



PART NINE :

APPENDICES

Chronological Summary of Significant Events

Date	Summary of Events
1874	<i>Act to provide For Closing Certain Burial Grounds 1874:</i> Limits burials within Symonds Street Cemetery to family members of those already interred. Follows ongoing concerns raised about the need for a new public cemetery ¹ .
1876	<i>30 October:</i> Gazette notice reserves Allotment 248, Parish of Waikomiti (approx. 100 acres) as a site for a public cemetery ² . <i>November:</i> A number of "gentlemen" are invited to inspect Mr. Robert Graham's farm in Ellerslie as a proposed Necropolis to replace Symonds Street Cemeteries ³ .
1877	New Zealand Railways calls on tenders for the construction of a railway line from "Newmarket to Waikomiti" ⁴ .
1878	<i>8 August:</i> Auckland City Council subcommittee inspects proposed cemetery site at the Whau and "reported favourably on its situation and suitability." ⁵ <i>September:</i> Meeting of various Auckland religious body representatives who resolve to request Auckland City Council to accept the Whau site as a general cemetery for Auckland and to urge the Government to complete the railway line to Waikomiti ⁶ . <i>17 December:</i> New Zealand Railways calls for tenders for the building of Waikomiti station building ⁷ .
1880	<i>16 February:</i> Construction of Waikomiti Station is completed ⁸ . <i>Monday, 29 March:</i> Railway line from Newmarket to Waikomiti officially opened ⁹ .
1881	<i>14 April & 27 September:</i> Gazette notices temporarily then permanently reserving Section 248A, Parish of Waikomiti (approx. 188 acres) for a public cemetery ¹⁰ .
1883	<i>August/September:</i> Auckland City Council applies to Government to have proposed Waikomiti Cemetery site vested to the Council ¹¹ . Auckland City Council appointed trustees of approximately 188 acres at Waikomiti on railway line ¹² .

¹ Draft Symonds Street Conservation Plan, ACC, Auckland, 1995, p.16.

² NZ Gazette, 30 October 1876, p.735.

³ DSC, 18 November 1876, p.3 (5).

⁴ Dave Pearson Architects Ltd, *Glen Eden Railway Station: A Conservation Plan*, Auckland, October 1998, p.5.

⁵ NZ Herald, 9 August 1878, p.2 (5).

⁶ NZ Herald, 7 September 1878, p.4 (8).

⁷ Auckland Evening Star, 19 December 1878, p.3.

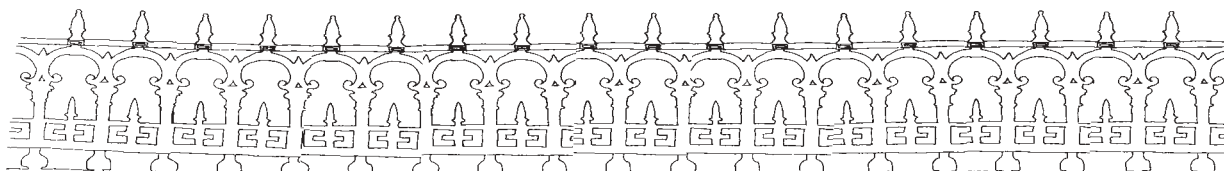
⁸ NZ Appendix to the House of Representatives 1880, II, Vol. 1, E1 I & p.73.

⁹ Auckland Evening Star, 27 March 1880, p.1.

¹⁰ NZ Gazette, 14 April & 27 September 1881, p.115; 405.

¹¹ ACC Minutes, 29 August 1883.

¹² ACC Annual Report - Town Clerk's Report, 1883, p.4.





APPENDIX ONE: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Date	Summary of Events
1884	Auckland City Council arranges for Waitemata County Council to layout suitable roads to improve access to the Cemetery. <i>December:</i> New cemetery fenced (to keep stock out) at a cost of £300 ¹³ .
1885	<i>July - August:</i> Local nurseryman, William Levy, contracted to plant 406 pines, macrocarpa, willows, bamboos, red gums and pampas grass in the gullies. An outside belt to be planted with <i>Pinus insignia</i> , <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> , <i>Cupressus lawsoniana</i> and other <i>Curpressus</i> species. Trees to be 15 feet apart. The corner of the block to be planted with ornamentals selected from the list supplied by Councillors. ¹⁴ <i>December:</i> New cemetery has been cleared and fenced and a belt of shelter trees has been planted. Design for mortuary and residences for the grave-diggers are in the course of development ¹⁵ . Road frontages have been planted with shelter trees 25 feet in width, main road 25 feet wide, and walks through the blocks 6 feet wide with borders 8 feet wide for shrubs have been marked out ¹⁶ .
1886	<i>22 February:</i> The New Zealand Herald publishes cemetery bylaws ¹⁷ . <i>3 March:</i> Waikomiti Cemetery is opened and the Symonds St Cemeteries are closed ¹⁸ . <i>19 March:</i> First burial - Florence Lena Bell (14 months) ¹⁹ . <i>May:</i> Mortuary Chapel (architect; H.G. Wade), Sexton's and Assistant Sexton's Cottages are completed by this date ²⁰ . Auckland Jewish community builds Jewish Prayerhouse.
1889	Purewa Cemetery established by the Bishop of Auckland for Church of England (Anglican) burials. Covers an area of just over 50 acres ²¹ .
1898	<i>1 May:</i> General Post Office officially changes spelling of Waikomiti to Waikumete ²² .
1904	<i>22 July:</i> Improvements needed for the Cemetery, reported as being a 'disgrace to the City'. It was urged to make the Cemetery more attractive than at present ²³ .
1906	3 December: Gazette notice vests cemetery reserve Section 248A in the Auckland City Council ²⁴ .
1908	<u>Auckland (Symonds Street) Cemeteries Act, 1908:</u> Closing of Symonds Street Cemetery. Burials in Cemetery limited to immediate family members of those already buried aged 50 or older on 31 December 1909 ²⁵ .
1909	<i>11 March:</i> Auckland Cremation Society offers to pay Auckland City Council half the cost of establishing a public crematorium. Auckland City Council defers consideration of the proposal ²⁶ . Continuing improvement work being done including development of roads, planting and landscaping, and building maintenance, but Cemetery still considered to be bleak.

¹³ CC Annual Report - Town Clerk's Report, December 1884.

¹⁴ Source: Colin Bradshaw.

¹⁵ ACC Annual Report - Town Clerk's Report.

¹⁶ ACC Annual Report - City Engineer's Report.

¹⁷ NZ Herald, 22 February 1886.

¹⁸ Auckland Weekly News, 27 February 1886.

¹⁹ WCC Archive, Accn 2401a/95, No.1.

²⁰ ACC, 28 October 1886.

²¹ Elliot, 1994, p.Ai-1.

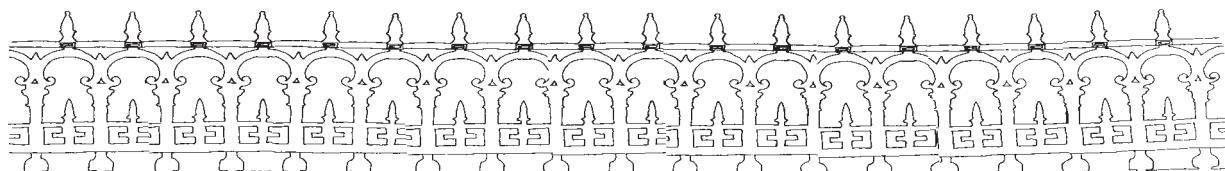
²² ACC Minute Book, 6 May 1897. Refers to a letter received from G.P.O.

²³ NZ Herald, 22 July 1904.

²⁴ NZ Gazette, 3 December 1906, p.113.

²⁵ Statutes of the Dominion of New Zealand, Wellington, 1908, p.315-319.

²⁶ ACC Minute Book (15), 11 March 1909.



APPENDIX ONE: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS



Date	Summary of Events
1909-1910	Improvements carried out, including road across the gully reformed, other roads repaired and large areas of footpaths reformed, tarred and sanded. Hedges were trimmed, flowering bulbs planted in the main gully, shrubs planted in nursery rows and the open drain through the main gully cleared out ²⁷ .
1915	Scheme for improvement and enlargement of Waikumete Cemetery announced by the City Council's Finance Committee incorporating addition of further land, additional buildings, the development of tarred and sanded paths, areas not used for graves to be transformed into park spaces. Levelling, planting and sowing of the area near Station Road and the addition of a toilet ²⁸ . <i>27 September:</i> Gazette notice vests Cemetery Reserve Allotment 248 in the Auckland City Council ²⁹ .
1917	A cottage is relocated from Beach Road to a site adjacent to the Waikumete Road entrance for the foreman of works ³⁰ . Three titles were issued specifying that the Auckland City Council held the Cemetery land "in trust for the purposes of a public cemetery" ³¹ . Establishment of the Returned Soldiers Area.
1918	<u>Influenza Epidemic:</u> Waikumete Cemetery assumes national significance as Auckland's main burial ground during the epidemic. The railway line to Waikumete station plays an important role in transporting the dead, particularly when the number of deaths reaches its peak in the third and fourth weeks of November 1918. Final figures show Auckland with the highest number of deaths - 1,680. ³² <i>November:</i> Auckland Cremation Society urge the erection of a crematorium in the City, stating that an if an offer be made to the health department to erect a public one, with a pound for pound subsidy, it may be granted by Parliament. Auckland City Council resolves to place a £4,000 loan proposal before its ratepayers ³³ . Assistant Sexton's House burns down ³⁴ . Area dedicated to returned soldiers is laid out, including an imposing entrance which was intended to become the main entrance to the Cemetery. Trees cut and stumps removed. In contrast to the original grid pattern, a structure of winding paths established a less formal layout ³⁵ .
1919	<i>11 June:</i> Poll taken on proposal to raise loan of £4,000 for the erection of a crematorium. 1,718 vote for the proposal, 1,071 against. The proposal is carried with a majority of 647 ³⁶ .
1920	1,000 pinus trees arrived. Noted the need for 100 mixed natives sourced from Nihotupu ³⁷ .
1921	<i>30 May:</i> Fencing of the Cemetery is completed. 250 Eucalyptus amygdalina (actually pulchella) planted making a complete avenue of gums all round the Cemetery. Two new roads to connect the Anglican and Wesleyan portions of the Cemetery are ready for the scoria ³⁸ . <i>22 October:</i> Town District of Glen Eden is constituted, separating from Waitemata County Council. The changes result from a petition from the Glen Eden community (population >500) ³⁹ .

²⁷ ACC Annual Report, Town Clerk's Report, 1909/10, p.14.

²⁸ NZ Herald, 6 March 1915, 07(4).

²⁹ NZ Gazette, 1915, No.113, p.3368.

³⁰ ACC Archive, memo from W.E. Bush, City Engineer to Town Clerk, 4 April 1917.

³¹ Land Information NZ Title Refs: Vol. 264, Folio 220; V265, F118; and V271, F213.

³² Dave Pearson Architects Ltd, *Glen Eden Railway Station: A Conservation Plan*, Auckland, October 1998, p.11-12.

³³ ACC Minute Book (20), 28 November 1918. Reported in NZ Herald, 29 November 1918.

³⁴ ACC Minutes, 25 July 1918.

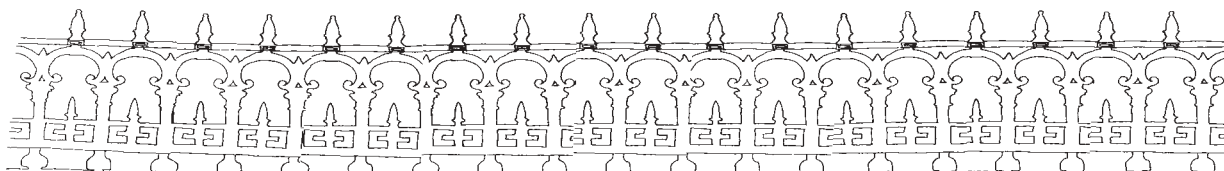
³⁵ NZ Herald, 28 June 1918.

³⁶ NZ Herald, 12 June 1919.

³⁷ Memo from W Kirkpatrick to the Town Clerk, ACC, 12 June 1920.

³⁸ Memo from W Kirkpatrick to the Town Clerk, ACC, 30 May 1921.

³⁹ NZ Gazette (92) 27 October 1921 & NZ Gazette (20) 16 March 1922. First meeting 23 Dec 1921 at the Post Office.





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1922	<p><i>January:</i> Auckland City Council authorises the erection of a Crematorium at Waikumete Cemetery⁴⁰.</p> <p><i>August:</i> 140 Glen Eden residents sign a petition against the erection of a crematorium on the site selected. The petition states that the site is too close to the doors of some homes; that cremations would have certain nervous effects on women home alone; and that parents object to cremations while school children are travelling home from school⁴¹. The Minister of Public Health sends a telegram to Auckland City Council requesting that work on the Crematorium be halted. Auckland City Council resolves to send a deputation to Wellington to present its case for the Crematorium's erection⁴².</p> <p><i>November:</i> 30 acres by Great North Road to be reserved for Cemetery extension and in the meantime leased for grazing purposes⁴³.</p>
1923	<p>The Sexton, Mr Kirkpatrick, supervised the planting of some 75,000 pinus radiata seedlings⁴⁴.</p> <p><i>6 August:</i> Crematorium Bylaw comes into force. Secretary of Auckland Cremation Society states that this is the culmination of a campaign inaugurated in 1905. Crematorium completed. Charge for cremation fixed at £4 4s 5d⁴⁵.</p> <p><i>17 August:</i> First Cremation takes place⁴⁶.</p>
1925	<p><i>7 March:</i> The Auckland City Mayor is reported as being pleased with the tree planting undertaken at the Cemetery. 90% of trees planted over 130 acres of Cemetery land over last 6-7 years are reported as well established⁴⁷.</p>
1929	<p><i>26 March:</i> Fire sweeps through nearly half of the 200 acres of pine plantation at Waikumete, including 80,000 Pinus insignis, scorching or destroying approximately 40,000 young trees⁴⁸.</p> <p><i>November:</i> An Auckland City Council subsidy enables the Returned Soldiers Association to improve the war graves section of the Cemetery⁴⁹.</p>
1930	<p>Resolved to proceed with building shelter shed in Soldiers area⁵⁰.</p>
1931	<p>Extend metal width of drive through Cemetery to 15 feet and bitumise surface for full length from Soldiers section to public road. Commenced 5 February 1932 and completed 29 March 1932⁵¹.</p>
1932	<p>158 trees distributed to the Cemetery from the tree nursery in the Auckland Domain⁵².</p>
1933-1936	<p>Samual Craig planted 500 natives in the gullies of the original graveyard in memory of his wife⁵³.</p>

⁴⁰ NZ Herald, 27 January 1922, p.2 (7).

⁴¹ NZ Herald, 9 August 1922, p.10.

⁴² NZ Herald, 10 August 1922.

⁴³ Memo from Town Clerk's office, ACC 3 November 1922 to the City Engineer re: Council Meeting 2 November 1922.

⁴⁴ ACC Archive 275 29/232 Letter to the Mayor from HA Gouldie, 3 August 1923.

⁴⁵ NZ Herald, 27 July 1923, p.11 (8).

⁴⁶ WCC Archive Accn. 2401c/95, no.1.

⁴⁷ NZ Herald, 7 March 1925, p.10 (5).

⁴⁸ NZ Herald, 27 March 1929, p.14 (6).

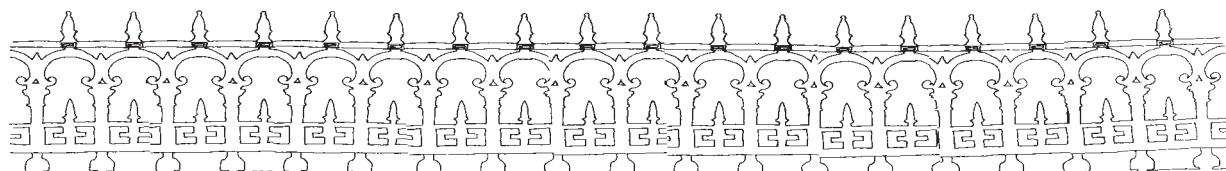
⁴⁹ NZ Herald, 14 May 1934, p.8 (5).

⁵⁰ From Town Clerk's office to City Engineer, ACC, 28 May 1930.

⁵¹ Memo from City Engineer's Department, ACC Job No. 1960.

⁵² Sourced from Colin Bradshaw.

⁵³ Verbal reference from Mary Gilligan.



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Date	Summary of Events
1934	<p><i>June:</i> Reported that the area was in disrepair again and a "tract of desolate swampy ground" ⁵⁴.</p> <p><i>July:</i> A Council report states that the Crematorium is in urgent need of replacement⁵⁵.</p> <p><i>August:</i> The Superintendent of Parks comments that Waikumete was originally surveyed to provide cheap burial plots, not a park-like appearance. Notes new improvements include the forming of avenues and walks which provide for grass margins⁵⁶.</p>
1935	<p><i>25 October:</i> An oil burner is used for first time in the Crematorium⁵⁷.</p>
1937	Continued reports in papers of the neglected state of the Cemetery ⁵⁸ .
1942	The Corban family erects the first mausoleum in the Cemetery ⁵⁹ .
1943	<p><i>8 March:</i> Comprehensive scheme for future development outlined. Initial consideration of lawn burial system - 4,509 cubic yards of earth and lawn cemetery proposed⁶⁰.</p>
1948	Cremations outnumber burials for the first time ⁶¹ .
1951	<p>Stage one of the New Crematorium building completed. This includes the chapel, the furnace room, the crematorium offices and half of the columbarium⁶².</p> <p><i>October:</i> Lawn burials begin.</p>
1952	Approval is given to proceed with the completion of a second chapel at the Cemetery. Fletcher Construction's tender for its construction is accepted ⁶³ .
1953	New Crematorium officially opened.
1954	<p>Reports of "overgrown wilderness" in parts of Waikumete Cemetery causes Auckland City Council to consider the removal of headstones in these areas and improved management of newer areas to prevent decline⁶⁴.</p> <p><i>June:</i> Berm burials begin.</p> <p><i>July:</i> Noted that a second chapel will be opened in the Cemetery and a start would then be made on landscaping the grounds around the whole of the Crematorium⁶⁵.</p> <p><i>September:</i> Soldiers portion has had some general improvements carried out⁶⁶.</p>
1956	<p><i>21 June:</i> Following a recommendation from its Director of Parks, Mr J.A. McPherson, Auckland City Council resolves that in future no monumental areas will be laid in the Cemetery, deciding instead to plan the future layout of the Cemetery in free lawn and berm areas⁶⁷. (The first lawn and berm burials occurred in October 1951 and June 1954 respectively.)</p>
1961	<p><i>20 August:</i> A Gallipoli "Lone Pine" seedling planted and bronze plaque erected by the Western Suburbs RSA "in remembrance of the fallen"⁶⁸.</p>

⁵⁴ NZ Herald, 18 June 1934, p.13 (5).

⁵⁵ NZ Herald, 17 July 1934, p.13 (3).

⁵⁶ ACC Minute Book (35), 1 August 1934.

⁵⁷ WCC Archive, Accn. 2401/90, no.1 A.

⁵⁸ NZ Herald, 20, 23, & 31 July 1937.

⁵⁹ Friends of Waikumete Inc., Waikumete Cemetery: A Brief History.

⁶⁰ ACC Minute Book (43), p.236, 8 March 1943.

⁶¹ Bush, G., Decently and In Order, The Centennial History of the Auckland City Council, Collins, Auckland, 1971, p.351.

⁶² Western Leader, 27 September 1966.

⁶³ ACC Minute Book (59), 6 November 1952.

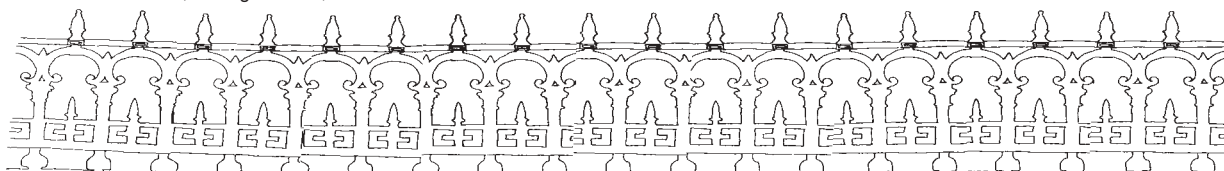
⁶⁴ NZ Herald, 12 April 1954, p.8 (2).

⁶⁵ NZ Herald, 27 July 1954.

⁶⁶ ACC Minute Book (62), 2 September 1954.

⁶⁷ NZ Herald, 22 June 1956 (15).

⁶⁸ Waitakere Gazette, 29 August 1961; ASB 17.





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Date	Summary of Events
1962	Cemetery memorial erected to commemorate 57 servicemen of the Auckland province who lost their lives in and around NZ during World Wars I and II and have no known graves ⁶⁹ .
1963	<i>August:</i> Excavations begin on Waikumete Hill for the erection of a five million gallon water reservoir ⁷⁰ . <i>October:</i> Obelisk erected in commemoration of WWI ⁷¹ .
1964	Contractors remove millable pine from the area, estimated time of 2 years to do so ⁷² .
1969	<i>March:</i> Auckland City Council offers to transfer a cemetery reserve at the top of Waikumete Hill to Waitemata County Council free of charge ⁷³ . 20 acres of scrub and forest at the Cemetery destroyed by fire ⁷⁴ . Old Crematorium is demolished. The remaining urns of ashes are moved to the Mortuary Chapel.
1970	<i>January:</i> Fire destroys approximately 20 acres of scrub and forest in the Cemetery ⁷⁵ .
1973	<i>December:</i> A request for 2.5 acres of Cemetery land to be set aside as a Urupa is declined by Auckland City Parks Committee. Mr G. Dean, Director of Parks and Reserves, comments on complaints that some graves are neglected. Older parts becoming a wilderness of weeds ⁷⁶ .
1975	Equipment is acquired that mechanically excavates each new grave in its entirety. North Shore Cemetery opens ⁷⁷ .
1976	The original chapel, which lay disused for 25 years, is selected as a restoration project.
1977	Approximately 1,800 ash caskets are removed from within the Waikumete Mortuary Chapel and buried in concrete urns next to the Waikumete Mortuary Chapel.
1978	The Waikumete Chapel Restoration Trust is formed.
1979	Gazette notice classifies Waikumete Cemetery a 'local purpose' (cemetery) reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. <i>8 November:</i> Gazette notice redesignates Cemetery reserve land on the corner of Waikumete Rd and Glenview Rd for the purposes of the Fire Service. The existing cottage is relocated from this site to a new site beside the Mortuary Chapel.
1980	The Waikumete Chapel Restoration Trust leases the Mortuary Chapel for 33 years.
1981	Glen Eden's Mayor, Mr Brian Berg, plants a tree to mark the completion of renovations to the old chapel ⁷⁸ .
1984	<i>March:</i> The title of Sexton at the Cemetery is changed to Cemetery Manager to reflect the increased sophistication of the position.
1986	<i>25 May:</i> The newly restored Mortuary Chapel celebrates its centenary with an official reopening and blessing. It is renamed "The Chapel of Faith in the Oaks."

⁶⁹ Auckland Star, 28 November 1962.

⁷⁰ Auckland Star Book (ASB), August 1963.

⁷¹ ASB, December 1963, p.149.

⁷² Letter from Director of Parks to Auckland Chevra Kadisha & Benevolent Society.

⁷³ ASB, March & May 1969, p.57.

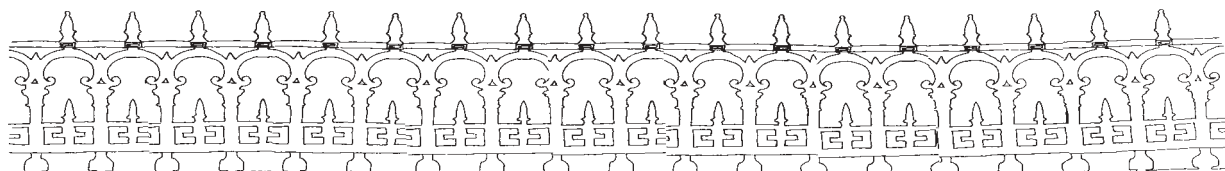
⁷⁴ ASB, November 1969, p.279.

⁷⁵ NZ Herald, 3 January 1970.

⁷⁶ ASB, December 1973, pgs.87, 126-7, 198.

⁷⁷ *Advance in Order: The Auckland City Council from Centenary to Reorganisation 1971-1989*, Auckland, 1991, p.95.

⁷⁸ ASB, November 1981, p.197.



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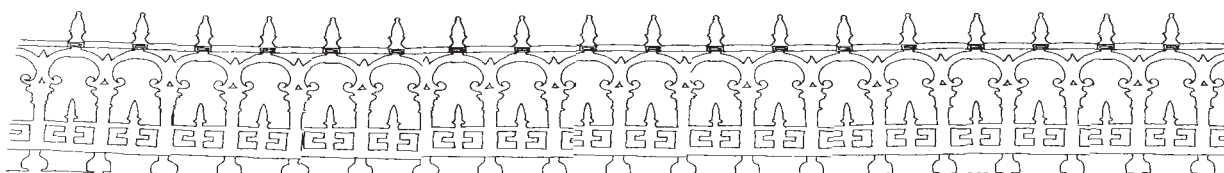


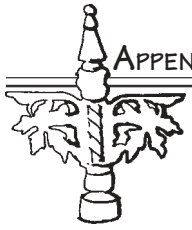
Date	Summary of Events
1989	<p><i>1 April:</i> Waikumete Cemetery is transferred from Auckland City Council to Waitemata City Council by acquisition by agreement under the Public Works Act 1981.</p> <p><i>November:</i> Waitemata City Council, Glen Eden, New Lynn and Henderson Borough Councils amalgamate to form Waitakere City Council.</p>
1991	Barnett Shafer and Corfe landscape architects produce a design analysis and concept plans for the Cemetery. These proposals do not appear to have been implemented in any comprehensive way ⁷⁹ .
1992	Jewish Prayer House (est. 1886) is moved to the Oratia Community Cemetery after being located at the Hoani Waititi Marae for a short period. Restoration of the Prayer House is completed over a two-year period.
1993	An agreement between the Cemetery Manager and community representatives establishes a wildflower sanctuary in the older section of the Cemetery.
1994	<p>60 lot housing development proposed on part of reserve land⁸⁰.</p> <p><i>20 July:</i> Garden of Remembrance opened⁸¹.</p>
1995	Council restructuring establishes Waikumete Cemetery as a "Council Owned Business Unit". The Friends of Waikumete Society is formed to enhance the image of the Cemetery, to encourage community usage as a memorial park, and to preserve its history and heritage.
1996	<i>August:</i> Urupa burial section is established at the Cemetery.
1997-1998	Series of fires in gumland by the railway line, caused by arson.
1999-2002	<p>Preparation of Waikumete Cemetery Conservation and Reserve Management Plan.</p> <p>Commencement of programme to upgrade the older part of the Cemetery including weed control, road upgrading and arboricultural work.</p> <p>Preparation of Design Guidelines, Landscape Development Plan and Rehabilitation Programme for the Cemetery.</p>

⁷⁹ *Waikumete Cemetery*, Report for WCC Council, March 1991, by Barnett Shafer Corfe, Landscape Architects.

⁸⁰ *Western Leader*, 19 April 1994, p.1.

⁸¹ *NZ Herald*, 20 July 1994, Section 1, p.5.





Common Symbols Found on Memorials Within Waikumete

Broken Chains

- Usually located around the top of a headstone
- Symbolises the links of love with a family broken in death

Scrolls

- Often appear held by a hand and unrolled vertically so they can represent the record of life being kept by angels
- Can also suggest honour and commemoration

Hourglasses

- Represent time passing by
- Can be emphasised by giving the hourglass wings
- Time can also be represented by a scythe, clock or a sundial

Death

- Represented with a scythe, archer, or skeleton/skull with crossbones

Eggs and Dart

- Quite common design for edges of stones or as a frieze
- Symbolises resurrection following death
- The egg symbolises life and birth and the arrow or dart symbolises death



Urn type grave marker

Urns

- Popular in late Victorian period in vase form
- Earlier examples appear as a gravy-boat style
- They date back to Roman cremation urns as symbols of remembrance
- Are often draped with shroud cloths
- Can be situated on an altar plinth on elaborate lace fringed altar cloths (sometimes plain) symbolising the shroud of Christ

Books

- Symbolise the book of life
- May have a crown and quill pen or be held in the right hand of God or an angel
- Also represent education, knowledge, prayer, or perhaps the person's occupation if a writer or bookseller



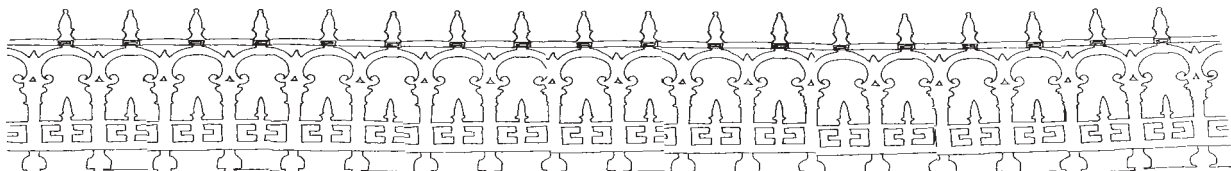
Book symbol

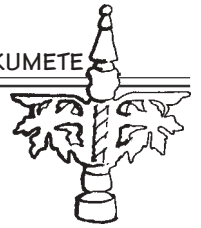
Broken Columns

- Not always a result of vandalism or deterioration
- Symbols of an unfinished life
- Can be decorated with laurel wreaths or trees with cut off branches, tree stumps, tree trunk embedded with an axe
- Another form of the same idea is a tree with branches cut off, or a tree stump, or a tree trunk with an axe embedded

Crowns

- Symbols of honour and glory, crown of Christ's righteousness
- Derives from the apostle Paul's comment about winning the crown of life





Hands

- Always the right hand as the left is traditionally that of the Devil
- Comes from the idea that man cannot see the face of God and live, so one sees the divine right hand that traditionally gave Moses the commandments
- Can be outstretched, pointing to a cross, holding a scroll, book or flowers
- a heart in the palm can mean charity - and was also the symbol of the Manchester Unity Order
- can appear alone atop a pillar with the index finger pointing to heaven



Angel grave marker



Grave marker showing relief detail of right hand holding flowers

- Styles of clothing on angels reflect time periods - Georgian angels have altar boy surplices or tights, Victorian angels are robed heavily to the feet in what usually looks like a nightgown

Clasped Hands

- always a pair - one being male and the other female
- can be connected with a ribbon
- may signify love, friendship, farewell or a welcome to a new state of existence

Hearts

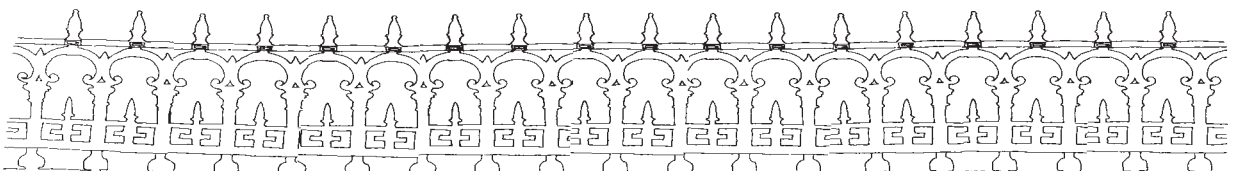
- Symbols of charity or Sacred Heart of Christ or with flames as the Divine Heart
- Can be pierced, held in hands or appear with a cross
- Two together can symbolise marriage

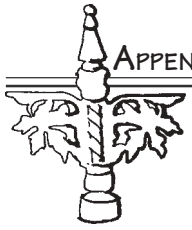
Angels

- often used on children's memorials
- usually have right hands and right finger raised to heaven
- other hand holds a scroll or anchor of faith, the trumpet of resurrection, or palm fronds of peace
- Stonemasons often used female family members as face models

Torches

- The torch of triumphant life
- Passed from hand to hand in relay races which is sometimes depicted upside down as life being snuffed out after death





Torch symbol

- Serpents may be trampled as a triumph over sin and death, or if depicted with tails in their mouth are the old Celtic symbol for eternity
- Doves are the symbol for the Holy Spirit and of love, or of peace when with olive branches, or of renewal of life when with eagles

Trees and Plants

- Willows are the most common for mourning
- Oaks are for life and steadfastness
- Rosemary as a Shakespearian reference to remembrance
- Palms are for peace or phoenix palms as a symbol for triumph over death
- Ivy is evergreen and stands for patience, loyalty, immortality, Christian faith and bonding
- Ferns grow in the shade and so represent humility; cut down or a limb broken they represent death

Flowers and Fruit

- Cultivated roses without thorns can represent Christian faith, innocence and paradise
- Wild roses represent love and perfection

Shells

- Symbols of life and resurrection - Aphrodite rising from the sea within an open shell

Animals

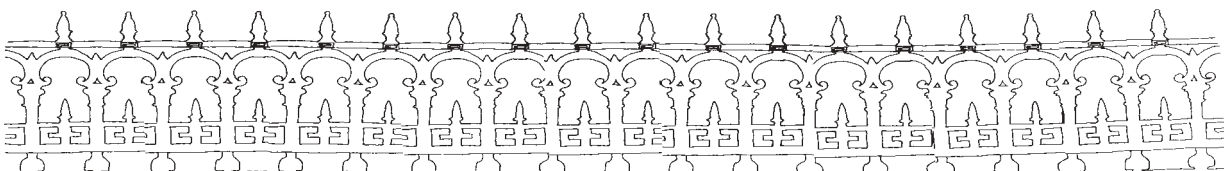
- Lambs symbolise sacrificial lamb of God or the innocence of children

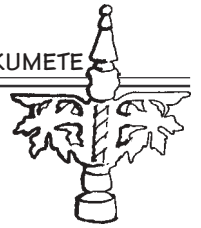


Lamb symbol on grave marker



Lily symbolism on cross grave marker





- Narcissi make classical reference to youth a personal regard
- Lilies are the traditional Victorian flower for mourning, perhaps because of their whiteness and purity
- Calla lilies also symbolise sympathy and beauty
- Apples are the forbidden fruit but are also the fruit of sweetness in love
- Pomegranates are for fertility and were traditionally free from worms
- Grapes represent Christ's miracles and abundance

National Symbols

- Various national symbols are common
- Celtic harp
- Shamrock - Irish
- Thistle - Scottish
- Menorah (candlestick); oil lamp; star with six points of God's universality or with seven for completeness - Jewish



Monogram symbol

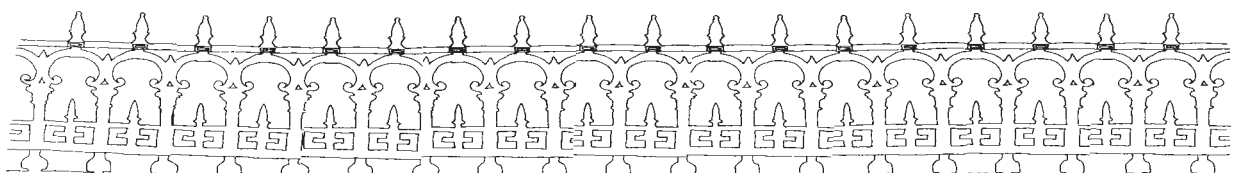
Anagrams and Monograms

Samples of these found at Waikumete are often single letters or groups of letters that appear on memorials and do not seem connected with the inscription and may also be symbolic.

Some letter groups are more like symbols, such as the group IHS which, when superimposed, looks like a dollar sign. In Greek, iota, epsilon and sigma were the first three letters of the name Jesus. In Latin, these letters stood for "in hoc signo (vinces)", which means "in this sign you will conquer". More modern times have seen this come to represent "Jesus Hominum Salvator" or "Jesus the Saviour of Men".

Other letter groups represented at Waikumete:

- XP or Chi-Rho - the first two Greek letters of the name of Christ - refer to being buried under Christ. They are sometimes reversed as PX for pax or peace
- AO or Alpha and Omega - refer to the beginning and end, often appear with book of life
- The Greek T or Tau is the initial of Theos (God), and also the Egyptian hieroglyphic for life
- RIP - anagram for "requiescat in pace" (rest in peace)
- TNZBH - Hebrew symbol for "May their soul be bound up in the bond for eternal life"

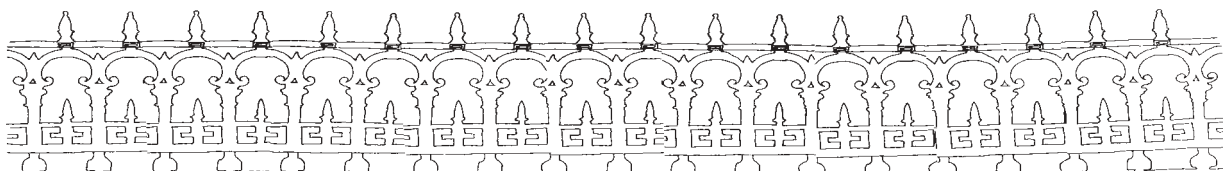




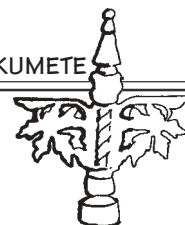
APPENDIX THREE: NATIVE PLANTS IN WAIKUMETE

Native Plants in Waikumete

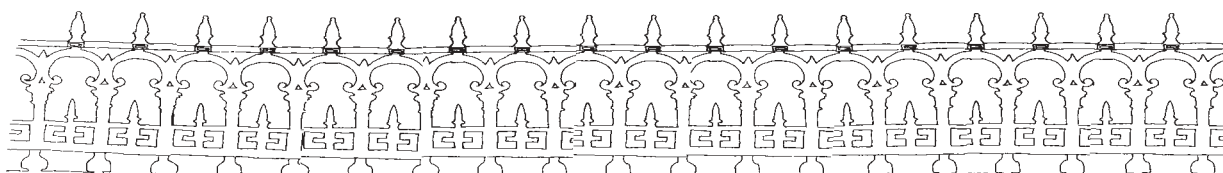
Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>		<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu
<i>Adiantum cuninghamii</i>	Common Maidenhair	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree
<i>Agathis australis</i>	Kauri	<i>Cordyline banksii</i>	
<i>Asplenium flacidum</i>	Hanging Spleenwort	<i>Cordyline pumilio</i>	Dwarf Cabbage Tree
<i>Asplenium oblongifoilium</i>	Shining Spleenwort	<i>Corybus cheesemanii</i>	Cheeseman's Helmet Orchid
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	Sickle Spleenwort	<i>Corybus oblongus</i>	Spider Orchid
<i>Baumea juncea</i>		<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>		<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>	
<i>Baumea tenax</i>		<i>Cyathea delabata</i>	Ponga
<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	Pakihi Rush	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Mamaku
<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	Crown Fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>	Wheki-ponga
<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	Thread Fern	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes</i>	Rimu
<i>Blechnum novcaezelandiae</i>	Kiokio	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Kahikatea
<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> <i>var. angustior</i>	Kirk's Daisy	<i>Dianella nuga</i>	Turutu
<i>Caladena alata</i>		<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long Hair Plume Grass
<i>Caladena bartlettii</i>		<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	Short Hair Plume Grass
<i>Caladena chlorostyla</i>		<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	Native Bindweed	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	Wheki
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Pink Bindweed	<i>Dracophyllum sinclairii</i>	
<i>Calystegia turguriorum</i>	Powhiwhi	<i>Drosera peltata</i> spp. <i>Auriculata</i>	Common Sundew
<i>Carex dispacea</i>		<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	Kohekohe
<i>Carex dissata</i>		<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>	Spike Rush
<i>Carex flagellifera</i>	Glen Murray Tussock	<i>Frecynetia baueriana</i> subsp. <i>Banksii</i>	Kiekie
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Creeping Lawn Sedge	<i>Gahnia setifolia</i>	
<i>Carex lessoniana</i>		<i>Gastrodia aff. sesamoides</i>	Pot belly orchid
<i>Carex maorica</i>	Cutty Grass	<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i>	Hangehange
<i>Carex virgata</i>	Cutty Grass	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Tangle Fern
<i>Centella unifolia</i>		<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Waewaekaka
<i>Coprosma arborea</i>	Mamangi	<i>Gonocarpus incanus</i>	
<i>Coprosma lucida</i>		<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i>	
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> x <i>Coprosma robusta</i>		<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Broadleaf
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>		<i>Griselinia lucida</i>	Puka

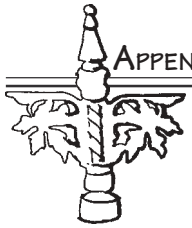


APPENDIX THREE: NATIVE PLANTS IN WAIKUMETE



Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Gunnera monoica</i>		<i>Nertera dichondrifolia</i>	
<i>Haloragis erecta</i> spp. <i>Erecta</i>	Koromiko	<i>Nestegis montana</i> (<i>extinct?</i>)	Narrow Leaved Maire
<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>		<i>Olearia rani</i>	Heketara
<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	Hoheria	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender Panic Grass
<i>Homolanthus polyandrous</i>		<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Creeping Oxalis
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>	Filmy Fern	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>	Hard Fern
<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>		<i>Paspalum arbulare</i>	
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Swamp Millet	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Flax
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Giant Rush	<i>Phyllocladus trichomenoides</i>	Tanekaha
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>		<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>		<i>Phymatosorus pustulus</i>	Hound's Tongue
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	Rewarewa	<i>Phymatosorus scandens</i>	Fragrant Fern
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Kanuka	<i>Picris burbidgei</i>	Native Oxtongue
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	Kanuka	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo
<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>	Pukatea	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	Lemonwood
<i>Lepidosperma australe</i>	Square Sedge	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Sword Sedge	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> <i>ssp. colensoi</i>	Kohuhu
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	
<i>Leptostigma setulosum</i>		<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>	Halls Totara
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	Mingimingi	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara
<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>	Patotara	<i>Polygonum salifolium</i>	Swamp Willow Weed
<i>Libocedrus plumose</i>	Kaweka	<i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	Kumerahou
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Filmy Fern	<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> var <i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Shore Lobelia	<i>Prasophyllum pumilum</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>		<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> agg.	
<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>		<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Fivefinger
<i>Meliclytus ramiflorus</i>	Mahoe	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Lancewood
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	Pohutakawa	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	Houpara
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Meadow Rice Grass	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	
<i>Microtis parviflora</i>		<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>		<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Shaking Brake
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Mapou	<i>Pterostylis agathicola</i>	Kauri Greenhood

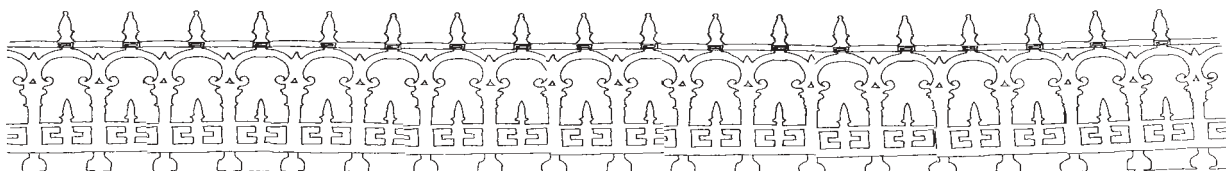


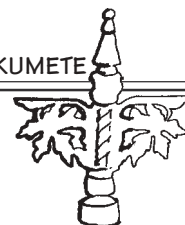


APPENDIX THREE: NATIVE PLANTS IN WAIKUMETE

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Pterostylis graminea</i> <i>var rubricaulis</i>		<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Fireweed
<i>Pterostylis puberula</i>		<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Small-flowered Nightshade
<i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i>		<i>Sophora chathamica</i>	Coastal Kowhai
<i>Pterostylis trullifolia</i>	Trowel-leaved Greenhood	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kowhai
<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>		<i>Sophora fulvida</i>	Waitakere Kowhai
<i>Quintinia serrata</i>	Tawheowheo	<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	
<i>Rytidosperma biannulare</i>	Danthonia	<i>Thelymitra aemula</i>	Sun Orchid
<i>Rytidosperma clavatum</i>	Bristle Grass	<i>Thelymitra carnea</i>	Sun Orchid
<i>Rytidosperma gracile</i>	Bristle Grass	<i>Thelymitra colensoi</i>	Sun Orchid
<i>Rytidosperma unarede</i>	Bristle Grass	<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i>	White Sun Orchid
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>		<i>Thelymitra puaciflora</i>	Sun Orchid
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	Comb Fern	<i>Thelymitra pulchella</i>	Blue Sun Orchid
<i>Schoenus apagon</i>	Bog Rush	<i>Thelymitra tholiformis</i>	Sun Orchid
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Bog Rush	<i>Thelymitra aff. ixioides</i>	Spotted sun Orchid
<i>Schoenus tendo</i>		<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Raupo
<i>Senecio esleri</i>		<i>Uncinia uncinata</i>	Hook Grass
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Fireweed	<i>Wahlenbergia violacea</i>	Harebell

This list was adapted from information from Esler & Cameron (1990), Wilcox (1998), Landcare Research (1999) and de Lange and Crowcroft (2001).

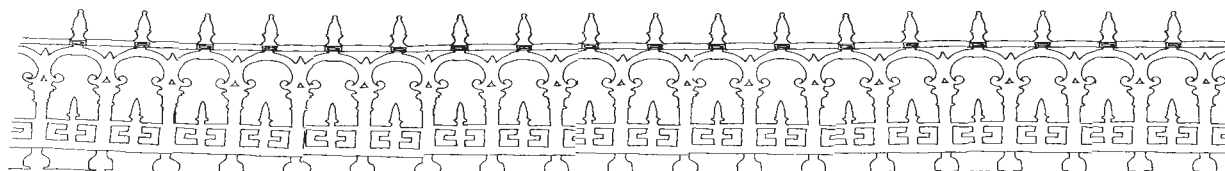


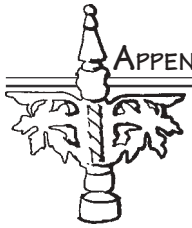


Weed Species Present in Waikumete

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>		<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Escallonia bifida</i>		<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>		<i>Solanum. pseudocapsicum</i>	Jerusalem Cherry
<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>		<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili Ginger
<i>Agave americana</i>		<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Daisy
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Mistflower
<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	Australian Tea Tree	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Monkey Apple
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i> <i>ssp. Lanceolata</i>	Australian Tea Tree	<i>Crocoshmia x</i> <i>crocoshmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Acacia. mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Plant
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Blackberry	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Morning Glory	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Pampas
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bone-seed	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Brush Wattle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	<i>Populus spp.</i>	Poplar
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Bushy Asparagus	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>	Privet
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Climbing Asparagus	<i>Salix. Purpurea</i>	Purple Osier
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Climbing Fig	<i>Salix. x reichardtii</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Egeria	<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Sexton's Bride
<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	Elaeagnus	<i>Impatiens sodenii</i>	Shrub Balsam
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Elephant's Ear	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Everlasting Pea	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium	<i>Schedonorus phoenix</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Senecio. mikanioides</i>	German Ivy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Tree Privet
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Tuber Ladder Fern
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hawkbit	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Willy
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Wild Ginger
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	<i>Solanum. mauritianum</i>	Woolly Nightshade

This list was adapted from Landcare Research et al (1999), Dixon (1999) and de Lange and Crowcroft (2001).



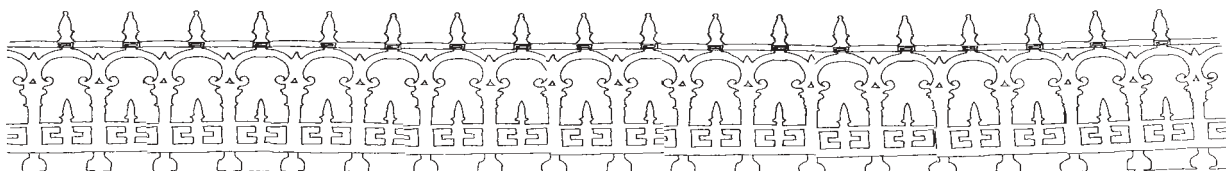


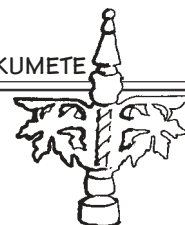
APPENDIX FIVE: PRIORITY WEEDS FOR CONTROL IN OLDER PARTS OF THE CEMETERY

Priority Weeds for Control in Older Parts of the Cemetery

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	<i>Amena smithii</i>	Monkey Apple
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>	Pampas
<i>Watsonia bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Climbing Fig	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	Pohutukawa (on graves)
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Populus spp.</i>	Poplar
<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	Elaeagnus	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Privet
<i>Escallonia bifida</i>		<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Sexton's Bride
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Wattle
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Daisy	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Woolly Nightshade

This list has been compiled from Haines and Esler (1998) and Dixon (1999).





Species Suitable for Amenity and Landscape Planting in Waikumete

Exotic Trees

Species	Common Name
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweet Gum
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> "raywoodii"	Claret Ash
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Elm
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	Eucalypts, Gums
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> "aurea"	Golden Ash
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Gleditsia tricanthes</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar
<i>Chaemaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress

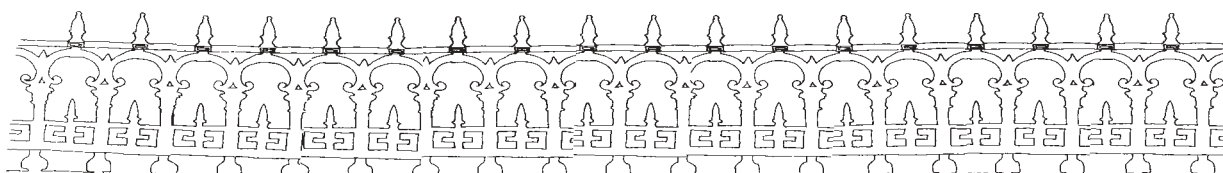
Species	Common Name
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London Plane
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering-Gum
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Stiff Bottlebrush
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp Cypress
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Tulip Magnolia
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Yulan Magnolia

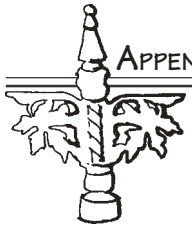
Native Trees and Shrubs

(Note: pohutukawa should not be included in any planting)

Species	Common Name
<i>Carex. Dissita</i>	
<i>Carex. Maorica</i>	
<i>Carex. Virgata</i>	
<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Tree
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	Corokia
<i>Cordyline banksii</i>	
<i>Cordyline pumilio</i>	Dwarf Cabbage Tree
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Five Finger
<i>Carex. Flagellifera</i>	Glen Murray Tussock
<i>Gahnia setifolia</i>	
<i>Podcarpus hallii</i>	Hall's Totara
<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i>	Hangehange
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke, Flax
<i>Olearia rani</i>	Heketara
<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	Houhere, Lacebark

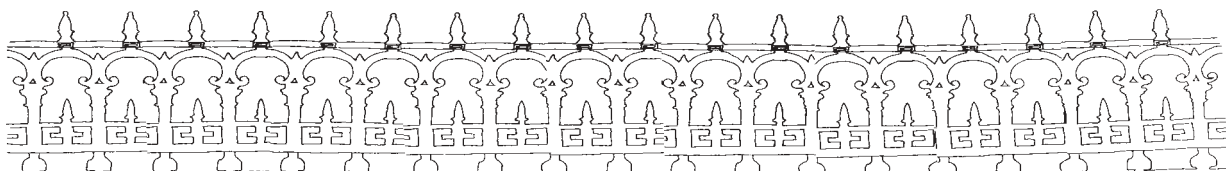
Species	Common Name
<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	Houpara
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Kanuka
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo
<i>Agathis australis</i>	Kauri
<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	Kohekohe
<i>Hebe stricta</i>	Koromiko
<i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	Kumarahou
<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> var. <i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Lancewood
<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	Lemonwood
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Mamaku
<i>Coprosma arborea</i>	Mamangi
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Mapou

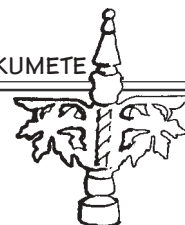




APPENDIX SIX: SPECIES SUITABLE FOR AMENITY AND LANDSCAPE PLANTING IN WAIKUMETE

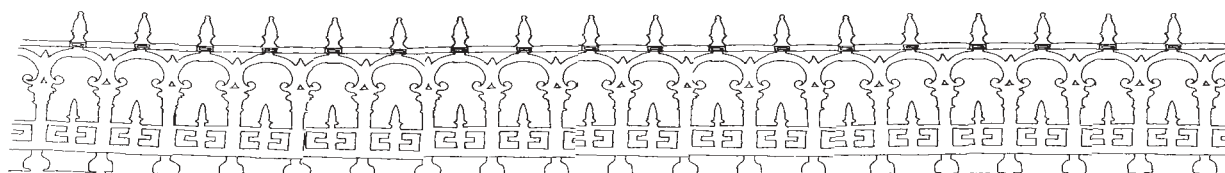
Species	Common Name	Species	Common Name
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	Mingimingi	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	Silverfern
<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>	Patotara	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Kowhai
<i>Griselinia lucida</i>	Puka	<i>Cyathea. smithii</i>	Soft Treefern
<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>	Pukatea	<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	Tanekaha
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	Rewarewa	<i>Podcarpus totara</i>	Totara
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Rimu	<i>Dianella nigra</i>	Turutu
<i>Schoenus. tendo</i>		<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	Wheki

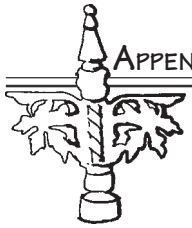




Wildflowers in Waikumete

Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Allium roseum</i> spp. <i>bulbiferum</i>		Alliaceae
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Primulaceae
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Babiana stricta</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Centauray	Gentianaceae
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Spur Valerian	Valerianaceae
<i>Coreopsis lanceolatus</i>		
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Hawksbeard	Asteraceae
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Apiaceae
<i>Freesia refracta</i>	Freesia	Iridaceae
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Gladioli	Iridaceae
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Orange Day Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Hypoxis capensis</i>		Hypoxidaceae
<i>Ixia maculata</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Ixia paniculata</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Ixia polystachya</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Everlasting Pea	Fabaceae
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hawkbit	Asteraceae
<i>Leucantheum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	Snowflake	Amaryllidaceae
<i>Linaria pupurea</i>		Scrophulariaceae
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	Linaceae
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	Yellow Flax	Linaceae
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus suaveolens</i>	Hairy Birdsfoot Trefoil	Fabaceae
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Loosestrife	Lythraceae
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic	Fabaceae
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Lamiaceae
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Forget-Me-Not	
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> and other <i>narcissus</i> spp.		Amaryllidaceae
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>		Oxalidaceae
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Tarweed	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Picris echoides</i>	Oxtongue	Asteraceae

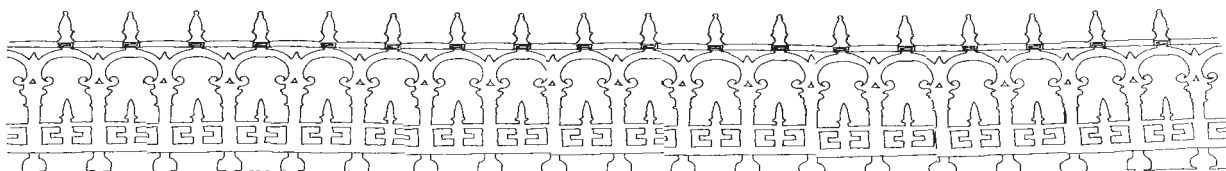


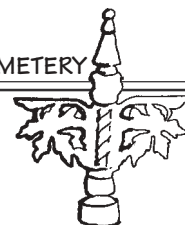


APPENDIX SEVEN: WILDFLOWERS IN WAIKUMETE

Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Lamiaceae
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Romulea spp.</i>	Purple Orchid	Iridaceae
<i>Scilla peruviana</i>		Liliaceae
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Sparaxis tricolor</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Fabaceae
<i>Tritonia crocata</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Tritonia lineata</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i> (includes <i>spp. ardernei</i>)	Watsonia	Iridaceae
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>		Iridaceae
<i>Watsonia pyramidata</i>	Ardernei	

This list was adapted from information from the Friends of Waikumete.

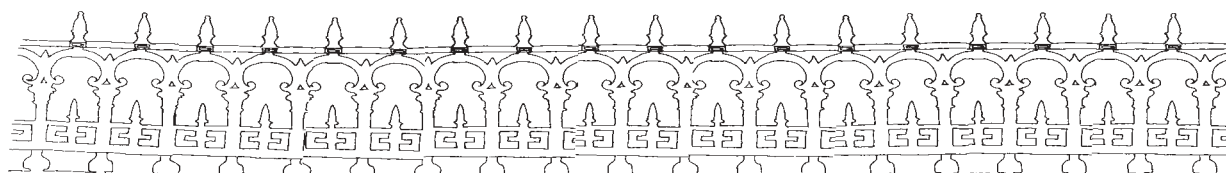


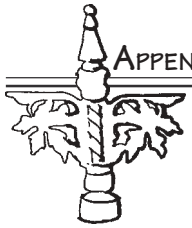


Eucalypt Species Recorded in Waikumete Cemetery

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>	Yellow Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus acaciiformis</i>	Wattle-leaved Peppermint Gum	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Brown Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	White Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>	Yertchuk	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>	Karri	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>	Brown Barrel	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus guilfoylei</i>	Yellow Tingle	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silvertop Ash
<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden Woollybutt	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna or Ribbon Gum

This list was adapted from M.D. Wilcox (1998) Eucalypts at Waikumete Cemetery - Auckland.



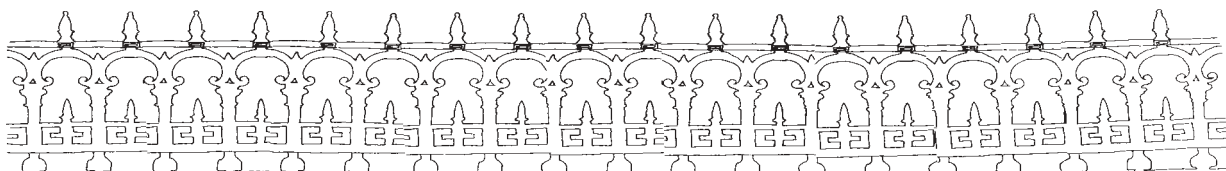


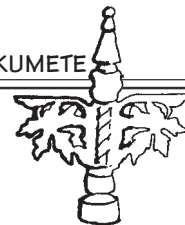
Fauna in Waikumete

Insects

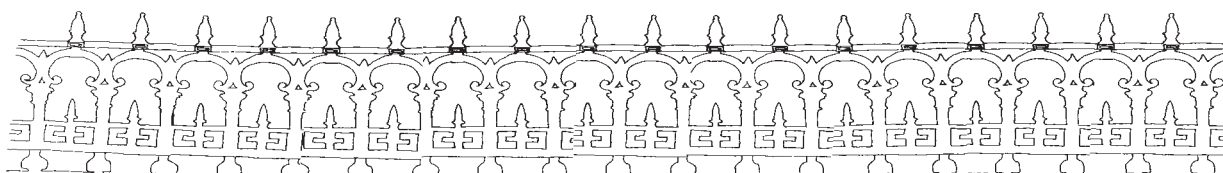
* = adventive species

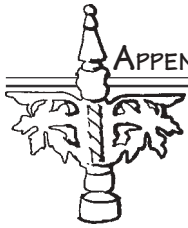
Order	Family	Species
BLATTODEA	BLATTIDAE	<i>Celatoblatta undulivitta</i>
		<i>Platyzosteria novae-seelandiae</i>
COLEOPTERA	ANOBIIDAE (Borer Beetles)	<i>Holcobius watti</i>
	ANTHRIBIDAE (Fungus Weevils)	<i>Garyus altus</i>
		<i>Phymatus hetaera</i>
		<i>Sharpus brouni</i>
	APIONIDAE	<i>Apion ulicis</i>
	CARABIDAE (Ground Beetles)	<i>Gorse Seed Weevil</i>
		<i>Anomotarus variegatus</i>
		* <i>Clivina vagans</i>
		<i>Ctenognathus bidens</i>
		<i>Neocicindela spilleri</i>
	CERAMBYCIDAE	<i>Astetholida lucida</i>
		<i>Bethelium signiferum</i>
		<i>Hybolasius simplex</i>
		<i>Ptinostoma ptinoides</i>
		<i>Spilotrogia fragilis</i>
		<i>Xylotoles griseus</i>
		<i>Xylotoles laetus</i>
	<i>Zorion minutum</i>	
	CHRYSOMELIDAE (Leaf Beetles)	<i>Eucolaspis colorata</i>
<i>Eucolaspis jucunda</i>		
* <i>Pyrgoides</i> sp.		
COCCINELLIDAE (Ladybird Beetles)	* <i>Halmus chalybeus</i> - Steely Blue Ladybird	
	* <i>Illeis galbula</i>	
	<i>Rhyzobius fagus</i>	
COLYDIIDAE (Rough Mould Beetles)	<i>Bitoma rugosa</i>	
	<i>Pycnomerus simplex</i>	
CORYLOPHIDAE (Hooded Beetles)	<i>Sacina oblonga</i>	
CURCULIONIDAE (Weevils)	<i>Mandalotus irritus</i>	
	<i>Neolaemosaccus narinus</i>	
	<i>Paelocharis corpulentus</i>	
	<i>Phrynixus astutus</i>	





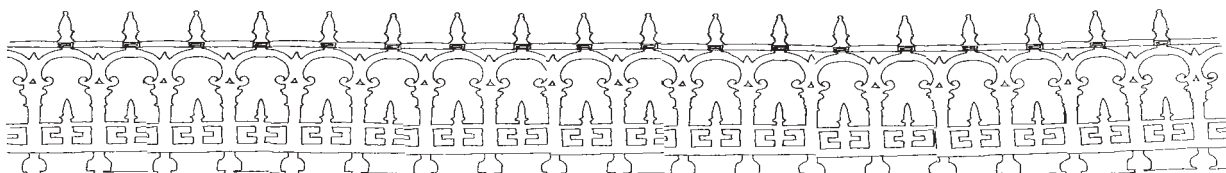
Order	Family	Species
		<i>Platypus apicalis</i>
	ELATERIDAE	<i>Conoderus exsul</i>
		<i>Panspoeus guttatus</i>
		<i>Sericotrogus subaenescens</i>
	HELODIDAE (Marsh Beetles)	<i>Cyphon</i> sp.
	LATHRIDIIDAE (Mildew Beetles)	* <i>Aridius costatus</i>
		<i>Melanophthalma zelandica</i>
COLEOPTERA	LUCANIDAE (Stag Beetles)	<i>Ceratognathus irroratus</i>
	MELYRIDAE (Flower Beetles)	<i>Dasytes planifrons</i>
	MORDELLIDAE (Pintail Beetles)	<i>Stenomordellaria neglecta</i>
	NITIDULIDAE	<i>Eपुरaea imperialis</i>
		* <i>Macroura concolor</i>
	PHALACRIDIDAE	<i>Phalacrus uniformis frigidicola</i>
	PSELAPHIDAE (Dwarf Beetles)	<i>Leptoplectus</i> sp. 1
	PTILIIDAE	<i>Notoptenidium lawsoni</i>
	SALPINGIDAE	<i>Salpingus angusticollis</i>
	SILVANIDAE	* <i>Cryptamorpha desjardinsi</i>
	STAPHYLINIDAE (Rove Beetles)	<i>Paratorchus brevipennis</i>
		* <i>Thyrecephalus orthodoxus</i>
	TENEBRIONIDAE (Darkling Beetles)	<i>Amarygmus tristis</i>
		<i>Artystona rugiceps</i>
		<i>Lorelus priscus</i>
DERMAPTERA (Earwigs)	FORFICULIDAE	* <i>Forficula auricularia</i>
DIPTERA (Flies)	EPHYDRIDAE	* <i>Hydrellia tritici</i>
	SAPROMYZIDAE	<i>Sapromyza neozelandica</i>
	STRATIOMYIIDAE	<i>Beris refugiens</i>
	SYRPHIDAE	* <i>Melanostoma fasciatum</i>
	TACHINIDAE	* <i>Trigonospila brevifacies</i>
HEMIPTERA - HETEROPTERA	CERATOCOMBIDAE	<i>Ceratocombus</i> sp.
	LYGAEIDAE (Seed Bugs)	<i>Cymus novaezelandia</i>
		<i>Margareta dominica</i>
		<i>Targarema electa</i>
	MIRIDAE	<i>Chaetodus longiceps</i>
		<i>Chaetodus reuterianus</i>
		<i>Chinamiris indeclivis</i>
		* <i>Lopus decolor</i>

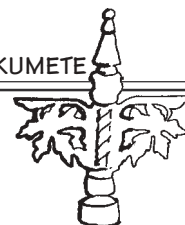




APPENDIX NINE: FAUNA IN WAIKUMETE

Order	Family	Species
		<i>Sidnia kinbergi</i>
		* <i>Stenotus binotatus</i>
	PENTATOMIDAE (Stink Bugs)	<i>Cermatulus nasalis nasalis</i>
		<i>Cuspicona simplex</i>
		* <i>Nezara viridula</i> - Green Vegetable Bug
	VELIIDAE	<i>Microvelia mcgregori</i>
HEMIPTERA - HOMOPTERA	CERCOPIIDAE (Froghoppers)	<i>Carystoterpa fingens</i>
	CICADIDAE (Cicadas)	<i>Amphipsalta cingulata</i>
	CIXIIDAE	<i>Koroana interior</i>
	FLATIDAE	<i>Sepheha cinerea</i>
		* <i>Siphanta acuta</i>
HEMIPTERA - HOMOPTERA	RICANIIDAE	* <i>Scolypopa australis</i>
HYMENOPTERA	APIIDAE	* <i>Apis mellifera</i>
		* <i>Bombus terrestris</i>
	BETHYLIDAE	<i>Goniozus sp. 2</i>
	BRACONIDAE	<i>Meteorus sp.</i>
	EURYTOMIDAE	<i>Axanthosoma sp.</i>
		<i>Systole sp.</i>
	FORMICIDAE (Ants)	<i>Chelaner antarcticus</i>
		* <i>Mayriella abstinens</i>
		<i>Mesoponera castanea</i>
		* <i>Paratrechina vaga</i>
		* <i>Pheidole rugosula</i>
		* <i>Technomyrmex albipes</i>
	ICHNEUMONIDAE	
	POMPILIDAE (Spider-hunting Wasps)	<i>Epipompilus insularis</i>
	SCELIONIDAE	<i>Baeus sp.</i>
	VESPIDAE (Wasps)	* <i>Polistes chinensis</i> - Chinese Paper Wasp
		* <i>Vespula germanica</i> - German Wasp
LEPIDOPTERA	DANAIDAE	<i>Danaus plexippus</i> - Monarch Butterfly
	GEOMETRIDAE	* <i>Phrissogonus laticostatus</i>
		<i>Poecilasthena pulchra</i>
		<i>Scopula rubraria</i>
	HEPIALIDAE	<i>Aenetus virescens</i> - Puriri Moth
	LYCAENIDAE	<i>Lampides boeticus</i> - Long-tailed Blue
		<i>Zizina otis labradus</i> - Common Blue



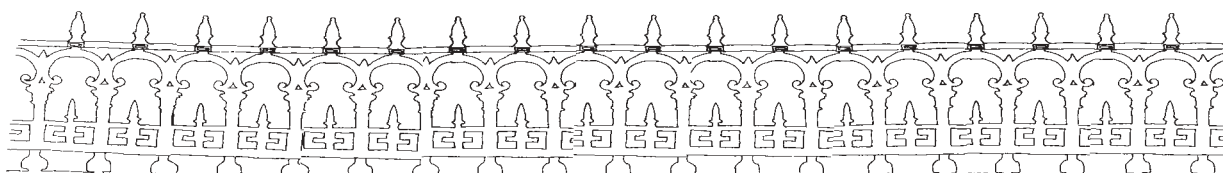


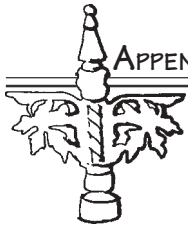
Order	Family	Species
	OECOPHORIDAE	<i>Gymnobathra tholodella</i>
	PIERIDAE	* <i>Pieris rapae</i> - White Butterfly
	SATURNIIDAE	* <i>Antheraea eucalypti</i> - Gum Emperor Moth
	NEUROPTERA	
	HEMEROBIIDAE	<i>Drepanocra binocula</i>
		<i>Micromus tasmaniae</i>
ORTHOPTERA	RHAPHIDOPHORIDAE	<i>Hemideina thoracica</i>
	TETTIGONIIDAE (Long-horned Grasshoppers & Katydid) Conocephalus semivittatus	* <i>Caedicia simplex</i>

Spiders

(Class Arachnida) * = adventive species

Order	Family	Species
ACARI	TETRANYCHIDAE (Spider Mites)	* <i>Tetranychus lintearius</i>
ARANEAE	ARANEIDAE	<i>Arachnura feredayi</i>
		<i>Eriophora pustulosa</i>
		* <i>Poecilopachys australasia</i>
	CLUBIONIDAE	<i>Clubiona foliata</i>
	GNAPHOSIDAE	* <i>Lampona cylindrata</i> - White-tailed Spider
		<i>Scotophaeus pretiosus</i>
	MIMETIDAE	<i>Mimetus</i> sp.
	MIGIDAE	<i>Migas</i> sp.
	MITURGIDAE	<i>Miturga</i> sp.
	PISAUROIDAE	<i>Dolomedes minor</i> - Nurseryweb Spider
	STIPHIDIIDAE	<i>Stiphidium facetum</i>
	STIPHIDIIDAE	
	TETRAGNATHIDAE	<i>Leucauge dromedaria</i>
		<i>Tetragnatha</i>
	THERIDIIDAE	* <i>Achaearanea veruculata</i>
		<i>Argyrodes antipodiana</i>
		<i>Episinus</i> sp.
		* <i>Steatoda capensis</i>
	THOMISIDAE (Crab Spiders)	<i>Diaea albolimbata</i>
		<i>Diaea</i> sp.
		<i>Sidymella</i> spp.
		<i>Trogloneta</i> sp.





APPENDIX NINE: FAUNA IN WAIKUMETE

Fish

(Osteichthyes)

Family	Species	Common Name
ANGUILLIDAE	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	Long-finned Eel
ELEOTRIDAE	<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>	Red-Finned Bully
	<i>Gobiomorphus sp.</i>	
GALAXIIDAE	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>	Banded Kokapu

Other Aquatic Life

	Species	Common Name
	<i>Paramephrops planifrons</i>	Koura
	<i>Paratya sp.</i>	Shrimps

Reptiles

(Reptilia)

Family	Species	Common Name
SKINKIDAE	<i>Cyclodina aenea</i>	Copper Skink

Mammals

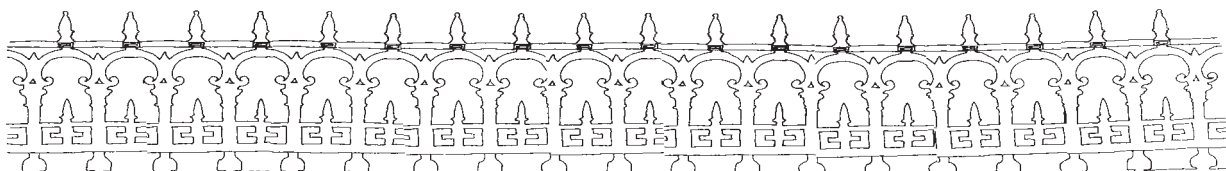
(Mamalia)

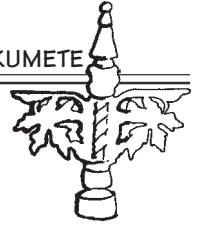
	Species	Common Name
	<i>Felix</i>	Cat
	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Rat
		Guinea pig
		Possum

Birds

(Aves) * = adventive species

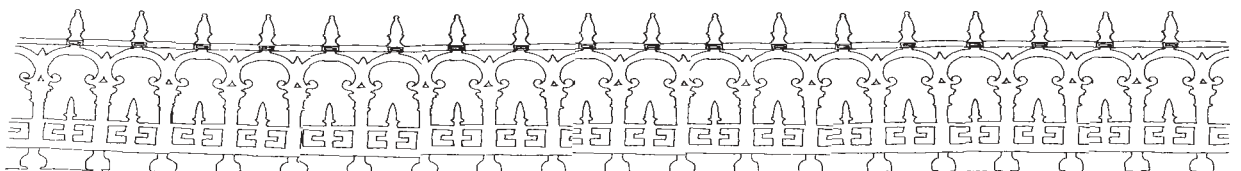
Family	Species	Common Name
PHASIANIDAE	* <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Ring-necked Pheasant
CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged Plover
PSITTACIDAE	* <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
CUCULIDAE	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Cuckoo, Pipiharauroa
STRIGIDAE	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Morepork, Ruru
ALCEDINIDAE	<i>Halcyon sancta vagans</i>	Kingfisher
HIRUNDINIDAE	<i>Hirundo tahitica neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
MUSCICAPIDAE	<i>Gerygone igata</i>	Grey Warbler
	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Fantail
TURDIDAE	* <i>Turdus philomelos clarkei</i>	Song Thrush





Family	Species	Common Name
	* <i>Turdus merul</i>	Blackbird
ZOSTEROPIDAE	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silveryeye
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	Tui
EMBERIZIDAE	* <i>Emberiza citrinella caliginosa</i>	Yellowhammer
FRINGILLIDAE	* <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch
	* <i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	Goldfinch
	* <i>Fringilla coelebs gengleri</i>	Chaffinch
PLOCEIDAE	* <i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
STURNIDAE	* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
	* <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Indian Myna
CRACTIDAE	* <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
		Mallard duck
		Chicken
		California quail

These lists have been compiled from Landcare Research et al (1999) and McGlynn (1999).





Waitakere City Council

Bylaw no. 18

Cemeteries and Crematoria

1 SHORT TITLE

The short title of this Bylaw shall be the Waitakere City Council Bylaw No. 18 1990 - Cemeteries and Crematoria.

2 COMMENCEMENT

This Bylaw shall come into force on the 13th day of March 1990.

3 INTERPRETATION

1 In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) CEMETERY means the Waikumete Cemetery, Glen Eden and Swanson Cemetery, Swanson, except where expressly stated otherwise.

COUNCIL means the Waitakere City Council.

REGISTRAR OF CEMETERIES means the officer for the time being holding the position of Cemetery Manager.

4 BURIALS

4.01 Council May Sell Exclusive Right of Burial

Except as otherwise provided in this Bylaw, the Council may make plots available for sale and exclusive right of burial in such portion or portions of the Cemetery as the Council may from time to time open up or set aside for that purpose.

4.02 Certificate of Purchase

Evidence of such purchase shall be recorded on a certificate in the form set out in the First Schedule of this Part of this Bylaw PROVIDED that a duplicate certificate may be given upon satisfactory proof of the original having been lost and on payment of the fee fixed by the Council.

4.03 Plan of Cemetery and Register of Sales

The Registrar of Cemeteries shall keep a plan of the Cemetery and a register in which he shall record the burials and also the number of each plot in which the exclusive right of burial has been

purchased, and the name of the purchaser thereof, and the date of the purchase. The said plan and register shall be available for public inspection at the Registrar's office, Waikumete, during ordinary office hours.

4.04 Term of Purchase and Size of Plot Purchased

Each exclusive right of burial shall ensure for the period of sixty years from the date of the sale and the size of the plot purchased shall be 243 centimetres by 120 centimetres or 213 centimetres by 90 centimetres or 183 centimetres by 91 centimetres or 120 centimetres by 60 centimetres according to the location as may be determined from time to time by the Council. The date of burial taking place will be deemed to be the date of purchase in plots not pre-purchased.

4.05. Purchase Price of Exclusive Right of Burial

(1) The price of exclusive right of burial shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Council and shall be paid to the Registrar of Cemeteries.

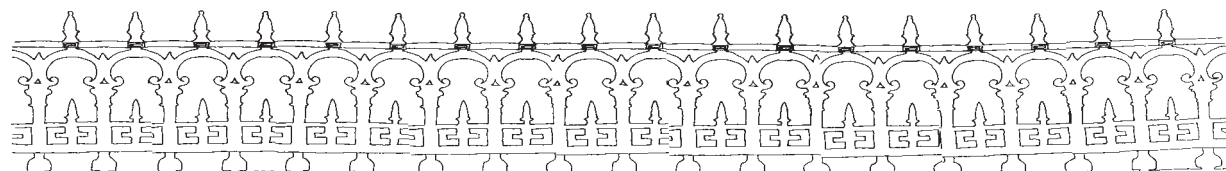
(2) With specific reference to Swanson Cemetery, an additional "Out of District Fee" shall be payable in the case of a burial of a deceased person not residing within the boundaries of Waitakere City for at least three months prior to date of death, and in the case of a stillborn child unless one of whose parents was a resident or ratepayer of the district for three months prior to the birth of such child. Residence by a person in a hospital or institution in the City shall not be deemed resident in the City and the Cemetery Manager of the Council shall decide in each case whether an "Out of District Fee" is payable in respect of such a person.

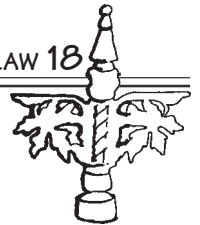
4.06 Buying of More Than Two Plots

Except with the prior approval of the Council no person shall be entitled to purchase the exclusive right to burial to more than two plots either at the one time or from time to time or to own more than exclusive right to burial of two plots at the one time.

4.07 Buying Two or More Adjoining Plots

The owner of a right over two or more adjoining plots in the old division of the Waikumete Cem-





etary where the sixty year term is still current shall also be entitled to the exclusive use of the ground lying between them. This clause relates exclusively to Waikumete Cemetery.

4.08 Purchaser Entitled to Provide Monuments in Certain Circumstances
Every person purchasing an exclusive right to burial shall be entitled to mark the grave in accordance with the regulations governing that part of the Cemetery in which the plot is situated.

4.09 Still-Born and Neonatal Children
(1) Council shall make available an area of the Cemetery for the burial of still-born and neonatal children in graves measuring 120 centimetres by 60 centimetres and, except as provided in Clause 4.09 (2), no such grave shall be capable of purchase nor marked by a headstone or be otherwise identified.

(2) Upon application and payment of the prescribed fee and in accordance with Clause 4.01, an exclusive right for burial may be purchased for still-born and neonatal children.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs 4.09 (1) and 4.09 (2) of this clause a neonatal baby is one that has been born alive, but which has not lived for more than twenty-eight days.

(4) Nothing in this clause shall in any way affect the right of the relatives of a neonatal baby to arrange for its body to be buried elsewhere in the Cemetery, and under the usual conditions pertaining to the burial of children in that part.

4.10 Armed Services Area
The Council will not sell the exclusive right of burial in respect of any plot in those portions of the Cemetery reserved exclusively for the burial of servicemen and service women and known as the Soldiers, Naval and Air Force Areas respectively.

4.11 Re-purchase of Unused Exclusive Right for Burial
Subject to Clause 4.04 Council may, if in the opinion of the Registrar of Cemeteries a resale

value will be realised, re-purchase the exclusive right for burial offered to it where no interments have taken place, at the original purchase price.

4.12 Transfer of Right of Burial
Any purchaser of an exclusive right of burial in any plot in which there have been no burials, may, with the consent of the Council and after payment of the registration fee as fixed by the Council, transfer the plot to any other person.

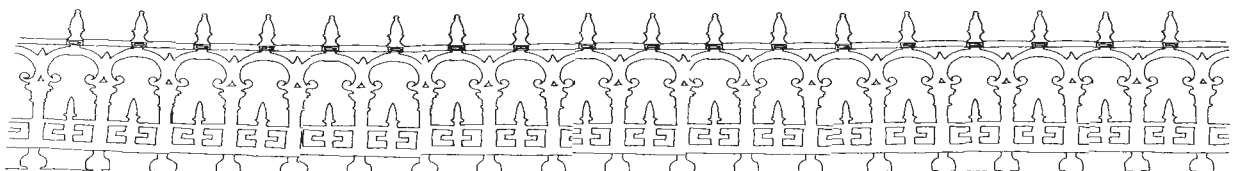
4.13 Plot Transfers
Any purchaser applying for a transfer of a plot shall pay all duty and taxes relating to the transfer.

4.14 Burial of Indigent Persons
In applying for the burial at reduced charges of a person who died indigent, the applicant shall certify in writing to the Registrar of Cemeteries that the deceased had left insufficient means to pay the ordinary burial charge as fixed by this Bylaw and that his next-of-kin or other persons are unable or unwilling to pay the same.

4.15 Reopening of Graves
Where the exclusive right of burial has not been sold by the Council, no grave may be reopened for a further burial except with the consent of the Council, unless the person to be buried is a relative of a person already buried in that grave. The term "relative" as used here shall mean husband, wife, parent, children, sister or brother. Consent of Council would require purchase of said exclusive right of burial to that plot at current date.

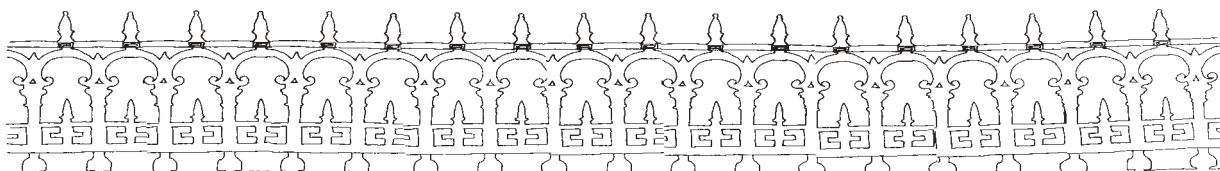
4.16 Number of Persons in a Grave
Not more than three adult persons shall be buried in any one plot without the prior written consent of the Council PROVIDED however that the burial of more than one person in plots in portions of the Cemetery referred to in Clause 4.10 hereof or in that portion of the Cemetery known as the "Mercantile Marine Area" shall not be permitted.

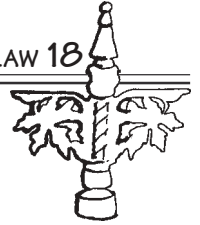
4.17 Burial Applications
In all cases, application for burial shall be made to the Registrar of Cemeteries in the form set out in the Second Schedule of this Part of this Bylaw.



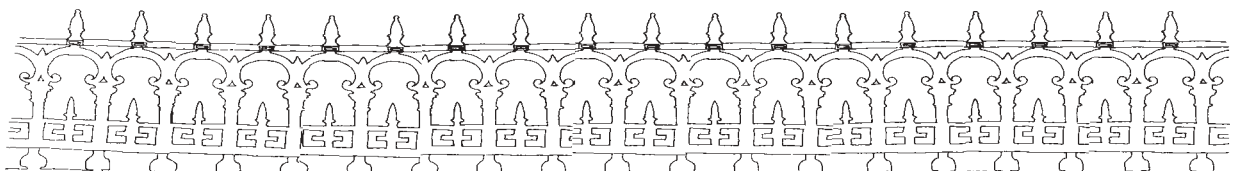


- 4.18 Application for Burial
No person shall apply for a burial less than six working hours prior to the time at which he desires the burial to take place.
- 4.19 Time of Interment Services
Interment Services within the Cemetery shall be so arranged as to begin no later than 3.00 pm on any day.
- 4.20 Burial Charges
Payment of the fees prescribed shall accompany the application referred to in Clause 4.16 above, PROVIDED however that in the case of a burial under the management or control of a funeral director, the Registrar of Cemeteries may waive at his discretion the requirement as to prior payment and may charge the cost of the burial against the funeral director concerned on the basis of a quarterly account.
- 4.21 Scale of Charges
The Council may from time to time fix the scale of charges payable for digging and reopening graves, for the attendance of the Cemetery Manager at an interment in any vault and for the disinterment or interment of any body and for other services in the Cemetery.
- 4.22 Digging of Graves
No person other than the Cemetery Manager, or his assistants, appointed by the Council shall dig any grave or open the ground for any burial in any part of the Cemetery.
- 4.23 Depth of Graves
All graves for the burial of persons 10 years of age or under shall be 152 centimetres deep; and over that age 213 centimetres deep, but in the event of a greater depth being required, an extra charge as fixed by the Council shall be made for every 30 centimetres more than 213 centimetres deep.
- 4.24 Construction of Vaults
A person purchasing the exclusive right of the burial in any plot shall not excavate the plot for the purpose of constructing nor shall he construct any vault therein unless before the construction he has submitted to the Council and to the territorial local authority plans of and specifications for the proposed work and has been given approval for the work by both the Council and the territorial local authority.
- 4.24.01 Plans and Specifications of Vaults
The plans and specifications referred to in 4.24 above shall show the depth, the length, and the breadth of the vault, the lining thereof (which shall be of brickwork or of concrete or of stone set in cement) and provision must be made for all entrances to the vault being securely fastened.
- 4.25 Coffins in Vaults
No person shall place any coffin in any vault unless the coffin is lined with lead or other metal approved by the Council and is firmly and securely soldered; HOWEVER an ordinary and unlined coffin may be laid in any vault, provided that the vault is immediately thereafter completely encased with concrete so as to prevent the escape of noxious vapour.
- 4.26 Vaults to be Kept in Good Repair
The purchaser of the plot in which a vault has been constructed or his assignee shall keep and maintain the vault in proper order and repair to the satisfaction of the Council. If such purchaser or his assignee fails so to do, the Council may prohibit any further interment therein until the vault has been put in proper order and repair.
- 4.27 Enclosure of Plots and Erection of Monuments
(1) No person who has purchased the exclusive right of burial in any plot shall enclose such plot or erect any monument or tablet (as these works are defined in Section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964) unless before he erects such enclosure, monument or tablet, he submits a plan thereof and a copy of every proposed epitaph or inscription for approval by the Council and pays the permit fee for monuments as fixed from time to time by the Council.
(2) Every enclosure, monument or tablet shall be of such design and so placed that it will resist





- deterioration from the weather and other natural causes.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause 4.27 (1) of this clause, the Council may, in any particular case, permit the erection of a monument or tablet composed of fibreglass or plastic material. Any such permission shall be subject to the conditions that, if in the Council's opinion it has deteriorated through weathering to a state where it has become visually objectionable, the Council may call upon the relatives of the person interred to remove it. In default of compliance, the Council may itself arrange for its removal.
- 4.28 Restriction of Memorials or Other Structures
The Council may from time to time determine what fences, memorials or other structures may be erected in any portion of the Cemetery and may set aside portions of the Cemetery in which no enclosures, memorials or other structures shall be erected except by the Council and no person shall erect an enclosure, memorial or other structure except in accordance with the provisions of this Clause.
- 4.29 Disinterments
An application for disinterment will only be accepted from a funeral director and conducted pursuant to Sections 51 and 55 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964 and subject to the payment of such fees as the Council by resolution decides.
- 4.30 Lawn Cemetery
(1) In any portion or portions of the Cemetery which the Council may from time to time set aside for use as a lawn cemetery, no person shall:
- (a) Erect any kerb, railing fence, building or other structure on or around any single plot or part thereof.
- (b) Construct or place any tombstone, memorial or structure upon any plot or adjacent thereto in any such portion or portions of the Cemetery except in conformity with the following provisions:-
- (2) A mount to accommodate the plaque or a mount incorporating the plaque (each hereinafter referred to as "the mount") shall be placed on the berm and securely affixed thereto.
- (3) The surface of the mount shall slope towards the plot to which it relates and it shall reduce in height from 120mm above the berm down to 40mm.
- (4) The mount shall be 550mm in width and 380mm in depth, measured horizontally, of rectangular shape, and the edge nearer the plot to which it relates shall lie 120mm in from the edge of the berm.
- (5) The mount (and the plaque if it is not a component of the mount) shall be of a material permanently resistant to the weather, and of a type approved by the Registrar of Cemeteries.
- (6) The plaque shall measure not greater than 510mm in width and not greater than 345mm in depth and it shall be placed in the centre of the mount.
- (7) The plaque, if not a component of the mount, shall be securely affixed to it and flush with the surface of the mount.
- (8) Mounts on a berm intended to accommodate plaques for plots lying opposite each other shall be constructed back to back.
- (For ease of reference the measurements described in sub-clause (2) above are shown diagrammatically in the Third Schedule of this Part of this Bylaw).
- 4.31 Berm Cemetery
(1) In any portion or portions of the Cemetery which the Council may from time to time set aside for use as a concrete berm area, no person shall construct, erect or place any tombstone, headstone, monument or structure without the prior permission of the Council and subject, in any event, to compliance with the following conditions:-





- (a) No such work shall be of greater depth than 38 centimetres or greater height than 90 centimetres including concrete base which shall not exceed 15 centimetres in height. The width of a single monument shall not exceed 105 centimetres and a double monument 182 centimetres.
- (b) A space of at least 15 centimetres of clear berm shall be allowed in front of the monument or concrete base. The concrete base shall be extended at the rear to 7.5 centimetres from the centre of the berm.
- (c) In the case of a single monument, the length of the concrete base shall not exceed 106 centimetres and for a double monument 198 centimetres.
- (d) Where the slope of the berm is considerable and the concrete base cannot be levelled up within the maximum height of 15 centimetres allowed, the end of the concrete base at the higher end of the berm must be reduced to 0.5 centimetres before any increase above 15 centimetres is made to the end of the concrete base on the lower end of the berm.

4.32 Work on Graves

No person shall do any work on any grave unless specifically authorised by the Registrar of Cemeteries so to do, or without like authority, place any permanent materials thereon PROVIDED that this clause shall not apply to the relatives or friends of a person buried therein beautifying the grave by placing flowers thereon.

4.33 Removal of Rubbish

Every person who, when excavating for any vault or erecting any memorial or fence or putting any grave in order, digs up or throws out any earth or rubbish shall remove the same to a place in the Cemetery as set aside for this purpose by the Cemetery Manager.

4.34 Shrubs and Trees

Any shrub planted in the Cemetery shall be kept trimmed to the satisfaction of the Registrar of Cemeteries and no person shall plant any shrub or tree therein without his consent. The Registrar of Cemeteries may require the removal of any shrub or tree which he may consider cannot be trimmed effectively.

4.35 Vehicles and Animals in the Cemetery

No person shall ride or drive any vehicle within the Cemetery otherwise than for funeral purposes or for visiting graves, nor bring any animal into the Cemetery without the consent of the Cemetery Manager.

5. CREMATIONS

The following provisions shall apply to cremations exclusively in the Waikumete Cemetery.

5.01 Application for Cremation

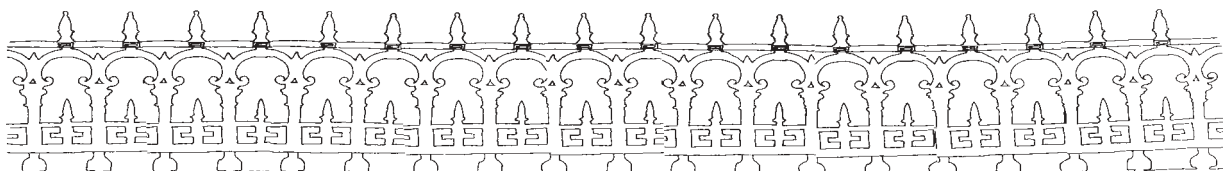
Every application for cremation shall be in accordance with the Cremation Regulations 1973.

5.02 Time for Cremations

Cremation Services in the Chapel shall be so arranged as to being not later than 3.00 pm on any day. The delivery of a casket for cremation is to occur not later than 3.00 pm on Saturdays and Public Holidays and not later than 4.00 pm on any other day.

5.03 Coffin

The coffin shall be made of some readily combustible wood or any other combustible material (as shall be approved by the Council) and may have the usual furniture. There shall not be any cross pegs on the bottom of the coffin and wooden pegs in this part shall be carefully countersunk. Pitch and sawdust should not be used inside the coffin. The Council will not permit cremation of a body in a lead or iron coffin. If a metal case is necessary, a thin lining of tin may be used, but no other material. The coffin must not exceed 213 centimetres in length, 61 centimetres in depth and 76 centimetres in width. It may be polished but must not be painted or varnished.





5.04 Funeral Service

The friends of the deceased person may appoint anyone whom they please to officiate at the funeral service, and the Chapel at the crematorium shall be available for any form of service or ceremony.

5.05 Incineration

Two representatives of the deceased may see the body placed in the incinerating hall after the service in the chapel, but no inspection of the actual process of incineration is permitted.

5.06 Coffin not to be Opened

The coffin shall not be opened in the crematorium except when required by the Cemetery Manager.

5.07 Late Cremation

The Cemetery Manager may delay until after the last cremation for the day is complete the cremation of a body arriving so late as to be likely to delay succeeding cremations, or which by being enclosed in a coffin not in accordance with this Bylaw will take more than the usual time to burn.

5.08 Disposal of Ashes

Cardboard or plastic boxes for receiving of ashes may be obtained at the Cemetery Manager's Office. Any person receiving ashes may supply an urn of any other approved material and design.

5.09 Uplifting Receptacles

The receptacle containing the ashes must be uplifted from the Cemetery Manager within fourteen days from the date of the cremation. Any receptacles aforementioned not uplifted within the period specified will be subject to a charge of \$1.00 for each day held after the fourteenth day.

5.10 Burning of Ashes

For those who desire the ashes to be burned in the Cemetery, a special portion has been set aside in which an urn can be buried or in any plot subject to the purchase of an exclusive right of burial to that plot.

5.11 Niches for Depositing of Ashes

(a) Receptacles containing ashes may be deposited in niches provided by the Council in walls at the rear of the crematorium, the choice of these two sites being with the person desiring that the ashes shall be so deposited.

(b) Ashes will be accepted for deposit upon and subject to the following conditions:-

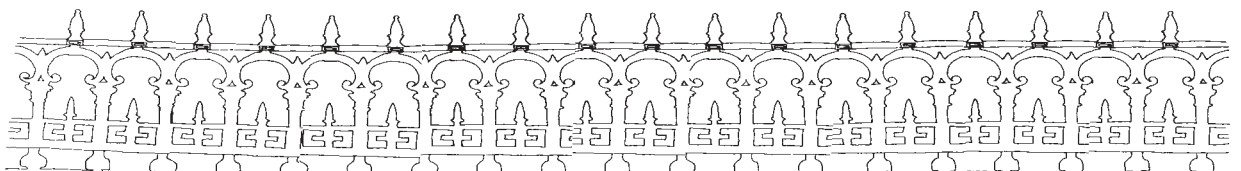
(i) Niches in the Columbarium are of three kinds whilst those in the walls at the rear of the crematorium are of two kinds. Niches may be purchased on payment of the charges as fixed from time to time by the Council.

(ii) On the expiration of 50 days in the case of Columbarium Niches and 20 years for niches in the wall from the date that the niches have been purchased, it shall revert to the Council for redisposal in such manner as the Council shall think fit unless, in the case of niches with 20 year tenure, before the expiration of that period an application has been made to the Council for renewal for the period of despite for a further 20 years, and payment made of an amount as fixed by the Council and applying at time of renewal. On the expiration of such second period of 20 years, the niche shall revert to the Council without right of renewal.

(c) In every case the ashes shall be contained in a receptacle approved by the Council and the Council will supply a receptacle free of charge upon application.

(d) Inscription plates shall be supplied and affixed only by the Council and without charge provided however that the cost of inscribing the plate shall be borne by the purchaser.

(e) If a niche is rendered empty by the removal of the receptacle, it shall revert to the Council.





(f) The Council shall not be called upon to make any refund or other allowance if a receptacle is removed from its niche before the end of the period in respect of which payment has been made.

(g) The Council will arrange for the burial of the ashes in a receptacle taken from a niche in a portion of the Cemetery adjoining the crematorium and designated the Garden of Remembrance and no charge shall be made for this service.

5.12 Fees for Cremation

(a) The charges payable in respect of the Crematorium shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Council.

(b) All such charges must be paid in advance when the cremation is arranged and no cremations shall be permitted to take place until the proper fees have been paid PROVIDED that in the case of a cremation arranged by a funeral director, the Registrar of Cemeteries may at his discretion waive the foregoing requirement as to prior payment and charge the cost of such cremation against such funeral director on the basis of a quarterly account.

6 CHARGES AND FEES

The Council may from time to time by resolution fix and alter the fees and charges payable under this Part of this Bylaw for burials or cremations and may fix and alter any fees or charges for services provided by the Council in respect of burials or cremations in the district.

7 DISPENSING POWER

Where, in the opinion of the local authority, full compliance with any of the provisions of this bylaw would needlessly or injuriously affect the course of operation of the business of, or be attended with loss or inconvenience to, any proprietor without any corresponding benefit to the community, the local authority may, on the special application of that proprietor dispense with the full compliance with the provisions of this bylaw PROVIDED THAT any other terms or conditions (if any) that the local

authority may deem fit to impose shall be complied with by such proprietor as aforesaid.

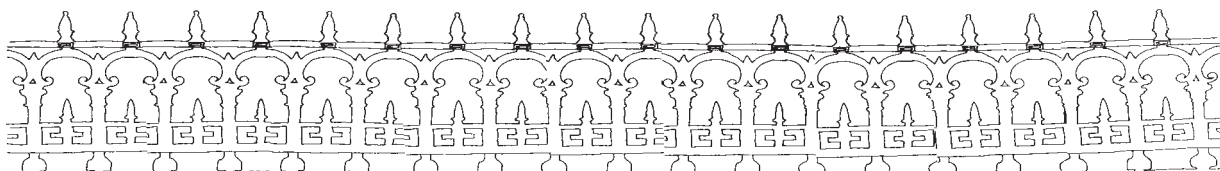
8 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Every person commits an offence against this Bylaw who does any act in contravention of or fails to comply with any requirement thereof. Every person commits an offence against this Bylaw who does in anyway or form destroy, damage or alter any sign erected in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw. Every person who commits an offence against this Bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues. The continued existence of any work or thing in a state contrary to any requirement of this Bylaw shall be deemed a continuing offence.

The Common Seal of the WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL was hereunto affixed pursuant to a resolution of Council passed on 28 February 1990 in the presence of:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

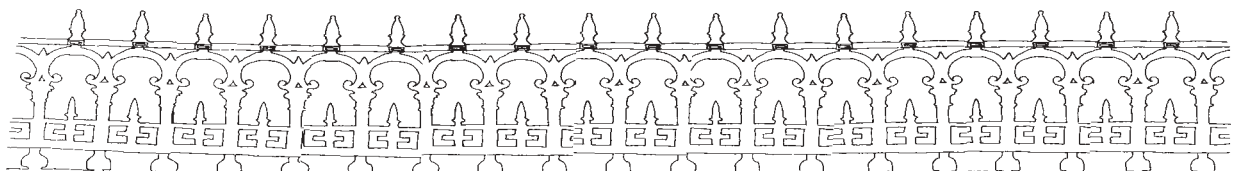
MANAGER: FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION





Waikumete Cemetery Advisory Group

Botanical Name	Common Name
Buffett, Beverley	West Auckland Historical Society
Cameron, Ewen	Auckland Botanical Society
Clews, Janet	Councillor - WCC
Dallow, Ross	Councillor - WCC
Dibble, Harley	WCC Archivist (to June 2000)
Dixon, Melanie	WCC Landscape Planning Co-ordinator (to May 2001)
Donald, Aranne	Friends of Waikumete
Easton, Lois	WCC Service Manager, Landscape Development
Fuller, Jenny	WCC Policy Analyst Green Network (to Dec. 1999)
Gilligan, Mary	Friends of Waikumete
Graham, Robert	WCC Resource Planner
Haines, Lesley	Friends of Waikumete
Jamieson, Alastair	Auckland Regional Council
Jarvis, Naomi	NZ Genealogists Society
Lambert, Renee	WCC Reserve Management Planner (from March 2000)
Lange, Audrey	Friends of Waikumete
Little, Neil	Auckland Funeral Directors Association
Matafeo, Ronnie	Pacific Islands Advisory Board
Ramsay, Dr Graeme	Forest and Bird - West Auckland Branch
Resnick, Graham	Waikumete Cemetery Manager (from July 1999)
Reynolds, David	NZ Historic Places Trust
Ritchie, Jo	WCC Project Management (to June 2000)
Rutledge, Allan	WCC Director: City Enterprises (to September 2002)
Taylor, Sandy	New Lynn Community Board
Te Huia, Jack	Te Taumata Runanga
Thompson, Clifton	Waikumete Cemetery Manager (to July 1999)
Thomson, Graeme	Auckland Monumental Masons Association
Tito-Nekeare, Annie	Pacific Islands Advisory Board
Wears, Lesley	WCC Executive Officer, City Enterprises (to December 2002)





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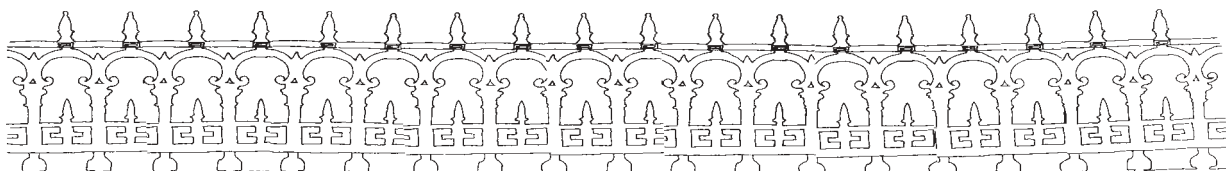
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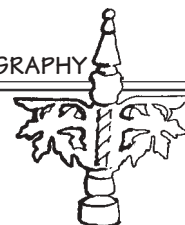
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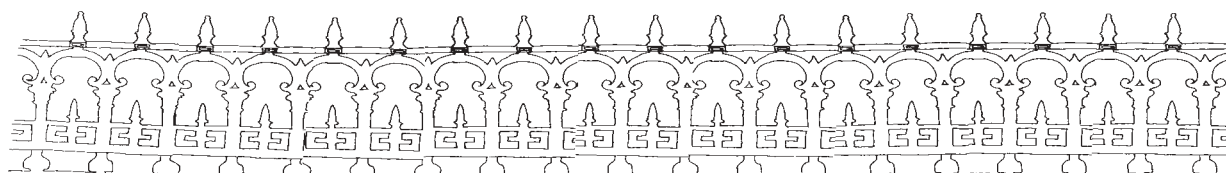
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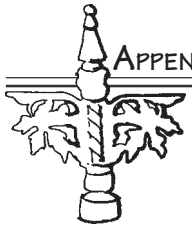
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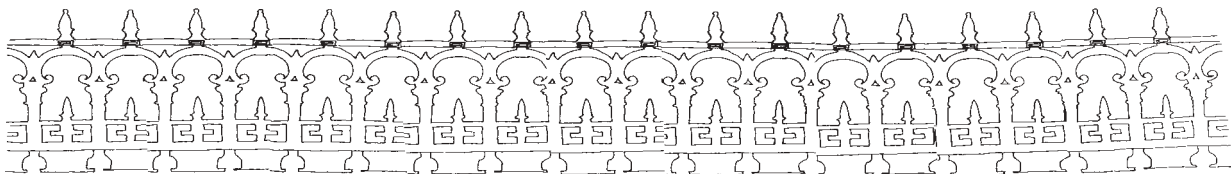
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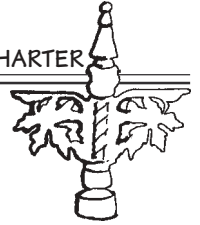




Abbreviations

- ACC Auckland City Council
- agg. Aggregate
- ARC Auckland Regional Council
- ASB Auckland Star Book
- DSC Daily Southern Cross
- HPT Historic Places Trust
- NZ New Zealand
- PNAP Protected Natural Area Programme
- RSA Returned Servicemen's Association
- sp. Species
- TCR Town Clerk's Report
- TLA Territorial Local Authority
- WCC Waitakere City Council
- WWI World War One





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.

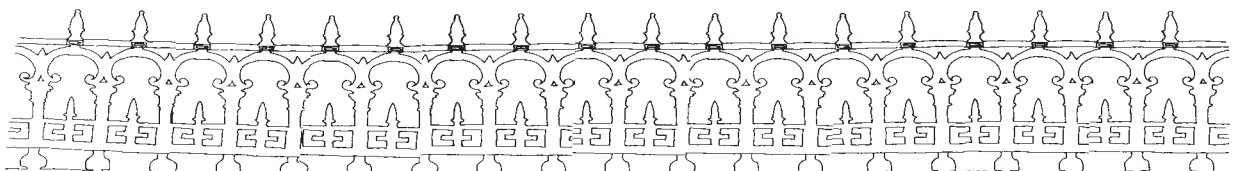
2. Indigenous cultural heritage

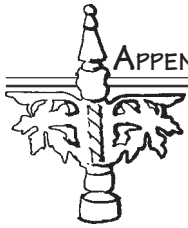
The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

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

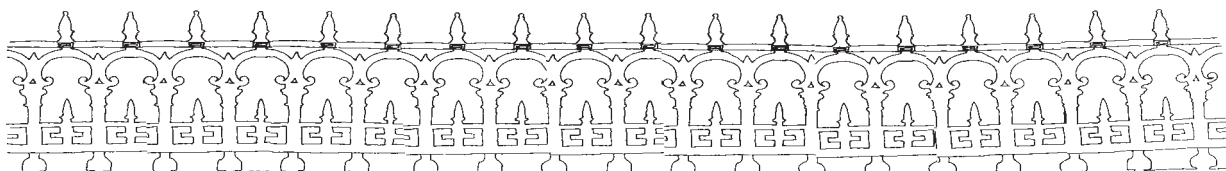
Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the 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.

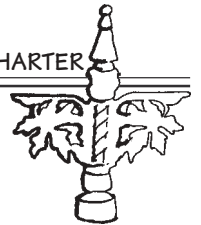
10. Contents

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

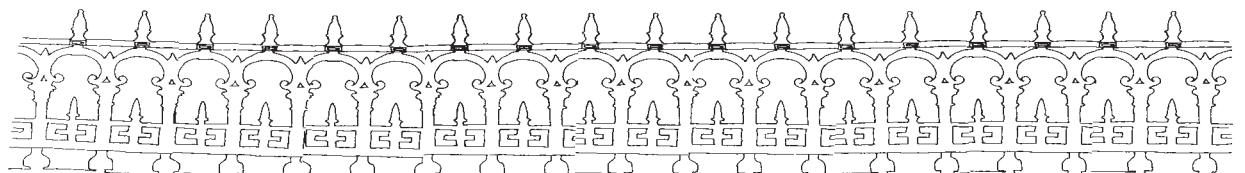
Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if 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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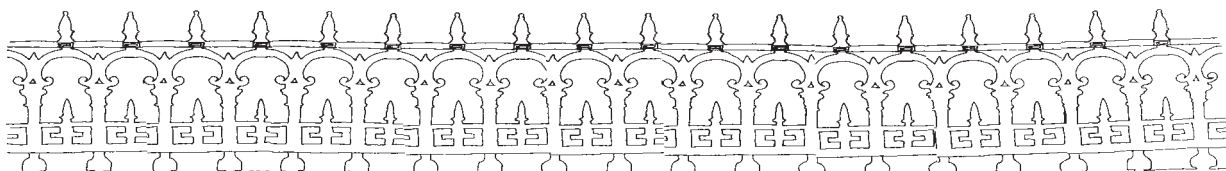
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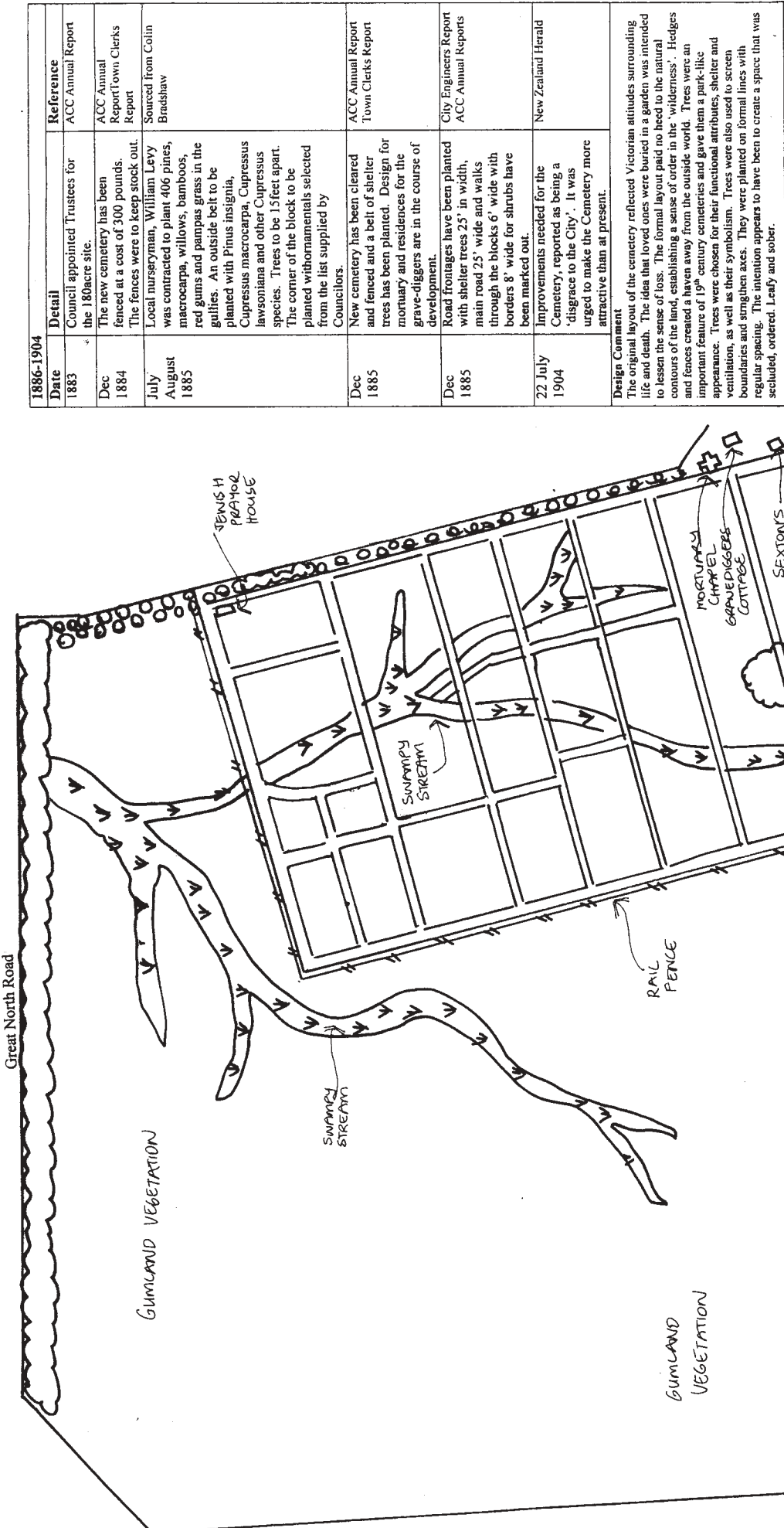
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**Waikumete Cemetery
Landscape Evaluation and
Management Proposals**

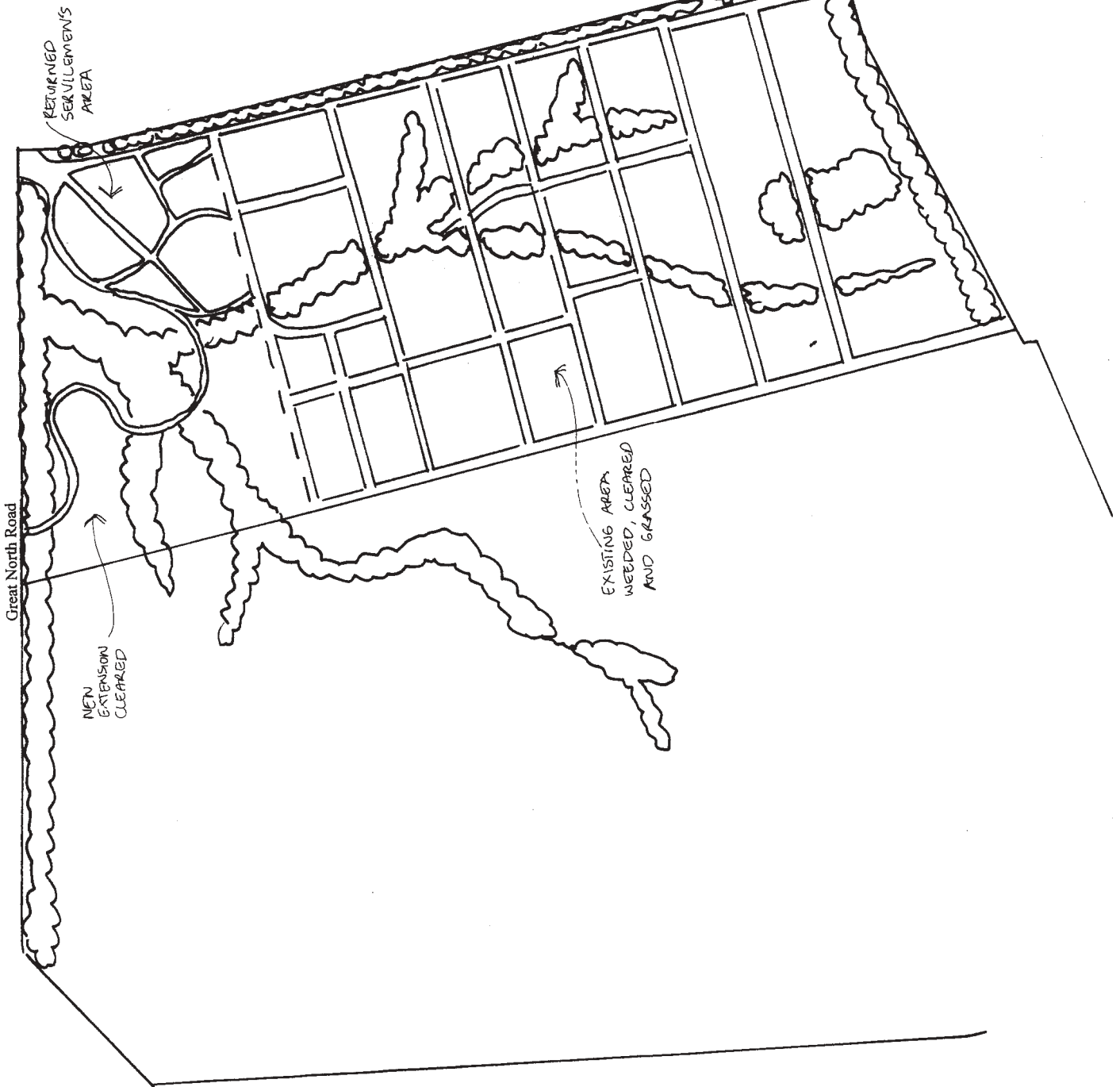
**LANDSCAPE HISTORY
1886-1904**

Figure I A

1886-1904		Reference
Date	Detail	ACC Annual Report
1883	Council appointed Trustees for the 180acre site.	ACC Annual Report
Dec 1884	The new cemetery has been fenced at a cost of 300 pounds. The fences were to keep stock out.	ACC Annual Report/Town Clerks Report
July August 1885	Local nurseryman, William Levy was contracted to plant 406 pines, macrocarpa, willows, bamboos, red gums and pampas grass in the gullies. An outside belt to be planted with Pinus insignia, Cupressus macrocarpa, Cupressus lawsoniana and other Cupressus species. Trees to be 15 feet apart. The corner of the block to be planted with ornamentals selected from the list supplied by Councilors.	Sourced from Colin Bradshaw
Dec 1885	New cemetery has been cleared and fenced and a belt of shelter trees has been planted. Design for mortuary and residences for the grave-diggers are in the course of development.	ACC Annual Report Town Clerks Report
Dec 1885	Road frontages have been planted with shelter trees 25' in width, main road 25' wide and walks through the blocks 6' wide with borders 8' wide for shrubs have been marked out.	City Engineers Report ACC Annual Reports
22 July 1904	Improvements needed for the Cemetery, reported as being a 'disgrace to the City'. It was urged to make the Cemetery more attractive than at present.	New Zealand Herald

Design Comment
The original layout of the cemetery reflected Victorian attitudes surrounding life and death. The idea that loved ones were buried in a garden was intended to lessen the sense of loss. The formal layout paid no heed to the natural contours of the land, establishing a sense of order in the 'wilderness'. Hedges and fences created a haven away from the outside world. Trees were an important feature of 19th century cemeteries and gave them a park-like appearance. Trees were chosen for their functional attributes, shelter and ventilation, as well as their symbolism. Trees were also used to screen boundaries and strengthen axes. They were planted on formal lines with regular spacing. The intention appears to have been to create a space that was secluded, ordered. Leafy and sober.

1904-1918	1909/1910	6 March 1915	1917	28 June 1918	Design Comment
	Improvements carried out, including road across the gully reformed, other roads repaired and large areas of footpaths reformed, tarred and sanded. Hedges were trimmed, flowering bulbs planted in the main gully, shrubs planted in nursery rows and the open drain through the main gully cleaned out.	Scheme for improvement prepared by the Finance Committee of the City Council, incorporated addition of further land, areas not used for graves would be transformed into park spaces. Levelling, planting and sowing of the area near Station Road and the addition of a toilet.	Cottage relocated from Beach Road to a site adjacent to the Waikumete Road entrance for the foreman of works	Area dedicated to returned soldiers is laid out, including an imposing entrance which was intended to become the main entrance to the cemetery. Trees cut and stumps removed. In contrast to the original grid pattern, a structure of winding paths established a less formal layout.	Major period of clean-up and planting began after continued comments about the neglected landscape of the cemetery. The returned servicemans area was cleared and a design implemented. This was in contrast to the previously formal layout of roads and was curvilinear in design, creating a distinct character at this end of the cemetery. Aerial photographs indicate a formal layout of trees within the curved road layout and lines of headstones.
Town Clerks Report Pg 14	New Zealand Herald 07(4)	ACC archive Memo from W E Bush, City Engineer to Town Clerk 4 April 1917	New Zealand Herald		

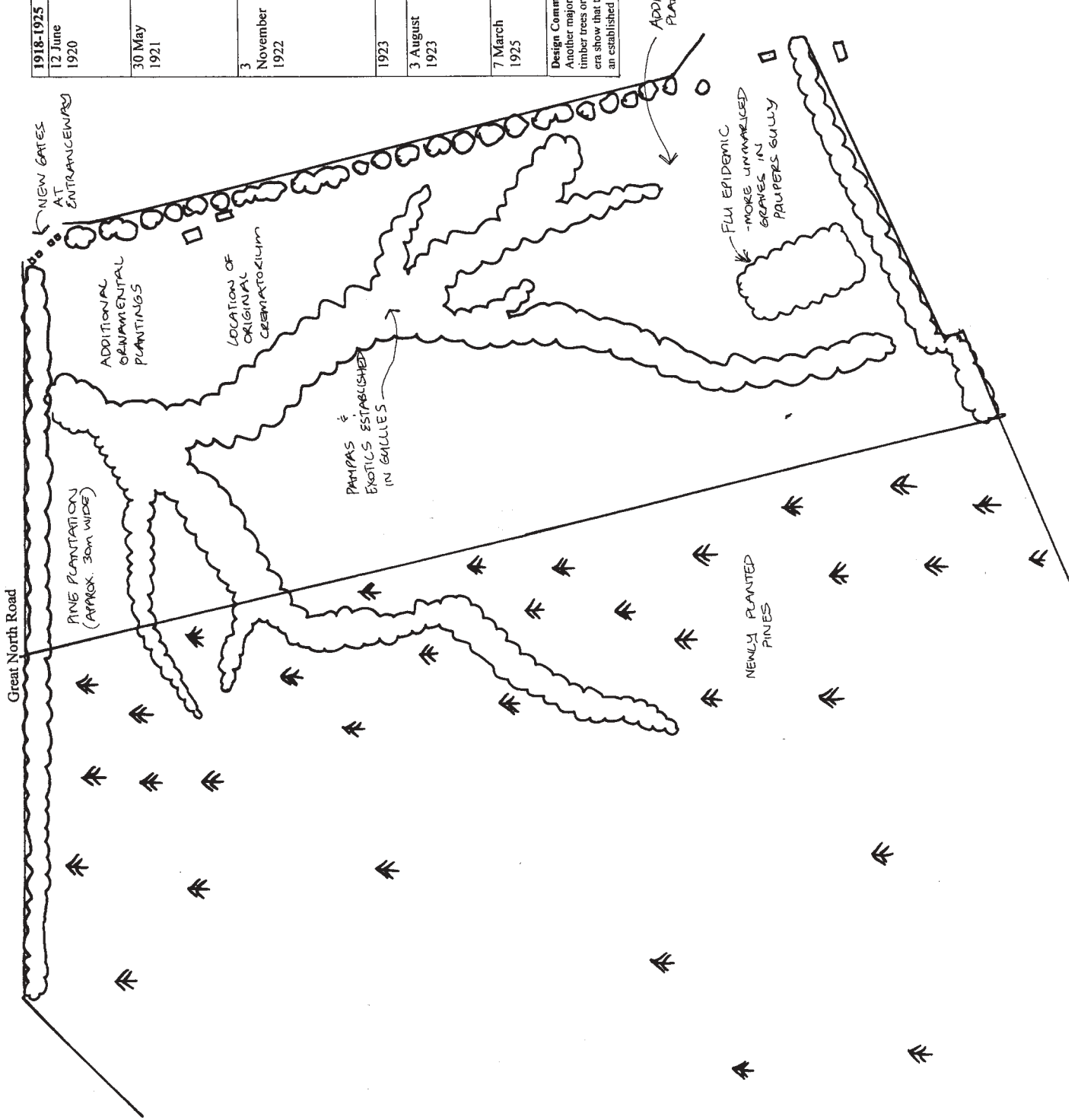


This is a diagrammatic representation only based on relevant plans and drawings held on the Waikare City Council microfiche archival system

Waikumete Cemetery
Landscape Evaluation and Management Proposals

LANDSCAPE HISTORY
1904-1918

Figure 1 B



1918-1925		Memo from W Kirkpatrick to City Engineer, ACC
12 June 1920	1,000 pinus trees arrived. Noted the need for 100 mixed natives sourced from Nihotupu.	
30 May 1921	Fencing of the cemetery is completed. 250 Eucalyptus Amygdalina (actually pulchella) planted making a complete avenue of gums all round the cemetery. 2 new roads to connect the Anglican and Wesleyan portions of the cemetery are ready for the scoria.	Memo from WA Kirkpatrick to the Town Clerk, ACC
3 November 1922	30 acres by Great North Road to be reserved for cemetery extension and in the meantime leased for grazing purposes	Memo from Town Clerks Office, ACC to the City Engineer. Re: Council meeting 2 Nov 1922
1923	Crematorium built and first cremation takes place on 17 August.	
3 August 1923	The Sexton, Mr Kirkpatrick, supervised the planting of some 75,000 pinus radiata seedlings.	ACC 275 29/232 Letter to the Mayor from H A Goildie
7 March 1925	Mayor stated as being pleased with the 90% survival rate of trees planted over the last 6-7 years.	New Zealand Herald P10 (5)
Design Comment Another major era of planting within the cemetery, in particular, planting of timber trees on the area of land not being used for grave sites. Plans from this era show that the shelter belts of pines and gums along Great North Road were an established plantation.		

ADDITIONAL ORNAMENTAL TREES PLANTED IN ESTABLISHED AREAS

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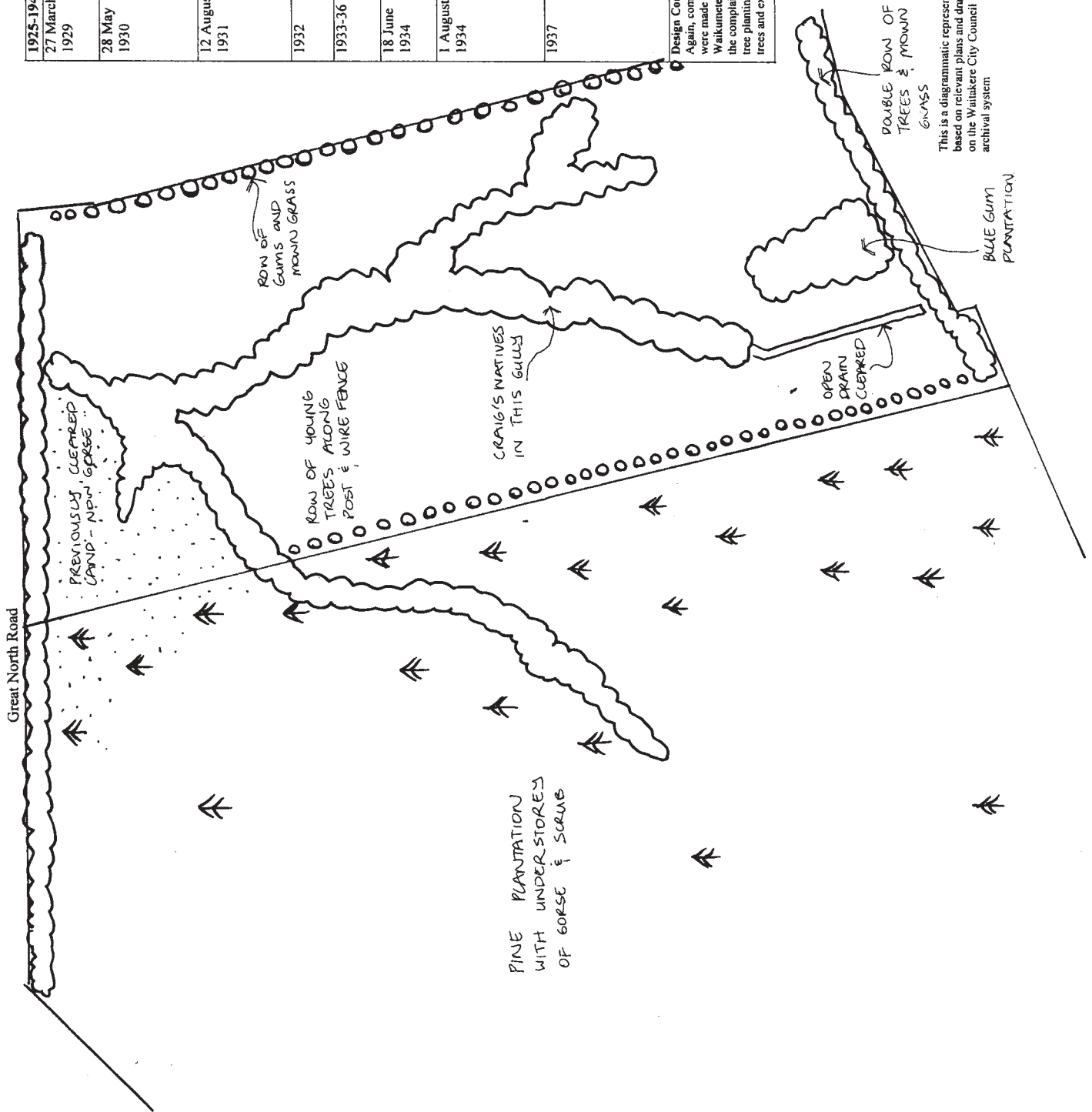
Waikumete Cemetery
 Landscape Evaluation and
 Management Proposals

LANDSCAPE HISTORY
 1918-1925

Figure 1C

1925-1940			New Zealand Herald P14(6)
27 March 1929	Fire swept through nearly half of the City Council's 200 acre pine plantation. Included 80,000 Pinus insignis trees.		From Gown Clerks Office, ACC to City Engineer, ACC
28 May 1930	Resolved to proceed with building shelter in soldiers area		Memo from City Engineers Department, ACC Job No 1960
12 August 1931	Extend metal width of drive through cemetery to 15 feet and bitumise surface for full length from Soldiers section to public road Commenced 5 Feb 1932 Completed 29 March 1932		Sourced from Colin Bradshaw
1932	158 trees distributed to the cemetery from the tree nursery in the Auckland Domain		New Zealand Herald P13 (5)
1933-36	Samual Craig planted 500 natives in the gullies of the original graveyard in memory of his wife.		ACC MB 35
18 June 1934	Reported that the area was in dis-repair again and a "...tract of desolate swampy ground".		
1 August 1934	Superintendent of parks comments that Waikumete was originally surveyed to provide cheap burial plots not a park like appearance and notes that "...new improvements including forming of avenues and walks which provide for grass margins".		
1937	Continued reports in papers of the neglected state of the cemetery.		New Zealand Herald July 20 1937 July 23 1937 July 31 1937

Design Comment
Again, complaints were made about the state of the cemetery. Comparisons were made with the more park-like cemeteries of Europe and America while Waikumete was described as a 'desolate tract of swampy ground'. Following the complaints there appears to have been a move to beautify the area with tree plantings and the aerial photographs indicate the placement of avenue trees and extensive specimen planting from about this period.



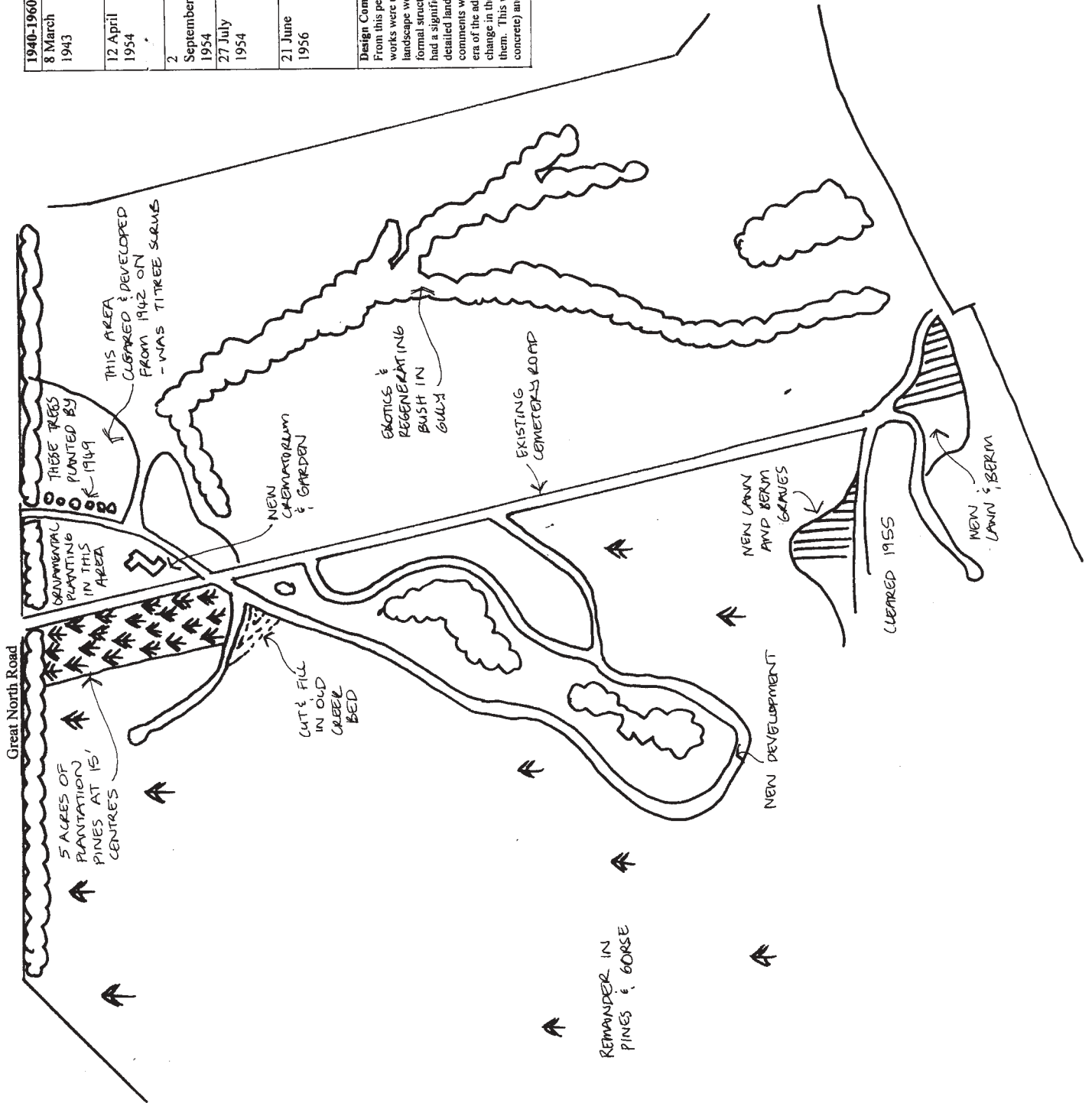
Waikumete Cemetery
Landscape Evaluation and Management Proposals

LANDSCAPE HISTORY
1925-1940

Figure 1D

This is a diagrammatic representation only based on relevant plans and drawings held on the Waitakere City Council microfiche archival system

1940-1960	
8 March 1943	A comprehensive scheme for future development established, included 4,5090c. yards of earth and lawn cemetery proposals. ACC MB 43, p. 236
12 April 1954	Comments on the overgrown wilderness of the gravestone areas and suggestion of removal of tombstones. New Zealand Herald pg 8 (2)
2 September 1954	Soldiers portion has had some general improvements carried out ACC MB 62
27 July 1954	Noted that a second chapel will be opened in the cemetery and a start would then be made on landscaping the grounds around the whole of the crematorium. New Zealand Herald
21 June 1956	Following recommendation from Director of Parks, Council resolved that no further monumental areas would be laid in the cemetery, instead preferring lawn cemetery and berm layouts Herald, (15)
Design Comment From this period, land to the west of Cemetery Road was developed and earth works were undertaken to recontour the land. This contrasts with the original landscape works where the natural contours were simply overlaid by the formal structure but were not altered. New buildings, such as the crematorium had a significant impact on the character of this part of the cemetery and a detailed landscape garden was planned around the new building. Still comments were made of the site been an overgrown wilderness. This is the era of the adoption of lawn and berm grave layouts which created a distinctive change in the appearance of the grave sites and the vegetation associated with them. This was a product of both improved technology (lawnmowers and concrete) and the modern trend for functionalism (low maintenance).	



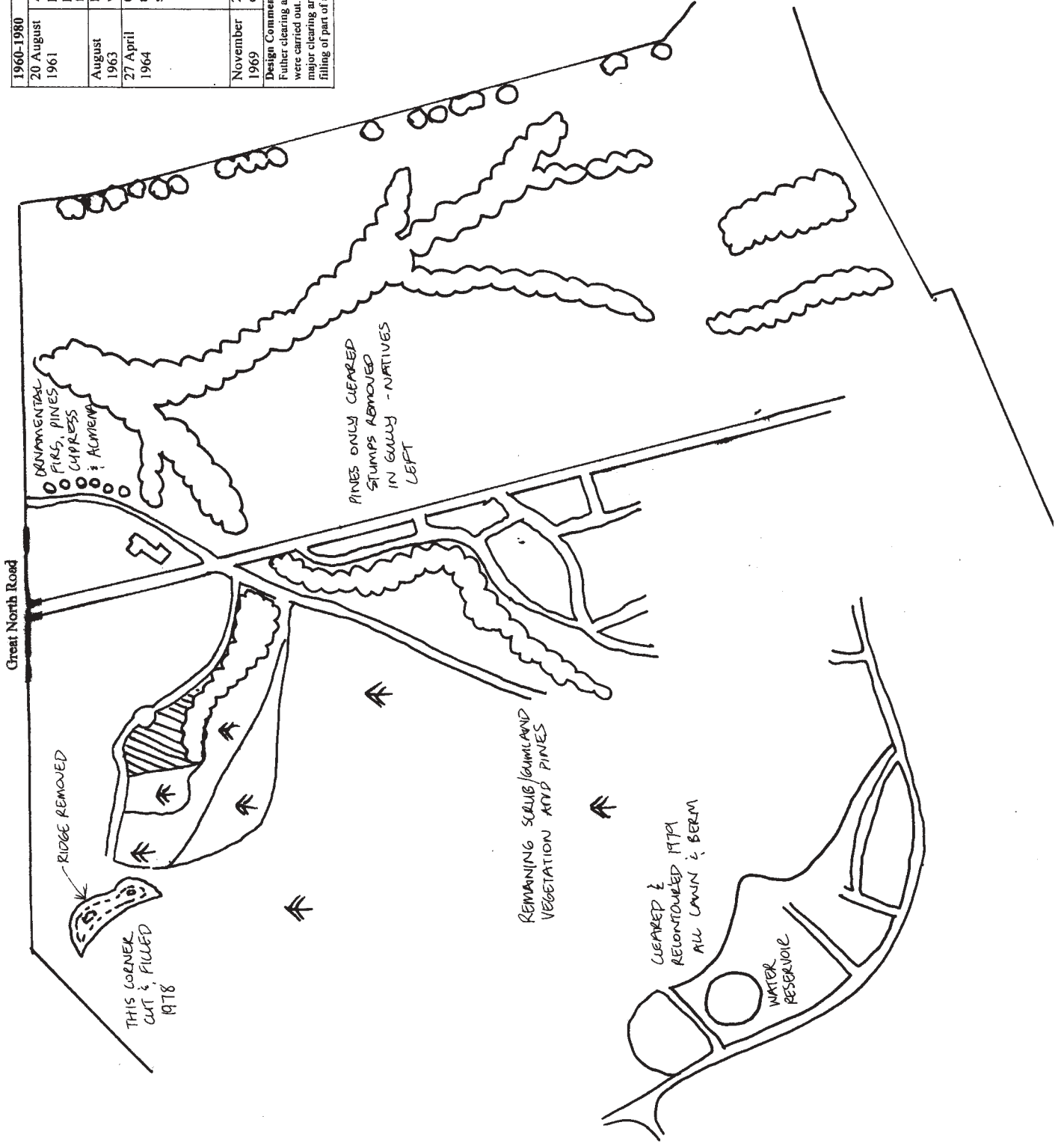
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Waikumete Cemetery
 Landscape Evaluation and
 Management Proposals

LANDSCAPE HISTORY
 1940-1960

Figure 1E

1960-1980		ASB 17
20 August 1961	A young tree, (descendent of the lone pine on Gallipoli) planted and bronze plaque erected "in remembrance of the fallen"	ASB
August 1963	Excavations began for five million gallon water reservoir for western suburbs	ASB
27 April 1964	Contractors remove millable pine from the area, estimated time of 2 years to do so.	Letter from Director of Parks to Auckland Chevra Kadisha and Benevolent Society ASB p 279
November 1969	20 Acres of scrub and forest at the cemetery destroyed by fire	
Design Comment		
Further clearing and earthworks were undertaken and road and kerbing repairs were carried out. Further land was taken as cemetery reserve. Plans indicate major clearing and re-contouring associated with road formation, including the filling of part of a gully		

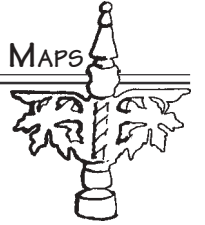


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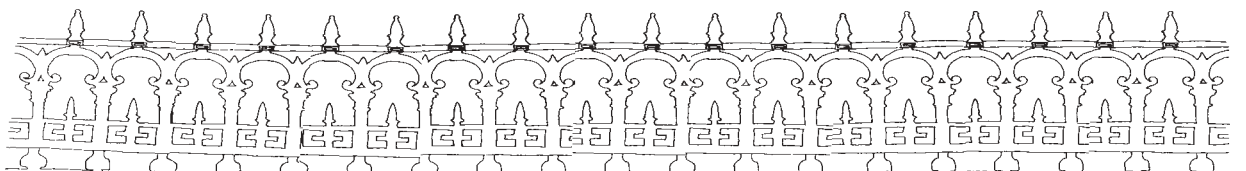
Waikumete Cemetery
Landscape Evaluation and Management Proposals

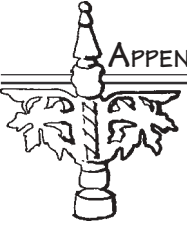
LANDSCAPE HISTORY
1960-1980

Figure 1 F

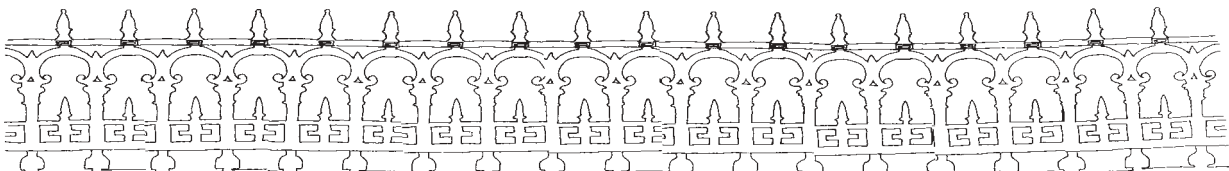


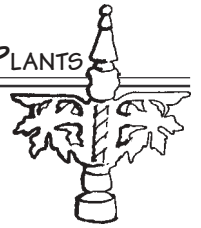
Photograph flown 22 April 1940. NZ Aerial Mapping Limited. No 97/18 Survey no. 147. Not to Scale





Photograph flown 23 May 1976. NZ Aerial Mapping Limited. No F/13Survey no. 2970. Not to Scale

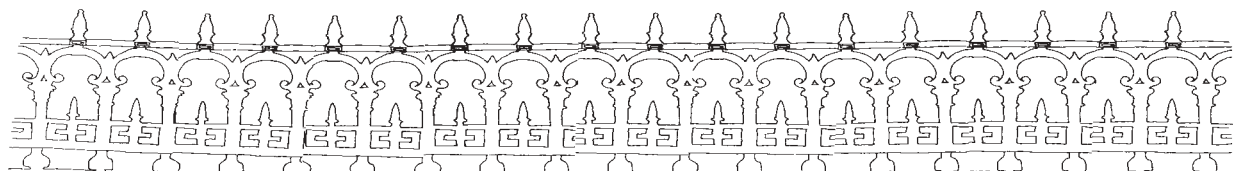




Waikumete Cemetery Rare Plants List

(From PJ de Lange & G Crocroft, October 2001. Waikumete Cemetery: Threatened and Uncommon Plant Survey and Management Report.)

Grasses	
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	gum grass
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	native paspalum
Orchids	
<i>Caladenia alata</i>	
<i>Caladenia atradenia</i>	
<i>Caladenia bartlettii</i>	
<i>Caladenia chlorostyla</i>	
<i>Corybas cheesemanii</i>	Cheeseman's helmet orchid
<i>Corybas oblongus</i>	Spider orchid
<i>Gastrodia aff. sesamoides</i>	potato orchid/perei
<i>Genoplesium pumilium</i>	midge orchid
<i>Microtis aff. parviflora</i>	onion-leaved orchid
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	onion-leaved orchid
<i>Orthoceras novae-zeelandiae</i>	grassland orchid
<i>Plumatochilus tasmanicus</i>	
<i>Pterostylis agathicola</i>	kauri green hood
<i>Pterostylis trullifolia</i>	trowel-leaved green hood
<i>Pterostylis aff. graminea</i>	
<i>Thelymitra aemula</i>	blue sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra colensoi</i>	sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra pulchella</i>	sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra tholiformis</i>	sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra aff. ixioides</i>	spotted sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra aff. longifolia</i>	sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra aff. pauciflora</i>	blue sun orchid
Dicotyledonous Composite Herbs	
<i>Picris burbridgei</i>	native oxtongue
Dicotyledonous Vines	
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	small-flowered bindweed



Prepared by
Waitakere City Council
Landscape Development Section



Waitakere City Council
Te Taiao o Waitakere