

DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
FORMER HALSWELL QUARRY – 185 KENNEDYS BUSH
ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH

The former Halswell Quarry operated between c1861 and 1990, whereupon it became the Halswell Quarry Park and joined the network of Christchurch City Council parks. It was the longest running city quarry and provided metal (crushed stone) for roading as well as cut stone for notable works of architecture such as the Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings, Durham Street Methodist Church, the Normal School and the Sign of the Takahe.

The quarry was founded by Feather and Forgan c1861 and in 1864 it was sold to W.G. Brittan who formed a partnership with Grosvenor Miles and William White. White was also one of the part-owners of the Lincoln Road Tramway Company, transporters of the quarry's stone. William "Cabbage" Wilson bought the Quarry in 1872 and sold it to William Hole in 1886, who renamed it Halswell Quarry in 1890. In 1899 it was sold to R.Pitcaithly and Son, stockbrokers and accountants of Lyttleton, and in 1901 Edward "Ned" Paterson was appointed Quarry Manager a position he held until retirement in 1938. During the Pitcaithly and Son ownership the quarry was made into a public company. The quarry was sold to the Christchurch City Council in 1925. The quarry closed in 1990 when the stone reserves are exhausted in commercial terms.

The Halswell Quarry Park site includes three scheduled buildings: the crusher plant workshop (c1912), singlemen's accommodation barracks (c1922), and the manager's residence (1926-27). The buildings stand within a landscape setting that is the result of more than a century of quarrying Halswell stone, a black basalt of volcanic origins, from a site the earliest colonial settlers knew as Rock Hill.

The former Halswell Quarry and its historic structures embody historical, cultural, architectural, technological, contextual and archaeological heritage values. Since 1990 the development of the former quarry as a public park has created recreational opportunities and provided an extension to the city's botanical gardens with the Sister Cities project and Canterbury 150th Anniversary Collection.

**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 309
*DWELLING AND SETTING - FORMER HALSWELL QUARRY
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, GARDEN AND GARAGE– 185
KENNEDYS BUSH ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH: M.VAIR-PIOVA, 8/01/2015

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 Halswell Quarry Manager's House and setting has historical and social significance as the former residence of the quarry's manager. It was built by GL Bull, with the masonry construction undertaken by quarry staff, in 1926-27 to the design of council architect Victor Hean. The house was built with stone from the quarry. The first resident manager was Ned Paterson and his three-bedroom dwelling is said to have been built as a show home to demonstrate the potential of quarry stone for modern houses.

Halswell Quarry operated from c1861 to 1990 and was a significant local industry in the Halswell area. The quarry provided cut stone for many of the city's important building projects, including the Provincial Council Buildings and the Sign of the Takahe, as well as crushed metal for roading. Ned Paterson was hired to manage the quarry in 1901 and he continued in that role after it was purchased by Christchurch City Council in 1925. He and his wife had seven children and the garage at the manager's residence was evidently built to house his Model T Ford. Paterson retired in 1938 and thereafter returned to his native Scotland.

After Paterson retired the manager's house was occupied by his successor Lew Hoyle, who was in turn replaced by John Chrisp in 1972. Chrisp was the manager up until the quarry closed in 1990,

although the house was tenanted from 1976 until 1995. From 1976 to 1986 the house was leased to the Pritchards who were the first non-quarry employees to reside there. Halswell Quarry Park was established by Christchurch City Council in 1990. Today the former manager's residence is known as the Paterson House, in honour of the first family to live in it.

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 former Halswell Quarry Manager's House has cultural significance for its demonstration of a way of life associated with the provision of onsite housing for Managers and/or senior staff workers in some industries. The quarry also provided accommodation for the workforce of single men who were housed communally on site. The former Manager's House represents the hierarchical culture of this workplace.

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 former Halswell Quarry Manager's House has architectural significance for its style, designer, and notable connection to its site given its construction in Halswell stone. It was built in 1926-27 to the design of council architect Victor Hean (1901-79). Hean was born and educated in Christchurch and in the early 1920s he was a drafting cadet for local contractors, P Graham & Son, before he joined the City Engineer's department at Christchurch City Council in 1925. Through the 1920s he studied architecture, becoming registered by the NZIA in 1929. In the same year he was responsible for the design of the Edmonds' Band Rotunda in Cambridge Terrace. Hean also designed the MED building in Manchester Street (1939, demolished). He left Christchurch in 1936 but returned in 1945, by now a member of the Government Architect's Office. Hean was a technical advisor to the Royal Commission after the Ballantynes Fire (1947) and was later involved with state housing and achieved the rank of Assistant District Architect. He retired in 1966.

Hean's Manager's House is a California Bungalow style dwelling, with random rubble stone cladding on concrete walls beneath a corrugated iron gabled roof. The building sits on a slightly sloping site, which allows for a basement level containing an office and workshop. Windows are of the casement and fanlight type typical of New Zealand inter-war bungalows and one gable end and the bay windows are enlivened with board and batten cladding. The bay windows also feature quoins in a contrasting white stone. The building, externally and internally is largely original in condition, and includes built-in furniture, panel doors and the original ceramic tiles on one of the fireplace surrounds.

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 former Halswell Quarry Manager's House has technological and craftsmanship significance for its use of stone quarried on the site and construction of the stone walls by quarry workers under the supervision of Ned Paterson. The concrete construction of the house, with its stone veneer, is an unusual example of concrete based construction of a domestic building in New Zealand. The stone cladding in particular is of a very high standard and was used as an example of Halswell quarry stone in the quarry's advertising in the 1930s.

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 former Halswell Quarry Manager's House has high contextual significance in relation to the former single men's quarters and crusher plant and related buildings and structures within the broader setting of the former quarry site. The former Manager's House sits on an elevated site overlooking the Kennedys Bush Road entrance to Halswell Quarry Park. The garden was designed by Doug Ridder for Ned Paterson and the garage was also built from stone at the time of Paterson's occupation.

The former quarry's landscape and original roads and paths still link the scheduled buildings to one another, meaning that the park can still be read as a quarry. The two stone buildings are related physically and historically to the operation of the quarry and illustrate different aspects of the quarry workers' lives.

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 former Halswell Quarry Manager's House and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The former Halswell Quarry Manager's House and its setting has overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The dwelling has historical and social significance for its association with all of the 20th century managers of the Halswell Quarry. It has cultural significance as an expression of the hierarchical culture of this industrial work place. The former Halswell Quarry Manager's House has architectural significance as an architecturally-designed California Bungalow designed by Council architect Victor Hean. It has technological and craftsmanship significance for its building materials and quality of execution. The former Halswell Quarry Manager's House and its setting has high contextual significance for its location within the Halswell Quarry Park and relationship with other scheduled buildings at this heritage place. The former Halswell Quarry Manager's House and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

Historic place # 7223 – Heritage New Zealand List
<http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/7223>

Malcolm Kitt *Halswell Quarry Managers House – Conservation Plan* (Christchurch, 2000)

Halswell Quarry Park Management Plan (Christchurch, 2009)

REPORT DATED: 2 DECEMBER 2014

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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HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 1316

FORMER HALSWELL QUARRY SINGLEMEN'S QUARTERS AND SETTING – 185 KENNEDYS BUSH ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH



PHOTOGRAPH: M. VAIR-PIOVA 08/01/2015

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has historical and social significance as the single men's accommodation house built in c1922 on the site of Halswell Quarry. The building is said to have replaced a timber cottage that burned down in c1921. Constructed from stone quarried on the site during Ned Paterson's tenure as quarry manager (1901-38).

According to a letter to the Editor published in the *Press* in October 1927, single men were given preference for jobs at the quarry, possibly because they were required to live on site. As many as ten to fifteen men might be housed in the 'whare', as it was known, along with a cook. Between 1935 and 1955 the building was the single-family home of the Withers family, who raised eight children in the house while George Withers worked at the quarry. Living conditions were not ideal for a family and in 1945 Mrs Withers wrote to the Council asking them to renovate the cottage and she also complained within the letter about the noise and dust. Her application was not successful. Despite this the Withers continued to live there and photographic evidence exists of a daughter's wedding and 21st birthday celebrations. Mrs Withers died in 1955 and the family, now essentially grown up vacated the premises.

Halswell Quarry operated from c1861 to 1990 and was a significant local industry in the Halswell area. The quarry provided cut stone for many of the city's important building projects, including the Provincial Council Buildings and the Sign of the Takahe, as well as crushed metal for roading. It was purchased by Christchurch City Council in 1925 and continued to operate until 1990, by which time the quarry could no longer supply commercial quantities of Halswell stone. Halswell Quarry Park was established by Christchurch City Council in 1990 and the singlemen's quarters were subsequently converted into the Park's visitor centre. The building was damaged by the 2010 -2012 earthquakes and repair and engineering plans are being prepared.

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters has cultural significance for its demonstration of the way of life associated with the provision of workers' housing in some industries. Whereas the quarry manager was provided with a three-bedroom dwelling for him and his family, in the 1920s the quarry's workforce comprised single men, many of them Irish, who were housed communally on site. The single men's accommodation house therefore represents the hierarchical culture of this workplace. The building may also be identified with the dangerous occupation of the quarrymen, which resulted in at least three deaths at the quarry: those of William Bathgate (1879), William Clark (1906) and John Quill (1934).

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters has architectural significance as a vernacular L-shaped building with random rubble stone walls and corrugated iron low-pitched hipped roofs. Its plan and external appearance has much in common with the farm workers' accommodation featured in Geoffrey Thornton's book *Heritage of Farm Buildings*.

The singlemen's quarters fell into disrepair and in the 1990s a conservation plan and management plan were prepared for the conservation and restoration of the building as an area to interpret the history of the quarry and the life of the single men's quarters.

The entrance porch of the accommodation house provided the principal circulation space in the building, which was originally divided into a number of bunkrooms and communal living areas. The floor plan is also distinctive in that the bathroom and toilet open directly off the entrance porch, which allowed workers to access these facilities while still in their work clothes. The building has timber framed sash windows and the chimneys have been removed.

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters has technological and craftsmanship significance for its use of stone quarried on the site and its construction, it is assumed, by quarry workers. The random rubble masonry gives the building a rustic appearance.

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has high contextual significance in relation to the former manager's residence and crusher plant and related quarry buildings and structures within the broader setting of the former quarry site. The former Singlemen's Quarters is located on the south side of the principal access road into the Quarry Park, much closer to the quarry site than the former manager's residence.

The former quarry's landscape and original roads and paths still link the scheduled buildings to one another, meaning that the park can still be read as a quarry. The two stone buildings are related physically and historically to the operation of the quarry and illustrate different aspects of the quarry workers' lives.

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 former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The accommodation house has historical and social significance for its association with the quarrymen of Halswell Quarry and between 1935 and 1955 the building was the single-family home of the Withers family, who raised eight children in the house while George Withers worked at the quarry. It has cultural significance for its ability to demonstrate the life and living conditions for workman at the quarry in the first half of the 20th century and as an expression of the hierarchical culture of this industrial work place. The former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters has architectural significance as a vernacular building designed to serve the practical needs of its original residents. It has technological and craftsmanship significance for its stone construction and quality of execution. The former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has high contextual significance for its location within the Halswell Quarry Park and relationship with other scheduled buildings at this heritage place. The former Halswell Quarry Singlemen's Quarters and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

Jim Espie 'Old Stone Cottage Conservation Plan – Halswell Quarry Reserve (for CCC, November 1992)

Press 21 October 1927 p. 13.

Geoffrey Thornton *The New Zealand Heritage of Farm Buildings* (Auckland, 1986)

REPORT DATED: 2 DECEMBER 2014

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**DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 1317
*REMAINING FORMER HALSWELL QUARRY CRUSHER
BUILDINGS, FOUNDATIONS, RETAINING WALLS AND
SETTING – 185 KENNEDYS BUSH ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH: M.VAIR-PIOVA, 8/01/2015

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 remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls and its setting has historical significance for its association with Christchurch's longest running stone quarry, which made a considerable contribution to the built environment and infrastructural development of the city. New stone crushers were installed at the Halswell Quarry in 1905 and 1928, in order to supply roading metal across the city of Christchurch. Since the closure of the quarry in 1990 the crusher plant has fallen into disrepair with the majority of the buildings removed. Only a small portion estimated to be approximately 30% of the original crusher plant now survives. The surviving buildings, the machine room, workshop and hopper and several remnant concrete foundations are visible on site.

The quarry was founded by Feather and Forgan c1861 and in 1864 it was sold to W.G. Brittan who formed a partnership with Grosvenor Miles and William White. White was also one of the part-owners of the Lincoln Road Tramway Company, transporters of the quarry's stone. William "Cabbage" Wilson bought the Quarry in 1872 and sold it to William Hole in 1886, who renamed it Halswell Quarry in 1890. In 1899 it was sold to R.Pitcaithly and Son, stockbrokers and accountants of Lyttleton, and in 1901 Edward "Ned" Paterson was appointed Quarry Manager a position he held until retirement in 1938. During the Pitcaithly and Son ownership the quarry was made into a public company. It was purchased by Christchurch City Council in 1925 and continued to operate until 1990, by which time the quarry could no longer supply commercial quantities of Halswell stone.

Halswell Quarry was a significant local industry in the Halswell area. The quarry provided cut stone for many of the city's important building projects, including the Provincial Council Buildings and the Sign of the Takahe, as well as crushed metal for roading. Following the quarry closure, Halswell Quarry Park

was established by Christchurch City Council in 1990 and a Conservation Plan for the Crusher Plant was prepared in 2009.

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 remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls and its setting has some cultural value as the tangible reminder of the nature of quarry work and the conditions under which that was taken.

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 remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings and associated foundations and retaining walls have architectural significance as a vernacular timber frame and corrugated iron structures designed and built to meet the functional requirement of the quarry. The machine room is of timber frame construction with board and batten cladding and an iron roof. The workshop which is attached to the machine room is of the same construction and materials. Internally all remaining joinery is also of timber and the workshop has a concrete floor and vehicle pit. Other service buildings, now used by the Council rangers at the site, date from the 1960s with alterations dating from the 1980s.

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 remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls has technological significance in relation to their construction and the machinery it housed and for its association with the large-scale production of roading metal in a number of different grades at the city's largest quarry.

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 remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls and its setting has high contextual significance in relation to the former manager's residence and single men's accommodation house within the broader setting of the former quarry site. The remnants of the former Crusher Building are centrally located within the Quarry Park, to the east of the former Workmen's Quarters. They are set against the backdrop of the remains of the quarry and what was once known as Rock Hill. The former quarry's landscape and original roads and paths still link the scheduled buildings to one another, meaning that the park can still be read as a quarry.

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 former Halswell Quarry Crusher Building and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls and its setting has overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The remnant structures of the stone crushing plant have historical and social significance for their association with Christchurch's longest running quarry operation. The remaining former Halswell Quarry Crusher Buildings, and associated foundations and retaining walls have architectural significance as a vernacular structures designed to meet the functional requirements of the quarry. The former Halswell Quarry Crusher Building has technological significance in relation to the construction, the machinery it housed and the process of production as well as for its association with the large-scale production of roading metal in a number of different grades at the city's largest quarry. The former Halswell Quarry Crusher Building has high contextual significance for its location within the Halswell Quarry Park and relationship with other scheduled buildings at this heritage place. The former Halswell Quarry Crusher Building and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

Malcolm Kitt & Margaret Lovell-Smith 'Halswell Quarry Crusher Plant Conservation Plan' (for CCC, March 2009)

The Press 8 February 1905, p. 8.

The Press 10 March 1928, p. 14.

REPORT DATED: 2 DECEMBER 2014

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HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 648
FORMER HALSWELL QUARRY – 185 KENNEDYS BUSH
ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH



PHOTOGRAPH: M.VAIR-PIOVA, 14/01/2015

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 former Halswell Quarry has high historical significance as the longest running and largest of the city's quarries. It operated from c1861 to 1990 and was a significant local industry in the Halswell area. The quarry provided cut stone for many of the city's important building projects, including the Provincial Council Buildings and the Sign of the Takahe, as well as crushed metal for roading. After it closed the quarry was redeveloped by Christchurch City Council as Halswell Quarry Park.

The volcanic cone that was to become the site of Halswell Quarry was observed and named Rock Hill by the pioneering Deans family in the early 1840s. The quarry was founded by Feather and Forgan c1861 and in 1864 it was sold to W.G. Brittan who formed a partnership with Grosvenor Miles and William White. White was also one of the part-owners of the Lincoln Road Tramway Company, transporters of the quarry's stone. William "Cabbage" Wilson bought the Quarry in 1872 and sold it to William Hole in 1886, who renamed it Halswell Quarry in 1890. In 1899 it was sold to R. Pitcaithly and Son, stockbrokers and accountants of Lyttleton, and in 1901 Edward "Ned" Paterson was appointed Quarry Manager a position he held until retirement in 1938. During the Pitcaithly and Son ownership the quarry was made into a public company. The quarry was sold to the Christchurch City Council in 1925. The quarry closed in 1990 when the stone reserves are exhausted in commercial terms.

A tramway was built in 1865 by the Canterbury Provincial Council to transport stone from the quarry into the city. The tramway was dismantled in 1873 but some earthworks and the remnant of a stone culvert on Halswell Road reported as still extant in 2008.

Halswell stone is a black basalt and the quarry is one of many around New Zealand, including a number in Auckland, that slowly over time changed the appearance of local volcanic fields. During a council

discussion about increasing the pay of the quarry workers at Halswell in 1927, it was noted that the quarry was one of the easiest to work in New Zealand, 'it being rare to have to use explosives at all'.

The Halswell Quarry Park features a number of surviving quarry structures within a landscape park that has been developed as an extension of Christchurch Botanic Gardens. Six Sister City Gardens and a 150th Anniversary Canterbury Garden feature plants native to each area.

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 former Halswell Quarry has cultural significance as a natural reserve of a significant building material from which many of the city's major buildings were constructed. It also has cultural significance for the esteem in which it is held by Christchurch residents, especially those members of the Friends of Halswell Quarry Park. The former quarry has further significance for its association with the manner of work and way of life of the quarry workers.

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 former Halswell Quarry has aesthetic significance as a modified landscape in which industrial impacts have been acknowledged and adapted to suit a botanical parkland. The plantings of the theme gardens create visual interest and contribute new design values to the form and scale of an historic industrial landscape based upon the exploitation of a volcanic cone.

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 former Halswell Quarry has technological significance as the location of commercial quarrying activity for almost 130 years, the presence of which can still be read in the landscape today and through its buildings and structures associated with the business of quarrying.

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 former Halswell Quarry and its setting has high contextual significance in relation to the three scheduled buildings on the site: the former manager's house, workmen's quarters and crusher building. The former quarry's landscape and original roads and paths still link the scheduled buildings to one another, creating a historic industrial landscape that has been overlaid by the parkland that developed since 1990.

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 former Halswell Quarry and its setting has 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, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

The 2000 Conservation Plan notes two known pre-European archaeological sites on the Quarry park property.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The former Halswell Quarry and its setting has high overall significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. The former quarry has high historical significance as the city's longest running quarry and for the contribution it made to the city's infrastructure and built environment. The former Halswell Quarry has cultural significance as a natural reserve of a significant building material from which many of the city's major buildings were constructed and further significance for its association with the manner of work and way of life of the quarry workers. The former Halswell Quarry has aesthetic significance for the combination of historic industrial features and themed gardens that now occupy the site. The former Halswell Quarry has technological significance as the location of commercial quarrying activity for almost 130 years, the presence of which can still be read in the landscape today and through its buildings and structures associated with the business of quarrying. The former Halswell Quarry has high contextual significance as the setting of three scheduled heritage buildings and in its own right as a highly modified environment that demonstrates an historic transformation from volcanic cone to industrial site to civic amenity. The former Halswell Quarry and its setting has archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to past building construction methods and materials and the site also contains two known pre-European archaeological sites.

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