

# APPENDIX 1

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

### **Botanic Garden**

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

### **Anderson Park**

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

### **Bolton Street Memorial Park**

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

### **Related Land with Relevance to this Management Plan**

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

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

### **Carter Observatory Site**

- Lot 1 DP 74620 (0.2023 ha).

### **Observatory Reserve**

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

### **Cable Car Site**

- Pt Wesleyan College Reserve, Town of Wellington, SO 10408 (0.0884 ha), Kelburn and Karori Tramway, Gazette 1899, page 2316.

# APPENDIX 2

## LIZARD HABITAT REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 5 (A3) & Figure 6 (A4): inserted here 

<sup>1</sup> “*Distribution of Reptiles in Wellington Conservancy, with a key to lizard species*,” Colin Miskelly, Department of Conservation, February 1995. Grateful thanks also to Colin Miskelly for additional advice and reproduction of his diagram.

# APPENDIX 3

## ROLE OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS OF WELLINGTON ADVISORY BOARD

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

### PURPOSE

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

### AIMS

#### Support / Advocacy

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

#### Peer Review

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

#### Clarify and Enhance Links

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

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

### MEMBERSHIP

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

- One person appointed on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor,

Victoria University of Wellington.

- One person appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer of World Wide Fund for Nature New Zealand.
- One person appointed on the recommendation of the President of the Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens.
- The other seven appointments will be made by the Chief Executive of the Wellington City Council or nominee, with particular regard to the following skills and /or interests:
  - amenity horticulture;
  - plant ecology;
  - botany;
  - management / marketing / financial expertise,
  - environmental education and interpretation;
  - tourism;
  - outdoor recreation;
  - and the local community including the tangata whenua.
- The Council's Parks and Gardens Business Unit will have ex-officio representation on the Board to provide a practical perspective.

# APPENDIX 4

## SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WELLINGTON BOTANIC GARDEN

### 1839

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

### 1844

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

### 1847

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

### 1852

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

### 1848

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

### 1865

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

### 1867

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

### 1868

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

### 1869

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

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

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

### 1870

William Bramley is appointed first superintendent of the Garden.

### 1871

The Wesleyan Reserve land is brought under the City Reserves Act and the

Superintendent is empowered to convey all or any part of the land to the Botanic Garden.

#### **1872**

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

#### **1873**

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

#### **1874**

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

#### **1875**

Two reserve areas intended for the cemetery, totalling 8 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches, is included under the supervision of the Botanic Garden Board.

First map of the Garden. It shows much of the layout as it is today. Paths are named, the Main Drive has been formed, native forest and other features are illustrated.

#### **1876**

Abolition of the provinces denies provincial funding for the garden.

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

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

#### **1880**

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

#### **1885**

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

#### **1886**

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

#### **1887**

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

#### **1889**

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

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

- i) For Government – a trial ground for examining the economic potential of plants, especially forestry species;

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

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

#### **1891**

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

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

i) spread of gorse in the Garden;

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

iii) lack of funds.

#### **1895**

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

#### **1896**

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

#### **1901**

George Glen becomes Head Gardener.

#### **1902**

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

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

#### **1904**

George Glen is appointed Superintendent of Baths and Reserves.

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

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

The Gun Battery is dismantled.

The nucleus of a rockery is established. Position unknown.

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

#### **1905**

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

Women’s toilets are provided.

**1906**

The Hector Observatory (renamed the 'Dominion Observatory' in 1925) is started on the Observatory Reserve site.

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

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

**1907**

A band rotunda is built near the Duck Pond.

The Hector Observatory is finished.

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

**1910**

Anderson Park is ready for use.

**1911**

A fernery is completed and opened to the public.

**1912**

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

**1913**

Pines are removed from the lower slopes of Druid Hill.

**1914**

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

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

**1915**

Men's public toilets are provided.

**1918**

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

Many new plantings are started, particularly of flowering trees.

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

**1925**

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

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

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

**1927**

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

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

**1930**

Remodelling the frontage is completed.

**1931**

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

**1934**

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

**1938**

The Carter Observatory Act is passed.

**1941**

The Carter Observatory is opened.

**1947**

Mackenzie retires and Edward Hutt is appointed Director.

**1948**

Berhampore Nursery is opened as the central propagating area for the Parks and Reserves Department but the nursery in the Garden continues to produce plants.

A rose garden on the present site is suggested.

**1950**

Work starts on the Lady Norwood Rose Garden.

**1953**

The Lady Norwood Rose Garden is opened.

**1956**

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

**1960**

The Begonia House is built.

The Peace Garden is established.

**1965**

Ian Galloway is appointed Director of Parks and Reserves.

**1968**

The Wahine Storm in April results in the felling of a great deal of old growth.

A period of redevelopment of the Garden begins subsequent to the storm, under the supervision of Ray Mole, Curator of Otari Native Plant Museum who is also appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden.

**1970's**

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

**1979**

The annual Summer City Festival begins.

**1981**

The Tea House is built.

The first Management Plan for the Garden is produced by the Parks and Reserves Department.

**1983**

An Interpretive Centre is established in the shed that had housed the engine for the Cable Car.

**1985**

The first part of additions to the Herb Garden is completed.

**1986**

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

**1987**

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

**1988**

A history of the Botanic Garden 1840 – 1987 by Winsome Shepherd and Walter Cook is published.

**1989**

The Lily House is added to the Tea and Begonia House complex.

The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden is established.

**1990**

A second, more comprehensive management plan is produced.

**1991**

Mike Oates is appointed Curator of the Botanic Gardens of Wellington.

The “Treehouse” Education and Environment Centre is built above the Main Garden.

The Centennial of Wellington City Council control of the Garden is celebrated, including a “Floriade Festival” in the spring.

**1992**

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

**1994**

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

**1994**

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

**1995**

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

**1997**

Redevelopment of the Duck Pond area is completed.

The Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board, responsible to the Curator, is established.

**1998**

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

# APPENDIX 5

## CONTEXT IN OTHER PLANS AND STATUTES

### Wellington Botanic Garden Vesting Act, 1891

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

### Reserves Act 1977

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

### Historic Places Act, 1993

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

### Proposed Wellington City District Plan, 1994

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

**Town Belt Management Plan, 1995**

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

**Recreation Strategy, 1997**

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

**Open Space Strategy, 1998**

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

# APPENDIX 6

## STRATEGIC FIT

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

# APPENDIX 7

## EXISTING PLANT COLLECTIONS

A collection is defined as:

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

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

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

# APPENDIX 8

## SUBMISSIONS

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

Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park

Jim Hughes

Wellington Conservation Board.

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

Carter Observatory Board

Wellington Conservation Board

Peter Tijssen

New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Pouhere Taonga

Wellington Collegians Cricket Club Inc.

Terence Arnold

Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park

Hugh A. Fullarton

W. Shepherd

Friends of the Wellington Botanic Gardens Inc.

Bryan Bruce for the Lambton Residents Committee

Hannah Zwartz

Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture (Inc.)

Department of Conservation

Botanic Gardens of Wellington Advisory Board

R. Byrne

Tony Burton, Thorndon Society

(un-named)

Heritage Roses of New Zealand, Wellington Branch

Wellington Botanical Society

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