

Conservation Plan Linwood Cemetery

For Christchurch City Council



Draft for Comment





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Celestina Sagazio ed, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 2003: 15.

Appendix 6, Best Practice in Cemetery Conservation Notes from Historic Cemeteries
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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 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.

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.

The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Value defines the underlying principles for conservation.

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 not a grave by grave assessment, although 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 at 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 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 on a regular basis.

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 that there is also a degree of ownership by some families (or others) with respect to 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.

'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.

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

¹ Christchurch City Libraries Cemetery Database; Linwood

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

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 al 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.

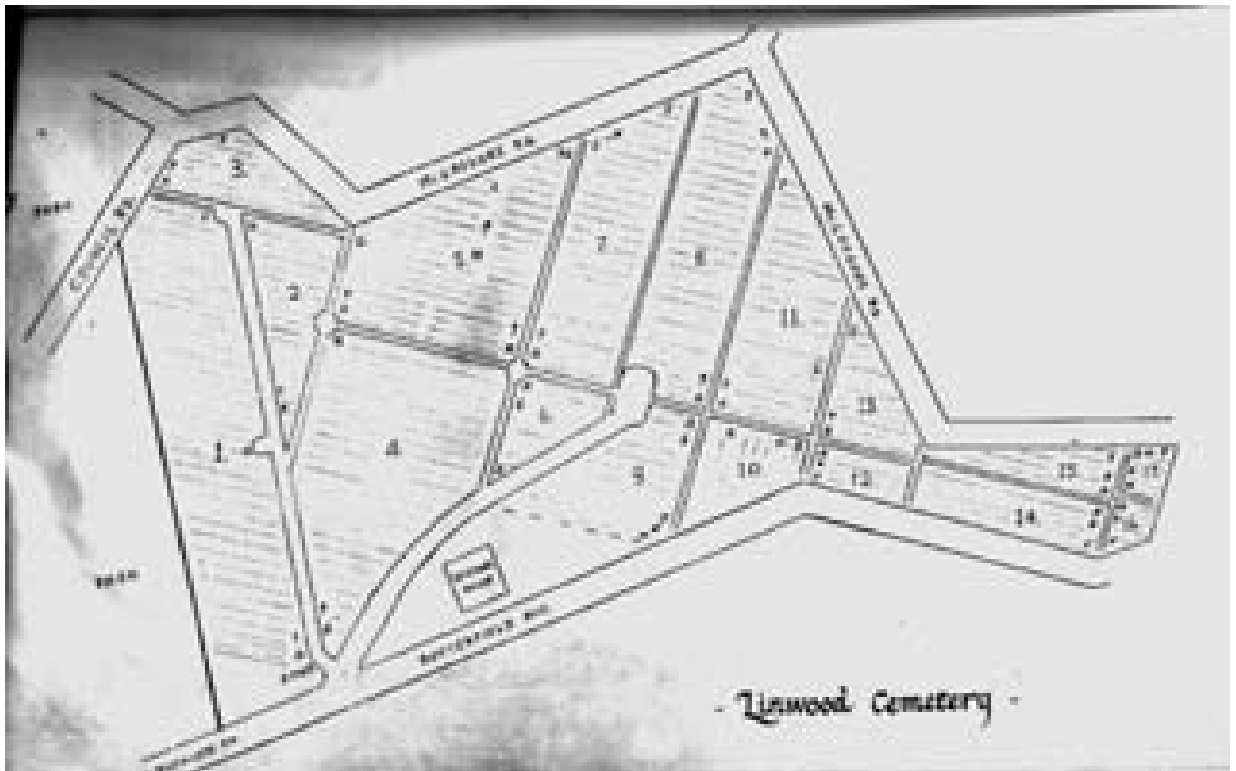
The matter of forming the cemetery proceeded with some speed and by 24 January 1884 the *Lyttelton Times* (p.4) reported that the tender for the construction had been accepted and let to Messrs Ogilvie and Co for the construction of the gates and fencing and that the survey of the boundaries had been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

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

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

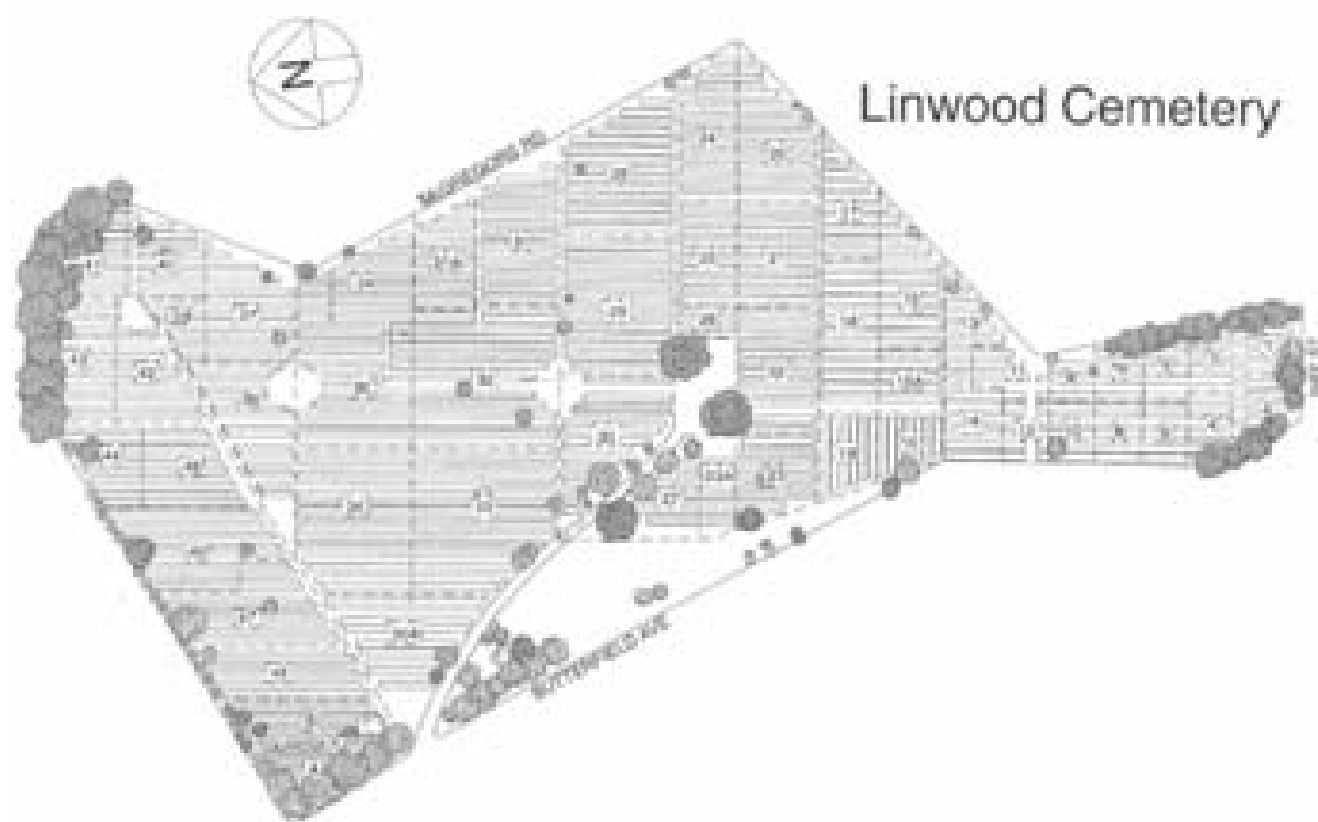


Map of Linwood Cemetery, not dated.



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

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 2.1.4) 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 is unmarked today.⁵ 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.

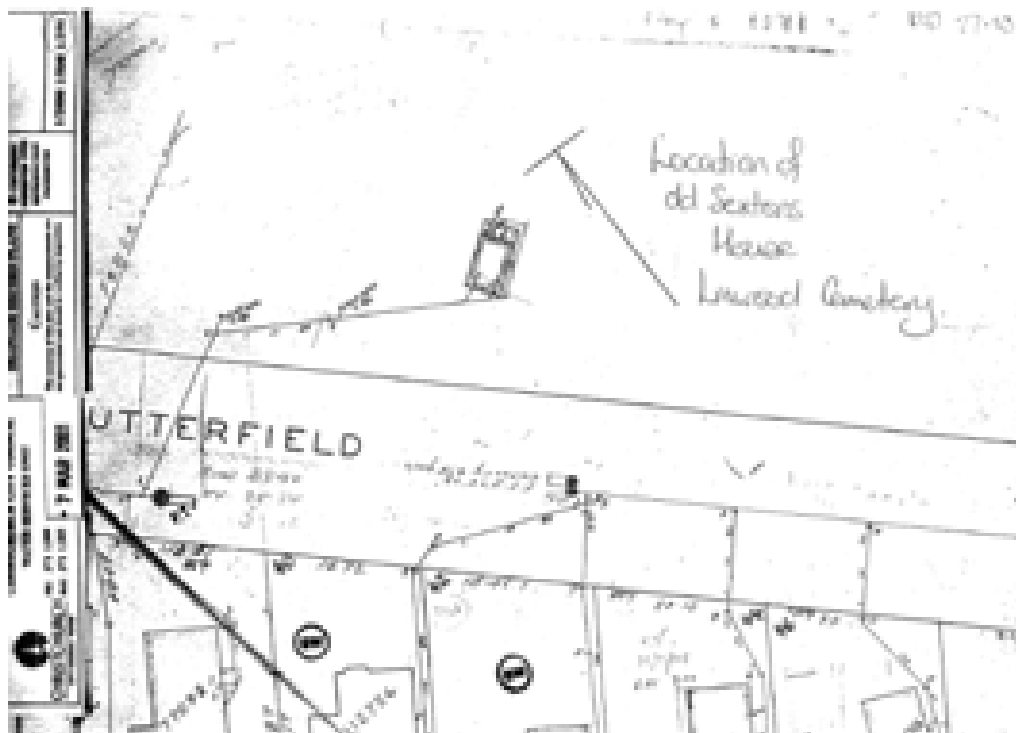
The Council noted they were pleased with progress especially given that the Government were to Gazette the closure of the Christchurch Cemeteries on 2 October effective 31 March 1885.⁶

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 Files held by Linda Rimmer

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



Location of Sexton's House (now gone), off Butterfield Avenue

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.⁷

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. 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

⁷ The *Lyttelton Times*. 1 April 1884 p.5

saving if "...it might be effected by having a cheap and efficient means of conveying refuse and night soil out of the city."⁸

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.

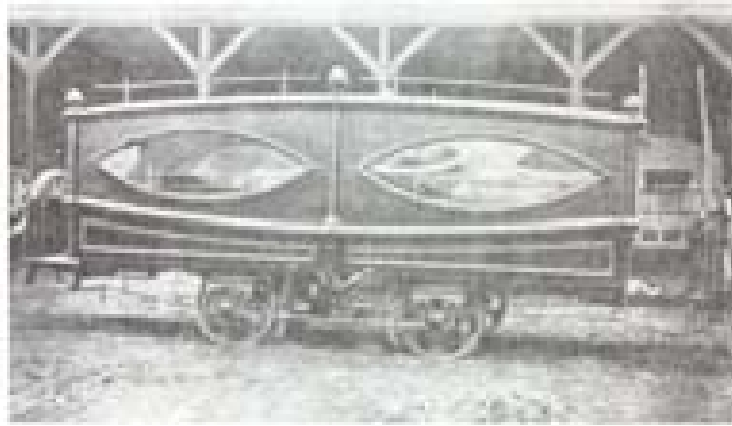


A modest horse drawn hearse c1900 (probably Addington area but very similar what it would have been like for Linwood). Alexander Turnbull Library.

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 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.⁹

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Linwood Service Centre Linwood Cemetery files.



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.¹⁰



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.

2.1.4 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 1865¹¹ and the last burials were in c1890.¹² 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.¹³

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

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

¹¹ The Press, 6 October 1932, p.7

¹² 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.

¹³ New Zealand Statutes, NZ Government, 1943 pp33-315, 657, 737.



Monument to those who had been interred in the Jewish Cemetery in Hereford Street



Part of Jewish Section at Linwood Cemetery, 2005

2.1.5 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.¹⁴ 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 information 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*

¹⁴ 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 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.



Photo of 'true' war grave headstones at Taita Cemetery, Lower Hutt

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.¹⁵



War Grave of E A Suckling (left) and J N Jennings (right), Linwood Cemetery, photos Oct 05)

In 1989 Sir Arthur Hockday, 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.¹⁶

¹⁵ <http://www.mch.govt.nz/heritage/cwgc.html>

¹⁶ The Press, 13 April 1989,p.6

2.1.6 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 below have been selected for a variety of reasons: for example they may have been well known figures in the community; the monumental masonry may be outstanding, different/unusual, personal, tell a little of the person's life or simply be representative of a particular type.

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.



plot 2 - brick surround



plot 1 - concrete



Dedication to Mother Edith

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 (?-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.



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 undertook 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 of 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.¹⁷ 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 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.*¹⁸



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

¹⁷ Cemeteries database, Linwood Cemetery, Christchurch Central Library

¹⁸ Ibid

William Derisley Wood (1824-1904) and Anna Maria Wood (1826¹⁹-1919)

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.



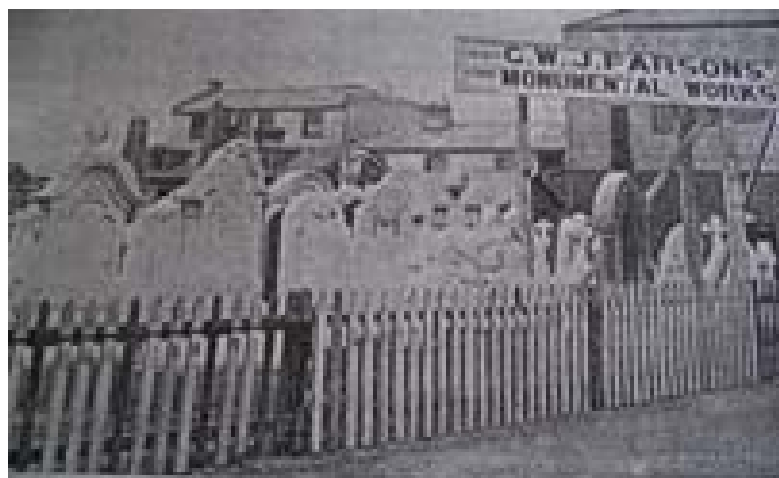
Grave of William Derisley Wood and Anna Maria Wood. The inscription on the monument records that they were noted early pioneers.



Wood Bros Mills, Christchurch Central Library Pictorial Archives c1900

¹⁹ Some records show Anna Maria’s birth date as 1827

2.1.7 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)*



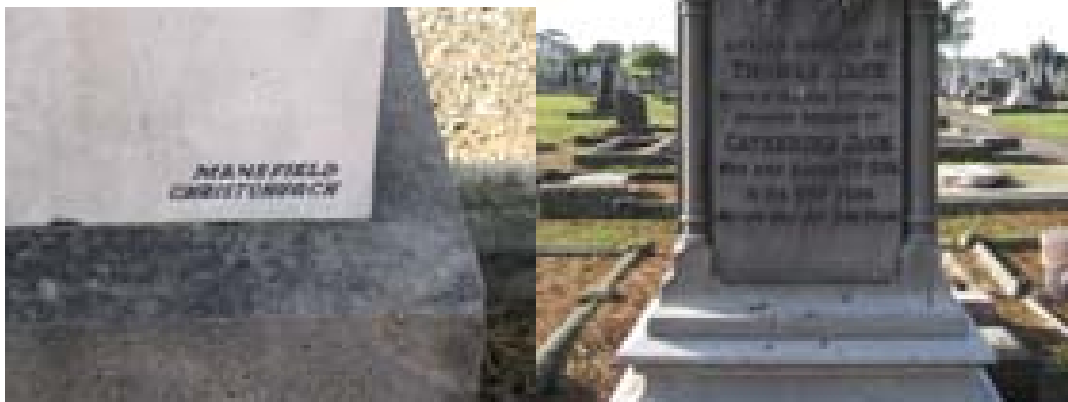
Detail by Parsons in Jewish Section of Linwood Cemetery

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 Buckleys 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*)

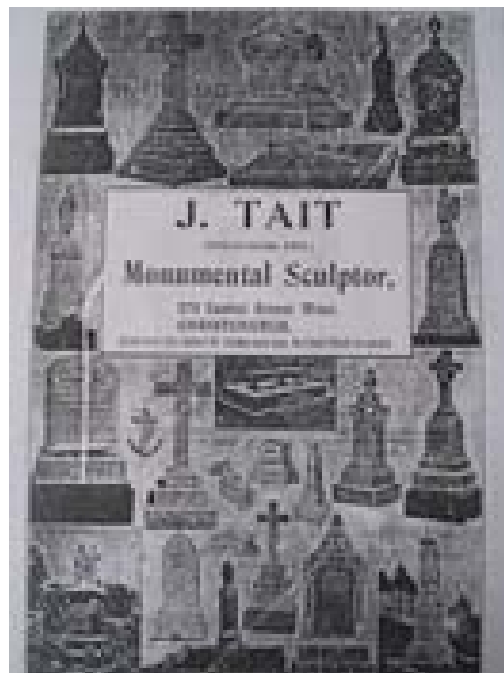
According to the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* Hunter returned to monumental masonry and took over Stocks business on his death in 1894 conducting business under the name Messrs John Hunter & Co. However it must be noted that *Industries of New Zealand*, 1898 lists GW Parsons as taking this firm over 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 1856,²⁰ 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.

It is believed that there are, very approximately, 6,500 burials in the cemetery.²¹ 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.²² 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.²³ 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.

²⁰ Reproduced in Curl: 295.

²¹ Linda Rimmer, pers comm.

²² Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

²³ 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.²⁴ *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 survey²⁵ 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

²⁴ Dead Cemeteries Almanac.

²⁵ Draft tree survey sheets prepared by D Steinegg, Tree Officer, Greenspace Unit, CCC, June 2005.

yew were likely to have been planted before 1900.²⁶ 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).

"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.

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

²⁶ Ibid.

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.

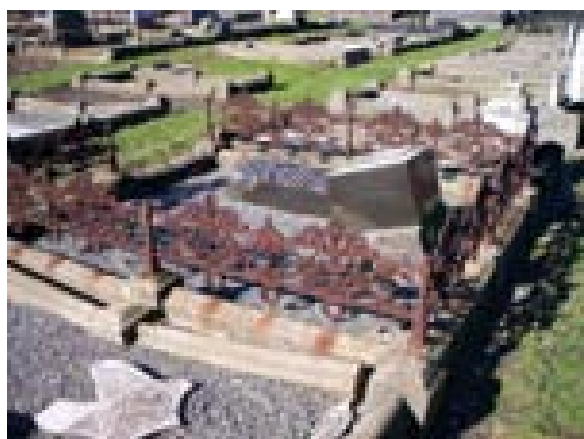
There are some headstones which have images particular to the person buried there, such as the Thomson grave which has an orb and text relating to his key role as a Freemason. Other graves have symbolic (and textual) reference to associations or religious affiliations the person buried had, such as Star 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 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 headstones²⁷ 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).

²⁷ Except for one or two modern timber crosses in the recent burials in the quarter plots near the cemetery entrance.

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 “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

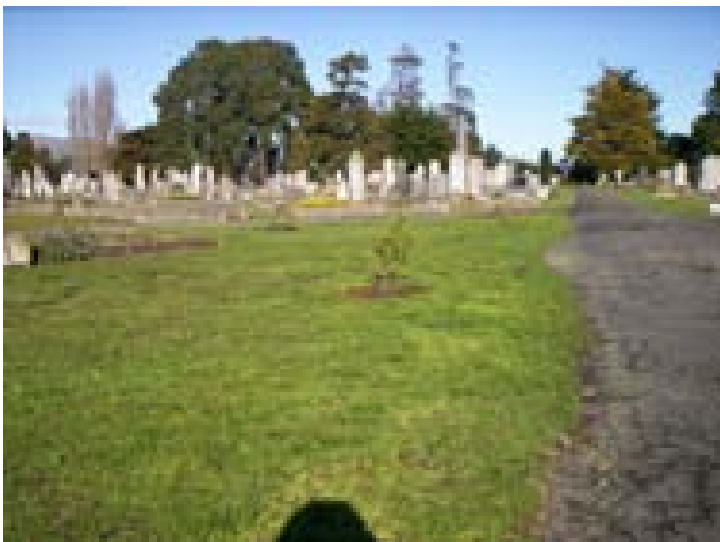
To the immediate north of the Butterfield Avenue entrance there are several rows of modern low headstone only graves which are the quarter plots. These include the graves of infants, children and some adults.



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,²⁸ 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 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

²⁸ At the time of visiting the cemetery in June, July and August 2005, the grounds and many graves were well tended.

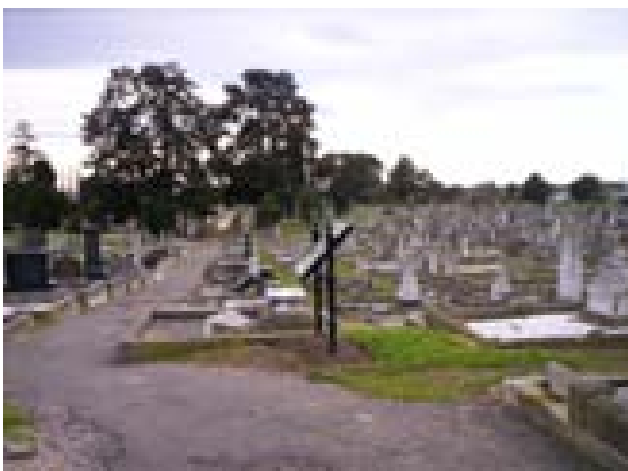
many examples of historic trees compromising the heritage values of man-made memorials.



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 as soon as it appears on the panels.



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)²⁹.

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).³⁰ 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,

²⁹ As provided to Opus by the Heritage Unit of the Council for significance assessment.

³⁰ 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.

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 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 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 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 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; John Etherden Coker, founder of Coker's Hotel, and his much-married wife, Lizzie; Charlotte Knight, an Aranui resident local who challenged the New Brighton Tramway Company over supposed encroachment on her land; Press editor and manager, John Steele Guthrie; Effie Cardale, an early social worker; Dr J. H. Townend whose second wife, Annie Quayle Townend, was the fabled daughter of Glenmark sheep-king G. H. Moore; 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 education 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

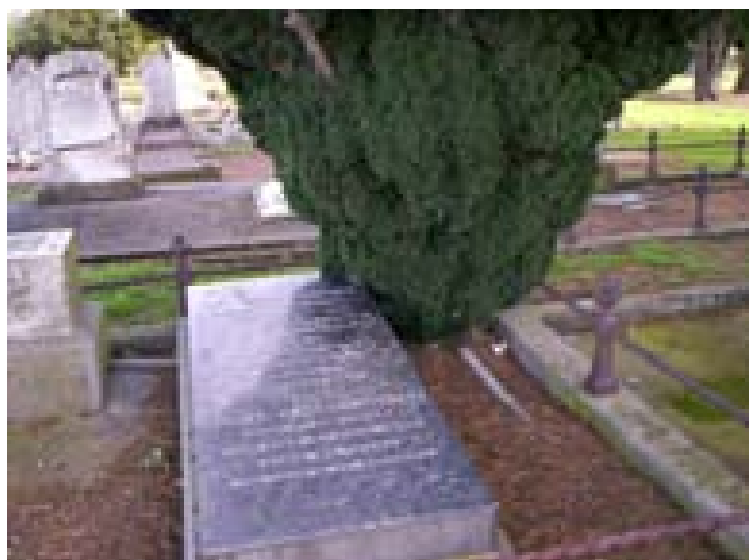


Child's grave with the relief of a lamb



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 Little Ilford Cemetery in Essex, England and although it's 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 8/10^{ths} of the iron surrounds have been removed from the cemetery,³¹ there remains some excellent examples of wrought and cast iron work in the cemetery.



Remains of a cast iron surround

³¹ Pers comm. Linwood Cemetery Working Group. For example, remnants survive off-site of an iron surround fashioned in the design of crown with acorns.

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.

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 ³²	Exceptional
Original/Early Plantings	Exceptional/Considerable
Recent Plantings ³³	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.

³² 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.

³³ 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.

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 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 a number of 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/cemspplanning.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.

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 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 and the understanding was that the Council would cover the cost maintenance for the plot. 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 evidence³⁴ 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. 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 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.

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,

³⁴ Linwood Cemetery Working Group.

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.

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 73-74 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		

	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.	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 be 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

- 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 photographs of the original gates. If reconstruction is not possible, it is preferable that an obviously modern simple style gate is erected instead.
- 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.
- 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 if such a location can be traced. 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 interviewing the 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)

- 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;
Memorial number;
Material/s;
Mason;
Compiler;
Inscription;
Condition of memorial and inscription;
Photo;
Plan of location.

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Christchurch City Council Linwood Service Centre Archives

7 Appendices

Appendix 1

Implementation Examples

Following are some examples of conservation issues at Linwood Cemetery. They include typical examples of common grave types, with recommended conservation interventions.

These examples complement guidance provided in Implementation Strategies and Recommendations in the main body of the conservation plan, as well as the Tabulated Guide to the Conservation of Monuments in Appendix 3.

More detailed condition notes and specific recommendations selected notable graves follow in Appendix 2.

The key for guiding timeframes for priority is as follows:

Immediate - as soon as possible

Urgent - required to prevent further deterioration (within three to six months)

Necessary - required to ensure good standard of maintenance (generally within one to three years, but could be a staged process covering up to five years or longer, given the scale of work at Linwood Cemetery)

Desirable - whenever possible, or to enhance heritage values.

Photograph 1
Broken Headstones



Example –headstone broken off base or broken itself

Issue – the stone surface lying against the earth can accelerate deterioration of the stone and the broken pieces could become separated and disassociated from the grave

Recommendation – Seek advice to have the broken pieces glued back together. If possible and practical, the headstone can also be pinned and returned to an upright position

Priority - Necessary

Who to Undertake – Stonemason or experienced Contractor

Additional Comments (for rejoining monuments):

- Rejoining should only be carried out by suitably qualified professionals.
- Broken headstone pieces may be rejoined using bronze or other non-ferrous dowels and appropriate adhesives such as acrylic or epoxy resins.
- Do not use Portland cement or Plaster of Paris.
- Do not use iron as it is potentially corrosive.
- Wash from lime mortar causes problems especially with sandstone or polished black granite.

Photograph 2
Unstable Memorial



Example – (centre of picture) unstable leaning monument (and broken and uneven concrete grave)

Issue – monument likely to topple and break (or encourage vandals to push over), possibly damaging other graves or people in the process

Recommendation – Seek professional advice for stabilising

Priority – Urgent to Necessary

Who to Undertake – Depending on the structure: Buildings Conservator, Engineer, Stonemason or experienced Contractor

Additional comments: A slight lean in a headstone is not in itself an issue and can add to the character of the historic cemetery. The issue is when it may collapse. There are a number of headstones/memorials at Linwood Cemetery that are on a slight lean now and currently no intervention is required. They should be monitored however, and stabilised if the leans threaten their stability.

Photograph 3 Multiple Breaks



Example – Multiple breaks

Issue – In many cases this is due to vandalism, and there is the risk that the broken pieces are removed and become disassociated from the grave.

Recommendation – glue pieces together and reinstate if possible. If not possible to reinstate, seek advice on resetting in a new concrete slab/desk. If original location is not known, secure in a designated area for ‘stray’ parts of monuments (reversible in case original location becomes known).

Priority – Urgent/Necessary

Who to Undertake – Conservator/Stonemason/Experienced Contractor or possibly others as long as best practice is followed

Additional Comments: Fragments of headstone could be set in concrete or some other way to present the fragments being removed. However, it is critical to ensure that if the fragments are set in concrete, they definitely belong to that burial/grave site. It is not acceptable to leave loose parts on the graves of others for anything other than the very short term. The joined fragments should be documented and cross-referenced to the Linwood Cemetery Working Group database where possible.

Photograph 4
Concrete Slab Collapse



Example – concrete slab/vault distortion or collapse, due to compaction of grave fill and/or vandalism

Issue – potentially unstable (and can make the headstones/monuments unstable), and it can appear unsightly

Recommendation – One option is to cover the cracked concrete area with sand (which is particularly appropriate at Linwood Cemetery) or gravel. This is an affordable, minimum labour option which has been endorsed by the Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand. It has the advantage of retaining the original concrete below the sand/gravel. In some cases, under professional guidance, it may be best to record then remove the broken stone, correct ground level and reset concrete

Priority – Immediate/Urgent where the stability of other elements of the grave (and safety of people) is being compromised. Generally the priority ranges from Necessary to Desirable.

Who to Undertake – Stonemason/Conservator/experienced Contractor for correcting ground level and replacing concrete, but for infilling with gravel/sand, Council staff or volunteers may undertake.

Photographs 5 Railings



Example – bent wrought iron railing with some parts missing, rusting, broken, paint missing

Issue – looks untidy, iron corroding, parts could become disassociated with the grave

Recommendation – For rusting iron, thoroughly hand clean to get loose rust off, then apply fisholene or if going to paint afterwards, apply anti-rusting guard and then paint with oil based paint. For broken, bent iron, parts of the concrete plinth of the rails could be reconstructed and rejoined. Where parts of the railing have been removed, they could be reinstated where original location is known.

Priority – Necessary to Desirable

Who to Undertake – Historic iron specialist

Additional Comments: Only paint where there is an indication of the original paint colour (often it was black). For the most part, rust on wrought and cast iron is not causing major problems at Linwood Cemetery. The area where the iron joins the concrete plinth or the earth is where most corrosion is occurring and this is the main reason to apply fisholene or paint. Common causes of failure are lack of maintenance of protective coating causing rusting, rusting of fixings, impact damage, vegetation growth, moss and lichen growth, inadequate cleaning of debris, galvanic corrosion, pollution, abrasion, fatigue, salts which act as electrolytes accelerating corrosion, inappropriate repairs and design.

Note: Cast and wrought iron should be riveted, not welded.

Photographs 6 Delamination of Stone



Example – Delamination of stone

Issue – Parts of original stone is falling away and historic inscriptions are disappearing

Recommendation – Have assessed on a case by case basis. A possible solution is to clean off all moss/lichen/dirt, record the information inscribed, then apply a poultice over the entire stone to rid it of salts, then micro grout it solidify the loose bits. For some stone, such as the slate one in the above photo on the right, the delamination is exacerbated by frosts. One solution could be to put a breathable cover (such as straw) over the stone during heavy winter frosts.

Priority – Desirable, dependent on further information. For the most part addressing delamination is difficult.

Who to Undertake – Stone Conservator/Building Conservator

Additional Comments: Delamination is where a hard outer crust forms on the stone and causes it to come away and fall off. In many cases, there is very little that can be done to address it. While a poultice may be a solution to get rid of the salts causing the hard outer crust, it would need to be done every 5-10 years since salts will continue to enter the stone through the ground. Micro grouting is a technique developed by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) for reattaching or consolidating heritage fabric such as fresco and stonework. Micro grouting involves drilling tiny holes in the stonework, flushing the holes with alcohol to clean them and then very gently injecting lime fly ash grout.

Photograph 7
Lead Lettering



Example - Lead lettering falling off

Issue – Heritage fabric is broken or lost and inscriptions become hard or impossible to read

Recommendation – Lettering can be re-leaded, although this may require extensive work. An alternative would be to record as much of the inscription as possible and photograph with the sun slanting across the face of the stone.

Priority – Necessary/Desirable

Who to Undertake – Re-leading only to be carried out by experienced professionals. Systematic recording can be carried out by Council staff or volunteers.

Photograph 8
Graffiti



Example – Graffiti sprayed on and scratched

Issue – Potential damage from paint, and failed attempts to remove; permanent damage from scratching.

Recommendation – Poultice to remove paints, do not use acidic cleaners on limestone. Do not use mechanical grinders, sand or waterblasting to remove graffiti. Take appropriate safety precautions.

Priority – Necessary/Desirable

Who to Undertake – Stone Conservator or experienced Contractor

Photograph 9
Inappropriate and Failed Repairs



Example – Failed glue, discoloured staining

Issue – Potential damage and/or staining from inappropriate methods and fixing agents, further damage if attempts to repeat failed method.

Recommendation – Poultice to remove stains, do not use acidic cleaners on limestone; do not use mechanical grinders, sand or waterblasting to remove glues or stains; take appropriate safety precautions.

Priority – Necessary/Desirable

Who to Undertake – Stone Conservator for complex repairs. Council staff/volunteers following best practice for basic repair.

Photograph 10
Tree Roots



Example – tree growth adjacent to graves

Issue – roots are damaging graves and shade encouraging moss growth

Recommendation – Seek advice from arboriculturalist. Where the tree does not have historic value, carefully remove at just above the ground level, taking care to protect graves. This may involve removing limbs and then poisoning the stump and roots. Stabilisation or repair of the grave can then be carried out.

Priority – Urgent to Necessary, on a case by case basis

Who to Undertake – Council staff under the guidance of arboriculturalist.

Additional Comments: Trees that have high heritage value for the cemetery need to be treated differently. Some yew trees are likely to be well over 100 years old and are themselves part of the grave/memorial. Under the guidance of an arboriculturalist, identified limbs of trees could be removed or pruned to lessen the impact on the graves. In some cases, it may be necessary to remove historic trees, but this should only be done weighing up all the considerations. It may be possible to take cuttings of some trees to replant where their lineage is important.

Note also that pine needles on the periphery of the cemetery drop pine needles. These needles should be removed regularly to prevent coverage of the graves and avoid microbiological growth, salt ingress and moisture retention.

Photograph 11
Historic Grave Plantings



Example – historic trees within grave sites

Issue – the trees themselves are part of the memorial and have heritage value, but as they grow, the trees over time are damaging other historic features such as railings, headstones, vaults.

Recommendation – seek the advice of an arboriculturalist. One solution may be to take out the inner limbs of the trees but retain the height and form of the tree.

Priority - Necessary

Who to Undertake – Seek advice from arboriculturalist.

Photographs 12

Plantings on/beside Graves



Example – Recent plantings on graves

Issue – If not carefully maintained, will obscure headstones and potentially damage stone and ironwork over time.

Recommendation – Carefully maintain recent plantings. For example, agapanthus, hebes etc should be pruned and thinned regularly.

Priority – Necessary

Who to Undertake – Council staff/volunteers

Additional Comments: Avoid new plantings on or immediately adjacent to graves. New corner planting beside graves is not recommended. For the recent corner plantings, if possible the soil level needs to be lowered to be level with the grass since at present it is causing dampness to the sides of the graves

Photograph 13
Recent Plantings on Unmarked Burial Sites



Example – Recent tree plantings in areas of known and likely burials

Issue – While recent plantings, such as in the photograph above, are not necessarily a fault or issue, careful consideration is required as to whether mature conifers are appropriate on a site of burials.

Recommendation – In the opinion of the authors, these conifers should be removed. However, before a final decision is made, the Council should consult with Roman Catholic Church (as area 38 was for Roman Catholic burials) and potentially the wider community to confirm if planting of conifers on this site is the agreed course of action.

Priority – Necessary/Desirable

Who to Undertake – Council staff

Photographs 14 Lichens and Mosses



Example – Biological Growth, notably mosses and lichens

Issue – Some growths are eating into stone, including obscuring inscriptions

Recommendation – Seek advice on a case by case basis as not all growth is causing damage. If removing biological growth, ensure this is done very carefully. In some cases, as with the photograph above, the main parts of the lichen can be scraped off carefully with a scalpel, then loose material gently brushed off the surface of the stone. In some cases it may be appropriate to use a biocide (see additional comments below).

Priority – Necessary/Desirable

Who to Undertake – Ideally a stone conservator, or an expert with experience in removing mosses/lichens on historic structures

Additional Comments: There is considerable discussion about the best way to deal with biological growth. English Heritage advises that most lichens, mosses and some wildflowers can be left on monuments so long as they do not obscure carved details, and do not recommend the use of chemicals. The National Trust of Australia's guide to conserving cemeteries cautions against removing biological growth and recommends expert advice if anything other than gentle brushing off is required. The HCCTNZ similarly cautions, but states that if it is necessary to remove biological growth, then use only preparations based on quarternary ammonium compounds eg benzylnonium chloride. For lichens, algae, fungi and moulds, the HCCTNZ recommends Kemsol "Mosskill". If a biocide is to be used, it is essential that it doesn't have soluble salts or bleach in it. The Council has received additional advice from HCCTNZ that "Wet and Forget" and "Simple Green" products are acceptable and are readily available. "30 Seconds" is not suitable.

Note: Headstones at Linwood Cemetery shows that different types of marble and stone have different types of lichens and mosses.

Photograph 15
Dirty Headstone



Example – Dirty headstone

Issue – Obscures historical inscriptions and can cause damage

Recommendation – *In general, do not clean* unless not cleaning will result in information loss (text/pictorial inscriptions) or dirt is hiding faults that need to be assessed/addressed

Priority – Potentially desirable, although non-intervention may be most appropriate in most cases

Who to Undertake – Stone conservator/stone mason or Council staff/volunteers with appropriate training

Additional Comments: Do not clean headstones often, and do not clean unstable stones. Avoid acidic cleaners on marble or limestone. An effective gentle way to wash light soiling is washing with small quantities of water and natural fibre brushes. Never use wire brushes. Don't clean with water at a time when there is a risk of freezing temperatures before the stone dries out. Never sandblast or use high-pressure sprays on monuments.

Appendix 2

Condition Notes and Specific Recommendations for Selected Notable Graves

Following are detailed condition notes and specific recommendations for the following selected notable graves: Peacock, Dobson, Guthrie, Bishop Julius, Henry Thomson, and Walter Powell Beauchamp.

The key for guiding timeframes for priority is as follows:

Immediate - as soon as possible

Urgent - required to prevent further deterioration (within three to six months)

Necessary - required to ensure good standard of maintenance (generally within one to three years, but could be a staged process covering up to five years or longer, given the scale of work at Linwood Cemetery)

Desirable - whenever possible, or to enhance heritage values.

Peacock Mausoleum



Materials:

Tuff roofing;
Limestone arches;
Granite columns;
Basalt base;
Bronze doors;
Concrete and cement rendered base surround

Condition:

Painted and scratched-on graffiti;
Limestone has black scab, skin damage, exfoliation;
Missing column to the north east corner;
Chipped edges;
Moss and lichen growth;
Missing cast iron fittings;
Rusting steel supports to ceiling;
Missing Gothic ornaments to arches;
Unsympathetic repairs near the bronze doors;
Mortar is missing between stone joints;
Chipped basalt;
Cracked and dislocated concrete and cement rendered base surround;
Exfoliation of tuff roof.

Recommended remedial repairs:

Remove painted graffiti - necessary/desirable;
Poultice to remove alts from tuff and to remove black scab, consolidate skin damage and

exfoliation – necessary;
Reinstate missing column to match the existing – necessary;
Investigate reason for chipping – urgent;
Apply biocide to remove biological growth;
Reinstate cast iron railings following research to determine design – desirable;
Clean down and treat cast iron elements for rust, paint with appropriate coating – necessary;
Reinstate missing Gothic ornaments to match the original– desirable
Cut out all pointing and repoint whole monument with lime mortar– necessary;
Repair damage to base, replacing cracked and missing concrete - necessary

Instigate maintenance regime, with cleaning of limestone every twenty years, repointing every hundred years, painting cast iron every 10 years, oil all door hardware and furniture to ensure in good working order, apply biocide when necessary.

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with only a professional stone and metals conservator undertaking their areas of work, with some stone replacement carried out by an experienced mason and cast iron work with a tradesman experienced in this form of work. Bronze work should not be cleaned and should be protected from other work when this occurs.

Arthur Dudley Dobson



Materials:

Marble chip;
Concrete edging;
Stone (probably Port Hills Trachyte) plinths with stepped marble bases;
Marble crosses and tablet on edging.

Condition:

Crosses broken and on ground, having been displaced from marble stepped bases;
Stepped bases have been dislocated;
Micro-biological growth over all elements of the memorial;
Stone base is disaggregating;
Concrete edging is eroding with cracking between units;
Missing and worn lead lettering;

Recommended remedial repairs:

Pin elements of crosses together and reinstate on bases - necessary;
Refix bases to correct orientation - necessary;
Treat whole memorial with biocide;
Poultice stone base to remove salts, cover over winter - necessary;
Remortar units together and ensure foundations are secure – necessary;
Repair damaged and renew missing lettering – necessary.

Instigate maintenance regime, with cleaning of marble every twenty years, apply biocide when necessary

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with stone repairs carried out by an experienced mason.

John Steele Guthrie



Materials:

Marble chip;
Concrete edging;
Basalt base, granite memorial;
Marble cross.

Condition:

Cross broken and on ground in adjacent grave;
Cracked and slumped base slab;
Granite memorial shaft and bases have been dislocated and separated, all of which are lying on the ground;
Pointing has micro cracking;
Micro-biological growth especially on concrete and basalt elements;
Missing cast iron railings;
Concrete edging is eroding with cracking between units;

Recommended remedial repairs:

Pin elements of cross together and reinstate on base - necessary;
Reinstate granite elements on basalt base - necessary;
Treat whole memorial with biocide;
Repoint pointing using lime mortar – necessary;
Repair or replace base slab, ensuring no further slumping – necessary;

Reinstate cast iron railings based on documentary evidence - desirable

Instigate maintenance regime, with cleaning of granite every twenty years, apply biocide when necessary

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with stone and concrete repairs carried out by an experienced mason.

(Note that The Press have donated funds for remedial work on the Guthrie monument, 2005).

Bishop Julius



Materials:

Concrete base slab and foundation;
Basalt edging;
Basalt memorials.

Condition:

Cracked base slab and concrete foundation;
Extensive micro-biological growth over all elements;
Edging is dislocated;

Recommended remedial repairs:

Ensure stability of base and foundation – necessary;
Treat whole memorial with biocide;
Repair base slab, ensuring no further slumping – necessary;

Instigate maintenance regime, with cleaning of granite every twenty years, apply biocide when necessary

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with stone and concrete repairs carried out by an experienced mason.

Henry Thomson



Materials: red granite;
Trachyte base and perimeter edging;
Tiled base;
Cast iron railings;
Concrete foundation;

Condition:
Mortar cracking and damp with micro-biological growth in joint;
Vegetation growth between tiles;
Base and perimeter are exfoliating/disaggregating;
Micro-biological growth especially on concrete and perimeter edging;
Cracked, bent, loose, rusting and broken cast iron railings;
Concrete foundation is cracked at has slumped;

Recommended remedial repairs:

Repoint pointing using lime mortar – necessary;

Treat whole memorial with biocide;

Poultice base and perimeter edging, protect in winter - necessary

Repair concrete foundation no further slumping – necessary;

Repair cast iron railings, clean down, treat for rust and repaint - necessary

Instigate maintenance regime, with cleaning of granite every twenty years, apply biocide when necessary, repoint every hundred years, repaint cast iron every 10 years

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with stone and concrete repairs carried out by an experienced mason.

Walter Powell Beauchamp



Materials:

Marble headstone;

Trachyte base ?;

Timber posts and railings.

Condition:

Memorial and base are disconnected and lying on ground;

Memorial and base have micro-biological growth;

Timber elements are missing, broken or rotten;

Timber elements are eroding and splitting;

Nails heads are rusting.

Recommended remedial repairs:

Reinstate missing timber elements matching the original exactly with the same details, dimensions and species - necessary;

Reinstate memorial and base ensuring base is well founded –necessary;

Cut out rotten timber elements and splice in new, treating area with zinc naphthenate - urgent;

Replace missing or broken elements, splicing in new to match –necessary;

Treat all timber elements with zinc naphthenate and tung oil urgent;

Treat stone elements with biocide –necessary;

Treat nails heads with fisholene – necessary.

Instigate maintenance regime, with applying zinc naphthenate and tung oil every five years, apply biocide when necessary.

All work should be specified and supervised by a buildings conservator with stone repairs carried out by an experienced mason and timber repairs carried out by an experience joiner or cabinet maker.

APPENDIX 3

TABULATED GUIDE TO THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

The following notes are largely based on guidance provided in the National Trust of Australia's (NSW) Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation (Sagazio ed, and which guide is also available online at www.nationaltrust.org.au/cemsappb.html) with amendments based on guidance from Ian Bowman, Conservation Architect and from observations of specific issues at Linwood Cemetery. They are intended as a general guide to recommended procedures in the conservation of cemetery monuments. The recommended solutions should be regarded as options and not as definitive answers as they will not apply in every case. It is recommended that professional advice be sought prior to the commencement of any Repair, Stabilisation, Reconstruction or Adaptation work.

Problem	Due to	Solutions	Additional Comment and reference to Implementation Examples, Appendix 1
1. Leaning and fallen monuments	Failure of footings and/or foundations because of:		
	normal compaction of grave fill	Wait to stabilize them. Re-bed monument on porous fill, e.g. sand.	
	vault distortion or collapse	Seek professional advice on stabilization or re—construction.	Cross Reference Photos 2, 4
	water erosion	Correct drainage problem.	
	rabbit burrows	Fill holes with cobbles and earth.	Not currently a problem at Linwood Cemetery
	tree roots raising one side	Chop off offending root.	In some cases, the entire tree will need to be removed.

			Cross Reference Photo 10
	differential compaction, e.g. one side on rock and other on fill, or one side dry and the other side wet due to broken drain or hollow in ground	Check drainage, improve if necessary and re-bed in sand.	
	soil creep on hillside	Generally an intractable problem, however avoid the removal of local bushes and trees. It is sometimes caused by poor subsurface drainage, in which case an agricultural drain on the uphill side may help.	Particularly an issue at southern end of the cemetery
	<p>soil slump, i.e. localised movements of land usually after heavy rain</p> <p>a) on river banks and gullies</p> <p>b) in slate and shale areas</p> <p>Note that a slight lean is not a problem unless the cemetery is subject to vandalism, in which case the lean will attract the attention of vandals, or unless the lean is causing the lettering to fret on the leaning side.</p>	<p>a) erosion control measures</p> <p>b) uphill drainage control.</p>	
2. Monuments disassembled but not broken	Vandalism or temporary removal to permit essential works.	Check top of plinth to ensure that it is level, rebed if necessary. Reassemble, avoiding Portland cement. For tall structures vulnerable to vandalism consider introduction of non ferrous dowels (e.g. bronze).	Cross reference Photo 1
3. Broken	Accident and vandals; often involving heavy falls	In general, employ an experienced monumental	Cross reference Photo 1,

<p>Monuments</p> <p>(i) Breaks in sturdy stone monuments</p> <p>(ii) Multiple breaks in relatively thin slabs.</p>	<p>on masonry or iron surrounds or uneven ground.</p>	<p>mason to reset stone on plinth and dowel parts together using waterproof epoxy resin adhesive. It is important to avoid Portland cement.</p> <p>If re-erected they will be vulnerable to vandalism. The alternatives are:</p> <p>a) leave lying on ground.</p> <p>b) erect a solid slab, and pin the pieces to slab with bronze dowels and waterproof epoxy resin.</p> <p>c) pin pieces to horizontal or sloping slab (so that water will not lie on upper surface). e.g. Granites can be horizontal but limestones should have water thrown off.</p> <p>d) pin stones to a local structure(a last resort)</p> <p>e) prepare a facsimile for erection on site and remove original to museum.</p> <p>f) leave pieces on site, reproduce inscription on small stainless steel plate and erect inconspicuously on site.</p>	<p>Photo 3</p>
<p>5. Monuments with cracked or broken mortise in the</p>	<p>Fall</p>	<p>Where mortise is damaged the options are:</p> <p>(a) replace plinth with a facsimile.</p>	

plinth		<p>(b) cut back existing plinth and remortise.</p> <p>(c) set stone in similar moulded concrete plinth with mortise, in the same way as original.</p>	
6. Masonry cracking	Pressure from the continuing process of iron rusting and expanding when damp	<p>(a) where iron clamps within the masonry have expanded replace with bronze clamps, and repair masonry.</p> <p>(b) where wrought iron rails posts and bars have expanded and cracked masonry:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove iron from masonry • scrape away loose rust • treat as set out in 10. (hot dip galvanize if possible) • apply protective paint • repair masonry • lead-in prepared hole in masonry ensuring that no part of iron is in contact with stone • stop interstices in masonry to make watertight and ensure that water is diverted from area. 	
7. Spalling, fretting and	Rising damp particularly near the base of the stone)	Improve drainage at the base of the stone.	Cross reference photo 6 A poultice may be a solution

<p>delamination of monuments</p>	<p>Salt accumulation (particularly under mouldings)</p> <p>Ponding of rainwater (particularly on shoulders and carving of monument)</p>	<p>Note that resetting stone monuments improperly in concrete will accelerate this deterioration and any work should be avoided unless under the guidance of a Stone Conservator.</p> <p>Where significant monuments are already so set and deteriorating, the concrete base should be broken off as carefully as possible and the monument rebedded.</p> <p>Stones should be reset vertically if they are leaning in such a way that the inscription or decorative side is inclined to the ground.</p> <p>Remove loose and flaking stone. Fill cracks with acrylic resin.</p> <p>Remove overhanging branches which trap airborne dust and salt particles and shed them upon the stone.</p> <p>Repair pointing to prevent entry of water if it is a compound monument. Ensure that water is thrown off monument.</p>	<p>to get rid of the salts causing the hard outer crust, but it would need to be done every 5-10 years since salts will continue to enter the stone through the ground. Micro grouting is a technique developed by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) for reattaching or consolidating heritage fabric such as fresco and stonework. Micro grouting involves drilling tiny holes in the stonework, flushing the holes with alcohol to clean them and then very gently injecting lime fly ash grout.</p>
<p>8. Inscriptions fretting on monuments</p>	<p>See (7).Also abrasion by vegetation in a wind</p>	<p>Treat cause as in (7) above, but first record as much of inscription as possible and photograph with the sun slanting across the face of the stone. Lodge record with local History Society and Society of Genealogists.</p>	<p>Cross reference Photo 7</p>

		<p>As a general rule inscriptions and decorations in stone which are of interest because of their style and character should not be recut. In such cases a small stainless steel plate with punched inscriptions may be fixed to the rear of the stone with water-proof epoxy resin adhesive.</p> <p>In exceptional cases where the character of the inscription and detailing of the monument is of such significance that it must be preserved, it should be carefully removed to a prepared location in a local museum and a facsimile monument erected in its place.</p> <p>Other inscriptions may be recut provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is carried out by a competent letter cutter. • the precise character and mistakes of the original are meticulously retained. • the initials or symbol of the new cutter and the year are cut in an inconspicuous place. 	
9. Rusting of cast iron memorials and loss of inscriptions	Exposure to elements	Rusting of cast iron surrounds is superficial and presents no structural problems.	

10. Rusting of wrought iron memorials and surrounds	Exposure to damp	Rusting surfaces on most wrought iron is not seriously damaging unless it is flaking heavily. However where treatment is necessary the iron work should be dismantled, grit blasted back to a hard surface and rust inhibitor Alternatively the iron can be applied galvanized and painted.	Cross reference Photo 5
11. Iron monuments broken in parts	Vandalism	Parts can be joined if necessary by pin or splint.	Cross reference Photo 5
12. Monuments astray from their original location		Attempt to ascertain from documentary (cemetery surveys and registers) and oral sources (family) the correct location and reinstate. Where the original location cannot be found, place the monument in a group of strays.	Cross reference Photo 3
13. Odd alignment of monuments	This is not a problem, such stones are usually early and date from a period before the cemetery was surveyed. As such they and their alignment are of particular interest and should be carefully preserved.		
14. Deterioration of leaded lettering on marble monuments	Frequently weathering of marble adjacent to letters	Can be re-leaded: may require extensive work.	Cross reference Photo 7
15. Red	Chemical attack on lead, mainly in industrial	Partial removal by scrubbing with water and	

staining on white marble from lead lettering	areas.	soft bristle brushes.	
16. Growth of mosses, lichens and fungus on monuments	Moisture and type of stone used. e.g. marble are liable to black mould and sandstones to lichen	These growths offer some physical protection to the stone and at the same time do slight damage. On balance they may be left unless they are unsightly or obscure the lettering. In such cases an organic poison should be applied and the growth allowed to dry and fall off over a period of time.	Although best practice advice is generally not to scrape off biological growth, this may be done carefully with a scalpel by or under the control of a stone conservator or experienced contractor. Cross reference Photos 14.
17. Growth of disruptive vegetation on masonry	Lack of maintenance	Where sturdy shrub or tree seedlings take root on monuments and surrounds they should be poisoned and allowed to die and decay. They should not be pulled out where it will damage the masonry.	Cross reference Photo 10.

Appendix 4

Linwood Cemetery Plant List¹ (August 2005)

TREES			
Common name; (approximate number)	Species name ²	Period of planting ³	Recommendation
Wattle; (4)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	1980s; Boundary /wilding	Remove wildings
Box elder (4)	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1980s & 2000s; Boundary	Remove poor formed specimens
Irish Strawberry tree (6)	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	1980's; "Original" graveside/wilding	Monitor, need careful management with removal where causing damage to graves. Remove wildings
Sheoak (2)	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Cedar (2)	<i>Cedrus spp.</i>	1930s & 90s; 'Sextons Cottage' lawn	Remove small damaged Atlantic cedar
Lawson cypress (3)	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Pre-1900s & 50-60s; "Original"; 'Sextons Cottage' lawn	Remove when vigour fails. Take cuttings of pre-1900s trees as stock for when those pre-1900 trees need replacement.
Cabbage tree (2)	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	1950s & 90s; Boundary/wilding?	Generally acceptable to retain
Arizona cypress (4)	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	1950s, 80s and 2000s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Coffin cypress (40)	<i>Cup. funebris</i>	2000s; row-end planting in northern part of cemetery	Not a long-term appropriate species choice; transplant to another site and replace with yew
Grey cypress (7)	<i>Cup. glabra</i>	1970s & 80s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Leyland cypress (10)	<i>Cup. leylandii</i>	1950s and 90s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form; remove damaged young specimen
Macrocarpa (15)	<i>Cup. macrocarpa</i>	Pre-1900s, 30s & 70s; "Original"; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours

¹ Based on site observation by D McKenzie, Principal - Landscape Architecture, Opus, Christchurch and correlated with draft tree survey sheets prepared by D Steinegg, Tree Officer, Greenspace Unit, CCC

² Within the species listed there may be small numbers of varieties or 'close relations' of a particular species.

³ This category gives an approximate indication of when planting may have taken place and where the majority are located. "Original" implies the species was likely to be planted during the early period of the cemetery's development, though the current specimens may result from replacement planting.

			on Butterfield Ave; remove damaged specimens. Take cuttings of the pre-1900 trees as stock for when those pre-1900 trees need replacement.
Pencil pine (14)	<i>Cup. sempervirens</i>	1950s; "Original"; graveside and lawn	Monitor growth and form
Himalayan cypress (1)	<i>Cup. torulosa</i>	1950s; "Original"; lawn	Monitor growth and form
Purple akeake (6)	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> 'Purpurea'	1980s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
River red gum (3)	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours; consider removal before individual specimens become too large for location
Yellow gum (11)	<i>Euc. leucoxydon</i>	1970s; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours; consider removal before individual specimens become too large for location
Narrow leafed gum (4)	<i>Euc. nicholli</i>	1980s & 2000s; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours; remove damaged young specimen; consider removal before individual specimens become too large for location
Manna gum (6)	<i>Euc. viminalis</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours; consider removal before individual specimens become too large for location
White ash (11)	<i>Fraxinus americana.</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor, needs careful management re shading of neighbours
Manna ash(2)	<i>Frax. ornus</i>	1970s, 90s and 2000s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form; remove damaged young specimens
Holly (8)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	1950s to 2000s; "Original"; Graveside/wilding	Generally can remain; regular maintenance is required. Remove

			wildings
Jeffery pine (2)	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	1950s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Corsican pine (1)	<i>Pin. nigra</i>	1960s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Maritime pine (15)	<i>Pin. pinaster</i>	1990s & 2000s; Boundary and Lawn; replacements for <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monitor growth and form; Manage adjacent mature pine so replacements develop good form; remove damaged specimens
Monterey pine (42)	<i>Pin. radiata</i>	Pre-1990s, 50s, 80s & 2000s; "Original"; Boundary, lawn/wilding	Monitor; general health and stability will become an issue as trees become old and moribund; need careful management re shading of neighbours on Butterfield Ave; Remove where inappropriately planted, remove damaged specimens and wildings
Scotch pine (7)	<i>Pin. sylvestris</i>	1980s & 2000s; Boundary and lawn; replacements for <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monitor growth and form; Manage adjacent mature pine so replacements develop good form
Pittosporum (6)	<i>Pittosporum spp.</i>	1980s & 90s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Lombardy poplar (35)	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	1940s; "Original" Boundary and Lawn	Monitor; general health and stability will become an issue as trees grow old.
Pin oak (3)	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1990s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form; remove damaged specimen
Robinia (19)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form; remove damaged specimens
Pepper tree (1)	<i>Schinus molle</i>	1980s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Wellingtonia (5)	<i>Sequoia giganteum</i>	1930's; "Original"; 'Sextons Cottage' Lawn	Monitor growth and form, remove two moribund specimens. Replacement is acceptable.
Common yew (8)	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	1930s & 1990s; "Original"; Graveside/wilding	Monitor growth and form
Irish yew (34)	<i>Tax. bac. 'Fastigiata'</i>	Pre-1990s, 30s, 80s & 2000s; "Original";	Monitor growth and form

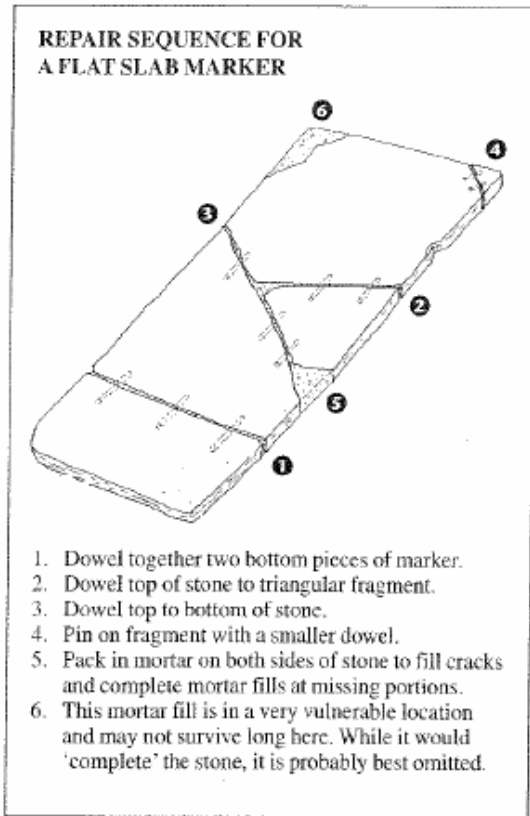
		Graveside/wilding	
White cedar (3)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	1950s; Boundary	Remove damaged species
Common lime (2)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	1950s; Boundary	Monitor growth and form
Chinese fan palm (3)	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	1930s & 1970s; Graveside/wilding	Monitor growth and form
English elm (9)	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	1950s & 1990s; Boundary and Lawn	Monitor growth and form
Total: 360			

Shrubs			
<i>Common name; (approximate number)</i>	<i>Species name</i>	<i>Period of planting</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia spp.</i>	"Original?"/ recent planting; Graveside	Monitor growth and form
Hebe	<i>Hebe spp.</i>	Recent planting; Graveside	Monitor growth and form. Consider not replacing should individual plants die.
Pampas grass	<i>Pampas selloana</i>	Wilding; Boundary	Remove ASAP
Bush and rambling roses	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Recent planting; Graveside	Monitor growth and form; Consider not replacing should individual plants die.
Lavender, rosemary and various perennials	Various	Recent planting; Graveside	Generally can remain but careful and regular maintenance is required e.g. pruning. Consider not replacing should individual plants die.

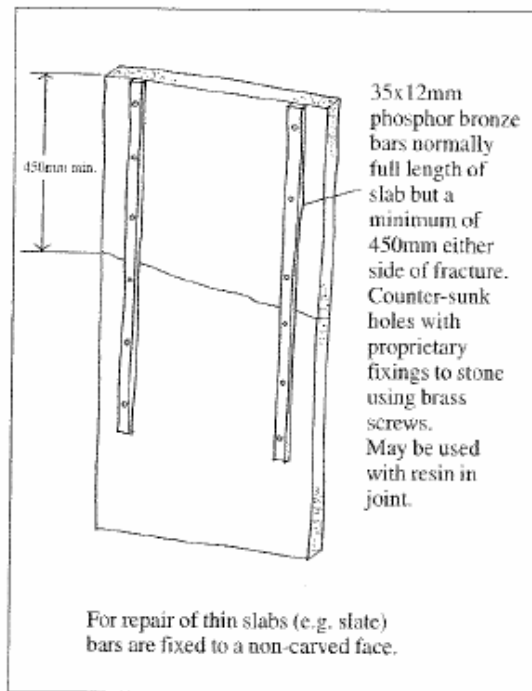
Appendix 5

Examples of methods for repair (reproduced from *Conserving Our Cemeteries*, Celestina Sagazio ed, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 2003: 15.

CONSERVING OUR CEMETERIES (ed Sagazio), 2003:15

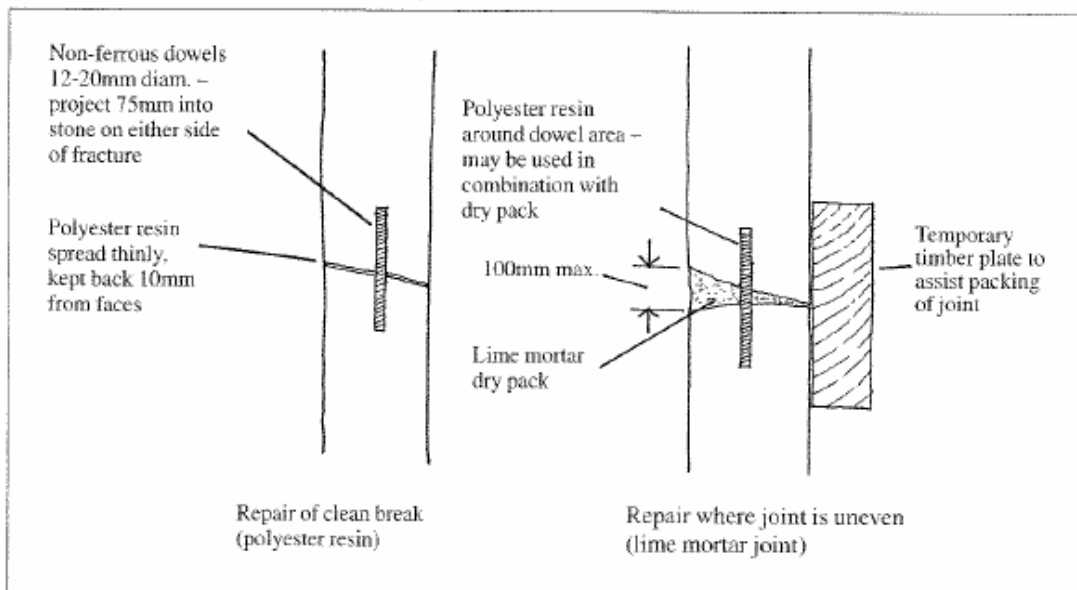


5 c.m. of concrete and the upper surface of the cement block should be well clear of the ground and slope away from the stone to shed rainwater. Generally concrete should not be used with sandstone.



This diagram is reproduced by permission from Tamara Anson-Carrwright, Landscapes of Memories: A Guide for Conserving Historic Cemeteries, Repairing Headstones, Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Ontario, 1998.

Method of repair for a thin slab © Crown. Illustration reproduced by permission of Historic Scotland.



Dowel repair methods for broken slabs © Crown. Illustrations reproduced by permission of Historic Scotland.

Appendix 6

Material from Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand (HCCTNZ).

Further information about and by HCCTNZ is on www.cemeteries.org.nz .



Best Practice in Cemetery Conservation

Guidance for
Monumental Masons
Local Authorities
Family Members

The problems

[The Principles](#)
[Sources of Principles](#)
[Leaning Monuments](#)
[Broken Monuments](#)
[Cleaning Monuments](#)
[Coating Monuments](#)
[Reading Monuments \(lettering\)](#)
[Adding New Monuments](#)
[Wrought Iron, Cast Iron, and Wire](#)
[Grave Floors](#)
[Trees and Vegetation](#)
[Fences, Gates, Drains](#)

The principles

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.

Sources of Principles

National Trust of Australia NSW – Guidelines for the Conservation of Cemeteries

Sagazio (ed) – Conserving Our Cemeteries

David Young, Heritage Consultant, Canberra, Australia

NZ Master Monumental Masons Association Inc. Cemetery Planning Manual [top of page](#)

Leaning Monuments

Do as much as necessary, but as little as possible

Slight leans are part of the character of old cemeteries – leave them alone

Moderate and severe leans need to be corrected, to prevent damage due to gravity and their attraction to vandals.

The degree of subsidence below the foundation needs to be addressed

The accepted method is to provide a foundation of substance, usually by placing a plug of concrete in the subsided area, replace the stones. Sometimes it will be possible to lever the headstone upright in situ, hold, and plug foundation with concrete, then lower.

Broken Monuments [top of page](#)

Collect all pieces together.

Bore and pin all major pieces.

Use epoxy to hold pins in place.

Use epoxy along line of cracking to join broken faces.

TENAX is a recommended epoxy which has record of satisfactory use over many years.

Existing pins if any should be removed and holes extended in diameter and length if necessary and pins replaced with stainless steel pins.

Replaced elements should be mortared into place

If broken into too many small pieces these can be rearranged and placed on a desk with surround to hold in place.

Cleaning Monuments [top of page](#)

Before cleaning please appreciate:

Variations in appearance can be due to climate.

The appearance of biological growths is not necessarily harmful to the stone.

Staining patterns can be due to water flow down stone and over the lettering

Consider carefully whether there is a real need to clean

The possible need to clean to permit other conservation work to proceed

Removing biological growths

Remove only when:

Monuments are strongly disfigured

Sandstone is severely damaged

Lead lettering is being damaged

Inscriptions are obscured and unreadable

To enable other repairs e.g. repointing

If you MUST clean

Think again – does it really need it?

Is it really dirty or is it just dust adding to the patina of age.

Is the soiling due to dirt or soot?

Or is it biological growths – lichens, algae, fungi, moulds?
Use only soft bristle brushes with wooden handles and plenty of water.
A super-clean headstone looks out of place in an historic cemetery

Cleaning agents

For biological growths:

Use only preparations based on quaternary ammonium compounds
e.g. benzylkonium chloride.

We recommend:

For cleaning – Kemsol “Slik”

For lichens, algae, fungi, moulds – Kemsol “Mosskill”

Both these products are available from: Chemical Solutions Ltd, Box 23071, Hunters Corner, Papatoetoe, telephone 09 276 6414, fax 09 276 6493 or

Local branch of NZTS [top of page](#)

NEVER EVER use:

Steel wool, sanders, or other harsh abrasives

Wire brushes of any sort

Sand-blasting or high pressure water-blasting

Acids (e.g. spirits of salts)

Bleaches and mould removers (sodium hypochlorite or caustic soda)

Coating Monuments [top of page](#)

Do not use products designed to seal or waterproof, as they can do more harm than good. Do not use paint or sealers.

Remember: Do as much as necessary, but as little as possible

Even modern paint coatings can damage by trapping moisture

Reading monuments - Lettering [top of page](#)

Lead lettering erodes because of weathering of the mounting stone.

It is not possible to replace such lead lettering satisfactorily.

In new work, maintain style of existing lettering

The new work will be readily apparent from the dates

Re-leading, re-gilding, re-blackening are OK

Re-cutting of incised lettering is not favoured and is often not possible due to the eroded condition of the stone.

If clients want to have the readable record it is better to provide a new granite or bronze plaque on a desk in front of existing.

Adding new monuments [top of page](#)

New monuments should harmonise with their surroundings. This will be achieved if they vary only by one of the following factors:

Form (shape)

Scale (size)

Material and Colour

Finish (polished, unpolished, rough)

Ensure that new lettering matches original lettering.

The practice of screwing/gluing granite plaques on to existing monuments is discouraged. It is recommended that any new plaques be placed on desks on floor of gravesite in front of the original headstone.

Wrought Iron, Cast Iron, and Wire [top of page](#)

Physical damage, splits, breaks and bends, tree growth

Remember: Do as much as necessary, but as little as possible

Cause of damage should be removed/treated

Broken sections cannot easily be rejoined

Often concrete kerbs and bollards have moved and affected the alignment

of the wrought iron fence and this is very difficult to remedy

Any repair work should be entrusted to a qualified tradesman with experience in wrought and cast iron.

Most wrought iron and cast iron achieves a rusty appearance which is inactive corrosion and does not cause any long-term deterioration and should not be touched.

Where there is clearly active corrosion this needs to be treated with:

Fish Oil Corrosion Protection

Lightly brush away loose corrosion, dirt and dust using soft-bristled brushes (NOT wire brushes)

Flush out crevices with mineral turps

Brush on 50/50 dilution of fish oil (Wattyl Fishoilene) and mineral turps

Apply a second coat

Use drop cloths to protect kerbs

Grave Floors [top of page](#)

Earthen

Remove weeds

Remove and/or poison tree roots.

Cut and lay weedmat

over with sympathetic stones (not road or drainage gravel)

Concrete covered If broken remove all of the cover material.

Fill in and compact cavities with crusher run gravel

Level and fill with 100mm concrete screeded level with fall to drain hole.

Plaster to match

Aim to end up with the shape of the original structure preserved.

Trees and Vegetation [top of page](#)

Trees cause great damage to gravesites (headstones and surrounds) and relatives should be persuaded not to plant on graves.

Roses should also be discouraged. While not as damaging, they need constant maintenance, and their under-storey provides a

nursery environment in which seeds of larger trees thrive.

Oversize family plantings should be pruned or removed.

Wilding trees and rubbish vegetation should be removed.

All trees and vegetation cut at base should be poisoned with "Vigilant" which prevents re-growth.

Fences, Gates, Drains [top of page](#)

Fences, hedges, gates and drains are all integral features of the historic landscape. Any conservation work must include these items.

Fencing is essential where livestock are in adjacent areas. Browsing stock can do major damage to headstones and gravesites.

Maintenance regimes must include hedges and fencing.

Removal or original fences and gates is not an option.

Reinstatement should be as per original. [top of page](#)

More information

Should you require more information on the Trust or be interested in furthering the work of the Trust please contact:

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Appendix 7

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

ICOMOS New Zealand encourages the wide use of its Charter in conservation plans, heritage studies and other documents relating to the conservation of places of cultural heritage value. Inclusion of the Charter does not, however, constitute an endorsement of the report in which the Charter appears.



ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

PREAMBLE

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value. New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving, conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who, as owners, territorial authorities, tradespeople or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all the others. Definitions of terms used are provided in section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites at its meeting on 7 March 1993.

1. THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- (i) have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- (ii) teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;

(iii) provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;

(iv) provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and

(v) provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation and is the basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and association with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained.

Conservation projects should include the following:

- (i) definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;
- (ii) community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- (iii) preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- (iv) the implementation of any planned work; and
- (v) the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. CONSERVATION METHOD

Conservation should:

- (i) make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- (ii) show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- (iii) involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this charter;
- (iv) take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- (v) be fully documented and recorded.

5. RESPECT FOR EXISTING EVIDENCE

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In

these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6. SETTING

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7. RISK MITIGATION

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8. RELOCATION

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- (i) the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- (ii) relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- (iii) relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9. INVASIVE INVESTIGATION

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10. CONTENTS

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

11. WORKS OF ART AND SPECIAL FABRIC

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. RECORDS

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive and made available to all affected people. Some knowledge of places of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. DEGREES OF INTERVENTION

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Re-creation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this charter.

14. NON-INTERVENTION

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. MAINTENANCE

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan, except in circumstances where it is appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. STABILISATION

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. REPAIR

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

18. RESTORATION

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage values are preserved. Reconstruction should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. ADAPTATION

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any additions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this charter:

adaptation means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value

conservation means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value

cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity

maintenance means the protective care of a place

material means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity

place means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand

preservation means maintaining a place with as little change as possible

reassembly (anastylosis) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together

reconstruction means to build again in the original form using old or new material

reinstatement means putting components of earlier material back in position

repair means making good decayed or damaged material

restoration means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions

stabilisation means the arrest of the processes of decay

structure means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land

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