

Conservation Plan Linwood Cemetery

For Christchurch City Council





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Date: February 2006

Reference: 6-H1029.00

Status: **Final**

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Purpose.....	1
1.2	Executive Summary.....	3
1.3	Management, Ownership and Legal Status	5
1.4	Legal Description.....	6
1.5	Preparation of this Conservation Plan	6
1.6	Acknowledgments.....	7
1.7	Photographs.....	7
2	Understanding the Place.....	8
2.1	Historical Research.....	8
2.2	Physical Description.....	52
2.3	Physical Condition	62
3	Significance Assessment	65
3.2	Significant Features	72
3.3	Statement of Significance.....	73
4	FRAMEWORK FOR CONSERVATION POLICIES.....	74
4.1	Conservation Principles.....	74
4.2	Regulatory Requirements.....	75
4.3	Council Requirements.....	76
4.4	Linwood Cemetery Working Group	77
5	CONSERVATION POLICY.....	78
5.1	Implementation Strategies and Recommendations.....	89
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	96
7	Appendices.....	98

Appendix 1, Implementation examples - grave sites and their condition at Linwood Cemetery

Appendix 2, Condition notes and specific recommendations for Selected Notable Graves

Appendix 3, Tabulated Guide to the Conservation of Monuments

Appendix 4, Linwood Cemetery: List of plant species noted March 2005

Appendix 5, Examples of Memorial Types, extracts from draft Linwood Cemetery Headstone Re-Transcription Project, Linda Rimmer, Linwood Cemetery Working Party (unpublished work in progress, January 2006)

Appendix 6, Best Practice in Cemetery Conservation Notes from Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand

Appendix 7, ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value

1 INTRODUCTION

Cemeteries are part of the urban fabric of our society but by their very nature –the dealing with the dead - they often become forgotten and neglected wastelands. We do not always treat them with the respect they deserve and they are regularly the target of mindless vandalism. Yet they provide a multitude of human stories – of long happy and productive lives, of extreme tragedy, of generations of families connected with one area, of religious, social and cultural practices. In short, they are associated with all aspects of cultural and significant spiritual human activity in the most fundamental sense.

The Linwood Cemetery has functioned as a dedicated place for burials for over 120 years. Since the cemetery opened in the 1883, it has expanded over time in such a way that it now provides a kind of ‘outdoor museum’ of historical information, grave styles and materials and cemetery vegetation planting. In addition, it serves the immediate neighbourhood by providing not only a type of ‘green space’ complementing the adjoining Bromley Park but it also acts as a thoroughfare. The historical, cultural and aesthetic values of Linwood Cemetery are high, yet vandalism and the ravages of time have taken their toll on many of the graves.

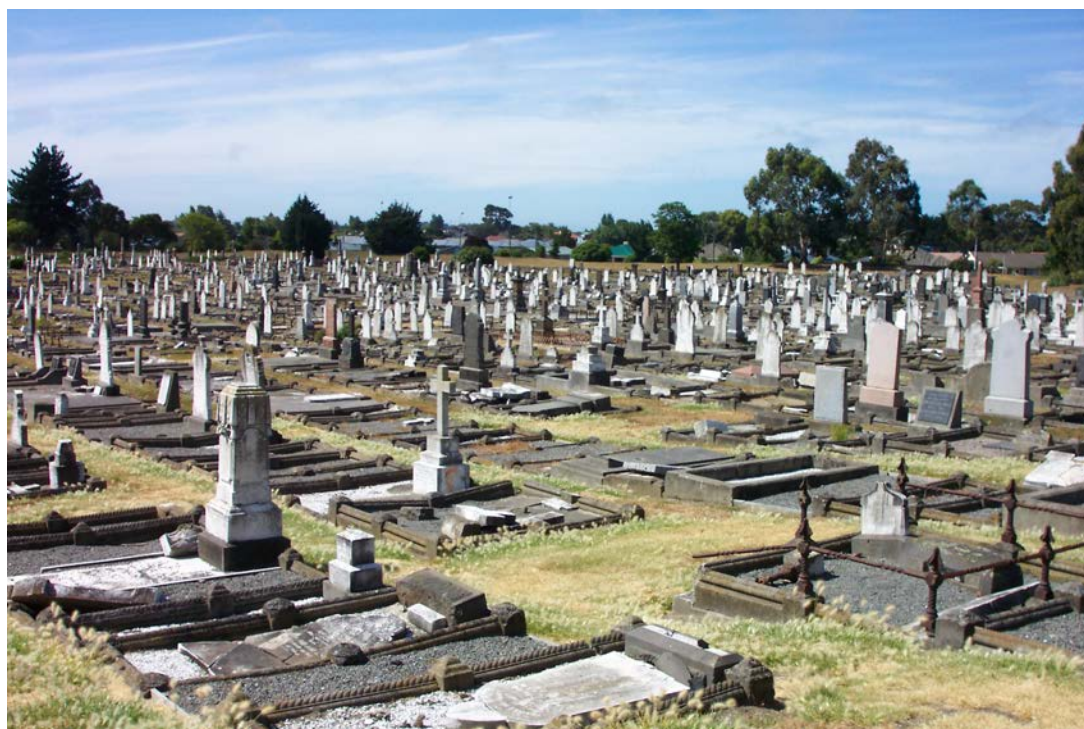
Christchurch City Council recognises that a Conservation Plan is the accepted best practice in determining the heritage values of a place in order to formulate policies for its long-term conservation while maintaining or enhancing the heritage values determined. Accordingly, the Council has requested that a compact and practical Conservation Plan is prepared for Linwood Cemetery that includes specific recommendations for repair and maintenance that their Greenspace Unit can cost and implement.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Conservation Plan is to provide the Christchurch City Council with adequate strategies, guidelines and actions that will allow the appropriate conservation and future use of the Linwood Cemetery.

This Conservation Plan provides a description, assessment, policies and general remedial work recommendations to assist in the conservation of Linwood Cemetery. The plan is deliberately not a grave by grave assessment or comprehensive inventory. It does, however, explore a range and variety of graves and comments on the graves of a number of notable people are included to complement information already collated and on the Christchurch City Libraries’ website <http://library.christchurch.org.nz/Guides/Cemeteries/>. As requested by the Council, notes on the condition and recommendations for action for

selected notable graves have been made and these are attached as Appendix 2. The Conservation Plan does not comprise a structural or health and safety assessment.



Linwood Cemetery (Christchurch City Council Files)

1.2 Executive Summary

This plan outlines the significance of Linwood Cemetery as a whole and identifies the principles, policies and general types of processes required to care for the place to safeguard its cultural heritage value.

The cemetery as a whole, including its layout and setting, burials plots, man-made memorials, tram tracks and paths and early planted vegetation, has high heritage value in Christchurch. This is because it grew out of a need for a large cemetery outside of what was then the city boundary and contains a wide range of styles of memorials for the large numbers of people buried there, the well-known and the ordinary people, all buried according to religious affiliation including the only designated Jewish burial ground in Christchurch.

The key conservation recommendations in this plan are that:

- Any work is carried out according to accepted best practice guidelines for historic cemeteries, with the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value providing underlying principles. People with the appropriate skill levels are required for certain conservation interventions.
- The key conservation interventions, as defined by the ICOMOS Charter, include 'maintenance' and 'repair'. To a lesser extent, 'restoration' and partial 'reconstruction' is appropriate for some graves. 'Adaptation' is inappropriate.
- The original cemetery design and layout should be retained. All the graves and memorials are to be regarded as important cultural objects. Therefore all conservation work to them will be undertaken to ensure minimum (ideally reversible) intervention with their historic elements, but enough to ensure their long term retention.
- Effective management of vegetation should be a key focus in the conservation of the cemetery. The mature conifers on the periphery of the cemetery and identified historic trees within the cemetery should be preserved yet managed to ensure minimum damage to graves. The efforts of local volunteers and school groups should be supported and guided by this conservation plan, but no new plantings should take place without a development plan being prepared first. Recent plantings in the corner spaces beside graves at the northernmost main pathway should be carefully managed to avoid damage to graves. Further planting on graves is not recommended.

- The place is an archaeological site as defined in the Historic Places Act 1993 and therefore any proposed works (other than actual burials), such as a redeveloped main entrance or re-exposure of the original tram tracks, may require an archaeological authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- The Butterfield Ave 'tram' entrance should be 'formalised' as the main entrance to the cemetery by having new gates erected (either a reconstruction of original gates, if sufficient information is located to allow this, or a new design) and all other 'entrances' remain as informal pedestrian access points.
- Copies of records of the cemetery should be kept in an appropriate archive.
- Much of the work at the cemetery can be carried out by Council staff and/or volunteers, following best practice guidance as outlined in this plan and its appendices. Where graves are in a particularly poor condition such that general guidelines do not suffice, the Christchurch City Council should engage expert conservation advice to guide repair work. Conservation experts would be required to work on complex monuments such as the mausolea and graves containing a variety of stonework.
- A maintenance plan should be prepared and this conservation plan should be reviewed after a period of between five and ten years.

1.3 Management, Ownership and Legal Status

The owner of the cemetery is the Christchurch City Council. Grounds maintenance is carried out under the Council's Parks Contract. This is administered and monitored by the Council's Greenspace Unit Contract Managers. War graves are maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission through the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. Further, the Linwood Cemetery Working Group volunteers hold monthly working bees and individuals from the group carry out weeding and cleaning the site on a regular basis, in coordination with the Christchurch City Council.

While the Council is responsible for the management of the cemetery and has the authority to ensure particular standards are followed for graves, it is recognised families own particular individual graves.



Aerial photograph of Linwood Cemetery (CCC Archives)

1.4 Legal Description

The legal description for the current grounds of Linwood Cemetery is Lot 1 DP 8756.

1.5 Preparation of this Conservation Plan

This Plan was commissioned by the Greenspace Unit of the Christchurch City Council. It was prepared by a team of heritage consultants - Robyn Burgess (Principal Heritage Consultant, Opus), David McKenzie (Principal Landscape Architect, Opus), Jenny May (Director, Heritage Management Services) and Ian Bowman (Conservation Architect).

Kathryn Howard (Parks and Waterways Advocate, Linwood Service Centre) and various members of the Linwood Cemetery Working Group provided helpful historical information. Dieter Steinegg, the Council's Tree Officer, contributed to discussions on site about mature trees and issues associated with more recent plantings. Representatives from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust took part in project planning meetings.

The preparation of this Conservation Plan incorporates relevant yet refined aspects of J S Kerr's *The Conservation Plan a Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance* (National Trust of Australia, 1990). The general procedures outlined in this guide have been adopted for use in this Conservation Plan, but adapted to ensure they meet requirements for New Zealand and, more specifically, for cemeteries. The basic process for this Conservation Plan is based on Kerr's *The Conservation Plan*, as follows:

1. Investigate significance
2. Assess significance
3. Develop conservation policy
4. Prepare implementation guidance and recommendations.

'Best practice' cemetery conservation guidelines prepared by the New Zealand Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust (NZHCCT) and more detailed guidance notes in the Australian publication *Conserving Our Cemeteries* (ed Celestina Sagazio, National Trust of Australia, 2003) and the joint publication by English Heritage and English Nature, 'Paradise Preserved', 2002, form the basis of conservation advice for Linwood Cemetery in this Conservation Plan. The Addington Cemetery Conservation Plan (2005), prepared by the same team of consultants as listed above, formed the template for this Linwood Cemetery Conservation Plan.

1.6 Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Kevin Williams of the Greenspace Unit, Amanda Ross of the Heritage and Design Unit and Kathryn Howard of the Linwood Service Centre (all Christchurch City Council), Jo Bain of the Historic Places Trust and Margaret Marks of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage for guidance in the preparation of this plan. The draft of the Linwood Cemetery Conservation Plan was put out for public comment and a large number of positive submissions were received by the Council. The interest shown by the public in the conservation of the cemetery and the historical information supplied is acknowledged. Finally, the supply of information and support of the Linwood Cemetery Working Group is greatly appreciated. Access to Linda Rimmer's extensive ongoing project on the inventory of graves and their transcriptions at Linwood Cemetery is acknowledged.

1.7 Photographs

Most of the photographs included in this Conservation Plan and appendices were taken by the authors in 2005. Those not taken by the authors are acknowledged below the relevant photographs.

2 Understanding the Place

2.1 Historical Research

2.1.1 Overview

From the outset, the Canterbury Colony with its chief city Christchurch was founded on the principles of the Anglican Church by the Canterbury Association, with the first settlers arriving in 1850. The town plan for Christchurch was designed to have an Anglican Cathedral at the physical heart of the City. The three main Squares of the City were to be named after the martyred Anglican Bishops, Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley (later Cathedral Square). All other religious groups simply fell under the category of 'dissenters'. Anglican Churches such as Holy Trinity Avonside and St Peter's, Upper Riccarton, established churchyard cemeteries, and the Barbadoes Street Cemetery was set aside as the initial 'public' cemetery. The Barbadoes Street Cemetery is the city's oldest cemetery and was established in 1851. In 1858 the Presbyterian Church purchased land in Addington and established what was arguably the first true public cemetery – that is, it was open to all denominations. These early cemeteries were established within the framework of the early urban area. In 1884 the Linwood Cemetery became the first cemetery to be located outside the urban area and it was done so on "sanitary grounds".

By the 1880s, on the advice of the medical fraternity and in the opinion of the general community, it was no longer considered advisable or healthy to have cemeteries located within the confines of urban areas. In September 1883 Dr Courtney Nedwill advised the Christchurch City Council that "...after a convenient period the further disposal of the dead should not be permitted in the city".¹ A Cemetery Committee was formed to address the issue and at the Council meeting of 26 November 1883 it was able to report to Council that:

Your committee inspected Reserve Nos. 210 and 211 and found them in every way suitable for cemetery purposes, but commends the Council to set apart Reserve No. 210, as being preferable for immediate use, and to have it gazetted as a cemetery for the City of Christchurch. That the City Surveyor be instructed to draw a general plan of the ground, and invite tenders for letting of the plots, and forming of the paths and fencing the reserve. That the City Surveyor estimate the cost of forming and metalling a road one chain wide, form the Canal reserve [Linwood Avenue] to the said Reserve. Also, estimate the cost of a light tramway from Cathedral Square to the said reserve.²

¹ Christchurch City Libraries Cemetery Database; Linwood

² *The Lyttelton Times* 27 November 1883 p.6

By the Council meeting of 10 December 1883 the City Surveyor was able to report to the Council that:

I have prepared a large-scale plan of [the] cemetery reserve, also a plan showing different roads from Christchurch to the reserve. I have surveyed all the roads, and I find the one most suitable to be down Cashel Street to Canal reserve, and across Mr Attwood's land to reserve No.210, this route is coloured red on the plan. The approximate cost of road and tramway (as good as already laid in Christchurch) would be as follows:- Forming road from Olliviers Road to City Council 67 chains at 3 pounds, 201 pounds; shingling road 67 chains at 3 pounds, 201 pounds; 181 chains of tramway at 23 pounds per chain, 4,163 pounds; fencing on side of the reserve, 47 chains at 3 pounds, 141pounds; total 4,706 pounds.³

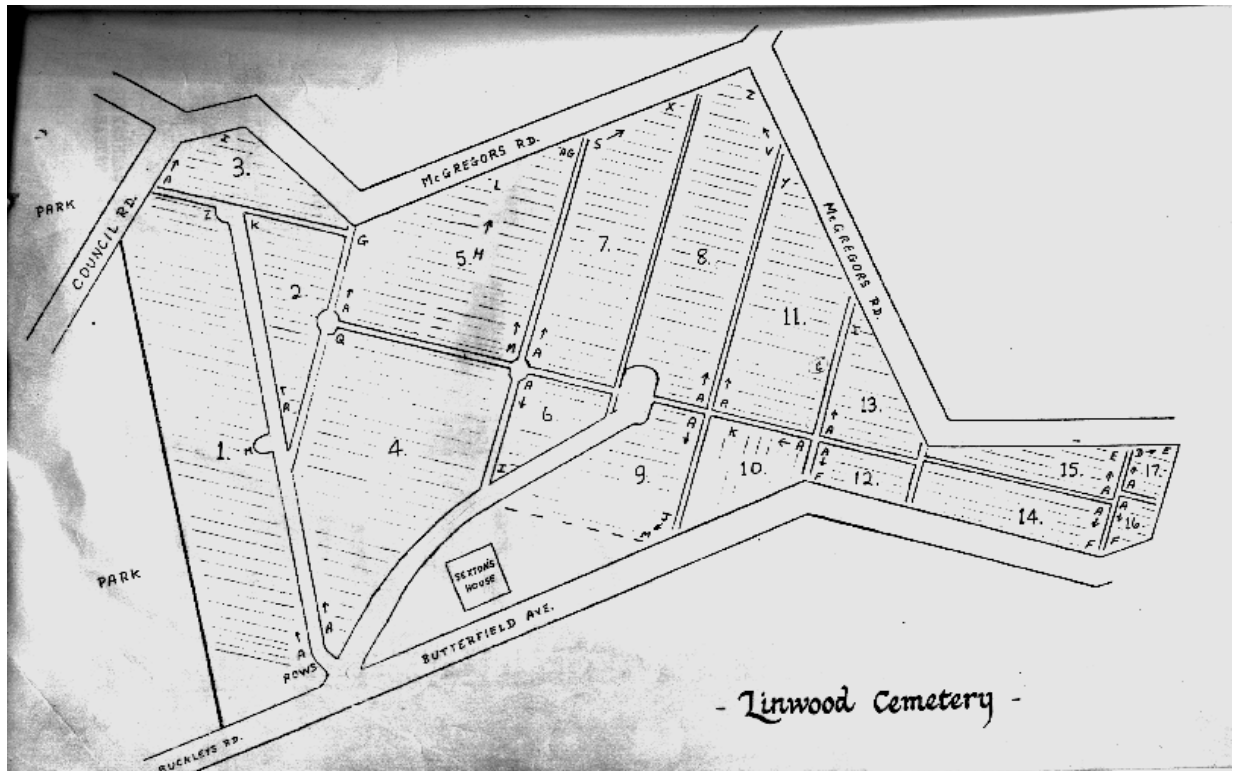
The report was considered by the Council and approved without discussion.

The matter of forming the cemetery proceeded with some speed and by 24 January 1884 the *Lyttelton Times* (p.4) reported that the tender for the construction had been accepted and let to Messrs Ogilvie and Co for the construction of the gates and fencing and that the survey of the boundaries had been completed allowing the fencing work to commence immediately.

The site of Linwood cemetery is bounded by Butterfield Avenue, Hay Street and Buckley and McGregors Roads. It is situated on what was once a large sand dune, a common landscape feature of the Linwood area, and it gave rise to the original name as 'the Sandhills', later the 'Corporation' and then the Linwood Cemetery.

Research on the landscape history of the site suggests that the bulk of the planting has always been around the boundaries of the cemetery. There is the occasional planting within a grave plot – notably yew – but otherwise there are relatively few old plantings within the cemetery. There is no evidence of any kind of competition for the layout of the setting and vegetation, but further research in the future may provide further insight into the original planting scheme.

³ *The Lyttelton Times* 11 December 1883 p.6

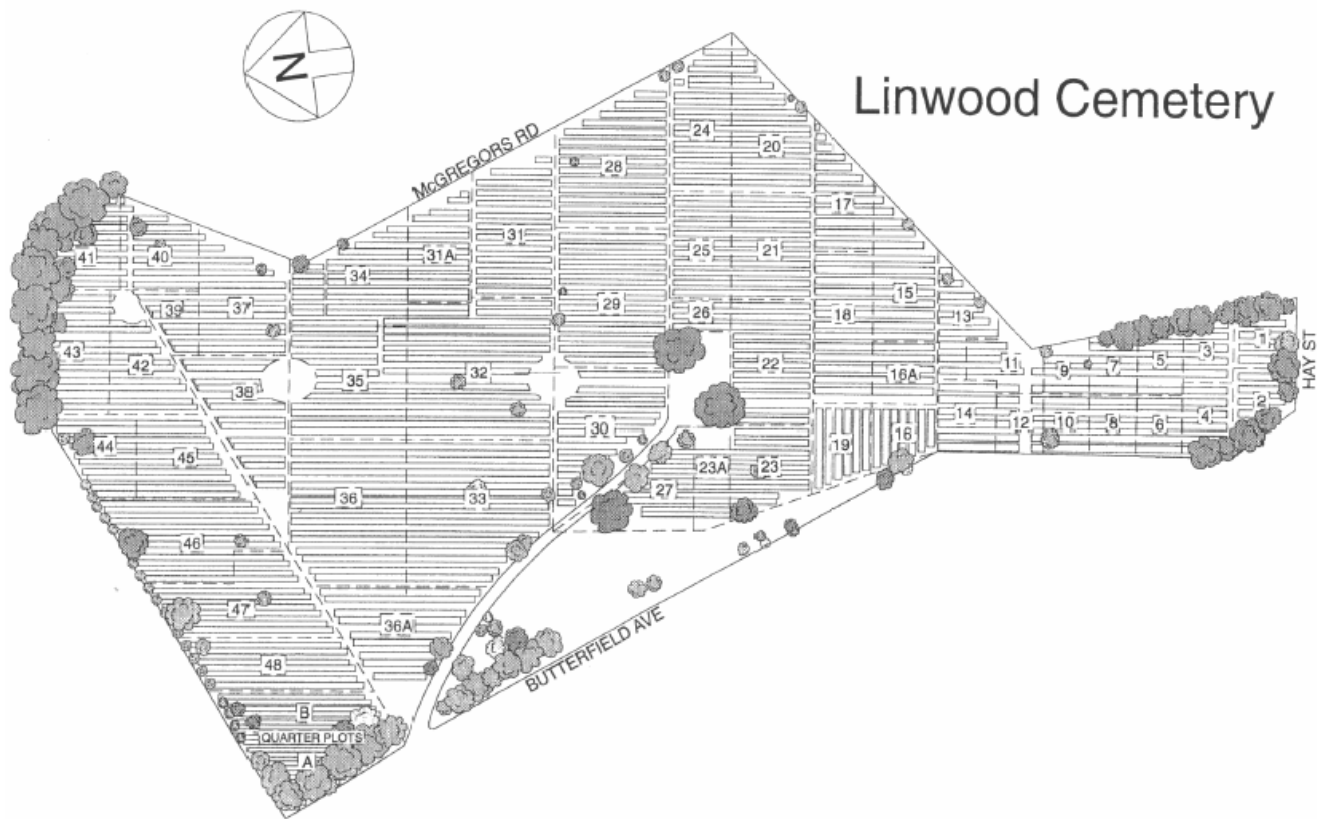


Map of Linwood Cemetery, not dated. (CCC Archives)



The fence now gone and part of today's boundary of Res. 210 now marked by a row of poplars.

2.1.2 Historical Plot Layout



Modern plan of Linwood Cemetery with designated religious areas as referred to below (CCC)

The cemetery was a public one and open to all denominations though it was divided into specific areas. The Church of England area is to the south and occupies what is referred to on the modern plan above as areas 1 through to 22 and includes areas 24-27. On the North side of the Cemetery areas 46 and 47 are also Anglican with Area 48 being reserved for the Sisters of the Anglican Community of the Sacred Name. Areas 23 and 23A form the Church of England free area. Areas 16 and 19 form the Jewish section and is easily distinguished on the map above as the plots are laid out in an east-west fashion whereas all other plots are north-south. (The formation of the Jewish Cemetery area is discussed later in this report in 2.1.8) The Presbyterian free and purchase area is no. 28 and 29. Areas 31-36 and 36A were set aside for Wesleyan burials and areas B and A on the north-west perimeter are quarter plots which are general non-denominational and new graves. The Roman Catholic Area is 37 to 45A – the western end of area 38 being set aside for stillborn and suicides.⁴

⁴ The authors acknowledge the considerable assistance of Linda Rimmer for this detailed information.

The *Lyttelton Times* of 6 April 1885 (p.4) noted that the areas of the cemetery had "...been apportioned to the various religious bodies according to the basis of population, the Episcopalians (C of E) taking the largest piece."

The very first interment at the cemetery was that of the wife of the first Sexton – Sarah Anne Freeman who died on 8 July 1884 of tuberculosis. She was interred on 10 July 1884 at the south-east end of the cemetery – her plot at Block 1 plot 1⁵ is unmarked today.⁶ The report in *The Press* (11 July 1884) noted that:

The first interment in the cemetery took place yesterday, and the Mayor and City Councillors attended on the occasion. There was something peculiar about this funeral from the fact that it was the wife of the sexton.

In a pragmatic manner the article continued to note that the ground was:

...very good indeed for the purpose, and a great deal has already been done in the matter of improving the cemetery by means of planting etc. The caretaker's cottage [situated near the entrance today on the western side of the cemetery] has been erected and is all but complete, and a kiosk, to be placed on one of the eminences, is the next work to be carried out. The cemetery is connected with the telephone exchange, and ere long it is hoped a tramway will be constructed to it.

By October 1884 the cemetery was well laid out and the Mayor and Councillors of the Cemetery Committee visited to inspect the work. The 18 acres of the reserve had been fenced with a post and cap-rail fence with barbed wire below the cap rails. Some ten acres had been levelled and laid in grass. The Sexton's cottage and mourning kiosk had been completed and the sexton was by this date in residence. *Wellingtonias* and *Pinus insignis* had been planted with belt of macrocarpas planted all around the cemetery a few feet from the fence.

The Council noted they were pleased with progress especially given that the Government were to Gazette the closure of the Christchurch Cemeteries on 2 October effective 31 March 1885.⁷

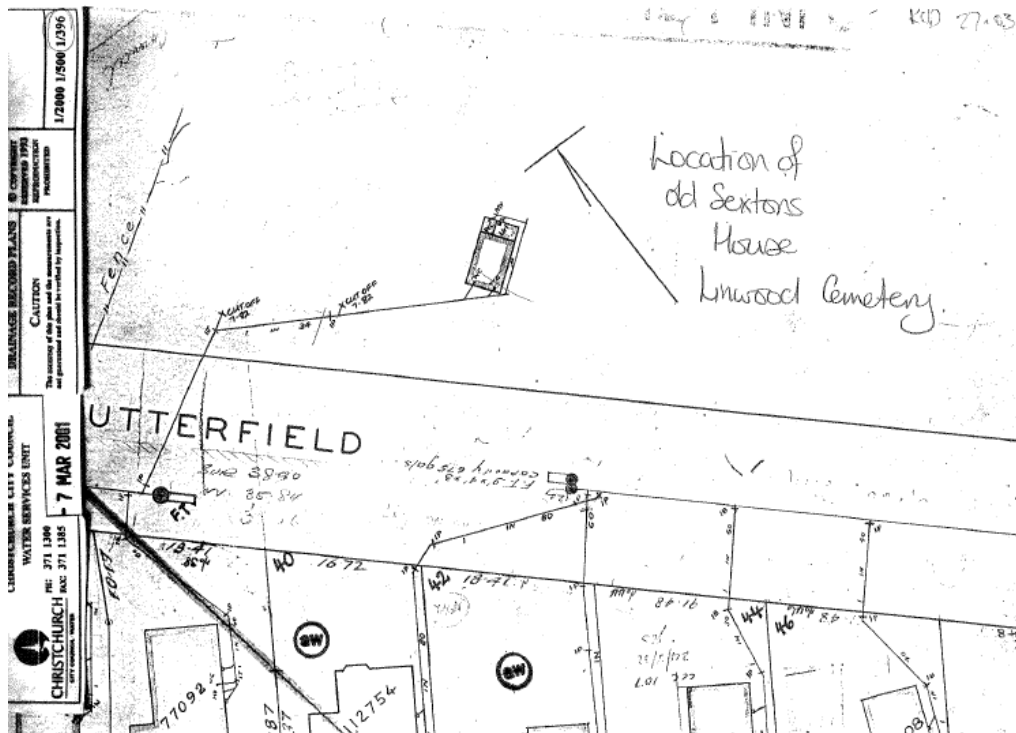
The *Lyttelton Times* of 11 October 1884 (p.6) noted that:

It may serve as a guide to persons wanting to visit the new cemetery to know that they can easily find it by following the telephone wire poles along Worcester Street East and beyond the belt [the east town belt] to the grounds.

⁵ Former Sexton, Ray Palermo, comments to Linda Rutland and Judy McCaw 16 November 2005

⁶ Files held by Linda Rimmer

⁷ The *Lyttelton Times* 11 October 1884 p.6



Location of Sexton's House (now gone), off Butterfield Avenue (Linda Rimmer, Linwood Cemetery Working Group)

2.1.3 The Tramway

In March 1884 the Council had approved the construction of a tramway to the cemetery. It was mooted that the tramway would start from the corner of Cashel and High Streets and then turn eastward to the new cemetery. The cost of the two and one half miles of line was estimated at £5,069 pounds and 10 shillings which included three cars and a shed. The line was to be let to the cemetery for the sum of £400 per annum. It was also noted that as 300 graves were formed annually at Barbadoes Street Cemetery and that the same average might be expected at Linwood. On this calculation the Council expected that the new cemetery would provide an annual return of 7 ½ % on the total cost of the cemetery for the first two years.⁸

The cost of providing cemeteries was a very real one. The Addington Cemetery formed in 1858 had struggled to be financially viable. The Council debated the reality of the cost of providing a public transport system from the City to the cemetery – the tram proposal prophetically being considered one that would not be popular with the public.

⁸ The *Lyttelton Times*. 1 April 1884 p.5

Councillors considered that the building of a tramway in one street only for a sole purpose was not the role of the city and it was mooted that the tramway could make a considerable saving if "...it might be effected by having a cheap and efficient means of conveying refuse and night soil out of the city."⁹

Victorian funerals were, as they are today, an expensive exercise – the cost of mourning coaches, plumed horses, appropriate clothing and funeral staff weighing heavily on the less well off. The tramway proposal was considered to be an answer to relieve some of this financial burden.

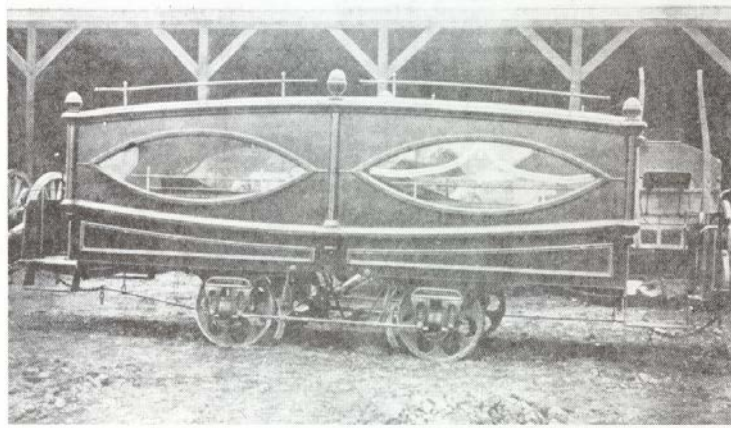


A modest horse drawn hearse c1900 (probably Addington area but very similar to what it would have been like for Linwood). Alexander Turnbull Library.

Despite initial reservations, the Council did build the tramway at a cost of £700 and by 1885 had built a tramway hearse which could accommodate four bodies. As had been foreseen at an earlier Council meeting, while this was a move to assist the poor, it was not accepted by them and was considered insensitive – it was never used and tramlines, buried, still exist in part of the cemetery today. In 1888 the Council Cemetery Committee recommended that the sleepers and rails leading from the tramline into the cemetery should be taken up approximately twelve metres in length, and used elsewhere. It would appear that this did not happen and that in fact it still remains under the ground. The

⁹ Ibid

New Brighton Tramway Company used the remainder of the line and extended it through the sandhills along what is now Pages Road to the New Brighton seaside.¹⁰



Tramway Hearse (CCC Archives)

The tramway hearse had an interesting life! It was stored in the Council yards (where the Scott statue stands today opposite the former Municipal Buildings on Oxford Terrace), until 1901 when it was sold for the princely sum of £3 to S P Andrews who owned the St Andrew's Hill Quarries. Until c1906 Mr Andrews used the hearse as a store for explosives. His sons then built a wooden pontoon on which they placed the hearse and added a galley to it. It was fitted with bunks, a collapsible table and served for many summers as a house boat moored off the Moncks Jetty where the Christchurch Yacht Club now is.¹¹



Funeral procession for Linwood Cemetery c1910, Canterbury Museum 15725



Motorised hearse Linwood (nd), Kinsey Collection, National Library [this photograph is in Latimer Square in Linwood suburb]

¹⁰ Linwood Service Centre Linwood Cemetery files.

¹¹ Linwood Service Centre Linwood Cemetery files.

2.1.4 Linwood Cemetery Sexton¹²

As was the norm, the sexton at Linwood Cemetery had to dig all the graves by hand. The last sexton to live on site at Linwood Cemetery (in the Sexton's House) was Ray Palermo. He figured that there were around 27,000 people buried at Linwood Cemetery since 1,000 people are buried to the acre. He recalled that if there were three people to be buried in a plot the sexton had to dig 12 feet down. This could be very hard work, especially when there were many graves to be dug over a short time frame.

Another of the sexton's tasks was to walk at the front of the funeral line in a uniform with a grey jacket.

The presence of an on site sexton appears to be linked with little vandalism at the cemetery.

2.1.5 Sexton's House¹³

The sexton's house, situated near the Butterfield Avenue entrance, was of timber construction with leadlight windows. It had a separate washhouse. There was a wooden fence around the house.

2.1.6 Kiosk¹⁴

There was a small kiosk at the cemetery which was of a simple functional design. It had a front door and a small window at the side. It was located near block 22, to the left of the large pine tree. The ministers performing burials used to change in the kiosk and the sexton kept tools in it. Inside there were hooks along the wall for the minister to hang clothing on.

2.1.7 The Front Gates¹⁵

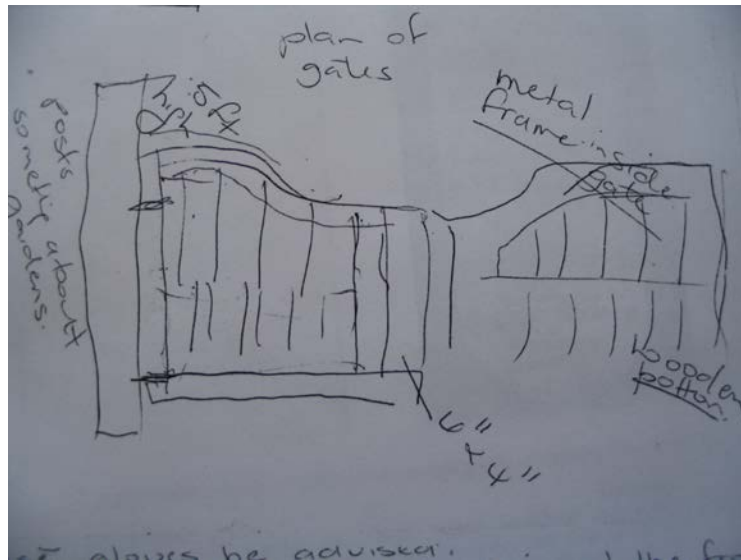
The front gates of the Linwood Cemetery, at the Butterfield Avenue main entrance, were wooden and were 5ft high with thick posts. They were kept locked though there was no fence along the cemetery itself. The gates were later moved to the council yard in Smith Street, reason unknown. Below is a sketch of the gates by Mr Palermo.

¹² From notes made by Judy McCaw and Linda Rutland, Linwood Cemetery Working Group, in an interview with former Linwood Cemetery Sexton, Ray Palermo (sexton there 1961-1984) on 16 November 2005.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.



Rough sketch of what the front gates looked like (by Ray Palermo, November 2005)

2.1.8 Jewish Graves

A Jewish Cemetery was established in 1864 in Hereford Street approximately halfway between Fitzgerald Avenue and Stanmore Road. It was originally held in trust by a Trustee Group of four members of the Jewish Community. The first burial, that of Sarah Elizabeth Nathan, took place there in 1865¹⁶ and the last burials were in c1890.¹⁷ After this date it would appear that burials took place at Linwood and the area fell into a state of neglect. By 1924 it was realised that the "...old Jewish Cemetery in Hereford Street should be disposed of as it was no longer in use since the Linwood Cemetery had been consecrated some years earlier". It took many years of patient negotiation with relatives of the deceased persons and an Act of Parliament before the disposal was finally achieved in the year 1943.

The process was long and complicated and it eventually required a private members Bill to be put through Parliament before the Jewish congregation were legally able to close the area and dispose of the land under the Canterbury Jewish Cemetery Empowering Bill. The Bill was described as a simple one that allowed the Canterbury Jewish Congregation to close the cemetery which had fallen into disrepair and remove headstones and any remains to another cemetery.¹⁸

A monument to those who had been interred at Hereford Street is in the Jewish Section at Linwood Cemetery.

Evidently Jewish burials at Linwood Cemetery were conducted in a procession of three phases, the first being at the round circle, then walking to the bottom of the Jewish block, and the final phase being at the grave itself.¹⁹

Jewish history is not widely represented in Christchurch and this site is important to the Jewish community.

¹⁶ The Press, 6 October 1932, p.7

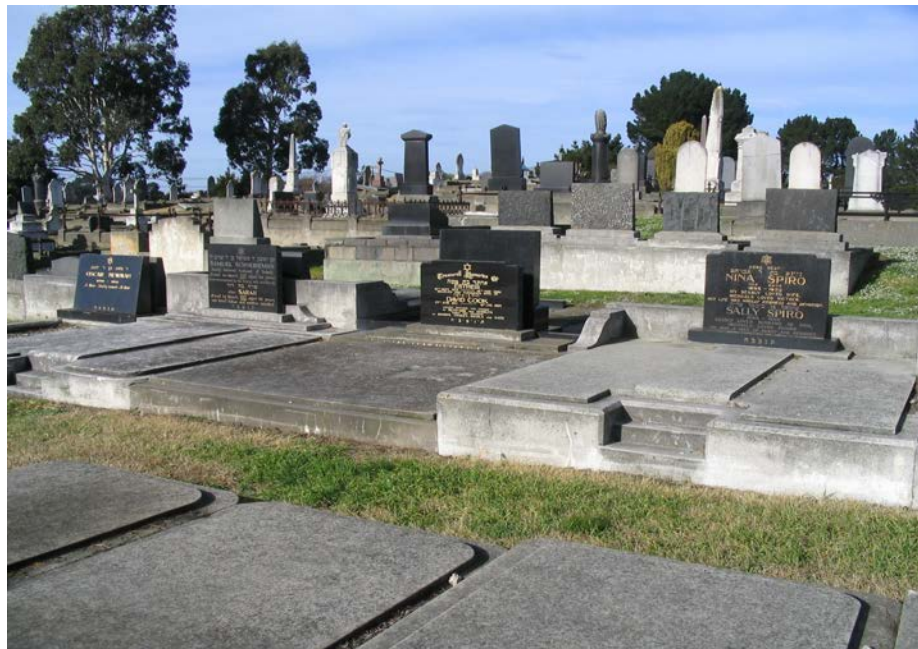
¹⁷ Letter to the Medical Officer of Health from Garrick, Cowlshaw and Co Barristers and Solicitors, 21 April 1943. However it must be noted that various correspondence places the date of the last recorded burial somewhere between 1890 and 1895.

¹⁸ New Zealand Statutes, NZ Government, 1943 pp33-315, 657, 737.

¹⁹ From notes made by Judy McCaw and Linda Rutland, Linwood Cemetery Working Group, in an interview with former Linwood Cemetery Sexton, Ray Palermo (sexton there 1961-1984) on 16 November 2005.



Part of Jewish Section at Linwood Cemetery, 2005 - Monument to those who had been interred in the Jewish Cemetery in Hereford Street



Part of Jewish Section at Linwood Cemetery, 2005

2.1.9 War Graves

Linwood Cemetery contains a large number of graves of those who were associated with the military. There are 50 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war and four of the 1939-1945 war noted at Linwood Cemetery.²⁰ Further information on war graves at Linwood Cemetery can be found on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) website (<http://www.cwgc.org/cwgcinternet/cemetery>).

The following general information on war graves is from the Ministry for Culture and Heritage website www.mch.govt.nz :

New Zealand is a member of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The Commission is responsible for commemorating members of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth who died during the World Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45 and for the care of their graves throughout the world.

New Zealand is one of six Commonwealth or former Commonwealth countries which participate in the work of the Commission, the others being the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India.

The New Zealand High Commissioner in London is customarily appointed by the New Zealand Government to be its representative on the Commission and he/she either attends, or is represented at, quarterly Commission meetings. New Zealand is also represented on the Commission's Committees, including the Finance Committee and on a number of the Commission's international committees.

The cost of the Commission's work throughout the world is met by the participating countries in proportion to the number of their war graves in the Commission's care, the New Zealand contribution being 2.14%.



*Soldier's headstone. Inscription says: 4/400 Serjeant S. Forsyth VC. N.Z Engineers
24th August 1918 Age 25*

²⁰ Commonwealth War Graves Commission website <http://www.cwgc.org/>

Location of Graves and Memorials

The graves and memorials of all Commonwealth service personnel who died during the two world wars can be traced on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website. The Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage also holds a complete set of cemetery and memorial registers and can provide copies of grave or memorial location information from these registers or from the CWGC website. In most cases, area maps and cemetery plans (which are as yet unavailable on the CWGC website) can also be obtained by contacting the Heritage Operations unit.

The War Dead of New Zealand

The total number of New Zealand war dead of the two world wars commemorated throughout the world by the Commission is:

1914-1918 War	18,042
1939-1945 War	11,925
Total	29,967

The countries in which the largest number of New Zealand war dead are commemorated are France (7,778), Belgium (4,711) and Gallipoli (2,358) mainly from the 1914-1918 War, and Egypt (2,924), Greece (1,148), Italy (2,157) and New Caledonia (515) from the 1939-1945 War.

War Graves in New Zealand

New Zealand casualties of the two World Wars commemorated in New Zealand number 3,478 in a total of 433 sites throughout the country. This figure includes 570 casualties of both World Wars with no known grave who are commemorated on the Auckland Memorial in Devonport and on provincial memorials in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.



Anderson's Bay Cemetery, Dunedin

(<http://www.cwgc.org/cwgcinternet/CWGCLit/CWG%20New%20Zealand.pdf>)

The war graves and memorials in New Zealand are cared for by, and at the expense of, the New Zealand Government through the Heritage Operations unit. Most of the casualties buried in New Zealand died while on garrison or training duties or in hospitals.

Heritage Operations also cares for Commonwealth graves and memorials to the missing in New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and the Society Islands.²¹

'True' War Graves and Veterans' Graves²²

Not all soldiers' headstones in cemeteries around New Zealand are war graves. 'True' war graves are graves of serving members of the forces who died *during wartime* or shortly afterward of accident, or illness, or as a result of wounds. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission accepts as war graves for World War I those who died between 4 August 1914 and 31 August 1921, and for World War II between 3 September 1939 and 31 December 1947. The graves of those who died outside those dates are classed as veterans' graves, and in public cemeteries these veterans' graves are generally the responsibility of the families to maintain.



War Grave of J N Jennings, 47th Reinforcements, Died 28.7.1918. Linwood Cemetery, photo Oct 05



Veteran grave of E A Suckling, Linwood photo Cemetery, photo Oct 05.

²¹ <http://www.mch.govt.nz/heritage/cwgc.html>

²² Information in this section is derived from advice received from Margaret Marks, Senior Adviser War Graves, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, letter 16 November 2005.

Of the 54 'true' war graves in Linwood Cemetery, 25 have private family memorials in granite or marble marking the graves. At the time of death, families were offered a choice between a standard soldier's headstone supplied free by the government, or their own private memorial. Both types are maintained by the Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage as agents for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.



Private family memorial 'true' war grave for Maurice Francis Duggan, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Died 31 October 1918. Linwood Cemetery. Photo courtesy of Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

In 1989 Sir Arthur Hockaday, the then Director-General of the CWGC visited Linwood Cemetery while in New Zealand to inspect maintenance and reconstruction work being undertaken on war graves. When Sir Arthur visited in 1989 the CWGC were embarking on a programme to ensure that the 54 war Graves in the Linwood cemetery would be restored to comply with the CWGC standards.²³

²³ The Press, 13 April 1989,p.6

2.1.10 1918 Influenza Epidemic

The First World War came to an end on 11 November 1918 but at the same time an influenza epidemic was sweeping around the world, exacerbated by soldiers returning from the trenches to other more isolated parts of the world including New Zealand. The epidemic had a widespread impact not only on the population of Christchurch but on that of New Zealand and the world as a whole. Over 8,000 people died from the influenza epidemic in New Zealand.²⁴

A vast number of deaths recorded in the Linwood Cemetery Burial Register show death as a result of 'influenza pneumonia' and are from the 1918 period.²⁵ The majority of the victims of the influenza epidemic are buried at the top of the Catholic drive at Linwood Cemetery²⁶ (presumably around blocks 40-43).

2.1.11 Notable Graves

The Christchurch City Library Cemeteries database holds extensive files about those interred in the Linwood Cemetery. The files are available on-line, in hard copy and on microfiche. The holdings include the burial registers from 1918 on microfiche. The hard copy is held by the Parks Unit, Christchurch City Council. The earlier registers are held in National Archives.

Information from these files has been used in the compilation of the information of select notable graves in this section. It is not intended to reproduce this information in its entirety below and further information on notable graves can be found on:

<http://library.christchurch.org.nz/Guides/Cemeteries/Linwood/>

The notable graves discussed in the following section have been selected for a variety of reasons: for example they may have been well known figures in the community or the ancestors of well known figures in the community, or they simply tell of the social history of the families who settled in the area. A considerable number of people have contacted the Council during the submission/consultation period of the draft conservation plan and this information has assisted greatly in the compilation of the history of the cemetery. Not all the information has been able to be reproduced within the Conservation Plan but is held in the Council's heritage archives and it is recommended that the Cemetery Committee compile a record of this information.

²⁴ <http://library.christchurch.org.nz/kids/nzdisasters/influenzaepidemic.asp>

²⁵ Jim Inglis (former Town Clerk's office) pers comm.

²⁶ From notes made by Judy McCaw and Linda Rutland, Linwood Cemetery Working Group, in an interview with former Linwood Cemetery Sexton, Ray Palermo (sexton there 1961-1984) on 16 November 2005.

However, it must be noted that this section on notable graves records only a small cross section of graves. All graves are in their own right notable for all those interred were in some way an integral part of the social history that is the backbone of the cultural fabric of our communities.

Community of the Sacred Name

The graves of the Anglican Sisters of the Community of the Sacred Name (CSN) are divided into two plots – ‘plot one’ has a simple concrete perimeter with small headstones bearing the Sister’s names. ‘Plot 2’ has a central monument dedicated to Mother Edith the Foundress of the Community who was the Sister Superior from 1893 until she died in 1922. The perimeter of this area is marked in with clinker brick similar to that used in the construction of the CSN convent in Barbadoes Street.



Dedication to Mother Edith



plot 2 - brick surround



plot 1 - concrete



The Community was founded in New Zealand in 1893 by Sister Edith who was from the Deaconess Community of St Andrews in London which had been founded in 1861. The order was originally known as the Christchurch Deaconess Institution and it was a teaching and nursing order. Nurse Sybilla Maude was an Associate and in 1897 lived at Deaconess House where she began District Nursing which became the District Nursing Association that was to bear her name.



Sisters of the Community 1896 far right Sister Edith, third from right Nurse Maude (Fry, R, Community of the Sacred Name: A centennial History, p.27)

On the perimeter wall of 'plot 2' the names of the Sisters are mounted on simple plaques at intervals around the wall. Sister Hilda was teaching Sister who began teaching at St Michael and All Angel's 1933. After travelling to England she returned to St Michael's as acting headmistress in 1937-8 and remained as a teaching Sister until 1951 then continued to retain her long association with the school by becoming headmistress. She died in 1976.



Hon. JT Peacock (1828-1905)

Row O, No. 2576

JT Peacock was born in the Hawkesbury district, New South Wales (the area where he lived in Christchurch now has a Hawkesbury Avenue, and his house was 'Hawkesbury'). He settled in Canterbury as a merchant and shipowner and built Peacock's Wharf, the first substantial landing place in Lyttelton. Peacock was a promoter of the Kaiapoi Woollen Company and the New Zealand Shipping Company. He was a director of the Press Company, had a very large interest in the Christchurch Tramway Company and was President of the Canterbury Club on Cambridge Terrace. A member of the Canterbury Provincial Council he eventually became a Member of the Legislative Council, the old Upper House of Parliament which allowed him the title 'Honourable' and the letters M. L. C. after his name. A noted philanthropist, he is remembered for a number of gifts to the City including the Peacock Fountain in the Botanic Gardens.

A former sexton at Linwood Cemetery, Mr Ray Palermo, recalls that there were 12 bodies buried in the Mausoleum and that Lamb and Sons used to keep the key to the bronze doors.



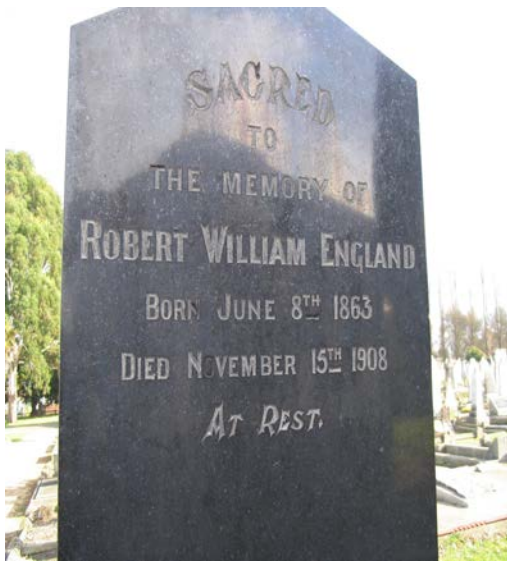
Peacock Mausoleum (and detail)

Information on the materials and condition of the mausoleum, and recommendations for remedial works are outlined in Appendix 2 of this document.

Robert William England (1863-1908)

R W England was a noted Christchurch architect who was born in Lyttelton in 1863. He trained in England, returning to establish what became one of the city's significant practices. In the early 1900s he took his younger brother Edward in to the practice with him.

England Brothers, as the firm was known, designed a considerable number of commercial and domestic buildings – particularly in the Merivale and Fendalton areas and North Canterbury station homesteads. Notable works are: McLean's Mansion, Riccarton House (the 1900 section), the DIC building in Cashel Street, the A J White building in High/Tuam Streets, Knox Church and St Albans Methodist Church. On his death, he was survived by his wife and six children.



Grave of R W England

Robert West England (1836-1919) and Sarah Louisa England (?-1918)

Robert and Sarah England were the parents of the architect RW England. Robert England Snr was born in England and trained in the building trade. He arrived in Canterbury in 1860 and with his brothers established a building business in Lyttelton. He moved to Christchurch in 1870, establishing the firm in Tuam Street. He served as a City Councillor from 1880-1883 and on the South Waimakariri River Board from 1881, serving as Chairman from 1897. He married Sarah Louisa (nee Reed) of Lyttelton in 1862 and had four sons and two daughters.



Grave of Sarah Louisa England and Robert West England

Edmonds

Row J, No. 2091

*John and Jane Edmonds –
CCC Heritage Team Archives*



Thomas John Edmonds (1859-1932) and his wife Jane Elizabeth Edmonds (nee Irvine), 1860-1938, were famed for the baking powder factory in Ferry Road, his 'Sure-to-rise' logo, and for his donation of the Edmonds Band Rotunda to the citizens of Christchurch.

John Edmonds was born in Poplar Lane in London in 1859. In June 1879 he married Jane Elizabeth Middleton Irvine and they emigrated to New Zealand arriving in September 1879. They originally established a grocery store in Woolston. Recognising the need for a good reliable baking powder, Edmond's set about experimenting while Jane ran the store. The business flourished and Edmonds' products (including their cook-book) became a household word.

John and Jane had eight children and in later life both were noted city philanthropists, donating in 1929 to mark the 50th anniversary of their arrival in New Zealand the band rotunda and shelter on the north bank of the Avon between Colombo and Manchester Streets and on the south bank, a stone clock tower and stone telephone and letter box.

Two sons are also recorded in this grave site, Ernest Edward, 1881-1950 and the eldest son, Thomas William, 1880-1914 who died of a heart condition.



Edmonds' Factory (now demolished) Ferry Road, Woolston, CCC Heritage Team Archives

Alfred Joseph and Eliza White

Area 3

Row A, No. 1420:

Alfred Joseph White, founder of the firm of A. J. White and emigrated to New Zealand on the *Zelandia* where he met, and later married, Eliza Baker, 22, a nurse. White established the firm of AJ Whites in Tuam/High Street – a business that still operates from these premises today as McKenzie and Willis. He had learned the furniture trade in his parents' Taunton antique shop. White died in 1895 aged 57 following an accident on a ship in Bluff. Eliza White was herself an astute business woman and owned a number of properties including *Rockvilla* in Sumner which stands today. She financed the buildings of the Sumner Borough Council Buildings in Sumner and, like her husband, was extremely generous to the Catholic Church.

Eliza died in 1909 and left money to build the Roman Catholic Church at Sumner Our Lady, Star of the Sea, which was opened in 1913.

Charles J Wickens (Chips) (?-1906)

Often graves record in word and symbol enough information to glean a small picture of the lives of those who may not have been well known or well recorded in archives. Thus many of the graves in the Linwood cemetery simply record the social history of the lives of 'ordinary' people in the area. The grave of Charles J Wickens is one. Affectionately called 'Chips' his headstone records that he was "A conscientious clever worker, the faithful friend alike of employer and mates." The inscription reads that the headstone was "Erected by one of them."



Grave of Charles J Wickens (Chips)

Charles J Cohen

Another notable grave that falls into the same category as the grave of Charles J Wickens “Chips” (above) is that of Charles Cohen in the Jewish Section of the Cemetery. Charles may have died the result of an accident – it is not clear on his headstone but he was only 21 when he died on the 22nd May 1911. He was the son of Joseph and Nancy Cohen of London. One can deduce that he was an employee of the Tramway Board for the memorial was erected by the Tramway Board employees in Christchurch. The monument contains the Star of David and is also inscribed in Hebrew.



Grave of Charles Cohen

Henry Thomson (1827- 1903)

The monument, set on a chequerboard tile and symbolic of that in a Masonic Lodge, atop the grave of Henry Thompson is one of the more dramatic in Linwood cemetery and is clearly a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the Masons.

Thomson was the first Grandmaster of the Freemasons of New Zealand (1890-92) and according to the inscription on the monument he was initiated into the New Zealand Pacific Lodge in 1857 in Wellington and was "...for forty-six years a zealous and devoted freemason."



Grave of Henry Thomson

Row I

Mahomet

Sultan Mahomet, a Moslem, was born c 1836 in Asia – records are not clear as to where though one record gives his birth place as Dera, India, and another Arabia.²⁷ He was the son of Raizack Mahomet. He emigrated to Dunedin in 1895. He died in 1905 while visiting his son.

His son Sali was born about 1866 and worked as a hawker with his father and then as an ice-cream seller. He became a Christchurch identity and was known as ice-cream Charlie. He sold ice-cream from a cart at the south-east corner of Cathedral Square until about 1940. He suffered a stroke and died in 1943 in a home in Ashburton.

Sali's marriage certificate states: *Sally Mahomet, 27, bachelor, ice cream vendor, was born in Ceylon, resident and usually resident in Christchurch, a son of Sultan Mahomet and ? Mahomet, and married on 5 January 1906.*

*His bride, Florence Henrietta Johnston, 19, domestic, spinster, was born at Oamaru, resident and usually resident in Christchurch and the daughter of John William Johnston, railway employee, and Frances nee Otto. Marie Foster, Brightlings Lane, Christchurch.*²⁸



Re-set memorial headstone to Sultan Mahomet, Sali Mahomet and Florence Wylie

²⁷ Cemeteries database, Linwood Cemetery, Christchurch Central Library

²⁸ Ibid

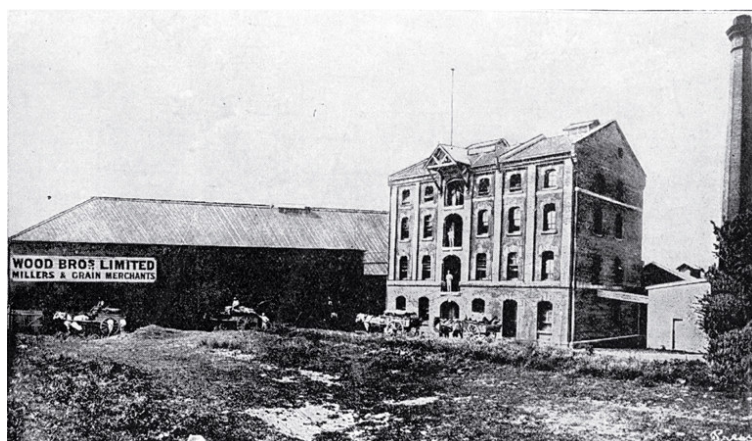
William Derisley Wood (1824-1904) and Anna Maria Wood (1826²⁹-1919)

W D Wood was one of six sons of Eliza and Robert Wood of Suffolk, England. His father was a miller and operated a mill in Great Blakenham. Wood emigrated to New Zealand in 1850 on the Randolph, one of the first four Canterbury Association Ships. He undertook a number of ventures when he first arrived including a pastoral venture with William Chisnall – they owned land, the ‘Sandhills Run’ which stretched from the Estuary to the Styx River. Wood is most well known for establishing the Wood’s Flour Mill - the first mill, a large windmill in Antigua Street began operation in 1856 and the Addington Mill was built in 1891 and operated until 1970. It still stands today as an Addington landmark.

W D Wood married Anna Maria Wilson, the youngest of five children of Mr and Mrs T Wilson of Hadleigh, England in August 1855. Wood returned with Anna to New Zealand in March 1856. They had seven sons and one daughter.



Grave of William Derisley Wood and Anna Maria Wood. The inscription on the monument records that they were noted early pioneers.



Wood Bros Mills, Christchurch Central Library Pictorial Archives c1900

²⁹ Some records show Anna Maria’s birth date as 1827



c1905 ATL 1/1-005545-G



February 2006

Row 32 Plot 146

Early photographic images of graves are not common. This image from the Alexander Turnbull Library focuses on the Bowbyes family grave but gives us a good impression of this section of the Linwood cemetery at this date. The Peacock Mausoleum is to the left of the image. The image also allows for approximate dating of the large Yew trees now directly behind the Bowbyes grave. The image also enable us to clearly read the detail of the headstones immediately in the image - in particular the Walker grave to the right of the image which has now lost its upper portion.

The 1905 image of the grave of Robert Edward Bowbyes and Mary Hannah Bowbyes most likely dates from the installation of the headstone and floral tributes (c1915) following the death of Mary Bowbyes in January 1914. The photograph was certainly taken before the death of her husband Robert Austin Bowbyes in 1925 as only Mary and Robert Edward's names are on the headstone at the time of the photograph.

Robert Edward Bowbyes, born 1870, was the second son of Robert and Mary Bowbyes and died aged 25 in 1895. Mary Hannah died in 1914 aged 75 and her husband Robert Austin died aged 92 in 1925.



Bowen Grave



Walker/Uren Grave

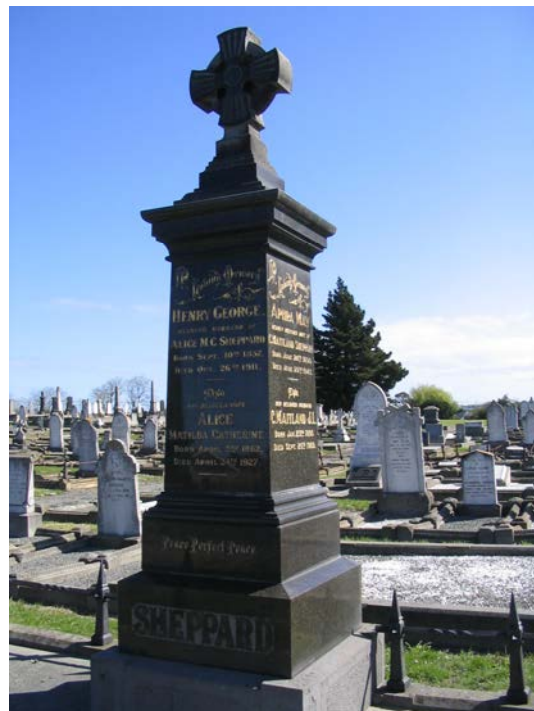
To the left of the Bowbyes grave is the Bowen family grave – that of William Henry Bowen, (d.1909) his wife Ellen (d.1913) and their two sons who died in infancy and early childhood. The headstone appears to have recently been repaired and lower portion cleaned. The grave to the right is that of Joseph Walker and his wife Jane who died in 1895 and 1905 respectively; and John Ellis Uren and his wife Susannah who died in 1896 and 1918 - there is no inscription to clarify the relationship of the couples and the early photograph shows that at that date only Joseph Walker’s name is noted on the headstone.

Sheppard

The Sheppard family plot at Linwood contains some of the descendants of Edward and Sarah Chard Sheppard, who came to Canterbury in 1873 with their three youngest children. They came from Chilcompton, Somerset, England. Edward and Sarah both died in 1907 and are buried in the Addington Cemetery. Some of their older children had come to Canterbury earlier – their son John, also buried at Addington, came out with his uncle J W Oram in 1866. The family history notes that three of the older children (Elizabeth, Patience and Henry George) came to Canterbury on the Merope in 1871. Henry George who married Alice Lilly from Rangiora in 1882, died in 1911 and is buried with his wife Alice who died in 1927 at Linwood. The family were involved in a number of businesses including the hotel business with their Oram relatives notably the White Hart, City Hotel and Tatterstalls. A relatively comprehensive history of the family was recorded by Donald Sheppard in 1980 (“They Came from Chilcompton”), and a copy is held in the City Council Heritage Archives.



Sheppard Grave, February 2006



Blk 5 plots 41-45 Kirk Family

The gravestone of Louisa Kirk who died in 1890 notes that she was the mother of Henry Bland Kirk. Henry arrived with his family on the Brothers Pride in 1863 and later went into partnership with the Austin Brothers and opened brickworks in Ferry Road, St Martin's and Prebbleton. Kirk and John Austin built Georgian style brick homes in Centaurus Road which still remain today. Henry's younger brother Isaac Kirk and his wife Louisa de Launey who died in 1915 and 1928 respectively are buried at Linwood. Louisa Kirk is the great-great grandmother, and Isaac and Louisa de Launey the great grandparents of city councillor Anna Crighton.



Kirk Family Grave



Cr. Anna Crighton beside Kirk family grave



Isaac and Louisa Kirk (image from family collection)

Williamson Family

Blk 28, Lot 127

Many came to Canterbury on the same ships and settled in the same areas. Like the Kirk family John and Marjory Williamson who are buried in Blk 28 Lot 127 at Linwood, came out on the "Brothers Pride" in 1863. 371 passengers left on this ship in July 1863 and 46 died en route from a 'yellow fever' outbreak – the passengers being quarantined at Camp Bay for 28 days before being lodged in the Lyttelton immigration barracks.

Schimanski Family Grave

The Schimanski family grave in Linwood Cemetery is pictured below right in an earlier photograph is now in poor condition but a family member has recorded the wording of the headstone ensuring that the record is not lost.



c1960



The Schimanski Family c1886

(images from family collection)

Stratford and Hurst Grave

The plot contains six members of the Stratford and Hurst families. Anthony and Margaret Hurst came from Yorkshire to Nelson in 1876 with their two daughters Mary and Ann. They settled in Linwood, Christchurch and Mary and Ann managed a shop in High Street. Mary was among the first women to enrol to vote following emancipation in 1893 – she is noted as being in the Avon electorate and is listed as a shop-keeper/hosiery manufacturer. Anthony and Margaret Hurst died in 1906 and 1903 respectively and are buried with daughter Ann, son-in-law Charles Stratford and two grandchildren.

Ann Agnes married Charles Stratford and the inscription on the headstone for Charles Stratford notes he was a ‘trainer’. The Press obituary of June 1927 stated that Charles arrived from Australia “...as a lad in the early ‘eighties.” Stratford rode a number of winners in his career notably in Dunedin and Riccarton. He spent many years training horses for the noted horse racing family of H and A Cutts at Riccarton. He died in 1927 and Ann in 1946.



photograph c1930



ND inscription with Ann Agnes added c 1950



copy of inscription

(images from family collection)

John Turner

Area 9

Row D

John Turner, 1817-1893 was an early settler in Christchurch and the Lyttelton Times of October 1851 notes that he was operating a Lime Kiln in the City. He married Alice Whiteman in 1853 at St Michael's Church in Oxford Terrace. They had no children of their own but Alice brought her niece Harriet (7) back with from trip to England in 1864. John, Alice and Harriet are buried in Area 9 Row D of Linwood Cemetery.

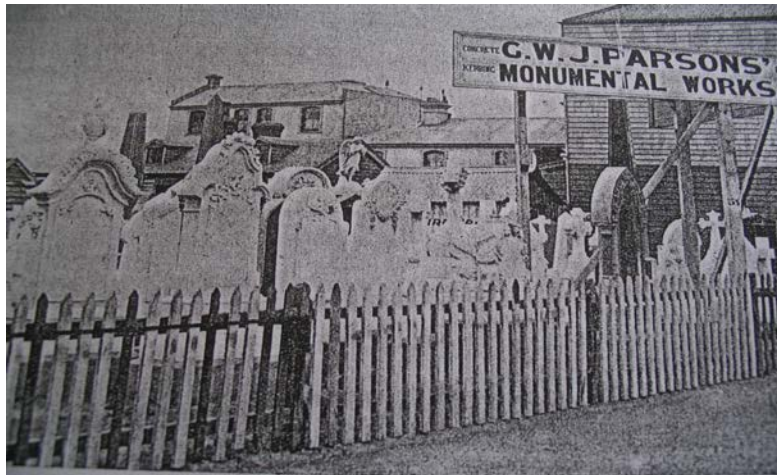
C P Hulbert

C P Hulbert a city councillor and later Mayor of Christchurch 1884-1886 is buried in the south end of the Linwood Cemetery. Family records note that the gravestone has been vandalised. Plaques note that Hulbert was Mayor of Christchurch when the current Worcester Street and Armagh Street bridges were opened.



Worcester Street Bridge, February 2006

2.1.12 Monumental Stonemasons



Industries of New Zealand, 1898, p.67

There were a number of stonemasons working in Christchurch through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and their work is well represented among the monumental masonry at Linwood Cemetery. The names of firms such as C W J Parsons', Mansfield's, James Tait, Silvester and Robertson, appear to be the principal early firms of stonemasons used for the memorials in the Linwood Cemetery. Less common are the firms of Hunter and Thomas G. Hoar with later memorial headstones undertaken by the firms such as Trethewey, Fraser Mason, Hampton and Decra Art.

Many of the stone masons advertised in the Trades Advertisements of Wisers Directory. J B Mansfield for example appears with a full page photograph as "J B Mansfield, Monumental Sculptor, Manchester Street Christchurch (near the railway station)", with yards at Linwood noted as being near the cemetery. The advertisement also notes that he has an agent in Ashburton and that "Shipping orders receive Mr Mansfield's special attention."



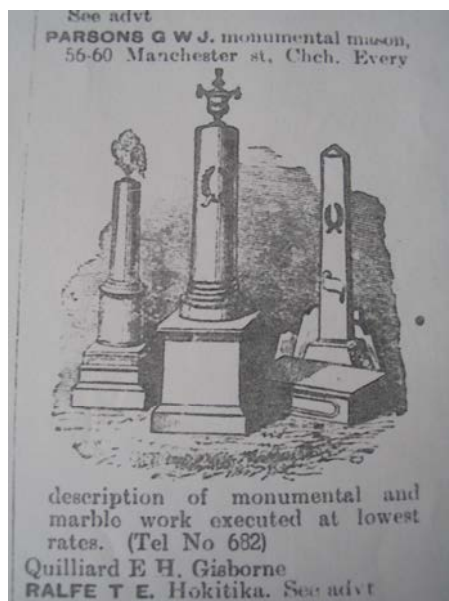
J B Mansfield's yards. Trades advertisements p.200, 1902 (Christchurch Central Library)

G W J Parsons

G W J Parsons was established in 1877 by George Parsons who worked as a monumental and general mason with his son. He initially established premises in Sydenham and by 1898 was considered to be the leading monumental mason in the City. Parsons imported marble and granite for his work from Italy and Scotland and also made iron railings for burial ground enclosures. In 1894 Parsons took over Stocks business and moved to Stocks Manchester Street premises. The 1901 Trades advertisement in Wisers Directory shows him at 56-60 Manchester Street. Parsons had undertaken his apprenticeship with Stocks. As was the case with a number of monumental masons, Parsons did not limit himself solely to this work and also did decorative carving for churches and buildings and manufactured marble tops for washstands and restaurant tables.



Tomb chest by Parsons Monumental Masons for Leonard H Price - 1917



Trades Advertisement 1901
(Christchurch Central Library)



Detail by Parsons in Jewish Section of Linwood Cemetery

John Bolton Mansfield

The firm of Mansfield's was established in 1863 by Joseph Bolton Mansfield. J.B. Mansfield is listed as a monumental mason in Wise's Street Directory in 1887 at 16 Manchester Street. In 1890, Mansfield's 'monumental yards' are described as being 'in Manchester Street near the railway station and Buckley's Road, near the public cemetery.' By 1921 the business is listed as 'Mansfield & Sons, 38-40 Manchester Streets' in Wise's. Mansfield died at sea on S.S. Omrah and was buried at sea 27.11.1908. His widow Caroline died at Linwood 13.04.1912 aged 64. (*McDonald Biographies*)



Trades advertisement 1898-99- (Christchurch Central Library)



Headstone by Mansfield

Silvester

The firm of Sylvester and Co appears to have been established around 1916 – as that is the earliest listing in Wise’s Directory for the firm. However Henry Silvester was in Christchurch by 1899 as he appears as a witness at the marriage of Thomas Silvester and Rosa Wells and his occupation is noted as a stone mason thus we can assume that he worked as such establishing his own firm at a later date.

In 1916 Sylvester & Co. is listed at 495 Colombo Street, Sydenham. In 1921 and 1925 the address is given as 491 Colombo and in 1930 as 493 Colombo Street. (It must be noted that the spelling of ‘Silvester’ alternates in Wises between Sylvester and Silvester.)

Henry Silvester died in 1938 aged 62 and is buried at Bromley Cemetery.

Thomas G. Hoar

Less represented monumental mason Thomas G. Hoar was from Masterton and is listed in Wise’s in 1916. The word Masterton appearing with his surname on headstones refers to the place rather than being part of his name. By 1930 the business is listed in Wise’s as Hoar & Sons (T.G.) 32 Lincoln Road, Masterton.

John Hunter

Again a less well represented monumental mason, John Hunter was a Scotsman who came to New Zealand in 1862 and worked on the Otago goldfields. He later settled in Dunedin working as a monumental mason and came to Christchurch in 1872 where he was foreman to William Stocks. After working as a contractor/ builder – he formed a partnership with Mr Grieg in 1876 forming Messrs Grieg & Hunter, contractors and builders who built Boys’ High, Girls’ High, and made additions to Sunnyside Additions – he left the partnership in the early 1890s. (*Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*)

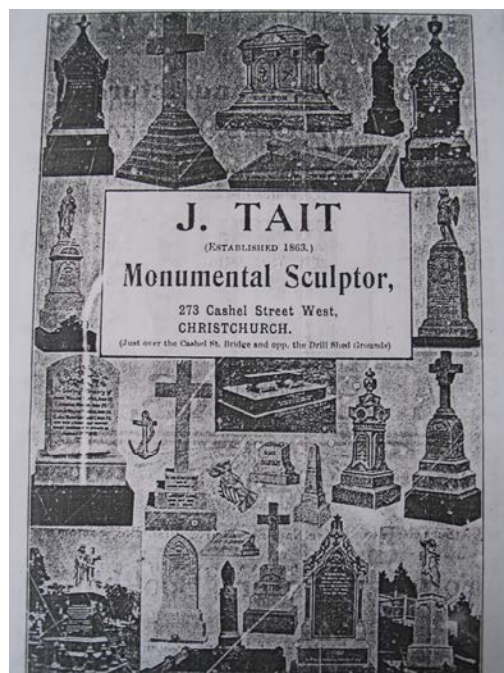
According to the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* Hunter returned to monumental masonry and took over Stocks business on his death in 1894 conducting business under the name Messrs John Hunter & Co. However it must be noted that *Industries of New Zealand*, 1898 lists GW Parsons as taking this firm over in 1894 – there is no evidence of a partnership between Parsons and Hunter. ‘Hunter & Co, junction of Colombo Street and South Belt, Christchurch’ is listed in Wise’s 1896-97 while Parsons is listed in Manchester Street in Stocks premises there.

Taits

James Tait (1833 – 98) was a Scotsman who came to New Zealand in the 1860s and established a business as a builder, contractor and monumental mason in Christchurch. Tait's advertisements for business as a monumental sculptor state that the business was established in 1863. Tait worked on several prominent Christchurch buildings including the Museum, part of the Cathedral, NZ Loan & Mercantile Building (Hereford St) and Fisher's Building. Tait was the second mayor of Sumner, a City Councillor and a leading member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. He died at Sumner in 1898 aged 65. (*McDonald Biographies and Cyclopaedia of New Zealand.*)

Tait owned a large section of land on the corner of Cashel and Montreal Streets – 275, 273 (later renumbered 52) Cashel Street, from which he ran his business. Tait's premises is advertised in 1882 in the Southern Provinces Almanac at 'Cashel Street West'.

John Anderson Tait took over management of his father's business in 1895 working with his son John Edward Tait. The business continues today in the Tait family and operates from Sydenham.



Trade Advertisements 1905 (Canterbury Central Library)

In 1905 J B Tait had a full page advertisement which clearly showed the wide variety of monumental masonry the firm had available. The advertisement also noted that the firm supplied "Kerbings, iron railings, and every Cemetery requisite. A large stock always on hand to select from – designs submitted and estimates tendered on application".

2.2 Physical Description

Linwood Cemetery is situated on the south-west side of Bromley Park and has street frontages on Butterfield Avenue, McGregors Road and Hay Street in the suburb of Linwood, Christchurch. The actual entrance to the cemetery is somewhat ill-defined, being an opening amongst mature conifer trees, off Butterfield Avenue. This leads to a small carpark that is delineated by post and rail and chain barriers. The main driveway leads south to the centre of the cemetery and a lesser drive leads to the north-east corner of the cemetery.

The three street boundaries of the cemetery are defined by steep grassy or planted slopes, sections of concrete crib walling and various lengths of post and wire fence. There are a number of walking tracks that lead up into the cemetery from the adjoining streets.

There is a noticeable difference between the northern three quarters of the cemetery and the remaining quarter to the southern high end of the 'island' landform. The northern section is relatively flat and has a layout on a north-south/east-west axis. The southern area also has north-south/east-west axis but is offset from the northern section by some metres. There is also a defined ridge that the central access way follows and from which there is a view towards the surrounding housing, towards the central city and to the Port Hills.

Physical features of the cemetery include graves, monuments, open spaces, paths, three circular carriage turning areas, purposely planted (and some wilding) trees (including pines and macrocarpas around the boundary), shrubs and flowers, and grassy areas. There are presently no buildings and no obvious remnants of the two cemetery buildings that used to exist on the site (the mourning kiosk which is believed to have been near the southernmost circular turning area, and the Sexton's cottage which was to the immediate south-east of the current car park). Although now covered by asphalt, tram tracks survive beneath the main pathway within the cemetery.

Four interpretation panels are sited within the cemetery - near the main Butterfield Avenue entrance and at other points within the cemetery - which assist the visitor in gaining an understanding of some of the historical values of the site as well as some notable burials.

2.2.1 Layout

The layout of the cemetery is fairly typical of the use of space in the Victorian and Edwardian periods, using a set grid pattern for burial plots and paths despite the

undulating topography. Many parks and gardens of this period were also laid out in a similar way. The concept of a garden cemetery, as distinct from a church graveyard, was late 18th century French in origin. The British continued with the idea of garden cemeteries and John Claudius Loudon was particularly influential throughout the western world in his 1830s publications on appropriate cemetery layout and plantings. Loudon promulgated the need for order and a move away from 'pleasure garden' cemeteries towards more structured plantings with low maintenance conical shaped evergreens such as yews. Linwood Cemetery follows this orderly trend.

Linwood Cemetery is notably narrower at its southern end, where the land rises on all sides, and is widest at the northernmost end where it adjoins Bromley Park. In plan form, it bears some similarities to Little Ilford Cemetery in Essex, England of 1856,³⁰ both in its shape and the details including a number of turning circles, radiating main paths and a principal entrance with a house (at Linwood it was the 'Sexton's House' whereas at Little Ilford it was 'Superintendent's House') on the west side of the cemetery.

At Linwood Cemetery, graves are laid out in formally planned rows, many head-to-head, although there are some head-to-toe and some rows have only a single row of graves with paths both at the feet and head end.

There are many thousands buried at Linwood Cemetery. Estimates range from 6,500 burials³¹ to 27,000³². There are areas of the various religious group burials, with Church of England forming the main portion of graves on the hill, Jewish graves laid out in rows east to west near the rise of the hill (Plots 19 and 16) and various other denominations including Presbyterians, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic on the flat, with rows laid out in a north to south direction. A small triangular area at the westernmost tip of the Roman Catholic plot 38 is believed to be an area for stillborns and suicides.³³ Around Area 29 on the map there are a lot of graves with no markers, many believed to be those of paupers which may be a reflection of the fact that this was partly an area where the cost of plots was covered by the Presbyterian Church.³⁴ It appears that a lot of children's size graves and headstones are on the Bromley Park side of the cemetery, at the outer end of the rows of graves. The graves of those in the Armed Services are scattered throughout the cemetery, but are mostly concentrated on the flat area of the cemetery.

³⁰ Reproduced in Curl: 295.

³¹ Linda Rimmer, pers comm.

³² From notes made by Judy McCaw and Linda Rutland, Linwood Cemetery Working Group, in an interview with former Linwood Cemetery Sexton, Ray Palermo (sexton there 1961-1984) on 16 November 2005.

³³ Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

³⁴ Linwood Cemetery Working Group.



Aerial of Linwood Cemetery and immediate surrounds, John Foster Images Ltd, 2003, Christchurch City Council files.

2.2.2 Setting/Landscape Character

The landscape character is that of a formal historic cemetery within what is now a residential area of Linwood. Linwood Cemetery is a reasonably large cemetery, at 9.6857 hectares and is situated on undulating sandy land that is typical of the old dune formations found throughout the eastern suburbs of Christchurch. Historical records indicate that approximately 10 acres were flattened when the cemetery was laid out and this accounted for the relatively flat northern three quarters of the cemetery site. The outer edge of this particular dune formation is delineated by tree planting and on three sides by local streets – McGregors Road to the east, a short section of Hay Street to the south and Butterfield Avenue to the west. Bromley Park, which is a suburban open green space that runs parallel to Buckleys road/Pages Road, adjoins at the north end of the cemetery. Following is a description of the landscape character and vegetation. General recommendations are to be found in General Policy 8, as well as 5.1 Implementation Strategies and Recommendations, and Appendix 4.

Historical records show that by October 1884 *Wellingtonias* and *Pinus insignis* had been planted with a belt of macrocarpas planted all around the cemetery a few feet from the fence.³⁵ *Pinus insignis* was a species name that historically was used for Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*).

Due to slightly higher elevation (the cemetery is 5-6m higher than street level at its highest, southern end), its 'edge' of trees and absence of buildings, Linwood Cemetery forms a distinct 'island' within a landscape of one storey housing. This 'island' also contains the largest trees within a suburb that has very few large trees due to its settlement pattern and soil type.

All vegetation within the cemetery and its 'edge' appears to have been planted or wildings from the cemetery or adjacent suburban plantings. Grassy areas include mown grass aisles, open lawns mainly on the western side of the cemetery; some being where obvious burials are (eg slightly raised mound and/or by a headstone) and other parts where there may be burials and various areas of open bank around the cemetery 'edge'.

The vegetation in and around the cemetery can be grouped by a number of categories such as age, species and location. A list of plants and recommendations is included as Appendix 4.

"Original" Plantings

What appears to be the original tree plantings of the area (or early direct replacements of the original trees) are comprised of large, mature conifer trees, predominantly pine with some cypresses; species that grow reasonably well in poor soils and would have been commonly available 120 years ago when the cemetery was first established. From the draft tree survey³⁶ carried out by the Christchurch City Council in 2005, only four of the existing mature conifers date from pre-1900 – two pines, a Lawson cypress and a macrocarpa.

The four dominant groups of 'pine' are at the south end of the 'island' above Hay Street, at the northeast corner on McGregors Road, at the cemetery entrance on Butterfield Avenue and at the centre of the cemetery. These tall trees are the 'signature' feature of the cemetery and form a significant landmark within the Linwood/Bromley area.

There are 7-8 single or groups of 'sentinel' yew trees that appear to be as old as the grave they are planted by or around. The draft tree survey notes that twenty of the existing Irish

³⁵ Dead Cemeteries Almanac.

³⁶ Draft tree survey sheets prepared by D Steinegg, Tree Officer, Greenspace Unit, CCC, June 2005.

yew trees were likely to have been planted before 1900.³⁷ Compared to the likes of Addington Cemetery, there are not many yews present at Linwood Cemetery.

The row of tall Lombardy poplars along the north boundary of the cemetery and the two Lombardy poplars in the open lawn on the west side of the cemetery (especially around the site of the original sexton's cottage) appear to be quite old, but many have been planted more recently than the various mature conifer trees. The draft tree survey suggests the poplars were planted in the 1940s, approximately 60 years after the cemetery was opened. These trees possibly replaced the original macrocarpa shelterbelt on this boundary.

The two oldest trees in the 'sexton's cottage' lawn are the Lawson Cypress and the macrocarpa mentioned above. Other mature conifers in this area such as the Wellingtonia date from the 1930s, so may be part of a subsequent 'replanting' of some of the original trees. Two of the *Wellingtonias* are now in very poor health (these should be removed and replaced, refer to Appendix 4 plant list and recommendations).



Mature cedars and macrocarpas near Butterfield Road entrance

³⁷ Ibid.



Looking north-west towards car park.

Various mature conifers. Poplars at far left are around the area where the sexton's cottage was.



Mature pines

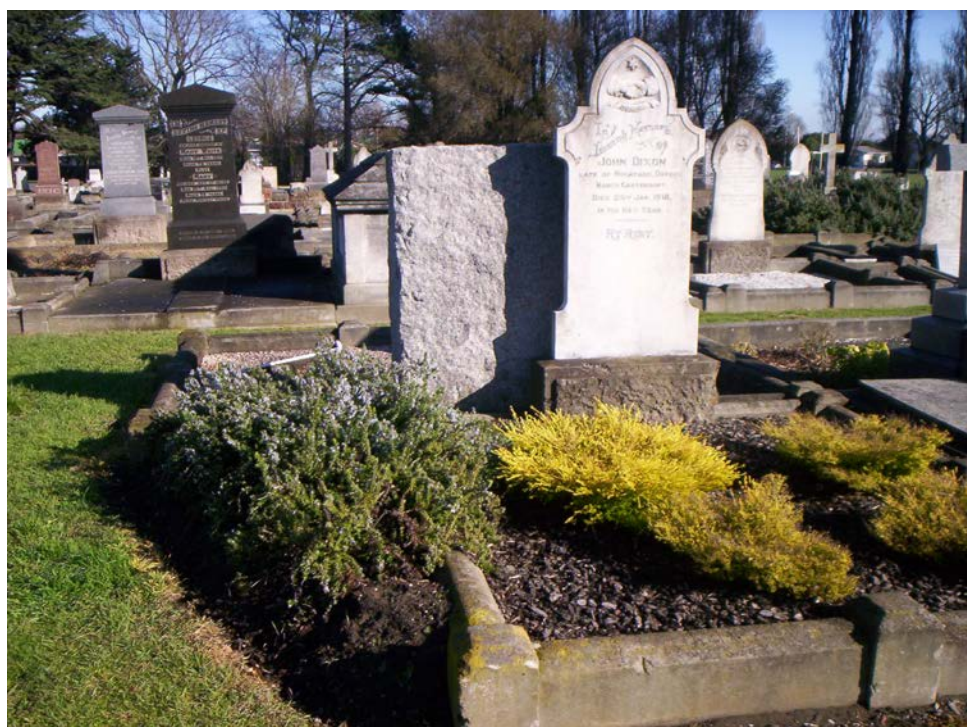
“Recent” Plantings

In more recent times, say over the last 20 years or so, a number of planting endeavours have been carried out along the east and west boundaries of the cemetery. More recently,

low growing shrubs, perennials and ornamental grasses have been planted in small garden 'triangles' at the end of rows of graves in the northern part of the cemetery, along with single specimens of cypress. There are also various plantings of groundcover species within a number of plots.

The planting along the eastern boundary on McGregors Street contains various well established pines and eucalypts that are still decades away from reaching their full height. The slopes on this street frontage also contain 'blocks' of native plantings such as akeake, olearia, flax and pittosporum. There are also various wattle and robinia trees some of which may be wildings.

On the western boundary along Butterfield Avenue there are further planted or self-sown pine, macrocarpa and robinia, along with 'blocks' of native plantings. On both road frontages clumps of pampas grass have become established.



Recent grave and 'row end' plantings

2.2.3 Graves and Memorials

Not all monumental masons and historians agree on exact terminology for graves and memorials. For the purposes of this Conservation Plan, grave elements include monuments (headstone, footstone, grave cover such as slab, vault etc), surrounds (wrought and cast iron surrounds, fencing, stone kerbing, edging tiles), grave furniture (vases, shells, artificial flowers, tiling, pebbles, other memorabilia) and grave plantings.

Linwood Cemetery contains a range of grave and memorial types from different periods, ranging from the Victorian era right through to modern times. There is a small number of elaborate sculptural monuments that could be seen as being art works in their own right, probably the most notable being the Fairhurst Mausoleum, the Peacock Mausoleum and the Henry Thomson grave. A few graves have carved stone angels, but almost without exception these have been damaged in some way or another.

The most common form of grave in the cemetery consists of a plain rectangular flat concrete slab on the ground, with an upright (stele) headstone of stone. Variations on this include graves with a low concrete (plain or cast with details such as a rope appearance) or stone wall around the perimeter (and a few of brick), railings of wrought or cast iron, one Victorian timber fence of note, and grave plantings (some historic but most relatively recent). Some graves have grave furniture such as tiling, ceramics, pebbles and shells.

Most of the upright slabs/stelae are relatively plain and are broadly rectangular in shape, with a variety of shaped tops. A number of headstones are more ornate, such as those with a base supporting a shaft and cross, obelisk, or urn. Relatively common motifs at Linwood Cemetery include the Cross (including Circular Latin, Rustic Latin, Roman/Latin, Celtic and Saxon Crosses), clasped hands in the action of a handshake signifying parting, open book, foliage, and hand with finger pointing down. Detailed examples of memorial types are included in Appendix 5.

There are some headstones which have images particular to the person buried there, such as the Thomson grave which has an orb and text relating to his key role as a Freemason. Other graves have symbolic (and textual) reference to associations or religious affiliations the person buried had, such as Star of David for Jewish Burials and RIP ('rest in peace) for Catholic and sometimes High Anglican burials.

Materials used in headstones, surrounds and railings are as follows:

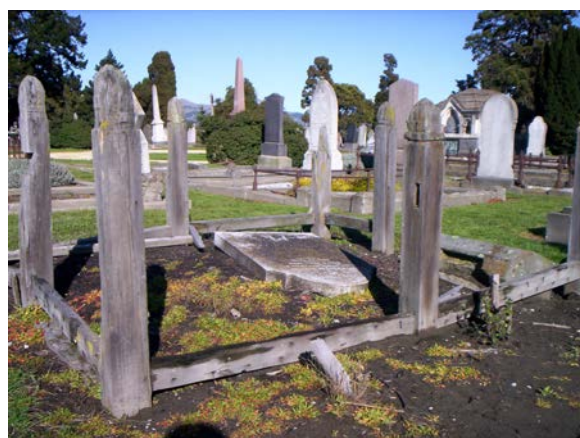
- Brick;
- Marble;
- Granite;
- Timber;
- Tuff;
- Hoon Hay basalt;
- Port Hills Trachyte;
- Heathcote Trachyte;
- Oamaru limestone;

Sandstone (possibly from Sydney);
Concrete and cement render;
Slate;
Ceramic glazed and unglazed tiles and edging;
Cast and wrought iron;
Marble chip;
Lead (for lettering);
Bronze (doors to Peacock tomb).

Lettering on headstones includes carving into the stone and lead let into incisions in the stone. It appears that there are no timber headstones³⁸ or footstones, although there could well have been some earlier that simply have not survived. Notably, a Totara timber fence surrounding a grave survives surrounding the grave of Walter Powell Beauchamp. Most railings, however, are of cast and wrought iron in a range of styles, many incorporating patterns typical of the Victorian and Edwardian era such as fleur-de-lys and acorn designs.



Iron work at Henry Garland grave (1911)



Timber surround at Walter Powell Beauchamp grave (1888)

A small number of graves have modern metal plaques either repeating information that was on the headstone or adding specific additional information, such as commemoration by grandchildren or the addition of a new memorial to ones past lost (for example, the recently added plaque at the Parkyn memorial erected in memory of James Parkyn who died in 1874 aged eight years while aboard the sailing ship Rakaia en route to New Zealand from Cornwall and is buried at sea).

The range of graves includes large plots containing the burials of many members from a family, including the family in a wider sense such as large plots for those associated with

³⁸ Except for one or two modern timber crosses in the recent burials in the quarter plots near the cemetery entrance.

“The Community of the Sacred Name” on the Bromley Park side of the cemetery and “Sisters of Mercy” near the McGregors Road side.



One of the Community of the Sacred Name Plots

To the immediate north of the Butterfield Avenue entrance there are several rows of modern low headstone only graves which are the quarter plots. These include the graves of infants, children and some adults.

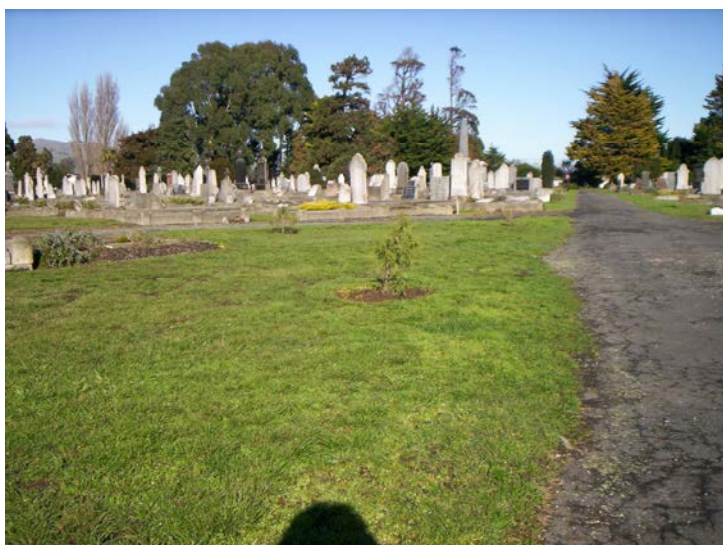


Quarter plots at the north-westernmost part of the cemetery

Many graves have suffered damage. Sculptures have been smashed, headstones fallen and shattered, concrete cracked, and railings twisted or broken off. In some cases, efforts have

been made to repair the damage. For example a number of the broken headstones have been rejoined (eg the memorial headstone to Sultan Mahomet, Sali Mahomet and Florence Wylie) and some have been re-set on fresh concrete (eg Cronin grave).

There are a number of 'green' spaces in the cemetery which are not pathways but are likely to be unmarked graves. It is possible that some or all of those that are unmarked graves originally had headstones but that these have since been removed or possibly disintegrated. A triangular grassy area situated near Board 1 at the westernmost corner of no 38 on the interpretation map is known to be the burial site of stillborns and suicides, and these never had headstones. Presumably these are those associated with the Roman Catholic faith only, and other stillborns and suicides will be buried elsewhere in both marked and unmarked graves.



Corner of Area 38 for burials of stillborns and suicides, showing recently planted conifers on this site

2.3 Physical Condition

Overall, Linwood Cemetery is in fair condition for its age. However, it has suffered some neglect and vandalism in the past, and despite improved efforts at maintenance in recent years,³⁹ many of the graves and their surrounds continue to be vandalised. The condition of many of the graves is good to fair though some are in poor condition. The condition of

³⁹ At the time of visiting the cemetery in June, July and August 2005, the grounds and many graves were well tended.

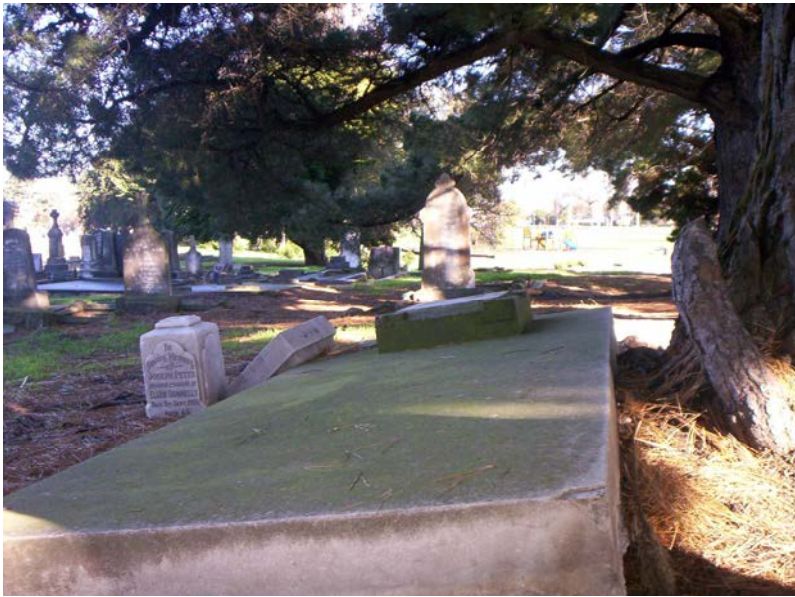
the majority of the headstones is good at the present time, but a number are losing their lettering and more will do so in the future. This is largely due to the ravages of time and weather. Some of the more monumental grave markers and headstones are on a lean. It appears that the structural integrity of some of the graves is dubious, especially those at the south-west end of the cemetery where the ground is subsiding.



Subsiding grave surrounds, south west part of the hill

Many graves have been damaged through breakage, mostly vandalism, and some through damage by encroaching vegetation or other biological growth such as mosses or lichen (some of which is obscuring text in the headstones eg at the Bishop Julius grave and the concrete grave of Hilario Gunderson 1893).

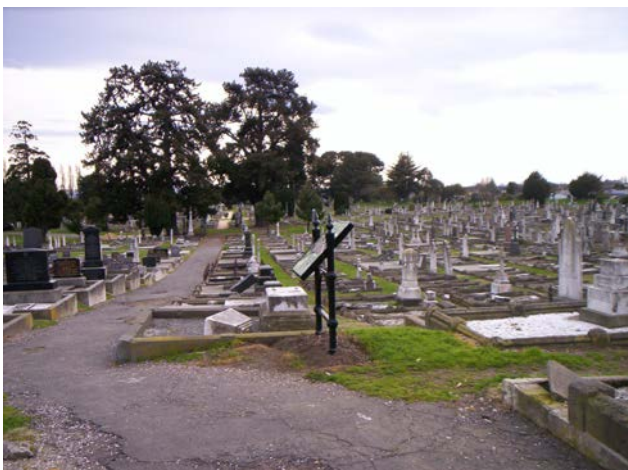
The general condition of vegetation – both planted and self-sown - in the cemetery is generally good. However, some mature trees on the periphery of the cemetery will reach the end of their lifetime in future decades and consideration will need to be given to their replacement. Only a relatively small number of graves are being compromised by the historic trees, as most of the trees are planted around the periphery of the cemetery. Some trees planted as part of a grave, notably yews, have caused some damage to headstones and surrounds, but generally such trees have been trimmed at the base and there are not many examples of historic trees compromising the heritage values of man-made memorials.



Mature pine and lifted grave slab, north boundary of cemetery

The mature pines on the north and south corners and on the Butterfield entrance appear to be as old as the cemetery itself. At the time of writing this conservation plan, the large pines at the north-east corner of the cemetery (adjacent to Bromley Park) appear to be reasonably stable.

The new interpretation panels are in excellent condition, although this is due largely to local residents who remove graffiti on the panels as soon as it appears.



General view of cemetery from the hill at the south towards the north. Interpretation panel in centre foreground.

Recommendations on appropriate implementation is outlined in 5.1 and examples of condition issues and suggested solutions are attached as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 but detailed only sufficiently to enable policy decisions to be made.

3 Significance Assessment

3.1.1 Basis of Assessment of Values

There is a range of possible criteria to assess heritage values, once sufficient information is gathered about a place. These include those in the Historic Places Act 1993 and criteria used by various local authorities. Assessing significance to Maori must be carried out by tangata whenua themselves. The basis of assessment of significance for this Conservation Plan is the Significance categories used by the Christchurch City Council for Heritage Listing Criteria (updated draft version 4, April 2005)⁴⁰.

3.1.2 Christchurch City Council Heritage Listing Criteria

Historical and Social Significance

Linwood Cemetery, established in 1884, was the first municipal cemetery of the Christchurch City Council which at that time had its town belt bounded by the four avenues. The fact that it was situated outside of the town belt represents the international trend to move cemeteries away from the centres of towns for sanitary reasons. The creation of a tramline to serve the cemetery demonstrates the feeling by the Council that it was a municipal responsibility to provide transport as the cemetery was outside the city limits. The fact that the tram hearse was totally rejected by the community – indeed never used for its intended purpose of transporting the dead – reflect strong feelings of the time that no matter how poor people are, they deserve more respect than being transported *en masse* to their final resting place.

The cemetery is the fifth oldest surviving cemetery to be established in Christchurch, after Barbadoes Cemetery (1851), Woolston Cemetery (1852), Addington Cemetery (1858), and Yaldhurst Cemetery (1882).⁴¹ Like those earlier cemeteries, Linwood Cemetery is an historical record of the many members of the local Christchurch community. The nature of this cemetery means that there was probably a wider cross-section of society buried there, compared to the other Christchurch cemeteries and church graveyards of the 19th century. In this respect, it is reminiscent of the Waikumete Cemetery (Waitakere City) which was the municipal cemetery where virtually all locals were buried. The memorials contained

⁴⁰ As provided to Opus by the Heritage Unit of the Council for significance assessment.

⁴¹ The Jewish Cemetery at Hereford Street was established in 1865 but it has since been turned into a park. There are urupa (Maori burial grounds) in the wider Christchurch area that pre-date the colonial cemeteries.

within Linwood Cemetery help to document Christchurch's growth, and they assist in documenting the life of a range of New Zealanders from all walks of life.

Burials have been largely segregated according to religion at Linwood Cemetery, which follows trends at many other historic cemeteries in Christchurch such as at Waimari Cemetery and Barbadoes Cemetery, although Linwood is notable since it also has a section for Jewish burials, the only one in Christchurch.

The rapid filling up of Linwood Cemetery in 1918 reflects the great loss of life during the international disaster of the Influenza Epidemic of that time.

The cemetery is a resting place of not only some notable New Zealanders of the 19th and 20th centuries, but of ordinary citizens of Christchurch. Included in the notable burials in the cemetery are Nurse Sybilla Maude; Hon J T Peacock; Bishop Churchill Julius, the second Bishop of Christchurch and later the Archbishop of New Zealand; explorer Arthur Dudley Dobson; architect Robert William England; Christchurch mayors William Wilson, father and son James and Thomas Gapes, and Henry Thomson; Mrs. Moore (also known as Bella Button), a pioneer horsewoman; Press editor and manager, John Steele Guthrie; Effie Cardale, an early social worker; Augustus Florance who early experimented with soil-binding plants at New Brighton; and sports journalist James Selfe.

Cultural / Spiritual Criteria

Linwood Cemetery encompasses religious, spiritual, traditional, cultural as well as educational associations and is valued by the immediate and wider community for all of these reasons. It has considerable significance as the formally designated resting place for many of the community's dead. All the burials and memorials in Linwood Cemetery possess value as tributes to the past lives of those buried in the cemetery, and are a key visual component on the cemetery landscape at Linwood Cemetery.

Linwood Cemetery reflects a range of belief systems associated with the life-death cycle and the division of plots according to religion reflects the religious persuasions of the population of Christchurch at large in the late 19th century. As well as being symbolic as a place of respect for the dead and for contemplation, the cemetery provides a tranquil place away from the bustle of the 'outside world'.

A number of the graves are rich in symbolism and meaning. The motif of holding hands is repeated often, a gesture of bidding farewell 'till we meet again'; broken columns signify mortality; urns (draped or undraped) signify death; crosses (in a wide range of styles) symbolise the cross of Jesus; the Star of David is associated with the Jewish faith; the

Square and Compass is associated with Freemasons at one level relating to the tools used by operative Masons and at another level representing the need for order and direction in life. The graves of those from the Armed Services are mostly defined by a limited range of Services symbols.



Grave of Capt William Ostell Pavitt (d.1909), North Canterbury Infantry

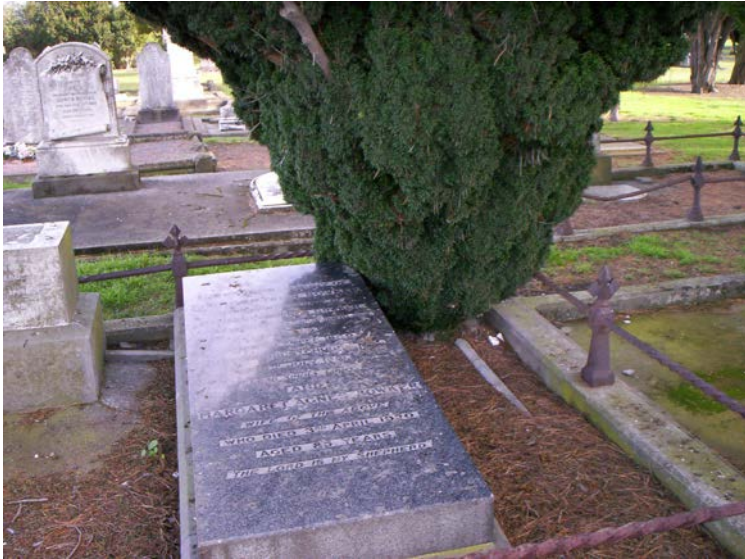


Child's grave with the relief of a lamb



A number of graves, particularly in the Roman Catholic section of the cemetery, have this (the Greek letters, iota eta sigma, for the beginning of the name of Jesus).

A number of the old plantings also have symbolism. The historic Yew trees at Linwood Cemetery follow the English tradition linking with the more traditional burial sites of ancient churchyards and symbolise eternal life.



Grave with yew planting

The cemetery is held in high public esteem by many members the community. It has commemorative importance to a number of families or descendents of those buried there as well as to social and historical groups commemorating certain individuals (eg the Bishop Julius grave has special meaning for a number of people celebrating the Anglican Church in Christchurch). The particular social group most obviously commemorated in the cemetery is Pakeha (European New Zealanders) of a range of Christian religions and of the Jewish faith.

The cemetery provides physical evidence of past (as well as many perpetuating) attitudes to death. As most of the monuments and many of the original/early plantings have not been updated or replaced, the cemetery provides a largely unaltered physical specimen of cultural preferences.

Linwood Cemetery, in recent years at least, has had a fairly high profile in Christchurch. It has had media coverage (both positive, for example with respect to involvement by Linwood Intermediate pupils, and negative, with respect to vandalism), interest by Councillors, as well as particularly notable neighbourhood and community support by the dedicated Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

Aesthetics, Architecture and Arts Criteria

The layout of Linwood Cemetery, like most cemeteries, was designed to create sites for the dead and to evoke meaning. Its raised position, the surrounding tall trees, and the concentration of headstones visible from outside of the cemetery mean that it is a relatively

obvious feature in the landscape of the area. Its trees and smaller plants combine with the headstones, paths and grassy areas to provide significance in the variety in form, scale, design, colour, texture and material of the landscape. For the most part, the cemetery evokes a strong physical sense of age and history, in the patina of the monuments, their leaning, broken and slumping elements and the mature trees. The cemetery also provides an important space in Linwood, although distinct from a typical open 'green' space such as the adjoining Bromley Park, and it is in strong contrast to the built surroundings.

Many of the graves have a degree of artistic and technical merit and have been influenced by cemetery trends of the time. It appears that there are no highly original and influential styles of memorial at the cemetery, but there are a range of designs and materials used that are notable, such as in the Thomson grave, the Fairhurst and Peacock mausolea, and the Claud Clayton grave.

Linwood forms one of five cemeteries in the immediate area, and is one of a number of historic cemeteries in Christchurch. Its design is comparable to some 19th century European cemeteries such as Little Ilford Cemetery in Essex, England and although its irregular layout is unique to the site, its grid layout bears similarities to other 19th century cemeteries in Christchurch including Woolston, Addington, and Bromley.

Technology and craftsmanship

Many of the graves display the skills of craftspeople. This includes masonry, cast and wrought-iron work and other types of craftsmanship as fine examples of craft processes that reflect social attitudes to death and fashion in funerary ornamentation, ranging from the late 19th century, through the 20th century and now into the early 21st century. The grave memorials represent the technical accomplishment of the various Christchurch stonemasons, including CWJ Parsons, Mansfield, Tait, Robertson, Trethewey, Hunter, Hoar Masterton, Silvester, Fraser Mason, Hampton, and Decra Art Ltd.

Many of the headstones are carved from marble or fashioned in highly polished granite, but there are also examples of technical skill in carving other materials, such as volcanic stone.



Marble book on top of delicately carved (now weathered) volcanic stone.

Although an estimated 4/5^{ths} of the iron surrounds have been removed from the cemetery,⁴² there remains some excellent examples of wrought and cast iron work in the cemetery.



Remains of a cast iron surround

As a number of the masonry and iron techniques are no longer widely practised, in a sense the Linwood Cemetery is like a local museum of monumental masonry. Generally, however, the materials and methods used in the cemetery are representative rather than notable, rare or unique.

⁴² Pers comm. Linwood Cemetery Working Group. For example, remnants survive off-site of an iron surround fashioned in the design of crown with acorns.

Context/ Environment/Landmark/Group Criteria

Linwood as a suburb has a good selection of residential, retail, commercial, and religious heritage places. There are more cemeteries in the Linwood-Bromley area than anywhere else in Christchurch. As well as Linwood Cemetery, there is the Ruru Lawn Cemetery, Bromley Cemetery, Memorial Park Cemetery and Woodlawn Cemetery. Of these cemeteries, only the Linwood Cemetery was established in the 19th century. The rest date from the 20th century.

Linwood Cemetery is not just a memorial to and resting place of the dead, but is a thoughtful place perceived by a number of people as improving the quality of environment for the community. It is a pocket of formal open space, with the adjoining Bromley Park, within a suburb that has grown up around it. It provides not only a quiet green space for contemplation as well as a habitat for plants and birds but a thoroughfare for those living in the vicinity. The site's raised position, the surrounding tall trees, and the concentration of headstones visible from outside of the cemetery mean that it is a relatively obvious feature in the landscape of the area. Specific trees that have significance in the cemetery are the old yews planted as part of graves, the belt of macrocarpa and pines defining the boundary and the poplars near the Butterfield Avenue entrance.

Archaeological Criteria

Although the site is a working cemetery, in reality it is full apart from some specialised plots in the children's and Jewish area. Its original layout is essentially unaltered and as such is considered to be of archaeological significance. The original tram tracks are believed to lie beneath the asphalt of the main pathways and have archaeological significance. While the cemetery has high potential to yield physical human remains, deliberate archaeological disinterment is neither expected nor encouraged at this site.

The place could provide historical information through archaeological techniques such as stratigraphic soil excavation and materials analysis. The graves and pathways (and potentially the foundations of the Sexton's house and mourning shelter) have archaeological significance. Analysis of materials used and design of the gravestones and monuments has the potential to provide information on the source of available raw materials, and on local crafts.

Scientific Criteria

Potentially the cemetery could allow scientific study that could contribute to our understanding of how materials react in certain conditions, as well as interactions and reactions of plants and biological growths. Potentially, study could aid understanding of structural stability, subsidence in the sandy conditions, and decomposition in cemeteries. Study of bones has the potential to elucidate our understanding of diseases, nutrition and lifestyles of the past, although such study is not considered appropriate in this sacred burial place.

3.2 Significant Features

As a group, the graves and memorials comprise a range of styles and materials. The frequent use of volcanic stone is significant as a regional indicator of place, but for the most part the stone used at the cemetery is imported and is typical of that found in other cemeteries in New Zealand and in many other countries (comparable, for example, with many 19th and 20th century cemeteries in Australia as well as northern hemisphere countries such as England). The tram tracks, although currently obscured, are significant features and appear to be unusual in cemeteries in New Zealand.

The formal layout of Linwood Cemetery is significant in itself. It defines it as a cemetery of a particular age, with a defined grid pattern despite its irregular boundary. Specific tree planting, notably the large conifers around the boundary of the site and the old planted trees within the cemetery (mostly yews) are significant.

The degree of significance of each feature or element is assessed in accordance with the following scale:

Exceptional Significance – those features/elements which make an essential contribution to the overall significance of Linwood Cemetery.

Considerable Significance – those features/elements which comprise original fabric and are considered to make a particular contribution to the overall significance of Linwood Cemetery, but they may be in poor condition or have undergone a degree of modification.

Some Significance – those features/elements that have been extensively modified, in poor condition or are later additions.

Neutral/Intrusive – those features/elements that are of limited significance, distract from the overall significance or may be obscuring fabric of greater value.

Heritage Item	Degree of Significance in the Context of Linwood Cemetery Overall
Layout (paths, plots, turning circles, tram tracks)	Exceptional
Burials	Exceptional (intrinsic cultural/spiritual)
Monuments & Surrounds	Exceptional to Considerable
'Notable' Graves ⁴³	Exceptional
Original/Early Plantings	Exceptional/Considerable
Recent Plantings ⁴⁴	Neutral/Intrusive
Wilding Plants	Neutral/Intrusive
Post and Chains at Entrance	Neutral/Intrusive
Boundary Fences & Steps	Neutral
Interpretation Panels	Neutral

3.3 Statement of Significance

The cemetery as a whole, including its layout and setting, burial plots, man-made memorials, tram tracks and paths and early planted vegetation, has high heritage value in Christchurch because it grew out of a need for a large cemetery outside of the central Christchurch and because it contains a wide range of styles of memorials for the large numbers of people buried there, the well-known and the ordinary people, all buried according to religious affiliation including the only designated Jewish burial ground in Christchurch.

The styles and materials of the graves and memorials are representative of other 19th and 20th century cemeteries and therefore it has local significance. In a more general sense, it is

⁴³ Notable graves are those identified at Linwood Cemetery on <http://library.christchurch.org.nz/Guides/Cemeteries/> and those of particular people outlined in this Conservation Plan. As this plan is not a grave-by-grave assessment, further research is likely to show that there are other graves of noteworthy people and therefore the list of Notable Graves is likely to require updating in the future.

⁴⁴ The corner triangular plantings beside graves along the pathway at the northern end of the cemetery are a relatively recent addition to the cemetery. Similarly, the majority of plantings on top of graves are recent and have been carried out on grave covers that were in despair. Aesthetically both these types of plantings are pleasing and provide colour and seasonal change but historically they have little significance and unless carefully managed will become intrusive through root damage, damp etc. Alternative ways to address grave covers in disrepair are outlined in Appendix 1 Implementation Strategies.

significant as the final resting place of some individuals of regional and national acclaim as well as of many local Christchurch families.

4 FRAMEWORK FOR CONSERVATION POLICIES

4.1 Conservation Principles

ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value

The New Zealand ICOMOS [International Council on Monuments and Sites] Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value is the New Zealand guide for the conservation of places of cultural value in New Zealand, both as a frame of reference for owners, territorial authorities, trades people etc and the general community. It is also a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS, of which three key authors of this Conservation Plan, Robyn Burgess, Jenny May and Ian Bowman, are members.

This charter, which is attached as Appendix 7, discusses general principles before identifying conservation process. The general principles are that conservation should:

- Make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- Show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- Involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of [the ICOMOS] charter;
- Take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities;
- Be fully documented and recorded.

The charter should be used to guide any future Conservation Planning including maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction, or interpretation at Linwood Cemetery.

Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand (HCCTNZ)

HCCTNZ outlines the principles specific to cemetery conservation as follows:

- Do as much as necessary, but as little as possible
- Understand and respect the existing fabric

- Traditional techniques are preferred, but
- Proven modern techniques are acceptable
- Repairs will be identifiable on close inspection
- New work should be readily identifiable
- Inexperienced trades-people should not work in cemeteries.

This Conservation Plan expands on the HCCTNZ principles by providing some examples of what is meant by the above and how the principles can translate into actions that the Council can cost and implement.

Further information and guidance notes from HCCTNZ are attached as Appendix 6 and are also available on www.cemeteries.org.nz .

4.2 Regulatory Requirements

Legislation that is relevant to the management of Linwood Cemetery includes:

Burial and Cremation Act 1964

This Act controls the establishment, use and closure of cemeteries and burial grounds and the process for disinterment. The use of Linwood Cemetery for burial purposes is governed by this legislation.

The Act is administered by the Ministry of Health but it allows councils to make bylaws for the management of cemeteries. It also enables councils to expend resources on clearing, cleaning, repairing and tidying of any closed, disused or derelict cemetery, and includes the removal and disposal of tablets, monuments, etc but does not include the removal of remains. Where there is a health and safety risk, the Council is able to take appropriate measures to address the risk.

Historic Places Act 1993

The Historic Places Act is administered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. The purpose of the Act is to:

“promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand”

The Trust’s key area of regulation under the Historic Places Act relates to archaeological sites.

The Act’s definition of an archaeological site

“ means any place in New Zealand that –

a) *Either –*

i) *Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or*

ii) *Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and*

b) *Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand”*

Any person wishing to undertake work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site must first obtain an authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for that work. As the Linwood Cemetery contains paths, tram tracks and graves that predate 1900, it is an archaeological site as defined by the Historic Places Act 1993 and is subject to the provisions of that Act.

Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Recent amendments to the RMA in 2003 included enhancing the provisions of the Resource Management Act for historic heritage. The amendments strengthen the recognition of historic heritage by including it as a “Matter of National Importance” – including “outstanding landscapes”, “the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga” and “the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development”.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, Christchurch City Council has a schedule of heritage items in its City Plan that includes six historic cemeteries listed as protected heritage items in Appendix 1, Part 10, Volume 3 of the City Plan. Although Linwood Cemetery is not currently included in this list, the Council acknowledges that the Linwood Cemetery does have heritage values, hence the request for the production of this Conservation Plan.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act requires all councils to prepare an assessment of their community cemeteries by June 2005. While the requirements of the Act relate to health aspects such as water quality, a Conservation Plan addressing the heritage values of a cemetery is useful to feed into any overall management plan or assessment of a cemetery.

4.3 Council Requirements

In the Council’s role of managing Linwood Cemetery, it is vital that it maintains good relationships with relevant interest groups especially including the Linwood Cemetery Working Group, Neighbourhood Associations, the Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of NZ (HCCTNZ) and, where possible, relatives of those buried in the cemetery.

The Council is required to ensure that the cemetery meets health and safety requirements and that any potential dangers are eliminated, minimised or isolated.

In addition, Council is required to manage the site appropriately and assess proposals for future work.

Finally, the cemetery still has a few burials and some interments of ashes each year. It therefore needs to manage the erection of new monuments on existing plots in a manner that meets the requirements of the families concerned and of the existing heritage fabric.

4.4 Linwood Cemetery Working Group

Linwood Cemetery is fortunate in having an enthusiastic and dedicated group of volunteers who carry out work at the cemetery. This work ranges from advocacy to weeding to systematic recording of inscriptions and graves. The Working Group, which has Council representation, was established in 2000 and meets monthly.

5 CONSERVATION POLICY

Introduction

The following conservation policy statements have been developed to guide Christchurch City Council on anticipated as well as unforeseen future work at Linwood Cemetery, in terms of both practical requirements and the retention of essential heritage values.

The statements below include general conservation policies followed by specific policies for implementation (which are based on the principles set out in the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value). The policy statements are written in italics, with supporting commentary below each statement.

General Policies

General Policy 1

Standards

The conservation and management of Linwood Cemetery should conform to internationally recognised standards of practice and knowledge for cemetery conservation.

There is a good range of publications and website information outlining current internationally recognised 'best practice' conservation and management of historic cemeteries. In New Zealand, the Historic Cemetery Conservation Trust of New Zealand has a website (<http://www.cemeteries.org.nz>) which provides specific guidance as well as having links to other national and international websites, including the National Trust of Australia website (www.nsw.nationaltrust.org.au/cemsp/planing.html) and English Heritage (www.english-heritage.org.uk). Such standards have been referred to in the preparation of this Conservation Plan.

General Policy 2

ICOMOS

Work carried out on the graves should be in accordance with the 'ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value'.

This charter has been formally adopted by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the Department of Conservation and a number of territorial authorities, including the Christchurch City Council.

The charter identifies eight conservation processes as being:

1. **Non-intervention** (not carrying out any work)
2. **Maintenance** (the protective care of an historic place)
3. **Stabilisation** (the arrest of the processes of decay)
4. **Repair** (the making good of decayed or damaged material)
5. **Restoration** (returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier stage by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions)
6. **Reconstruction** (the introduction of new material to replace that which has been lost and can only be carried out where sufficient evidence is available and the need is essential)
7. **Adaptation** (modifying the place to suit it to a compatible new use involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value)
8. **Interpretation** (making the heritage values of the structure accessible)

One or a combination of the above processes may be appropriate to effect the optimum level of conservation. For cemeteries generally (and including Linwood Cemetery), the most appropriate conservation procedure, other than Maintenance, is nearly always Stabilisation. For some individual items, Repair and/or Restoration may be appropriate. More rarely, partial Reconstruction may be appropriate for individual heritage features in particular circumstances. Interpretation, which could be seen to complement actual conservation processes, is appropriate for this cemetery.

General Policy 3

New Works

Any work carried out at Linwood Cemetery should not diminish heritage values.

Conservation treatment, including non-intervention, as well as any other works carried out at the cemetery should take account of the burials, graves and historic tree plantings.

Where remedial work is required, aim to repair rather than replace historic material. Original materials should be respected. In carrying out repairs, materials matching the original should be generally used where they are available. New landscaping and plantings should only occur if this does not diminish heritage values.

Any new work, for example that associated with new burials, or the interment of ashes, should be clearly identified as being new work, yet not detract from existing heritage features.

It is reasonable to allow seating within the cemetery but it should be kept to a minimum (say, four or five seats by the main pathways) and potentially in a 'heritage style' such as the ones recently added to the turning circle of Addington Cemetery.

Gates should be re-erected at the Butterfield Avenue entrance to the Cemetery.

Further research should be conducted to ascertain the original location, appearance and materials of the mourning kiosk. Consideration should be given to reconstructing the kiosk if sufficient historical information allows, or for creating a new open sided kiosk for use by those visiting the cemetery, research groups (including schools) and the Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

Where monuments have been shattered or are damaged beyond repair, they should be retained within the Cemetery and, if possible carefully set in concrete. Where they are becoming severely degraded, it may be appropriate to erect a plaque in front of or on the grave to indicate who was buried there and when. Where resources are limited, priority should be given to placing plaques on graves that are significant.

Consideration should be given, in consultation with the community, to placing a memorial to stillborns/suicides in unmarked graves at the Cemetery. For example, a small plaque could be placed at the edge of the triangular area (in plot 38) known to have stillborns and suicides, as an alternative to the recently planted trees in this location.

Where the original locations of parts cannot be identified, individual monuments/parts should be placed in a section of the cemetery solely containing such monuments. These should be fixed in the new position but in such a way that such fixing is reversible, if subsequent discovery means they can be reinstated in their original location. A suitable place should be where there are no existing burials, possibly the former site of the Sexton's house.

General Policy 4

Required Skills

People with the appropriate skill levels should be involved in various aspects of works at the Cemetery

Christchurch City Council staff, the Linwood Cemetery Working Group and other volunteers can carry out the bulk of the cyclical work, including basic repair, the production and regular updating of condition assessment reports, inventory, grass cutting, control of vegetation, and basic cleaning (all following accepted best practice, and after appropriate training). Recent repair and reconstruction work that has been carried out under Council contract has been approved by the Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand and is to be encouraged.

Specialist conservators are sometimes required to evaluate and analyse individual monuments and specify repairs (notably, stone conservators for the complex stone memorials, and metal conservators for the railings). Masons and metalworkers, or others working under their guidance, will be needed to carry out repair of broken headstones, provide temporary support to dislodged elements and repoint failed joints. A qualified arboriculturalist should provide advice on and guide tree removals and major pruning of historic vegetation.

The New Zealand Standard for Headstones and Cemetery Monuments is NZS 4242: 1995 and its amendments.

General Policy 5

Consultation

Where possible and practical, efforts should be made to consult with the relevant family of those buried at Linwood Cemetery prior to major repair or restoration work being undertaken.

Families of those buried at Linwood paid a rental for the plots. However, it is widely accepted that because Councils own the land to which the graves are in, Councils are able to take appropriate steps to conserve the heritage fabric of the graveyard. Out of respect, if practical and possible, effort to contact descendents should be made, for example through public notices in the newspaper, to notify families of the intent to carry out major repair/restoration work. However, it is recognised that in a number of cases, particularly with older graves, the descendents of those buried cannot easily be traced. This should not prevent maintenance and repair being carried out.

General Policy 6

Use

Linwood Cemetery retains its present use as a cemetery.

Maintaining the historic and existing use of the cemetery is the best means of retaining heritage values. Christchurch City Council is doing this.

General Policy 7

Cultural Objects

All graves and memorials are to be regarded as important cultural objects and all conservation work to them, and to the cemetery as a whole, will be undertaken to ensure the minimum intervention, yet as much as is needed to ensure their future retention.

In general, the combination of layout, burials, notable graves and other monuments and surrounds, and original planting are of exceptional significance in that they make a critical contribution to the overall significance of Linwood Cemetery, as outlined as Significant Features in section 3.2 of this plan. The retention of these items is very important.

In order to retain the heritage values of the cemetery as a whole, it is recommended that the Council follows the policies outlined in Section 5 and carries out implementation recommendations in accordance with the examples provided in Appendices 1, 2 and 3. Fabric or features that are of exceptional to considerable significance should be retained and conserved. Fabric or features that are of some significance should be retained where practical and possible. Fabric or features that are neutral or intrusive may be removed if appropriate or preferred.

General Policy 8

Plantings

The setting of Linwood Cemetery is retained, intrusive vegetation is removed or appropriately managed, cuttings are taken of heritage trees on the boundary of the cemetery with a view to replacement once the vigour of the historic trees eventually fails, and new plantings are avoided.

The large historic pines and macrocarpa on the periphery of the cemetery have overhanging mature branches that are rare in Christchurch except for places like the Botanic Gardens and therefore some should be retained when considering trimming.

At the time of writing this conservation plan, the large pines at the north-east corner of the cemetery (adjacent to Bromley Park) appear to be reasonably stable. At some point when the pines do go, the stumps should be retained (as otherwise the banks will be destabilised) and a dense planting of 'sand dune' grasses around the stumps be carried out on the slope and informal timber steps placed up the slope. The latter could be done now with the knowledge that they will be demolished when the trees are felled. There is little point in doing the 'grass' planting now as the pines keep any moisture off the ground and the grasses, if they did establish, would be destroyed when the trees are felled. Once the site is cleared 'replacement' pines (from cuttings of the originals) should be planted in amongst the sand dune grasses to recreate part of the original 1880's boundary planting. Alternatively, in the future, when the mature pines eventually have to go (due to ill health/instability), consideration could be given to reconstructing the original post and cap-rail fence around the boundary.

Historic grave plantings should be retained if possible and maintained to minimise damage to surrounding graves (eg trim lower limbs of yews, as is already being done at the cemetery). An exception to this is a large yew planted immediately to the north of the Peacock mausoleum – anecdotal evidence⁴⁵ suggests it provides a hiding spot for vandals defacing the mausoleum. Its removal is therefore recommended as a way of protecting this notable grave.

Recent plantings are predominantly of neutral significance but should be carefully maintained to prevent them from becoming intrusive. Of particular note are potential issues with recent plantings within graves themselves. While the reasons for their planting is understandable – plants and bark cover up damaged or collapsed grave slabs – the new plants may create new issues and accelerate deterioration of the remaining heritage fabric of the graves. Accordingly, the practice of planting on historic graves should cease and existing recent plantings should be carefully managed. New planting on unmarked graves is not recommended, and careful consideration should be given to the removal of some recent plantings eg in the area of the stillborns.

The alignment of the graves along the diagonal path creates triangular spaces between the path and the graves, which is a significant design element of the plan layout. Retaining the triangular spaces will retain this element of the design values. The existing recent planting disguises the triangular spaces to a certain extent and it is recommended that, if planting is desired, very low spreading planting would be acceptable with larger, bushy plants being less acceptable. Grass, however, is the preferred planting in the triangular areas adjacent to the graves.

Refer to 6.1 Implementation Strategies and Recommendations and Appendix 4 Plant List.

⁴⁵ Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

General Policy 9

Archaeological Features

Subsurface archaeological features should not be disturbed, except for the standard process of interment, or where it is appropriate for the purpose of recovering structural information or exposing significant original features.

The definition of an archaeological site as set out in the Historic Places Act 1993 can be found in section 4.2 of this conservation plan. Except for the standard process of burials, the Historic Places Trust should be consulted to determine if an Authority to Modify, Destroy or Damage an Archaeological Site is required for any subsurface archaeological work eg any work around the site of the Sexton's cottage or the cemetery entrances.

Similarly an Authority may be required should works be undertaken to expose the tram tracks along the main pathway. This exposure of the tram tracks would have definite heritage value, although may present issues for maintenance and protection from weathering or other damage. Alternative options for interpreting the site of the tram tracks are discussed in Intervention Policy 8.

General Policy 11

Records

Records of Linwood Cemetery should be kept in an appropriate archive(s).

All conservation works should be documented for future reference. This includes monument repairs, cleaning and repositioning. Ensure 'before' and 'after' photographs are taken. Black and white archival quality photographs are preferable, although digital photography appears to be acceptable (and is currently being trialled by the New Zealand Society of Genealogists).

If possible, keep cemetery records in two locations so that in the event of major loss and destruction there are written and photographic records to work from.

Archives New Zealand (Christchurch Branch) would be a suitable repository for archival material as it already has a reasonable holding relating to Linwood Cemetery. Consideration should be given to lodging with Archives New Zealand copies of the vast amount of work relating to the recording of headstones and inscriptions by Linda Rimmer of the Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

General Policy 12

Review

This plan should be reviewed on a regular basis by an appropriately qualified heritage expert.

It is recommended that such a review take place five to ten years from the adoption of this Conservation Plan.

Intervention Policies

Following from the general policies above, below are specific intervention policies based on the ICOMOS New Zealand's charter with respect to processes for conservation:

Intervention Policy 1

Non-Intervention

Overall, intervention is required at the cemetery, although many of the individual graves do not require intervention at this point in time.

Non-intervention is an appropriate course of action for many of the individual graves at the current time – those in very good condition and those where intervention may remedy one problem but create another (as could be the case with cleaning or potentially the removal of some biological growth). Generally, however, intervention is required on a number of graves and on vegetation (as outlined as Maintenance, Stabilisation, Repair, and Restoration below).

Intervention Policy 2

Maintenance

A maintenance plan is prepared for the cemetery according to conservation standards.

Regular maintenance of the grounds and graves is one of the most effective conservation processes for the cemetery. A planned programme of systematic maintenance for the grounds and monuments should be prepared and adopted, although an historic cemetery need not be a manicured showpiece. A maintenance plan should be monitored regularly and should be reviewed at least 5 yearly.

Currently there is a programme of mowing to keep the graves tidy. This is encouraged, so long as great care is taken to avoid cutting the grass too close to the ground and/or damaging the historic fabric of graves. Maintaining a wide 'Roundup' sprayed mowing strip alongside graves helps to keep the mowers away from the kerbs and corners. Maintenance associated with heritage fabric involves a greater level of care than for non-heritage fabric.

Historic trees and shrubs are to be retained, where possible and practical, and it is recognised that there may be some undermining of graves as a result. Generally, however, historic vegetation should be managed to prevent further damage (eg advice should be sought on cutting back limbs where they are damaging graves). Other trees and shrubs are to be regularly cut back, or removed where damaging or threatening graves.

Intervention Policy 3

Stabilisation

Stabilisation of individual heritage items is undertaken to arrest the process of decay.

Stabilisation would include such work as infilling of collapsed graves or applying a protective coating (for example, fisholene) to certain iron railings.

Intervention Policy 4

Repair

Required repairs/remedial work is carried out as soon as possible, in accordance with the priority rating range from Immediate to Desirable.

Where possible and practical, techniques used for repair should be founded in traditional technologies. Where modern technologies are employed, every effort should be made for them to be concealed.

Repair should be carried out *in situ* where possible and practical. Monuments/features should only be removed as an extreme measure if required to undertake conservation work or protect from serious harm to people and/or heritage values. Location and parts of removed structures should be carefully recorded to enable return to the original site as soon as circumstances allow.

Intervention Policy 5

Restoration

Restoration of elements of some headstones, memorials, monuments and railings are carried out, where such restoration is carried out on the basis of accurate evidence and where it will enhance heritage values and otherwise prevent deterioration.

In the case of some items, notably headstones and iron railings, restoration (reassembly or reinstatement of original fabric) enhances heritage values and makes the grave appear tidier and is less vulnerable to vandalism.

Monuments should not be moved from their original location, unless there is evidence to show that they have already been moved and ought to be reinstated in their original location.

Intervention Policy 6

Reconstruction

Reconstruction of grave and cemetery elements is only carried out where there is sufficient evidence to show that the new material exactly replaces that which has been lost.

For the most part, reconstruction is not required at Linwood Cemetery. An example where partial reconstruction may be desirable is the replacement of missing elements on iron railings around grave sites. In this case, there is sufficient evidence on which to pattern new material to reconstruct certain elements.

Gates should be erected at the Butterfield Avenue entrance to the cemetery. Reconstruction is recommended should sufficient information about the original gates be located (or new simple modern style gates erected if this is not possible).

If sufficient photographic (or other) evidence of the mourning kiosk or the original post and cap rail fence is found, these could form the basis of reconstructing the fence or kiosk if required.

Original fabric should only be removed when there is no practical appropriate alternative, and only that which is absolutely necessary should be replaced. Any original materials removed should be recorded, catalogued and safely stored.

Original parts of grave sites should only be replaced with new material where:

- the original fabric is structurally unsound and/or is a hazard
- the fabric is causing deterioration of other original materials.

Intervention Policy 7

Adaptation

Adaptation is not an appropriate conservation intervention, since the graves have a principal use not suited to adaptation.

Intervention Policy 8

Interpretation

Interpretation of Linwood Cemetery is designed to maximise the quality of visitor understanding, enjoyment and support, while at the same time not detracting from the heritage values of the site itself.

Interpretation is currently provided on four panels situated around the cemetery. This is appropriate.

Small block markers indicating the various general plot numbers (1-48 as shown in section 2.1.2) would be a helpful tool to guide visitors to the general area where a grave might be. The Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand does not support the use of plastic block markers and is currently investigating the use of stamped brass.

Where it has been identified that an individual grave is beyond repair and that any further intervention would compromise the significance of the grave, or where there is an unmarked grave of a known named burial, then consideration could be given to allowing the placement of a suitable metal plaque recording its details (carefully placed so as not to compromise the integrity). The Heritage and Design Unit of the Christchurch City Council is able to provide guidance on the type of plaque to be used. This method of using plaques should be used with caution, however, to avoid the cemetery being like a museum.

The site of the tram tracks within the cemetery is significant and is worthy of interpretation. One option would be to expose the original fabric of the tram tracks, following archaeological guidance from the Historic Places Trust regional archaeologist. The condition of the tramway fabric is uncertain, however, and its exposure may require subsequent conservation intervention. An alternative, and potentially less costly option, is to mark up the surface of the paths with paint in the places where the tram tracks are located (based on ground penetrating radar information and further research).

5.1 Implementation Strategies and Recommendations

The following implementation strategies and recommendations for Linwood Cemetery are a combination of best practice solutions guided by the National Trust of Australia, Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand, and direct experience from Christchurch City Council cemetery staff. The table on pages 90-92 complements guidance provided in Appendix 1 (Implementation Examples), Appendix 2 (Condition notes and specific recommendations for Selected Notable Graves) and Appendix 3 (Tabulated Guide to the Conservation of Monuments).

Strategies	Actions	Timeframe	Who to Undertake
Prevent future damage to graves by careful management of vegetation	Cut back or remove non-historic trees damaging or threatening monuments and surrounds, cut back historic vegetation where required, consider putting in root barriers for trees near graves, corner plantings by the northernmost main pathway should have the soil level lowered, consider removal of young conifers on area 28, carefully maintain all other vegetation and generally avoid future planting on graves. (refer to Appendix 4 for details of vegetation)	Removal of damaging trees within one year. General vegetation management on-going.	Tree removal under the guidance of an arboriculturalist. General management by Council staff.
Avoid future damage to graves and people	Gain structural assessment of monuments of dubious structural integrity and remedy (refer to Appendix 1 for implementation examples) and carry out intervention in accordance with conservation policies above. Monitor the monuments and surrounds regularly, as they are more likely to need attention as they get older. Continue with security monitoring and education to try to prevent further vandalism.	Structural remedy within one year if possible (may need to isolate fault to avoid damage in interim). Intervention as required, refer to Appendices 1, 2 and 3.	Stone Conservators, Structural Engineer or Masons for structural correction. Council staff for monitoring. Stone and Metal Conservators, Stone Masons, Council Staff and Volunteers, dependent on level of intervention (refer to Appendices 1, 2 and 3)
Where possible and practical, consult with families of those buried	Advertise through public notices when intending to carry out major conservation work on individual monuments. Consider signage at entrance to cemetery guiding families on appropriate and inappropriate refurbishment of and planting on existing graves.	As required.	Council staff.
'Formalise' the Butterfield Avenue entrance to the cemetery.	A good way to formalise the entrance is to install gates. Reconstruction of the original gates is appropriate if sufficient historical information is		Council staff/contractors

	gathered to allow such a reconstruction. If not, the most appropriate alternative would be to install gates of a simple modern style.		
Support the continuation of grave-by-grave inventory	Continue support through Linwood Cemetery Working Group meetings for database, assist in exploring option to form Linwood Cemetery Working Group as a Trust to be eligible to seek funding. Inventory may include extra historical information on person buried or cross reference to location of that information.	Ideally to be completed within five years, but will be dependent on resources available.	Linwood Cemetery Working Group to continue to undertake recording of individual graves. Detailed condition assessments of monuments and surrounds should ideally be undertaken by stone and metal conservators.
Council arborist to complete tree-by-tree inventory	A tree survey outlining the condition and estimated age of the trees at Linwood Cemetery had begun at the time of writing this Conservation Plan.	Complete within six months if possible.	Detailed condition assessments of trees to be carried out by Council arborist.
Carefully manage grave plantings	Further planting on graves is not recommended at this stage. The soil for corner pathway plantings should be lowered to avoid causing dampness against the graves. Unsuitable or 'out of scale' plants within plots should be selectively removed or pruned. Broken grave covers were planted on as a means of obscuring the damaged covers. A preferable alternative is to cover with sand (or possibly gravel). Refer to photograph 4 in Implementation Examples in Appendix 1.	As required.	Council staff, volunteers.
Ensure archaeological requirements are met	Consult with Historic Places Trust Archaeologist to determine if an Authority to Damage, Modify or Destroy an Archaeological Site is required in any new works eg if the option of exposing the tram	As required.	Council staff to consult.

	tracks is decided upon for interpretative purposes.		
Record existing cemetery and any interventions (trees and monuments).	A photographic record using black and white photographs on archival quality paper is best practice. Files and photographs associated with the Cemetery should ultimately be lodged with Archives New Zealand. Ideally information is kept in two locations - Council offices and Archives New Zealand. Insert small block markers to identify the burial areas 1-48 as marked on the interpretation panels.	As required, lodge Council records with Archives New Zealand after approximately 10 years in Council. Lodge copies of Linwood Cemetery Working Group grave/burial database with Archives New Zealand when complete or earlier.	Council staff/Linwood Cemetery Working Group.
Ensure appropriate cyclical maintenance	Prepare and implement general maintenance plan.	One year.	Council staff with specialist input if required.
Prepare a vegetation development plan to determine which, if any, new plantings would be suitable in particular areas of the cemetery	Such a plan may identify a list of species suitable for planting and allocate the areas where such planting may take place. The cemetery has a relatively small amount of historic planting and, as a landscape character, this should be respected in any development plan. Cuttings may be taken from historic trees to ensure replacement stock is available for the future.	Within two to five years, depending on the Council's requirements.	Landscape architect with historic cemetery experience in conjunction with Council (including arborist) and in consultation with the Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

Recommendations for Future Work

In addition to recommended implementation and strategies outlined in 5.1 above, the following outlines recommendations for future work with respect to Linwood Cemetery:

- The Butterfield Avenue entrance should be 'formalised' as the main entrance to the cemetery, whilst retaining all other entrances as informal pedestrian access points. New gates should be erected at this entrance, if possible reconstructing them (as defined in the ICOMOS Charter, that is, replicating or directly copying the original design) based on images of the original gates. If reconstruction is not possible, it is preferable that an obviously modern simple style gate is erected instead. For security reasons, chains may continue to be used also.
- Once this plan is approved, any management proposals that are not within the intention of this plan, or that conflict with its policies, will require a change to the plan before they can be sanctioned.
- Take practical steps to reduce vandalism, including maintaining cooperative working relationships with the police and neighbourhood groups. Lighting will only encourage night visitation and is not recommended. The Council has indicated that other options, such as security cameras, may be considered on a temporary basis in the future.
- Where original locations of parts cannot be found, individual monuments/parts are to be placed in a section of the cemetery solely containing such monuments, rather than being placed temporarily on separate existing graves as is currently the practice. A possible suitable area is the area where the Sexton's house had been near the Butterfield Avenue entrance.
- Linwood Cemetery Working Group should consider forming a charitable trust. They would then be eligible to apply for funding from organisations such as Lotteries Grants. Further information can be found on the Department of Internal Affairs website <http://www.dia.govt.nz>.
- Consider options for interpretation of the cemetery tramway. The two recommended alternatives are (1) exposure of the original tram tracks, subject to approval by the Historic Places Trust and exploratory investigation as to their condition beneath the asphalt or (2) to mark up the surface of the paths with paint in the places where the tram tracks are located (based on ground penetrating radar information and further research).
- Consider re-erecting a kiosk/shelter for visitors and for use by the school history programme. A suitable position may be the site a 19th century mourning kiosk, evidently near Block 22 but further research is required to clarify the location. Alternatively, the

former site of the sexton's house may be a suitable place for a new kiosk. Ground penetrating radar should be used to ensure any new kiosk or shelter is not sited over a burial site or archaeological evidence. Any work of this nature will require an authority from the Historic Places Trust.

- Continue with conducting oral histories, such as the interview recently carried out with a former sexton. Ideally best practice oral history techniques would be followed (best practice techniques are outlined on the National Oral History Association of New Zealand website www.nohanz.org.nz). The Council has indicated that it is hoped that oral histories will be conducted with those who contacted the Council through the public submission process associated with this Conservation Plan and information gathered would be produced in a booklet. The authors support this as a recommendation.
- There is considerable public interest in finding out the stories behind people buried at the cemetery. It is beyond the scope of a conservation plan to detail more than a few of the many stories associated with the cemetery. Cemetery tours are conducted occasionally. A future project could be to conduct further research and build on existing publications to inform visitors and provide guidance on how families can carry out further research.
- Ideally, an inventory of the condition of each individual grave/memorial should be prepared. A maintenance plan for each grave/memorial could then be prepared and followed. A complete inventory of each memorial should contain:

Memorial type;
Face of inscription;
No. of people commemorated;
Compilation date;
Shape/dimension/orientation;
Decoration;
Grave furniture;
Memorial number;
Material/s;
Mason;
Compiler;
Inscription;
Condition of memorial and inscription;
Photo;
Plan of location.

(Additional historical information about person buried could be included as part of inventory or a cross reference given to location of known information).

- Council use this Conservation Plan to guide the preparation of a Development Plan to determine specific new plantings and identify exact areas where they could be planted. Such a development plan would also identify areas where it is suitable for school groups to continue with volunteer work at the cemetery.

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7 Appendices