Combined Management Plan

Wellington Botanic Garden
Anderson Park
Bolton Street Memorial Park

JANUARY 2002

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Foreword

At the heart of Wellington City is an extensive and well-known open space resource, which is an important asset to the city and the focus of considerable public interest:

- The Wellington Botanic Garden is one of the most popular outdoor attractions in the city;
- Anderson Park is intensively used and its value is reflected by the vigour with which its retention as a sports ground has been defended;
- Bolton Street Memorial Park, also a Botanic Garden, is a popular place for passive recreation and contains a unique record of Wellington’s colonial history.

Previously, there were separate management plans for Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. There was no management plan for Anderson Park. This combined management plan has been produced to integrate their management while recognising the unique qualities of each.

A management plan is a working document, which sets out the objectives and policies for the management of an area, and how these shall be achieved. Section 41 (3) of the Reserves Act 1977 specifies that:

“The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles…for a reserve of that classification.”

The Reserves Act also requires that the management plan be kept under continuous review, so that it may be adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge. It is generally practicable to review the implementation of the management plan after approximately five years, and conduct a full-scale review after ten years. It should be noted that goals are generally long-term, as are many policies, which give guidance to dealing with situations as they arise. Some policies, however, relate to actions that need to be provided for in Council’s annual planning and business planning process.

On 16 August 1997 the Council publicly notified its intention to review the 1990 management plans for the Wellington Botanic Garden and the Bolton Street Memorial Park. It also notified its intention to include Anderson Park within the scope of the review and to prepare a combined management plan for all three areas. The draft was then prepared and published for public comment on 6 June 1998. Submissions received are acknowledged in Appendix 8. The draft was amended after receiving public submissions and approved by Council on 20 August 2001.

Gary Poole
Chief Executive
Kaiwhakahaere Matua
January 2002
Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Management Plan involved a steering group of:

- Mike Oates Asset Planner, Lands and Property, WCC
- Hugh Nicholson Policy Analyst, Commissioning, WCC
- Shona McAhon Consultant, Boffa Miskell Limited.

Invaluable general comments and advice were given by members of:

- The Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board
- The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens
- The Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park
- Staff responsible for the day-to-day management of the three parks covered by the plan.

Additional advice was provided by staff at the Historic Places Trust, Department of Conservation (especially Colin Miskelly), the Carter Observatory Board, Victoria University of Wellington (especially George Gibbs), and Wellington City Council.

Much of the background information came from the 1990 management plans for the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park.

The Management Plan was prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.

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All other photographs are by Neil Price, Wellington City Photographer.
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A combined management plan for Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park (referred to as the ‘three parks’) has been prepared to help rationalise management practices and optimise their close relationship.

The three parks are to be managed with different but complementary emphases (2.3):

Wellington Botanic Garden
- Promoting appreciation of plants and gardens in general;
- Conserving and interpreting the historic and natural features of a heritage landscape;
- Providing for public recreation in a mixed garden environment.

Anderson Park
- Providing for outdoor recreation.

Bolton Street Memorial Park
- Protecting and interpreting colonial history;
- Promoting appreciation of nineteenth century garden plants.

The policies have been formulated with the intention of meeting the three major goals for the Botanic Gardens of Wellington: - Heritage Conservation, Education and Recreation. (2.2)

Heritage Conservation

The cultural heritage of built, planted and introduced features which are of historical, social, aesthetic or scientific significance within the Gardens is to be protected and new developments are to be in keeping with their special character. (3.1)

A replanting programme for the tall tree framework is to be planned and implemented. (3.1.4 & 3.1.10)

The natural heritage of indigenous and native ecosystems, including both native bush remnants and wildlife, is to be protected. A separate management plan for managing the native bush areas has already been prepared. (3.2)

Education

A major review of plant collections is proposed with a view to rationalising the collections, building a reputation for excellence in specialised areas, meeting areas of public interest and enhancing landscape amenity. (3.3)

An interpretation plan has recently been prepared for Bolton Street Memorial Park and preparation of an interpretation plan for Wellington Botanic Garden is proposed. (3.4.1)

A sign guide is to be prepared in conjunction with the interpretation plans to ensure that signs throughout the three parks are consistent and effective. (3.4.2)

Education programmes of practical instruction such as demonstrations are to be further developed, provision of formal courses investigated and guided tours promoted. (3.5)

Recreation

A wide range of appropriate recreational uses is to be encouraged. (3.6)
Visitor patterns of Maori, Pacific Island groups and youth, who appear to be low frequency visitors, are to be investigated to assist with ensuring equality of access. (3.7)

Parking needs are to be reviewed including the possibility of introducing parking meters in the Rose Garden parking area and providing additional parking elsewhere around the site. (3.8)

A programme of public events is to be developed to encourage use throughout the year and attract a wide range of visitors. (3.10)

- Review and upgrading of various public facilities are proposed (3.10 & 3.11) including:
  - Provision of additional refreshment outlets;
  - Upgrading of the Begonia House complex and associated review of the Dell area;
  - Upgrading of public toilets;
  - Future functions of the Treehouse;
  - Provision of more shelter
  - Developing under-utilised parts of Wellington Botanic Garden.

Management

Developing an ‘identity’ for the Botanic Gardens and a marketing strategy is proposed to promote the Gardens as major attractions in the city. (3.16)

The Anderson Park / Rose Garden roadway is to be reviewed to investigate ways to improve traffic flow and parking, improve pedestrian safety and develop stronger links between Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. (3.17)

A landscape development plan for the combined area of the three parks is proposed, to develop an overall concept for future development of the area. This will address the results of the various reviews proposed. (3.18)

A long term programme for sponsorship is to be developed as a means of supplementary funding for special projects. (3.20)

The Council’s policies about periodic approaches from members of the public to commemorate deceased relatives within the three parks have been introduced. (3.22)

Various parcels of land in the vicinity of the Cable Car terminus / Skyline restaurant have been made Local Purposes Reserve and are to be managed as part of the Wellington Botanic Garden. (3.24)

The Crown-owned Observatory Reserve is a Local Purposes Reserve under the control of the Department of Conservation, control of which is likely to be transferred to the City Council in the future to rationalise management. The Carter Observatory Board, which owns the Carter Observatory site, is intending to develop the Thomas King Observatory as an additional facility for astronomical observations. (3.24)

An Implementation Plan for the various New Initiatives is included. (Part Four)
INTRODUCTION

In 1991 the Wellington City Council decided to manage four public gardens collectively as “The Botanic Gardens of Wellington” and in 1997 set up the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board, responsible to the Botanic Gardens Manager to provide an overview role in their management. The gardens have different botanic emphases:

- Wellington Botanic Garden General botanic collections
- Bolton Street Memorial Park Heritage roses
- Otari-Wilton’s Bush Indigenous plants
- Truby King Park Rhododendrons.

All four have significant conservation, heritage and recreational value and it is intended that they be managed and promoted to provide complementary interest and attractions.

The Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park are located within a few minutes walk of one another and are linked by Anderson Park. They form one large area of complementary open space, strategically close to the city centre. For this reason, it has been decided that their management should be integrated to optimise their close relationship and to rationalise management practices.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan sets out policies for the integrated management of the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park. These three areas are referred to collectively as “the three parks” in the following sections.

Policies are also included about the Carter Observatory, the Observatory Reserve and Cable Car terminus area, which are contiguous with the Wellington Botanic Garden. Visitor facilities and interpretation themes in these areas are complementary to that of the Garden and the open spaces are maintained by Garden staff.
Figure 1: Location Plan
1.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1.1.1 Location
The location and physical relationship of the three parks covered by this Management Plan, and the Observatories / Cable Car terminus area is shown in Figures 1, 2 and 5.

Full legal descriptions of the three parks are contained in Appendix 1.

1.1.2 Topography
The three parks are located on the southeast side of the Pipitea Stream valley, which was formed by displacement along the nearby Wellington Fault. The Wellington Botanic Garden comprises an area of comparatively sheltered, level ground in the valley bottom adjacent to Glenmore Street, backed by steep slopes that rise southeast to exposed ridge tops. The Carter Observatory, Observatory Reserve and Cable Car terminus area are located at the top of the main ridge, overlooking the city. The main ridge descends north to an artificial platform occupied by Anderson Park and the Lady Norwood Rose Garden. Beyond this, the Bolton Street Memorial Park follows a spur, truncated by the Wellington motorway, down to the central city.

The original landforms have been extensively modified in places. Pipitea Stream is now mainly piped underground to make way for Glenmore Street but flows for a short distance through the Wellington Botanic Garden. Anderson Park was formed by levelling part of the main ridge and filling a former gully. The Magpie, Glenmore and Soundshell Lawns were formed in a similar way.

1.1.3 Soils
Soil types are Paremata silt loam, Korokoro hill soil and Makara hill soil. These are low fertility soils with a high clay content and low pH.
1.1.4 Climate

Wellington has a cool temperate climate, with persistent, sometimes salt laden winds influenced by the proximity of Cook Strait. Shelter provided by the varied topography and mature pines on the hilltops, especially at the Wellington Botanic Garden, has created microclimates where more species can grow than would be possible on a more uniform and flat site.

1.1.5 Vegetation

At the time of European settlement Tinakori Hill was densely forested but there was less of this tall forest cover in the area now occupied by the three parks. Coastal broadleaf and/or podocarp broadleaf forest was found mainly in the damper gullies of the Wesleyan Reserve land, and on the south face and parts of the north face of the Magpie Hill/Glenmore slopes. The valley now occupied by Anderson Park was probably also forested as a large matai is known to have been there. The remainder of the reserve land, including the Salamanca slope and cemetery, was clad mainly in tall kanuka / manuka shrubland which, from its height, would have been at least 90 years old.

Although the tall forest species did not survive, significant remnants of the original native forest remain in the Wellington Botanic Garden. Areas of secondary native bush are now regenerating in the gullies at Bolton Street Memorial Park.

Both botanic gardens now contain extensive introduced plantings including formal displays and plant collections at the Wellington Botanic Garden and ‘old world’ semi-naturalised garden plants from the nineteenth century at the Bolton Street Memorial Park. Historic conifers are a dominant feature in both botanic gardens.

1.1.6 Wildlife

Birdlife tends to be sparse at the Bolton Street Memorial Park, due to inadequate food sources and nesting sites and the presence of domestic predators, but is more plentiful in the Wellington Botanic Garden. Introduced bird species are most visible. Species that have small territories like blackbirds, songthrush, house sparrow, dunnock (hedge sparrows) and chaffinches are present year round and species with larger territories like the white-backed magpie, starlings and rosella parakeet use parts of the Garden. (The magpie is now regarded as a pest due to its aggressive tendencies.)

The principal native species are the fantail, greywarbler and tui. The Wellington Botanic Garden is an important breeding habitat for the greywarbler and tuis from the Karori Reservoir area visit in spring. Kingfishers come to the Garden in summer, and sometimes breed, but migrate north in winter. Kereru have been regularly sighted in the Garden over the past few years - perhaps as a result of possum control and increased food source.

Brown skink (*Oligosoma zelandicum*) have been sighted at the Bolton Street Memorial Park and ornate skink *Cyclodina ornata* at the Wellington Botanic Garden*. Based on the habitats present in the Gardens and the distribution of other lizards in central Wellington four other species are likely to be present though there are no recent confirmed sightings*. These are:

- copper skink (*Cyclodina aenea*);
- common skink (*Oligosoma nigriplantare*);
- common gecko (*Hoplodactylus maculatus*); and

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1 *Distribution of Reptiles in Wellington Conservancy, with a key to lizard species,* Colin Miskelly, Department of Conservation, February 1995.

2 *Personal comment, Dr Colin Miskelly, Department of Conservation, 1998.*
• forest gecko \textit{(Hoplodactylus granulatus)}. All six species are protected under the Wildlife Act. (See Appendix 2 for habitat requirements.)

The New Zealand glow worm \textit{(Arachnocampa luminosa)} occurs on damp shaded banks in the Wellington Botanic Garden and is an attraction for visitor groups.

The native forest areas and certain exotic plants are important to wildlife, particularly birds.

1.2 \textbf{HISTORICAL OUTLINE}

1.2.1 \textbf{Maori Settlement}

Prior to European settlement the Maori communities of Te Aro, Kumutoto and Pipitea occupied the area which was to become the town of Wellington. In 1840, when the original site planned for European settlement in the Hutt valley was deemed unsuitable, the European settlers “proceeded to lay out the new city over pas, cultivations and burial sites as though they did not exist.”

In 1847, a parcel of land, later to become part of the Wellington Botanic Garden, was given to the Kumutoto Maori in compensation for the land taken in 1840. The map from the McCleverty Award deed\textsuperscript{4} shows a cultivation in the vicinity of the upper Cable Car / Upland Road area. This land, comprising approximately 52 acres, was purchased back by the government in 1851 and was then included in the Wesleyan land, which became part of the Botanic Garden in 1871.

1.2.2 \textbf{Wellington Botanic Garden}

\textit{‘The Botanic Garden, Wellington - A New Zealand History 1840-1987’} by Winsome Shepherd and Walter Cook is a comprehensive and well-researched account of the Wellington Botanic Garden’s establishment and development. Published in 1988 to mark the centenary of the Wellington City Council’s administration of the Garden in 1991, it is recommended reading for anyone wanting to find out more about the Garden.

\textbf{Establishment}

In 1839 the Directors of the New Zealand Company made provision for a Town Belt during the planning of Wellington. Land for a Botanic Garden was allocated to 13 acres of the Town Belt alongside what is known as Glenmore Street today. In 1869 the Botanic Garden Act was passed and management of the Garden was entrusted to a Board under the auspices of the New Zealand Institute, the forerunner of the Royal Society of New Zealand. James Hector was appointed Manager of the Garden in 1868.

In 1891 the Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act dissolved the Botanic Garden Board and vested control in the Wellington City Council. The Act contained a provision that the original 13 acres in the 1869 Act be maintained as a botanic garden in perpetuity. An additional provision was made for the Government to use 6 acres as a site for an observatory. The Dominion Observatory was established on the site in 1907 but the land was not declared an Observatory Reserve until 1962.

The Carter Observatory, located on a separate site, originated when C. R. Carter bequeathed 2,240 Pounds to the New Zealand Institute in 1896 for building an observatory. Ambiguities in his will and disagreement over who should receive the
money delayed any action until 1938 when the Carter Observatory Act was passed.

Development

The Botanic Garden went through an early period of formation and expansion followed by a long period of maintenance with comparatively minor changes.

During the 1869-1891 period of administration by the New Zealand Institute the Garden developed to meet three identifiable but overlapping needs:

i) For Government - a trial ground for examining the economic potential of plants, particularly forestry species.

ii) For scientists - a garden for the study and collection of indigenous flora and the establishment of exotic plants.

iii) For the public - a place of recreation and enjoyment.

The Garden Reserve underwent intensive development:

- it was fenced and mapped,
- paths were formed and named,
- the Sound Shell lawn was levelled and laid out as a Teaching Garden,
- areas of native forest were ringed with trees to provide shelter,
- plants were labelled, and
- extensive plantings made on ridges and along the Main Drive and around what was then called the lily pond.

It was a well formed and cared for Botanic Garden when, in 1891, the Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act was passed and control passed to the City Council. At the time of the passing of the Vesting Act there were, however, three major issues facing the Garden:

- Spread of gorse in the Garden;
- Broken fences;
- Lack of funds.

With the Garden under Wellington City Council control, all development had to be funded by the ratepayers. Mr Gibb continued as Head Gardener under the new administration. Public use of the Garden increased with the establishment of the Kelburn Cable Car in 1902 and introduction of tramways up Glenmore Street in 1904.

Gibb retired in 1901 and George Glen became the Head Gardener. In 1904 he was made Superintendent of the Baths and Reserves Department, a position in which he was to remain until his retirement in 1918. The huge task of filling and developing the Anderson Park Gully as a Recreation Ground was carried out. Many of the earlier plantings of trees in the Main Garden were removed and the area was extensively replanted, including magnolias along the Bamboo Path. A ti tree arch spanned the entrance path in Hector’s Teaching Garden. The Teaching Garden, with parterre plantings dating from 1880, was retained until 1910, after which it was gradually replaced by a rose garden. This area is now the Sound Shell lawn.

J. G. Mackenzie was the first Director of Parks and Reserves from 1918 to 1947. Under his directorship the Garden saw its two biggest changes:

- the completion of the Anderson Park extension which was completed in 1934,
• the development of Magpie and Glenmore Lawns, requiring a ridge in the south-west section of the garden to be levelled and used to fill an adjacent gully.

Mackenzie also worked closely with Leonard Cockayne to establish Otari Open Air Native Plant Museum (now Otari-Wilton’s Bush.)

Edward Hutt succeeded Mackenzie in 1947. The most publicly visible event that occurred during his directorship was the transformation of the Anderson Park extension into the Lady Norwood Rose Garden, which was opened in 1953. The Begonia House was also built and a Peace Garden established.

In 1965 Ian Galloway replaced Hutt as Director of Parks and Recreation. Most of his work involved maintaining the existing plantings and buildings but visitor and staff facilities were also improved. The waterfall was built, and the herb and succulent gardens established. It was during this period that the Wahine storm struck, which destroyed a large number of the mature trees. The highly successful ‘Summer City’ festival at the Dell and Anderson Park was established in 1979, bringing increased public use of the Garden.

In 1983 an Interpretative Centre was established in the Winding House that had previously housed the engine for the cable car. This centre contained botanical, horticultural and historical displays and information relating to the Botanic Garden. The Centre was closed in 1987.

In 1986 Richard Nanson succeeded Ian Galloway as Director. There were several significant achievements under his directorship:

• initiating and planning the 1991 Centennial of City Council management of the Garden;
• the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden (now Gardens) was established in 1989;
• the first comprehensive management plan for the Garden was produced in 1990;
• a new Education and Environment Centre (The Treehouse) was built above the Main Garden in 1991. This provides a visitor information centre, education facility, staff offices and headquarters for the New Zealand office of the World
Wide Fund for Nature.

In 1991 Mike Oates was appointed Curator of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington. During his curatorship, several new developments took place:

- the Centenary of Wellington City Council management of the Garden, including the Floriade Festival;
- the Cable Car lookout area was redeveloped in 1995;
- the Duck Pond area was redeveloped in 1997;
- the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board, responsible to the Botanic Gardens Curator / Manager, was established in 1997. (See Appendix 3 for an outline of the Board’s functions.)
- the Botanic Garden Playground was redeveloped in 2001.

A summary of key events that have occurred in the history of the Wellington Botanic Garden is contained in Appendix 4.

1.2.3 Anderson Park

Anderson Park was the result of expansion of the city to the north. During the 1880’s and 1890’s Councillor Anderson began leading pressure to build a recreation ground in Thorndon as all the recreation grounds were then located to the south and too far distant for residents in the expanding northern suburbs. The opening of the Cable Car in 1902 and the expansion of the Kelburn and Northland suburbs brought even more people into the area north of the central city.

After many years of indecision about a suitable site and difficulties with raising the necessary money, the long-proposed site at the south-west end of the Bolton Street Cemetery, was finally agreed to. This comprised two blocks of the cemetery (Public Cemetery No 5 and Church of England Cemetery No 3) which had been under the control of the Botanic Garden Board since 1875 by way of a ‘goodwill’ agreement with the Cemetery Trust. This agreement was further formalised in 1891 with the closing of the Cemetery to further burials and the vesting of the Botanic Garden in the Wellington City Council.
In 1906 a loan of 8,000 pounds was raised, with the Mayor noting that there was to be “no unnecessary delay in putting in hand the work of making the proposed new recreation ground at Sydney Street.” Fifty-five graves had to be disinterred but public pressure was such that protest about the disinterments was overcome. The recreation ground was formed by filling part of a valley beside the Wellington Botanic Garden, a considerable undertaking at the time.

Anderson Park was completed in 1910. In addition to the sports ground a small children’s playground was also developed after the reserves committee approved a development scheme for it in 1919. The deep gully that was left behind the Park was used as a tip until it was filled in the early 1930’s. This involved extensive recontouring, drainage and stormwater disposal. The extended park was used for sports fields until the Second World War when it was used for an American Marine Camp. It then returned to sports use until the Lady Norwood Rose Garden was developed and the sports area was reduced to its present size. The Park was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve in 1980.

1.2.4 Bolton Street Memorial Park

‘Unquiet Earth’ by M. H. Alington contains a complete and detailed history of the Bolton Street Cemetery (now Bolton Street Memorial Park) and of the early history of Anderson Park when it was part of the cemetery. It is a valuable reference for anyone interested in finding out more about these parks.

The Colonial Years

When Captain William Mein Smith, Chief Surveyor of the New Zealand Company, arrived at Port Nicolson in January 1840, he carried detailed instructions for the laying out of the new town. Amongst them was a request that he provide “ample reserves for all public purposes such as cemetery…botanical garden…” etc.

Approximately 7.3 ha between Bolton and Sydney Streets were duly set aside as a cemetery and were available for use when the town sections were given out in July 1840. This was to be the town’s only burial ground apart from a small area to the south for Roman Catholic burials.

When Bishop Selwyn arrived in 1842, he wished to consecrate a portion of the cemetery for burials of members of the Church of England, as had been done in Auckland. A locally appointed land board made him a grant that included the portion already in use for all burials, regardless of creed. The Bishop’s request subsequently met with strong opposition from those whose deceased relatives lay in the ground to be consecrated, to which they themselves, when deceased, would not be admitted. After seven years of sometimes bitter controversy, agreement was reached, and the cemetery was divided into three.

In 1851 a title was issued for the Church of England portion in Bolton Street, together with some reserved land further to the west for expansion. The Jewish community received its title in 1852. The public portion, accessed from Sydney Street, was not given a title until 1860. Three separate boards of trustees administered the three cemetery areas until February 1st 1892, when the entire cemetery was closed to all burials except those of certain next of kin. Control passed to the Wellington City Council where it has remained ever since. (The map in Figure 3 shows the divisions within the cemeteries that were established for the different religious communities).

Encroachments

Since 1859 boundary encroachments to the original 7.3 ha cemetery have reduced the area to 2.4 ha. In 1859, 4046 square metres on the south side of Bolton Street
were given over to the Church of England for a parsonage. In 1868 an area of 303 square metres was made available for a time service observatory. This was dismantled in 1906 to make way for the Seddon Memorial, which was erected in 1909.

In 1885 the formation of Glenbervie Road (now Upper Bowen Street) from the entrance to the public cemetery in Sydney Street through to Tinakori Road took land from all three cemetery areas although no graves were disturbed. The Public Cemetery Reserve land to the west was closed in 1891, and the remains of 55 burials were reinterred to enable the formation of a recreation ground for Thorndon (now Anderson Park). In 1928 a small area adjacent to the Sydney Street entrance, and larger strips near Tinakori Road, were taken for the Bowen Street extension. No graves were disturbed during this work.

**Effects of the Wellington Motorway**

In 1960 proposals were being formulated to extend the Wellington Urban Motorway through the Bolton Street Cemetery. As the public became aware of these proposals, considerable opposition was generated and in 1964 the Bolton Street Cemetery Preservation Society was formed with the objective of preventing the despoilation of the cemetery. Three authorities – the Wellington City Council, National Roads Board and Ministry of Works – were involved in the advancement of plans for the motorway but the City Council was responsible for the final decision. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1967 to allow construction work to proceed. Work commenced in 1968 and progressed through the seventies to its completion in 1978. The severing of the Bolton Street Cemetery by the motorway destroyed 1 ha of historic site and necessitated the reinterment of approximately 3700 graves. The integrity and character of the Bolton Street Cemetery had been...
Figure 3: Bolton Street Cemetery C.1852:
Showing Areas of Grants for Public,
Jewish and Church of England Use
Figure 4: Bolton Street Memorial
Park Encroachments
To ameliorate some of the motorway impacts, the National Roads Board agreed to provide a connecting link between the two portions of the bisected cemetery. This was to be a piazza or wide platform over the motorway but initial work was subsequently abandoned in favour of a small footbridge.

In 1965 the National Roads Board agreed to give a 0.4 ha block of land bounded by Bowen, Mowbray and Bolton Streets to the City to make up for the loss of approximately 1.5 ha of land taken for motorway purposes. The National Roads Board did not acquire the land and subsequently indicated that it could not afford to purchase it. After much debate the National Roads Board gave the Wellington City Council $500,000 to assist with the purchase of the site and provided an additional $50,000 to upgrade the Mortuary Chapel.

A commercial development on the land was subsequently proposed. In 1987 a plan for a 12 storey office building and a 6 storey underground carpark with the Memorial Park on its roof was approved by the City Council, the Friends of Bolton Street Cemetery and the Historic Places Trust. The rooftop area was leased to the Council for a period of 999 years from 1989 with perpetual rights of renewal and a $1 annual rent, if demanded, which is not subject to review. The project was completed in 1990 and the National Roads Board funding was used in the development of the Memorial Park and replication of the Mortuary Chapel (now Memorial Chapel.)

Three buildings have been associated with the Bolton Street Memorial Park. Both the Church of England section and the public section of the cemetery had their own Sexton and a cottage was built for each in 1857. The Church’s cottage still stands in Bolton Street adjacent to the Memorial Park and was restored in 1978.

The Public Sexton’s cottage, which backed onto the north-eastern boundary of the Jewish section of the cemetery, was demolished in 1908.

A new church was built in Mulgrave Street replacing the St Paul’s on the Government Reserve. This meant that a chapel was required for funeral services in the church cemetery. A simple building based on a design by Frederick Thatcher was erected in December 1866. Some of the timber from the dismantled first St Paul’s was used in its construction. In the early years of this century, its use began to decrease and by 1922 it was so derelict that a decision was made to demolish it. The Early Settlers and Historical Association worked for six years to save the chapel and in 1928 achieved its goal. Subsequent repainting and repairs kept it standing until it was dismantled for the motorway in 1969. Unfortunately, the original could not be reconstructed due to general deterioration and, instead, a replica was built on the roof plaza adjacent to the cottage on the same axis as the original chapel. It now contains memorial and interpretative material.

Historic Significance

The Memorial Park is an Historic Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and a Heritage Area under the District Plan. It is historically significant for a number of reasons.

- Together with Mount Street (Roman Catholic Cemetery) it was the first Wellington burial ground. It commemorates many early pioneers such as Edward Gibbon Wakefield and John Plimmer.
- It has wide historical links in commemorating notable leaders such as Richard John Seddon, Harry Holland, Samuel Parnell and James Edward Fitzgerald.
- It is a good example of a typical 19th century cemetery with its memorials of
stone, iron and wood forming an irregular vertical profile made up of slabs, pedestals, statuary, crosses, artificial mounds of stones, etc. (Refer H. L. White’s ‘Monuments and their Inscriptions’, London 1978).

- The number and variety of fences surrounding the graves are of particular significance. They are comparatively rare within New Zealand and, quite apart from their historical value, are extremely attractive for their combination of wilding plants and wrought iron work.
PART TWO: GOALS AND STRATEGIC FIT

2.1 STRATEGIC VISION

The over-riding statement of intention by which this management plan is guided is the Strategic Vision for all the Botanic Gardens of Wellington.

To enhance people’s awareness and appreciation of plants and their environment, provide appropriate recreational opportunities, and manage and protect our diverse cultural and natural heritage.

2.2 GOALS

From this vision the following goals have been derived. These apply to all four gardens but the emphasis of specific policies will vary from one Garden to another, depending upon the context.

Heritage Conservation

To manage and protect the diverse cultural and natural heritage within the Gardens by:

• Maintaining and enhancing the essential qualities and characteristics of the landscape;
• Protecting and managing historical and cultural elements and features;
• Protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems.

Making a significant contribution to the maintenance of biodiversity by:

• Participating in threatened species recovery programmes;
• Maintaining and developing plant collections of conservation value.

Education

To provide diverse opportunities for people to appreciate and understand the significance and uses of plants and natural communities by:

• Developing and maintaining plant collections;
• Supporting and conducting research;
• Providing formal and informal education;
• Developing and enhancing interpretation.

Recreation

To offer a diverse range of accessible and appropriate leisure and recreational opportunities that enhance and satisfy visitor needs by:

• Providing and facilitating a comprehensive programme of events;
• Developing and maintaining a network of tracks and walkways suitable for a range of interests and abilities;
• Providing a range of indoor and outdoor facilities suitable for recreational and leisure activities.

2.3 RELATIONSHIPS OF THE FOUR BOTANIC GARDENS

The four botanic gardens are to be managed as complementary resources, with a different emphasis in each.

The Wellington Botanic Garden is a 25 hectare park with botanical collections,
comprising a mixture of formal garden areas, native forest remnants and pine plantations. It is one of Wellington’s major visitor attractions and is a venue for many cultural events and performances.

Emphasis:

• promoting appreciation of plants and gardens in general;
• conserving and interpreting the historic and natural features of a heritage landscape;
• providing for public recreation in a mixed garden environment.

Otari Native Botanic Garden and Wilton’s Bush Reserve (Otari-wilton’s Bush) is the only botanic garden in New Zealand dedicated solely to native plants. It is also the country’s foremost native plant collection with approximately 2 hectares in cultivation. There are 75 hectares of mature and regenerating native forest. The Garden is a popular recreational area for Wellingtonians and a major resource for scientists, and horticulturists.

Emphasis:

• promoting appreciation of New Zealand’s native plants;
• conserving New Zealand’s native plants;
• providing for public recreation in a ‘natural’ environment.
Bolton Street Memorial Park was originally the Church of England, Jewish, and Public Cemetery for the Wellington Colony and is now an inner city park. It contains an extensive collection of heritage roses and a Chapel / Visitor Centre where the public can find information on the graves. It forms an important green link between downtown Wellington and the Wellington Botanic Garden.

Emphasis:
- protecting and interpreting colonial history;
- promoting appreciation of nineteenth century heritage garden plants.

Truby King Park comprises the historic house and garden of Sir Frederick and Isabella Truby King and includes a major collection of rhododendrons. The property is currently undergoing restoration and is not yet widely used by the public.

Emphasis:
- providing a showcase for the specialist rhododendron collection;
- conserving and interpreting an historic garden.

2.4 STRATEGIC FIT

The three parks covered by this management plan are subject to several statutes and the District Plan. These are briefly described in Appendix 5. This management plan sets out how the Council intends to use the powers given to it under legislation and is to be the primary reference for decision-making. If a resource consent is required for any activity within the three parks, the District Plan must also be complied with.

In preparing the management plan, the Council’s Strategic Plan has also been taken into account. This sets out a vision for the future of Wellington together with principles, priorities and objectives. Appendix 6 contains a table showing the new initiatives and policies in this management plan that contribute to achieving the Council’s Strategic Plan.
Policies are goal-oriented – grouped according to the three goals for all the Botanic Gardens of Wellington (see Part Two):

- Heritage Conservation;
- Education;
- Recreation.

A Management section covers general policies not applicable under these headings.

There are two types of policies:

1. Management Policies which set out principles (e.g. providing for a range of recreational opportunities), provide for the everyday management of the three parks (e.g. maintaining a high standard of floral displays) or give guidance for situations as they arise (e.g. requests for donation of artworks.)

2. New Initiatives which set out specific actions or projects. Part Four contains an implementation plan for these initiatives.

The Wellington City District Plan discusses Heritage as “aspects of the natural and cultural environment that are inherited from the past, that provide a context for the present and that shape the future. Heritage provides the community with a sense of continuity and the ability to identify with their City through evidence of its past in the existing environment.”
Natural and cultural heritage is very much interwoven within the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park, and the distinction between the two is not always clear. For instance, native bird species are part of our natural heritage but have come to depend upon exotic as well as native plants for food within the three parks. In the context of this plan natural heritage focuses on significant components of indigenous and native ecosystems. Cultural heritage includes the built, planted and introduced features which are of historical, social, aesthetic or scientific significance within the three parks.

It should be noted that these are places that, by their very nature, change over time as plants grow and conditions such as micro-climates change. Conservation, as distinct from preservation, allows for them to evolve within the framework and spirit of the past.

3.1 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.1.1 General

Both the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park are listed as Heritage Areas in the Wellington City District Plan. Bolton Street Memorial Park is also registered as an Historic Area under the Historic Places Act 1993. Special notification and consent processes are required. Under the Resource Management Act 1991, full resource consent will be required for any works where some form of consent is required (e.g. a building consent) and the Historic Places Trust must be notified.

Policies
1. The Historic Places Trust shall be consulted early on in the planning of any works that involve the destruction, damage or modification of listed heritage features. Where plant heritage or the heritage character of part or all of the three parks is an issue, specialist advice may also be sought.

WELLINGTON BOTANIC GARDEN

3.1.2 Landscape Character

The Garden is notable for the diversity of its environments, ranging from sheltered gullies and streams, to steep hillsides and exposed hilltops. The native forest remnants and nineteenth century conifer plantings are a dominant element, which provides a framework of vegetation and shelter for the horticultural collections, formal planting beds and lawns. The series of recognisable areas with different scents, smells, micro-climates, wildlife and seasonal changes provide environments which appeal to a wide cross section of the public.

It is important that these qualities are protected while providing for increasing visitor numbers and adapting to new demands. A comprehensive landscape development plan is proposed to set an overall direction for future development of this special landscape. (See 3.18.)

Policies
1. The landscape character, atmosphere and scenic amenity of the Garden shall be protected.
2. The vegetation in the Garden, particularly that which is characteristic and which has become an identifiable feature, shall be protected and enhanced, and recognised in replanting programmes.
3. All new buildings and structures shall be designed and sited to complement the landscape character of the Garden. Proposals to erect any new buildings or structures shall be advertised for public comment.

### 3.1.3 Historic and Cultural Features

The whole of the Garden is listed as a Heritage Area in the District Plan and three features are listed specifically as Heritage Buildings or Objects. These are:

- the gazebo in the main garden, 1914;
- the wrought iron main entrance gate and fence at Glenmore Street;
- the overseer’s house, 1876, (also classified as category “II” by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust).

In order to manage the Garden as a Heritage Area it is necessary to define the features that give it this status so that they can be appropriately maintained and the effects of new developments assessed. These features may include items that, individually, do not warrant heritage listing but which, in combination, tell the story of the Garden’s development. They may include specific features such as the Joy Fountain, stables and historic potting sheds, typical detailing such as stone walls, or trees and plantings of particular eras.

More recent features such as donated artworks or special civic projects like the Peace Flame Garden also have cultural associations. While the Garden is an ideal location for such features, it is not simply a repository, and applications need to be carefully considered in the context of the Garden as a whole. Preferably, Council should take the initiative to seek suitable artworks or projects where a specific opportunity within the Garden is identified.

### New Initiatives

1. A thorough assessment of the Wellington Botanic Garden’s heritage values, including more recent cultural features such as artworks, shall be carried out and a descriptive list and location map of all the items considered to have historic or cultural value shall be prepared and included in the Management Plan as an appendix. This shall be carried out as part of the asset management planning for the Garden. Assistance from local historians and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust shall be sought in preparing the list.

### Policies

1. All items included in the list shall be protected and maintained to a high standard. Advice from suitably qualified historians, artisans, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust shall be sought on issues relating to the conservation of specific features.

2. Donated or commissioned artworks shall be sought for predetermined sites, according to specified requirements, in preference to accepting ad hoc donations.

3. Donated artwork or proposed cultural projects shall be approved by the Botanic Gardens Manager, after consultation with the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens and Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board and, where appropriate, with specialist groups such as the Wellington Sculpture Trust, taking into account:
   - whether a suitable site can be found where the proposed feature would be appropriate to the immediate context and setting; and
• whether the proposed feature contributes to the overall character and cultural associations in the Garden.

3.1.4 Tree Framework / Replanting Programme

The skyline of the Wellington Botanic Garden is characterised by many tall conifers, most of which are pines. These, together with the native forest remnants, provide the main framework of vegetation in the Garden although other tall tree species do occur, mainly as specimen trees. With assistance, tall forest species within the native forest remnants should eventually re-emerge but this will be a long-term process.

The pines are an important part of the Garden’s character and have also helped to create microclimates by providing shelter. They are some of the oldest pines in New Zealand and, because of their age, some of the trees are dying, are unhealthy or damaged and so represent a safety hazard. Already some groups of trees have been removed and other groups will be removed when they present a safety risk. A replanting programme needs to be planned to ensure that there is a continuity of tall trees to provide shelter and an appropriate visual framework for the Garden.

The conifers contribute a recognised character to the Garden, have demonstrated their suitability to the site conditions and have important historic and scientific value. Therefore, replanting should include a significant proportion of these species (see 3.3.4.) However, in close proximity to the native forest remnants, the pines present management problems as pine needles on the forest floor smother potential native regeneration and wilding pines occur. Future replanting of the conifers will need to be reviewed with regard to siting, most particularly on the
exposed ridge tops, where the existing conifers form landmarks and provide shelter but are in close proximity to native forest remnants. Buffer planting of other species around the native forest remnants will be considered to reduce the adverse effects of the conifers on the native forest.

It is important that the tall tree framework is kept simple to provide a consistent unifying element through the Garden but accent planting of other tall tree species can supplement the main conifer / native forest framework, to provide feature areas of interest. There is potential to develop more accent planting, particularly as buffer plantings around the native forest remnants, or in under-developed areas of the Garden (see 3.13.) These should be collections in their own right with botanical / educational value which also provide appropriate settings and shelter for other collections. Species need to be selected for suitability to site conditions, botanical interest and compatibility with the native forest remnants, and may include feature plantings of selected native species.

New Initiatives
1. A Tree Plan shall be prepared as part of the landscape development plan (see 3.18) which will show the location and themes for future replanting of the tree framework in the Garden, taking into account:
   • the suitability of species to site conditions; and
   • objectives for the tall tree framework such as shelter and visual character.
2. A programme for sourcing and propagating plant material for replanting the tree framework shall be prepared and implemented as soon as possible.

Policies
1. Tall conifers shall be retained as a key element of the tree framework but future planting shall be situated away from the edges of the native forest remnants, taking into account the effect of the prevailing wind in carrying pine needles and seed into the remnants and potential to protect against this with buffer planting.
2. The potential for providing food sources for native birds shall be considered when selecting species for replanting.
3. Prior to the removal of any vegetation its historic, scientific and aesthetic merit shall be assessed against the reasons for its removal. Where necessary, for continuance of the genetic resource, propagation shall be undertaken before removal.

ANDERSON PARK

3.1.5 Landscape Character
Anderson Park is essentially a sports ground and its open expanse of playing field contrasts with the detailed, planted character of the two adjacent botanic gardens. Its landscape character derives principally from the pohutukawas around the north-west and north-east boundaries, eucalyptus around the north boundary and the plantings on the Wesley Road slope to the south-east. This contrasting character, together with the access and circulation problems associated with the Rose Garden area, (see 3.8) creates a barrier between the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. There is little visual linkage that tells visitors that the two botanic gardens are related open spaces.

Proposals in 1991 to reduce the size of the playing field and develop a peace garden link between the Rose Garden and the Memorial Park met with widespread
opposition. After subsequent public consultation in 1995 it has now been accepted that a full size cricket / soccer ground will remain. However, the provision of a safe pedestrian link along the roadway and a better visual link between the two botanic gardens would greatly enhance the integrated management of the three parks. A review of pedestrian and vehicle circulation in the area is proposed and this should incorporate landscape development. (See 3.8 & 3.17.)

New Initiatives

1. The review of the visitor roadway skirting Anderson Park shall also address developing visual linkage between the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park through:
   - appropriate detailing of paving, fencing and site furniture; and
   - appropriate planting themes along the edge of Anderson Park and on the slope below Wesley Road.

Policies

1. Planting shall take account of:
   - the potential to include elements from the proposed tree frameworks for the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park;
   - the planting character of the Rose Garden and area around the Seddon Memorial;
   - the potential to encourage bird movement between the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park by providing cover and food sources.

BOLTON STREET MEMORIAL PARK

3.1.6 Landscape Character

Bolton Street Memorial Park has a peaceful and contemplative atmosphere appropriate to a cemetery. The layout is informal and the garden, with its many naturalised plants growing in profusion, has a ‘wild’, ‘old world’ quality that adds to
the sense of history. Rich in detail of pathways, historic artefacts and plants, the Park invites quiet exploration and appreciation of Wellington’s colonial history.

**Policies**

1. The relaxed and informal character of the Memorial Park shall be maintained.

2. In appropriate areas the ‘wild’ garden theme of naturalised garden plants that were introduced during the nineteenth century shall be maintained, provided that graves and monuments are not damaged by vegetation.

3. The historic character of the Memorial Park shall be maintained and no buildings other than the Memorial Chapel, Sexton’s cottage and equipment shed shall be permitted.

3.1.7 Graves and Monuments

The graves and monuments are the main features of Bolton Street Memorial Park. They are a valuable historic record and a source of great human interest but many of the memorials and surrounds are quite fragile and vulnerable to damage. Access to the graves is important both for the families and interested members of the public so it is essential that reasonable access be provided to graves to avoid unnecessary clearing by visitors.

Although the cemetery is closed and administered as an historic reserve, the headstones and memorials still legally belong to the family of those buried. Where family members can be contacted, their permission is needed before remedial
work can be undertaken and the cost of remedial work should be passed on to the family.

The location of reinterments that occurred in 1906, prior to the development of Anderson Park, has recently been verified near the end of Kinross Street and the Seddon Memorial. The site is marked with a perimeter of bricks and a plaque was erected in 2001.

Policies

1. All graves, monuments and surrounds shall be maintained and managed so as to retain the nineteenth century character and integrity of the cemetery.

2. Graves and monuments, especially those that are well known, shall be regularly inspected for damage from vandalism or vegetation and for signs of general decay.

3. Where damage occurs, immediate steps shall be taken to prevent further damage and repairs carried out as soon as possible. Wherever possible, Council will seek to recover the cost of repairs from the next of kin.

4. Repairs should follow the form and style of the original and replacement materials, such as wood and chain fencing, finished so that more recent treatments such as tanalising or galvanising are not apparent.

5. Vegetation around graves and monuments shall be managed to protect the graves and monuments from damage and to maintain adequate visual and physical access.

6. A five year programme of maintenance and restoration work shall be prepared in consultation with the Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park, according to the degree of decay, historic significance and prominence within the cemetery. Priorities shall be reviewed annually.

7. Interested parties, such as family, shall be consulted, provided that they can be contacted, before beginning major restoration work. In addition, the Council’s intention to carry out annual remedial work shall be publicly advertised in accordance with the Burial and Cremation Regulations 1967, giving specific details of the headstones and memorials involved.

8. All grave and monument fragments shall be securely stored and catalogued to be available for restoration work.

9. Thorough records of all historic artefacts within the cemetery shall be kept up to date with records of damage, remedial work and significant alterations noted.

3.1.8 New Interments and Memorial Records

Although the cemetery is closed to burials, relatives occasionally request to have ashes of a family member interred and acknowledged within a family plot, or interred under a single family member’s reinstated memorial (a relocated memorial whose grave has been dismantled.) This is permitted, but new acknowledgements must be in keeping with the historic character of the cemetery.

A memorial is defined as any marker in stone, wood or iron. A tablet is a small rectangular stone memorial, usually additional to the main memorial.
In recent years the Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park have compiled a full list of burials in the cemetery and a list of those disinterred during the motorway construction. This is a valuable record of the Park’s history, which will be updated as more information is obtained from on-going research.

New Initiatives

1. The List of Burials compiled by the Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be incorporated into the Council’s Cemeteries Database.

2. A Memorial Book, listing those identified as having been disinterred for the motorway, and dedicated to them, shall be produced and held in the Memorial Chapel.

3. A copy of the full List of Burials for the Memorial Park from the Cemeteries Database shall also be held at the Chapel for public inspection.

Policies

1. The Sexton at Karori Cemetery, who is in charge of the Cemeteries Database, shall approve applications for new interments of ashes and record all new interments in the database. The Sexton shall be responsible for verifying and recording amendments to the Burials List on the Database, in consultation with the Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park. A protocol for managing amendments to burial records shall be prepared and attached to this plan.

2. The Memorial Book for those disinterred for the motorway and the List of Burials held at the Memorial Chapel shall be periodically updated with additions and amendments from the database.

3. Entry in the Memorial Book (held at the Karori Main Crematorium Chapel) is to be encouraged as the preferred alternative to adding a tablet for new interments. New interments will also be appended to the burial list held at the Chapel.

4. No tablet may be added in the area of a reinstated memorial.

5. New tablets or additions to existing memorials shall only be permitted in family plots. The Botanic Gardens Manager shall approve all relevant details prior to installation.

6. New tablets should complement existing memorials in terms of size and location and shall be in similar materials, lettering style and shape to other memorials on the plot.

7. Where space exists for lettering to be inserted on an existing memorial, the wording and setting out must be in keeping with the existing memorial and shall be in a similar lettering style.

8. The family shall be required to meet all costs associated with the placement of new tablets and additions to new memorials.

3.1.9 Heritage Buildings

There are two buildings with heritage value in Bolton Street Memorial Park.

- The Sexton’s Cottage, dating from 1857, is registered as a Category II Historic Building with the Historic Places Trust and is listed as a heritage item under the District Plan.

- The Memorial Chapel is a replica of the mortuary chapel that was built in 1866. The original was dismantled to make way for the motorway but had deteriorated too much for it to be reconstructed.
Policies

1. A conservation plan shall be prepared for the cottage and all work shall be in accordance with the Plan.

2. The Historic Places Trust shall be consulted about any proposed alterations to the Memorial Chapel, to ensure that the replicated architectural integrity of the building is retained.

3.1.10 Planting Character and Tree Framework

The semi-wilderness and over-grown nature of the plantings in Bolton Street Memorial Park is an important part of its character. Many of the mature trees have historical interest as their planting dates back to the early days of the cemetery and many of the ornamental plantings throughout the main burial areas are ‘old world’ garden plants that were introduced in colonial times. Some plants were apparently associated with particular graves, but many appear to have self-seeded and colonised areas and sites. The areas of regenerating native bush add to the semi-wilderness character and are in keeping with the early history of the cemetery, when David Robertson, the first sexton, planted many native species to preserve them from extinction.

The Heritage Rose Collection (see 3.3.5) has picked up on the historical planting theme but ornamental plantings of more recently introduced species such as acacia and protea, are out of character. This is particularly evident along the motorway and edges of the Memorial Park.

Like the Wellington Botanic Garden, the Memorial Park has a distinctive framework of tall trees, which provide shelter and visual character. The conifers, in particular, visually link the Park on each side of the motorway and are tall enough to provide a foil against the office buildings on the east side. They are also a consistent linking element with the Wellington Botanic Garden. Conifers are a feature of many nineteenth century gardens in New Zealand and overseas, particularly as perimeter plantings. Some of these trees were planted too close to graves and memorials and are now causing damage. Smaller tree species should be considered for replanting in these areas.

While the overgrown character is to be preserved, the protection of the historic and cultural features within the Park is to be the first consideration. Graves and memorials have been damaged by tree roots and by smaller plants such as valerian.

New Initiatives

1. A Tree Plan shall be prepared as part of the landscape development plan (see 3.18) which will show the location and themes for future replanting of the tree framework in the Memorial Park taking into account:
   - Tall conifers shall be retained as an element of the tree framework, particularly as a visual link on each side of the motorway;
   - Deciduous trees shall be replanted in the Memorial Lawn area to reinforce the established theme and allow light penetration in winter;
   - Native species that can withstand exposure to wind shall be introduced as an element consistent with the original cover of the site and intentions of the first sexton.

2. A programme for sourcing and propagating plant material for replanting the tree framework shall be prepared and implemented as soon as possible.
Part Three: Policies

Policies

1. Regrowth shall be controlled to prevent the destruction, damage or obliteration of graves and monuments.

2. Planting shall, in general, be with species and plant associations that are in keeping with the nineteenth century character and style of the cemetery taking into account:
   - Planting associated with particular graves is to be in keeping with the character and style of the graves;
   - Trees are to be planted where the roots, at maturity, will not damage artefacts;
   - Open areas are to be maintained along the main walking and interpretation routes for visitor safety, and vistas preserved.

3. The potential for providing food sources for native birds shall be considered when selecting species for replanting.

4. Existing plantings adjacent to the motorway shall be gradually replaced with a mixture of local native species and species of nineteenth century character. The species are to be selected for their ability to survive the exposed site conditions on the motorway edge, their capacity to provide an effective visual and noise buffer between the Memorial Park and the motorway, and to unify the character of the Memorial Park on each side of the motorway.

5. Those parts of the Memorial Park which are to be managed as ‘wild garden’ and ‘semi-wilderness’, including areas of regenerating native bush, shall be clearly shown in the landscape development plan for the Park (see 3.18). These areas shall be maintained and managed so as to prevent unacceptable damage or destruction of graves and monuments.

6. Prior to the removal of any vegetation its historic, scientific and aesthetic merit shall be assessed against the reasons for its removal.

3.2 NATURAL HERITAGE

In the context of this plan ‘natural’ heritage means the remnant native forest areas and habitat for wildlife.

3.2.1 Native Forest Remnants

Wellington Botanic Garden

The Wellington Botanic Garden contains areas of indigenous vegetation that are significant because they link back to the forest cover that preceded European settlement. Investigations carried out by some specialists indicate that the native forest areas in The Glen and in Stable Gully are the only examples of the type in the city and Wellington Ecological District.

Some of these areas have been well documented from last century which, in itself, is important. A species list for the forest areas prepared by Buchanan in 1875 reveals that podocarps and a large proportion of other native species existed at that time. Mature trees of hinau, kahikatea, miro, northern rata, maire, pukatea, rewarea, rimu and totara were present, together with epiphytes and three mistletoe species.

The podocarps completely disappeared by the early 1900’s, probably due to their exposure to wind after removal of firewood and timber from the bush. However,
apart from this lack, the bush areas of today strongly resemble past vegetation and the majority of the present native trees are descended from the original forest. Growing close to the city centre, these native forest areas are important scientifically and historically.

In 1992 a botanical survey of the remnants was carried out and, from the results of this, the Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan was prepared in 1993. The results of the survey are summarised in the plan and indicate that the larger areas of native bush in the Garden are generally healthy and self-sufficient but the smaller areas are in poor condition and highly affected by the presence of exotic species. Mahoe is currently dominant in the canopy of the broadleaf forest areas but will gradually be superseded by kohekohe. In the areas where kanuka is dominant, red matipo is likely to become dominant.

Potential threats to the health of the native forest areas exist, such as:

- spread of adventive plants (e.g. tradescantia, old mans beard);
- erosion caused by water run-off from some of the steeper tracks;
- modification of the natural litter layer by the spread of exotic leaf litter, particularly pine needles and invasive weed material;
- damage by possum browsing;
- clearance or modification (e.g. spread of karaka);
- fire;
- drying out of the forest floor during summer months in those areas where a buffer of vegetation does not exist;
- over-use by the public.

The 1992 survey indicates that the first four of these are considered to be the most serious.

The *Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan 1993* sets out specific policies for managing the native forest remnants including the re-introduction of species such as podocarps. Only the policies that have a bearing on the management of vegetation and uses in adjacent areas are included here.
Bolton Street Memorial Park

The vegetation of Bolton Street Memorial Park at the time of European settlement appears to have been manuka / kanuka shrubland which was subsequently cleared and planted over. Subsequently, native vegetation has regenerated in the main gully and in other isolated patches. While these areas of regrowth do not have the same historic value or ecological significance, the re-establishment of native forest in suitable areas, where it does not compromise the conservation of heritage features, is to be encouraged.

New Initiatives

1. The Botanic Garden Manager shall establish a group, on the advice of the Advisory Board, to review the “Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan 1993.” The reviewed document shall be included in this management plan as an appendix.

Policies


2. The extent of the native forest remnants defined in the “Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan, 1993,” together with any necessary buffer areas, shall be shown in the landscape development plan (see 3.18).

3. Establishing additional areas of native forest outside the documented areas, to provide corridors between forest remnants, shall be considered when preparing the landscape development plan (see Policy 14 in the “Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan, 1993”).

4. Specialist advice and research on the on-going management of the forest remnants shall be sought.

5. All plantings of locally occurring native species elsewhere in the three parks shall be grown from seed or cuttings collected from the closest local genetic resource(s) of that particular species.

6. No sweepings, garden rubbish or other organic material shall be deposited in the areas of native forest.

7. Planting adjacent to the native forest remnants shall take account of the potential effect that leaf litter or seed dispersal may have on the health of the native forest.

8. Trees or branches of native species in the native forest remnants that have fallen or are likely to fall will only be removed where they are a hazard to public safety, obstruct a track or could damage buildings. Such timber may be made available for special uses, such as Maori cultural purposes.

3.2.2 Wildlife

The three parks provide habitat for native lizard species, all of which are protected under the Wildlife Act, 1953, and for various bird species. The Ornithological Society has expressed interest in conducting a survey of birds and habitat use in the Wellington Botanic Garden. Research and survey work, generally, into the incidence and habitats of wildlife would help to provide a sound basis for managing vegetation as wildlife habitats and for improving wildlife movement between the two botanic gardens. This should include not only birds and lizards, but also invertebrates, which are an important, though largely unseen, part of the natural environment - not least as food supply for lizards and some birds.

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3 see Parrish, 1984.
Policies

1. Lizard habitats shall be maintained, protected and, where possible, enlarged. (See Appendix 2 for habitat requirements.)

2. Desirable wildlife, particularly native birds, shall be protected and encouraged by providing and maintaining suitable habitats.

3. Predators of birds and lizards shall be controlled (see 3.2.3).

4. Glowworm habitats shall be protected, taking into account requirements for:
   - wet banks with water seepage;
   - shaded, sheltered conditions under a canopy.

5. Introducing suitable vegetation that will encourage bird movement between the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be investigated.

6. Wildlife surveys and research into habitat needs and patterns of wildlife movement in the combined Wellington Botanic Garden / Anderson Park / Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be encouraged and assisted.

3.2.3 Plant and Animal Pests

Animals and plants are considered to be pests if they threaten the health of desirable vegetation or wildlife through damage, predation or competition. Animal pests include possums (vegetation damage), rodents (predation, eating seeds), mustelids, magpies (competition with other birds, nuisance to visitors), domestic and wild cats (predation of birds and lizards), hedgehogs (predation of lizards). Ducks also cause considerable damage to lawns and gardens if increased population causes them to forage beyond the Duck Pond area. Plant pests include aggressive, adventive plants such as *Clematis vitalba* (Old Man’s Beard), *Tradescantia fluminensis* and *Berberis darwinii*.

Long term control is needed. Total elimination is not practicable, as most of the pests will continue to come into the parks from the surrounding residential areas.

New Initiatives

1. A long-term animal pest control strategy shall be prepared for the three parks taking into account:
   - as a continuing priority, maintaining possum numbers at the lowest possible level, because of the considerable damage they cause to vegetation;
   - as a second priority, controlling predators of native lizards and birds;
   - reducing the numbers of magpies;
   - maintaining the mallard duck population at a level to avoid unacceptable damage to lawns and gardens;
   - live-trapping and destruction of wild cats and the release outside the parks of any domestic cats trapped;
   - advising nearby cat owners of measures to reduce the impact of their pets on wildlife in the parks (e.g. fit collars with bells and address tags, keep them inside at night);
   - co-operating in the implementation of the Wellington Regional Council’s “Regional Pests Management Strategy 2001-2021”, where applicable.

2. A long term plant pest control strategy shall be prepared for the three parks
taking into account:

• priority areas for control, particularly the native forest remnants where the spread of adventive weeds is a particular threat;

• advice to adjacent landowners about the potential spread of plant pests from their properties to seek their co-operation with control, and enforcement of by-laws prohibiting dumping of garden rubbish on reserve land if necessary;

• control and, if possible, eradication of plant pests listed in the Wellington Regional Council’s “Regional Pest Management Strategy 2001-2021.”

Policies

1. Pest control shall be carried out according to approved methods (see 3.26). Monitoring of pest control measures taken and priorities for action shall be regularly reviewed.

2. Research into the effects of pests on vegetation and wildlife shall be encouraged and assisted.

3.3 Plant Collections

3.3.1 General

A collection is defined as:

A managed group of plants demonstrating a particular theme. It is usually at one site and is managed for research, conservation, education or ornamental purposes.

Plant collections are a principal purpose of a botanic garden. The Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act 1891 specifically required the original 13 acres of the Garden to be “kept and maintained...as and for the purposes of a Botanic Garden, and for no other purpose.” Subsequent developments make this impractical but the principle has been applied by maintaining an equivalent area for botanic garden purposes.

The Wellington Botanic Garden has historically developed a wide range of collections and the variety of plant displays is one of its attractions. However, managing many different collections is demanding on resources and some collections are not as successful as they might be. Changes in growing conditions, such as increased shade, for instance, can affect plant health.

A critical review is required, including the possibility of relocation, removal to make way for new collections, and consideration of areas that appear to be under-used (see 3.13).

There is potential to build on the existing popularity of the Garden by concentrating on several existing or new plant collections and developing a reputation, locally, nationally or internationally, for excellence in these areas. These collections may be confined to particular areas of the Garden or may be developed as a theme in various locations. All the collections need to be selected for their ability to thrive in the local conditions and may have conservation, heritage or recreational value.

It is also important that many of the collections have public appeal since a principal purpose of the Wellington Botanic Garden is to be “a place of public recreation and enjoyment.” There are opportunities to develop plant collections and displays targeted to tap the popularity of gardening (see Recreation, 3.6) and
enhance its landscape quality. Interpretive themes should also be considered, as a factor in helping visitors to appreciate and understand the value and significance of plants and the collections in both the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park.

Principle themes which will be considered in the critical review are:

Amenity collections, managed mainly for their seasonal displays such as the roses, begonias and tulips, and the potential to extend these further. For instance, developing other seasonal bulb displays or developing and extending the deciduous foliage display in the Main Garden. Many deciduous species do not thrive in Wellington’s winds and there is potential to develop the seasonal leaf changes as an attraction in the more sheltered areas.

Conservation. The native forest remnants, tall conifers and threatened plant collections have ecological, scientific, genetic and historic conservation value with potential to develop complementary interpretative themes. The potential to contribute to national and international conservation programmes will be considered.

Plant types. Demonstrating the growing conditions that plants prefer and the way they adapt for survival has gardening interest and educational value; e.g. succulents, wetland, deciduous. What is different or characteristic about plants from certain parts of the world? e.g. tropical, northern temperate collections.

Garden styles, such as the formal, historic styles in the Main Garden and Lady Norwood Rose Garden, are of interest to gardeners.

Demonstration gardens, could include: techniques for gardening on difficult Wellington sites; a small space / courtyard garden with displays of container plants
appropriate for apartment dwellers.

*Plant uses* is an interpretative theme of interest to gardeners and cultural groups; e.g. the flax collection and herb garden.

Appendix 7 contains a list of the collections currently found in the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park.

Broad policies for key collections that are popular and/or have a major influence on the two botanic gardens are set out in the following sub-sections. In addition, more detailed management policies are also required:

- general management policies which apply to all collections, including guidelines for setting objectives, keeping records, plant naming and labelling, deaccession, complying with principles of biodiversity, commercial uses and plant material sources; and
- specific management policies for every collection including the objectives for the collection, management regime and associated programmes (such as propagation) and relationship to interpretation themes.

**New Initiatives**

1. The General Collections Policy for all the Botanic Gardens of Wellington shall be reviewed and then included as an appendix in this management plan.

2. Existing and proposed plant collections shall be critically evaluated against the following criteria to decide whether or not they are to be retained, developed as a major or minor collection, relocated or removed.
   
   - Does the existing or proposed collection contribute to meeting the Vision and Goals for the Botanic Gardens of Wellington? (see 2.1 & 2.2).
   
   - Does the existing or proposed site have sufficient space, water supply, and climatic and soil conditions for the plants to thrive?
   
   - What are the purpose(s) of the collection? – e.g. scientific, botanic or conservation interest; education about plant types and/or their uses; visual and sensory amenity; heritage value; or demonstration of gardening techniques?
   
   - What is the significance of the collection? Is it to be recognised internationally or nationally for its rarity or comprehensiveness?
   
   - Does the collection have public appeal?
   
   - Is the existing or proposed site appropriate for the collection in terms of landscape character and the overall design of the two botanic gardens?
   
   - Within the scope of the four Botanic Gardens of Wellington does the collection duplicate that of another garden? If so, should there be just one collection or does the context justify the duplication? (e.g. educational context.)

   From the above evaluation, a list of major and minor plant collections to be developed or maintained will be prepared, taking into account staffing levels and skills required. The evaluation shall be carried out in conjunction with preparing a landscape development plan (see 3.18) which shall include a Plant Collections Plan, showing the location and types of collections.

3. Following the plant collections review a specific management policy shall be prepared for every collection and appended to this management plan.
Policies

1. Plant collections shall be managed according to the General Collections Policy.

2. Labels to assist the public to identify plants will be linked to implementation of the interpretation plans (see 3.4.1.)

3. The location and layout of plant collections shall be complementary to the character of the surrounding area.

4. Regeneration of native forest species is protected within the areas defined in the Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan, 1993, but outside these areas, native seedlings may be removed in order to maintain other plant collections.

5. Donations of plant collections shall be considered under the criteria in new initiative 1 above and only be accepted if the plant collection is consistent with the objectives for plant collections.

6. The Botanic Garden staff shall maintain and develop relationships with other participants in the Wellington Plant Conservation Network and other botanic gardens in New Zealand and overseas for the purposes of:
   - Sourcing plant material;
   - Exchanging information;
   - Participating in conservation and research programmes.

7. Studies and research relating to the plant collections shall be encouraged, provided that the plant collections are not damaged as a result.

3.3.2 Main Garden

The area known as the Main Garden corresponds with the original 13 acres that was set aside as a botanic garden in 1869 and it is still this part of the Wellington Botanic Garden that most people identify with. The Glenmore Street frontage, with the popular massed floral bedding displays located immediately inside, is accepted as the main entrance. This whole area functions very much as a promenade, which is typical of Victorian gardens worldwide.

This area still features plantings from all periods of the Garden’s development, particularly relating to plant discoveries of the nineteenth century. Early framework plantings of macrocarpas, cedars and pines around the Duck Pond and conifers on the Glenmore Hills still exist, for instance. These have been augmented by subsequent plantings such as pohutukawas, magnolias and phoenix palms. The clipped hollies and tall conifers were planted last century but the woodland garden, rockeries, fuchsia border and camellia gardens in and around the area are more recent. More recently still, bog and wetland planting has been introduced in association with the redeveloped Duck Pond. The bedding displays in the Main Garden are of relatively recent origin and reflect horticultural fashions for public gardens that can be found anywhere in the world.

The history of development is also evident in the range of architectural styles present. The entrance gates and wrought iron work along the Glenmore Street boundary, the Sound Shell, the statuary, urns and gazebo date from various decades earlier in this century. Recognising earlier themes, the new promenade and pavilion at the Duck Pond, completed in 1997, draws upon Victorian formality of layout, Edwardian wrought iron detailing and the sandstone colouring of the Joy Fountain.
Policies

1. The Main Garden has a recognisable style and framework of planting that reflects its origins. This identity and style shall be retained and any new development proposed shall recognise and respect this.

2. Seasonal change in trees and ornamental planting shall be an underlying planting theme of the Main Garden.

3. The floral displays shall remain a major feature and be maintained to a high standard in recognition of the high visitor numbers that they attract.

3.3.3 Lady Norwood Rose Garden

The 1.21 ha Lady Norwood Rose Garden was opened in 1953 and is regarded as one of New Zealand’s finest rose gardens. It is a large collection of modern roses and is, along with the Main Garden, the most heavily patronised part of the Botanic Garden. The proximity of the Begonia House, the Botanic Garden Café and the Dell (where the Summer City programme has been held) adds to the attractions of the Rose Garden itself. In addition, vehicle access to the Rose Garden makes it easily accessible, especially for tourist buses and visitors who cannot get to other parts of the Garden because of disability or age.

The garden was named in honour of Lady Norwood who, with her husband Sir Charles Norwood, a former Mayor of Wellington, contributed greatly to the city’s development.

The Rose Garden is laid out in a traditional geometric pattern with the roses planted in formal beds and three of the sides enclosed in a semi-circular colonnade of brick columns and timber beams. The Lily House, Begonia House and Botanic Garden Café enclose the fourth side of the garden completing the formal layout. At the centre is an antique bronze fountain donated by Lady Norwood’s family. The main gravelled surfaced paths radiate out from the centre and access to the rose beds themselves is via a network of grassed pathways.

In addition to the large number of traditional and established varieties of roses on display there are also recent hybrids. The collection now includes miniature roses
and shrub roses. Heritage roses feature in the Bolton Street Memorial Park, a short walk away.

There is considerable public interest in the Lady Norwood Rose Garden during the flowering season, November until the end of April. The roses reach their peak by the third week of November and this is celebrated by ‘Rose Sunday’. The interest shown in the Rose Garden by the public focuses on the cultivation and maintenance of roses and not just the blooms; the Rose Garden functions very much as a demonstration garden.

Policies

1. The floral displays in the Lady Norwood Rose Garden shall be maintained to a high standard in recognition of the high visitor numbers they attract.

2. Opportunities to learn about growing roses shall be provided by way of publications, practical demonstrations, on-site interpretation and special promotional events.

3.3.4 Conifer Collection

The tall conifers are some of the oldest trees in the Garden and the pines are some of the oldest in New Zealand. They were important experimental plantings at the beginning of commercial forestry in this country and contributed to plantings of conifers in the Town Belt, other botanic gardens, domains, schools, farm homesteads and cemeteries - including those in Bolton Street Memorial Park - throughout New Zealand. Consequently, these trees represent an important genetic resource and are of historic value. The scientifically important conifers have been identified and mapped in consultation with forestry scientists.

Considering the age of these trees, the future of this collection needs to be considered as the collection, particularly the pines, needs to be perpetuated for its scientific, genetic and historical value. As discussed earlier (3.1.4 & 3.1.10) the future siting of these species needs to be reviewed but they will remain a significant component of the tall tree framework in both the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. The dwarf conifer collection, although not a popular
attraction, is very comprehensive and has potential to be managed as an important conservation resource.

A recent addition to the conifer collection was initiated in 1992 with the introduction of the James Hector pinetum on Magpie Hill. This is to be an educational arboretum developed to demonstrate the diversity of conifers with representative examples from the different gymnosperm plant families. It is, as yet, only partly planted.

**New Initiatives**

1. A Tree Plan shall be prepared as part of the landscape development plan (see 3.18) which shall identify suitable sites for replanting the significant conifers.

2. A propagation programme of the significant conifers using propagating material from the existing trees shall be initiated as soon as possible in preparation for implementing a replanting programme, according to the Tree Plan.

**Policies**

1. The existing tall conifers shall be managed and maintained to ensure their survival for as long as possible.

2. Dangerous and dead trees shall be removed with as little disruption as possible to the scenic amenity and adjacent vegetation and features.

3. The Botanic Gardens Manager shall consult with the Town Belt Curator, to coordinate propagation of the significant tall conifers for replanting on the Town Belt.

4. The Edinburgh Botanic Garden, which is co-ordinating the conservation of conifer species in Britain, and other suitable botanic gardens, shall be approached to:
   - investigate the potential conservation role of the Wellington collection;
   - source plant material for the collection.

5. Planting of the James Hector pinetum shall continue as suitable specimens are sourced and obtained.
3.3.5 Heritage Rose Collection

Bolton Street Memorial Park is an Historic Reserve with a primary focus on preserving the graves and monuments. However, its ‘old world’ planting has both historic interest and amenity appeal and this has been extended with the Heritage Rose collection. Heritage roses are appropriate to the Memorial Park both for their historic associations and for their informal growth habits, which complement the ‘wild’ and overgrown planting character. The collection includes over 100 varieties of old roses, some of which are original cemetery plantings.

The Heritage Rose Society recognises the Memorial Park as an important Heritage Rose site and assists with the collection by providing appropriate roses for planting, conducting guided tours and demonstrating rose pruning.

Policies

1. The Heritage Rose collection shall be managed with regard to the policies contained in 3.3.1.
2. The Heritage Rose collection shall be restricted to species and varieties that were available in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

3.3.6 Threatened Plant Species

The propagation of rare and endangered species is an important role of all botanic gardens today and a threatened species collection has been established in recent years. Located next to the Treehouse, where education programmes are conducted, a principle objective of the collection is education. However, the collection’s role in conserving selected threatened species needs to be considered further.

The collection currently includes a number of native species, but it should be noted that one of the objectives at the Otari-Wilton’s Bush is to propagate rare and endangered indigenous plants. The extent to which this is duplicated at the Wellington Botanic Garden needs to be considered in terms of both education and conservation objectives.

New Initiative

1. As part of the Plant Collections Review (see 3.3.1), the education and conservation objectives of the Threatened Plant Species collection shall be reviewed, including criteria for the selection of species to be included in the collection.

3.4 Interpretation

3.4.1 Interpretation Plans

Interpretation can add an extra dimension to our appreciation of the places we visit. We see familiar places in a new light when we find out how they used to be, value a plant more when we find that it is rare or has an unexpected use. For interpretation to be successful, however, it needs to be interesting, easily understood and tell a logical story or series of stories around a site. Existing interpretive information has been developed on a progressive basis and needs to be assessed for its effectiveness.

To do this, a comprehensive interpretation plan is needed for each botanic garden that tells the unique story of each place. The interpretation plan will identify appropriate interpretive themes in detail, set out the techniques to be used and show where on-site interpretation is to be located. To be effective, interpretation
should be tied in with promotion planning. An interpretation plan for Bolton Street Memorial Park was prepared in 1997.

Within the three parks there are numerous interpretive themes to be explored.

**Cultural History**

- At the Wellington Botanic Garden, the evolution of a garden, particularly the oldest Main Garden area: how it used to look and be used, the changing styles of garden fashion still evident today.
- At Bolton Street Memorial Park, our colonial history.
- At the Wellington Botanic Garden, use and significance of plants to Maori, including the flax collection.
- At the Wellington Botanic Garden and observatory area, Maori historic sites.
- At the Carter Observatory and the Observatory Reserve, the stories behind the numerous historic features (see 3.24).

**Scientific and Natural History**

- The significance and conservation of the native forest remnants.
- The characteristics and recognition of different types of plants.
- The scientific and historic interest of the conifer collection and its significance to exotic forestry in New Zealand.
- The science themes at the Carter Observatory and the Observatory Reserve (see 3.24).

**Gardening Interest**

- Information about the cultivation requirements and techniques for plant types.

Most of these themes relate closely to the development of plant collections (see 3.3) and the two should be planned together.

**New Initiatives**

1. An interpretation plan shall be prepared for the Wellington Botanic Garden, bearing in mind:
   - the range of visitor types, including casual visitors with passer-by interest, school groups, and people seeking detailed botanical or horticultural information;
   - the appropriate methods of presenting information to these groups e.g. booklets, pamphlets, maps, guidebooks, displays and interpretation boards.
2. Interpretive themes shall be considered in conjunction with the planning of plant collections.
3. A programme for the consistent implementation of the interpretation plans for Bolton Street Memorial Park and the Wellington Botanic Garden shall be initiated.

**Policies**

1. Maps and general brochures about the three parks shall be provided at the main entrances, free of charge.
2. Publications with more detailed interpretive and educational content shall be available for purchase. Appropriate venues for their display and sale shall be investigated.
3.4.2 Signs

Signs are used to:

i) Give directions and other necessary operational and safety information;

ii) Provide information for interpretation.

Signs need to be used sparingly so that they do not dominate. Good site layout and design can reduce the need for direction signs, for instance.

Signs have been installed over a number of years and consequently several designs and styles are evident. To help unify and reinforce an identity for the gardens a design guide specifying sign styles, designs and standards is needed. New wayfinding signs have recently been designed and installed and these will need to be incorporated into the comprehensive design guide.

New Initiatives

1. A design guide for signs for all three parks shall be developed and existing signs evaluated for their effectiveness as part of developing the interpretation plans.

   • The design guide shall include specifications for both direction / information signs and interpretation signs and boards.

   • The signs shall be designed to show a botanic gardens ‘brand’ (see 3.16) but also reflect the special identity of each botanic garden.

Policies

1. Paths that were named in the past shall continue to be referred to by their original names in signage and related maps and guidebooks, to provide an historical link to past development of the three parks.
3.5 EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

The Treehouse

The construction of the Education and Environment Centre (‘Treehouse’) was a major step forward in providing a focus and venue for education. Its dual role as national headquarters for the World Wide Fund for Nature and administrative centre for the Botanic Gardens of Wellington has introduced complementary themes of natural heritage conservation and botanic / garden education. The centre has an information room where displays are exhibited and a classroom / studio available for school visits and adult education. It also contains offices for Garden staff, the World Wide Fund for Nature and a reference library.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is a multi-national conservation organisation which supports conservation projects, scientific research and environmental education. As a condition of its contract with the Council, the WWF employs an education officer based at the Treehouse, who conducts both local and national education programmes geared to the school curriculum. Education kits and fact sheets are distributed to schools, and class visits to the Treehouse are promoted. These visits include teaching sessions in the classroom and the surrounding Garden. The education officer works closely with Botanic Garden staff, who provide specialist knowledge about plants and propagate plants for teaching purposes.

The nursery, which is adjacent to the Treehouse, is another important teaching venue for demonstrating propagation and displaying special-care plants to WWF classes and other groups. The nursery also provides work experience opportunities for horticulture students. It occupies a sizeable flat area and, in addition to its principal propagation function, has potential to be a display area for plant collections that require special care or security from theft such as the cactus collection and pot plants. The nursery is in need of a major review and upgrade (see 3.25).
In addition to these education facilities, practical instruction on gardening techniques have been introduced, such as the rose pruning demonstrations and “Gardening Gurus” days. These events have proved popular, reflecting the enormous interest in gardening. (See Recreation). There is also potential to introduce other special events and demonstrations such as lectures and demonstrations on Maori use of plants for dye and medicinal purposes.

Staff and volunteers from the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens, Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park and Heritage Rose Society also conduct tours by arrangement. These tours are free of charge although donations are accepted. The 1997 Spring Festival visitor survey showed that there is considerable interest in gardening workshops and guided tours. Although no commercial tours operate officially, some tourist bus operators provide a commentary on an informal basis.

New Initiatives

1. The potential to offer a range of formal courses in gardening, conservation and related themes, through co-operation with education providers shall be investigated.

2. A programme of instructional gardening workshops, talks, and demonstrations shall be developed and promoted.

3. The potential to develop workshops, talks and events about traditional Maori use of plants shall be investigated.

4. Guided tours conducted by informed staff or volunteers shall be developed and promoted, taking into account the availability of staff and volunteers.

Policies

1. Exhibitions about conservation, environmental issues and gardening shall be displayed at the Treehouse and changed regularly.

2. The Begonia House shall be used as a secondary exhibition display area.

3. The classroom teaching programme at the Treehouse shall be available at a minimal charge.

4. Gardening or conservation groups shall be encouraged to use the Treehouse for meetings, by offering hire charges at less than market rates.

5. Visits from schools and relevant higher education groups shall be encouraged.

6. Staff shall endeavour to provide accurate information about the gardens and plants in response to casual visitor enquiries and shall assist the WWF education programmes.

7. Bus operators conducting general tours of the city shall be encouraged to provide accurate information about the three parks through distribution of an information pack and seasonal highlights calendar.

8. Any operator who promotes a specialist Botanic Garden tour shall be regarded as a commercial operator (see 3.19). The information and interpretation content of specialist tours in any or all of the three parks shall be approved by the Botanic Garden Curator / Manager.

9. Future upgrading of the nursery area shall take into account its role as an education facility for both practical demonstrations and display of special-care plant collections (see also 3.25).

10. Use of the reference library shall generally be restricted to staff and Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens but members of the public may use it for reading, on application to the Botanic Gardens Manager.
3.6 GENERAL

The three parks are an important part of the inner city open space network, easily reached from numerous access points and, consequently, have great realised and potential recreational value. People visit the three parks for all sorts of recreational pursuits including appreciation of floral displays and plants, walking, running, family excursions, picnics, organised and informal sport, finding out about Wellington’s past, relaxing in a ‘green’ setting, participating in public entertainment or garden events.

The range of environments, points of interest and facilities within the three parks already provides opportunities for a range of recreational activities and there is potential to extend these further. In planning this, however, the differences between the three parks need to be recognised.

- The Wellington Botanic Garden has a clear mandate to be “a place of public recreation and enjoyment” (as set out in the Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act) although this must also be balanced with the botanic purposes of the Garden.

- Anderson Park is a Recreation Reserve for recreation and sporting activities with an emphasis on outdoor recreation and enjoyment.

- As an Historic Reserve, there is less recreational emphasis at Bolton Street Memorial Park but the Reserves Act provides for public freedom of entry and access subject to conditions needed to protect the historic well-being of the reserve.

The popularity and nature of recreational pursuits and type of visitor is constantly changing and this has been one of the formative influences on past development, particularly of the Wellington Botanic Garden and Anderson Park. Recent trends include:
Part Three: Policies

- The growing popularity of the Wellington Botanic Garden as a destination for tourists;
- The fact that most visitors come to passively relax, enjoy tranquillity and see the gardens;
- The growing popularity of special events such as Summer City and the Spring Festival;
- The enormous interest in gardening as a recreational pursuit.

Policies

1. Public entry to the three parks shall be free of charge, except for parking fees (see 3.8).
2. A wide range of recreational uses shall be encouraged in appropriate parts of the three parks, provided that they are compatible with the conservation and education goals and policies of this Management Plan.
3. Activities that are in conflict with the historic values or peaceful atmosphere of Bolton Street Memorial Park will not be permitted.

3.7 ACCESSIBILITY

The Council aims to ensure that all residents have equitable access to community resources and public services. Provision has already been made in some areas of the three parks to cater for the aged, disabled and for children but there is potential to further extend opportunities for these groups.

The recent visitor surveys revealed that the proportion of Maori and Pacific Islanders visiting the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park was significantly below attendance / survey averages for other Council facilities. It may be that the gardens do not appeal to these groups, are difficult to get to or that promotion is not adequately targeted. There is potential to develop a bi-cultural theme through signage, artworks, plant collections, cultural events and recognition of the Maori historic sites in the vicinity of the cable car.

The surveys do not clearly show the extent to which youth (the teen age group) visit the three parks but the figures that do exist indicate that this age group may have low attendance rates.

New Initiatives

1. Reasons for lower visitor frequency among Maori and Pacific Islanders shall be investigated and these groups consulted about ways to improve accessibility.
2. The number of visitors in the teen age group and patterns in their attendance (such as possible higher attendance at events) shall be investigated.

Policies

1. Provisions shall be made for the aged and disabled to enjoy as much of the three parks as is practicable.

3.8 VEHICLE ACCESS, PARKING AND ENTRANCES

The main entrances to the combined area of all three reserves are at Bolton Street, the Seddon Memorial, Glenmore Street and the upper cable car terminus. There are also a number of secondary entry points, well distributed around the perimeter of the combined area and a pedestrian bridge, which links the two sections of...
Bolton Street Memorial Park over the motorway. Together these provide adequate access into the three parks.

Public vehicle access within the reserve land is confined to a private roadway between Glenmore and Kinross Streets. Two-hour parking is provided near the Rose Garden and at a small public car park by the Seddon Memorial. This is a logical location for vehicle access and parking:

- Popular facilities are grouped here (the Rose Garden, Begonia House, Botanic Garden Café, Lily House, the Dell, Peace Flame Garden and sports ground).
- It is flat so these facilities can be easily enjoyed by those who are restricted by age or disability from getting to other parts of the gardens.
- It is a focal point central to the three parks.

However, congestion of vehicles and pedestrian safety has been a management problem for some time. At peak times congestion is aggravated by inadequate space for bus parking and poorly parked vehicles. Safety along the roadway was improved when it was made one-way from Glenmore Street to the Anderson Park cricket pavilion but is still a significant problem because gaps in the footpath force pedestrians to use the roadway. Provision of safe pedestrian access and improved layout of parking is required. Parking congestion is also compounded by vehicles that regularly exceed the two hour limit. Metered parking would make this easier for Council staff to patrol.

While improvements can be made to this key area its capacity is limited by the space available. Meanwhile, visitor numbers to the Wellington Botanic Garden are increasing, Anderson Park is attracting more intensive sporting use, and Bolton Street Memorial Park is likely to attract more visitors as a result of promotion. Public transport should be promoted to reduce the demand for parking but provision of alternative vehicle access and parking should also be considered.

In the future, consideration may be given to establishing an electric minibus system such as seen in many parks and gardens overseas. This enables a larger proportion of the population to enjoy an area overall and also reduces overuse of sensitive areas. However, steep topography would limit the area in which such a system could operate.

**New Initiatives**

1. A full assessment of parking needs for the three parks shall be carried out and the potential to provide additional public parking investigated, having regard to:
   - The costs and benefits of introducing parking meters at the Rose Garden and Seddon Memorial public car parks;
   - Avoiding any significant alteration to the character of potential sites;
   - The potential for parking along the Salamanca Road frontage;
   - Changing uses at the Observatory Reserve and the potential to convert or expand existing parking near the Meteorological Building for public use;
   - Consequent requirements for pedestrian access from potential sites.

2. A review of the roadway from Glenmore Street to Kinross Street, including the parking area in the vicinity of the Seddon Memorial, shall be carried out with a view to improving pedestrian and vehicle circulation and safety. In particular:
   - providing safe pedestrian access along the full length of the roadway from Glenmore Street to Bolton Street Memorial Park;
Part Three: Policies

- providing for safe disembarking and boarding of bus passengers;
- providing for bus parking so that buses will not block the roadway;
- rationalising car parking to maximise the space available.

Regard shall also be given to developing improved visual linkage between the Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park (see 3.1.5).

Policies

1. In the meantime, public vehicle access into or through the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be restricted to the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and Anderson Park area.

2. Information about the cable car and bus services shall be included in promotional material about the three parks to encourage visitors to travel by public transport.

3. Use of maintenance vehicles within the three parks shall be kept to a minimum and operate at off-peak times if practicable. Only approved staff shall operate maintenance vehicles.

4. Controlled vehicle access shall be permitted for the aged and disabled at the discretion of the Botanic Gardens Manager.

3.9 PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

A well-maintained and extensive network of paths and tracks is needed to allow visitors to explore and enjoy the three parks. It is also a means of protecting vegetation and lawns from damage and overuse: if well laid out along logical routes and designed for easy use, visitors will be encouraged to stay on the tracks.

Upgrading and redevelopment of the pedestrian network may be required as visitor numbers increase, use patterns change, and the three parks evolve. Development of part of the Northern and City-to-Sea Walkways through the Wellington Botanic Garden, for instance, has encouraged recreational walkers into the area. There are two areas where pedestrian access is not satisfactory.

Firstly, an indirect route with a dauntingly steep zigzag connects the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and the Main Garden. As these are the two most popular visitor areas, it is not a satisfactory link. Recently, the staff house, which was beside the Herb Garden, was demolished and this has opened up the possibility of a more direct and graded route up to a focal point along Serpentine Way where a number of paths converge.

Secondly, the lack of footpaths along the roadway beside Anderson Path impedes pedestrian access from the Rose Garden to Bolton Street Memorial Park and is a safety issue.

New Initiatives

1. Improvements to the pedestrian linkage between the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and the Main Garden, including the potential for a new path, shall be investigated as part of the proposed landscape development plan (see 3.18), having regard to the proposed review and upgrading of the Begonia House complex (see 3.11).

2. A safe and direct pedestrian link between the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be investigated as part of the Anderson Park review (see 3.1.5, 3.8 & 3.17).
Policies

1. A network of tracks shall be provided to enable visitors to fully explore the three parks. This shall be periodically reviewed against changing needs and modified where necessary. Factors to consider include:

- Are the main entrances and popular destinations within the three parks connected by a logical network of main paths?
- Are paths in areas of easier topography suitable for disabled and aged visitors?
- Is there a need to provide access to new viewpoints because of vegetation growth?
- Is the need for new or wider paths indicated by visitors following non-formed routes or by damage to vegetation?
- Do paths bring visitors close enough to plant collections for adequate viewing?
- Is the path still necessary and safe?

2. Paths shall be designed and maintained as a clearly recognised hierarchy of main, secondary and minor routes according to surface treatment and width. All main routes will be sealed.

3. Any upgrading or new path or track formation must be justified by need and be sympathetic to the character, topography and existence of heritage features.

4. Paths and tracks that have historical significance because they are commemorative or were influential in the way the three parks developed shall be retained.

3.10 Public events

Public events have proved to be highly popular attractions in recent years. These include Tulip Sunday and the Spring Festival, the summer City programme of concerts and children’s entertainments, and a mid-winter Rose Pruning Day. Recent visitor surveys indicated considerable interest in other types of event also. These might include:

Arts Festival. There are opportunities to extend the entertainments programme into late summer /autumn, a time of year when Wellington’s weather is generally warm and settled, by hosting suitable arts festival events.

Cultural Theme Days. A feature of Tulip Sunday is a Dutch theme co-ordinated by the New Zealand Netherlands Society. There may be opportunities to have similar cultural theme days at other times of the year.

A Summer Light Show. This has been running for three years as part of the Summer City programme and their is potential to expand it.

Other Seasonal Theme Days. The Spring Festival is very popular and there is potential to develop other seasonal highlights such as an Autumn Festival when leaf colours are at their peak, and a Mid-Winter Festival, perhaps tied in with suitable themes at the Carter Observatory and the Observatory Reserve to do with the winter solstice, Sundial of Human Involvement etc. (see 3.24.)

Events are an effective way of publicising the three parks and, if well targeted, may attract people who would otherwise not visit or be aware of them. Visitor surveys indicated, for instance, that youth, the elderly, Maori and Pacific Islanders are less

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9 This was in response to specific questions about regular concerts and a summer light show.
frequent visitors. Suitable events might also be planned to encourage visitors at off peak times of the year or to attract visitors to less frequented parts of the gardens.

While public events are to be encouraged because they are so popular, the capacity of the venue areas to handle large crowds needs to be considered. High levels of use may damage lawns and gardens. Public enjoyment may be compromised if there is insufficient space, facilities or shelter. Seasonal factors such as shade or damp may affect the suitability of some areas. The Dell, in particular, is used increasingly for large crowd events and the whole area needs to be reviewed for its adequacy as a venue.

**New Initiatives**

1. A programme of events shall be planned throughout the year to attract a wide range of visitors. This shall be developed in conjunction with a marketing strategy (see 3.16.)

2. The adequacy of the Dell to handle public events shall be reviewed in conjunction with a review of the Begonia House complex (see 3.11) taking into account:
   - The types of event most suited to the Dell area;
   - Whether or not a stage is needed and, if so, the design and location of the existing stage;
   - The adequacy of shelter, toilets and refreshments facilities;
   - The adequacy of services and drainage;
   - The impact of large crowds on the adjacent area, particularly the native forest around the Dell.

**Policies**

1. Public events shall be encouraged, provided that adequate opportunity for informal public use and enjoyment of nearby areas is also available without undue conflict.
2. The impact of large crowds on event sites and adequacy of facilities at the events shall be monitored, and measures to protect vulnerable areas or redirect heavy use introduced where necessary.

3.11 PUBLIC FACILITIES

As a general principle, in keeping with the Open Space zoning, buildings and structures within the three parks are to be kept to a minimum. However, facilities may be provided for visitor comfort (e.g. toilets, shelter) or to enhance visitor enjoyment (e.g. refreshment outlets, children’s playground, the Soundshell, Begonia House, cricket pavilion.) In addition to buildings, outdoor furniture such as seating, lighting and rubbish bins are provided for visitor convenience. A full inventory and assessment of these facilities will be done as part of the asset management plan for the three parks.

With changing usage levels and patterns, new facilities or upgrading of existing ones need to be considered. Particular issues are:

- The Begonia House / Botanic Garden Café complex is in need of a major review. The complex is orientated towards the Lady Norwood Rose Garden but relates poorly to the Dell, which is an increasingly popular venue for public and private events. The toilets are sub-standard for such a popular area, and staff facilities are also in need of upgrading.

- Surveys in recent years show that there is demand for a variety of refreshment outlets in the Wellington Botanic Garden.\(^\text{10}\) Currently, the main outlet is at the Botanic Garden Café but the surveys indicate that this meets the needs of only some visitors. Self-serve tea and coffee is also available at the Treehouse but is not extensively used. Given the variability of visitor numbers according to season, weather and time of week, the economic viability of any outlet additional to the Botanic Garden Café is a consideration.

- The Treehouse occupies a central position in the Botanic Garden but attracts only about 30% of casual visitors to the Garden.\(^\text{11}\) Factors that contribute to this may be its physical separation from the main entrance and promenade in

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\(^{10}\) 1991 visitor survey: kiosk type food facility (35%), family restaurant (12%), coffee shop (49%).

\(^{11}\) 1995-96 visitor survey: 10% used the Botanic Garden Café, 14% wanted a tea/coffee sit down area at the Treehouse.

\(^{10}\) 1997 Spring Festival Survey – request for tea/coffee at the ‘Gardening Guru’ recorded.
the Main Garden, and its specific information role. Only some visitors specifically seek information. At the Treehouse itself, the areas for public entry are not altogether clear and the proximity of administration offices may constrain public use of the viewing deck and courtyard. The Treehouse, with its elevated views and wealth of information, has potential to become much more of an attraction.

- Currently public toilets are located on the roadway between the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. These toilets are in need of an upgrade and their possible alternative location in the cricket pavilion will be considered if the pavilion is upgraded in the future.

New Initiatives

1. Provision of public toilets at Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be investigated, taking into account:
   - there are now public toilets on Bowen Street near the Cenotaph;
   - new buildings are not considered appropriate to the historic character of the Park;
   - the memorial and architectural integrity of the Chapel would be compromised by such an addition;
   - the effects of incorporating toilets into the Sexton’s cottage on its historic value and current residential use, and the potential for other uses with more visitor focus for this building. (See 3.1.9 and “Bolton Street Memorial Park, Interpretation and Wayfinding Strategy” also.)

2. The toilets in the Main Garden shall be upgraded.

3. The Begonia House / Botanic Garden Café / toilet complex shall be upgraded to:
   - improve the standard of visitor and kitchen facilities;
   - provide an improved interface with the Dell, (see also 3.10.)

4. Provision of additional refreshment outlets within the Wellington Botanic Garden shall be investigated, taking into account:
   - the demand for different types of refreshment;
   - the high visitor numbers in the Main Garden area;
   - the economic feasibility of additional outlet(s);
   - the refreshment outlet at the Skyline Restaurant (see 3.24).

5. The internal layout and location of uses in the Treehouse and adjacent house shall be reviewed for opportunities to encourage public use, including upgraded provision of refreshments.

6. Provision for shelter from inclement weather in high use areas shall be investigated.

7. The feasibility of integrating public toilets with any future upgrade of the cricket pavilion shall be investigated.

11 1995-96 Visitor Survey – 28.9%.
Policies

1. Facilities that provide for visitor comfort and enhance the enjoyment of the three parks shall be provided, taking into account:
   - are they justified by the level of use?
   - are they compatible with the character and purposes of the three parks?

2. Any new facilities, including outdoor furniture, shall be designed and detailed so that they are visually integrated with the heritage and landscape character of the particular setting.

3. All existing facilities including play equipment and outdoor furniture shall be regularly inspected and maintained to comply with health and safety standards.

3.12 SPORTS GROUND

The sports ground at Anderson Park provides for a rather different group of users compared to the two botanic gardens. The ground is being more intensively used for both the traditional uses of cricket and soccer, and for new sports such as touch rugby. User groups have defended the continued use of the Park for sporting activities and proposals to significantly reduce the size of the playing field were shelved after widespread opposition.

The Park also has considerable value as a ‘spill-over’ area for events held in the Dell / Rose Garden area. The large flat open space is ideal for children’s rides and market stalls.

Policies

1. A full size playing field shall remain available for the existing sports codes and any proposed changes shall be fully discussed with these codes and with interested groups such as the Thorndon Society.

2. Activities associated with public events shall be permitted on the playing field at times when the field is not being used for organised sport, provided that the field is protected from damage.

3.13 USAGE LEVELS

Visitor numbers to the Wellington Botanic Garden are increasing and tend to concentrate in certain very popular and accessible areas such as the Lady Norwood Rose Garden and Main Garden. High use, which happens mainly at public events, can damage vegetation and over-extract facilities and may also detract from visitor enjoyment. The degree of use and effects of high use need to be monitored. Restricting or excluding access may be required to protect vulnerable vegetation but if high use is a recurrent problem, developing additional attractions to distribute visitors more widely should be considered.

Areas to be considered for further development include:
- Magpie Lawn and the Glenmore Hills. This area is relatively little used but the steep topography may deter potential visitors.
- The Glenmore Street frontage upstream from the Duck Pond area to the entrance opposite Orangi Kaupapa Road. This area has easy gradients and is easily reached from the Main Garden and Glenmore Street yet it is mainly used as a through route by pedestrian commuters. This area would be suitable for extending the deciduous tree collection to provide a major seasonal display.
but, to attract visitors on from the Main Garden, the unattractive service area beside the Pipitea Stream culvert opening would need redevelopment.

- The Salamanca Road slope. The scattered specimen trees in this area are not thriving and there is potential to introduce species more suited to the dry, exposed conditions on this slope. Redevelopment of this area should be considered particularly if parking on the road frontage is developed (see 3.8).

Policies

1. The impact of public use on the three parks shall be monitored and action taken to restrict or divert use if it is shown to be causing damage (see also 3.10, policy 2.)

3.14 DOGS

The Council recognises that walking their dogs is a recreational activity for dog owners and permits them in the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. Dog owners are informed of the conditions set by the Council’s Dog Control Policy when they register their dogs.

New Initiatives

1. Plastic bags shall be provided at main entrances to encourage visitors to dispose of droppings.

Policies

1. Dogs are permitted in the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park, provided that they are on a leash, are under control and droppings are removed.

2. Under the Council’s Dog Control Policy, dogs are prohibited from the Anderson Park sports field and are permitted to only pass through the children’s playground without stopping.

3. The “dogs-on-a-lease” policy shall be clearly signposted at main entrances.

3.15 RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Certain activities are restricted or prohibited in the three parks because they are a potential hazard or are in conflict with the general enjoyment of visitors.

Policies

1. The Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park are closed to mountain bikes under the Council’s Mountain Bike Policy. In addition, trail bikes, mountain bikes, other bicycles, skateboards and other wheeled vehicles are not permitted in all three parks beyond the Anderson Park / Seddon Memorial roadway and carpark areas, except for authorised vehicles, prams, pushchairs and wheelchairs.

2. Picking flowers and other vegetation is prohibited.

3. Seeds or cuttings shall be taken only with the prior permission of the Botanic Gardens Manager. Plant material will be free for research, education or conservation purposes but will incur charges if taken for home gardens or commercial purposes.

4. Fires are prohibited (except if authorised by the Wellington City Council for management purposes).
5. Portable gas barbecues may be permitted with the prior permission of the Botanic Gardens Manager for special events or booked group picnics in areas specified by the Manager.

6. Camping is prohibited.

7. Firearms and shooting are prohibited (except if authorised by the Wellington City Council for management purposes.)

3.16 IDENTITY AND MARKETING

One of the objectives in identifying the Botanic Gardens of Wellington collectively was to market them as a major attraction in the city for both local residents and tourists. The Wellington Botanic Garden is already a very popular destination and there is potential for the other gardens to become more popular with well-planned and targeted promotion.

Promotion needs to be considered at two levels:

i) Collective – promoting awareness of all four gardens as a complementary group and the Council’s role and objectives in botanic garden management. Visitors who have visited one garden and been impressed with it may be more likely to visit the other gardens if they are promoted as a group.

ii) Separate - at the same time, it is important that the different identity and special attractions of each garden are clearly publicised so that visitors do not assume that, if they have seen one garden, they have seen them all.

Branding (developing an identity that is easily recognised) will be an important first step. This might be done, for instance, by adopting a logo and perhaps a by-line for the collective group, and for each garden, to be used consistently in publicity material, in signage within the gardens and a staff uniform.

New Initiatives

1. A recognisable identity or ‘branding’ of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington as a group shall be developed preparatory to launching a collective marketing programme, taking into account whether or not a recognisable identity should also be developed for each botanic garden.

2. A strategy for marketing the four botanic gardens collectively shall be developed.

3. Separate marketing strategies shall be developed for each botanic garden. (See also Funding and Sponsorship, 3.20.)

Policies

1. The Botanic Gardens of Wellington shall be promoted as major attractions within the city by:
   • implementing a co-ordinated marketing initiative that publicises the special identities, attractions and complementary roles of each Botanic Garden;
   • maintaining a high standard of service and facilities to encourage repeat visits and promote the reputation of the Botanic Gardens.

3.17 INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF THE PARKS

The continuity of the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park presents the opportunity to co-ordinate the promotion and management of the three areas.
Recent visitor surveys reveal that although Bolton Street Memorial Park attracts visitors for relaxation and exercise (29%), half its visitors use it primarily as a through route to other destinations. In comparison, Wellington Botanic Garden attracts most visitors for relaxation and enjoying its tranquillity (70%), with horticultural / botanic interest (20%) and exercise (19%) rating next.

The surveys also reveal that a significant majority of visitors to Bolton Street Memorial Park live or work locally (64%) whereas visitors to Wellington Botanic Garden are much more diverse. Visitors from outside the Wellington region rated 20 % at Bolton Street Memorial Park and 47% at Wellington Botanic Garden.

These results indicate that Bolton Street Memorial Park is the less widely known of the two. Even though the two gardens are so close, it seems that many visitors to the Wellington Botanic Garden do not go on to the Memorial Park. As both gardens attract people for relaxation and exercise, the Memorial Park might well attract many of the visitors at the Wellington Botanic Garden if those people knew about it.

The management of Anderson Park and the associated roadway is critical to achieving better integration between the two gardens as it occupies a pivotal position between them (see 3.1.5 & 3.8).

**New Initiatives**

1. The layout and landscape design of the Anderson Park roadway shall be reviewed to consider ways to:
   - provide safe pedestrian access between the Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park;
   - provide clear visual connection between the Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park;
   - rationalise bus and car parking to maximise safe parking use of the limited space available;

   while allowing for retention of a full size sports ground in Anderson Park.
Part Three: Policies

Policies

1. Promotion and information about the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be combined, where appropriate, to ensure that visitors are aware of the proximity and complementary attractions of the two gardens.

2. The public profile of Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be promoted through information, promotion and events.

3.18 LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In the preceding sections, various issues about the future management and development of the three parks have been discussed, including: replanting of aging trees, planning plant collections, improving pedestrian connections, providing additional parking, extending visitor attractions, developing interpretation themes. These issues are very much inter-connected and should not be considered in isolation. For instance, the success of a new plant collection or alternative parking may depend on providing adequate pedestrian connections.

The Wellington Botanic Garden, in particular, is a complex area with attractions spread out over an extremely varied site. Visitors find it difficult to find their way around, even with a map. A layout, which is more easily read on the ground, would enhance their ability to explore the whole Garden and there is potential for visionary development to bring out the best of its unique setting and historic development. In Bolton Street Memorial Park, the existing layout of historic features and paths is to be preserved, but clear definition of areas for different vegetation management is needed. Anderson Park and the associated roadway is a key area between the two gardens, requiring redevelopment.

To address these issues in a way that clearly illustrates the physical relationships between them, a landscape development plan for the entire three parks is needed. The plan will provide the basis for consistent implementation and budget planning for following years. In this case, a ten year time frame is envisaged, to the time when this management plan and the landscape development plan will be reviewed.

New Initiatives

1. A comprehensive combined landscape development plan for the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be prepared. A landscape analysis shall be carried out as part of preparing this plan.

Policies

1. The development plan shall be notified for public comment.

2. The landscape development plan shall include a Plant Collections Plan (see 3.3.1) and a Tree Plan (see 3.1.4, 3.1.5 & 3.1.10).

3.19 COMMERCIAL USE

There are two main types of commercial use that occur within the three parks.

Firstly, there are those that provide a service or added attraction to visitors such as the Botanic Garden Cafe, (the only long-term commercial use currently), concerts, short term food stands and market stalls, or entertainments such as buskers and children’s train rides. These types of activities need to be compatible with the public use and enjoyment of the particular area. In general they are less
appropriate to Bolton Street Memorial Park where the peaceful atmosphere and heritage character may be compromised by such uses. Most of these commercial uses will be restricted to special events. At these times the festival atmosphere justifies activities that would otherwise be intrusive and large crowds make them economic for operators.

In the future, other commercial uses may arise such as guided tours for tourists.

As discussed in the section on Public Facilities (3.11), there may be potential to provide some form of permanent refreshment outlet in the area of the Main Garden. However, the economic viability of this would need to be investigated.

Secondly, there are commercial uses that are attracted to the special settings and/or facilities in the gardens. These include private functions, commercial filming and concerts. Bookings are taken for these uses in the Begonia House, Treehouse, and outdoor areas such as the Sound Shell lawn or the Dell. Weddings are permitted in outdoor areas free of charge. Recent visitor surveys indicated that the majority of people come to relax and enjoy the peaceful atmosphere of the gardens. These commercial uses should not compromise these activities, or public access, and will often be restricted to off peak times to avoid undue conflict with public use.

Procedures for bookings, fees and conditions for private functions, commercial filming and short-term commercial purposes are set out in the General Specifications for the Botanic Gardens of Wellington.

Policies

1. Commercial uses that provide a service or attraction to the public shall be permitted within the three parks, provided that they contribute to the public use and enjoyment of the area.

2. Commercial uses that make use of the facilities or outdoor settings of the three parks shall be permitted provided that they are not in conflict with the heritage conservation values of the area and do not significantly interfere with normal public use.

3. The Memorial Chapel may be hired for appropriate private functions such as family reunions after normal closing times but, as a replica mortuary chapel, is not considered appropriate for weddings.

4. Concession applications for long term commercial visitor facilities and tourism operations, including trial permits, appropriate to the roles of the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be processed under Section 61(1), 54(1)(d) and Section 58 (1)(c) of the Reserves Act 1977, respectively.

5. Prior approval of the Botanic Gardens Manager shall be required for all short term commercial uses.

6. Concession fees shall be charged for all commercial operations.

7. Hiring of Council facilities within the three parks shall be charged at publicly notified market rates.

8. No commercial tourism operation shall claim to be the foremost, primary or authorised tour or interpretive service for part or all of the three parks.

9. The Botanic Gardens Manager, as a condition of the concession, shall approve the information and interpretation content of tours by commercial operators in any part of the three parks.
3.20 FUNDING AND SPONSORSHIP

The management and maintenance of the three parks is funded by the Wellington City Council, but funding for large projects and items such as events, education programmes and publications will not always be available, given the Council’s other city-wide responsibilities. Alternative funding sources such as grants and sponsorship need to be considered to enable the Council to achieve its objectives despite budget constraints. Various companies and the Lotteries Board, for instance, have sponsored development of the Treehouse. The Duck Pond redevelopment was funded jointly by the Charles Plimmer Bequest, the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens and the Wellington City Council.

New Initiatives

1. A long term sponsorship programme for supplementary funding shall be developed in conjunction with developing marketing strategies (see 3.16.)

Policies

1. Sponsorship agreements shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Wellington City Council Sponsorship Policy and shall ensure that:
   - The reputation of potential sponsors is not in conflict with the goals of the Botanic Gardens and the particular project;
   - On-site advertising of the sponsorship is discrete and does not compromise the character of the surrounding area(s).

2. The potential for funding from grants shall be considered for special projects as they arise.

3.21 CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The three parks are individually and collectively important public resources in which many individuals, groups and organisations have an interest. The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens and the Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park
assist and support the City Council with the overall management of the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park and provide invaluable assistance with special projects. The Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park, for instance, recently completed a computerised burial list after six years of work, and assist with planning restoration and maintenance work. The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens assisted until recently with the information counter at the Treehouse, and in 1994 were instrumental in initiating a design competition for the redevelopment of the Duck Pond. Both groups represent considerable knowledge of the gardens and assist with conducting tours.

Other groups such as the Wellington Sculpture Trust, Heritage Rose Society and Thorndon Society have specific interests in the area, providing specialist knowledge and voluntary work. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust has an important advisory and regulatory role.

The Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board brings together expertise from outside the Council with a mix of skills and specialist or community interests that will assist the Council in managing the Botanic Gardens. Four members are recommended by the Victoria University of Wellington, the World Wide Fund for Nature, the Wellington Tenth Trust and the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens. Four members are appointed from public nominations and one from the Parks and Gardens Business Unit. (See Appendix 3.)

Public notification is required with regard to any significant change to the three parks but, in recognition of the considerable public interest in them, consultation with the community and interest groups early on in the formulation of proposals is to be encouraged.

**Policies**

1. A close relationship shall be maintained between staff and the two Friends groups, and the Friends’ role in assisting with management and promotion of the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park fostered.

2. A co-operative relationship will be fostered between the two Friends groups.

3. Co-operative relationships shall be maintained and developed with specialist agencies such as the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Department of Conservation, Victoria University of Wellington and The Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, Wellington Branch, and other voluntary organisations and individuals with special interest in the three parks.

4. The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens, Friends of the Bolton Street Memorial Park and the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board shall be thoroughly informed and consulted about all development and redevelopment proposals.

5. All significant development or redevelopment proposals shall be publicly notified for comment.

**3.22 REMEMBRANCE MEMORIALS**

From time to time members of the public seek to memorialise deceased relatives in the gardens by donating a tree, plant or item such as a park seat.

This reveals the close association that people feel for the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park and the Council is very willing to accommodate these wishes. However, the three parks are primarily managed for the benefit of the general public and rules are needed to clarify the conditions under which remembrance memorials will be accepted.
Opportunities for relatives to contribute to other suitable projects will also be encouraged. These might include setting aside part of the tree framework replanting programme for remembrance plantings, contributing to education programmes or publications, or contributing to aspects of major redevelopment projects.

**New Initiatives**

1. Remembrance donations may be recorded in a Remembrance Book to be held at the Treehouse in the Wellington Botanic Garden.

**Policies**

1. Members of the public may donate money to buy a tree, plant, group of plants (e.g. roses for a particular planting bed) or item of park furniture, in remembrance of a deceased relative, subject to the following conditions:
   - The item purchased shall be selected from a list of options compiled by the Council from its planting programme and intended park furniture acquisitions.
   - The Council shall supply the item purchased.
   - The Council shall retain the right to move or remove the donated item at its discretion.
   - The amount of the donation shall be set to cover the cost of plant propagation or, in the case of seats, the cost of construction. A contribution towards on-going maintenance shall also be charged where a plaque is installed on an item of park furniture.
   - Family members shall be invited to assist with the planting of any tree or plant donated.

2. Members of the public will also be invited to memorialise deceased relatives by making donations towards suitable special projects.

3. Burial of pets is not permitted within the three parks.

4. In general, entry in the Remembrance Book is to be encouraged as the means of commemoration, but, subject to approval by the Botanic Gardens Curator/Manager, remembrance plaques may be permitted on donated built items such as park furniture (at cost to the relatives) or dedications permitted on items such as publications.

**3.23 VANDALISM AND SAFETY**

Vandalism, theft and anti-social behaviour is a recurring problem. This is particularly so in Bolton Street Memorial Park, where headstones are frequently vandalised and other acts of vandalism regularly occur to vegetation and park furniture, but problems occur in the Wellington Botanic Garden too, where statues have been stolen and vandalism occurred. Various proposals have been put forward to combat the problem but the pattern continues to be a serious problem. Given the size of the total area, the number of entrances and length of unfenced boundaries, it is difficult to enforce night-time closure, which is when most of the problem behaviour occurs. However, a security firm patrols at certain times and staff members living within the site provide surveillance in both gardens.

Personal safety is also an issue for park users. Some visitors are concerned about using the less frequented paths and tracks, and the distance between the road and the Treehouse for after dark functions is a deterrent. This affects groups, such as
the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens, who use the Treehouse as a regular venue for meetings.

New Initiatives

1. A security and risk assessment for the three parks, including an assessment of whether the number of entrances contributes to security risks, shall be carried out to provide guidance on future security measures.

Policies

1. Public entry to the Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park shall be discouraged during night time hours, except for attending pre-arranged meetings and functions. Normal opening hours shall be clearly displayed at all main entrances.

2. Occupants of the sexton’s cottage in the Bolton Street Memorial Park, the overseer’s house on Serpentine Way and the flat behind the Treehouse in the Wellington Botanic Garden shall, where possible, be staff who work within the three parks. Responsibility for surveillance of adjacent areas shall be a condition of tenancy.

3. Damage from vandalism shall be promptly remedied to maintain a high standard of presentation in the three parks and to discourage ‘copy-cat’ vandalism.

4. Public awareness of the fragility and value of heritage features and vegetation shall be promoted as a means of combating vandalism and anti-social behaviour.

5. Paths and tracks shall be kept clear of overhanging foliage and popular destination points shall be connected by main routes (see 3.9) to improve visitors’ sense of safety.

6. Adequate outdoor lighting shall be provided where most after-hours functions occur to ensure that after-hours visitors feel safe: between the main Glenmore Street entrance and the Treehouse, and between the Begonia House and Anderson Park parking area.

7. The Anderson Park roadway shall be closed at the Glenmore Street end during night time hours to discourage through traffic.

8. Where necessary, public access to sensitive areas that have been damaged through natural causes or over use or are being rehabilitated, shall be temporarily restricted. Clear information as to the reasons for the restriction shall be posted at the site and, if a popular destination within the three parks, at main entrances and noticeboards.

9. All structures, including playground equipment and outdoor furniture shall be regularly inspected and maintained to comply with Health and Safety standards.

10. Trees adjacent to pathways and in high use areas shall be regularly inspected and maintained to avoid potential hazards to the public.

3.24 ADJACENT LAND USE

The character and management of public open space can be affected by adjacent land uses and, conversely, adjacent properties can be affected by the open space. If possible, the boundaries between the three parks and adjacent properties, particularly residential ones, should be discreet so that the overall area appears...
unified visually. Locating pedestrian paths at a distance from boundaries, with vegetation for screening, can overcome potential conflicts between the public and the owners of adjoining residential properties.

In many cases, adjoining landowners have a personal interest in the wellbeing of the gardens as they benefit from the outlook and proximity to facilities. They can fulfill a valuable watching role with regard to preventing anti-social use and abuse of the three parks. In addition they need to be aware of the potential effects of their actions, such as dumping garden rubbish, within the three parks.

The popularity of the three parks is increasing and expansion may be one way of coping with new and increased demands. Particularly important is the potential for open space linkages to extend visitor opportunities within a wider open space network.

The Carter Observatory and the Observatory Reserve

These two reserve areas are generally perceived to be part of the Wellington Botanic Garden, because the boundaries are unmarked, although they are legally separate. (See cadastral plan in Appendix 1.) Council staff are responsible for grounds maintenance, including the flax collection, but the buildings are managed separately.

The area is registered as an Historic Area by the Historic Places Trust and is rich in heritage features:

- the Dominion Observatory, 1907 (Category I Historic Building);
- the Carter Observatory, 1940 (Category II Historic Building);
- the Thomas King Observatory, 1912;
- the Gardens Battery Remains, 1896;
- the Scout Hall, 1913.

The Observatory Reserve also contains the Meteorological Service Building and adjacent building which has been occupied by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences until recently.

The Kowhai Walk was developed to interpret these and other features such as the Flax Collection and Sundial of Human Involvement.

The Carter Observatory, which was created in 1938 under the Carter Observatory Act, is owned and administered by the Carter Observatory Board. Legal title for the Thomas King Observatory has also been gifted to the Carter Observatory Board by Science Wellington (previously the Wellington Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand.)

The adjacent Observatory Reserve is owned by the Crown and is administered by the Department of Conservation. This Reserve was recently made a Local Purposes Reserve - Community and Administrative Buildings to allow for more flexibility in management. Once site occupation licences for all the existing buildings on the reserve have been formalised, the Department intends to negotiate an administrative transfer of control of the reserve to the Wellington City Council.

The building which was occupied by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences is now Victoria University’s Innovation Greenhouse.

Since 1869 astronomical, time-keeping, seismological, meteorological, geomagnetic and tidal work has been carried out at five different observatories in the vicinity of the Wellington Botanic Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park.
The Carter Observatory Board has already developed visitor facilities at the Carter Observatory including the Planetarium, audio-visual displays, a video theatre and a small specialist shop. Potential future development includes:

- further renovation and development of visitor facilities at the Carter Observatory, including the existing refreshment outlet;
- renovation of the Thomas King observatory;
- eventual renovation of the Dominion Observatory.

**Cable Car Terminus / Skyline Restaurant Area**

This area is also closely related to the Wellington Botanic Garden and, as with the Observatory Reserve, the open space areas are maintained by Council staff. The area includes:

- the Cable Car terminus, shop and public toilets;
- the historic Winding House, circa 1900-01;
- the Skyline Restaurant and car park;
- the open spaces around these buildings.

Council is currently rationalising the legal boundaries in the area to clarify responsibilities and lease arrangements, with the intention of adding most of the open space and the Winding House to the Wellington Botanic Garden. A cable car museum has been developed in the Winding House with restored former winding machinery and old cable cars on display.

**New Initiatives**

1. The Council shall consult with the Department of Conservation and the Carter Observatory Board with a view to rationalising the administration and management of the Observatory Reserve in the future.
Policies

1. The co-operation and assistance of adjacent land owners shall be encouraged through regular liaison and information.

2. Where boundaries between the reserve land and adjoining properties need to be clearly defined, the way in which this is done shall be to a high standard and compatible with the character of the reserve land.

3. Opportunities to expand the parks through gift or purchase of adjoining properties or by creating open space links, shall be considered as they arise.

4. The Botanic Gardens Manager shall maintain a close relationship with the Carter Observatory Board to:
   - co-ordinate the development of visitor interpretation themes and information in the Wellington Botanic Garden area.

5. Relevant policies contained elsewhere in this Management Plan shall be applied where the Council is involved in maintaining the open space of the Observatory Reserve and the open space in the Cable Car area.

3.25 FACILITIES FOR PARK MANAGEMENT

As a general principle in keeping with the District Plan Open Space zonings, buildings and structures within the three parks are to be kept to a minimum but adequate facilities for storage of equipment, nurseries, staff rooms and toilets, and offices are necessary for maintenance and management. A full inventory and assessment of these facilities will be done as part of the Garden’s asset management.

Within Bolton Street Memorial Park, equipment and vandalised items awaiting repair, are stored in the shed in the Sexton’s cottage and in the equipment shed in the upper part of the Park.

Within the Wellington Botanic Garden, kitchen facilities in both the Begonia House complex and the stables need upgrading. In addition, the nursery is in need of a major review and possible upgrade.

New Initiatives

1. A critical review of resource needs shall be undertaken in conjunction with an asset management review, taking into account:
   - indoor and outdoor storage needs;
   - required office space;
   - anticipated future needs for skills and human resources over the next ten years.

2. Kitchen facilities at the Begonia House shall be reviewed as part of the proposed upgrade of the complex (see 3.11).

3. The Wellington Botanic Garden nursery shall be assessed and the need for upgrading evaluated, taking into account:
   - the services it currently provides and could potentially provide, including propagation, care of special plant collections, education and special displays;
   - long term space and facilities requirements;
   - its location within the three parks and the best use of its existing site;
the need for a cacti house;
the extent to which it can be open to the public.

Policies

1. Management facilities that are surplus to needs shall be removed unless they should be retained for heritage value or are suitable for other uses.

2. Existing facilities shall be maintained and any new facilities designed and detailed so that they integrate visually with the immediate setting and with the three parks generally.

3. The demand upon staffing resources shall be considered when planning and implementing redevelopment of gardens and plant collections, including:
   • Planting schemes and management regimes to reduce maintenance;
   • Installation of reliable irrigation.

3.26 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For many visitors the gardens are a showcase for environmental management and, in particular, are a focus for things horticultural. The skills and expertise of the Council staff are on show so it is important that the management practices used are exemplary. This should apply to the use of herbicides and insecticides, control of noxious animals, establishment and maintenance of plant collections, rehabilitation of native vegetation areas, the use of machinery such as “weedeaters” and the use of fertilisers.

Botanic Garden staff already implement “Integrated Pest and Disease Management.” This is a method of pest and disease control that combines biological, cultural and chemical methods of control. The emphasis is on reducing chemical use by using alternative methods such as natural enemies, growing pest resistant plants, maintaining healthy (and therefore more resistant) plants, and avoiding the conditions in which pests breed or occur.

Policies

1. Maintenance practices shall be carried out to demonstrate by example, safe and environmentally sound management.

2. Plants, which are listed in the Wellington Regional Council’s “Regional Pest Management Strategy” as pests, shall be removed to set an example to the public, particularly plants like erigeron which are still maintained by many people as garden plants.

3. Integrated Pest Management shall be implemented on an on-going basis.
The new initiatives are specific projects or actions identified in Part Three, Policies. This section sets out the priorities for their implementation to assist in forward planning and programming into annual planning and budget allocations.

It is envisaged that the management plan will be reviewed after ten years but that its implementation will be reviewed after five years, so a five-year time frame is shown. Most of the initiatives are preparatory to on-the-ground implementation, so need to be implemented early. It is envisaged that on-the-ground implementation of the initiatives would follow during the second five years that the management plan is in effect. For instance, plant collections would be redeveloped after evaluation and completion of a landscape development plan. The time frame must be regarded as indicative, since future funding availability cannot be predicted.

Many of the initiatives are inter-related so they have been grouped under principle headings to reflect this, with a brief explanation of the priorities given. In terms of budget planning, the initiatives are of two main types:

- Operational – tasks that would be carried out by staff as part of their normal duties;
- Capital – tasks that would be treated as special projects, probably requiring outside expertise, for which special funding would be required.

**Landscape Development Plan**

This is a high priority project, which was first identified in the previous management plan, and is critical to several key issues such as replanting the tree framework, developing plant collections and addressing changing visitor needs. As
shown below, a number of other initiatives are components of this project. It envisaged that the project would involve two stages, over a two-year period:

- **Stage One** – background research and analysis of the numerous issues involved;
- **Stage Two** – development of a landscape concept, including public consultation.

### Implementation of the Landscape Development Plan

The landscape development plan will no doubt include proposals for various as yet unknown development works which will need prioritising on completion of the development plan. However, several of the initiatives in this management plan are expected to result in implementation proposals as follows. As these are all capital works requiring special funding, their implementation needs to be spread over several years with priority given to the first two items because of their high levels of use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscape development plan: Stage 1 (background research and analysis)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>3.18 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assess Botanic Garden’s heritage values</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3.1.3 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Anderson Park review including investigating the link between the Rose Garden and Bolton Street Memorial Park. |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.1.5 (1)  
|                                                                          |        |        |        |        |        | 3.8 (2)    |
|                                                                          |        |        |        |        |        | 3.17 (1)   |
|                                                                          |        |        |        |        |        | 3.9 (2)    |
| Investigate providing public toilets at cricket pavilion.                |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.11 (8)   |
| Review the Dell                                                         |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.10 (2)   |
| Assess parking needs                                                    |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.8 (1)    |
| Investigate pedestrian link between Rose & Main Garden                  |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.9 (1)    |
| Investigate additional refreshment outlets                              |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.11 (5)   |
| Review Treehouse and vicinity                                           |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.11 (6)   |
| Investigate provision of shelter                                        |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.11 (7)   |
| Review plant nursery functions & facilities                             |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.25 (4)   |
| Landscape development plan: Stage 2 (concept development and public consultation) |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.18 (1)   |
| Tree Plan for all three parks, specifically including conifers, and Plant Collections Plan for the two botanic gardens. |        |        |        |        | *      | 3.1.4 (1)  
|                                                                          |        |        |        |        |        | 3.1.10 (1) |
|                                                                          |        |        |        |        |        | 3.3.4 (1)  |
Plant Collections

Review of the plant collections has a high priority, as it is critical to future management and will be an important part of the landscape development plan project. Review of the General Collections policy is required soon to ensure consistent collections management for all the botanic gardens of Wellington but the specific collections policies will not be developed until after the collections evaluation and landscape development plan are complete. Sourcing and propagating plant material will be an on-going task which, in the case of the conifers, should start at once preparatory to replanting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review of plant collections</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3.1 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Collections Policy</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3.1 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific plant collections management policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.3.1 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourcing, propagating &amp; replanting of the tall tree framework</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3.1.4 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation

Detailed development of interpretation and signage should follow on from both the landscape development plan and the marketing strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation Plan for Botanic Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4.1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement both interpretation plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4.1 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign design guide</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3.4.2 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marketing

These initiatives are given a high priority as accessibility and promoting attractions in Wellington are objectives in the Strategic Plan. These are primarily operational tasks to be completed by staff.

Other Initiatives

Some of the other initiatives have a high priority because they are already in progress (identified by #) or are a strategic plan priority. In the case of reviewing resource needs, this has been identified twice, to assess immediate adequacy and to reassess once various of the initiatives that may demand more resources (such as the plant collections review) are complete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigate Maori / Pacific Islander accessibility</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>3.7 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigate youth accessibility</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.7 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme of events through year</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.10 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing strategy for all Wellington Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.16 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity branding for Wellington Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.16 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing strategies for Botanic Garden &amp; Memorial Park, including sponsorship. (Annual task.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3.16 (3)  3.20 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiative</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.5 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate range of formal education courses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop instructional programme of workshops &amp; demonstrations etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate instruction about Maori use of plants (linked to Interpretation above.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop guided tours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3.5 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Records</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burial list into Cemeteries Data-base</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.8 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial list in Memorial Chapel</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.8 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Book in Memorial Chapel</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.1.8 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remembrance Book at Treehouse</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.22 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906 reinterments memorial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.7 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.2.1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term animal and pest control strategies</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.2.3 (1) &amp; (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Security &amp; risk assessment</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.23 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult with DOC re administering Observatory Reserve (on-going until resolved)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.24 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review resource needs</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.25 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade children’s playground</td>
<td>#</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.11 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide bags for dog dirt disposal</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.14 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable car museum</td>
<td>#</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3.24 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Note: Some of the boundaries in the area of the cable car terminus and end of Upland Road may be subject to adjustments as legal boundaries are due to be rationalised. (see 3.24 in Part Three.)

Botanic Garden

- Pt Lot 1 D P 8530 (24.8382 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324;
- Lot 2 DP 74620 (0.0405 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324;
- Sec 1224, Town of Wellington, SO 25200, (0.1410 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324;
- Sec 1225, Town of Wellington, SO 25200 (0.0452 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324;
- Lot 1 DP 55960 (0.2840 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324;
- Lot 2 DP 55960 (0.1353 ha), Wellington Botanic Garden Local Purpose Reserve (Public Gardens), Gazette 1995, page 4324.

Anderson Park

- Lot 1 DP 50793 (2.8202 ha), Recreation Reserve, Gazette 1980, page 4060.

Bolton Street Memorial Park

- Pt Cemetery Reserve, Town of Wellington, (0.0303 ha), Gazetted as “Private Burial Ground of the Right Honourable Richard John Seddon and his wife and Descendants, Gazette 1923, page 2752;
- Lot 2 DP 50793 (1.3580 ha), Historic Purposes Reserve, Gazette 1980, page 3765;
- Pt Lot 1 “A,” DP 8370, SO 32705 (0.3104), Historic Purposes Reserve, Gazette 1989, page 3413;
- Pt Lot 1 “B,” DP 8370, SO 32706 (0.4815ha), Historic Purposes Reserve, Gazette 1989, page 6283;
- Pt Sec 473, Town of Wellington, SO 10408 A 1203, (0.0139 ha), Historic Purposes Reserve, Gazette 1989, page 3413;
- Sec 1, SO 36610 (0.2062 ha), Historic Purposes Reserve, Gazette 1991, page 3593.

Related Land with Relevance to this Management Plan

The “Rooftop” of the Mowbray Street Carparking Building (Leased as part of Bolton Street Memorial Park)

- Registered Lease B.276860.1, registered on 12 February 1993, and recorded on CT 37D/407.

Carter Observatory Site

- Lot 1 DP 74620 (0.2023 ha).
Appendix 1: Legal Description

**Observatory Reserve**
- Sec 1231, Town of Wellington, SO 25200, (0.5936 ha), Local Purpose Reserve (Community and Administrative Buildings), Gazette 1998, page 68;
- Sec 1223, Town of Wellington, SO 25200 (1.5783), Local Purpose Reserve (Community and Administrative Buildings), Gazette 1998, page 68.

**Cable Car Site**
- Pt Wesleyan College Reserve, Town of Wellington, SO 10408 (0.0884 ha), Kelburn and Karori Tramway, Gazette 1899, page 2316.
LIZARD HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

The six lizards which have been sighted or are likely to occur within the three parks are:

- brown skink *Oligosoma zelandicum*;
- ornate skink *Cyclodina ornata*;
- copper skink *Cyclodina aenea*;
- common skink *Oligosoma nigriplantare*;
- common gecko *Hoplodactylus maculatus*; and
- forest gecko *Hoplodactylus granulatus*.

These species have different habitat needs but an essential requirement for all is the presence of *retreats* that provide shelter from climatic extremes and from predators. Retreats might include rock gardens, rock or timber walls, dead timber; - places with nooks and crannies.

Areas of *semi-wilderness* where retreats are likely to be more common, there is more cover and where there will be less human disturbance are, in general, likely to provide lizard habitat. These will vary, according to the species, from open grassland to open or closed scrub or forest. This is illustrated in the diagram below.

In general, lizards will be attracted to *warmer, north-facing sites* where they will also be active for longer periods of the year because of warmer temperatures.

The other critical requirement to protecting lizard populations is *predator control*. The main threats are from domestic cats, ship rats and Norway rats. The ornate skink, common gecko and forest gecko, which are all nocturnal, are particularly threatened by rats, which are also nocturnal in habit.

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ROLE OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS OF WELLINGTON ADVISORY BOARD

The four Botanic Gardens of Wellington comprise; the Wellington Botanic Garden, Otari Wilton’s Bush, Truby King Park and the Bolton Street Memorial Park. The Board assists with the management of the gardens but does not become involved in the day to day operation of the gardens.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Board is to give advice and best judgement on the development of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington

AIMS

Support / Advocacy

Support the Curator/Manager in establishing and maintaining the Botanic Gardens of Wellington as nationally and internationally recognised gardens and botanic collections by providing advice based on the expertise of the Advisory Board and that of its contacts.

Peer Review

Enhance the quality of advice given to the Curator of the Botanic Gardens by providing rigorous and robust reviews of proposals affecting the management and/or operation of the Gardens.

Clarify and Enhance Links

Enhance the resources available for achieving the strategic and operational objectives of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington by establishing and maintaining regional, national and international relationships with appropriate individuals, institutions and organisations.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

• To focus on the relevant goals of the Council’s strategic plan.
• To assist with the development and implementation of a strategic plan for the gardens.
• To review the existing management plans and advise on implementation of the plans.
• To provide specialist advice, and an external complementary skill base.
• To develop effective linkages with strategic partners particularly: the School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University; the Department of Conservation, Wellington Conservancy; and the World Wide Fund for Nature, New Zealand.
• To act as an advocate for the gardens.
• To adjudicate on issues and questions raised by the Curator.

MEMBERSHIP

Board members are appointed to provide a range of relevant skills. The Board is chaired by the Manager of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington, and consists of no more than 10 members as follows:

• One person appointed on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor,
Victoria University of Wellington.

• One person appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer of World Wide Fund for Nature New Zealand.

• One person appointed on the recommendation of the President of the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens.

• The other seven appointments will be made by the Chief Executive of the Wellington City Council or nominee, with particular regard to the following skills and /or interests:
  - amenity horticulture;
  - plant ecology;
  - botany;
  - management / marketing / financial expertise,
  - environmental education and interpretation;
  - tourism;
  - outdoor recreation;
  - and the local community including the tangata whenua.

• The Council’s Parks and Gardens Business Unit will have ex-officio representation on the Board to provide a practical perspective.
SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WELLINGTON BOTANIC GARDEN

1839
Directors of the New Zealand Company make provision for a Town Belt during the planning and establishment of Wellington.

1844
Land for a Botanic Garden (12 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches) is appropriated from the land set aside for Public Reserves (part of the Town Belt Reserve vested in the Crown.)

1847
Government gives land adjacent to the Botanic Garden Reserve to the Kumutoto Maori under the McLeverty Awards.

1852
Kumutoto sell land back to the Crown. Sir George Grey gives this land to the Wesleyan Church.

1848
Crown Grant of land to the New Zealand Company did not include the Botanic Garden which remained with the Crown. The map attached to the Grant clearly shows the location of the Garden, the first map to specifically show this.

1865
Government authorises the Superintendent to purchase the adjacent Wesleyan Reserve land for a park for recreation.

1867
Dr James Hector, Government consultant on all matters of scientific interest is asked by the Government to examine the Botanic Reserve. The Wesleyan Reserve land is recorded as still covered with native forest in a “tolerable state of preservation” unlike the Botanic Garden reserve which had virtually been cleared of native plant cover by this time.

1868
The Reserve is declared a Government Domain. The Superintendent appoints Dr James Hector as Manager of the Garden.

1869
Alfred Ludlam, Member of the House of Representatives introduces the ‘Botanic Garden Bill’ to Parliament. The Act is passed and the Botanic Garden is entrusted to the Governors of the New Zealand Institute, the forerunner of the present Royal Society of New Zealand. The New Zealand Institute Governors administer the garden under the name of the Botanic Garden Board. James Hector is Manager for both Boards.

The Act provides for use of the garden for acclimatisation purposes. This causes problems.

Hector’s position as Director of the New Zealand Geological Survey and the Colonial Museum means that the work in the Garden is closely related to these institutions as well as to the direction of the Botanic Garden Board.

1870
William Bramley is appointed first superintendent of the Garden.

1871
The Wesleyan Reserve land is brought under the City Reserves Act and the
Superintendent is empowered to convey all or any part of the land to the Botanic Garden.

1872
The City Reserves Act of 1871 is amended to provide money for the development of the Garden.

1873
The First plan of the Garden is produced. It shows the areas of native forest and extent of kanuka / manuka.

1874
Wesleyan Reserves land of 54 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches is conveyed under the Wellington City Reserves Act to bring the total area of the Garden to 68 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches.

1875
Two reserve areas intended for the cemetery, totalling 8 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches, is included under the supervision of the Botanic Garden Board.  
First map of the Garden. It shows much of the layout as it is today. Paths are named, the Main Drive has been formed, native forest and other features are illustrated.

1876
Abolition of the provinces denies provincial funding for the garden. During the 1870’s and 1880’s the major source of revenue (300 pounds per annum) came from central government for testing the economic potential of plants they introduced. During this period most of the conifer introductions occurred. The only other income came from the Town Belt rents.

A cottage overlooking Anderson Gully was built. This is now the custodian’s house.

1880
The Botanic Garden constabulary was established and the new cottage occupied by a constable.

1885
No Government financial grant was given this year. (A nationwide downturn in the economy in the 1880’s is reflected in a progressive reduction in funds for the Garden.)

1886
Hector establishes the Teaching Garden on the site of the present Sound Shell Lawn by levelling the slope. It is the first such development in the Garden.

1887
The Wellington City Council recognises the problem with funding but, although it is able to increase the City’s contribution, they are unwilling to do so through another authority.

1889
Bramley retires. George Gibb is appointed Head Gardener / Keeper. A deputation from the Wellington City Council goes to the Premier with a proposal to transfer management of the Garden to the Council. The Botanic Garden Board records unanimous opposition to this proposal.

During the period of administration by the New Zealand Institute the Garden developed to meet three identifiable but overlapping needs:

i) For Government – a trial ground for examining the economic potential of plants, especially forestry species;
ii) For scientists – a garden for the study and collection of indigenous flora and the establishment of exotic plants;

iii) For the public – a place of recreation and enjoyment.

1891
The Botanic Garden Vesting Bill is introduced into the House of Representatives proposing that the Garden be managed by the Wellington City Council. The Botanic Garden Board argues the importance of the original 13 acres and the need to safeguard this area for the purposes of botany for all time. The need for an observatory site is also pressed for at this time.

The Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act is passed with provision made for a 6 acre site for a future observatory and the requirement that the original 13 acres be maintained as a Botanic Garden in perpetuity. At this time there were three major management issues:

i) spread of gorse in the Garden;

ii) broken fences and consequently problems with wandering stock causing damage;

iii) lack of funds.

1895
Demand grows for the Garden to be developed as a “pleasure ground” rather than a “scientific reserve.”

1896
A Gun Battery on the Observatory Reserve site is constructed. It involves 4.5 acres enclosed by barbed wire and is regarded as a significant physical and visual intrusion on the Garden.

1901
George Glen becomes Head Gardener.

1902
The Cable Car opens and this provides a new and important access point to the Garden. In the first year of operation 425,000 people used the Cable Car.

The Main Garden from the Main Gates to the first ridge is cleared of pines and replanted (between 1902-06.)

1904
George Glen is appointed Superintendent of Baths and Reserves.

The Tea Kiosk at the top of the Cable Car opens on land leased to the Kelburn and Karori Tramway Company.

The City’s trams are electrified and extended up to the main Gate in Glenmore Street.

The Gun Battery is dismantled.

The nucleus of a rockery is established. Position unknown.

There was considerable replanting in the garden including the magnolias along Bamboo Path.

1905
The children’s play area is established in the Anderson Park area.

Women’s toilets are provided.
1906
The Hector Observatory (renamed the ‘Dominion Observatory’ in 1925) is started on the Observatory Reserve site.

Work starts on the clearing and earthworks for the recreation ground (which later becomes Anderson Park). The scale of the earthworks causes considerable physical and visual damage. A large dark gully results that ends abruptly in the wall of fill making up the Park.

Newtown Park Zoo is established and the small zoo at the Garden is closed down.

1907
A band rotunda is built near the Duck Pond.

The Hector Observatory is finished.

The entrance to the Garden from Mariri Road is formed and the Mariri Road lawn formed.

1910
Anderson Park is ready for use.

1911
A fernery is completed and opened to the public.

1912
An extension to the alpine garden opposite the band rotunda is built. Other rockeries are developed later.

1913
Pines are removed from the lower slopes of Druid Hill.

1914
The stables and mess room are built and the potting shed and nursery soon after.

The summerhouse / gazebo on the Main Drive is built. It was originally built by the Carpenter’s Union for its float in the Labour Day procession.

1915
Men’s public toilets are provided.

1918
J. G. Mackenzie is appointed first Director of Parks and Reserves.

Many new plantings are started, particularly of flowering trees.

More pines are removed from the Druid’s Hill slope.

1925
Brick piers and iron gates (ex Hospital Board) are erected at the main Gate, a project that has languished since 1905.

Mackenzie proposes the idea of a winter garden (the forerunner of the Begonia House.)

Cockayne writes about the importance of the native forest in the Garden. He and Mackenzie make moves to establish Otari.

1927
Remodelling the entire frontage of the Garden is started as a result of widening Glenmore Street and Tinakori Road.

The formation of Magpie Lawn is started. This involves cutting part of the ridge and filling the Glenmore Gully below.
1930
Remodelling the frontage is completed.

1931
The Anderson Park extension is started. This involves filling in the remains of the valley left over from the formation of Anderson Park.

1934
The Anderson Park extension is completed. The children’s play area remains in this vicinity.

1938
The Carter Observatory Act is passed.

1941
The Carter Observatory is opened.

1947
Mackenzie retires and Edward Hutt is appointed Director.

1948
Berhampore Nursery is opened as the central propagating area for the Parks and Reserves Department but the nursery in the Garden continues to produce plants. A rose garden on the present site is suggested.

1950
Work starts on the Lady Norwood Rose Garden.

1953
The Lady Norwood Rose Garden is opened.

1956
Lady Norwood donates a fountain for the rose garden. (The Norwood family replaced this in 1977.)

1960
The Begonia House is built.
The Peace Garden is established.

1965
Ian Galloway is appointed Director of Parks and Reserves.

1968
The Wahine Storm in April results in the felling of a great deal of old growth. A period of redevelopment of the Garden begins subsequent to the storm, under the supervision of Ray Mole, Curator of Otari Native Plant Museum who is also appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden.

1970’s
The Herb Garden is established with support from the Wellington Herb Society.

1979
The annual Summer City Festival begins.

1981
The Tea House is built.
The first Management Plan for the Garden is produced by the Parks and Reserves Department.

1983
An Interpretive Centre is established in the shed that had housed the engine for the Cable Car.
1985
The first part of additions to the Herb Garden is completed.

1986
Ian Galloway dies suddenly. Richard Nanson is appointed Director of Parks and Recreation.

1987
The Interpretive Centre is closed and the winding house shed is used by the Polytech for a period.

1988

1989
The Lily House is added to the Tea and Begonia House complex.
The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden is established.

1990
A second, more comprehensive management plan is produced.

1991
Mike Oates is appointed Curator of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington.
The “Treehouse” Education and Environment Centre is built above the Main Garden.
The Centennial of Wellington City Council control of the Garden is celebrated, including a “Floriade Festival” in the spring.

1992
Under Council restructuring, Richard Nanson is replaced by Rosemary Barrington as General Manager Culture and Recreation.

1994
Under continued Council restructuring, the Botanic Garden is considered a business unit within the Parks Business Unit.

1994
The Wellington City Council, represented primarily by the Botanic Gardens Curator, joins the Wellington Plant Conservation Network, an informal association of groups actively involved in conservation of indigenous plants.

1995
The Cable Car lookout area is redeveloped and the grass collection begun in the vicinity.

1997
Redevelopment of the Duck Pond area is completed.
The Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board, responsible to the Curator, is established.

1998
Under further Council restructuring, the Curatorship becomes vacant and the position is in doubt until it is decided that the position of Curator/Manager for the four Botanic Gardens of Wellington, responsible to the Business Unit Manager, will be confirmed. Mike Oates is reappointed to this position.
APPENDIX 5

CONTEXT IN OTHER PLANS AND STATUTES

Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act, 1891
This vests control of the Wellington Botanic Garden in the Wellington City Council. The Act states that the Garden is to be maintained for recreation and enjoyment of the citizens of Wellington but also provides that the original 13 acres set aside by the Botanic Garden Act 1869 be maintained as a true botanic garden in perpetuity. Past development makes this difficult to do but the Council complies with the underlying intention of the proviso by maintaining a total area of at least 13 acres as botanic garden.

Reserves Act 1977
• Wellington Botanic Garden is classified as Local Purpose Reserve (public gardens) under the Reserves Act 1977.
• Anderson Park is classified as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and is administered by the Wellington City Council. The appropriate provision under the Act is: “providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment …with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities.”
• Bolton Street Memorial Park is classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as an Historic Reserve and is administered by Wellington City Council. The appropriate provision of the Act is: “protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational and other special interest.”

Historic Places Act, 1993
• Within the three parks, the Carter Observatory and the Observatory Reserve, there are several historic buildings registered under this Act, (see Part Three, 3.1.3, 3.1.9 & 3.24.) Bolton Street Memorial Park is also registered as an Historic Area under the Historic Places Act 1993.
• Section 2 of the Act also defines an “archaeological site” as “any place in New Zealand that …was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900…and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.” Although the history of the three parks dates back to before 1900, the amount of disturbance that has subsequently occurred means that these would not be regarded as archaeological sites. This includes those parts of Bolton Street Memorial Park that were not affected by the motorway construction, since investigation of the graves by archaeological methods is not considered appropriate.

Proposed Wellington City District Plan, 1994
• Bolton Street Memorial Park has two zonings: - Open Space A (Recreation Facilities), east of the motorway and Open Space B (Natural environment), west of the motorway. It is also listed as a Heritage Area in Section 20, Heritage.
• Anderson Park is zoned Open Space A (Recreation facilities.)
• The Wellington Botanic Garden is zoned Open Space B and is listed as a Heritage Area in Section 20, Heritage.
Town Belt Management Plan, 1995

- The Wellington Botanic Garden is part of the Town Belt but because the Wellington Botanic Garden is subject to its own legislation, its management plan takes precedence over the Town Belt Management Plan.

Recreation Strategy, 1997

Although none of the three parks are mentioned specifically in this document, the high proportion of residents who use parks and gardens is noted (84%). Of particular relevance to the three parks is the Recreation Strategy initiative to assess the recreation needs of youth, Maori, and Pacific Island groups (whose use of parks and gardens is less than average) and to develop various initiatives to promote recreation events, facilities and opportunities.

Open Space Strategy, 1998

The Open Space Strategy sets out a broad concept for planning the provision of open space at a city-wide scale. The concept includes a series of Inner Green Belts, one of which is the Town Belt, which incorporates Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park. These Inner Green Belts are described as "rich in ecological, recreational and heritage values, which weave green open space through the city." Allocation of funding for implementing this management plan is included in the Strategy’s Implementation Plan.
## STRATEGIC FIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WCC Strategic Outcomes</th>
<th>Reference in this Management Plan</th>
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| **1.3. Memorable city.** Wellington is a memorable, beautiful city, celebrating its distinctive landmarks, defining features and heritage. | 3.1.2: policies 1 & 2  
3.1.3: new initiative 1, policy 1  
3.1.6: policy 3  
3.3.2: policy 1  
3.4.2: policy 1 |
| **2.4. Participation.** People are encouraged to participate in community networks. | 3.21: policies 1, 3, 4 & 5 |
| **3.3. Art in public places.** Art enriches the built environment of Wellington’s Central City and suburbs. | 3.1.3: policies 1-3 |
| **4.5. Destination of choice.** Wellington is a growing destination of choice for international and domestic visitors. | 3.16: new initiatives 1-3, policy 1 |
| **5.1. Biodiversity.** The City environment hosts and protects a representative range of indigenous and non-indigenous plants and animals in their natural communities and habitats. | 3.2.1: policies 1 & 3  
3.2.2: policies 1-5  
3.2.3: new initiatives 1 & 2, policy 2 |
| **5.2. Ecosystems.** The City’s varied marine and land based ecosystems are recognised and, where appropriate, protected and restored. | 3.2.1: policies 1, 3-8  
3.2.2: policies 1-6 |
| **5.3. Open space recreation.** Wellington’s open spaces, including the coastline, harbour, Town Belt, and Outer Green Belt are accessible to all, and provide a wide range of recreational opportunities that do not compromise environmental values. | 3.6: policies 1-2 |
| **5.4. Landscape and natural heritage.** Features of Wellington’s landscape and natural environment with special importance are acknowledged, recognised and, where appropriate, protected. | 3.2.1: policy 1, 3-8  
3.2.2: policies 1-5  
3.2.3: new initiatives 1 & 2, policy 2 |
| **7.3. Events and identity.** Year-round recreation activities and city-wide events contribute to the economic prosperity and identity of Wellington. | 3.16: policy 1 |
APPENDIX 7

EXISTING PLANT COLLECTIONS

A collection is defined as:

*A managed group of plants demonstrating a particular theme. It is usually at one site and is managed for research, conservation, education or ornamental purposes.*

Note: the location of some of these collections is shown in Figure 2.

- Alnus
- Araucaria
- Australian Garden
- Begonia House collections
- Betula
- Cactus
- Camellia
- Tall conifer
- Dwarf conifer
- Erica
- Exotic fern
- Floral bedding
- Fragrant garden
- Fraxinus
- Fuchsia
- Grass
- Herbaceous collections
- Herbs
- Horseshoe Bend (woodland plants)
- Hydrangea
- James Hector pinetum
- Maori flax
- Modern roses
- Heritage roses
- Red garden
- Rock plants
- Sorbus
- Succulent
- Threatened species
- Tilia
- Vireya
- Wetland
SUBMISSIONS

Submissions were received from the following organisations and individuals after the public notification of the intent to prepare a Combined Management Plan for Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park on 16 August 1997:

Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park
Jim Hughes
Wellington Conservation Board.

Submissions were received from the following organisations and individuals after the Draft Combined Management Plan for Wellington Botanic Garden, Anderson Park and Bolton Street Memorial Park was published for public comment on 6 June 1998:

Carter Observatory Board
Wellington Conservation Board
Peter Tijsen
New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Pouhere Taonga
Wellington Collegians Cricket Club Inc.
Terence Arnold
Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park
Hugh A. Fullarton
W. Shepherd
Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens Inc.
Bryan Bruce for the Lambton Residents Committee
Hannah Zwartz
Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture (Inc.)
Department of Conservation
Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board
R. Byrne
Tony Burton, Thorndon Society
(un-named)
Heritage Roses of New Zealand, Wellington Branch
Wellington Botanical Society
The following is a list of references that have been used in the preparation of this plan or the two previous management plans.


Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden Inc; Constitution, 1991.

Hillary Commission; Sport Facts, Issue 2; Hillary Commission, undated.


Miskelly, Colin; Distribution of Reptiles in Wellington Conservancy, with a Key to Lizard Species; Department of Conservation, February 1995.


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Pike, D. J.; Bolton Street Memorial Park, Lizard Habitat Values; Wildlife service, Department of Internal Affairs, 1987.


Wellington City Council; *Botanic Garden Native Forest Management Plan,* Wellington City Council, 1993.


Wellington City Council; *City to Sea Walkway,* Wellington City Council Brochure, 07/96.

Wellington City Council; *Dog Control Policy,* Wellington City Council, August 1997.

Wellington City Council; *Lady Norwood Rose Garden,* Wellington City Council Brochure, undated.

Wellington City Council; *Northern Walkway,* Wellington City Council Brochure, 1996 reprint.


Wellington City Council; *Strategic Plan, 1997 – 99;* Wellington City Council, November 1997.

Wellington City Council; *Wellington Botanic Garden Survey results, Feb 95 – Jan 96;* Wellington City Council, undated.

Wellington City Council; *Wellington Botanic Garden, incorporating Bolton Street Memorial Park, Map and Information Guide,* Wellington City Council Brochure, undated.


Wellington City Council; *Wellington City Council presents its new Kelburn Entrance and Kowhai Walk,* Wellington City Council Brochure, undated.

Wellington City Council; *Your Dog at the Botanic Gardens,* Wellington City Council Brochure, undated.

