

The background image shows a scenic view of Pukekura Park. In the foreground, there is a red and white striped circus tent. Behind it, a large tree stands on the left, and a body of water is visible. In the distance, a red bridge spans across the water, surrounded by dense green forest. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent grey band across the middle of the image.

Pukekura Park

Reserve Management Plan

2024



New Plymouth District Council administers a wide range of public open spaces within our communities. This plan provides specific management guidance for the 52 hectares of Pukekura Park, our only districtwide park.

This plan should be read in conjunction with *Caring for Our Parks - Reserves Management Plan Part A*, which covers common matters relating to all reserves across the New Plymouth District.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, and with the valuable input of other council teams, stakeholders and the New Plymouth community.

Special thanks go to the Pukekura Park operational staff and the Friends of Pukekura Park whose contributions have demonstrated the special place Pukekura Park plays in our community.



Boatshed Bridge

Preface

Introduction

Purpose

Public open spaces are critical to the well-being, character and sense of pride in place of a community.

Reserve management plans prepared under the Reserves Act provide strategic direction for the management of parks and reserves, and identify policies and plans for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and development of parks assets. Reserve management plans are prepared with community involvement and as such are a statement of the community's expectations for the way council manages their parks and reserves.

Format

New Plymouth District Council's reserve management plans are split into two parts.

- An overarching 'Part A' which covers the whole New Plymouth district, outlining the background and aspects relating to all reserves administered by council. It includes high level principles and policies which apply to all reserves regardless of their type or location. This approach allows the prefacing and common information relating to all reserve management plans to be contained within Part A instead of being repeated in each individual plan.
- Individual plans for parks of significance, and omnibus plans for community precincts form a suite of Part B management plans. With Part A dealing with higher level districtwide and governance direction, this format leaves Part B free to concentrate on community based, park specific issues. The general information each part contains is outlined below.

Part A

Governance direction
Parks network overview
Districtwide goals, objectives and principles for the overall parks network
Policies which cover all parks and reserves
Strategic, policy and legislative background and context
District mana whenua background and considerations
District partner and stakeholder context

Part B

Specific park description
Location specific considerations
Reserve classifications
Location specific goals objectives and principles
Management aims
Location specific policies
Concept plans
Prioritised action list

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THE PARK



Pukekura Park has provided public open space in the heart of New Plymouth since 1876. The park has been added to and developed over the years; and now comprises around 52 hectares providing tranquillity and entertainment for the city's residents and visitors.

The park has evolved along with its community to now represent a unique amalgam of historic character, local conditions and contemporary influences. A distinctly Taranaki park, loved by generations of locals and admired by visitors.

Originally managed by a board of trustees, the park was handed over to the then New Plymouth Borough Council in 1929, with the park being administered by a committee of citizens until the mid-1960s.

Over the years the park has steadily increased in size with the addition of Brooklands and the Maranui Gully in the 1930s and a further 2.5 hectares bought from the Ministry of Education in 2004. Through years of waxing and waning fortunes and a changing city, the park has been a constant in the lives of generations of locals and deservedly celebrated, enjoyed and loved.

Admiration of the park led to Pukekura Park receiving the most votes in deciding which of 56 nationwide landmarks would be placed on the New Zealand version of Monopoly in 2007 – receiving the most votes and garnering the prominent 'Mayfair' spot on the board.

The park has also been granted the prestigious Green Flag award for the last 11 years in a row.

The park currently provides, amongst other attractions:



52 hectares of parkland



20 kilometres of pathways



3 playgrounds



1 premier sportsground



1 fernery and display houses



1 concert venue



1 zoo



1 public tea house

Location

Pukekura Park is made up of around 52 hectares of parkland located in the centre of New Plymouth City.

Located alongside the 38 hectare Racecourse Reserve, Pukekura Park is within 500m of the central city and surrounded by residential homes and schools.

This accessibility and welcoming environment makes the park a major visitor attraction with many different spaces and activities available for a range of uses.





- | | | | | |
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Mana Whenua Values

Titiro whakamuri, haere whakamua.

We look to the past, as we move forward into the future.

Ngāti Te Whiti alongside Tūparikino hapū (sub-tribe) hold mana whenua (customary authority exercised in an identified area) over the area of Pukekura Park, located within the Ngāti Te Whiti rohe (territory). Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tūparikino are hapū of Te Atiawa Iwi.

“Our right of occupation is based on continuous occupation by generations of connected ancestors from the earliest kinship groups of Ngā Motu. We regard New Plymouth as our tūrangawaewae – our paepae, our footstool, the land on which we alone might stand.

“Our rohe was historically occupied and utilised to sustain our people and contains a wealth of occupation such as marae (meeting house), kāinga nohoanga (dwelling place), umu (oven), wāhi mahi kōhatu (quarry sites), ara tawhito (traditional travel routes), māra kai (gardens), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), tauranga ika (customary fishing grounds), mahinga kai (customary freshwater fishing grounds), wāhi pakanga (battle sites), pā (fortified villages), papakāinga (village) and urupā (cemetery).”

Features in the immediate vicinity of Pukekura Park include:

- A number of pā, papakāinga and former settlements including:
 - Te Arakete
 - Pukewārangi
 - Puketarata
 - Parihāmore
 - Wharepapa
 - Waimanu
 - Te Kawau
 - Te Ngāhere
 - Tūpare
- Awa (rivers)
 - Huatoki
 - Pukekura
 - Te Hēnui
 - Waiwhakaiho and their tributaries

- Historic reserves including:
 - Hawehawe
 - Kaimata
 - Rua-o-Mohu
 - Te Ikanga
 - Murangai
 - Huatapatapa
 - Parapara
 - Kapuanui
 - Paraitē
 - Wangoangoa
- Paiare – a toka representing the boundary of the Ngāti Tūparikino fishing grounds Te Tai-o-Rēhua (Tasman Sea)
- Māra kai (food gardens) and historic ara (pathways)
- Approximately 60 puna (springs)

The interaction between these areas, actions of prominent Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti people, and the community that lived here (including associated events, mātauranga, maramataka etc.) contributed to the character of this area.

One well known Tūparikino kōrero is that of Uru-kinaki, the daughter of Kahu Taiaroa, one of the chiefs of the Ngāti Tūparikino Parihāmore Pā, being sent to be the wife of Pōtaka Taniwha of Ngā-Puke-Tuarua. This only occurred after negotiations between Whakamoumoumoungi, the principle chief of Parihāmore Pā following the siege of the pā by Pōtaka and his taua (war party). Though it is unclear what Uru-kinaki thought of the agreement for her to be the wife of Pōtaka, her people dressed her in the finest mats, adorned her hair with plumes and anointed her with the famous tītoki oil of Parihāmore. This story is depicted in the carved waharoa (entrance) at the New Plymouth District Council Civic Centre, particularly the pare (lintel, carved slab) above the door.

The highly fertile soils of the area and easy access to wai (water) and tangaroa (sea) made a good location for occupation and māra kai (food gardens). There was a known abundance of māra kai between the Huatoki and Te Hēnui rivers.

Following the arrival of settlers, significant changes to the landform, disputed sale and confiscation of land, and the alienation of Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti from their whenua (land) resulted in changes to the environment.

Fredrick Carrington's 1842 survey map records in detail the topography of the area and shows that the grid laid out for the town ignored many waterbodies, with a number of these subsequently being infilled. The whole landscape was changed, with the mana (influence, authority, jurisdiction, status) of Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti minimised, and the previous way of life being irrevocably altered.

The cumulative effects of successive planning decisions, district schemes, regional and district Plans and local legislation have imposed a range of land uses, activities, subdivision and development onto Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti which continues to impact on the relationship they are able to have with the lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu (sacred site) and other taonga (valued objects, treasure) in this area. Changes in land-use patterns and subsequent access restrictions impact the relationship mana whenua are able to have with the land.

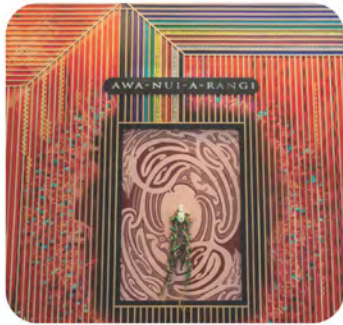
Looking forward, Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tūparikino seek to protect the cultural landscape from inappropriate use and development. To ensure new development avoids any further degradation, and where possible begin to remediate the effects activities have had on their relationship with the land over time. They seek a future environment which includes a footprint for hapū as a presence in this area.



1909 map showing guard and block houses during the Māori War 1860/1861 with the then Botanical Gardens in bottom middle of image (Source: Puke Ariki, 2015)

Pre-European Historical Timeline

Pre 1840



The people of Te Āti Awa have both mortal and immortal origins. Uri (descendants) of Rongoueroa and Tamarou and their son Awanuiarangi



Mahinga kai (food gathering sites) and mara (gardens) supported the Pa

Arrival of Taranaki Mounga

C.1000

1800

Te Āti Awa ancestors precede the coming of Taranaki mounga. The original inhabitants of Taranaki known as the Kāhui people. They occupied Mimi Maunganui (the mountain preceding Taranaki), Ruatupua (Pouakai), and Ruatawhito (Kaitake) ranges



The journey of Taranaki from the central plateau has been recounted for centuries. An account that describes cataclysmic volcanic activity.



Ngāti Te Whiti alongside Tūparikino hapū lived in the area and thriving settlements including Pā and papa kainga were located across the landscape in which Pukekura park is now located



Post 1840 General Historical Timeline

Post 1840



c. 1840
60 European settlers arrive on the barque Brougham out of Plymouth

c. 1840
Te Atiawa came under significant pressure to sell their land. In the 1840s and 1850s, Crown agents sought to purchase Te Atiawa land, despite being aware of disagreement among Māori over land sales



1865
The Crown proclaimed 1.2 million acres of Taranaki land confiscated, including all of the Taranaki Iwi rohe not already purchased

Arrival of Europeans

1840

1870

1861
Peace negotiated in 1861, Crown forces remained in occupation of the disputed block

c. 1860
In 1860, the Crown's purchase of land at Waitara, despite strong opposition, led to war. During the war, Crown forces shelled coastal Taranaki Iwi settlements destroying Taranaki Iwi kainga, cultivations and foodstores

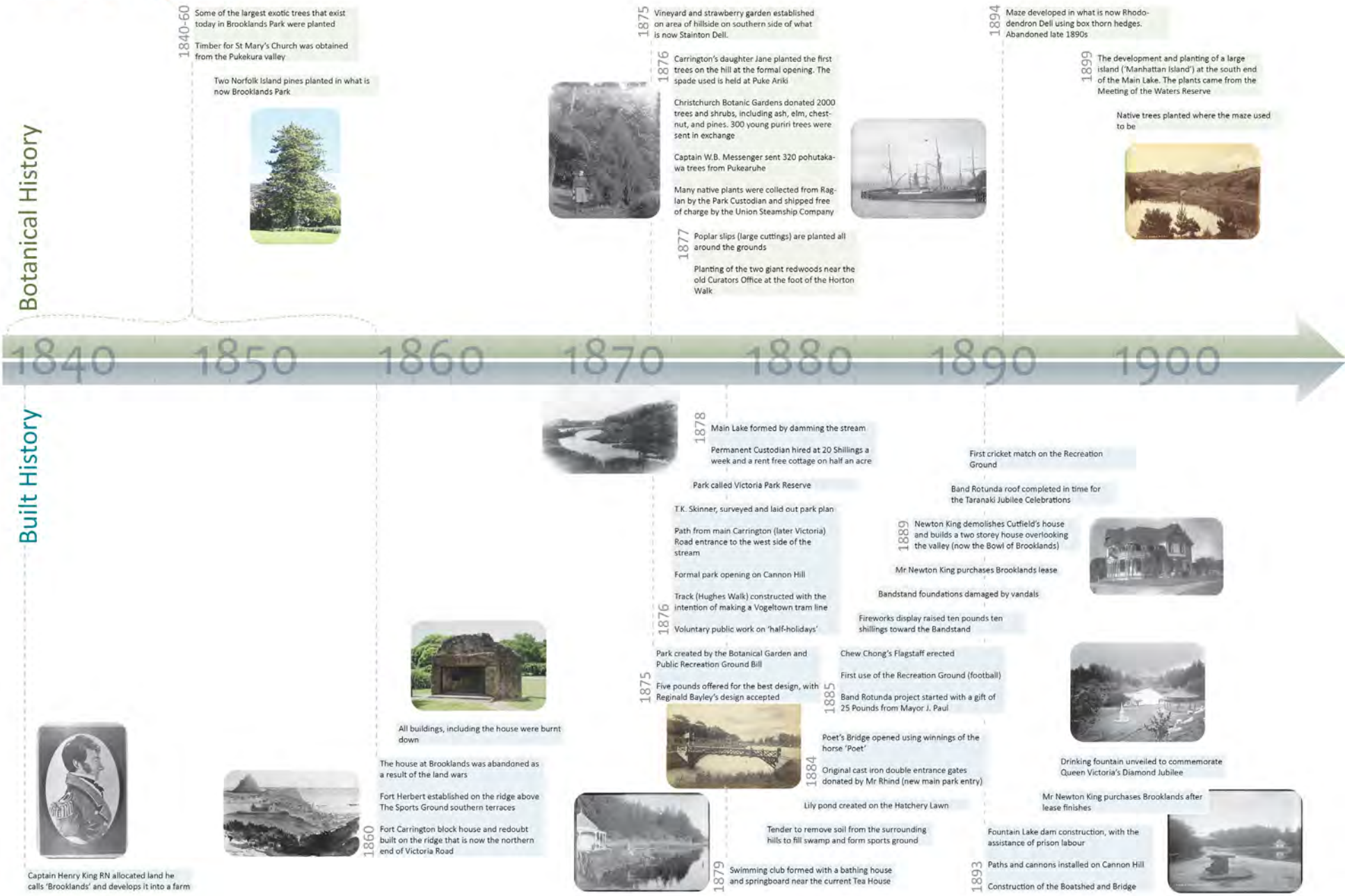


Post 1840 Park Historical Timeline

1840-1900

Botanical History

Built History



1840-60 Some of the largest exotic trees that exist today in Brooklands Park were planted
Timber for St Mary's Church was obtained from the Pukekura valley

Two Norfolk Island pines planted in what is now Brooklands Park



1875 Vineyard and strawberry garden established on area of hillside on southern side of what is now Stainton Dell.



1876 Carrington's daughter Jane planted the first trees on the hill at the formal opening. The spade used is held at Puke Ariki

Christchurch Botanic Gardens donated 2000 trees and shrubs, including ash, elm, chestnut, and pines. 300 young puniri trees were sent in exchange

Captain W.B. Messenger sent 320 pohutakawa trees from Pukearuhe

Many native plants were collected from Raglan by the Park Custodian and shipped free of charge by the Union Steamship Company



1877 Poplar slips (large cuttings) are planted all around the grounds

Planting of the two giant redwoods near the old Curators Office at the foot of the Horton Walk

1894 Maze developed in what is now Rhododendron Dell using box thorn hedges. Abandoned late 1890s

1899 The development and planting of a large island ('Manhattan Island') at the south end of the Main Lake. The plants came from the Meeting of the Waters Reserve

Native trees planted where the maze used to be



1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900



Captain Henry King RN allocated land he calls 'Brooklands' and develops it into a farm



1860 Fort Carrington block house and redoubt built on the ridge that is now the northern end of Victoria Road



All buildings, including the house were burnt down

The house at Brooklands was abandoned as a result of the land wars

Fort Herbert established on the ridge above The Sports Ground southern terraces



1878 Main Lake formed by damming the stream
Permanent Custodian hired at 20 Shillings a week and a rent free cottage on half an acre

Park called Victoria Park Reserve

T.K. Skinner, surveyed and laid out park plan

Path from main Carrington (later Victoria) Road entrance to the west side of the stream

Formal park opening on Cannon Hill

Track (Hughes Walk) constructed with the intention of making a Vogeltown tram line

Voluntary public work on 'half-holidays'

1876 Park created by the Botanical Garden and Public Recreation Ground Bill

1875 Five pounds offered for the best design, with Reginald Bayley's design accepted



1884 Original cast iron double entrance gates donated by Mr Rhind (new main park entry)



1879 Tender to remove soil from the surrounding hills to fill swamp and form sports ground

Swimming club formed with a bathing house and springboard near the current Tea House

First cricket match on the Recreation Ground

Band Rotunda roof completed in time for the Taranaki Jubilee Celebrations

1889 Newton King demolishes Cutfield's house and builds a two storey house overlooking the valley (now the Bowl of Brooklands)



Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands lease

Bandstand foundations damaged by vandals

Fireworks display raised ten pounds ten shillings toward the Bandstand

Chew Chong's Flagstaff erected

1885 First use of the Recreation Ground (football)

Band Rotunda project started with a gift of 25 Pounds from Mayor J. Paul



Drinking fountain unveiled to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands after lease finishes



1893 Fountain Lake dam construction, with the assistance of prison labour

Paths and cannons installed on Cannon Hill
Construction of the Boatshed and Bridge

1900-1960

Botanical History



Planting of the margins of the Main Lake serpentine

First kauri planted in the park, near the Boatshed Bridge

Rose Garden planted on the site that is now called Palm Lawn

1917 The first palms planted on what is now called Palm Lawn. The palms came from clement Lindley Wragge in Auckland and include the cliff date palm and cabbage palms



The largest trees in Truby King Dell were planted, including: Chinese juniper, Japanese cedar, giant redwood, Nordmann fir and west Himalayan spruce



Most of the kauri, rimu, and totara trees along Horton Walk planted

Fernery construction begins

Fernery and Display Houses and Dells opened

1929 Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths accepts park for the Borough, and plants commemorative kauri on lawn

1934 Robert Clinton Hughes planted a kauri next to the pine he planted on the opening day in 1876 to commemorate nearly 60 years of service

Saunders Rhododendron Dell planted from Sanders bequest

The planting of the Fillis Street Botanical Reserve (Kindergarten Gully) using New Zealand native timber trees

The area now occupied by the Kauri Grove on the corner of Brooklands Park Drive and Brooklands Road stripped of its turf and planted with a range of native timber trees

1939 First Begonia House built at the Fernery, using timber and glass salvaged from the grape house at Brooklands

Lawson cypress shelter belt planted at Kaimata Street



1957 The large copper beech at the bottom of the Brooklands bowl hill is shifted from the middle of the bowl to its present site



Built History

1904

The Gables, originally built as a hospital in 1848 and situated on Mangorei Road, was purchased by Mr Newton King and transported by horse and wagon to its present site at Brooklands



First Teahouse built in the Park

1908 The main lake extended to the southeast, creating the Serpentine

Water piped from the main lake to a trout hatchery built at the southern end of The Hatchery Lawn

1910 Pukekura Tennis Club granted use of land on the Victoria Road boundary. The club relocated to its present site in 1953

Public appeal for funds to run the Park

Public appeal for funds to run the Park

The bathing shed falls into disuse and the spring board is removed

1928 As a result of vandalism the cannons on Cannon Hill were removed to the Taranaki Museum

A letter was sent to all New Plymouth residents appealing for funds for Pukekura Park

1931 Tea House opens, gifted by former Mayor Mr and Mrs C. H. Burgess to mark their golden wedding anniversary



The bathing shed is moved to a site on the path to the Fernery and Display Houses

Brooklands bequeathed to the Borough

1934 Land gifted by Mr C.A. Wilkinson including the remainder Maranui Gully and the current site of the tennis courts in Welbourn

Brooklands Park officially opened and The Gables gifted to New Plymouth

List's Garden, about half way up the Maranui Gully gifted to the Borough

Brooklands two storied house demolished

Poet's Bridge rebuilt



1938 New main gates erected to commemorate the benefactions of Charles Score Sanders, and the old gates re-erected at the Victoria Road entrance

1941 Mr T.C. List dies, and a further part of his property known as Maranui gifted to the Borough Council

1951

Mr and Mrs W. Graham left money for park buildings - Ladies Pavilion and Park Administration Building/Curators Office also rebuilt of Boatshed Bridge

1954

First year of lights over the summer period

1955

HRH Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visited the Park

Final filling of the small pond situated where the Hatchery Lawn is today

Fountain completed, commemorating the Queen's visit the previous year



Development of The Bowl of Brooklands commences

1960 Padding pool in the Children's Playground constructed by the local Jaycees and the installation of the original Don Driver "Cats" sculpture



1960-2020

Botanical History

1960 Development and planting of the Brooklands Pine Dell

1964 A large collection of cymbidium orchids are donated to the Fernery and house two is converted to house them

Arbor day- trees planted on Western hillside above main lake, many being replacements for rapidly aging pines

1965 Arbor day- ridge to the south of Stalton Dell replanted with the same range of trees as the previous year, also Arbor Day plantings at Brooklands and the Zoo

1968 Arbor Day- plantings at western end of Kaimata Street following removal of some of the 1942 Lawson cypress trees

1969 The original Fernery Begonia House is replaced with a structure four times its size, a gift from Mr and Mrs G. Kibby

Arbor Day- plantings in Ambush Gully and Zoo deer pen (now farmyard)

1976 Centennial commemorative plantings take place in May, around Fountain Lake and on Cannon Hill

The last remaining pine and macrocarpa trees removed from Western Hillside

Arbor Day- plantings on western hillside where pines had been removed



First stage of Japanese Hillside plantings after pines were cleared from the site

Rhododendron Dell extended onto bank below the Brooklands Traffic Island

1999 Torii gate installed on Japanese Hillside, a gift from New Plymouth's sister city Mishima, and the development of the lower section of Japanese Hillside



125th anniversary of the opening of the Park, commemorative plantings by Mayor Claire Stewart, at Palm Lawn

2004 One of the two Torrey pines at the Children's Playground removed (remaining tree is the sole survivor of 1888 Torrey pines planting)

Torrey pine by Bellringer Pavilion removed

Centennial of the naming of the park Pukekura Park, commemorative plantings took place on eastern hillside

2016 Removal of the pine tree planted by Robert Clinton Hughes on the opening Day in May 1876

2018 Removal of the last two 1876 pines in Goodwin dell.

March, Myrtle rust found in the Park for the first time

An oyamel fir, which had been planted in 1965 blown over in a storm

Removal of two of the 1876 pine trees on Eastern Hillside

2019 Large American elm removed from the gables garden

Scarlet gum toppled by storm on the sports ground southern terrace



Built History



New Plymouth Jaycees organised the completion of the original Brooklands Zoo



The waterfall was completed, and formally opened on 21 October



The Gables restored by the City Council and the Historic Places Trust

1976 Waterwheel built using the iron frames of the wheel that had powered the Omata Dairy Factory until the 1930s



Development of the Rogan Street car park

1996 Development of the Victoria Road car park
Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage

First use of 'Festival of Lights' for the annual summer decorative lighting display



2005 Parks Nursery disestablished and buildings demolished



First New Zealand WOMAD (World Of Music, Arts and Dance) festival at Brooklands Park

Scanlan Lookout developed amongst Bowl Skyline pines

2003 Paddling pool and "Cats" sculpture in the children's playground removed

2001 Highlands Block (formerly part of Highlands Intermediate) land purchased from the Ministry of Education

Brooklands Bowl remodelling and contouring

Development of the Victoria Road car park

Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage

First use of 'Festival of Lights' for the annual summer decorative lighting display

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Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage

First use of 'Festival of Lights' for the annual summer decorative lighting display

Redevelopment and landscaping of the Falls Street frontage

Third and final stage of Fernery redevelopment completed including new administration offices

Redevelopment of the Children's Playground and the installation of a replica of the Don Driver 'Cats' sculpture. The original was restored and is now housed in the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery collection

Refurbishment/restoration of the Band Rotunda

2013 Redevelopment of the Kaimata Street entrance at Brooklands

2007 Victoria drinking fountain vandalised

'Aotearoa' sculpture installed in the Brooklands Bowl Lily Lake

Teahouse renovated and refurbished

Kunming Garden officially opened

New waterwheel installed





KIOSK DUKEKURA PARK NEW PLYMOUTH A.H.B. 838

UNIQUE PARK CONSIDERATIONS



Special Interest Elements

In addition to the general requirements expected of all reserves, there are a number of considerations which relate exclusively to Pukekura Park. These planning and physical considerations are integrated within this plan through site specific responses, policies and objectives.

As with any large, well used park there are a range of unique issues that have been considered through the development of the plan. These relate to a number of drivers including; the park's popularity, the age of the park, its infrastructure, and the changing social and recreational needs within the community.

Key issues have been identified from experiences of the park staff in their daily management and operational work alongside feedback from stakeholders and users. Key issues have been identified, along with approaches to address them.

Plant Collections

While not managed as a formal botanic garden, the park has a botanical heritage and is home to noteworthy plant collections. Retaining this aspect of the park to promote horticultural values is a key part of the park's management and an ongoing reflection of the park's heritage and historical management. Retaining key, high value plant collections and developing new collections which reflect contemporary community priorities will remain important.



Heritage Items

Being a public park since 1875, there are a number of features and sites which represent parts of New Plymouth's history. While many of these are useful and attractive features in their own right regardless of their provenance, they are also links in the story of the city and help to narrate the history of the park. Retaining these where possible is a major part of the multi-layered experience of the park.



Event Hosting

The park is a critical district venue for hosting events across a range of scales, including private gatherings, sporting events, concerts and multi-day festivals. These events bring vibrancy, economic benefit and pride to the district, but the events must fit the park in a suitable manner. Catering for event needs without damaging the park, diminishing the character, or detracting from the everyday visitor experience is a crucial management task.



Bowl of Brooklands

The Bowl of Brooklands site is specifically set up for concert activities. While the entire park is a modified environment, the Bowl in particular has been physically transformed by human intervention more than most areas. While surrounded by a naturalised environment, the scope for physical evolution in the Bowl is likely greater than other park areas. There are matters to be considered around ensuring the ongoing provision of quality facilities for large events.



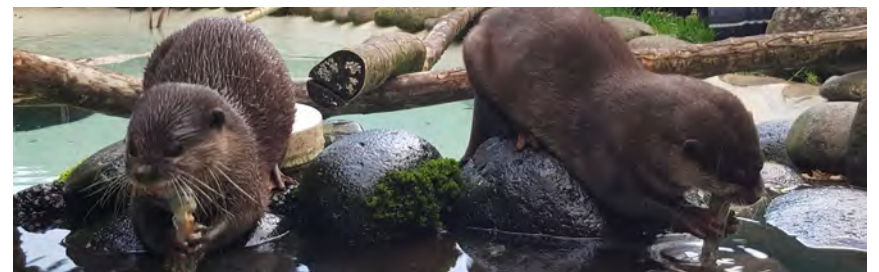
Sportsground

The sportsground is a distinguishing feature of the park, created in its earliest development stages. The surrounding landscape restricts the playing surface size, which has not kept pace with the evolution of some sports' preferences. It nevertheless remains an integral part of the park, and an important high level district sports facility. There is potential for the sportsground to be developed to take advantage of new opportunities which arise as traditional uses become less practicable.



Brooklands Zoo

The park is home to Brooklands Zoo, opened by the local Jaycees in 1964. It is a small zoo which is home to a limited number of exotic and native animals. There is a need to provide a strategic vision for the zoo that fits with the park environment and use, and which elevates and secures its purpose for conservation advocacy within the region. This includes an updated concept plan for zoo renovation to meet best practice habitat and education outcomes.



Green Flag/NZGT

As a respected garden of national significance, the park participates in programs run by Green Flag and the New Zealand Gardens Trust. Pukekura Park has received a Green Flag award and been awarded five-star status by the New Zealand Gardens Trust. Maintaining the park to retain these standards is a valuable way of recognising the value and quality of the park, and is a readily identifiable way to inform visitors of the park's outstanding characteristics.



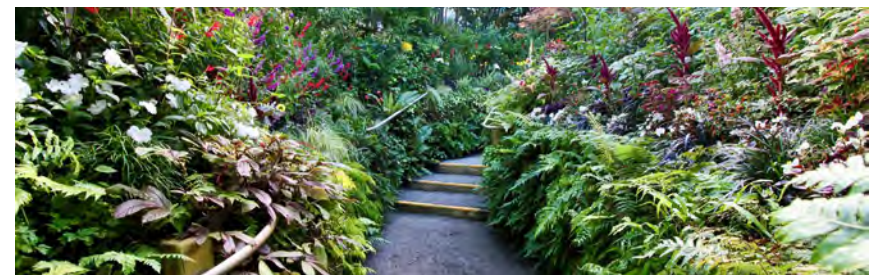
Friends of the Park

The park has an active and passionate friends group which was set up in 1996. They act as advocates for the park, run public information tours and an electric buggy. They are general 'watchdogs' whose constitutional aims "are to safeguard the special nature of the park, to disseminate information and act as a channel for public opinion, as well as to enable and encourage support and promotion of the park". As unofficial guardians with a wealth of knowledge concerning the park it is important to respect and acknowledge their contribution to the park.



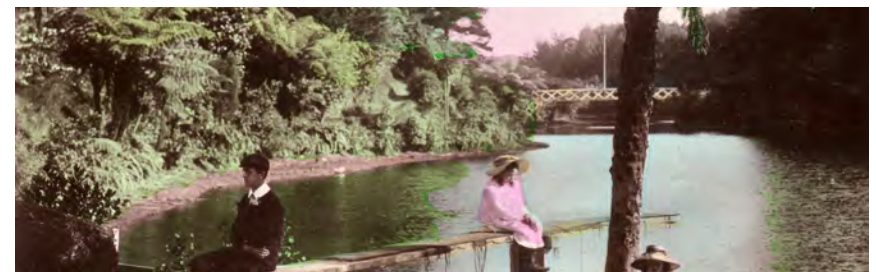
Fernery & Display Houses

The fernery is another distinguishing park feature. Upgraded a number of times since its initial opening in 1928, It is now home to an extensive display of native and exotic plants housed within three large glasshouses and is a key park attraction. The ongoing relevancy of the fernery to the park and the community needs to be assured. Ensuring that the fernery has a clear purpose and is able to be managed efficiently are key to its success.



Waterways

The Pukekura Stream originally ran through the valley which defines much of the park. Development works created a series of artificial lakes and waterways. The input of stormwater into the gullies from surrounding neighbourhoods as they have been developed has made the park an integral part of the local stormwater system. Management of water quality and flows, and improvements to the waterways and lake maintenance, is a major part of the park's management.



Special Statutory Functions

Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act 1876

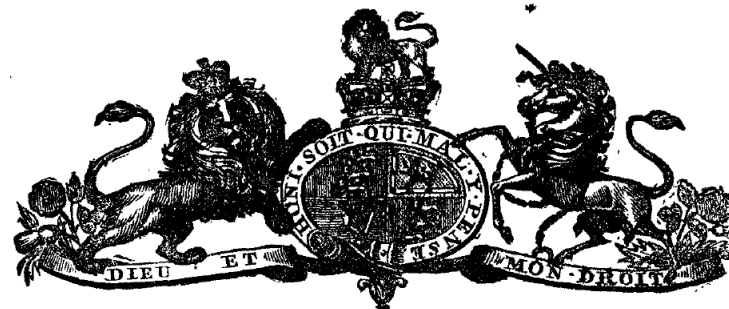
This is the Act by which the park was first formed and managed by a Board of Trustees until 1929, at which point the park was vested in the New Plymouth Borough Council.

This legislation is still in effect, having never been repealed. Therefore, under Section 5 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Reserves Act is to be read subject to the Taranaki Botanic Garden Act, as it is a currently active piece of legislation in force at the time of adoption of the Reserves Act.

Although most of the content of the Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act is largely irrelevant today, and cannot be applied to the contemporary park and community, it is an important historical document outlining the formation of the park as a public space and the rationale for doing so. These aspects should be noted when making decisions about the park.

Previous iterations of the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan have advised that Council should seek a repeal of this legislation as the Reserves Act (being subsequent to the Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act, and more relevant to the nature of today's public open spaces) has sufficient powers and breadth to support the ongoing management of the park. This should still be considered in order to clean up the management considerations and minimise the potential for conflicting or outdated legislative requirements.

NEW ZEALAND.



QUADRAGESIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. XXIV.

ANALYSIS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title. | 9. Powers of Board. |
| Preamble. | 10. By-laws. |
| 1. Short Title. | 11. Application of moneys. |
| 2. Land in First Schedule vested in Board of Trustees. | 12. Board may lease land. |
| 3. Lands in Second Schedule vested in Board of Trustees. | 13. Offences. |
| 4. Constitution of Board of Trustees. | 14. Penalties. |
| 5. Board a corporate body. | 15. Penalties how recovered and applied. |
| 6. Disqualification of members. | 16. Annual statement to be forwarded to Governor. |
| 7. Members may resign. | 17. Board may exchange lands with the consent of the Governor. |
| 8. Vacancies. | 18. Governor may dissolve Board Schedules. |

AN ACT to constitute a Board of Trustees, and vest ^{Title.} in it certain Public Reserves at New Plymouth, for the purposes of a Botanic Garden and Public Recreation Grounds. [29th September, 1876.]

1. User Conflict

With so many people wanting to enjoy the park there are a number of activities which don't always work well together; primarily pedestrians, cycles and vehicles.

2. Confusing Path Network

Many paths criss-cross the park leading to a number of destinations, or even no destination at all. This confusing network, with signage that isn't fit for purpose, makes it hard to confidently navigate the park.

3. Maximising Key Features

The park has a number of key features and characteristics which should be formally identified and supported.

4. Water Management

At times the water quality in the waterways can become compromised. Climate change and increasing extremes of weather also need to be accommodated.

5. Park Vegetation

As park vegetation grows, it naturally matures and eventually dies. This is a particular issue for some exotic species that aren't used to Taranaki's amenable growing climate. This means that some exotic species don't last as long as they do in their native climates.

6. Brooklands Zoo Purpose

Zoos have changed a lot since Brooklands Zoo was established in the 1960s. The current zoo doesn't have a clear purpose, or relate to modern zoo philosophy. Conflict between animal welfare and Brooklands events such as WOMAD and concerts needs addressing.

7. Development Consistency

As a large park developed over nearly 150 years, the park has seen a lot of different styles and quality of interventions. These don't always fit well together within the park nor have they been subject to consistent oversight.

8. Suitability for Events

Needs and expectations for sporting and event facilities continue to increase. At times the park does not fit the requirements or desires of event holders. Some infrastructure is past its best and needs renewing.

9. Meeting Modern Standards

Due to the age of the park, some older features and developments may not meet modern needs, standards, rules and expectations at times.

10. Interaction with Racecourse

The proposed multi-sports facility (TACH - Tuparikino Active Community Hub) at Racecourse Reserve will almost certainly affect the way people approach, enter and use the park.

Issue	Proposal
User Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the number of motor vehicles entering the park • Make cycle prohibitions clearer • Provide separate commuter paths for cycles
Confusing Path Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a complete review of the path network • Implement a wayfinding strategy which implements a clear path hierarchy and provides clear, suitable signage
Maximising Potential of Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades to Cannon Hill • Upgrades to the Tea House and surrounds • Renew lakeside pathways and provide a sealed loop route from Fillis St/Tea House/around Main Lake
Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal or consolidate paths next to waterways to reduce gravel and sediment runoff • Upgrade dam and spillway of main lake • Aerate still or slow moving water • Create wetlands in appropriate locations to manage stagnant areas
Park Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a succession planting scheme to remove vegetation that is dead, dying, diseased or in decline, and plant species with the best chance of long term success which fit in with the park's botanical character
Brooklands Zoo Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Zoo with a clear direction and rationale • Ensure this direction is compatible with Brooklands events
Development Consistency and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a design guide for the park which presents guidelines for materials, consistent design approaches and reflection of character spaces

Issue	Proposal
Suitability for Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement suitable options for Bowl of Brooklands to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase capacity to be nearer to 20,000 o Mitigate cost and performance issues around staging over the lake o Streamline accessibility and venue management infrastructure • Implement a suitable option for the Sportsground to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Replace the compromised Bellringer Pavilion with a facility suitable for park events, public use and first class sport
Meeting Modern Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain features need upgrading or renewing to meet contemporary needs, rules and requirements such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Main Lake dam and spillway o Pathway lighting and security o Bellringer Pavilion o Brooklands and Fillis Street entrances o Staff operational areas
Interaction with Racecourse Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options to maximise connectivity with Racecourse Reserve and identify likely affected areas of the park for development to complement the anticipated increased use of the park from the eastern side associated with the Tuparikino Active Community Hub (TACH)

STRATEGIC DIRECTION



Park Vision and Goals

This part of the plan sets out issues and the related policies and implementation actions in terms of the objectives for managing Pukekura Park.

The purpose of the park is the starting point for every decision affecting the park in this plan. Each objective, policy and project undertaken should aim to support the overall reserve vision and the objectives derived from that purpose.

Pukekura Park is a naturalised, historic refuge in the city's heart. It provides an escape from the 'hustle and bustle' of city life, as well as an opportunity for people to come together to experience events, entertainment and friendship.

Pukekura Park is a personal touchstone for many, and there is a need to respect this importance. Many people from the district and beyond cherish fond memories of the park and it is the feelings that these experiences elicit that provide the basis for the park's vision and goals, which are built on the reasons that people love, visit and support the park.

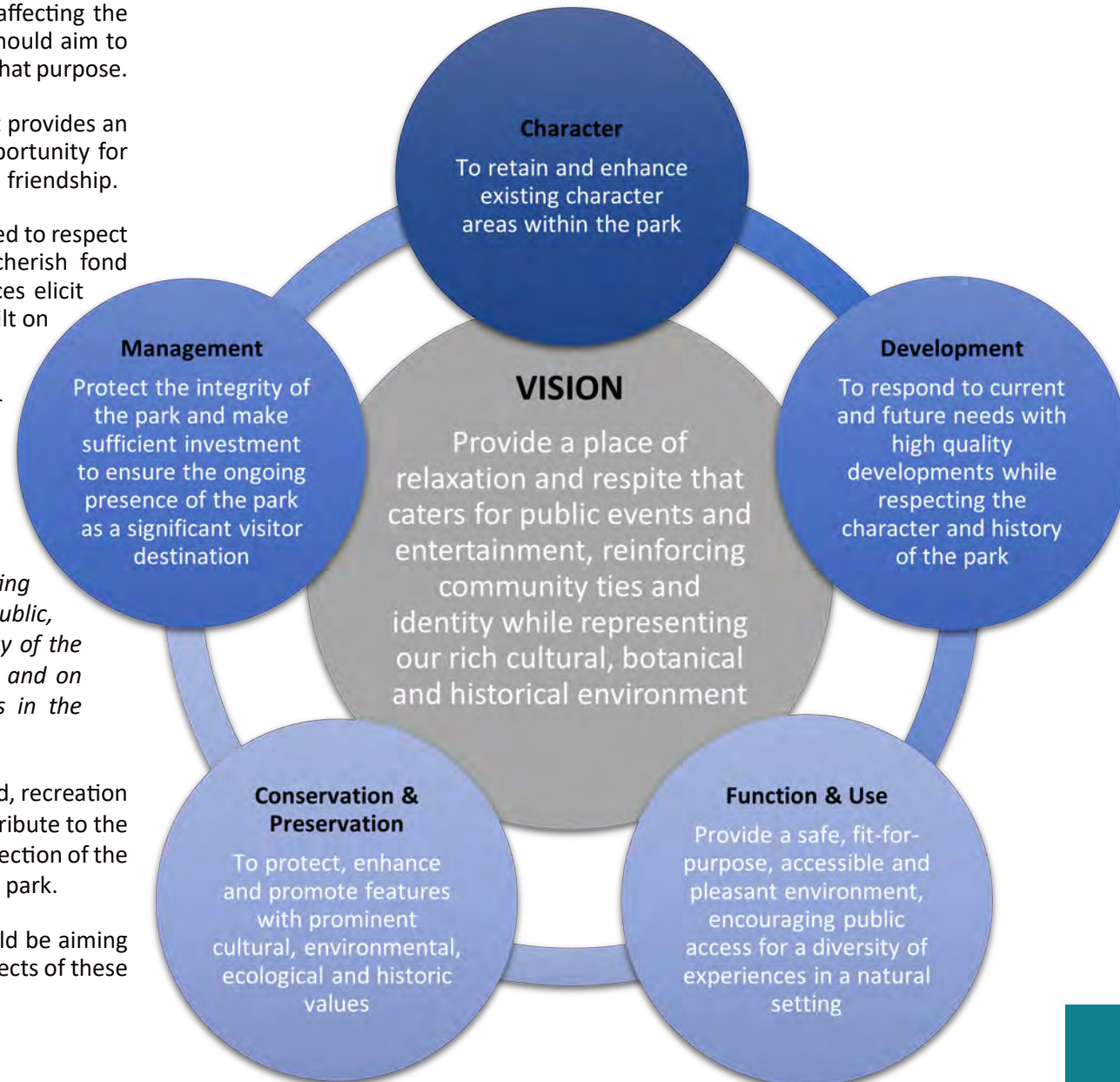
Pukekura Park is primarily a Recreation Reserve as defined under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) with three small Local Purpose Reserve areas set aside for community buildings at Pukekura Kindergarten, the Brass Band Hall and Scout Hall. The Act defines Recreation Reserves as being:

for the purpose of 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 and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Apart from this legislative definition, the park serves many nuanced, recreation and community specific purposes. These purposes ultimately contribute to the legislative requirements of public welfare and enjoyment, and protection of the natural environment and its beauty. These provide a vision for the park.

Objectives are identified goals which our parks and reserves should be aiming for to support the vision. Spaces should either be able to show aspects of these objectives or be managed so as to achieve them.

The following diagram provides the over-arching vision and goals for Pukekura Pukekura Park.



SPATIAL LAYOUT



The history and evolution of the park has resulted in a number of distinct areas within the park that have unique and identifiable character.

These areas each have a discrete look and feel which reflect their environment, location, history and use.

The combination of qualities which make up a character area can indicate what an area is like. It can also help inform what types of management may be best suited to maintain successful character locations, or what may be needed to enhance less successful areas.

An assessment of these traits enables Pukekura Park to be subdivided into relatively distinct areas which each have their own management priorities.

Each character area will be managed to maximise their existing traits and to minimise any dilution of the identified character. That is, only activities, features and developments which suit the identified character of a space will generally be allowed.

This helps protect the history and aesthetics of the park and ensures that what people love about the park is recognised and celebrated.

The following images provide examples within the park for each of the identified character areas.



Formal Entry



Formal Sports



Informal Native



Lawn Parkland



Built Public Facilities



Community Leases

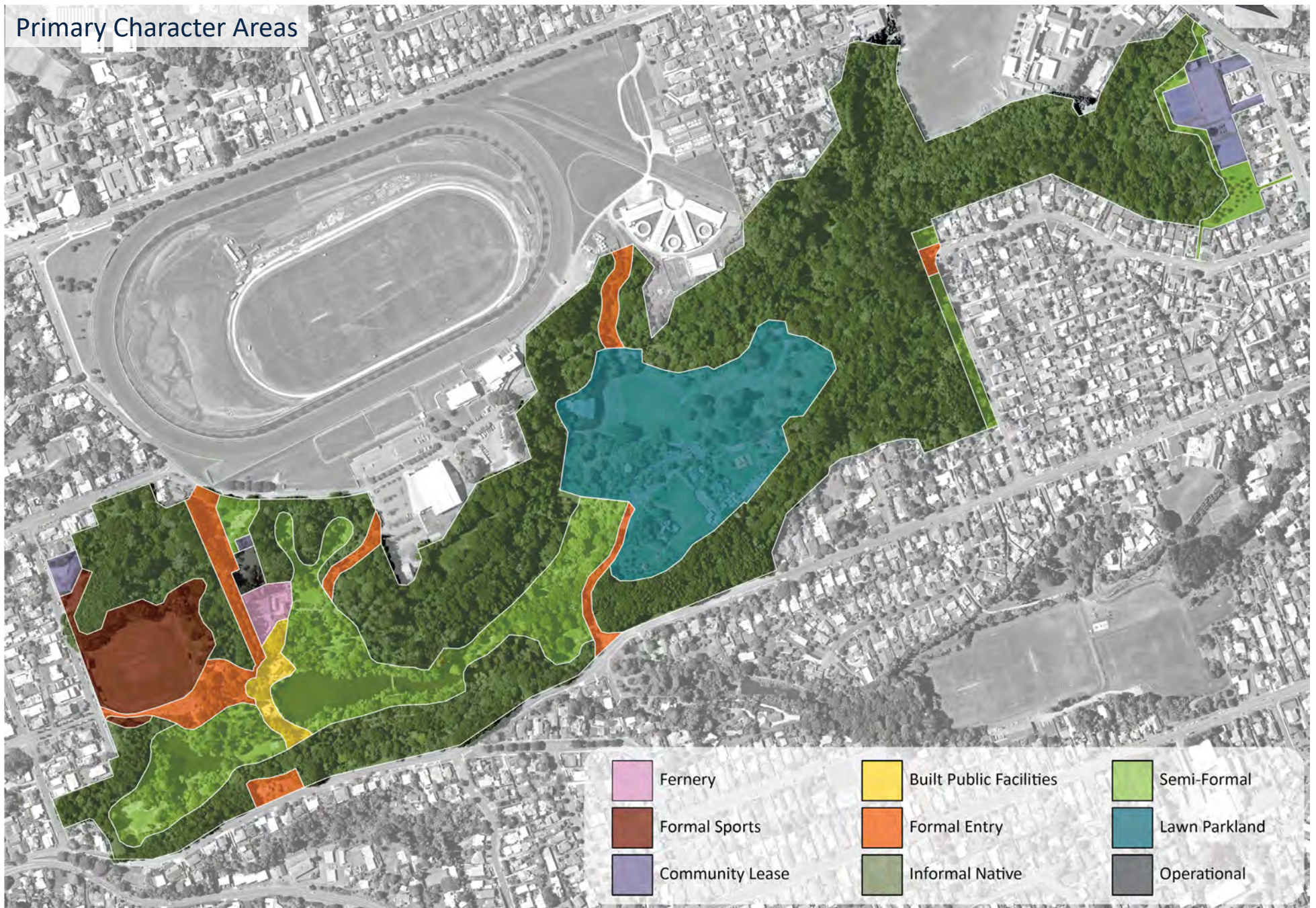


Operational



Semi-Formal

Character Areas



Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Community Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten building and activity • Self-contained – does not interact with the park 	<p>Areas set aside for the exclusive use of approved community groups. These areas should still have safeguards which ensure that the activity and development on site complement the surrounding park.</p>
Built Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary, formally laid out public spaces • Location for built items of historical significance • Traditional forms, materials, colours and activities • Low physical intensity activities, mostly passive/neutral areas • Multiple areas for sitting, rest, refreshment • Highest quality fixtures, features, furniture, materials and maintenance • Clear and obvious wayfinding and thoroughfares which do not interrupt passive activities 	<p>High quality locations which many people visit and pass through and which have a higher concentration of built forms. These forms and features are representative of the park's overall character and history, and allow for larger numbers of people to relax and congregate in more passive types of activities.</p>
Formal Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary park entry points • Vehicles may be present but pedestrians are prioritised • Highest quality fixtures, features, furniture, materials and maintenance • Bespoke park welcome signage with clear and distinct wayfinding features • Edges of spaces ideally diffuse gradually into surrounding environment • Capable of catering to high numbers of users without hastened degradation of infrastructure or experience • All weather surfaces and amenities whose form and materials are in keeping with immediate surrounds. Surface materials should not be typical roading construction • Multiple opportunities for pause, orientation, waiting, conversation and reflection 	<p>Main entry points which are readily identifiable as welcoming, significant and primary entrances for all users, and especially those who are new to the park.</p>

Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Formal Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest quality user and spectator experience • Natural vegetated surroundings, primarily native vegetation except for specimen trees or purpose specific plantings • Associated buildings complement the natural environment and landforms, sitting lightly on or being integrally embedded into the landscape 	Areas set aside for formal sporting activities with a park backdrop and facilities which complement the park's character.
Informal Native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of operational interference with natural, native processes • Maintained to minimise weed and pest incursion and to maintain visitor and infrastructure safety • Ongoing replacement of exotic vegetation with native species as plants reach the end of their natural life, become unsafe or are in a planned succession area • Promotion of ecological typologies such as wetlands (and associated plant species) which are best suited for the underlying landform and local environmental conditions, which minimise the need for ongoing operational intervention • Paths of natural surface materials in keeping with the surrounding environment. Areas vulnerable to erosion or sediment runoff may be more actively managed and incorporate more durable materials and active designs 	Areas of existing or regenerating native bush which is only managed to the extent needed to maintain the health of the plants, the safety of visitors and integrity of essential infrastructure.
Lawn Parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly open lawn with significant specimen trees (exotic or native) and managed garden beds • Defined by open view shafts framed by noteworthy vegetation and generously proportioned open areas • Meandering pathways and multiple pause, rest or reflection locations • Open spaces may be used for informal recreation, destination events or public facilities requiring large, uninterrupted spaces 	Lawns within the park which are regularly maintained and mown as areas which allow for relaxation and informal and formal uses. These areas may also have large, individual specimen trees and formally maintained garden beds with annual and perennial displays.

Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working and storage space for operational staff • Easy vehicle and staff access • Inconspicuous and well-maintained • External features complement adjoining character spaces 	Areas set aside exclusively for staff use to support the management and maintenance of the park.
Semi-Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of mixed management which include; grassed dells, high use paths and their surrounding vegetation, informal botanic collections and themed plantings, large waterbodies, community facilities and managed perennial garden beds • Spaces managed to maintain a tidy appearance while still retaining natural park character and intimate vegetation proximity where possible • Vegetation managed to maintain appearance, health, safety, view shafts, botanic values and to retain space for existing activities • Vegetation may be exotic or native depending on the purpose of the space • Spaces are largely prioritised towards visitor ease of use and access, providing undemanding, enjoyable experiences • Most pathways are able to comfortably accommodate visitors passing in both directions; and are durable and easily navigated by visitors of all abilities 	Locations which have attractive vegetation in close proximity to paths, features and park destinations. This vegetation is managed for attractiveness and can be of any type which fits the character of the space.
Fernery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly formalised structure with carefully curated plant selections • Intensively maintained with exceptional plant health and appearance • Glass greenhouse environment with traditional appearance 	Collection of connected, themed areas within an attractive, controlled glasshouse environment in order to showcase plants which would not otherwise be able to thrive within the external park environment.

Note that these are broad areas typically covering large parts of the park.

- There will be sub-areas within each character area that have their own unique characteristics within the broader description.
- The boundary interface between character areas will be transitional spaces where there is likely to be a combination of characteristics which reflect aspects of both areas.
- There may also be isolated pockets which don't necessarily fit in with the surrounding character area. This is perfectly acceptable provided there is a strong rationale behind the differences.

POLICIES - MANAGING ACTIVITIES



Policies represent the actions and rules that guide how activities will take place at the park. These policies are the on the ground implementation of all of the higher level visions, goals and objectives.

These policies reflect the strategic thinking of the Council, as well as addressing anticipated operational issues. They primarily provide a basis for decision making around activities and developments.

General policies covering all reserves can be found in *Caring for our Parks*, Part A of the district's management plan suite.

In the occurrence that there is any ambiguity or inconsistency in policies between Part A and Part B, the policies in Part B (this management plan) will take precedence.

Policies, being the documented rules for reserves, are the most critical part of any management plan as, at their most basic level, they state what can and cannot occur on a reserve.

Policies have been drafted to be as clear and unambiguous as possible and aim to either clearly state a position or provide guidelines for rational decision making on each issue.

In the event of any incongruity between what is written in the body of a plan, and a policy, the policy will take precedence.

Where a management aspect is covered by a statutory process it is not specifically referred to with a policy unless the intent is to go beyond the minimum statutory requirements. This includes matters such as compliance with the Reserves Act 1977 and consultation obligations with iwi and the community.

The day-to-day use, protection and development is also guided by other regulatory documents including, but not limited to; the District Plan, Regional Plan, and Council's Bylaws. Funding is determined through the Long Term Plan (LTP).



1.0 Character

1.1 HERITAGE & CULTURE

OBJECTIVE

To protect meaningful park heritage items from unconsidered development or disposal while still allowing for appropriate development and management.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 (a) | Legacy Features | <p>Legacy features that hold value to the local community and park shall be protected, except where impacted by identified development projects approved through this Management Plan. Management of legacy features will be guided by a tier system that acknowledges the different intensity and type of management and maintenance required to protect the feature. Identified legacy features and associated management tiers are outlined in Appendix C.</p> <p>Any Tier 1 or Tier 2 legacy items impacted by development proposals shall require independent expert advice before modification beyond simple maintenance, or shall have a management plan prepared for Council to follow which has been prepared by an independent expert.</p> <p>Other legacy items may be assessed by an independent expert as to value and approach required as part of any park development.</p> |
| 1.1 (b) | Assessment of Historic Features | <p>Historic heritage of any legacy feature is assessed according to the District Plan heritage criteria. Within the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan they will be managed according to the management tier they fall under and this will be informed also by their heritage criteria.</p> |
| 1.1 (c) | Character Protection and Development | <p>The park shall be managed so as to protect, reflect and complement identified character areas. Developments within the park shall be fitting for the character area within which they are located.</p> |
| 1.1 (d) | Interpretation | <p>Recognise and provide for the appropriate interpretation of any site or place of historical significance associated with the park.</p> |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Heritage management plans will be prepared for Tier 1 legacy items by independent experts.
- A list of legacy items will be prepared and maintained. This list will be made publicly available on Council's Pukekura Park website page.

1.2 INFORMATION & EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE		
To maximise learning potential about the park, and to make best use of the space for complementary activities in keeping with the parks purpose and character.		
POLICIES		
1.2 (a)	Complementary Education Activities	Educational activities complementary to the primary purpose of the park may be permitted where they can be suitably accommodated.
1.2 (b)	Information Opportunities	Where appropriate, opportunities may be pursued to provide information about the park to users which is intended to enhance their experience.

1.3 FURNITURE & BUILT FORMS

OBJECTIVE		
To ensure new infrastructure is fitting, suitable, fit-for-purpose and consistent within the park area it is to be introduced into.		
POLICIES		
1.3 (a)	New Infrastructure Requirements	New infrastructure such as furniture, signage, power outlets, pathways and buildings shall be of a consistent, considered and high quality form, material and construction to avoid the appearance of an unmatched assortment of unrelated features within the park. There may be variations within the different character areas of the park to best reflect those locations, but all features throughout the park shall be recognisably complementary to each other.
1.3 (b)	Approval of New Infrastructure	New infrastructure shall conform as closely as possible to the specifications outlined in the Pukekura Park Design Guide. Where this is not feasible, an item is not identified in the guide, or there are other reasons for a non-conforming structure, the design shall be approved by a suitable parks planning officer in association with the Pukekura Park Lead (or similar position in the event of an organisational structure change). In the instance of a specialised, sponsored, or one-off construction, the design shall consider, reflect and be respectful of the character area and specific location within which it is located.

2.0 Function & Use

2.1 ACCESS

OBJECTIVE

The park should be open for appropriate public use whenever possible. Users should feel safe and welcomed without threat of conflict with other users.

POLICIES

2.1 (a)	Openness	The park shall generally be open to public pedestrian use at all times unless in exceptional circumstances relating to public safety or park management.
2.1 (b)	Access Restrictions	Areas may be set aside excluding public access either permanently or temporarily for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Public health and safety2. Parks operational activities including, but not limited to; storage, offices, maintenance, repair and development3. Events requiring payment or other necessary restrictions to entry
2.1 (c)	User Right of Way	Right of way for different user types on paths and roads within the park shall adhere to the following priority: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Parks operational vehicles2. Pedestrians3. Mobility scooters4. Bicycles5. Other human-powered vehicles6. Other motorised vehicles
2.1 (d)	Wayfinding	The parks path network shall be supported by a wayfinding strategy and suite of signage that enhances the visitor experience and enables clear identification of routes and destinations throughout the park; as well as clearly identifying active prohibitions and other regulatory matters such as where bicycles are permitted.
2.1 (e)	Accessibility	The park shall include accessible pathways which cater for a wide range of abilities along suitable routes, such as from carparks to significant destinations.
2.1 (f)	Usability	Appropriate lighting shall be provided along primary pathways for the safety and convenience of park users.
2.1 (g)	Path Management	Pathways may be created, upgraded, downgraded or removed to best enable their use, enjoyment of the park, access suitable park locations, ensure user safety and support pragmatic maintenance.
2.1 (h)	Exclusions	Specific user types may be excluded from any path or park area at Council's sole discretion where their presence may unduly affect the enjoyment or safety of themselves or other users, or be detrimental to a park character area (e.g. cyclists, dogs, vehicles, scooters etc.)

2.2 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

Commercial activity may be considered where it enhances the park user experience and is in keeping with the character and existing uses of the park.

POLICIES

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|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.2 (a) | Character & Enjoyment | Commercial activities may be permitted and shall be in keeping with the character area of the park within which they are located, and must not hinder the public enjoyment of the park. |
| 2.2 (b) | Event Vendors | Vendors associated with Council approved events not exceeding six days are permitted, provided they directly support the event and are not in conflict with park principles or character. Event organisers shall be responsible for ensuring vendor compliance with any conditions imposed on the event. |
| 2.2 (c) | Tea House on the Lake | Council may grant an agreement for operation of the Tea House. This shall be limited to providing food and beverages to visitors in the immediate vicinity of the Tea House, and potentially other existing self-contained venues within the park such as the Bellringer Pavilion. Council may choose whatever procurement process it sees fit to select a vendor. |
| 2.2 (d) | Main Lake Boats | Council may grant an agreement for a vendor to operate a boat rental service on the Main Lake. |
| 2.2 (e) | Friends Buggy | The Friends of Pukekura Park may operate an electric buggy service until such time as Council considers it unsuitable. |
| 2.2 (f) | Zoo Refreshments | An agreement may be granted for provision of non-alcoholic refreshments within or straddling the zoo boundary. |
| 2.2 (g) | Sponsorship | Council may permit sponsorship within the park. Sponsorship shall be limited to naming of specific events, locations or structures, be subject to any conditions Council sees fit, and for a period not exceeding five years. Sponsorship will only be considered where there is a significant investment of benefit to the park. Any investment less than the cost of permanent advertising in similar high profile locations will not be considered significant. Sponsorship signage may be permitted where appropriate. Such signage shall be unobtrusive and complement existing park signs. All permanently installed signs shall require the approval of a parks Planning Officer and the Pukekura Park Lead or Parks Manager. |

2.3 CAMPING

OBJECTIVE

Camping is generally not a suitable activity to take place in Pukekura Park and should only be considered in exceptional circumstances where no other feasible options are available and potential damage to the park is negligible.

POLICIES

2.3 (a)	Camping Locations	Camping is not permitted in any part of the park without prior Council permission, and only under exceptional circumstances such as in association with a major event where no other feasible options are available.
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2.4 DOMESTIC ANIMALS

OBJECTIVE

While Pukekura Park is a popular dog-walking location, this pleasure for some parts of the community must be balanced with the needs of other park users. Not all people are comfortable around dogs and other animals, and provision should be made to ensure that animals are only allowed in locations where they are least likely to cause conflict with other users. This is particularly important in confined locations and around locations of high public physical interaction.

POLICIES

2.4 (a)	Dogs	Dogs are permitted within the park provided they are always on leash and under control. There are no off-leash areas.
2.4 (b)	Dog Exclusions	Dogs are not permitted within any playground area or on any sports field, and may be excluded from other park areas for specific events or purposes. Dogs (with the exception of certified disability assist dogs acting within the limits of the Dog Control Act 1996) are specifically excluded from Brooklands Zoo, the Fernery and Display Houses, the interior of any park building or from entering any waterbody or waterway in the park.
2.4 (c)	Other animals	No domesticated animals other than dogs (including livestock and horses) are permitted in the park without prior Council approval.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce regulations relating to dogs in the park.

2.5 EVENTS

OBJECTIVE

Pukekura Park is a popular events location - particularly the sportsground and bowl areas. The ongoing use of these areas for events which promote the park and community should be supported; but only if they are in keeping with the park character, and do not detract from the park. Facility development needs to be carefully managed to ensure that event desires do not overwhelm the primary day-to-day use of the park.

POLICIES

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|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.5 (a) | Public Events | The park shall be available to host temporary public events with prior Council permission, under any conditions that Council sees fit to impose. Such events shall not permanently hinder public access or enjoyment of the park, or result in significant and/or unresolvable damage to the park. |
| 2.5 (b) | Event Suitability | Events shall be of a type which fit in with the existing character and environment of the park. Events should not cause damage to the reputation of the park or Council, or result in reasonable and justifiable complaints from the public. |
| 2.5 (c) | Event Facilities | Facility capacity (primarily toilets and waste) will be tailored to typical parks usage and not event peak capacity. Facilities required to accommodate peak event numbers in excess of typical park user numbers shall be provided on an as-needed basis by the event organiser, subject to approval from the Pukekura Park Lead or Parks Manager. Service ports may be provided to accommodate plug-in transportable units (e.g. portacoms temporarily plumbed into water, waste and electricity). |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Regular preparation and debriefing sessions will be held with events, operations and planning teams with a focus on event effects on the park and users and their suitability for being located within the park.

2.6 RECREATION & USE

OBJECTIVE

A minority of users should not lessen the enjoyment of the park by other users. Smoking and vaping do not fit in with the natural environment, the family focused nature of the park or the wider character or purpose of the park.

POLICIES

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|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2.6 (a) | Benefits Prioritisation | The entire park is smokefree and vapefree. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

IMPLEMENTATION

- Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce applicable Council policies.

2.7 SAFETY

OBJECTIVE

Park design should attempt to mitigate any physical factors which may contribute to an unsafe environment. The park is also full of mature vegetation and large trees which need to be suitably managed to minimise potential harm coming from any failure of large trees etc.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.7 (a) | Environmental Design | The park shall be managed and developed with CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and IPTED (Injury Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles in mind. Where incidents occur, or a matter of concern is brought to Council's attention, the matter shall be investigated and appropriate actions taken if considered necessary. Any actions taken may result in physical changes or remediation, or a change in management or accessibility approach. |
| 2.7 (b) | Park Vegetation | Park vegetation shall be regularly assessed and managed so as to maintain the physical integrity of the vegetation and minimise the possibility of injury or harm to any person or property resulting from any reasonably foreseeable park vegetation failure outside of extreme weather events. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Regular, documented inspections of key vegetation and structures will take place, including implementation of a formal tree monitoring program.

2.8 UTILITIES

OBJECTIVE

The park, being in the centre of town, is a place where multiple services exist. While it is understood that use of the park for these is necessary, their impacts on the park should be minimised and future management of services should be simplified as much possible.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.8 (a) | Service Routes | Where feasible, any utilities (power, three waters, telecoms, etc.) running through the park should follow a shared route and use a common trench. |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2.9 VEHICLES

OBJECTIVE

The park is primarily a pedestrian space, and is one of the few large-scale open spaces that walkers can enjoy without conflict with cyclists or vehicles. This unique aspect of the park should be retained as much as possible and other modes of transport should not adversely impact walking activities within the park.

POLICIES

2.9 (a)	Permitted Vehicles	With the exception of Council staff or approved contractors carrying out park related work; motorised vehicles are not permitted in any part of the park without prior Council permission, with the exception of Brooklands Park Drive and any other area specifically set aside for vehicles. Motorised vehicles include all non-human powered vehicles (including drones) of any size with the exception of mobility scooters and e-bikes less than 300W capacity. Exceptions may be granted to service vehicles associated with events, leases or licenses.
2.9 (b)	Bicycles, E-Bikes, E-Scooters	Bicycles, e-bikes, e-scooters and similar types of transport are only permitted in areas specifically set aside for their use such as dedicated and shared paths, Fillis Street Entrance, Brooklands Park Drive and specific cycle parking locations.
2.9 (c)	Speed	The maximum permitted speed of any vehicle or bicycle within the park is 15kph unless otherwise signposted.
2.9 (d)	Remote Control Vehicles	All types of remote control vehicle are prohibited from the park without prior Council permission. This includes drones, RPAS, RC cars, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce applicable Council regulations and policies.

2.10 KEY & SPECIFIC PARK ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE

The park is well used for existing activities. These have shown to be largely compatible with the park, and should continue to be accommodated so long as they don't adversely impact the park. New activities may be considered where they use existing infrastructure and/or are inherently compatible with the park.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.10 (a) | Existing Activities | The following existing park activities (or their natural successors which continue without interruption) shall continue to be permitted until they naturally end, or Council makes a resolution to cease their activity: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Festival of the Lights2. WOMAD3. Concerts and similar activities in the Bowl of Brooklands and immediate surrounds |
| 2.10 (b) | Future Activities | Council may permit community use of Council administered buildings and assets under any conditions Council sees fit where there is demonstrable benefit to the park or community. This shall only occur where Council retains control over all decision making around an asset and its use, and where an agreement does not constitute a lease or licence. |

3.0 Conservation & Preservation

3.1 BIODIVERSITY & ECOLOGY

OBJECTIVE

The park caters for a wide variety of uses, but is primarily a green refuge in the urban environment. This aspect should be a primary consideration and the ecological values of the park should be protected and maximised.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.1 (a) | Local Biodiversity | The park shall be managed so as to maximise native biodiversity within the restrictions of its public, sporting, event and botanical values. |
| 3.1 (b) | Local Ecosystem | The park shall be managed so as to maximise ecological values (those factors that make up the natural park ecosystem which provide support to native life forms) within the restrictions of its public, sporting, event and botanical values. |
| 3.1 (c) | Values and Promotion | The park shall be managed so as to promote the values of natural biodiversity and ecology and enable visitors to learn about their function. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Citizen science initiatives such as bird counts will be supported.

3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

OBJECTIVE

Expected climate changes have the potential to significantly impact the park through more extreme weather events, particularly wind and rainfall, and increasing temperature effects on vegetation. Reserves management should try to anticipate any changes and take steps to mitigate, minimise or adapt to these effects.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.2 (a) | Inputs | The park shall be managed such that external inputs resulting in increased carbon emissions or energy use (such as burning of fossil fuels, vegetation cover reduction and fertiliser application) are minimised to the extent that the park levels of service are still maintained in a viable and achievable manner. |
| 3.2 (b) | Adaptation | The park shall be managed to anticipate and adapt to the best-practice projected effects of climate change. This may result in changes to vegetation and water management strategies within the park. |

3.3 BROOKLANDS ZOO

OBJECTIVE

Brooklands Zoo has a defined purpose which is in line with contemporary society outlooks on wild animals and conservation. It achieves positive outcomes for the individual animals it cares for as well as the species they represent alongside recreational and conservation education.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.3 (a) | Use | Events and activities held within the zoo will only be permitted if they are of a scale and intensity that will not be detrimental to the welfare of the zoo animals. |
| 3.3 (b) | Development | Development of the zoo shall be consistent with any adopted Zoo Strategic Vision and associated concept plan. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- A zoo strategic vision will provide the guidance for any zoo projects and operational decisions. Work will align with any such strategic vision.

3.4 PEST PLANTS, ANIMALS & DISEASES

OBJECTIVE

Pest plants and animals negatively impact reserve use and ecological values. The park, being densely vegetated, can also be susceptible to plant diseases. Where pests and diseases are causing unwanted issues a control programme should be implemented where feasible.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.4 (a) | Pest Management | Pest plants, animals and diseases shall be managed to the extent necessary to maintain the health and integrity of the natural environment. Pest fish eradication may be considered, particularly if it aligns with other projects such as lake dredging or dam upgrades. |
| 3.4 (b) | Methods | Methods used shall be those deemed most suitable by parks operational staff. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Regular reviews will be carried out to look at which pests and diseases are present in the park, their potential effects, suitable management approaches and to review if existing control activities are meeting acceptable goals and standards.
- Volunteer works targeting pests and diseases will be supported.

3.5 FLORA & FAUNA

OBJECTIVE

Vegetation is the defining characteristic of the park. Where possible, significant vegetation should be retained and the overall planted environment enhanced. Where appropriate, the natural ecosystems in the park will be protected and enhanced to increase opportunities for people to enjoy nature in the park.

POLICIES

3.5 (a)	Plant Succession	A succession and replacement plan shall be developed and implemented for vegetation within the park which is coming to the end of its natural life. Vegetation need not be replaced 'like for like' but should be planted with a specific purpose in mind which benefits park ecology, character and users, and that reflects the historic variety of park tree species.
3.5 (b)	Vegetation Outcomes	Where vegetation is no longer achieving the desired outcomes, it may either be upgraded to a fit standard or replaced with a more suitable range of plants for a different purpose. These should be complementary to the character area they are within and consider effects on wildlife who may use it as a habitat.
3.5 (c)	Vegetation Suitability	Vegetation shall be fit-for-purpose and suitable for the climate and environment of the park. Vegetation shall be managed to be self-sustaining as much as possible.
3.5 (d)	Significant Vegetation	Vegetation identified as significant (refer to information in Appendix D) shall be retained where possible unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is dead, dying, in major decline, unsafe or diseased, with no realistic chance of recovery or survival; or 2. Is in a location identified for approved development and cannot be accommodated within the design.
3.5 (e)	Plant Collections	Plant collections may be managed for their landscape values, conservation role, education potential and community enjoyment. Collections may be changed where they are no longer suitable or fit with the park purpose.
3.5 (f)	Plant Records	Planting and removal of significant plants or areas shall be recorded.
3.5 (g)	Native Species	Existing indigenous, endemic flora and fauna and their habitats shall be retained and protected within the overall management and development goals and objectives of the park. Where appropriate native biodiversity will be enhanced.
3.5 (h)	Mature Trees	Trees of significance shall continue to be a defining feature of the park for their aesthetic, amenity and botanical benefits, and planning should be carried out to ensure an ongoing stock of mature specimen trees of suitable species. Maturing specimen trees will be maintained in accordance with the standards and techniques of approved arboriculture practice.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Council will explore the procurement and support of a publicly accessible plant database such as IrisBG.
- Council will explore the procurement and support of a publicly accessible GIS tree map database.
- A plant collections strategy for the park will be established which identifies collections of value and ways to maintain and enhance identified collections.
- Non-binding advice may be sought from external experts and agencies on topics which Council may not have suitable levels of internal expertise to address.

3.6 WATER MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Water is an integral feature of the park. The health of waterways should be maintained, as well as the effectiveness and safety of waterways infrastructure.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.6 (a) | Water Health | Water within the park shall be managed to maximise water quality and promote the health of the aquatic environment including living native organisms within existing constraints. Where possible, natural and preventative processes shall be used to maintain water quality. |
| 3.6 (b) | Stormwater Runoff | Stormwater runoff shall be managed so as to minimise sediment intrusion into the park waterways and lakes. |
| 3.6 (c) | Dams | Dams and spillways shall be managed and maintained to maximise their effectiveness, safety and attractiveness. Earth dams shall be managed so that vegetation and erosion does not undermine the physical strength and integrity of the dam. |
| 3.6 (d) | Waterway Clearing | A waterways monitoring and maintenance plan shall be implemented to ensure that lakes and other waterways are managed adequately and cleared periodically to maintain water health, depth and flow. |
| 3.6 (e) | Fish Passages | Where suitable and reasonably achievable, fish passages may be installed to encourage the natural migration and movement of native species. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Regular monitoring of water quality and control structure safety will be carried out to assist with early identification of potential issues.

4.1 MANA WHENUA INVOLVEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Recognise, protect and as appropriate promote the Māori cultural and historical values of the park and work in partnership with hapū on the management of sites of significance to Māori in the park and enhancement of visibility of a cultural presence within the park.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.1 (a) | Protection | Recognise and provide protection for the Māori cultural significance of any site or place associated with the park. |
| 4.1 (b) | Use | Provide for the customary use of native flora by Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tuparikino in locations where it can be accommodated without compromising the character and integrity of the park. |
| 4.1 (c) | Development | Involve hapū in the design and management of the park. |
| 4.1 (d) | Development | Develop an interpretation strategy that may include but not be restricted to signage, artworks and planting that recognises Māori relationships to the park and surrounding environment. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Proposed works which may be of interest to local iwi and hapū will be proactively raised with them.
- Relevant iwi and hapū shall be kept up-to-date around relevant park issues through existing regular catch-ups.

4.2 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

The park should be planned and managed with regard to adjacent uses and the overall park, transport and infrastructure network.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.2 (a) | Adjacent Uses | Planning and management shall take into account the impacts of any adjacent developments or land use changes, and in particular any development on Racecourse Reserve associated with a multi-sports facility. |
|---------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4.3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Views are critical to enjoyment and understanding of the park; and iconic or special views need to be protected. The park needs adequate staff operational areas to ensure ongoing high-quality park outcomes. Staff and contractors working in the park need to understand the unique nature and requirements of working in this environment.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.3 (a) | Viewshafts | Priority viewshafts shall be retained to maintain key views within and looking out from the inside the park. This may include vegetation trimming or removal and the restriction of built infrastructure which impinge on these viewshafts. Priority viewshafts are:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Japanese Hillside across Fountain Lake2. Eastern Lookout towards Band Rotunda3. Cannon Hill towards mountain4. Scanlan's Lookout over Bowl and beyond5. Fountain Lake towards Torii Gate6. Brooklands Road Arrival towards Lily Lake |
| 4.3 (b) | Staff Outlook | Staff and contractors shall be educated to understand and respect the unique qualities of the park and the appropriate manner of self-conduct within the park. |
| 4.3 (c) | Operational Areas | Areas may be set aside within the park which exclude the public for the purposes of park operational activities such as storage and staff areas. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Create an induction programme for new staff and contractors specific to the requirements of Pukekura Park.

4.4 GRAZING

OBJECTIVE

To make it clear that the park is not a suitable location to be managed by livestock grazing.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.4 (a) | Grazing | Grazing of any kind is not permitted in the park with the exception of zoo animals within the zoo boundaries. |
|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4.5 LEASES, LICENCES & EASEMENTS

OBJECTIVE

Existing users will be accommodated while current agreements are valid. All proposed uses should be fitting to the park, its character and purpose. The public should have the opportunity to comment on exclusive use of park areas by groups or individuals.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.5 (a) | Existing | <p>Existing long-term, exclusive use agreements for community purposes of specific park locations shall be retained until such time as Council determines otherwise. These agreements are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pukekura Kindergarten2. Pukekura Scout Group3. New Plymouth Brass4. Taranaki Society of the Arts5. Pukekura Tennis Club6. Taranaki Cricket7. Lions Club "Train"* <p>* The vehicle is stored in a Council building on Racecourse Reserve, but takes tours through the park</p> |
| 4.5 (b) | New | <p>New community agreements requiring exclusive use of a park area shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and be subject to public consultation. They are not encouraged though, and shall generally be refused if they do not fit the character of the park, impact public use and enjoyment, are of marginal community benefit or have a viable alternative location.</p> |
| 4.5 (c) | Residential | <p>No new private residential agreements shall be entered into within the park. Upon termination or expiration of the current residential tenancy for the Victoria Road house, no new agreement shall be entered into unless the tenant is a council employee who works within the park. In any such situation, if the tenant no longer works within the park the Tenancy shall be terminated. If untenanted, the building may be used for any other activities associated with the park.</p> |

4.6 FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES & AMENITIES

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that facilities are well-used and maintained to an appropriate standard and to ensure that only useful facilities which are fit-for-purpose are retained to avoid escalating maintenance costs and neglected buildings.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.6 (a) | Sportsground | Maintain the sportsground as a premier sporting facility capable of hosting suitable international, national and regional events. |
| 4.6 (b) | Sportsground Use | Allow casual use of the sportsground when not in use, or being prepared, for a booked event. |
| 4.6 (c) | Maintenance | Maintain existing buildings to a safe and secure standard, such that their appearance continues to reflect the character and heritage of the time they were constructed and/or the character area of the park within which they are situated. |
| 4.6 (d) | Retention | Only retain such buildings and structures which contribute to the public enjoyment, use and appreciation of the park. |

IMPLEMENTATION

- Independently investigate if the current cricket nets are fit for purpose and determine a suitable future for that space.
- Review existing infrastructure and remove, renew or replace dilapidated or unsafe items, such as old fences around the sportsground and through the surrounding bush, as resources permit.

4.7 TOOLS & VEHICLES

OBJECTIVE

To promote operational activities in the park to be as low-impact as possible while still retaining suitable levels of service and park standards.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.7 (a) | Operational Use | Tools and vehicles used by the parks team within the park should be as quiet and unobtrusive as possible, where feasible. Electric and/or low-impact items should be considered when tools and vehicles come up for renewal, if suitable and economic options are available. |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4.8 VOLUNTEERS & STAKEHOLDERS

OBJECTIVE		
To enable interested parties to be involved with and contribute to the park in a safe and effective manner, and to take on board the feedback and experiences of people intimately interested in the park without compromising the feasible operation of the park.		
POLICIES		
4.8 (a)	Volunteers	Council shall permit volunteers to carry out minor park maintenance such as weeding and pest control within the limits of current health and safety obligations and legislation.
	Stakeholders	Council shall consider the opinions of recognised park stakeholders when making decisions about significant changes to the park or park management. For the avoidance of doubt, the Friends of Pukekura Park are considered a recognised park stakeholder. Council shall make reasoned decisions based on all available information, but is not required to follow the recommendations or preferences of any external agency or stakeholder outside of any mandated or voluntary obligations.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate alternative park resourcing options such as donations/fundraising in association with the Festival of the Lights or a patron initiative. 		

4.9 ENCROACHMENTS

OBJECTIVE		
Private appropriation of public land is not acceptable. Where Council becomes aware of an encroachment, steps should be taken to remove it and restore the land back to public use. Existing or historical use does not justify ongoing occupation.		
POLICIES		
4.9 (a)	General	Encroachments into the park from adjoining properties are not permitted. Council shall not enter into any agreement to approve or allow any encroachment into the park, regardless of any previous use or undocumented agreement.
4.9 (b)	Existing Encroachments	Existing encroachment approvals (if any) shall be terminated within one year of this plan being approved by Council.
4.9 (c)	Removal Timeframe	All encroachments shall be removed within four (4) weeks of written notice being given to the encroaching party.
4.9 (d)	Council Removal	Council may remove an encroachment upon the expiration of the written notice period in any way Council sees fit. The offending party may be charged for any work which Council carries out to remove any such encroachments.

4.10 COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS (inc. Trees and Furniture)

OBJECTIVE

Commemorative items should be carefully considered, and where implemented should be inclusive. They should not favour individuals or societal groups, nor should they in any way make park users feel uncomfortable or unwelcome. Memorials in particular need careful consideration and should be avoided where possible.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.10 (a) | Circumstances | New commemorative items within the park shall generally not be permitted unless in exceptional circumstances where a person, group or event has been shown to have a meaningful and significant impact on the New Plymouth District. Commemorative items and plaques shall not resemble memorials such as those found (and more suitably located) within cemeteries. They shall not specifically imply that a person is deceased or have dates noting date of birth and/or passing. |
| 4.10 (b) | Management | Where an acknowledgement of a particularly valuable contributor to the park is desired, a small plaque recognising their contribution may be installed at the entrance to the park offices below the fernery with prior Council approval. |
| 4.10 (c) | Tenure | Council makes no covenant implied or otherwise that any commemorative item shall be in place in perpetuity, nor that it shall be replaced upon its removal. Council may remove, rename, repair or modify any commemorative item at its sole discretion without any requirement for consultation with the public or any group or person associated with the item. |

5.1 ACQUISITION & DISPOSAL

OBJECTIVE

Retain all existing park land and, where appropriate, add adjacent land to the park if it becomes available.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5.1 (a) | Land Retention | No land currently identified as part of the park shall be disposed of, alienated or sold. |
| 5.1 (b) | Land Addition | Where land adjacent to the park becomes available, Council shall consider the value and merits of adding the land to the park, and may seek to obtain any such land to add to the park. |

5.2 DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE

To allow for ongoing reviews of feasibility and appropriateness of projects, and to provide for proposals which have existing community and Council approval through this management plan to progress from concept stage through to implementation without further consultation on the design or merits of the project.

POLICIES

5.2 (a)	Future Development	The park may be developed so as to give effect to the policies within this management plan.
5.2 (b)	Consultation	Where developments will have a significant impact on the existing character and/or use of the park, and are not already explicitly anticipated for in this management plan; consultation may be carried out with the community and/or parties of interest, commensurate with the level of change proposed.
5.2 (c)	Plans Only Indicative	Any development and/or concept plans provided within this management plan are indicative only. They are likely to evolve as time elapses and more detailed planning stages are undertaken. These plans may be altered to achieve their anticipated outcomes without further consultation, provided the amended/detailed plans are still in line with the objectives and principles of the original plans and the changes are relatively minor.
5.2 (d)	Implementation	All projects shall be reassessed for suitability immediately prior to a commitment being made to physically progress with them. Projects may be delayed or cancelled if circumstances have changed such that the prevailing conditions at the time of a project's proposed implementation means that a project is no longer appropriate to carry out.
5.2 (e)	New Initiatives	Where new projects and programmes are proposed which are not anticipated for in this management plan, they shall be subject to a level of investigation and consultation commensurate with the level of change proposed and the likely interest of, and impact on, users of the park.
5.2 (f)	Existing Values	Where a development has the potential to impact existing character and heritage values, those values shall be considered as part of the design.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Regular reviews of proposed work programmes and projects against the management plan shall be undertaken.
- Proposed projects will follow approved Council project management procedures and be assessed against the decision making flowchart in Appendix F.



PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES



With the changing needs of the community and some required updates to existing infrastructure within the park, there are some key projects and programmes of work identified to be provided for within the management plan.

Projects in this section are important as they provide for the future vision for the park and have been confirmed by the community as being of importance to the park.

All of the projects which follow aim to improve the park in some way in response to the following considerations:

- Issues that have arisen since the previous management plan was adopted in 2004
- Historic matters of interest and maintenance items
- Worthwhile ideas which have been unable to be implemented to date
- Changes in community and user group expectations and needs relating to the park
- Ways to help management and decision making around the park
- Improvements to existing uses and activities which have shown themselves to be of value to the park
- New uses and activities which fit in with the purpose and rationale of the park



Fernery Renewal 1998

Project Prioritisation and Cost Bands

Strategic Documents Relationship

A reserve management plan provides long-term, best-case-scenario approaches to development and operational management. These approaches may not always be practical to implement immediately upon adoption of a plan, and could be subject to changing priorities and circumstances over the life of a plan.

Projects may also change through the normal business case development process as additional information is discovered and developed. This information may either reinforce the case for a project or show obstacles that were unforeseen during concept development and consultation. All projects will go through Council's project management process and be subject to all applicable approval gates where decisions are made to either proceed with a project.

Projects within this plan have been proposed as they represent contemporary best-practice, required or desired changes to the park. The ultimate decision to move forward and implement a project with specifically allocated timing and budget is made through the Council's Long Term Plan process.

The diagram on the following page shows the broad relationships between the major strategic documents that Council deals with when planning and managing the community's reserves. It shows that decisions on budget allocation and project implementation are encompassed within the LTP in a process entirely separate from the development of other planning documents.

Costs Subject to Change

All costs contained within this plan are indicative only and are based on the information known at the conceptual stage of project development. These costs will be subject to change if and when business cases are developed for individual projects.

Project Banding

In order to assist in prioritisation of project timing the identified projects have been categorised in cost bands to indicate whether they are:

- Small-scale projects (<\$100,000 or able to be staged over time as discrete components of this scale) that can be implemented from existing Reserve Management Plan implementation budgets allocated yearly for Pukekura Park
- Medium projects (\$100,000 - 1 million) that would be required to be funded through the LTP as separate projects
- Large projects (>\$1 million) that would be required to be funded through the LTP as separate projects
- Partner projects (large or small) that would only proceed with external partner funding and/or are eligible for offset funding (e.g. Waka Kotahi)

Project Spread

In addition to project banding, the timing of large projects will need to be spread over a longer period of time. The priority score that the community places on the projects identified will help to inform the overall project spread across a 30 year time period.

Costs may change as more detailed information is obtained which refines, amongst other things, the needs, end benefits, materials, construction and site conditions. Estimated budgets are also based on known costs at the time of the management plan drafting. These costs will change over time due to inflationary, environmental, social, legislative and other pressures.

Strategic Overview



Programmes

The programmes in this section are proposed to be implemented for the foreseeable future, subject to available resources and prevailing Council and community circumstances at the time of proposed implementation.

Some programmes are already in existence and they are identified here alongside any new programmes to provide assurance of their ongoing relevance. Others are new, with fixed outcomes.

Programme	Description
Water Body Improvements	Ongoing interventions and maintenance to ensure the best health of the park's lakes and streams
Pest Control	Ongoing control of pest plants, animals and diseases
Succession Planning	Ongoing replacement of mature vegetation reaching the end of its natural life and other non-thriving vegetation with species suitable for the current and future park environment
Design Guide	A guide to ensure consistent and appropriate infrastructure and landscape development
Viewshaft Protection	Ensure selected viewshafts within park are kept open
Lighting Upgrades	Ongoing upgrades to lighting within the park and along pathways to improve safety and efficiency

The projects in the following table are proposed to be implemented over the life of this plan, subject to available resources and prevailing council and community circumstances at the time of proposed implementation. Some projects are more developed than others due to their importance, necessity or complexity.

Less developed projects will undergo business case development during their project management which may or may not result in further public consultation.

Project	Band	Description	Priority
Brooklands Zoo Phases 2 - 7	Large	Renovation of animal habitats and public education spaces including playspace n.b. Phase 1 included in 2021- 2031 LTP	1
Main Dam Upgrade	Large	Upgrades to the main lake dam and spillways to meet modern safety standards and anticipated climate change effects n.b. Safety considerations with new (2022) dam guidelines	1
Bellringer Pavilion & Fillis St Upgrades	Large	Renew Bellringer Pavilion and update Fillis St entrance area including new dugout and scoreboard n.b. Bellringer replacement driven primarily by safety considerations	1
Path Network & Wayfinding Review	Small	Upgrade selected path surfaces and renew park signage suite	2
Dedicated Cycle Route	Partner	Dedicated path for commuter cycling	2
Brooklands Enviro-Hub	Small	Development of the former Brooklands house as a community environmental and park learning and advocacy facility for Council and community groups	3
Staff Operational Area	Large	Develop an easily accessible staff operational area for deliveries, storage of equipment and resources and works associated with the park	4
Brooklands Entry Improvements	Medium	Update Brooklands Road entrance and parking	5
Tea House Plaza Upgrade	Large	Upgrade the Tea House, dock and immediate surrounds to improve the overall visitor experience	6
Brooklands Terracing	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity nearer to 20,000 and improve performer/audience connectivity	6
Lake Edge Protection	Medium	Work around lake edges to retain embankments and protect pathways	6
Fillis St Boundary Treatment	Medium	Replace existing solid boundary wall along Fillis Street with a more visually permeable option	6
Canopy Walk	Partner	Develop a canopy walk that connect the zoo to the surrounding native forest and provides educational canopy experience	7
Cannon Hill Upgrade	Medium	Upgrade Cannon Hill as a more inviting visitor location	8
Brooklands Lake Stage	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity and create quicker and more cost effective temporary stage infrastructure over lake	8
Victoria Road Entrance	Medium	Removal of Victoria Road house and upgrades to public entry and car parking in this location	9

Path Network & Wayfinding

The park experience is in part defined by the journey you are able to take through the park. One issue for park users, particularly first time visitors, is that it's not always easy to make your way around.

With around 20 kilometres of paths in the park, the amount of maintenance needed and the amount of surfacing gravel renewed every year are very large.

There are some issues with cyclists in the park. While cycling is currently prohibited, many cyclists still use the park, and it is clear that there is a desire from some parts of the community to be able to use the park for cycling.

How motor vehicles use the park has also been under review. Some areas of the park are not fully compatible with cars and some changes are proposed.

Path Surfaces

Some key pathway surfaces will be changed. Where pathway surfaces are changed the intent is to improve the experience and accessibility and to reduce maintenance requirements. More popular paths will gain increased durability. Paths next to the lakes will be upgraded to reduce the amount of gravel and sediment entering the waterways as this will improve water quality and reduce the amount of dredging needed.

Wayfinding

A wayfinding strategy will be prepared which identifies key routes and proposes a new signage system which better fits into the park, making it easier to know where you are and where you might like to go.

Cycling

While there is a desire from some people to use the park for recreational cycling, it is not considered that this is a compatible activity within the majority of the park. The predominance of narrow pathways with multiple routes and intersections does not lend itself to safe use of the majority of the park by both pedestrians and cyclists in the same space. Cyclists would continue to be prohibited from most areas of the park.

That said, there is an increased impetus for alternative modes of transport; and the likely development of the Multi-Sports Hub on Racecourse Reserve is likely to increase the desire for cycle travel across the park.

There is potential for a cycling commuter route, using some lesser frequented paths along the edge of the park, Brooklands Drive, the Bowl roads and the broad flat path to the south of Brooklands. This would be a wide, durable surface designed for transit of both cyclists and pedestrians in Brooklands and cyclists only to the north. This would come in conjunction with bike racks at key locations such as at the current Bellringer Pavilion site and Brooklands Zoo.

Restrictions on cycle use will be made much clearer and there is likely to be a firmer line taken with people who thereafter continue to refuse to comply with management plan rules around cycling in the park.

Vehicles

A major change to how the park is currently used will be modifying how vehicles access the park. With increasing numbers of users, it is not tenable to continue to allow vehicles priority access to the park interior. For many people it also detracts from the beauty and enjoyment of the park. Conflicts between vehicles and other park users are common with pedestrians needing to avoid and move out of the way of moving vehicles.

With this in mind, public vehicles will no longer be permitted to enter the park from Fillis Street through the main park gates with the exception of disability permit holders, and disability parking will no longer be provided at the Tea House. As a primary entrance to the park it is felt that there are better ways to present and use this space than as a carpark.

Increased carparking could be created along Fillis Street and additional disability parks could be instituted at the main gates to the sportsground. Only service vehicles for the park such as those for deliveries, events and operations and disability permit holders would be allowed.

Brooklands Park Drive would be reformatted as a shared surface, making it of more equal priority between pedestrians, vehicles and cyclists. Vehicles would still be allowed to enter the road and park next to Brooklands Zoo, but there would be equal rights to the space for walkers and cyclists.



Path Network Changes

Brooklands Enviro-Hub

Over the years Council has received a number of requests to support a centre promoting sustainability and the environment which could be available for community groups to use.

There are a large number of groups (approximately 40) that have expressed interest and it appears that this type of facility has the potential to be very well used and provide a number of community benefits.

One proposal is repurposing the old house next to Brooklands Zoo. This would open up a part of the park currently not used for public benefit, and may present opportunities for people to further engage with the park and environment.

A trial implemented from May 2022 determined that the concept works, and gathered information on what the community thinks of this activity in this location. With the trial considered successful, a more permanent scenario has been implemented with more investment in the building and grounds proposed to make them a better fit with the activity. The surrounding gardens will be managed to allow greater public access and interaction with the building.

The proposed outcomes for the space include:

- An inclusive place which acts as a catalyst for local groups and individuals to carry out and learn about appreciating, enhancing and protecting the local environment.
- A space where people from these groups can operate and concentrate on their main goals without worrying about securing and maintaining a physical facility to work from.
- A hub for working together, sharing resources and learning from each other. Building upon each other's strengths to build a stronger community environment.
- A visible, accessible location to engage with people, showcasing achievable, everyday interventions which make a positive contribution to the local environment.
- A positive space promoting a future where people can live sustainably as part of a healthy, flourishing local ecosystem.
- Encouraging and helping everybody to learn about their local environment and contribute to a sustainable future.





Conceptual Layout

Pavilion & Fillis Street Entrance

In 1892 the first cricket match was played on the grounds after extensive work filling the existing swamp and creating the terrace seating. In 1918 the first pavilion was constructed as a cottage at the main entry into the park. The cottage was set back into the bush and stood for more than 30 years before being demolished in the early 1950s to make way for the current pavilion.

This pavilion was built to cater for the greater needs of the park and cricket. In 1988 the pavilion was extensively modified and dedicated to Councillor Brian Bellringer, QSM to recognise his services to cricket and the district.



Brian Bellringer 1944, 1961 & 2009

The 1988 alterations have compromised the structural integrity of the building. It has seismic issues, does not meet current building standards and the sub floors on the ground floor are deteriorating rapidly. There are accessibility and capacity issues with the current building, and it no longer meets the requirements for first class cricket and other sports.

The old curator's office behind the sports dugout was built in 1952 following a bequest from Mr & Mrs Walter Graham. The adjacent women's dressing room and toilets were constructed separately in 1948. Unfortunately both of these facilities are no longer fit for purpose.

Council has looked at various options for these areas and facilities over the years but no resolutions have ever been reached. With the impending loss of first class cricket status due to the facilities no longer complying with sports code requirements, and the recent assessment showing the full extent of the compromised structure of the pavilion; it is time to reassess this entire area of the park as part of the management plan review.

The proposal introduces a new pavilion incorporating the needs of the park and sportsground users. The pavilion would incorporate:

- New public toilets
- An adaptable, bookable pavilion space for up to 100 people
- Facilities and changing rooms fit for first class cricket and other sports
- A park information 'kiosk'
- Low impact design such as water recycling, green roof and insulation
- Accessible options to the second storey and terraces (ramp and lift)

The entrance area to the park through the Sanders gate up to the new pavilion would incorporate:

- An open plaza area with new planting, furniture and signage
- Upgrades to the western terraces and sportsground fencing
- Upgrades to ground surfaces
- Enhancement of the bank to the west of the gates facing Fillis Street
- Ability and infrastructure to host stalls etc. for events such as games and Festival of Lights
- Opening up and enhancement of the area occupied by the current pavilion through planting and maximising potential of the stream
- Exclusion of most public motor vehicle access

In addition, this option would also require a new dugout to be constructed. This would be located on the north-east corner where the current scoreboard is. This would be built into the slope and the design would incorporate a new digital scoreboard. Access from this corner would be retained.

Fillis Street Entrance

Removing the majority of public vehicles from this space is a priority to enhance the experience of what is considered to be the primary park entrance.

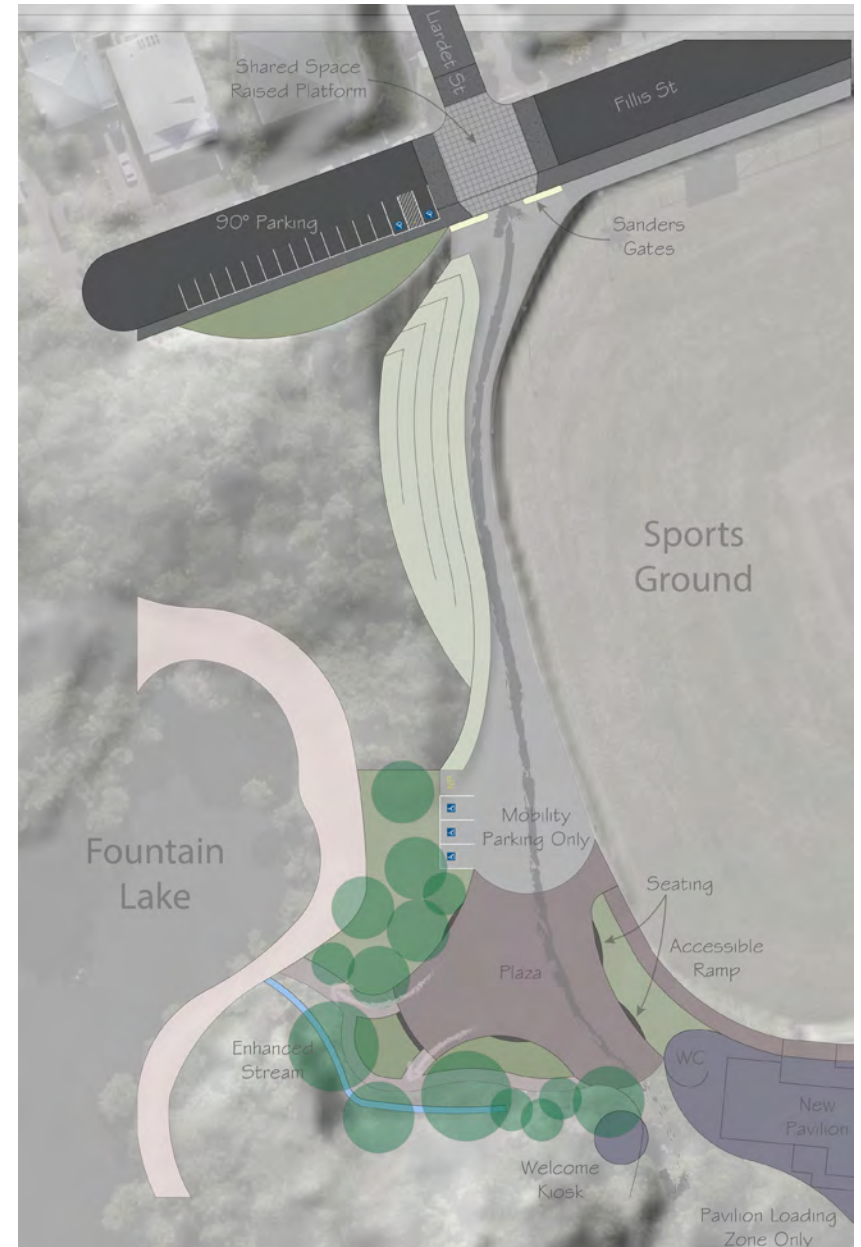
- Mobility parking would still be permitted, and space availability could be indicated by an automated, electronic sign at the main entrance.
- Users of the pavilion would be permitted entry to drop off items and materials at any time. Other users would not be permitted entry to the park during peak (daylight) hours. However, after dusk, vehicles of pavilion users could be permitted within the park.
- Deliveries to the Tea House and operational vehicles would still be permitted at any time.

Upgrades to the surfaces and other materials would further reinforce the change in nature of the space, and provide a more welcoming entry experience which makes wayfinding opportunities much clearer for visitors.

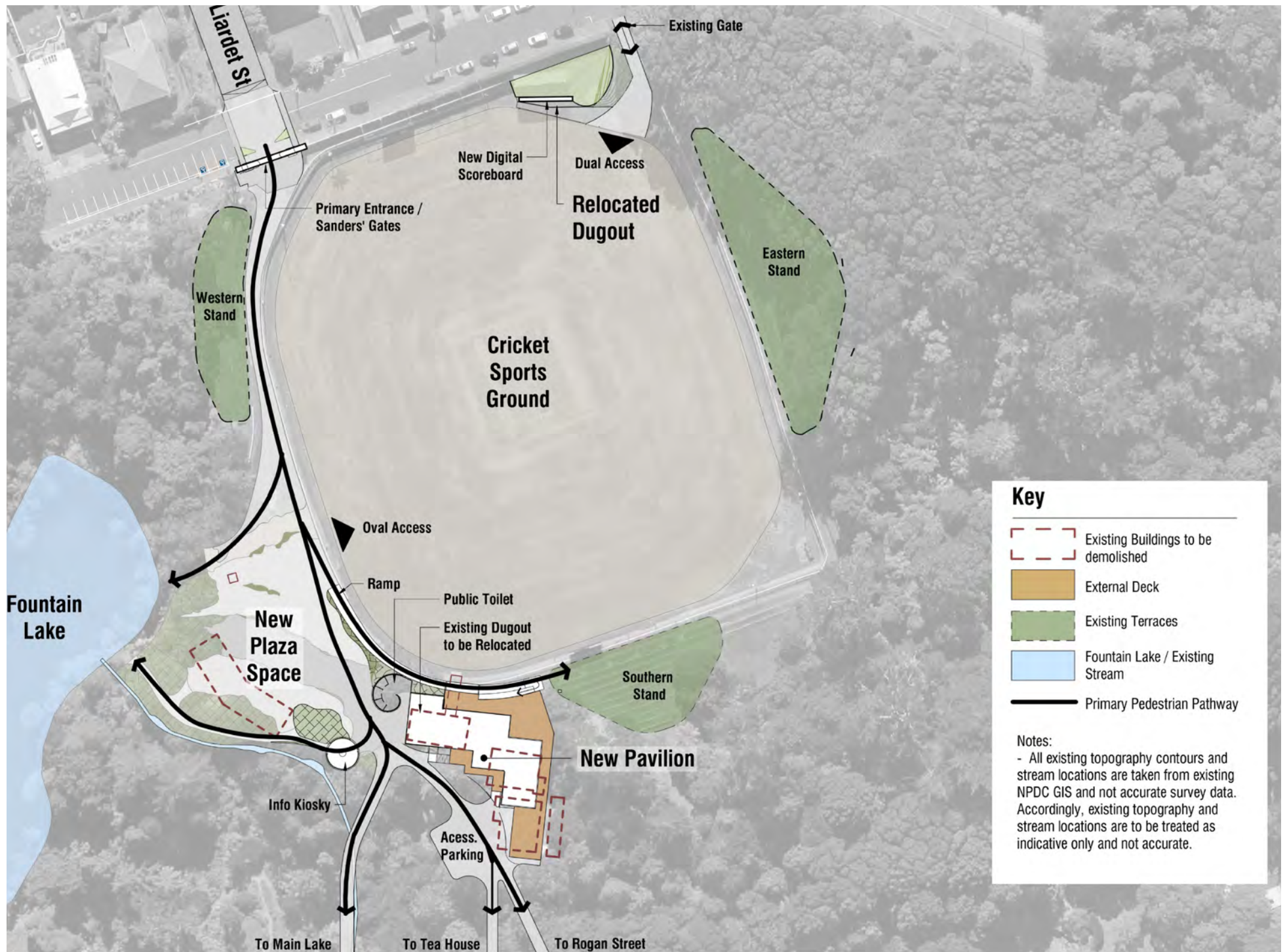
The space would continue to be usable for a variety of activities associated with events such as sports, festival of lights and other suitable activities.

The road area in front of Sanders gates could be modified to reprioritise vehicle and pedestrian movements. There is the potential to change levels and surface treatments to encourage pedestrian activity and slow down and/or reduce vehicle movements within the immediate vicinity of the main gates.

If there is any significant, stable portion of the original 1924 pavilion building remaining under the subsequent additions to the Bellringer Pavilion, the design will seek to retain some or all of the 1924 structure into the developed open space design. The detailed design will be subject to what is discovered under the existing materials and the level of its structural integrity.



Conceptual Layout





Pavilion from Main Entry Path



Pavilion Looking North



Scoreboard and Dugout on NE Corner



Pavilion Frontage

Cannon Hill

The central plaza area including the rotunda, Victoria fountain and Cannon Hill is a critical park location. It acts as a 'pivot point' for people using the park, being a welcoming pause point which leads off to a number of other locations.

Cannon Hill in particular has one of the best, and least known, views in the entire park, looking out from an elevated position over the main lake towards the mountain.

The area has received a few modifications over the years, at various points being home to Chew's Flagpole and Dickie Barrett's cannon. Currently an underdeveloped lawn space with unfitting planting, it could be developed as a much more appealing space.

Alongside Cannon Hill is the dock. This area is also showing its age, and is in need of refreshing. There is an opportunity to bring people down to the water edge here by providing a wider dock and seating. This would provide an experience not available anywhere else in the park.

Changes would seek to retain legacy features where possible.

Cannon Hill

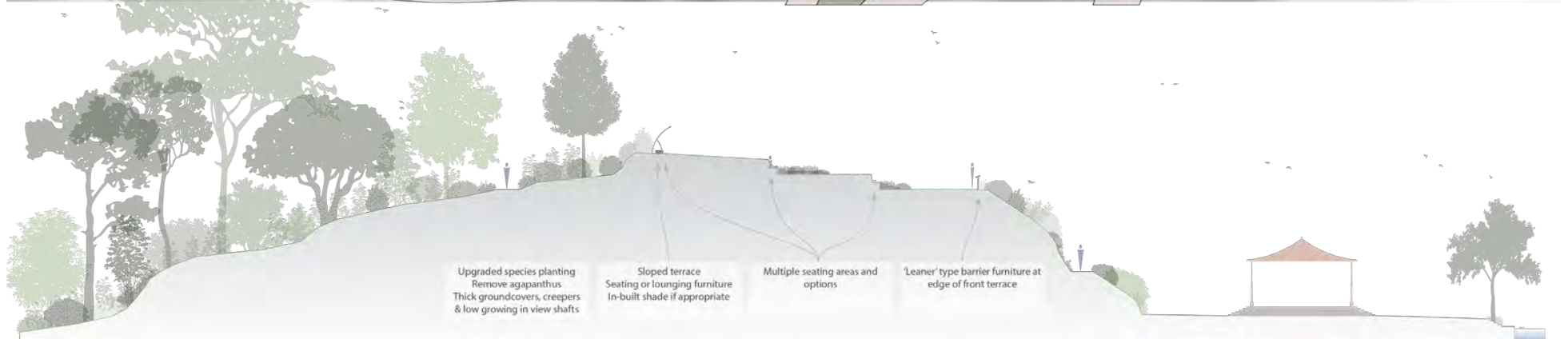
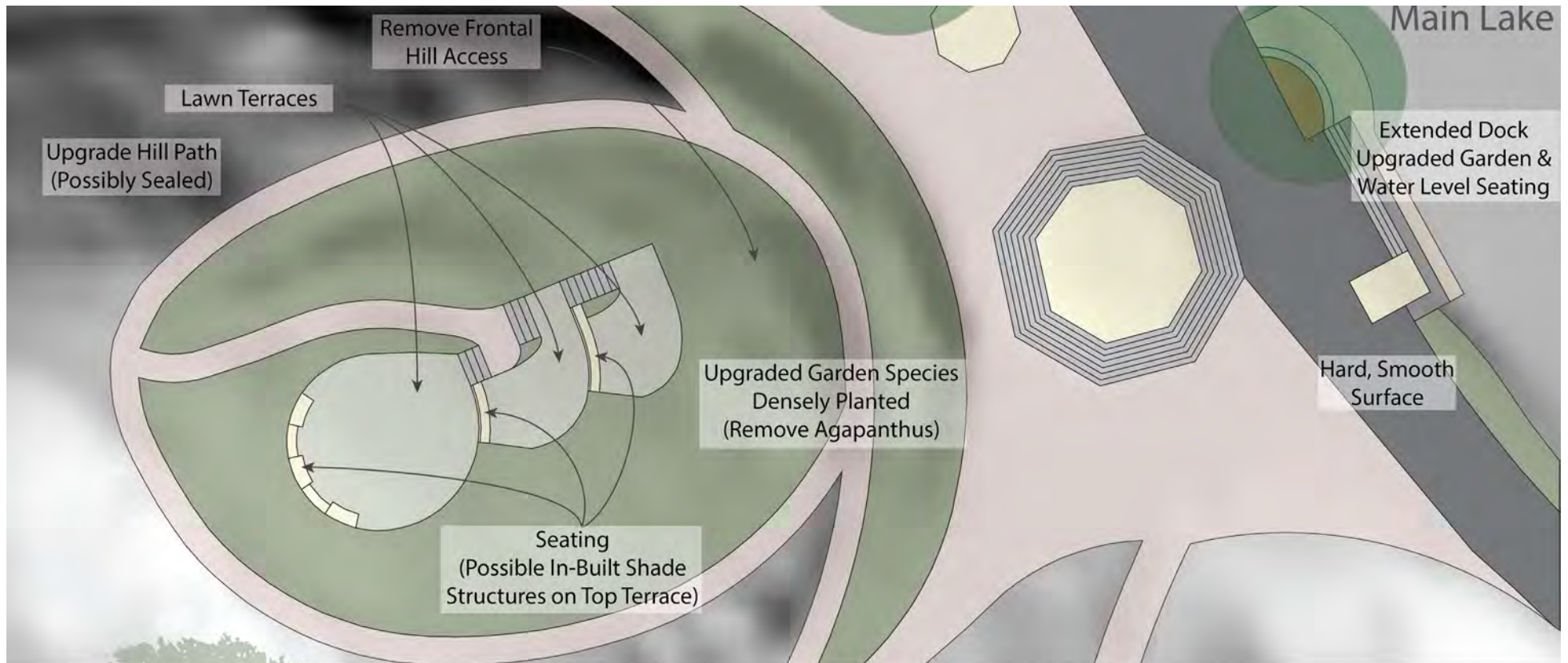
- Upgrade the paths leading up to the hill to make them more durable, welcoming and obvious
- Create terraced areas, seating and lookout spots on top of the hill to make the most of the outlook and accommodate multiple people
- Adapt the hill vegetation to be more natural and fitting, as well as enabling vegetation to shade some seating areas as they mature

Dock

- Upgrade the existing garden bed edging on either side of the dock to be more fitting to the space
- Widen the dock slightly to make it more secure and welcoming to get down to the water's edge
- Create a small seating area by the dock, at water level, to provide a different experience and viewpoint of the lake and surrounds



Cannon Hill 1914



Conceptual Layout

Brooklands

The Brooklands part of Pukekura Park became part of the wider park in 1934. Development of what was to become the Bowl of Brooklands was first mooted in 1954, and physical work started in 1957. Further modifications to the area have occurred over time, with a major remodelling project occurring in 2001.

As one of New Zealand's premier large event venues the Bowl has seen a number of notable performances over the years, with the most notable performance likely being The Seekers, who played before 37,000 people over three nights in 1968 (that number being greater than the entire New Plymouth population of the time). In recent times acts such as Six60 and L.A.B. have also played before large and enthusiastic audiences.

While the Bowl has done its best to keep up as a modern venue capable of hosting top level performers, there are some drawbacks to the venue which may be considered detrimental for some performers. The primary aspects of concern are the overall capacity and the lake in front of the stage.

The lake can cause health and safety concerns as well as engendering a sense of separation for the performers from the audience. The most common remedy at this time is to erect temporary staging over the lake. This comes at considerable cost to Council. This takes the audience closer to the performance as well as providing a temporary capacity increase.

The current maximum capacity for the Bowl is around 15,000. In today's event environment, most larger acts prefer to perform at venues with a minimum capacity of 20,000. At times this means that New Plymouth will miss out on performers who would otherwise have likely held concerts at the venue.

These events lend vibrancy to the town and come with some economic benefits for businesses in New Plymouth.

To test what some of these upgraded facilities may look like for the park, Council has investigated options to increase the capacity of the Bowl and to provide a more cost effective solution to installing temporary scaffolding lake staging.

There is a balance between providing a facility which meets modern promoter needs, while still retaining everything that makes the Bowl such a special venue for performers and audiences alike.

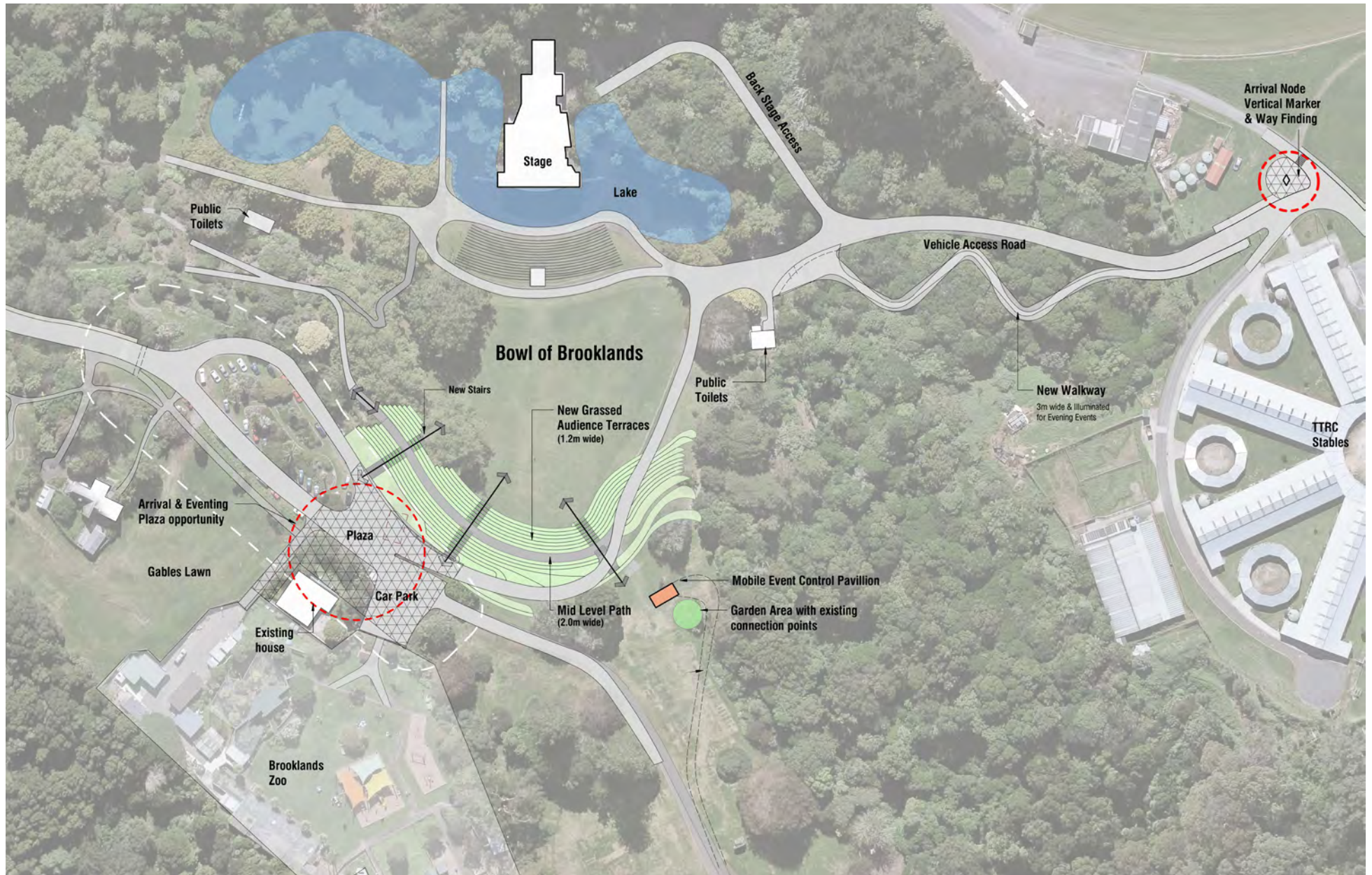
Therefore, what Council has looked at is to see if there is a way to keep abreast of contemporary event requirements while still keeping the essence of the Bowl, such as the amphitheatre landscape and natural park setting. The primary changes would be:

- A narrowing of the lake in front of the stage to facilitate prefabricated staging panels to be installed over the lake during events
- Grassed terracing on the steeper parts of the amphitheatre which are currently difficult to occupy

It is worth noting that for the last 75 of the 88 years since Brooklands became part of the park and it has been an event venue and has been continually updated to meet event needs. An upgrade of the Bowl would be in keeping with its purpose and how the Bowl has been managed by previous generations.



Split Enz at the Bowl 1983



Conceptual Layout



Bowl Terraces From Stage



Stage With Modified Edge



Stage And Bowl Terraces



Stage With Temporary Platform



Conceptual Layout

Brooklands Zoo



Brooklands Zoo

Brooklands Zoo, located within Brooklands park, was officially opened to the public in 1965. Jack Goodwin, a former Director of Parks, envisaged a collection of aviary birds and small animals for the community to enjoy.

The New Plymouth Jaycee Chapter and the New Plymouth Cage Bird Club were key partners that contributed to the construction of the original habitats and the acquisition of birds and animals. Since its opening more than half a century ago, the zoo has undergone multiple transformations as infrastructure and animal husbandry practices and requirements have evolved.

It is desired that this evolution will see enhanced connections between the zoo and the broader Pukekura Park and Brooklands environments. By doing this, the zoo would feel more embedded within the landscape setting. Building a basis for a more cohesive and considered zoo approach that will make sense to visitors and within the park setting.

A new planning document incorporating a strategic vision and conceptual designs for the zoo is currently under development. It is anticipated that this will be finalised during the 2024 LTP considerations. Upon completion and approval of this zoo planning document, this management plan will be updated to include relevant information.

It is anticipated that the zoo will retain its smaller-scale, intimate size while enhancing visitor experiences through habitat immersion opportunities which elevate learning and conservation messaging. Animal habitats should be improved in line with best practice animal welfare, and more efficient animal husbandry and keeper movement and servicing provided for.

The zoo's animal collection is being reviewed to consider species that are more adept at coping with the noise and activity which occurs in this location within the park.

Due to its size and location, the main role of Brooklands Zoo within the regional context is that of advocacy and education. Sparking the interest of visitors to then move beyond the zoo to explore other wild places within the region such as the proposed Inglewood Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility, Purangi and Lake Rotokare.



Keepers with Leopard Tortoises



Brooklands Zoo

Tea House Plaza

Most people visiting the park will at some point encounter the Tea House, and will likely pause to take in the surrounds, views and refreshments. Given the importance of the location to the park experience, opportunities have been looked at to enhance the area for visitors while still retaining the character of this space. What has been investigated is if there are added experiences we can provide, upgrades to existing facilities which would be fitting and any other enhancements to improve the appearance and management of the area.



Charles & Ann Burgess, both M.B.E.

The Tea House building is of historical importance to the park, being gifted to the park in 1931 by former New Plymouth mayor C.H Burgess (1915-19) and his wife Ann on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. In addition to the Tea House, the Burgesses also donated a playground in Wallace Place, and five hectares of land and a family home which would become Burgess Park.

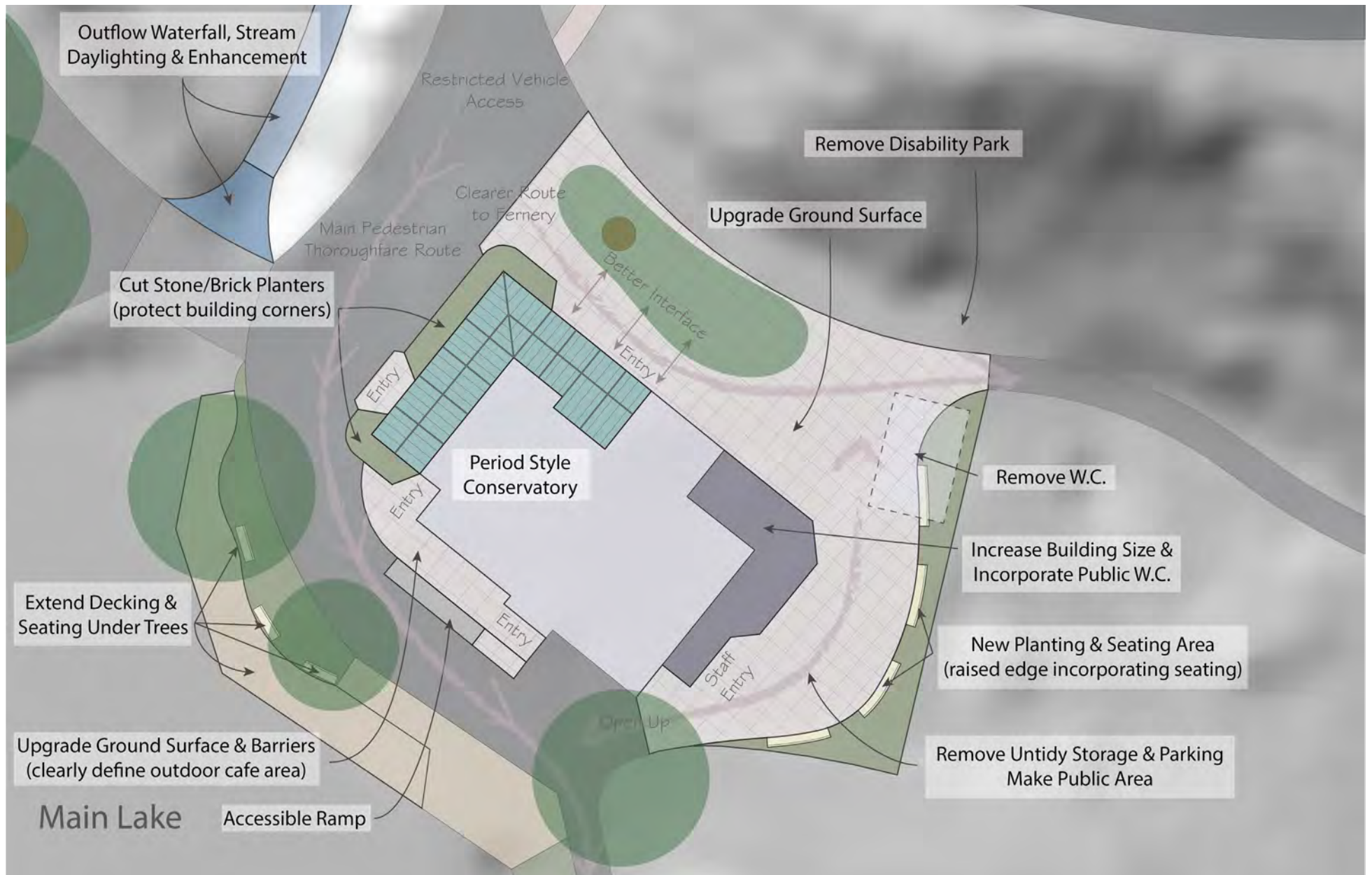
The Tea House has been modified a number of times over the years to meet evolving demands. Changes include internal refurbishments and the addition of a toilet block; as well as numerous external landscaping changes.

Tea House & Surrounds

- Create an all-weather dining option by building a period style conservatory onto the north side of the building
- Expand the building footprint (in its current exterior style) to create more storage and kitchen space for operators
- Open up the entire surrounding area of the tea house to the public and creating another seating area to the south of the building
- Remove the existing public toilets and incorporate them into the expanded tea house footprint with external access
- Expand the wooden deck further around under the trees and install seating which faces the lake
- Various ground surface treatments to upgrade the feel and further define individual spaces



Conceptual Layout



Conceptual Layout

Staff Operational Area

Currently, operational equipment and working areas for park staff are spread throughout the park. There is no easily accessible location for materials delivery, or a single, dedicated space for staff operational activities. REquirements are:

- Secure, accessible location for the Friends of Pukekura Park electric buggy and mobility scooters
- Secure storage of supplies, hazardous materials, tools and machinery
- Maintenance and charging areas for tools and equipment
- Green waste and rubbish storage and pick-up

To alleviate these difficulties and consolidate equipment and activities into a single, accessible location it is proposed to upgrade and expand the staff operational area at the end of Rogan Street. This will enable:

- Drying area for wet weather gear
- Wash down area with sump for machinery
- Easier access for deliveries
- Bulk material bays



Conceptual Layout

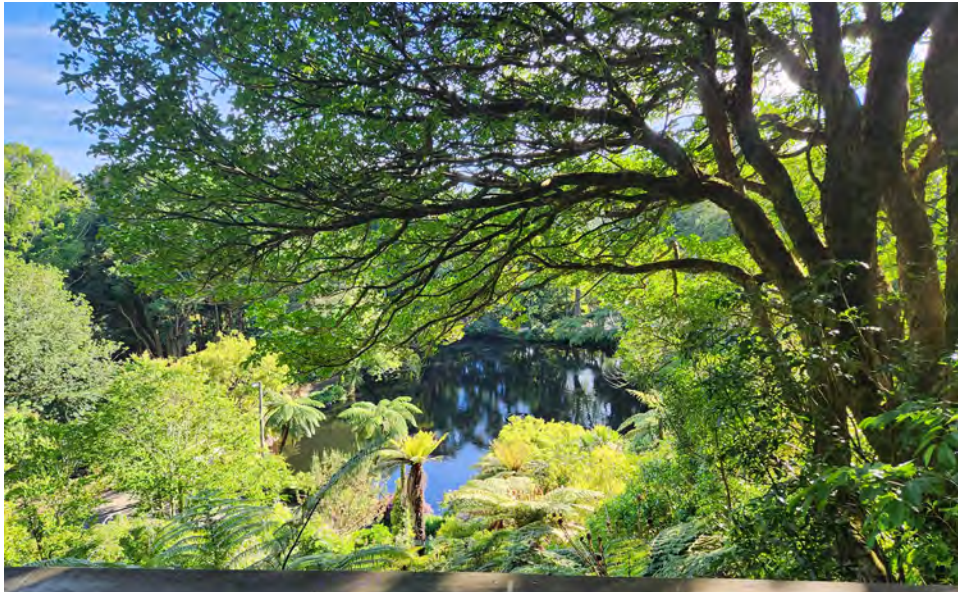
Viewshaft Protection

One of the key experiences when visiting the park is enjoying the vistas within the park and towards the mountain. It is important that these viewshafts are identified, and that we are able to ensure that they stay open for everyone to enjoy.

This means that developments within viewshafts will need to be considerate of the view, and that vegetation encroaching into the viewshafts may be trimmed or removed to retain the views.



Priority Viewshafts



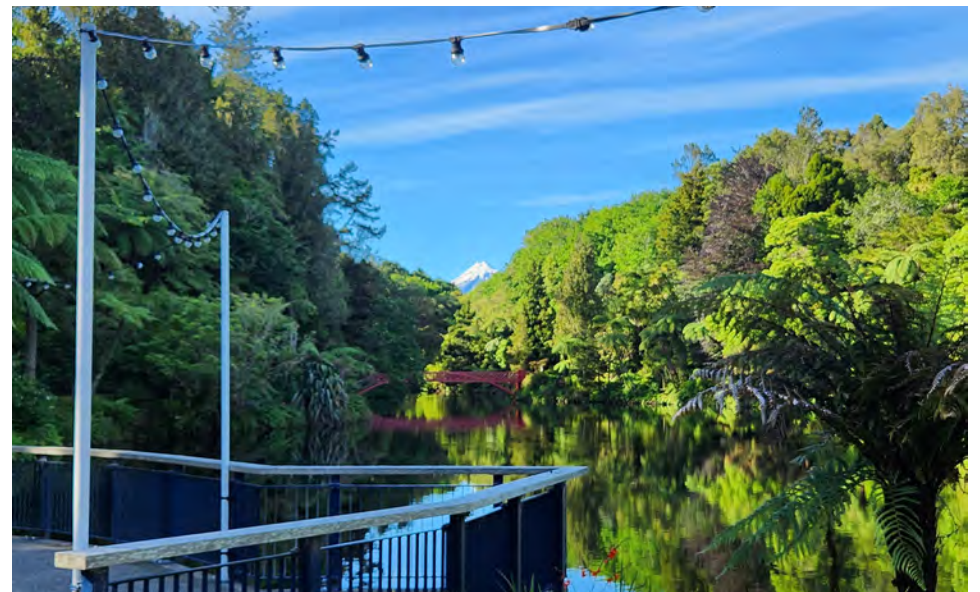
Viewshaft 1 - From Japanese Hillside Lookout



Viewshaft 2 - From Eastern Lookout



Viewshaft 3 - From Band Rotunda



Viewshaft 3 - From Tea House



Viewshaft 4 - From Scanlan's Lookout



Viewshaft 5 - From Fountain Lake



Viewshaft 6 - From Brooklands Carpark Entry

Water Body Improvements

Water plays a key role in the park, with most of the waterways and lakes in the park being man-made. The lakes having been formed by a series of dams across the original streams which flowed through the area. The park is set on a series of gullies, and much of the stormwater from surrounding roads, neighbourhoods and the racecourse finds its way into the park. This runoff contains sediment, excess nutrients and other materials, and also picks up a lot of gravel from paths throughout the park. It is estimated that sediment loading from upstream catchments is in the order of 80 tonnes per year, with 75% of this left in the lakes. Leaf litter and waterfowl droppings also build up on the lake beds, which further contributes to water shallowing and degradation.

Particulates which end up in the lakes eventually have to be dredged to maintain sufficient depth to keep the lakes healthy. Reducing contamination and sediment, increasing oxygen in the waters and planting suitable vegetation can all help to improve waterway health and reduce ongoing maintenance needs. Other aspects affecting the waterways are climate change and increased safety standards.

Higher dam engineering standards and the increasing frequency and intensity of adverse weather events means that the dams need to be upgraded to meet standards and future requirements. In order to meet these, the main dam in particular needs some modifications to improve its integrity.

Plans are in place for the following interventions:

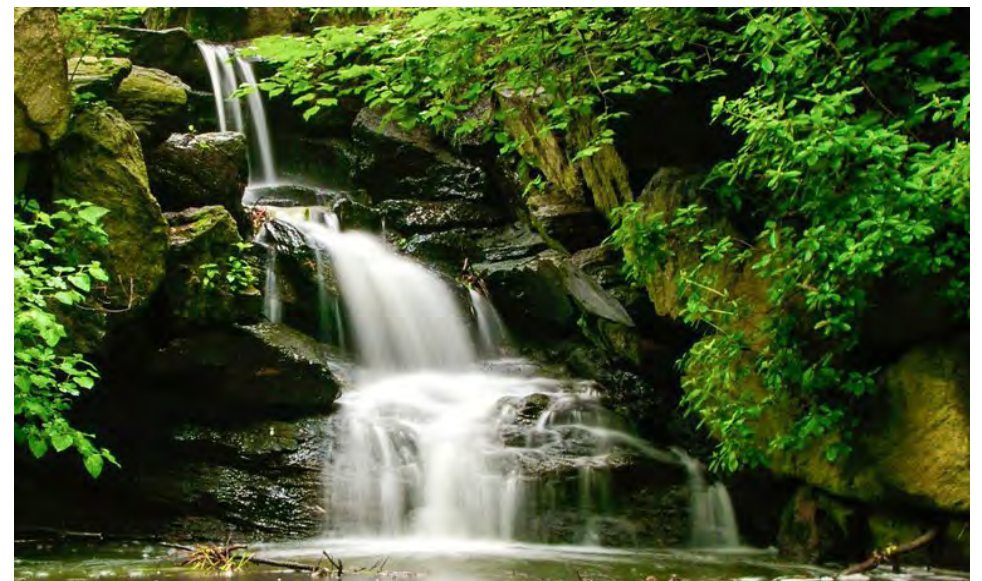
- Aeration of the Lily Lake outflow
- Wetland planting in stagnant areas of the Main Lake
- Upgrades to the Main Lake outflow and construction of a spillway
- Improving the stream area between the Main and Fountain lakes

Others options that could be explored include:

- Pest fish eradication (Rudd and Perch)
- Fish passage improvements
- Monitoring and maintenance (desilting) programme
- Silt catching forebays and wetlands
- Remove grass clippings from bowl

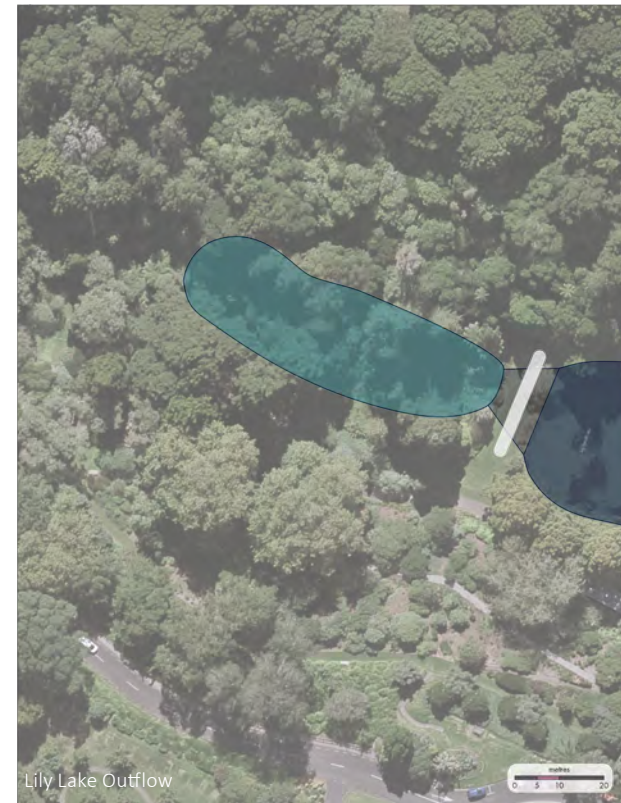


Flooding at Waterwheel



Natural Overflow Example

Potential Wetland Locations



Open Water
 Wetland

Egmont Restoration Planting Guide recommends the following native species:

Trees	<u>Cabbage Tree</u>	Shrubs	Karamu, <u>Swamp Coprosma</u>
Grasses	Toetoe, Swamp Millet	Rushes	<u>Giant Rush</u> , <u>Juncus planifolius</u>
Herbs	<u>Raupo</u> , <u>Harakeke</u>	Ferns	<u>Swamp Kioi</u>
Sedges	<u>Machaerina</u> , <u>Pukio</u> , Swamp Sedge, Coastal Cutty Grass, Sharp Spike Sedge, Kuta, <u>Kuawa</u> , <u>Isolepis distigmata</u>		



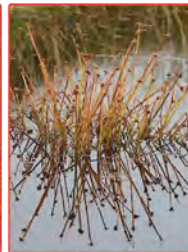
Cabbage Tree
Cordyline australis



Harakeke
Phormium tenax



Swamp Kioi
Parablechnum minus



Isolepis
Isolepis distigmata



Raupo
Typha orientalis



Pukio
Carex secta



Kuawa
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani



Machaerina
Machaerina rubiginosa/tenax



Swamp Coprosma
Coprosma tenuicaulis



Giant Rush
Juncus pallidus

Fillis Street Boundary

The existing solid wall which makes up the park boundary along Fillis Street adjacent to the sportsground could be considered lacking in aesthetic merit, and creates an impermeable physical and visual barrier between the beauty of the park and the street and surrounding residential environment. It also creates a stark tunnel effect while travelling along the street and makes the footpath experience rather despondent.

Replacing the wall with a boundary treatment more in keeping with the style of the park and the welcoming atmosphere that the park should engender, would improve the experience of those approaching the park and the general surrounding feel of the neighbourhood.

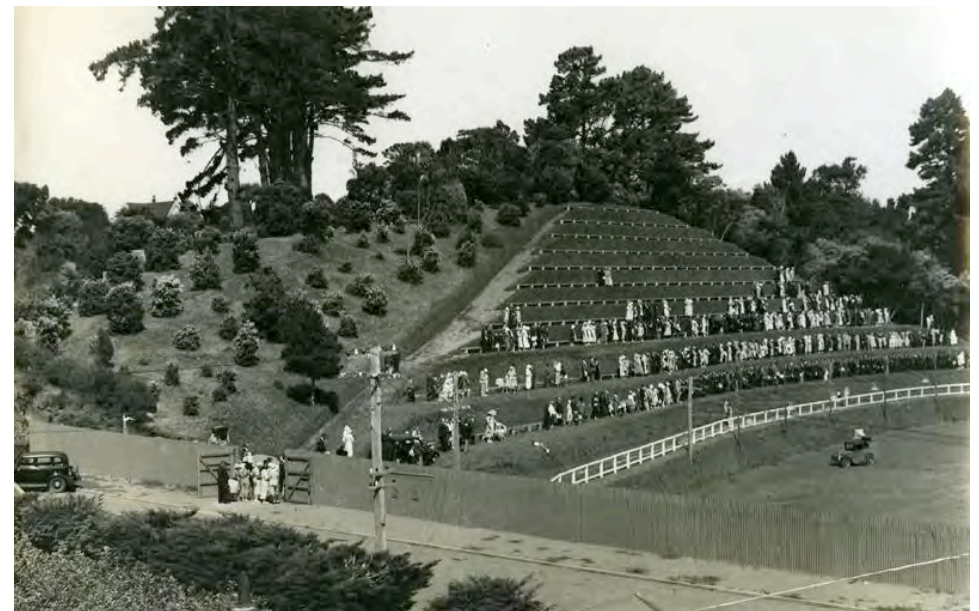
While there are a number of permeable boundary options, a traditional style metal fence or a modern reinterpretation would recognise the heritage of the park and harken back to the original wrought iron fence which existed in much of this location prior to the erection of the solid block wall. It may also tie in better with the 1937 main gates which could be considered to look slightly incongruous with their surroundings as they currently sit.

The conceptual option shown replicates the panels used in the current Sanders Gates and extends them along the proposed affected boundary.

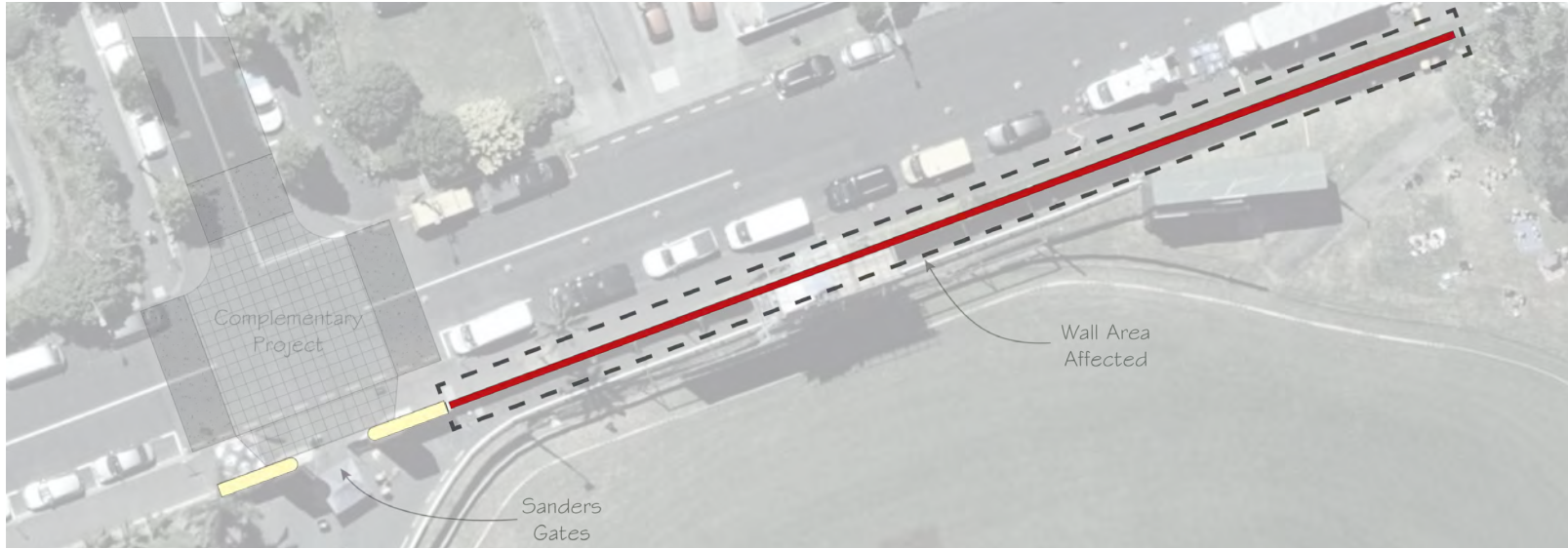
It is recognised that at times there are paying events held at the sportsground which would benefit from an opaque barrier to prevent passers by from being provided a free experience. These however are relatively infrequent, happening at most fewer than a dozen times a year at the current time. There is also the potential while designing the panels to allow for temporary screens to be attached to any boundary fence through discrete mounting points incorporated into any boundary treatment. Such screens would also present the opportunity to display promotional material printed onto the screening which could be mounted during events or at specific times on some or all of the boundary.



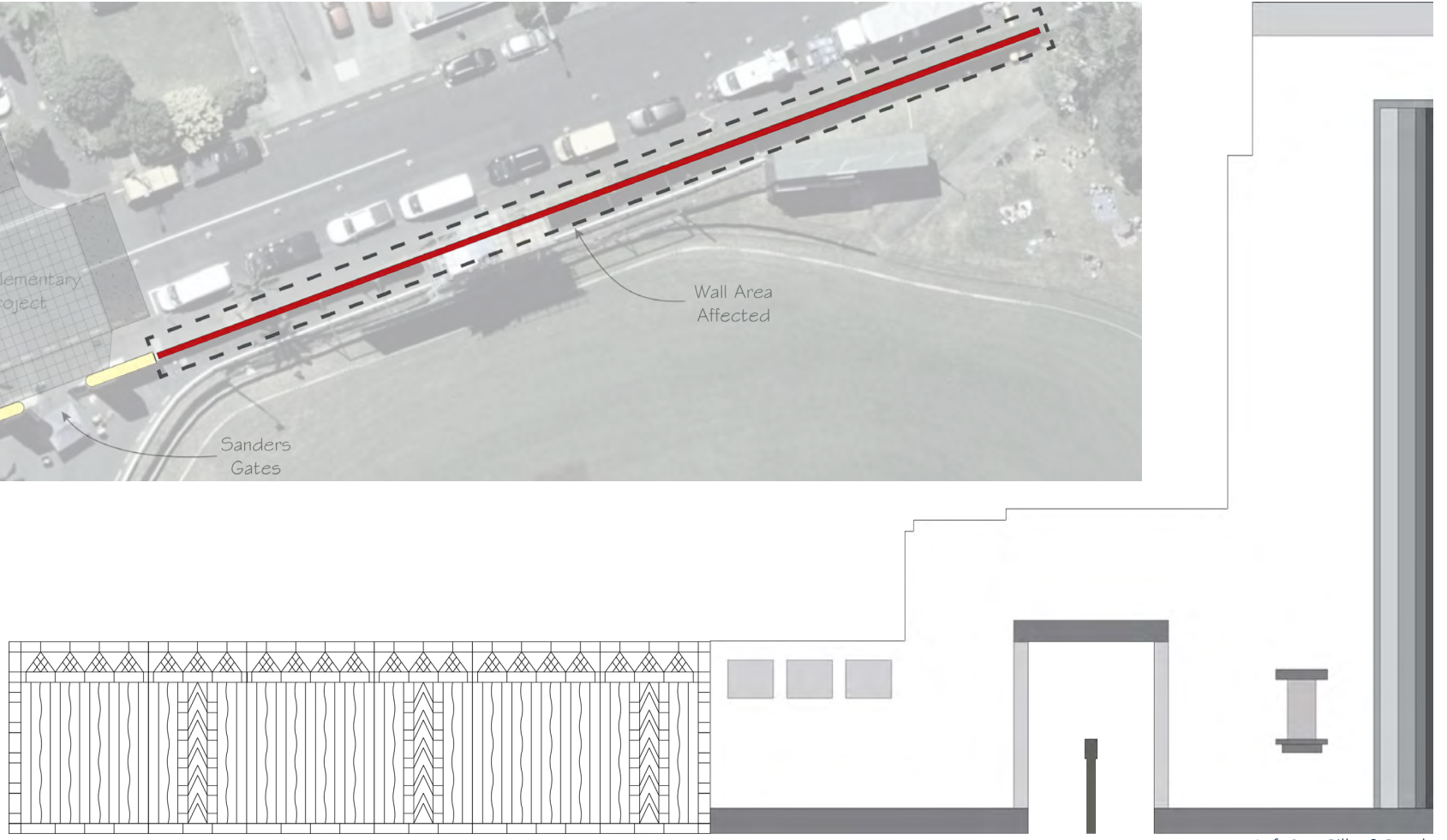
Circa 1900-1920



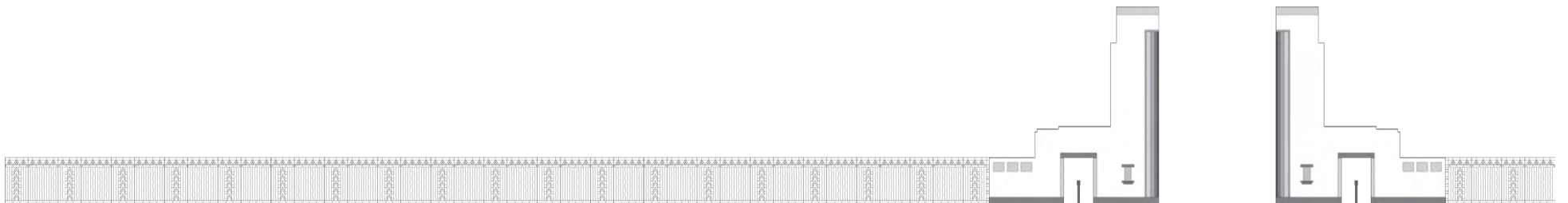
1935



Wall Area Affected



Left Gate Pillar & Panels



Sanders Gates and Extended Fence

Main Lake Dam & Edge Protection

The main lake holds a significant amount of water which could cause significant damage to the park and downstream infrastructure if it was ever to fail.

Under the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 a classifiable dam is one which:

- a. has a height of four or more metres and stores 20,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid; or
- b. has a height of one or more metres and stores 40,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid.

It is likely that the main lake dam is a classifiable dam. The dam has been measured at between 4.0 - 4.3m high, and is estimated to have a volume of 35,000m³ (including 8,400m³ of sludge).

Neither Fountain Lake nor Bowl Lake dams reach the thresholds for classifiable dams, both of them having a volume of around 5,500m³.

Dams should comply with NZSOLD Dam Safety Guidelines 2015 (New Zealand Society on Large Dams) which outline appropriate practices to consider during the investigation, design, construction, commissioning, assessment, rehabilitation and operation of dams.

Main Lake Dam

In order to meet modern engineering and safety standards and to stay abreast of forecast climate change impacts, upgrades to the main dam, its main outflow and overflow spillway are required.

Council has procured a number of studies over the previous years (2001, 2009 and 2015). The catchment areas of the four main tributaries to the water flowing into the park totals 164 hectares, with the catchment being relatively short, impervious and steep. With a large amount of stormwater being piped or directly running off ground surfaces, there is little opportunity for water to infiltrate the ground. This results in high, fast peak flows during rain events, and a less consistent and reliable flow at other times.

Initial recommendations from engineers for the main lake dam are for a higher capacity main spillway, and an auxiliary overflow for extreme weather events.

No design is currently proposed and work will continue to define an acceptable, fit-for-purpose, future-proofed solution. It is likely however, to require a change to the current dam spillway, including its size and extent. This will require work at the spillway adjacent to the Tea House and new infrastructure.

Council will procure suitable expertise from recognised engineering firms to work alongside and come to the best solution. There is still a major process to go through to study the existing and future site conditions, potential failure modes and the projected impacts of any dam failures.

The final design outcome will be determined through a thorough study of the site conditions, and which design solution will best accommodate the recommended flow allowances and safety considerations and also fits the site character and future projections.

It is intended that any design would follow a naturalistic aesthetic to best align with the character of the area and become an integrated and attractive water feature within the park environment.

Lake Edges

Parts of the main lake edge are in need of reinforcing as they are beginning to slump. This is of particular concern where the pathways have been cut into ledges alongside the lake edge

This project will look at the retention of lake edges along vulnerable spots, especially along pathway shelves on the east side of main lake where the asphalt path is being affected by ground movement down towards the lake.

Specific solutions have not been identified yet, and specific locations may require the use of different techniques depending on their circumstances. This project will investigate areas of concern, and determine the best solution to remedy any issues. Following these determinations, a plan will be developed and implemented on a priority basis.

The wide range of uses, large physical area, and good accessibility means that Pukekura Park needs to provide a wide range of infrastructure to cater for all types of visitors. The park, being nearly 150 years old, has also been developed over a long time, with different parts of the park representing quite different eras of design and social thinking.

It is easy in this circumstance for the park to present a disjointed appearance unless care is taken to ensure that all of the elements within the park work well together.

The park's character is defined in part by the design of the elements and infrastructure contained within it. The facilities and design of the park should present an image that we want the park to portray.

It is proposed to implement a design guide for the park which will provide a development approach which maintains consistent, high quality interventions in keeping with the character of the park.

A documented set of design principles and implementation guidelines should help to ensure that interventions in the park represent consistent thinking no matter who is responsible for implementing them.

A design guide would include how to approach different character areas within the park, as well as the types of park infrastructure that be suitable for different purposes. A design guide would address the following park aspects.

Priority Themes

- Quality
- Accessible & Inclusive
- Legacy & History
- Fit-for-Purpose
- Sustainability

Parkwide Areas

- Brooklands
- Pukekura

Character Areas

- Community Lease
- Formal Entry
- Formal Plaza
- Formal Sports
- Fernery
- Informal Native
- Lawn Parkland
- Operational
- Semi-Formal

Design Elements

- Art
- Fittings
- Furniture
- Infrastructure
- Landscape Features
- Park Edges
- Paths, Tracks and Trails
- Play Features
- Signage
- Structures
- Surface Materials

APPENDICES



Appendix A – Land Parcel Descriptions

Appendix B – Detailed Modern History

Appendix C – Legacy Feature Details

Appendix D – Botanical Appendix

Appendix E – Key Native Ecosystem Summary

Appendix F – New Initiatives Criteria

A - Pukekura Park Land Parcels



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Identifier 465182
Land Registration District Taranaki
Date Issued 27 May 2024

Prior References

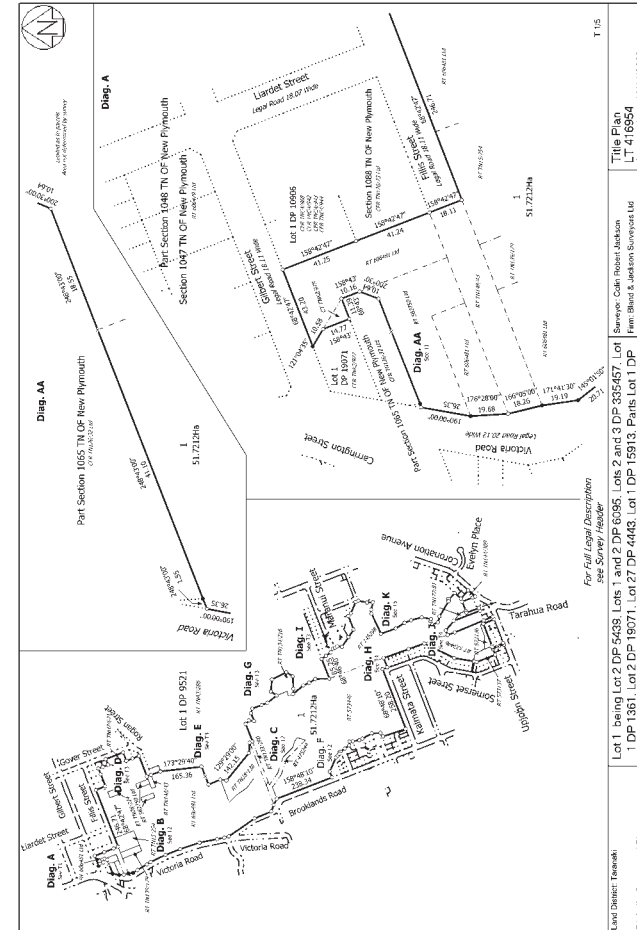
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TN134/216	TN139/179	TN144/309
TN148/43	TN15/254	TN177/81
TN28/224	TN38/138	TNH2/621
TNK2/978		

Estate Fee Simple
Area 51.7212 hectares more or less
Legal Description Lot 1 Deposited Plan 416954
Purpose Recreation Reserve (forms part of Pukekura Park)

Registered Owners
New Plymouth District Council

Interests
Subject to Section 59 Land Act 1948 (affects parts formerly Part Lot 1 DP 5670 and Part Lot 1 DP 5670)
Subject to Section 194 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1933 (affects part formerly Sections 2380 & 2381 Town of New Plymouth)
1184 Order in Council imposing Building Line Restriction - 24.11.1933 at 10.00 am (affects parts formerly Lot 2 DP 5439 and Lot 2 DP 6095)
Subject to the Taranaki Botanic Garden Act 1876 (affects parts formerly Sections 1084, 1086, 1172, 1175 Town of New Plymouth and Part Sections 1065, 1140 & 1180 Town of New Plymouth)
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Identifier 465182



Land Sheet: Taranaki Digitally Generated Plan Created on: 18/11/2023 2:08:58 PM	Lot 1 being Lot 2 DP 5439, Lots 1 and 2 DP 6095, Lots 2 and 3 DP 535467, Lot 1 DP 1361, Lot 2 DP 1927, Lot 2 DP 4443, Lot 1 DP 15913, Parts Lot 1 DP 5439 & Sections 1084, 1086, 1172, 1175 in T.O.S. 11/14/1933 at 10:00 am	Survey: Colin Hobson Jackson From: Robert & Jackson Surveyors Ltd Approved on: 16/11/2023	T.15
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**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Limited as to Parcels
Search Copy**



R. W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

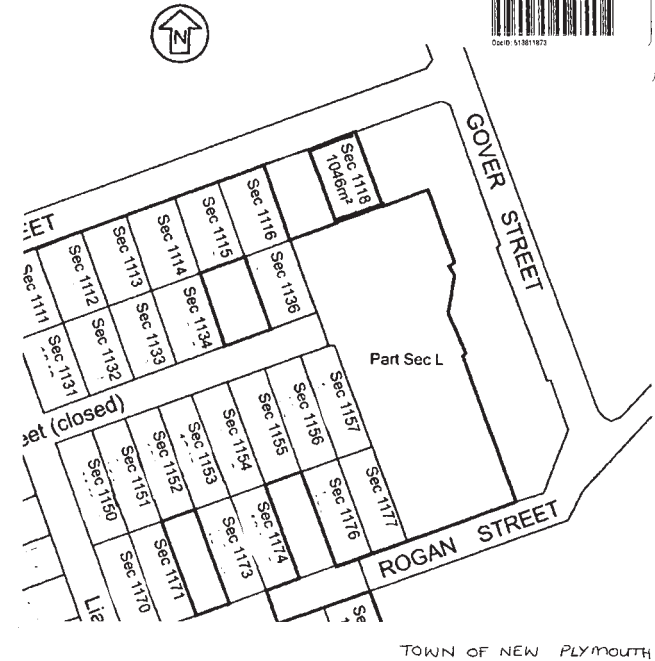
Identifier **606480**
Land Registration District **Taranaki**
Date Issued 18 January 2013
Prior References
607663

Estate Fee Simple
Area 1046 square metres more or less
Legal Description Section 1118 Town of New Plymouth
Purpose Local purpose (community purposes and recreation) reserve

Registered Owners
New Plymouth District Council

Interests
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Identifier **606480**



Title Diagram 606480
Copy - 01/01/2013 16:30
DocID: 51981973



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
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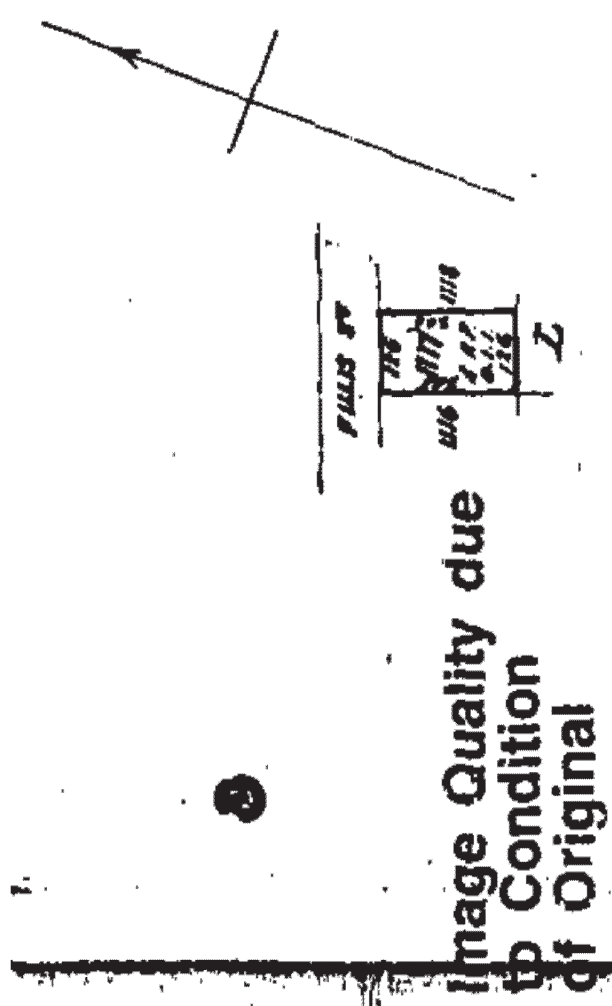
Identifier **TN16/34**
Land Registration District **Taranaki**
Date Issued 05 October 1885

Estate Fee Simple
Area 1037 square metres more or less
Legal Description Section 1117 Town of New Plymouth
Purpose for local purpose (community purposes
and recreation) reserve purposes

Registered Owners
New Plymouth District Council

Interests
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Identifier **TN16/34**





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Identifier TN36/86
Land Registration District Taranaki
Date Issued 06 December 1898

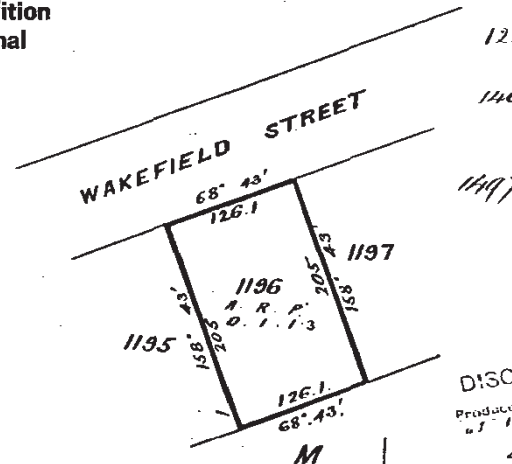
Estate Fee Simple
Area 1045 square metres more or less
Legal Description Section 1196 Town of New Plymouth
Purpose a local purpose (community purposes and recreation) reserve

Registered Owners
New Plymouth District Council

Interests
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Identifier TN36/86

Image Quality due
to Condition
of Original



Scale 1 Chain to an Inch
Surveyed by T. Oldfield
Chief-Surveyor J. Strauchan
Draughtsman W. H. Saxton
METRIC AREA IS 1045 m²



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Search Copy**



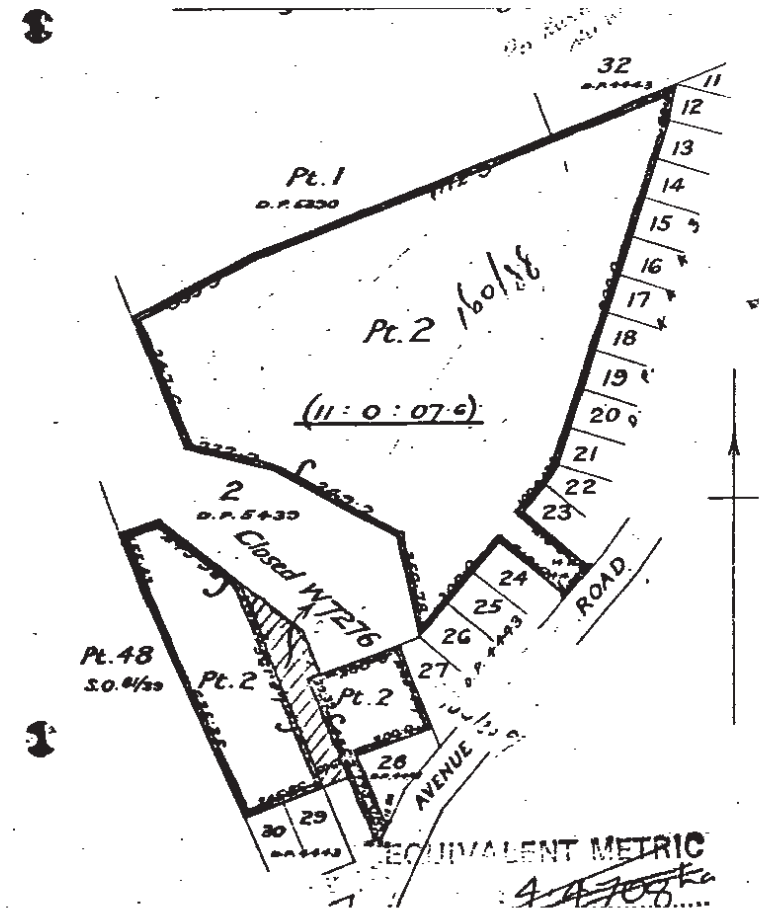
Identifier **TN138/108**
 Land Registration District **Taranaki**
 Date Issued 20 March 1934
 Prior References
 TN118/114

Estate Fee Simple
 Area 8807 square metres more or less
 Legal Description Part Lot 2 Deposited Plan 5390
 Purpose Local purpose (community purposes and recreation) reserve

Registered Owners
 New Plymouth District Council

Interests
 1184 Order in Council imposing Building Line Restriction - 24.11.1933 at 10.00 am
 Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Identifier **TN138/108**



B - Pukekura Park Detailed Modern History

Full Modern History of the park (Courtesy Ken Davey)

1841	Captain Henry King RN allocated land he calls 'Brooklands' Brooklands developed into a farm and it is said that the first butter produced in Taranaki probably came from here
1842	September to March 1843, possible dates of house building
1845	Brooklands farm well established
1840s	Some of the largest exotic trees that exist today in Brooklands Park were planted At some time in this period timber for St Mary's Church was obtained from the Pukekura valley
1851	Two Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) planted in what is now Brooklands Park
1860	The house at Brooklands was abandoned as a result of the land wars, as it was outside the safe boundary of the fledgling town. On August 11 the house was ransacked Fort Herbert established on a Pā (?) site on the ridge above the sportsground southern terraces, some of the gun pits are still visible It was manned by militia and/or volunteers, and also to protect those Māori who felt they needed protection At the same time a block house and redoubt, Fort Carrington, was built on the end of the ridge that is now the northern end of Victoria Road, this was also possibly a Pā site as there are several pits still to be seen
1861	February, Captain King's only son, a Captain in the Rifle Volunteers, was ambushed and killed while riding alone to his farm at Woodleigh
1861	All buildings, including the house were burnt down (another house was built after the cessation of hostilities) Shortly after the fire in March, a 17 year old member of the Rifle Volunteers, Edward Messenger, was killed in an ambush while out with a party raiding an abandoned peach orchard. The area is today known as Ambush Gully At some time in this period, probably before 1860, a 550 metre rifle range was built with the target butts and the escape trench still visible on the hillside above the eastern end of the Poet's Bridge
1874	Captain Henry King dies
1874	George Cutfield, Captain King's brother in law lives at Brooklands
1875	Robert Clinton Hughes and Thomas Kelly promoted and moved the creation of the park as the Botanical Garden and Public Recreation Ground Bill on 30 June. It was the last piece of legislation passed by the Provincial Government, and was then validated by the Colonial Government on 18 September of that year July 30, first meeting of the Recreation Ground Board
1875	August 6, Board meeting, a five pound premium offered for the best design for laying out and ornamentally planting the grounds In August of that year two Germans, Heinrich Biedecker and his son Johann, leased an area of hillside in what is now the southern side of Stainton Dell to establish what may have been New Plymouth's first vineyard. They also grew strawberries
1875	Board meeting discussed the layout of the grounds with the natural features to be utilised and other conditions set, including entrances, cricket grounds, an archery lawn and an ornamental pond
1875	September 2, Reginald Bayley's design for laying out the grounds was accepted

1875	October 8, tender let to Newell and James to clear furze (gorse)
1875	December, Malony's tender for a ditch and fence accepted
1876	February 24, Malony's tender replaced with one from Hugget
1876	T.K. Skinner surveyed and laid out a park plan gratis
1876	March, path from the main entrance at Carrington (later Victoria) Road formed on the west side of Pukekura Stream, as far as the flat near the Cutfield property boundary
1876	The custodian was given authority to impound straying cattle
1876	May 29, the formal opening took place on Cannon Hill, Mr F.A. Carrington made the appropriate speech and his daughter Jane planted the first trees on the hill. The spade she used is held in the museum at Puke Ariki
1876	September, Christchurch Botanic Gardens donated 2,000 trees and shrubs, including ash, elm, chestnut, and <i>Pinus radiata</i> (known in those days as <i>P. insignis</i>) The seed for these trees probably came from the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew in London, as it is known that Dr (later Sir) Julius von Haast had been exchanging and purchasing seed from there in the 1860s. 300 young Puriri trees were sent in exchange. Captain W.B. Messenger sent 320 Pohutakawa trees from Pukearuhe to Pukekura Park Later many native plants were collected from Raglan by the park custodian and shipped free of charge by the Union Steamship Company
1876	A track, now known as the Hughes Walk, was constructed. Its grade was carefully formed with the intention of constructing a tram line to serve Vogeltown At some time in 1876 voluntary work from the public on the 'half-holidays' became the order of the day and continued for at least the next 20 years
1877	By now vandalism had become a problem, and bylaws were put in place in an attempt to control it
1877	July, poplar slips (large cuttings) are planted all around the grounds Main Lake dam construction proposed The Board now controlled Victoria Park Reserve, and the reserve known as The Botanical Gardens, under the name of the Recreation Board September 22, the board received plans for the proposed dam from Kelly December, tenders called for the dam construction (excavation of the foundations and the construction of the dam) Planting of the two <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> near the old curator's office at the foot of the Horton Walk, donated by J.T. Davis
1878	January, James Niel's tender for the partial construction of the dam accepted Concerns were voiced about safety of the proposed work Hursthouse's recommendations meant a better job was done
1878	Main Lake formed by damming the stream that flowed down from what is now Brooklands Park The lake only extended back to where the Poet's Bridge is now, with the upper end of the lake being dug out by hand over a period of later years

1878	<p>September 13, a permanent custodian was appointed at 20 shillings a week with a rent free, three roomed cottage on half an acre</p> <p>A pleasure boat was presented by Mr Hirst</p> <p>Fundraising continues</p> <p>December, Fookes donated some swans</p>
1879	<p>January, a swimming club is formed</p> <p>January 18, permission is given to build a bathing shed, but no bathing until after the bathing shed is built</p> <p>Bathing was to be free before 8am each morning</p> <p>Later in April 1879, with the aid of public subscriptions, a bathing house was built in front of where the Tea House is today. A springboard was also put up</p>
1879	George Cutfield dies
1879	John Boulden becomes resident caretaker at Brooklands
1881	Well's tender for the removal of earth from the surrounding hills to fill in a swamp to form a cricket ground, was accepted (the current Sportsground)
1882	<p>O'Carroll and Furlong donated fountains to the park; the latter also gave some statuary</p> <p>October, new tenders called for filling in the swamp, three received, Thompson successful</p>
1883	Lily pond created on what is now Hatchery Lawn
1883	<p>February 23, heavy floods damaged Hughes' ornamental pond, and a large number of Russian carp were lost</p> <p>Ladies committee held a fancy dress ball, the funds from which paid for finishing the cutting through the ridge in front of the present main gates. All spoil was used to help fill in the swampy area that is now the sportsground</p>
1883	<p>April 24, J.T. Davis made a proposal for building a bridge (Poets Bridge) using some of the winnings on the horse Poet, winner of the 1883 Auckland Autumn Handicap Sweepstake</p> <p>June 18, J.T. Davis offered to erect an iron bridge across the upper end of the lake from any design approved by the Board</p> <p>July, Barclay's design accepted</p> <p>August 7, tender from Hooker and Campbell accepted</p>
1883	<p>November 19, work started on building Poet's Bridge</p> <p>The lake was lowered to allow foundation work to begin</p>
1884	<p>February, bridge work completed</p> <p>March 11, At 7pm the first Poet's Bridge opened by the Mayoress Mrs Bayly</p> <p>September, grass seed sown on the sportsground</p> <p>October, Barrett's cannon mounted on concrete in the park</p> <p>December, original cast iron double entrance gates donated for the 'Rec', as the Recreation Grounds were known, gift of Mr Rhind (new main entrance to park)</p>

1885	February, Chew Chong offered to present a flagstaff to the park March 14, the last of the alabaster nymphs toppled into the lake April, Chew Chong's flagstaff erected First use of the sportsground for football practice
1885	December, Band Rotunda project started with a gift of 25 pounds from Mayor J. Paul
1886	March, Scott Bros. of Christchurch were sent the plans for the band rotunda to be built near Flagstaff Hill for cost estimates
1886	April, in those times public swimming was supposed to be segregated, therefore the Board resolved that "Women and Girls should bathe in the lake between 8am and 1pm, Sundays excluded" July, after seven weeks of hand excavation, the main lake had been extended to the south of Poet's Bridge by more than an acre October 25, the flagstaff was hit by lightning
1886	November, fireworks display raised ten pounds ten shillings toward the band rotunda, giving the Board sufficient money to start the project
1887	March 1, band rotunda earthworks completed and building started by contractor Mr H. Hooker Stand for a cannon presented by W. Skinner April, large portions of the band rotunda foundations damaged by vandals
1888	Mr Newton King purchased lease for Brooklands
1889	Richard Cock, S. Avann, and B. Tooke bought up most of Brooklands estate Newton King demolishes Cutfield's house and built a two storey house overlooking the valley with a swamp at the bottom - now the Bowl of Brooklands First major development of the sportsground underway, and called The Recreation Ground October, park custodian Darby Claffey worked on sportsground turf establishment, including turfing of the terraces
1890	Robert Hughes Snr. obtained money for completion of the main gates at the sportsground entrance (addition of side wing fences and turnstiles). Hughes and Roy at their own expense helped complete the Liardet Street entrance. (These gates were shifted to the start of Hughes Walk to enable construction of new main gates in 1938)
1891	March, band rotunda roof completed in time for the Taranaki Jubilee Celebrations September, J.T. Davis found dead in the lake, opposite the bathing shed
1892	Maze developed using boxthorn hedges in what is Rhododendron Dell by Mr A. Hood. The maze was abandoned by the late 1890's as the upkeep was too expensive December 15, the first cricket match held on The Recreation Ground
1893	Fountain Lake dam construction, with the assistance of prison labour An island used to exist where the fountain is today. On this island W.W. Smith, the park custodian from 1908-1920, successfully researched the behaviour of kiwi (especially their ability to swim) raised in captivity in the park. The cutting of the paths and installation of cannons on Cannon Hill. The construction of the original Boatshed Bridge and boatshed
1896	Mr Newton King purchased Brooklands after lease finished

1897	June 22, drinking fountain constructed to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee unveiled by Mayor Mr H. Brown
1899	The development and planting of a large island (aka 'Manhattan Island') at the south end of the Main Lake. The plants came from the Meeting of the Waters Reserve
1900	Sportsground improvements undertaken Native trees planted where the boxthorn maze used to be
1903	Clement Wiggins Memorial built on monument hillside
1904	The Gables, originally built as a hospital in 1848 and situated on Mangorei Road having survived the Taranaki Lands Wars, was purchased by Mr Newton King. It was carefully demolished on site in the grounds of the present New Plymouth Girls' High School, transported by horse and wagon and rebuilt on its present site at Brooklands
1905	First Tea House built in the park
1907	The name Pukekura Park becomes official
1908- 1920	W.W. Smith was custodian of the Park Somewhere in that time he had water piped from the Main Lake to a trout hatchery built at the southern end of The Hatchery Lawn The Main Lake extended to the southeast, creating the serpentine
1909	Planting of the margins of the main lake serpentine
1910	Public appeal for funds to run the park
1910	June 6, Pukekura Tennis Club granted use of land on the Victoria Road boundary. Along with other clubs, the tennis club relocated to its present site in 1953
1911	First Kauri, <i>Agathis australis</i> , planted in the park, near the boatshed bridge
1912	Public fundraising to raise funds for park maintenance through street appeals, etc.
1914	Rose garden planted on the site that is now called Palm Lawn
1916	The sportsground handed back to the park Board
1917	The first palms planted on what is now called Palm Lawn. The palms came from Clement Lindley Wragge in Auckland and include the cliff date palm, <i>Phoenix rupicola</i> and the cabbage palms <i>Livistona australis</i>
1918	Fernery development discussed
1918- 1920	The largest trees in Truby King Dell were planted. They include <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Alba Picta'</i> , <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> , <i>Sequoiadendron gigantean</i> , <i>Abies nordmaniana</i> , and <i>Picea smithiana</i>
1920s	The bathing shed falls into disuse and the spring board is removed
1924	W.W. Smith retires and Thomas Horton became park curator, remaining until 1949
1925	Most of the kauri, rimu, and totara trees along Horton Walk planted
1926	July 4, a letter was sent to all New Plymouth residents appealing for funds for Pukekura Park
1926	Fernery construction begins
1926- 1928	Thomas Horton supervises the excavation and construction of the original three fernery houses

1927	Fernery roofs with ponga supports constructed
1927	July, Mr Newton King died
1928	January 28, Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths opened the Fernery and dells As the result of vandalism the cannons on Cannon Hill were removed to the Taranaki Museum
1929	October 17, Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths accepted park for the Borough Council, and planted commemorative kauri on lawn Hugh's appeal asking the Mayor "To treasure the Park for New Plymouth, to regard it as a sacred trust and never to part with an inch of it"
1931	The bathing shed is moved to a site on the path to the Fernery, this makes way for the construction of the Tea House
1931	November 14, Tea House opened It was a gift to the people of New Plymouth from former Mayor Mr and Mrs C. H. Burgess. (1915-1919) to mark their golden wedding anniversary
1933	Brooklands bequeathed to the Borough Council
1934	March 10, Brooklands Park officially opened and The Gables gifted to New Plymouth
1934	List's Garden, about half way up the Maranui Gully, was given to the Borough Council, the first part coinciding with the bequeathing of Brooklands, and a further area being given in the 1940s To be found in this garden is a very large <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> probably planted in the 1880s and a North American shaggy bark hickory, <i>Carya ovata</i> Land also gifted by Mr C.A. Wilkinson including the remainder Maranui Gully and the Welbourn area where the tennis courts are
1934	April, Robert Clinton Hughes planted a kauri next to the pine tree he planted on the opening day in 1876 to commemorate his nearly 60 years of service to the park Saunders Rhododendron Dell planted from Saunders bequest
1934-1935	The planting of the Fillis Street Botanical Reserve (Kindergarten Gully) using native timber trees
1935	Robert Clinton Hughes died
1936-1938	The area now occupied by the kauri grove on the corner of Brooklands Park Drive and Brooklands Road was stripped of its turf and planted under the supervision of Thomas Horton, with the range of native timber trees that you see there today
1936	Brooklands two storeyed house demolished
1937	Poet's Bridge rebuilt
1938	New main gates erected to commemorate the benefactions of Charles Score Sanders, and the old gates re-erected at the Victoria Road entrance
1939	First begonia house built at the Fernery, using timber and glass salvaged from the grape house at Brooklands
1942	Lawson cypress shelter belt planted at Kaimata Street
1943	Mr T.C. List died, and a further part of his property known as Maranui was gifted to the Borough Council
1949	January 27, New Plymouth becomes a city Jack Goodwin started work in the Park

1949-1951	Children's playground site cleared of macrocarpa trees and initial developments took place
1951	Mr and Mrs W. Graham left money for park buildings: the ladies pavilion, administration building/curator's office as well as a rebuild of Boatshed Bridge
1954	January, HRH Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visited the park December, first year of lights over the summer period
1955	The lake fountain completed, commemorating the Queen's visit the previous year The spoil removed from the lake, and its small island when the fountain was constructed, was used for the final filling of the small pond situated where the Hatchery Lawn is today
1957	Development of The Bowl of Brooklands commenced. The large copper beech, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , at the bottom of the bowl hill is shifted from the middle of the bowl to its present site
1958	February 25, first Festival of the Pines held Old bathing shed demolished
1960	Bowl of Brooklands committee established (1987 Bowl of Brooklands trust established) Paddling pool in the children's playground constructed by the local Jaycees and the installation of the original Don Driver 'Cats' sculpture
1961	Development and planting of the Brooklands pine dell
1964	Fred Parker, a well-known horticulturalist and member of the Pukekura Park committee donated a large collection of <i>Cymbidium</i> orchids to the Fernery and house two is converted to house them
1964	Stainton Dell named for Percy Stainton, secretary to the board for 44 years. At this stage it is the whole gully
1964	Arbor Day on the western hillside above main lake. Many of the trees planted were to become replacements for the rapidly aging pines that were becoming dangerous and needed felling
1964-1965	New Plymouth Jaycees organised the completion of the original Brooklands Zoo. It was officially opened in March 1965
1965	George Fuller started work at the park
1965	Arbour Day, the ridge to the south of Stainton Dell was replanted with the same range of trees as the western hillside had been planted with the previous year, also Arbor Day plantings at Brooklands and the Zoo
1966	Silt removal from the main lake by sluicing
1968	Arbor Day plantings at Kaimata Street, western end, following removal of some of the 1942 lawson cypress trees
1969	At the Fernery, the original begonia house is replaced with a structure four times its size, and was known as the Kibby House, a gift from Mr and Mrs G. Kibby Arbor Day plantings in Ambush Gully and Zoo deer pen (now farmyard)
1970	The waterfall was completed, and formally opened on 21 October; it is 10.7m high and circulates approx 182,000 litres of water per hour

1976	The waterwheel was dedicated. It was built using the iron frames of the wheel that had powered the Omata Dairy Factory until the 1930s Centennial commemorative plantings take place in May, around Fountain Lake and on Cannon Hill
1978	January, Fernery marks its 50th Jubilee. Special lighting features installed to celebrate the occasion Silt removal from the Stainton Dell ponds
1979	Silt removal from the Main Lake using a dragline
1980	Traffic island at Brooklands created using silt dredged from the Bowl Lake
1982	The last remaining pine and macrocarpa trees removed from western hillside
1983	Arbor Day plantings on western hillside where pines had been removed
1984	The Gables restored by the city council and the Historic Places Trust
1987	Development of the Rogan Street car park Children's playground remodelled (then named TSB Children's Play Area, TSB bank being a key sponsor of the project) Viewing deck opposite the Tea House constructed
1989	Planning for a major redevelopment of Fernery began George Fuller retires as curator of Pukekura Park
1990	Anthony Joines took over role of curator, and was in the role until April 1994
1993	The first stage of plantings on the Japanese hillside after pines were cleared from the site Silt removal from the Stainton Dell ponds Annual summer decorative lighting established/branded as Festival of Lights (the concepts/origins for summer lighting in the park date back to the illuminated fountain installation)
1994	April, Ian McDowell appointed as park curator and held this role until June 1999
1995	Silt removal from the Main Lake using a suction dredge. The dewatering plant was located to the north of Brooklands traffic Island near the path into Rhododendron Dell
1996	Development of the Victoria Road car park Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage New outlet culvert for the Pukekura Stream created to reduce flooding risk
1997	The redevelopment of the Zoo deer pen to become a farmyard feature
1998	Stage one of Fernery redevelopment, new roof structure for houses two and three (includes 2A and annex) completed
1999	Rhododendron Dell extended onto bank below the Brooklands traffic island Bryan Gould appointed as park manager and was in this role until the end of 2006

2001	<p>May, 125th anniversary of the opening of the park, commemorative plantings by Mayor Claire Stewart at Palm Lawn</p> <p>Second stage of Fernery redevelopment, the rebuild of Kibby House completed</p> <p>Remodelling and re-contouring Brooklands Bowl</p> <p>Torii gate installed on Japanese hillside, a gift from New Plymouth's sister city Mishima, and the development of the lower section of Japanese hillside</p> <p>Highlands Block land purchased from the Education Department (formerly part of Highlands Intermediate), to become part of the park</p>
2002	<p>Plans for the final stage of the Fernery rebuild, drawn up, but put on hold</p>
2003	<p>Filming of parts of the movie The Last Samurai on the sportsground</p> <p>The first New Zealand WOMAD festival held at Brooklands Park</p> <p>Scanlan Lookout developed amongst Bowl Skyline pines</p> <p>Paddling pool and 'Cats' sculpture in the children's playground removed</p>
2004	<p>October, construction of Kunming Garden begins</p> <p>One of the two torrey pines at the childrens playground removed (remaining tree is the sole survivor of plantings of torrey pines in 1888)</p>
2005	<p>February 27, Kunming Garden officially opened</p> <p>October/November, new waterwheel installed</p> <p>Park nursery disestablished and buildings demolished</p>
2006	<p>Torrey pine by Bellringer Pavilion removed</p> <p>Tea House renovated and refurbished</p>
2007	<p>Chris Connolly took over as park manager. Victoria drinking fountain vandalised (lions' faces and bowls), restoration undertaken to repair the damage</p> <p>Michael Smither sculpture 'Aotearoa' installed in the Lily Lake</p> <p>Centennial of the naming of the park Pukekura Park, commemorative plantings took place on eastern hillside</p>
2008	<p>Dead top removed from the northern most of the two norfolk pines at Brooklands</p>
2009	<p>March, 75th anniversary of the gifting of Brooklands to New Plymouth City</p> <p>Revamp of The Gables garden with the assistance of the 'Friends of Pukekura Park'</p> <p>Wisteria arbor by the Tea House rebuilt by Tenix Robert Stone to commemorate their 60th anniversary</p>
2011	<p>Introduction of new fibreglass boats into the Main Lake boat fleet</p>

2013	<p>Third and final stage of Fernery redevelopment completed including new administration offices</p> <p>Redevelopment of the Children’s Playground and the installation of a replica of the Don Driver ‘Cats’ sculpture. The original was restored and is now housed in the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery collection</p> <p>Refurbishment/restoration of the band rotunda</p> <p>Redevelopment of the Kaimata Street Entrance at Brooklands</p> <p>Installation of geotech bags as revetments for the Main Lake and Fountain Lake, silt removal undertaken in the Main Lake</p>
2015	<p>Redevelopment and landscaping of the Fillis Street frontage</p> <p>New retaining walls installed on Racecourse Walk and the sealing of Racecourse Walk</p> <p>New administration office built at the Zoo</p>
2016	<p>New signage installed at park entrances and track intersections throughout the park</p> <p>Rogan Street entrance remodelled</p> <p>December, removal of the pine tree planted by Robert Clinton Hughes on the opening Day in May 1876</p>
2017	<p>Redevelopment and landscaping of the Shortland Street entrance</p> <p>Lighting on waterfall upgraded with new LED lights installed</p>
2018	<p>February 27, removal of the last two 1876 pines in Goodwin Dell</p> <p>March, myrtle rust found in the park for the first time (plant disease first found in New Zealand in May 2017)</p> <p>April 10, <i>Abies religiosa</i>, which had been planted in 1965, blown over in a storm. The storm coincidentally occurred on the 50th anniversary of the storm that caused the inter-island ferry Wahine to sink at the entrance to Wellington Harbour and was of similar intensity</p> <p>June – August, landscape redevelopment of the Victoria Road frontage</p> <p>September – December, redevelopment of the Tea House external landscape, new viewing deck and paving</p> <p>November 23-30, removal of two of the 1876 pine trees on eastern hillside</p> <p>New arbor frame installed for climbing rose ‘<i>American Pillar</i>’</p>
2019	<p>Chris Connolly retired as park manager</p> <p>Kristian Davies took over as park lead</p> <p>February, large American elm removed from the gables garden</p> <p>Sportsground eastern and southern terraces new timber retaining walls installed</p> <p>May, a storm topples a scarlet gum on the sportsground southern terrace</p>
2022	<p>August Kristian Davies resigned as park lead</p> <p>Sheryl Clyma appointed as park lead</p>

C - Legacy Feature Details



Legacy Feature Locations

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
The Gables Former Colonial Hospital & Morgue	SCHED1 #56a #56b	Cat 1 #29	1847-48 1904	One of four hospitals planned by Governor Sir George Grey. Frederick Thatcher was commissioned to design the building and it was built by George Robinson. Originally located on the site of New Plymouth Girls High School, Mangorei Road, it was purchased by Newton and Mary King in 1904 and relocated to its present site at Brooklands.	1
Tea House	SCHED1 #41	Cat 2 #897	1931	Completed during 1931 as a gift from former Mayor Mr C.H. Burgess and his wife on their golden wedding anniversary.	1
Band Rotunda	SCHED1 #1	Cat 1 #882	1887	The concrete foundations for the rotunda were completed in 1887. Steel work was completed during the 1890s as funds allowed.	1
Poet's Bridge	SCHED1 #39	Cat 1 #7238	1884 (abutments) 1937 (remainder)	The first bridge was completed in 1884 using £150 of winnings from the 1883 Auckland Autumn Handicap Sweepstake donated by J.T. Davis. The winning horse was called 'The Poet'. Rebuilt in 1938 and at some point the colour changed from white to red, with its colour said to be inspired by the red-lacquered Shinkyo Bridge at Nikko, Japan.	1
Queen Victoria Fountain	SCHED1 #42	Cat 1 #908	1897	Completed to mark the Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.	1
Lower Lake Fountain			1955	Constructed to commemorate the visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Second and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1954. Construction of the fountain was enabled following a bequest from the estate of Leah and Walter Graham.	1
Sportsground Terracing			1900s-1920s	First terraces completed during the 1880s-90s, although most of the present terraces date from the first decades of the twentieth century.	1
King Fireplace	SCHED1 #29		1842-43	Chimney breast made of local andesite. Part of Henry King's first homestead constructed 1842-43, and destroyed during the First Taranaki War. The surviving chimney was likely integrated into King's second house erected on the same site following the War, surviving until the late 1800s. Following removal of the house, the chimney was retained by Newton King as a garden feature.	1
Sanders Gates (Liardet St)			1938	Completed during 1938 following a bequest from the estate of Charles Score Sanders, designed by New Plymouth architects Griffiths & Stephenson.	1
Fernery Earthen Tunnels			1924-	A series of display houses cut into the hillside and linked by earthen tunnels, completed in stages from the 1920s onwards.	1

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
Main Lake Dam			1878-	Earthen 'puddle core' dam constructed 1878 to create Main Lake. Recent work on the concrete outlet uncovered cut andesite stone blocks associated with the original dam outlet.	2
Taonga (Cannon Hill)			1892-93	Remnants of a baleen whale stranded at the mouth of the Katikara Stream in early December 1892. The bones were taken to the Recreation Grounds to be displayed in March 1893.	2
Boatshed Lawn Bridge			1953	Construction of the bridge was enabled following a bequest from the estate of the Leah and Walter Graham. It replaced an earlier bridge.	2
Former Superintendent's House (Victoria Rd)			1930	Constructed 1930, home to park curators from completion until 1990.	2
Waldyve King House (Brooklands)			1925	Californian bungalow constructed for Newton King's son Waldyve in 1925. Later occupied by park staff. Designed by architect T. H. Bates.	1
Carrington Road Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #163		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War, maintained until at least 1869.	2
Fort Herbert Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #162		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War.	2
Terraces Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #731		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War.	2
Caretakers Sheds (x2), Brooklands			1920s-30s?	Probably constructed 1920s-30s, either for Newton King or New Plymouth Borough Council.	2
Original Main Gates (Victoria Rd)			1886-1890 1938	Original main (Liardet Street) entrance gates constructed between 1886 and 1890. Relocated to Victoria Road entrance prior to construction of Sanders Gates in 1938.	2
Sportsground Ticket Boxes			1931	Two ticket boxes constructed during 1931 at the request of the Sportsground Committee.	2
Brooklands Ticket Office			1965	Donated by the New Plymouth Lions Club in 1965.	2
Main Lake Landing Steps and Platform			1917	Completed December 1917, designed by architect Frank Messenger.	2

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
Lower/Fountain Lake Dam			1893	Earthen dam constructed 1893 to create lower/fountain lake.	3
Site Only - Rifle Range Bank (Main Lake East)			1864	Earthen embankment constructed during 1864 to protect neighbouring properties from stray bullets associated with a rifle range that existed in the Pukekura Stream gully between 1863 and 1868.	3
Sports Pavilion (original portion)			1923-24	Completed early 1924, designed by New Plymouth architect T.H. Bates, replaced earlier timber and corrugated iron buildings. Extended 1950s and 1980s.	3
Former Curator's Office			1951-52	Constructed following a bequest from the estate of Leah and Walter Graham.	3
Site Only - Probable Well			Unknown	Possible nineteenth century well, located beneath the copper beech, east of the chimney.	3
Concrete Steps (Sportsground West Terrace)			Circa 1910s-20s	Probably constructed during the 1910s-20s to provide better access to the western sportsground terraces.	3
Site Only - Old Tea House			1917	Remnants of concrete building constructed next to the timber tea house in 1917 to house hot water apparatus, designed by New Plymouth architect Frank Messenger.	3
Site Only - Newton King's Villa			Late 1880s Early 1890s	Newton King constructed a large two-storey villa near the north end of the Brooklands lawn during the late 1880s or early 1890s, this survived until it was deconstructed and sold during the 1930s.	3
Saw Pit, Brooklands			Circa mid 1800s	Nineteenth century saw pit.	3
Cannon Hill Concrete Platform			1904	Remnants of a platform on which cannon(s) were mounted when they were shifted from the base to the summit of Cannon Hill in 1904. The cannons are now housed in Puke Ariki.	3
Site Only - Old Tennis & Croquet Platforms			1910	Level platforms created for the lawns of the Park Tennis and Croquet Club, which operated on this site from 1910 until 1953.	3
Site Only - pre-1900 cottage (x4)			Pre-1880	Site of pre-1900 cottage. Building indicated on T.K. Skinner's 1880 Map of New Plymouth.	3
Site Only - Bathing Shed			1879	The bathing shed was completed in 1879 and originally located near the site of the present Tea Kiosk, it was later relocated at least once. Building indicated on T. K. Skinner's 1880 map of New Plymouth and pre-1900 photographs.	3
Site Only - First Caretaker's Cottage			Circa 1875	The first caretaker's cottage was constructed in the vicinity of the present building circa 1875. Building indicated on T.K. Skinner's 1880 map of New Plymouth.	3

Legacy Features Management Overview

Management Tier	Tier Description	Management Principles
1	Significant built features that require ongoing maintenance and management to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be actively managed to prolong its life and retain as much of its original appearance as possible • All reasonable and feasible attempts will be made to retain the item or place in its original form and location unless exceptional and irredeemable circumstances dictate that it is necessary to assess with an appropriate expert (also considering any associated heritage status) the removal or relocation due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Becoming a threat to people or property ○ Its integrity and safety becoming threatened in its current location (e.g. vandalism, erosion, deterioration, natural disaster etc.)
2	Built features and/or sites that require periodic or infrequent maintenance to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be reactively managed if required • Will be left in-situ until such time as the item or place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Becomes a threat to people or property ○ Deteriorates to such a point that it is no longer sound or recognisable in its original form ○ The area in which it is located is required for park development or upgrades, in this instance the item will be assessed with an appropriate expert (also considering any associated heritage status) to inform any decision on removal and/or relocation
3	Features and/or sites that don't require or warrant any ongoing maintenance to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be unmanaged • Will be left in-situ until such time as the item or place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Becomes a threat to people or property ○ Deteriorates to such a point that it is no longer sound or recognisable in its original form ○ The area in which it is located is required for park development or upgrades

Landscape features and man-made landforms (e.g. pits, platforms, terraces, hills, lakes, etc.) which are unable to be relocated may disappear if developed, or through natural environmental processes. This may be acceptable depending on the management tier, site age and surrounding circumstances.

It is noted that authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in order to modify or destroy the whole or any part of a site which is known, or could reasonably be expected to be associated with human activity before 1900, or provides, or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, significant evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

For clarity, the items that are identified in this management plan to be impacted by proposed development are all post-1900 sites with the exception of the dams.

D - Botanical Information

Pukekura Park has a rich heritage of botanic achievement and values. The scale and vision of the park has enabled the creation of varied collections of plants and the opportunity to experiment with the propagation of many different varieties and species.

As the park has evolved and matured, and has experienced varying levels of resourcing, management and investment, as well as external pressures and influences, these collections have been subject to different levels of interest, care, maintenance and renewal.

This management plan intends to reinforce the importance of the park's botanic heritage and bolster the intent to celebrate the wide variety of plant species and collections able to be enjoyed within the park.

Existing collections are to be reviewed and those of value are intended to have comprehensive succession and management planning to ensure they remain healthy, viable and celebrated. There will also be opportunities to create new collections which reflect new aspirations for the park alongside those collections which reinforce the park's botanic heritage.

Some aspects of the park, such as vegetation and significant trees, are also represented in the District Plan which creates a further level of recognition and protection for these features.



Horse Chestnut in the Bowl at the end of its natural life.



Tui feeding in the park

Plant Collections	Plant Types	Description
Generic Park Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acer • Alder • Azalea • Camellia • Hydrangea • Magnolia • Nymphaea (Water Lily) • Pinus • Rhododendron • Vireya 	Species of plants distributed throughout the park in appropriate habitats that are specifically recognised for their botanical and/or historical values that they contribute to the park.
Fernery Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begonia • Chrysanthemum • Fern • Fuchsia • Gesneriads • Insectivorous • Orchids • Palms & Cycads 	Species present in the fernery which represent a variety of plant types which are of particular interest and can be relatively easily grown in the conditions present in the fernery.
Thematic Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Bedding • Conifer • Herbaceous Perennial • Indoor • Mediterranean • Native • Sub-tropical • Trees (Notable Specimens) • Woodland & Bog 	Groups and types of plants distributed throughout the park in appropriate habitats that are specifically recognised for their botanical and/or historical values that they contribute to the park.
Thematic Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese • Japanese • Kauri Grove • Palm Lawn • Pinetum • Vireya Bank 	Identified areas within the park which contain species of plants representative of a style, environment or other theme which relates to botanical, social, environmental or historical values.

Significant Plants of Pukekura Park, David Medway 2018

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Ferns & Club Mosses	Cyatheaceae	Cyathea	dealbata	Silver Fern, Ponga	Y		New Zealand
			medullaris	Mamaku	Y		New Zealand
			smithii	Soft Tree Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Dicksoniaceae	Dicksonia	fibrosa	Wheki-Ponga	Y		New Zealand
			squarrosa	Wheki	Y		New Zealand
	Dryopteridaceae	Lastreopsis	microsora	Creeping Shield Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Gleicheniaceae	Sticherus	cunninghamii	Umbrella Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Marattiaceae	Ptisana	salicina	King Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Osmundaceae	Todea	barbara	-	Y		New Zealand
	Pilotaceae	Tmesipteris	elongata	Fork Fern	Y		New Zealand
Lycopodiaceae	Huperzia	varia	-	Y		New Zealand	

Gymnosperms

Ginkgo & Cycads	Ginkgoaceae	Ginkgo	biloba	Maidenhair Tree		Y	China
	Cycadaceae	Cycas	revoluta	Sago Palm		Y	Japan
			thouarsii	Madagascar Cycad		Y	Madagascar
	Zamiaceae	Lepidozamia	peroffskyana	Pineapple Zamia		Y	Australia
		Macrozamia	miquelii	Burrawang		Y	Australia
			communis	Burrawang		Y	Australia
		Ceratozamia	latifolia	-		Y	Mexico
		Encephalartos	altensteinii	Breadtree		Y	South Africa
			natalensis x woodii	Wood Cycad		Y	South Africa
			transvenosus	Modjadji's cycad		Y	South Africa
			umbeluziensis	Umbeluzi Cycad		Y	Swaziland, Mozambique
	villosus		Poor Man's Cycad		Y	South Africa	

Conifers	Araucariaceae	Agathis	australis	New Zealand Kauri	Y		New Zealand
			macrophylla	Pacific Kauri		Y	Southwest Pacific
			robusta	Queensland Kauri		Y	Australia
			araucana	Monkey Puzzle Tree		Y	Chile, Argentina
			bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Pine		Y	Australia
			cunninghamii	Hoop Pine		Y	Australia
			heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine		Y	Norfolk Island

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Conifers	Araucariaceae	Agathis	hunsteinii	Klinki Pine		Y	Papua New Guinea
	Cupressaceae	Callitris	rhomboidea	Oyster Bay Pine		Y	Australia
		Calocedrus	decurrans	Incense Cedar		Y	North America
		Chamaecyparis	formosensis	Formosan Cypress		Y	Taiwan
			lawsoniana	Lawson Cypress		Y	North America
			obtusa	Hinoki Cypress		Y	Japan
		Cryptomeria	japonica	Japanese Cedar		Y	Japan, China
		Cunninghamia	lanceolata	Chinese Fir		Y	China, Taiwan, Vietnam
		Cupressus	arizonica	Smooth Arizona Cypress		Y	North America
			cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress		Y	Himalayas
			macnabiana	McNab Cypress		Y	North America
			macrocarpa	Macrocarpa		Y	North America
			sempervirens	Mediterranean Cypress		Y	Mediterranean, Southwest Asia, Middle East
			torulosa	Bhutan Cypress		Y	Himalayas
		Glyptostrobus	pensilis	Chinese Swamp Cypress		Y	China, Vietnam
		Libocedrus	plumosa	Kaikawaka	Y		New Zealand
		Metasequoia	glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood		Y	China
		Sequoia	sempervirens	Coastal Redwood		Y	North America
		Sequoiadendron	giganteum	Giant Sequoia		Y	North America
		Taiwania	cryptomerioides	Taiwan Cedar		Y	Taiwan
		Taxodium	distichum	Swamp Cypress		Y	North America, Mexico
			distichum var. imbricatum	Pond Cypress		Y	North America, Mexico
			huegelii	Montezuma Cypress		Y	Mexico
		Thuja	occidentalis	White Cedar		Y	North America
	plicata		Western Red Cedar		Y	North America	
	Thujaopsis	dolabrata	Hiba Cypress		Y	Japan	
	Pinaceae	Abies	balsamea	Balsam Fir		Y	North America
			fargesii	Farges Fir		Y	China
			grandis	Grand Fir		Y	North America
			holophylla	Manchurian Fir		Y	China, Korea
			nordmanniana	Caucasian Fir		Y	Caucasus, Greece, Turkey
			religiosa	Religious Fir		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
Cedrus		atlantica	Atlas Cedar		Y	Algeria, Morocco	
		deodara	Deodar Cedar		Y	Himalayas	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Conifers	Pinaceae	Keteleeria	evelyniana	Yunnan Youshan Pine		Y	Laos, Vietnam, China
		Larix	kaempferi	Japanese Larch		Y	Japan
		Picea	abies	Norway Spruce		Y	Europe
			omorika	Serbina Spruce		Y	Serbia, Bosnia
			sitchensis	Sitka Spruce		Y	North America
			smithiana	Himalayan Spruce		Y	Himalayas
			armandii	Chinese White Pine			China
		Pinus	ayacahuite	Mexican White Pine		Y	Mexico
			canariensis	Canary Island Pine		Y	Canary Islands
			chiapensis	Chiapas Pine		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
			coulteri	Coulter Pine		Y	North America
			caribaea	Caribbean Pine		Y	Central America, West Indies
			densiflora	Japanese Red Pine		Y	East Asia, China
			flexilis	Limber Pine		Y	North America, Mexico
			mugo	Mugo Pine		Y	Europe
			nigra	European Black Pine		Y	Europe, Turkey, North Africa
			nigra var. laricio	Corsican Pine		Y	Corsica
			palustris	Longleaf Pine		Y	North America
			patula	Mexican Weeping Pine		Y	Mexico
			peuce	Macedonian Pine		Y	Balkans
			pinaster	Maritime Pine		Y	Mediterranean
		Podocarpaceae	pseudostrobus	False Weymouth Pine		Y	Mexico
			radiata	Monterey Pine		Y	North America
			szemaoensis	Chinese Pinyin		Y	China
			taeda	Loblolly Pine		Y	North America
			thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine		Y	Japan
			torreyana	Torrey Pine		Y	North America
			uncinata	Mountain Pine		Y	West Europe
	yunnanensis		Yunnan Pine		Y	China	
		wallichiana	Bhutan Pine		Y	Himalayas	
		Dacrycarpus	dacrydioides	Kahikatea	Y		New Zealand
		Dacrydium	cupressinum	Rimu	Y		New Zealand
	Halocarpus	biformis	Yellow Pine	Y		New Zealand	
	Manoao	colensoi	Silver Pine	Y		New Zealand	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin	
Conifers	Podocarpaceae	Phyllocladus	alpinus	Mountain Toatoa	Y		New Zealand	
			hypophyllus	Malesian Celery Pine	Y		New Zealand	
			trichomanoides	Tanekaha, Celery Pine	Y		New Zealand	
		Podocarpus	brassii	-		Y		Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
			cunninghamii	Mountain Totara	Y			New Zealand
			elatus	Plum Pine		Y		Australia
			henkelii	Henkel's Yellowwood		Y		South Africa
			macrophyllus	Kusamaki		Y		Japan, China
			totara	Totara	Y			New Zealand
		Prumnopitys	ferruginea	Miro	Y			New Zealand
	taxifolia		Matai	Y			New Zealand	
Sciadopityaceae	Sciadopitys	verticillata	Japanese Umbrella Pine		Y	Japan		
Taxaceae	Taxus	baccata	English Yew		Y	Europe, North Africa, Southwest Asia		

Angiosperms

Monocotyledons	Alstroemeriaceae	Bomarea	multiflora	Climbing Alstroemeria		Y	South America
	Arecaceae	Archontophoenix	cunninghamiana	King Palm		Y	Australia
			purpurea	Mount Lewis King Palm		Y	Australia
		Butia	capitata	Jelly Palm		Y	Brazil, Uruguay
		Caryota	mitis	Fishtail Palm		Y	Southeast Asia
			obtusa	Giant Fishtail Palm		Y	Himalayas
			ochlandra	Chinese Fishtail Palm		Y	China
		Ceroxylon	ventricosum	Andean Wax Palm		Y	South America
		Chamaedorea	elegans	Parlour Palm		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
			microspadix	Hardy Bamboo Palm		Y	Mexico
		Chamaerops	humilis	European Fan Palm		Y	Mediterranean
		Dypsis	baronii	Madagascan Cane Palm		Y	Madagascar
		Geonoma	undata	Red Crownshaft Palm		Y	Ecuador
		Hedyscepe	canterburyana	Umbrella Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
		Howea	belmoreana	Curly Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
			forsteriana	Kentia Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
		Linospadix	monostachya	Walking Stick Palm		Y	Australia
		Livistona	australis	Australian Fan Palm		Y	Australia
		Parajubaea	cocoides	Quito Coconut Palm		Y	Ecuador, Colombia

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Monocotyledons	Arecaceae	Parajubaea	torallyi	Bolivian Mountain Coconut Palm		Y	Bolivia
		Phoenix	reclinata	Sengal Date Palm		Y	Africa
			roebelenii	Pygmy Date Palm		Y	Southeast Asia
			rupicola	Cliff Date Palm		Y	Himalayas
			Rhapis	excelsa	Miniature Fan Palm		Y
		Rhopalostylis	baueri	Kermadec Nikau		Y	Kermadec Islands
			sapida	Nikau	Y		New Zealand
		Sabal	minor	Dwarf Palmetto		Y	North America
		Syagrus	romanzoffiana	Queen Palm		Y	South America
		Trachycarpus	fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm		Y	China, Burma
		Trithrinax	acanthocoma	Brazilian Needle Palm		Y	Brazil
	Washingtonia	robusta	Mexican Fan Palm		Y	Mexico	
	Asparagaceae	Agave	attenuata	Foxtail Agave		Y	Mexico
			victoriae-reginae	Queen Victoria's Agave		Y	Mexico
		Cordyline	australis	Cabbage Tree, Ti Kouka	Y		New Zealand
			banksii	Mountain Cabbage Tree	Y		New Zealand
			obtecta	Three Kings Cabbage Tree	Y		New Zealand
		Dracaena	draco	Dragon Tree		Y	Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Madeira, Morocco
	Collospermum	hastatum	Perching Lily, Kahakaha	Y		New Zealand	
	Bromeliaceae	Puya	alpestris	Puya		Y	Chile
	Cyperaceae	Carex	testacea	New Zealand Sedge	Y		New Zealand
	Doryanthaceae	Doryanthes	palmeri	Giant Spear Lily		Y	Australia
	Musaceae	Ensete	ventricosum	Abyssinian Banana		Y	Africa
	Orchidaceae	Earina	autumnalis	Easter Orchid	Y		New Zealand
			mucronata	Hanging Tree Orchid	Y		New Zealand
	Philesiaceae	Lapageria	rosea	Chilean Bellflower		Y	Chile
	Poaceae	Bambusa	spp.	Bamboo		Y	China
	Restionaceae	Chondropetalum	tectorum	Cape Thatching Reed		Y	South Africa
	Strelitziaceae	Strelitzia	nicolai	Giant Bird of Paradise		Y	South Africa
			reginae	Bird of Paradise		Y	South Africa
	Typhaceae	Typha	orientalis	Bullrush, Raupo	Y		New Zealand
	Asphodelaceae	Aloe	arborescens	Krantz Aloe		Y	Southeast Africa
			capitata	-		Y	Madagascar
cryptopoda			Crown Aloe		Y	South Africa	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Monocotyledons	Asphodelaceae	Aloe	ferox	Cape Aloe		Y	South Africa
			maculata	Soap Aloe		Y	Southern Africa
			plicatilis	Fan Aloe		Y	South Africa
			striata	Coral Aloe		Y	Southern Africa
			thraskii	Dune Aloe		Y	South Africa
		Phormium	cookianum	Mountain Flax, Wharariki	Y		New Zealand
	Xeronemataceae	Xeronema	callistemon	Poor Knights Lily	Y		New Zealand

Angiosperms

Dicotyledons	Acanthaceae	Justicia	aurea	Yellow Jacobina		Y	Central America
	Altingiaceae	Liquidambar	acalycina	Chang's Sweetgum		Y	China
			orientalis	Oriental Sweetgum		Y	Mediterranean
			styraciflua	American Sweetgum		Y	North America, Central America
	Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	obovatus	American Smoketree		Y	North America
		Pistacia	chinensis	Chinese Mastic		Y	China
	Aquifoliaceae	Ilex	aquifolium	English Holly		Y	North Africa, West Asia, West Europe
			pernyi	Perny Holly		Y	China
	Araliaceae	Hedera	canariensis	Canary Island Ivy		Y	Canary Islands
		Meryta	sinclairii	Puka	Y		New Zealand
		Pseudopanax	crassifolius	Lancewood, Horoeka	Y		New Zealand
			ferox	Toothed Lancewood, Horoeka	Y		New Zealand
			laetus	Large-Leafed Five-Finger	Y		New Zealand
	Schefflera	"Condor"	-		Y	Ecuador	
	Argophyllaceae	Corokia	macrocarpa	Hokataka	Y		Chatham Islands
	Atherospermataceae	Laurelia	novae-zelandiae	Pukatea	Y		New Zealand
			sempervirens	Chilean Laurel		Y	Chile
	Berberidaceae	Berberis	thunbergii	Japanese Barberry		Y	Japan
		Mahonia	lomariifolia	Lily of the Valley Bush		Y	China, Burma
	Betulaceae	Alnus	cordata	Italian Alder		Y	Italy, Corsica
			coburgii	-		Y	China
			glutinosa	Common Alder		Y	Europe, Southwest Asia
			inokumae	-			China, Japan
nepalensis			Nepalese Alder		Y	Himalayas	
rubra			Red Alder		Y	North Africa	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Betulaceae	Alnus	rugosa	Speckled Alder		Y	North America
		Betula	pendula	Silver Birch		Y	Europe, North Africa, North Asia
	Bignoniaceae	Handroanthus	chrysotrichus	Golden Trumpet Tree		Y	Venezuela
		Radermachera	sinica	Canton Lace		Y	China, Taiwan
		Tecomanthe	speciosa	Three Kings Vine, Akapukaea	Y		New Zealand
	Campanulaceae	Lobelia	physaloides	Colensoa, Koru	Y		New Zealand
	Casuarinaceae	Allocauarina	torulosa	Forest She-Oak		Y	Australia
			equisetifolia	She-Oak		Y	Pacific
	Celastraceae	Euonymus	lucidus	Spindle Tree		Y	Himalayas
			myrianthus	Evergreen Spindle Tree		Y	China
		Maytenus	boaria	Mayten Tree		Y	Chile, Argentina
	Cercidiphyllaceae	Cercidiphyllum	japonicum	Katsura		Y	China, Japan
	Chloranthaceae	Ascarina	lucida	Hutu	Y		New Zealand
	Clethraceae	Clethra	mexicana	Mexican clethra		Y	Central America
	Compositae	Olearia	argophylla	Musk Daisy Bush		Y	Australia
		Senecio	grandifolius	Giant Groundsel		Y	Central America
	Cornaceae	Cornus	capitata	Himalayan Strawberry		Y	Himalayas
			florida	Flowering Dogwood		Y	North America
			kousa var. chinensis	Japanese Flowering Dogwood		Y	Japan, China, Korea
			nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood		Y	North America
		Davidia	involutrata	Handkerchief Tree		Y	China
		Griselinia	littoralis	Broadleaf, Kapuka	Y		New Zealand
			lucida	Puka	Y		New Zealand
		Nyssa	sinensis	Chinese Tupelo		Y	China
	sylvatica		Tupelo		Y	North America	
	Corynocarpaceae	Corynocarpus	laevigatus	Karaka	Y		New Zealand
	Cunoniaceae	Ackama	rosaefolia	Makamaka	Y		New Zealand
		Callicoma	serratifolia	Black Wattle		Y	Australia
		Weinmannia	racemosa	Kamahi	Y		New Zealand
			silvicola	Tawhaero	Y		New Zealand
Elaeagnaceae	Elaeagnus	x reflexa	Elaeagnus		Y	Japan	
Elaeocarpaceae	Aristotelia	serrata	Wineberry, Makomako	Y		New Zealand	
	Elaeocarpus	dentatus	Hinau	Y		New Zealand	
		reticulatus	Blueberry Ash		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	Agapetes	serpens	Himalayan Blueberry		Y	Himalayas
		Dracophyllum	latifolium	Neinei	Y		New Zealand
			strictum	Totorowhiti	Y		New Zealand
		Enkianthus	campanulatus	Red-Veined Enkianthus		Y	Japan
		Oxydendrum	arboreum	Sorrel Tree		Y	North America
		Pieris	formosa	Lily of the Valley Bush		Y	Southwest Asia, Himalayas
	Rhododendron	spp.	Rhododendron, Azalea		Y	East Asia, Himalayas	
	Escalloniaceae	Escallonia	bifida	White Escallonia		Y	Brazil, Uruguay
	Fagaceae	Fagus	sylvatica	Copper Beach		Y	Europe
		Quercus	ilex	Holm Oak		Y	Mediterranean
			oblongata	Himalayan Oak		Y	Himalayas
			palustris	Pin Oak		Y	North America
			robur	Common Oak		Y	Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor
	rubra	Northern Red Oak		Y	North America		
	Hamamelidaceae	Corylopsis	spicata	Winter Hazel		Y	Japan
		Fothergilla	major	Mountain Witch Hazel		Y	North America
		Loropetalum	chinense	Chinese Fringe Flower		Y	China
		Parrotia	persica	Persian Ironwood		Y	Iran
	Hydrangeaceae	Hydrangea	heteromalla	Himalayan Hydrangea		Y	China, Himalayas
		Philadelphus	mexicanus	Mock Orange		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
	Iteaceae	Itea	ilicifolia	Holly Leaf Sweetspire		Y	China
			yunnanensis	Chinese Sweetspire		Y	China
	Juglandaceae	Juglans	ailantifolia	Japanese Walnut		Y	Japan
			regia	Common Walnut		Y	Southeast Europe, Temperate Asia
		Pterocarya	fraxinifolia	Caucasian Wingnut		Y	Caucasus Mountains
	Lamiaceae	Vitex	lucens	Puriri	Y		New Zealand
	Lauraceae	Beilschmiedia	tarairi	Taraire	Y		New Zealand
		Beilschmiedia	tawa	Tawa	Y		New Zealand
		Laurus	nobilis	Bay Laurel		Y	Mediterranean
		Litsea	calicaris	Mangaeo	Y		New Zealand
Neolitsea		sericea	Neolitsea		Y	Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China	
Sassafras		albidum	Sassafras				North America
	tzumu	Chinese Sassafras				New Zealand	
Leguminosae	Acacia	melanoxylon	Australian Blackwood		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Leguminosae	Argyrocytisus	battandieri	Pineapple Broom		Y	Morocco
		Ceratonia	siliqua	Carob Tree		Y	Mediterranean
		Cercis	canadensis	Eastern Redbud		Y	North America
			chinensis	Chinese Redbud		Y	East Asia
			siliquastrum	Judas Tree		Y	East Mediterranean
		Clianthus	maximus	Kaka Beak	Y		New Zealand
		Erythrina	crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree		Y	South America
		Genista	stenopetala	Sweet Broom		Y	Canary Islands
		Gleditsia	triacanthos	Honey Locust		Y	North America
		Robinia	pseudoacacia	Black Locust		Y	North America
		Sophora	chathamica	Coastal Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			microphylla	Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			molloyi	Cook Strait Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			tetraptera	Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
		Wisteria	floribunda	Japanese Wisteria		Y	Japan
	sinensis		Chinese Wisteria		Y	China	
	Magnoliaceae	Liriodendron	chinense	Chinese Tulip Tree		Y	China, Vietnam
			tulipifera	Tulip Tree		Y	North America
		Magnolia	spp.	Magnolia		Y	China, Himalayas
	Malvaceae	Abutilon	x hybridum	Chinese Lantern		Y	Brazil
		Chiranthodendron	pentadactylon	Monkey Hand Tree		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
		Hoheria	populnea	Hoheria	Y		New Zealand
		Lagunaria	patersonii	Norfolk Island Hibiscus		Y	Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Islands
	Meliaceae	Dysoxylum	spectabile	Kohekohe	Y		New Zealand
		Melia	azedarach	Indian Bead Tree		Y	Southeast Asia, Australia
		Toona	sinensis	Chinese Toon		Y	East & Southeast Asia
	Monimiaceae	Hedycarya	arborea	Pigeonwood	Y		New Zealand
	Moraceae	Ficus	elastica	Indian Rubber Tree		Y	Tropical Asia
			macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig		Y	Australia
			pumila	Creeping Fig		Y	East Asia
		Morus	alba	White Mulberry		Y	Northern Hemisphere
Streblus		banksii	Large-Leafed Milk Tree	Y		New Zealand	
		smithii	Smith's Milkwood	Y		New Zealand	
Myrtaceae	Agonis	flexuosa	Willow Myrtle		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	Backhousia	citriodora	Lemon Myrtle		Y	Australia
		Callistemon	salignus	Willow Bottlebrush		Y	Australia
		Eucalyptus	ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum		Y	Australia
			pulchella	White Peppermint		Y	Australia
			spp.	Eucalyptus		Y	Australia
		Eugenia	uniflora	Surinam Cherry		Y	Tropical America
		Kunzea	ericoides	Kanuka	Y		New Zealand
		Luma	apiculata	Chliean Myrtle		Y	Central Andes
		Metrosideros	bartlettii	Bartlett's Rata	Y		New Zealand
			carminea	Crimson Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			collina	-		Y	French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Pitcairn Island
			elegans	-		Y	New Caledonia
			excelsa	Puhutukawa	Y		New Zealand
			fulgens	Red Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			kermadecensis	Kermadec Pohutukawa		Y	Kermadec Islands
			nervulosa	Mountain Rose		Y	Lord Howe Island
			perforata	White Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			robusta	Northern Rata	Y		New Zealand
		Syzygium	anisatum	Aniseed Tree		Y	Australia
			maire	Swamp Maire	Y		New Zealand
	paniculatum		Australian Brush Cherry		Y	Australia	
	smithii		Lilly Pilly		Y	Australia	
	Nothofagaceae	Nothofagus	cunninghamii	Myrtle Beech		Y	Australia
			fusca	Red Beech	Y		New Zealand
			menziesii	Silver Beech	Y		New Zealand
			solandri	Black Beech	Y		New Zealand
			truncata	Hard Beech	Y		New Zealand
	Nyctaginaceae	Pisonia	brunoniana	Parapara	Y		New Zealand
	Oleaceae	Fraxinus	sieboldiana	Japanese Flowering Ash		Y	Japan
		Nestegis	cunninghamii	Black Maire	Y		New Zealand
			lanceolata	Maire	Y		New Zealand
Olea		europaea	Olive		Y	North Africa, Mediterranean	
Osmanthus		delavayi	Tea Olive		Y	China	
Onagraceae	Fuchsia	arborescens	Lilac Fuchsia		Y	Central America	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin		
Dicotyledons	Onagraceae	Fuchsia	excorticata	Tree Fuchsia	Y		New Zealand		
	Pennantiaceae	Pennantia	baylisiana	Three Kings Kaikomako	Y		New Zealand		
	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca	dioica	Ombu Tree		Y	Argentina		
	Pittosporaceae	Hymenosporum	flavum	Frangipani			Y	Australia	
				Pittosporum	eugenioides	Lemonwood, Tarata	Y		New Zealand
					umbellatum	Haekaro	Y		New Zealand
	Platanaceae	Platanus	orientalis	Oriental Plane			Y	Eurasia	
			x hispanica	London Plane			Y	Europe	
	Polemoniaceae	Cantua	buxifolia	Sacred Flower of the Incas			Y	Peru, Bolivia, Chile	
	Proteaceae	Alloxylon	pinnatum	Dorrigo Waratah			Y	Australia	
		Grevillea	hilliana	White Silky Oak			Y	Australia	
			robusta	Silky Oak			Y	Australia	
		Knightia	excelsa	Rewarewa, NZ Honeysuckle		Y		New Zealand	
		Macadamia	tetraphylla	Macadamia			Y	Australia	
		Stenocarpus	sinuatus	Fire Wheel Tree			Y	Australia	
		Toronia	toru	Toru		Y		New Zealand	
	Rhamnaceae	Colletia	paradoxa	Anchor Plant			Y	South America	
		Pomaderris	apetala	Tainui		Y		New Zealand	
	Rosaceae	Eriobotrya	japonica	Loquat			Y	China, Japan	
		Malus	coronaria	Sweet Crab Apple			Y	North America	
		Photinia	beauverdiana	Photinia			Y	Taiwan, Bhutan, Vietnam, China	
			x fraseri	Photinia			Y	Temperate Asia	
		Prunus	avium	Wild Cherry			Y	Europe	
			campanulata	Formosan Cherry			Y	Taiwan, Japan	
			laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel			Y	East Europe, Southwest Asia	
			serrulata	Mt Fuji Cherry			Y	Japan, Korea, China	
			subhirtella	Winter Flowering Cherry			Y	Japan	
			x yedoensis	Yoshino Cherry			Y	Japan	
	Pyrus	canadensis	Shad Bush			Y	North America		
	Rubiaceae	Alberta	magna	Natal Flame Bush			Y	South Africa	
		Coprosma	repens	Taupata		Y		New Zealand	
	Rutaceae	Citrus	x paradisi	Grapefruit			Y	Barbados	
Flindersia		brayleyana	Queensland Maple			Y	Australia		
Melicope		ternata	Wharangi		Y		New Zealand		

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Salicaceae	Carrierea	calycina	Goat Horn Tree		Y	China
		Idesia	polycarpa	Wonder Tree		Y	China, Japan
		Poliothyrsis	sinensis	Chinese Pearl-Bloom Tree		Y	China
		Populus	canadensis var. eugenei	Carolina Poplar		Y	North America
			nigra	Lombardy Poplar		Y	West Asia
			yunnanensis	Yunnan Poplar		Y	China
	Sapindaceae	Acer	buergerianum	Trident Maple		Y	China
			capillipes	Red Snakebark Maple		Y	Japan
			cappadocicum	Cappadocian Maple		Y	Caucasus, Turkey, Southwest Asia
			caudatifolium	Kawakami Maple		Y	Taiwan
			dauricum	Hers's Maple		Y	China
			laurinum	Indonesian Maple		Y	Indonesia
			negundo	Box Elder		Y	North America
			platanoides	Japanese Maple		Y	Japan
			pentaphyllum	Star-Like Maple		Y	China
			platanoide	Norway Maple		Y	Europe
			pseudoplatanus	Sycamore		Y	Central Europe
			saccharinum	Cut-Leaf Silver Maple		Y	North America
		sikkimense	-		Y	China	
		Aesculus	hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut		Y	Greece, Albania
			indica	Indian Horse Chestnut		Y	Himalayas
		Alectryon	excelsus	Titoki		Y	New Zealand
			subcinereum	Australian Quince		Y	Australia
		Dodonaea	viscosa	Akeake		Y	New Zealand
	Koelreuteria	paniculata	Golden Rain Tree		Y	China, Korea	
	Sapotaceae	Planchonella	costata	Tawapou	Y		New Zealand
	Scrophulariaceae	Isoplexis	canariensis	Canary Island Foxglove		Y	Canary Islands
	Solanaceae	Brugmansia	aurea	Golden Angel's Trumpet		Y	Ecuador
		lochroma	cyanea	Blue Cestrum		Y	South America
	Styracaceae	Styrax	japonicus	Japanese Snowball Tree		Y	China, Korea, Japan
Theaceae	Camellia	hiemalis	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia	
		japonica	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia	
		reticulata	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia	
		sinensis	Tea Plant		Y	East & Southeast Asia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Theaceae	Camellia	x williamsii	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia
		Gordonia	axillaris	Fried Egg Plant		Y	China, Vietnam
			chrysantra.	-		Y	China, Burma
			yunnanensis	Crepe Camellia		Y	China
		Schima	spp.	-		Y	Tropical & Subtropical Asia
		Stewartia	ovata	Mountain Camellia		Y	North America
	sinensis		Chinese Stewartia		Y	China	
	Tiliaceae	Sparmannia	ricinocarpa	African Linden		Y	Africa, Madagascar
		Tilia	x euchlora	Caucasian Linden		Y	Crimea
	Thymelaeaceae	Dais	cotinifolia	Pompom Tree		Y	Southern Africa
		Daphne	bholua	Himalayan Daphne		Y	Himalayas
		Edgeworthia	gardneri	Nepalese Paper Bush		Y	Nepal
		Tetracentron	sinense	Spur Leaf		Y	Himalayas
	Ulmaceae	Ulmus	glabra	Scots Elm		Y	Europe
			parvifolia	Chinese Elm		Y	China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam
			procera	English Elm		Y	England
	Urticaceae	Cecropia	albida	Snake Tree		Y	Ecuador
		Debregeasia	longifolia	Orange Wild Rhea		Y	China, Indo-Malaysia Region
		Elatostema	rugosum	Parataniwha	Y		New Zealand
	Verbenaceae	Rhaphithamnus	spinosus	Arrayan Macho		Y	Chile
Violaceae	Melicytus	ramiflorus	Mahoe	Y		New Zealand	
Vitaceae	Vitis	vinifera	Grape		Y	Europe, Mediterranean, Southwest Asia, Morocco	

E - Key Native Ecosystem Summary

Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) are identified by Taranaki Regional Council (TRC). There are no associated legislative or regulatory requirements. The purpose of the KNE programme is to provide information on sites with indigenous biodiversity values of regional significance. This assists TRC in its decision making and delivery of management programmes which seek to maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity values.

Protecting the region's KNEs primarily involves TRC working with landowners to prepare and implement Biodiversity Plans. TRC has agreed with NPDC for this management plan and its associated policies to replace the KNE report, and TRC will continue to undertake ecological monitoring for Pukukura Park and provide updated KNE inventories to contribute to protection and appropriate management of biodiversity within the park. Information from the TRC KNE inventory is provided below.

At A Glance

TRC Reference:	BD/9578	National:	Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Ecological District:	Egmont		Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure:	District		Priority 2 – Sand Dunes and Wetlands
Area(ha):	46.1	Regional:	Potential KNE
GPS:	1693579X & 5675126Y		State of Environment Site
Biodiversity Plan:	108, #1912927	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Activity Number:	BD/9578	Protection Status:	Local Government
Bioclimatic Zone:	Semi-Coastal	Catchment:	Huatoki (389)
Habitat :	Forest Remnant/Wetland	Ecosystem Type:	WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest
LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened		

Ecological Values

Sustainability:	Positive
Rarity & Distinctiveness:	High
Representativeness:	High
Ecological Context:	High

Other Management Issues

Possum:	Self-help
Habitat Modification:	Medium
Herbivores:	Low
Predators:	High
Weeds:	Medium

F - New Initiatives Criteria

There will be occasions where requests are made concerning the park which aren't anticipated by the current management plan. In these cases it is necessary for Council to have a clear decision making process to consider these requests, ideas and proposals.

Decision making should follow a fair, consistent and repeatable process which can be easily followed. Decisions need to be:

- Clearly understood
- Consistent
- Fair
- Transparent
- Forward Thinking

The following process aims to ensure that proposals are suitably considered, and decisions are made which meet the goals of the park and achieve meaningful benefits.

A staged approach which differentiates between initial and developed ideas allows for proposals to be more loosely defined in early stages. More time can then be spent refining and defining a proposal if it first meets the initial criteria. This process allows for an appropriate level of effort at each stage.

There are two main levels of evaluation:

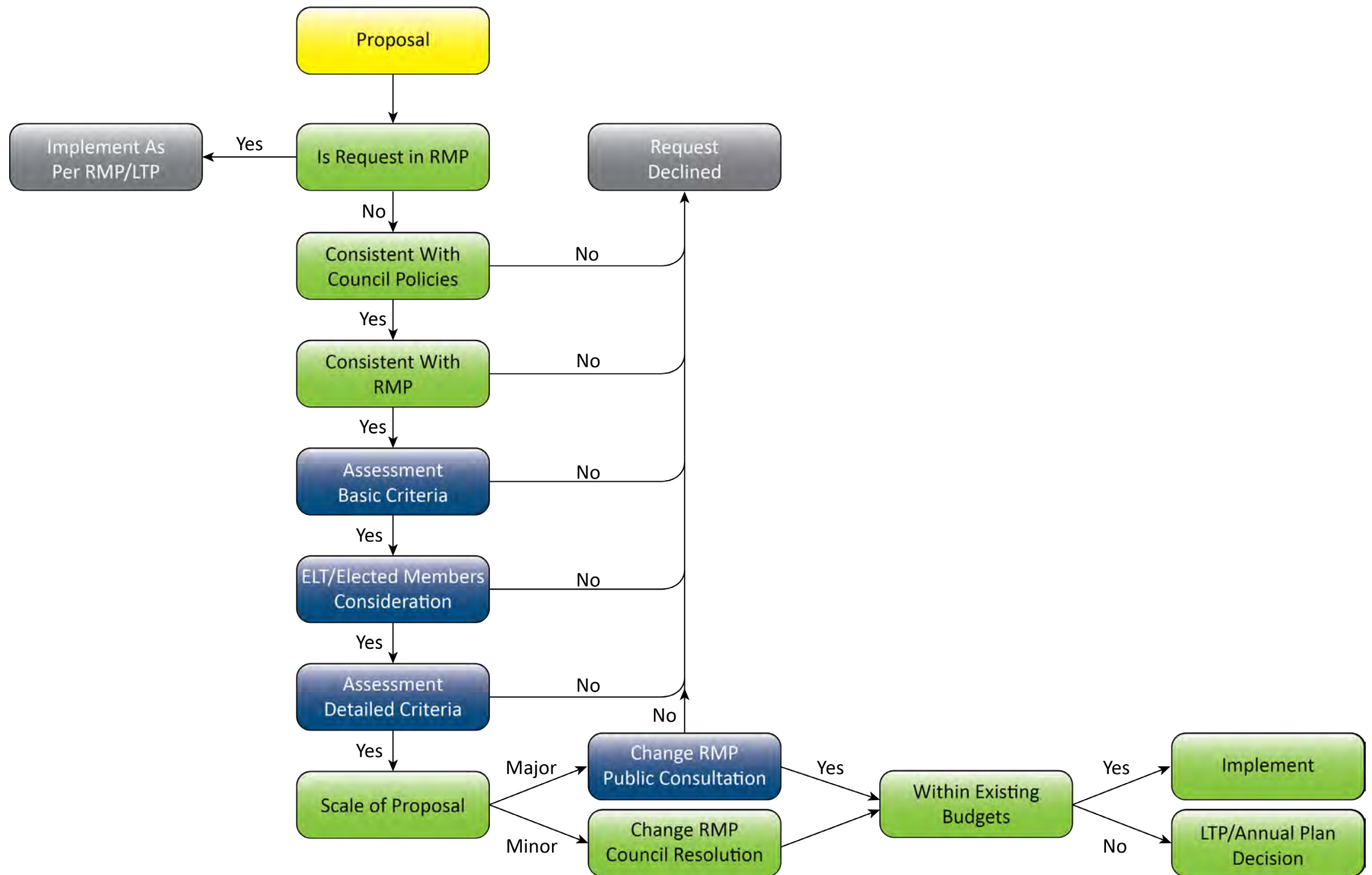
- The first, basic criteria stage allows for a relatively quick assessment of a proposal against high level measures. This removes clearly unrealistic projects at an early stage, and gives an early indication of the likelihood of a proposal being worth pursuing. If a proposal passes the basic criteria, then further work may be carried out to develop or consider more detailed information.
- The second, detailed criteria stage provides more detail on the benefits and reality of a proposal against more specific evaluation measures. This stage tests assumptions made about the project and confirms the validity of continuing with a proposal.

Ultimately, most ideas which pass this stage will be presented to Council's senior management or elected members who will make a final decision.

It is understood that in specific circumstances there may be valid reasons outside of the evaluation criteria for pursuing a proposal. In these instances having a final decision lie with elected members allows them to make a judgement call on proposals which may not otherwise meet the evaluation criteria.

The purpose of the process is to ensure that a transparent and repeatable process is in place to evaluate proposals, and that any exception decisions are clearly documented and the reasons for making those decisions are clearly understood.

The guiding principle is that each proposal be evaluated fairly and impartially against a known set of criteria; so that no individual proposal is unduly supported or compromised by external or unrelated influences, or unconscious or deliberate bias.



Decision making flowchart for proposals not considered by the RMP

Assessment Criteria

Basic Criteria

- Basic criteria are scored yes or no
- A proposal must answer yes to all the criteria to proceed

Basic Criteria	
1	Is there a significant, clearly identified benefit
2	Is there a suitable location in the park (which would not be better utilised in other ways)
3	Would the request result in demonstrable community benefits
4	Is the park the best location for the request
5	Is the request compatible with the park
6	Is the request realistic, affordable and achievable
7	Are the foreseeable effects acceptable

Detailed Criteria

- The criteria cover four major categories
- All criteria are to be evaluated
- If a proposal is evaluated lower in one category, or that category is not considered relevant to the proposal, it will generally be expected to score more strongly in other categories. This is meant to ensure that suitable consideration is given to very specific or narrow proposals which may have a more limited range of potential effects. That is, if there are a limited range of benefits, those benefits must be more strongly expressed.

Detailed Criteria	
Need	Is the purpose of the request desirable within the park
	Is there a demonstrable, significant demand for the request
	Are the stated benefits, use or needs realistic and can they be independently verified
	Is it the best use of the proposed location
	Does the request meet any official standards, guidelines, benchmarks or best-practice
Sustainability	How much does the proposal rely on volunteers, external funding etc. to be successful
	Will the proposal duplicate or compete with other similar planned or existing items
	Is there existing capital and/or operational funding
	Are there other existing locations that could host, or be modified to host the request
	Is the request viable in terms of lifespan, affordability, viability, adaptability, user base etc.
Integration & Inclusivity	Does the proposal duplicate similar existing activities and organisations
	Who benefits from the request (multiple sections of the community or a small interest group)
	Are there multiple benefits to be realised or multiple potential users/beneficiaries
	How many people will benefit/use the proposed idea
	Will the proposal provide measurable economic benefits to the local community
Effects & Compatibility	Is the request compatible with the park management plan and design guide
	<p>Are the identified potential effects on the following environmental, physical and abstract park aspects acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem • Water Quality • Physical Integrity • Vegetation • Infrastructure, Objects, Features & Facilities • Visual Integrity • Historical & Archaeological Sites • Accessibility • Neighbouring Sites • Pathways • Infrastructure, Objects, Features & Facilities • Health & Safety • Character • Community & Iwi/Hapū Values • Historical & Archaeological Values • Visitor Experience • Park & Council Reputation



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

**New Plymouth District Council
Pukekura Park
Reserve Management Plan
Version 1.0
2024**

To be reviewed no later than 2034

PUKEKURA PARK