pine Mound planted with <i>Pinus pinaster</i> (syn <i>Pinus maritima</i> )
1872	Last remaining significant sand mound in Domain levelled
	Ca. July. Head Gardener's house constructed
	Addition to Museum constructed
1873	Joseph Armstrong begins working in the Domain/Hagley Park

<sup>6</sup> Fully referenced sources for the events detailed are provided in the footnotes in Section 3: Development of the place.

1873	New nursery established on the west of the Domain
	Toxophilite Society's begin their use of the [Archery] Lawn for archery practice and competition
	Two parcels of land transferred to the Hospital Board
	Footbridge linking Acclimatisation Grounds within the Domain erected
	William Rolleston presents sundial to Domain
1874	Sundial relocated to the walk leading from Hereford Street (where Moorhouse Statue subsequently positioned)
1875	Pinetum planted
	Arboretum of New Zealand plants formed and planted by the Armstrongs
	Paling boundary fence on Antigua Street removed, a second entry point opposite Worcester Street added and new main gates installed at the entrance opposite Hereford Street
	Five plus acres between the Avon River and adjacent creek given over to the Hospital for convalescent patients' exercise
1877	Addition to Museum
1878	Barker's eyot re-fashioned by John and Joseph Armstrong
1881	Public Domains Act of 1881
	Domains Board direct the Armstrongs to establish an economic plant unit in South Hagley Park and prison labour is used to break in the ground
1882	Canterbury Public Domains Board becomes Christchurch Domains Board
	International Industrial Exhibition held in South Hagley Park between April and July
	Organisers of the International Exhibition present set of iron gates to the Domains Board at the end of the Exhibition
	Acclimatisation Gardens formally opened to public
	Domains Board agree to Horticulture Society's request to erect a structure in the Domain (this does not proceed)
	Addition to Museum
1883	New gates from organisers of the International Industrial Exhibition erected at main entrance near Hereford Street and gates formerly in that position relocated to entrance beside the Museum
1884	Preparatory work for another economic nursery undertaken in South Hagley Park but later abandoned due to site unsuitability
1885	Rolleston Sundial relocated to position in front of the Head Gardener's cottage and encircled by protective railings
	Unveiling of Moorhouse Statue
	Construction of new College (Armagh) Bridge
1889	July. Domains Board allows the Canterbury Museum to extend its rear boundary by 40 feet into the Domain to afford space for an alteration in the position of the Maori House
	John and Joseph Armstrong resign from their positions
1889	October 19. Ambrose Taylor appointed Head Gardener
1898	Significant fire destroys approximately 5½ acres in the Domain
	Government agents collect seed in the Domain for use in the Railway Plantations

1900	February. Addition to Head Gardener's/Curator's cottage
1901	Magnetic Observatory complex comprising Absolute Magnetic House, Observatory Office and Magnetographic House established in the Domain
1902	Harman's Plantation named after Board member Richard Harman
1903	March. First batch of tree plates described as "large galvanised iron plates bearing in bold black lettering the popular name, botanical name and original habitat of plant" put in position
1904	Name plates attached to trees in the Pinetum
	The cabbage tree near the southern (Woodlands) bridge marked with name plate recording that it was growing in that spot when the first settlers arrived in Canterbury
	Rolleston statue placed in position in front of the Museum and fronting Worcester Street
	June. Wreath made from "the contents of the Domain" sent to the funeral of the Rt Hon. Richard Seddon
1906/1907	New Zealand International Exhibition held in North Hagley Park
1907	James Dawes appointed as Head Gardener
1908	James Young appointed as Head Gardener
1910	The first Domain fête held, attracting a crowd of between 20,000 and 25,000 visitors
ca.1910	First stage of James Young's Rose Garden laid out
	Tea Kiosk constructed
1911	June. Peacock Fountain erected adjacent to the present site of the McDougall Art Gallery
1912	New iron gates erected at the Museum entrance and the Curator's House entrance to the Domain
	Second stage of Rose Garden laid out
1913	John Hunter presents the Domains Board with a sundial
	September. Townend Conservatory and Orchid House purchased and relocated from Allan McLean's estate known as 'Holly Lea'
	Domain renamed Botanic Gardens and James Young's position becomes that of Curator
1915	Peacock Fountain relocated to south-east corner of Archery Lawn
	River and Rose Carnival held in aid of the Patriotic Fund
1916	James Jamieson gifts set of Oamaru stone tazze for the Rose Garden
	James Young gives gardening lessons to women for two hours a week to help them manage home gardens during the war
1917	Lime Avenue, now known as Beswick's Walk, planted by Young
	Kitchen added to the Tea Kiosk
1919	Charles Cuninghame leaves £8,000 for the beautification and improvement of the Botanic Gardens
1919	Curator's House designed by Collins and Harman, tender's called and old house sold and removed
1920	Construction of Curator's House completed
1921	Landing stage for boats constructed on the riverside near the Kiosk
1922	September. Tea Kiosk destroyed by fire. Replacement designed by Collins and Harman
1923	Replacement Tea Kiosk constructed
	Armson and Collins design the Rugby Union Footballers' Soldiers Memorial Pavilion

1923	Christ's College brick wall constructed. Door from Diocesan and Library placed in the wall as a gate April 26. Foundation stone laid for Cuningham House by Governor General, Lord Jellicoe
1924	George Scott gifts four statues to Domains Board and these are placed in Cuningham House August 9. Cuningham House formally opened
1925	New motor and tool shed erected Parliament passes the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act. S. 54 of the Act vests what is now the Art Gallery land in the Corporation of Christchurch for the purpose of a public art gallery
1926	Domains Board acquires Joseph Armstrong's books, herbarium specimens and instruments
1927	Small lakelet for lilies and irises formed near Rock Garden
1928	May 28. Foundation stone for the McDougall Art Gallery laid by Robert McDougall
1930	Acclimatisation Society relocate their operation to Greenpark. Land rationalisation sees part become the site for the new Nurses' Home and the balance returned to the Domains Board
1931	Peacock Fountain relocated to a site west of the Archery Lawn Tea Kiosk is extended
1932	June 16. McDougall Art Gallery opened by the Mayor of Christchurch, D. G. Sullivan M.P.
1933	James McPherson appointed as Curator
1933	Stone steps, flanked by large rocks, constructed to allow access to Pine Mound
1934	Rolleston Sundial moved to Herbaceous Border Garden
1935	Rose Garden remodelled by James McPherson Crocus Mound formed on the Cherry Mound Consignment of orchids and water lilies received from Sir Jeremiah Colman, Gatton Park
1936	December. Members of the Builders' Association present eight garden seats for new Rose Garden Willow collection of 61 species received from Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Cosmic Ray House recording station constructed near Victoria Lake Five lead ornamental garden figures presented by Robert McDougall for the new Rose Garden Plants sent to Governor General and Lady Galway for new Alpine Garden at Government House, Wellington Albert Edward oak acorns sent to Australian Forestry League, native tree (seed?) sent to Japan for the Emperor's private collection, and a collection of willows sent to St Lucia University, Brisbane
1937	Ca. October. Planted map island of New Zealand removed from the Water Garden
1938	November 4. Leonard Cockayne Memorial Garden declared open by Professor Carl Skottsberg, the Swedish botanist September 25. Formal inauguration of Daffodil Sunday
1939	Bell of Submarine L. 21 acquired by the Botanic Gardens for use as a closing bell October. Exotic Rock Garden opened by Lord Galway Fitzgerald Statue erected on Rolleston Avenue opposite Cashel Street
1941	Slit trenches constructed in the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park for emergency use as per EPS Shelter Programme

1941	Workshop added to the Magnetic Observatory complex and new glasshouses constructed in nursery area
1943 1943	Vegetable garden demonstration plots established in the Gardens as part of the city's wartime Civic Vegetable Campaign. Hospital nurses granted an allotment for the Dig for Victory campaign
	Statuary accepted from the late Henry Dyke Acland
1944	New paddling pool constructed in the Children's Playground by Christchurch Rotary Club
1945	Brendon Mansfield appointed as Assistant Director after James McPherson's resignation
1945	Snow storm causes significant damage to trees on the Armstrong and Archery Lawns and in the old and new Native Gardens
1946	Botanic Gardens Amendment Act 1946 – Domains Boards cease to function, and Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens vested in Christchurch City effective 16 September
1946	Morris John Barnett appointed Director of Botanic Gardens, Parks and Reserves
1946	Noteworthy and valuable collection of over 1,100 succulents and cacti gifted by Mr H. M. Garrick
	Collection of new and uncommon plants endemic to the Campbell Islands collected by Mr W. B. Brockie for the Rock Garden
	Government petitioned to proclaim the Botanic Gardens a National Botanic Gardens. This proves unsuccessful
1948	September 10. Opening of H. F. Herbert Memorial Pavilion in Rotary playground
1949	Peacock Fountain dismantled and placed in storage
1949/50	Eveleyn Couzins Memorial Gateway constructed
1951	Development of the Murray-Aynsley Lawn with trees procured in England by Morris Barnett
1952-1953	Formation of a Rose Species Garden south of the Murray-Aynsley Lawn
1954	Ornamental pool in Rose Garden replaced with Stevenson Sundial
1954-1955	Townend House demolished
	No. 1 Propagating House dismantled and replaced with new glasshouse
	Gilpin House constructed
1955	First outdoor display of public art held in the Botanic Gardens
	Primula and Waterside Garden developed in the Murray-Aynsley Lawn
	Clematis Garden developed abutting the Christ's College brick wall on the east of the Gardens
	Row of aging (50+ year old) <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> on the south walk (Armstrong Lawn) removed
	Addition to Museum
1955	Huia Gilpin appointed Director of Botanic Gardens, Parks and Reserves
1955	Lawrie Metcalf appointed Assistant Curator
1955-1956	Primula Garden formed and dwarf rhododendron collection planted
	New Townend House constructed over the footprint of the original house
1956	Seismographic cellar demolished and its concrete walls buried in a hole and topped with two feet of soil
	September 24. Fern House officially opened
1958	Garrick Cactus and Succulent House officially opened by the Mayor

1958	Site around the Museum restored with turf from Avon Park following construction of the new wing
1959	Fern House renovated, re-soiled and irrigation system added
1960	Donation of roses from Nancy Steen for Rose Species Garden
1960-1961	Re-design of the Cockayne Memorial Garden and enlargement of the Alpine Garden
1962	Kiosk lakelet re-formed
1963	February. New stone wall on Rolleston Avenue officially unveiled
	Botanic Gardens' centenary marked with the publication " <i>A Garden Century</i> "
	Location names which recognised the role of the first Domain Board members were conferred on places within the Botanic Gardens which were still un-named
	Miss J. S. Rane retires at age 80 after being employed in the Botanic Gardens since June 1928
1964	Gilpin House constructed but did not open until 1967
	Rolleston Avenue trees felled and new replacement mixed species avenue planted
	Retention work carried out on the banks of the Avon River and the Kiosk Lake using walling stone from the Halswell quarry
1966	Library, offices and staff facilities constructed east of the Show Houses
	New Kiosk footbridge (North Bridge) constructed
	New ten foot long shadehouse replaces old structure
	Garden seat with carved Oamaru stone ends and Oamaru stone garden table gifted by Miss Johns
1967	Clematis Garden near Propagation Department re-designed and 48 foot long pergola constructed
	Alpine House formally opened
1968	Rhodes bronze cranes donated for Cuninghame House
	April 11. Following storm damage, 36 trees removed including 11 of the more notable in the Botanic Gardens
1970	Magnetic Observatory grounds handed back to the Christchurch City Council as per the original 1901 agreement and all buildings, with the exception of the workshop and two wings of the original office, removed from the Botanic Gardens
	February. The Botanic Gardens' first guest touring vehicle known as the 'Toast Rack' introduced
Late 1970s	McLay bonsai collection gifted to the Botanic Gardens
1975	Replacement Woodlands Footbridge erected
1976	Conversion of Rose Species garden in the Murray-Aynsley Lawn to a Heritage Rose Garden
	Small trial ground for annuals developed
1977	Base station renovated for use as a classroom for Metcalf's educational programme
	Pipe railing installed in Garrick House in front of plants to stop people walking through the display
	Addition to Museum
1978	Alan Jolliffe appointed Curator
1978	A specially commissioned electrically-powered tractor with sound system added to the 'Toast Rack' as guest touring vehicle
1979	A fire damages Tea Kiosk which is rebuilt using the existing brickwork

1979	Erection of stone bridge and stone seat in Water Garden
	Dwarf conifer collection planted near Curator's House
1979-1980	Thirteen additional stone based seats added around the Gardens
	Stone water fountains placed in the Eveleyn Couzins Memorial Gateway, the Rock Garden and the former Acclimatisation Society grounds
1980	Diorama in Garrick Cactus and Succulent House re-touched by Gordon Gee's successor, Merv Holland, using Gordon Gee's original paints
	April 16. Official naming of Gilpin House and renaming of the Alpine House to Foweraker House performed by Mayor Hamish Hay
1981	Cuningham House steel windows and doors replaced by powder coated aluminium and safety glass
	Ramps added to Gilpin and Garrick Houses and trail beds reshaped
	Reconstruction of Fern House – new flat roof section and rafters added and side walls renewed
1982	Warwick Scadden appointed Curator
1983	June 28. Armstrong herbarium uplifted by the DSIR Botany Division for safe storage
1987	Information Centre erected
	Herb Garden replaces Clematis Garden
1989	First management plan prepared for the Botanic Gardens under Neiel Drain, Director of Parks and Recreation
	Fragrant Garden formed on the south-west of the Show Houses
	Friends of the Botanic Gardens officially registered as an incorporated society
1990	'The Wrestlers' by Lew Summers purchased by Christchurch City Council and placed in the Woodlands
1992	'Te Puna Ora' water feature placed in the Water Garden area
1993	'Taking Flight' sculpture/drinking fountain donated by New Zealand Foundrymen's Institute and placed in the Woodlands
	Addition to Museum
1995	Pergola archways added to each entrance of the Rose Garden
1996	Peacock Fountain reinstated on the Armstrong Lawn following major restoration of the fountain
1997	'Regret' by Sam Mahon, part of Sculpture in the Gardens, purchased by Robin Judkins as a permanent installation in the pool at the east end of the Archery Lawn
1998	Demonstration Kitchen Garden formed beside the Curator's House
1999	'An Inside Outlook' by Stewart Griffiths installed in Azalea and Rhododendron Dell as part of Sculpture in the Gardens and retained
	A conservatory and outdoor dining area added to the Tea Kiosk
	Curator's House is converted into a restaurant
2003	Children's Playground redesigned and pergola added
	New Kiosk Footbridge (North Bridge) opened
2003	Dr David Given appointed Curator
2004	Work began on the second Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan including a public

2004	consultation programme which was undertaken in 2004/2005
	Seasonal sculptures (rose, fern, oak leaf, daffodil) by Raymond Herber added around the Botanic Gardens
	Christchurch's Cultural Precinct formed and includes the Botanic Gardens
2005	Interactive teaching aid designed by Judith Street depicting Canterbury flora and fauna from the mountains to the sea installed
2005-2006	Herb Garden refurbished
2006	October. Peace bell and associated pavilion erected in the Gardens
2007	Three demonstration gardens installed between the Herb Garden and Nursery
	<i>The Botanic Gardens Management Plan, Hagley Park Management Plan and the Master Plan for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens</i> approved by the Christchurch City Council
2009	Dr John Clemens appointed Curator
2009	Electric Caterpillar touring vehicle replaces the Toast Rack
	Magnetic Observatory Workshop converted into a small museum to mark the centenary of the erection of the first Observatory building
2010	September 4. First Canterbury earthquake. Trees removed from the Botanic Gardens for public safety reasons
2011	February 22. Second major Canterbury earthquake causes damage to the Cuninghame House and other show houses, Herbert Pavilion, Tea Kiosk, Curator's House and some sculptures
	March. Necessary removal of several trees for safety reasons following earthquake
	July. Losses and damage sustained by trees due to snowstorm
2012	Construction of an ephemeral memorial garden for the anniversary of the February 2011 earthquake
	Curator's House reopens following repair and structural strengthening
2013	January 30. Rare Wollemi pine planted to launch the 150 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Botanic Gardens
	February. Demolition of library, administration area and glasshouses begins in preparation for the construction of the new Visitors' Centre



Figure 2.1. Botanic Garden's Curator Dr John Clemens, staff and guests at the planting of the Wollemi Pine on January 29, 2013. Source: Christchurch City Council album <https://www.facebook.com/ChristchurchCityLibrary>



Section 3  
DEVELOPMENT OF HAGLEY PARK AND  
THE CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS  
1837 - 2013



## Section 3. Development of the place

The early developmental sequence of both the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park has been documented in a number of publications produced by Christchurch City Council and independent researchers. These documents, together with additional primary source material (Provincial Council records, Curators' Reports, Domains Board Minutes, manuscripts, newspaper extracts, historic documentary footage and discussions with Ngāi Tahu representatives) form the basis of the following site histories.

The historical development of each landscape has been treated as a biographical narrative as well as a series of spatial and temporal maps. Material has been organised into periods based on occupancy and use as these have typically signalled changes in each landscapes' development. From 1850 this has been further organised into discrete periods governed by key changes in the overarching management/curatorial periods of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park. However it is noted that, in the period up until 1946,<sup>7</sup> the overall administration of both the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park was vested in an elected Domains Board. It is also noted that, from the early 1990s, governance changes within Council saw a move from sole curatorial charge of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park to a consultative management practice.

For the purposes of this Conservation Plan the history of areas outside the Avon Loop that are legally part of Hagley Park, but have been managed as part of the Botanic Gardens since the late 1960s, are included in the Botanic Gardens sections of the landscape history. These are the Daffodil Woodland area, Pinetum, the United Car Park between the Avon River, hospital grounds, the United Sports Club area and the Avon River corridor, including the northern bank from the United Car Park to the Botanic Gardens Car Park. Built structures which are located within these areas; the Nurses' Memorial Chapel and the Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda, are included in the Analysis and Assessment volume for Hagley Park.

### 3.1 Pre-European landscape to 1852

#### 3.1.1 The landscape before 1843

As documented in the *Hagley Park and Botanic Gardens Master Plan 2007*, the landscape of the Christchurch region developed during the post-glacial formation of the Waimakariri River delta. This resulted in the formation of multiple layers of gravels interspersed with impervious layers of sediments that supported aquifers. Water feeding through the upper aquifers from the Waimakariri River led to the formation of the Avon River/Ōtākaro, which flows around the Botanic Gardens.

Prehistoric vegetation patterns probably varied from podocarp-hardwood forest, dominated by kahikatea, tōtara and mataī on the imperfectly-drained Kaiapoi soil series, to short tussock grassland on the drier Waimakariri soils. Swamps vegetated with flax and sedges occurred on the poorly drained sites and lined the river margins.<sup>8</sup>

It is generally accepted that the incidence and severity of floods and natural fires, combined with the prevailing climate, led to a changing vegetation matrix within the Botanic Gardens and surrounding Hagley Park, moving these landscapes from forest to swamp to grassland over many

<sup>7</sup> Control passed by an Act of Parliament to the Christchurch City Council

<sup>8</sup> *Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan 2007*, p. 16

thousands of years. Certainly, increasing numbers of large fires on the plains would have affected the vegetation of this area.

### 3.1.2 Early Māori occupation and use

The Ngāi Tahu ancestry and relationships in Christchurch, Banks Peninsula and beyond are longstanding and associated strongly with places of settlement and resources. Before Ngāi Tahu tipuna/ancestors migrated south from the east coast of the North Island, two iwi were resident in the South Island – Ngāti Mamoe and Waitaha.

Waitaha are documented as the first Māori to settle and use the rich resources of the Christchurch area. The vast network of swamps and waterways between Banks Peninsula and the plains was their mahinga kai, from which they gathered food and fibre.<sup>9</sup> There were few permanent settlements within the wetlands. Instead the Waitaha people established temporary camps at their mahinga kai, and stopping off points on the trails that traversed the dense flax and raupō-fringed waterways and linked settlements north and south.

It has been documented that an ancient Waitaha pā, known as Puāri, and occupied between 1000 and 1500AD, was located in the loop of the Ōtākaro (Avon River) between Victoria Square and Bealey Avenue.<sup>10</sup> The pā has been identified as extending from Christchurch Hospital north to the urban marae, Te Whatu Manawa Māoritanga o Rehua.<sup>11</sup> However, recent evidence points to Puāri in fact being a more recent Ngāi Tahu pā and associated mahinga kai area.<sup>12</sup> In support of this, the name 'Puāri' is attributed to Ngāi Tahu, and is said to have been brought in the 1830s or 1840s from Port Levy, where Puāri is the name of the pā on which the whareniui Tutehuarewa stands.<sup>13</sup> The urupā (burial ground) for Puāri was located where the former public library and police station stand at the corner of Cambridge Terrace and Hereford Street. Taylor (although not considered the most reliable of sources<sup>14</sup>) noted that in 1853, the remains of tūpuna (ancestors) could still be seen in this location in rows barely covered with sand.<sup>15</sup>

Ngāti Mamoe had migrated from the East Coast of the North Island a few generations before Ngāi Tahu (and shared many ancestral lines in common with Ngāi Tahu).<sup>16</sup> They had attained control over places and resources from Waitaha through intermarriage and conquest. In the mid to late eighteenth century Ngāi Tahu migrated south and assumed customary authority over Canterbury and the wider South Island through similar processes. Turakautahi (son of the Ngāi Tahu rangatira/chief Tūāhuriri, after whom the Ngāi Tūāhuriri sub-tribe take their name) was instrumental in this. After battles on his way south, he settled at a small pā named Te Kohanga a Kaikai a Waro. He claimed the district and rebuilt the Kaiapoi Pā.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>9</sup> ORA Environmental Services, 2000; Tau, R. T., Goodall, A., Palmer, D., & Tau, R. (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa – Ngai Tahu Resource Management Strategy for the Canterbury Region*

<sup>10</sup> Te Kōuka Whenua, <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/TikoukaWhenua/> Accessed May 2011

<sup>11</sup> New Zealand Historic Places Trust, *Puari Urupa Wahi Tapu Registration Report*, Unpublished Report, 2005

<sup>12</sup> Pers. comm. F. Oliphant/Dr Rewi Tau, May 2011

<sup>13</sup> Tau, R. T., *Puaari: Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings*, Report to Christchurch City Council, 1994

<sup>14</sup> Tau, R. T., (n.d.) *Cultural Report on the Southwest Area Plan*, p. 4

<sup>15</sup> Taylor, W. A. (1952) *Lore and History of the South Island Maori, Otautahi – Christchurch and its District*, p. 47

<sup>16</sup> Anderson, A. (1995) *A Welcome of Strangers: An ethnohistory of southern Maori A.D. 1650-1850*, p. 59

<sup>17</sup> Ibid; p. 36-37

Turakautahi was a descendant of the highborn chieftainess, Tuhaitara, and her ancestry was half Ngāti Mamoe. Her husband, the noble rangatira/chief, Marukore, was of Waitaha and Ngāi Tahu descent. Through Turakautahi, it was Tūāhuriri's hapu Ngāi Tūāhuriri, based at Tuahiwi, that established the rights of manawhenua over the Christchurch area.

Tuhaitara's fifth generation grandson was Huikai, the Ngāi Tahu rangatira/chief based at Koukourārata (Port Levy). From the marriage of Huikai and Te Tawhera, Te Potiki Tautahi was born. Tautahi and his people made regular forays from Koukourārata up the Ōtākaro (Avon River) to mahinga kai areas.<sup>18</sup> He established the kāinga of Ōtautahi (the place of Tautahi), on a site near the fire station on Kilmore Street. This kāinga provided a central link between Kaiapoi and Koukourārata. It is from this ancestral place that the Māori name for Christchurch, Ōtautahi, was derived.

The area of āpā and the Ōtākaro was an important mahinga kai for Ngāi Tahu. Like the people before them, they harvested the plentiful food resources such as patiki (flounder), kokopū (native trout), tuna (eel), īnaka (whitebait), waikōura (freshwater crayfish), pārerā (brown duck) and putakitaki (paradise shelduck).<sup>19</sup> This remained so even after establishment of the colonial settlement when, in the early 1850s, Ngāi Tahu people were observed to camp on Mill Island at the Hereford Street Bridge for whitebaiting.<sup>20</sup>

Another Ngāi Tahu kāinga was located at Pūtaringamotu, near-present day Riccarton. With its kahikatea forest and spring-fed steam, this area was an important mahinga kai and also had significance as a place where certain spiritual rituals were performed. Pūtaringamotu has been variously translated as "*the place of the severed ear*", referring metaphorically to the "*bush isolated from the rest*"<sup>21</sup> and also as "*the place of echo*", referring to the practice of detecting people approaching on trails through the swamp by putting an ear to the ground.<sup>22</sup> However, another view is that it refers to the "*the bush where birds were snared*" – 'Pū' referring to bush and 'taringa' the practice of snaring birds.<sup>23</sup>

### 3.1.3 1837 to 1843

European ships began visiting the Canterbury coast in the second decade of the nineteenth century, and Port Cooper (Lyttelton Harbour) and Akaroa were much frequented by whaling ships. Several of these whaling companies purchased large, although somewhat vague and undetermined, tracts of land from local Māori. One of these purchasers was George Weller of Sydney,<sup>24</sup> who claimed ownership of 63,000 acres of Canterbury land; a claim that was subsequently disallowed by the Land Claims Commission three years later.

<sup>18</sup> Anderson, (1998) p. 38

<sup>19</sup> Pauling, C., et al, (2007) *State of the Takiwā Te Āhuatanga o Te Ihutai, Cultural Health Assessment of the Avon-Heathcote Estuary and its Catchment*, July 2007, p. 22

<sup>20</sup> Taylor, W. A. (1952) p. 54

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, p. 46

<sup>22</sup> Te Kōuka Whenua, <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/TikoukaWhenua/> Accessed May 2011

<sup>23</sup> Pers. comm. F. Oliphant/Dr Rewi Tau, May 2011

<sup>24</sup> George Weller was an Australian trader, merchant, shore whaler and land speculator. Together with his brother Joseph he amassed vast land tracts in both islands from 1834, including two areas totalling half a million acres on and around Banks Peninsula, and a further 900,000 acres in Canterbury. After the 1840 Proclamation of Sovereignty these land purchases were investigated by the Court of Claims. Despite protracted and dogged litigation by the Wellers their claims were disallowed

Weller's January 1840 "purchase" is recorded as being *"All that land known as Kieapoi in the Middle Island bounded by the rivers Tai A Kaik to the southwest, Kupanuie to the northeast, the sea, to the southeast, and ten miles inland, including the beaches Kierackie [Kauraki], Togiwhi [Tuahiwi], Tokio and Taecover [Te Kawhai], and the rivers Wieperrou [Waipara], Tai A Kaia [at Taumutu], Waimuckaridie [Waimakariri] and Otakaila [Ōtākaro (Avon)]."*<sup>25</sup>

Having acquired this vast land holding, Weller quickly disposed of 5,000 acres to James Heriot and 2,560 acres to the Reverend William Purves of Port Macquarie, New South Wales.<sup>26</sup> The survey to effect this land transfer was carried out by a survey party from Sydney who accompanied the new owners to the site in April 1840. The boundaries were confirmed and farming operations commenced in the area that was later selected by John and William Deans for their Riccarton Farm.

In recording this process in a sworn statement to the Land Claims Commission, Reverend Purves stated, *"the land was bought from George Weller of Sydney in the beginning of 1840 for five shillings per acre. Immediately after making the purchase I sent down from Sydney an overseer and an agricultural labourer with his family to settle upon, and cultivate the land... On their arrival they at once set to work, built huts, raised wheat &c. But owing to my not being certain of ultimately obtaining settlement of the land, and the settlement of Land Claims being [illegible] delayed I found that prudence demanded that I should spend no more money in cultivating till I should see whether I would receive a Title. Accordingly the Party left the Farm after having laboured upon it for a year and a half."*<sup>27</sup> Prior to being recalled by Reverend Purves the party had managed to sow and harvest fifteen acres of wheat and the same of potatoes, and preparations had begun to sow a further fifty acres in crops

Evidence of this habitation was described by the surveyor Mein Smith in late 1842,<sup>28</sup> and was also confirmed by John Deans one year later when he wrote *"...the parties who were settled on this land formerly were sent down by some Sydney people... they were forced to leave it after the first year, but during this time they had turned up about 20 acres of land with ploughs drawn by bullocks, part of which was sown with wheat and barley and produced excellent crops; part of some of their stacks remained unthreshed, and what was not cropped of the land we are now turning up."*<sup>29</sup>

No survey plans have been located to date to determine the exact location of Heriot and Purves' landholdings, so the footprint of their early cultivations and buildings in relation to Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens remains uncertain. However, an unsourced reference to Heriot and Reverend Purves in an undated, but believed to be 1980s, history of Barbadoes Street Cemetery notes *"... each took up land in the vicinity of what is now Hagley Park... One of the last [left], a Mr. Heriot, declared that the district was the most God and man forsaken place on the face of the Earth."*<sup>30</sup>

<sup>25</sup> MS deed in Hocken Library as cited in Hight, J. & Straubel, C. R. (1957) *A History of Canterbury Vol. 1*, p. 54

<sup>26</sup> Letter, William Purves to Land Commission dated 1 June 1843, in Case Files - William Purves, Banks Peninsula, OLC 1 (Box 40) OLC813; Repro 96, ANZ

<sup>27</sup> Ibid pp. 2-3

<sup>28</sup> W. Mein Smith Report to Colonel Wakefield, Nov 1842, cited in the *New Zealand Journal*, No 95. 19 August 1843, p. 213

<sup>29</sup> William Deans to John Deans Senior, 6 September 1843, *Pioneers of Canterbury: The Deans Letters*, p. 67

<sup>30</sup> <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Cemeteries/Barbadoes/HistoryOfBarbadoesStreetCemetery/HistoryofBarbadoesStreetCemetery.pdf> unpaginated. Accessed June 2011

Another instance of pre-1850 European occupation in Hagley Park is claimed to have been that of the surveyor Richard Pollard, although it should be noted that the veracity of this account is questioned by Johannes C. Anderson.<sup>31</sup> Pollard's two-roomed dwelling was said to have been constructed in 1840, when he was engaged in contract survey work. The location of his hut was described as being situated "*just above the Townsend Falls about a hundred and fifty yards northward of the bank of the Avon, as it sweeps round and runs close up to the Riccarton Road [now Riccarton Avenue].*"<sup>32</sup> This structure was purported to have remained in Hagley Park until 1852 when it was relocated, first to the vicinity of Press Lane at Cathedral Square<sup>33</sup> and then to the southern side of Moorhouse Avenue.<sup>34</sup>

### 3.1.4 Tangata Whenua history through the period of early European settlement

As previously noted, the next occupants to settle near Pūtaringamotu were William and John Deans who elected to settle in Canterbury instead of Nelson and Wellington as they had originally planned. Unlike James Heriot and Reverend William Purves, the Deans brothers held land orders from the New Zealand Company granting them the right to participate in a land ballot. Also, in the intervening period between Heriot and Purves' land purchase from the whaler George Weller and the Deans' arrival in Canterbury, the Colonial Office of the British government had negotiated the Treaty of Waitangi.

This founding document had been signed by Ngāi Tahu at Ōnuku, Akaroa Harbour, on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1840,<sup>35</sup> by two Ngāi Tahu rangatira, Iwikau of Puāri and Tikao of Pigeon Bay.<sup>36</sup> The document, which promised peace and protection of Māori from the lawlessness of Europeans, ceded kāwanatanga (powers of governorship) to Her Majesty the Queen of England. This was seen in the context of her protection of Ngāi Tahu's tino rangatiratanga (absolute chieftainship) of the lands, fisheries and other taonga they wished to retain. The selling of land at agreed prices was in accordance with Māori custom, and the equality of Māori with European settlers was also a reasonable expectation.<sup>37</sup> While the Treaty was intended by Māori as the basis on which European settlement should proceed, this did not occur.

One of the earliest European descriptions of the Hagley Park area at this time comes from William Deans' February 1843 account of his first journey up the Avon River and the water body later named Washbourne's Creek (now Washbourne Creek). In this account Deans described how the canoe "*had to be forced through a thick growth of vegetation by pulling on the flax and niggerheads.*" When the party left the river, a path had to be made "*through the dense entanglement of fern, tutu, tussock, bramble, spaniards, and other native growth, nearly breast-high.*"<sup>38</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Anderson, J.C. (1949) *Old Christchurch: In Picture and Story*, pp. 79-80

<sup>32</sup> 'The oldest building in Canterbury' *The Press*, 12 September 1900, p. 1; 'Pioneer reminiscences', *The Star*, 22 January 1906, p. 3

<sup>33</sup> Later accounts of its relocation place it at the rear of Warner's Hotel in Cathedral Square where it was used as a laundry, as noted by George Harper in his speech at the dedication of the Pilgrims' Well. *Sun*, 29 January 1931

<sup>34</sup> *The Press*, 12 September 1900, p. 1

<sup>35</sup> The Treaty was also signed by Ngāi Tahu at Ruapuke Island and Ōtākou

<sup>36</sup> Iwikau of Puāri and Tikao of Pigeon Bay were the first Māori in Te Wai Pounamu to do so

<sup>37</sup> Evison, H. C. (1993) *Te Wai Pounamu – The Greenstone Island, A History of the Southern Maori during the European Colonization of New Zealand*, p. 129

<sup>38</sup> *Handbook for New Zealand by a Late Magistrate* (1848) as cited in Herriott, E. M. (1919) p. 427; Deans, J. (1882)

In spite of this density of vegetation, and perhaps influenced by the knowledge of earlier successful cropping ventures in this location, the Deans elected to settle on the plains near Pūtaringamotu with their farm workers and stock. Like settlers in other parts of the country, the brothers squatted on what they perceived to be “vacant” land until they could gain legal right to it from the government authorities. During this time they made use of the readily available mahinga kai that included abundant fish and tuna, and swamp and forest birds such as bittern, duck, wood pigeon, kākā and weka.<sup>39</sup>

Attempts by the brothers to purchase Pūtaringamotu were rejected by Governor FitzRoy, who was the appointed intermediary for all land sales under the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi. However, Ngāi Tūāhuriri rangatira, Te One Te Uki, appealed to Superintendent Richmond in Wellington for the Deans to be allowed to lease the area. After Government agreement, the Deans signed a lease agreement in December 1846 with Te Uki and Paora Tau and, for £8 a year, gained grazing rights to land in a “6 mile radius” (about 29,000 hectares) from Pūtaringamotu for 21 years. The lease area included most of the length of the Ōtākaro and Ōpāwaho (rivers) to the Ihutai (Avon-Heathcote Estuary) as well as the expanse that would become Hagley Park.<sup>40</sup> While the payment was a token one, the arrangement did recognise the rights of Ngāi Tūāhuriri as rangatira and manawhenua of this area.

However, these rights to their lands and mahinga kai were overridden by the Canterbury Purchase. In 1848, under the directive of Governor Grey, Commissioner Kemp convinced a number of Ngāi Tahu rangatira to sign a Deed of Sale for Canterbury lands stretching from Kaiapoi to Otago, for payment of £2000. The Deed promised Ngāi Tahu that their mahinga kai and kāinga nohoanga, and more land besides, would be set aside once the land had been surveyed. This approach of requiring Ngāi Tahu to surrender an entire block of land, and then be made to rely on the Government to provide adequate reserves, was the key to Governor Grey’s strategy for obtaining Māori “waste lands”.<sup>41</sup>

The completion of Kemp’s Deed and the process of determining areas to be set aside for Ngāi Tahu assumed that the Government was entitled to decide what lands Ngāi Tahu was to keep, with the view of promoting European settlement over Māori interests.<sup>42</sup> Thus, Commissioner Walter Mantell allocated Ngāi Tahu minimal reserves totalling just 6,359 acres (2,573ha). This amounted to less than five acres (2ha) per head.<sup>43</sup> Among these was a 1,068ha reserve for Ngāi Tūāhuriri at Tuahiwi. In addition, Mantell failed to set aside Ngāi Tahu’s precious mahinga kai areas. Pūtaringamotu was not reserved despite being a highly valued mahinga kai and kāinga nohoanga. The Deans ceased paying rent to Ngāi Tūāhuriri from 1848, as the hapū was no longer considered to own it. Puāri and Ōtautahi, and their associated mahinga kai, were similarly ignored by Mantell. These omissions were in conflict with the promises made in Kemp’s Deed and at odds with the guarantees in the Treaty of Waitangi. The loss of this mahinga kai created a long-standing grievance with Ngāi Tūāhuriri and was one of the reasons why Ngāi Tahu sought to have their case heard in the Native Land Court in 1868.<sup>44</sup>

Canterbury Past and Present in *The New Zealand Country Journal*, Vol. VI and Vol. VIII

<sup>39</sup> Evison, H.C.(1993) p. 184

<sup>40</sup> Copy of Lease in Deans papers, CAAR 12600 CH290 354/ Record 16/1, ANZ

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, p. 255

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, p. 286

<sup>43</sup> Ibid, p. 293

<sup>44</sup> Tau, R. T., Goodall, A., Palmer, D., & Tau, R. (1990) *Te Whakataua Kaupapa – Ngai Tahu Resource Management Strategy for the Canterbury Region*, p. 4-11

After the Canterbury settlement was established in the 1850s, the Deans' lease for the greater Pūtarīngamotu area became untenable because it now overlapped most of the planned town site for Christchurch. So, in 1850, they relocated their sheep farming operation to a run in the Canterbury foothills called 'Morven Hills',<sup>45</sup> while still retaining 400 acres of their original property (Rural Section 163) and surrounds at Riccarton.<sup>46</sup>

### 3.1.5 The Canterbury Association reserves, 1850

The history of the Canterbury Association's plans and the settlement of colonial Canterbury has been well documented by many scholars: Hight and Straubel (1971), Blain (2007) and Carey (2011) and it is not considered necessary to repeat this history other than summarily. The key protagonists, Edward Gibbon Wakefield and John Robert Godley, conceived an emigration plan that was contrived to recreate a hierarchical society of pre-industrial Britain in Canterbury under the strong influence of the Anglican Church. As Blain (2007) has described, *“Wakefield’s experience, and Godley’s contacts brought together an association to promote a special colony in New Zealand, an English society free of industrial slums and revolutionary spirit, an ideal English society...”*<sup>47</sup>

Planning for the colonisation scheme began in 1847 and included careful consideration of the conveniences needed in the layout of the principal town, once the site had been selected. This included the provision of *“principal streets, squares &c., ...public buildings, parks,&c., required for the convenience of the future inhabitants.”*<sup>48</sup>

Provision for the creation of reserve land for recreation and health purposes was at that time authorised under the Royal Instructions of 1840. These instructions from Britain directed the setting aside of places for *“the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or for promoting the health of such inhabitants.”*<sup>49</sup> Later, under the New Zealand Government Act 1846, Clause 17 allowed the Governor (William Hobson), with advice from his Executive Council, to mark out lands as *“places fit to be reserved for the embellishment of health of Towns or for the recreation of the inhabitants thereof, or otherwise for any public utility, convenience of enjoyment ...”*

Under this legislation, and influenced by prevailing Victorian theories concerning the beneficial effects of open greenspace in towns, the Canterbury Association surveyors were instructed to make ample provision for parks and open spaces in Canterbury.<sup>50</sup> Mid nineteenth-century park planning practice favoured the selection of park landscapes with picturesque elements such as rivers or streams along which walks could be laid and vegetation cover that could be modified into groves, thereby reinforcing a sense of English parkland. 'Romantic ruins' such as old Māori pā sites, old trees or interesting geological features also contributed an additional level of interest as picturesque

<sup>45</sup> This was exchanged for the hill country run named 'Homebush' in 1852 when J. R. Godley, agent for the association, declined to grant them a licence for Morven Hills; 'Hororata Estate - land given to Deans in exchange for Hagley Park', CAIX CH765 1/108, ANZ

<sup>46</sup> 'Plan of Messrs. Deans Reserve at Riccarton containing 400 acres approved vide agreement dated 25 December 1848', Approved Thomas Cass, Chief Surveyor, 29 May 1851, Deans papers, CAAR 12600 CH290 354/ Record 16/1, ANZ

<sup>47</sup> Blain, Rev. M. (2007) *The Canterbury Association (1848-1852): A Study of Its Members' Connections*, *Project Canterbury*, p. 1, [http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/blain\\_canterbury2007.pdf](http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/blain_canterbury2007.pdf) Accessed May 2011

<sup>48</sup> Wakefield, E. J. (1848) *The Hand-book for New Zealand: Consisting of the most recent information compiled for the use of intending Colonists*, p. 19

<sup>49</sup> Royal Instructions 1840, Clause 43

<sup>50</sup> Montgomery, R. (2006) *Circling the Square, Past Matters*, pp. 363-364



incidents or references to the past.<sup>51</sup>

Edward Jollie, the New Zealand Company surveyor responsible for the survey and design of Canterbury's principal towns, allocated over five distinct classes of public land within and bordering the grid of the city. Four wide belts designated as Town Reserves, and now known as the four avenues, were set aside as buffer zones to contain the town and prevent it from becoming too dispersed in its early stages. In addition, within the town, smaller reserves for specific purposes were locked into the geometric regularity of the grid. In contrast with these, an expansive and irregularly-shaped area of 461 acres was laid off to the west of the city as a public park. Named Hagley Park after the country estate of Lord Lyttelton,<sup>52</sup> this public open space had a dual function, as both a common or people's park, and as a buffer between the city suburban allotments and the farming operations of the Deans brothers at Riccarton.<sup>53</sup>

Jollie also included a spacious Government Domain within the meander of the Avon River. This was subsequently reserved as the demesne of the Provincial Superintendent or other chief officer of the Provincial Government. The other reserve of significant size was a "Botanical Garden" which was similarly confined by the Avon River's curvilinear flow path, and positioned on the eastern periphery of the town between a cattle market and a cemetery (figure 3.1).

As Montgomery (2006) has noted, during the transition from a Canterbury Association settlement to a regional or provincial government unit, some of these reserve lands were sold off for political and/or fiscal reasons.<sup>54</sup> Jollie's Botanical Garden was offered for sale for residential development as were the Town Reserves as originally surveyed. These moves sharpened public attention on the remaining public spaces and, in the case of Hagley Park, ensured that periodic attempts to abstract land from, or encroach upon this 'People's Park', over the ensuing 150-plus years were vociferously resisted.

<sup>51</sup> Adam, J. P. in Bradbury, M. (Ed) *A History of the Garden in New Zealand*, p. 10 & p. 85; Adam, J. P. 'Never to be constructed: The nature of a Colonial Park', in *Formulation Fabrication: The Architecture of History*, SAHANZ Conference, Wellington, 2000; Hubbard, T. (2001) 'Reaching Out: the landscape inside and outside the garden gate at Meningoort', p. 2, Second Landscape Seminar, Heritage Victoria, 2001

<sup>52</sup> Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Canterbury Association

<sup>53</sup> Retter, D. C. (1977) *The Expansion of Settlement in Early Christchurch, 1850-1862*, p. 59; Montgomery, R. (2006) p. 365; Bruce, A. S. (1932) *The Early Days of Canterbury*, p. 29

<sup>54</sup> Montgomery, R. (2006) p. 364



Figure 3.1. Edward Jollie's 1850 'Plan of Christchurch' showing the Town Reserves, Hagley Park, the Government Domain (now the Botanic Gardens) and the land originally reserved for a botanical garden on the east of the city. This is known as Black Map 275. Source: CAYN CH1031 23142 Box 281 Record 273, ANZ

The arrival of the settlers and the alienation of Ngāi Tahu

The Canterbury Association's first four ships arrived in Canterbury in December 1850 and many of the newly-arrived settlers initially occupied Hagley Park, living in temporary accommodation until they had secured possession of their chosen runs and town sections. Three V-shaped huts and a Māori whare were erected by Mr Bowen in North Hagley Park. These were located near the bend in the Avon River, on the highest point of land available, not far from the north-eastern corner of the United Bowling and Tennis Club's fence (as identified in 1906).<sup>55</sup> Mr Daniel Inwood dug a hole in the river bank close to where a bend of the Avon River fringed the Riccarton Road and from there operated the town's first bakery, while in South Hagley Park, "on the banks of the small creek that crossed at the dip midway between the Hospital and the Plough Inn" the Philpott, Patrick, Hill and Quaife families erected their whares and began to hold Methodist church services.<sup>56</sup>

Descriptions of the landscape at that time add little to the Deans' narrative. However a "clump of native trees, in a gully, with climbing clematis [possibly *Clematis marata*] showing among the foliage" is mentioned in one settler recollection of Hagley Park at this time.<sup>57</sup> An ageing cabbage tree was also noted to have been growing where the southern (Woodlands) bridge was subsequently erected. This tree was identified with a marker in 1904 which recorded its existence in that location

<sup>55</sup> 'Pioneer reminiscences' *The Star*, 22 January 1906, p. 3; 'Oldest building in Canterbury', *The Star*, 12 September 1900, p. 1

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid*

when the first settlers arrived in Canterbury.<sup>58</sup>

The arrival of the settlers marked the beginning of the alienation of Ngāi Tahu from their lands and with it, an undermining of their ability to prosper in the European market economy. Ngāi Tahu had intended to retain ample land to farm, but they were denied participation in run-holding, which was to become a “*European monopoly*.”<sup>59</sup>

Another expectation held by Ngāi Tahu was that Puāri, Ōtautahi and Pūtaringamotu and the extensive mahinga kai areas surrounding them would be reserved for them during the Canterbury land sales of the 1850s. This would have enabled the continuation of their traditional mahinga kai activities that were integral to their social and cultural wellbeing. At this time traditional foods were still the basis of the Ngāi Tahu diet and, although fernroot and tī-kōuka had been replaced by potatoes, flour and sugar, mahinga kai was still a vital source of protein in the 1860s.

However, as land was developed by European settlers for farming, settlements and townships, mahinga kai areas were destroyed. The burning of native grasslands and forests, the diversion of waterways, drainage of wetlands, and discharge of pollutants into rivers and lakes, resulted in a loss of habitat for wildlife and mahinga kai. In addition, Ngāi Tahu access to mahinga kai areas, which were now on private land, became restricted.



Figure 3.2. V-huts and whare such as these photographed at Milford and Papanui were erected as temporary accommodation across Hagley Park in December 1850. Source: Dr Alfred Barker photograph, supplied by the CBGPA (Photograph 65, Historical photograph collection)

<sup>58</sup> *The Star*, 23 April 1904, p. 5

<sup>59</sup> For example, and as Evison (1993) has documented, while 300-400 Ngāi Tūāhuriri whānau had to make do with Mantell's Kaiapoi reserve of some 1,000ha, surveyor Charles Torlesse chose an 8,000ha run for himself on the Waimakariri Block, next to the Māori reserve. Ngāi Tūāhuriri had wanted to retain the entire 100,000ha Waimakariri Block for themselves to run their own stock

## The transformation of Ōtautahi

In addition to the biophysical transformation and topographical modifications wrought by incoming waves of settlers, cultural practices characteristic of place-making furthered the transformation of Ōtautahi and surrounds, and helped to impart a new “English” character to the landscape.

Geographical markers and traditionally significant Ngāi Tahu sites were recast into English, (and in the case of the Avon River, Scottish), landscape features through the process of renaming. Ōtākaro became the River Avon, Waipapa became Little North Park and then Little Hagley Park etc, thus diminishing the narratives used by Ngāi Tahu to explain these places. The ordering of the wider landscape through the imposition of a standardising survey grid was another significant material transformation, and even before streets were formed, the town site was linguistically transformed into a proudly English settlement, with streets, squares and a park that proclaimed its British Empire connections. New geographical markers wrote the settlers' very recent history into the landscape and places like Fendall's Town (which subsequently became Fendalton and then Fendalton), Townsend Falls and Washbourne's Creek (now Washbourne Creek) in Hagley Park, Dilloway's, the Market Place, The Bricks etc, reinforced this new construction of place.

The gradual appearance of cultivation practices, boundary treatments, and flora and fauna familiar to the settlers dramatically altered the physical appearance of the landscape.<sup>60</sup> However, imported English social practices effected a more subtle transformation. These included traditional rituals, forms of celebration and memory marking, and the introduction of features associated with familiar recreational pursuits, all of which helped to make the newly settled landscape less alien to the Canterbury Association settlers.

Illustrative of this was the almost immediate use and claiming of Hagley Park as the stage for a diverse range of social activities. The first formal event occurred twelve months after Jollie had mapped what he referred to as the “lungs to the city”, when North Hagley Park was the scene of a celebration that marked *“the most important and interesting epoch of [the settler's] lives.”*

Popular English folk sports and other amusements including wheelbarrow racing, wrestling, greasy pole climbing, cricket and foot races marked the occasion, in conjunction with what was heralded as the *“first turf exploits on the Canterbury Plains.”*<sup>61</sup> Activities were concentrated in the upper portion of Hagley Park between Fendalton and Riccarton Roads, and the horse track, described by one rider as a rough and ready affair *“started nearly opposite, and close to, a whare made of raupo, in which resided the late Mr Theodore Williams and his family. The course lay along the top of the terrace, towards what now is Mr Saunders's house, but, turning before coming to the river, we ran towards the Fendalton Bridge, when we turned again and passed close by Murray's public-house, which is now the Plough Inn. Another turn or two then brought us to the winning post, being the same place whence we started.”*<sup>62</sup>

Describing this celebratory scene, it was noted that *“It was difficult to believe that [the settler's arrival] was not much more remote than a mere twelve months, so English was the appearance presented by that part of the great grassy plain in which the revellers assembled themselves: the scene*

<sup>60</sup> A special aspect of English taste at this time was the decided preference for broad-leaved deciduous trees

<sup>61</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 20 December 1851, p. 6

<sup>62</sup> 'Early Horse Racing in Canterbury', ca. 1877 column republished in *The Star*, 10 June 1897, p. 4

*bore no unapt resemblance to the open air holiday-making in the neighbourhood of some country town at home.*"<sup>63</sup>

Hagley Park's popularity as a venue for community entertainment quickly grew with the formation of a level, one mile 150 yard, horse-racing course that was laid out in 1852 for the second anniversary celebrations.<sup>64</sup> That same year the Christchurch Agricultural, Botanical and Horticultural Society used the Park as the location for their first exhibition, showcasing fruit, flower and vegetable exhibits in a large tent somewhere near the junction of Riccarton Road and Deans Road.<sup>65</sup> Sporadic games of cricket were also played in this general location by the Christchurch Cricket Club prior to the formation of a proper pitch.<sup>66</sup> However, the most historically significant early event to be hosted in the Park occurred in December 1852, when 150 Canterbury residents gathered (near the entrance to the Hagley Park Tennis Courts off Riccarton Avenue) for a farewell breakfast to mark the departure of Robert Godley from the colony.<sup>67</sup> This event and its location were subsequently recognised with a memorial tablet.

Wholesale use of the settlement's reserves was somewhat curtailed by the Canterbury Association in 1852 with the leasing of Hagley Park, the Government Domain and other town reserves as a revenue-generating and improvement exercise. Individuals wishing to lease all or parts of these reserves to depasture stock did so under an "improved rent" arrangement that required them to lay down good meadow grass, and fence their leased land with a "sufficient" fence (within the meaning of the Cattle Trespass Ordinance). In return, lease holders were given full and exclusive liberty to depasture cattle, horses, sheep and other live stock, but in the case of Hagley Park were prevented from impeding the public's access to the Park "*for the purpose of recreation and amusement such as cricket, racing and other sports and games - or to interfere with the right of way across it in any direction*" (refer appendix 1).

The first lease holder was Richard Harman who was granted grazing rights to the whole of Hagley Park and the Government Domain in April 1852, for £14 and 7/5d quarterly<sup>68</sup> (appendix 2). Subsequent lease holders appear to have elected smaller acreages, and some developed and occupied small farms within the Park. Accounts of these holdings include Mr Wright's farm where regular trials of reaping machines were carried out, and Mr H. O. Foster's farm, in North Hagley Park. Here, three chains south of the Carlton Bridge near the river, Foster and his family maintained a well-kept flower and kitchen garden complete with large fruit trees, ran 40 head of cattle and housed a collection of horses and drays until 1868.<sup>69</sup>

With the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act in 1852, the colony gained the right to self-governance. As far as Canterbury was concerned, the establishment of the Provincial Council meant the deposition of the Canterbury Association and the rationalisation of reserve lands.

<sup>63</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 20 December 1851, p. 6

<sup>64</sup> Horse racing on North Hagley Park continued until the new course at Riccarton Park opened in early 1855. *Canterbury Jockey Club Jubilee Meeting 1854-1907: Old Time race records and a brief history of the Club*, pp. 1-7

<sup>65</sup> *Wilderness to Garden City: A celebration of 150 years of horticultural endeavour in Canterbury* p. 22; *Lyttelton Times*, 27 November 1852, p. 11

<sup>66</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 28 June 1851, p. 6

<sup>67</sup> *Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Canterbury Provincial District] 1903*; *Lyttelton Times*, 25 December 1852, p. 7

<sup>68</sup> License to depasture stock, CAAR 21366 Ch290 505/Record 29/2, Folder A1, ANZ

<sup>69</sup> 'Mr R. E. Green's story of the early days', *The Star*, 17 December 1927, Clipping book 150, 1911-1950, CMDRC; 'Clearing cattle and horse sale' *The Press*, 22 October 1898, p. 1

By 1856 the original Botanical Garden site and the Town Reserves land bounding the city had been broken into lots and sold, as previously noted. New legislation in the form of the Canterbury Association's Reserves' Ordinance 1858 was passed confirming the status of the Government Domain and Hagley Park. This ordinance reserved the Government Domain (with the exception of the pending Christ's College lands)<sup>70</sup> *“forever as the site of the residence of the Superintendent or other Chief Officer of the Government of the said Province; provided that not more than twenty acres of such land shall be occupied at one and the same time as gardens, or cultivated as farm land, or used except as grass or pasture land or for the purpose of plantations and pleasure grounds.”*<sup>71</sup>

Hagley Park was similarly reserved forever as a public park for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; *“provided that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to set apart so much of the said land as they shall think fit for plantations, gardens, and places for public amusement, and to make regulations for the use and preservation thereof and to lay out public roads through the said Park, and to make regulations from time to time for the depasturing of cattle therein.”*<sup>72</sup>

A narrow strip of land running from the general area of today's Christ's College buildings to the river side nearly opposite the Hospital grounds was originally intended as a water-race, and was initially set aside for this purpose. Sometimes referred to as a canal reserve in early minutes, the water-race was never formed, and the reserve was planted as an avenue and gazetted accordingly.<sup>73</sup>

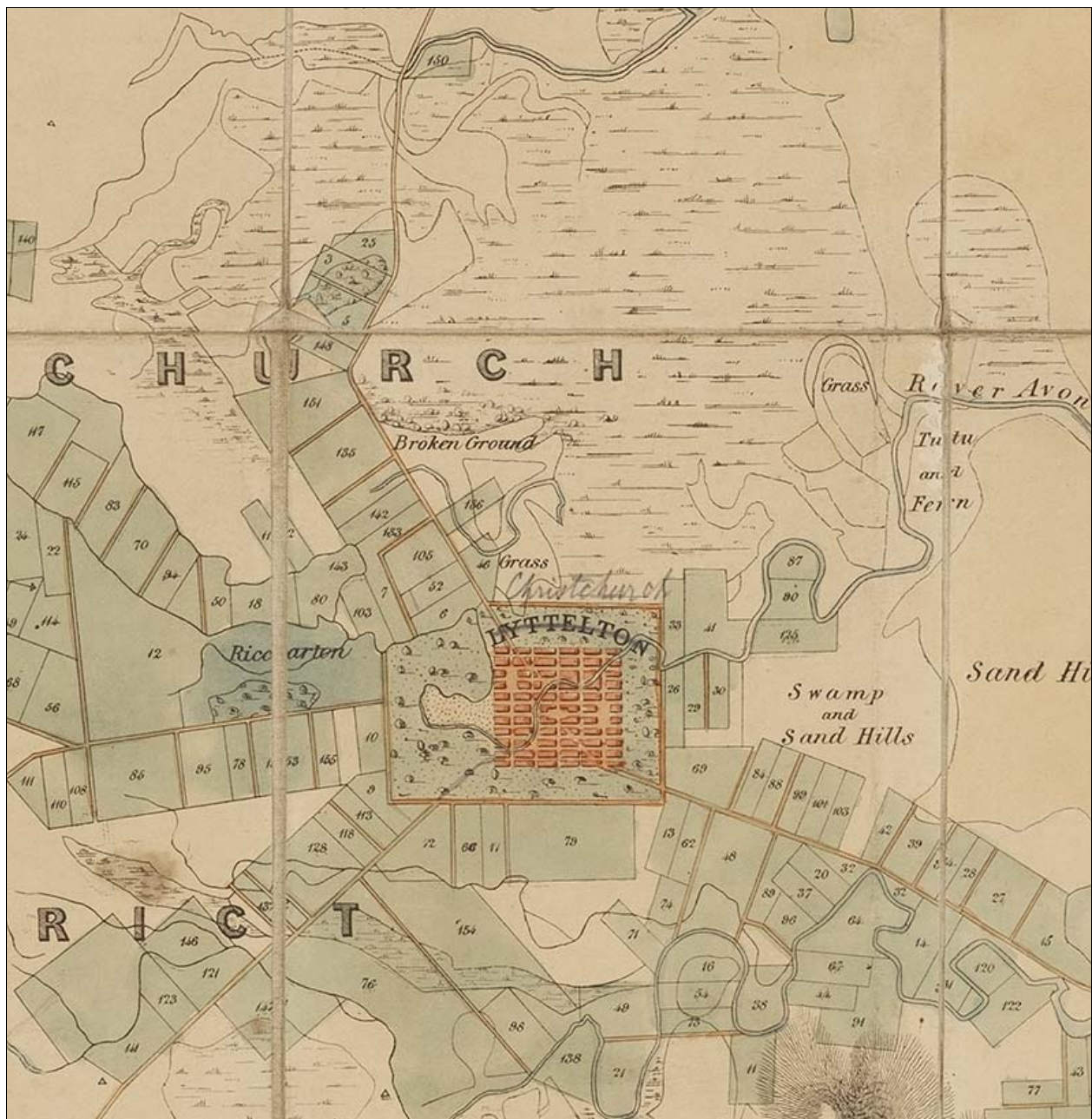
<sup>70</sup> In 1855 the Provincial Council handed over 10 acres from the Government Domain to the Christ College authorities in exchange for land owned by the College in the centre of Cathedral Square

<sup>71</sup> Canterbury Association's Reserves' Ordinance 1858, Government Domain

<sup>72</sup> Canterbury Association's Reserves' Ordinance 1858, Hagley Park

<sup>73</sup> *The Star*, 27 March 1925, CMDRC Clipping book 150, 1911-1950; Herriott, E. M. (1919) p. 439





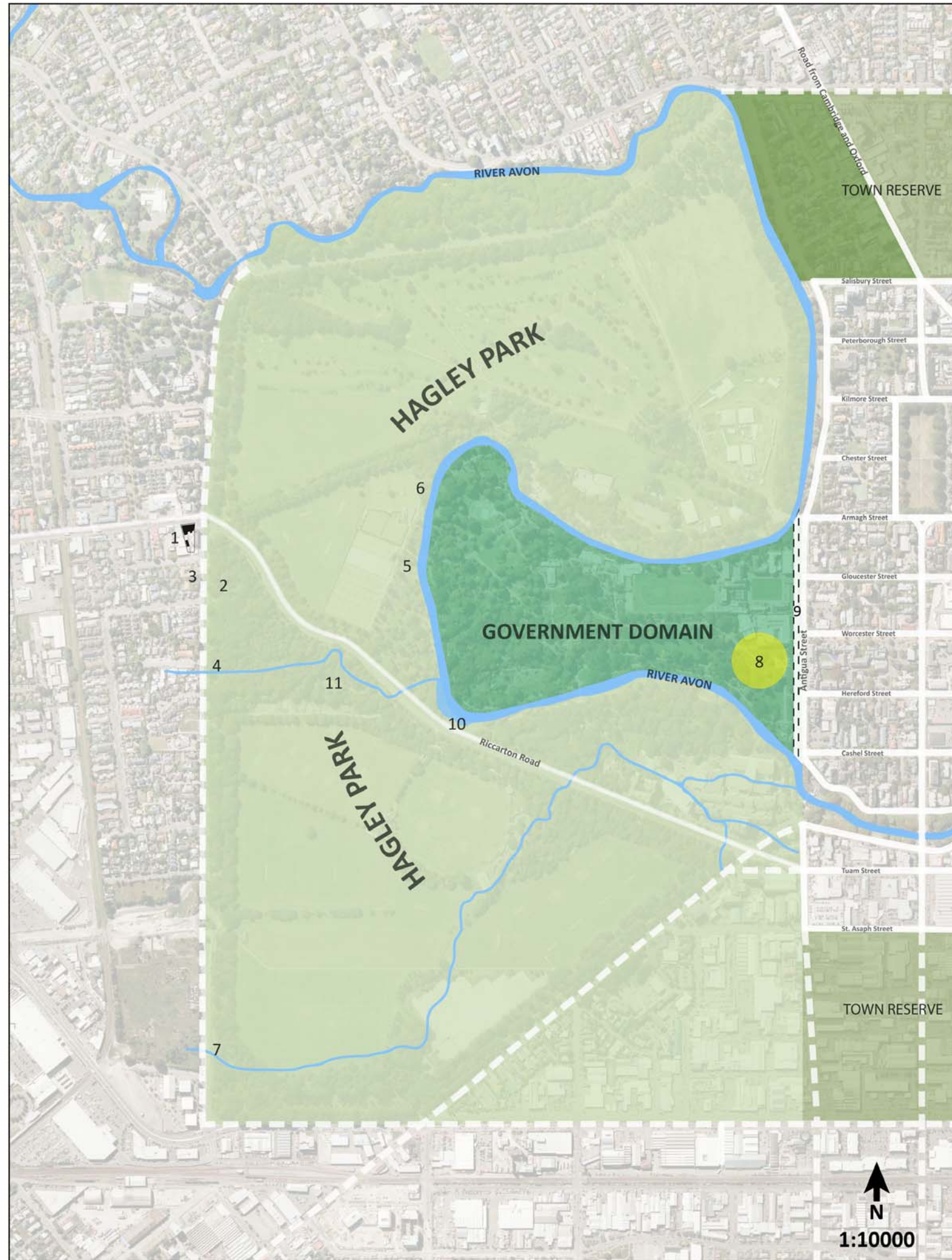
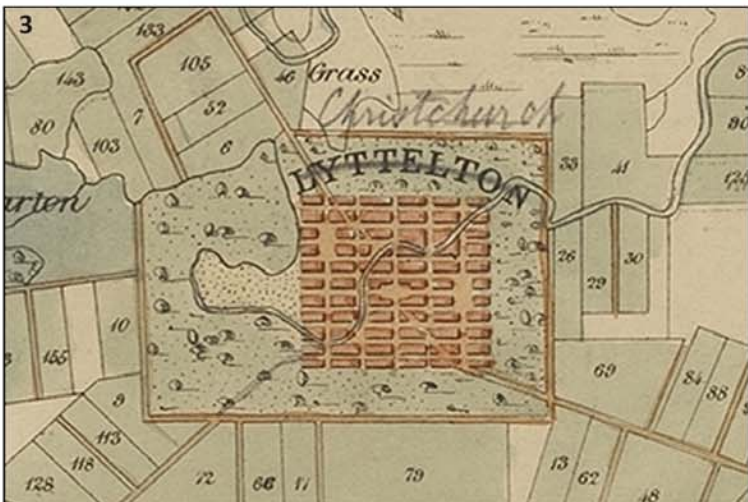
Sections chosen by Purchasers are numbered according to the Order of Choice and tinted light green		Reference.	
Sections chosen but not shown on this Map		Native Reserves are tinted Pink	
61	Akaroa	European do dark Green	
63	D <sup>o</sup>	Trigonometrical Stations	
65	Port Albert	Swamp, mostly dry in Summer	
92	Decanter Bay	Timbered Land	
93	Port Albert	Anchorage of H.M.S.V. Acheron	
97	D <sup>o</sup>	Latitude 43. 36. 42 Longitude 172. 45. 48.	
100	Akaroa		
154	Harwood		

Figure 3.3. Exploded detail from map entitled 'Part of the Canterbury settlement' showing European reserves, vegetation, swamps and topography. The sections chosen by purchasers are numbered according to the order of choice. The Domain (Botanic Gardens) is described as swamp, mostly dry in summer and the Town Belts and Hagley Park are shown as timbered land in the reference key. The amended title of this map reflects the original intention to name Christchurch Lyttelton. Source: Sir John Hall papers 1852-1859, Map Coll-834.44bggd, ATL



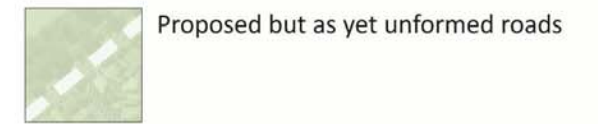
# HAGLEY PARK AND GOVT DOMAIN, 1850 Establishment

1. V-huts. Source: Photograph 65, Historical photograph collection, CBGPA
2. Black map 275. Source: CAYN CH1031 23142 Box 281, Record 273, ANZ
3. Part map 'Part of the Canterbury settlement' showing original topography. Source Sir John Hall papers 1852-1859, Map Coll-834.44bggd, ATL



## Key

1. Traveller's Home Inn
2. First cricket pitch
3. Henry Washbourn's gate
4. Washbourn's Creek
5. General location of Pollard's hut
6. General location of Bowen's whare and V-huts
7. Addington Creek
8. Area containing three sandhills
9. Water-race reserve
10. General location of Daniel Inwood's oven in the bank of the Avon River
11. General location of Philpott, Patrick, Hill & Quaife families huts



**Note:** The locations shown are indicative only and cannot be confirmed until additional reference material held by the CMDRC becomes accessible.

## Period Quotes

"The road to Riccarton went from the western end of Tuam Street, the southerly road of the square mile of the city. From there it was able to curve south of the meander of the Avon and avoid the necessity of a bridge. After passing through the rough tussock covered land reserved for the future Hagley Park, the Riccarton Road was very waterlogged and boggy." M.H.A.B. A Pilgrim of the Nineteenth-Century; or, A Sketch in the Early Days of Canterbury, New Zealand. London 1893.

"Three sand-dunes were very conspicuous, one occupying the site of the present Museum, a large one where the first grove of pines (*Pinus Pinaster*) now stands, and a smaller one between these two... All these sand-dunes were covered with fern, amongst which showed an occasional *Discaria*. A huge shingle-pit occupied the greater part of the area now covered by the wide front lawn, and supplied much of the metal for the city streets." Herriott, E. M. (1919) A History of Hagley Park, Christchurch, with Special Reference to its Botany in *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, Vol. 51.

## Sources

- CMU 809.1 Map of North Hagley Park, CMDRC
- Black Map 273, completed 28 March 1850, ANZ
- Black Map 278, dated 1850, ANZ
- Herriott, E. M. (1919) A History of Hagley Park, Christchurch, with Special Reference to its Botany in *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, Vol. 15
- The Star*, 12 September 1900; *The Star*, 23 April 1904
- The Star*, 27 March 1925, CMDRC Clipping book 150, 1911-1950
- Lyttelton Times*, 28 June 1851
- Aerial imagery courtesy of Google Maps

Figure 3.4  
Map of Hagley Park and the Government Domain 1850



## 3.2 Enoch Barker 1859/1860 to 1867

The first finance for gardening staff for the town's reserves was made available in November 1859 when the Provincial Council voted £150 for a “Gardener, Public Plantations.” Enoch Barker is believed to have been appointed to the position shortly after this.<sup>74</sup> Prior to his appointment there had been some informal planting in Hagley Park in 1858/59 near the Hospital by private individuals, possibly Sir John Hall<sup>75</sup> or the Agricultural, Botanic and Horticultural Society, but the landscape was generally regarded as “*an eye-sore instead of a beauty to the town.*”<sup>76</sup>

Barker's initial mandate was the establishment of a Government Nursery Garden to enable the planting of the Hagley Park plantations and the grounds around government properties.<sup>77</sup> He was also instructed by the Provincial Secretary to provide advice to the City Council on planting the Town Belts and, in 1864, was directed to assist the newly formed Acclimatisation Society in the layout of the Domain. He was also a member of the Horticultural Society when it acquired an area of land beside the Acclimatisation Society for a botanical garden.

Working in various capacities for each of these factions, Barker appears to have been instrumental in guiding and influencing the overall initial design and layout of the Domain and Hagley Park. However, because of the early and intertwined developmental history of the Acclimatisation Society Grounds and the Domain, it is difficult to tease out his underlying approach and design aesthetic with any clarity. Certainly, many of his initial selections of plant fabric were influenced by the species donated to the Acclimatisation Society and his layout of the path system followed the prescribed period approach (refer Volume 3: 1.6). In addition, the spatial organisation of the interior of the Domain was impacted by the Society's need for openspaces for their deer, goat and kangaroo enclosures, as well as the City Council's ongoing use of the Domain's gravel resource.

Despite these somewhat incongruent elements in the central area of the Domain, favourable accounts of Barker's work peppered the newspapers of the day, and he was praised by the Acclimatisation Society for the zeal and ability he displayed in laying out the Domain grounds.<sup>78</sup> In the year prior to his resignation it was also noted that his work in developing the Domain was one of the first attempts at “landscape gardening” in the Colony,<sup>79</sup> (although it is noted that the first Dunedin Botanic Garden had been developed into a fledgling ornamental ground by this time).<sup>80</sup>

### 3.2.1 The Domain and the Acclimatisation Society Ground

Following his appointment, Barker quickly set about establishing what was referred to as the Government Nursery Garden at the western end of the Domain, just outside the land that had been allocated to Christ's College in 1855 and quite close to the area occupied by the present-day Botanic Gardens Nursery. As described in the Provincial Council proceedings in December 1860, this nursery

<sup>74</sup> Stewart, L. (2002) *Then and Now Ti Kouka*, p. 14

<sup>75</sup> Anderson, J. C. (1949) *Old Christchurch in picture and story*, p. 443

<sup>76</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 6 November 1858, p. 3

<sup>77</sup> Any spare trees over and above the quantity that the Provincial Government required for planting Hagley Park were to be placed at the disposal of the City Council, and of the Lyttelton Municipal Council, in equal proportions as directed by the Provincial Secretary

<sup>78</sup> *The Press*, 10 June 1865, p. 2

<sup>79</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 14 July 1866, p. 3

<sup>80</sup> *Otago Daily Times*, 25 November 1864, p. 5

comprised “three acres containing a great variety of fruit and forest trees for general propagation.”<sup>81</sup> Forest trees from this nursery were supplied gratuitously to the City Council for planting on the banks of the Avon River and the East Town Belt,<sup>82</sup> and fruit trees were either sold to members of the public or exchanged with local nurserymen for tree stock.

The Provincial Council vote for the following year allowed for a salary for a gardener's assistant in addition to Enoch Baker, and allocated £300 for planting in Hagley Park and the Domain. This figure was gradually increased with £500 allocated in 1862 for further planting in Hagley Park.

On April 19<sup>th</sup> 1864, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of forming the Canterbury Horticultural and Acclimatisation Society. Following lengthy discussions concerning the benefits of acclimatising animals and plants from the “home country”, the Society was formally constituted with Superintendent Bealey as its first patron, and Frederick Weld as its first President. In moving that a Society be formed, Weld stressed that an Acclimatisation Garden would be “a threefold gratification: the eye and the palette would be pleased and, better than that all, the human intellect would be elevated through its instrumentality.”<sup>83</sup> Following this, Dr (later Sir) Julius von Haast proposed “that for the purposes of carrying out the objects of the [newly formed] Society the Provincial Government be petitioned to take such steps as will place at the disposal of the Society the Government Domain, and such portions of Hagley Park, near the hospital, as may be necessary for the objects of the Society.”<sup>84</sup>

Soon after the formation of this Society, the Provincial Government agreed to grant it the use of the Government Domain for acclimatisation purposes and also to contribute funds to assist in laying out the grounds, so as to make them available to the public as ornamental gardens. A commission, made up of two members of the Acclimatisation Society and two representatives selected by the Superintendent, was appointed to oversee the planting and laying out of the Domain. The first commissioners, or governors as they were sometimes called, were Sir John Hall, Henry Sewell, Grosvenor Miles and James R. Hill. The group was known as the Public Domains Board.<sup>85</sup> This regularly changing group, together with the “Committee for the Laying out of the Domain”, were assisted in the overall plan and the initial acquisition of plants by Enoch Barker in his role as the Government Gardener.<sup>86</sup>

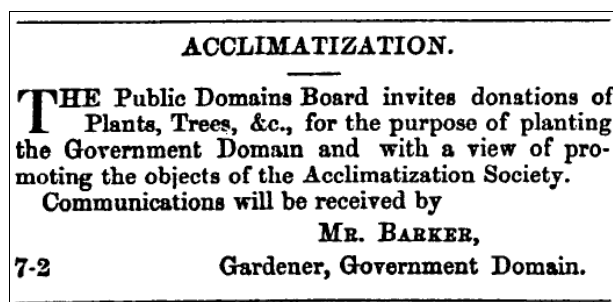


Figure 3.5. Advertisement, *The Press*, 2 July 1864, p. 1

<sup>81</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 26 December 1860, p. 4

<sup>82</sup> Challenger, S. (1979) The development of the Early Canterbury Landscapes, *The Landscape*, March 1979, p. 10

<sup>83</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 21 April 1864, p. 3

<sup>84</sup> *The Press*, 21 April 1864, p. 2

<sup>85</sup> The number of commissioners gradually increased and from 1866 the group was known as the Park and Domains Board

<sup>86</sup> *The Press*, 21 August 1865, p. 2

Keeping the objectives of the Acclimatisation Society in mind, the commissioners appear to have identified the best locations for their operation and determined the extent of the Society's land requirements. With the help of labourers employed by the Provincial Government, and under Barker's direction, grounds work began in June 1864 and what was described as "the first tree",<sup>87</sup> a four year old English oak, was planted by Enoch Barker on July 19<sup>th</sup> to much celebration.<sup>88</sup> The Society's main ground or "Gardens proper" as it was later referred to, was centred on an area of approximately 1.6 hectares lying between the Avon River and the Public Hospital. This was well fed by streams that could be harnessed for a constant water supply, and also contained old gravel pits that were utilised to form a series of ponds for trout, perch and tench.<sup>89</sup>

By June 1865 a glass-verandahed cottage had been constructed for the Society's Curator, Mr A. W. Johnson, and a small garden had been formed for seeds and plants likely to prove useful importations.<sup>90</sup> Thorn and broom hedges had been planted around the perimeter of the grounds for shade, shelter and privacy, and a series of internal hedges defined the site's functional spaces. In addition, a considerable amount of soil had been relocated from the current golf course area in Hagley Park to improve the quality of the Society's gardens.<sup>91</sup> Across the Avon River, in the centre of the Domain, a large space was earmarked by the Society for three paddocks, although lack of funds prevented these from being fenced immediately.<sup>92</sup>

Once the grounds had been trenched and laid out by Barker, they were quickly filled with birds and animals solicited from the general public and acquired from overseas. The first shipment of insect-eating birds from Australia arrived in 1866. This included Wonga-Wonga pigeons, bronze-winged pigeons, squatter pigeons, doves, magpies, laughing jack-asses and one dozen Australian sparrows from Sydney.<sup>93</sup> A pair of Silver Grey rabbits was donated by Sir George Grey<sup>94</sup> from his Kawau Island estate, together with five white swans that were kept in a portion of the river between the Acclimatisation Society and the Domain.

Similar acquisitional strides had been made in connection with the Society's economic plant agenda. This had been significantly boosted by Dr von Haast, one of the Acclimatisation Society's early proponents and vice-presidents, who had gifted his collection of 700 varieties of plants, cultivated from seed he had obtained from all over the world. Jane Deans made the Riccarton Bush available for the Society use, and a large collection of native seeds and plants, with additions from other parts of the Province, had been gathered by early 1866. Their use, as noted by the Curator, was two-fold: as a food source for the Society's native birds (that had been acquired for trade) and as a medium of exchange with other countries.<sup>95</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Note that this date and event conflict with what is popularly accepted as the first planting in the Domain, being that of the Albert Edward oak which is said to have been planted on July 19<sup>th</sup> 1863. No primary record has been located by the writer to confirm the 1863 planting

<sup>88</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 21 July 1864, p. 3

<sup>89</sup> For a full discussion on the construction of these ponds refer *The Press*, 1 March 1865, p. 2

<sup>90</sup> *The Press*, 10 June 1865, p. 2

<sup>91</sup> New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Christchurch Branch Registration file 12009-086

<sup>92</sup> *The Press*, 21 August 1865, p. 2

<sup>93</sup> *Second Report of the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society 1866*. AEQH 21352 CH1002 Box 37/ b, ANZ

<sup>94</sup> Governor Grey was an enthusiastic acclimatiser who introduced marsupials, zebras, deer and bird species to his home on Kawau Island in the Hauraki Gulf

<sup>95</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 21 April 1864, p. 3

Numerous other plants and seeds were gifted by members of the society, local nurserymen and others taking an interest in the Society's work, as documented in the Acclimatisation Society's Annual Reports. These included tobacco seed from Edward Stafford, sesame seeds from the Consul-General of Turkey, a case of tea seeds from India, seeds of the Fijian custard apple, three carob trees from Sydney, one hundred oak trees from Sir George Grey, seeds from the cotton tree and cuttings of the Judas tree.

No less impressive was the list of plants donated by the nurseryman, William Hislop, who provided Californian prairie grass, Scotch heath, hibiscus, Irish yews, Peppermint gums and a radiata pine among many other species.<sup>96</sup> A collection of plants was received from Ferdinand von Mueller, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens,<sup>97</sup> and seeds were also received from Sir Joseph Hooker, Director of Kew, via Dr von Haast, as part of that institution's intra-empire plant transfer scheme.<sup>98</sup>

In 1866 new or additional fish ponds, designed by the Provincial Engineer, were formed in the grounds. These were supplied with water via a wooden race from a small stream in the Park which came to be known as the "hospital race".<sup>99</sup> Dedicated enclosures for waterfowl were constructed along with holding aviaries for native birds. These native birds were traded in exchange for exotic bird species which in turn were cycled through the Gardens at an alarming rate.<sup>100</sup> As the Society's operation grew, and larger species such as stag and fallow deer were acquired, the paddock area in the Domain was fenced for the animal's confinement. This would later become the site of the Armstrongs' Pinetum.

Acclimatisation Society annual reports confirm that the Society's grounds were a constantly evolving and expanding working landscape. Structured to serve their core functions of introduction, acclimatisation and domestication, by 1868 the landscape was dominated by numerous built structures. These included a plant nursery, greenhouses and aviaries on the terraces on the south side of the Avon River and variously sized wire-netting animal enclosures. Areas were set aside for the cultivation of canary seed, colza rape, sunflowers and other crops for the Society's bird population and the regular movement of plants in and out of the grounds suggests a landscape that was far from static.

Calls by von Haast for the grounds to be laid out "*on a scientific basis to a plan secured from professional men in New Zealand or abroad*" were rejected by the Society's Council and little attempt was made to enhance the landscape or relieve its purely functional aesthetic.<sup>101</sup> Even occasional attempts by members to give the grounds a more "zoological-garden" character were determinedly rejected by the Acclimatisation Council. Despite this, and what was described as the "*unfinished state of the Acclimatisation Gardens and the Domain*," both were said to be well patronised and by 1867 a ferry-boat was operating between the two sites.<sup>102</sup> This was particularly the case on Sundays when members of the public would pay an entrance fee to admire the familiar and marvel at the exotic. During the organisation's first four years this included emus, ferrets, llamas, angora and

<sup>96</sup> *Second Report of the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society 1866*. AEQH 21352 CH1002 Box 37/ b, ANZ

<sup>97</sup> von Haast, H. F. (1948) *The Life and Times of Sir Julius von Haast*, p. 380

<sup>98</sup> Centenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, *Kew Bulletin* 1941, p. 208

<sup>99</sup> 'Acclimatisation Society Gardens', *The Press*, April 1 1905, p. 11

<sup>100</sup> *Second Report of the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society 1866*. AEQH 21352 CH1002 Box 37/ b, ANZ

<sup>101</sup> von Haast, H. F. (1948) *The Life and Times of Sir Julius von Haast*, p. 382

<sup>102</sup> *Second Report of the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society 1866*. AEQH 21352 CH1002 Box 37/ b, ANZ; *The Press*, 8 February 1867, p. 2

cashmere goats, kangaroos, a Tasmanian devil, a Fijian bat, a King penguin and numerous other birds. Insects were also represented, albeit briefly, with a donation of leeches in 1865 and cochineal insects the following year.<sup>103</sup>

### 3.2.2 The greater Domain landscape

Concurrent with his work laying out the area around the Acclimatisation Society Gardens, Barker together with his contract trencher and Charitable Gang workers had begun to focus their attention on other portions of the Domain for public gardens. Accounts of the landscape at this time described it in less than favourable terms, calling it "*a wilderness and solitary place...to all appearances totally unfit for vegetation.*"<sup>104</sup> Herriott (1919) noted that the terrain was characterised by swamp, shingle beds and tussock. "*Three sand-dunes were very conspicuous, one occupying the site of the present Museum, a large one where the first grove of pines (*Pinus pinaster*) now stands, and a smaller one between these two.*"<sup>105</sup> These sand-dunes were covered with fern and occasional *Discaria*.<sup>106</sup>

As previously noted, one of Barker's first tasks in the Domain was to fence off and trench an area for a Government Nursery. By 1864 this nursery ground had expanded to cover four acres. A small blue gum avenue, planted in 1860, marked the entrance to the nursery which was described as having five thousand varieties of native shrubs and trees under cultivation. Ten thousand oak plants, one thousand Spanish chestnuts, and a very large number of elms, box, and laurels were also noted, together with propagating stock of birch and lime sent from Nelson by William Sefton Moorhouse.<sup>107</sup>

Another early task Barker and his workers undertook between 1860 and 1864 was the formation of a riverside promenade or walk that edged the Domain and traced the meander of the Avon River. This was ten feet wide, slightly undulated and offered a panoramic view of the Port Hills from a small eminence near the nursery. It was planted on the river side with a row of *Pinus pinaster* (Maritime pine) that were backed by *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gums), interspersed with weeping willows. Native shrubs acquired from Akaroa were also a feature of this planting.<sup>108</sup> In period fashion, Barker formed an eyot<sup>109</sup> in the middle of the river that was also planted with weeping willows. This was located north of the (former) United Club's bowling pavilion.<sup>110</sup>

The other side of the walk was described as "*a broad belt of cultivated land, nicely laid out and undulated and well stocked with different trees, both evergreen and deciduous...from all parts of the world.*"<sup>111</sup> These were variously placed in clumps, displayed in gardenesque fashion as individual specimens and arranged in rows bordering the river, and were a blend of the curious exotic and familiar English forest trees. A loquat from Sydney was placed near a Cedar of Lebanon; and a Norfolk Island pine (gifted by Sir John Hall), a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (only a few inches high), a

<sup>103</sup> Ibid

<sup>104</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 15 October 1864, cited in Challenger, *The Landscape*, p. 10

<sup>105</sup> Herriott, E. M. (1919) p. 431

<sup>106</sup> Much-branched rigid shrubs or small trees, with opposite, often spinous, branchlets

<sup>107</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 15 October 1864, p. 4

<sup>108</sup> Domains Board Minutes, 22 June 1864, CH343/133a, CCCA

<sup>109</sup> A small island in a river or lake

<sup>110</sup> *The Star*, 17 December 1908, p. 2 & p. 3

<sup>111</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 15 October 1864, p. 4

Monterey cypress, Himalayan cedar and eucalyptus shared a common ground with oak, walnuts, a sycamore and a horse chestnut.<sup>112</sup> Near the area that would later become the Armstrongs' Pinetum, two macrocarpa were recorded as having been planted in ca. 1863.<sup>113</sup> Numerous *Pinus pinaster* and a *Juniperus procumbens* were also noted. Beyond this the Domain was said to stretch into “primitive wildness.”

Many of the trees planted by Barker at this time are likely to have been donated to the Acclimatisation Society by Christchurch's early nurserymen, William Hislop and Charles Purdie, as well as other members of the community following a public requests for plants (figure 3.5). However, newspaper reports note that Barker had also successfully transplanted “some well-grown trees and some too of a kind whose transplantation had hither to been considered impossible.”<sup>114</sup> While there is no indication as to the species transplanted, an 1871 description of the Domain notes that the large group of *Pinus pinaster* on the mound had been transplanted from Cathedral Square when the curve in the roadway was formed.<sup>115</sup>

On Antigua Street there was a temporary paling fence and, inside this, in a space that had originally been reserved for a mill water-race, Barker planted an avenue of sycamore, ash, birch, oak and elms in ca. 1865. This was described as being fifty links wide and extending from the bridge over the Avon River at the hospital to the bridge at Armagh Street. Beyond this mixed avenue of trees, and occupying the site of the present-day stone wall, there was a holly hedge.<sup>116</sup> To the rear of this hedge, a thick belt of poplars and willows formed the backdrop to what would become a lengthy ornamental border. Ten foot wide walks skirted the north and south of the present Armstrong Lawn, which was at that time still in use as a working shingle pit.<sup>117</sup>

By 1866 English grass had been sown in what would become the Archery Lawn. The central paddock, or enclosure as it was referred to, remained the temporary home of the Acclimatisation Society's kangaroo, Angora goats and other animals, and a large assortment of “valuable and well-established plants” from the Society and members of the public were recorded as having been planted out in the Domain grounds.<sup>118</sup>

### 3.2.3 Horticultural Society

In 1861 the Christchurch Horticultural Society formed.<sup>119</sup> This appears to have been a reconstituted form of earlier horticultural bodies which had operated as the Agricultural, Botanic and Horticultural Society and the Christchurch Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Although members of this new society lent their support initially to the aims of the Acclimatisation Society, by 1866 they were an independent body focussed on purely horticultural pursuits.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid

<sup>113</sup> William Wilson's 'Lecture on Coniferous Trees' to the Horticultural Society (Part Two), *The Press*, 4 October 1872, p. 3

<sup>114</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 15 October 1864, p. 4

<sup>115</sup> *The Press*, 23 October 1871, p. 3

<sup>116</sup> Ibid; Dartnall's 1868 'Plan of the City of Christchurch, Canterbury', LSDrawer, Box 18 Record 14c/7, ANZ

<sup>117</sup> James Knight reminiscences in (unprovenanced) newspaper clipping dated 30 July 1930, Clipping book 150, 1911-1950, CMDRC; Challenger, S. (1985) Landscapes and Gardens in Early New Zealand, *Annual Journal of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture*, No. 13, p. 65

<sup>118</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 14 July 1866, p. 3

<sup>119</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 30 November 1861, p. 4

Following a number of exhibitions and competitions, members of the Society decided that Christchurch's horticultural expertise and plant fabric was disappointingly commonplace. Determined to raise the standards of the city's gardens, educate the public and acquire more of the "horticultural cream" of the plant world, the Society decided to make application to the Government for a portion of land in the Domain for the purpose of a Botanical Garden. Having acquired a site, members planned to collect native plants and use these to make exchanges for ornamental plants from Australia and England.<sup>120</sup>

In August 1866 a deputation from the Society, including the nurserymen William (Cabbage) Wilson, Andrew Duncan (Duncan and Son) and Government Gardener Enoch Barker, successfully petitioned the Provincial Secretary to set aside an area of nearly eight acres in the Domain for a Botanical Garden.<sup>121</sup> This was described as being "*between the Acclimatisation Gardens proper and the Hospital...with the River Avon as the northern boundary, the land rises in easy terraces until it joins the Riccarton Road.*"<sup>122</sup>

Development of their Botanical Garden began the following month with an inaugural planting on September 11<sup>th</sup> of trees donated by William Wilson, who was President of the Society, and other nurserymen. The chief attraction was a *Platanus orientalis* (Oriental plane tree), a gift from Wilson, that was planted in the popular fashion with two species of ivy at its base. This was described as being placed in a portion of the grounds where it was not likely to be disturbed during any ensuing alterations. In another part of their Botanical Garden approximately 500 trees of different varieties were planted by committee members.<sup>123</sup>

It is unclear how long the Society's responsibility in respect of this garden continued, and the fate of it also remains unclear, but it seems likely that it was incorporated into the Acclimatisation Society Grounds at some point.

<sup>120</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 9 January 1866, p. 3

<sup>121</sup> *The Press*, 21 August 1866, p. 2, *The Press*, 8 September 1866, p. 2

<sup>122</sup> *The Press*, 12 September 1866, p. 2

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid*

### 3.2.4 Hagley Park

Before Barker could commence laying out Hagley Park, the earliest of what would become a series of attempts to abstract land from the Park was in train with the proposed alienation of two sites for a flour mill and a hospital. The Hagley Mill Bill was introduced by the Provincial Council in 1859 and was an attempt to locate a flour mill on the Avon River at the western extremity of the Domain. This was proposed to occupy a site of up to an acre with a 28 chain mill race. The bill met with strong resistance from some members of the Provincial Council who were against such a use for Hagley Park and eventually an alternative mill site was found.<sup>124</sup>

The second attempt to excise land from the Park was more successful, and after a repealed ordinance in 1859, the Christchurch Hospital Ordinance 1863 secured a five-acre one rood and 38 perch site on the corner of Antigua Street and Riccarton Road.<sup>125</sup> This site was deemed to possess all the requirements necessary for a public hospital, namely “*water, elevated situation, proximity to the town, proximity to medical and charitable aid, cheerful aspect and free air*”, and it was generally agreed by the majority of Provincial Council members that taking a small corner of Hagley Park would in no way detrimentally affect it.<sup>126</sup>

The first wooden hospital building was constructed on this site in 1862 around the time that Enoch Barker and his contingent of Charitable Gang workers began to plant the peripheral belts of Hagley Park. Although some of Barker's early plantings were noted to have failed due to the dry season, other tree species in the one chain deep belts were more successful as confirmed by growth statistics for the 1863/64 season. These record that trees in the belt between Lower Lincoln Road (Hagley Avenue) and Riccarton Road had grown between two feet seven inches and, in the case of Weeping willows, by seven feet six inches.<sup>127</sup>

By the end of August 1863, Barker and his workers had planted 31 acres of the Park with 11,000 “*strong forest trees.*” These were documented by Barker in a report to the Provincial Secretary as; “*Turkish and English oak, Horse and sweet chestnut, walnut, sycamore, maple, hornbeam, English broad leaved and other elms, ash and a row of weeping willows and laburnums along the river leaving openings left for gums and pinasters.*” In addition, 21,000 quicks had been planted around the perimeter of the Park.<sup>128</sup> Other areas of planting as documented by Barker in his reports included a length of 99 chains “*round Hagley Park from the end of the present plantation in Maori Reserve...*”

Some of Barker's early plantings are understood to have come from William Wilson's nursery, which in turn acquired the trees from Nelson nurserymen.<sup>129</sup> Challenger (1984) has noted that some of the surviving large elms in South Hagley Park are likely to date from these or Barker's other early 1860s plantings.<sup>130</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Canterbury Provincial Council Minute Book 1858-1862; *Lyttelton Times*, 8 October 1859, p. 2

<sup>125</sup> This had initially been set apart in 1859 but was repealed after strong public opposition. The 'Christchurch Hospital Ordinance Act 1863' Session XX, No. 18, enabled the Superintendent “*to retain, as a site for a Public Hospital and grounds connected therewith, a portion of land situated near Christchurch, commonly known as Hagley Park*”

<sup>126</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 22 October 1859, p. 3

<sup>127</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 13 April, 1864

<sup>128</sup> Enoch Barker to Provincial Secretary, 27 August 1863. CAAR 19936 CH287 CP 42/ICPS 365A/1863, ANZ

<sup>129</sup> Mr John Dutton, Nurseryman, recalled that the trees were sent to Wilson's Nursery in bundles while he was working there in 1863. He had begun to plant them out in nursery rows when the order came to send them “*to Mr Barker, the gardener in charge of tree-planting in the Hagley Park grounds*”, *The Star*, 15 November 1919

<sup>130</sup> Challenger, S. (1984) Early Days in Christchurch's Open Spaces, *New Zealand Gardener*, January/February 1984,



As the perimeter of Hagley Park was being developed, claims on spaces within the Park were increasing. In 1860 the Christchurch Cricket Club<sup>131</sup> secured a lease of 11 acres at the north-western corner of North Hagley Park adjacent to the Plough Inn. This was known as 'Dilloway's' after the proprietor of the Plough Inn, Mr James Dilloway, who originally laid out a small cricket pitch opposite his hotel. Although the Club's grounds were fenced, a condition of the lease stipulated that members of the public were not to be excluded from using the area and "*all classes of the community*" were to be allowed to join on payment of a moderate subscription.

As previously noted, the Agricultural, Botanical and Horticultural Society used North Hagley Park as the setting for their annual December horticultural shows and maintained a presence in the Park (as the Canterbury Horticultural and Agricultural Society) until 1856 when the Society ceased to function.

Christ's College had a rough cricket pitch near what is now Victoria Lake from 1859<sup>132</sup> and pupils regularly used the grounds near their school buildings for football matches. The landscapes of both the Park and the Domain were also used by the College boys as an expansive battlefield where they constructed forts, formed islands and enacted naval engagements and other skirmishes in and around the Avon River.<sup>133</sup>

More serious military training was played out across North Hagley Park where Number 1 and 2 Companies of the Canterbury Rifle Volunteers had been granted space for a shooting range in 1862. This was located on the western boundary of North Hagley Park, running eastwards from near the Plough Inn (later the Riccarton Hotel).<sup>134</sup> In addition to their 1300ft range, parallels and a sod rifle butt<sup>135</sup> were erected under the direction of the Provincial Engineer. Three years later stone walls were constructed to the rear of the rifle butt to allay the public's concerns over safety.<sup>136</sup> The greater Hagley Park was used as a parade ground by the Volunteers as well as the Militia Regiment, and both groups provided displays on ceremonial occasions. Eldred-Grigg (1981) has documented the 1865 Queen's Birthday Review in which members of the Canterbury Volunteer Rifles and Mounted Yeoman marched. "*Thousands of people came to watch the men..., ladies waved their handkerchiefs and children squealed when the soldiers fired a feu de joie.*"<sup>137</sup> The Park also provided the volunteers with an expanse of semi-wild terrain where they could perfect the art of bridge construction, skirmish drill, sham fights, encampment and semaphore.

In late 1863/early 1864 the Canterbury Cricket Club further underscored its presence in North Hagley Park with the construction of a cricket pavilion at their Dilloway's ground. Associated with their 60 yards by 40 yards pitch, and within their fenced 11 acres, the pavilion was designed on traditional English lines, reinforcing Barker's similarly English planting aesthetic. In 1866 the pavilion and club, by then called the United Canterbury Cricket Club, relocated to its present site on the

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p. 24

<sup>131</sup> This became officially known as the Canterbury Cricket Club with the granting of the Dilloway's site

<sup>132</sup> J. Wilson, Christ's College to Provincial Secretary. CAAR 19936 CH287 CP20/ICPS937/1859, ANZ

<sup>133</sup> S. D. Barker cited in Lamb, R. C. (1981) *From the Banks of the Avon*, p. 122

<sup>134</sup> *Lyttelton Times*, 25 January 1862, p. 4

<sup>135</sup> Parallels are believed to be parallel trenches and the butt was an earthen bank used to support a target for shooting practice

<sup>136</sup> Rifle Butts in Hagley Park. CAAR CH287 19946 Box CP 194 ICPW 883/1865, ANZ

<sup>137</sup> Eldred-Grigg, S. (1981) *A Southern Gentry: New Zealanders who inherited the earth*, p. 62

Hagley Oval, taking the turf from their Dilloway's pitch with them.<sup>138</sup> (Refer Volume 2:1.9.4 for a full account of the history of the pavilion). Soon after this the Albion and a newly re-formed Christchurch Cricket Club were given permission to develop pitches near Hospital Corner.<sup>139</sup>

Challenger (1979) has noted that, by the time Barker tended his resignation in late 1867, the perimeter belts of Hagley Park were wholly in existence except for the belt adjacent to what is now known as Harper Avenue and a small portion in the north-east corner of North Hagley Park opposite Park Terrace. It is possible that these areas were left unplanted to facilitate access to a working shingle pit which operated in North Park until 1870, “*when it was abolished owing to the great injury done to the Park by carting the gravel away*”.<sup>140</sup> In addition, tree belts had been formed on the north side of the Avon River, opposite Christ's College and thorn hedges edged the Riccarton Avenue boundary of both North and South Hagley Parks.

Access into Hagley Park had been improved by the construction of the College Bridge at the western end of Armagh Street in 1859.<sup>141</sup> In addition, as part of the subdivision of his property to the north of North Hagley Park, Joseph Helmore had erected what came to be known as Helmore's Bridge in 1865.<sup>142</sup> Access through the Park had also been addressed with a system of utilitarian footwalks that linked the College Bridge with stiles which had been constructed to allow access to Park Road, Fendal Town (Fendalton), Riccarton and Great South Roads (figure 3.7).



Figure 3.6. Photograph of a lithograph depicting the England vs. Canterbury cricket match held at 'Dilloway's' North Hagley Park in February 1864. Enoch Barker's perimeter plantings are depicted as a running belt to the rear of the stands and tent. The pavilion (centre background) was constructed for this event.

Source: Exploded detail from “All England II. V 22 of Canterbury. N. Zealand 8th, 9th, 10th of Feb. 1864”  
1/2-028957-G, ATL

<sup>138</sup> 'Dilloway's Ground and Hagley Oval', Unsourced publication held on New Zealand Historic Places Trust Christchurch Branch File: 12009-086

<sup>139</sup> Reese, T. W. (1945) *A short history of Hagley Park*, pp. 4-7

<sup>140</sup> *The Press*, 21 November 1906, p. 12

<sup>141</sup> Lamb, R.C. (1981) *From the Banks of the Avon*, p. 125

<sup>142</sup> Hagley Park bridges including Carlton Mill and Helmore's. CAAR 19946 CH287/ICPW 2525/1876, ANZ

## Māori use of Hagley Park

The arrival of European settlers brought new opportunities for Ngāi Tahu to sell their produce, and during the 1850s they grew potatoes, maize, wheat, cabbages, melons and other vegetables. This was sold in Market Square (Victoria Square) while they continued to use nearby Puāri pā.<sup>143</sup>

At this time, Pilgrim’s Corner (known today as Little Hagley Park and also thought to be Waipapa,<sup>144</sup> a traditional Ngāi Tahu mahinga kai) was used as a resting and meeting place by Māori travelling between Kaiapoi and Banks Peninsula and selling produce at market. It was on this site, west of the present-day Carlton Mill Bridge, that a Native Reserve was said to have been established by the Provincial Government in 1857 at the request of Chief Surveyor of Canterbury, Thomas Cass.<sup>145</sup>

Taylor’s book *‘Lore and History of the South Island Maori’* includes a photograph that purports to show 'A portion of a Deed of Hagley Park showing the Native Reserve', that Taylor reportedly claimed to have photographed in 1935 from the original lease deed held by the Lands and Survey Department.<sup>146</sup> However, no record of this deed has since been found and more recent work by Ngai Tahu historians has concluded that it was intended simply as a roped off area for Ngai Tahu to use, rather than a formal reserve.<sup>147</sup>

Ngāi Tahu believed a reserve had been established for them within Hagley Park and, in 1860, petitioned the Canterbury Provincial Council to build a “house” and provide a “resting place” for Māori on the reserve.<sup>148</sup> Petitions were made by Ngāi Tahu from Kaiapoi, Rāpaki and Port Levy but the proposal was voted out by a narrow margin.<sup>149</sup> The following year Walter Buller, Native Officer of the New Zealand General Government, continued to press for a Māori hostel without result.

However, in 1862, the Canterbury Provincial Council informed local Māori that four years earlier it had decided to set aside a portion of Hagley Park (next to “*Woodford’s Mill Bridge, on the right hand side of the road*”).<sup>150</sup> This was to enable them to tether their horses there instead of in Market Square, as had been the practice. The horses and dogs that Ngāi Tahu took to market were considered a nuisance by the settlers, and this gesture was probably more likely to have been aimed at addressing European settlers’ concerns. While the Provincial Council is recorded as having set aside the reserve in 1858, no gazette notice has been found. One conclusion is that the reserve was not gazetted because the Council wanted to retain Little Hagley Park and was willing to exchange land for it.<sup>151</sup>

<sup>143</sup> Taylor W. A. (1952) *Lore and History of the South Island Maori*, p. 47

<sup>144</sup> Pauling, C. et al (2007)

<sup>145</sup> Ibid pp. 50-52

<sup>146</sup> *The Press*, 7 July 1976 & 14 July 1977

<sup>147</sup> Pers. comm. F. Oliphant/Dr Rewi Tau, May 2011

<sup>148</sup> Tau et al. (1990) refer to this as the origins of the idea for an urban marae in *Te Whakatau Kaupapa – Ngai Tahu Resource Management Strategy for the Canterbury Region*, p. 5.- 21

<sup>149</sup> Taylor W. A. (1952) p. 51

<sup>150</sup> This is understood to have been documented in the Minutes of the Canterbury Provincial Government dated September 21, 1858, directing “that permission be given to the Maories (sic) to squat on half an acre of land on the bank of the Avon adjoining the bridge connecting Papanui and Riccarton on the undertaking that the Maories (sic) erect a wood and shingle house”. As quoted in *Time Off: a Guide to what's doing in Christchurch*, June 22- July 5, 1974 p.12

<sup>151</sup> Tau, Rawiri, Te Maire, *Ngāi Tahu – From ‘Better Be Dead and Out of the Way’ to ‘To Be Seen to Belong’*, in Cookson, J. & Dunstall, G (ed), 2000, p. 237

However, further investigation has revealed that it was intended simply as an area roped off for Ngāi Tahu use rather than a formal reserve.<sup>152</sup>

Ngāi Tahu continued to use Little Hagley Park throughout the 1860s as a place to camp and meet. Of significance was its use in 1868 as a base during the Native Land Court hearings held at the Christchurch Town Hall before Chief Judge Fenton and Native Assessor Henare Pukautua (a Te Arawa rangatira). Among the many Ngāi Tahu claims were those of kaumātua from Tuahiwi for reserves at Puāri and Ōtautahi, and kāinga and mahinga kai within Christchurch. On 30 April 1868 Pita Te Hori laid a claim to Puāri, and the same day Hakopa Te Ata o Tu claimed Ōtautahi, both on behalf of Ngāi Tūāhuriri. However, both claims were dismissed by Fenton on the basis that the land had already been granted to the Crown. As a result, Ngāi Tahu was confined to reserves on the outskirts of Christchurch and was effectively cut out of life in the city until the 1930s.<sup>153</sup>

During these Native Land Court sessions numbers swelled at Little Hagley Park, with some 150 Ngāi Tahu people camping there.<sup>154</sup> As reported by the *Lyttelton Times*

*The Maoris (sic) encamped in Hagley Park continue to receive reinforcements almost every day. On Tuesday, a large party arrived from the outlying districts, and on Wednesday another, numbering about thirty-five, arrived from the Timaru, Waimate, and other parts (sic) in the southern part of the province. A further addition of fifty-five from the same districts is also expected.*<sup>155</sup>

The gathering was of considerable interest to early residents of Christchurch. Large numbers of the public were reported to visit the camp with the principal attraction being “a sort of korero, which is held each morning for the purpose of the chiefs explaining the result of the previous day’s proceedings at the Land Court.”<sup>156</sup> As reported by another newspaper:

*The session of the Native Lands Court has brought an influx of natives, which for the last few days has given a novel aspect to Christchurch. About half-way between Dilloway’s and the town – in Hagley Park – some marquees, supplemented by diggers’ tents, form the camp of the ancient lords of the land.*<sup>157</sup>

However, the excitement of the Court hearings would have given way to sadness when Ngāi Tahu rangatira, Iwikau Te Honepere, died at the park encampment.<sup>158</sup>

<sup>152</sup> Pers. comm. F. Oliphant/Dr R. Tau, May 2011

<sup>153</sup> Ibid, p. 224

<sup>154</sup> Taylor W. A. (1952) *Lore and History of the South Island Maori*, p. 52

<sup>155</sup> *Lyttelton Times* quoted in the *Timaru Herald*, 29 April 1868, p. 2

<sup>156</sup> Ibid

<sup>157</sup> *Grey River Argus*, 9 May 1868, p. 3

<sup>158</sup> *Wellington Independent*, 30 April 1868, p. 3



# HAGLEY PARK AND GOVT DOMAIN 1867

## Early development



Above: Photograph of a lithograph depicting a 'Grand Cricket Match', held at Hagley Park in February 1864 (cropped).  
SOURCE: 1/2-028957-G, ATL

### Period Quotes

"We have a chance now of making a healthy and pleasant town of Christchurch; and we ought not to commit in a new country the old-world mistake of leaving no lungs for a town which will soon become populous. ... We are living in a climate more like that of France than that of England; – the French are wiser than we are in providing glimpses of vegetation in the centre of towns as an antidote against the effects of a hot summer sun upon weary and feverish populations. Let us look a little to the future." Letter from a recent settler to the *Lyttelton Times*, 9 January 1858

"This portion of the public ground is really well worth a visit as it is making so much progress, and is kept in such capital order..."  
*Lyttelton Times*, 15 October 1864


"...The ground is entered by park gates, and is enclosed with a lofty live fence. On entering, to the right and left extend, in a straight line, broad alleys of grass, planted with rows of trees yielding a pleasant shade. Within the ground, and extending on all sides of it, is a broad carriage road, with extensive borders planted with forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, and producing a very agreeable effect. The fidelity with which this work appears to have been done – every part of the work appearing to have had equal care, skill, and judgment (sic) bestowed upon it—is as remarkable as the effect is gratifying." *AJHRNZ* 1870, Session 1. A-03, Report to the Commission of Inquiry into the Condition and Nature of Trust Estates for Religious, Charitable and Educational Purposes



### Key

1. Turnstile entrance
2. Paling fence, planted avenue of forest trees, holly hedge and internal belt of poplar and willow
3. Shingle pit between sand hills
4. Grass sward
5. Path lined with Blue gums
6. Edward Albert oak
7. Acclimatisation Society large animal pen area
8. Eyot planted with willows
9. River walk
10. College Bridge
11. Helmore's Bridge
12. Plough Inn (former Traveller's Inn)
13. Washbourn's Creek
14. Sod rifle butt – 1300 foot range and parallels to the east of the butt
15. Addington Creek
16. Relocated cricket pavilion
17. Acclimatisation Society Curator's cottage
18. Acclimatisation Society structure
19. Wooden water race
20. Maori Reserve

**Note:** The locations of 3, 4 & 7 shown are indicative only.

 Peripheral belts of mixed species forest trees. These belts were made up of "Turkish and English oak, Horse and sweet chestnut, walnut, sycamore, maple, hornbeam, English broad leaved and other elms, ash and a row of weeping willows and laburnums." *Enoch Barker*, 27 August 1863

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- Aerial Imagery courtesy of Google Maps

Figure 3.7

Map of Hagley Park and the Government Domain 1867