



This memorial commemorates the enduring bonds between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and our shared sacrifice during times of war.

It is a symbol both of our common heritage, and of New Zealand's distinct national identity.

Dedication text on the memorial

BACKGROUND

Called 'Southern Stand', the memorial has 16 bronze sculptures set out in formation. The details on the standards evoke the themes of the memorial – New Zealand national identity, the long relationship with Britain, and our shared experience of wars.

A team from Dibble Art Co and Athfield Architects Ltd, led by sculptor **Paul Dibble** and architect **John Hardwick-Smith**, created the design.

The memorial was dedicated on 11 November 2006 by Her Majesty The Queen in the presence of the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and the United Kingdom, distinguished guests, veterans and many London-based New Zealanders.

POSITIONING OF SCULPTURES

The individual standards, in semi-grid formation, are like soldiers in procession, pouwhenua markers around Māori ancestral sites, or Celtic standing stones. They lean forward defiantly like warriors during haka, the barrel of a gun against a shoulder, or a defensive bat in cricket.

There are two overlapping formations. Ten standards form a diamond shaped grid with a leader carrying the dedication text. The other six stand apart to form the shape of the Southern Cross constellation. At night, their illuminated tops are crosses like the southern stars, pointing south to guide wandering Kiwis home.

Photographs by Simon Devitt

For further information visit:

www.mch.govt.nz/projects/memorials/london
or email londonmemorial@mch.govt.nz

The New Zealand / MEMORIAL

New Zealand Government

DETAIL OF THE MEMORIAL

Each of the first ten standards has a major theme but may also display other images.

Standard 1 / THE LEADER

The leader bears the dedication inscription in English and Māori. The carved silver fern insignia is based on the badge worn by New Zealand troops.

Standard 2 / THE FLAG BEARER

On each side of the flag bearer are cropped portions of the Union Jack (on the right) and the stars of the Southern Cross from the New Zealand Flag (on the left).

Standard 3 / MĀORI AT WAR

The Māori contribution to the war effort is recognised in manaia figures carved at the bottom and the Māori Pioneer Battalion flag at the top.

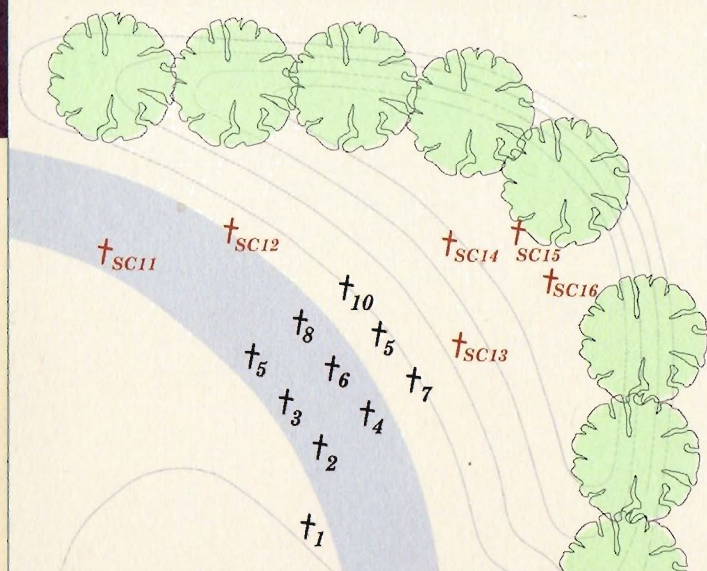
The text includes the part of the Treaty of Waitangi (signed by Māori and the British Crown in 1840) giving Māori the same rights as British citizens. Māori referred to it when they decided to fight in WW1.

Standard 4 / ARMY

This standard features the New Zealand Army 'Onwards' badge – poppies and a kowhaiwahi pattern – commonly found in Māori meeting houses. This pattern represents the white pointer shark – a symbol of fierce determination. Sitting on a high shelf is a fantail which can be an omen of death.

Standard 5 / TRADE

Trade was an integral part of the relationship between New Zealand and the United Kingdom. A mermaid with a sheep across her shoulders symbolises the first shipment of frozen sheep meat to Britain in 1882.



Standard 6 / WAR AT SEA & IN THE AIR

The relief models depict the actual planes and ships used by New Zealand forces and are a tribute to those who served in the airforce, navy and merchant navy. The other side of the standard carries the formal insignia of the RNZAF, Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.

Standard 7 / FARMING

The farmer leaning on a fence represents farming's central role in New Zealand society and culture. He is a typical 'kiwi bloke', the human face behind the successful trade partnership between New Zealand and the United Kingdom.



Standard 8 / SPORT & THE PACIFIC

Rugby, New Zealand's national game, like other sports introduced from Britain, is a vital part of Kiwi life. Half of the standard depicts a tapa cloth pattern. Tapa, common across the Pacific, is a stiff cloth made from beaten bark and highly decorated with geometric patterns.

Standard 9 / THE SEA

New Zealanders' love of the sea and the coast is expressed through 'antipodes' spelled out with pipi and toheroa shells. Each of the quotes reflects New Zealand's close affinity with the sea – something it shares with "Britannia".

Standard 10 / THE FOREST

A striking pair of kereru (native wood pigeons) perches on a high shelf with native plants.

"You were English and not English..." comes from New Zealand writer, Robin Hyde's, novel *The Godwits Fly* (1938) to express New Zealanders' yearning for England at the time.

Standards 11-16 / THE SOUTHERN CROSS

These standards make up the Southern Cross constellation. They are decorated with simple patterns of welded lines.

Number 14 displays a list of New Zealand cities arranged geographically from north to south, many of the names adopted from Britain.

AWARDS

Supreme Winner

The Best Awards, Designers Institute of New Zealand 2007

New Zealander of the Year

Architect Jon Rennie, New Zealand Society (London) 2007

Dedication Ceremony

International Visual Communication Association (UK) Award 2007