



Appendix Two: Damage to Significant Buildings in Central Christchurch (as at 13 October 2011)

This list identifies 84 key heritage buildings, structures and building complexes in central Christchurch,¹ that are either registered as Category I and/or listed as Groups 1 or 2 on the Christchurch City Plan. These buildings are grouped in the following list by damage level following the Canterbury earthquakes. Details of their current status with respect to their future survival as known at this time is also included.

The levels of recognition afforded the identified buildings are as follows:

NZHPT Register		CCC City Plan	
Category I	49	Group 1	38
Category II	29	Group 2	47
Historic Areas	1	Group 3	2
Not Registered	8	Group 4	0
Total²	87		87

There are many additional properties of lesser significance that have been affected by the earthquakes that are registered as Category II and/or listed as Groups 3 or 4 in the City Plan. These also contribute to the city's heritage and character and these should also be retained where feasible to do so, including surviving streetscapes of commercial buildings where façade retention is possible.

The Register categorises heritage buildings under the Historic Places Act 1993 as either:

Historic Place Category I - being places of special or outstanding historical or cultural significance;

Historic Place Category II - being places of outstanding historical or cultural significance; and/or

Historic Area – being an area of land containing an inter-related group of historic places.

¹ Central Christchurch is defined as being within the Four Avenues (city side of Moorhouse, Rolleston, Fitzgerald, and Bealey Avenues).

² The total numbers of entries or listings do not match 84 due to some complexes of buildings being assigned to multiple categories or groups.

The City Plan lists heritage in four groups, being Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. Group 1 has the highest level of protection. Rules in the City Plan apply for proposals for demolition, alteration, removal, or additions to listed heritage items. Rules also apply to additional buildings proposed on sites containing protected buildings, places and objects. The Groups are described in the City Plan as:

Group 1: Buildings, places and objects of **international or national** significance, the protection of which is considered essential.

Group 2: Buildings, places and objects which are of **national or regional** importance, the protection of which is seen as very important where this can be reasonably achieved.

Group 3: Buildings, places and objects which are of **regional or metropolitan** significance, the protection of which is seen as important where this can be reasonably achieved.

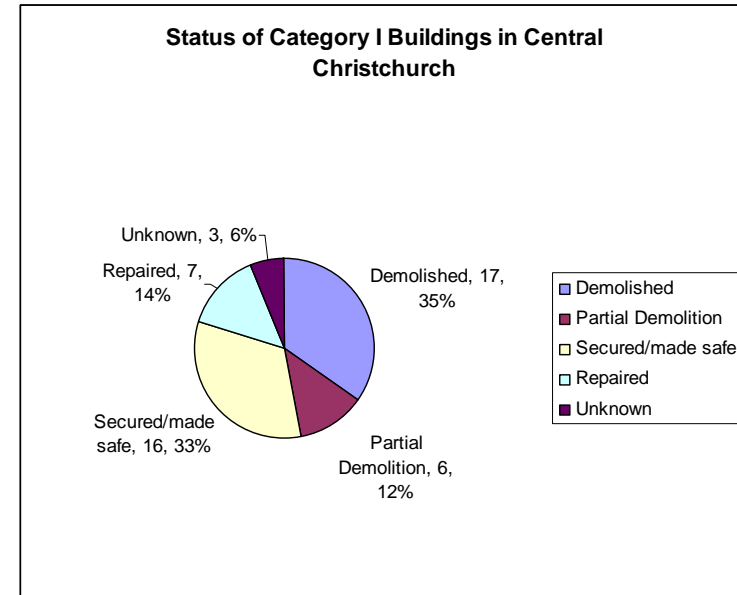
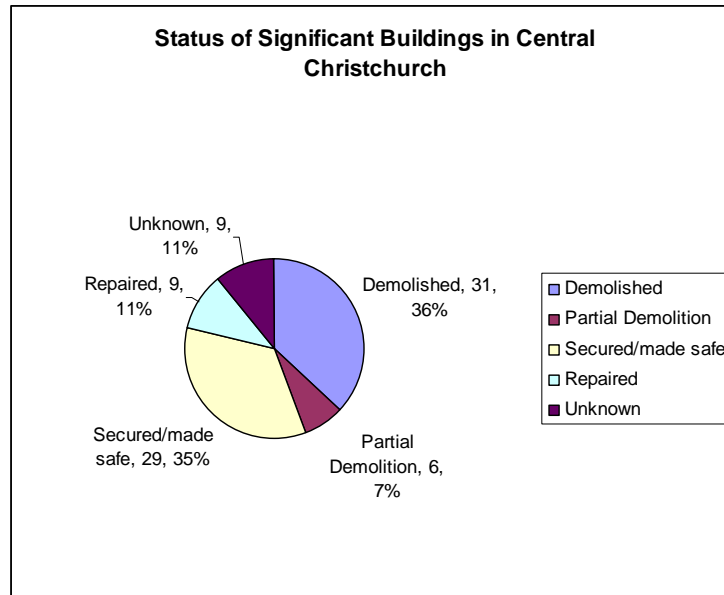
Group 4: Buildings, places and objects which are of **metropolitan** significance and/or involve a contribution to the heritage of the city, the protection of which is seen as desirable by the Council.

For demolition of damaged buildings in Central Christchurch the City Plan no longer applies and decisions on their future is made by CERA after considering recommendations from NZHPT.

NZHPT has, in conjunction with the Christchurch City Council as part of the civil defence response team, undertaken assessments of the damage to heritage buildings within the central area of Christchurch. The damage level was first assigned based on first level engineering advice following exterior assessment and requires more detailed assessment in order to be substantiated. In some cases this more detailed assessment has been carried out.

Of the 84 significant heritage buildings, structures or complexes identified within Central Christchurch, 31 have been demolished or approved for demolition (17 are Category I); 6 have been partially demolished (all Category I); 29 are secured/made safe (16 Category I); 9 have or are being repaired (7 Category I); 9 are status unknown or future unknown (3 Category I).

Status of Significant Buildings in Central Christchurch:



Status	All Key Buildings Number	All Key Buildings Percentage	Category I only Number	Category I only Percentage	Category I Percentage of Status Total
Demolished	31	37%	17	35%	55%
Partial Demolition	6	7%	6	12%	100%
Secured/made safe	29	35%	16	33%	84%
Repaired	9	11%	7	14%	78%
Unknown/ Future unknown	9	11%	3	6%	33%
Total	84	100%	49	100%	-

Explanation of terms used in the list that follows:

Level of Damage:

- 1 – Demolished or approved for demolition
- 2 – Severe damage
- 3 – Moderate damage
- 4 – Minimal or no damage

A range indicates damage status of multiple buildings or distinct parts of a building.

Potential effects on recovery: this indicates the possible impacts on infrastructure and surrounding buildings of stabilising and repairing the heritage building.

Significant Heritage Buildings within Central Christchurch³

The centre of Christchurch contains a high proportion of Christchurch's most celebrated heritage buildings. Christchurch boasts a high number of fine Victorian Gothic Revival buildings which are an integral part of the city's image. These buildings reflect the colonial founders desire to create an idealised city based on ecclesiastical principles. The area is also characterised by the distinctive Jollie Street Grid (1850), the Avon River and several distinct and significant public spaces including Cathedral Square, Botanic Gardens, Victoria Park, Cranmer and Latimer Squares. Many of the places listed below appear in the Registered Buildings in the Christchurch's Cultural Precinct brochure prepared by NZHPT in 2010. This is the area most frequented by tourists to the City.

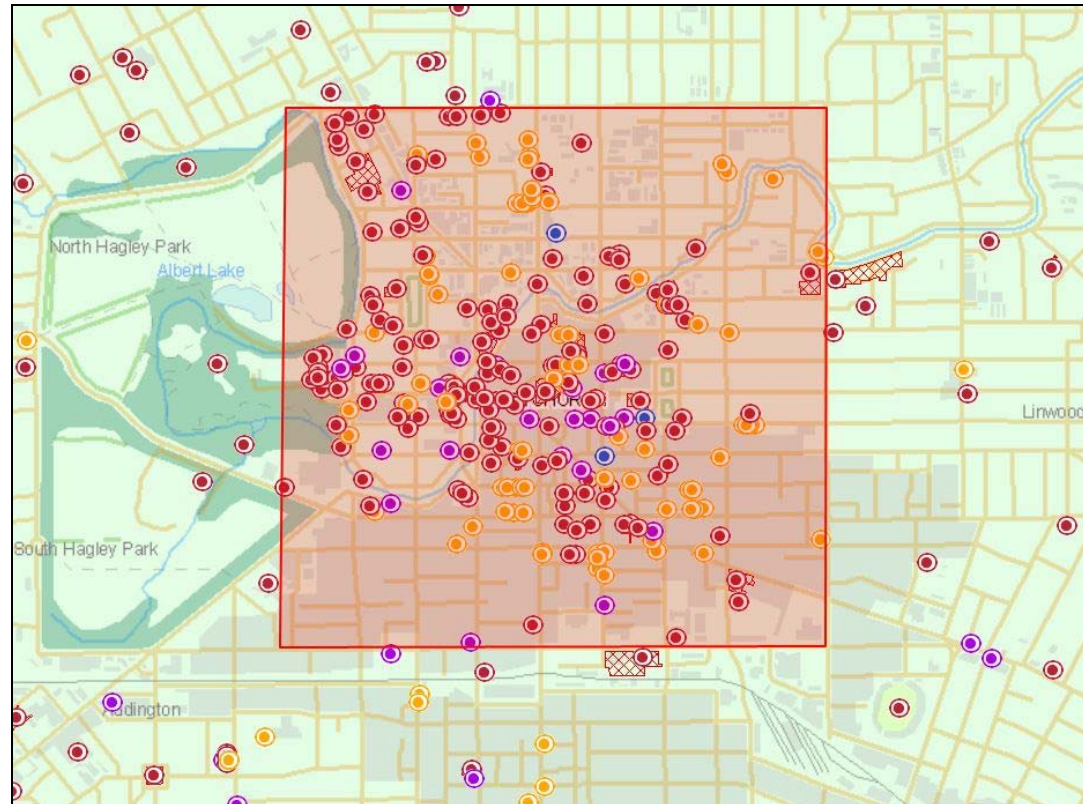











Figure 1: Central Christchurch (red dots are NZHPT registered sites)




³ The map shows data points for all registered buildings (in maroon) in central Christchurch not just those described as key buildings in the pages that follow.




Table 1: Significant Heritage Buildings – Fully Demolished or Approved for Demolition




Building Name (note: images mostly from NZHPT Register and do not show damage caused by earthquake)	Date / Architect	Significance	NZHPT Registration	City Plan Listing	Ownership
Church (Methodist) Cnr Durham Street & Chester Street West 	1864 Crouch & Wilson	The Durham Street Methodist Church opened on Christmas Day 1864. Built of stone it was the first church to be erected in permanent materials in Canterbury and was Gothic Revival in style. It was designed by the Melbourne architectural firm, Crouch and Wilson, who won the 1863 competition for the design of the new church. The church was a significant example of early ecclesiastical architecture in Christchurch. Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition as building had collapsed.	Category I	Group 1	Private
Press Building 32 Cathedral Square 	1903 Armson, Collins and Harman	The Press Building (1903) was a distinctive feature of Cathedral Square and, in conjunction with the Lyttelton Times building, illustrates the history of the two main Canterbury newspapers. The Press Building is a noted example of the work of Armson, Collins and Harman in the 'Perpendicular Gothic style' and was technically important as one of the earliest ferro-concrete buildings in Christchurch. Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition based on engineer reports.	Category I	Group 1	Private
St Paul's-Trinity-Pacific Church (Presbyterian) Cnr Cashel & Madras Streets 	1877 Samuel Farr	St Paul's-Trinity-Pacific Presbyterian Church is significant as a church particularly well suited to the Presbyterian way of worship, with excellent acoustics. Built of brick and then plastered to resemble stone, the church was designed by Samuel Charles Farr. It is a distinctive example of ecclesiastical architecture in a city renown for its Gothic Revival buildings. Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition due to severity of damage.	Category I	Group 1	Private
Church of St Luke the Evangelist Corner Manchester and Kilmore Streets	1909 Mountfort	The Church of St Luke the Evangelist is situated on one of the original five church reserves set aside in the plans of the	Category I	Group 1	Private




	Church of St John the Baptist Corner Latimer Square and Madras Street	1864-5 Bury	Canterbury Association for the town of Christchurch. The church was designed by Julian Cyril Mountfort (1852- 1920) and completed in 1909. It is a competent example of early English Gothic Revival church of substantial scale. The construction method of a brick lining and stone facing is of note, which is complimented by an extensive use of Oamaru stone dressings and the high roof structure.	Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition after assessment by NZHPT Engineer due to severity of damage.	Category I	Group 1	Private
	Cranmer Centre (Former Christchurch Girls' High School) 40 Armagh Street	1881 Armson	St John the Baptist Church was the first stone church to be built for the Anglican community in Christchurch. Designed by Maxwell Bury (1825-1912), an architect who arrived in Lyttelton in 1854 (responsible the Nelson Provincial Council Chambers). Gothic Revival in style, built of stone and distinguished by its squat Norman tower and polygonal chancel. The Church stands as a reminder of the detailed planning of the Canterbury Association and of their desire to establish a wholly Anglican settlement in NZ.	Status: Standing but signed of for demolition. NZHPT response: Initially made safe to allow time for a comprehensive engineering review to be undertaken and future options for the building to be considered. Later, NZHPT did not oppose demolition based on engineer advice (15.04.2011).	Category I	Group 2	Private
	Cranmer Centre (Former Christchurch Girls' High School) 40 Armagh Street	1881 Armson	Known today as the Cranmer Centre, the two-storey brick building on the corner of Armagh Street and Montreal, was built to house Christchurch Girls' High School. Architecturally the Cranmer Centre was significant as an example of the work of notable architect W.B. Armson and as a fine example of Victorian school architecture in a Venetian Gothic style. Historically the building is identified with the development of women's education in New Zealand. It housed, for over one hundred years, the first public girls' school in Christchurch.	Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT did not oppose demolition after assessment by NZHPT Engineer due to severity of damage. Architectural and historical features retrieved.	Category I	Group 2	Private




A. J. White's Department Store (Former) 236 Tuam Street	1879 Simpson	<p>This store was built for A. J. White who arrived in Canterbury in 1861 and established a prosperous business as a furniture and furnishing retailer. Built in 1879, this red brick building was designed by the architect Alfred William Simpson, who also designed a number of other commercial buildings in Christchurch. The building continued to be used as a furniture shop and was owned by Mackenzie and Willis. It was significant because of its unusually fine Venetian Gothic façade with facings of Oamaru stone and Bluestone. Alongside White's other former stores it formed a noteworthy part of the cityscape.</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private
		<p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: No opportunity for NZHPT input as demolished under emergency provisions.</p>			
Lyttelton Times Building and Star Times Building (adjacent bld), Cathedral Sq	1902 Luttrell Brothers	<p>The Lyttelton Times building forms part of a significant group of heritage buildings fronting Christchurch's Cathedral Square, which were built around the turn of the nineteenth century at a time of economic growth. Its primary significance is its architectural merit, as the first building to introduce elements of the Chicago skyscraper style to New Zealand. The newspaper began in Lyttelton in 1851 and moved to Christchurch in 1863 where it first occupied a small cottage on Gloucester Street and then a two-storey timber building that fronted onto Cathedral Sq.</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private
		<p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition after assessment by NZHPT Engineer due to severity of damage (16.06.2011).</p>			
Guthrey Centre (former Bell's Arcade) 126 Cashel Street	c.1881 Armson	<p>This building was originally erected to house shops and offices for John Anderson (1820-1897), whose iron foundry was situated at the rear. Anderson arrived on one of the first four ships, served as the city's mayor and his foundry firm constructed many bridges in the 1870s. The three storey façade of this building by architect WB Armson is a fine example of the Venetian Renaissance style.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private
		<p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended façade retention, funding was approved from Heritage Fund, owner concerned about liability issues. Demolished with no retrieval of features.</p>			




Music Centre of Christchurch (Sisters of our Lady of the Missions Chapel and Convent) Barbadoes Street	1877-1907 (Petre and Munnings)	<p>The chapel is believed to be the only fully realised Byzantine Revival church in New Zealand and therefore has considerable architectural significance. Its design also launched Munnings' successful international career as an architect. The Convent and Chapel along with the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament forms an important element of the streetscape. This complex is an important part of the history of the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand and serves as a reminder of the role the church played in education. The chapel and convent were converted to a music centre which has proved to be a success.</p> <p>Status: To be Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition based on engineer advice.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private
					
Oxford Terrace Baptist Church 288 Oxford Terrace	1882 Saunders	<p>The Oxford Terrace Baptist Church has historical and social significance as Christchurch's main Baptist church and a centre of Baptist community life in the city since its construction in 1882. The Church was one of the best remaining examples of neo-classical architecture in the city, by little-known Christchurch architect Edward Saunders.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Building had collapsed, no opportunity for input.</p>	Category II	Group 1	Private
					
ANZ Bank (former), 188 High Street	1908-12 Clarkson & Ballantyne	<p>The former ANZ Bank building was significant as an Edwardian commercial building designed by well-known Christchurch architects Clarkson and Ballantyne. The building became an instant landmark within the city due to the domed tower which dominated the corner site. The former ANZ Bank building, with its decorative classical facades, reflected the economic optimism of the city in the early 20th century.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Front section demolished without NZHPT input. Did not oppose demolition of rear section after assessment by NZHPT engineer due to severity of damage.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private
					




Sevicke-Jones Building 53 Cathedral Square	1913-14 Collins and Harman	<p>The Sevicke-Jones building was a fine example of a building in the Italianate revival style, and is a good example of a design by well-known Christchurch architects, Collins and Harman. It had townscape value, and represented the small manufacturing concerns which developed in inner-city suburbs between the wars.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition due to severity of damage (15.06.2011).</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private
					
The Deanery 80 Bealey Avenue	1920 England Bros	<p>The Deanery was built in 1920 as a residence for senior clergy of the Anglican Church in Canterbury, initially as the home of the Dean of Christchurch Cathedral. Designed by Christchurch architectural firm the England Brothers, the Deanery was a significant example of the Arts and Crafts style.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not provided with opportunity for input.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private
					
City Council Civic Offices (Former) 194-198 Manchester Street	1899	<p>This former Christchurch City Council Offices was constructed in 1899-1900 as the exhibition hall to house Canterbury's jubilee exhibition in 1900. In 1917 the hall had been leased to Fuller's Vaudeville Company, and soon after there was a fire which destroyed the majority of the building leaving the façade intact. This structure was then rebuilt in 1920-22 as offices for the Christchurch City Council. It was of architectural and aesthetic significance to the city and region as evidencing the work of local architects, and as an example of a highly decorative Edwardian Baroque style façade.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: No opportunity for NZHPT input. Building was severely damaged and front façade removed by USAR.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private
					

Cathedral Grammar School Main Block 8 Chester Street West 	1928 Trengrave	<p>The Cathedral Grammar School opened in 1881 as a school primarily for the choristers of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1928 a new building was designed for the school by W. H. Trengrave. Trengrave designed a brick neo-Georgian building, which contained an assembly hall and gymnasium on the ground floor and classrooms on the next floor. The top floor was intended as dormitories, but was altered to contain a chapel, library, and matron's quarters and eventually re-converted to classrooms. The building was designed to provide as much fresh air and light as possible.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition due to severity of damage.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private
Fisher's Building (Former) Corner High and Hereford Streets 	1880 Armson	<p>Fisher's Building is a fine example of Venetian Gothic architecture which occupies a prominent site. Of the more than ten William Armson-designed buildings erected in Hereford Street between 1870 and 1883 Fisher's Building is the only one remaining.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention of ground and first floor as a partial demolition (24.03.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private
Regent Theatre (former Royal Exchange), Cathedral Square 	1905 Luttrell Brothers	<p>The first Edwardian Baroque commercial building in Cathedral Square and now a significant part of the townscape, this Luttrell brothers building was completed in 1905 as a commercial premises and was converted in 1930 into one of the grandest theatres in the city and continues to operate as a cinema.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended that the building be secured to allow time for a comprehensive engineering review to be undertaken and future options for the building to be considered (15.06.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 1 (main façades & dome are listed only)	Private

Harald's Building , 80 Lichfield Street 	1888 Armson	<p>Harald's Building is an important example of Victorian commercial buildings in Christchurch and a fine example of the work of W. B. Armson. It forms part of the cluster of Victorian and Edwardian commercial buildings in the Lichfield Street/High Street area. Built in 1881 for the Butterworth brothers' wholesale drapery business, the building was designed in the Italian palazzo style which was popular for commercial premises during the nineteenth century. As is characteristic of this style, the three floors of Harald's Building are distinguished on the exterior by the differing treatment of the windows.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended removal of 2nd floor only and building to be made safe (16.06.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private
Strange's Building Corner 219-223 High and 83 Lichfield Streets 	1900 Armson, Collins and Harman	<p>Strange's Building, was the first department store in Christchurch to develop out of the drapery trade. In 1899, at the height of firm Strange and Co.'s success, Armson, Collins and Harman designed the four-storey, Oamaru stone-faced building that wrapped around the corner site. The design continued the Italianate style employed in the 1893 building, commonly used in Victorian times for mercantile buildings. It is an excellent example of this style and is also significant for its association with a highly successful business.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended building be made safe work to allow time for a comprehensive engineering review to be undertaken. NZHPT later did not oppose to demolition based on engineer advice (22.06.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private
Weston House , 62 Park Terrace 	1923-24 Cecil Wood	<p>Weston House is significant as a fine example of a Neo-Georgian house designed c.1923 by well-known NZ architect, Cecil Wood, built for George T Weston, a Christchurch solicitor. The west facade of this substantial two-storied brick house exhibits the complete range of Neo-Georgian elements, including a centralised porch, brick walls, symmetrically arranged windows, a deep cornice and a hipped roof with dormer windows.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended repair but noted as expensive. Building deteriorated over time. NZHPT later did not oppose to demolition based on engineer advice (30.05.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private

<p>Former Canterbury Public Library, Children's Library and Librarian's house Corner Hereford and Cambridge Streets.</p> 	<p>From 1874 Armson; Collins and Harman</p>	<p>Located on the former urupa for Puari Pa, a registered wahi tapu site, the library was commissioned by Canterbury University College. This Venetian Gothic brick building by Armson received a National Award from the NZ Institute of Architects in 1983 and is the oldest of a complex of former public library buildings. The Children's Library was built in brick in two stages by Collins and Harman, the architectural firm founded by William Armson responsible for the original 1874 library.</p> <p>Status: Demolition underway NZHPT response: NZHPT advocated for retention of original library Armson building however, owners wanted to demolish. NZHPT not opposed to demolition on collective engineer advice.</p>	<p>Categories I and II</p>	<p>Groups 1 and 2</p>	<p>Private</p>
<p>Star Times Building, Gloucester Street</p> 	<p>1884 Armson, Collins and Harman</p>	<p>The Lyttelton Times newspaper's growth during the 1880s led to a new building being erected on the Gloucester Street frontage in 1883 - 1884. This landmark brick building became the Star Building which interconnects to the Lyttelton Times building on Cathedral Square.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: initially advocated for make safe works. Owners wanted to demolish. Later not opposed to demolition based on building integral to severely damaged Lyttelton Times building (17.06.2011).</p>	<p>Category I</p>	<p>Group 2</p>	<p>Private</p>
<p>Repertory Theatre 144-148 Kilmore Street West</p> 	<p>1929</p>	<p>The Repertory Theatre was built by the Radiant Health Club, as both a hall and a theatre for operetta productions. Most of the finance was contributed by one of its members, prominent city businessman and philanthropist, Thomas Edmonds, founder of the iconic New Zealand baking powder brand. The theatre was hired by the Canterbury Repertory Theatre Society from the time of its construction.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition based on engineer advice.</p>	<p>Category II</p>	<p>Group 2</p>	<p>Private</p>

<p>Coachman Inn 144 Gloucester Street</p> 	<p>1902 Maddison</p>	<p>The Coachman Inn is significant as one of the oldest hospitality locations in the city still in use for that purpose and as one of the most successful designs of prominent turn-of-the-century hotel architect Joseph Maddison.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended building be secured and a strengthening scheme developed (16.06.2011).</p>	<p>Category II</p>	<p>Group 2</p>	<p>Private</p>
<p>Houses (semi-detached) 90-92 and 94-96 Chester Street East</p> 	<p>1892 Widdowson</p>	<p>Of the four sets of semi-detached townhouses located between 86 to 100 Chester Street East built by William Widdowson, two sets were demolished following the earthquake of 22 February 2011. They are unusual in their design as two storey grouped townhouses were uncommon in Christchurch during the late colonial era. Their near identical form, materials and design add to the architectural significance of the townhouses, along with the scale and streetscape value.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Not opposed to demolition based on engineer advice.</p>	<p>Category II</p>	<p>Group 3</p>	<p>Private</p>
<p>Old Theatre Royal 148-154 Gloucester Street</p> 	<p>1876 Simpson</p>	<p>The Former Theatre Royal has architectural and aesthetic significance primarily for its flush-boarded timber facade, designed to resemble masonry. At the time of its construction by little-known Christchurch architect, Alfred Simpson, and builders Allen and Son, the theatre would have been one of the largest and most impressive of the city's buildings. The building represents the final phase of the timber-built city before masonry construction became de rigueur in the inner city in the 1880s. This is the last timber classical facade and the most significant of the city's remaining timber commercial building facades to remain extant.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Did not comment - demolished as part of Press Building.</p>	<p>Category II</p>	<p>Group 2</p>	<p>Private</p>

<p>Whitcoulls Building 111 Cashel Street</p> 	c.1914 Collins and Harman	<p>The firm of Whitcombe and Tombs (now Whitcoulls) was established on this site in a small two storey building built in 1883. The present building was erected on the same site c.1914, built primarily for retail, professional and commercial office use. It was designed by Collins and Harman, architects of the adjacent Press and Weekly Press Building. The building is an outstanding example of a classical inspired commercial Edwardian building.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Advocated for façade retention.</p>	Not Registered	Group 2	Private
<p>Former Press and Weekly Press Building, 109 Cashel Street</p> 	1879-96 Collins and Harman	<p>This building was erected to accommodate the expansion of the Press and Weekly Press newspapers that were printed at this location in timber premises from the 1860s. The present building is an example of the work of noted Christchurch architects Collins and Harman and was built in stages from 1879 to 1896. The Cashel Street facade is brick with stone facings with Gothic stylistic elements in the Corinthian columns and arched windows on the first floor.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: No opportunity to comment.</p>	Not Registered	Group 2	Private
<p>Provincial Hotel, 274 Cashel Street</p> 	1902-03 Clarkson and Ballantyne	<p>The Provincial Hotel was significant as the only Edwardian Baroque/Free-style hotel in Christchurch, the best example of this style in the city, and the only hotel designed by Christchurch architectural partnership, Clarkson and Ballantyne. The Hotel was an exemplar of Edwardian masonry construction and exterior plasterwork.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT not opposed to demolition based on engineer advice and partial collapse.</p>	Not registered	Group 2	Private














<p>Bain's Building, 84 Lichfield Street</p> 	<p>c.1890</p>	<p>One of commercial premises established in this block which subsequently became known as the "golden mile", during the period 1881 to 1920. Increasing numbers of successful and wealthy international firms established themselves in Christchurch to serve the growing city. Built for Ross & Glendining Ltd, importers, warehousemen and manufacturers, and proprietors of the Roslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills. The building was subsequently occupied by D.M. Bain & Sons Ltd. The design is based on Renaissance palazzo, but the detailing is more restrained than its neighbours Harald's and Fazazz Motor Sports.</p> <p>Status: Demolished NZHPT response: Did not respond as not registered and severity of damage.</p>	<p>Not Registered</p>	<p>Group 2</p>	<p>Private</p>
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Table 2: Significant Heritage Buildings - Severely Damaged

Building Name (note: images mostly from NZHPT Register & do not show damage caused by earthquake)	Date / Architect	Significance	NZHPT Registrati on	City Plan Listing	Owner ship	Level of damage*	Potential Effects on Recovery
Arts Centre Hereford, Montreal, Worcester & Rolleston Sts 	From 1876 Various incl. Mountfort, Cane & Seager	<p>This splendid collection of Gothic Revival buildings housed Canterbury University, one of the earliest of New Zealand's university colleges, from 1876 to 1975. Its clock tower was the first building designed specifically for a university in New Zealand. Renowned New Zealanders such as Ernest Rutherford and Apirana Ngata were amongst those educated here.</p> <p>Status: Make safe/repair NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owner and CCC to make safe and repair. Strengthening consent for Clock Tower and College Hall being processed.</p>	Category I (one Category II building)	Groups 1 and 2	Public	Observatory -1 Remainder of site 2-4	Mostly onsite effects. Key tourist area. Potential road and footpath impacts in places.
Former Canterbury Provincial Government Buildings , Corner Durham and Armagh Streets. 	From 1858 Mountfort	<p>The only surviving purpose-built Provincial Council chambers in New Zealand, these superb Gothic Revival buildings were built in three stages by Mountfort to house one of the original six councils that governed the country's provinces between 1852 and 1876 and in 1928 became the first buildings in New Zealand to be protected for heritage reasons by legislation.</p> <p>Status: Partial demolition, secure/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT supports make safe and repair. NZHPT successfully nominated for inclusion on World Monument Fund Watch 2012 List.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Public	Stone Chamber Corridor and Tower 1 Rest of site 3	Making safe likely to impact on road.
Christ Church Cathedral , Cathedral Square 	1864-1904 Benjamin and Cyril Mountfort, and Scott	<p>Built on land set aside for the purpose by the Canterbury Association, the Cathedral is the only church designed by distinguished British Gothic Revival architect George Gilbert Scott in New Zealand and is one of the most important landmarks and symbol of Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: site to be secured NZHPT response: Working with owners/CCC/CERA to develop a make safe plan to allow time for a comprehensive engineering review to be undertaken.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	Spire -1 Rest of church 2	Making safe likely to impact a key tourist pedestrian area and road.

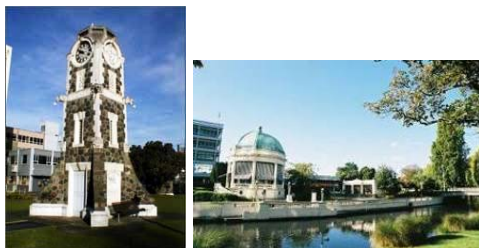
Former Trinity Congregational Church Corner Worcester and Manchester Streets 	1873 Mountfort	<p>The first Mountfort church built in stone, this church was designed for the Congregationalists, who reject state religion in favour of a democratic community and a 'simple and individual faith in Jesus'. It is Gothic Revival in style and its central, octagonal space required by the Congregationalists features a double-barrel vault panelled in timber described as 'one of Mountfort's most impressive and original inventions'. In more recent times used as a restaurant.</p> <p>Status: Hall demolished. Made safe, partial demolition and repair. NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owner to retain the building.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	Tower 1 Remain- der 2	Effect to footpath and road
Christchurch Club Corner Worcester St and Latimer Sq 	1859 Mountfort	<p>Built for the Christchurch Club that was founded in 1856 by a group of wealthy landholders, this Italian villa style timber building is an unusual example of Mountfort's work and was the centre of social and political life for the Canterbury elite in the 19th century.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention of the existing buildings and their interim propping and weatherproofing (14.04.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	Latimer Sq wing 1 Remain- der 3	On site effects only
Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament 	1901 Petre	<p>A superb example of work by well-known church architect Francis William Petre, the neo-classical Cathedral was built in Oamaru stone involved new, significant methods of construction and has been described as one of the finest examples of church architecture in Australasia and was admired by playwright George Bernard Shaw. It has been the centre of the Catholic diocese in Canterbury since its completion in 1905.</p> <p>Status: Made safe/partial deconstruction NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners to make safe. NZHPT Engineer has an alternative for minimum demolition proposed</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	1-2	Mostly onsite but possibly impact s on footpath and road depending on method of making safe Also fall zone affects adjacent school.

Former Municipal Chambers (Our City O'tautahi), Cnr Worcester & Oxford Tce 	1886-87 Seagar	<p>A significant and controversial departure from the Gothic Revival style favoured in Christchurch, this brick building constructed for the City Council was the first Queen Anne style building in New Zealand and one of Samuel Hurst Seagar's major works.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: No response as yet, waiting for CCC assets team proposal.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Public	2	Partial blockage of pedestrian bridge in key tourist route is likely.
McLean's Mansion 387 Manchester St 	1899 England Brothers	<p>One of the largest timber houses in New Zealand, this grand Jacobean style mansion was built from the proceeds of a government-forced sale of a large sheep station for Allan McLean by the England Brothers in 1899. Bequeathed for use as a retirement home on McLean's death it was later used for dental services and is now a training centre.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe/being costed for repair NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owner to retain.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	2	On site effects only
Excelsior Hotel Corner 120 Manchester and High Streets 	1881-82 Armson	<p>An important landmark on a site that has housed a hotel since 1865. Designed by Armson for publican John Barrett as the Barrett's Family Hotel, in the style of an Italian palazzo, an architectural form made famous by Sir Charles Barry's designs for two London clubs, the Travellers' (1829-1830) and the Reform Club (1837-1838). Features of this style can be seen in the block-like plan, the rusticated lower storey, the differing window treatments on the 3 floors, and the elaborate cornice.</p> <p>Status: Manchester Street façade to be retained NZHPT response: NZHPT advised retention of west façade (22.06.2011). Re-purchased by Christchurch Heritage Trust.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	2	Potential effects to footpath, roads and pedestrian space

Odeon Theatre 214 Tuam Street 	1883 Lambert	<p>The Odeon Theatre, erected in 1883, is the oldest, masonry theatre in New Zealand and one of only three intact, purpose-designed theatres that were built in the nineteenth century. First known as the Tuam Street Hall or Theatre it was a popular venue for all types of public meetings, entertainment and exhibitions. Designed by prominent Christchurch architect T.S Lambert (1840-1915), of brick construction with a majestic stone façade of Italianate design with Venetian Gothic elements. The Luttrell Brothers, also notable architects, modified the interior in 1927, providing the theatre with superior comfort, acoustics and viewing qualities.</p> <p>Status: Secure, façade moderate damage, theatre and fly tower severely damaged, owners want to retain. NZHPT response: NZHPT advised partial deconstruction and retention (07.07.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private	2	Potential effects to footpath, roads and one adjacent building
Former Normal School (Cranmer Court), Cranmer Square 	1873 Farr	<p>This Gothic Revival school was the first Normal School in Canterbury and one of the earliest in New Zealand. 'Normal Schools' allowed student teachers to learn through exposure to a normal school environment. The school closed in 1970 and has more recently been converted to apartments.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NHZPT is working with owners to make safe (05.2011 – 09.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private	Octagonal room 1 Rest of building 2	Footpath and possible road effects depending on the method of making safe.
Dorset Street Flats , 12 Dorset Street 	1956 Miles Warren	<p>The Dorset Street Flats are one of Sir Miles Warren's earliest architectural projects. The flats set new architectural, social and aesthetic standards for domestic buildings in New Zealand and are recognised as one of the most important Modern Movement buildings constructed in this country.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention with support from owners and Sir Miles Warren and is working with owners on retention proposal (08.08.2011).</p>	Category I	Group 3	Private	2-3	On site effects only

Houses (semi-detached) 86-88 and 98-100 Chester Street East 	1892 Widdowson	<p>The remaining two sets of semi-detached townhouses located between 86 to 100 Chester Street East were built by William Widdowson. They are unusual in their design as two storey grouped townhouses were uncommon in Christchurch during the late colonial era. Their near identical form, materials and design add to the architectural significance of the townhouses, along with the scale and streetscape value. (note: two sets were demolished following the earthquakes).</p> <p>Status: Secured and made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT supports retention and is working with owners.</p>	Category II	Groups 2 & 3	Private	2	Potential effects to road, footpath and adjacent properties
Knox Church (Presbyterian) 28 Bealey Avenue 	1902	<p>Knox Church and its setting make an important contribution to the identity, sense of place and history of the Christchurch metropolitan area. In June 1901 the foundation stone for the present church was laid and the completed church was dedicated on 1 May 1902. It is an important example of the Church designs of prominent local architect R. W. England.</p> <p>Status: Secured/made safe/proposal to adapt NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners on a redevelopment proposal.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private	2	Potential effects to road, footpath
Mackenzie Willis Building, Corner 179 High and 238 Tuam Street 	1910	<p>This Edwardian building, erected as an addition to the earlier A.J. White Store (demolished following the 2011 earthquake) and was designed by the England Brothers. The England Brothers were one of the foremost architectural practices in Christchurch during the early twentieth century. The was built for the business of A J White and in connection with the adjacent building, this store forms a noteworthy part of the cityscape and provides a continuous link to the history of furniture retailing in Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: Secured/proposal to retain façade NZHPT response: NZHPT supports facade retention, application made to the Heritage Fund.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private	2-3	Making safe may impact on roads and footpaths.

Millers Department Store (Former) 163-173 Tuam Street	1938 Hart	<p>Of significance to the Canterbury region for its long term use as the Miller's Department Store and secondly by the Christchurch City Council as Civic Offices. Associated with philosophies related to worker's wellbeing and with provision in the building for staff recreation in a central city location -Miller's was considered a leading firm nationally with the building in this respect. The building is of architectural and aesthetic significance as an early example of the International Style of architecture in Canterbury and New Zealand. It is notable as the foremost work of Christchurch architect G.A.J. Hart, and for its successful design both functionally and aesthetically. It has technological significance as an example of the early use in Christchurch of modernist construction techniques using steel and concrete, and is of particular note for the use of waffle slabs, cantilevering, and hexagonal columns.</p> <p>Status: Engineering assessment currently underway, status unknown. NZHPT response: No response as yet, waiting for CCC assets team proposal.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private	2	May impact on roads and footpaths.
Edmonds Clock, Edmonds Band Rotunda, Poplar Crescent Building and Balustrades Corner Chester Street East and Madras Street, 230 Cambridge Terrace	1929	<p>In 1929 Christchurch businessman Thomas Edmonds donated £5,000 towards the River Bank Improvement Scheme, financing the erection of the rotunda and shelter on the Cambridge Terrace riverbank and a clock tower and telephone cabinet/drinking fountain to commemorate 50 years of Edmonds' business in Christchurch. These structures were designed by local architects Victor Hean and H. Francis Willis with sculpture by sculptor William Trethewey. Together with their setting the structures make an important to the Avon River landscape in central Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: Secured NZHPT response: No response as yet.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Public	2	May impact on green space.

















Wards Brewery Historic Area Corner Fitzgerald Ave, Kilmore and Chester Streets. 	1860s	Ward's Brewery, the first established in Christchurch, opened in 1854. It moved to its current site in 1860 and has been a significant landmark on the eastern side of the city for well over a hundred years. Constructed of brick and stone, the interesting range and form of the buildings attract attention to the site adjacent to the Avon River. The buildings are notable amongst other industrial structures of the era for their attractive detailing featuring Oamaru stone. The kilns in particular are superb examples of industrial architecture, their design and ornamentation transcending their functionality. Together with the malt-house, brewing tower and other related structures they comprise the largest and most important group of industrial buildings in Christchurch dating from this era.	Historic Area	Group 2	Private	2	Mainly potential onsite effects
Christchurch Town Hall 100 Kilmore Street 	1965-1972 Warren & Mahoney	Designed in 1965 by Sir Miles Warren and Maurice Mahoney of the architectural firm Warren and Mahoney, the Christchurch Town Hall was the result of the largest and most significant design competition seen in New Zealand to that date. Warren and Mahoney's design is the pinnacle of a local response to Brutalist principles in modern architecture, a development spearheaded by the firm. The Town Hall was built using significant financial contributions from the public and the commissioning of a civic venue of this nature was perceived as a sign of the city's coming of age. Initially a joint project by the six former metropolitan territorial local authorities, the Christchurch Town Hall is now vested in the City Council (managed by V Base).	Not registered	Group 1	Public	2	Mainly potential onsite effects involving Victoria Square
Status: Secure, has been assessed as repairable, loss adjusters preparing report NZHPT response: No response as yet.							




Table 3: Significant Heritage Buildings - Moderately Damaged




Building Name (note, images below from NZHPT Register and do not show damage caused by earthquake)	Date / Architect	Significance	NZHPT Registrati on	City Plan Listing	Owner ship	Level of damage*	Potential Effects on Recovery
Former Magistrates Court (Family Court) Armagh Street 	1880 Mountfort	The earlier, unpretentious portion (1880-1881) is the work of Mountfort, New Zealand's pre-eminent Gothic Revival architect. It is a simple but refined example of his prodigious design talents. The later portion (1908-1909) was designed in sympathy with Mountfort's original design, and is a rare example of Public Works Department gothic architecture. Together, the two portions of the building constitute an important contribution to a precinct of exceptional Gothic buildings. Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT supported make safe and repair.	Category I	Group 1	Public	3	No major effects – possible impact on footpath
Christ's College (including: Big School, Chapel, Hare Memorial Library, Jacobs House, School house, Open air classrooms, Classrooms 1915-21), Rolleston Ave 	From 1863 Various	Planned by the Canterbury Association in Gothic Revival style by some of New Zealand's most renowned architects as a replica of the 'great Grammar Schools of England', Christ's College is now the oldest and one of the most prestigious private boys' schools in New Zealand. Status: Made safe/repair, demolition of Maths registered Category II block. NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners to make safe and repair, consent received for Harper & Julius buildings.	Category I and II	Groups 1 and 2	Private	3-4	Onsite effects only which may affect school activities.
Former Chief Post Office (facade only) Cathedral Square 	1877 Clayton	Designed by New Zealand's first and only Colonial Architect William Clayton, the Italianate style building combined classical and Venetian Gothic elements and was one of the early major post offices and the home of the first telephone exchange in New Zealand. The 7 story addition built to house Telecom was completed in 1991. Status: Secured/make safe, future uncertain NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended make safe works (15.06.2011).	Category I	Group 1	Private	3	Potential effect to pedestrian area in Cathedral Square

Bishopspark Main Building and Chapel 100 Park Terrace 	1927 Cecil Wood	Bishopspark (formerly Bishops court) was designed in 1926. The Main Building is built in the Colonial Georgian style and shows the influence of American architecture on domestic design in New Zealand in the 1920s and 30s. It is a large house with over twenty rooms contained in its three storeys. It remains as an excellent example of the work of Cecil Wood and one of the finest Colonial Georgian houses in NZ. A small Georgian chapel is joined to the house by a covered way and is probably the only Georgian styled building of its type in NZ. The house and chapel have historical significance as the traditional residence of the Bishops of Christchurch, an influential body of men in a city founded as an Anglican settlement. Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT supported make safe and repairs.	Category I	Group 1	Private	3	On site only
Saint Michael and All Angels Church (Anglican) (incl. belfry, hall and School) 	1861 (Belfry – Mountfort) 1870-72 Strouts and Crisp	One of the largest timber Gothic Revival churches in the Southern Hemisphere, this renowned as a 'High' Anglican church was opened in 1872 and is one of the few remaining major works by Anglican church architect William Crisp. Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT supported make safe and repair.	Category I	Groups 1 and 2	Private	3	On site effects only
Wellington Woollen Manufacturing Company Building (Former) 96-98 Lichfield Street 	1919	A significant example of William Henry Gummer's commercial architecture, this building gave the Wellington Woollen Manufacturing Company a progressive and distinctive image, as well as a facility that met practical requirements. Its use of large glazed areas and the paring back of decoration foreshadows the introduction of architecture of the Modern Movement to New Zealand. The building forms an important part of the commercial townscape. Status: Secured but future unknown. NZHPT response: No response as yet.	Category I	Group 2	Private	3	May impact on footpath and road depending on make safe option used.

Shand's Emporium 88 Hereford Street 	1860	Built in 1860, this simple timber office building is one of the oldest and now a very rare remaining example of an early commercial building in central Christchurch.(the neighbouring brick Olympia building on the right of Shands has been demolished). Status: Secured and made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT has recommended retention and weatherproofing works (06.05.2011).	Category I	Group 2	Private	3	On site effects only
Cranmer Bridge Club Corner Cranmer Square and Armagh Street 	1864 Hurst Seager	Built in 1864, this is one of the earliest brick residences in Christchurch and was later home to significant architect Samuel Hurst Seagar whose 1899 timber addition reflects his importance as one of the first architects who sought to design houses with a New Zealand character. Status: Brick residence demolished, timber addition retained, plans to redevelop site NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention of the Hurst Seagar addition and is currently working with owners for redevelopment options.	Category I	Group 1	Private	Brick part demolished 3 Timber part	On site effects only
Community of the Sacred Name 181 Barbadoes Street  <p>(Collins Building)</p>	1895-1912 B & C J Mountfort & Collins	The only Anglican convent in New Zealand, the Community of the Sacred Name founded by Sister Edith Mary Mellish (1861-1922) and has been associated with the Christchurch diocese for over 100 years. The Community has also played an important role in Canterbury women's history and in the history of non-governmental welfare assistance. The three buildings associated with the Community show the three-stage development of the convent designed by Benjamin Woolfield Mountfort, his son C.J. Mountfort, designed the second building (1900) and the final building built of brick, two and a half storeys high designed by J.G. Collins. Status: B. W Mountfort and C. J. Mountfort buildings secured, J. G Collins building demolished NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention of the Collins building but demolition proceeded.	Category I	Group 1	3	Brick part demolished 3 Timber part	Potential effects to footpath and roads

New Regent Street 	1930 Willis	<p>Designed by Christchurch architect Mr H.F. Willis, this set of two-storey Spanish Mission style shops was one of the only substantial building projects undertaken in the South Island during the Depression. The street was closed to traffic in the 1990s.</p> <p>Status: Secured and make safe works NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners to make safe and repair. NZHPT Incentive Fund grant approved prior to earthquakes.</p>	Category I (also Historic Area)	Group 2	Private (multiple)	3-4	Possible effect to pedestrian area
Victoria Street Clock Tower, Victoria St 	1860 Mountfort	<p>The Victoria Street Clock Tower was too heavy to ornament the Canterbury Provincial Council Chambers for which it was designed. The iron structure, imported from England, was finally set in place in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and is a landmark in Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended retention.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Public	3	Likely to impact on roads and potentially an apartment block Victoria Mansions depending on method of stabilisation.
Theatre Royal 145 Gloucester Street 	1906 Luttrell brothers	<p>One of the oldest theatres in Christchurch still in use as a theatre, the ornate structure was built for the syndicate headed by American-born J.C. Williamson and initially used for live theatre before being refitted as a cinema in 1928.</p> <p>Status: Make safe and repair, structural upgrade NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners to make safe, repair and strengthen.</p>	Category I	Group 1	Private	3	No major effects – interior damage

State Insurance Building (Former) Worcester Street 	1933-35 Cecil Wood	Architect Cecil Wood's traditional approach to design is seen in his large commercial buildings, beginning with the Public Trust Office, Christchurch (1922–25). Although constructing it of reinforced concrete, he employed a stripped classical idiom on the I. Wood gradually refined and abstracted the classical language in subsequent buildings. In the State Insurance Building the concrete piers became flat strips and art deco and Maori motifs were introduced. Status: Secured, future unknown NZHPT response: No response as yet.	Category II	Group 2	Private	3	Potential effect to footpath and road depending on method of making safe
Former Teachers' College (Peterborough Centre), Montreal Street 	1924-30 Penlington	Designed by Canterbury Education Board Architect George Penlington, on its completion, Board Chairman Ernest Andrews defended it against criticism that the College didn't really need a castle by stating that all the other local educational institutions were grey stone piles so why not his. This former Teachers' College has been converted into apartments and won an NZIA Heritage and Conservation Award. Status: Secured, moderate damage NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners on a retention plan. Issues with multiple ownership. And liquefaction (04.08.2011).	Category II	Group 2	Private	3	No major effects anticipated
Worcester Street Bridge Worcester Street 	1885 Walkden	At only 52 ft in width, the Worcester St Bridge is one of only two nineteenth century bridges in the city not to have been widened to accommodate modern traffic (the other being the Armagh St Hagley Park Bridge). Today the tourist tram route crosses the bridge, though trams did not pass this way when part of the transport system. With its fine cast iron railings, The Bridge contributes much to the townscape and character of Christchurch. Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT has been in discussions with CCC.	Category II	Group 2	Public	3	No major effects anticipated unless bridge has to close for repair.

Colombo Street Bridge Colombo Street 	1902 Dobson	<p>The first bridge across the Avon on Colombo Street was made of timber and erected in 1858. This survived until 1902, when it in turn was replaced - this time with a 44ft. 9 in. wide steel and concrete structure. This was probably designed by City Surveyor Arthur Dudley Dobson. With its fine cast iron railings, Colombo Street Bridge contributes much to the townscape and character of Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT has been in discussions with CCC.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Public	3	No major effects anticipated unless bridge has to close for repair.
Gloucester Street Bridge Gloucester Street 	1886 B.W. Mountfort	<p>A suspension footbridge was erected at the Gloucester Street crossing of the Avon in 1862. Gothic in style to match the adjacent Provincial Government Buildings, the bridge may also have been designed by B.W. Mountfort. In 1886-7 it was replaced with a new iron road bridge. This bridge was designed by City Surveyor Charles Walkden. With its fine cast iron railings, Gloucester Street Bridge contributes much to the townscape and character of Christchurch.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT has been in discussions with CCC.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Public	3	No major effects anticipated unless bridge has to close for repair.
St Saviours Anglican Church (Former) 26 Park Terrace 	1885 Cyril Mountfort	<p>Erected in West Lyttelton in 1885 as the result of an endowment to assist with the provision of a minister specifically for the people of West Lyttelton and visiting seamen. In 1975 St Saviour's parishioners gave the church to the Christchurch Diocese. It was acquired by the Cathedral Grammar School and dismantled and rebuilt on a site on the corner of Park Terrace and Chester Street West. The church serves the school community, as its chapel.</p> <p>Status: Secured/made safe/proposal to extend NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owners to extend –consent is required.</p>	Category II	Group 2	Private	3	On site only
















Girl Guide Headquarters 217- 223 Armagh Street 	1865 Speechly	This dwelling has historical significance for its associations with prominent early settler surveyor Cyrus Davie and prominent lawyer Henry Andrews. It is a rare example of a colonial gothic revival dwelling - a style particularly characteristic of domestic architecture in Canterbury in the 1850s and 1860s, and as an example of the work of early Canterbury architect Robert Speechly. Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: No response as yet.	Category II	Group 2	Private	3	On site mainly
Theosophical Society Building, 267 Cambridge Terrace 	1927 Cecil Wood	The Theosophical Society building was constructed in 1927 for the Christchurch branch of the non-sectarian, non-political, and non-dogmatic society founded in 1894. Thomas Edmonds, local businessman and philanthropist, contributed funds and a loan to assist with the cost of the new building. The Neo-Georgian building is a good example of the work of local architect Cecil Wood. Status: Secure, future unknown NZHPT response: NZHPT supports retention.	Category II	Group 2	Private	3	May impact on footpath and road depending on make safe option used.
St Mary's Convent Chapel (Rose Chapel) 866 Colombo Street 	1910 Luttrell Bros.	The chapel, a remnant of the St Mary's Convent, is representative of the endeavours of an order of Roman Catholic nuns, the Sisters of Mercy, who for more than 75 years ran a teaching establishment on the site. The St Mary's Convent Chapel was the first of six churches designed by the Luttrell brothers for the Catholic church. The chapel is a model example of the application of the precepts of the Ecclesiologists to church architecture, and is designed in Early English 13th Century Gothic. It is constructed of Oamaru stone and Hoon Hay basalt. Status: Secured/made safe NZHPT response: No response as yet.	Category II	Group 2	Trust	3	On Site


Table 4: Significant Heritage Buildings – Minor or No Damage

Building Name (note, images below from NZHPT Register and do not show damage caused by earthquake)	Date / Architect	Significance	NZHPT Registrati on	City Plan Listing	Owner ship	Level of damage*	Potential Effects on Recovery
Canterbury Museum 9 Rolleston Ave 	From 1870 Mountfort	Canterbury Museum is the oldest purpose-built museum building still in use in New Zealand. It is an excellent example of Mountfort's Gothic Revival architecture and a landmark in the city. Mountfort was one of the foremost architects in Victorian New Zealand. Status: Made safe/repair, open to the public NZHPT response: NZHPT supported consent.	Category I	Group 1	Public	4	No major effects
McDougall Art Gallery , 9 Rolleston Ave 	From 1870 Mountfort	The MacDougall Art Gallery is a significant civic landmark built in the classical style during the Depression, funded by the Manager of Aulesbrooks (the largest biscuit company in Australasia) to house a significant art collection that had been donated to the City. It is an important part of the townscape around the Botanic Gardens, in conjunction with the Canterbury Museum. Status: Repaired/secured/green stickered and has been in use by CCC NZHPT response: Not required.	Category I	Group 1	Public	4	No major effects
Former Canterbury Society of Arts Building (Environment Court), Corner Durham and Armagh Streets. 	1890 Mountfort	The first art gallery in Canterbury, this notable example of work by Mountfort and renowned local architect, RD Harman, was built for the Canterbury Society of Fine Arts. It served as the centre of development in fine arts between 1890 and 1968 and was closely associated with 'The Group', a circle of artists who developed a uniquely Canterbury style of painting in the 1930s. It has since been renovated to serve the Department of Justice. Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: NZHPT recommended make safe work and weatherproofing (13.06.2011).	Category I	Group 1	Public	4	No major effects

Old Government Buildings (Heritage Hotel) Cathedral Square	1909- 1913 J.C. Maddison	One of noted Christchurch architect J.C. Maddison's most impressive works, this Italian High Renaissance palazzo style building opened in 1913. It provided a central location for government services in Christchurch for over 70 years before being purchased by the Christchurch City Council to prevent its demolition in the 1990s. It has since been meticulously restored and is now part of Heritage Hotel.	Category I	Group 1	Private	4	No major effects
		Status: Make safe/repair NZHPT response: NZHPT is working with owner to repair (09.2011).					
Bridge of Remembrance Cashel Street	1923 Gummer	Built to commemorate Canterbury soldiers of WWI and later wars, the substantial triple-arched concrete bridge is a distinguished memorial by Gummer (architect of the National War Memorial) and features carvings by noted Canterbury carver Frederick Gurnsey representing the British Empire.	Category I	Group 1	Public	4	Potential effect to pedestrian area
		Status: Proposal to secure, future is unknown NZHPT response: Support securing					
St Lukes Vicarage Kilmore St	1867 Speechly	St Luke's Vicarage was designed by the British architect Robert Speechly (1840-84), who had been appointed to supervise the building of Christchurch Cathedral in 1864. The vicarage is a large timber house, with distinctive hoods over the ground floor windows and entrance. It is significant architecturally as one of the best preserved examples of Speechly's domestic work, and as a NZ vicarage inspired by the nineteenth-century Ecclesiological movement. In conjunction with St Luke's Church (now demolished) it forms an important part of the local townscape.	Category I	Group 1	Private	4	nil
		Status: Secure/made safe, future unknown NZHPT response: No response as yet.					

Antigua Boat Sheds 	1882 Shaw and Tidd	<p>A Christchurch institution and quintessentially English component of the city, the sheds are thought to be the only surviving example of 19th century river boat sheds built for commercial boat hire purposes in New Zealand and are still used for their original purpose.</p> <p>Status: Made safe/repair, open to the public NZHPT response: Not required.</p>	Category I	Group 2	Private	4	No major effects
Nurses' Memorial Chapel 	1927 Collins	<p>The only war memorial in NZ dedicated solely to women and the first hospital chapel in the country, this building commemorates 3 Christchurch Hospital nurses killed in 1915 when their troopship was torpedoed and 2 who succumbed to the 1918 influenza epidemic. Strong public opposition to its demolition saved this interdenominational Chapel from demolition proposals in the 1970s and 1980s.</p> <p>Status: Secured/make safe NZHPT response: CCC working with engineers on make safe works. NZHPT supported consent to secure.</p>	Category I	Group 2	Public	4	No major effects
Canterbury Club (incl. Gas lights and hitching post), Crn Worcester and Cambridge Streets. 	1873 Strouts	<p>Established in 1872 by the 'newer' gentlemen of the province, professionals and businessmen, whose backgrounds and interests differed from the gentry membership of the established Christchurch Club, (1856), this 1873 Italianate style building still houses the Club.</p> <p>Status: Made safe/repair NZHPT response: NZHPT working with owner to repair and strengthen.</p>	Category II	Group 2 (Group 4 gas lights and hitching post)	Private	4	Possible effects to footpath on Worcester Boulevard a key tourist route

St Luke's Chapel (Christchurch City Mission) 275 Hereford Street 	c.1888 R. England	St Luke's Chapel was originally erected as the funerary chapel for the Heathcote Cemetery. It was relocated to the Jubilee Home in Woolston in 1947 and relocated again to its current location in 1991. The chapel has architectural significance as an early design by Robert England who later formed the partnership, England Bros.	Category II	Group 2	Private	4	On site only
Status: Secure, future unknown NZHPT response: No response as yet.							
Former Majestic Theatre/New Life Centre 122-126 Manchester Street 	c.1930 Luttrell Brothers	The former Majestic Theatre is one of a number of cinemas and theatres in the central city in the first half of the 20th century. The building is an example of the 'atmospheric' style of interior decoration popular in the 1920s and 30s. The Theatre was designed in the Art Deco/ Moderne style, by successful local architects the Luttrell Brothers. The building is four storied with an auditorium and backstage area. It is of technical significance for its method of steel construction which was innovative at the time.	Not Registered	Group 2	Private	4	May impact on footpaths and roads depending on make safe option used.
Status: Secure/make safe, future unknown NZHPT response: No response as yet.							
Shop / Residence 40 Cranmer Square 	c.1870	The shop and residence at 40 Cranmer Square was built in the early 1870s by licensed victualler Charles Dann, probably to serve as a private billiard room. In 1883 the building was purchased by grocer Elias Gaudin, and the shop served as Gaudin's business premises. In the late 1880s, the shop was taken over by the Gardiner family, who ran it until the late 1940s. Because of its proximity to the Normal School, the shop served for many years as the pupils' tuckshop. It is one of the oldest retail buildings in the inner city.	Not Registered	Group 2	Private	4	No effects expected
Status: Secure/made safe/ future unknown NZHPT response: No response as yet.							

<p>Dwelling, 2-storey (Christ's College) 4 Armagh Street (Corner Rolleston Ave)</p> 	1867	<p>The dwelling has historical and social significance for its connection with a number of prominent individuals - particularly Leonard Harper, Samuel Bealey and Thomas Maling and its long association with Christ's College.</p> <p>The dwelling has architectural, aesthetic and craftsmanship significance as a well-preserved and prominently-positioned colonial villa. The dwelling has contextual significance within the western inner-city residential area, with Hagley Park and Christ's College, and as part of the city's precious fund of surviving colonial buildings.</p> <p>Status: Made safe/repair NZHPT response: Supported consent to repair</p>	Not Registered	Group 2	Private	4	No effects expected
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