



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero – Report for a Historic Place
Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens, GREYMOUTH (List No. 9255, Category 2)



Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide evidence to support the inclusion of Makura Croquet Club and Greens in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero as a Category 2 historic place.

Summary

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens on the corner of 81 High Street and Buccleugh Street, Greymouth, is a tangible reminder of the enduring popularity of sporting activities such as croquet on the West Coast and tells a noteworthy story of women in sport and of community spirit. Croquet greens were first put down at this recreation reserve site in 1911 and the pavilion was constructed soon after, in early 1912. The place has aesthetic, architectural, cultural, historical and social significance or value.

Poutini Ngāi Tahu has a strong presence in Māwhera/Greymouth and much of the central business district, situated on the south bank of the mouth of the Māwheranui Awa (Grey River), sits on Māori Reserve land. Pākehā settlers were attracted to the area in the mid-1860s with local gold finds, timber harvesting and coal mining. The growth of Greymouth was dependent on Māori leasing their reserve land and, as the town grew, the neighbouring Crown leased land was also developed.

One of the developments on Crown land, south-west of the large Native Reserve 31, was the establishment of a public recreation reserve in 1872. Elsewhere in the town, the game of croquet was being played by both men and women at private residences and gardens. When the Makura Croquet Club in Greymouth was established in 1907, its membership was for ladies only. In 1911 the club became one of the sporting clubs to set up at the recreation reserve and their official opening, with a new pavilion and greens, took place in March 1912. Menfolk associated with the female club members, Mr Middleton and J. Hambleton, were involved with the design and supervision of the pavilion construction.

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens is situated at the northern end of a larger complex of recreation facilities at the south-west part of Greymouth. For the purposes of this report, the main frontage of the pavilion is described as facing north, with High Street being on the west side of the greens and Buccleugh Street on the north side of the greens. The greens are carefully maintained lawns, fenced at the boundary with High and Buccleugh Streets and situated adjacent to tennis courts

on the east side. At the south side of the greens is the pavilion, a single-storeyed timber building with rusticated weatherboards on the front elevation and galvanised cladding on the side and rear elevations. It has a hipped corrugated metal roof with an ornamented gable to the front. A deep verandah projects from the front elevation with decorative fretwork brackets.

Membership of Makura Croquet Club was initially keenly sought by Greymouth women and, in addition to croquet, the pavilion was an important social venue hosting tea parties and bridge sessions. During World War One, the club refocused to enable fundraising to support for New Zealand's frontline troops and the same happened during World War Two. In 1919-1920, the pavilion was shifted to an angled spot at the south-western corner by the High Street boundary. Membership numbers fluctuated and from the second half of the twentieth century men joined the club as players, even though technically they had been permitted to do so since 1913. In 2017, the pavilion was once again repositioned within the site and new greens were created as part of a major redevelopment of the neighbouring Westland Recreation Centre.

1. IDENTIFICATION¹

1.1. Name of Place

Name

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens

Other Names

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion

Makura Croquet Club

1.2. Location Information

Address

81 High Street and Buccleugh Street

GREYMOUTH

Local Authority

Grey District Council

¹ This section is supplemented by visual aids in Appendix 1 of the report.

1.3. Legal Description

Pt Res. 994, Westland Land District (NZGZ 1979, p. 1396)

1.4. Extent of List Entry

Extent includes part of the land described as Pt Res. 994, Westland Land District (NZGZ 1979, p. 1396) and the building and land known as Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens thereon. (Refer to map in [Appendix 1](#) of the List entry report for further information).

1.5. Eligibility

There is sufficient information included in this report to identify this place. This place is physically eligible for consideration as a historic place. It consists of a combination of land, a buildings and structures that are in or fixed to land which lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand.

1.6. Existing Heritage Recognition

Local Authority and Regional Authority Plan Scheduling

Not scheduled in the Grey District Plan (Operative 18 March 2005)

Not scheduled in Te Tai o Poutini Proposed Plan (2023).

Reserve

This place is part of a recreation reserve (NZ Gazette 1979, p. 2396)

2. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2.1. Historical Information

Te Tai o Poutini and Māwhera/Greymouth

Te Tai o Poutini (the 'West Coast') has a long history of Māori occupation. Poutini was a key figure in tribal kōrero as part of the Pounamu love story and he is said to still swim along the West Coast acting as kaitiaki for the whenua and pounamu.²

² Huia Pacey, Heritage New Zealand Pouarahi, pers comm; URL: <https://kahurumanu.co.nz/atlas> (entry for Te Tai Poutini, 'The West Coast'), accessed Jan. 2024.

Sparsely populated in comparison to the east coast of Te Wai Pounamu, the resources that were available on Te Tai o Poutini were nevertheless sufficient to support vibrant communities and frequent visitors. The waterways and lakes contained kākaho (toetoe stems) and tuna and the moana held enormous numbers of ika (fish) and kekeno (fur seals). Kōura (crayfish), both salt and freshwater varieties, were found in good quantities. Kiekie, harakeke, pīkaro and other key vegetation provided material for weaving and trade with the dense forests prime locations for birdlife, building and carving material. The highly prized and fiercely defended pounamu resources were gathered and manufactured at places, including Māwhera, prior to transport along the ara tawhito.³

After a series of battles with Ngāti Wairangi, Poutini Ngāi Tahu held manawhenua over Te Tai o Poutini around the time Pākehā first arrived and showed interest in acquiring their resources and their lands. A controversial 1860 Arahura purchase deed saw West Coast land title transfer to the Crown although Poutini Ngāi Tahu managed to negotiate reserves including their pounamu sources and smaller reserves up the Māwheranui (Grey River).⁴ One of the reserves was the 500-acre 'Native Reserve 31' (N.R. 31) on the south bank of the mouth of the Māwheranui.⁵ From the mid-1860s parts of this large reserve were keenly sought after by the influx of Pākehā commercial traders, and Ngāi Tahu owners began renting out areas of the Māori-owned land to meet the demand. The reserve makes up much of Māwhera/Greymouth's central business district and it remains in Māori ownership to this day, through the Māwhera Incorporation.⁶

Greymouth was established in 1863 as a government depot at the mouth of the Grey River and as a settlement it grew as the result of local gold finds, timber harvesting and coal mining. It became a town in 1864, which was the same year that two local Māori, Haimona Tuangau and Iwikau Te Aika (Simon and Samuel) made the first gold discovery at 'Greenstone Creek', a tributary of the Taramakau River, some 20 kilometres south of Māwhera/Greymouth.⁷ While levering a pounamu boulder out of this creek in January 1864, they found nuggety gold lying on the bottom of the crater left by their pounamu.⁸ This is

³ Huia Pacey, Heritage New Zealand Pouarahi, pers comm.

⁴ Huia Pacey, Heritage New Zealand Pouarahi, pers comm.

⁵ Map of the Township of Greymouth, 24 January 1865, Archives New Zealand, Archway Record R18283276.

⁶ URL: <https://mawhera.org.nz/history> (accessed 10 Jan. 2024).

⁷ Paul Madgwick, pers. comm. to Nigel Harris, 2022.

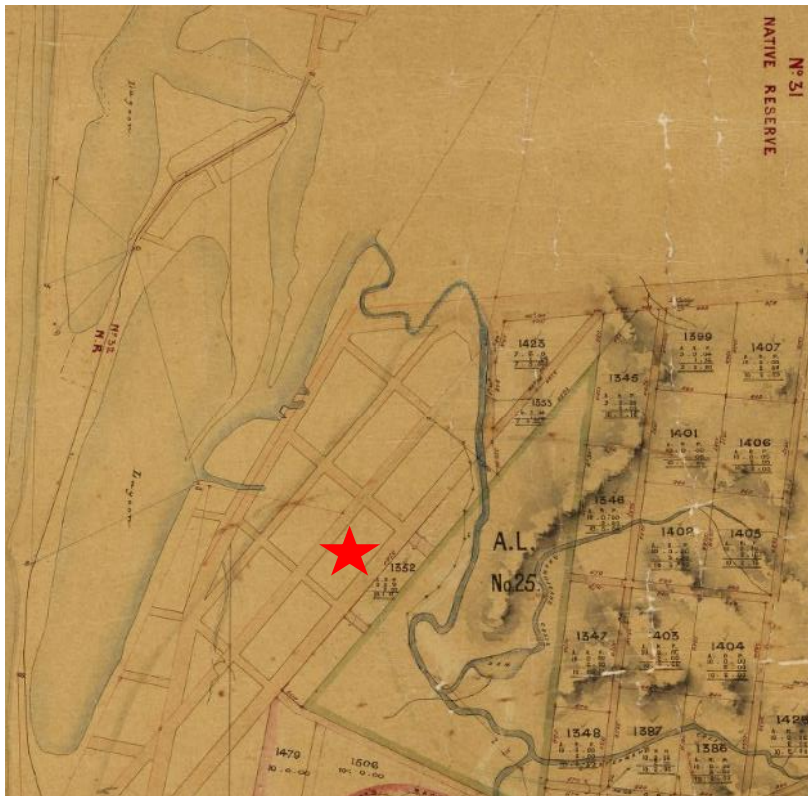
⁸ Prospector Samuel Low was also involved in the gold find but credit for first discovering gold was wrongly claimed by Albert Hunt (Hilary Low, *Pay Dirt*, 2016).

what sparked the West Coast gold rush, attracting Pākehā settlers to the region. While Greymouth did not experience such an overwhelming boom as was seen in Hokitika, its population did increase drastically.

While the growth of Greymouth was dependent on the Māori leases, as the place grew, the neighbouring Crown lease land was also developed. About half a mile (approximately 800 metres) to the south-west of N.R. 31, a recreation reserve was established in 1872.



Aerial view of Greymouth with an approximation showing the scale of the early Native Reserves compared to the location of the Makura Croquet Club at the Recreation Reserve. The polygon for the large N.R. 31 is based on S.O. 824 and the polygon for N.R. 32 is based on DP 211, 252 and SO 862 (prepared by Huia Pacey, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga)



Detail from 1873 map of Greymouth District Survey Office. Greymouth District Map Roll 1/36, Archives New Zealand, Archway Record Code R22669065. The star marks the location of the Recreation Reserve, south-west of the large N.R. 31 shown at the centre of the map and east of the smaller N.R. 32 shown at left.⁹

Although the recreation reserve was formally established in 1872, it appears to have taken another decade before it was cleared and laid out in grass.¹⁰ Public monies were expended but various inadequacies of the public recreation ground feature in nineteenth and early twentieth century newspaper reports.¹¹ Initially, traditionally male sports such as cricket and football were played there. In 1911 the Makura Croquet Club took up a lease at the north-western end of the Recreation Reserve, adjacent to United Tennis Club courts.¹² The proximity of the tennis and croquet clubs was considered advantageous to lady players, since they were both sports considered appropriate for them.¹³ Newspaper reports at the time

⁹ Now four acres, Native Reserve 32 is estimated to have been originally eight acres, bordering Lake Karoro (URL: <https://kahurumanu.co.nz/atlas> accessed Jan. 2024).

¹⁰ 1872 Gazette notice is referred to in SO 2708. West Coast newspapers of 1872 record letter from the Town Clerk of Greymouth applying that the Westland Waste Lands Board 'recommend that certain land in the Borough be reserved as a recreation ground' (*West Coast Times*, 8 May 1872, p. 3; *Grey River Argus*, 15 May 1874, p. 2, 31 May 1883, p. 4 and 2 Sep. 1889, p. 4). It was described in 1874 as being 5 and a half acres facing High Street, between Marlborough and Raleigh Streets, which is in the block where nowadays the Greymouth High School sits next to the Recreation Reserve (*Grey River Argus*, 23 Apr. 1874, p. 2).

¹¹ *Grey River Argus*, 28 Sep. 1891, p. 2 and 18 May 1899, p. 3; *Greymouth Evening Star*, 2 Sep. 1908, p. 1.

¹² *Grey River Argus*, 29 Apr. 1927, p. 2.

¹³ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 4 May 1911, p. 5.

stated that 'it is pleasing to know that the Recreation ground is being used for the purpose for which it was originally reserved, and the laying off of the croquet lawns will do much towards the betterment of the Recreation Reserve, which so sadly needs being put in order.'¹⁴

What is Croquet?

The game of croquet, as we know it, appeared in the mid-1800s and became a popular pastime in many countries, including in colonial New Zealand. Its earlier roots belong to sports collectively known as ground billiards, which also includes golf. Its exact origins are debated but it may have evolved from a French game known as *paille-maille* (pall-mall) that was played in the 1600s and is thought to have been brought to England by the Irish in around 1850.¹⁵ The name 'croquet' appeared in print in 1856, in a set of rules for the game produced by Isaac Spratt, a British toy dealer.¹⁶ Using a mallet, each side hits two balls in a set sequence through six hoops and then against a peg in the middle of the lawn.¹⁷ The winner is the player, or pair, that completes the sequence first or is ahead when time is called.¹⁸



Croquet was seen as a sport that men and women could respectably play together and compete equally. Women often excelled, despite having to modify their play due to clothing restrictions. Traditionally women played with their mallet to the side of their body, rather than swinging it between their legs, because of their cumbersome Victorian skirts.¹⁹

The World of Fashion: For Croquet, *New Zealand Graphic*, 8 Dec. 1909, p. 69.

¹⁴ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 4 May 1911, p. 5.

¹⁵ Jill Haley, 2 April 2020: <https://www.canterburymuseum.com/explore/our-stories/a-respectable-sport> (accessed Dec. 2024)

¹⁶ Haley, 2020, *ibid.*

¹⁷ Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 14 November 2023). The long-handled mallets used to hit the balls in this game are made of wood, but later in the 20th century carbon fibre and aluminium were often used. The narrow hoops used in competition are cast iron or steel, while those used for garden croquet are usually wider and made of wire.

¹⁸ Megan Cook, *ibid.*

¹⁹ Haley, 2020, URL: <https://www.canterburymuseum.com/explore/our-stories/a-respectable-sport> (accessed Dec. 2024). Such actions can be seen in a 1909 photograph of women playing croquet in Taranaki wearing long dresses and skirts and wearing hats (Ref. 1/1-008040-G, Alexander Turnbull Library) and a circa 1910 photograph of women playing in Invercargill (Ref. 1/1-005538-G Collection: 1/1-005538-G: Women playing croquet, Alexander Turnbull Library).

Croquet in Nineteenth Century New Zealand

Colonists brought croquet sets out to New Zealand on their long voyages and early shopkeepers advertised them as part of their stock, often pointing out the game's suitability for ladies.²⁰ Equipment was imported but sets also began to be made locally. For example, in 1869, J. A. Packer of Nelson advertised: 'Encourage Local Industry! First-class croquet sets, equal to English, complete in boxes, containing Bats, Balls, Starting Pegs, Hoops, and Mallets, colored (*sic*) and varnished...'²¹

Throughout New Zealand, croquet was regularly played at both private and public occasions, especially by the well-to-do.²² The fashionable Hutt annual Parish fete of January 1865, for example, held games of cricket, football and croquet which were heartily enjoyed.²³ On the West Coast, the Coal Creek Gardens, north of Greymouth, were open to the public from the mid-1860s, with lawns set aside for croquet, cricket or bowling parties.²⁴

Private property owners frequently created playing lawns at their homes. An advertisement in 1864 for a Christchurch residence with half an acre of land noted 'the lawn in front is laid down for a croquet ground' and in Wellington in 1877 Dr Deck was offering to sell his large property with tastefully laid out grounds and a good croquet lawn.²⁵ In 1878 the *West Coast Times* advertised an established residence with croquet lawn for sale on the corner of Gibson's Quay and Jollie Street in Hokitika.²⁶

Makura Croquet Club, Greymouth

In Greymouth, a ladies' croquet club existed as least as early as 1907, with women playing competitively on croquet greens established at some larger private properties in the town, including at the residence of the Skoglunds.²⁷ The early club also played matches with

²⁰ For example, *Daily Southern Cross*, 7 Oct. 1864, p. 8; *Press*, 10 Nov. 1864, p. 1.

²¹ *Colonist*, 15 Oct. 1869, p. 2.

²² Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 2 February 2024)

²³ *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian*, 11 Jan. 1865, p. 2.

²⁴ *Grey River Argus*, 19 Sep. 1868, p. 2 and 17 Nov. 1868, p. 1.

²⁵ *Lyttelton Times*, 13 Dec. 1864, p. 8; *Evening Star*, 20 Apr. 1877, p. 3.

²⁶ *West Coast Times*, 29 Nov. 1878, p. 4. It may be the same place advertised again in 1881 as being complete with 'excellent croquet lawn', *West Coast Times*, 24 Dec. 1881, p. 2.

²⁷ *Grey River Argus*, 14 Feb. 1907, p.3 and 12 Apr. 1907, p.2. Yvonne Davison, 2008, p. 3. Jacob Skoglund, Mayor of Greymouth between 1896 and 1898 was considered the father of the Makura Croquet club.

another early West Coast club – the Hokitika Croquet Club – at the grounds of various private residences in both Hokitika and Greymouth.²⁸

In November 1907 the Makura Croquet Club was formed, constituting the membership of the Ladies' Croquet Club, and a green and pavilion were officially opened for use.²⁹ The reason for the club using the name is not known for certain but, in Te Reo Māori, Mākura means a light red colour and this is the colour of the club's flag.³⁰ Exactly where the 1907 green and pavilion was located is not certain but, at some point, a green was used in Alexander Street, at the bottom of Easson's Hill.³¹ In the first season they paid for sand, grass seed, superphosphate and the erection of a pavilion and later there was mention of paying rent to Mr T. Thomas.³² Reports of early days of the club confirm it was exclusively a female pursuit, sometimes with greater attention paid to the standard of dress than the quality of play.³³ Various rules were drawn up at the end of 1909. Membership was popular and had to be limited to 50 playing members, though there could be an unlimited number of honorary members and a category of 'visiting member' was also introduced.³⁴ For that 1909-1910 season, a complete set of hoops was made by Dispatch Foundry costing three shillings and sixpence.³⁵

In early 1911 permission was secured from the Greymouth Borough Council to lay down croquet lawns on the Town Belt, 'near the King's Gardens' but this was not followed through due to costs and anticipated inferior lawns.³⁶ Instead the club applied to the Greymouth Borough Council for a piece of the recreation ground at the south-western end of the town. This was successful because a lease was granted and Mr Fairhall's contract as caretaker was extended.³⁷ By May 1911 the club was already making good progress laying down their lawns and in September 1911 the *Greymouth Evening Star* reported that 'The Makura Ladies'

²⁸ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 13 Feb. 1907, p. 3; *Grey River Argus*, 11 Feb. 1908, p. 4.

²⁹ *Grey River Argus*, 6 November 1907, p.2.

³⁰ URL <https://maoridictionary.co.nz/word/3557> (accessed 13 Oct. 2023); further research may clarify its Makura name.

³¹ Davison, 2008, p. 3 (Davison writes Eason's but in papers it is often Easson's). Newspaper reports often mention the 'croquet green' without explaining where in Greymouth it was (for example, *Greymouth Evening Star*, 13 Jan. 1908, p. 3).

³² Davison, 2008, p. 3.

³³ *Grey River Argus*, 16 November 1908, p.3

³⁴ Davison, 2008, p. 4.

³⁵ Davison, 2008, p.5.

³⁶ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 28 Mar. 1911, p.2 and 4 May 1911, p.5. Probably this is the area known as King Park or King Domain on the north-east side of the town. Davison, 2008, p. 6.

³⁷ Davison, 2008, p. 6.

Croquet lawns at the northern end of the Greymouth Recreation Ground are just now looking their best, as the young grass is growing charmingly and, from appearances will give a remarkably good sward for playing on as soon as the season for play begins'.³⁸

The club needed a new pavilion for this site, however. In around November 1911, Mr Middleton drew up a plan for a pavilion and tenders were called but contractor Mr Hopkins was stretched with the deadline and so the building didn't go ahead.³⁹ However, circumstances changed with financing and by January 1912 materials were ordered and Hopkins was working under the supervision of J. Hambleton. By the end of February 1912 Hopkins' tender for lining the pavilion, making a mallet rack and painting the building was accepted.⁴⁰

At the opening of the new green on 13 March 1912, Mayor A C Russell eulogised the efforts of the Club members 'bringing such a beautiful work to perfection for it was indeed a fine step towards beautifying the town' and amongst the names mentioned he noted 'the kindness of the architect for the building Mr J. Hambleton, who had given his services *gratis*.'⁴¹ While Hambleton was credited for the design, he may have worked with Middleton's earlier plan shown to the club in 1911. Certainly, the names Middleton and Hambleton are recorded as active female club members and the likelihood is that their menfolk assisted the croquet club in all sorts of practical ways, including in relation to the pavilion construction.⁴² Funds for the £100 croquet club pavilion were raised by club members. A £25 donation came from members of the Greymouth Bowling Club, many of whom were spouses of members of the Croquet Club.⁴³

There was a close connection between the Greymouth Bowling Club and the Makura Croquet Club and former Mayor J. T. Skoglund, who'd hosted many a game at his private residence, has been described as the father of both.⁴⁴ Established in 1903, the Greymouth

³⁸ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 13 Sep. 1911, p.4 and 22 Feb. 1909, p. 2.

³⁹ Davison, 2008, p. 6. *Greymouth Evening Star*, 28 Mar. 1911, p. 2.

⁴⁰ Davison, 2008, p. 7.

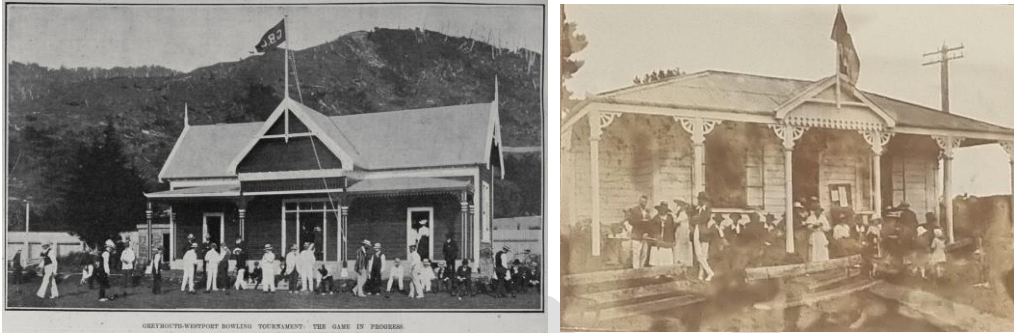
⁴¹ *Grey River Argus*, 14 Mar. 1912, p. 5.

⁴² Mrs and Miss(es) Hambleton were club members, as was Mrs Middleton. *Grey River Argus*, 14 Mar. 1912, p. 5; *Greymouth Evening Star*, 28 Mar. 1911, p. 2.

⁴³ Davison, 2008, p. 47.

⁴⁴ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 5 Apr. 1906, p. 4 and 14 Mar. 1912, p. 5; *Grey River Argus*, 3 Nov. 1910, p. 5.

Bowling Club had already built their own pavilion by 1905 closer to town 'on Shakespeare Street', near both Tainui Street and Alexander Street, and this may well have been at or near where the Makura Croquet Club initially played.⁴⁵ This bowling club pavilion may even have informed the design of the smaller and more daintily decorated croquet club equivalent.



Left: Greymouth Bowling Club Pavilion image in 1906 (*Auckland Weekly News*, 12 Apr. 1906, p. 44). Right: Makura Croquet Club Pavilion (detail from framed photograph in Makura Croquet Club, Pratt, 1921). The bowling club pavilion was larger in scale (60 feet or 18 metres in length), with a gabled roof and less elaborate decoration than the croquet club pavilion (which is 11 metres in length, has a hipped roof, and decorative fretwork on its verandah brackets).⁴⁶

First World War

The first two years of the club in its new location were fun and popular. Things soon changed after the First World War broke out in 1914 and the club transformed to focus on patriotic functions.⁴⁷ Croquet was played with specific intention. An 'at home' tournament was held 'to raise funds to buy socks to send to the troops now in Egypt' and over time further efforts were held to generate more patriotic funds.⁴⁸ A progressive croquet tournament that also involved players from Hokitika and Reefton raised funds to buy shirts and various other 'At Homes' and competitions paid for leather waistcoats. A soldiers fund shop was opened in town to sell produce and handwork.⁴⁹ A quote from the club's annual report of 1915-16 stated, 'Members have not been keen this year on account of the dreadful war that is uppermost in our minds, but all have worked and played with the sole object the view of

⁴⁵ Peter Kerridge, *Glimpses of Greymouth and District*, 1993, p. 159. Despite initial thoughts that newly formed bowling club might rent cleared ground at the Recreation Ground at 94 High Street, as reported in the *Greymouth Evening Star*, 27 Mar. 1903, p. 2, it appears the club was established closer to town on Shakespeare Street and Tainui Street, near Alexander Street.⁴⁵ Tenders for erecting the Greymouth Bowling Club's pavilion were called for in August 1905 (*Grey River Argus*, 5 Aug. 1905, p. 3) and its intended design was described in January 1905 (*Greymouth Evening Star*, 24 Jan. 1905, p. 4); *Auckland Weekly News*, 12 Apr. 1906, p. 44 and *Greymouth Evening Star*, 14 Jan. 1908, p. 4; Peter Kerridge (ed.), *Glimpses of Greymouth*, 1993, p. 159. An image of Lower Shakespeare Street appears to show the bowling club pavilion painted white) <https://westcoast.recollect.co.nz/nodes/view/1705> (accessed 1 Feb. 2024).

⁴⁶ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 24 Jan. 1905, p. 4.

⁴⁷ Davison, 2008, p. 10.

⁴⁸ Davison, 2008, p. 8.

⁴⁹ Davison, 2008; *Greymouth Evening Star*, 14 Jul. 1916, p. 1 and 2 Nov. 1916, p. 2.

helping our boys'.⁵⁰ For several years, all match entrance fees went towards the 'Soldiers' Sock Fund'.⁵¹

By the start of the season in December 1919, club captain, Mrs W. E. Thomas, said that 'it had been a difficult matter to keep croquet going during the war, but the Club had weathered the storm, and now that peace was restored, looked forward to a period of renewed activity'.⁵² At the April 1919 Annual General Meeting, it was decided a Peace Rose Bowl would be bought as a competition trophy, in gratitude for post-war peace.⁵³ In the same year the club asked the Mayor about acquiring an additional small piece of land on the High Street frontage to enlarge the lawn and rebuild the fence. At the 1920 Annual General Meeting it was reported that the pavilion had been moved, raised and painted.⁵⁴ Although costly, the appearance was considered a great improvement and members were pleased with the result.⁵⁵



Makura Croquet Club Gala Day, 1921, Pratt (detail from framed photograph in Makura Croquet Club Pavilion).⁵⁶

After the despondency of the war years, and the all-consuming efforts to help the cause, the 1920s were fruitful for the croquet club. A strong committee helped to increase membership and improve the grounds, including reducing its debt through gala events, dances, etc.⁵⁷ In 1923, old fencing was replaced, eventually with assistance from the

⁵⁰ Davison, 2008, p. 9.

⁵¹ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 10 Jan. 1917, p. 2. The Annual Report of 1917 summed up how the Makura Croquet Club's fundraising focus – including sending 724 pairs of socks - had been for patriotic purposes rather than for their own club needs (Davison, 2008, p. 9).

⁵² *Greymouth Evening Star*, 8 Dec. 1919, p. 7.

⁵³ Davison, 2008, p. 10.

⁵⁴ Davison, 2008, p. 11.

⁵⁵ Davison, 2008, p. 11.

⁵⁶ The framed captioned images of the 1921 Gala Day is signed Pratt. Pratt may have been someone associated with the Makura Croquet Club. Miss Pratt, for example, was an active member in the early and mid twentieth century (*Greymouth Evening Star*, 3 Dec. 1921, p. 2 and 15 Feb. 1934, p.3).

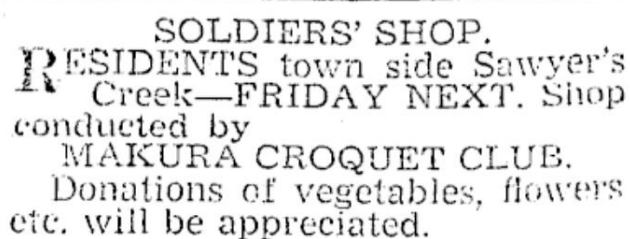
⁵⁷ Davison, 2008, p. 11.

Council.⁵⁸ Working bees were a regular occurrence to deal with all kinds of maintenance including plantings and resolving drainage issues.

For many years a bridge club ran in conjunction with the croquet club and in this way the pavilion building was used year-round. As one season closed, the other opened. Many of the same people were involved in both clubs and the Bridge Club donated their takings to the Croquet Club. At various times, the pavilion was also rented out by other groups, such as the local Debating Club.⁵⁹

At the start of each season was an Opening Day, generally held regardless of the weather, and to which other West Coast clubs were invited. If dry, golf croquet, French croquet, targets, 'hurry-scurry', hoops and angles were played but if wet, inside activities such as cards or competitions were held inside the pavilion.⁶⁰ Sometimes combination sporting galas were held, whereby people could try their hand at both croquet and bowls.⁶¹ A key preparation was always the morning and afternoon tea, with croquet club members contributing home-made baking and members often bringing cups and saucers from their homes to ensure sufficient supply on the day.

In the 1940s, during World War Two, the club was a regular contributor to the patriotic fund and helped run the soldiers' shop day, continuing the same initiatives developed for World War One.⁶²



SOLDIERS' SHOP.
RESIDENTS' town side Sawyer's
Creek—FRIDAY NEXT. Shop
conducted by
MAKURA CROQUET CLUB.
Donations of vegetables, flowers
etc. will be appreciated.

Public Notice for Soldiers' Shop conducted by Makura Croquet Club,
Greymouth Evening Star, 17 May 1944, p. 1.

⁵⁸ Davison, 2008, p. 13.

⁵⁹ Davison, 2008, p. 10; *Grey River Argus*, 18 May 1923, p. 1.

⁶⁰ Davison, 2008, p. 18.

⁶¹ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 2 Mar. 1921, p. 3; Davison, 2008, p. 14.

⁶² For example, *Greymouth Evening Star*, 17 Dec. 1940, p. 5, 25 Jun. 1942, p. 2 and 4 May 1944, p. 3 and *Grey River Argus*, 15 Apr. 1942, p. 1.

The Makura Croquet Club regularly interacted with other clubs, notably Westport's Rangimarie Club, Reefton Croquet Club and the Haeremai Croquet Club at nearby Runanga which opened in the late 1920s.⁶³ Christchurch players also visited for occasional inter-club tournaments. A West Coast Association had been formed as early as 1913 but activity and interest and satisfaction in it waxed and waned through the decades.⁶⁴ Over time, some of the other clubs folded, but the Makura Croquet Club carried on and, in some cases, benefited from the closure of others. It acquired cheap balls when the Runanga Club folded in 1958 and items such as a line marker when the Cobden Club closed in the 1960s.⁶⁵

The Makura Croquet Club celebrated 50 years since the opening of the present greens and pavilion at the start of their 1962-1963 season.⁶⁶ In 1966 the Council suggested the pavilion be moved and in January 1967 a building inspection was carried out but the Council decided against moving the pavilion due to the cost.⁶⁷ A new sink, bench and cupboards were installed in 1970 and in 1980 a ramp was built.⁶⁸ A new roof was put on the pavilion in 1989 with help from a grant by the Lottery Board and repairs were made to the timbers in 1992.⁶⁹ For at least three decades, from around 1987, some work was carried out for the club by low-risk offenders carrying out periodic detention sentences.⁷⁰ In 2017 the pavilion was shifted slightly, to the back south side of the greens, and a new accessible ramp rising from east to west was built as a replacement of the previous ramp.



Shifting the pavilion, 2017
(framed image displayed within the Makura Croquet Club Pavilion)

⁶³ Davison, 2008, pp. 14-16. For example, *Greymouth Evening Star*, 13 Dec. 1934, p. 11. The 21st anniversary of Runanga Croquet Club was celebrated in November 1948 (*Greymouth Evening Star*, 10 Nov. 1948, p. 8).

⁶⁴ Davison, 2008, p.14.

⁶⁵ Davison, 2008, pp. 21 and 23.

⁶⁶ Davison, 2008, p. 21. The club also held a tournament to celebrate the West Coast Centennial in 1960 (image by Inkster, URL: <https://westcoast.recollect.co.nz/nodes/view/15412> (accessed Dec. 2023)).

⁶⁷ Davison, 2008, pp. 24-25.

⁶⁸ Davison, 2008, pp. 26-27.

⁶⁹ Davison, 2008, p. 28.

⁷⁰ Davison, 2008, p. 27.

Membership

Makura Croquet Club's membership remained female for half a century. While at the 1913 Annual General Meeting it was agreed 'to allow gentlemen to join the club if they wished', it appears that by 1950 there were still no male members and prior male association with the club was through offering assistance rather than as players.⁷¹ A factor in trying to encourage males to join the club again in the early 1950s was to increase the membership.⁷² In the mid-1950s, country and part-time members were accepted.⁷³ In 2007, Nancy Love was named 'West Coast Woman of the Year' by the National Council of Women in recognition of her valuable service to a number of organisations, including the Makura Croquet Club.⁷⁴ As at late 2023, the Makura Croquet Club has a membership of around 33 and there are extra social players who aren't members.⁷⁵



Players in front of Makura Croquet Club Pavilion, not dated (framed photograph on interior of pavilion)

Gender and sport

Historically, women and girls have faced specific barriers to sporting participation. For the most part, women's involvement in organised sport in nineteenth century New Zealand was limited to supporting the male sporting community.⁷⁶ Opposition to women's sport often revolved around the flimsy medical argument that vigorous exercise would damage women's ability to have and raise children and a belief that sport was unfeminine. Eventually, education led to recognition that healthy rather than delicate bodies helped women fulfil their roles in society and gradually there was acceptance of some physical sporting activity. Women's long skirts and tight sleeves were a practical impediment, however. In 1890s Christchurch, women challenged conventional society when they divided their skirts to ride

⁷¹ Davison, 2008, pp. 7 and 18-19. Husbands of players painted the interior of the pavilion on several occasions, for example.

⁷² Davison, 2008, p. 19.

⁷³ Davison, 2008, p. 20.

⁷⁴ Davison, 2008, p. 30.

⁷⁵ David Ching, Pers. Comm., 29 Nov. 2023.

⁷⁶ Greg Ryan, 'Sport and society - Ethnicity and gender in sport, 1860-1910', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/sport-and-society/page-6> (accessed 31 January 2024)

bicycles and play sport. Early sports that were tolerated for women were games such as croquet, tennis and golf. Women's cricket grew only slowly in late nineteenth century New Zealand.⁷⁷ By the early twentieth century, swimming also became acceptable because it was easy to segregate women from men, and non-contact team sports such as hockey and netball were also seen as appropriate.⁷⁸ Participation in any of the football codes was strongly discouraged until later in the twentieth century.⁷⁹

Despite some lingering attitudes that women's sport is of marginal interest even in the twenty first century, some of our international sporting reputation is thanks to our champion New Zealand sportswomen, participating in a wide and diverse range of sporting codes.⁸⁰ Croquet holds a prominent place in the history of women's competitive sport in New Zealand. Our first national croquet competition was held in 1913.⁸¹ In 1920, the New Zealand Croquet Council was formed.⁸² Five years later, New Zealand's comparatively high level of involvement with croquet was commented on, when the 1925 English publication, *Croquet*, exclaimed that despite having barely one-thirtieth of the population of England, New Zealand had at least 800 more players.⁸³ Of the 2,500 New Zealand players at that time, all but a few dozen were women.⁸⁴ Continuing the international recognition, Christchurch's Jenny Clarke is an international croquet champion. As at 2021, she had been

⁷⁷ URL: Don Neely, 'Cricket - Women's cricket', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/cricket/page-9> (accessed 1 February 2024). A Mawhera Ladies Cricket Club played matches at the Recreation Ground, for example in February 1906 they played against the Brunner Ladies (Greymouth Evening Star, 21 Feb. 1906, p. 2).

⁷⁸ Greg Ryan, 'Sport and society - Ethnicity and gender in sport, 1860–1910', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/sport-and-society/page-6> (accessed 31 January 2024)

⁷⁹ Greg Ryan, 'Sport and society - Ethnicity and gender in sport, 1860–1910', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/sport-and-society/page-6> (accessed 31 January 2024)

⁸⁰ Trish Stratford, *Guts, Tears and Glory*, 1988. Some of the internationally renowned New Zealand sportswomen champions include Lisa Carrington (rowing), Paige Hareb (surfing), Beatrice Faumuina (athletics); Zoi Sadowski-Synnott (snowboarding), Yvette Williams (athletics), Leslie Egnot (yachting), Valerie Adams (athletics), Caroline and Georgina Evers-Swindell (rowing), Erin Baker (multi-sport), Lydia Ko (golf), Linda Jones (horseracing), Susan Devoy (squash), Barbara Kendall (yachting and board sailing), URL: <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/indepth/sport/women-who-changed-new-zealand-sport/> (accessed 31 Jan. 2024). The New Zealand women's rugby team, the Black Ferns, are the most dominant team in all of rugby (URL: <https://www.allblacks.com/teams/black-ferns/> accessed 1 Feb. 2024).

⁸¹ Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 2 February 2024)

⁸² Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 2 February 2024)

⁸³ Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 2 February 2024)

⁸⁴ Megan Cook, 'Minor outdoor sports - Croquet', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/minor-outdoor-sports/page-5> (accessed 2 February 2024)

ranked the number one women's croquet player in the world for most of the previous 15 years.⁸⁵

2.2. Physical Information

Current Description

For the purposes of this report, the side of the pavilion and greens facing High Street is referred to as west and the side facing Buccleugh Street is north.

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens is situated at the north-western corner of the recreation grounds, on the main road coming into Greymouth from the south-west. To the east are tennis courts and to the south is an asphalted carparking area for the recreation ground generally including the large Westland Recreation Centre complex that was constructed in 2017. There are three contiguous greens and in total the lawn area is approximately 51 metres along the High Street side, 62 metres along Buccleugh Street and around 41 metres on the eastern side adjacent to tennis courts.



Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens taken from the corner of High Street and Buccleugh Street, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

⁸⁵ URL: <https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/saturday/audio/2018812878/dr-jenny-clarke-croquet-and-the-large-hadron-collider> and <https://worldcroquet.org/jenny-clarke/> (accessed 31 Jan. 2024)

The pavilion is a small timber building situated off-centre at the south side of the greens. With the verandah, it is rectangular in plan, approximately 11 metres by five metres. Painted white, it has rusticated weatherboards on the north front elevation and galvanised cladding on the side and rear elevations. It is topped with a hipped corrugated metal roof, light grey in colour, with an ornamented, red-painted gable to the front, and flagpole above. The deep verandah projecting from the front elevation has decorative fretwork brackets made of timber and painted red.



Pavilion showing north front and east side elevations (left), and detail of verandah fretwork and gable valance (right), R. Burgess, 29 Nov. 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

The building is accessed through a central four-panelled door, which is flanked by a pair of casement windows. Separately accessed small rooms at the west and east ends of the building hold greens equipment. The east end room is set back from the front façade. An accessible ramp, made of concrete, with timber railing, rises from east to west at the front of the building. In front of the building are bench seats, some of which have branch-shaped metal legs.

On the interior, the walls and ceiling are tongue and groove timber and the floor has a carpet covering. A kitchenette, with cupboards, bench and sink sits at the west side of the room and an adjacent door leads to a toilet room. Around all the walls are framed photographs of the club activities and members, dating from the twentieth century through to the repositioning

of the pavilion in 2017.⁸⁶ A mallet rack is affixed to the eastern wall and along the eastern and southern walls is a bench seat. On the southern wall is a club championships board, with names singles and doubles champions from each year starting 1912 through to 1958.



Interior of Makura Croquet Club Pavilion looking west to kitchenette, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Makura Croquet Club Championships Board (Left) and Mallet Rack (Right), R. Burgess, 29 Nov. 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

⁸⁶ Included in these is a stylised photograph of the pavilion in 2014 taken by West Coast photographer, Gaylene Donaldson.

Construction Professionals

J. Hambleton (designer/supervisor).⁸⁷ Possibly also designed by Mr Middleton.⁸⁸

Mr Hopkins (Contractor).⁸⁹

Construction Materials

Timber, metal roof, glass

Key Physical Dates

1912 pavilion constructed

1919-1920 pavilion shifted to angled south-west corner by High Street

2017 pavilion shifted within site

Uses

Civic facilities [Pavilion]

Civic facilities [Sports ground/green/pitch]

Comparative Information

Croquet-related places on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi/Kōrero include:

Homewood Croquet Pavilion/Summerhouse, Karori, Wellington, List No. 1369 (Category 1 historic place): Associated with one of Wellington's most celebrated homes, the Homewood Croquet Pavilion/Summerhouse, built in circa 1903, was a central focus of its social activities by the early twentieth century. It has historic significance because of its associations with high profile persons from the political, commercial, and social sphere of Wellington and New Zealand, as well as important Commonwealth connections being in the grounds of the British High Commissioner's residence since the mid twentieth century. In particular, it is a symbol of the wealth and status of the Johnston family, and a suitably elegant venue or backdrop for the social occasions which still occur there today. Being located next to



⁸⁷ *Greymouth Evening Star*, 14 Mar. 1912, p. 5 notes that J. Hambleton had given his architectural services for free but it is not clear that Hambleton was an architect as such. It is likely that this was J. Hambleton, who was at this time head of the draughting and pattern departments of the well-known manufacturing company, Dispatch Foundry (*Grey River Argus*, 5 Nov. 1912, p. 3).

⁸⁸ Mr Middleton had provided a design to the club in 1911 and it is possible that this was incorporated into the final design (Davison, 2008, p. 6).

⁸⁹ *Grey River Argus*, 14 Mar. 1912, p. 5.

the croquet lawn, the building was used by spectators during early twentieth century tournaments held at Homewood and was the destination for those seeking tea and strawberries and cream during summer parties. The pavilion is a small L-shaped gable roofed building with plain tongue and groove north, east and west walls. In striking contrast is the summerhouse's frontage featuring extensive timber fretwork. The Victorian/early Edwardian character of the building is also communicated by the roof's cast iron ornamental cresting on the ridges and the zig-zag valance around its base.

Homewood Croquet Pavilion/Summerhouse, Karori, Wellington,
Dec. 2012, A. Dangerfield, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Rotorua Government Gardens Historic Area (List no. 7015): A Croquet Pavilion is included as a contributing feature within the historic area. This pagoda style timber building, constructed circa 1907, was moved from its original site (current site of the Blue Baths) to its present position further south of where it served as a tennis pavilion for some years. Now used as a croquet pavilion, the size of the original building has been altered over time. An adjacent storage shed has been erected to the same design alongside.



Rotorua Government Gardens Croquet Pavilion,
Dec. 2014, R. Burgess, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Croquet as an activity is also associated with a number of places that are on the List, such as on the lawns of Government House in Wellington (List No. 218) and Avebury House in Christchurch (List No. 9075). Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has also received a nomination for entering the Edgeware Croquet Club Pavilion, Christchurch, on the List.

2.3. Chattels

There are no chattels included in this List entry.

2.4. Sources

Sources Available and Accessed

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion has numerous historic images on display and permission has been granted by the Club to copy and reuse some of these for this listing report. Yvonne Davison's 2008 booklet, 'A Hundred Years of Croquet in Greymouth', has provided an

invaluable summary of records in surviving minute books, correspondence and annual reports. Makura Croquet Club members have assisted in explanations regarding the game of croquet and contextual information has been gained through Te Ara and the Canterbury Museum. Papers Past digitised newspapers has provided helpful contemporary information about people and activities associated with the croquet club and the recreation ground.

A heritage assessment of the Mount Eden Croquet Club Pavilion (Former) and Bowling Club Pavilion, prepared for the Heritage Unit, Auckland Council, April 2017, was accessed. It provides some information about the history of croquet in New Zealand and discusses the six known croquet club pavilions (not all purpose-built) in the Auckland isthmus and Devonport to have an association with a long-standing club.⁹⁰ The Mount Eden pavilion was built in 1925 is the oldest of those but is no longer used for croquet.⁹¹

Further Reading

Yvonne Davison, *A Hundred Years of Croquet in Greymouth: Makura 1907-2007*, booklet, 2008

3. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT⁹²

3.1. Section 66 (1) Assessment

This place has been assessed for, and found to possess aesthetic, architectural, cultural, historical and social significance or value. It is considered that this place qualifies as part of New Zealand's historic and cultural heritage.

Aesthetic Significance or Value

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens has aesthetic significance. The beauty of the building and the grounds have remained a topic of commentary and pride right from when the lawns were first set out and the pavilion constructed. The small scale and decorative style of the pavilion especially continues to appeal visually, and it is an attractive building to photograph.

⁹⁰ URL: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/UnitaryPlanDocuments/pc7-02826-mt-eden-croquet-bowling-club.pdf> (accessed Dec. 2023).

⁹¹ The Heritage Studio Ltd, Mount Eden Croquet Club Pavilion (Former) and Bowling Club Pavilion, prepared for the Heritage Unit, Auckland Council, April 2017.

⁹² For the relevant sections of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 see Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information.

Architectural Significance or Value

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion has architectural value and represents a good and largely intact example of the 'sports (croquet) pavilion' type. Designed by menfolk associated with the ladies of the club - J. Hambleton and/or Mr Middleton - the form, external and internal fabric and features ensure that the place's original architectural qualities remain legible. In its decoration and scale, it has a dainty character, perhaps in deference to the early female constituency of the Makura Croquet Club.

Cultural Significance or Value

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens has cultural significance or value. While croquet was early on seen as a game appropriate for both men and women to play together, in a formal club setting, croquet was long seen as a sport for women. When the formal Makura Croquet Club was formed in 1907, it was established for women only, and it was not until the second half of the twentieth century that men began joining the club. In this, it tells a story about views of women's place in society and appropriate participation in sport.

The cultural significance of Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens also extends beyond sport. A key component of club days and open days was the provision of morning teas and lunches, something taken seriously by club members and even reported on in the papers. This reflects our traditional 'Ladies a Plate' cultural expectation that women will look after catering requirements. The club's history is intertwined with other social activities, including bridge and debating, and during both First and Second World Wars, all focus was on how croquet could be played to raise patriotic funds to help the troops abroad.

Historical Significance or Value

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens has historical significance or value for reflecting the development of sport and recreation in Greymouth and as a tangible reminder of the enduring popularity of sporting activities, including croquet, on the West Coast. While the club's greens at this location were first laid out in 1911 and the pavilion was built in 1912, the Makura Croquet Club itself was established in 1907 and was one of the West Coast's first croquet clubs. The club's siting, on public grounds at the north-western end of a recreation reserve that was established in 1872, reflects the commitment of local authorities and communities in forming sporting amenities to support social needs of local residents.

Social Significance or Value

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens has social significance or value. The club has a long and continuous history of dedicated members who enjoy the social and competitive physical game of croquet and who manage and maintain their greens and pavilion. There is an existing community associated with the place because of the bonds created there in the past and which continue to be created through regular meetups for games. It brings together people from different backgrounds and ages and connects with other sporting and recreational groups in Greymouth and elsewhere on the West Coast. Care taken in twice repositioning and maintaining the pavilion over time demonstrates a collective sense of pride, and inherent likely sense of loss if it was no longer able to be used.

Croquet continues to have popularity. As of 2023, New Zealand has 113 croquet clubs with over 4,800 individual members and the longstanding Makura Croquet Club has a membership of around 33 as well as additional social players.

3.2. Section 66 (3) Assessment

This place was assessed against the Section 66(3) criteria and found to qualify under the following criteria a, b, e and j. The assessment concludes that this place should be listed as a Category 2 historic place.

(a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens reflects an aspect of New Zealand history to a significant extent when compared to other examples. Croquet was introduced in colonial New Zealand, played on spacious lawns of private homesteads, and is notable as one of the few games considered appropriate for men and women to play together socially in those early days. When croquet clubs were formally established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, the membership was predominantly female. The Makura Croquet Club, initially run by and for women, demonstrates this strongly gendered association of the sport. The club's history also reflects celebrated practical activities associated with women, such as specially prepared teas and luncheons, and fundraising. From the mid twentieth century, men have been active club members at the Makura Croquet Club, reflecting the general broadening of sports accepted for both genders – just as women later became accepted into previously male-only clubs such as

bowling. Now, in the twenty first century, women represent New Zealand in many sports previously considered to be the domain of men.

(b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history

The Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens is associated with two major historical events, the First and Second World Wars. When war broke out in 1914, the croquet club transformed as a club in patriotic functions, with events and a shop in town to raise funds for clothing for troops abroad. Similar activities happened in the 1940s for the Second World War. This is an example of the practical support and community spirit shown throughout New Zealand by all sorts of groups and individuals in aid of New Zealanders serving in the military at these major events.

(e) The community association with, or public esteem for the place

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens demonstrably has an existing community associated with the place, being its current and past players and club members. As a recreational and social facility, the pavilion and greens have been associated with the people of Greymouth since 1911-1912 and the club's small but ongoing membership has ensured the building and grounds are utilised and well maintained. The repositioning and maintenance of the pavilion in 2017 shows local authority commitment for its ongoing use.

(j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens has some rarity value as it has one of a reduced number of purpose-built croquet club pavilions still actually used for croquet left in New Zealand. While pavilions exclusively for croquet clubs (or for combined clubs such as bowling and croquet or tennis and croquet) were fairly common throughout New Zealand, and many towns had at least one, many have been lost or are no longer used for their original function. The pavilion at the Makura Croquet Club is notable because it has remained in use for croquet, on this recreation ground site, since 1912.

Summary of Significance or Values

Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens is part of the history of women in sport and it has a strong cultural and social value, having brought people together at this place since the early twentieth century. The club's role in supporting patriotic functions during the First and

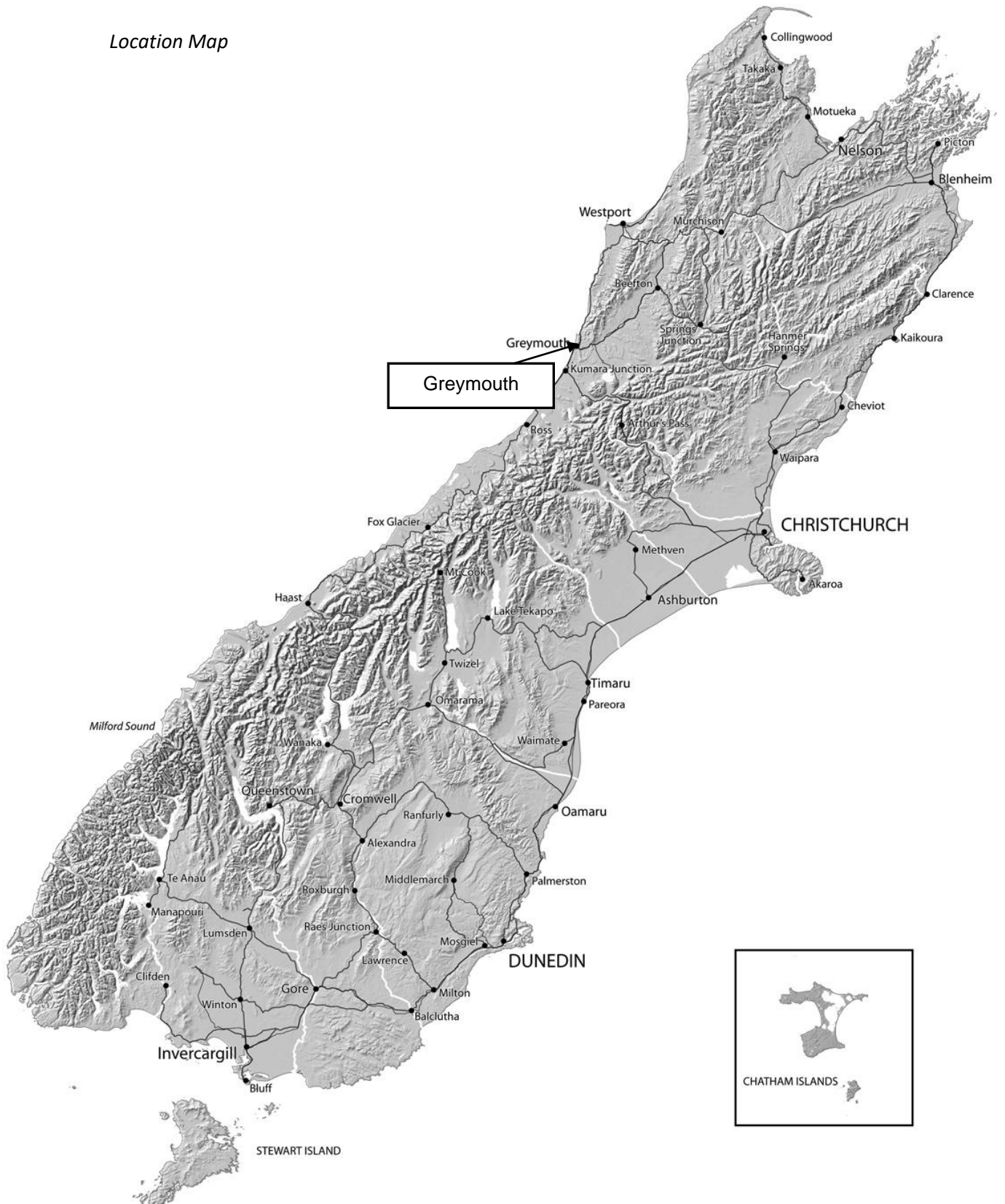
Second World Wars adds to its historical significance. Notable for its longevity and continuity of use, the pavilion itself is a surviving example of a building type that was once relatively common but now somewhat rare, especially in the context of still being used for croquet. Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens meets the threshold as a Category 2 historic place.

DRAFT

4. APPENDICES

4.1. Appendix 1: Visual Identification Aids

Location Map



Maps of Extent



The pink rectangle is the full recreation reserve boundary (Land Information New Zealand). The extent of the List entry for Makura Croquet Club Pavilion and Greens is in the northern corner, shown in red, as detailed below:



Detail of the Map of Extent

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF HOKITIKA
1613 square metres, more or less, being Reserve 2055, situated in Block IV, Mahinapua Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1960, p. 546. S.O. Plan 4862.

Dated at Hokitika this 3rd day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. 22/5004; D.O. 8/1/4)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—GREYMOUTH BOROUGH—REVELL CAMP RECREATION RESERVE
4657 square metres, more or less, being Reserve 46, situated in Block XII, Greymouth Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1928, p. 627. S.O. Plan 5684.

Dated at Hokitika this 20th day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/2/33; D.O. 8/18)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—GREY COUNTY—NGAHERE RECREATION RESERVE
1,8719 hectares, more or less, being Reserves 1835 and 2146, situated in Block VII, Mawheranui Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1944, p. 414; and 1969, p. 122. S.O. Plans 4339 and 5347.

Dated at Hokitika this 20th day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/2/19; D.O. 8/64)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—GREYMOUTH BOROUGH—GREY-MOUTH RECREATION RESERVE
7,1812 hectares, more or less, being Reserves 994 and 1806, situated in Block XII, Greymouth Survey District, and Reserve 1827, situated in Block IV, Cobden Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1928, p. 527; 1928, p. 617; 1928, p. 1426; 1940, p. 1658; and all OIC 653. S.O. Plans 2708 and 4202, and D.P. 1242. Subject to pipeline certificate created by K. 22097.

Dated at Hokitika this 20th day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/2/8; D.O. 8/18)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for scenic purposes, subject to the provisions of section 19 (1) (a) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—WESTLAND COUNTY—LAKE MAHINAPUA SCENIC RESERVE
502,1798 hectares, more or less, being part Reserves 1055 and 1056, Blocks VII, VIII, XI, and XII, Mahinapua Survey District. Balance *New Zealand Gazette*, 1907, p. 2618; and 1907, p. 2619. Plan marked S.G. 57058, deposited in the Head Office, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, and S.O. Plans 4174, 4614, and 5756.

Dated at Hokitika this 20th day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/3/23; D.O. 13/98)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—WESTLAND COUNTY—LAKE MAHINAPUA RECREATION RESERVE
26,2572 hectares, more or less, being part Reserve 1933, situated in Blocks VII and XI, Mahinapua Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1974, p. 1163. S.O. Plans 4614 and 5756.

Dated at Hokitika this 20th day of April 1979.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/3/23; D.O. 13/98)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for scenic purposes, subject to the provisions of section 19 (1) (a) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT—WESTLAND COUNTY—HOKITIKA GORGE SCENIC RESERVE
106,8370 hectares, more or less, being Reserve 1931, situated in Block V, Toaroha Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1953, p. 610. S.O. Plan 4601.

Dated at Hokitika this 7th day of December 1978.

A. N. MCGOWAN,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 10/3/8; D.O. 13/9)

Classification of Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, to be classified as a reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT—HUTT COUNTY
26,5575 hectares, more or less, being Lot 2, D.P. 16179, situated in Block I, Rimutaka Survey District. All C.T. 593/146.

15,8586 hectares, more or less, being Lot 1, D.P. 16179, situated in Block I, Rimutaka Survey District. All Proclamation K 35293.

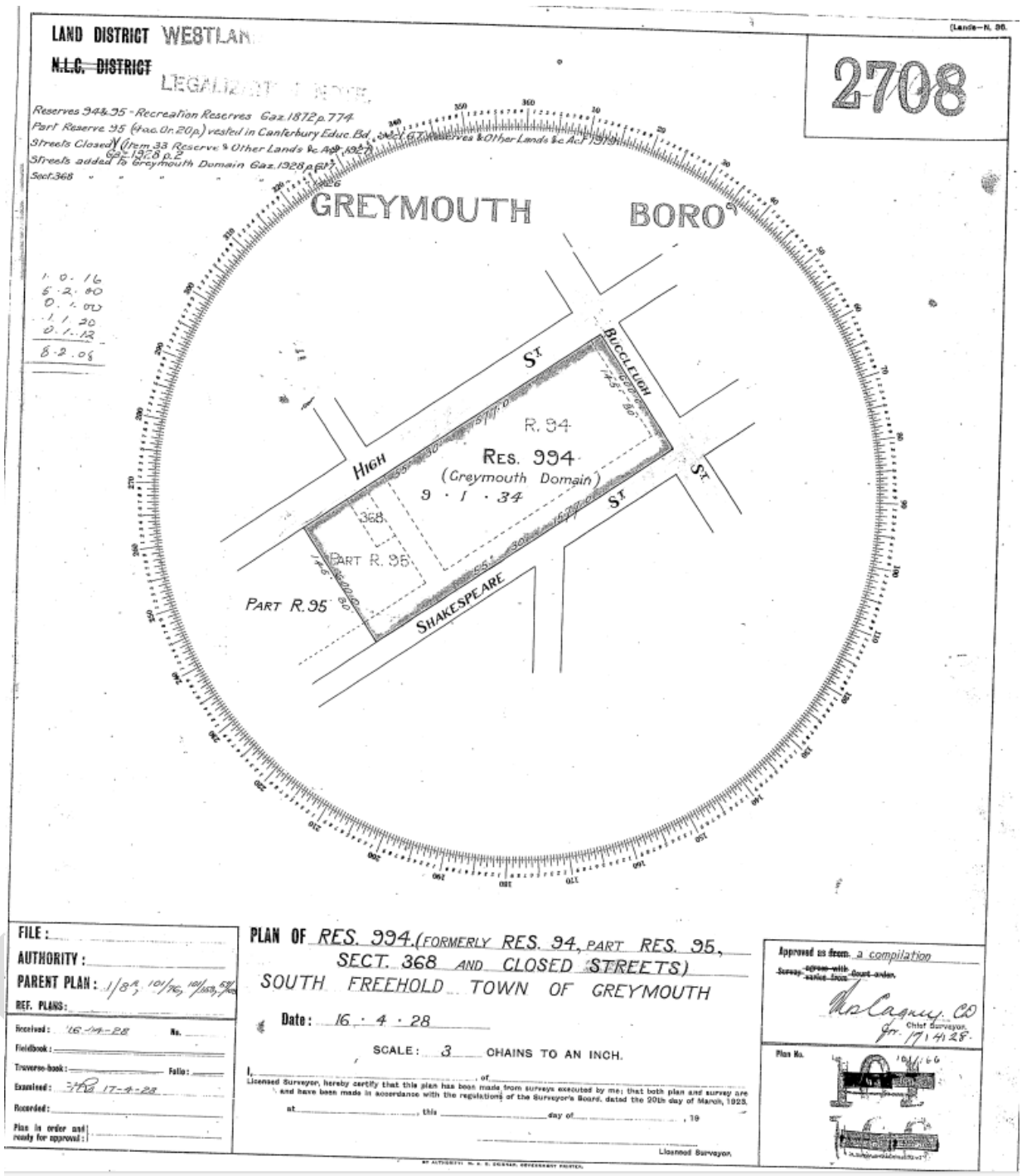
4.2. Appendix 2: Visual Aids to Historical Information

Historical Plans



Detail of circa 1860s map showing streets and small land parcels set out, with a blank area in the block bounded by High, Raleigh, Buccleugh and Shakespeare Streets and which became the Recreation Reserve. This map is signed by Malcolm Fraser who was district surveyor on the Canterbury West Gold Fields in 1863-1867 and chief surveyor for Westland in 1867-1869.⁹³ Archives New Zealand, Archway Record Code R18283279.

⁹³ URL: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fraser-sir-malcolm-3570> (accessed Jan. 2024).



S.O. 2708 showing Plan of Reserve 994 (Greymouth Domain) as at April 1928. Note: This states that this was formerly Reserve 94 and part of Reserve 95, Section 368 and some closed streets, South Freehold Town of Greymouth. At the top right corner it refers to NZ Gazette 1872, p. 774.

Historical Photographs



Makura Croquet Club Gala Day, 1921, Pratt (enlarged detail from framed photograph in Makura Croquet Club Pavilion)



Winner of the Golden Mallets and the Committee. Back: Mrs McKay, Mrs Smith (Treasurer), Mrs D. Tennent (Vice President). Front: Mrs Hogg, Mrs Mercer, Mrs Whibley (winner), Mrs Warnes, Miss Hambleton (Secretary). February 1934 (from framed image held in Makura Croquet Club Pavilion).



Detail from aerial photograph 21 May 1945, Land Information New Zealand SN369.
Red arrow marks the croquet club pavilion on an angle by High Street.



Makura Croquet Club Pavilion, circa 2008, supplied by Yvonne Davison (The siting of the pavilion at this date was on an angle towards High Street)

4.3. Appendix 3: Visual Aids to Physical Information

Current Photographs of Place



Club Day at Makura Croquet Club, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



North and east façades of Makura Croquet Club Pavilion showing ramp and seating, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Club Day at Makura Croquet Club, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Interior of Makura Croquet Club Pavilion with club member, David Ching, looking at Championships Board on west wall, R. Burgess, 29 November 2023, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

4.4. Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information

Part 4 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Chattels or object or class of chattels or objects (Section 65(6))

Under Section 65(6) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero relating to a historic place may include any chattel or object or class of chattels or objects –

- a) Situated in or on that place; and
- b) Considered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to contribute to the significance of that place; and
- c) Proposed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero.

Significance or value (Section 66(1))

Under Section 66(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may enter any historic place or historic area on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero if the place possesses aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

Category of historic place (Section 66(3))

Under Section 66(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may assign Category 1 status or Category 2 status to any historic place, having regard to any of the following criteria:

- a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history
- b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history
- c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history
- d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua
- e) The community association with, or public esteem for, the place
- f) The potential of the place for public education
- g) The technical accomplishment, value, or design of the place
- h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place
- i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement
- j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places
- k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for the purpose of assigning Category 1 or Category 2 status to a historic place, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3).

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for entering historic places or historic areas of interest to Māori, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3) or (5) or in regulations made under subsection (4).

NOTE: Category 1 historic places are ‘places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value.’ Category 2 historic places are ‘places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.’