

DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HAGLEY PARK – 445 HAGLEY AVENUE, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12
RICCARTON AVENUE AND 1 HARPER AVENUE,
CHRISTCHURCH

Hagley Park is one of the oldest and most extensively used public parks of its kind in New Zealand. The Park has its genesis in the Canterbury Association's 1850 settlement plan for the City of Christchurch, although its European associations extend back to the Deans brothers who leased it from Ngāi Tūāhuriri as part of their greater landholding from 1843.

It is of cultural and spiritual significance for tangata whenua who trace their association with the landscape back to the first Māori inhabitants of up to 1000 years ago. The Avon River/Ōtākaro which intersects the Park was an important mahinga kai and traditional travel route for Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoë and Ngāi Tahu. Little Hagley Park was an established resting and meeting place used mostly by Ngāi Tūāhuriri travelling between Kaiapoi and Banks Peninsula. Their historic use of Little Hagley Park continued throughout the 1860s, most notably in 1868 when it was used by up to 150 hapū members as a base during the Native Land Court hearings. The quest for a Māori reserve, whare and marae in Little Hagley Park, in recognition of its historic use as a meeting and resting place, is a 20th century expression of Ngāi Tahu's historical grievance which stems from the purchase and settlement of land in Canterbury and Christchurch, and the loss of their settlements and mahinga kai.

The Park's lengthy association with formalised and other types of recreation began in 1851 when a cricket club was established in Canterbury, and a cricket pitch was formed in North Hagley Park. The **Umpires Pavilion (1864)** has high historical and social significance as the oldest sports building in Canterbury and research to date suggests that it is probably the oldest cricket pavilion in Australasia (NZHPT). It was built in 1864 in time for the first international cricket match in Canterbury. In March of that year George Parr's All England Eleven arrived to play Canterbury.

The **Park Bridge (1885)** in Armagh Street is one of a number of historic central city bridges over the River Avon, built not only for function, but also as ornamental examples of civic pride. The bridge was an expression of the growing recreational importance of Hagley Park for Christchurch residents and visitors. The Park Bridge replaced an earlier footbridge.

The **Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda (1926)** is one of the few war memorials erected in New Zealand to commemorate a group that was created by the war itself; in this case the bandsmen who died serving in World War I. The rotunda was completed in 1926 and officially opened in September that year by Rhodes. At the opening Rhodes recounted that following the Gallipoli campaign only one band could be formed from the four that went to the battle as casualties were so heavy. It was estimated that between 500 and 600 bandsmen had been on the battlefields of France. They played in camps, hospitals and, sometimes, near the battleline with shells falling upon the band. For many years bands played regularly on Sundays in the rotunda but by the mid-1950s it had all but ceased to be used.

**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 1395
*HAGLEY PARK – 445 HAGLEY AVENUE, 6, 10, 12
RICCARTON AVENUE AND 1 HARPER AVENUE,
CHRISTCHURCH***

PHOTO:

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical and social values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular person, group, organisation, institution, event, phase or activity; the continuity and/or change of a phase or activity; social, historical, traditional, economic, political or other patterns.

Hagley Park has high historic and social significance and is of national importance as one of the oldest and most extensively used public parks of its kind in New Zealand. Named after the country seat of Lord Lyttelton, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Canterbury Association, the Park has its genesis in the Canterbury Association's 1850 settlement plan for the City of Christchurch, although its European associations extend back to the Deans brothers who leased it from Ngāi Tūāhuriri as part of their greater landholding from 1843.

Following the arrival of the first four ships in December 1850 some of Canterbury's earliest settlers were accommodated across the Park and, as part of this temporary occupation, it became the site of the town's first bakery, first Methodist Sunday School and the location of the first Methodist church service.

The Province's first Government Gardener, Enoch Barker was appointed in 1859 and, by late 1863, 31 acres of the Park had been planted with 11,000 forest trees including Turkish and English oak, Horse and sweet chestnut, walnut, sycamore, maple, hornbeam, English broad leaved and other elms. Eight years later the majority of the Park's perimeter belts had been planted, hedges had been established on both sides of the Park's Riccarton Avenue boundary and foot tracks through the Park had been formed linking the College Bridge (now referred to as the Hagley Park Bridge) with Fendalton, Riccarton and Great South Road. In addition, ground work and some planting on that part of North Hagley Park historically occupied by the Acclimatisation Society had been undertaken. Between 1867 and 1889 the second Government Gardener John Armstrong and his son Joseph completed the planting of the Park's peripheral belts adding to their depth in some areas. Permanent footpaths were formed and planted and an additional pathway system following the meander of the Avon River/Ōtākaro was laid and planted.

On the directive of Central Government an economic plant nursery was established in South Hagley Park in 1881. This operated until 1886/1887 and during that time over 180 economic plant and tree species were trialled. Nursery stock was distributed widely throughout New Zealand with a number of species, such as olives, wattles and marram grass passing into general cultivation.

Public subscriptions enabled the staged development of a horse ride around the perimeter of the Park commencing in 1882 as well as the formation of Victoria Lake in 1898. Members of the public also contributed thousands of bulbs in support of two successful and ongoing mass daffodil planting projects, the first in the 1930s & 1940s in the area known as the Woodland (formerly part of the

Acclimatisation Society grounds), and the second from 1950 around the boundaries of the Park. A similar, smaller-scale project initiated by the Christchurch Soroptomists Club created the Little Hagley Park bluebell dell from 1956.

The city's other chief springtime display, the Riccarton Avenue Cherries, were planted (and replanted) in at least four distinct stages; 1905, 1936, 1999 and 2000. Ageing boundary hedges were removed when Riccarton Avenue was widened in 1930 and utilitarian gates were gradually replaced with more ornamental styles between 1958 and 1960. A rose species garden was established in 1953 on part of the site historically occupied by the Acclimatisation Society and two years later an area adjacent to this was transformed into a Primula and Waterside Garden. The existing Pinetum was formed between the West Bridge and Riccarton Avenue prior to World War Two and was extended in 1961. The rose species garden was replaced with a heritage rose garden in the 1980s.

The Park's lengthy association with formalised and other types of recreation began in 1851 when a cricket pitch was formed in North Hagley Park. A horse track was laid the following year and a public bathing place was sanctioned in 1868. Also on North Hagley Park the first golf links were formed in 1873 with new links formed in 1891 and an athletic track was laid in 1878. New and replacement cricket pitches were developed in South Hagley Park from 1866. In the 1870s the Avon River/ Ōtākaro passing through the Park was used for boating sports and by the early 1880s had become a popular stretch of the river for social boating excursions. Rugby and football moved their grounds across both North and South Parks from the 1880s and by the end of the 19th century, fields for polo, lacrosse, and hockey had been developed in South Hagley Park. In the 20th century other sports groups were granted licences and the large United Bowling, Tennis and Croquet Club complex was developed in North Hagley Park in 1905. In South Hagley Park basketball (now netball) courts were laid in 1930 over tennis courts that had been formed in 1927, and also on South Hagley Park a golf driving range was formed in 1954. A fitness track was constructed in 2005 on North Hagley Park and most recently the South Hagley cricket oval was redeveloped into an international standard cricket venue. Part of the Christchurch rebuild, this redevelopment was one of the city's first anchor projects. Today Hagley Park is recognised as the largest and premier sport and recreation park in greater Christchurch with cricket, rugby, football, netball, golf, hockey and tennis continuing their lengthy association with the Park.

Hagley Park was significantly impacted by the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes. North Hagley Park was a major site of liquefaction and damage was sustained to the Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda, the Canterbury Rugby Footballers Soldiers' Memorial pavilion, the Hagley Park Bridge and Helmores Bridge and it was necessary to remove approximately 19 trees. Victoria Lake's clay base cracked and its banks required stabilisation works causing the lake to remain empty until early 2012. Repairs are still ongoing in respect of Helmores Bridge.

The creation and development of Hagley Park is associated with many of Canterbury's prominent early colonists and a number of respected 20th century public figures who, in their capacity variously as Public Domains Board Commissioners and Park and Domain Board members directed its beautification and maintenance between 1863 and 1947. Noteworthy among these were; Sir John Hall, Sir Charles Bowen, William Rolleston, Edward Stafford, Edward Jollie, William Guise Brittain (Snr.), Thomas Potts, James Jamieson, Harry Ell, Edgar Stead, Dr Charles Chilton, Leonard Cockayne and Henry Wigram. It is also importantly associated with Canterbury's Government Gardeners, Curators and Parks Superintendents who were instrumental to varying degrees in its physical transformation. Most important among these being Enoch Barker, John and Joseph Armstrong and Ambrose Taylor who were responsible for the foundational layout, spatial organisation and planting which defines Hagley Park today.

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural and spiritual values that demonstrate or are associated with the distinctive characteristics of a way of life, philosophy, tradition, religion, or other belief, including: the symbolic or commemorative

value of the place; significance to Tangata Whenua; and/or associations with an identifiable group and esteemed by this group for its cultural values.

Hagley Park has high cultural and spiritual significance for the local and wider community for its cultural meanings, functions and the diversity of its use. It is of cultural and spiritual significance for tangata whenua who trace their association with the landscape back to the first Māori inhabitants of up to 1000 years ago. The Avon River/Ōtākaro which intersects the Park was an important mahinga kai and traditional travel route for Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoē and Ngāi Tahu. Little Hagley Park was an established resting and meeting place used mostly by Ngāi Tūāhuriri travelling between Kaiapoi and Banks Peninsula. Their historic use of Little Hagley Park continued throughout the 1860s, most notably in 1868 when it was used by up to 150 hapū members as a base during the Native Land Court hearings. The quest for a Māori reserve, whare and marae in Little Hagley Park, in recognition of its historic use as a meeting and resting place, is a 20th century expression of Ngāi Tahu's historical grievance which stems from the purchase and settlement of land in Canterbury and Christchurch, and the loss of their settlements and mahinga kai.

Although planning for the development of Hagley Park did not commence until the Government Gardener's appointment in 1859 the landscape became the newly formed town's first civic, sporting and cultural gathering point from 1851, hosting, among other events; Canterbury's first and many subsequent anniversary day celebrations from 1851, Canterbury's first horse race in 1851 and the town's first horticultural exhibition in 1852.

From 1862 the Park was used as the military training ground and practice terrain for members of the Canterbury militia and later, by the World War One and World War Two Volunteer Forces. It was the temporary accommodation ground during the Great Military Review and Encampment in 1901 and the Cadets and Volunteer Camp for Lord Kitchener's visit in 1910 and was the venue for a farewell event for troops heading to the First World War. The Park's military association extended to the construction of World War Two air-raid trenches for use by local schools, hospital visitors, sporting bodies and Addington Railway employees in 1941/1942, and the conversion of an area of North Hagley Park into vegetable grounds for the war effort in 1940.

As the city's principal outdoor gathering space the Park has accommodated numerous large-scale entertainments, military parades, public protests and community, provincial, national and international events. Significant among these were the; various events celebrating monarchy milestones from 1865, 1882 International Industrial Exhibition, the 1900 Relief of Mafeking celebrations, the 1906-1907 Christchurch International Exhibition, the 1918 Anzac Day returned soldiers parade, the 1919 Peace Celebration and Military Review, the Canterbury Centennial celebrations amusement park 1950/51, 'Classical Sparks' from the early 1980s, Christmas in the Park from the early 1990s, and the Ellerslie International Flower show 2009-2014. During the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes the Park was used as a temporary accommodation site, and a communication point for earthquake briefings. It was also the venue for two memorial services for victims of the earthquake in 2012 and 2013. More recently it was the scene for a global protest action by 'Occupy Christchurch' for 150 days and in 2015 was used as part of the TPPA protest action.

From the early 20th century Hagley Park has been used as a site of commemoration and memorialisation by the local and wider community. This has included the placement of site specific historic markers by the Canterbury Old Colonists' Association in 1908 and 1909, the retention of the Arai te Uru Pā pou and foundation stone from the 1906/07 exhibition; the erection of memorial tablets by the Canterbury Pilgrims Association in 1911 and 1931, and the Methodist Church in 1951; and the placement of various plaques and stones including those placed by the North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society in 1967 and the Dalai Lama in 1992. In the 1920s the Park was chosen as the appropriate location for two regional war memorials; the Canterbury Rugby Footballers Soldiers' Memorial pavilion 1914-1918 erected in 1923 and the Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda erected in 1926. Three sets of memorial gates were placed in the North Hagley Park in the mid 20th century. Planted markers commemorating local, national and international events have included successive

Arbor Day celebrations, the 1902 Coronation oaks, 1935 Silver Jubilee oak, Canterbury centenary trees and the 1953 Coronation planting. A camellia walk was planted in 1993 to commemorate the work of the suffragist Kate Sheppard and more recently, as part of the first memorial service for earthquake victims in March 2011, a tree signifying the rebirth of the city was planted.

The Park is prized by Christchurch and Canterbury residents, as illustrated by the degree of spirited resistance evoked by historic and more recent attempts to encroach upon or abstract land from the Park. This has been further illustrated by regular and ongoing protestations over the inequitable rights of sporting groups over the passive amenity function and aesthetic values of the Park, the pruning and removal of trees, the architectural style and presence of buildings inserted into the landscape and the presence of cars and parking within the Park. Consultation during the 2004 - 2007 management planning process further demonstrated the public's sense of attachment to Hagley Park through both written and oral submissions.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural and aesthetic values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular style, period or designer, design values, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the place.

Hagley Park has high architectural and aesthetic significance as an important functional, ornamental and compositional feature of the Canterbury Association's 1850 plan for the city of Christchurch. It is significant for its planned and cohesive spatial organisation as laid down through the second half of the 19th century which continues to shape its visual identity. Other facets of the Park's aesthetic value are derived from the rhythm, scale and maturation of much of its planting, the high degree of seasonal interest, vistas, focal points, sight lines and visual axes that extend through the Park and the experiential qualities manifested by these.

The Park has an additional architectural and aesthetic value for a number of its built structures and commemorative elements which have a lengthy and important social and historical connection with the place. These include; the Helmore's Lane Bridge, the Dynes, MacGibbon, Mickle and Woodlands Gates, Victoria Lake and Albert Lake, the Rugby Union Footballers' Soldiers Memorial and various historic site markers. Additionally, the Hagley Park Bridge, the Umpires' Pavilion and the Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda have an assessed high architectural and aesthetic significance in their own right as discrete scheduled items.

A number of these listed structures illustrate the work of important Canterbury architects and architectural firms, most particularly S. and A. Luttrell, and Collins and Harman/Armison and Collins. The Dynes Gates is believed to have been designed by Edgar Taylor, Christchurch Council's first Landscape Architect and the Woodlands Gates were fabricated by the Canterbury Foundry (John Anderson).

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP SIGNIFICANCE

Technological and craftsmanship values that demonstrate or are associated with: the nature and use of materials, finishes and/or technological or constructional methods which were innovative, or of notable quality for the period.

Hagley Park has technological and craftsmanship significance for the construction methods, materials and detailing of some of its ornamental and commemorative landscape fabric. The Woodlands Gates demonstrate the technical abilities of the Canterbury foundry in the early 20th century and exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship. In addition they have the potential to contribute further understanding of the level of sophistication in ironwork and garden ornamentation at the time of their production. The Park's stone fabric illustrates changing stylistic approaches and technical developments in stone work produced between the 1900s and the 1950s / 60s and the construction methodologies employed at those times. Some of the Park's plaques exhibit a degree of craftsmanship.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Contextual values that demonstrate or are associated with: a relationship to the environment (constructed and natural), a landscape, setting, group, precinct or streetscape; a degree of consistency in terms of type, scale, form, materials, texture, colour, style and/or detail; recognised landmarks and landscape which are recognised and contribute to the unique identity of the environment.

The Park has high contextual significance as an important and integral part of the 1850 boundaries of the first permanent European settlement in Canterbury. Together with the adjoining Botanic Gardens it is an important component of a group of early colonial sites which, individually and collectively, reveal much about the formative town plan, settlement and development pattern of Christchurch and illustrate the city's early amenity horticulture enterprise.

Hagley Park is an iconic feature of Christchurch's urban landscape with high landmark status by virtue of its size, location and the maturity of its vegetation. It is a prominent backdrop to the lives of numerous city residents who connect with it daily, either physically or visually. It is one of a small group of parks of city-wide significance which help provide the city with its unique scenery and character and plays a significant role in promoting and maintaining Christchurch's identity as a Garden City.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological or scientific values that demonstrate or are associated with: the potential to provide information through physical or scientific evidence an understanding about social historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values of past events, activities, structures or people.

Hagley Park has high archaeological and scientific significance as the setting for various occupations, structures and significant events of which some archaeological remains have been located in the past and others may yet remain in situ.

The Park also has scientific significance for its 19th century arboriculture record which provides evidence of plant availability at this time. In addition, many of the trees within the Park are of scientific significance by virtue of their genetic material and have the potential to advance understanding of the early movement of conifers, particularly *Pinus radiata*, into and around New Zealand.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

Hagley Park is of high overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The Park has high historical and social significance as an intrinsic component of the early settlement plan for the city of Christchurch, and as a leading New Zealand example of a public park developed from the mid 19th century. The Park reflects the early colonists' desire to establish an English way of life in Canterbury, including the provision of English sports culture and it has a strong association with many prominent early colonists and notable 20th century Cantabrians who helped to shape the identity of the Park. Hagley Park has high cultural and spiritual significance as an essential part of the traditions of the city and the traditions of numerous residents. It is of cultural and spiritual significance for the meanings and associations it holds for tangata whenua as a historic mahinga kai area and traditional travel route, and in the case of Little Hagley Park, an established resting and meeting place. It is also of cultural significance for its past and ongoing role as the focus for many important events in the cultural life of the city, and for its association with the sporting history of Christchurch and Canterbury. It also has significance as a focus of debate concerning the value of public space and the rights of citizens. Hagley Park has high architectural and aesthetic significance as one of the city's defining open space features and technological and craftsmanship significance for its memorial fabric and park furnishings. The Park has high contextual significance as an important component of a group of early colonial sites and for its landmark status in the central city. The Park has high archaeological significance for its acknowledged and potential archaeological resource and scientific

significance for its genetic resource and potential to advance New Zealand's early forest tree knowledge.

REFERENCES:

Beaumont, L., Pearson, D., Mosley, B. (2013) *A Conservation Plan for Hagley Park and Christchurch Botanic Gardens Conservation Plan*

<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/parkswalkways/christchurchbotanicgardens/conservationplan/index.aspx>

REPORT DATED: 2015

PLEASE NOTE THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF WRITING. DUE TO THE ONGOING NATURE OF HERITAGE RESEARCH, FUTURE REASSESSMENT OF THIS HERITAGE ITEM MAY BE NECESSARY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ITS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.

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**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 458
*CRICKET PAVILION AND SETTING – 445 HAGLEY
AVENUE,
CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH : M.VAIR-PIOVA, 16/12/2014

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical and social values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular person, group, organisation, institution, event, phase or activity; the continuity and/or change of a phase or activity; social, historical, traditional, economic, political or other patterns.

The Umpires Pavilion has high historical and social significance as the oldest sports building in Canterbury and research to date suggests that it is probably the oldest cricket pavilion in Australasia (NZHPT). It was built in 1864 in time for the first international cricket match in Canterbury. In March of that year George Parr's All England Eleven arrived to play Canterbury. A cricket club had been established in Canterbury in 1851, just six months after the arrival of the First Four Ships. Parr was said to have been surprised and impressed at the neatly fenced ground and purpose built pavilion which so closely modelled cricket facilities at home.(CCUA) The pavilion was originally positioned on the first Canterbury Cricket Club's grounds, called Dilloways, on the north-west corner of South Hagley Park. Here John Dilloway, of the Riccarton Hotel, put down a small cricket ground opposite his hotel. In 1866, with the establishment of the Hagley Oval, the pavilion was moved to its present site. Since its construction the pavilion has been home to several Christchurch cricket clubs including West Christchurch, St Albans, Marist and Christchurch United. By the 1980s the pavilion had been altered and upgraded several times and was under threat of demolition. However, in 1988 the Canterbury Cricket Umpires Association took over the building and over the next three years rebuilt and restored it on a voluntary basis to its original appearance. An Umpires Association was first formed in 1903, but lapsed after a couple of years. In 1922 the Association was reformed and continues to serve Canterbury cricket with several of its members becoming Test Umpires. The restored pavilion continues to be leased by the Umpires Association, from the Christchurch City Council. In December 2014 a revamped Hagley Oval, complete with a new stand and embankment, gained Test cricket status, hosting the first

test of the New Zealand versus Sri Lanka series of that year, and in February 2015 the ground played host to opening game of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2014-15.

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural and spiritual values that demonstrate or are associated with the distinctive characteristics of a way of life, philosophy, tradition, religion, or other belief, including: the symbolic or commemorative value of the place; significance to Tangata Whenua; and/or associations with an identifiable group and esteemed by this group for its cultural values.

The Umpires Pavilion has high cultural significance as it has been associated with Canterbury cricket since 1864. It stands as a symbol of the early colonists' desire to establish an English way of life in Canterbury, including English sports culture.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural and aesthetic values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular style, period or designer, design values, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the place.

The pavilion has architectural and aesthetic significance as an early colonial timber sports pavilion. It was constructed in 1864 from timber taken from Riccarton Bush. The lean-tos were added at a slightly later date. The original designer was not recorded however it was modelled on English cricket pavilions in terms of its design and function. It is also a typical early colonial building with its basic form and simple timber detailing used for decorative effect. The original building had a shingled roof. By 1983 the building had been substantially altered. The balcony had been removed and with it the distinctive Union Jack railing and frieze. The restoration of the building required a lot of work and new material to restore it to its original appearance, which was taken from an 1869 photograph. The pavilion was restored between 1989 and 1991. It was undertaken by a team of volunteers with guidance from Skews Hey Ussher Architects and the then New Zealand Historic Places Trust (now Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga). The two-storeyed single gabled timber building was restored, with rear and side lean-tos and double verandah along the front. The original simple timber frieze was also reinstated.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP SIGNIFICANCE

Technological and craftsmanship values that demonstrate or are associated with: the nature and use of materials, finishes and/or technological or constructional methods which were innovative, or of notable quality for the period.

The pavilion has high technological and craftsmanship significance due to its remaining early colonial timber construction. The building was constructed of timber from Riccarton Bush. The framing of the building was totara with kahikitea used for the weatherboard cladding. When the building was restored c.1990 the frame sections of the building were found to be mortised and tenoned and held in place with wooden wedges. The weatherboards were found to be held on by hand forged nails. (Lowrie)

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Contextual values that demonstrate or are associated with: a relationship to the environment (constructed and natural), a landscape, setting, group, precinct or streetscape; a degree of consistency in terms of type, scale, form, materials, texture, colour, style and/or detail; recognised landmarks and landscape which are recognised and contribute to the unique identity of the environment.

The pavilion has high contextual significance as a cricket pavilion that has remained on the same site at the Hagley Oval since 1866 when the cricket oval was established. The setting consists of the Hagley Oval cricket ground, which sits on the Riccarton Avenue boundary of South Hagley Park, opposite the Botanical Gardens. The Hagley Oval incorporates an embankment and new pavilion, opened in 2014, while on the perimeter of the embankment are two cricket club pavilions, the Umpires' Pavilion, and a groundsman's house and sheds.

It is also ringed by a variety of listed mature trees including purple sycamores, lime trees, oak trees and alder trees. The Canterbury Horticultural Society building is on the south-east boundary whilst the remainder of the oval is surrounded by sports grounds. South Hagley Park consists largely of sports

fields with facilities for several sports including netball, rugby and cricket. In the immediate vicinity of the listed building are some large shrubs which relate to the residential styled building, the groundsman's house, with hedge boundary, next door.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological or scientific values that demonstrate or are associated with: the potential to provide information through physical or scientific evidence an understanding about social historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values of past events, activities, structures or people.

The Umpires Pavilion and setting are of archaeological significance because they have the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to past building construction methods and materials, and human activity on the site, including that which occurred prior to 1900, considering the building was moved to this site in 1866. There may also be archaeological evidence of the original site of the building in the north-west corner of South Hagley Park.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The Umpires Pavilion and setting is of high overall heritage significance to the Christchurch District including Banks Peninsula. It has high historical and social significance as the oldest sports pavilion building in New Zealand. Since 1864 it has played a role in Canterbury's cricketing history, as the pavilion used for the first international cricket match in the region when the English cricket team visited in 1864, as home to a number of different Christchurch cricket clubs, and today as the base of the Canterbury Cricket Umpires Association. The role the pavilion has played in Canterbury cricket since 1864 was attested to in the late 1980s when, under threat of demolition, the Umpires Association restored and rebuilt it. It also has high cultural significance, with the pavilion standing as a physical reminder of the duration of the long and continuing association of the cricket oval, and more generally South Hagley Park, with the sporting life of Canterbury.

The pavilion has in addition both architectural and aesthetic significance, and technological and craftsmanship significance. As an early colonial building the pavilion was based on English models using early colonial building practices. As a result of the restoration between 1989 and 1991, much of its original exterior design has been reinstated, while the interior exhibits timber construction practices of the day. The source of this timber, namely Riccarton Bush, is also known.

Although the pavilion moved to its present site in 1866, two years after its construction, its contextual significance is largely undiminished, as its move accompanied that of the cricket oval within the confines of South Hagley Park. It has thus been a feature of cricket in South Hagley Park for 140 years. It is also of archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to past building construction methods and materials, and human activity on the site, in particular sporting activity. There may be archaeological evidence of its original site in the north-west corner of South Hagley Park.

REFERENCES:

CCC Heritage Files *Umpires Pavilion, 445 Hagley Avenue*
Hagley Park Oval. Traditional Home of Christchurch Cricket. *The Press*
Lowrie, G. A Pavilion is Built.
New Zealand Historic Places Trust Registration Report. Canterbury Cricket Umpires Association Pavilion.
Canterbury Cricket Umpires Association Incorporated 1989. The Umpires Pavilion.

REPORT DATED: 4 FEBRUARY 2015

PLEASE NOTE THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF WRITING. DUE TO THE ONGOING NATURE OF HERITAGE RESEARCH, FUTURE REASSESSMENT OF THIS HERITAGE ITEM MAY BE NECESSARY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ITS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.

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**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 618
*HAGLEY PARK BRIDGE AND SETTING – PARK TERRACE
BETWEEN ARMAGH HAGLEY PARK; 5,6,7,8 RICCARTON
AVENUE, CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH: M.VAIR-PIOVA, 16/12/2014

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical and social values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular person, group, organisation, institution, event, phase or activity; the continuity and/or change of a phase or activity; social, historical, traditional, economic, political or other patterns.

The Park Bridge in Armagh Street has high historical and social significance as one of a number of historic central city bridges over the River Avon, built not only for function, but also as ornamental examples of civic pride. Designed by City Surveyor Charles Walkden, the bridge was also an expression of the growing recreational importance of Hagley Park for Christchurch residents and visitors. The Park Bridge replaced an earlier footbridge and was formally opened by Mayor Hulbert in November 1885. Some minor damage occurred as a result of the 2010/2011 earthquakes and repairs are scheduled for 2015.

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural and spiritual values that demonstrate or are associated with the distinctive characteristics of a way of life, philosophy, tradition, religion, or other belief, including: the symbolic or commemorative value of the place; significance to Tangata Whenua; and/or associations with an identifiable group and esteemed by this group for its cultural values.

The Park Bridge has cultural significance for its association with the River Avon and the city's distinctive character and identity as a river city. The site of the bridge has cultural significance to tangata whenua as the Ōtākaro (Avon River) was highly regarded as a mahinga kai area by Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoë and Ngāi Tahu.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural and aesthetic values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular style, period or designer, design values, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the place.

The Park Bridge has high architectural significance for the manner in which it follows the model established for central city bridges by the Victoria Square Bridge of 1864 and complements the city's Gothic Revival architectural character. The bridge has aesthetic significance for its Mount Somers stone and stucco-faced arched form and Gothic Revival balustrading. The bridge was designed by a senior member of Council staff, Surveyor and engineer Charles Walkden (1824-1908). Walkden had worked in Austria and Denmark for a number of years before arriving in Christchurch in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed City Surveyor to the City Council, a position he held for 22 years. During this time, Walkden was responsible for building or rebuilding many of the bridges in central Christchurch.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP SIGNIFICANCE

Technological and craftsmanship values that demonstrate or are associated with: the nature and use of materials, finishes and/or technological or constructional methods which were innovative, or of notable quality for the period.

The Park Bridge is of technological significance as a brick-arched bridge, one of three in the central city, for what it may reveal in terms of the materials and construction methodologies employed at the time. The bridge's stone facing and cast iron balustrade exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Contextual values that demonstrate or are associated with: a relationship to the environment (constructed and natural), a landscape, setting, group, precinct or streetscape; a degree of consistency in terms of type, scale, form, materials, texture, colour, style and/or detail; recognised landmarks and landscape which are recognised and contribute to the unique identity of the environment.

The Park Bridge near the crossing of Armagh Street and Rolleston Avenue has contextual significance within the environs of the River Avon and Hagley Park, particularly in relation to the commemorative Mickle Gate (1935) at the western approach to the bridge. It also has contextual significance in relation to a number of other 19th century bridges in the inner city, including those in Victoria Square (1864), Worcester Street (1885), Armagh Street (1884), Gloucester Street (1886-87), and Colombo Street (1902). Charles Walkden designed all of the aforementioned bridges erected in the 1880s. The Park Bridge also contributes to the Rolleston Avenue streetscape, in which Christ's College, Canterbury Museum, and the Arts Centre of Christchurch are recognised landmarks and primary generators of the city's Gothic Revival character.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological or scientific values that demonstrate or are associated with: the potential to provide information through physical or scientific evidence an understanding about social historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values of past events, activities, structures or people.

The Park Bridge and its setting has archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide evidence of human activity and construction methods and materials, including those that occurred prior to 1900.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The Park Bridge in Armagh Street has overall high significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula as one of a number of historic central city bridges built over the River Avon in the 19th century. It has historical social significance as the product of a period when many of the city's bridges were being upgraded, both to provide more effective transport infrastructure and to ornament the city. The bridge has architectural and aesthetic significance for the quality of its design, its positive relationship to its immediate environment, and its association with City Surveyor, Charles Walkden. The bridge has technological and craftsmanship significance for what it may reveal in terms of the materials and construction methodologies employed at the time and the nature and quality of construction. The Park Bridge has contextual significance as an important component of the city's network of heritage bridges, and a contributor to the city's broader Gothic Revival character and heritage. The Park Bridge and its setting has archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide evidence of human activity and construction methods and materials, including those that occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

John Ince *A City of Bridges. A History of Bridges over the Avon and Heathcote Rivers in Christchurch* (Christchurch, 1998)

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<http://strongerchristchurch.govt.nz/article/bridge-building-forensics-for-armagh-st-bridge-engineer>

REPORT DATED: 16 JANUARY 2015

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**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 457
*BANDSMEN’S MEMORIAL ROTUNDA AND SETTING –
BOTANIC GARDENS, 6 RICCARTON AVENUE,
CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH: M.VAIR-PIOVA, 16/12/2014

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical and social values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular person, group, organisation, institution, event, phase or activity; the continuity and/or change of a phase or activity; social, historical, traditional, economic, political or other patterns.

The Bandsmen’s Memorial Rotunda has high historical and social significance as one of the few war memorials erected in New Zealand to commemorate a group that was created by the war itself; in this case the bandsmen who died serving in World War I. In the 19th century the military presence in New Zealand led to the establishment of many brass bands. Later clubs and workplaces formed their own bands to play at sporting events, protests and parades. Band music became a popular form of public entertainment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and in the 1920s the Christchurch City Council subsidized regular band concerts.

First mooted in 1920, delays in constructing the memorial were due to the issue of site selection. With the agreement of the Domains Board, the Bandsmen’s Memorial Rotunda was erected by Rennell Brothers and the foundation stone was laid on 8 November 1925 by Sir Heaton Rhodes, MP. The

rotunda was completed in 1926 and officially opened in September that year by Rhodes. At the opening Rhodes recounted that following the Gallipoli campaign only one band could be formed from the four that went to the battle as casualties were so heavy. It was estimated that between 500 and 600 bandsmen had been on the battlefields of France. They played in camps, hospitals and, sometimes, near the battleline with shells falling upon the band.

For many years bands played regularly on Sundays in the rotunda but by the mid-1950s it had all but ceased to be used. The rotunda fell into a state of disrepair with the ceiling collapsing in 1975. The condition of the structure continued to deteriorate leading to the replacement of the columns in the mid-1990s. Before it was significantly damaged by the 2010 and 2011 Canterbury earthquakes the rotunda was in occasional use throughout the year as a venue for concerts and wedding photographs.

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural and spiritual values that demonstrate or are associated with the distinctive characteristics of a way of life, philosophy, tradition, religion, or other belief, including: the symbolic or commemorative value of the place; significance to Tangata Whenua; and/or associations with an identifiable group and esteemed by this group for its cultural values.

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has high cultural significance as a World War I memorial that is specifically associated with a group of servicemen who were united by their wartime occupation as bandsmen. The memorial also has some cultural significance as it demonstrates an aspect of the way of life of mid-20th century Christchurch residents who would gather for band concerts at the rotunda on Sunday afternoons.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural and aesthetic values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular style, period or designer, design values, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the place.

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has architectural and aesthetic significance as a classical rotunda designed by Alfred (1865-1924) and Sidney (1872-1932) Luttrell. The Luttrell Brothers were one of the city's major architectural practises in the early 20th century, designing innovative commercial buildings, Catholic churches, and racing grandstands. Although Alfred Luttrell was the lead designer, Sidney would have seen this commission to completion following Alfred's death on 7 May 1924.

The roof of the rotunda is carried on six Doric columns resting on a raised base with a wrought iron balustrade. Above the columns is an entablature with metal lion head relief panels above each column. One section of the entablature features metal lettering identifying the rotunda as the Bandsmen's Memorial. Further classical ornamentation is provided by acroteria atop the solid parapet. The rotunda was originally designed to support a dome, to be built at a later date as funds allowed, which would have given the structure the appearance of a classical tempio. The dome was never built.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP SIGNIFICANCE

Technological and craftsmanship values that demonstrate or are associated with: the nature and use of materials, finishes and/or technological or constructional methods which were innovative, or of notable quality for the period.

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has technological significance as a reinforced concrete structure with a white sand and cement finishing. In the mid-1990s the original columns were replaced as they had deteriorated beyond repair due to water damage compromising the reinforcing. They were reconstructed using the same materials and finishing as the original columns. The craftsmanship significance of the rotunda lies in its classical detailing including the applied metal relief decoration.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Contextual values that demonstrate or are associated with: a relationship to the environment (constructed and natural), a landscape, setting, group, precinct or streetscape; a degree of consistency in terms of type, scale, form, materials, texture, colour, style and/or detail; recognised landmarks and landscape which are recognised and contribute to the unique identity of the environment.

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has high contextual significance due to its siting in the Christchurch Botanic Gardens. The rotunda is located near the Riccarton Avenue within the park. The setting consists of a broadly triangular area around the rotunda that is bordered by Riccarton Avenue to the south, a watercourse to the east and the Avon River on the north-west side. The setting is heavily planted with mature trees including Turkey Oaks. Daffodil lawns have also been established around the memorial, which flower in spring.

More broadly the setting of the Rotunda is Hagley Park, except on the east side where Christchurch Hospital is situated. Both physically and historically the rotunda has a contextual relationship with the Nurses' Memorial Chapel, which commemorates nurses who lost their lives in World War I. The Rotunda has landmark significance within Christchurch as one of only two band rotundas remaining in the city, the other one being the Edmond's Rotunda further along the Avon River on the corner of Cambridge Terrace and Manchester Street [partially demolished / deconstructed]. The rotunda is visible from Riccarton Avenue and from the central part of the Botanic Gardens, across the river. These view shafts along with the picturesque appearance and function of the structure give it landmark significance within the city.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological or scientific values that demonstrate or are associated with: the potential to provide information through physical or scientific evidence an understanding about social historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values of past events, activities, structures or people.

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda and its setting are of archaeological significance because they have the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to human activity on the site, possibly including that which occurred prior to 1900. Although the structure was built in the 1920s, the development of the Botanic Gardens commenced in 1859. Tangata whenua activity is documented in and around the Avon River.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda and its setting have high overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The rotunda has high historical and social significance as a memorial to those bandsmen who lost their lives during World War I. It has high cultural significance for its commemorative function and also its association with the recreational way of life of the city's residents in the mid-20th century. The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has architectural and aesthetic significance for its association with the Luttrell Brothers and as a classical ornament in the Botanic Gardens. The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda has technological significance as a reinforced concrete structure with a white sand and cement finishing. The rotunda has high contextual significance as a picturesque landmark within the Botanic Gardens and in relation to the nearby Nurses' Memorial Chapel. The Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda and its setting are of archaeological significance because they have the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to human activity on the site, possibly including that which occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

CCC Heritage Files – Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda

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AE McEwan 'From cottages to 'skyscrapers': the architecture of AE & ES Luttrell in Tasmania and New Zealand' MA thesis, university of Canterbury, 1988.

Chris MacLean & Jock Phillips *The Sorrow and the Pride: New Zealand War Memorials* (Wellington, 1990)

'A Conservation Plan for Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens'

<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/parkswalkways/christchurchbotanicgardens/conservationplan/index.aspx>

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