

Buildings: other

1.9.4 Umpires' pavilion

Fabric: Umpires' Pavilion	Also discussed in: Volume 1: 3.2.4
Location plan reference: 1	Historical images: Volume 1: 3.6, 3.40
<p>Description: The Umpires' Pavilion is located on the southern side of Riccarton Avenue in South Hagley Park with the front elevation facing west onto the cricket oval. A number of other pavilions are located alongside the Umpires' Pavilion.</p> <p>Provenance /Architect: Unknown</p> <p>Modifications: The pavilion has undergone a number of changes over the years although the actual date of some of the earlier alterations is uncertain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the earliest changes is believed to be the addition of a lean-to at the rear of the building. • At some stage the shingle roof was replaced with corrugated steel. • A concrete slab floor was added at some stage. • In 1954 major renovations took place including the removal of the grandstand, front posts and balcony. • At some stage the shingle roof was replaced with corrugated steel. • At some stage the ceilings in the main space and storage room were decorated with a plaster swirl pattern. • Between 1972 and 1983 a kitchen and toilet were installed along with other work on the building • Between 1989 and 1990 the building was restored. This included the reconstruction of the balcony and front posts, removing and rebuilding the rear lean-to, renewing the roof and spouting made to the original profile, general remedial work, and installing a new kitchen, two toilets and a shower. • Other general alterations include the replacement of the original architraves. The walls have also been reclad in plasterboard possibly as part of the 1989 restoration. PVC downpipes have been added. 	
<p>History: The first recorded cricket match in Christchurch was held at Hagley Park on 16 December 1851 as part of the celebrations to recognise the first anniversary of the arrival of the earliest colonists.¹⁰² In June of that year there had been an announcement in the <i>Lyttelton Times</i> that a cricket club had been formed and matches were arranged spasmodically following this.</p> <p>By 1861 casual matches were being held on a small cricket pitch which had been formed by John Dilloway, the proprietor of the Plough Inn, near the junction of Riccarton Road and Dean's Avenue. The pitch was referred to as Dilloways.</p> <p>By October 1861 members of the community who had been playing cricket variously as the Christchurch Cricket Club and the City of Christchurch Cricket Club had been granted a lease to eleven acres of land in North Hagley Park by the Provincial Government.¹⁰³ The eleven acres took</p>	

¹⁰² *Lyttelton Times*, 20 December 1851, p. 6

¹⁰³ Plan, 'Dilloway's Ground and Hagley Oval', p. 25 in Unsourced publication in New Zealand Historic Places Trust

in the area already formed, plus additional land and was described as extending from the Riccarton Road to the reserve running along Mr. Henry Washbourne's fence on the west, and bounded by the Creek on the south.

Provincial Council approval was given on the basis that the club should be open to receive members from all classes of the community and areas. In accordance with these conditions a club was officially formed under the title of the Canterbury Cricket Club. Their pitch, which was known as the Canterbury Cricket Club ground, was open for matches played by other clubs, and for this reason was sometimes referred to as the All Canterbury Cricket ground.

CRICKET.

THE members of the Canterbury Cricket Club and several friends who have kindly volunteered their services, will meet at the Engine House, at Messrs. Cookson, Bowler and Co.'s offices, on WEDNESDAY next, at 1:30 p.m. their object being to take the engine to the new ground in Hagley Park, for the purpose of watering the portion just laid down. Gentlemen desirous of tendering their services will be most cordially welcomed.

Figure 1.81. Advertisements *Lyttelton Times*, (Right) 11 December 1861; (Above) 26 October 1861.

**OPENING OF THE CANTERBURY
CRICKET CLUB GROUND.**

CRICKET.

MONDAY, the 16th December, being the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Province, a Grand Cricket Match will be played on the New Ground of the Canterbury Cricket Club, Hagley Park, adjoining Mr. Dilloway's, between Eleven Cricketers of Christchurch and Eleven Cricketers of the Province of Canterbury. The sides, as nearly as possible, will be as follows, viz. :—

CHRISTCHURCH.
Messrs. Auckland, Bargrove, B. Parkerson, J. H. Bennett, W. DeTroy, E. J. Stevens, Bruce, Holt, G. Turner, Bailey, G. Miles.

CANTERBURY.
Messrs. Blakiston, A. Knight, Wilson, Dawe, H. P. Lance, Wright, Ensor, Murray, H. Ward, Fuller, Rowley.

Umpires— Rev. J. Fearon, A. C. Croft, Esq.
Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock precisely.
N.B.—The Christchurch Band will be in attendance.
Refreshments provided on the ground and at the Plough Inn by **MINE HOST DILLOWAY.**

In 1864, private subscriptions enabled the club to erect a pavilion which was constructed using totara and kahikatea taken from Deans Bush. It was specifically erected in preparation for an eagerly anticipated match between the All-England Eleven, captained by George Parr, and Canterbury. This match was held on 8 and 9 February 1864.

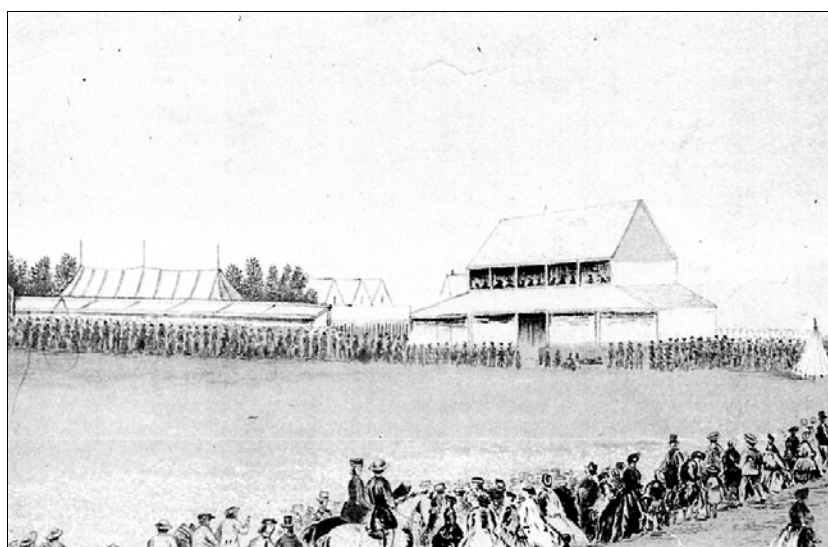


Figure 1.82. Exploded detail from "All England II. V 22 of Canterbury. N. Zealand 8th, 9th, 10th of Feb. 1864".
Source: 1/2-028957-G, ATL

Described as being “of traditional lines common in England,” the pavilion was almost 500 square feet in area with a 12 foot (3.6 metre) high ceiling in the central area. At each end was a lean-to which contained an additional room for each team to use and a staircase outside led up to the viewing balcony. A lithograph, dated to 1864 which depicts the match, shows the newly constructed pavilion, complete with open upper veranda and viewing balcony, less the saw-tooth detailing and cross-braced balustrade which became a feature of the building from 1869.¹⁰⁴

The planned planting of the North Hagley Park perimeter belt on Deans Avenue near the club's pitch threatened to significantly reduce the size of the cricket ground. This loss of their grounds, coupled with a desire to have their pitch more conveniently situated, and the impending expiry of their lease prompted the club to petition the Provincial Government for the lease of a larger and alternative portion of Hagley Park in 1864.

This was agreed to with the proviso that “*the public should at all time be allowed free access to the land leased to the Club ... [and] that the Club shall be open to all persons desirous of becoming members...*” An area in South Hagley Park, not exceeding 30 acres in extent, was granted on the expiration of the then lease holder, Mr Thomas Wilkinson's lease.¹⁰⁵

One month later, the Provincial Government acceded, with the same provisos, to requests from the Albion Cricket Club and the newly formed Christchurch Club (sometimes referred to as the Christchurch Cricket Club) to lease portions of South Hagley Park adjoining the Canterbury Cricket Club, again on the expiry of Mr Wilkinson's lease.¹⁰⁶ The area apportioned to these three groups is now known as the Hagley Oval.

An unprovenanced history of Dilloways Ground and the Hagley Oval¹⁰⁷ suggests that work developing the first pitch on the Oval was carried out by Mr Souter, the gardener of William Wood.¹⁰⁸ Souter is noted in at least two sources to have brought soil from the area now occupied by the United Tennis Club to form the base of the pitch, over which he relaid the turf from the Canterbury Club's Dilloways' pitch, and sowed other English grass.¹⁰⁹ Over the next few years he was noted to have been occupied planting trees and live hedges and sinking wells.

The Oval was ready for use in November 1866. However, while the grounds were being prepared the Canterbury Club and the Christchurch Club (and possibly the Sumner Club) amalgamated to form the United Canterbury Cricket Club. A report of the first meeting of this new body in September 1866 records “*upon the union of the Canterbury and Christchurch Clubs the ground formerly occupied by the latter had been fenced, and a small portion laid down with English grass. The fence consists of a post and top rail, and five wires, and was in good repair. This ground was taken possession of by the new club and arrangements were made with Mr A Stewart for levelling and laying down the whole in English grass, at a cost of £90. The work has been performed in a way that cannot fail to bring satisfaction to every member of the club. A hawthorne (sic) hedge has been planted, and a small ditch dug round the ground. The old fence has been strengthened by the addition of two more wires and has been properly stayed. An iron gate has been put up at the corner of the fence nearest town, and by the erection of a stile, the members are enabled to get to the ground.*”¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁴ Lowrie, G. publication quoted in NZHPT File 12009-086

¹⁰⁵ *The Press*, 19 August 1862, p. 2

¹⁰⁶ *Lyttelton Times*, 1 October 1864, p.2

¹⁰⁷ Held on New Zealand Historic Places Trust Christchurch Branch File: 12009-086

¹⁰⁸ Cricket player, umpire and flour-miller

¹⁰⁹ Dilloways Ground and Hagley Oval, p. 27

Soon after this, and once the new club's finances had been determined the pavilion from the Dilloways was divided into sections, relocated to its present site at Hagley Oval, and reassembled by George Blockley for the sum of £28 and 10 shillings.¹¹¹

During its 120 plus years on the Oval the pavilion became the home of various cricket clubs, the last being Marist in the 1980s.

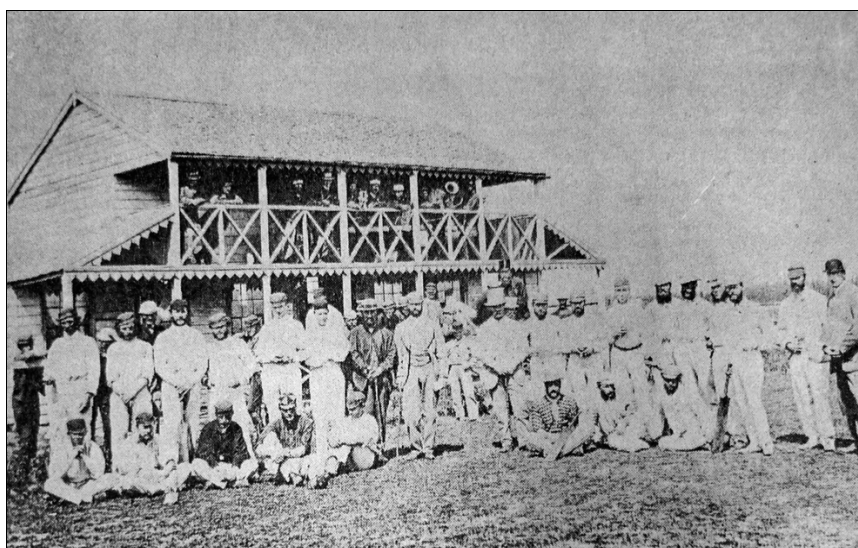


Figure 1.83. Photograph of the Cricket Pavilion, 1869 showing saw tooth detailing.
Source: NZHPT File 12009-086

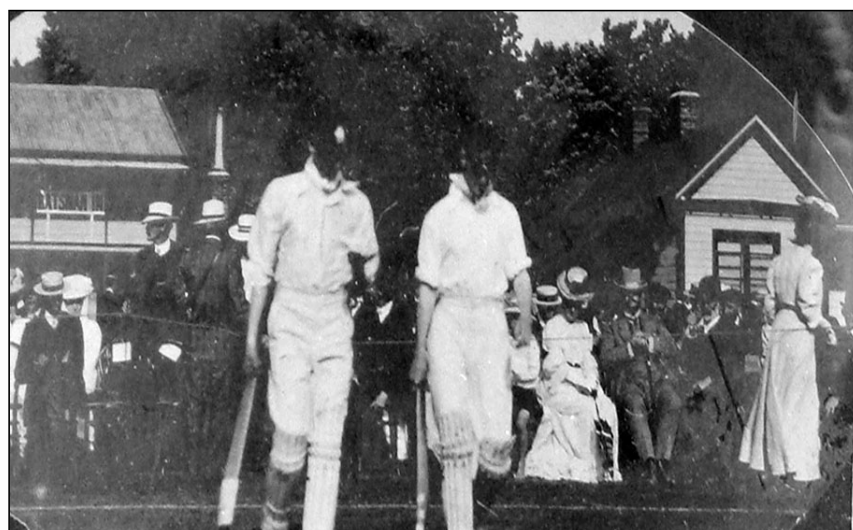


Figure 1.84. Photograph taken in 1910 showing chimney in the background.
Source: NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁰ *The Press*, 24 September 1866, p. 2

¹¹¹ Lowrie, G. publication quoted in NZHPT File 12009-086

Over the years, various changes occurred to the building including the construction of a lean-to at the rear. It is unclear when the lean-to was constructed although a photograph taken ca. 1910 appears to show a chimney on the south-east corner.¹¹² This was possibly demolished to allow construction of the lean-to.

Other changes included the addition of a small grandstand on the eastern end. It also appears that there was once a fireplace with a chimney on the western end with evidence being found of this during a 1990 restoration. Other alterations included the replacement of the original shingle roof with corrugated steel and the addition of a concrete slab floor which encased the lower wall framing and some of the original stone piles.¹¹³

The pavilion had also been upgraded several times before being declared unsafe by the City Council in 1954, prompting major renovations which included the removal of the grandstand, front posts and the balcony.¹¹⁴ Further work was carried out between 1972 and 1983 involving the installation of a toilet and kitchen. The exterior colour scheme was toned down from blue and violet to cream.

By the 1980s, the pavilion had served the cricket fraternity for over 120 years and it was questionable as to whether it could be retained. However, in 1988 the local Umpires' Association took over the building with the intention of restoring it as a memorial to the cricketing pioneers of Canterbury. A \$4000 lottery grant and a \$2000 grant from the Canterbury Regional Committee of New Zealand Historic Places Trust financed the building restoration works in 1989-1990. Guided by plans prepared by Tony Ussher of Skews, Hey Ussher, much of the work was carried out by volunteers, many of whom were retired builders and trades people.¹¹⁵

As part of the work, the front posts and balcony were reconstructed, the rear lean-to was demolished and rebuilt, the roof was renewed, spouting was made to the original profile, split weather boards were replaced and a modern kitchen, two toilets and a shower were installed. Linoleum and carpet were laid on the floors. The Umpire's Association records note that although Historic Places Trust strongly advocated retaining the building in its original unlined condition as far as possible "their views were not taken seriously".¹¹⁶

Subsequent Historic Places Trust file notes confirm that in a number of instances the work undertaken and the materials used did not follow restoration specifications and detailing. Examples of this included the use of inappropriate 1950s style ceiling mouldings and a ceiling rose, the use of moulded metal plates and steel bolts instead of period jointing, and the removal of much of the original fabric.¹¹⁷

The restored pavilion was reopened by Sir Richard Hadlee on 6 October 1991. It is recognised as the oldest cricket pavilion in New Zealand and may be the oldest such structure surviving in Australasia.¹¹⁸

¹¹² *ibid*

¹¹³ Marist Cricket Club Pavilion, Hagley Park: Report on the Condition of the Building, NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁴ Lowrie, G. publication quoted in NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁵ *The Press*, 27 December 1989; Memo 7 April 1991, NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁶ Lowrie, G. publication quoted in NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁷ Memo 7 April 1991, NZHPT File 12009-086

¹¹⁸ New Zealand Historic Places Trust – Canterbury Cricket Umpire Association Pavilion



Figure 1.85. Front elevation of Cricket Pavilion photographed June 1989.
Source: NZHPT File 12009-086

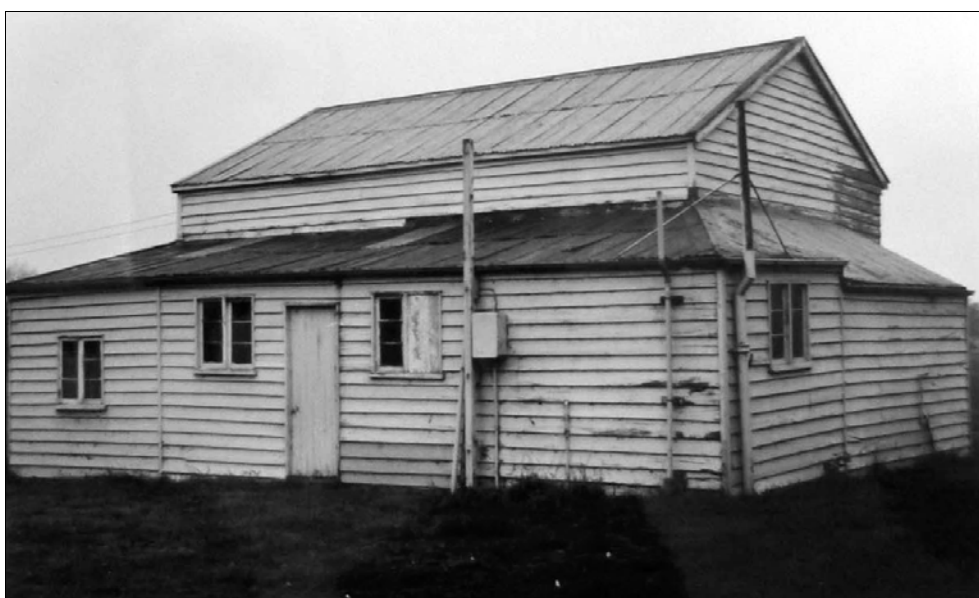


Figure 1.86. Rear view of the Cricket Pavilion photographed May 1989.
Source: Chris Cochran

Associated with:**John Dilloway (1812-1868)**

John Dilloway arrived in New Zealand from Birmingham, England with his wife Hannah and their four children on the second of the four ships, the *Sir George Seymour*, on 17 December 1850. His occupation was listed as gunsmith.

In 1855 he purchased the first suburban hotel in Christchurch named the “Plough Inn”. It was the only public hotel in the area for some time and consequently flourished. In 1865 he extended the premises to meet popular demand. Dilloway was well known and popular throughout Canterbury.¹¹⁹

His relationship with cricket in Christchurch began when he laid turf for a cricket pitch opposite the hotel. It was originally 60 by 40 yards in size and it became the home of the first Christchurch Cricket Club.¹²⁰

Architectural Description:

The Umpires’ Pavilion is a timber weatherboard two storey building with a lean-to on either side of the ground floor and another at the rear.

Front (West) Elevation

The west elevation has a symmetrical appearance with centrally positioned double doors and two multi-paned double hung sash windows on either side. A lean-to on either side each with a multi-paned double hung sash window balances the symmetry. A verandah extends the entire length of the ground floor front elevation including the two lean-tos. A timber balustrade, with a cross pattern between verandah posts, breaks at the central entrance.

External stairs on the northern side of the verandah lead up to a first floor verandah/viewing platform. The gabled roof on the building extends over the upstairs verandah. The timber balustrade on the first floor has a double cross pattern between the verandah posts. A triangular timber valance appears on all roof edges of the front elevation.



Figure 1.87. South-western view of the pavilion.

Source: L. Beaumont, 2011

¹¹⁹ <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Cemeteries/UpperRiccarton/UpperRiccartonCemetery.pdf>

¹²⁰ *ibid*

North Elevation

This side elevation consists of the lean-to on the ground floor that adjoins the rear eastern lean-to. A small four pane window is positioned on the eastern end of the wall. On the western end, above the lean-to roof, the opening for the upper verandah is revealed above the balustrade only. Rafters attached to the verandah posts can be seen along both the upper and lower verandah. The staircase is another feature of this elevation.

The gable end on the upper floor has a plain fascia board with a timber turned finial at the apex.



Figure 1.88. North-western view of the pavilion.

Source: DPAL, 2011

Eastern Elevation

The rear of the building has the lean to addition at the rear adjoining the northern lean-to and extending across the main building to the end of the gabled roof. Three windows with six panes each are positioned along the rear lean to. The wall above the lean-to has no openings.

Southern Elevation

The southern lean-to, unlike the northern elevation, only extends to the end of the gabled roof. The wall then recesses to the rear lean-to wall. As on the northern elevation, the opening for the upper verandah is revealed above the balustrade only. The rafters attached to the verandah posts can be seen along both the upper and lower verandah.

The gable end on the upper floor has a plain fascia board with a timber turned finial at the apex.

Ground Floor

The pavilion is entered through double doors in the centre of the western front façade which lead into the pavilion's common room. On the northern side of the room a single door leads into the kitchen. At the back of the common room, an opening has been formed in the wall between it and the adjacent rear lean-to to create a larger space.

On the western side of the lean-to area is a door leading to a small passageway off which are a changing room, then a shower room and two toilet cubicles.

Architectural Influences:

This cricket pavilion is illustrative of a wider trend of construction of its type stemming from Victorian England. It reflects the development of sport and recreation and in particular the provision of sporting facilities in 19th century New Zealand.

Cricket pavilions can vary in their design from the very modest to large imposing buildings at some of the larger venues where test cricket is played. The Victorian pavilions at Lords and the Oval are typical of the larger more embellished architectural designs of the day with grandstands to cope with large numbers of spectators.

Smaller cricket pavilions, like the Umpires' Association Pavilion, are usually of timber construction providing a viewing platforms or full length verandah for spectators. The form of this pavilion appears to be a common design of its type. In Lynn Pearson's paper *the Architecture of Cricket: Pavilions Home and Away*, she describes the typical English club cricket pavilion as a "small timber-framed structure with half-timbered detailing, often set on a brick plinth. Verandahs, awnings and raised viewing platforms became commonplace by the 1890s".¹²¹

Lynn Pearson refers to the English Heritage Listing guide that suggests that these pavilions were modelled on the Indian bungalow style, but surmises that the style is more a reflection of the English weather (rain) and the needs of players and spectators.¹²² In her paper, Pearson refers to the Umpires' Association Cricket Pavilion as an example abroad.



Figure 1.89. Lord's Cricket Pavilion designed by Thomas Verity .

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1f/Lord%27s_Pavillion.jpg

Construction:

Roof Structure

The gabled roof is sheathed in corrugated steel laid over purlins attached to rafters. Timber finials are located on the apex of the gable end. Timber baseboards are attached to the gable ends.

¹²¹ http://independent.academia.edu/LynnPearson/Papers/906159/The_Architecture_of_Cricket_Pavilions_home_and_Away Paper presented at the British Society of Sports History in London, September 2011.

¹²² *ibid*

Galvanised steel spouting features around the roof.

Foundations and Floors

The pavilion is believed to be founded on stone piles with an internal concrete slab throughout.

Exterior Walls

The building is timber framed with weatherboards cladding the exterior walls.

Verandah

Wide timber floorboards feature on the verandah floor. The roof is supported by timber posts attached to the verandah beam. Timber purlins attached to rafters make up the roof structure of the verandah. Timber beams connect between the main verandah beam and the weatherboard wall of the building.

The balustrade to the verandah is also a timber finish with a timber handrail.

Open riser timber stairs with a timber balustrade lead to the ground from the upper verandah.

Exterior Joinery and Trim

The window and door joinery is timber with plain timber facings. Multi-paned glazing is used on the windows. On the front façade double hung sash windows feature. Panelled double doors lead into the pavilion.

Internal Finishes

A plaster swirl pattern coats the ceiling in the main space finished with a plaster cornice. The storeroom has the same plastered swirl pattern on the ceiling. In other spaces including the kitchen and toilets plasterboard ceilings feature.

Plasterboard walls are present throughout the building.

Architraves to the windows and doors have a narrow moulded finish. Internal doors are panelled timber.

Condition Report:

The building is generally relatively new fabric and the condition is good. The posts to the verandah have recently been replaced with laminated posts and steel brackets added at the connection to the upper verandah beam. There is no evidence of earth quake damage.

West Elevation

- Paint is flaking from the weatherboards, stairs, window facings, sills, balustrading, handrail, valancing and corner boxes.
- Some boards are split on the upper level.
- Some borer and flaking paint is evident in the rafters.
- There is evidence of decay to the Union Jack balustrading
- Holes are still evident in the verandah beams from old bolts.

- Balcony floor boards are cracked and the paint is flaking on them.
- Decay in the second beam is evident at the lower level.
- The metal plate supporting a joist is rusting.

North Elevation

- On the north eastern corner the corner box has weathered and paint is flaking.
- The window has a broken pane and the sill is cracked.
- Paint is also flaking from the weatherboards, window facing and sill.
- The paint on the finial is also flaking.
- The rail on the northern side of the upper level balcony is cracked and paint is flaking

East Elevation

- On the north eastern corner the corner box has weathered and paint is flaking.
- Some of the window facings and sills are split.
- Paint is flaking on the weatherboards and windows.
- Putty to the windows is cracked.
- The corner box on the south eastern corner is damaged.

South Elevation

- Paint is flaking from the weatherboards, corner posts and finials.

Assessment of significance values: Umpires' Pavilion

Historic and Social significance:

- The pavilion is of historical significance for its strong association with the development of cricket in Christchurch and the greater, recreational history of Christchurch's oldest park.
- It is associated with Canterbury's first major international match and continued to host many important cricket matches in the late 19th century. It has acted as a gathering place for people to watch sporting and other events for over one hundred and forty-seven years, in its current location.
- It reflects the involvement of the Provincial Government in the early administration of recreation areas within Hagley Park as well as the subsequent lengthy overarching administration by the Domains Board.
- The Pavilion is an integral part of a historical and cultural landscape of South Hagley Park and is one of a small number of surviving features within the Park that illustrate nineteenth-century use and aspects of Canterbury's history in situ.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- The Umpires' Pavilion is recognised under the New Zealand Historic Places Act as a category II building, place or object of historical or cultural heritage. It is also recognised under the Christchurch City Plan as a Group 3 heritage item.
- The social aspect of cricket is an important part of Christchurch culture. A celebratory, and first recorded cricket match, played on the grounds in 1851 one year after the first four ships had arrived indicating the importance of the game.

- The building has strong community associations, having been originally constructed with public money and used by a number of different teams and other groups over more than one hundred and fifty years. This community investment and esteem in the building is also demonstrated by the restoration works undertaken in 1990 funded by a Lottery Grant, Canterbury Regional Committee of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and volunteers.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The pavilion's design has value because of its specific links to traditional English cricketing structures. It is typical of a small colonial cricket pavilion based on the Victorian pavilions in England.
- The setting of the pavilion nestled amongst the trees within the grounds of South Hagley Park provides an aesthetic value to the building. The building itself has an aesthetic value for its ornamental appearance, although this is somewhat compromised by the arrangement of buildings around it.

Contextual significance:

- The cricket pavilion has been moved from its original position but is still within the confines of Hagley Park. This ongoing association is an important factor in its relationship with the Park.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- The building, although it has been rebuilt in parts still demonstrates some of the construction techniques of the day and has technological and architectural value because of its form and styling.

Scientific significance:

- N/A

Significance of elements: Umpire's Pavilion

An indication of the assumed period from which each element originates is given in the following tables:

- Original fabric (OF)** This fabric dates from the time the pavilion was first built in 1864. This includes fabric that may have been added at the time the building was relocated in 1866.
- Later fabric (LF)** This is fabric that was added after the original construction and includes fabric added following the relocation of the building in 1866.
- Recent fabric (RF)** This is fabric which has been added in the 22 years following the restoration in 1989-1990.

Exterior of the Umpires' Pavilion**Building Exterior:**

The exterior of the building has been totally restored between 1989 and 1990. The building has been re-clad with new weatherboards and new windows have been added. Therefore a large amount of the original fabric has disappeared.

Present Rating: Moderate Significance

High significance

Gabled roof form (OF)

Form of building (OF)

Multi-paned windows (OF)

Some Significance

Double hung sash windows (RF)

Verandah posts(RF)

Union Jack balustrading (RF)

Verandah floor boards (RF)

Stairs (RF)

Timber valance (RF)

Staircase (RF)

Weatherboards (RF)

Flag Poles (RF)

Finials to gable (RF)

**Non Contributory**

Corrugated steel roof (RF)

Fascia boards (RF)

Spouting and gutters (RF)

New front door (RF)

Concrete steps (RF)

Down pipes (RF)

Later multi-paned windows (RF)

Intrusive

Alarm fitting (RF)

Light fittings(RF)

Meter board (RF)

Setting of the Umpires' Pavilion**Setting:**

Although the building is not in its original position, it was moved within two years after its initial construction and has been in the same location since 1866.

Present rating: High significance

High significance

1866 position of building (OF)

Position of Cricket Pitch (OF)



Interior of the Umpires' Pavilion**Common Room:**

This room includes the lean-to area at the back of the building. No original features are apparent.

Present Rating: Non Contributory

Non Contributory

Plasterboard walls (RF)
 Plaster cornice (RF)
 Recessed lighting (RF)
 Moulded timber trim (RF)
 Ceiling fan (RF)
 Down lighting (RF)
 Ceiling vent (RF)
 Beam partitioning lean-to area (RF)
 Panelled doors to kitchen and bathroom areas (RF)
 Carpeted floor (RF)

**Intrusive**

Fluorescent lighting (RF)
 Wall heater (RF)
 Swirl patterned plaster ceiling.

Kitchen /Toilets and Store room:

These rooms were modified as part of a restoration process between 1989 and 1990.

Present Rating: Non Contributory

Non Contributory

Plasterboard walls and ceiling (RF)
 Recessed lighting (RF)
 Down lighting (RF)
 Vinyl flooring (RF)
 Later moulded trim (RF)
 Panelled doors (RF)
 Kitchen cupboards and fittings (RF)
 Hutch opening (RF)
 Tiled floor in bathroom (RF)
 Bathroom fixtures and fittings (RF)
 Toilet and shower cubicles (RF)
 Changing benches (RF)
 Carpet in storeroom (RF)

**Intrusive**

Fluorescent lighting (RF)
 Wall heater (RF)
 Swirl patterned plaster on ceiling of store room (LF)

Assessment summary: Umpires' Pavilion

Heritage Significance Assessment: Umpires' Pavilion

Degree of significance:	Moderate
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance

1.10 Furnishings

1.10.1 Water bodies

Fabric: Victoria Lake	Also discussed in: Volume 1: 3.4.3, 3.10.1
Location plan reference: 4	Historical images: Volume 1:3.29, 3.36,3.76
<p>Description: Man-made lake of approximately five acres in area located in the southern part of North Hagley Park.</p> <p>Provenance /Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not known who was responsible for the design of the lake's form but this may have been Ambrose Taylor or the City Engineer • Constructed by the contractor Mr Dalton under the supervision of Mr Archer, the City Engineer <p>Modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional wells formed to aid filling /refilling of the lake post 1897 • Construction of a flood gate in the early 1900s by the Acclimatisation Society • Additional section by the wharf at the end of the Petanque club grounds excavated in c.1906 for the water-chute at the 1906/1907 International Exhibition • Work to stabilise bank in places over time involving the construction of timber retained edge • Regular removal of debris build-up • Remedial work to address the cracking in the lake's clay base as well as stabilisation works to the banks following 2011 earthquakes 	
<p>History: Victoria Lake was formed between 1897 and 1898 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The lake was officially opened in November 1898 by the Mayor who had taken an active role in promoting its formation. The cost of the work was borne by members of the public who were keen to popularise North Hagley Park by adding an ornamental waterbody.</p> <p>In promoting the scheme the committee set up to administer the project noted “...for £250 the unwholesome and ugly swamp now covering the old race track can be converted into a useful attractive sheet of water”.¹²³</p> <p>Lakes and lakelets were common and popular features in overseas parks and during discussions concerning the formation of a lake comparisons were drawn with various water bodies in parks in London (Hyde Park) and Sydney. These, it was noted, provided healthful and attractive amusements for young and old.</p> <p>Once the necessary funds had been raised through public subscriptions, construction began to form the lake. At this time it was noted by the Victoria Lake committee that the intended purpose of the Lake was for model yacht sailing and therefore they did not wish to encumber it with islets or a central fountain. However, they considered that at some later date it would perhaps be possible to extend the lake, construct a bridge, and form ornamental islets.</p> <p>The site was graded, lined with clay, pugged with the assistance of draught horses and then filled with water from the Park's nearby artesian wells. Leftover funds were used to slope the banks</p>	

¹²³ *The Press*, 2 March 1897, p. 3

and plans were proposed to surround the lake with trees.¹²⁴

Not all members of the community supported the formation of Victoria Lake, although dissention was largely for reasons of cost and a concern that it would eventually take on the appearance of the swamp. These concerns were realised in part when there were initial water quality issues but this appears to have been quickly addressed, helped by the addition of fry from the Acclimatisation Society and a notice on the banks instructing people to desist from throwing rubbish into the water.

Other initial complaints about the frogs, which quickly took up residence and were said to chorus without intermission all day and night were aired in the paper but, for the most part, Victoria Lake was regarded as an ornament to the Park and a favourite new amenity ground for model yacht enthusiasts and members of the public.



Figure 1.90. Postcard view of Victoria Lake, signed 1910.
Source: L. Beaumont private collection

In the early 1900s Victoria Lake was a popular, although illegal, angling ground where trout in impressive quantities were caught despite prohibitions imposed by the Acclimatisation Society. However, by 1920 the Lake had become a recognised training site for new anglers to the sport with the issuing of special “ladies and boy's fishing licenses”

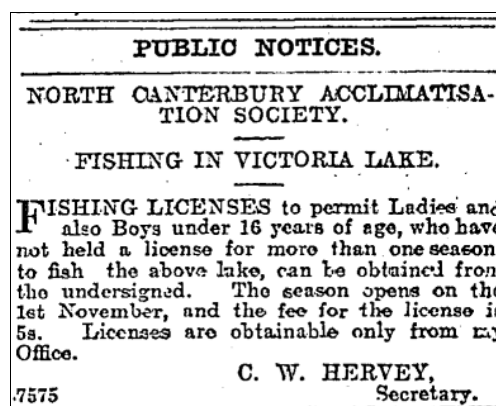


Figure 1.91. Advertisement,
The Press, 29 October 1920, p. 1

¹²⁴ *The Star*, 26 February 1898, p. 7

By 1953 there were 65 active members of the Christchurch Yacht Club. The Club was granted exclusive use of the lake for two hours on Saturday and one hour on a Sunday, and in return were responsible for maintaining the water level of the lake and bank repairs.¹²⁵

In the recent Canterbury earthquakes the puddled clay base of the lake cracked, causing water to drain away. Other damage was sustained to the banks which required stabilisation. Between March 2011 and 2012 work was undertaken to repair the lake bed and banks, and 5000 cubic metres of debris was removed and a new lining of 6000 tons of bentonite clay, topped with a firming additive and protective layer of recycled grit was applied to the base. It is understood that no changes were made to the outline of the Victoria Lake at this time although the lake was deepened.



Figure 1.92. Lake Victoria drained post earthquake, August 2011. Source: L. Beaumont,

Associated with:

Christchurch Model Yacht Club (CMYC)

The Christchurch Model Yacht Club was officially formed in 1898. A number of the founding members had been part of the committee involved in the formation of the Lake in 1896. Others were well-known local business men including G. Humphreys, Wyn Williams, Frederick Waymouth (Mona Vale) and Drs Thacker and Jennings.

At the time of Club's formation its objective was *“to provide amusement and improvement in model yachting giving all possible encouragement to the designing, construction, rigging, fitting and sailing of models of all description, also to induce members to take an interest in Naval and maritime affairs.”*¹²⁶

The Club is one of the oldest clubs in Canterbury and is thought to be one of the longest established Model Yacht Clubs in the world by its members.

Physical Condition

Good. Clay base recently repaired and banks stabilised.

¹²⁵ Letter, Hon. Secretary Christchurch Model Yacht Club to the Director of Parks, Gardens and Reserves, 18 November 1953, CH377 Box 4, Buildings, Bridges, Paths, Fences, 1952 - November 1985, CCA

¹²⁶ 'Victoria and Albert', Newsletter of the Christchurch Model Yacht Club, February 2012

Assessment of significance values: Victoria Lake

Historic and Social significance:

- Since its formation, Victoria Lake has been a well-utilised feature of the Park. It has been the home of the Christchurch Model Yacht Club since 1898, and apart from the 2010/2011 earthquake and associated closure, and the 1906/1907 International Exhibition, the Club has had a continuous presence on the Lake.
- The Lake is also associated with many members of the community who subscribed funds for its formation between 1892 and 1898, including William Rolleston who wrote to *The Press* in support of the project and donated funds towards its formation.
- Victoria Lake was used on an annual basis by the Acclimatisation Society to raise trout fry and was a seasonal angling ground for women and children with fishing licenses in the 1920s. It was also an important feature of the International Exhibition between 1906/1907 where, in conjunction with the water chute, it proved one of the most popular entertainments.
- The Lake also had a high recreational value for many members of the community.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- Naming the Lake in honour of the jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria illustrates the historic colonial and British practice of honouring the achievements of the monarchy through the naming of parks, bridges and other landscape features.
- The Lake's construction reflected prevailing environmental views concerning the perceived health dangers of swamp environment and a park aesthetic which drew heavily on the English park model in terms of features. It also illustrates historical views around the value of recreation and amusement in public park settings.
- The Lake played an important early role in the Acclimatisation Society's trout raising efforts and functioned as an intermediary growing on point prior to being released in local waterways.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The Lake has been an ornamental feature in the Park for over 114 years and provides additional landscape and ecosystem interest.

Contextual significance:

- Victoria Lake is one of two water-bodies in the Park and is a prominent, and visible aspect of the nineteenth-century history of the Park.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance: • N/A

Scientific significance: • N/A

Assessment summary: Victoria Lake

Heritage Significance Assessment: Victoria Lake	
Degree of significance:	Moderate
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance

Fabric: Lake Albert	Also discussed in: Volume 1:3.6.3, 3.13.2
Location plan reference: 5	Historical images: Volume 1: 3.76
<p>Description: Small man-made lake with planted island adjacent to Victoria Lake.</p> <p>Provenance /Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not known who was responsible for the design of the outline of Lake Albert but this may have been the curator at the time, James Young • Formed by Botanic Gardens' staff <p>Modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original native planting removed at some point and replanted with exotic species • Replanted in native species in 2010 <p>History: Lake Albert, sometimes historically referred to as Albert Lake and Little Victoria Lake, was formed in 1916, during James Young's period of curatorship. Planned as a complement to Victoria Lake, and building on the royal association, Lake Albert included an islet which was originally planted in <i>"beautiful and unique example of native waterside vegetation."</i> This is known to have included flax and cordateria.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the long-term plan for this lake included a rustic bridge which was still a popular form of ornamentation in conjunction with planted islands in water bodies.</p> <p>At some point the native vegetation was removed in favour of exotic species. In turn this was removed in 2010 and the island was replanted in an attempt to <i>"to return that part of Hagley Park back to its pre 1897 habitat."</i>¹²⁷</p>	
	
<p>Figure 1.93. View of Lake Albert in relation to Victoria Lake in 1938. Source: PB0428-7, V. C. Browne & Son</p>	

¹²⁷ *Our Christchurch*, 31 March 2010

Associated with: Not known
Physical Condition: Understood to be good post earthquakes.

Assessment of significance values: Lake Albert

Historic and Social significance:

- Lake Albert and its planted island have been an ornamental feature in the Park for over 95 years.
- The island illustrates a common landscape treatment for water bodies that was popular from the mid 1800s to the early 1900s. This pairing of lakes and islands/streams had its genesis in the Botanic Gardens with Enoch Barker's eyot, and was used on a number of occasions by James Young in his development of the Gardens. In this respect, the use of this feature in Lake Albert can be seen as a continuation of an established practice and aesthetic.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- Named in honour of Queen Victoria's late husband Albert, the lake references what was a colonial and British practice of honouring the monarchy through the naming of parks, bridges and other landscape features.
- It illustrates changing views concerning a respect for native vegetation and swamp ecosystems, not seen at the time of the formation of Victoria Lake and a changing ornamental aesthetic.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The lake provides additional landscape and ecosystem interest within the Park and its tranquil waters are an interesting counterpoint to the flowing Avon River.

Contextual significance:

- Albert Lake is one of two water bodies in Hagley Park, in addition to the Avon River.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- N/A

Scientific significance:

- Demonstrates the growing late twentieth/early twenty-first-century ecological interest in the display and use of native waterside ecosystems in a public park situation.

Assessment summary: Lake Albert

Heritage Significance Assessment: Lake Albert	
Degree of significance:	Moderate
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance

1.10.2 Memorial and commemorative fabric

1.10.2.1 Godley Memorial

Fabric: Godley Memorial, North Hagley Park	Also discussed in: Volume 1: 3.6.3
Location plan reference: 8	Historical images: Volume 2: 1.92
<p>Description: Elevated Oamaru stone memorial tablet in combination with Halswell stone seating. The tablet inscription reads "<i>This stone was laid by William Guise Brittan at the request of his fellow pilgrims on the 16th Dec 1911 to mark the spot where John Robert Godley the founder of the Province of Canterbury bade farewell to the Pilgrim Fathers Dec – 25th 1852.</i>"</p> <p>Provenance /Design: Original provenance and stonemason unknown Redesigned by Frank George and stonework undertaken by P. Graham and Son Limited</p> <p>Modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original inscription was black (lead?) within the Oamaru stone tablet • Tablet reset in combination with seating and a random-stone paving base in 1933 • Changes in immediate setting post 1933 with the addition of the two sentinel yews 	
<p>History: The Godley memorial stone tablet was erected in December 1911 on the site where the first settlers held a farewell breakfast for Robert Godley to mark his departure from the settlement. The breakfast was held on December 18th 1852 under a large marquee which had been erected for the Horticultural Exhibition, and was sited adjacent to the driveway into the United Tennis courts, off Riccarton Avenue, in North Hagley Park. Here, 150 people "of all classes of the community" gathered to pay tribute to Robert Godley prior to his return to England.</p> <p>The laying of the memorial stone was scheduled for December 16th 1911 but was postponed because of the weather, and the ceremony was eventually performed two weeks later on the December 30th. The event was attended by a number of surviving early colonists and interested onlookers and the formal stone laying was carried out by William Guise Brittan (Jnr.), son of the early settler William Guise Brittan (Snr.). The stone, which is believed to have either been laid flat on the grounds or placed in the style of a headstone, was described by Brittan as "<i>perpetuating the memory of a great and good man, whose lofty ideas and lofty character had left such a great impression on this province of Canterbury.</i>"¹²⁸</p> <p>By 1933 the stone was described as lying on the ground in an untended spot and hidden in long grass, with parts of its inscription chipped away by vandals. This was remedied that same year by the Domains Board which undertook to reset the stone in a new position between two seats, surrounded by flagstones laid in a random-stone style. The design for this new memorial structure was provided by Frank George, who was a member of the Board. The work was undertaken by P. Graham and Son Limited at a cost of £28.0.0¹²⁹ and the flagstones surrounding the memorial were supplied by the City Council.</p> <p>It is unclear when the two yews were planted on either side of the rear of the memorial stone but these are a later addition. It is possible that they were placed to reference Godley's Irish heritage.</p>	

¹²⁸ *The Press*, 1 January 1912, p. 8

¹²⁹ *The Press*, 7 March 1933, clippings file, CH343/80d, CCCA

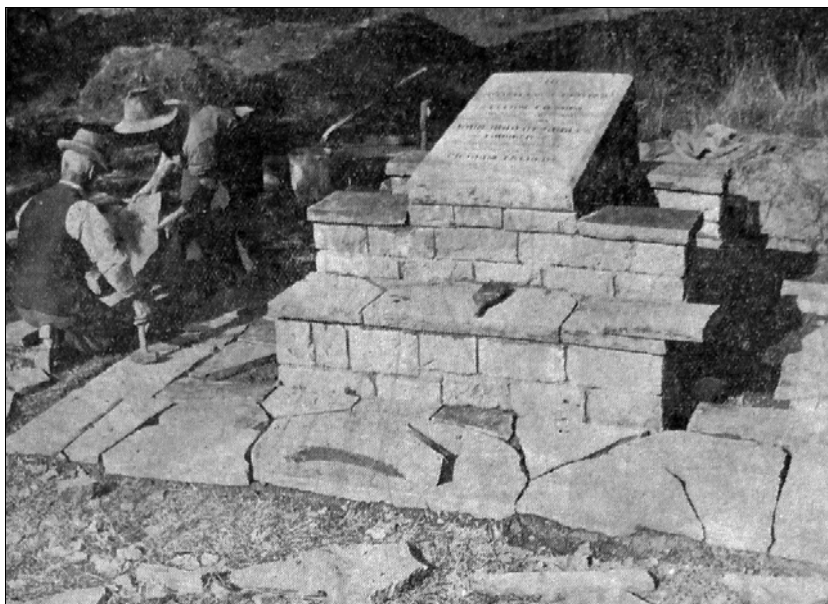


Figure 1.94. Photograph showing memorial being reset in 1933.
Source: *Times*, 29 March 1933, clippings file, CH343/80d, CCCA



Figure 1.95. Godley Memorial Tablet and associated planting, August 2011.
Source: L. Beaumont

Associated with:

Robert John Godley 1814 - 1862

Godley is known as the founder of Canterbury, although he was only resident between April 1850 and December 1852. He was the leader of the settlement from the time of his arrival and in that role changed the Canterbury Association's conditions for pastoral leases to enable the new settlement to make a good start in establishing a strong farming base. Godley believed that the purpose of the Association was to found Canterbury, not govern it, and felt that the people actually living there should decide how it was run, rather than people in England. At his farewell celebrations, and posthumously, he was described as being uniformly kind and admired for his public character and conduct.

Canterbury Pilgrims Association

The first meeting of the Canterbury Pilgrims Association was held on October 8, 1923. Membership was open to those few remaining settlers who arrived in the 'First Four Ships' (those which arrived in Lyttelton, December 1850) and descendants of early settlers in the Canterbury region ('Canterbury Association Ships' up until October 31, 1876).

Frank George

Little is known about Frank George other than his membership of the Domains Board and Chairmanship of the Gardens and Parks Committee in the 1930s. His association with the Gardens was recognised posthumously through the dedication of a drinking fountain to him in the Children's Playground in the 1950s.

Physical Condition

Generally good. Lead lettering has been lost from the tablet and there is very minor cracking along the mortar joints. A very small area of mortar repair is noted on lower front face. Minor evidence of biological growth on the stonework.

Assessment of significance values: Godley Memorial

Historic and Social significance:

- The memorial is a significant marker of the early history of the settlement of Christchurch and not only references a specific historical event and location. It also signifies the high regard in which Robert Godley was still held, some 80 years after his departure from New Zealand when the memorial tablet was reset in the 1930s.
- The memorial has been a feature of the entrance to North Hagley on Riccarton Road for over one hundred years and helps contribute to the Park's distinctive identity and time depth.
- The use of random-stone paving illustrates a particular design style popular in the 1930s.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- The tablet portion of the memorial reflects 1900s period practices and styles of commemorative marking and moves by the Pilgrim's Association to identify and memorialise sites of European historical significance in the city as a tribute to the founders of Canterbury.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The association of the tablet, seat, paving and paired yews is a pleasing composition and forms an interesting vignette at the entrance to the driveway off Riccarton Avenue.

Contextual significance:

- One of a collection of standing stones and plaques which help illustrate the narrative of Christchurch's early founding and one aspect of the history of Hagley Park.

Archaeological significance:

- The initial placement of the stone may have been associated with a time capsule but this remains unconfirmed.
- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- The tablet and carving are a representative example of early 1900s craftsmanship. The later mounting and re-presentation of the tablet is perhaps more notable for its vernacular design interest than technical and craftsmanship skill.

Scientific significance:

- N/A

Assessment summary: Godley Memorial

Heritage Significance Assessment: Godley Memorial	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of regional and local significance

1.10.2.2 Pilgrim's Well

Fabric: Pilgrims Well, North Hagley Park	Also discussed in: Volume 1:3.6.3
Location plan reference: 9	Historical images: Volume 1: 3.64
<p>Description: Stone structure marking the site of the first well used by the early settlers. A black granite inscribed memorial stone is inset into the well. The inscription reads <i>“This memorial encloses the spring which the pioneer settlers used. Erected on the 80th anniversary of their landing. December 16, 1930.”</i></p> <p>Provenance /Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard S. Harman, retired chartered architect designed the well • Stonemason unknown <p>Modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in immediate setting in 1980 with erection of two seats, formation of path, retaining wall and planting • Possible replacement plaque (requires investigation) • Timber plank across stone sets is a post 1980 introduction <p>History: Eighty years after the landing of the settlers, the well which they had used in Hagley Park was enclosed with a stonework structure and formally dedicated to the memory of the men and women who used it. It was named the Pilgrim's Well because of its association with the “pilgrim or early settlers.”</p> <p>The dedication of the well, which was scheduled for December 1930 (Anniversary Day) was postponed to January 28th 1931 due to inclement weather. The dedication was a significant event attended by many members of the Canterbury Pilgrim's Association, a body which appears to have taken over from the Old Colonists Society.¹³⁰</p> <p>At the dedication ceremony it was noted that, had the Pilgrims Association not taken this</p>	

¹³⁰ Sun, 29 January 1931 ; Clipping file, CH343/80d, CCCA

initiative, the well would have remained overgrown and unknown to the people of the day, and one more link with the pioneers of the province would have been lost.

In officially handing the well over to the Domains Board, Mrs Anderson (wife of John Anderson, the patron of the Association and owner of the Canterbury Foundry,) described the well as a living and lasting memorial. *“In the Old Country, and in Scotland and Ireland there are many wells and springs with legends and stories connected with them and now this one will have a story. In years to come it will seem a far more interesting and picturesque story than it does to-day.”*¹³¹

The memorial was designed by R. S. D. Harman, who also supervised its construction. One of a series of identified locations of historic importance, the well was considered a particularly important marker of the early days of Canterbury.

At some point between 1931 and 1980 the water in the well ceased to flow. This was rectified in April 1980 and the extant stone seating was added on either side of the well. A pathway with retained bank was formed allowing better access to the well and the riverbank was planted with rhododendrons, camellias and allied plants.¹³²



Figure 1.96. Pilgrim's Well, 1931
Source: Photograph 79, (Cropped) CBGPA



Figure 1.97 Pilgrim's Well, August 2011
Source: L. Beaumont

Associated with:

Canterbury Pilgrims Association

Refer Godley Memorial tablet

Richard S. Dacre Harman 1896-1953

Richard Harman was part of the firm Armson, Collins and Harman between 1887 and 1927. It is thought that along with Collins, Harman was the first New Zealand born, educated and trained Christchurch architect.

Physical Condition

The stonework face of the well is in good condition. However at the time of inspection no water

¹³¹ *ibid*

¹³² Report for the month April 1980, CH377, Box 30, CCCA

was flowing. A small area of breakage is noted on the well spout along with very minor cracking of mortar. 1980s retaining and timber seat show evidence of biological growth and the timber planking crossing the stone sets detracts from the design of the well and the immediate setting.

Assessment of significance values: Pilgrim's Well

Historic and Social significance:

- The well is a visual marker of the natural spring which flows through the Park and was an important water source for those settlers who occupied North Hagley Park in 1850/51.
- It marks the location of the first well in Hagley Park, and is associated with the Pilgrim's Association as part of the history of that group and its early members. It also represents the work of Richard S. Harman, a notable local architect who designed the structure around the well.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- It was an important part of the Pilgrim Association's programme to recognise and protect sites of significance in the history of Canterbury's settlement and it has been a memorial feature of the Park since 1931.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The well is a simple structure and of an appropriate form and size for its location and setting.

Contextual significance:

- The Well is one of a collection of stones, plaques, structures and statues that help to illustrate the narrative of Christchurch's early founding and one aspect of the history of Hagley Park.
- Separately, and as part of the Hagley Park collection of memorials and commemorative markers the Pilgrim's Well contributes to the observable time depth of the Park.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- N/A

Scientific significance:

- N/A

Assessment summary: Pilgrim's Well

Heritage Significance Assessment: Pilgrim's Well	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of regional and local significance

1.10.2.3 Methodist memorial standing stones

Fabric: Methodist memorial stones, South Hagley Park	Also discussed in: Volume 1: 3.3.6
Location plan reference: 10	Historical images: Volume 2: 1.95
<p>Description:</p> <p>1. Sentinel or standing stone fabricated from Halswell stone and inscribed with a brass plaque. The inscription on this stone reads <i>“This stone was erected December 16 1909 by the Canterbury Colonists Association to mark the spot where a number of Canterbury Pilgrim's erected their huts in 1850. The Quaifes, Philpotts and the Patricks set up their home here”</i></p> <p>2. Quaife Sunday School concrete pillar with brass plaque, on concrete pad, placed in 1950. The inscription reads <i>“Canterbury Centenary 1850-1950. On this site the first Methodist Sunday School in Canterbury was commenced in the whare of Mr and Mrs Quaife on 1 April 1851. Dedicated 1 April 1952”</i></p> <p>Provenance /Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1909 stone and plaque placed by Canterbury Old Colonists' Association • 1950 stone and plaque placed by the Methodist Church <p>Modifications: Not known</p>	
<p>History:</p> <p>1. The sentinel stone was placed at the historic site of the Philpott, Patrick, Hill and Quaife families' homes in 1909. This replaced an earlier, simpler marker which had been placed by the Canterbury Old Colonists Association in 1908. Both marker and stone are understood to have been located in the same position (extant) in South Hagley Park on the banks of the small creek which crossed at the dip midway between the Hospital and the Riccarton Hotel. This marking of place had an additional significance as the first Methodist church service was noted to have been held by the Rev. J. Watkins in Mr Isaac Philpotts' whare.¹³³</p> <p>2. The second memorial marker was placed by the Methodist Church as part of the Canterbury Centenary in 1950. This marked the Church's association with Hagley Park through the establishment of the first Methodist Sunday School. This operated from the whare of Mr and Mrs John Quaife, commencing 1 April 1851.</p>	
<p>Associated with:</p> <p>Canterbury Old Colonists' Association An association made up of the surviving settlers that appears to have been active between 1908-1910. Believed to be a forerunner to the Pilgrim's Association, the group appears to have shared a similar agenda, namely to mark places of importance in Canterbury's history, particularly within Hagley Park. In the case of the Old Colonists, this information was mapped by the group and is understood to have been placed with the Canterbury Museum.¹³⁴</p> <p>Methodist Church</p>	

¹³³ Mitchell, N.S. (1966) *Shirley Methodist Church: One Hundred Years of Witness 1866-1966*; Pybus, T. A. (1954) *Maori and Missionary: Early Christian Missions in the South Island of New Zealand*, p. 7

¹³⁴ Unable to confirm with Canterbury Museum as at March 2013, as collections are still under remediation following the Canterbury earthquakes

A religious movement of Protestant Christianity with its roots in Wesleyan theology. Methodism distinguished itself as a religious movement strongly tied to social issues and the Church's responses to injustices in society are embodiments of the Wesleyan traditions of mercy and justice.

Physical Condition

Both appear to be in good condition. There is some staining of the concrete face of the Methodist pillar, and some staining and discolouration is noted on the face of the plaque of the sentinel stone. Biological growth noted on the top of the sentinel stone and in patches on the Methodist pillar.



Figure 1.98. Methodist pillar to the rear and 1909 sentinel stone in foreground. Source: L. Beaumont, 2011

Assessment of significance values: Methodist memorial stones

Historic and Social significance:

- Only one plaque explicitly references the Methodist families. However, as a paired group, the memorials are historically significant for their illustration of the landed composition of the Canterbury Association émigrés, which was originally intended to exclude all who were not members of the Anglican communion.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- Both memorials are of significance to the Canterbury Methodist community who trace the founding members of their Canterbury church to these three families, and the site of the first Methodist religious instruction to South Hagley Park.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- As a pair, the memorials visually demonstrate the changing style and nature of memorialisation over a 41-year period.

Contextual significance:

- The memorials are two of a larger collection of stones, plaques and structures which help to illustrate the narrative of Christchurch's early founding and a particular aspect of the history of Hagley Park. Separately, and as a collection, the Methodist memorials contribute to the observable time depth of the Park.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- There is a modest degree of craftsmanship value in the engraving of each plaque and in the case of the standing stone, the surface finish.

Scientific significance:

- N/A

Assessment summary: Methodist memorial standing stones

Heritage Significance Assessment: Methodist memorial standing stones	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of regional and local significance

1.10.2.4 Pilgrim's sentinel stone

Fabric: Pilgrim's stone North Hagley Park	Also discussed in Volume 1: 3.6.3
Location plan reference: 11	Historical images: Volume 1: 3.6.3
<p>Description: Standing or sentinel stone fabricated from Halswell stone and inscribed with a brass plaque. The inscription on the stone reads <i>"This stone was erected December 16 1908 by the Canterbury Old Colonists Assn. to mark the spot where some of the first Canterbury Settlers erected their huts. 1851"</i></p> <p>Provenance /Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabricator unknown • Placed by Canterbury Old Colonists' Association • Engraved by N. Hulfe? <p>Modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1851 date appears to have been a later addition based on writing style employed 	
<p>History: The Pilgrim's stone was erected by the Canterbury Old Colonists' Association on December 16th 1908. It was placed to mark the site occupied by Messrs Bowen, Williams and others which was described at the time as <i>"north of the United Club's bowling pavilion and opposite the site of the island that once existed in the river."</i>¹³⁵</p>	

¹³⁵ *The Star*, 17 December 1908, p. 2 & p. 3; *The Star*, 17 December 1908

This was the first site in Hagley Park to be permanently marked by the Old Colonists.

Associated with:

Canterbury Old Colonists's Society

Refer Methodist sentinel stone

Physical condition:

Appears to be in good condition. Some staining on the face of the stone is noted particularly in the area under the plaque.



Figure 1.99. Pilgrim's standing stone, North Hagley Park.

Source: L. Beaumont, 2011

Assessment of significance values: Pilgrim's stone

Historic and Social significance:

- The memorial is a historically important, site specific marker which illustrates part of the narrative of Hagley Park's early role in the formation of Canterbury. It has an additional meaningful association with North Hagley Park as a marker placed by the surviving early settlers and their descendents in the early twentieth century.
- The sentinel stone has been a feature in North Hagley Park for over one hundred years and was the first marker stone placed by the Old Colonist Association as part of their historic mapping programme.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- The memorial is of particular significance to members of the Canterbury community who trace their association with Christchurch to the first four ships and the 769 passengers who landed at Lyttelton, some of whom occupied temporary huts in Hagley Park.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- As part of a larger collection, the sentinel stone memorial visually demonstrates the changing style and nature of memorialisation over the past 100 years and forms an interesting pair with the Philpott et al sentinel stone placed one year later in South Hagley Park.

Contextual significance:

- The Pilgrim's sentinel stone is part of a larger collection of memorial fabric which help to illustrate the narrative of Christchurch's early founding and references one aspect of the history of Hagley Park. Separately, and as a collection, the stone contribute to the observable time depth of the Hagley Park.

Archaeological significance: Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- There is a degree of craftsmanship value in the engraving of the plaque and the fabrication of the stone.

Scientific significance: N/A

Assessment summary: Pilgrim's sentinel stone

Heritage Significance Assessment: Pilgrim's sentinel stone	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of regional and local significance

1.10.2.5 Other marker stones and plaques

Other markers were placed across the Park from the 1940s, making other general historical events visible, although not all of these have a direct association with the Park. These include¹³⁶

- 1948 Christchurch Model Yacht Club (CMYC)-located on the bank at the west end of Victoria Lake this heavy black marble plaque, set on upright concrete plinth, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Model Yacht Club and its association with the 'Victoria Waters' (figure 1.101).
- 1950 Arbor Day Commemorative Plaque-located on the north side of Christ's College fields in South Hagley Park, near the Philpott Memorial. This marble plaque set on a concrete plinth was associated with the planting of twelve oaks by the New Zealand Founders Society. This is a joint memorial that marks both the 1951 centenary of Canterbury and the 1953 coronation of Queen Elizabeth (figure 1.100)
- 1956 Bluebell Dell plaque – brass plaque set in a concrete plinth resting at the base of an oak in Little Hagley Park. This recognises the role of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Teal, the forerunner of Air New Zealand, in the Christchurch Soroptimist Club's Bluebell Dell planting project of 1956 (figure 1.99).
- 1964 Girl Guides plaque – stainless steel plaque on a concrete plinth resting at the base of a *Fagus sylvatica* in Little Hagley Park, adjacent to Harper Avenue. It commemorates the 40th anniversary of Guiding in the Canterbury Province.

¹³⁶ This is not intended as a complete list

- 1967 Brown Trout plaque- Located in the former location of the Acclimatisation Society trout ponds, to the north of the Primula Garden. The plaque was placed to mark the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first brown trout ova.
- 1997 Rotary Memorial Plaque - *Stainless steel plaque mounted on concrete plinth in front of a tree* planted to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of the Rotary founder Paul Harris. This is located in North Hagley Park at the west end of Victoria Lake .
- 2000 Kenneth Weaver Azalea bed Plaque - this marks the planting of Azaleas, gifted by the Kenneth F. Weaver Foundation Inc. These were planted in South Hagley Park across Deans Avenue from Nancy's Hotel (formerly the Riccarton Hotel). The plaque is located near the Riccarton Road portion of these beds (figure 1.102).



Figure 1.100. Bluebell Dell plaque.
Source: L. Beaumont, 2011



Figure 1.101. Arbor Day plaque.
Source: L. Beaumont 2011



Figure 1.102. CMYC plaque.
Source: Judy Boebert, 1998



Figure 1.103. Kenneth Weaver azalea plaque.
Source: L. Beaumont 2011

Assessment of significance values: other plaques

The Bluebell Dell plaque, Christchurch Model Yacht Club plaque, the Arbor Day plaque and Brown Trout Plaque are considered to have heritage value.

Historic and Social significance:

- These plaques, and the commemorative actions they reference, have a direct historical association with the Park.
- The bluebell and Arbor Day plaques have been part of the Park's commemorative fabric since the 1950s and speak of community efforts to beautify particular parts of South Park and Little Hagley Park.
- The Arbor Day plaque recognises an international event (Coronation of Queen Elizabeth) a national event (Arbor Day) and a local event (the Canterbury centennial).
- The Christchurch Model Yacht Club recognises a lengthy and enduring connection between Victoria Lake and the club and the Brown Trout plaque commemorates a regionally important historical event and relationship between the site marked and the Acclimatisation Society.

Cultural and Spiritual significance:

- The plaques are of particular significance to members of the; Christchurch Soroptimist Club who initiated the bluebell plantings, the New Zealand Founders Society who planted the oaks in recognition of Arbor Day, the Canterbury Centennial and the Queen's Coronation, the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society who occupied a site in Hagley Park and the Model Yacht Club who have occupied a portion of North Hagley Park and used Victoria Lake since 1899.

Architectural, Landscape and Aesthetic significance:

- The memorial plaques provide an additional layer of visual and historic interest and as part of a larger collection of memorials and plaques, visually demonstrate the changing style and nature of commemorative practice.

Contextual significance:

- These are each part of a larger collection of stones and plaques that help to illustrate the regard members of the public have for Park. Separately, and as part of the greater collection of memorials and commemorative fabric the plaques contribute to the observable time depth of the Park, its sense of place and its interwoven histories.

Archaeological significance:

- Refer Section 1.13

Technological and Craftsmanship significance:

- There is a degree of craftsmanship value in the engraving of each plaque.

Assessment summary: Plaques as named

Heritage Significance Assessment: Bluebell, Arbor Day, Brown Trout and CMYC plaques	
Degree of significance:	Moderate
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance

1.11 Archival records¹³⁷

The Botanic Gardens possess an archival resource of great significance. This includes the Armstrong and Metcalf herbariums, Glasscase library, Domain Board records, historic tree labels, plaques and other items associated with commemorative trees which are no longer part of the living collection. While not all of these items are associated with Hagley Park, those which contribute an additional layer of understanding to the development and historic functioning of the Hagley Park.

1.11.1 Domains Board Minutes, other paper records and cartographic collection

The Domains Board minute books date from 1864 and are an extremely significant and extensive historic and social record of the development of Hagley Park. Sitting alongside, and supporting these primary source documents, are Clipping Books which provide valuable historical images and social commentary in respect of decisions made by the Board and additional detail from Board meetings. Other material, such as the Account Books and Letter Book of the early Canterbury Public Domain Board, later the Domains Board, provide insight into the deliberations of the Board members and the mandate under which these Boards operated. These records, together with the photographic record held as part of the Visitor's Centre collection, and additional material held at Council Archives, documents many of the important events which were held in the Park, particularly the two Exhibitions (1882, 1906/1907) and the centennial Amusement Park (1950/51.)

Assessment summary: Archival records

Heritage Significance Assessment: Archival records	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of international, national, regional and local significance

1.11.2 Glass case Library

The book collection contains an impressive collection of seminal texts published in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. This is a significant landscape history resource, as well as a valuable botanic, scientific and early New Zealand history collection.

The Armstrong bequest of approximately 90 books provides insights into the reference materials which were likely to have shaped John and Joseph's approach to layout and forestry practices. The James Young bequest is similarly valuable and across all of the collections including the Director's private library there are some rare texts and less common publications such as a first edition of Kirk's 1889 *Forest flora of New Zealand*, Augustine Henry's 1919 *Forests, Woods & Trees in Relation to Hygiene* and von Pückler-Muskau's 1917 work *Hints on Landscape Gardening*.¹³⁸

Other sections of the collection contain books gifted or written by former members of the Domain Board (Michael Murphy, Leonard Cockayne, Henry Kitson) and other individuals.¹³⁹

An additional level of significance would be attached to any books in the collection with documented provenance, for example flyleaf signatures, period annotations etc which confirm ex libris ownership.

¹³⁷ Archival records in this instance refers to a body of non-current permanently valuable records and objects

¹³⁸ Catalogue of books in the James Young bequest, 10 August 1943, CBGA

¹³⁹ Catalogue of books purchased and donated, 10 August 1943, CBGA

Assessment summary: Glass Case library

Heritage Significance Assessment: Glass Case Library	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of national, regional and local significance

1.12. Place names

These are an important historical referent to previous ownership, past land use or historical associations which have persisted through time. As a group of toponyms they are considered to make up a place name pattern of heritage value¹⁴⁰. These are:

- Washbourne Creek (watercourse which ran through Henry Washbourne's landholding)
- Helmore's Lane Bridge (bridge constructed by Joseph Helmore in 1865 as part of the subdivision of his landholding)
- Little Hagley Park (previously known as Maori Reserve and then Little North Park)
- Pilgrim's Well
- Pilgrim's Corner (known by this name for some time prior to 1930)
- Victoria Lake (named in 1989 in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign.)
- Lake Albert (named in 1916)
- Nancy's Corner (named after a new proprietor of the former Dilloway's Hotel whose name is understood to have been Annie Hancock¹⁴¹). This is used as a way of identifying that part of South Hagley Park adjacent to the Riccarton Hotel

Assessment summary: Place names as identified

Heritage Significance Assessment: Place name -Little Hagley Park	
Degree of significance:	Moderate
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance
Heritage Significance Assessment: Place name – Pilgrim's Well and Pilgrim's Corner	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of regional and local significance
Heritage Significance Assessment: Other place names listed above	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of local significance

¹⁴⁰ Place name pattern is defined by the NSW Heritage Office (2004) *Place Names of Heritage Value: Heritage Council Policy* as “scatterings of names that can be explained by linguistic, typological, functional, or other historical layers that connect such names in a discernable pattern.” Pattern is defined as “layers of context from which meanings can be drawn”

¹⁴¹ <http://poddimok.wordpress.com/087-the-watering-holes-an-historical-essay/nancys-hotel/> Accessed 2012

1.13 Archaeology

1.13.1 Overview

The archaeological values of Hagley Park lie in the deliberate transformation of the landscape that has taken place. That landscape has been extensively modified by human activities, to the extent that little, if any, area remains entirely unchanged within these boundaries. The area of Hagley Park can, therefore, be viewed in its entirety as an archaeological site. The cut and fill of earthworks has changed the topography of the land, with the filling of gullies to level the ground surface and the excavation of gravel pits and of lakes; the addition of tempers to improve growing conditions has changed the texture of the earth; and the placement of features within the site – plantings, buildings, paths, enclosures, decorative elements and other structures – has defined the physical division of space. All of these actions and changes over time can be analysed and documented by using archaeological techniques of investigation.

Archaeological values are those that demonstrate or are associated with the potential to provide archaeological information through physical evidence; an understanding about social, historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values or past events, activities, people or phases. Gardens archaeology, which deals with the application of archaeological methods to the study of historic gardens and landscapes, emphasises the understanding of the layout, the chronology and sequence of development of planting.¹⁴² Because these places are designed landscapes - a “bounded space purposefully created for human interaction” – analysis of change over time provides information about changing social values – answering questions such as whether there was a preference for native or exotic plants; what spaces were made for activities encouraged within Hagley and Little Hagley Parks; and what memorials or other markers were added or removed.¹⁴³ Buildings archaeology, another sub-discipline of archaeology, deals with the building as an archaeological site, as buildings also have the potential to provide information through physical evidence – the materials and techniques of construction used and the changes over time manifest in the building – about social, historical, cultural, spiritual and technological values.

1.13.2 Archaeological features and remains within Hagley Park

Building and structures within Hagley Park can easily be identified as archaeological sites or features; however, the main risk of archaeology is the occurrence of archaeological sites, features and/or material sub-surface, which may not necessarily be identifiable until disturbed during earthworks. For this reason, the potential or risk for archaeological remains is identified through historic research, in order that policies and procedures may be put in place to manage the eventuality of that risk.

Within Hagley Park there are three types of places where there may be a higher risk of archaeological material being present:

- places where there is documentation of occupation or use of the land historically;
- places where there is documentation of cultural/archaeological remains having previously been disturbed; and
- similar geographical areas or landforms to those places where those remains have previously

¹⁴² McErlean, T.(2007) *The Archaeology of Parks and Gardens, 1600-1900: An introduction to Irish garden archaeology*. In *The Post-Medieval Archaeology of Ireland*. pp. 275-288

¹⁴³ Society for Garden Archaeology at <http://www.gardenarchaeology.landscape.cornell.edu/philosophy.html>

been disturbed.

The following sections summarise documentation of archaeological remains and identify places where archaeological remains may occur.

1.13.3 Historic documentation of Māori cultural remains

Several early newspaper articles document the location of artefacts within Hagley Park, which almost certainly date to use and occupation of the land prior to the arrival of European settlers. In most cases, the various artefacts were given to Canterbury Museum for safe-keeping and can therefore be traced through the museum archives, specifically the volumes of the Canterbury Museum Additions (Accession) ledgers and Ethnology Registers. Information about archaeological sites in the vicinity of Hagley Park is also available from the New Zealand Archaeological Association site record files for Canterbury and various reports lodged with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Kumete from Washbourne Creek, South Hagley Park

In South Hagley Park, a kumete or wooden bowl typically used by Māori for containing food or liquid was dug up during earthworks.¹⁴⁴ According to the Canterbury Museum Accessions Register, it was found on 19 December 1889, five feet below the surface, in Washbourne's Creek on the western side of South Hagley Park.¹⁴⁵ Washbourne's Creek (later Washbourne's Drain and now Washbourne Creek) used to flow into the Avon at the bend of the river to the west of the hospital, before it was diverted in 1934 into a straight ditch and the spoil used to fill the original creek bed.¹⁴⁶ What earthworks were being carried out in 1889 was not recorded, but other artefacts have similarly been documented as located in spoil from dredging of the Avon.¹⁴⁷

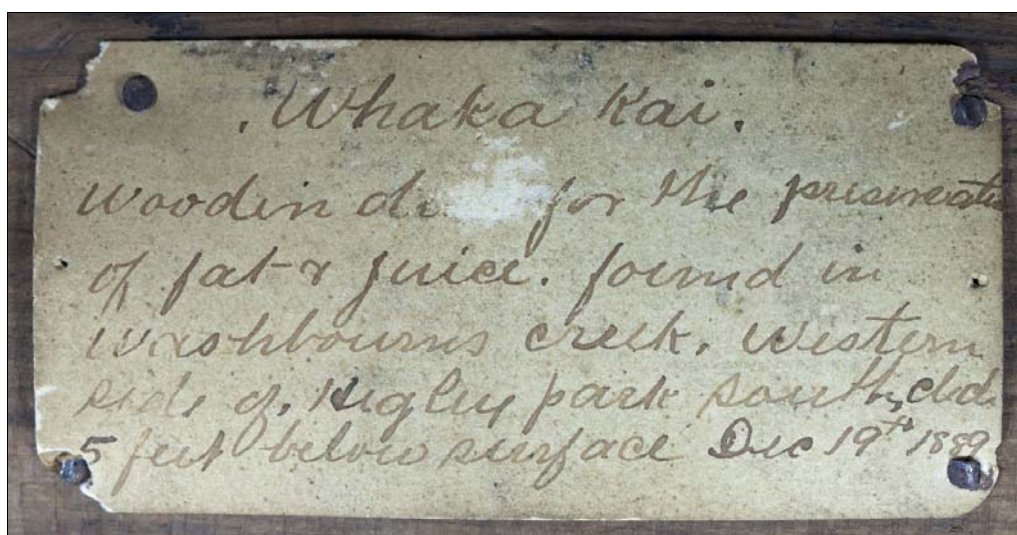


Figure 1.104. Detail of label on kumete [wooden bowl] found in 'Washbourne's Creek', (now known as Washbourne Creek) in 1889. Source: 1950.156.1,CMDRC

¹⁴⁴ *The Coming of the Maori*, pp. 107-110; Stevenson, A. G. (1939) Maori wooden bowls, *Records of the Auckland Institute & Museum*, Volume 2(4)

¹⁴⁵ Canterbury Museum Ethnology Register (Ethnological Catalogue) III (1947-1952), E147.1-E152.284, pp. 189-190. The accession number of the kumete is 1950.156.1 [156/50]

¹⁴⁶ Mosley, M. (1885) *Illustrated Guide to Christchurch & Neighbourhood*, p. 9; *The Press*, 25 May 1934, p. 19

¹⁴⁷ Hei tiki (E159.89 [31/59] Canterbury Museum) & hoe or canoe paddle (E162.51 [16/62] Canterbury Museum)



Figure 1.105. Kumete [wooden bowl] found in 'Washbourne's Creek', in 1889.
Source: 1950.156.1,CMDRC

Toki from Pilgrim's Corner, Little Hagley Park

In June 1912, a toki (stone adze or axe) was located in Little Hagley Park: “Whilst sinking a post at Pilgrim’s Corner, Hagley Park, Mr J. Young ... discovered, two feet under the surface, a stone Maori axe.”¹⁴⁸ The adze referred to in this newspaper article was then donated to Canterbury Museum by Mr James Young, then the Curator of the Public Gardens, and the donation is recorded in the Canterbury Museum Additions (Accession Register) as of 17 June 1912.¹⁴⁹

Although newspaper articles note specifically that a search of the vicinity was made and no associated features or artefacts were located, in the Canterbury Museum collection two adzes are now provenanced to Pilgrims Corner.¹⁵⁰ One of these two adzes better meets the historic description of a large stone axe, about 10 inches long with a very thin edge, and this has been taken to be the adze located in Hagley Park, with the second being attributed in an error of documentation.¹⁵¹

W. A. Taylor noted that “Pilgrim’s Corner in Hagley Park used to boast rest whares used by Maori travellers from Banks Peninsula to Kaiapoi” and, as noted in Section 2.3 of this report, the area continued to be used for this purpose after the arrival of European settlers in Canterbury, so the presence of archaeological artefacts of Maori provenance would not be unexpected.¹⁵² The adze in question is a large argillite adze with a rounded quadrangular cross section and a large section broken off the cutting edge. It is unlikely that an artefact of such size would be inadvertently lost and it is possible it may have been cached or purposefully buried as, even if the break to the cutting edge made the adze unusable as a tool, argillite [pakohe] was a valuable resource and a stone this size could have been re-worked.

¹⁴⁸ *Evening Post*, 18 June 1912, p. 6

¹⁴⁹ Canterbury Museum Additions (Accession Register) 1891–1933: 92

¹⁵⁰ While in the original Canterbury Museum Additions ledger only one adze (29/12) was listed, by the time the corresponding entry was made in the Ethnology Register, two are recorded (E112.14) Canterbury Museum Ethnology Register, Vol. 1 (E 1866-1935), pp 99-100

¹⁵¹ *The Grey River Argus*, 18 June 1912, p. 5

¹⁵² Taylor, *Lore and History of the South Island Maori*, 1950, p. 48

1.13.4 Buildings, structures & other remains of use & occupation in Hagley Park

From the chronological summary, it can be seen that there have been a substantial number of buildings and other structures within the boundaries of the Park since its inception. Typically the remains of buildings and structures provide archaeological information in four ways:

- the building or part of the building that remains extant above ground can be recorded and analysed to provide information about construction techniques and materials and change over time of the structure;
- the material remains of structures in the ground, such as the remnants of piles or foundation stones, can be recorded and analysed to provide information about the footprint of the structure;
- when all material remains have gone, the layout of foundations can be recorded from patterning of the earth, such as post-holes, to provide information about the footprint of the structure; or
- associated deposits of archaeological material, which may occur below the floor (i.e. material that has been deposited under the building) or in historic midden (rubbish pits) associated with the occupation of the building can be excavated and analysed to provide information about the lives of the people who occupied the buildings.

The historic maps and plans of Hagley Park illustrate a bewildering array of buildings, structures, paths, lakes, man-made islands and wells and, in addition, reference in historic publications is made to other features such as gravel pits. However, the majority of these buildings and structures are likely to have had a minimal foundational footprint and, given the propensity for continually recurring earthworks, there is a limited potential for sub-surface archaeological features to be present. For those few buildings and structures extant where their construction dates prior to 1900 – which includes the Armagh Street Bridge and Helmore's Lane Bridge. The consent processes under the Historic Places Act that apply to the damage or destruction of any sub-surface archaeological remains, also apply to the demolition or removal of standing buildings and other structures built prior to 1900. However, it should be stressed that the archaeological value of buildings and structures may not necessarily be in retention but in the documentation of location and associations and the techniques and materials of construction.

Sites of occupation are typically of more interest archaeologically than single buildings or structures, as in addition to building footprints and/or foundations, there is the potential for occupational complexes with associated features and artefacts – such as historic midden or rubbish pits, out-buildings, forges, sheds or stables and out-houses or privies. Areas within Hagley Park where such sites of occupation may occur, and which would be of interest archaeologically, include:

- the site of the original two-roomed dwelling Richard Pollard is believed to have constructed in 1840;
- the area in which the v-huts and whare of the Canterbury Association settlers were constructed in 1850;
- the occupation sites of other settlers in South Hagley Park, occupied from 1851;

The site of one of the earliest bakeries in Canterbury is also potentially within the area of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Although the precise location of the site is no longer identifiable from the surface as it had been covered over in 1908, the oven was built into the bank of the Avon in the

area where it bends towards what is now Riccarton Avenue.¹⁵³

Of the other three sites of occupation noted above, only general descriptions of location are documented. Richard Pollard's cottage was originally located "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 [Avenue]."¹⁵⁴ The huts of the Canterbury Association settlers were identified by the Canterbury Old Colonists' Association in 1906 as having been located in North Hagley Park, "just past the bend in the river north of the United [Bowling and Tennis] Club's bowling pavilion and opposite the site of the island that once existed in the river", where the approximate position is today marked by a pillar and plaque.¹⁵⁵ Another marker in South Hagley Park identifies the approximate location of sites occupied by the settler families of Hill, Patrick, Philpott and Quaife from 1851, next to a small creek midway between the hospital and the site of the Plough Inn. In 1909 a stone marker was placed at the location of Mr Isaac Philpott's house.¹⁵⁶ There is also documentation of city refuse being deposited in different parts of Hagley Park to fill holes and gullies, and this historic material may be complicated to differentiate.¹⁵⁷ Should any potential remains of historic occupation be suspected, careful excavation and analysis will be required

1.13.5 Summary of areas of archaeological potential

Hagley Park has undergone so much modification in the transformation from an environment of raupō swamp and tussock to a deliberately designed landscape that the entire area may be considered an archaeological site, comprising layers of superimposition of plantings, pathways and structures. Herriott, in her 1919 history of Hagley Park, noted "*by this year 1919, every square inch has been dug or ploughed over more than once.*" Throughout the history of Hagley Park the levelling of dunes and filling of gullies, in addition to other substantial earthworks such as those associated with the International Industrial Exhibition site in 1882, the New Zealand International Exhibition in 1907 and trenches dug in 1941-42, has greatly changed the original topography of the landscape.¹⁵⁸ Because of this modification, the likelihood of previously unidentified sites of occupation within Hagley Park is much reduced, and the most care needs to be taken in those areas in which the potential for archaeological remains can be identified historically.

The main area within Hagley Park where the remains of Māori activity and occupation have been identified to date is Pilgrims' Corner in Little Hagley Park, which was an area where use by Māori continued after the arrival of European settlers and was intended to be a Native Reserve.

The three sites of occupation by early European settlers – Pollard's cottage, the huts of the Canterbury Association settlers and the huts of the Hill, Patrick, Philpott and Quaife families – identified above are also areas where there is potential for archaeological features and artefacts.

¹⁵³ *The Star*, 17 December 1908, pp. 2-3

¹⁵⁴ *The Star*, 12 September 1900, p. 1

¹⁵⁵ 'Pioneer reminiscences' - *The Star*, 22 January 1906, p. 3; *The Star*, 26 May 1908, p. 3; *The Star*, 17 December 1908, pp. 2-3

¹⁵⁶ *The Star*, 17 December 1908, pp. 2-3

¹⁵⁷ Herriott, p. 438

¹⁵⁸ The remains of concrete foundations and iron from the buildings of the New Zealand International Exhibition were buried in Hagley Park and these would comprise subsurface archaeological remains but as they date to ca. 1905 would not be subject to the archaeological provisions of the Historic Places Act.

The remains of historical occupation in Christchurch typically occur within the first 150 cm of the surface. Although the descriptions and markers are not precise, they serve to identify the approximate locations within Hagley Park where the probability of archaeological remains is heightened and where additional care would need to be taken if excavation or earthworks were planned.

Areas along the banks of the Avon River and the original routes of other waterways within Hagley Park are also places where both artefacts of Māori origin and occupation by early European settlers have been located or documented.

There is potential for the area around the base of the oldest trees, particularly in the root zone area, to contain archaeological material. This is particularly the case with the early perimeter belts. It is unlikely that any of the Park trees would have been planted with “time capsule” bottles, but as records documenting significant tree planting activities through time is very limited the presence of capsules cannot be entirely discounted.

Assessment summary: Archaeology

Heritage Significance Assessment: Archaeology	
Degree of significance:	High
Ranking of significance:	Of national, regional and local significance

1.13 Summary of Assessment of Hagley Park components and collections

Category	Fabric	Nature of significance	Degree of significance
Modified natural features	Avon River/ Ōtākaro	Local and regional significance	High
Trees* <i>refer to Ranking Table for specific information</i>	Historic and associative trees	Local and regional	Moderate to high
	Royal trees	Local, regional and national,	High
	Other trees	Various – see section 1.5.1	Various
Spaces	Avenues and perimeter belts	Local	High
	Harman's Grove	Local	Moderate
	Daffodil Woodland	Local	Moderate
	Riccarton Avenue daffodil drifts	Local	Moderate
	Little Hagley Park bluebells	Local	Moderate
	Pinetum	Local	Moderate
	Sports grounds	Local to national	Some
	Rose species garden	Local	Some
Infrastructure: Paths	Avenue walks	Local	High
	Perimeter belt walks	Local	High
	Former Rotten Row	Local	High
Bridges	Armagh Street Bridge	Local and regional	High
	Helmore's Lane Bridge	Local and regional	High
Boundary treatments	Dynes Gates	Local	Moderate
	MacGibbon Gates	Local	Moderate
	Woodlands Gates	Local	High
	Mickle Gates	Local	Moderate
Buildings	Footballers Soldiers Memorial	Local and regional	Moderate
	Bandsmen's Rotunda	Local and regional	High
	Nurses' Memorial Chapel	Local and regional and national,	High
	Umpires Pavilion	Local and regional with some national and international social heritage significance	Moderate
Park Furnishings	Victoria Lake	Local	Moderate
	Lake Albert	Local	Moderate
	Godley Memorial	Local and regional	High
	Pilgrim's Well	Local and regional	High

	Methodist markers	Local and regional	High
	Pilgrim's sentinel stone	Local and regional	High
	Bluebell Dell plaque	Local	Moderate
	Arbor Day plaque	Local	Moderate
	CMYC plaque	Local	Moderate
	Brown trout plaque	Local and regional	Moderate
Archival Record	Domains Board minute books, photographs, plans etc	Local and regional, national and international	High
	Glass case library	Local, regional and national	High
Place names	Place names	Some of local and regional Some local	Moderate to high
Archaeology	Archaeology	Local and regional and national	High