



DRAFT
Pukekura Park
Reserve Management Plan
2023



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 - Ngamotu community.

Special thanks go to the Pukekura Parks 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 of 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, and the park was 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 2.5ha 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 nine years in a row.

The park currently provides, amongst other attractions:



52 hectares of park



20 kilometres of pathways



3 playgrounds



1 premier sportsground



1 glasshouse fernery



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.





- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Gilbert St Entrance | 14 Sunken Dell | 27 Fred Parker Lawn | 40 Bowl Lake Bridge | 53 Brooklands Chimney |
| 2 Water Wheel | 15 Sports Ground | 28 Curators Office | 41 Brooklands Stage | 54 Brooklands Lawn |
| 3 Victoria St Entrance | 16 Cricket Nets | 29 Stainton Dell | 42 Bowl Lake | 55 Ambush Gully |
| 4 Playground | 17 King Fern Gully | 30 Stadium Entrance | 43 Scanlan Lookout | 56 Ancient Puriri Tree |
| 5 Palm Lawn | 18 Rogan St Entrance | 31 Eastern Lookout | 44 Bowl of Brooklands | 57 Large Ginkgo |
| 6 Sanders Gates | 19 Playground | 32 Poet's Bridge | 45 The Gables | 58 Maranui Homestead |
| 7 Japanese Torii | 20 Band Building | 33 Shortland St Entrance | 46 Kunming Garden | 59 List St Entrance |
| 8 Fountain Lake | 21 Fernery | 34 Boat Shed Bridge | 47 Kauri Grove | 60 Kaimata St Entrance |
| 9 Bellringer Pavilion | 22 Wisteria Pergola | 35 Monument Hill | 48 Brooklands Zoo | 61 Upper Maranui Gully |
| 10 Victoria Rd Entrance | 23 Tea House | 36 Upper Lake | 49 Old Curators House | 62 Exeter St Entrance |
| 11 Hatchery Lawn | 24 Rotunda | 37 Goodwin Dell | 50 Pinetum | 63 Upjohn St Entrance |
| 12 Cannon Hill | 25 Waterfall | 38 Rhododendron Dell | 51 Racecourse Entrance | 64 Chinese Collection |
| 13 Jubilee Fountain | 26 Main Lake | 39 Lily Lake & Cloud Sculpture | 52 Lower Maranui Gully | 65 Coronation Ave Entrance |

Titiro whakamuri, haere whakamua.

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

Ngāti Te Whiti alongside Tūparikino hapū are mana whenua over the area of Pukekura Park, located within the Ngāti Te Whiti rohe. Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tūparikino are hapū of the 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 Kawai
 - 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
 - Paraita
 - Wangoangoa
- Paiare – a toka representing the boundary of the Ngāti Tūparikino fishing grounds Te Tai-o-Rēhua (Tasman Sea)
- Māra kai (food gardens), 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 Whakamoumouurangi, 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 changed 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 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 and other taonga 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 Ta ranāki), Ruatupus (Pouakai), and Ruatawhito (Kaiteke) 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 Ātiāwa came under significant pressure to sell their land. In the 1840s and 1850s, Crown agents sought to purchase Te Ātiāwa 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 here. The seed for St Mary's Church was obtained from the Palatinate valley.

Two Norfolk Island pines planted in what is now Brooklands Park



1875

Pineyard and strawberry garden established in area of fields on southern side of what is now Station Gate



1876

Carrington's daughter Jane planted the first trees on the hill at the formal opening. The occasion is held at Duke Hill

Christchurch Botanic Gardens donated 2000 trees and shrubs, including ash, elm, chestnut, and plane. 100 young park trees were sent in exchange

Captain W.S. Messenger sent 330 pohutukawa trees from Pukekohe

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



1877

Poodle Man (large cuttings) are planted all around the grounds

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

1894

Major development in what is now Brooklands when Bell using box frame hedger abandoned late 1890s

1899

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



Native trees planted where the main path leads

1860

The house at Brooklands was abandoned as a result of the land wars. Park Herbert established on the ridge above the Sports Ground southern tennis courts



All buildings, including the house were burnt down



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

1875

Park created by the Botanical Garden and Public Recreation Ground Bill



1878 Main Lake formed by damming the stream

Permanent Custodian fixed at 20 shillings a week and a rent free cottage not built until 1881

Park called Victoria Park Reserve

1876

Mr. Spooner surveyed and laid out park plan

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

Formal park opening on Cannon Hill

Walk (Hughes Walk) constructed with the intention of making a lightfoot track for voluntary public work by the children



1879 Swimming club formed with a bathing house and spring board near the corner The House

1884 Original cast iron double entrance gates donated by Mr. Spind (now main park entry)

Big pond created on the Hutchery Lane

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

1885 First use of the Recreation Ground (Koriball)

First Brunton's project started with a gift of 25 pounds from Mrs. J. Paul

1889 Brunton King demolishes Cutfield's house and builds a first stone house (not looking like the villa) (now the Boat of Brooklands)

Mr. Newton King purchases Brooklands house

Sanctuary foundations damaged by vandals

Networks (Angley School) lay grounds (see challenge toward the Sandstead)

Chew Chang's flagstaff erected

First use of the Recreation Ground (Koriball)

1893 Paths and cannons installed on Cannon Hill

Construction of the Burshed and Bridge



Drinking fountain unveiled to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee



Mr. Newton King purchases Brooklands after lease finishes

1893

Foundation Lake clear construction, with the assistance of prison labour



1899

Foundation Lake clear construction, with the assistance of prison labour

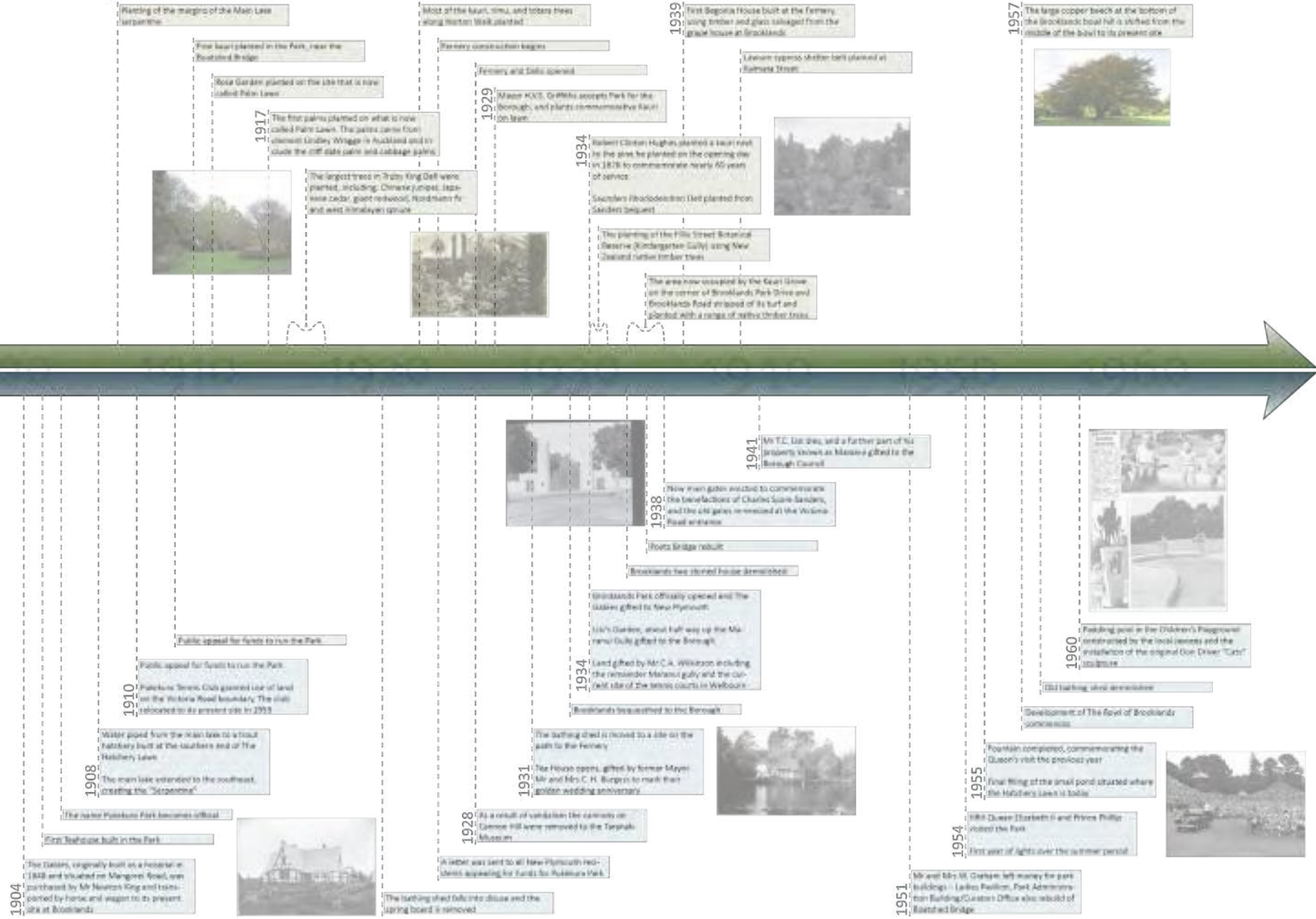


Captain Henry King RN allocated land he calls 'Brooklands' and develops it into a farm

1900-1960

Botanical History

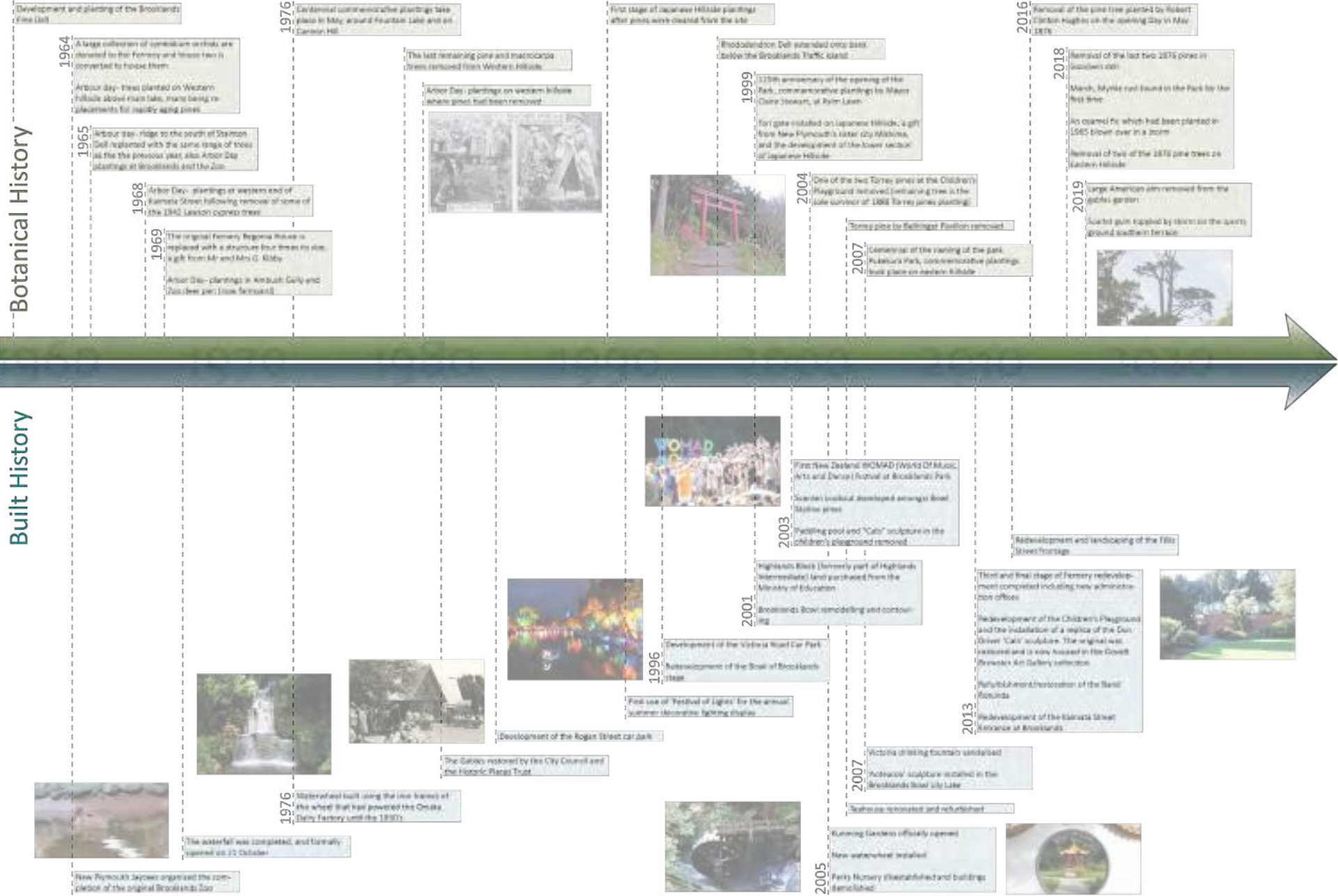
Built History



1960-2020

Botanical History

Built History





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

UNIQUE PARK CONSIDERATIONS



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. Some of these relate to the park's popularity, others are a result of the age of the park and some relate to its infrastructure and 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 garden 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 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 the priorities of the contemporary community 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 in their own right, 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.



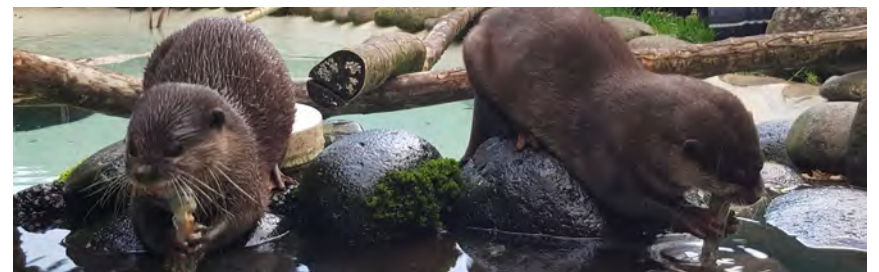
Sportsground

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 sport's 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.



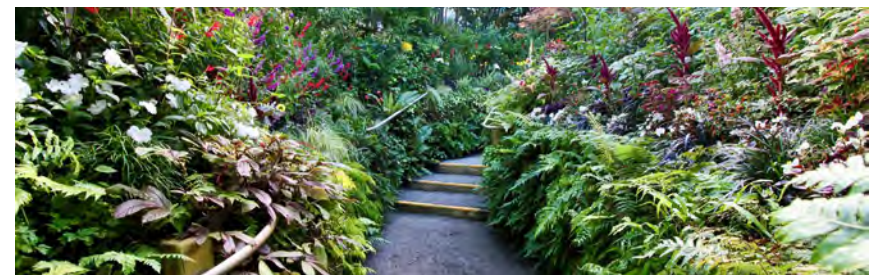
Friends of the Park

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

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

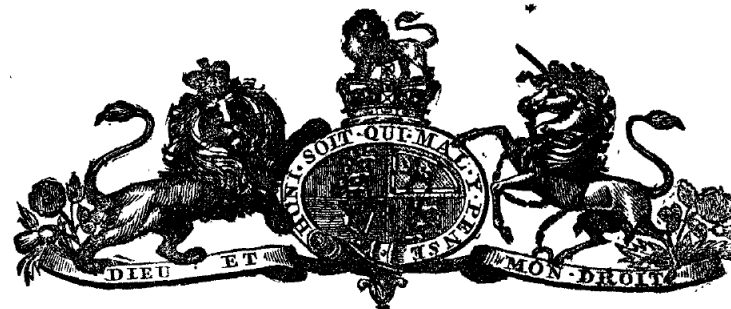
The Act by which the park was first formed and managed by a Board of Trustees until 1929, at which point the park was vested in the New Plymouth Borough Council.

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 easily 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 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 impact 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"> ○ Increase capacity to be nearer to 20,000 ○ Mitigate cost and performance issues around staging over the lake ○ Streamline accessibility and venue management infrastructure • Implement a suitable option for the Sportsground to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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"> ○ The Main Lake dam and spillway ○ Pathway lighting and security ○ Bellringer pavilion ○ Brooklands and Fillis St entrances ○ Staff operational areas
Interaction with Racecourse Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options to maximise connectivity with Racecourse Reserve and identify likely impacted areas of the park for development to complement the anticipated increased use of the park from the eastern side associated with the Tuarikino 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.

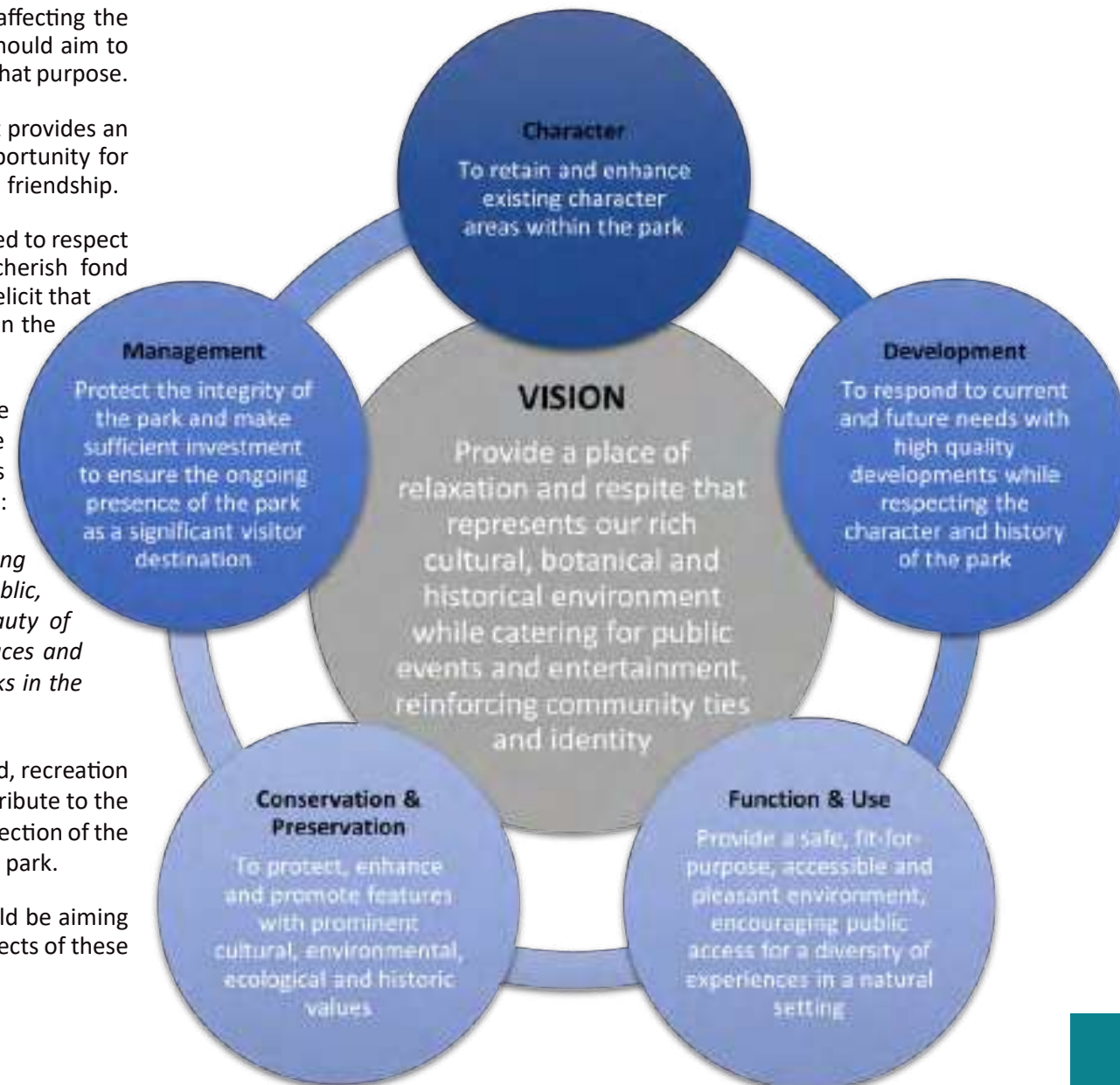
Pukekura Park is primarily a Recreation Reserve as defined under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) with three small Local Purpose Reserve areas set aside for community buildings at the Kindergarten, Brass Band and Scout Hall. The Act defines Recreation Reserves as being:

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 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 parks 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 	<p>Areas set aside for formal sporting activities with a park backdrop and facilities which complement the park's character.</p>
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 	<p>Areas of existing or regenerating native bush which is only managed to the extent needed to maintain the health of the plants and the safety of visitors and integrity of essential infrastructure.</p>
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 	<p>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.</p>

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 	<p>Areas set aside exclusively for staff use to support the management and maintenance of the park.</p>
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 accommodate visitors passing in both directions; and are durable and easily navigated by visitors of all abilities 	<p>Locations which have attractive vegetation in close proximity to paths and places. This vegetation is managed for attractiveness and can be of any type which fits the character of the space.</p>

POLICIES - MANAGING ACTIVITIES



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

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).



Royal Tour 1954

1.0 Character

1.1 HERITAGE & CULTURE

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>Legacy items that are identified in this management plan to be impacted by proposed development are limited to the original portion of the Bellringer Pavilion, former curators office (at sportsground location) and the Brooklands ticket office.</p> <p>Any legacy items impacted by development proposals may be assessed by an independent expert as to value and approach required as part of the project 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 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>

OBJECTIVE

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

1.2 INFORMATION & EDUCATION

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. |

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.

1.3 FURNITURE & BUILT FORMS

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. |

OBJECTIVE

To ensure new infrastructure is fitting, suitable, fit-for-purpose and consistent within the park area it is to be introduced into.

2.0 Function & Use

2.1 ACCESS

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 along suitable routes, such as from carparks to significant destinations, which cater for a wide range of abilities.
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.)

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.

2.2 CAMPING

POLICIES

- 2.2 (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.

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.

2.3 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

POLICIES

- 2.3 (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.
- 2.3 (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.
- 2.3 (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.
- 2.3 (d) Main Lake Boats Council may grant an agreement for a vendor to operate a boat rental service on the Main Lake.
- 2.3 (e) Friends Buggy The Friends of Pukekura Park may operate an electric 'buggy' service until such time as council considers it unsuitable.
- 2.3 (f) Zoo Refreshments An agreement may be granted for provision of non-alcoholic refreshments within or straddling the zoo boundary.
- 2.3 (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.

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.

2.4 DOMESTIC ANIMALS

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2.4 (a) | Dogs | Dogs are permitted within the park provided they are always on leash and under control. |
| 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, 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. |

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.

2.5 EVENTS

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 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). |

OBJECTIVE

Pukekura Park is a popular events location - particularly the sports ground 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.

2.6 SAFETY

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| 2.6 (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. |
| 2.6 (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. |

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 opportunities for harm coming from any failure of large trees etc.

2.7 RECREATION & USE

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---|
| 2.7 (a) | Benefits Prioritisation | The entire park is smokefree and vape-free. |
|---------|-------------------------|---|

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.

2.8 UTILITIES

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. |
|---------|----------------|---|

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.

2.9 VEHICLES

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 and remote control 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 and E-Bikes | Bicycles and e-bikes are only permitted in areas specifically set aside for their use such as dedicated and shared paths, Fillis St 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. |

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.

2.10 KEY & SPECIFIC PARK ACTIVITIES

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. |

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.

3.0 Conservation & Preservation

3.1 BIODIVERSITY & ECOLOGY

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. |

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.

3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

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. |

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.

3.3 PEST PLANTS, ANIMALS & DISEASES

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 3.3 (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. |
| 3.3 (b) | Methods | Methods used shall be those deemed most suitable by parks operational staff. |

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 program should be implemented where feasible.

3.4 WATER MANAGEMENT

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 3.4 (a) | Water Health | Water within the park shall be managed to maximise water quality and promote the health of the aquatic environment within existing constraints. Where possible, natural and preventative processes shall be used to maintain water quality. |
| 3.4 (b) | Stormwater Runoff | Stormwater runoff shall be managed so as to minimise sediment intrusion into the park waterways and lakes. |
| 3.4 (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. |
| 3.4 (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. |

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.

3.5 FLORA & FAUNA

POLICIES

3.5 (a)	Plant Succession	A succession and replacement plan shall be developed/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 the park ecology, character and users, and that is reflective of the historic variety of tree species within the park.
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.
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; or2. 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 Vegetation	Existing indigenous, endemic vegetation shall be retained and protected within the overall management and development goals and objectives of the park. Where appropriate native vegetation diversity 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.

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.

3.6 BROOKLANDS ZOO

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 3.6 (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. |
| 3.6 (b) | Development | Development of the zoo shall be consistent with the adopted Strategic Vision and associated concept plan. |

OBJECTIVE

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

4.1 MANA WHENUA INVOLVEMENT

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.

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 in the park and enhancement of visibility of a cultural presence within the park.

4.2 COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS (inc. Trees and Furniture)

POLICIES

4.2 (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.
4.2 (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.
4.2 (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.

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.

4.3 ENCROACHMENTS

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--|
| 4.3 (a) | General | Encroachments into the park from adjoining properties is 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. |
| 4.3 (b) | Existing Encroachments | Existing encroachment approvals (if any) shall be terminated within one year of this plan being approved by council. |
| 4.3 (c) | Removal Timeframe | All identified encroachments shall be removed within four (4) weeks of written notice being given to the encroaching party. |
| 4.3 (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. |

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.

4.4 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

POLICIES

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 4.4 (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:

<table border="0"><tr><td>1. Japanese Hillside across Fountain Lake</td><td>4. Scanlan’s Lookout over Bowl and beyond</td></tr><tr><td>2. Eastern Lookout towards Band Rotunda</td><td>5. Fountain Lake towards Torii Gate</td></tr><tr><td>3. Cannon Hill towards Mountain</td><td>6. Brooklands Arrival towards Lily Lake</td></tr></table> | 1. Japanese Hillside across Fountain Lake | 4. Scanlan’s Lookout over Bowl and beyond | 2. Eastern Lookout towards Band Rotunda | 5. Fountain Lake towards Torii Gate | 3. Cannon Hill towards Mountain | 6. Brooklands Arrival towards Lily Lake |
| 1. Japanese Hillside across Fountain Lake | 4. Scanlan’s Lookout over Bowl and beyond | | | | | | | |
| 2. Eastern Lookout towards Band Rotunda | 5. Fountain Lake towards Torii Gate | | | | | | | |
| 3. Cannon Hill towards Mountain | 6. Brooklands Arrival towards Lily Lake | | | | | | | |
| 4.4 (b) | 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. | | | | | | |

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.

4.5 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

POLICIES

- 4.5 (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.

OBJECTIVE

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

4.6 LEASES, LICENCES & EASEMENTS

POLICIES

- 4.6 (a) Existing 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:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pukekura Kindergarten | 5. Pukekura Tennis Club |
| 2. Pukekura Scout Group | 6. Taranaki Cricket |
| 3. New Plymouth Brass | 7. Lions Club "Train"* |
| 4. Taranaki Society of the Arts | |

* The vehicle is stored in a council building on Racecourse Reserve, but takes tours through the park

- 4.6 (b) New 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.

- 4.6 (c) Residential No new private residential agreements shall be entered into within the park. Upon termination or expiration of the current residential tenancy for the Victoria Rd 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.

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.

4.7 FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES & AMENITIES

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 4.7 (a) | Sportsground | Maintain the sportsground as a premier sporting facility capable of hosting suitable international, national and regional events. |
| 4.7 (b) | Sportsground Use | Allow casual use of the sportsground when not in use, or being prepared, for a booked event. |
| 4.7 (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. |
| 4.7 (d) | Retention | Only retain such buildings and structures which contribute to the public enjoyment, use and appreciation of the park. |

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.

4.8 GRAZING

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---|
| 4.8 (a) | Grazing | Grazing of any kind is not permitted in the park with the exception of zoo animals within the zoo boundaries. |
|---------|---------|---|

OBJECTIVE

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

4.9 VOLUNTEERS & STAKEHOLDERS

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|
| 4.9 (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. |

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.

4.10 TOOLS & VEHICLES

POLICIES

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--|
| 4.10 (a) | Operational Use | Tools and vehicles used by the parks team within the park should be as quiet and unobtrusive as possible where viable. Electric and/or low-impact items should be considered when tools and vehicles come up for renewal if suitable and economic options are available. |
|----------|-----------------|--|

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.

5.0 Development

5.1 ACQUISITION & DISPOSAL

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 5.1 (a) | Land Retention | No land currently identified as part of the park shall be disposed of, alienated or sold. |
| 5.2 (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. |

OBJECTIVE

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

5.2 DEVELOPMENT

POLICIES

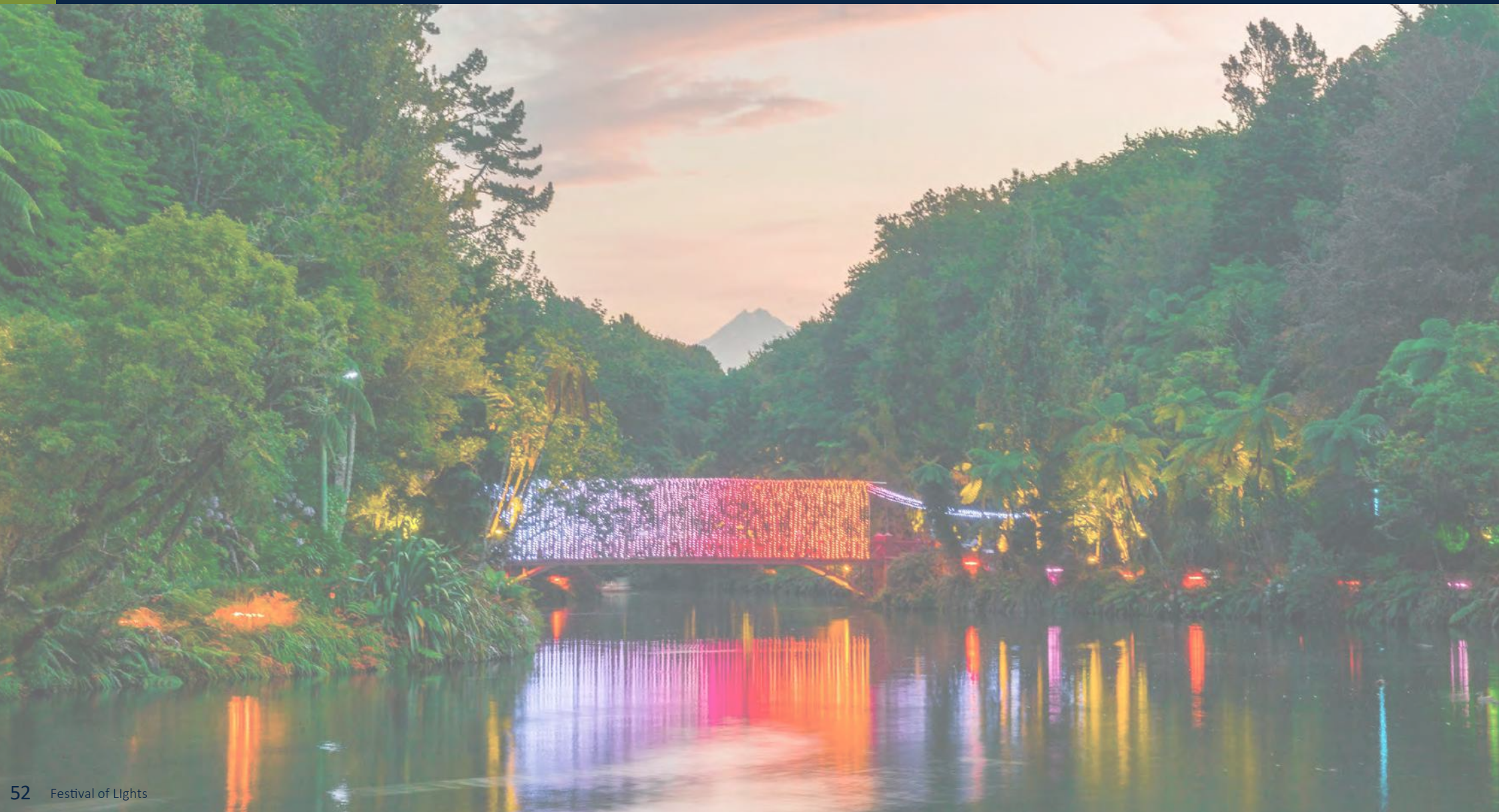
- | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 5.2 (a) | Future Development | The park may be developed so as to give effect to the policies within this management plan. |
| 5.2 (b) | Consultation | Where developments will have a significant impact on the existing character and/or use of the park, 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. |

OBJECTIVE

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



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 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



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 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 or halt every 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 thirty 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
Bellringer Pavilion & Fillis St Upgrades	Large	Renew Bellringer pavilion and update Fillis St entrance area including new dugout and scoreboard nb. Bellringer replacement driven by safety considerations	1
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	2
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 storage of equipment and resources and works associated with the park	4
Cannon Hill Upgrade	Medium	Upgrade Cannon Hill as a more inviting visitor location	5
Tea House Plaza Upgrade	Large	Upgrade the Tea House, dock and immediate surrounds to improve the overall visitor experience	6
Canopy walk	Partner	Develop a canopy walk that connect the zoo to the surrounding native forest and provides educational canopy experience	6
Brooklands Terracing	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity nearer to 20,000 and improve performer/audience connectivity	7
Brooklands Lake Stage	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity and create quicker and more cost effective temporary stage infrastructure over lake	7
Brooklands Entry Improvements	Medium	Update Brooklands Rd entrance and parking	7
Lake Edge Protection	Medium	Work around lake edges to retain embankments and protect pathways	7
Victoria Road Entrance	Medium	Removal of Victoria Rd house and upgrades to public entry and car parking in this location	8

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 gravel renewed every year is 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. 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 St 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 Drive would be reformatted as a shared surface, making it more of an equal priority for 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 will determine how the concept works, and to gather information on what the community thinks of this activity in this location. If the trial period is successful, a more permanent scenario will be implemented with more investment in the building and grounds to make them fit-for-purpose for the activity. The surrounding gardens will nevertheless be thinned to allow 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 St 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 1950's 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.

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 sports ground 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 St
- Ability and infrastructure to host stalls etc. for events such as games and festival of the 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 St Entrance

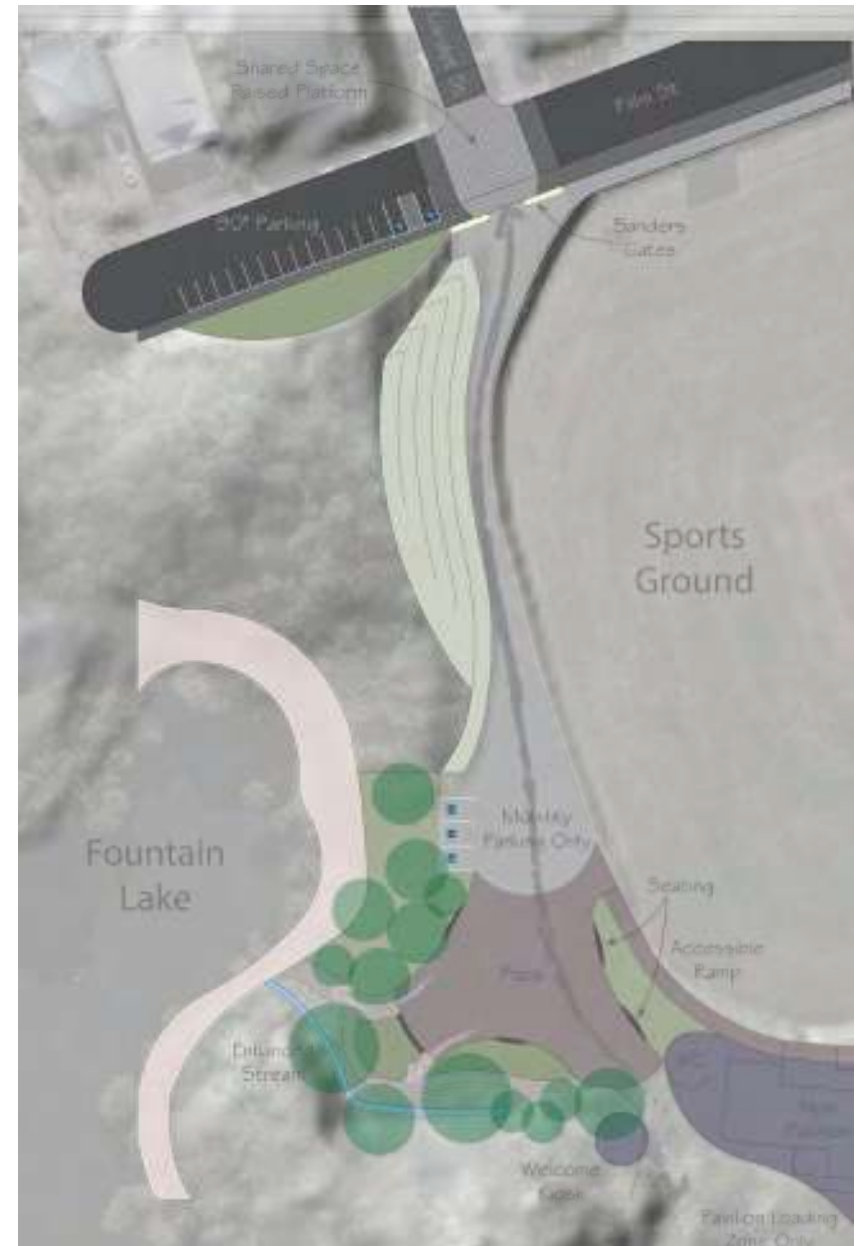
Removing the majority of public vehicles from this space is a priority to enhance the experience of what is considered to be the primary park entrance.

- 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.

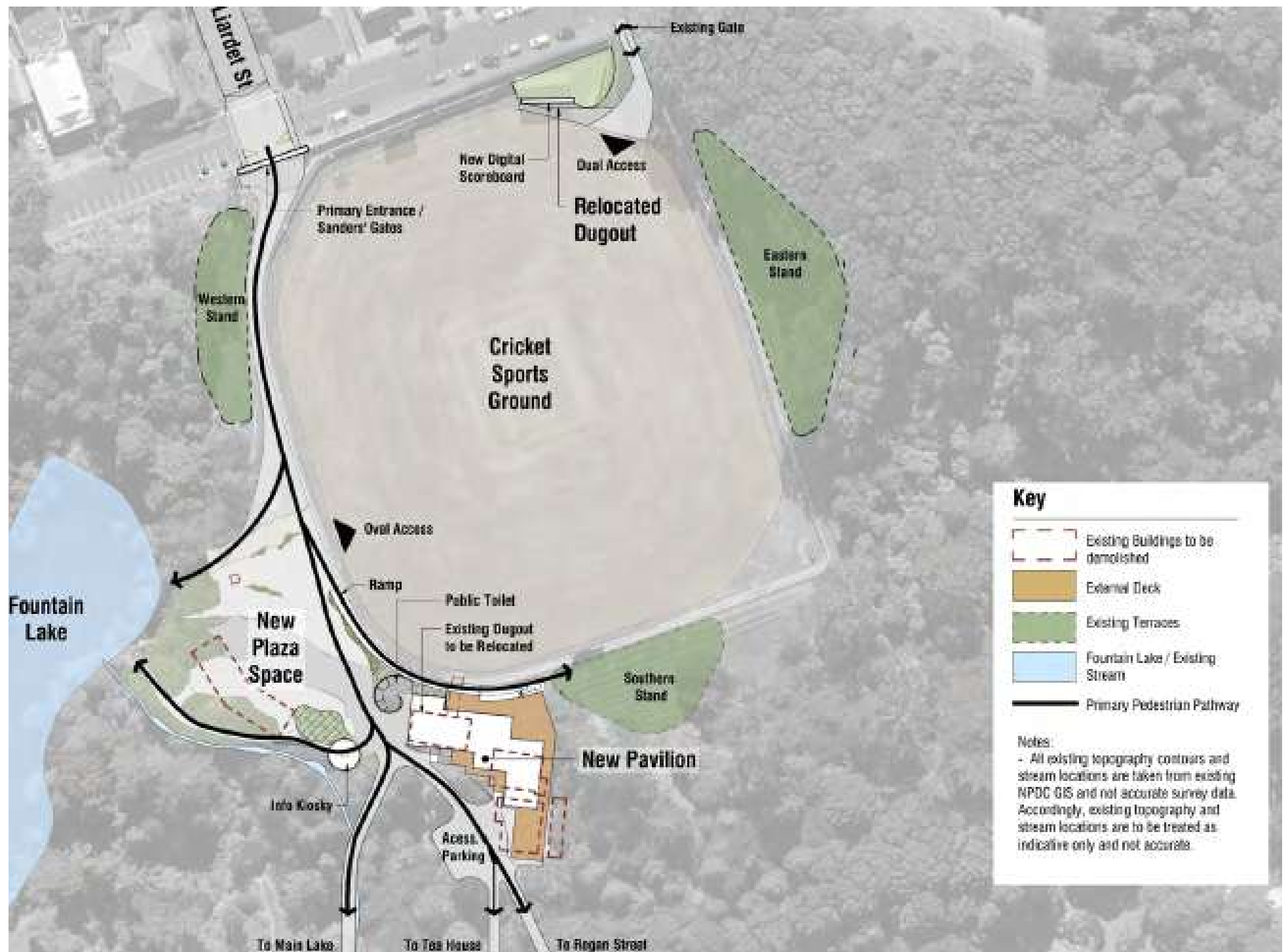
Upgrades to the surfaces and other materials would further reinforce the change in nature of the space, and provide a more welcoming entry experience which makes wayfinding opportunities much clearer for visitors.

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.



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, fountain and Cannon Hill is one of the most critical locations in the park. It is a 'pivot point' for people using the park as it is a welcoming pause point, and 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 incompatible 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.

Cannon Hill

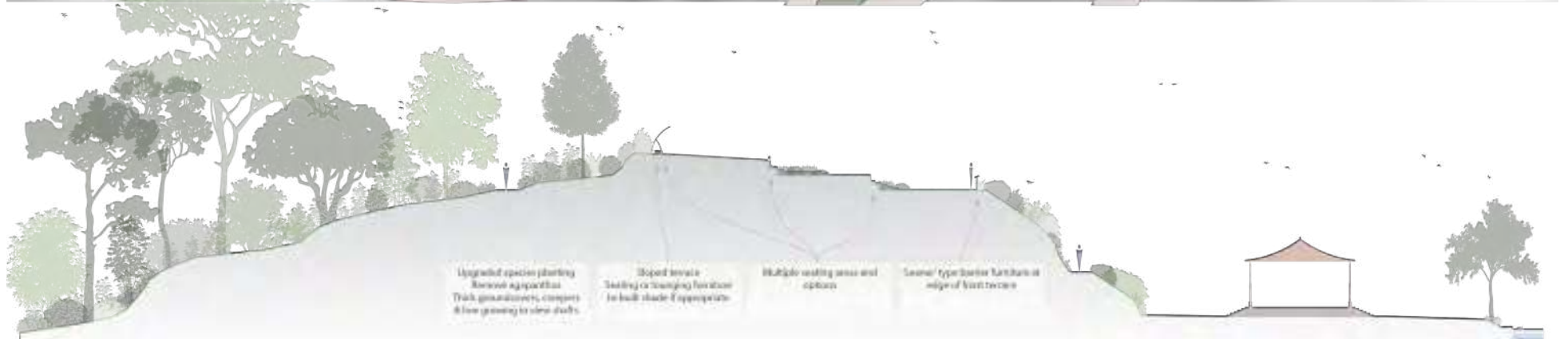
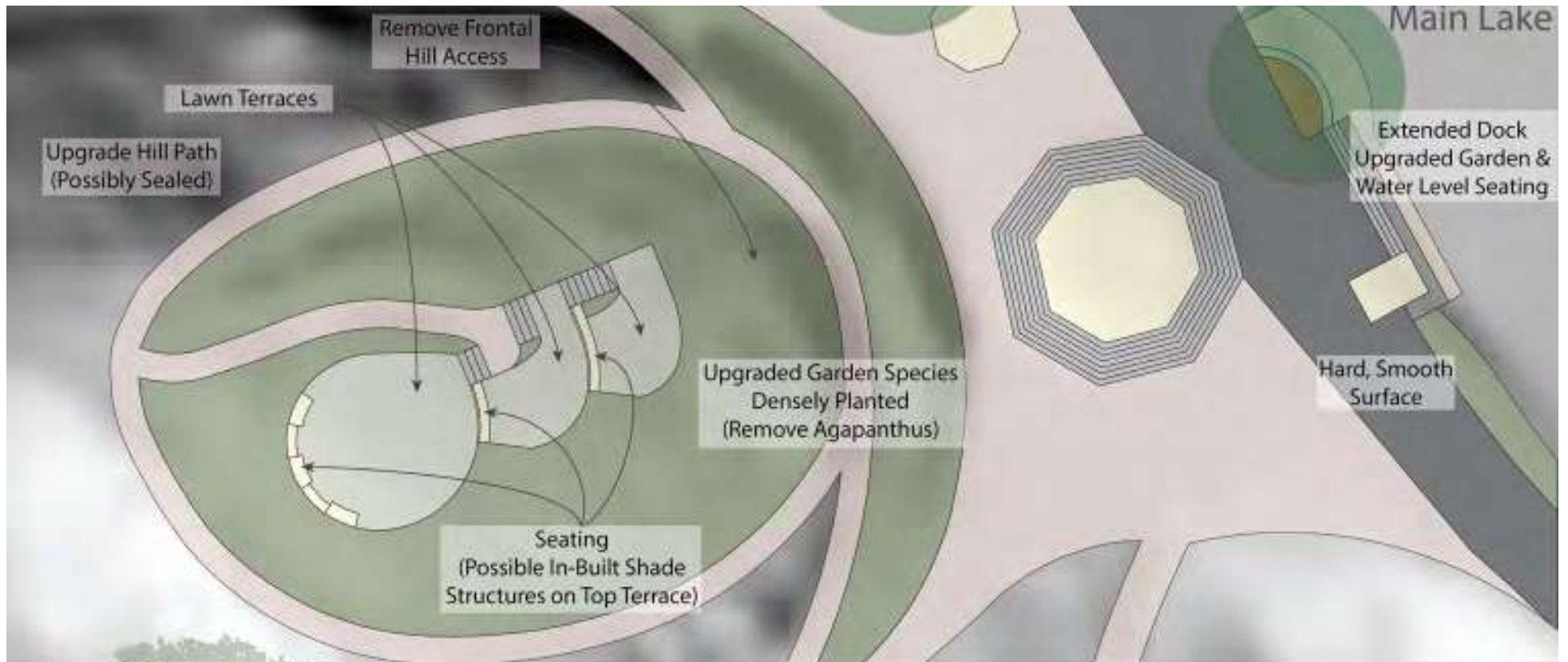
- Upgrade the paths leading up to the hill to make them more durable, welcoming and obvious
- Create terraced areas, seating and look-out spots on top of the hill to make the most of the outlook and accommodate multiple people
- Adapt the hill vegetation to be more natural and fitting, as well as enabling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

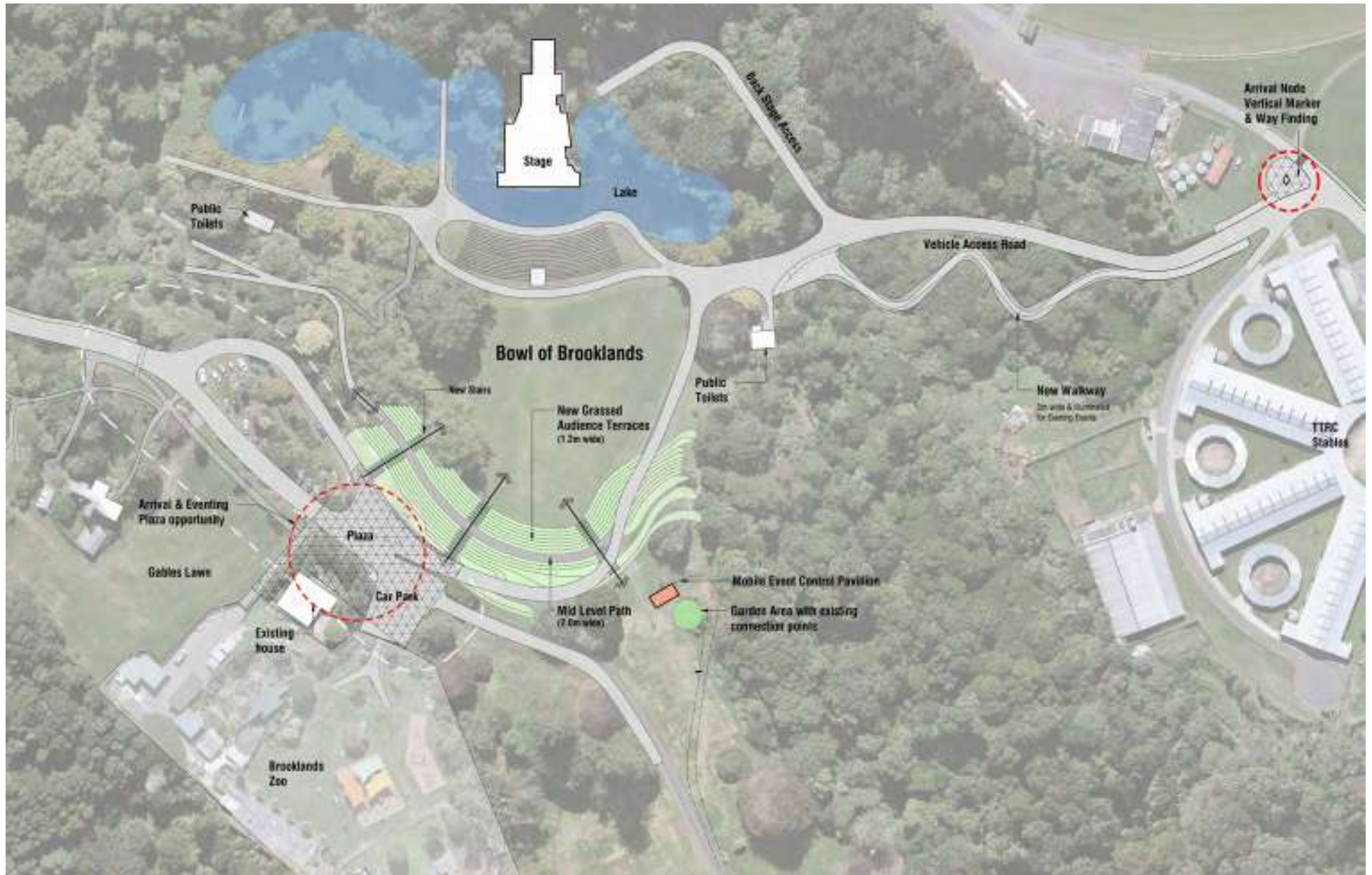
Therefore, what council has looked at is to see if there is a way to keep abreast of contemporary event requirements while still keeping the essence of the Bowl, such as the amphitheatre landscape and natural park setting. The primary changes would be:

- 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 for the last 75 of the 88 years since Brooklands became part of the park, that 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 over half a century ago the zoo has undergone multiple transformations as infrastructure and animal husbandry practices and requirements have evolved.

The long-term vision for Brooklands Zoo is to enhance connections between the zoo and the broader Pukekura Park and Brooklands environments. By doing this the zoo will feel more embedded within the landscape setting and build a basis for a more cohesive thematic concept that will make sense to visitors.

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 will be improved in line with best practice animal welfare, and more efficient animal husbandry and keeper movement and servicing will be provided for.

The zoo's animal collection will be rationalised around the core flora and fauna characteristic of social species. This provides an opportunity for the zoo collections to be populated with species that are more adept at coping with the noise and activity which occurs in this location within the park.

Animal habitats will focus on elevating the link between the public and the habitat landscapes represented within the zoo environment; to give an impression to the visitor of the interwoven nature of the world.

Due to its size, the main role of Brooklands Zoo within the regional context will be of advocacy and education. To spark 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.

The key direction provided for within the draft Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision are as follows:

- To rationalise animal collections around core themes that enable a clearer story to be told to visitors
- To reduce the range of species held at the zoo and to focus on social species that are more adept at coping with the surrounding multi-use venue that is located at Brooklands Park/Bowl
- To upgrade current exhibits that are deteriorating and not likely to meet Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) requirements in the short term
- To invest in best practice zoo design animal habitats that provide for high quality animal welfare through naturalistic exhibits
- Provide for updated education and learning spaces, including learning through naturalistic play that complements the animal habitats
- Continuation of support for local and global conservation initiatives
- Partnering with East Taranaki Environment Trust (ETET) in the Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility proposed for Inglewood on council land



Conceptual Layout

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 Burgess' also donated a playground in Wallace Place, and five hectares of land and a family home which would become Burgess Park.

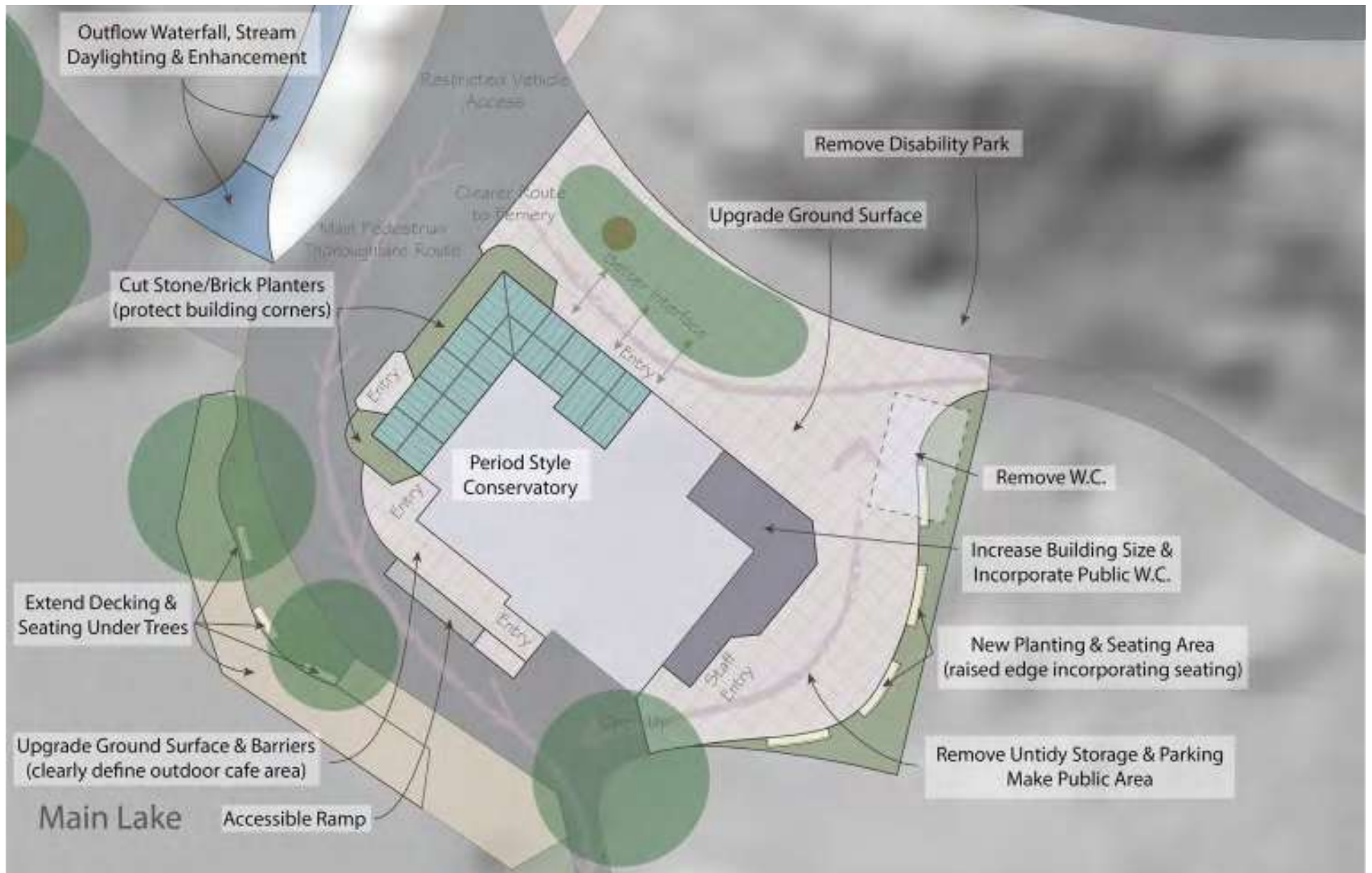
The Tea House has been modified a number of times over the years to meet evolving demands. Changes include internal refurbishments and the addition of a toilet block; as well as numerous external landscaping changes.

Tea House & Surrounds

- Create an all-weather dining option by building a period 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 incorporating 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.

- Secure, accessible location for FoPP 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 by Band Building at the end of Rogan St. This will enable:

- Drying area for wet weather gear
- Wash down area 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 on the viewshafts may be trimmed or removed to retain the views.



Priority Viewshafts

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 based 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



Flooding at Waterwheel

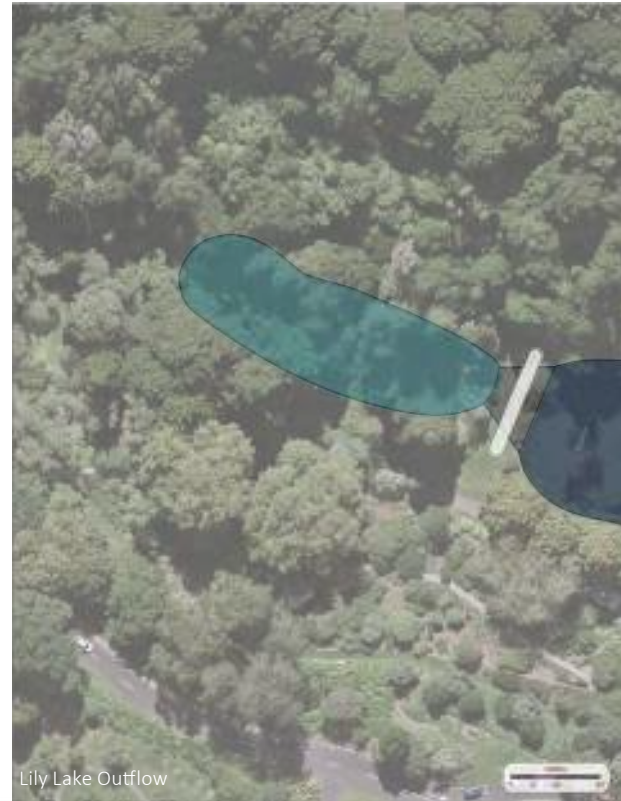


Natural Overflow Example

Potential Wetland Locations



Main Lake Top End



Lily Lake Outflow

Open Water
Wetland

Egmont Restoration Planting Guide recommends the following native species:

Trees	Cabbage Tree	Shrubs	Karamu, Swamp Coprosma
Grasses	Tanzeo, Swamp Millet	Rushes	Giant Rush, <i>Juncus planifolius</i>
Herbs	Raupo, Hachabeke	Ferns	Swamp Kikio
Sedges	Machaerina, Erika, Swamp Sedge, Coastal Cutty Grass, Sharp Spike Sedge, Koro, Kuawa, <i>Isolepis distigmata</i>		



Cabbage Tree
Cordyline australis



Harakeke
Phormium tenax



Swamp Kikio
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

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 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, safety considerations and 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 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 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
- 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 (currently being updated based on earlier report)

Appendix E – Key Native Ecosystem Summary (currently being updated)

A - Pukekura Park Land Parcels



Title Plan - LT 416954

Survey Number LT 416954
Surveyor Reference 4820.nzt
Surveyor Colin Robert Jackson
Survey Firm Bland & Jackson Surveyors Ltd
Surveyor Declaration

Survey Details

Dataset Description Lot 1 being Lot 2 DP 5439, Lots 1 and 2 DP 6095, Lots 2 and 3 DP 335457, Lot 1 DP 9521, Lot 1 DP 1361, Lot 2 DP 19071, Lot 27 DP 4443, Lot 1 DP 15913, Parts Lot 1 DP 5670; Sections 1066, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1104, 1106 to 1108, 1110 to 1116, 1124 to 1126, 1130 to 1136, 1143 to 1157, 1161 to 1177, 1185 to 1195, 1203 to 1212, 1218 to 1226, 1234 to 1243, 1257 to 1262, 2380, 2381, 2415 and 2416; Part Sections 1064, 1065, 1085, 1105, 1140, 1180, 1227, 1244, 1254, 1255, 1256 and 1263, Parts Sections 1109 and 1129, Part Section L and Parts Section M, and Part Closed Street, Town of New Plymouth; Part Section X New Plymouth Town Belt; Sections 2, 207 and 238 Parts Sections 34, 35 and 48 Fitzroy District and Section 1 SO 414215.

Status Initiated
Land District Taranaki
Submitted Date
Survey Class Class I Cadastral Survey
Survey Approval Date
Deposit Date

Territorial Authorities
 New Plymouth District

Comprised In

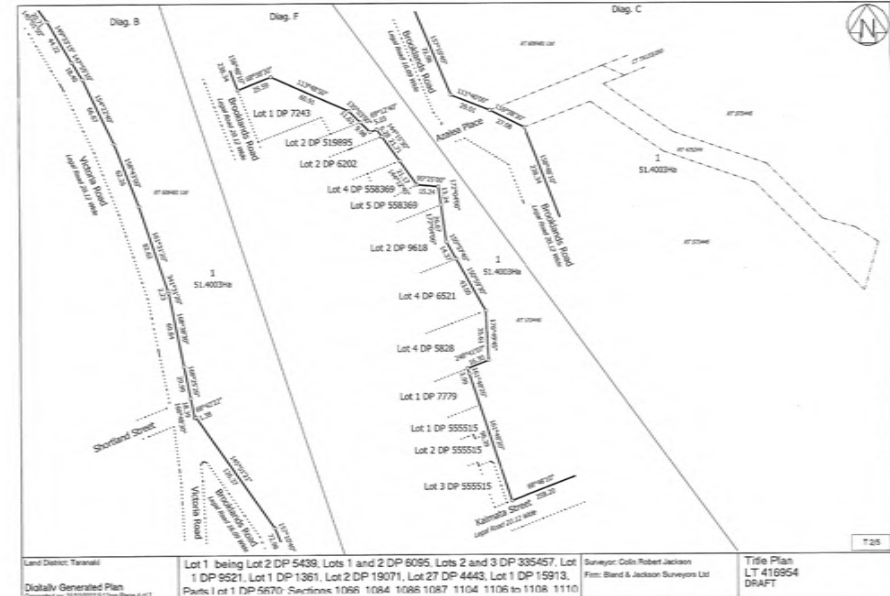
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 RT 475244



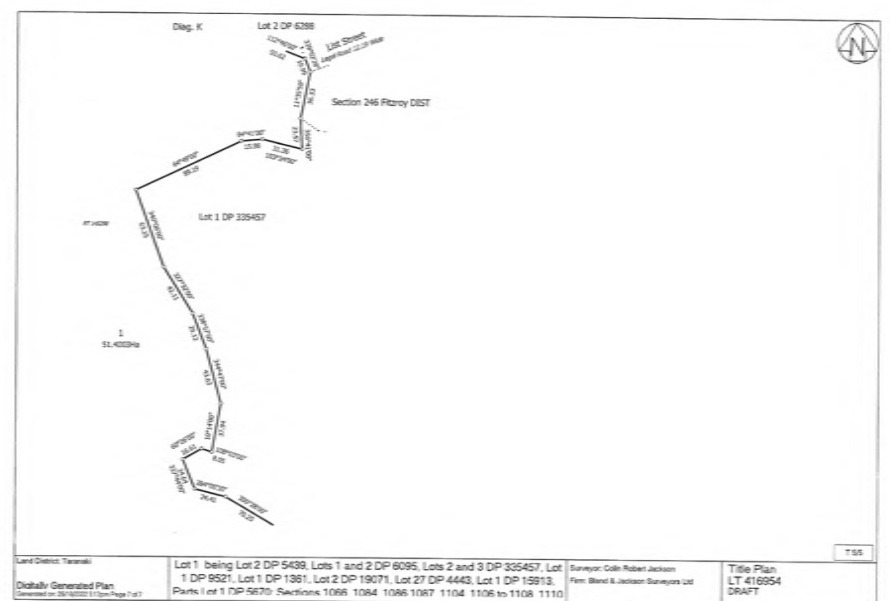
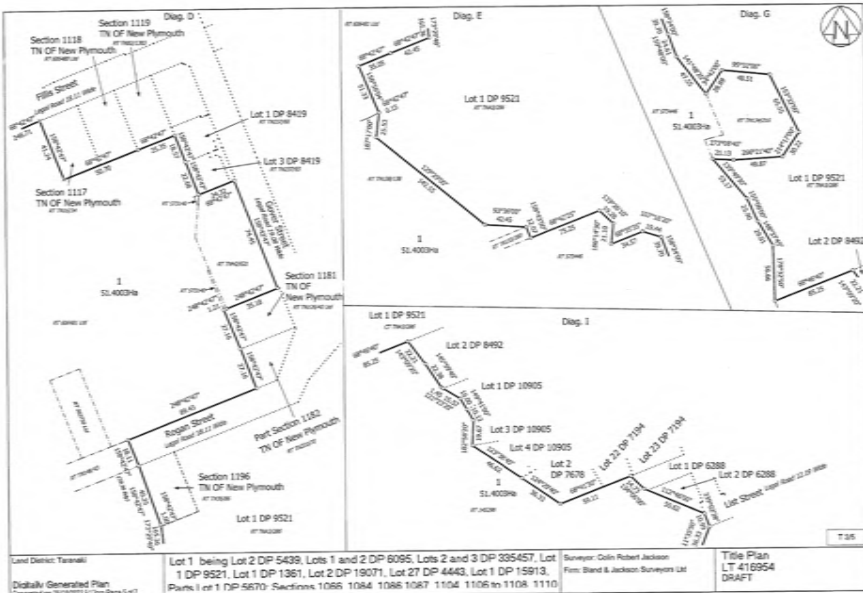
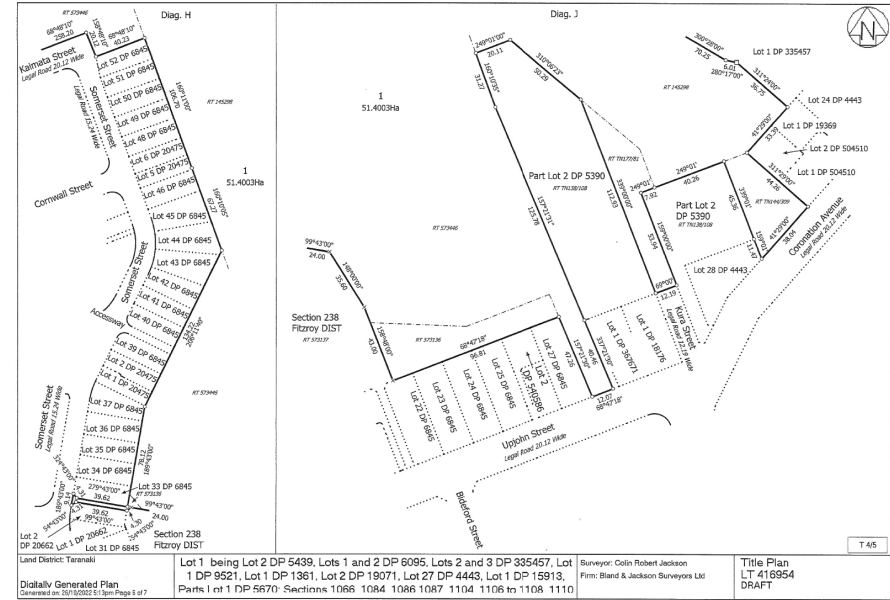
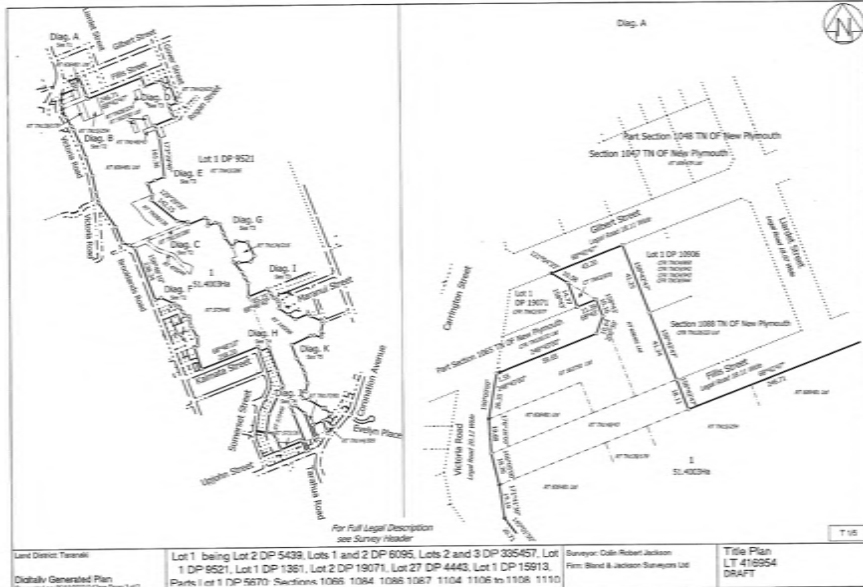
Title Plan - LT 416954

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	RT Reference
Lot 1 Deposited Plan 416954	Fee Simple Title	51.4003 Ha	465182
Total Area		51.4003 Ha	

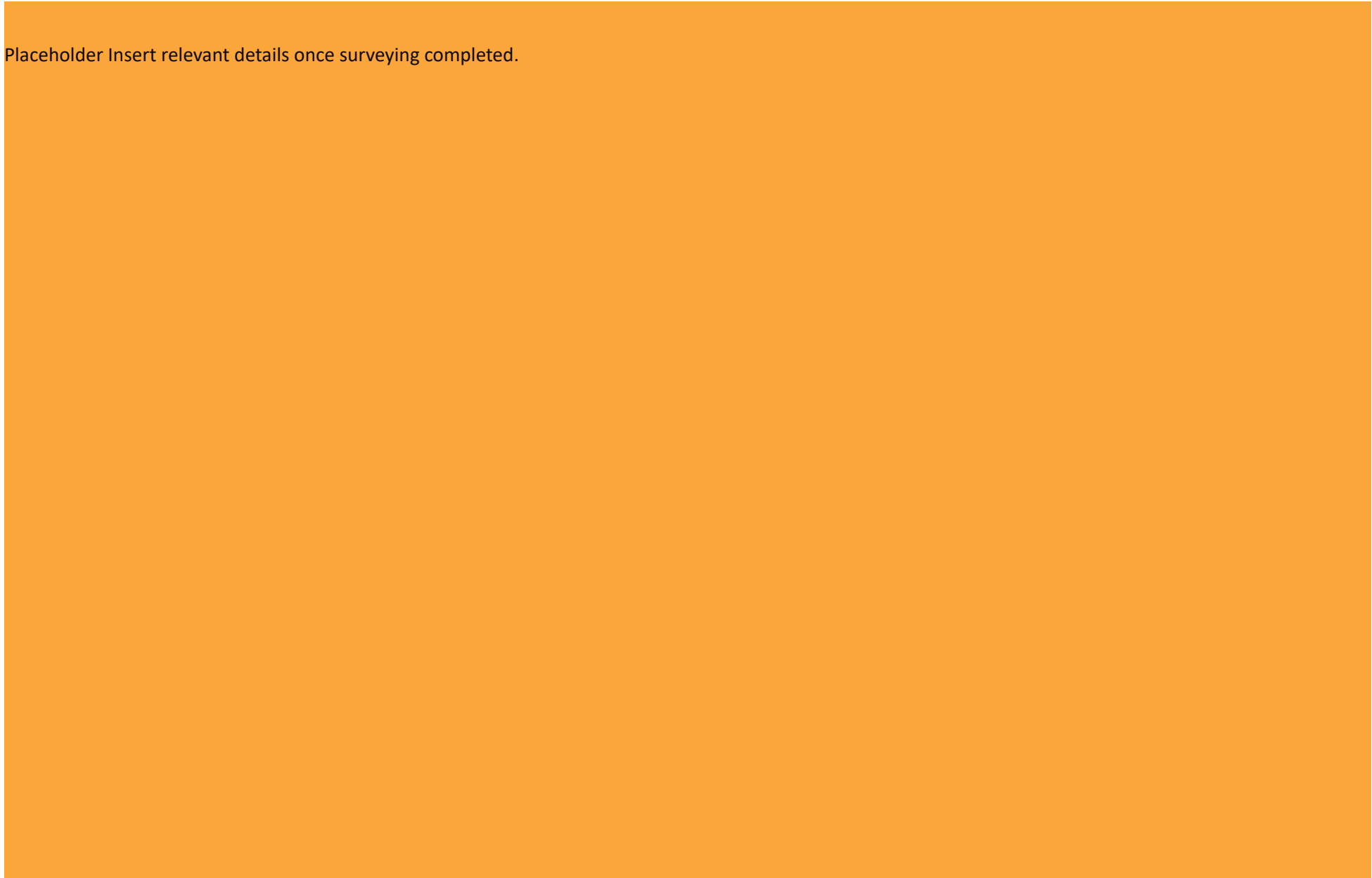


Land District: Taranaki
 Lot 1 being Lot 2 DP 5439, Lots 1 and 2 DP 6095, Lots 2 and 3 DP 335457, Lot 1 DP 9521, Lot 1 DP 1361, Lot 2 DP 19071, Lot 27 DP 4443, Lot 1 DP 15913, Parts Lot 1 DP 5670; Sections 1066, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1104, 1106 to 1108, 1110 to 1116, 1124 to 1126, 1130 to 1136, 1143 to 1157, 1161 to 1177, 1185 to 1195, 1203 to 1212, 1218 to 1226, 1234 to 1243, 1257 to 1262, 2380, 2381, 2415 and 2416; Part Sections 1064, 1065, 1085, 1105, 1140, 1180, 1227, 1244, 1254, 1255, 1256 and 1263, Parts Sections 1109 and 1129, Part Section L and Parts Section M, and Part Closed Street, Town of New Plymouth; Part Section X New Plymouth Town Belt; Sections 2, 207 and 238 Parts Sections 34, 35 and 48 Fitzroy District and Section 1 SO 414215.
 Surveyor: Colin Robert Jackson
 Firm: Bland & Jackson Surveyors Ltd
 Title Plan LT 416954 DRAFT



A - Pukekura Park Land Parcels

Placeholder Insert relevant details once surveying completed.



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' It was 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, and then occupation
1845	The farm was 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 Pa (?) 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 Pa site as there are several (kumara?) pits still to be seen
1861	February, Captain King's only son, a Captain in the Volunteer rifles, 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 Poets Bridge
1874	Captain Henry King dies
1874	George Cutfield, his 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 to be the last bit of legislation passed by the Provincial Government, and was then validated by the Colonial Government on 18 September of that year) July 30, was the 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 could 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, a 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 1860's 300 young Puriri trees were sent in exchange Captain W.B. Messenger sent 320 Pohutakawa trees from Pukearuhe 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' becomes the order of the day and continues 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 curators 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 Poets 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 and a rent free, three roomed cottage with half an acre of ground</p> <p>A pleasure boat was presented by Mr Hirst</p> <p>Fund raising continues</p> <p>December, Fookes donated some swans</p>
1879	<p>January, a swimming club 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 then 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 spring board 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 donate 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 damage Hugh's ornamental pond, and a large number of russian carp were lost</p> <p>Also in 1883 a 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 today's Sportsground</p>
1883	<p>April 24, J.T. Davis makes 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 offers 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 Poets 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 Poets 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	<p>February, Chew Chong offered to present a flagstaff to the park</p> <p>March 14, the last of the alabaster nymphs (sylphs) toppled into the lake</p> <p>April, Chew Chong's flagstaff erected</p> <p>First use of the Sportsground for football practice</p> <p>June 15, two cast iron (name?) plates arrived from Auckland</p>
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 bandstand to be built near Flagstaff Hill for cost estimates
1886	<p>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"</p> <p>By July of this year after seven weeks of hand excavation the main lake had been extended to the south of Poets Bridge by more than an acre</p> <p>October 25, the flagstaff was hit by lightning</p>
1886	November, fireworks display raised ten pounds ten shillings toward the bandstand, giving the Board sufficient money to start the project
1887	<p>March 1, bandstand earthworks completed and building started by contractor Mr H. Hooker</p> <p>Stand for a cannon presented by W. Skinner</p> <p>April, large portions of the bandstand foundations damaged by vandals</p>
1888	Mr Newton King purchases lease for Brooklands
1889	<p>Richard Cock, S. Avann, and B. Tooke buy up most of Brooklands estate</p> <p>Newton King demolishes Cutfield's house and builds a two story house overlooking the valley with a swamp at the bottom - now the Bowl of Brooklands</p> <p>First major development of the Sportsground underway, and called The Recreation Grounds</p> <p>October, park custodian Darby Claffey works on Sportsground turf establishment, including turfing of the terraces</p>
1890	Robert Hughes Snr. obtains 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 help complete the Liardet St entrance. (These gates were shifted to the start of Hughes Walk to enable construction of new main gates in 1938)
1891	<p>March, Band Rotunda roof completed in time for the Taranaki Jubilee Celebrations</p> <p>September, J.T. Davis found dead in the lake, opposite the bathing shed</p>
1892	<p>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</p> <p>December 15, the first cricket match held on The Recreation Ground</p>
1893	<p>Fountain Lake dam construction, with the assistance of prison labour</p> <p>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 cannon's on Cannon Hill. The construction of the original Boatshed Bridge and boatshed</p>

1896	Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands after lease finishes
1897	The drinking fountain was constructed to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and unveiled on June 22 by the 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, survived the Lands Wars, then was purchased by Mr Newton King, carefully demolished on its site in the grounds of the present New Plymouth Girls High School, transported by horse and wagon and faithfully 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 becomes 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 houses of the Fernery
1927	Fernery roofs with ponga supports constructed
1927	July, Mr Newton King dies
1928	January 28, Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths opens 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 accepts park for the Borough Council, and plants 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 opens 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 1940's To be found in this garden is a very large <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> probably planted in the 1880's 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 dies
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 storied house demolished
1937	Poets 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 dies, 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 starts work in the Park
1949-1951	Children's playground site cleared of macrocarpa trees and initial developments take place
1951	Mr and Mrs W. Graham left money for park buildings: the ladies pavilion, administration building/curators office also 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 Queens 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 commences. 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 donates 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	Arbour 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 starts 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 1930's 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 (named at this time '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 begins George Fuller retires as curator of Pukekura Park
1990	Anthony Joines takes over role of curator, and is in the role till April 1994
1993	The first stage of plantings on 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 holds this role till 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 is in this role till 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 sports ground</p> <p>The first New Zealand WOMAD festival 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>Construction of Kunming Garden starts October/November</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 Gardens 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>January Chris Connolly takes 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 Bowl 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 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>January Chris Connolly retires as park manager</p> <p>Kristian Davies takes over as park lead</p> <p>February, Large American elm removed from the gables garden</p> <p>Sports Ground Eastern and Southern terraces new timber retaining walls installed</p> <p>May, A storm topples a scarlet gum on the sports ground southern terrace</p>
2022	<p>August Kristian Davies resigns 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 St) 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

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 Curators Office			1951-52	Constructed following a bequest from the estate of Leah and Walter Graham.	3
Site Only - Probable Well			?	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
Main Lake Landing Steps and Platform			1917	Completed December 1917, designed by architect Frank Messenger.	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
Brooklands Ticket Office			1965	Donated by the New Plymouth Lions Club in 1965.	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 and surrounding circumstances.

For clarity, the items that are identified in this management plan to be impacted by proposed development are limited to the original portion of the Bellringer Pavillion, former curators office (at sportsground location) and the Brooklands ticket office.

D - Botanical Information (currently being updated)

E - Key Native Ecosystem Summary (currently being updated)



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

**New Plymouth District Council
Pukekura Park
Reserve Management Plan
Version 1.0
2023**

To be reviewed no later than 2033

PUKEKURA PARK