



# HAGLEY PARK/BOTANIC GARDENS MASTER PLAN

2007



**CHRISTCHURCH**  
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# HAGLEY PARK/BOTANIC GARDENS MASTER PLAN 2007



*~ valuing the past, appreciating the present and preparing  
for the future ~*

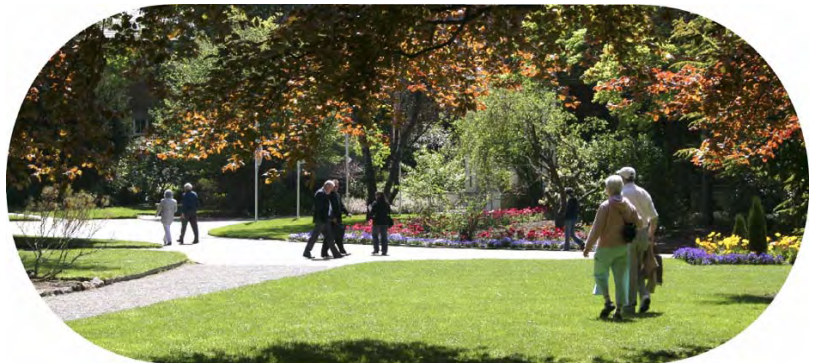


Sheep grazing in Hagley Park in 1910 (cropped). Reproduced with permission of Christchurch City Libraries, File Reference: CCL PhotoCD 4, IMG0032

Contemporary Hagley Park



The present day in the  
Christchurch Botanic Gardens



Floral beds in the Botanic  
Gardens early in the Twentieth  
Century

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The land commonly known as Hagley Park, ... , shall be reserved for ever as a public park, and shall be open for the recreation and enjoyment of the public

(From Section 4, *The Canterbury Association Reserves Ordinance, Session V., No. 2 (October 1855)*)



## ***Dedication***



This Master Plan is dedicated to Dr David R. Given BSc(Hons), PhD, FLS, AHRIH(NZ), CTheol, AFIAP. David, in his capacity as the Botanical Services Curator for the Christchurch City Council from October 2003 to November 2005, was a key member of the team responsible for preparing the plan. In particular, David contributed the vision and content specifically relating to the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.

## ***Acknowledgements***

There has been a wealth of input by many Christchurch City Council staff to assist the following people in the development of this new initial draft planning document. The two key people have been:

- Derek Roozen (overall plan preparation and Hagley Park input)
- David Given (Botanic Gardens input)

Also, the input of these staff, in particular, to the master plan, and/or the Hagley Park and Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plans that are closely linked to this plan, is acknowledged: Jenny Moore (landscape/layout analysis), Crispin Schurr (building concepts), Islay McLeod (events), Lyall Matchett and Kevin Collier (sport and recreation), Hannah Lewthwaite and Amanda Ohs (heritage), John Allen (buildings and leases) and Michael Thomson (roading).

Thank you, too, to the many others who offered comments and advice.

## ***Foreword***

The purpose of this document is to integrate the planning of Hagley Park (the 'Park') and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens (the 'Botanic Gardens' or 'Gardens') to ensure that the development, management and use of these highly valued metropolitan open space areas is undertaken in the best possible way well into the future.

It encapsulates the direction proposed to be taken from this point on for the development and use of the Park and the Gardens. Much of this will be the continuation of the management that has, to date, conserved the intrinsic values of these areas. There is the opportunity, though, to further enhance the public benefit to be derived from the development and use of these areas without compromising the values that are held dear. This plan lists a number of projects that will contribute to achieving this. They have been evaluated in the public arena, with submissions received from public consultation of the draft plan in 2006.

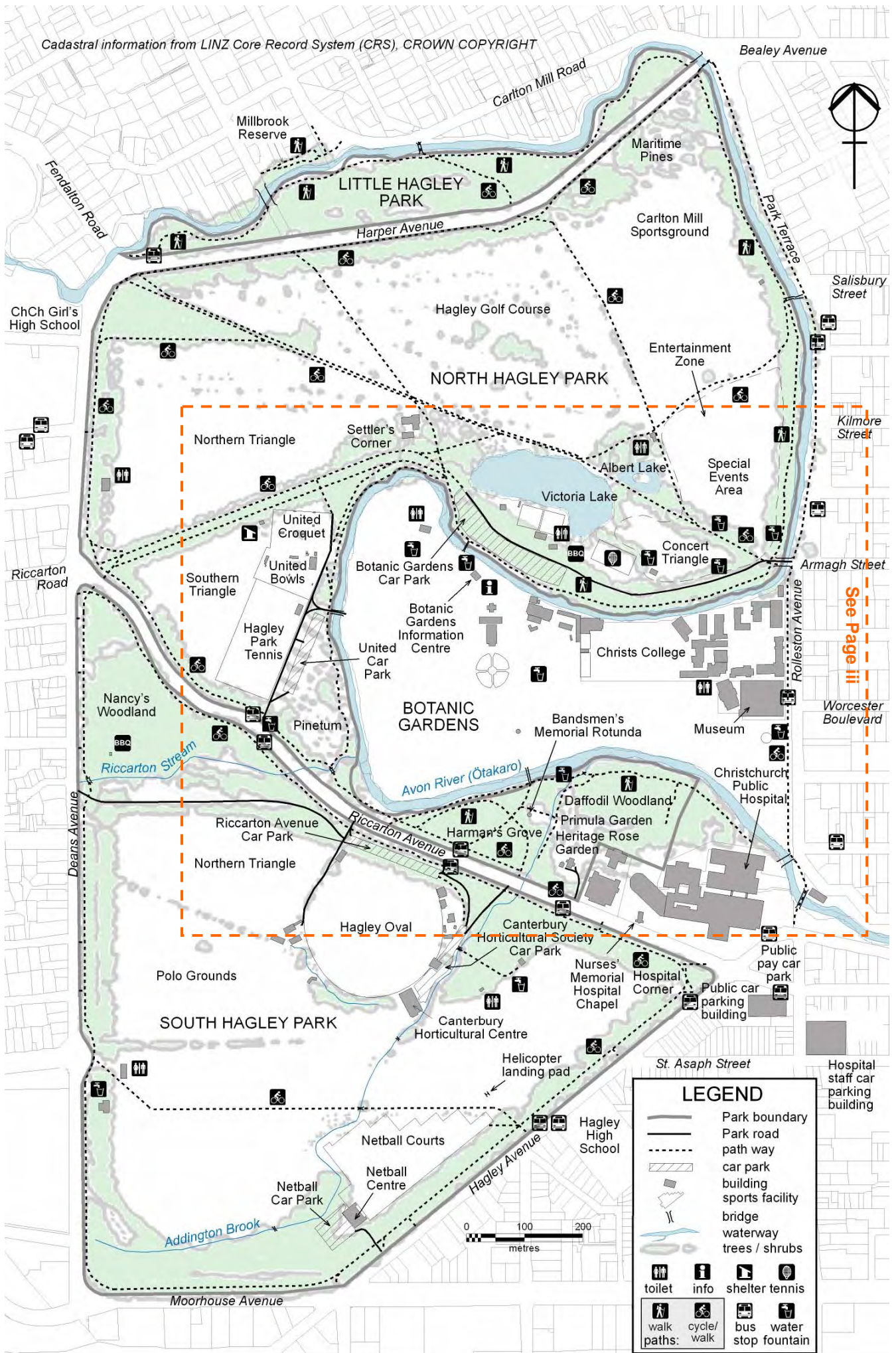
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## ***Master Plan Status***

Adopted by the Christchurch City Council on 16 August 2007 as the operative plan.





**LEGEND**

- Park boundary
- Park road
- path way
- car park
- building
- sports facility
- bridge
- waterway
- trees / shrubs
- toilet
- info
- shelter
- tennis
- walk
- cycle/walk
- bus stop
- water fountain
- paths







# THE STRATEGY





## THE PLACES

### Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens...

Hagley Park is Christchurch's premier metropolitan park and almost, with the exception of just one side, encloses the Christchurch Botanic Gardens. The Avon River runs between the two. Centrally located within the city, the Park is renowned for its extensive area (165 hectares), its wide open spaces and mature woodlands. It is a major sporting and cultural focal point and offers a diverse range of entertainment and recreational opportunities in close proximity to the city centre.

The present day Hagley Park is part of the original area set aside as public reserve at the establishment of Christchurch in the mid-nineteenth century. Although some of the original area has been reallocated to other uses, including for a public hospital, much of it remains today.

The character of the Park in the early days was essentially a rural one, featuring meadows, sheep and cattle, but gradually a landscape of open grassed areas defined by avenues and stands of Eurasian trees was formed. It may be a matter of debate what the actual intentions of the city founders were for the Park or what model, if any, was followed in its design. One suggestion is that the Park may have had a 'commons' origin, based on its apparent similarity to the English Common. Another is that the Park, along with the Botanic Gardens, reflects an intended 'garden city' style.

The generally accepted starting date for the Christchurch Botanic Gardens is 1863, when a large English oak tree near the Woodland Bridge, which crosses the Avon River near the Bandsmen's Memorial Rotunda, was planted to commemorate the marriage of Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. On 10<sup>th</sup> May 1864, a public meeting formally established the Canterbury Horticultural and

Acclimatisation Society and selected the locality as the most suitable place for a botanic garden. This was essentially the Government Domain, an area originally set aside over a decade earlier with such a purpose in mind, minus a portion allocated to Christ's College. All cattle on the site were subsequently removed and Mr Barker, the Government Gardener, commenced planting in the area now known as the Armstrong Lawn.



*Part of an undated Lands and Survey Department Domains Board map showing Hagley Park – authority to publish has been given by Archives New Zealand's Christchurch office<sup>1</sup>*

Both Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens have significant heritage value in terms of the history of the early planning and development of the City.

Today, a growing urban population, and expanding tourism and development of the inner city, puts increasing pressure on access to and use of Hagley Park, the Botanic Gardens and surrounding areas; all an

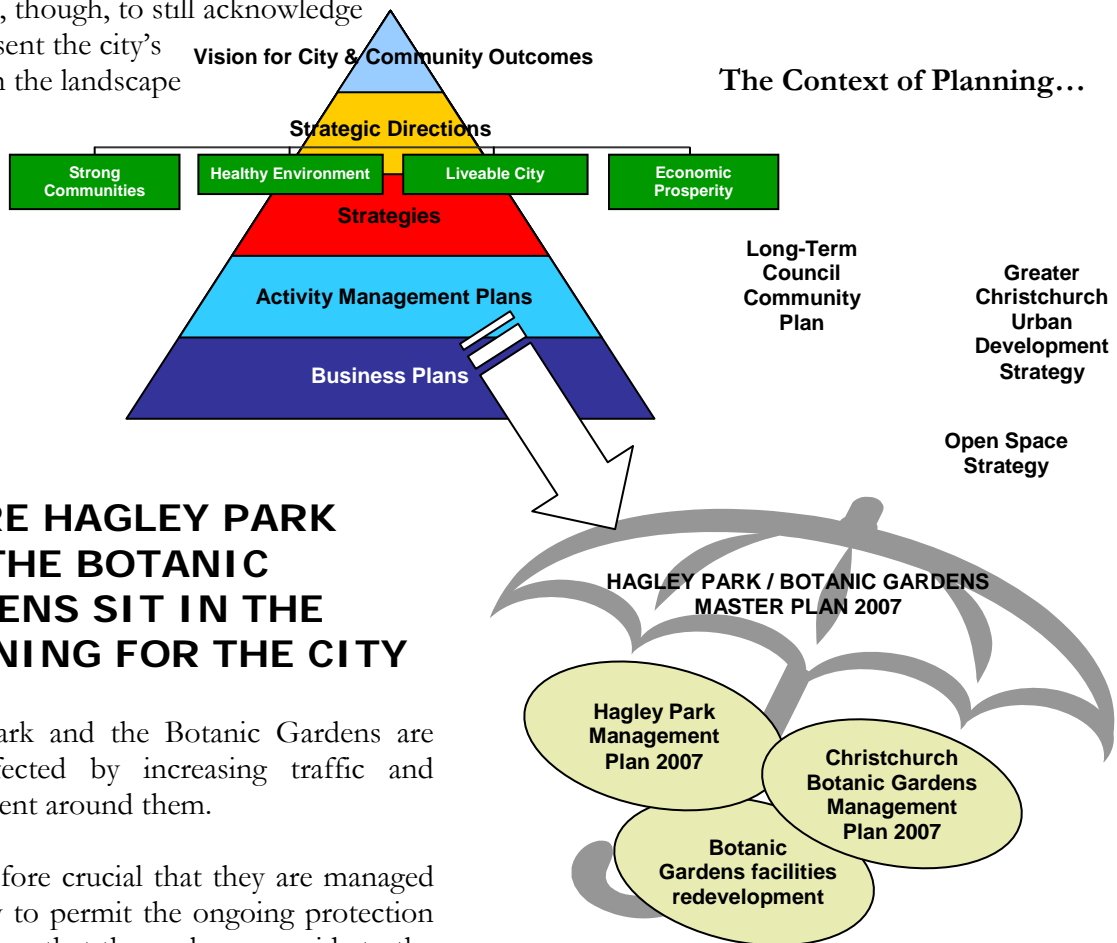
<sup>1</sup> Archives reference: Accession CH134. Registered files of Department of Lands and Survey, Christchurch. Item 8/3/35 - Reserves Hagley Park 1894-1928.



integral part of the city centre. The Park and Gardens landscape is also being modified, not entirely in an obvious way, as a result of environmental change in the central city, including, for example, local climate change, increasing pollution and ageing of the trees. Furthermore, there is a greater public awareness and acceptance of the need to restore and enhance local natural landscapes and indigenous environments.<sup>2</sup> It is important, though, to still acknowledge and represent the city's heritage in the landscape of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.

also a statutory document reviewed under strict procedures laid down in the Reserves Act 1977.

The plans reflect and aim to meet the community outcomes identified in the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan and the goals and objectives of the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy and Open Space Strategy.



## WHERE HAGLEY PARK AND THE BOTANIC GARDENS SIT IN THE PLANNING FOR THE CITY

Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens are being affected by increasing traffic and development around them.

It is therefore crucial that they are managed effectively to permit the ongoing protection of the values that these places provide to the community. This master plan and the Management Plans for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens are key tools to achieve such necessary protection.

The Master Plan provides strategic direction and vision. The management plans provide policy to guide the ongoing management of the areas. The latter also summarise basic historic, cultural and usage information.<sup>3</sup> The Hagley Park Management Plan 2007 is

## HOW THESE AREAS ARE ADMINISTERED

Hagley Park is made up of three parcels of land (Little Hagley Park, North Hagley Park and South Hagley Park) that are classified Recreation Reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. This Act is administered by the Department of Conservation.

The Botanic Gardens is classified as a Local Purpose (Botanic Gardens) Reserve under the Reserves Act.

<sup>2</sup> From submissions received from a public consultation in August 2004.

<sup>3</sup> From a range of sources, including publications, libraries, exhibitions and the Internet.

The Christchurch City Council is the administering body with respect to both the Park and the Botanic Gardens. Currently, both areas and nearby Mona Vale are managed by the Council's City Environment Group through the Botanical Services Operations Team.

The Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971 has specific direction for the two areas. Firstly, it prevents the taking, without the consent of the Minister of Conservation, of any further part of Hagley Park for parking places for vehicles (Section 5 subsection (2) of the Act) and states that no part of the Park may be taken or set apart for any public work (Section 5 subsection (4)), with the exception of any public work described and covered under the Reserves Act 1977.

Secondly, the Empowering Act proclaims that the Botanic Gardens is vested in the Corporation<sup>4</sup> for an estate in fee simple as a reserve for a botanic garden (Section 4 subsection (1) of this Act).

## THE PURPOSE OF HAGLEY PARK

The original purpose of the area of land that was set aside as Hagley Park (identified on a map of the proposed city of Christchurch prepared by Edward Jollie, surveyor, in 1850) was stated in The Canterbury Association Reserves Ordinance of 1855. This declared that:

*“the land commonly known as Hagley Park...” “...shall be reserved forever as a public park, and shall be open for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.”<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> Means the mayor, councillors and citizens of the city of Christchurch.

<sup>5</sup> Part of Section 4 of this ordinance.

Today, the classification and purpose of the Park as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 is that such reserves are:

*“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.”<sup>6</sup>*

The Christchurch City Council, as the administrator of the Park, is required to manage it according to this purpose and must ensure that it effectively balances the need to cater for the public use of the Park with good management of the effects of this use on the Park environment. The consequence of this is that certain desired uses of the Park may be deemed inappropriate or need to be restricted.

The Council's focus for its management of Hagley Park is to achieve the optimum community outcomes for the benefit of all members of the public using it and to protect the Park's environment and character for future generations to come.

## THE PURPOSE OF THE CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS

People may have a general idea of what is meant by 'botanic garden' but the concept defies precise definition. As a result, some gardens are called botanic gardens while others are simply labeled as gardens. This is especially the case in New Zealand where historical development of public gardens and botanic gardens has been somewhat different from that in many other parts of the world.

<sup>6</sup> Part of Section 17 subsection (1) of this Act.

The Christchurch Botanic Gardens were not originally set up through a specific ordinance as was the case of Hagley Park. Instead, an area called the Government Domain was mapped for the purpose of a botanic garden at the time of planning for the establishment of Christchurch. However, it was not until the planting of a tree in the Government Domain in 1863 that it is generally accepted that the development of the Botanic Gardens began.

In light of the apparent absence of documented planning objectives for the formation of a botanic gardens in the fledging city of Christchurch, the purpose for this has to be determined in relation to the characteristics generally accepted internationally for botanic gardens.

A brief definition that is widely accepted is that:

***Botanic gardens are institutions holding documented collections of living plants for the purposes of scientific research, conservation, display and education.***

Generally accepted characteristics of botanic gardens, and the diversity of roles that they can provide, are:

- An underlying scientific basis for collections of documented and labeled plants that are monitored.
- A long term commitment to, and responsibility for, maintenance of plant collections.
- A research programme and associated facilities, such as a herbarium and laboratory.
- Open to the public.

- Promotion of conservation through extension and environmental education activities, along with interpretation of plant displays.
- Communication with other institutions, including information transfer, and exchange of plants within the limits of legislative constraints.

An important point to note is that botanic gardens are 'botanic' and 'gardens' combined. They are not, on the one hand, purely scientific collections of plants, nor are they just attractive public parks where the plants are labeled.

The proposed way forward for the Christchurch Botanic Gardens is to expand its range of roles to reflect internationally accepted characteristics of a botanic gardens, as described above. In the process of doing so, it is important that the features that make the Gardens unique (in terms of collections, landscape and heritage) are not lost. This balance can be achieved through good planning.



## THE VISION FOR HAGLEY PARK

*For Hagley Park to remain an iconic inner-city open space for the City of Christchurch - a place for present and future residents and visitors for recreation and enjoyment.*

Key contributing elements of this vision are:

- The Park retains a landscape character that reflects the central city's open space heritage but which is also in harmony with the contemporary urban environment.
- The general form of the Park, with its long vistas and margins and avenues of trees, is continued into the future.
- The present physical extent of the Park is fully and permanently conserved.
- The Park is a space that is managed effectively for a variety of public outdoor recreational use, with access and facilities provided to a level that does not hurt the Park's environment.
- The Park is primarily managed for outdoor recreational purposes and the maintenance of the Park.
- The Park is secondarily managed to enhance wildlife values and provide habitat for biodiversity.
- The Park is understood and valued for its cultural heritage value and managed accordingly.

## MANAGEMENT GOALS FOR HAGLEY PARK

### A

To protect and enhance Hagley Park's existing and historical environmental values, its landscape qualities and its botanical features.

### B

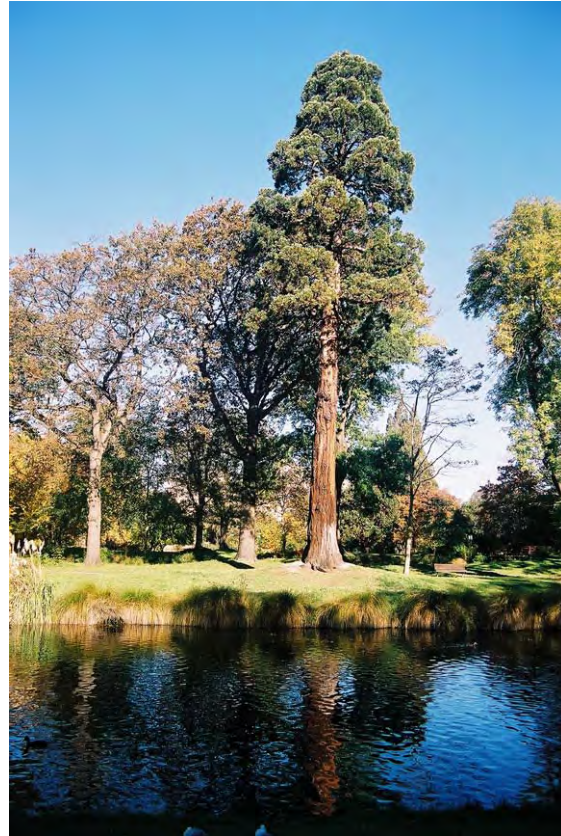
To provide areas for recreational and sporting activities for the benefit of the public that are compatible with Hagley Park's environmental and open space qualities.

Key performance indicators that these management goals are being achieved include:

- **Recreation and events** – Hagley Park is accessible to all people for passive and active outdoor recreation. Events and exhibitions appropriate to the Park are allowed.
- **Layout, landscape and circulation** – A high standard of landscape design, access, path delineation and circulation that is consistent with the purpose of Hagley Park is achieved.
- **Conservation** – Hagley Park contributes to the conservation of global and regional biodiversity through enhanced plantings and by achieving a high level of biosecurity; energy and waste conservation; wildlife habitat maintenance and environmental health.
- **Heritage** – The key heritage and cultural values of the Park are understood, recognised, conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced and celebrated through interpretation and public events.



- **Networking/Communications** – There is effective networking and communications regarding Hagley Park, with a particular focus on local user groups, formal occupiers of the Park and the general public.
- **Research** – Support is given to the use of Hagley Park for research that is compatible with and contributes to (1) the purpose, vision, goals and objectives of this master plan and (2) the goals, objectives and actions of the Hagley Park Management Plan. The research must also match with Council priorities.
- **Marketing and income generation** – Hagley Park is marketed effectively to known and potential users. A diversity of revenue sources is achieved.



- **Infrastructure** – Facilities in Hagley Park, including buildings and communication systems, are developed and maintained where these are necessary to achieve the goals and objectives for the Park.
- **Business culture** – The development and maintenance of infrastructure, governance and professional standards for Hagley Park that are excellent, equitable, innovative and serve the primary needs of the users of the Park.
- **Monitoring and risk aversion** – Monitoring is done of the activities undertaken in Hagley Park, with regular evaluation of both operations and user activity, to ensure that these are serving the community and meeting the vision for the Park.

## THE VISION FOR THE CHRISTCHURCH BOTANIC GARDENS

*The Christchurch Botanic Gardens is foremost in celebrating and presenting plant diversity through collections and programmes, including promoting the relationships that people have with plants.*

Key contributing elements of this vision for the Botanic Gardens are:

- The Botanic Gardens leads in the areas of horticulture, display, interpretation, education, research, networking, cultural and heritage relevance and community appreciation.
- Emphasis is placed on New Zealand indigenous (native) plant diversity but the Botanic Gardens also has an important role representing global plant diversity and showing specimens and techniques from the international horticultural and botanical arena.
- Heritage and cultural values will be protected, where appropriate.



## MANAGEMENT GOALS FOR THE BOTANIC GARDENS

### A

To protect and enhance the Botanic Gardens existing and historical environmental values, its landscape qualities and its botanical features.

### B

To provide areas for visitor experience/activities and programmes expected of a botanic gardens of international standard that are compatible with the Botanic Gardens inherent environmental and open space qualities.

Key performance indicators that these management goals are being achieved include:

- **Living Collections** – Plant collections are maintained, displayed and interpreted to the highest standards and are purpose driven, prioritised, systematically documented and enhanced as needs and opportunities arise.
- **Recreation and events** – The Botanic Gardens is accessible to all people as a place for passive recreation. Encouragement is given, and facilitation provided where required, for appropriate events and exhibitions, including the performing arts, where these do not compromise use of the Gardens by others.
- **Layout, landscape and circulation** – A high level of landscape design and access, path delineation and circulation, which is compatible with other purposes of the Botanic Gardens, is achieved.



- **Conservation** – The Botanic Gardens is contributes to the conservation of global and regional plant diversity through collections, genetic banks, education, promotion of public awareness and practical conservation action. The Gardens also sets high standards in biosecurity, energy and waste conservation, wildlife habitat maintenance and environmental health.
- **Heritage** – Key heritage and cultural values are understood, recognised and conserved. Encouragement is given for appropriate recognition and interpretation of these values and for public events to enhance and celebrate them.
- **Education and awareness** – The Botanic Gardens provides effective and innovative interpretation and education programmes promoting the role of plants, wise use of natural resources and human relationships with nature. The Gardens also provides visitors with an understanding of key botanical, ecological and horticultural concepts.
- **Networking/Communications** – There is effective networking and communications for the Botanic Gardens. This will involve related institutions, professional organisations and relevant interest groups, the public and clients.
- **Research** – Support is given for horticultural and scientific research in the Botanic Gardens that is compatible with and contributes to (1) the purpose, vision, goals and objectives of this master plan and (2) the goals, objectives and actions of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan 2007, and accords with Council priorities. Key partnerships are developed to facilitate such research.
- **Marketing and income generation** – The Botanic Gardens brand is widely disseminated and recognised. It will also be marketed effectively to users and related institutions. A diversity of revenue sources, including from leases and commercial provision of botanical and horticultural products, is achieved.
- **Infrastructure** – Facilities, including buildings and communication systems, for the Botanic Gardens are developed and maintained to a level necessary to achieve the goals for the Gardens.
- **Business culture** – The development and maintenance of a culture, an infrastructure and governance and professional standards that are excellent, equitable, innovative and serve the primary needs of the Botanic Gardens and its user groups.
- **Monitoring and risk aversion** – Monitoring is done of the activities of the Botanic Gardens, with regular evaluation of its operations and development, to ensure that there is efficient and effective service to its users, the vision for the Gardens is met and undue risk to the Gardens collections and activities is avoided.



## PLANNING OBJECTIVES FOR HAGLEY PARK AND THE BOTANIC GARDENS

The following objectives are to achieve the best community outcomes for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, initially to 2013 for the Botanic Gardens (the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Gardens) and over a ten year period for both the Gardens and the Park from the date of this master plan. These objectives will help with meeting the respective visions for the Park and Botanic Gardens and ensure the implementation of the management goals, objectives and policies of the Hagley Park and Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plans:

- To follow the strategic pathway mapped by the master plan and, in the case of the Botanic Gardens, those embodied in global strategies for botanic gardens generally.
- To continuously manage and develop Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens according to the stated management goals, objectives and policies in the respective management plans.
- To keep the Management Plans under continual review.
- To ensure systems are in place so that the management plans and this master plan are kept up-to-date and relevant, are compatible with and reflect the direction of other Council planning documents, in particular, the Long-Term Council Community Plan, and are readily accessible by staff and the public at all times.
- To ensure that management complies with other policies and legislation, such as that concerned with culture, heritage and biosecurity issues, and to ensure that relevant international standards and charters are complied with.
- To undertake research, as part of the development of a conservation plan, to establish the tangible and intangible heritage values that are associated with Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, and to provide for necessary protection of these values in the respective management plans, as well as through operational management.
- To ensure that the range of activities and infrastructure provided, and the quality of experience and delivery, is commensurate with public and corporate expectations for a major botanic garden and inner city park.
- To develop the expertise and infrastructure to achieve a high level of outcome for all management goals, including adoption of best practice and cost efficient, state-of-the-art facilities for the Botanic Gardens.
- To plan for and manage the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park in conjunction with that for adjoining and nearby areas, including the Avon River, Millbrook Reserve, and Mona Vale.
- To investigate the potential provision in the City of Christchurch City Plan of a special conservation zone around Hagley Park to protect the integrity of the visual landscape character of the Park.
- To review occupations and leases for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens as appropriate.
- To implement the Action Plan included in this master plan within the identified timeframes.
- To bid for budgets in the Long-Term Council Community Plan to implement the Action Plan.



- To ensure the ongoing stability of the intellectual and physical resources of the Park and the Gardens, by making sure there is continued financial support that allows a long term commitment to both the maintenance and development of plant collections and programmes.
- To monitor facilities, operational and management practices, and visitor experience to ensure that high standards are achieved and best practice is maintained.

## PLANNING DRIVERS FOR HAGLEY PARK AND THE BOTANIC GARDENS

- **A need for effective and up-to-date planning documents**

*Comment:* There is a legislative requirement (Section 41 subsection 4 of the Reserves Act 1977) for the Hagley Park Management Plan to be kept under "... continuous review" and a desirability for a new Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan to be prepared in terms of the Act. The Council cannot be confident that it can make the best response to applications for further use, or development, of facilities in Hagley Park in the absence of up-to-date guiding policy and a clear direction for the future. The Botanic Gardens requires a clear direction in order to implement needed change.

- **An obligation for the Council to implement stated management policies and actions in a reasonable space of time**
- **Effects of urban change**

*Comment:* Change is occurring in Christchurch irrespective of the management measures being, or not being, taken. This includes implementation of a vision to repopulate the central city area, providing for 30,000 more residents. Some changes are already having an impact on the values of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens area and may affect its overall character. The effects may be even more

*significant in the future. Examples include (i) the rapid ageing of the tree stock, necessitating strategic new plantings to avoid undesired gaps, (ii) increasing traffic around and into the area and demand for parking, and (iii) the challenge to meet the desires and needs of a growing and increasingly more diverse community.*

- **Implications of adjacent land use planning and development**

*Comment:* Separate processes, instigated by both the Council and other organisations, to plan for the development or improvement of areas and/or facilities within or adjacent to Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens stand to have a significant effect on values. They need to be assessed within the framework of integrated planning for the Park, Gardens and adjacent areas. They include: (i) the planning for the Gardens and its facilities, including the siting of new visitor/information and operational facilities in the Gardens and ongoing use of parts of the Park for botanic gardens purposes, (ii) the future use of the land under the ex-Nurses Home, (iii) addressing the issue of part of the Park being used for hospital parking, and (iv) road improvements, including the needed improvement of the Riccarton Road/Deans Avenue intersection.

- **Promotion and marketing**

*Comment:* To take the opportunity to explore options to promote and raise the profile of Hagley Park as the city's premier open space for Christchurch's residents and visitors and to develop a contemporary, long term, understandable strategic direction for the Park.

- **Bringing the Botanic Gardens into the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

*Comment:* 2013 is the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Botanic Gardens. There is an opportunity to redevelop the Gardens to be a showcase botanic gardens of international standard by this time, along with the full range of facilities and services that are expected of any internationally recognised botanic gardens.

- **Renewing outmoded Botanic Gardens facilities for staff and operations**

*Comment:* Many of the current facilities, including staff offices, meeting room, propagation houses for plants, conservatories, display areas, education areas and storage space, are reaching the end of their useful life or create significant inefficiencies and problems in their operation. There is inadequate public display space for valuable collections. The Botanic Gardens is unable to undertake a vigorous staff exchange programme because of lack of 'bench space' and facilities do not exist for seed storage or biosecurity isolation. Library, herbarium and laboratory limitations jeopardize the important training role of the Gardens.

- **Ensuring an acceptable public experience**

*Comment:* The Botanic Gardens is the most visited public facility in Christchurch with 1.2 million people visiting it annually. Allowing for repeats, this represents 75% of Christchurch residents and two thirds of all international tourists. It has been estimated that international tourism numbers will double for Christchurch over the eight years from the date of this master plan and, along with the expected population increase in the City, it is reasonable to suggest that within ten years there will be two million visitors annually. Hagley Park is a major recreation and sporting venue for the City. The range of built structures is very limited for both the Park and the Botanic Gardens. The lack of a suitable visitor's centre for the Botanic Gardens is especially evident. The seasonal nature of Christchurch exacerbates this problem. In addition, there is need to address increasing traffic and parking issues, the lack of clear circulation and signage, especially in the Botanic Gardens, and the pressures associated with increased demands for events and exhibitions.

- **Recognising the environmental and wildlife values of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens**

*Comment:* Few cities are fortunate enough to have an inner city green space so close to the city centre. Worldwide, there is increasing realization that large open spaces dominated by plants, especially trees, have formerly unrecognized environmental values.

These include human health values, such as the role that green areas can have in calming and fostering general well-being for people, as well as the varied capability of trees to reduce pollution and store carbon. They also include wildlife habitat values, with species of birds, fish and invertebrates, as well as plants and fungi, which are characteristic of the region being present. A BioBlitz (an exercise that inventories all life forms over a twenty four hour period) was undertaken in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens early in 2005 and showed that the areas have a rich diversity, including some species that are now considered regionally threatened or rare. A specific example is provided by birds, with New Zealand scaup, kereru and paradise duck all breeding within the Botanic Gardens.

- **A need to recognise heritage values as a key component of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens**

*Comment:* The history of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens reflects many facets of the colonial history of Christchurch itself. The area has a number of sites of historic and cultural significance, from the pre-European period through to the present. These need to be understood, recognised, protected, conserved and promoted.

- **Best practice management**

*Comment:* The advocacy for improved energy efficiencies and wise and sustainable resource use throughout New Zealand needs to be heeded. There are areas of current practice and infrastructure in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens that can be improved in terms of meeting best practice. These include some existing buildings, as well as irrigation, water and energy use, and waste disposal, practices. There are a number of industry standards such as Green Globe, Qualmark and Natural Step that can be achieved for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.

- **Increasing public use and perceived health benefits**

*Comment:* The Botanic Gardens receive more than a million visits each year, which probably represents about 600,000 individuals who pass through the gates. City surveys show that this includes 75% of all Christchurch residents annually. Hagley Park is

*a major sporting and recreation facility used by many tens of thousands of Christchurch people and special events may attract over 70,000 people at any one time. This use is increasing as the city grows and as tourism increases. Within ten years there could be about two million visits to the Botanic Gardens annually. Although there has not yet been rigorous determination of the value of this use, the Gardens visits represent at least 30 million dollars if equated to income equivalence for the time spent in the Gardens. The public health values of this large green space have yet to be calculated but will be significant and may well be in the tens of millions of dollars.*

- **Changing needs for partnerships and their formalisation**

*Comment: The complex operation of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park, with a wide variety of partners and stakeholders, is demanding both a review of critical relationships with organisations and the wider community. As the role of the Botanic Gardens, in particular, grows into areas of activity that in the past have not been as significant as they are today there is an urgent need to develop and foster additional partnerships. Examples are exchange Memorandums of Understandings with other botanic gardens, research relationships with universities and science providers, education agreements, national and international conservation expectations and relationships with the growing international tourism sector. Legislative changes, especially in the area of public safety and liability, also drive the need to formalise many of these relationships.*



## USES OF HAGLEY PARK AND THE BOTANIC GARDENS

Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens are first and foremost open space areas for the enjoyment of the public, both Christchurch residents and visitors. Combined, they are a significant open space area by world standards.

Name	City	Hectares
The Mall	Washington, DC	2670
Fairmont Park	Philadelphia	1692
Chapultepec Park	Mexico City	850
Phoenix Park	Dublin	712
City Park	New Orleans	610
Golden Gate Park	San Francisco	406
Stanley Park	Vancouver	400
Kings Park & Botanic Gardens	Perth	400
Englischer Garten	Munich	400
Central Park	New York	341
Hyde Park	London, UK	255
Royal Park & Princes Park	Melbourne	227
Centennial Park	Sydney	222
Town Belt	Dunedin	205
Hagley Park & Botanic Gardens	Christchurch	192
Royal Park (only)	Melbourne	188
Piedmont Park & Botanic Garden	Atlanta	109
The Domain	Auckland	81

Many thousands of people use Hagley Park annually for cycling. Both the Park and Gardens are used for jogging, walking and as a route to and from the city centre.

Recent detailed seasonal surveys, coupled with City resident surveys, provide an accurate profile of the visitors to the Botanic Gardens:

- 65% of visitors are repeat visitors (have been to the Botanic Gardens before).
- 50% of visitors are from Christchurch, 20% are from the United Kingdom and 20% from Australia.



- 75% of Christchurch residents visit the Botanic Gardens at least annually.
- Most visitors from outside Christchurch are on vacation.
- Female visitors outnumber males by more than 10%.
- 22% of visitors are 20-29 in age, 60% are 20-49 and 20% are in the 60+ age group.
- There are a greater number of retired visitors from within Christchurch.
- Nearly 75% of visitors come with family and friends and only 2% with a tour or tour group.
- Between 13-20% visit with children (this differs seasonally).
- The main reasons to visit are to walk (88%), relax (52%), to look at trees and plants (43%) or to pass through (37%).
- Most spend up to two hours in the Gardens, few more than three hours.

What are people's sources of information about the Botanic Gardens? Almost 90% of Christchurch based visitors say that they have "always known about it". Of visitors from outside Christchurch, 36% said they got information from a guide book. Most visitors have some awareness of attractions within the gardens (96% of Christchurch visitors and 43% of those from outside Christchurch). Visitor satisfactory ratings are approximately 95%.

## OCCUPATIONS ON THE PARK

There are a number of organisations, including sports clubs (and one school), that physically occupy Hagley Park with buildings and have an exclusive or semi-exclusive use of Park space for organised sports. This

does not include the many sports clubs and schools that use the playing fields on the Park for sport on a regular basis. This latter group, along with a large number of other periodic and one-off Park users (such as use for summer events) is accommodated for under a booking system managed by the Council's Recreation and Sports Unit.

There is a requirement for any physical occupation of Hagley Park (that is, with established facilities) by a sporting organisation or club to be formalised with the issue of a lease under Section 54 of the Reserves Act 1977 and this is emphasised in policy in the Hagley Park Management Plan 2007 (Policy Sections 13 and 30). In addition, Policy Section 17 of the management plan sets out requirements for buildings and structures on Hagley Park. The principles that apply to the formalisation of all such occupations are that they be:

- i. for public recreation purposes only;
- ii. considered a privilege and not a right;
- iii. for a fixed term of up to thirty three years, broken into up to three 11 year terms with the lessee having the right to renew the lease after the first term for a further two 11 year terms, at the discretion of the Christchurch City Council, which is to take into account, in its decision, the following factors:
  - Is the lessee or licensee in a viable position and meeting all conditions of the lease?
  - Is the land under lease or licence required for any greater community recreational need, in the Council's opinion?
  - In the event of any intent to discontinue, or change the conditions of, the lease, has there been sufficient negotiation with the lessee or licensee?

At the time of the preparation of this master plan there were sixteen occupiers of the Park that had established facilities. Of these, only nine held a lease or licence to occupy land for a building and none had a lease to cover the land used for their sports activities.

Recreation Policy (3) of the 1991 edition of the Hagley Park Management Plan states that:

*“Formal lease agreements shall be required where sports clubs occupy land and/or buildings in Hagley Park.”*

It was further noted in the 1991 plan that:

*“A number of long standing occupiers of Hagley Park do not have formal leases. It is Council’s intention to formalise lease agreements for all clubs and schools which occupy the Park. In addition, leases have often been renewed automatically without proper consideration as to whether renewal is in the best interests of the Park. A review procedure will ensure that leases are in the best interest of the Park.”<sup>7</sup>*

The Events Production Team of the Council’s Marketing Unit also utilises buildings on the Park on an ongoing or occasional basis for storage of material and equipment used for events. This Team considers it would be an advantage to integrate this storage function to one site. For example, an obsolete and replaced building in the Gardens could be utilised for such a purpose.

## **A SNAPSHOT OF ISSUES – NOW AND INTO THE FUTURE**

Previous reviews of the management plans (in 1990 for Hagley Park and 1993 for the Botanic Gardens) focused attention on a number of major issues. These included consideration of the future landscape

character of both areas, a review of the tree framework and the institutional view that there should be a greater emphasis on passive recreation in the Park and the Gardens. In addition, it was acknowledged that there was an increasing requirement for research, education and conservation, better control and use of buildings, and a need for review of pathway circulation systems, car parking and both staff and visitor facilities.

Since that time a number of planning initiatives have been undertaken, including a major review of tree health and longevity. However, how and when replacement of the tree framework will occur has not been tackled. Many of the trees are in poor condition and approaching the end of their lives.

Over the next five to twenty years the majority of Park perimeter trees will need to be replaced, along with many trees in the Botanic Gardens. This will be at considerable cost and raises major questions as to the form and pattern of replacement. Avenues, by their nature, require planting of all their trees at the same time for continuity of stature, form and pattern. In some cases, this would mean that whole avenues may need to be replaced at one time to facilitate new plantings. An alternative may be to change the Park perimeter tree planting pattern to a more informal woodland style, although such an option may not align with the integrity, character and historic values of the Park.

For the Botanic Gardens, there is the need to ensure that rare species and cultivars are preserved whilst ensuring that deserving new species are incorporated in the living collections. This requires the use of tree planting criteria that takes into account human, environmental and built structure health, as well as consideration and knowledge of the Gardens’ historical integrity.

Enhancement of the environmental quality of the drains flowing through Hagley Park is also a matter needing attention. The drains

<sup>7</sup> Part of comment to Policy (3), 7.0 Recreation, Part II Policy Section, Hagley Park Management Plan 1991, p.67.

can be re-contoured to become a feature of the Park and used to enhance biodiversity and aesthetic interest. Allied to this is the opening up of closed drains in the Botanic Gardens to provide waterways that have habitat and aesthetic value. These moves need to be in the context of the general health of the Avon River and the integrity and heritage values of the Gardens.

Car parking provisions in the Park have been frozen at current levels. Additional parking may be available in the vicinity of the Blenheim Road deviation.

There is pressure for new plant collections to be developed in the Botanic Gardens and for there to be better settings and arrays of existing collections. This includes the likely replacement of much of the present conservatory complex, and expanded interpretation and state-of-the-art nursery and propagation facilities. The Botanic Gardens currently has very little space for development of new collections.

Extension of Botanic Gardens plantings into Hagley Park started around the late 1940s. The plant collections within Hagley Park need to be recognised and clearly defined in the Hagley Park Management Plan. There is considerable scope to increase the botanical value of greenspaces in Christchurch generally.

The education value of the Botanic Gardens is an important issue, with the opportunity for the Gardens to be a shop front for environmental issues and awareness, especially those directly related to Christchurch and Canterbury. Alongside this is the issue of a defined science and conservation role, in line with the roles generally accepted as legitimate ones for modern botanic gardens.

Important aspects of planning are the role of the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and the inter-relationship of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens with key stakeholders and neighbours.

Other issues include:

- Planting on the golf course.
- The Nurses' Memorial Hospital Chapel land exchange proposal.
- Continuation of events being held in North Hagley Park.
- Opportunities for more walking, cycling and informal recreation activities.
- A need for marketing strategies and encouragement for a wider range of funding sources, especially for Botanic Gardens projects.

Efficiency of management is an important general issue, especially in areas such as the use of water and energy and application of environmental standards. The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park ought to be showcases of good management practice. Widely recognised standards for environmental practice should be sought and maintained.

Overall, there is a need to recognise that the demography of the city is rapidly changing, along with visitor numbers and activities, and that there are growing demands on the use of inner city green spaces. Taking into account the uncertainties of energy availability and cost, it is difficult to predict both what level and type of use will be demanded 25 to 50 years into the future. It is therefore prudent to try and maintain a range of options for development, management and use of these increasingly valuable open space areas.

## **NURSES' HOME**

This large building fronting Riccarton Avenue beside the new Women's Hospital and Day Surgery Unit is now wholly owned, along with the land it is sited on, by the Canterbury District Health Board. Its future use is subject to a Deed of Covenant signed



on 18 August 2005 by the Board and the Christchurch City Council. This provides for the site the building is on to revert to Hagley Park if it is no longer used for public health care services. The building is also a listed heritage item in the City of Christchurch City Plan.

More information on the history of the building and details of the Deed may be found in the Hagley Park Management Plan.



## SPECIFIC ISSUES TO CONSIDER

- Hospital ground tennis courts – *although this is Park land it is used for hospital car parking. It has previously been proposed to exchange this for the land under the Nurses Memorial Hospital Chapel.*
- Impact of the new wing for the Christchurch Women's Hospital and Day Surgery Unit on the Park – *has there been any, such as increased car parking demand affecting Hagley Park car parks?*
- Effects of increasing traffic flows and greater parking demands for vehicles on and alongside the Park, particularly during large events and organised team sports – *for example, impacts on pedestrian/cyclist safety and tree damage.*
- Car park provision – *still a shortage, and congestion in existing car parks.*
- Shared pathways – *about managing user conflict and may require new access routes (including bridges), especially for vehicles.*
- Park buildings – *look at removal of unused or un-needed buildings, such as the Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club building and the excruciator's house on Riccarton Avenue, after obtaining heritage advice to determine if the buildings are of any heritage value and assessing if there is any valid new use of these.*
- Assist shift of sporting clubs and organisations from the Park – *for example, netball wish to relocate to a new venue away from the Park.*
- Proposed new visitor/information centre and staff building to replace the now inadequate Botanic Gardens Information Centre and present staff facilities– *what is the optimum position, what are the options, and can it be located in the Park (at least in part).*
- Better collection, propagation and nursery facilities including conservatory replacement – *what is needed and what are the state-of-the-art possibilities?*
- Conservation of indigenous biota and conservation practices – *need to investigate opportunities to enhance the ecological footprint of the Park - wildlife habitat, conservation value in plantings, waste management, good energy practices and ensuring trees are beneficial to environmental and human health.*
- Developments have sometimes occurred without an overall understanding of design intent – *need design specifications for the Park and Gardens.*
- Developments have also sometimes occurred in the absence of an understanding of heritage values – *a conservation plan should be prepared for the Park and Gardens to define these values.*

- The tree stock of the Park and the Botanic Gardens is ageing and many trees will need to be replaced over the next ten years – *requires the development of a comprehensive Tree Replacement Programme, including selection criteria.*
- Landscaping has been largely on the basis of status quo – *there is a need to develop landscaping concepts that definitively recognise what is appropriate, given both the historic character and present use of the area.*
- Waterways in the Park have largely been treated as utilities to date – *the development and management approach should be about enhancing the natural environment and aesthetic landscape values of these assets.*
- The Park is still separate and isolated from surrounding city landscape – *ways to improve linkage and create flow between the Park and adjoining landscapes need to be explored further.*
- Rationalisation and prioritisation of old and new collections, supported by a comprehensive database – *the Botanic Gardens has probably the largest and most comprehensive collections in New Zealand.*
- Heritage values and cultural sensitivity – *these are best understood, recognised, protected, conserved, interpreted and developed through a conservation plan.*
- Visitor and user satisfaction, and branding – *important to maintain at a high level and to ensure brand is recognised.*

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

- **Plan the Park and Gardens to reflect a wide range of Christchurch's unique values**

*Comment: Encourage the development of the Park's and Gardens' roles as contemporary public open*

*spaces that meet the needs of the present day diversity of Christchurch's people and reflect the special environmental values of Christchurch and Canterbury, while still understanding, acknowledging, protecting and celebrating the heritage of these places.*

- **Develop an engaging and promotional planning process for the Park and Gardens**

*Comment: Apply an approach to the planning for the Park and Gardens that helps to promote them to the public, market and brand them well and make them places that all members of the public can take pride in and feel ownership of. Planning documents must be attractive, user-friendly and accessible (including being on the Internet).*

- **A master planning approach**

*Comment: This area's future needs to be planned strategically and for the long term. An outcome of this is that the Park can become for Christchurch what, for example, Central Park is to Manhattan or Hyde Park to London. It can have an identity that is both international and local.*

- **More conceptual planning for the Park and Gardens**

*Comment: Planning should include development/management concepts for the future – something to promote, to be discussed and debated; more than just prescriptive rules/policy and "must nots!"*

- **Expanding the range of values and uses**

*Comment: Explore options to plan for the Park and Gardens to contribute more widely to the public benefit. This can include, for example:*

- \* *The Park acting as an arboretum for significant indigenous and exotic tree species alongside the traditional mainly exotic trees currently growing there.*
- \* *Having more fruit and nut trees that people can informally harvest.*

- \* *Appropriate events in the Botanic Gardens – such as music, theatre and exhibitions.*
- \* *Developing further interpretation, education and guiding programmes for the Botanic Gardens.*
- **Integrate with adjacent and nearby land uses**

*Comment:* Need to emphasize more the linkages in the urban landscape, including with different adjoining and nearby land uses, for example, with the:

- \* *City core and the central business district.*
- \* *Cultural landscape at the Rolleston Avenue entrances (museum, school).*
- \* *Utility of Christchurch Public Hospital at the Riccarton/Hagley Avenue corner.*
- \* *Other nearby public open space, such as Mona Vale.*

*Also need to explicitly refer to the linkage to the:*

- \* *Different zones of land use around the Park.*
- \* *Access corridors, such as the Avon River flowing into the city centre and Worcester Boulevard.*

## **PARTNERSHIPS – AN IMPERATIVE**

- **Visitor services**

*Comment:* There is a growing expectation that large urban green spaces will provide a range of visitor services, including interpretation, retailing, food outlets and answering public enquiries. There is an ongoing expectation for continued availability of Hagley Park as a major sports venue but this has the potential to conflict with other community views that there is increasing value in Hagley Park being a place for passive recreation. The fulfillment of the full array of expected functions for the Botanic Gardens

*means development of programmes in such areas as education, conservation, heritage and research. Development of technology means there are new services that may be in the public interest, for instance, provision of wireless facilities for internet communication. There is also a need to place before visitors the driving philosophy behind the development and operation of both Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. This array of service expectations cannot be developed without a wide range of partnerships with industries, the tourism and hospitality sector, educationalists, recreation and heritage specialists, as well as between units within the Christchurch City Council.*

- **Botanic Gardens functions**

*Comment:* The expectations for a botanical gardens of international standard are increasingly complex and broad. Areas such as education programmes, research capacity, recognition and protection of heritage, and creation of wildlife habitat require liaison with a wide range of specialists from many institutions and organisations. Making best use of expertise and development of facilities creates many opportunities for innovative partnerships and joint programmes. This can range from short term secondments and student projects to long term contractual arrangements and exchanges with botanic gardens overseas. There is much to be learnt from the experience of other institutions, and acquisition of knowledge and technology can range from informal opinion to adoption of national or international guidelines. Development of policy in areas such as biosecurity and conservation (both activity areas that most botanic gardens are concerned with) requires collaboration with the appropriate agencies, that is, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Biosecurity and the Department of Conservation, respectively.

- **Users and concessions**

*Comment:* Organisations with formalised occupation and use of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park through licenses and leases are a special group of stakeholders. Where there is a commercial or contractual relationship, there is a need to foster partnerships and for the expectations of each party to be met.



- **Neighbours and stakeholders**

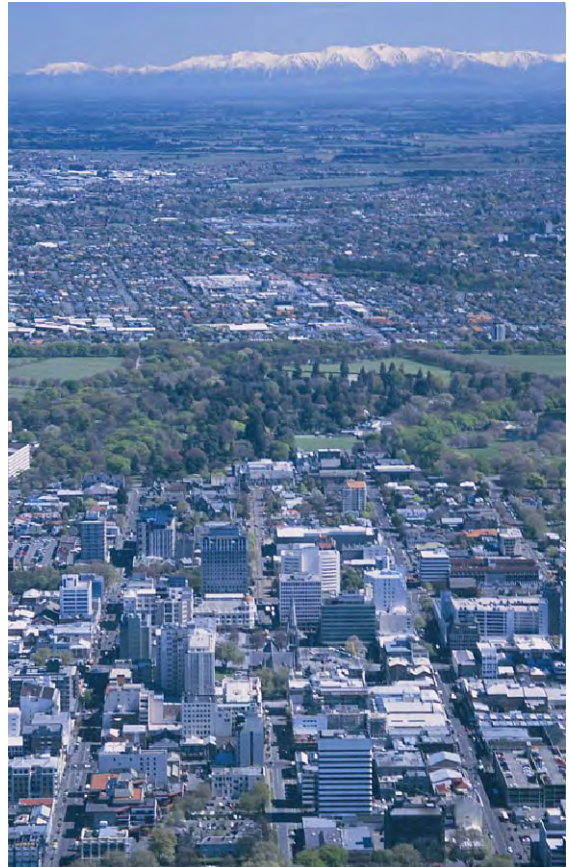
*Comment:* Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens both have neighbours, often with interests that do not precisely coincide with those of the Park and the Gardens. Immediate neighbours include the Christchurch Public Hospital, Canterbury Museum and Christ's College. Close by are the Arts Centre, Hagley Community College, language schools and several hotels. Therefore, formal links with partners in the Cultural Precinct, extending from Cathedral Square to the Museum and the Botanic Gardens. Other significant partners include community and civic citizen groups, Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens, Canterbury Horticultural Society, Hillary Trust, organisations with legislative interests in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens (for example, the Historic Places Trust, Department of Conservation and Ngai Tabu). Contact needs to be maintained with this diverse array of interest groups and stakeholders, views listened to and considered, and issues worked through.

- **The wider community**

*Comment:* The wider community, in the first instance, is the ratepayers. These are the people who are primarily funding the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park. Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council is required to consider and respect this community's expectations and to make decisions that take these into account. As well, there is a wider community, of botanic gardens, the horticultural industry and recreation organisations, that extends far beyond the shores of New Zealand. This wider community has its own expectations of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Much of the desirable liaison with this wider community can be obtained through formal organisational links; for example, with ratepayer organisations, professional bodies, discussion and standards networks such as the Parks Forum, Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Botanic Gardens Australia New Zealand, Recreation New Zealand and Christchurch and Canterbury Marketing.

- **Funding**

*Comment:* The primary funding organisation for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens is the Christchurch City Council. However, it is unlikely that Council can fund all facilities and activities. There is need to pursue additional funding and to make it attractive for private, corporate, and trusts donors to give funds, especially for the Botanic Gardens.



*Daffodil*



A photograph of a tree with green and yellowing leaves against a clear blue sky. The word "PROJECTS" is overlaid in orange text.

# PROJECTS





## EXPLANATION

Following is a description of key proposed or possible developments, land use changes, and specific programmes and plans on or affecting areas adjacent to, and/or within, Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens that will have an effect on the Park and/or the Gardens. They are not listed in any order of priority. For convenience, these are termed “projects”. These projects, some of which are led by Council Units other than the City

Environment Group, but in consultation with this Unit, will be managed to ensure that the optimum benefit accrues to the Park and the Gardens.

The status of these projects range from conceptual to proposed to approved/about to be implemented. Some are only at the stage where the elected Council has supported further detailed investigation being undertaken on them before a decision is made on whether or not to proceed with implementation. Public comment has been received on these projects through the public consultation held on the draft master plan in 2006. The submissions that were made were considered by the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee prior to its recommendations to Council for adoption of the master plan as the operative plan.

See the section in this plan on the 2006 public consultation (Page 112) for information on the submissions analysis.

A number of projects that had been included in the draft master plan have been removed due to their being completed, progressed or Council resolving to decline to adopt them as part of the operative plan.

The next step in the process is for the proposed projects being investigated to be raised for consideration for inclusion in the Council’s Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-29.

All developments implemented in the future shall comply with all policy, rules and legislation pertaining to Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.

There is no certainty, though, that the projects listed will be implemented, and the information presented here, although relevant at the date of this plan, is subject to change. The ultimate outcome for each will depend on a future decision by the elected Council.

The projects are separated according to which part of the Park/Gardens they affect.



## PROJECT LIST

(\* These are mapped on Page 24)

### Projects Affecting Both Hagley Park And The Botanic Gardens

- 1 Art Works in Hagley Park and the Gardens
- 2 Environmental 'best practice' audit/implementation
- 3 Events and exhibitions strategy
- 4 Finance and income strategy
- 5 Heritage conservation plan
- 6 Landscape and circulation
- 7 Marketing strategy
- 8 Monitoring and feedback on public use and satisfaction
- 9 Sustainable and healthy tree plan
- 10 Water conservation
- 11 Wildlife and habitat conservation plan
- 12 \*Building removal

### Projects Around Hagley Park And The Botanic Gardens

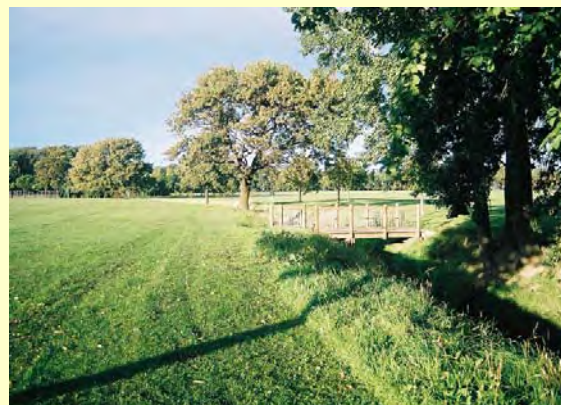
- 13 \*Riccarton Avenue enhancement
- 14 Landscape conservation zone
- 15 \*Park Terrace Landscape Plan
- 16 \*Road adjustments
- 17 \*Rolleston Avenue enhancement

### Projects Affecting North Hagley Park

- 18 \*Armagh Street entrance improvements
- 19 \*Extension of Christchurch Model Yacht Club building
- 20 \*Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club facilities
- 21 \*House and grounds – 6 Riccarton Avenue
- 22 \*Hospital parking on Hagley Park
- 23 \*Rugby Club use of storage building

### Projects Affecting South Hagley Park

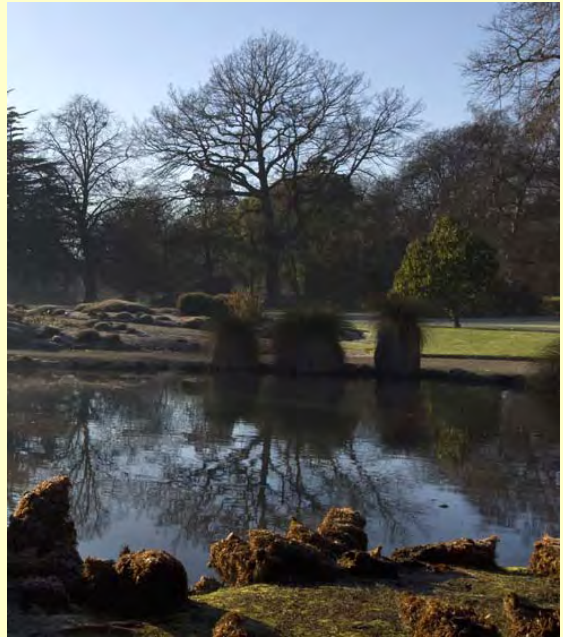
- 24 \*Alternative use of the netball facilities
- 25 \*Canterbury Horticultural Society parking
- 26 \*Shift of High school Old Boys Club rooms to Hagley Oval
- 27 \*South Hagley Park storm water treatment/wetland concept
- 28 \*Waterway enhancement
- 29 Sewer line – South Hagley Park



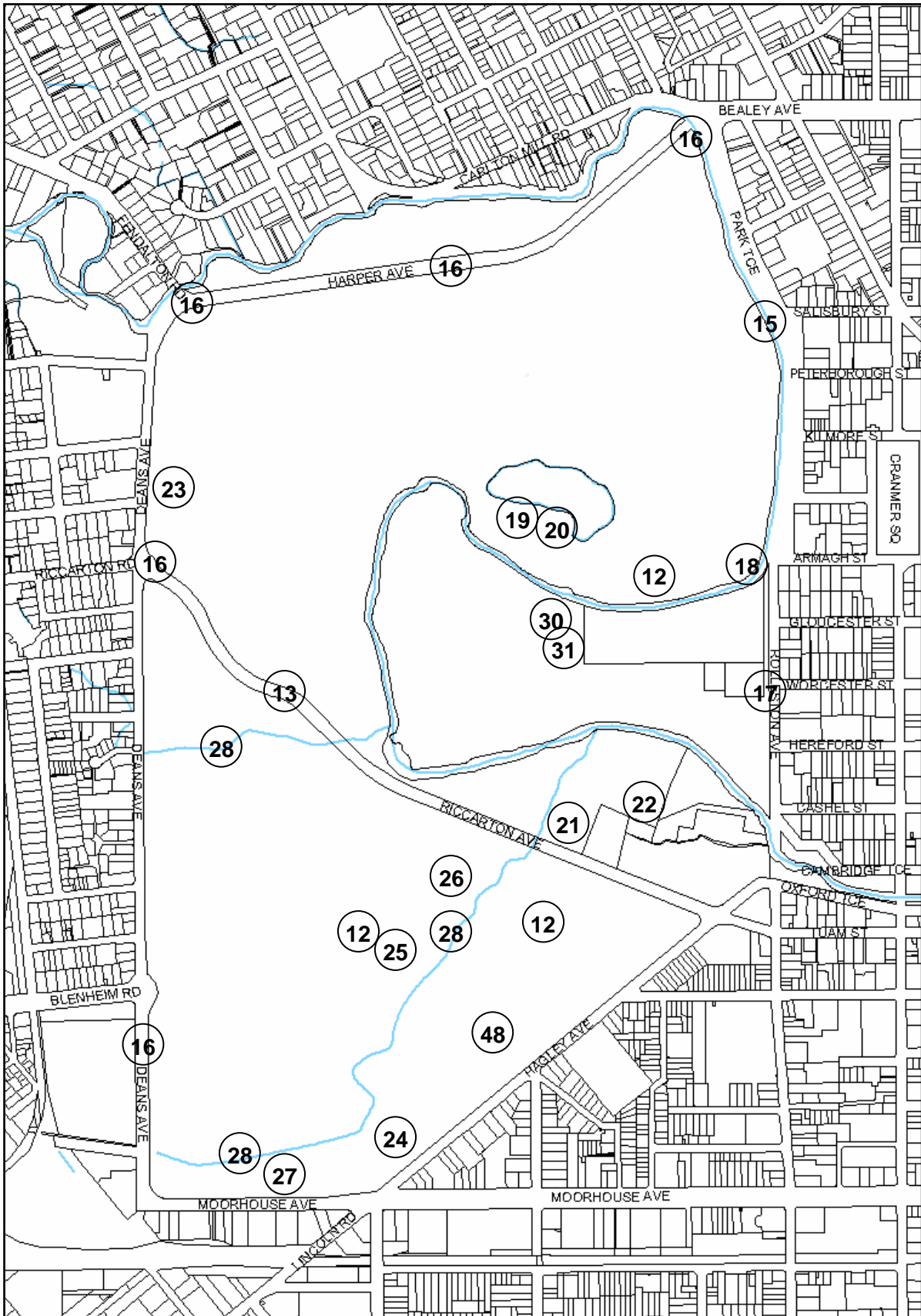
(\* These are mapped on Page 24)

**Projects Affecting The Botanic Gardens**

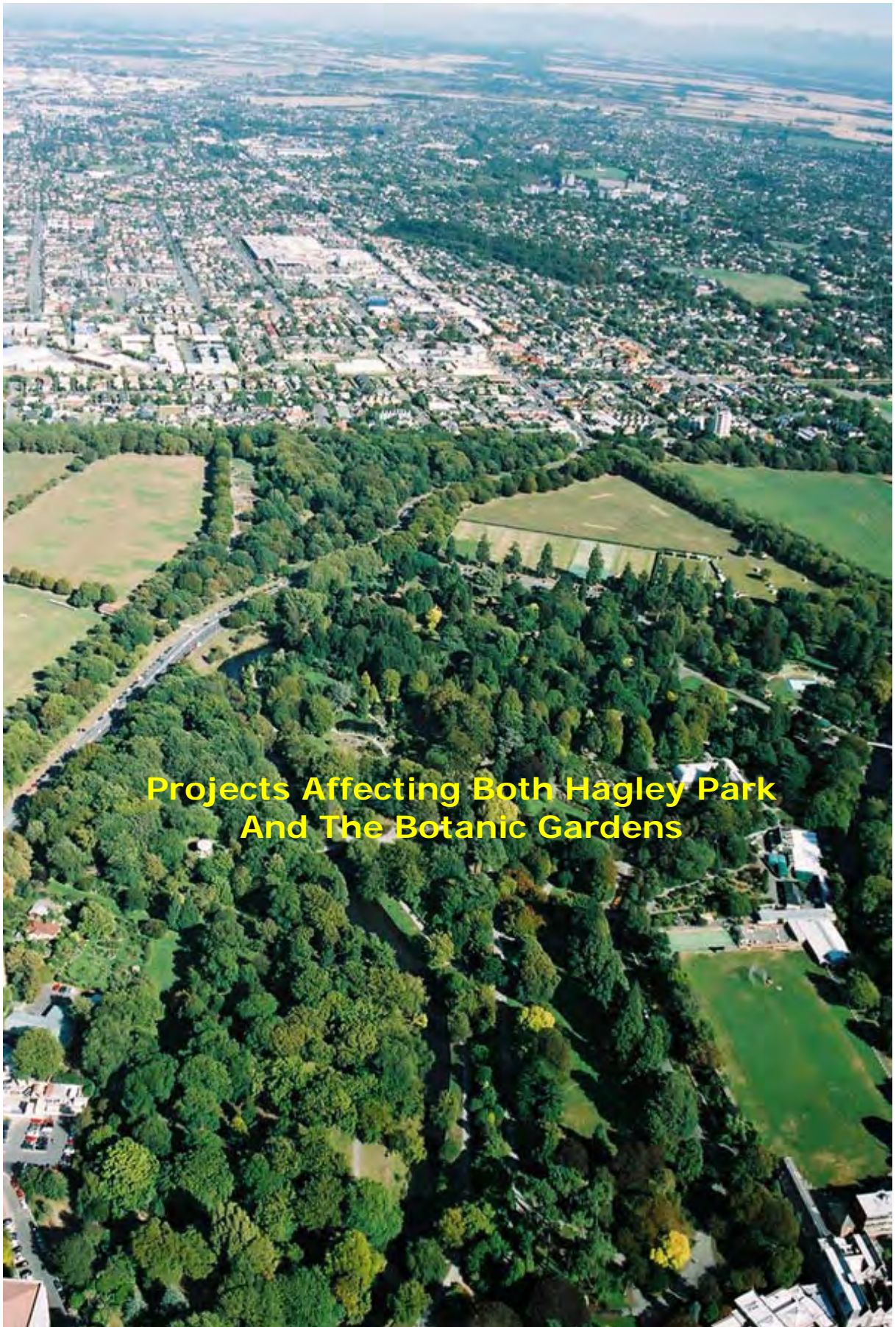
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>30</b> *Botanic Gardens operational facilities</p> <p><b>31</b> *Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre</p> <p><b>32</b> Botanic Gardens biosecurity policy</p> <p><b>33</b> Children's Garden</p> <p><b>34</b> Collection revitalisation for the Botanic Gardens</p> <p><b>35</b> Development of a relational database for plant collections</p> <p><b>36</b> Enhancement of an education programme for the Botanic Gardens</p> <p><b>37</b> Gondwana Garden</p> <p><b>38</b> New collections for the Botanic Gardens</p> <p><b>39</b> New conservatory complex</p> <p><b>40</b> Redevelopment of the Botanic Gardens/Museum interface</p> <p><b>41</b> Rehousing the bonsai collection, Botanic Gardens</p> <p><b>42</b> Restoration and conservation of the Magnetic Observatory workshop</p> <p><b>43</b> Restoration of the Cockayne Section and redevelopment of the associated New Zealand Section</p> <p><b>44</b> Retailing, information centre and catering needs</p> <p><b>45</b> Review of governance and audit processes</p> <p><b>46</b> Satellite gardens and 'the extended botanical gardens'</p> | <p><b>47</b> Science and research facility/programme</p> <p><b>48</b> *Fencing of helipad for the emergency transfer of patients to Christchurch Hospital</p> |
|---|---|



### Project Location Map





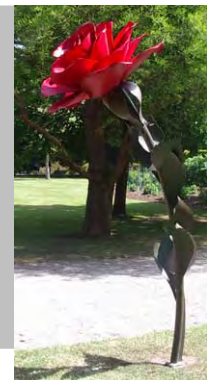


**Projects Affecting Both Hagley Park  
And The Botanic Gardens**



**1 ... Art works in Hagley Park and the Gardens**

<b>Location/Park Context</b>	Specifically North Hagley Park and generally all of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>An enquiry was made by the Art &amp; Industry Biennial Trust in late 2005 about the possibility of placing a permanent sculpture in the area of North Hagley Park near the Park Terrace / Harper Avenue corner of the Park. This location was previously occupied on a temporary basis in 2000 by the Ziggurat stone structure.</p> <p>Temporary installation as part of the International Exhibition centenary celebrations later in 2006 might have been supported, but any permanent installation would be subject to careful consideration and need to comply with all policies, plans and strategies that refer to art works in parks and, in particular, Hagley Park.</p> <p>The 1991 version of the Hagley Park Management Plan had policies referring generally to the erection of structures on the Park, but nothing specific to guide the placement of art works. Subsequently, another site in the Central City was chosen for the above-mentioned art work. Specific policy in the Hagley Park and Botanic Garden management plans is necessary to guide response to similar future requests for placement of art works in the Park or the Gardens. It will identify zones where art works may be placed, subject to clearly stated conditions.</p> <p>This policy shall reflect the Council's <i>Art Works in Public Places – Five Year Plan</i> and policies, adopted in 2004.</p>
<b>Status</b>	For consideration.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Any potential policy addressing art work placement in the Park and the Gardens will be addressed during subsequent management plan reviews. A strategy to develop an avenue in the Botanic Gardens as a future art trail is being prepared.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Placement of art works in the Park and the Gardens can potentially provide interest to the visitor's experience without impacting on other uses of these areas.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	51 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. There was a slightly above average submitter response compared to that for the other master plan projects. 50/50 split in support/not support for artworks. Support for art policy in management plans though.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group; Recreation, Sport and Arts Team, RSU Recreation & Sports Unit.



## 2 ... Environmental 'best practice' audit/implementation

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park are major users of resources, such as water. Operations require considerable energy use for vehicles, conservatory heating and so on. In addition, there is significant use of chemicals for weed and pest control, although in recent years this has been reduced, especially the use of more toxic chemicals. Waste is a further area of concern. A best practice audit would include assessment of use of energy, chemicals, water and other operational inputs, along with consideration of horticultural practices and assessment of waste disposal and recycling. The overall aim will be to determine if the present 'environmental footprint' can be reduced within a reasonable economic framework. There would also be an assessment of carbon sequestration. The results of the audit would be implemented over a reasonable time frame, to be determined as part of the audit.
<b>Status</b>	Not formally initiated, but elements initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	The Botanic Gardens, in particular, is well known and used by the public and, as such, is a good place to advocate environmentally responsible practices that can be adopted more widely throughout Christchurch. The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park can be used to benchmark environmentally sensitive operations. This would include achieving accreditation under industry standards, such as Qualmark, Greenglobe and Natural Step.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	30 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. There was a slightly below average submitter response compared to the response to the other projects. Nearly all these submitters supported the project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.





### 3 ... Events and exhibitions strategy

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens have important value for events. These can range from small events, such as weddings, to major public events, such as outdoor concerts drawing in many tens of thousands of people. They include one-off and regular events, some of which are linked to city wide festivals. They also include exhibitions of artwork, and live theatre and performance.</p> <p>Although there is some dedication of particular areas to events and exhibitions (for example, the North Hagley Park Entertainment Zone), and there are some systems and policies in place (such as in the Hagley Park Management Plan), there is a need for an overall review of current practice and adoption of a more coherent and consistent approach to events and strategies. Particular attention is required regarding what is appropriate for the Gardens and different parts of the Park. Policy and consequent practice needs to take account of present and future planning, including how it fits within the Council's overall priorities and programmes, parking and entry needs, public safety issues, sustainability of turf and other soft landscape requirements, and in meeting the needs of all users of the Park and Gardens.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Park and the Gardens</b>	Coherent, comprehensive and transparent management of events and exhibitions in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. This will ensure appropriate use and availability of the area in whole and in part, within reasonable levels of sustainability and operational limits.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	<p>15 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. A below average submitter response compared to that for the other projects. All, though, supported the development of the strategy.</p> <p>15 submitters also referred specifically to the holding of events in the Park. Most of these made comments on, or indicated requirements for, events.</p>
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Strategic Support Unit, Marketing Unit, Transport and Greenspace Unit.



#### 4 ... Finance and income strategy

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Primary funding of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens is through annual allocations by the Christchurch City Council, which also plans and forecasts expenditure for the longer term. Some additional funding for non-core capital items and specific operational items comes from groups, such as the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>Although many of the facilities for the Botanic Gardens, including all the public conservatories and collections, such as heritage roses, have been provided by the public (through bequests, gifts and grants) there is no specific policy for encouraging and facilitating gifts and donations.</p> <p>There are no trusts or other mechanisms to protect and enhance monetary gifts, nor policy to set the level of management control of these or to determine naming rights for large, and in particular corporate, donors. There is an inconsistency in the licenses and leases granted for commercial use of facilities and space, and sometimes a lack of transparency in what may be considered appropriate commercial uses.</p> <p>It is usual for botanic gardens of the size and activity of Christchurch to have such policies and mechanisms, along with active pursuit and management of gifts and donations from the public and corporate sector.</p> <p>There to be a consistent and transparent allocation of, and conditions for, licenses and leases in the Park and the Gardens, especially those for commercial use. It is also desirable to ensure the Park and the Gardens are appropriately funded and resourced in the future.</p> <p>Managers of the Park and Gardens need to review and regard visitor spend as a source of revenue generation. Forms of revenue gathering, including event charges, garden shop and donation boxes, should all be reviewed. Their futures strategically need to be accounted for within the relevant plans to ensure all funding avenues are effectively utilised.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	Would result in a consistent, comprehensive and transparent set of guidelines that cover commercial activity in Hagley Park, along with encouragement for public and corporate gifting for specific projects and capital items. The strategy would also protect and enhance all funding, including adding value to and enhancing City Council core funding.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	31 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Slightly below average submitter response compared to that for the other projects. A little more than half of these simply commented on the project and the rest expressed support. No opposition was indicated.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Corporate Support Unit.



## 5 ... Heritage conservation plan

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens have a rich historical heritage and cultural significance, generally, for the descendants of both the early European settlers and Ngai Tahu Maori. Although a number of historic events are associated with the site, few are formally recognised and interpreted. The heritage value of elements of design for the Park and the Gardens have not been formally recognised. Some trees have heritage recognition, but the issue arises if trees planted prior to 1900 should be recognized under the Historic Places Act 1993. To cover these and other issues, and provide adequate 'on ground' recognition of heritage values, there is need for professional preparation of a comprehensive heritage conservation plan. Such a plan will address heritage values for individual assets and, for major heritage assets, will specify codes and practices that are essential for their management.</p> <p>There is value in preparing heritage conservation plans through a professional and consultative process in order to highlight specific heritage values in the Park and the Gardens and to identify widely agreed measures to conserve these values that are also compatible with the statutory purposes, and approved uses, of these two areas.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	By 2010.
<b>Benefits to the Park and the Gardens</b>	A conservation plan will ensure that Hagley Park and Botanic Garden activities, and development of new facilities, will not compromise the heritage values of these places. It will also ensure appropriate recognition is given to heritage values and foster a greater user appreciation of these values.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	<p>23 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Below average submitter response on this project when compared to that for the other projects, but all expressed support.</p> <p>There was a strong submitters response (81 submitters, double the average for all the master plan projects) on the subject of heritage and plantings, with strong polarised views expressed on the value of native versus exotic plantings on the Park's and the Botanic Gardens' natural and heritage landscapes.</p>
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group; Policy and Planning Team, Strategic Support Unit.
<b>Further Information</b>	See Information on Conservation Plans (Page 154).





## 6 ... Landscape and circulation

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The whole of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens have a landscape character distinct from surrounding building-dominated areas. Spatial analysis has been done for the Botanic Gardens and needs to be done for Hagley Park.</p> <p>There is considerable debate about the appropriate landscape character of both Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Understanding, and agreeing upon, a preferred landscape character for each area (and for sub-areas) is a key issue, as what is accepted will influence not only the overall appearance of the Park and Gardens, but also the precise nature of future plantings.</p> <p>There is a relatively poor pathway circulation in parts of the Botanic Gardens. Both the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park have walking desire lines that do not always accord with path systems. In some places there is conflict of use - for example, between vehicle and foot traffic.</p> <p>The existing major pedestrian routes in the Botanic Gardens will be retained. No new major pedestrian routes will be developed, other than necessary changes to circulation and landscaping associated with the development of new or redeveloped visitor/information and operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens, new bridges across the Avon River and development of approved new collections in the Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>Investigation of the prospect of two new bridges across the Avon River is supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A combined pedestrian and vehicle access bridge across the Avon River directly to the site of the proposed Botanic Gardens comprising visitor/information centre and operational facilities, locate at the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens.</li> <li>• A new pedestrian bridge across the Avon River from the Daffodil Woodland area in North Hagley Park to a point between the Archery Lawn and the Armstrong Lawn in the Botanic Gardens.</li> </ul> <p>Some of the paths, and the overall layout and circulation pattern, of the Park may have heritage value. This will need to be investigated early in the process for consideration of any proposed changes in Park landscape and circulation. A conservation plan would determine this.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/08 (for analysis), ongoing (for implementation).
<b>Benefits</b>	Analysis, followed by agreement on the future landscape character for the Park and the Gardens, will result in a much more coherent development of landscape values, specific area usage, planting design and cultural/heritage recognition. Not only will this result in more harmonious, meaningful and deliberate development of Park and Gardens areas, but it will also help to avoid wasted effort from the inappropriate planting of areas.



<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>127 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is one of the projects that received a submitter response that exceeded the average submission response (of 41) for all master plan projects by a factor of one or more times. The majority of these submitters did not support any significant change to the circulation in Hagley Park or the Botanic Gardens, especially that promoted in the three concepts for landscape and layout of the Botanic Gardens in the draft master plan and Draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan 2006. With respect to landscaping, layout and circulation associated with new/improved plant collections and with the proposed development/re-development of the visitor and operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens, the majority of the submitters supported Concept 1 (proposed development of the afore-mentioned facilities at the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens).</p> <p>Although not identified as a separate project in the draft master plan, but included in the three layout and circulation concept options promoted in the draft master plan in 2006, 30 submitters (which was slightly below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects) made direct reference to the inclusion in these concept options of one or more new pedestrian/vehicle bridges across the Avon River between Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. The majority were in support of one or two new bridges.</p> <p>There was also submitter response on other related topics, which included comments and suggestions on accessibility (5 submitters) and pathways (17 submitters).</p>
<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group; Capital Programme Investigations; Strategic Support Unit.</p>
<p><b>Links</b></p>	<p>For detail on landscape and circulation for both the Park and the Gardens, refer to the respective management plans for each.</p>



## 7 ... Marketing strategy

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The Park and Gardens should include strategic marketing within future planning and/or working practice. It should include the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core business elements for the Park and Gardens will recognize the Park's and Gardens standing as a top City centre attraction, a centre for botanical and horticultural excellence and a major green recreational space for city users.</li> <li>• The four key users groups of the Park and Gardens are visitors to Christchurch, botanical groups, local residents and connected or partner organisations.</li> <li>• Put in place monitoring systems and processes to benchmark and record the satisfaction levels of users and follow up issues and enquiries.</li> <li>• Enhance the visitor experience and actively seeking excellence</li> <li>• Determine if the Park and the Gardens are to be places for everyone or if the focus should be on key attractions. Ensure these are places of excellence.</li> <li>• Ensure adherence to the agreed marketing plan.</li> <li>• Respond to suggestions for changes and new attractions from the community and interest groups.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated, in terms of market surveys and Botanic Gardens branding.
<b>Timeframe</b>	By 2011.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	<p>There is a greater profile and appropriate use of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park, ensuring users have a consistently high level of satisfaction and that there are positive responses to the needs and aspirations of the community.</p> <p>In the short term (over the next three years from 2007), the focus should be on basic infrastructure, such as signage and information to ensure there is effective communication. Once a marketing plan and brand are in place, benefits will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective use of the marketing budget.</li> <li>• Clean guidelines on suitability and fit of future projects.</li> <li>• Identification of goals and suitable partners.</li> <li>• Reflection of the Christchurch City Council's key value/customer focus.</li> </ul>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	25 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Below average submitter response on this project compared to that for the other master plan projects, and the majority of these supported the idea of a marketing strategy.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Marketing Unit.



## 8 ... Monitoring and feedback on public use and satisfaction

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Several surveys of public use and satisfaction have been carried out in the Botanic Gardens during the last two decades. The only fully detailed and seasonal survey was commissioned in 2004. It included quarterly surveys of visitor numbers at four entry points to the Gardens, discussions with a number of focus groups and interviews with approximately 2,600 visitors.</p> <p>This information has been supplemented by public submissions on the future direction and use of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens received late in 2004 and from public submissions made late in 2006 on the draft master and draft management plans for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. In addition, there has been informal feedback through the Botanic Gardens Information Centre, as well as a broad indication of level of use of the Botanic Gardens through annual resident surveys. Botanical Services Operations Team staff regularly meet with the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens to receive their comment.</p> <p>There is, however, little ongoing regular assessment of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park from outside the Council. It is highly desirable, and would be beneficial for efficient operations, to develop mechanisms for interaction with the public and user groups, especially through key stakeholders such as the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens, principal users, neighbours and resident and sector representatives.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Would be ongoing.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	Would result in greater transparency and improved response to public and user group needs and aspirations. Also, would be meeting, in an enhanced way, the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	18 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Below average submitter response to this project compared to that for other projects. Nearly all supported.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



## 9 ... Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan

<b>Location</b>	Throughout Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Park/Garden Context</b>	Trees along corridors on the perimeter of, and running through, the Park, and woodlots within the Park; throughout the Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The review of the Hagley Park Management Plan identified the majority of the Hagley Park trees were aged between 90 and 120 years old, with many suffering from the effects of disease, wind damage and sustained drought. It was noted then that, although there had been a large number of sapling trees planted since 1985, there was still an absence of intermediate aged trees to replace the aged and diseased trees. Urgent action to remedy this situation was recommended. Specifically, a survey was recommended, to be followed by the preparation of a Tree Replacement Programme. These recommendations have not been fully implemented. Some work has been done on surveying and there is a regular annual budget for tree maintenance for the Park and the Botanic Gardens. The trees are older (now between 100 to 140 years old) and over the next five to 20 years the Park perimeter trees will need to be subject to sustainable and healthy tree management, along with the Botanic Gardens trees. This will be achieved with the development of a Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan specifically for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, which will advise on annual costs and rates of tree replacement and the species to be used. This plan will ensure the maintenance of sustainable and healthy trees for up to twenty years for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, linking with city-wide tree policies and tree renewal programmes that are underway or being developed.</p> <p>There are approximately 5,000 trees in the Park with 3,000 of these being mature specimens. For the Botanic Gardens, it is estimated there is a total of 1,500 trees.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not being implemented or planned for to the required level at present. Significant budget allocation has been made in the 2006/16 Long Term Council Community Plan for city-wide tree replacement (see details below).
<b>Timeframe</b>	Requirements to be identified through the Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan. Implementation proposed to commence by 2008/09.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Achieving a long term sustainable and healthy tree population for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	70 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. A submitter response to this project that is over one and a half times the average for the projects. The majority of these commented on the issue of tree replacement and about a third supported a programme of tree replacement.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.
<b>Other Information</b>	The 2006/16 Long-Term Council Community Plan identifies as a Major Capital Project the aim to replace 1% of the city's trees that are old and need replacing, with funding of \$11.4 million provided over the next 10 years.

**10 ... Water conservation**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens, and Hagley Park in part.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Water availability and wise use (conservation) is a constant theme across most botanic gardens, especially in Australia and New Zealand. Canterbury has a highly seasonal climate and is prone to droughts, mostly in summer. Although it has been generally assumed, in the past, that water is an unlimited resource, increasingly it is being realized that there are limitations in Canterbury. This should require the adoption of water conservation measures in the Botanic Gardens, both in terms of community responsibility and to provide an example to others. Most Australian botanic gardens have water conservation practices in operation. They provide powerful messages to the community at large.</p> <p>There is little justification for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park to be exempt from watering restrictions, except in special circumstances such as sports field maintenance. Manual watering and hose shifting is a significant use of staff time and there are often inefficiencies in daytime watering during hot times of the year.</p> <p>In addition to water reticulation and automation, horticultural practice needs to expand the use of existing techniques, such as mulching and drip feed of water. The Council also needs to undertake trials of new techniques for water saving, such as the use of new combinations of grasses for lawns. There needs to be an emphasis on drought tolerant plantings.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Ongoing, but needs further targets.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the wider community</b>	Greater efficiency in water use and giving the right message to the community about water use.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	33 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Slightly below the average submitter response to that for the other master plan projects. Nearly all these supported the project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group





## 11 ... Wildlife and habitat conservation plan

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	The Botanic Gardens, and to a lesser extent Hagley Park, have recognized habitat values. Surveys show visitors to the Gardens leave with an enhanced view of wildlife values, especially of birds. Several native New Zealand species have increased markedly in numbers over the last decade. There is, for instance, a very healthy population of New Zealand Scaup breeding within the Botanic Gardens. Paradise Shelduck have started breeding again and there have been recent records of Long-tailed Cuckoo and Crested Grebe from Hagley Park. A BioBlitz <sup>8</sup> in April 2005 indicated a considerable richness of plant, animal and fungal species. The biological and ecological value of this large green space area is growing in appreciation. Nevertheless, there is no overall plan to guide development and management (including possible retirement of key areas) for wildlife habitat purposes.
<b>Status</b>	Initiated as preliminary discussions and concepts.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	A series of policies and management regimes generated by such a plan will play a major role, for the Central City area, in delivering on biodiversity (as promoted in the Biodiversity Strategy). It will also be a positive response to calls for greater biodiversity in urban settlements and enhance the visitor experience to Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	35 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Slightly below the average submitter response to the master plan projects. Nearly all supported the project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.

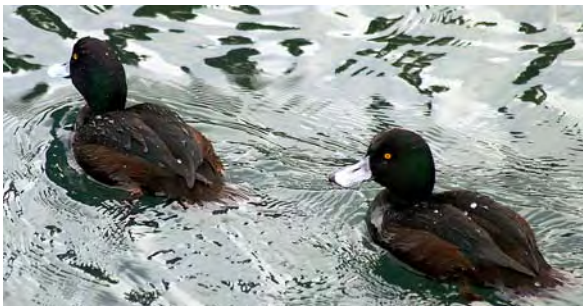
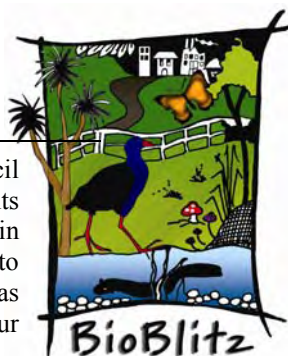


Photo: K. McMillan



<sup>8</sup> An event where Council staff, scientists, students and the public gathered in the Park and the Gardens to count as many species as possible in a twenty four hour survey.

## 12 ... Building removal

<b>Location/Park Context</b>	Various locations in Hagley Park (and the Botanic Gardens).
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>To implement the existing Hagley Park Management Plan objective for buildings on the Park “<i>To keep to a minimum the number of new buildings and structures on Hagley Park and to coordinate and integrate, the existing Park buildings and structures. To protect historic buildings and structures within the Park</i>” (Objective 17, Buildings and Structures Section, draft Hagley Park Management Plan 2007), there is a need to consider the merits or otherwise of removing the following three buildings and any others in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens that may be deemed obsolete and no longer required (see Plan 12 below for locations):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Women’s Hockey Club Rooms</u> This building, which is located in South Hagley Park between Hospital Corner and the Hagley Oval, is no longer used because women’s hockey has combined with men’s hockey and is now not played in Hagley Park.</li> <li>2. <u>Storage building by Hagley Oval</u> This building is virtually wrapped around a tree by the section of the boundary of the Hagley Oval that lies between the Christ’s College Groundsman’s residence and the Canterbury Horticultural Society building. It is unused and could be removed. There has been interest by Council staff in the use of this building for storage, including for Botanic Gardens operational purposes.</li> <li>3. <u>Canterbury Rugby Football Union changing shed building on the perimeter of the Concert Triangle area</u> This building has been vacated by the Canterbury Rugby Football Union, because the Union no longer uses the Concert Triangle area as a rugby training ground. The building is used occasionally when events are held in the Entertainment Zone (Concert Triangle and Special Events Area), however it is doubtful that the infrequent use justifies the continued existence of the building on the site. It is important to determine, via the proposed conservation plan, the historical status of this building.</li> </ol>
<b>Status</b>	For consideration.
<b>Timeframe</b>	None set.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Serves to maintain an open space environment in the Park (and in the Botanic Gardens), which is not cluttered with unnecessary and/or ugly buildings.

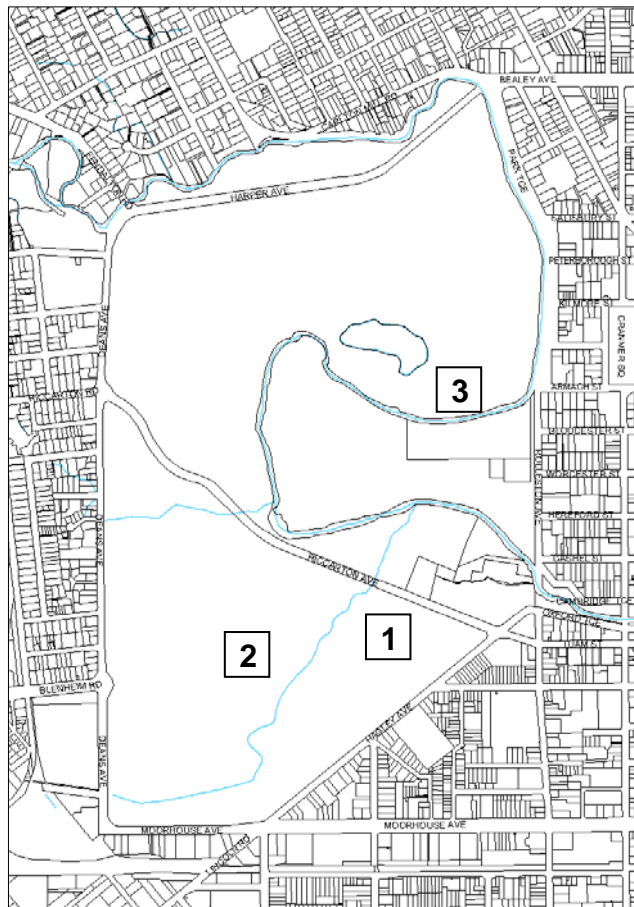
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<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>19 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Below average submitter response to this project (compared to that for the other master plan projects). Most of these, though, supported removal of buildings in the Park.</p> <p>More submitters (37 submitters, near the average number of submitters that responded to the master plan projects) responded generally on buildings in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Nearly all responses were in support of no more buildings, having the number of buildings kept to a minimum and removal of buildings no longer required.</p>
<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group.</p>

**Plan 12: Park buildings proposed to be considered for removal**

1. Women's Hockey Club Rooms
2. Hagley Oval storage building
3. Ex-Canterbury Rugby Football Union changing sheds







## Projects Around Hagley Park And The Christchurch Botanic Gardens

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**13 ... Riccarton Avenue enhancement**

<b>Location/Park Context</b>	Riccarton Avenue running between North and South Hagley Parks.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>There have been previous suggestions that the closure to, or restriction of, commuter traffic along Riccarton Avenue would dramatically solve the problem of Hagley Park being essentially two separate parks, provide safe passage for Park users between these two “halves” of the Park and help address “on-park” parking needs with more parking spaces provided on what is now the avenue. Existing commuter traffic would be directed to the other avenues around the Park. This is compatible with the focus in the Council’s Central City Strategy for the main arterial routes into and out of the central city on the northwest to southwest side to be Harper Avenue/Bealey Avenue/Park Terrace and Moorhouse Avenue/Hagley Avenue.</p> <p>Riccarton Avenue is well used for commuter traffic and there is a desire by those who use it to continue to do so, even though the other avenues around the Park are identified as the main transport routes. It is impractical to close Riccarton Avenue or to significantly restrict traffic flow along it but it may be feasible to slow or lessen traffic flow volumes, such as by (1) reducing the number of lanes to one each way and halving the road carriageway and (2) installing traffic slowing features.</p> <p>Obvious issues would be the reaction to this by motorists and whether or not the other avenues could take the extra traffic. Although Riccarton Avenue has been established as a legal road since the early days of Christchurch, the levels of vehicle traffic along it have increased significantly to a level where it can now be hazardous to cross it on foot or by cycle.</p> <p>As Riccarton Avenue is a legal road, it is unlikely that road closure could ever be an option, but there could be merit in slowing traffic to some extent. The elected Council requests further investigation, in the context of the City Transport Network, of options to slow traffic on Riccarton Avenue and for an urban design assessment of this road to be undertaken. An option supported by the Council is the development of a planted median strip to enhance the amenity of the avenue and improve the linkage between North and South Hagley Parks.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Detailed investigation required.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2008/09 for investigation.
<b>Park and other Benefits</b>	Slowing traffic on Riccarton Avenue would enable safer passage for pedestrians and cyclists across it, considerably improving overall Hagley Park accessibility.

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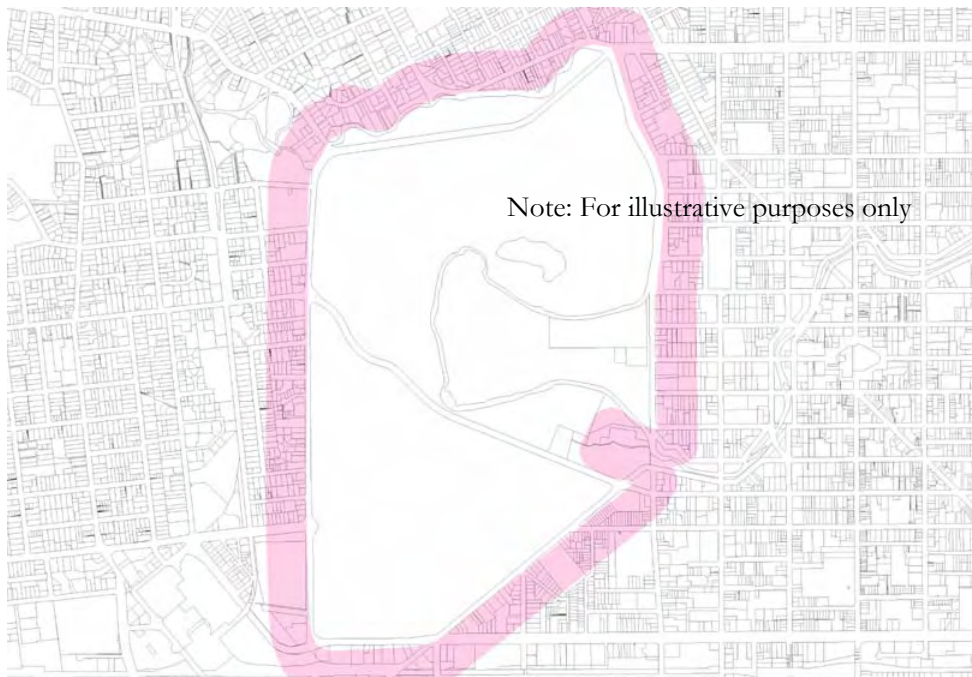
<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>196 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is one of three master plan projects that received more than 4.5 times the submitter response than the average for all the projects (the other two projects were the visitor/information centre proposal and the Hagley Oval fence proposal). Over half (57%) of these did not support the measures to develop Riccarton Avenue as a 'Park slow road'. This was also reflected in the 'quick responses' received (see Table 3, Page 131) - over three-quarters of all submitters made responses to those 'quick response' questions relating to Riccarton Avenue and, of these, the majority selected "no" to slowing or reducing vehicle traffic on the avenue.</p>
<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group.</p>





**14 ... Landscape Conservation Zone**

<b>Location/Park Context</b>	Around Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>A planning objective identified in this plan (see tenth bullet point on Page 9) is to investigate the potential provision in the City of Christchurch City Plan of a special overlying landscape conservation zone around Hagley Park to protect the integrity of the visual landscape character of the Park. This proposed zoning, it is suggested, would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify particular issues in the zone area affecting the adjacent Park, such as the potential impact of new high rise developments.</li> <li>• Indicate the landscape protection objectives sought to be achieved – that is, how future development in the areas around the Park can be sympathetic to open space values, particularly those of the Park, but also to the landscape values where the development takes place.</li> <li>• Specify particular landscape conservation standards and rules to be met for development to be consented on in the proposed zone area.</li> </ul> <p>The existing zones, and the standards and rules applicable to these, would still apply and underlie the proposed landscape conservation zone.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Concept.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not established.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Protects the landscape/visual values of Hagley Park from future obtrusive high rise developments and ensures developments in the areas around the Park are sympathetic to the existing landscape values of both the Park and the surrounding areas.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	26 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is a below average submitter response compared to that for the other master plan projects. All these submitters, though, supported this proposal.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group; City Plan Team, Strategic Support Unit; Policy and Planning Team, Strategic Support Unit



**15 ... Park Terrace Landscape Plan**

<b>Location</b>	The Avon River/Park Terrace corridor, lying between North Hagley Park and Park Terrace and extending from the Armagh Street bridge to the Carlton Mill Road bridge.
<b>Park Context</b>	The Avon River true right bank, which comprises the eastern boundary of North Hagley Park. The rest of the corridor is the Avon River bed itself, administered by Environment Canterbury, and the grassed and treed verge adjoining Park Terrace, which is on legal road administered by the Christchurch City Council.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Park Terrace is a major road linking Christchurch's central city one way system and the historic Arts Precinct on either side of Rolleston Avenue. It is a gateway to central Christchurch from the north west. When leaving the city centre, the trees and lawns of Hagley Park, viewed through a framework of trees flanking the Avon River, form an expansive contrast to the built up character of the city streets.</p> <p>The road corridor has a grand scale and a distinctive character. This is a result of the width of the road, the bulk of the high rise apartments and detached houses on the eastern side, the sweeping lawns, the rippling river and the mature trees, especially the large weeping willows lining the river. It is one of the most readily identifiable and appealing landscapes within the central city.</p> <p>The impressive character of this area is being eroded by changes occurring on the western side of the roadway. A number of willow trees have been removed from the river bank over the last several years, due to storm damage, old age, and disease induced by the fungus <i>Armillaria</i>. Several of the remaining willows are ailing and further losses can be expected. This is creating significant gaps in the tree cover, some of which have been filled with other species in a haphazard manner.</p> <p>The proposal is to establish a programme that will reverse the decline in aforementioned values of the area, and protect and strengthen the existing character of the Avon River banks on the western side of Park Terrace. This requires a new landscape plan.</p> <p>Planning for the corridor is included in the plans for the wider Park/Gardens area.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Public consultation was undertaken over 2001 and into early 2002, including the receipt of submissions on a draft landscape plan. The plan was supported by the elected Christchurch City Council on 24 April 2002, subject to a resolution that there be no removal of plants or new planting with sixty metres of the Carlton Mill bridge until it is clear no redevelopment is going to proceed in this area. A programme for development has been on hold. It will be incorporated into the wider planning for the Park and the Gardens.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Commencement of a redevelopment programme from 2008.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Enhancement of the Avon River bank boundary of North Hagley Park from the Armagh Street bridge to the Carlton Mill bridge. Conservation and enhancement of the views into North Hagley Park from Park Terrace. Landscape planning along this section of the Avon River corridor is integrated with the wider planning for Hagley Park and Botanic Gardens.

<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>39 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submitter response for this project was equivalent to the average for all the master plan projects. Two-thirds of those who responded commented on the project without providing clear support or non-support. Just over a third indicated support.</p>
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<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group.</p>
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**Plan 15**



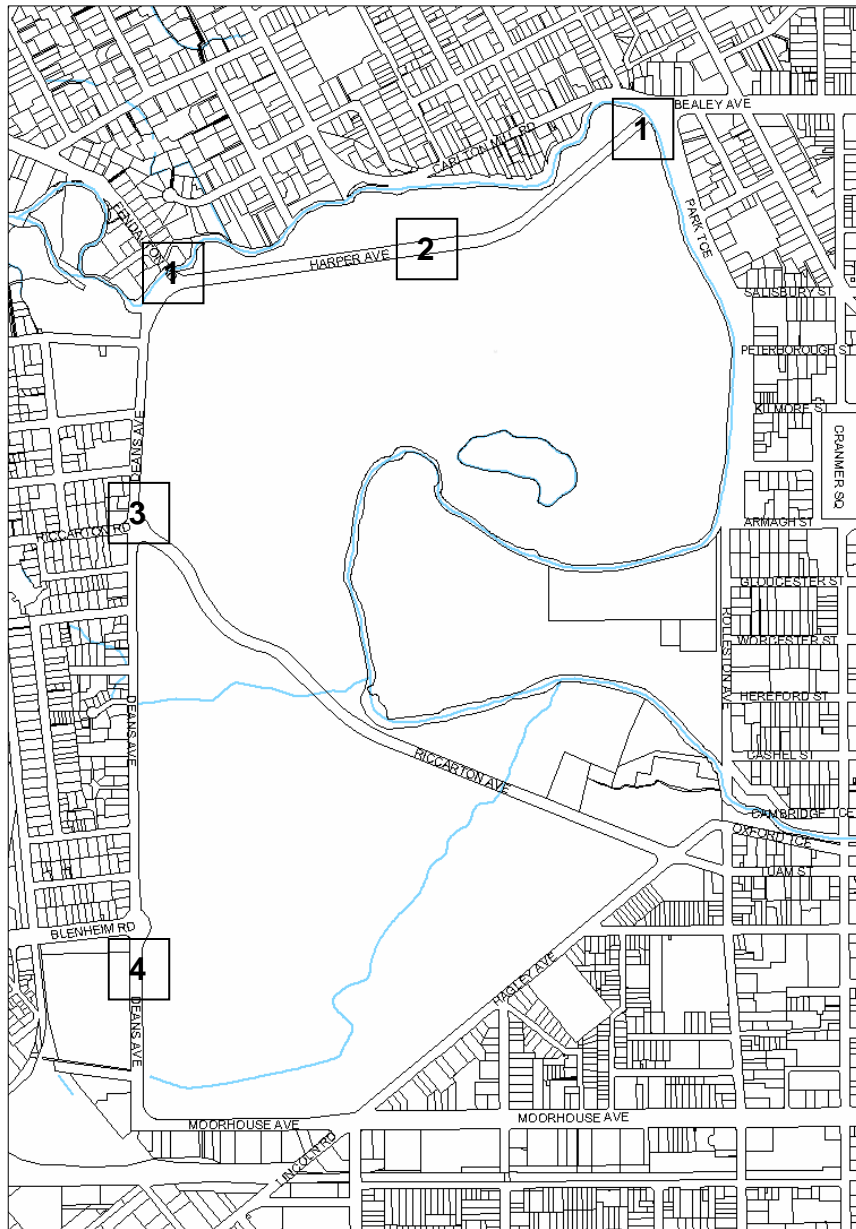
## 16 ... Road adjustments

<b>Location</b>	Road sites around Hagley Park.
<b>Park Context</b>	Potentially involving Hagley Park land adjacent to roads around the Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>A seminar was held by the Council's City Streets Unit in November 2003 for the Sustainable Transport and Utilities Committee on potential roading projects surrounding Hagley Park. Four project options were posed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Harper Avenue / Park Terrace intersection</u> – widen Carlton Mill bridge and develop a pedestrian underpass on the western side of the Avon River.</li> <li>2. <u>Harper Avenue</u> – narrow carriageway from the south side.</li> <li>3. <u>Deans Avenue / Riccarton Road / Riccarton Ave intersection</u> – install traffic signals to replace the roundabout and install a pedestrian/cyclist underpass.</li> <li>4. <u>Deans Avenue (south)</u> – development of the Blenheim Road deviation, with removal of the Blenheim Road roundabout and bridge and the reconfiguration of Deans Avenue south of this. The deviation itself was opened to traffic on 2 April 2007<sup>9</sup>.</li> </ol> <p>Options 1 - 3 involve a combined exchange of 1,333 square metres of existing Hagley Park land with 3,713 square metres of existing road, which means a net gain to the Park of 2,380 square metres. Disposal of any Park land will require the Minister of Conservation's consent <u>and</u> a change to the Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971.</p> <p>Current needs and requirements for road adjustments around Hagley Park will be reviewed.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Planning continuing.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not known.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	<p>An improved roading network around the Park, including better measures for safer and easier passage by cyclists and pedestrians, such as a signal controlled intersection and pedestrian/cyclist underpasses.</p> <p>Provision of car parking spaces on Deans Avenue (south) will go some way to addressing the significant parking problem for South Hagley Park.</p> <p>A net gain in Park area in any land exchange is good, but it is not certain if there really will be an overall benefit for the Park and its users due to the changes to the Park boundary, the relatively narrow areas involved and the cost/time/difficulty in implementing a disposal of any Park land.</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	21 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was a below average submitter response for the project compared to that for the other master plan projects. Half of these submitters supported road adjustments.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.

<sup>9</sup> Following on from this, it is proposed to establish:

1. Car parking on the Hagley Park side of Deans Avenue between Blenheim Road and Moorhouse Avenue (it has been identified in the Hagley Park Management Plan 2007 that this area of legal road is an addition to the area that is held as Hagley Park and is to be used for Park purposes, including the parking of vehicles of Park users.
2. A pedestrian/cycle way from the Blenheim Road/Mandeville Street intersection to South Hagley Park.

Plan 16



1. Deans Avenue/Fendalton Road and Harper Avenue / Park Terrace intersections
2. Harper Avenue
3. Deans Avenue/Riccarton Road/Riccarton Avenue intersection
4. Deans Avenue (south)

## 17 ... Rolleston Avenue Enhancement

<b>Location</b>	Section of Rolleston Avenue between Gloucester Street and Hereford Street.
<b>Gardens Context</b>	Includes the northern half of the eastern road frontage of the Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Consider developing alternatives, other than by reducing traffic along Rolleston Avenue or removing/narrowing car parking.</p> <p>To enhance the pedestrian linkage between the Gardens/Museum and the Arts Centre/Worcester Boulevard, which are all part of the Cultural Precinct. The desired outcome is to provide better for the interaction of pedestrians and cyclists with a reduced vehicle traffic flow in this section. In short – to develop a place that is currently vehicle traffic focused to one that is attractive and safe, and where people can interact and be able to move more readily through.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Submission made by the Council's previous City Transport and Streets Unit.
<b>Timeframe</b>	None identified.
<b>Gardens and Other Benefits</b>	<p>Benefits that are seen as potentially accruing from such enhancement will affect the wider area, including the Gardens, Museum, Cultural Precinct and Christ's College. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a better linkage between the Gardens and the Cultural Precinct, and potentially open the Gardens up towards the Central City.</li> <li>• Improved safety for pedestrians, cyclists and others.</li> <li>• An opportunity to improve path alignment to reduce conflict between pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>• Shift tour coach parking, which detracts from the Museum frontage.</li> <li>• Improvement of the streetscape with the removal of old kerb and channels and provision of more green areas.</li> <li>• Potential improvements to the operation of the Gloucester/Rolleston intersection.</li> <li>• An opportunity to consider a living street/café/bar/market development, similar in style to Oxford Terrace and Worcester Boulevard?</li> </ul> <p>Any enhancement should not affect public transport, including buses and the tram, and vehicular access to the Gardens and the Museum for the mobility impaired would continue.</p> <p>With the proposed redevelopments for the Museum and the approaching 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary for the Gardens, the concept for enhancement of part of the adjacent part of Rolleston Avenue is a potential opportunity to contribute significantly to raising the profile and quality of this key and highly valued part of the Central City.</p>



<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>90 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was a strong submitter response (more than two times the average response of 41 submitters for all the master plan projects), with respect to the proposed enhancement of Rolleston Avenue. Of this response, there was a mixed reaction to the proposal in the written submissions, with a split in the level of support and non-support.</p> <p>Of the ‘quick responses’ to the three options posed in the consultation brochure (see Table 4, Page 131), there was prominent opposition to all by those who responded.</p>
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<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group.</p>
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## Projects Affecting North Hagley Park



**18 ... Armagh Street entrance improvements**

<b>Location</b>	Entrance to Hagley Park off the intersection of Rolleston Avenue, Park Terrace and Armagh Street.
<b>Park Context</b>	Western entrance to North Hagley Park and the vehicle entrance to the Botanic Gardens Car Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	In March 2004 the Greenspace Unit identified the need to upgrade the Armagh Street entrance to North Hagley Park to address concerns of public safety and the need for signage and improvement of the general features of the immediate landscape. The proposed improvements included re-siting the “Mickle Gates” 24 metres further back into the Park (see Plan 18). The Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board supported the proposed plan, subject to consultation being undertaken first with identified stakeholders. The Council’s Parks, Gardens and Waterways Committee approved the plan in principle in May 2004, but recommended other options be investigated for the gates. Following an onsite inspection, the committee decided the Mickle Gates not be re-sited and made other recommendations for improvements and maintenance, including immediate ones to improve access and egress for public safety. It concluded the overall design of the entrance should be undertaken as part of the Botanic Gardens facilities redevelopment. More recently, there have been informal discussions with Christ’s College over its plans to landscape the school frontage on the Avon River bank. It is desirable that this be linked to any new landscaping of the Armagh Street entrance to the Park. The bridge is a listed heritage item and the Gates have heritage value.
<b>Status</b>	Covered under the Christchurch Botanic Gardens redevelopment project process.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Same as for the Botanic Gardens facilities redevelopment.
<b>Benefits to the Park and Gardens</b>	A more effective and attractive entrance, befitting its role as the major Park and Botanic Gardens entrance.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	36 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was slightly below the average submitter response to the master plan projects. The majority of these submitters supported the improvements of this key entrance-way.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.
<b>Information Links</b>	Parks, Gardens and Waterways Committee decision: <a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/proceedings/2004/May/ParksGardens/NorthHagleyPark.pdf">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/proceedings/2004/May/ParksGardens/NorthHagleyPark.pdf</a>
<b>Other Information</b>	See the next page for a plan derived from the original concept plan.

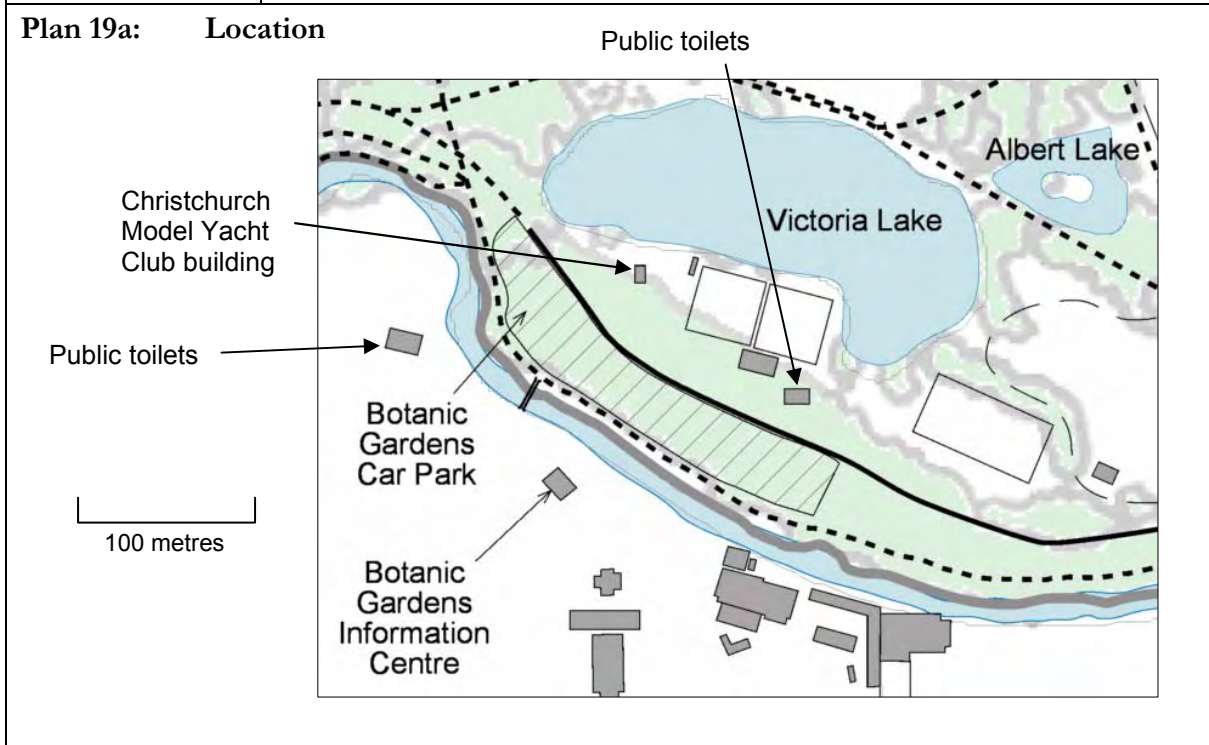




**19 ... Extension of Christchurch Model Yacht Club building**

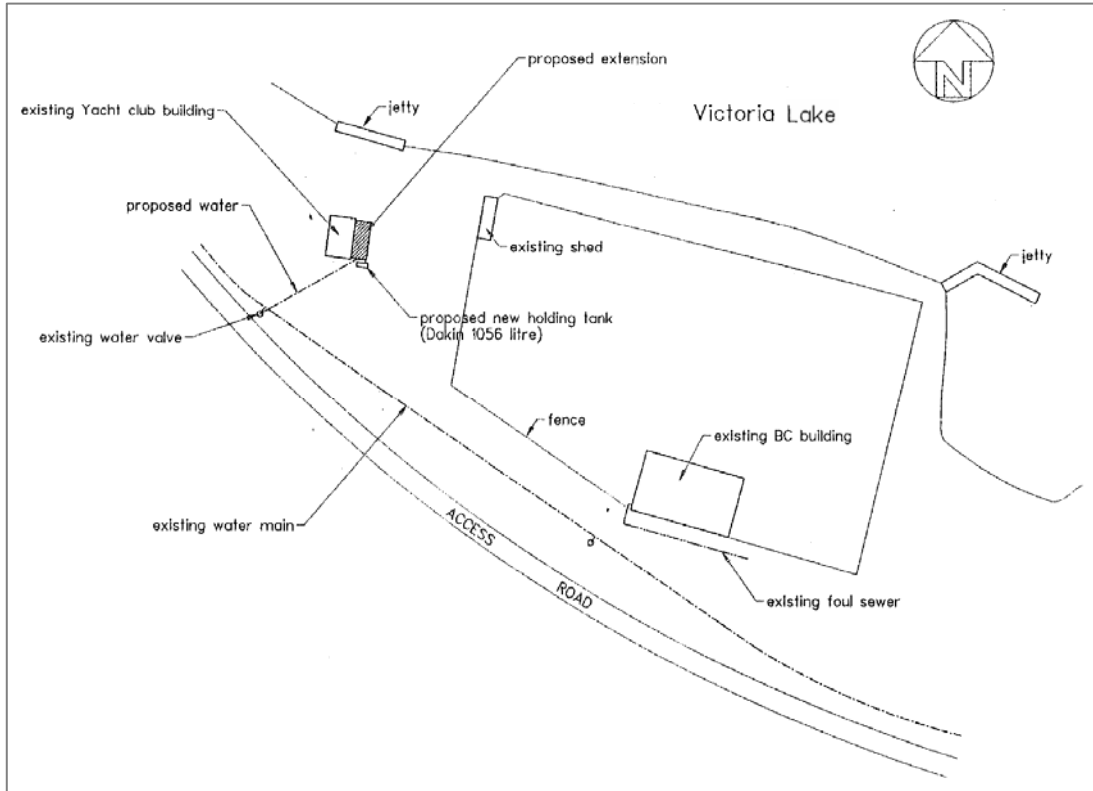
<b>Location</b>	North of the Botanic Gardens Car Park, accessed from the western end of Armagh Street.
<b>Park Context</b>	On the southern shore of Victoria Lake in North Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The Christchurch Model Yacht Club has had the use of Victoria Lake since 1898. It has a growing membership, numbering 50 members. Many are senior citizens, who find the location of the present public toilets, which are some distance away, unsuitable. The Club applied to the City Environment Group for consent to extend, at its cost, its existing Club building by Victoria Lake by approximately 24 square metres to accommodate a disabled accessible toilet*, bench and sink for tea making and extra model yacht storage space (see Plans 19b and 19c). The Club has an occupation agreement, which is an annual licence to occupy the 38 square metres of North Hagley Park on which the existing building is situated. Council approved the Club’s application for an enlarged area to occupy, subject to the required public consultation being undertaken as part of the Hagley Park Management Plan review process.</p> <p>With this now completed and, with majority support by the submitters that commented, the Hearings Subcommittee recommended that the extension proceed as part of the adopted master plan.</p> <p>A lease period of up to 33 years will be offered to the Club for the extended area occupied in place of the present licence. This will better reflect the Club’s interest in the land.</p> <p><i>(* As this will be located a long way from any grey water drainage system, the Club proposes to install an underground 1,056 litre holding tank which it can have pumped out periodically. This is acceptable to Council staff.)</i></p>
<b>Status</b>	<p>The Council has considered the Club’s application and has adopted the officer’s recommendation that the Council grants the new lease, subject to conditions outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lease is granted for three terms of 11 years each, with the Club having the right to renew the lease for a second, and third term, if the Club is in a viable position and the land is not required for any greater community recreational need.</li> <li>• Public notification of the Council’s intention is by way of inclusion in the Hagley Park Management Plan review process.</li> <li>• The Club obtains all necessary resource and building consents before any development commences upon the site.</li> <li>• All costs associated with the development, and subsequent maintenance, of the building are met by the Club.</li> <li>• The colour scheme for the proposed extension to the building matches the existing building.</li> <li>• The Club submits a landscape plan for planting the east and south sides of the proposed extension to integrate it into the surrounding landscape, and to implement the approved plan at its cost.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an underground tank grey water disposal system is installed, it is to be emptied only during the hours when the Botanic Gardens Car Park is closed during the evening hours.</li> <li>• The Club is allocated sole rights to use the lake through the Council's "sportsground allocation programme" on official club days (Wednesday from 10am to 3pm, and on the second, third and fourth Saturday of every month from 12.30pm to 3pm). During these times the Club is to have control, as far as is legally possible, over radio frequencies being used in the area, to ensure that the radio frequencies used to control the model yachts are not subject to outside interference.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	The building extension is now completed.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	The intended building expansion benefits the Club's members.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	27 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project – a below average submitter response on this project compared to that for the other master plan projects. Two-thirds of these submitters supported the proposed extension of the club building proceeding.
<b>Project Contact</b>	Leasing and licensing staff, City Environment Group.
<b>Information Links</b>	Report of the Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board to the Council meeting of Thursday 6 April 2006: <a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/proceedings/2006/April/HagleyFerrymead8th/ChChModelYachtClubPropLeaseExtension.pdf">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/proceedings/2006/April/HagleyFerrymead8th/ChChModelYachtClubPropLeaseExtension.pdf</a>

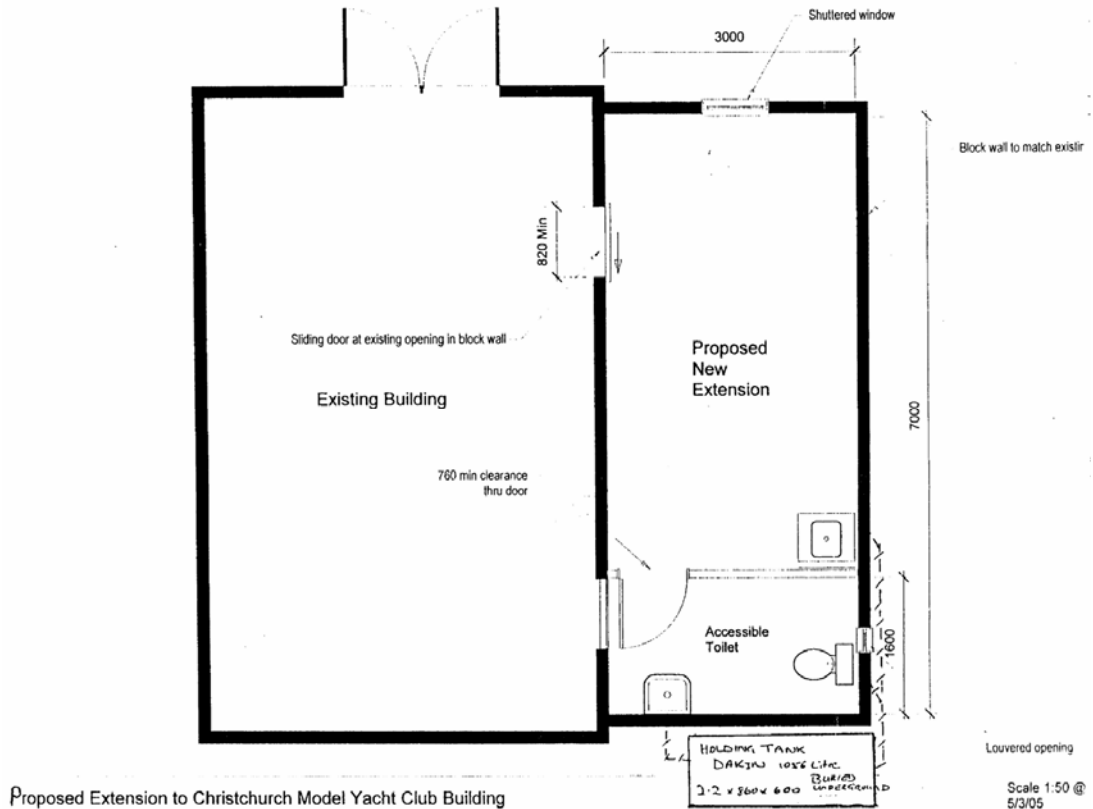




Plan 19b: Site Plan



Plan 19c Floor Plan



**20 ... Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club Facilities**

<b>Location</b>	Between Victoria Lake and the Botanic Gardens Car Park.
<b>Park Context</b>	North Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The North Hagley Bowls Club's application to surrender its lease for the facility by Victoria Lake was accepted by Council in March 1999. Since then, the Christchurch Petanque Club, whose members were social members of the Bowls Club, has operated on the site, utilising one green and surrounds and approximately three quarters of the ground floor of the existing building. The total area occupied is approximately 2,150 square metres. Other uses of the building are precluded because of the large cost required for earthquake strengthening and to bring it up to the public building standard.</p> <p>Following public consultation on the draft plan in 2006, in which most of the submitters that commented on this project (consisting of 32 out of a total of 597 submitters for the whole consultation) supported removal of the building, the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee chose to recommend to Council that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Options and costs for restoration of the building be investigated;</li> <li>2. Part of the boundary hedge be removed and part of the grounds reinstated as Park open space, in consultation with the grounds' users, and;</li> <li>3. Change to the configuration of the petanque terrain be considered.</li> </ol> <p>These recommendations are adopted by Council as part of the adopted master plan.</p>
<b>Status</b>	<p>The building has no identified heritage value, although specialised advice will need to be obtained in order to determine if, in fact, there are any heritage values associated with it. The Petanque Club has expressed the wish to remain at the site.</p> <p>The issue of the building's condition and the measures needed to bring it up to the necessary standard for earthquake strengthening for the intended purpose will require further investigation.</p>
<b>Timeframe</b>	Investigations to 2009.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	With the possible removal of part of the boundary hedge and realignment of the area used for petanque, it will enable this part of the Park to be opened up for appreciation of views.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	32 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was slightly below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Most of these supported removal of the building.
<b>Project Contact</b>	Leasing and licensing staff, City Environment Group.

**Plan 20**





**21 ... House and Grounds – 6 Riccarton Avenue**

<b>Location</b>	In Hagley Park on the north side of Hagley Avenue and adjacent to the old Nurses' Home building.
<b>Park Context</b>	Southern end of North Hagley Park between the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and Riccarton Avenue.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The building and grounds at 6 Riccarton Avenue were originally the caretaker's residence and space allocated for trial planting plots. The building is in poor condition. The exterior is particularly deteriorated. Considerable expenditure would be required to bring it up to a standard suitable for future tenancy.</p> <p>Options that have been posed for the building's future utilisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued tenancy (at the time of completion of this master plan, the building was used as a City Housing property).</li> <li>• Lease to an organisation for a specialised use. A number of parties have expressed an interest in using it, including the Friends of Christchurch Botanic Gardens, Christchurch Garden City Trust, Canterbury Horticultural Society and New Zealand Alpine Club.</li> <li>• Removal, with the area opened up as park open space.</li> <li>• The area exchanged for the Canterbury District Health Board's Hospital Riverside grounds.</li> </ul> <p>The Council resolution on 16 August 2007 is for assessment of the prospects of this building, and its grounds, to be used as a facility/garden/orchard for public demonstration/teaching purposes by the Canterbury Horticultural Society. This includes the possibility of the society developing a new green building on the site, with the possible involvement of the Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology to assist the facilitation of the development.</p>
<b>Status</b>	A building condition report has been prepared.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	Current use is a low value use for the Park and not an appropriate use for a building on a recreation reserve. Better uses of the site would be to open it up as further Park area, or for it to be put to a use compatible with the land's classification under the Reserves Act 1977 as a Recreation Reserve.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	28 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was a below average submitter response on this project compared to the other master plan projects. Most of these supported removal of the building(s).
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.

**Plan 21**



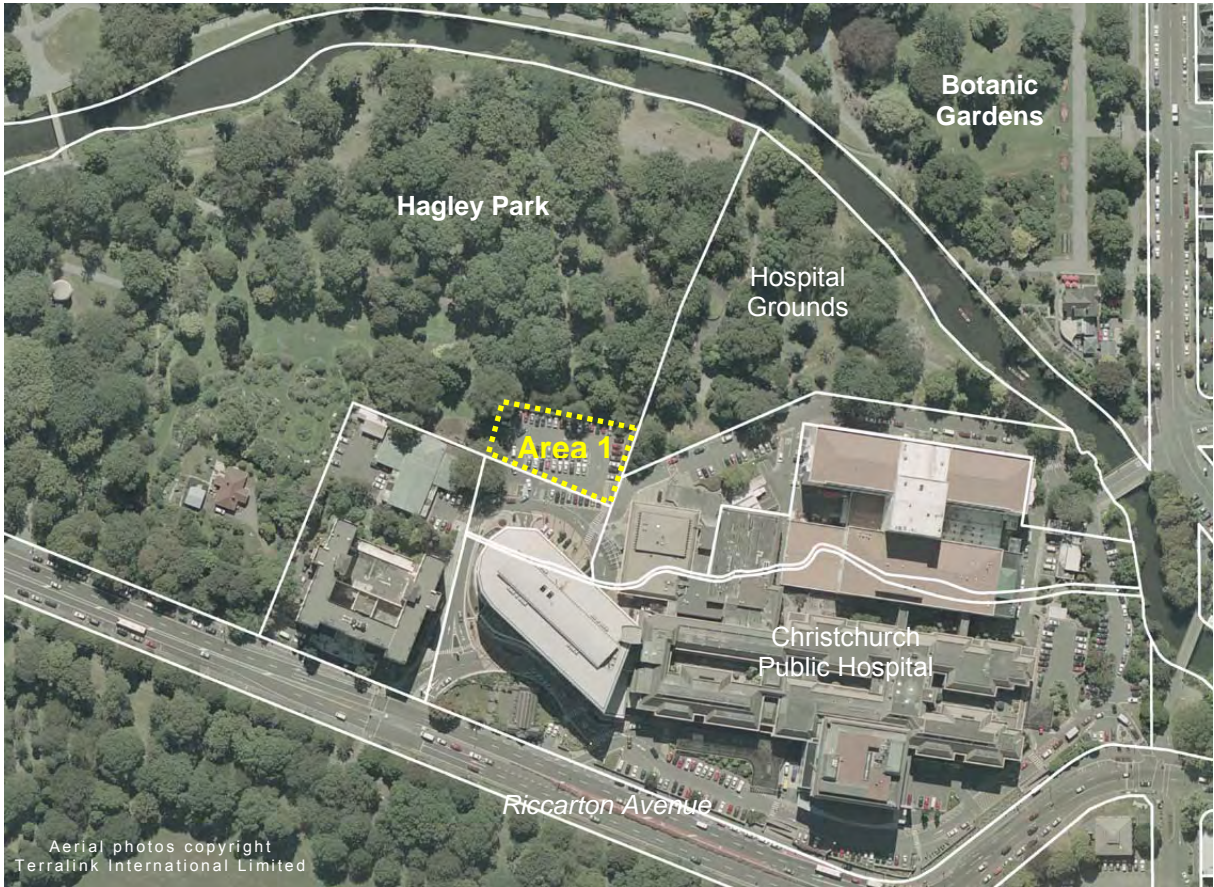


**22 ... Hospital parking on Hagley Park**

<b>Location</b>	An area of land adjacent to, and another within, the Christchurch Public / Women's Hospital complex and lying between the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and Riccarton Avenue.
<b>Park Context</b>	Southern end of North Hagley Park, located between the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and Riccarton Avenue.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The Canterbury District Health Board (CDHB) occupies an area of 1,520 square metres of North Hagley Park adjacent to the Christchurch Public Hospital for the purpose of car parking (see Area 1 on Plan 22 below). It has been used for about 75 years by the hospital, including, in recent years, as a tennis court for hospital staff. There is no formal agreement in place for this occupation.</p> <p>There had previously been a proposal to exchange this area of land with that under the Nurses' Memorial Hospital Chapel alongside Riccarton Avenue. Both areas of land are of similar area and value. This proposal was put on hold in 2000 with the Council deferring a decision to support a local bill to amend the Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971, which will be a required step to dispose of any Hagley Park land.</p> <p>Council has resolved that the CDHB be notified of the Council's wish to reclaim Area 1 for Park outdoor recreation purposes. It has been requested that discussions be held with the CDHB on feasible win-win solutions for the Park and the Hospital, including land exchange options.</p>
<b>Status</b>	To action as a priority by Council management.
<b>Timeframe</b>	To implement by 2007/2008.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	This has been a long standing use of what is legally part of Hagley Park. This use has no direct benefit to Park users.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	22 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submitter response to the project in the draft master plan in 2006, which promoted an exchange of the Park land used for hospital car parking with the land under the Nurses' Memorial Hospital Chapel, was half the average response for all the master plan projects. Sixty percent of these submitters were in support of the proposed land exchange and thirty percent were not.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.
<b>Other Information</b>	Any land exchange option would require the Minister of Conservation's consent under the Reserves Act 1977 for disposal of the identified part of the Park, even if it is to be exchanged for a similar area. The continued use of this area of land as hospital car parking is contrary to the intended use of a Recreation Reserve classified under the Reserves Act 1977.



Plan 22 (all boundaries are approximate)





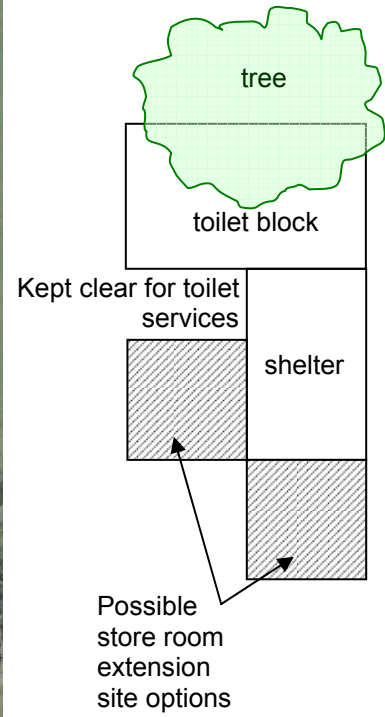
**23 ... Rugby club use of storage building**

<b>Location</b>	In North Hagley Park near the Riccarton Avenue/Deans Avenue intersection.
<b>Park Context</b>	Located at the western edge of the Northern Triangle in North Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The High School Old Boys' Rugby Football Club, which has its club rooms in Ayr Street, has requested Council's consideration of the prospect of the Club developing and utilising the existing toilet and shelter block situated near the southwestern corner of the Northern Triangle in North Hagley Park. The purpose of this proposed use is for storage of play equipment, to avoid the need to carry this equipment across busy roads each time it is used.</p> <p>The development would entail an extension to the existing shelter wing, with two options indicated in Plan 23.</p> <p>With Council's adoption of the master plan, the requirement for this project is for the assessment of the necessity and appropriateness of the proposed development of the existing toilet and shelter block before any decision can be made by Council on whether or not it can proceed. This consideration is only supported on the basis that, if approved, any extension is minor, the public continues to have access to the toilets and shelter, and the cost of the development is met by the proposer.</p> <p>The Club has also submitted (<i>see 26. Shift of High School Old Boys Rugby Club rooms to Hagley Oval (Page 68)</i>) a request to relocate their club rooms to the Hagley Oval area. If this eventuates, the Club will still wish to develop and use this toilet/shelter facility.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Further assessment required.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Potentially no dis-benefits to the Park and public users as long as the public toilets and shelter are still available in that capacity.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	32 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was a submitter response slightly below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. There was nearly a 50/50 split in support/non-support for the proposed development and use of the existing toilet block/shelter building in North Hagley Park, with slightly more support than not.
<b>Project Contact</b>	High School Old Boys' Rugby Football Club, City Environment Group leasing and licensing staff.

**Plan 23**



**Schematic of proposed development (not to scale)**





## Projects Affecting South Hagley Park



*Image sourced from Wikipedia, the free online encyclopedia, and is in the public domain*

**24 ... Alternative use of the netball facilities**

<b>Location</b>	In Hagley Park adjacent to Hagley Avenue.
<b>Park Context</b>	Southern end of South Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	The Christchurch Netball Centre is considering locating its netball facilities to a new location in the city and vacating its facilities in South Hagley Park. In the event of that happening, there will be issues to resolve in terms of alternative use of the South Hagley Park facilities and potential cost to the Council.
<b>Status</b>	For discussion.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008 for discussions.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	Potential utilisation of the facilities for other public recreational purposes and the replacement of the courts area with green open space.  Discussions are supported by Council to be held with the Christchurch Netball Centre on possible future outcomes for the netball centre building and courts
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	37 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This was a submitter response that was close to the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. A third of these submitters supported the project being implemented.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Recreation and Sports Unit.

**Plan 24**



**25 ... Canterbury Horticultural Society parking**

<b>Location</b>	In South Hagley Park, on the south side of Riccarton Avenue.
<b>Park Context</b>	Behind (on the south-west side of) the Canterbury Horticultural Centre and south of, and adjacent to, Hagley Oval in South Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The Canterbury Horticultural Society has permission to use an area in South Hagley Park near the Women's Hockey Pavilion for overflow vehicle parking during large events. This area is accessed via a bridge over Addington Brook. This bridge is now considered unsuitable for public vehicle passage, especially by heavier 4WD vehicles, because of its condition.</p> <p>The Society also has permission to use the area to the rear (south west side) of the centre for overflow parking. Access has been through the Hagley Oval boundary on the northern side of the building. There is an issue with this access when cricket games are being played, including the risk of cars being hit by cricket balls. The Society requests that access instead be established around the southern end of the building. This would necessitate diversion of Addington Brook. This could be an opportunity to enhance this section of the waterway, which currently has low landscape values, although the overall effect on the waterway would need to be carefully considered. See 28. <i>Waterway Enhancement</i> (Page 71) for concepts to enhance the tributary waterways of the Avon River.</p> <p>A matter to consider would be what the status the over-flow car parking area would have, in light of the statutory requirements<sup>10</sup> with respect to further formalised car parking in Hagley Park.</p> <p>The Council has resolved, with adoption of this master plan, for investigation to be undertaken, before any decision is made, of the potential benefits, costs and implications of diverting Addington Brook to allow the proposed vehicle access around the southern end of the Canterbury Horticultural Centre.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Verbal enquiry by the Canterbury Horticultural Society. Further investigation required.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008 for investigations.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Safer over-flow parking for Canterbury Horticultural Society events and potentially the enhancement of a section of Addington Brook.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	31 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submitter response to the project was slightly below the average for all the master plan projects. Half of these were in support of the proposed new access to a parking area behind the Canterbury Horticultural Centre. Another thirty percent did not support.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.

<sup>10</sup> Section 5 subsection (2) of the Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971 prevents the taking, without the consent of the Minister of Conservation, of any further part of Hagley Park for parking places for vehicles.



Plan 25



**26 ... Shift of High School Old Boys Rugby Club rooms to Hagley Oval**

<b>Location</b>	In South Hagley Park, on the south side of Riccarton Avenue.
<b>Park Context</b>	Hagley Oval area, northern side of South Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The High School Old Boys Rugby Club has its club rooms on property it owns in Ayr Street, which runs west from Deans Avenue bordering North Hagley Park. The Club plays on sports fields in Hagley Park. It has issues with the location of its clubrooms, including the distance to transport gear to the playing fields in Hagley Park and the hazard of club members crossing Deans Avenue. The Club has enquired about co-locating its club rooms with the High School Old Boys Cricket Club in the Cricket Pavilion at the Hagley Oval and say that this would require the provision of further changing rooms, and also storage and a small office. The extension would, it is suggested, involve building both up and along.</p> <p>The Council's response to this proposal is that it requires, before a decision is made, an investigation of the needs, public benefits and implications of permitting the co-location of the two clubs at the Cricket Pavilion, or for the Rugby Club to locate, as an alternative, to the Canterbury Horticultural Centre. No extension of the building footprint on Hagley Park will be supported.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Enquiry. To investigate.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008 for investigations.
<b>Park Benefits</b>	<p>No particular benefits to Hagley Park or Park users other than implementing the philosophy for shared multi-user facilities on parks. The proposal would introduce another permanent or long term occupier on the Park, although would involve co-sharing of space and facilities, which can be viewed and supported as a more sustainable use of Park resources. It is expected there would be increased pressure on the existing limited vehicle parking space in the vicinity, particularly on Saturday afternoon.</p> <p>Club members would not have to cross Deans Avenue, but they would still have to walk some distance to the sports fields they use, including having to cross Riccarton Avenue. The Club would have to share with other groups and would not own the building or the land, something they enjoy with their existing club rooms.</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	27 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. A below average submitter response on this project compared to that for the other master plan projects. Just over half of these did not support this proposal proceeding, although one-third did.
<b>Project Contact</b>	High School Old Boys Rugby Football Club, City Environment Group.



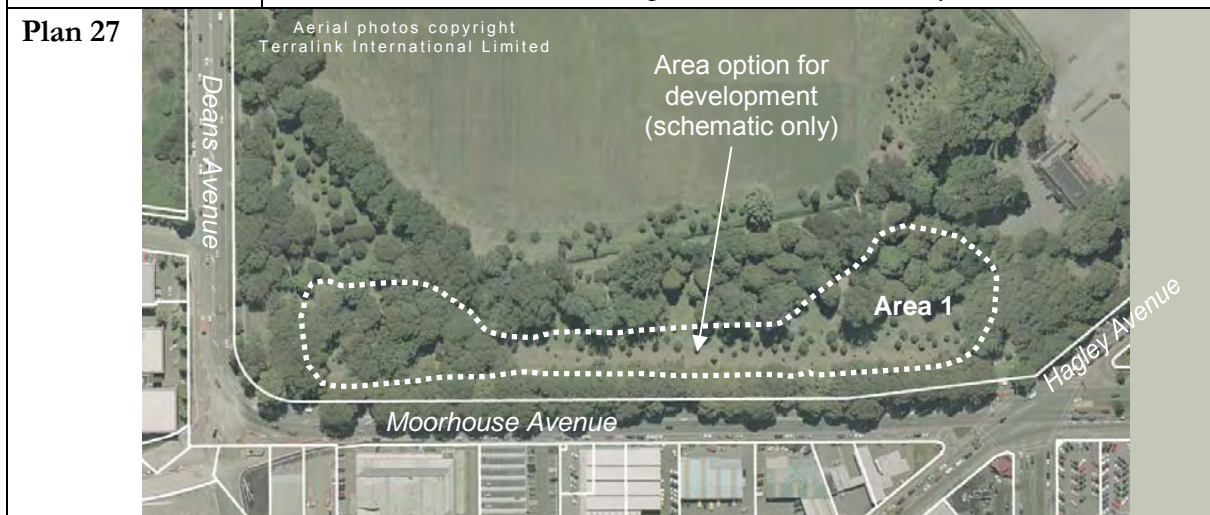
Plan 26





**27 ... South Hagley Park multipurpose storm water treatment/ wetland concept**

<b>Location</b>	In Hagley Park, immediately to the north of Moorhouse Avenue.
<b>Park Context</b>	Southern end of South Hagley Park, under the trees to the west of the Christchurch Netball Centre car park (Area 1).
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>A proposal has previously been raised to treat storm water flow in a swale/permanent wet pond system that would be located within the woodland between Addington Brook and the Moorhouse Avenue boundary of South Hagley Park. There is a shallow depression in a relatively open area in the woodland that could be developed for this purpose without the need to remove any permanent trees. Depending upon the size/depth of the proposed pond, an excavation may result in about 15,000 m<sup>3</sup> of spoil being produced. This could be utilised for any one of a number of purposes, including for a sports embankment, as a traffic sound buffer, a screen from car parks or for landscaping.</p> <p>With the adoption of this master plan, further investigation of the costs/benefits/implications of development of a swale/permanent wet pond system in Area 1 is required prior to a decision being made to implement or not.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Concept. To investigate further.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008 for investigation.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park</b>	The benefits would be to resolve potential flooding issues for the wider area using a 'day lighting' approach, improve water quality for the Lincoln Road and Addington Brook catchments and provide bird habitat. The project also provides an opportunity to re-configure the landscape of this area giving it its own visual quality and providing an opportunity to enhance the area for public enjoyment (it is currently a relatively unattractive area for the public to visit).
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	33 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is slightly below the average submitter response received, compared to that for the other projects. Nearly all of these supported the project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	Capital Programme; City Environment Group.
<b>Information</b>	Estimated total cost of development: \$300,000 initially.



## 28 ... Waterway Enhancement

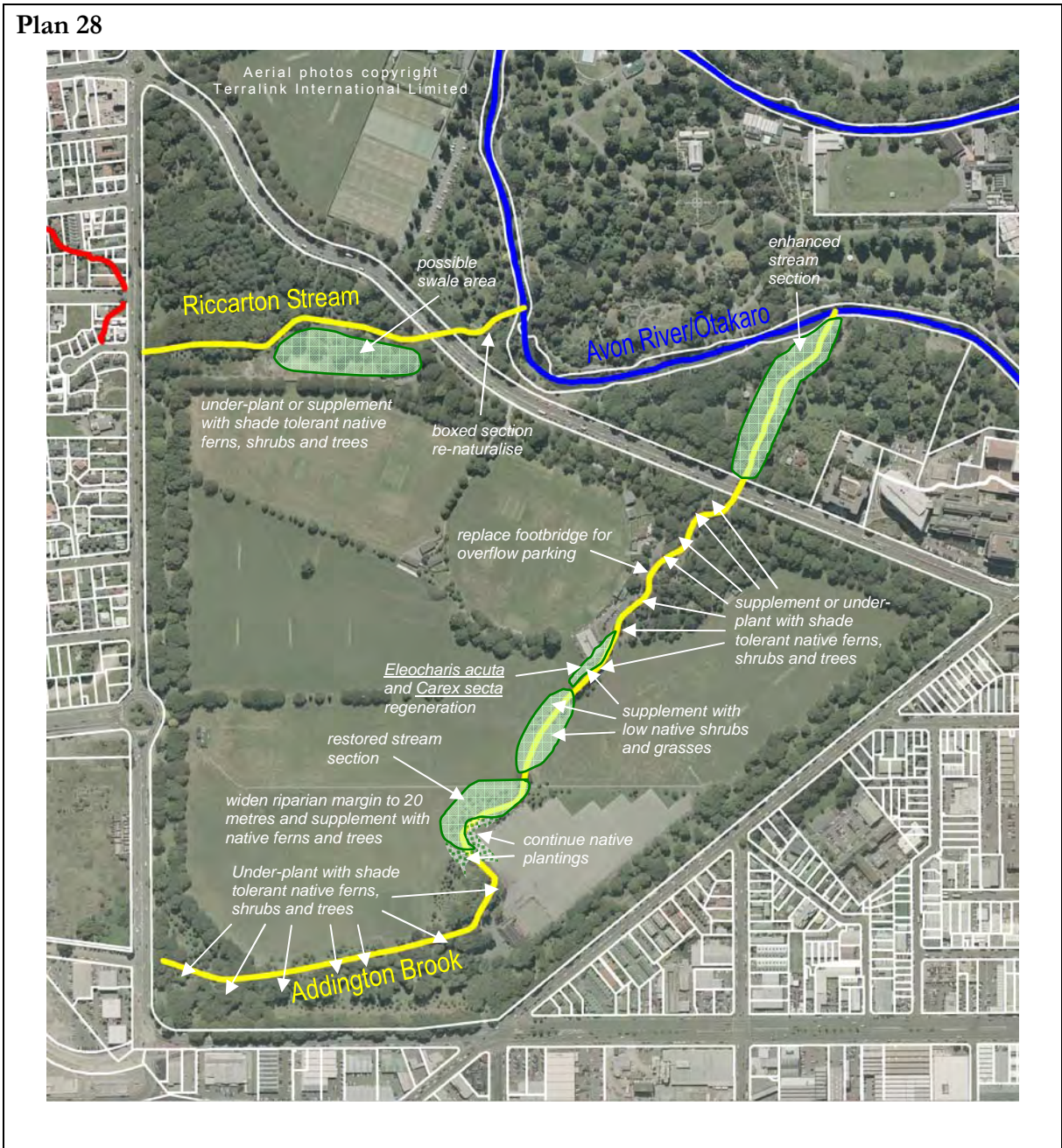
<b>Location/Park Context</b>	Corridors through both North and South Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>The Avon River, which is one of the major waterways meandering across the City, bounds a significant part of Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens. Tributary waterways and drains cross the Park to feed into the river. Riccarton Stream and Addington Brook are the main tributaries crossing South Hagley Park. See Plan 28 for the location of these waterways.</p> <p>Most of the length of each of the above waterways is above surface. This mostly comprises steep sided, deep, straightened channels with little ecological, landscape or aesthetic/amenity values at present. Short sections are more natural remnants or have been landscaped to some extent. These are highlighted on the plan. Only one fish, though, has been recorded in either of the waterways (in a restored section of Addington Brook just downstream of the Christchurch Netball Centre) during a May 2006 survey that was part of the Christchurch River Environment Asset Survey 2006 (CREAS).</p> <p>It is proposed that investigations be made into the possibility of further enhancing these waterways. Further information on the costs/benefits/implications of such enhancement is required.</p> <p>Addington Brook lends itself to restoration on the grounds that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a prominent tributary to the Avon River – this river has relatively high ecological, amenity and drainage value.</li> <li>• Is historically a trout spawning stream.</li> <li>• Crosses a prominent and high profile public space.</li> <li>• Would involve low interference and cost-efficient upkeep.</li> </ul> <p>Proposals for restoration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing sediment input/contamination in the waterway that arises from storm water discharge. A concept for a multipurpose storm water treatment/wetland facility adjacent to Addington Brook near the Christchurch Netball Centre has been proposed in another project in this master plan (<i>see 27. South Hagley Park Multipurpose Storm Water Treatment/Wetland Concept (Page 70)</i>).</li> <li>• Planting of the grassed banks with, for example, native shrubs, ferns and trees to provide shade for the waterway in order to improve conditions for in-stream life, including the provision of areas for fish spawning, stabilisation of the waterway’s banks and generally improving visual and ecological connectivity along its length.</li> <li>• In order to especially improve the ecological connectivity along the waterway, planting at least a twenty metre margin on either side with indigenous, ecotypic plants. This would create a self-sustaining plant cover and therefore reduce maintenance costs in the long run.</li> <li>• Under-planting the deciduous woodlands, through which the waterway passes, with native plants, including replacement of deciduous trees near the waterway, in order to reduce the current high levels of leaf litter input to the waterway, which is detrimental to its</li> </ul>

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	<p>ecology.</p> <p>For Riccarton Stream, similar restoration to that proposed for Addington Brook is suggested, with specific elements of this possibly being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A storm water soakage system on the true right (southern) side of the section of the waterway in South Hagley Park, in the vicinity of the recycling area, subject to a technical feasibility study.</li> <li>• Re-naturalising, at least, the timber-lined section of the waterway in North Hagley Park, especially as this is close to, and clearly seen from, a major Park walkway.</li> <li>• The ecological value of the waterway would improve if the concrete channel section in South Hagley Park is re-naturalised, although this will be dependent upon a technical feasibility study, and only be acceptable if the waterway's bed and bank stability is not compromised and sediments are not discharged into it during any works (the downstream end of the waterway has a valuable coarse substrate that would be adversely affected by any such discharge).</li> </ul>		
<b>Status</b>	Suggestion raised for consideration. Investigation of feasibility required.		
<b>Timeframe</b>	2007/2008 for investigation.		
<b>Park Benefits</b>	Hagley Park will have enhanced landscape and natural values. This will contribute to the Council's naturalisation of some waterways throughout the City as part of good environmental practice. This is a direction specifically promoted in Council strategies, including the Waterways and Wetlands Natural Asset Management Strategy and the draft Biodiversity Strategy.		
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	43 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is just over the average submitter response for all the master plan projects and, other than a small percentage who just commented, all supported waterway enhancement being done.		
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.		
<b>Potential Costs</b>	<b>Proposed Work</b>	<b>Addington Brook</b>	<b>Riccarton Stream</b>
	Planting:	\$200,000	\$90,000
	Excavating swales:	\$165,000 for 30,000 square metres	\$55,000 for 10,000 square metres
<b>Other Information</b>	<p>The information for this project is derived from the following informal paper:</p> <p><i>Ecological values of Addington Brook and Washbourne Creek (Riccarton Main Drain, Riccarton Stream) and recommendations for restoration.</i> By CREAS Stream Survey Ecologist Manfred von Tippelskirch 16.05.2006.</p>		



Plan 28



**29 ... Sewer line – South Hagley Park**

<b>Location</b>	Corridor east-west across South Hagley Park from Selwyn Street or St Asaph Street to Blenheim Road.
<b>Park Context</b>	An underground utility bisecting South Hagley Park (a number of similar utilities exist in the locality).
<b>Description/ Action required</b>	<p>It is proposed by the Council’s City Water and Waste Unit that a section of a new, large diameter sewer called the Western Interceptor be run across South Hagley Park.</p> <p>The Western Interceptor is a new, six kilometre long, trunk sewer pipe proposed to be constructed from Linwood to Riccarton. It is part of the Major Sewer Upgrade for the city. The proposed route for the Western Interceptor is from Bass Street, along Aldwins Road, Harrow Street, St. Asaph Street, across South Hagley Park to Blenheim Road and along Blenheim Road to Dalgety Street. The Western Interceptor will increase the capacity of the City’s trunk sewer system from the Southern Relief Sewer (at the intersection of Dalgety Street and Blenheim Road) in Riccarton to the new Pump Station 11 (at the corner of Bass and Randolph Streets) in Linwood.</p> <p>Where it is proposed to cross Hagley Park the pipe would be buried between approximately two to six metres below ground and is likely to be between 1.2 metres and 1.35 metres in diameter.</p> <p>Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out requirements to be met by the Council in granting an easement over the Park for such a pipeline or other utility. Policy in the Hagley Park Management Plan provides for such easements (see Policy Section 31 of the management plan). The process under the Reserves Act for the Council to grant an easement within a reserve involves going through a public consultation process and obtaining the approval of the Minister of Conservation.</p> <p>Needing to be considered is if there are any archeological issues arising from the proposed development in the Park.</p> <p>With the implementation of this development, the following measures to minimise adverse effects are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A high standard of site reinstatement.</li> <li>• Careful management of under-waterway crossings.</li> <li>• Minimal impact on tree roots ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Being planned separately by the City Water and Waste Unit. Included here for information and to highlight measures required to minimise potential adverse development effects in the Park (see above).
<b>Timeframe</b>	<p>The future stages of the Western Interceptor, from the Tuam Street/Mathesons Road intersection through to Blenheim Road, are planned for construction in the period from 2011 to 2015.</p> <p>The section of the Western Interceptor at the Blenheim Road deviation, which was previously planned for construction in 2006, has been delayed to coincide with the rest of the pipeline, due to concerns about the effect on traffic.</p>



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<b>Park Benefits</b>	<p>The project will benefit the City by increasing the capacity of the trunk sewer system to reduce wet weather sewer overflows into the Avon River, and allow for growth in the west and southwest of the City.</p> <p>There are no specific benefits to Hagley Park users. There are potentially impacts to the Park environment and its use. These would be temporary and managed to minimize any impact.</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	<p>19 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project, which is a below average submitter response compared to that for the other master plan projects. All of these, bar one just commenting, expressed support.</p>
<b>Project Contact</b>	<p>Capital Programme Team CWW, Capital Development.</p>
<b>Information Links</b>	<p>Major sewer upgrade project web page link:  <a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/WasteWater/MajorSewerUpgrade/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/WasteWater/MajorSewerUpgrade/</a></p>





# Projects Affecting The Botanic Gardens



**30 ... Botanic Gardens operational facilities**

<b>Location</b>	Within the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.
<b>Garden Context</b>	Operational facilities for the Botanic Gardens will continue to be located in the Gardens area.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>It has been identified that the staff and other operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens are old, outdated and now inadequate for the purpose. New such facilities are required and three site concept options, including remaining on the existing site or integrating on the existing site, or at a new site, with a new visitor/information centre, were put forward during the public consultation in 2006 for public comment.</p> <p>Along with that for Project 31 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre), the submission response had about half of those referring to this project supporting it, with a clear majority of those submitters who indicated a choice of site selecting the existing Botanic Gardens work and nursery site. See below for more detail on the outcome from the 2006 public consultation. Council accepted the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee's recommendations to investigate this site further for the proposed development.</p> <p>Implications to take into account with the redevelopment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What to do with vacated buildings - options include utilising for other purposes, such as education or storage, or removal.</li> <li>• What it means for the other Gardens facilities, such as the conservatories.</li> <li>• Resulting change to the overall Gardens layout and circulation, and requirement for new facilities, such as bridges.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Detailed investigation by the investigation project team, in conjunction with Projects 31 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre), 6 (Landscape and Circulation), 18 (Armagh Street Entrance Improvements), 41 (Rehousing the Bonsai Collection – Botanic Gardens) and 44 (Retailing, Information Centre and Catering Needs).
<b>Timeframe</b>	Design and costings to be raised for final decision by 2008, with development completed by 2010.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	New facilities to replace inadequate ones. Opportunity to provide a high standard of facilities for the Botanical Services Operations Team.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	The submitter response to this project (65 submitters) was 1.5 times the average response for all the projects. Over half of these supported the project. Also, similar to the response to the proposed visitor/information centre, most of the submitters made a choice using the Quick Response section of the consultation brochure – a clear majority of these selected the Concept 1 option (the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens) for the siting of the operational facilities.
<b>Project Contact</b>	Investigation project team; Botanical Services Operations Team, Transport and Greenspace Unit (City Environment Group).
<b>Information Links</b>	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/</a>



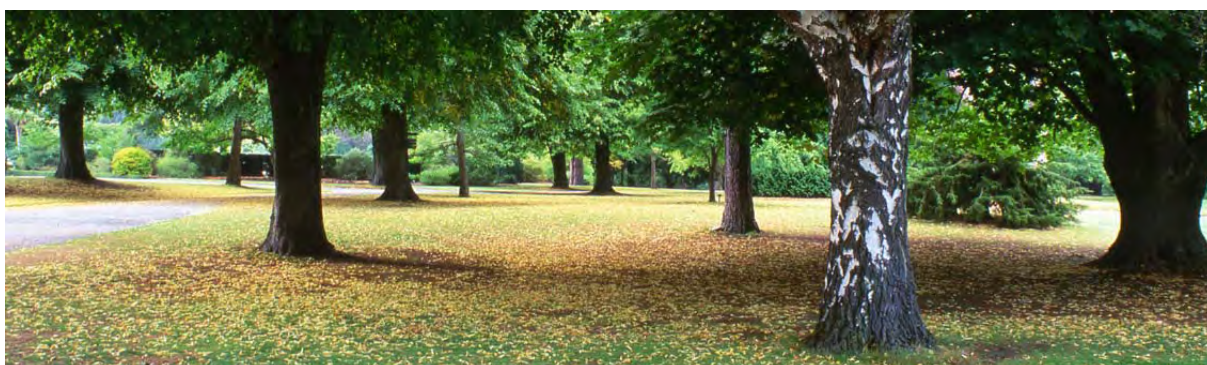
**Plan 30: Existing Gardens Visitor/Information and Operational Facilities**





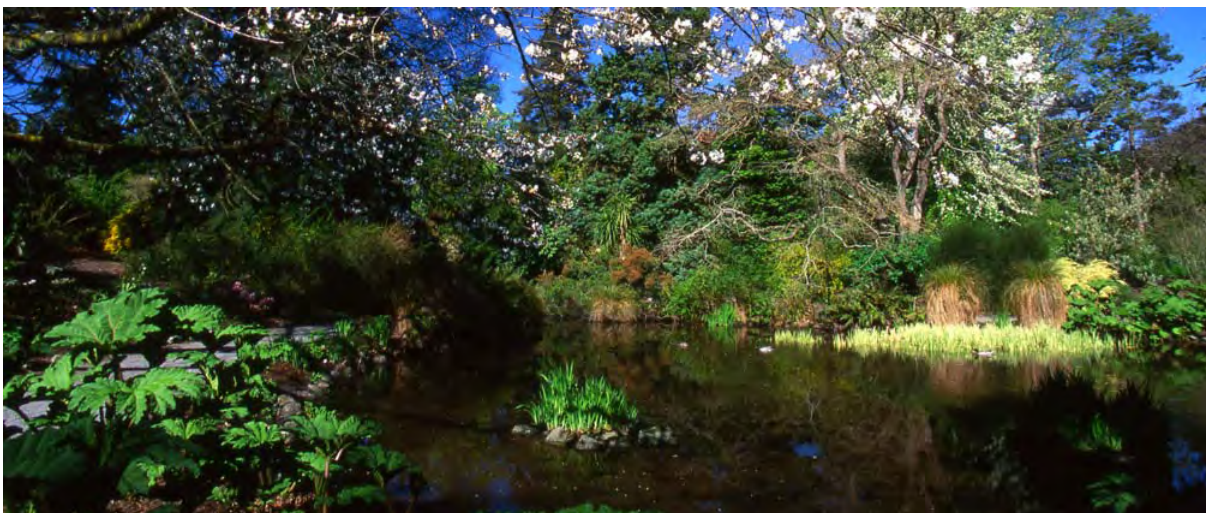
**31 ... Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre**

<b>Location</b>	Within the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.
<b>Park/Garden Context</b>	The existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	Following the public consultation on possible site options, including in Hagley Park, for a new visitor/information centre, the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens was selected to be investigated in detail for the proposed centre.
<b>Status</b>	See Project 30.
<b>Timeframe</b>	See Project 30.
<b>Benefits to Hagley Park and the Gardens</b>	There is the opportunity to raise the profile of both the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park with a state of the art visitor/information centre and provide a high standard facility for staff and user groups. This will replace the now inadequate facility in the Gardens. A visitor centre in the Botanic Gardens that also provides information and services pertinent to the Park will be of direct benefit to the users of both the Botanic Gardens and the Park. There is also an opportunity for multiple use of the proposed facility, which could result in the future reduction of the number of buildings and structures on the Park.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	<p>This is just one of three master plan projects that received more than 4.5 times the submitter response than the average for all the projects (the other two being the Riccarton Avenue “Park road” and Hagley Oval fence proposals) - 191 submitters responded on this project. The majority of these supported the proposed development, although a significant number did not as well.</p> <p>Over three-quarters of all submitters to the public consultation made a choice in the Quick Response section of the consultation brochure, and the vast majority of these selected the Concept 1 option in the draft master plan 2006 (at the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens) for the site of a new visitor/information centre. Also, a third of the supporting written submissions indicated the Concept 1 site option was the preferred site for a new building.</p>
<b>Project Contact</b>	Investigation project team; Botanical Services Operations Team, Transport and Greenspace Unit (City Environment Group).
<b>Information Links</b>	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/</a>
<b>Other Information</b>	Refer to Plan 30 (previous page) for location of the existing Botanic Gardens Information Centre and operational facilities sites.



### 32 ... Botanic Gardens biosecurity policy

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily the Botanic Gardens and, secondarily, Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Biosecurity, is an important issue for New Zealand. This includes surveillance and control of pests and ensuring 'nuisance' plants are not spread. A biosecurity policy for the Botanic Gardens would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pest surveillance detection regime set up in conjunction with MAF Biosecurity.</li> <li>• Elimination of high risk invasive species from collections (unless under strict containment) and monitoring of lesser risk species.</li> <li>• Reduction of nuisance species of plants and animals to a low level and ongoing monitoring.</li> <li>• Strict adoption of general guidelines regarding sale and distribution of plants with weedy potential.</li> <li>• Inclusion of biosecurity issues in education and interpretation.</li> </ul> <p>The policy would also cover consideration of a quarantine glasshouse and facilities for physical isolation of infected and diseased plants, spraying and other pest removal techniques.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not yet initiated as a policy, although elements are practiced in part.
<b>Timeframe</b>	To develop by 2011.
<b>Benefits to the Park and the Gardens</b>	Botanic gardens, in particular, and garden areas, generally, are often regarded as starting points for invasion by undesirable exotic species. By adopting a rigorous policy, the Council can ensure it does not contribute to new invasions or foster species with invasive potential that are already in New Zealand. The Botanic Gardens would also provide a 'good practice' example for the community.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	29 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This equates to a below average submitter response for this project compared to that for the other master plan projects, but nearly all of these supported addressing biodiversity issues in, and developing policy for, the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.





### 33 ... Children's Garden

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	Public submissions for a garden specifically dedicated to children have been received. This will be additional to, and located alongside, the present playground in the Botanic Gardens and be an area where children can connect with and discover something of the world of plants. It will require careful and specific design along the lines of similar gardens in other botanic gardens around the world.
<b>Status</b>	To be initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	To establish by 2010.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	The absence of a children's garden is a considerable gap in the facilities offered by the Botanic Gardens, especially considering the significant number of children and families that come into the Gardens. Children are the adults of tomorrow and connecting them with nature, such as through experiences gained in a botanical garden, is an important beneficial outcome to be achieved.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	45 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is just over the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Nearly all of these submitters supported.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group; Events Production Team, Marketing Unit.





**34 ... Collection revitalisation for the Botanic Gardens**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily, the Botanic Gardens and adjacent parts of Hagley Park, and secondarily, other Christchurch green spaces.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Some collections are in good condition and are well defined (thereby requiring little change), but there is still significant need, in some instances, for revitalization. This may vary from propagating and replanting to shifting and consolidating collections. In some cases, there is need to obtain additional species or cultivars. In other cases, the area occupied by collections is insufficient for accommodating mature specimens or additions.</p> <p>In conjunction with revitalization, there is the option of taking some collections away from the Botanic Gardens and growing them (or at least all but a representative group of specimens) in a different site where there is a more congenial environment for them. Examples include coastal plants and frost-tender species, such as many members of the South African flora.</p> <p>Alongside a general collections strategy, there will be development of specific collection management policies as each collection is revitalized. Collection revitalization will need to proceed in an orderly and sequential manner. The first collections to be looked at will be New Zealand native plants and ferns.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Benefits for the Gardens</b>	<p>Revitalisation is necessary from time to time as collections mature and age. It is a management tool that allows better long term planning for collections, especially the propagation and planting of new specimens. It also results in greater visitor satisfaction as people appreciate the greater tidiness and better interpretation of collections.</p> <p>The process will be tracked on a proposed new collections database (<i>see 35. Development of a relational database for collections (Page 83)</i>).</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	30 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project, which was a below average submitter response compared to that for the master plan projects as a whole. Nearly all of these submitters, though, supported collection revitalisation in the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



**35 ... Development of a relational database for plant collections**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily, the whole of the Botanic Gardens; secondarily, for Hagley Park (as well as other Christchurch green space areas).
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	A multi-use relational database, designed for botanical garden use, that primarily provides an integrated source of information on plant collections, but is used for a range of other outputs, such as assessing conservation status and providing information for identification keys, publications and brochure preparation. The database will have a high level of integration with existing Christchurch City Council databases and key external plant databases.
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Complete by 2009.
<b>Benefits</b>	<p>Records are maintained on an interim Microsoft Excel based spreadsheet system, which results in severe limitations such as the inability to fully integrate and monitor management of plant assets. Not all records are on this interim system so it is not possible to assess the size and taxonomic nature of collections or interrogate collections data to answer queries, such as requests related to biosecurity issues. A full relational database would allow wide interrogation, monitoring and tracking of collections data and plant management.</p> <p>Systems such as BGBase<sup>®</sup> allow integration with a wide range of parallel linked databases, including membership lists (such as of the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and volunteers), literature references, the electronic transfer of global conservation information, flowering and fruiting records, and horticultural treatments and funding information.</p> <p>Such a system has potential, in time, to include botanical records from elsewhere in Christchurch and to become a wider City Environment Group database (including, for example, data on street plantings, botanical areas and riparian plantings).</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	27 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project - a below average submitter response to this project compared to that for the other master plan projects. Most of these submitters support a multi-use relational database for plant collections being developed.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group; Information Management and Communication Technology Unit.





### 36 ... Enhancement of an education programme for the Botanic Gardens

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The Botanic Gardens provides a limited range of education programmes and educational visits, but there is considerable scope for expansion, especially in relation to people learning to appreciate their relationship with the world of plants and learning about biological conservation. It is important to ensure the programme is linked both to other Christchurch City Council education initiatives and to the Ministry of Education curriculum. An education programme is generally assumed to be an important function for major botanic gardens such as the Christchurch Botanic Gardens, not only for Christchurch residents and visitors but also for Gardens staff in the form of professional training. There is also an increasing call for the botanic gardens of developed countries to provide opportunities for training and equipping of staff from the botanic gardens of developing and transition countries, such as those in Oceania.</p> <p>Current issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of space, resources and staff.</li> <li>• Possibilities for external funding and revenue creation.</li> <li>• Partnerships; for example, with the Canterbury Horticultural Society.</li> <li>• Informal learning experiences to enhance visitor experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated in part.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Greater use of the Botanic Gardens as a teaching and training tool and as a living laboratory. This will link the Gardens closer to schools and other education initiatives and also help guide management of collections and their interpretation. Its availability for an overseas training programme appropriate to the resources and purpose of the Botanic Gardens will be a contribution to New Zealand's international obligations, such as under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	38 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is a submitters' response just under the average for all the master plan projects. Most of these submitters were supportive.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



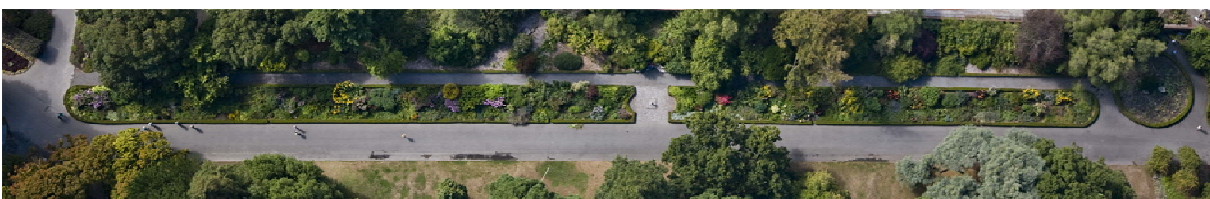


**37 ... Gondwana Garden**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The basic concept is for a garden made up of a number of discrete collections and plantscape areas that collectively demonstrate the evolution of the Southern Hemisphere flora, with an emphasis on New Zealand flora. The garden would be sited at the northwest corner of the Gardens and feature the contribution of the Southern Hemisphere flora to horticulture. The values and purposes behind collections and landscape sites proposed to be placed in the Gondwana Garden include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ‘dinosaur’ forest featuring ancient plant groups, including Australia’s Wollemi Pine.</li> <li>• Evolution of <i>Hebe</i>, and possibly other New Zealand genera, that demonstrate adaptive radiation.</li> <li>• Endemic plant taxa that have developed on distinctive soil types such as limestone, serpentine and dolomite.</li> <li>• Representation of the Southern Hemisphere relationships between different plant species’ families, including <i>Proteaceae</i>, <i>Araucariaceae</i>, <i>Nothofagaceae</i> and <i>Cupressaceae</i>.</li> <li>• Informing about island endemism and why oceanic islands have so many rare plants, concentrating on the Chatham Islands.</li> <li>• Evolutionary relationships in the <i>Asteraceae</i> (daisies).</li> <li>• Relating the role of Scott’s South Pole expedition in discovering Gondwana fossils, and the links between the Antarctic heritage of Christchurch and the Gondwana story, through the display of relevant plant species.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Preliminary planning and some development funding.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	The development of a highly educational and well interpreted garden, which has an innovative arrangement of collections that provide a powerful teaching area. The Gondwana Garden would summarise the major features that led to New Zealand having 80% of its native plant species found nowhere else and inform on how these plant species got here, survived and evolved.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	49 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submitter response for this project was over the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Nearly all the submitters were in support of the development of a Gondwana Garden.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.

### 38 ... New collections for the Botanic Gardens

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily, the Botanic Gardens and adjacent parts of Hagley Park and, secondarily, other Christchurch green spaces.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Analysis of collections held by the Botanic Gardens, public submissions and survey comments indicate there is a demand for new collections and aggregates of collections. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants of the eastern South Island and the Chatham Islands.</li> <li>• The genus <i>Hebe</i> (koromiko), including segregate genera, as part of a national collection of New Zealand's largest plant genus.</li> <li>• The family Asteraceae (the daisies).</li> <li>• Ancient plants of the New Zealand region, including Gondwana plants.</li> <li>• New Zealand legumes (pea family) and grasses (including sedges).</li> <li>• Heritage collections, including Maori and early settler crops.</li> <li>• The iconic plants of New Zealand.</li> <li>• Canterbury horticulture – showcasing new cultivars.</li> </ul> <p>Several of these collections, along with parts of existing collections, can be incorporated in what has been termed the 'Gondwana garden'. This has been worked through the concept stages and some start up finance is available.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated, in terms of planning.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Benefits for the Gardens</b>	<p>Although the Botanic Gardens has extensive collections and probably, overall, has the largest array of plant species in New Zealand (and possibly Australasia) few of these holdings are arranged in discrete and obvious collections so as to inspire and inform the public.</p> <p>The new collections suggested above would redress some present imbalances, such as the absence of a relationship between the Botanic Gardens and the Canterbury horticultural industry and the poor featuring of Canterbury native plants and threatened plants. It would also allow considerably more profile for iconic New Zealand plants, such as the genus <i>Hebe</i> and the grasses (including rushes and sedges).</p>
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	33 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is a little below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Nearly all of these were in support of new collections for the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



**39 ... New Conservatory complex**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The existing conservatories in the Botanic Gardens are generally small, inefficient, provide less than desirable growing conditions for plants and have poor flow patterns for the public. There is very limited opportunity for interpretation of displays. Much display material is inaccessible to the public, especially related to arid land plants, such as cacti, succulents and alpine plants and bulbs).</p> <p>The conservatories do not compare favourably with those of comparable botanic gardens, especially overseas, such as in Australia. Cuninghame House is a heritage building and so there is no intention to remove or make significant changes to this. However, a new complex of interconnected conservatories might be envisaged to cover the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enlarged display house for seasonal displays, for example, tuberous begonias.</li> <li>• Tropical and subtropical orchid and carnivorous plant house.</li> <li>• Arid climate house, principally for succulents and cacti but also featuring other arid land plants, including some from New Zealand. This would allow segmentation of displays into those of plants from several contrasting world regions.</li> <li>• Alpine/Sub Antarctic house, possibly in collaboration with a similar project at the Royal Tasmanian Botanic Garden.</li> <li>• Cool temperate climate fern and moss house.</li> </ul> <p>The 1950s glasshouses should be assessed for heritage significance before demolition is considered as an option.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Detailed investigation is required of the needs, costs and benefits of a possible new conservatory complex, including how this is tied in with the proposed visitor/information and operational facilities redevelopment nearby, as well as consideration of possible alternatives.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated, but potentially the same as that for the investigation for the proposed operational facilities redevelopment (see Project 30 (Page 77)).
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Greater efficiency in growing existing and future collections. The opportunity to send powerful messages to the public about conservation, ecology and peoples' relationships with plants. Increased public enjoyment of collections, especially during the winter months.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	27 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is a below average submitter response for this project compared to that for the other projects. Two-thirds of these submitters supported the project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



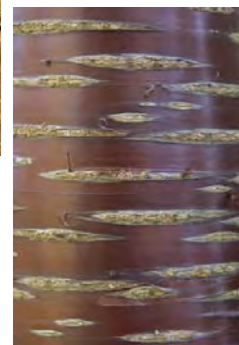
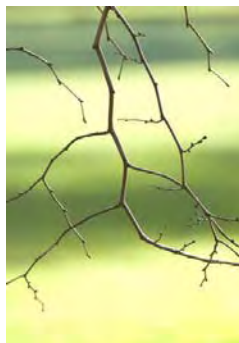
**40 ... Redevelopment of the Botanic Gardens / Museum interface**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The Canterbury Museum has been planning a major redevelopment programme, including the former Robert McDougall Art Gallery building. The former gallery site, which is adjacent to the present Museum building, is at a major entry point into the Botanic Gardens. In the event redevelopment is undertaken the site should be restored with high quality botanical plantings. Ultimately there should be seamless management across the interface.</p> <p>There are issues with the setting of the museum, the entrance gates to the Gardens and the relationship of these to the William Rolleston Statue on Rolleston Avenue. This area is a prime heritage site.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not finalized, but dependent on the Museum revitalisation timetable.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Enhancement of the site will improve its appearance and ensure that it is an exciting and anticipatory entrance area to the interior of the Botanic Gardens. This recognises that the exit from the former gallery will itself be a significant entrance point into the Botanic Gardens. There is opportunity to ensure the design and plant collections enhance the heritage value of the former art gallery building as well as relate to the Museum's overall theme.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	19 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This a below average submitter response to this project. Over three-quarters of the submitters responding to this project supported it and under a quarter did not.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Canterbury Museum.



**41 ... Rehousing the bonsai collection - Botanic Gardens**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	The Christchurch Botanic Gardens has the only significant, publicly accessible, collection of bonsai trees in New Zealand. Housing of the collection is inadequate and does not meet acceptable public safety and security standards. As part of the proposed facilities development in the Botanic Gardens, it is proposed the collection be housed at a new site where it can be displayed in more appropriate and secure surroundings. In conjunction with the rehousing, the Botanic Gardens needs to ensure there is either in-house, or contracted, expertise for maintenance of the collection.
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not determined, but urgent.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Collection status would be given the recognition it deserves, security would be enhanced and the generosity of the original gift acknowledged. As a major New Zealand collection, this would be given greater prominence. Redevelopment would encourage future gifting of bonsai specimens to the collection. The cultural importance of the collection should also be noted.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	22 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is just over half the average submitter response that there was for all the master plan projects. Nearly all of these supported this project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.





## 42 ... Restoration and conservation of the Magnetic Observatory workshop

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>An important reason for Captain Robert Scott visiting Christchurch enroute to the Antarctic was the presence in the Botanic Gardens of a magnetic observatory, which was, at that time, one of the few in the Southern Hemisphere. The site includes a seismograph, a gravity base station and a geodetic survey mark. Until the 1960s, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research's (DSIR's) Geophysics office in Christchurch was based in the Botanic Gardens. The present magnetic hut is the only relic of that important period of research and scientific monitoring within the Botanic Gardens. The site is still used by visiting Antarctic expeditions and instrument calibration purposes.</p> <p>A small fund of money is dedicated to use on this site to help restore the hut with authentic furniture and equipment and GNS Science (the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Ltd), the successor of DSIR Geophysics, has helped source appropriate equipment. Interpretation and limited public access is also envisaged.</p> <p>The hut is of high heritage significance and should be conserved/restored in accordance with best practice heritage conservation principles.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated, in terms of initial funding and the accessing of historic items for use in a hut display.
<b>Timeframe</b>	By 2009.
<b>Benefits to Christchurch</b>	Gives a greater profile to, and is an appropriate use of, the Botanic Gardens to demonstrate an important link between the Gardens and the relationship Christchurch has to the Antarctic. It also serves to provide an authentic interpretation, linked to the interpretation already provided by the Canterbury Museum, the Antarctic Centre and the Christchurch Heritage Antarctic Walk.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	22 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. This is just over half the average submitter response that there was for all the master plan projects. Nearly all of these supported this project.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Strategic Support Unit, GNS Science.





### 43 ... Restoration of the Cockayne Garden and redevelopment of the associated New Zealand section

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The Cockayne Garden was established as a memorial to Dr Leonard Cockayne, generally regarded as one of New Zealand's foremost scientists and one of the world's first ecologists. The Garden was formally opened in November 1938, but the ideas for its genesis go back to 1911 and an article published by Leonard Cockayne in the "Lyttelton Times". In this, he referred to the teaching role of the native section of the Botanic Gardens as envisaged by John Armstrong in the 19th century, and especially to the authoritative collections of the genus <i>Hebe</i> (koromiko) assembled in the Botanic Gardens by Armstrong.</p> <p>The stated aim of the Cockayne Garden is to provide material for the study of variation and evolution in New Zealand plants, with a focus on the genus <i>Hebe</i>, and also to provide a garden where alpine conditions are closely simulated.</p> <p>The Cockayne Garden requires considerable reorganisation and replanting to recapture its original intent and to be an adequate memorial to one of New Zealand's most eminent biologists. Preliminary scoping suggests the need for redevelopment of the Hebe beds, along with the display of native shrub and tree legumes, and redevelopment of the 'alpine' section as a simulated sub alpine glade habitat.</p> <p>This would be the first stage in what would be an extensive redevelopment of the native plant section of the Botanic Gardens, which would probably include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced use of water features within the 'forest' areas.</li> <li>• A boardwalk associated with the native plant pond and use of New Zealand native water plants in this pond.</li> <li>• A redeveloped and enlarged threatened plant section.</li> <li>• An outdoor fern section towards the northeastern part of the existing 'forest' area.</li> <li>• A new section featuring Canterbury plants and flora.</li> <li>• Improved entrances into the native section and better boundary definition.</li> <li>• More deliberate theming of various parts of the native 'forest'.</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Initial redevelopment of the Cockayne Garden to be completed by November 2008 (which is the 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of its opening), with sequential redevelopment of the native section of the Botanic Gardens to follow.

<p><b>Benefits to the Gardens</b></p>	<p>This would ensure recovery of the initial intent for one of the most important collection areas of the Botanic Gardens, including redevelopment of a regional collection of <i>Hebe</i>. This collection is New Zealand's largest genus and one of the most important, horticulturally. Gradual redevelopment, clearer themes and more definitive landscaping of the whole native plant section of the Botanic Gardens would greatly enhance its education and interpretation value.</p>
<p><b>2006 Public Consultation</b></p>	<p>37 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submitter response to this project was just below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. All of these were in support.</p>
<p><b>Project Contact</b></p>	<p>City Environment Group.</p>



**44 ... Retailing, information centre and catering needs**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily, the Botanic Gardens.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>There is no adequate consolidation of the public interface of the Botanic Gardens and, to a lesser extent, Hagley Park. When people visit botanic gardens there is a general expectation of specific facilities. These include availability of information, a retail outlet specializing in plant-related themes and catering and casual food outlets. At the Gardens these functions are dislocated and separated (in the case of catering). There is little space for either information or retailing at a level that might be expected, especially when comparison is made with comparable overseas botanic gardens. There is certainly no room for expansion.</p> <p>Associated with the provision of information, it is generally expected that botanic gardens have exhibition and lecturing space. This is true of gardens that are far smaller and less comprehensive than Christchurch. Current visitor numbers to the Botanic Gardens are about 1.2 million, with projections that suggest an increase to about two million within ten years. This represents a visit at least once every year by 75% of Christchurch residents and a visit by 60% of international visitors to Christchurch. It indicates that the Christchurch Botanic Gardens is a major destination for visitors and residents alike. Current facilities are inadequate to deal with this level of demand, let alone future increases.</p> <p>This project is directly linked with Project 31 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre) and the identified objectives for improved focus of visitor facilities in the Botanic Gardens will be considered as part of visitor/information facilities under Project 31.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated - in planning stages.
<b>Timeframe</b>	To indicate.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Resiting, consolidation and integrated design of these functions, along with the efficient operation of facilities, will markedly improve the public interface and contribute to a high quality interaction of visitors with the Botanic Gardens. It will bring the Botanic Gardens in line with public expectations, especially from international visitors, and will contribute to greater levels of satisfaction and quality of service overall.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	<p>39 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The number of submitters responding to this project is just under the master plan project submitter response average. Forty-one percent of these submitters supported these retailing, information centre and catering needs for the Botanic Gardens. Another forty-six percent simply commented on the levels of service provided without expressing and particular support or non-support for further development. A further thirteen percent did indicate no support.</p> <p>The submitter response to this project may have been limited or skewed somewhat due to submitters making responses on retailing, information centre and catering needs for the Botanic Gardens as part of their response to Project 31 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre).</p>
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



**45 ... Review of governance and audit processes**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	The Botanic Gardens, primarily, and Hagley Park, possibly.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>Since 1946, the administration of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens has been with the Christchurch City Council. At the present time, this is by the Council's City Environment Group, through the Botanical Services Operations Team. From time to time there is informal advice taken, especially through public surveys, interest group meetings, the Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and submission processes. However, there is no formal external review process, advisory process or sharing of governance. Public submissions have called for a change of governance, or at least a formally recognised advisory process.</p> <p>A number of models could be considered. Administration of the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park is unlikely to be transferred in the future from the Christchurch City Council (such a move would require consent by the Minister of Conservation and/or involve legislative change). However, there may be advantage, as demonstrated in numerous overseas instances and parallel examples within New Zealand, in recognising and formalising external expert advice on the direction and operation of the Gardens.</p> <p>The elected members of the Christchurch City Council have resolved, through adoption of this project as part of the adopted Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, to proceed with consideration of governance and audit processes for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park. With respect to the Botanic Gardens, this entails consideration of a shared professorial position with the University of Canterbury to fill the role of curator. It has been raised that consultation is undertaken with the respective Directors of the Wuhan Botanical Garden in China and the University of Washington Botanic Gardens in Seattle on the skills required for such a role. It is anticipated that the position is advertised by 2007/2008. Further, that the governance of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens be enhanced through the establishment of an advisory group to advise on the care of these places.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Over 2007/2008.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	A review of governance and advice would be likely to enhance the direction and operation of the Botanic Gardens, and possibly Hagley Park, providing there was a clear separation of governance and advisory roles. It would potentially create greater synergies between the Council and major stakeholders.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	23 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. Just over half of the average number of submitters responses for all the master plan projects made up the submitter response for this project. Of these, just over half were in support of the project and the remainder made comments. None expressed non-support.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group, Corporate Support Unit.

**46 ... Satellite gardens and 'the extended Botanic Gardens**

<b>Location/ Context</b>	Primarily, the Botanic Gardens and, secondarily, Christchurch green spaces generally.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>The Botanic Gardens holds at the present time 8,500 to 10,000 species and cultivars of plants, and approximately 40,000 accessions overall. This places it on a par with such major botanic gardens as those at Melbourne, Sydney and Edinburgh.</p> <p>The Gardens is crowded and has limited ability to display its present collections, let alone develop new displays. It has already significantly expanded into adjacent parts of Hagley Park. The current site of the Gardens places severe constraints on the growing of many groups of plants, for instance those from coastal environments and the 'Mediterranean' regions of the world.</p> <p>Two proposals are advanced. The first is that, as part of ongoing development and management of many of the parks across Christchurch, there is a process of enriching the botanical content of a selection of these parks. This would not involve a substantial change in character or the conversion of such parks into botanic gardens, but would be to ensure that an increased range of the plants used had significant botanical value as well as amenity and landscaping value.</p> <p>A second proposal would be to formally recognise one or more satellite botanic gardens that have contrasting environments (including differences in microclimate, soils and aspect) to the present Botanic Gardens, where a range of plants could be grown that cannot at present be satisfactorily grown on the present site.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Not initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not indicated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens</b>	Proceeding in the ways indicated would relieve pressure on the present Botanic Gardens site, while also enhancing the value of other green space areas in Christchurch as well as the 'garden' image of the city.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	32 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project. The submission response on this project was a little below the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Nearly all supported the concept for the extension of the Botanic Gardens through satellite gardens.
<b>Project Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



*Halswell  
Quarry  
Park*

**47 ... Science and research facility/programme**

<b>Location</b>	The Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.
<b>Description/ Action Required</b>	<p>A science role for the Botanic Gardens is noted in the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan. The Gardens has a specialist library, small herbarium and laboratory, but research has received only minimal support. A key performance indicator that research goals are being achieved is included in this master plan (see Page 8). Development of a significant research role would require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of the library and herbarium, including meeting requirements for containment of the herbarium under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</li> <li>• Development of a seed bank (that could possibly include cryopreservation of germplasm) and support facilities.</li> <li>• Bench space for researchers - including those on exchange, outside researchers working on Gardens projects and staff members and associates.</li> </ul> <p>Discussions held with research institutions and universities suggests there is considerable potential for the encouragement of student projects in the Botanic Gardens, and for the Gardens to be a venue for large research projects, especially those in urban ecology. A draft agenda of research topics has been drawn up as a precursor to a research strategy. The international Millennium Seed bank based at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, is interested in facilitating development of one or more New Zealand germplasm banks and staff training.</p> <p>The direction supported by the elected Council is for there to be work with university and research institutes in Canterbury, including Landcare Research, the University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and Crop and Field Research, to appropriately develop research capability in the Botanic Gardens without un-necessary duplication.</p>
<b>Status</b>	Discussion and concepts initiated.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Not stated.
<b>Benefits to the Gardens and the Park</b>	The Botanic Gardens is a shop window for biodiversity. A recognized research function for the Gardens would support this purpose, which is stated in the city's Biodiversity Strategy. It would also emphasise Hagley Park and the Gardens as highly significant central city green space areas for wildlife and raise the profile of the Gardens internationally. Recognition of an appropriate research and conservation function for the Gardens would bring it in line with major botanical gardens and facilitate staff exchanges and collaborative programmes with other botanical gardens.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	51 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project - a submitter response that was over the average submitter response for all the master plan projects. Nearly three-quarters of these submitters supported such a role for the Botanic Gardens. The remainder, though, did not agree with the development of any significant research capacity for the Botanic Gardens that competed with research undertaken by other institutions.
<b>Contact</b>	City Environment Group.



**48 ... Fencing of helipad for the emergency transfer of patients to Christchurch Hospital**

<b>Location</b>	North of the Christchurch Netball Centre netball courts on the south east side of South Hagley Park (see Plan 48).
<b>Park Context</b>	Ambulance access to this area is gained from Hagley Avenue, patients being transferred to the Accident and Emergency Department of the Christchurch Hospital. The landing site is not fenced, being situated adjacent to both winter and summer playing fields.
<b>Description / Action Required</b>	<p>There has been a steady increase in the use of the site in the last 10 years to over 350 missions in the last 12 months. An issue raised is that pilots, with only 180 degree vision of the landing site from their cockpit, have grave concerns over bystander, crew, and patient safety when using the site. The view is that any spectators who come into contact with the aircraft, or debris displaced by rotor wash during landings, could result in injury or even death. In addition, the peak number of landings often coincide with weekend sports use of the grounds adjacent to the helipad, when many people are around. Although St John Ambulance contacts the police concerning landings, the latter does not usually have staff available to be in attendance. Consequently, the fencing of the helipad is seen by pilots to be an important public health and safety requirement, with the fence required similar to that used to fence swimming pools, being 30 to 40 metres in diameter around the pad. The view held is that there is room for such a fence to be constructed on the site without affecting the sports field layout. Finally, while there is planning in the medium to long term to provide a helipad in the hospital grounds (Christchurch being the only tertiary centre in New Zealand without one), there is some urgency to remedy the present situation at Hagley Park in the interim.</p> <p>One alternative is for helicopters to land at the helicopter base at Christchurch International Airport, but this means patients will not arrive by road ambulance at hospital before a further 25 minutes has elapsed. This is a concern in the case of acute patients, which make up the bulk of patients transported by the helicopter service.</p> <p>The Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee, in its consideration of the public submissions received in 2006 on the draft master plan, recommended that the proposed fence be declined and that the Canterbury District Health Board be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advised of its responsibility to provide personnel to ensure public safety during each and every helicopter landing on the site.</li> <li>2. Requested to provide a timeline for its planned removal of the helicopter landing site permanently from Hagley Park.</li> </ol> <p>The Subcommittee suggested that, in the interim, in addition to the Board supplying security at the site during landings, the site user provide a safety plan for the site.</p> <p>These recommendations were accepted with Council's adoption of the draft master plan on 16 August 2007.</p>
<b>Status</b>	An application for fencing off of the helipad was made just prior to the start of the public consultation in 2006. Notification is required to be made to the Canterbury District Health Board of the Council's decision.

<b>Timeframe</b>	As this is a public safety issue, it is important that it be addressed as soon as possible.
<b>Park and Other Benefits</b>	Of no benefit to Hagley Park and its users. However, there is benefit to the community, as a whole, in air-transported acute patients being got to hospital as quickly as possible.
<b>2006 Public Consultation</b>	40 out of a total of 597 submitters responded on this project – this was the master plan project submitter response average. Of these submitters, more than half (57.5 percent) did not support a fence being installed, with most of the remainder (40 percent) being in support.
<b>Project Contact</b>	Policy and Leasing Administrator, City Environment Group.

**Plan 48**





# ACTION PLAN





## DISCUSSION

During the review of the Hagley Park Management Plan in 1990 a number of issues were identified (such as car parking for visitors to the Park and the advancing age of the Park trees) and development and new use opportunities (such as the proposed expansion of the golf course into the Carlton Mill sportsground area in North Hagley Park and a commercial horse riding venture to be trialed in South Hagley Park).

This resulted in a range of proposed new policy statements addressing these matters being included in the draft updated management plan that was put out for public comment. Much of this new policy, which in many cases constituted more of a stated management action than a policy direction, was confirmed with adoption of the plan in 1991. A few proposals, such as the proposed golf course expansion, were opposed by submitters and subsequently removed from the final plan.

Many of the intended management policy actions were not implemented or only partially so. In addition, there were developments in the Park, such as path improvements, landscaping and plantings, that arguably proceeded in an ad hoc fashion and were contrary to the overall character and heritage, and other, values of the Park. One relatively recent report<sup>11</sup> discusses the non-performance of the management plan in implementing actions relating to the landscape policies.

Submissions received following the public consultation on Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens in the latter part of 2004 reinforced many of the previously identified issues and needs for these two areas. The submissions also raised some new issues, such as requests by occupying sports clubs and organisations for new facilities and uses on Hagley Park,

and suggestions for improvements to be made in the Botanic Gardens.

The public's submission response to the advertised draft plans late in 2006 was largely supportive, but there was some strong opposition to more than one of the master plan projects, including those proposing a fence around Hagley Oval and the extension of the North Hagley golf course. The recommendations of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee for changes to the master plan (and management plans) on adoption reflected careful consideration of this submitter response. Reference to the numerical summation of the submitter response specific to each master plan project is included in the information for each project retained in the adopted master plan.

This master plan lists a number of approved or proposed projects requiring further investigation (see Pages 21 to 24) that can progress resolution of issues affecting, and the meeting of needs for, Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.

These projects will be implemented within identified timeframes, with progress regularly monitored. The action plan is the tool to achieve this.

The timeline and budget in the action plan are a guide only and not a commitment by the Christchurch City Council, with the exception of those projects that have been identified as already approved and are currently being implemented.






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<sup>11</sup> Heremaia, C. (2003): *Case Study Hagley Park Management Plan (1991)*. Part of course requirements for a Masters in Landscape Architecture at Lincoln University.

## TEN YEAR PROGRAMME

### Explanation

The following timelines are linked to current or required planning actions, as well as to selected projects that have been listed in this master plan. The latter are identified by the project reference number. The timelines are generally indicative only and are subject to change as more information is acquired. In addition, they are not necessarily representing a commitment by Council as, in the case of the project linked ones, a decision to proceed or not may yet to be made. They will, therefore, need to be considered as part of the preparation of the draft Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-29. Note: The actions are not listed in any order of priority.

Action	Proj. ref. no.	Calendar Year (Jan – Dec)												
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Review the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan (including all internal and public consultation and Council reporting).	-													
Review the Hagley Park Management Plan (including all internal and public consultation and Council reporting).	-													
Review the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan (including all internal and public consultation & Council reporting).	-													
Review and evaluate the appropriateness of all occupations on Hagley Park.	-													
Progress formalisation of all occupations on Hagley Park.	-													

Action	Proj. ref. no.	Calendar Year (Jan – Dec)																			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017										
Specify required expenditure for the Long-Term Council Community Plan.	-	◆			◆			◆													
Survey condition of trees in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens and record in a database.	-	↔	↔																		
Develop a Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.	9	↔	↔																		
Investigate the possibility for a special landscape conservation zone around Hagley Park in the Christchurch City Plan.	14	↔	↔																		
Develop a relational database for Botanic Gardens collections.	35	↔	↔																		
Develop a biosecurity policy for the Botanic Gardens.	32		↔	↔																	
Prepare an events and exhibitions strategy for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.	3		↔	↔																	
Prepare a design specification for landscape and circulation in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.	-	↔	↔	↔																	
Develop an enhanced education programme for the Botanic Gardens.	36	↔	↔	↔																	



Action	Proj. ref. no.	Calendar Year (Jan – Dec)												
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Prepare a finance and income strategy for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.	4		↔											
Prepare a wildlife and habitat conservation plan for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.	11	↔		↔										
Restore the Cockayne Garden and redevelop the associated New Zealand section in the Botanic Gardens.	43	↔												
Develop a science and research facility/programme for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.	47	↔			↔									
Practice water conservation in the Botanic Gardens, in particular, and Hagley Park.	10													
Provide new collections for the Botanic Gardens, primarily, and Hagley Park and other green space areas, secondarily.	38					↔								
Revitalise Botanic Gardens collections.	34	↔		↔										
Monitor and feedback on public use of, and satisfaction with, the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.	8													
Establish auditable environmentally responsible practices.	2					↔								

Action	Proj. ref. no.	Calendar Year (Jan – Dec)												
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Meet retailing, information centre and catering needs in, primarily, the Botanic Gardens.	44													
Prepare a marketing strategy for the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park.	7													
Review how the Botanic Gardens, in particular, and possibly Hagley Park, are governed and audited.	45													
Create a Gondwana Garden in the Botanic Gardens.	37													
Consider an extended Botanic Gardens concept, including options for satellite botanic gardens.	46													
Prepare a heritage conservation plan for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.	5													
Re-house the bonsai collection in the Botanic Gardens.	41													
Redevelop the Botanic Gardens/Museum interface.	40													
Establish a Children's Garden in the Botanic Gardens.	33													

Action	Proj. ref. no.	Calendar Year (Jan – Dec)										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Refurbish the Magnetic Observatory workshop in the Botanic Gardens.	42											
Build a new conservatory complex in the Botanic Gardens.	39											
Investigate/implement enhancement of waterways in Hagley Park.	28											





## INDICATIVE COSTS FORECAST (2009 – 2029)

### Explanation

The following items relate to particular projects included in this master plan, and the budget amounts indicated range from being identified in a Council expenditure programme (Actual#) to proposed possible (Estimated\*). No level of priority is indicated.

(# Stated in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16) (\* May be considered for inclusion in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-29)

Ref.	Project	Estimated (E) or Actual (A) Budget	Budget Covers
<b>29</b>	Botanic Gardens operational facilities	\$11,100,000 (A)	Redevelopment of garden layout and operational facilities, and redesign of Armagh Street entrance.
<b>30</b>	Botanic Gardens Visitor / Information Centre		Development of a new visitor/information centre^.
<b>43</b>	Retailing, information centre and catering needs – Botanic Gardens	Building and facilities included in Projects 30/31; policy costs are internalised	Largely included in Projects 30/31, but additional requirements to produce a strategic plan that incorporates marketing, science and education aspects.

^The indicated budget covers the construction of a standard non-resident building or buildings as at 2003 prices. Additional funding may be required to cover increased building costs and upgrading of the building component to achieve a 6 Star Green Star NZ Certified Rating, a rating recommended by the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee to be considered further. Council supports this further consideration to be undertaken.

Ref.	Project	Estimated (E) or Actual (A) Budget	Budget Covers
<b>46</b>	Science and research facility/programme	Building and facilities included in Projects 30/31; science policy development costs internalised	Specifications and estimates, planning and consents, construction and commissioning. Development of partnerships with science organizations (that is, university and research institutes in Canterbury, such as Landcare Research, University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and Crop & Food Research) that enable appropriate development of research capability in the Botanic Gardens without un-necessary duplication, and development of a research agenda.
<b>18</b>	Armagh Street entrance improvements	Included in Projects 30/31.	Design and redevelopment of site, in conjunction with the proposed facility developments for the Botanic Gardens.
<b>40</b>	Rehousing the bonsai collection, Botanic Gardens	Included in Projects 30/31, but outside sponsorship should be sought	Design of a secure facility, construction and commissioning.
<b>6</b>	Landscape and circulation	\$50,000 (E)	Planning and design.
<b>38</b>	New conservatory complex	To be estimated	Design/construction of new road/pedestrian bridge and new pedestrian-only bridge across the Avon River.
<b>9</b>	Tree replacement/Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan	\$ 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, but largely from external sponsorship (E)	Removal of existing conservatories, except Cuningham House; new complex of inter-connected conservatories - design and planning, building and commissioning, and restocking.
<b>9</b>	Tree replacement/Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan	\$1,500,000 over 10 years (A)	Removal of aged and diseased mature trees, and the planting and after care of young trees, for both Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Completion of Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan.

Ref.	Project	Estimated (E) or Actual (A) Budget	Budget Covers
<b>5</b>	Heritage conservation plan(s)	Upwards from \$40,000 to \$50,000 in total (E)	Preparation of plan or plans for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, key features, legislative responsibilities, strategic recommendations and timeline, and budget for implementation.
<b>11</b>	Wildlife and habitat conservation plan	\$ 20,000 (E)	Preparation of plan (mostly for the Botanic Gardens and the Avon River, but also, to a lesser extent, for Hagley Park), key features, strategic recommendations and timeline, and budget for implementation.
<b>24</b>	Alternative use of the netball facilities	\$2,000,000 (E)	To purchase Christchurch Netball Centre.
<b>28</b>	Waterway enhancement	\$510,000 (E)	Addington Brook: Excavating swales (30,000 m <sup>2</sup> ) - \$165,000; planting - \$200,000. Riccarton Stream: Excavating swales (10,000 m <sup>2</sup> ) - \$55,000; planting - \$90,000.
<b>27</b>	South Hagley Park stormwater treatment/wetland concept	Minimum \$300,000 (E)	Planting, excavation, landscaping, pathway/cycleway development. Sand and gravel filter - \$150,000, planting swale - \$50,000.
<b>20</b>	Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club facilities	To be estimated	Restoration of existing building.
<b>16</b>	Road adjustments	Not known	Four projects recommended in 2003 to redevelop roading points around the Park (not including the Blenheim Road deviation, which is separately covered).
<b>32</b>	Children's Garden	\$ 250,000, but sponsorship to be sought (E)	Design and implementation, planting and launch.



Ref.	Project	Estimated (E) or Actual (A) Budget	Budget Covers
<b>34</b>	Development of a relational database for collections	\$40,000 (E)	Specification development, software purchase, installation and training.
<b>42</b>	Restoration of the Cockayne Garden and redevelopment of the associated New Zealand Section	\$25,000, plus internal costs, for the first stage of restoration (E)	Renovation; identification of key plants, beds and sites; acquisition of new plants; local landscaping.
<b>36</b>	Gondwana Garden	Some internalized costs, \$20,000 for further planning, and sponsorship to be sought (\$30,000 available)(E)	Finalisation of plans and position, and final selection of collections to be included; acquisition of plants, interpretation and signage, paths and commissioning.
<b>41</b>	Refurbishing the Magnetic Observatory workshop	\$20,000 – externally funded (E)	Completion of plans for refurbishment, including ‘period’ display of equipment and furniture, interpretation and security.
<b>8</b>	Monitoring and feed back on public use and satisfaction	\$15,000 annually (averaged out), plus some internalized costs (E)	Variety of mechanisms, some internal, but probably including major five yearly, externally implemented surveys.
<b>2</b>	Environmental ‘best practice’ audit and implementation	Internalised	Preparation of plan, analysis of current practice, strategic recommendations and timeline, budget for implementation, Natural Step and Green Globe analysis.

Ref.	Project	Estimated (E) or Actual (A) Budget	Budget Covers
<b>7</b>	Marketing strategy	Internalised	Analysis of visitor profiles and needs, branding opportunities, survey analysis, focus meetings and possible submissions, strategic recommendations, timeline and implementation schedule.
<b>3</b>	Events and exhibitions strategy	Internalised	Analysis of present situation and future needs; development of coherent long term policy.
<b>4</b>	Finance and income strategy	Internalised	Development of guidelines, analysis of opportunities, strategic recommendations and implementation.
<b>44</b>	Review of governance and audit processes	Internalised	Review of present governance, future options for an advisory process, selection and implementation.
<b>31</b>	Botanic Gardens biosecurity policy	Internalised	Policy development, probably based on the BGANZ model, in collaboration with MAF Biosecurity and Environment Canterbury; submissions and adoption.





A photograph of a park scene. In the foreground, a large field of yellow daffodils with green leaves is in full bloom. In the middle ground, a white, circular gazebo with several columns stands on a paved path. The background is filled with tall, leafless trees, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting. A large tree trunk is visible on the right side of the frame. The sky is overcast and grey.

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION  
2006**



## SUBMISSIONS

Three draft plans were advertised in the Christchurch Press and the Christchurch Star for public comment on 19 August 2006, with a period of 10 weeks to 25 October 2006 provided for submissions to be lodged. These plans were the Draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, Draft Hagley Park Management Plan and Draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan.

A limited number of copies of the plans were made available free of charge and were also able to be viewed at all City libraries and Council offices. A larger number of a consultation information brochure was widely distributed. All documentation was also able to be downloaded from the Council's website Have Your Say pages.

Two public meetings were held at the Christchurch Netball Centre in South Hagley Park to give information on the draft plans – one in the morning and the other in the evening.

A choice of ways in how submissions could be made was given. These were:

- Submission form attached to the consultation brochure.
- By letter.
- Online form.
- Form downloaded from the Internet and printed.
- By email.

The consultation information was arranged to encourage the public to respond in more than one way:

- Comment on the three plans.
- Comment on the separately presented list of 56 projects included in the draft master plan.
- 'Yes/No' quick responses to key proposed projects.

597 submissions were received by the closing date. 101 submitters indicated that they wished to be heard, although some subsequently withdrew.

The Council resolved at its meeting on 16 November 2006 that a Hearings Subcommittee, comprising Mayor Garry Moore and Councillors Helen Broughton, Barry Corbett, Graham Condon, Carole Evans, Bob Parker, Bob Shearing and Norm Withers, be appointed for the purpose of hearing the submissions and reporting back to the Council with recommendations. The Hearings Subcommittee convened on Monday 11 and Friday 15 December 2006 to hear 70 submitters.

The Hearings Subcommittee reconvened on four separate occasions, including to make an on-site visit (2 and 30 April 2007, 19 May and 25 June 2007) to consider its response to the written and oral submissions and make recommendations to Council.

The Council resolved at its meeting on 16 August 2007 to adopt the recommendations of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee to adopt the draft plans, with the changes recommended by the Subcommittee, as the operative plans.

**Submitters**

1	Chris Farrow	50	Room 5, Opawa School
2	Becky Ellis	51	Mr Ray Hall
3	Laurie & Cherry McCallum	52	Tim Murdoch, Riccarton Cricket Club
4	Mrs R Clegg	53	J.M. Tocker
5	Rebekah Tregurtha	54	Claire Cosgrove
6	Heather Lunn	55	Keith Shaw
7	Jan Thomson	56	Debra Parr
8	Janet	57	Diane Brixton
9	Liz Wright	58	Richard Coburn
10	Peter Townsend	59	S. Munnings
11	Bede Ives	60	Mr R. Roy
12	Julie Crosbie	61	A.L. Mitchell
13	Mrs B. White	62	Sharon Ellem-Bell & Kerry Ellem
14	Deb Salisbury	63	A.R. Stewart
15	Gary Seddon	64	Robert Lawrence Rogers
16	M.H. Secker	65	Anon
17	Anon	66	Mrs M.M. Joblin
18	Robin Gray	67	Peter Vincent
19	John W. Rogers	68	Edith Coppard
20	Trevor Newton	69	E.J. Coppard
21	A.L. McGowan	70	Anon
22	Wayne Hurrell	71	David Newton
23	Noel & Rosemary Harris	72	Maureen Purdie
24	Patrick Roy Andersen	73	Clare Strange
25	Miss Jocelyn Weatherhead	74	Anon
26	B.J. Lester	75	Peter King
27	Herbie Mues	76	Anon
28	Robert Prisk	77	Christopher Clarkson
29	C. Johnston	78	Garry Mitchell
30	L.W. Dew	79	W.R. [Bill] Sykes & M.E. [Peggy] Kelly
31	E.C. Norton	80	Deborah Minchington
32	Anon	81	Bruce Flett
33	Jane Newton	82	Prue Edmond
34	Hugh Hobden	83	E Tomblin
35	Jean Ledson	84	Terry Heffernan
36	Rose Townsend	85	Mrs C P Ryan
37	Jessica Grosskreulz	86	Peter Warren
38	E. Handley-Packham	87	Bruce Coleman
39	John Shrewsbury	88	Steven Muir
40	G.R. Handley-Packham	89	Wallace Eason
41	Deborah ann Smith	90	Mrs Aileen Trist
42	Anon	91	Kim and Patrick
43	Stephen Best	92	Charles Levin
44	Roger Kemp	93	Tony Atkinson
45	A. Clare Mackintosh	94	Murray Angus
46	Ian and Barbara Davidson	95	Sarah Mallia
47	Joan Larsen	96	Richard Houghton
48	Mrs Megan Bourke	97	Adam Isdale
49	Alan Tuncliffe	98	Graham Taylor

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99	Brian Couch	151	P.D. Maclaren
100	Lindsay Moore	152	Karen Finlay
101	Judy Lound	153	Carolyn Moffett
102	Frank Sharpley	154	Nalda Timms
103	M Victor	155	Jen Crawford
104	R.D. Livingstone	156	P. Manger
105	Mr N.J. Smith	157	Helen Harkness
106	Caitlin Peters	158	Allison Fox
107	Averil McGill	159	Lynne Rowe
108	C.A. Hawthorne	160	Sara Black
109	Krisla Hastings	161	Andrea Lynch
110	Clare Peach	162	Joanna Gowans
111	Corinna Anderson	163	Anon
112	Ruby Coleman	164	Natalie Crook
113	Mr B.J. Kennard	165	Duane Major
114	G.I. Louisson	166	C.R. Nordstrom
115	Prue Kennard	167	Malcolm Smith
116	Brett J G Gillies, GNS Science	168	Charles Drace
117	Angela & Michael Bednar	169	G Nicol
118	Jill Saunders	170	Christ's College
119	Janet Eales	171	Elizabeth Milne
120	Alyson Grigg	172	Mrs Anne Price
121	A. Talbot	173	M.F. Miles
122	Jane Chetwynd	174	Judith Clark
123	Gwyn Rogers	175	Anon
124	R. Maxine Frasier	176	Kate Kearns
125	G. & J. Cload	177	Laureen Townsend
126	Virginia Wigram	178	Melissa Swaney
127	Elizabeth Griffin	179	Warwick Stephens
128	Dr Andrew Bell	180	Brett Morrison
129	E.W. Geerkens	181	Nancy McGoverne
130	Anne Forne	182	Catherine Woods
131	Lianne & Dave McCone	183	Paul Christensen
132	Malcolm Smith	184	T.J. Horn
133	Elizabeth Mars & Jim Moffat	185	P.J. Witty
134	M Nicholas	186	Room 9, Russley School
135	Pat Murray	187	P Antiss
136	Thelma Leggat	188	P. Wilkinson
137	Margaret Lovell-Smith	189	Janice & Paul Cousins
138	Margaret Powell	190	Anne Sinclair, Caversham Petanque Club
139	Carolyn & Kelvin Lynn	191	Martine Carter
140	David Taylor	192	Graham Walker
141	Ron Williams	193	Paula Moore
142	Mary Manderson	194	Mary & Keith Plunkett
143	Sue Zydenbos	195	Mark Abraham
144	Don G. Malcolm	196	Catherine Slingerland
145	Sue Hirst	197	Jenny Scanlan
146	Victor Stent	198	Anne Morgan
147	Paul Broady	199	Judith Knibb
148	Sharon Phillips	200	Graham C.S. White
149	Marie Cordner	201	John S. Sheppard
150	M.A. Walker		



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202	Mark Daley	254	Alice & Glen Sillifant
203	Jackie Clark	255	Elizabeth Stuart-Jones
204	Martin Lukes	256	Mr R. Samuels
205	Vicki Campbell	257	M Holland
206	P.W. Vandenberg	258	Fiona Macmillan
207	Mrs D. Sinha	259	David Cameron
208	Bob Bullsmith	260	M. Belcher
209	Mrs M.F. Wright	261	Wendy Stock
210	Dave Sinha	262	Anon
211	David Cuthbert	263	B.H. Macmillan
212	Molly C. Andreae	264	Sally Tripp
213	Allan Miles	265	J.G. Edmundson
214	Ann Caseley	266	Joyce Marjorie Edmundson
215	B. Buckenham	267	Jan Kenworthy
216	Marion MacBeth	268	Anon
217	Maka-Kupe Okeroa	269	Mrs Gillian Creighton
218	Lois Farrow	270	Gayle Forster
219	A. Robertson	271	Jean Praed
220	Mervyn Morrison	272	Stephen French
221	Gavin Cameron	273	Toni Batey
222	Elizabeth Tomascita Edgerton	274	J.H. Macann
223	Albert N. Hill	275	A. Caselli
224	R.J. Cummins	276	Olga D. Garrett
225	Mrs Judy Giles	277	Tim Mitchell
226	Pam Rabe	278	Dr Jocelyn V. Hay
227	D Bamford	279	Maurice Belcher
228	D G Hamilton	280	Charles Lee
229	J. Holderness	281	Jim Patuwai
230	John B. Mackintosh	282	A.W. Nelson
231	Anon	283	Christchurch Petanque Club
232	James Baines	284	M.J. Wales
233	Neil O'Brien	285	B.A. O'Brien
234	Shona McDonald	286	David Moyle, Friends of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Inc.
235	Ralph Biggs	287	Warren Parker, Landcare Research New Zealand Limited
236	Brian Hill	288	W. van den Ende
237	Dr Warwick Harris	289	Barrie Carpenter
238	G & W Robinson	290	Lorraine Carpenter
239	R. Moffitt	291	Helen Clemett
240	H.G. Brittan	292	Ray Boundy
241	Andrew Lange	293	Judith Brownie
242	M.W. McNicholl	294	Lynette McCleary
243	Gayle Williams	295	Michael O'Neill
244	Anon	296	HW Burson
245	Y. Thiele	297	Fay Mangos, President, Christchurch Fishing and Casting Club
246	N. Barron	298	Alan Liefing
247	Laurie Kenworthy	299	Bruce Bellis
248	Paul Carmichael	300	Stephen Carswell
249	M. Wells	301	Dr Colin J. Burrows
250	O.R. Barron	302	Margaret Price
251	Stephen Shimmin		
252	Jan Riach		
253	Brian Riach		

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303	Rosemary Perry	353	Bruce Scott
304	Emily Eddy	354	J.K. & G. Macdonald
305	Lesley Beaven	355	Bryan Beechey
306	Helen Smith	356	Anon
307	Charlotte Bangma	357	Trevor & Mary Webb
308	Jennifer Barron	358	Bernie Cooney
309	Elisabeth Gordon	359	Julie Engelbrecht
310	Iain Clark, Canterbury Horticultural Society	360	Mr M.W. Engelbrecht, c/o Challis
311	Alan Morgan	361	Jill Cooney
312	David Knutson	362	Iain Clark, Canterbury Horticultural Society
313	L Gant	363	A. Dower
314	Grudy van der Weerden	364	Hamilton
315	Mrs B.C. Cocks	365	Linwood/Hagley Branch of the New Zealand Labour Party
316	Helen Giltrap	366	Phillip Richards J., Ballantyne & Co. Ltd
317	Margaret & Derek Brown	367	Anon
318	Ian Giltrap	368	Peter Macintosh Hagley Golf Club - Course Superintendent
319	Trevor & Wendy Lightfoot	369	Professor Ian Spellerberg, Environment Society and Design Division
320	Keith William Stamler	370	L.J. Metcalf, "Greenwood"
321	Jennifer Gant	371	D.C. Bell
322	Anon	372	Soshi Hirai
323	Jacqueline Little	373	Norma Tod
324	Abigail Ennor	374	Rita M. White
325	Beverley Blair	375	Mrs Jocelyn Jarmey
326	Robyn Carrington	376	E.R. Davis
327	Nancy Lorraine Berry	377	Rose M. Kingsbury
328	Hank van den Bersselaer	378	Nedra Johnson
329	Hemi Pou	379	Mrs Joy Evans, Stratford Garden Club
330	Lesley Timu	380	Colin Knight
331	Maurice Belcher	381	Maureen Patricia Heffernan
332	Gibb Lee	382	Jocelyn and Burton Fifield
333	Alan McCabe	383	Leeann Apps
334	John McMoore	384	Bryan Dick
335	Karl Oellermann	385	Mrs L. Bilton
336	Dave Williamson	386	Cameron Moore
337	Peter Dearsley	387	Peter Berry, Christchurch Beautifying Association
338	Hagley Golf Club Inc.	388	Quin Downs
339	E.Y. Newburn	389	Chris & Derek Keller
340	Stephen C. Farrell	390	Trystan Swain
341	Anthony McGoverne	391	Barbara Brailsford
342	Marion Sallis	392	A.L. Meikle
343	Olga Weber	393	A.E. Tinnock
344	E.R. Eddington	394	D. Eddy
345	Mary Bartlett	395	Geoff Falloon, High School Old Boys' Rugby Football Club
346	Bartlett Kenneth	396	Bruce Tulloch
347	Honza Stepanek		
348	Peter Leeming		
349	Vincent Carter		
350	Anon		
351	Lawrence Sidnell		
352	Mrs E.J. Coates		

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397	Caroline Thomson	448	Jackie Henley
398	Miss Lorna Johnsen	449	Amanda Strong, Canterbury District Health Board
399	Mrs L. Gordon	450	Bruce Palmer, Q.S.O
400	Joyce Wallace	451	Bill Drummond, c/o The Secretary United Bowling Club Inc.
401	Tony Wallace	452	Dr Christine Dann, The Christchurch Greens
402	Steve van Dorsser	453	Barbara Stewart
403	Clifford W. Read	454	Ross Leckie
404	Mrs Lesley Weston	455	Mr Christopher John Pierce Williams
405	Tony Gemmill	456	Mrs Monica Jean Williams
406	R.J.F. & L.M. Barnett	457	Ronald & Dorothy Hills
407	Pauline Daly	458	F. Sharpley
408	Jennifer Swaffield	459	Charles Martin
409	Sue Trayling	460	Norma Heather Martin
410	Anon	461	Fern Anderson
411	Xiaomeng [Sharon] Sun	462	Friends of Little Hagley Park
412	Norma Tod	463	R.K. McAnergney
413	Elizabeth Wolff	464	Lawrence Roberts
414	Heather & John Clough	465	Angela McPherson
415	Mervyn A. Cox	466	John G. Smart
416	Pauline Larsen	467	Ian Clark
417	R.N. Thompson	468	Eleanor Bissell
418	Peter Blaxall	469	Adrienne Jackson
419	Judy Waters	470	Andrew Thomson
420	R.E. Taylor	471	Angus Allan
421	Anon	472	Anon
422	Rosemary Hargreaves	473	Brian R. Sandle
423	Lammert [Max] Visch	474	Brendan Sillifant
424	Clarisse Visch	475	Catherine Williamson
425	D.F. Tulloch	476	Lyn Miles, Christchurch Netball Centre Inc.
426	A.E.M. Taylor	477	Christine Anderson
427	A. McMillan	478	Clarrie Pearce
428	Diane Fraser-Allen	479	Colin Barry
429	Lyn van Drongelen	480	Dave Evans
430	Lynne and Ian Lochhead	481	David Glassenbury
431	Jane Batchelor	482	David Hawke
432	Mr & Mrs B. Morris	483	Diane Cowan
433	Judith Leckie	484	Edith Jones
434	Mr Binney Lock	485	Ferne Bradley
435	Karin Oswin	486	Zefanja Potgieter
436	Mrs Anne Dingwall	487	Tony O'Donnell United Croquet Club
437	Janet Begg	488	Tom Taylor
438	John Walter	489	Tanya Robertson
439	Mrs B. Kemp	490	Melissa Hutchison
440	John Wilson	491	Melissa Renganathan
441	Ian Oxley	492	Michael Early
442	R.J. Wilby	493	Neiel Drain
443	Thomas Hick	494	R. White
444	Maija Lusher		
445	Peter Beaven		
446	Simon Riddell		
447	Malcolm Ott		



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495	Philip Lamb	541	Anon
496	Peter Woodrow	542	Colin D Meurk, Urban Landscapes Group
497	Ray Whiting	543	Mrs O'Carroll
498	Simone Pearson	544	Mrs Phyllis Scott
499	Steve Raymen	545	Alan Jolliffe, New Zealand Historic Places Trust
500	Shirley/Papanui Community Board	546	Irvine Forgan
501	Robyn Thomson	547	Peter Laloli, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board
502	Russell Vaughn	548	Bob Todd, Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board
503	Robin Delamore	549	The Commodore, Christchurch Model Yacht Club
504	Peter Braithwaite	550	Ms J. Patricia Morrison
505	Adrienne Moore	551	June Harney
506	Dr Leanne O'Brien, Ichthyo-niche	552	Maureen Fletcher
507	Lindsay North, Hagley Park Tennis Club	553	Timothy K de Castro
508	Steven Gray	554	Tony Mander, Canterbury Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand
509	Peter & Joy Knight	555	Tony Mander, Golf Links Residents' Association
510	Olivia Burge	556	Marette J. Taylor
511	Neil and Dorothy Munro	557	Freela Mary Dolheguy
512	Neil and Faye Fleming	558	Michael Simpson
513	Neil McCracken	559	B.W. Bellis, Inner City West Neighbourhood Assn Inc.
514	Mark Belton	560	Daegal Schmidt
515	Jon Sullivan	561	Marianne Thorpe
516	John Wood	562	R.C. Timms
517	Jennifer Dray	563	Rita M. White
518	Julenne Gordon	564	David Round
519	Kathleen Tweedy	565	Anon
520	Kay Hodgson	566	Anne Low
521	Kay Mintrom	567	Bryan Jensen, North Canterbury Area Office, Department of Conservation
522	Glenda Fox	568	T.P. Hogan, The Christchurch Civic Trust
523	Leonard Forgan	569	Ronald C. Close
524	Lindsay Stringer	570	Sean O Mahoney
525	Magnus McGee, United Croquet Club	571	Luke Goodseeker
526	Jane Demeter	572	Russel Wedge
527	Jane Arnott	573	S. Ball
528	Fiona Grieg	574	James G. Jarman
529	Geoff Ellis	575	C. Fletcher
530	Gerry Brownlee MP, Ilam Electorate Office	576	Anon
531	Graeme Hall	577	Anthony Wright, Canterbury Museum
532	Hugo Zanker	578	John P. Adam
533	Ian Scott	579	Kate Hewson, Sustainable Otautahi Christchurch Inc.
534	Margaret Stent		
535	Nick Craddock-Henry		
536	Paul Scofield		
537	HPL Smith		
538	Margaret Burgess		
539	Serena Clarke		
540	Sjaan Charteris, Department of Conservation		

580	D.J. Craig	591	Victoria Neighbourhood Group, c/o David Kelly
581	Gary Franklin	592	David Rycroft, Strategic Business Consulting Ltd
582	Ian Shaw	593	B.M. Stedman
583	John W. Thacker	594	Julian Richard / Gilroy Smith
584	Dave Kelly	595	Annee Wright
585	Craig Pauling	596	L Schmidt
586	Nigel Rushton	597	Carolyn Campbell
587	Alice Shanks		
588	Eugene McNeill		
589	Andrew Macbeth		
590	Paul de Spa, Spokes Canterbury		

### How submissions were received

Submissions were received in the following formats:

Brochure submission form (some with written attachment)	68 %
Online form	18 %
Letter or document	10 %
Downloaded and printed form	2 %
Email	2 %

### Explanation of results

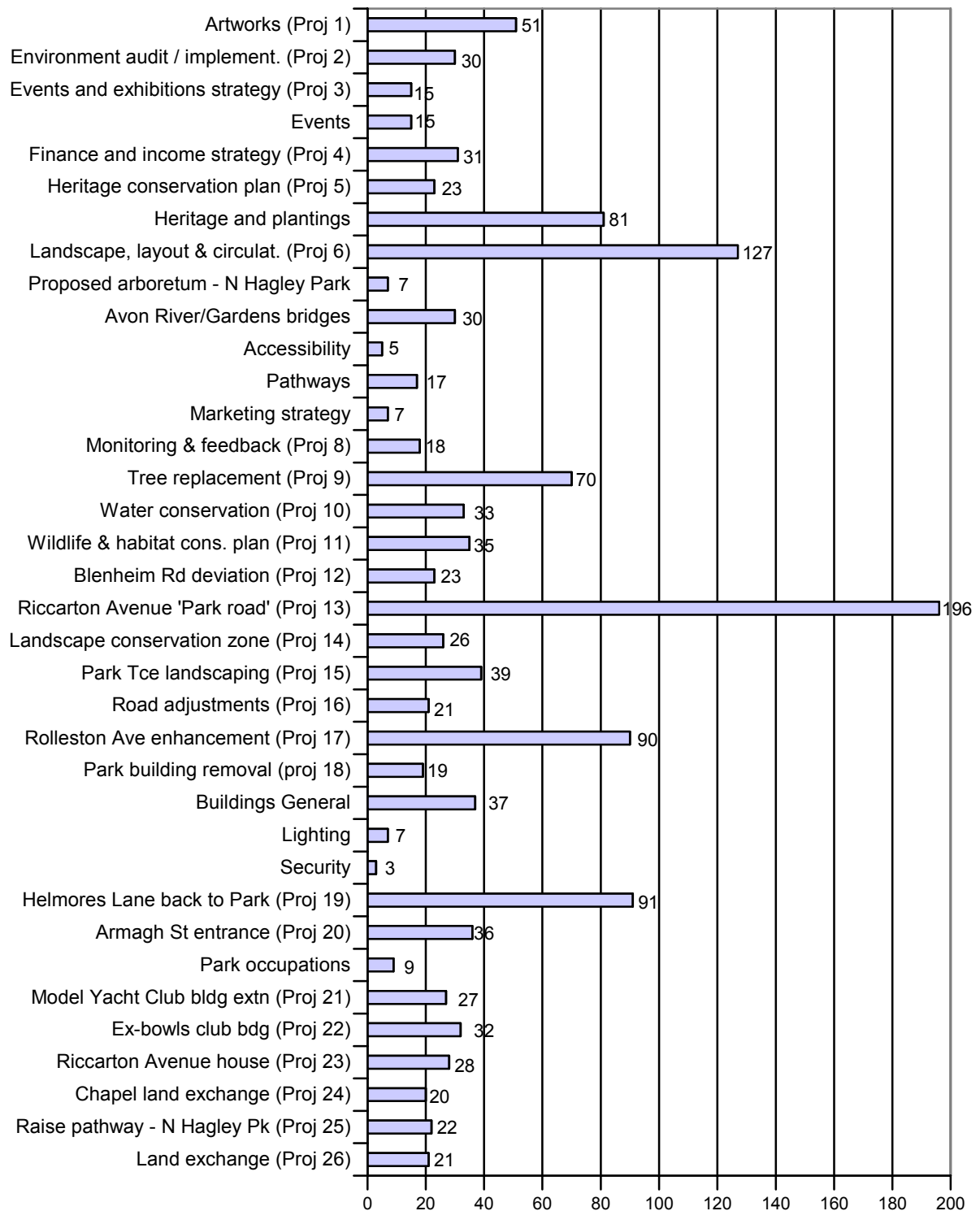
Some submitters made distinctly separate comments in their response to a particular master plan project and so the number of comments may be higher than the number of submitters (they may, more rarely, be less in some cases where a submitter's comment is not relevant and is not used). Also, not all comments necessarily expressed support for or opposition to the project being referred to.

Some of the responses can not be directly catalogued in a particular master plan project and are covered in separate projects - for example, 'Playground'.

Rationale, comments, suggestions and/or notes accompany the response numbers in each table. These do not represent a full record of the content of the submissions, but are a statement of what has been assessed, through analysis, of key points made in the submissions. They are not a verbatim record of what the submitters have said, but as much as possible are objective interpretations of the submissions. In some cases, they represent just one submitter's views (this applies to bullet-pointed statements and ones that are tagged with the number "1") and in others two or more (here the statement is tagged with the number of responses that were made that are reasonably close to the statement).

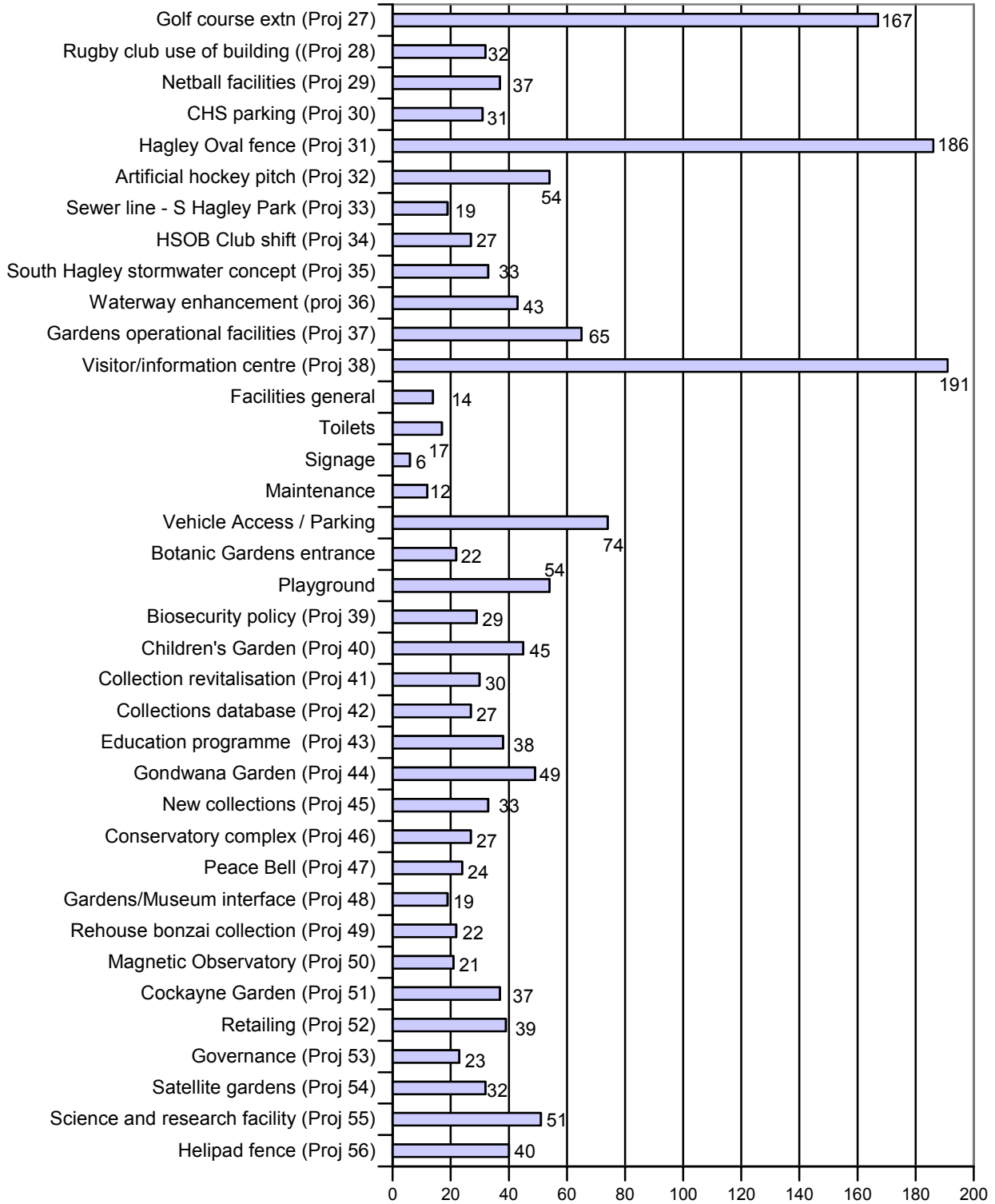
This interpretation of the submission comments has been necessary considering the volume of material received, the wide range of topics that submitters have commented on and a tight timeframe to process the submissions. All effort, though, has been made to ensure a true and accurate, albeit summarised, record and interpretation of the submissions is reflected in this report.

**Number of written submissions by category**





HAGLEY PARK / BOTANIC GARDENS MASTER PLAN 2007



## Quantitative summary results - from the written submissions

### Notes:

# The project numbers and names are the ones used in the adopted master plan and may differ from those used in the draft plan consulted on in 2006. Some submission comments do not relate specifically to a master plan project, but rather to a category of activity or asset. These are not numbered. Also, some draft projects have been removed from the master plan and these are also not numbered here.

^ Where the number of supporting or non-supporting comments for the project/category is the greatest, it is highlighted in bold font.

\* Includes comments, suggestions, requirements and requests. With these, there is no clear indication of support or non-support for the project or category, although there may be some separation of support for options.

**Table 1**

Pro-ject#	Name#	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments <sup>^</sup>	Non-supporting comments	Statements only*	Further information
1	Artwork	51	57	<b>36</b>	21		
2	Nvironmental audit/implementation	30	30	<b>28</b>		2	
3	Events and exhibitions strategy	15	15	<b>14</b>		1	
-	Events	15	17			14	
4	Finance and income strategy	31	31	<b>13</b>		18	
5	Heritage conservation plan	23	23	<b>23</b>			
-	Heritage and Plantings	81	81			81	
6	Landscape and circulation	127	145	25	<b>59</b>	390	See selective responses in Table 2.

Pro-ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non-supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
-	Proposed arboretum in North Hagley Park	7	7	4	3		
-	Bridges over the Avon River to the Gardens	30	31	18	10	3	
-	Accessibility	5	11			11	
-	Pathways	17	29				
7	Marketing strategy	25	25	17	6	2	
8	Monitoring and feedback on public use and satisfaction	18	19	16	2	1	
9	Tree replacement	70	70	22	7	41	
10	Sustainable and healthy tree plan	33	33	29		4	
11	Wildlife and habitat conservation plan	35	37	33		4	
12	Park building removal	19	19	19			Most support removal.
-	Buildings general	37	43	39		4	
-	Blenheim Road deviation	23	23	20	1	2	



Pro- ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non- supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
13	Riccarton Avenue enhancement	196	205	50	117	38	See selective responses in Table 3.
14	Landscape conservation zone	26	26	25		1	
15	Park Terrace landscape plan	39	39	14	3	22	
16	Road adjustments	21	21	11	4	6	
17	Rolleston Avenue enhancement	90	104	38	41	25	See selective responses in Table 4.
-	Lighting	7	7			7	
-	Security	3	3			3	
-	Helmores Lane back to Hagley Park	91	92	32	48	12	See selective responses in Table 4.
18	Armagh Street entrance improvements	36	38	23	5	10	
-	Park occupations	9	9			9	
19	Extension of Christchurch Model Yacht Club building	27	27	18	6	3	See selective responses in Table 5.
20	Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club facilities	32	32			32	Most support removal.

Pro-ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non-supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
21	House and grounds – 6 Riccarton Avenue	28	30			30	Most support removal.
22	Hospital parking on Hagley Park	20	20	12	7	1	
-	Raise pathway - North Hagley Park	22	22	7	12	3	
-	Land exchange	21	21	10	10	1	
-	Golf course extension	167	158	13	140	5	@
23	Rugby club use of storage building	32	32	15	14	3	
24	Alternative use of the netball facilities	37	39	12		27	
25	Canterbury Horticultural Society parking	31	31	16	10	5	
-	Hagley Oval fence	186	188	9	176	3	
-	Artificial hockey pitch	54	54	12	40	2	
26	Shift of High School Old Boys Club rooms to Hagley Oval	27	27	9	15	3	

@ Less comments than submissions because a number of separate submissions by golf club members were identical.

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Pro- ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non- supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
27	South Hagley Park multipurpose storm water treatment/wetland concept	33	33	30	2	1	
28	Waterway enhancement	43	43	36		7	
29	Sewer line - South Hagley Park	19	19	18		1	
30	Botanic Gardens operational facilities	65	66	35	14	16	See selective responses in Table 2.
31	Botanic Gardens visitor/information centre	191	221	98	68	45	See selective responses in Table 2.
-	Facilities general	14	15			15	
-	Toilets	17	17			17	
-	Signage	6	6			6	
-	Maintenance	12	12			12	
-	Vehicle access/parking	74	81	35	22	24	For vehicle access to/ parking in Hagley Park/Gardens.



Pro- ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non- supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
-	Botanic Gardens entrance	22	23			23	
-	Playground	54	56	5	32	19	For shift to new site by Victoria Lake.
32	Botanic Gardens biosecurity policy	29	29	27		2	
33	Children's garden	45	45	43	2		
34	Collection revitalisation for the Botanic Gardens	30	30	28		2	
35	Development of a relational database for plant collections	27	27	25	1	1	
36	Enhancement of an education programme for the Botanic Gardens	38	38	32	1	5	
37	Gondwana Garden	49	49	46	3		
38	New collections for the Botanic Gardens	33	33	28	1	4	
39	New conservatory complex	27	29	19	4	6	
-	Peace Bell installation, Botanic Gardens	24	24	17	3	4	

HAGLEY PARK / BOTANIC GARDENS MASTER PLAN 2007

Pro- ject	Name	Number of submissions	Number of submission comments	Supporting comments	Non- supporting comments	Statements only	Further information
40	Redevelopment of the Botanic Gardens/Museum interface	19	19	15	4		
41	Rehousing the bonsai collection – Botanic Gardens	22	22	19		3	
42	Restoration and conservation of the Magnetic Observatory workshop	21	21	20		1	
43	Restoration of the Cockayne Garden and redevelopment of the associated New Zealand section	37	37	37			
44	Retailing, information centre and catering needs	39	39	16	5	18	
45	Review of governance and audit processes	23	23	13		10	
46	Satellite gardens and 'the extended Botanic Gardens'	32	32	29		3	
47	Science and research facility/programme	51	51	36	14	1	
48	Fencing of helipad for the emergency transfer of patients to Christchurch Hospital	40	40	16	23	1	

**Quantitative summary results - selective responses (Quick and written\*\*)**

\*\* Includes both the quick responses on the consultation brochure and those taken from the written submissions.

**Table 2**

Project	Name	Quick response question responded to OR written submission selection	Number of submission responses	Support Concept 1	Support Concept 2	Support Concept 3	No preference	Other
6	Landscape and circulation	What is your preferred circulation pattern for the Gardens?	416	156	51	50	118	47
		From written submissions	22	6 (1 not)	3	2 (10 not)		
30	Botanic Gardens operational facilities	Where do you think the Gardens operational facilities should be located?	452	218	71	56	67	40
		From written submissions	20	11	4	3 (2 not)		
31	Botanic Gardens visitor/information centre	Where do you think the new visitor/information centre should be located?	464	245	54	63	39	63
		From written submissions	107	30 (1 not)	10 (4 not)	10 (11 not)		41 (alternative location)



Concept 1 was:

- The new visitor and operational facilities are sited together at the existing Gardens works and nursery site.
- A new pedestrian and vehicle access bridge across the Avon River directly accesses this site.
- The new complex is integrated with Cuninghame House.
- A new pedestrian bridge crosses the Avon River from the Daffodil Woodland area in Hagley Park to an arrival point between the Archery and Armstrong Lawns in the Gardens.

Concept 2 was:

- The new visitor/information centre is located in Hagley Park between the Avon River and the western end of Victoria Lake.
- New operational facilities are sited together at the existing Gardens works and nursery site.
- A new vehicle access bridge crosses the Avon River to provide direct access to the operational site.
- A new pedestrian bridge crosses the Avon River from the Daffodil Woodland/hospital grounds area in Hagley Park, to the Armstrong Lawn in the Gardens.

Concept 3 was:

- The new visitor and operational facilities are sited in a complex including parking and a playground in the United Car Park, Hagley Park.
- A new pedestrian and vehicle access bridge crosses the Avon River in line with the new complex and a new route through the Gardens' native section to the conservatory/rose garden area.
- A new pedestrian bridge crosses the Avon River from the Daffodil Woodland area in Hagley Park to the area between the Archery and Armstrong Lawns in the Gardens.

**Table 3**

Project	Name	Quick response question responded to	Number of submission responses	Yes	Option 1	Option 2	Other	No
13	Riccarton Avenue enhancement	Do you support slowing or reducing vehicle traffic on Riccarton Avenue?	465	138	91	79	27	312

**Table 4**

Project	Name	Quick response question responded to OR written submission selection	Number of submission responses	Yes	No	No preference
17	Rolleston Avenue enhancement	<u>Option 1:</u> Do you support less traffic on the section of Rolleston Avenue between Gloucester and Hereford Streets?	481	161	269	51
		<u>Option 2:</u> Do you support the removal of parking on this section of Rolleston Avenue?	480	94	336	50
		<u>Option 3:</u> Do you support the narrowing of the parking area on this section of Rolleston Avenue?	461	90	313	58
		From written submissions	19	11	6	2
-	Helmores Lane back to Hagley Park	Do you support the closure to vehicle traffic of the part of Helmores Lane that passes through Little Hagley Park?	484	230	204	51

**Table 5**

Project	Name	Written submission selection	Number of submission responses	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Remove	Other
20	Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club facilities	From written submissions	32	6	3	2	18	3

Option 1: Return the part of the area that is not used by the Christchurch Petanque Club to public Park green space and lease to the Club the area presently occupied by it. If this was to occur, the building would need to be totally or partially removed. If part of the building is to be retained, the second story would need to be removed as a minimum, and the ground floor strengthened to comply with the present building code requirements. If the building is totally removed, the Club would need to build a new clubhouse, as is normal practice with sports clubs leasing Council park land.

Option 2: Remove the building and fences, and relocate the Petanque Club to another site within the City, thereby opening the whole area up for general public use.

Option 3: Locate the proposed Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Visitor/Information Centre or associated facilities here or in the vicinity.

**Table 6**

Project	Name	Written submission selection	Number of submission responses	Remove	Retain	Other
20	House and grounds – 6 Riccarton Ave.	From written submissions	30	14	8	8





**COUNCIL PLAN ADOPTION**



## REPORT OF THE HAGLEY PARK/BOTANIC GARDENS HEARINGS SUBCOMMITTEE

<b>General Manager responsible:</b>	General Manager City Environment, DDI 941-8656
<b>Officer responsible:</b>	Manager, Transport and Greenspace
<b>Author:</b>	Derek Roozen, Parks and Waterways Planner

### PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to present to Council the findings of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee and to recommend that the Council approve the adoption of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan and the Hagley Park and Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plans, including the changes recommended by the Hearings Subcommittee, as the operative plans, pursuant to Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002 and, in the case of the management plans, Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. On 20 July 2006 the Council granted approval for the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, the draft Hagley Park and Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plans to be released for public comment. It also resolved that submissions on the draft plans be heard by the full Council.
3. Public consultation on the draft plans commenced on 19 August 2006, with the closing date for submissions being 25 October 2006. From a total of 597 submissions received, 101 submitters indicated that they wished to be heard.
4. On 16 November 2006 the Council revoked its decision of 20 July 2006 that required the submissions to be heard by the full Council. It also resolved that a Hearings Subcommittee comprising the following Councillors be appointed for the purpose of hearing the submissions and reporting back to the Council with recommendations:
  - The Mayor (Garry Moore)
  - Councillor Helen Broughton
  - Councillor Graham Condon
  - Councillor Barry Corbett
  - Councillor Anna Crighton (withdrawn)
  - Councillor Carole Evans
  - Councillor Bob Parker
  - Councillor Bob Shearing
  - Councillor Norm Withers
5. The Hearings Subcommittee (with an apology received from Councillor Crighton, who withdrew from the subcommittee prior to the hearing) convened on 11 and 15 December 2006. Seventy submitters attended to be heard (34 on the first day and 36 on the second). The Mayor was appointed as chairperson. Notes of the hearing are attached as Appendix 1. Documents comprising supporting information provided by the submitters being heard and the submissions analysis report are tabled.
6. The Hearings Subcommittee reconvened on four separate occasions (see Table 1), including an on-site visit, to consider its response to the written and oral submissions and make recommendations to Council, which are presented in this report.

**Table 1: Meetings of the Hearings Subcommittee**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Attendance</b>
2 April 2007	First meeting to receive the minutes of the hearing, consider submission analysis results and formulate recommendations.	Apology for absence received from Councillor Evans.
30 April 2007	Second meeting to consider issues raised at the first meeting.	Apology for absence received from Councillor Condon.
19 May 2007	Hagley Park site inspection.	
25 June 2007	Fourth meeting to finalise recommendations.	All

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7. There are a number of significant costs that are associated with the projects identified in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan. A few of these are included in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 and are either:
  - (a) directly related to the planning for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens;
  - (b) completed (for example, installation of the Peace Bell in the Botanic Gardens); or
  - (c) are separately approved major projects, such as the Blenheim Road deviation (now completed) and the Western Interceptor sewer line, which are within or in the vicinity of Hagley Park or the Botanic Gardens.
  
8. Some of the significant master plan projects are referred to below. The Council, though, is only being asked at this point to adopt the draft master plan and draft management plans for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens as the operative plans. The full financial impacts of the master plan projects will then need to be presented to the Council as part of the considerations of the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-19, along with other projects.
  
9. The most significant cost is that associated with master plan projects 6, 37 and 38 (redevelopment of the visitor and operational facilities, and associated circulation, in the Botanic Gardens), for which funding of \$11.1 million has been provided in the Long-Term Council Community Plan from 2008 to 2010. Other master plan projects proposed to be also covered, or mostly covered, by this funding are Projects 20 (Armagh Street entrance design and redevelopment), 49 (bonsai collection rehousing), 52 (retailing, information centre and catering building/facility needs in the Botanic Gardens) and 55 (building/facilities associated with development of a science and research facility/programme in the Botanic Gardens).
  
10. The Hearings Subcommittee has recommended that consideration be given to the visitor and operational facilities that are proposed to be built in the Botanic Gardens being built in a way which will enable the facilities to achieve a 6 Star Green Star NZ Certified Rating, signifying 'World Leadership' in environmental building development (design, fit-out and operation). Green Star NZ is New Zealand's first comprehensive environmental rating system for buildings, adapted from the Australian Green Star rating system.



11. The Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee recommends that the Council support the detailed investigation and implementation of the projects referred to above, and that this be centred on certain elements of Concept 1 as presented in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan (Page 123). One key element is the proposal for two new bridges, which are supported in the public submission response:
  - (a) A combined pedestrian and vehicle access bridge from the Armagh Street driveway in North Hagley Park across the Avon River to the recommended site for the proposed facilities to be built in the Botanic Gardens. This bridge will negate the necessity for service vehicles to drive through the Botanic Gardens.
  - (b) A pedestrian bridge across the Avon River from the Daffodil Woodland area in Hagley Park to a point between the Archery Lawn and the Armstrong Lawn in the Gardens. This bridge will serve to enhance walking opportunities in this part of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens and provide better linkage with the hospital area.
12. The cost of these proposed two bridges will be additional to what is covered by the budgeted redevelopment funding for the Botanic Gardens of \$11.1 million. No cost estimate was specified in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan for new bridges and detailed investigation will be required, as part of master plan Project 6 that is recommended by the Hearings Subcommittee to be investigated further, to develop a firm estimate of costs for bridge design and construction.
13. Another significant cost raised in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan is tree replacement (Project 9 (Tree replacement)). Funding of \$11.4 million has been provided in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 for necessary replacement of 1% of the city's old trees each year over the next ten years. It is not specified in the Long-Term Council Community Plan what proportion of this is allocated to the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park, or any other park for that matter. It is identified in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan that 1,000 trees need to be replaced in the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park over the next fifteen years at an estimated cost of \$150,000 per annum. If approved by the Council, this will equate to \$1.5 million over ten years or 13% of the tree renewal budget. The Council should note that the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee's recommendation is to adopt Project 9, subject to there being a review and update of annual costs and rates of tree replacement, and of the species used, and also for a change in focus for the project from 'tree replacement' to 'sustainable and healthy trees management'.
14. Costs currently not included in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 will also arise from implementation of other projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan in the event the Council adopts them as part of the Long-Term Council Community Plan. They will need to be considered as part of the preparation of the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-19.
15. These other projects are recommended to the Council for adoption as part of the master plan, because they received support from submitters. Some of them will contribute, alongside the primary projects for redevelopment of the visitor and operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens, to raising the status of the Botanic Gardens to an internationally accepted level for a true botanic garden by the time of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Botanic Gardens, which is to be celebrated in 2013.
16. Several other master plan projects, such as enhancement of Avon River tributary waterways in Hagley Park (Project 36), which will have significant implementation costs, are recommended to be investigated further before a decision on implementation is made. Therefore, other than investigation costs, no costs arising from implementation of these projects will result from the Council's adoption of the recommendations contained within this report.

**Do the Recommendations of this Report Align with 2006-16 LTCCP budgets?**

17. Recommendations in this report for implementation of the projects relating to new/redeveloped visitor and operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens (Projects 37 and 38, other than the recommendation to seek a "6 green star" environmental building rating) and tree replacement in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens (Project 9) align with the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 budgets.
18. Other projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan recommended in this report for adoption do not align with the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16, because they have not been previously raised for inclusion in the Long-Term Council Community Plan. The master plan is the appropriate vehicle to contain these potential projects and, once adopted by Council, will be considered as part of the preparation of the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-19 or a subsequent version of the Long-Term Council Community Plan.
19. Further projects in the draft master plan that do not align with the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 budgets, such as the proposed South Hagley Park stormwater treatment concept (Project 35) and future alternative use of the netball facilities in South Hagley Park (Project 29), have been recommended in this report for further investigation. There are, therefore, no cost implications for these arising from the Council's adoption of these recommendations.

**LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

20. Owing to the classification of the parcels of land that make up Hagley Park as recreation reserves under the Reserves Act 1977, the Hagley Park Management Plan is required to be reviewed under section 41 of this Act. Subsection 6 of this section specifies a public consultation procedure to be followed in the review of the plan, which has been implemented. Furthermore, as the Hagley Park area is vested with the Christchurch City Council (as provided for under section 5 subsection 1 of the Christchurch City (Reserves) Empowering Act 1971), the approval of the plan by the Minister of Reserves is not required, as stated in section 41 subsection 13 of the Reserves Act.
21. The Botanic Gardens is classified as a Local Purpose (Botanic Gardens) Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. There is no requirement for a management plan to be prepared for the Botanic Gardens under section 41 of the Act. A management plan has previously been prepared for the Botanic Gardens as if it was a reserve subject to this section of the Act. Therefore, it has been necessary for the current review of the management plan for the Botanic Gardens to follow the same statutory procedure as for the Hagley Park Management Plan.
22. The preparation of the new Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan is also not subject to section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. Yet, it covers reserves for which management plans have been prepared and reviewed under this section of the Act. Due to this, but also to achieve an integration of planning, a consistency of consideration by the public and economy of scale cost savings, the Council previously deemed it appropriate to process the three plans together. In addition, there are Hagley Park projects identified in the draft master plan, such as the proposed extension to the Model Yacht Club building in North Hagley Park, that are required to be also addressed in the Hagley Park Management Plan.
23. Notwithstanding the section 41, Reserves Act 1977, management plan review requirements, all three plans were publicly consulted on in accordance with the special consultative procedure provisions of the Local Government Act 2002.

24. The Hearings Subcommittee has delegated authority, under the Council's Hearings Panels Reserves Act 1977 delegations, to hear and determine submissions and objections in relation to the preparation, review and change of management plans for reserves, pursuant to section 41 of the Reserves Act. As the submissions and objections have been heard and determined by the Hearings Subcommittee under this delegated authority, the Council cannot make any further amendments to the plans.

**Have you considered the legal implications of the issue under consideration?**

25. There are no legal implications arising from the Council's adoption of the three plans in question, as the plans have been prepared and reviewed in accordance with the relevant sections of the Reserves Act 1977 and, in particular, sections 17 (referring to classification as a recreation reserve) and 41 (specifying the process of preparation of a management plan) of this Act.

**ALIGNMENT WITH LTCCP AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLANS**

26. The Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 acknowledges the feedback received from Christchurch residents on the draft Long-Term Council Community Plan, and especially of the strong attachment residents have for the city's parks and gardens. It refers (Page 17) to one of the major projects in the years ahead being the work that will be undertaken following the completion of the planning for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. Reference is particularly made to the allocation of funds for a new visitors' centre and operational facilities and the desire for this to be ready in time for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Botanic Gardens in 2013.

**Do the recommendations of this report support a level of service or project in the 2006-16 LTCCP?**

27. The replacement of the Botanic Gardens visitors' centre and upgrade of staff facilities is a major capital project in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16 (Page 83). Funding of \$11.1 million has been provided for this from 2008 to 2010.
28. The programme for tree replacement in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens is part of a major capital project of tree renewal, involving replacement of many of the city's old trees over the next ten years. Funding of \$11.4 million has been provided for that period.
29. The other recommendations of this report do not relate to a specific project in the Long-Term Council Community Plan, but are for proposed planning and development to enhance the level of service that is able to be provided by Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, and especially that provided by the Botanic Gardens as the Sesquicentennial (150<sup>th</sup> anniversary) of its beginnings approaches in 2013. These recommendations generally support the levels of service in the Long-Term Council Community Plan (Pages 123-128) for maintaining and improving parks, open space and waterways assets, of which Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, along with the Avon River and its tributaries running through this area, are arguably the city's premier ones.

**ALIGNMENT WITH STRATEGIES**

30. Overlying strategies include the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy and the draft Biodiversity Strategy. The Open Space Strategy is in preparation. The draft plans for Hagley Park and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens align with these. The draft plans contribute to the planning for enriching peoples' lifestyles through the provision of quality multi-functional public open space in the city and enhancing environments through provision of areas to foster biodiversity and ecosystems (Pages 47-49 and 69-72, Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy).
31. Other Council strategies pertinent to Hagley Park include the Physical Recreation and Sport Strategy 2002, draft Christchurch Visitor Strategy 2007-17, draft Christchurch Events Strategy 2007-17, City Wide Planting Strategy and the Waterways and Wetlands Natural Asset Management Strategy.



32. External strategies relevant to the Botanic Gardens include the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation published by Botanic Gardens Conservation International in 2000 (replacing The Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy produced by the IUCN Botanic Gardens Conservation Secretariat in 1989).

**Do the recommendations align with the Council's strategies?**

33. The recommendations of this report are about improving the value and management of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens so that these places best meet the purposes they are used for. In other words, the recommendations are about ensuring effective and relevant plans are in place for the Council to be confident Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens are providing the public with the best opportunities for outdoor recreation, enjoyment and learning in a quality open space environment into the future. These outcomes contribute to the goals and objectives of Council strategies that promote the provision of open space, plantings, natural environments, recreation and public events.
34. The recommendations pertaining to the draft master plan projects serve to ensure that ongoing investigation and work on these projects is appropriate for these projects to achieve the best possible future results for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens in terms of their contribution to the city's open space/recreation outcomes.
35. The recommendations for adjustment to the two draft management plans before adoption are to ensure that these plans are at their optimum in terms of being up-to-date and relevant in their provision of policy to ensure the best management of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens so that these places can best contribute to the achievement of the desired open space/recreation outcomes for the city.
36. Those recommendations that are specifically to do with the planning for the Botanic Gardens are to ensure this planning best achieves the Botanic Gardens' alignment with the international strategies that set the criteria for an internationally recognised botanic garden.

**CONSULTATION FULFILMENT**

37. A stakeholder/interested party list was notified of the pending consultation on planning for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. This included Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Department of Conservation.
38. Two periods of public consultation have been undertaken during the process of review and preparation of the three draft plans. These were in the latter parts of 2004 and 2006, with some submitters being heard by the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee, set up by the Council following the second round of consultation.
39. All community boards were engaged through being invited to attend a joint Council/Board/staff seminar on 18 July 2006 and provided with copies of the draft plans prior to commencement of the second consultation. The boards were invited to lodge submissions.

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE HAGLEY PARK/BOTANIC GARDENS HEARINGS SUBCOMMITTEE**

The Hearings Subcommittee recommends that the Council:

- (a) Adopt the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan August 2006, with the changes recommended by the Subcommittee listed (d) to (n) below, as the operative plan.
- (b) Adopt the draft Hagley Park Management Plan August 2006, with the changes recommended by the Subcommittee listed (o) to (s) below, as the operative plan.
- (c) Adopt the draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan August 2006, with the changes recommended by the Subcommittee listed (t) to (u) below, as the operative plan.

- (d) Adopt the following projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan for inclusion in the adopted plan:
- (i) **Project 1 (Artworks in Hagley Park and the Gardens).**
  - (ii) **Project 2 (Environmental audit/implementation).**
  - (iii) **Project 3 (Events and exhibitions strategy).**
  - (iv) **Project 4 (Finance and income strategy).**
  - (v) **Project 5 (Heritage conservation plan).**
  - (vi) **Project 7 (Marketing strategy).**
  - (vii) **Project 8 (Monitoring and feedback on public use/satisfaction).**
  - (viii) **Project 10 (Water conservation).**
  - (ix) **Project 11 (Wildlife and habitat conservation plan).**
  - (x) **Project 14 (Landscape conservation).**
  - (xi) **Project 15 (Park Terrace landscaping).**
  - (xii) **Project 20 (Armagh Street entrance improvements).**
  - (xiii) **Project 21 (Extension of model yacht club building).**
  - (xiv) **Project 39 (Botanic Gardens biosecurity policy).**
  - (xv) **Project 41 (Collection revitalisation for the Botanic Gardens).**
  - (xvi) **Project 42 (Development of collections database).**
  - (xvii) **Project 43 (Education programme enhancement).**
  - (xviii) **Project 44 (Gondwana Garden).**
  - (xix) **Project 45 (New collections for the Botanic Gardens).**
  - (xx) **Project 48 (Redevelop Botanic Gardens/Museum interface).**
  - (xxi) **Project 49 (Re-house the bonsai collection).**
  - (xxii) **Project 50 (Restoration/conservation of the Magnetic Observatory workshop).**
  - (xxiii) **Project 51 (Restore Cockayne Garden/redevelop New Zealand section).**
  - (xxiv) **Project 54 (Satellite gardens ('extended botanical garden')).**

- (e) Adopt, subject to identified modifications or qualifications, the following projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan for inclusion in the adopted plan:
- (i) **Project 9 (Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan)**

Complete a plan to ensure the maintenance of sustainable and healthy trees for up to twenty years for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens, which links with city-wide tree policies and tree renewal programmes that are underway or being developed. In the project description, replace references to “tree replacement” and “Tree Replacement Programme” with “sustainable and healthy trees management” and “Sustainable and Healthy Tree Plan”, respectively. In addition, remove Plan 9a (Hagley Park Tree Replacement) and Plan 9b (Botanic Gardens Life Expectancy of Trees). Review and update annual costs and rates of tree replacement and species used.
  - (ii) **Project 40 (Children’s Garden)**

Locate alongside the existing children’s playground in the Botanic Gardens.
  - (iii) **Project 52 (Retailing, information centre and catering needs)**

Link with Project 38 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre).
  - (iv) **Project 53 (Review of governance and audit processes)**

Note that benefits would arise from a shared professorial position with the University of Canterbury to fill the Botanic Gardens’ curator vacancy. The appointee should have a mix of technical, academic and professional skills. Consult with the respective Directors of the Wuhan Botanical Garden in China and the University of Washington Botanic Gardens in Seattle on the skills required for such a role. The position should be advertised by summer.

Enhance the governance of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens through the establishment of an advisory group to advise on the care of these places.
  - (v) **Project 55 (Science and research facility)**

Work with university and research institutes in Canterbury (for example, Landcare Research, University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and Crop & Food Research) to appropriately develop research capability in the Botanic Gardens without unnecessary duplication.
- (f) Support the detailed further investigation of the following projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, subject to sections (g), (h) and (i) below, and include in the adopted plan:
- (i) **Project 6 (Landscape and circulation)**
  - (ii) **Project 37 (Botanic Gardens operational facilities)**
  - (iii) **Project 38 (Botanic Gardens/Hagley Park visitor/information centre)**
- (g) Adopt Concept 1 in Appendix 4 (Page 123) of the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan as the starting point for further planning, investigation and consultation on the redevelopment of the Christchurch Botanic Gardens.



- (h) Support further consideration for development of the following elements of Concept 1:
- (i) New/redeveloped visitor/information and operational facilities (supported to be a building complex that can achieve a 6 Star Green Star NZ Certified Rating, to be designed by competition and referred to, initially at least, as the “Botanic Gardens Centre”), located at the existing works and nursery site in the Botanic Gardens.
  - (ii) A new combined pedestrian and vehicle access bridge across the Avon River directly to the above site from the Armagh Street driveway in North Hagley Park, which will remove the need for service vehicles to drive through the Botanic Gardens.
  - (iii) A new pedestrian bridge across the Avon River from the Woodland area in Hagley Park to a point between the Archery Lawn and the Armstrong Lawn in the Gardens.
- (i) Not support further consideration for development of the following elements of Concept 1, removing them from the operative plan:
- (i) A new formal entrance off Rolleston Avenue directly in front of the Peacock Fountain.
  - (ii) Development of new major pedestrian routes in the gardens, other than those necessary changes to circulation and landscaping associated with section (h) above and other master plan projects for the gardens approved by Council.
  - (iii) A new children’s playground located by Victoria Lake.
  - (iv) Re-development of the Botanic Gardens based on a conceptual theme involving the superimposing of the plan of London’s St Pauls Cathedral.
- (j) Support the detailed investigation of the following projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, and include in the operative plan:
- (i) **Project 13 (Riccarton Avenue ‘Park road’)**

Request staff to investigate, in the context of the City Transport Network, options to slow traffic on Riccarton Avenue and undertake an urban design assessment for this road. An option supported is the development of a planted median strip to enhance the amenity of the avenue and improve the linkage between North and South Hagley Parks.
  - (ii) **Project 16 (Road adjustments)**

Review current needs and requirements for road adjustments around Hagley Park.

With respect to developments associated with the Blenheim Road deviation, provide for:

    - Car parking on the Hagley Park side of Deans Avenue between Blenheim Road and Moorhouse Avenue, and identify in the Hagley Park Management Plan that this area of legal road is an addition to the area that is held as Hagley Park and is to be used for park purposes, including the parking of vehicles of park users. To note that this is the first time since 1895, when a legal road along the inside of what is now the northern boundary of Little Hagley Park was closed and included in the Park by Schedule of the Public Domains Amendment Act 1895, that land has been added to Hagley Park (see sections 43 and 44 of this report).
    - A pedestrian/cycle way from the Blenheim Road/Mandeville Street intersection to South Hagley Park.

(iii) **Project 17 (Rolleston Avenue enhancement)**

Consider development alternatives to Options 1-3 (less vehicle traffic on the section of Rolleston Avenue between Gloucester and Hereford Streets (Option 1), and removal (Option 2) or narrowing (Option 3) of car parking on this section of road) to enhance the pedestrian linkage between the Botanic Gardens/Museum and the Arts Centre/Worcester Boulevard.

(iv) **Project 18 (Park building removal)**

Consider further the merits or otherwise of removing the following three buildings and any others in Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens that may be deemed obsolete and no longer required.

- Women's Hockey Club Rooms.
- Hagley Oval storage building.
- Ex-Canterbury Rugby Football Union changing sheds.

Remove from consideration for removal the following two buildings:

- Ex-North Hagley Bowls Club building.
- Ex-caretaker's house at 6 Riccarton Avenue.

(v) **Project 22 (Ex-bowls club building)**

Investigate options and costs for restoration of the ex-bowls club building. Remove part of the boundary hedge and reinstate part of the grounds as park open space, in consultation with the grounds' users. Look at changing the configuration of the petanque green(s).

(vi) **Project 23 (House - 6 Riccarton Avenue)**

With respect to the ex-caretaker's house and grounds, replace all references to "4 Riccarton Avenue" with "6 Riccarton Avenue". Assess the prospects for these to be used as a garden/orchard for public demonstration/teaching purposes by the Canterbury Horticultural Society, including the possibility of the society developing a new green building on the site, with the possible involvement of the Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology to assist the facilitation of the development.

(vii) **Project 24 (Hospital parking on Hagley Park)**

Notify the Canterbury District Health Board of the Council's wish to reclaim the part of Hagley Park currently used for hospital car parking for park outdoor recreation purposes. Discuss with the Board feasible win-win solutions for the park and the hospital, including land exchange options. Re-write the project description (and re-name) to accommodate this.

(viii) **Project 28 (Rugby club use of toilet/shelter block)**

Assess necessity and appropriateness of the proposed development of the existing toilet and shelter block in North Hagley Park opposite Ayr Street. Consideration of the proposal only supported on the basis that, if approved, any extension is minor, the public continues to have access to the toilets and shelter, and the cost of the development is met by the proposer.

(ix) **Project 29 (Alternative use of the netball facilities)**

Discuss with the Christchurch Netball Association possible future outcomes for the Christchurch Netball Centre and courts in South Hagley Park.

(x) **Project 30 (Canterbury Horticultural Society parking)**

Investigate benefits, costs and implications of diverting Addington Brook to allow vehicle access around the southern end of the Canterbury Horticultural Centre in South Hagley Park.

(xi) **Project 34 (Shift of High School Old Boys Rugby Club rooms to Hagley Oval)**

Investigate needs, public benefits and implications of permitting the co-location of the High School Old Boys' Rugby Club rooms with the High School Old Boys' Cricket Club in the Cricket Pavilion at the Hagley Oval, or for the Rugby Club to shift its rooms, as an alternative, to the Canterbury Horticultural Centre. Any resultant extension of the building footprint on Hagley Park would not be supported.

(xii) **Project 35 (South Hagley Park multipurpose stormwater treatment/wetland concept)**

Investigate further the costs/benefits/implications for development of a swale/permanent wet pond system in Area 1 (under the trees to the west of the Christchurch Netball Centre car park in South Hagley Park).

(xiii) **Project 36 (Waterway enhancement)**

Investigate further the costs/benefits/implications for enhancement of waterway corridors, in particular Addington Brook and Riccarton Stream, passing through Hagley Park.

(xiv) **Project 46 (New conservatory complex)**

Consider the needs/costs/benefits for a new conservatory complex in the Gardens, including how this may tie in with the proposed Botanic Gardens facilities redevelopment, as well as possible alternatives.

(k) Decline to adopt the following projects in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan, remove them from the adopted plan and, where applicable, remove related references to them from the Hagley Park Management Plan and the Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan:

(i) **Project 19 (Closure of Helmores Lane through Little Hagley Park)**

(ii) **Project 25 (Pathway raising - North Hagley Park)**

(iii) **Project 26 (Potential land exchange with the Canterbury District Health Board)**

(iv) **Project 27 (Proposed golf course extension)**

(v) **Project 31 (Hagley Oval fence)**

(vi) **Project 32 (Proposed artificial hockey pitch)**

(vii) **Project 56 (Helipad fence)**

Furthermore, that, firstly, the Canterbury District Health Board be advised of its responsibility to provide personnel to ensure public safety during each and every helicopter landing on the site and, secondly, be requested to provide a timeline for its planned removal of the helicopter landing site permanently from Hagley Park. In the interim, it is suggested that, in addition to the Board supplying security at the site during landings, the site user provide a safety plan for the site.



- (l) Remove the following projects as contained in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan from the adopted plan, because these are completed or being progressed, but support/endorse the following measures for the benefit of Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens and users:
- (i) **Project 12 (Blenheim Road deviation)**
- Refer to section (j) (ii) above.
- (ii) **Project 33 (Sewer line - South Hagley Park)**
- Require minimisation of adverse development effects by:
- Adopting a high standard of site reinstatement.
  - Careful management of under waterway crossings.
  - Ensuring minimal impact on tree roots.
- (iii) **Project 47 (Peace Bell installation)**
- (m) Amend text as contained in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan and include in the adopted plan (shaded text to be added where underlined):
- (i) **Project 3 (Events and exhibitions strategy)**
- Policy and consequential practice needs to take account of present and future planning, including how it fits within the Council's overall priorities and programmes, parking and entry needs, public safety issues, sustainability of turf and other soft landscape requirements, and in meeting the needs of all users of the Park and Gardens.*
- (ii) **Project 7 (Marketing strategy)**
- The Park and Gardens should include strategic marketing within future planning and/or working practice. It should include the following point:*
- *The core business elements for the Park and Gardens will recognize the Park's and Gardens standing as a top City centre attraction, a centre for botanical and horticultural excellence, and a major green recreational space for city users.*
- (n) Remove from the operative plan the following content as contained in the draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan:
- (i) **Appendix 4 (Concepts)**
- Remove all of Appendix 4 and delete references to Appendix 4 and the three site concept options in Projects 6, 37 and 38.
- (o) Reinststate in the operative plan the following content that is deleted in the draft Hagley Park Management Plan:
- (i) **With respect to references to "landscape character"**
- Reinststate the word "*English*" wherever it precedes and is associated with the words "*landscape character*" and has been deleted in the draft Hagley Park Management Plan.

- (p) Make the following changes to the draft Hagley Park Management Plan before adoption as the operative plan:

- (i) **With respect to references to “English landscape character” as reinstated by Recommendation (I)**

Replace all occurrences of “English landscape character” with “English heritage style landscape character”.

- (ii) **Following Landscape Policy 1.1 (Page 63)**

Insert *“Comment: “English heritage style landscape character” is used in this management plan to describe the particular landscape character<sup>1</sup> of Hagley Park as reflecting a form derived from one or more models of park design in vogue in England at the time of settlement of Christchurch and development of the Park.*

*The character of Hagley Park has changed from its early days, when it was first an undeveloped area of sand dunes, scrub and swamp (containing over seventy species of native plants), with creeks feeding to the Otakaro (Avon River); then one featuring shingle pits, meadows, sheep and cattle, crops, nursery trees and plantations; to the formal, developed one that it is today, with open, mown grass areas framed by avenues of specimen trees.*

Note:

<sup>1</sup> *“Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives.” ... “It results from the way that different components of our environment - both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) - interact together and are perceived by us. This is not just about visual perception, or how we see the land, but also how we hear, smell and feel our surroundings, and the feelings, memories or associations that they evoke. **Landscape character**, which is the pattern that arises from particular combinations of the different components, can provide a sense of place to our surroundings.” (from: Landscape Character Assessment - Guidance For England And Scotland. Prepared on behalf of The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage by Carys Swanwick (Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield) and Land Use Consultants, 2002; pages 2-3).*

- (q) Amend text in the draft Hagley Park Management Plan (shaded text to be added where underlined and deleted where struck through) before adoption as the operative plan:

- (i) **Fifth bullet point of key elements of the vision for the Park (Page 1)**

- *The Park is managed to enhance indigenous wildlife values and provide habitat for indigenous biodiversity.*

- (ii) **Fourth bullet point of the Summary Landscape section (Page 6)**

- ~~*Underpinning all objectives and policies of this plan is the overriding theme that the “English” woodland and open space character of Hagley Park shall be protected and enhanced has been the theme, but there should also be representation of a more New Zealand landscapes.*~~

- (iii) **Third bullet point of the Summary Vegetation section (Page 7)**

- ~~*Replacement trees shall be of European origin species that serve to ensure that a prominent element of the Park landscape and vista the retains an “English” heritage style parkland character is protected.*~~

(iv) **Landscape Objective 1** (Page 63)

*Objective 1*

(a) To protect the “English” heritage style landscape character, atmosphere and scenic amenity of Hagley Park and promote this as the a major objective of the plan.

~~(b) To acknowledge the value brought about by the original designers in creating a park based on an “English parkland” design and the original English heritage of the city by retaining an overall character that includes the reflection of this heritage.~~

~~(b) Ensure retention and maintenance of the landscape features of the Park, reflecting the city’s heritage, whilst also seeking, where appropriate, To also develop, where appropriate, features that reflect represent New Zealand’s special landscapes character.~~

(r) Remove from the draft Hagley Park Management Plan before adoption as the operative plan:

(i) **From throughout the plan**

Remove DRAFT PLAN STATUS box on Page 1 and all shaded text in the document.

(s) Amend text in the draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan (shaded text to be added where underlined) before adoption as the operative plan:

(i) **Goals (Page 46)**

**Primary Goal:**

To promote understanding and appreciation of the world’s flora, and its botanical and horticultural attributes and uses, including of Southern Hemisphere plants.

**Secondary Goals:**

10. To promote and display plants for their horticultural importance and uses, including their use in residential and other amenity gardens.

(t) Reinstate text in the draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan (shaded text to be reinstated) before adoption as the operative plan:

(i) **Fronts to be achieved (Page 47)**

**C. Botanics:** *The Gardens botanical qualities will be enhanced with policies that outline the exact purpose for which plant collections are held. There are several main botanical improvements proposed. These include:*

*(i) an increase in Southern Hemisphere plants (Canterbury Section, New Zealand Alpine extension, Southern Hemisphere-Gondwana display);*

~~*(ii) geographic area habitat plantings [wildflowers];*~~

~~*(iii) ethnobotanical / cultural developments (Asian ethnobotanical development and uses of New Zealand plants by Maori); and*~~

*(ii) initiation of a Tree Planting and Replacement Programme. Approximately forty percent of tree planting in the Gardens will be organised geographically.*

~~*E. To make this a reality it is proposed that the plan’s Southern Hemisphere / Canterbury emphasis be give a local application through information links to the City’s natural heritage parks system.*~~



(ii) **Existing Science and Research Policies 8.1 and 8.4 (Page 51)**

~~8.1 The Gardens shall be a member of the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI).~~

~~8.4 The Gardens shall investigate the setting up of a tissue culture propagation unit for the proposed new potting shed to complement the above research functions.~~

~~Comment: Horticultural research should aim to promote New Zealand and especially Canterbury flora of horticultural significance, and exotic plants of special significance that may have economic potential. Assistance may be required from institutions such as Landcare NZ, University of Canterbury and Lincoln University in the setting up and management of Gardens' research projects.~~

(iii) **Existing Objective 31 (Page 64)**

~~Canterbury native river margin and dry land plants (Geographic/Ecological)~~

~~Objective 31~~

~~To display representative examples of Canterbury native river margin plants on the Hagley Park side of the south west bend of the Avon River, and Canterbury dryland plants on the drier slope above the river bank.~~

~~Comment: The Hagley Park side of the south west bend of the Avon River is exactly opposite the New Zealand Section in the Gardens proper and has been naturally colonised by native sedge species. Kowhais have also been planted on the southern river bank. It is considered appropriate to extend the New Zealand planting to the Riccarton Avenue side of the river. However, as this is one of the few places from where views of the interior of the Gardens can be gained from Riccarton Avenue it is important that planting does not block key sightlines.~~

(iv) **Existing Policy 31.3 (Page 65)**

~~31.3 A display of native Canterbury Plains' vegetation shall be established and maintained on a suitable river bank site between the Avon River and Riccarton Avenue.~~

~~Comment: This collection could display plants of the Canterbury grasslands, the Rakaia Island shrub forest or the original riverbank shrubland of Hagley Park.~~

(v) **Existing Policy 34.1 (Page 66)**

~~34.1 Native plants shall be planted in the Avon River corridor and in wetter marshy areas adjoining the river.~~

(u) Remove from the draft Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan before adoption as the operative plan:

(i) **Landscape design vision (Pages 127 - 138)**

Remove all.

(ii) **PART III (MANAGEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES)**

Remove Explanation box on Page 45 and all shaded text throughout PART III.

(iii) **PART IV (ISSUES AND ACTION PLAN)**

Remove Explanation box on Page 88.

(iv) **PART V (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)**

Remove all.

(v) Implement the following and include in the relevant operative management plan:

(i) **Labelling of plants in the Botanic Gardens**

Request the Botanical Services Operations Team investigate new options for plant labelling in the Botanic Gardens, such as the use of bar codes on plant labels.

(ii) **Botanic Gardens shuttle**

Request staff to investigate the possible option of an interested organisation providing a shuttle facility in the Botanic Gardens at no cost to Council.

(iii) **Existing children's playground in the Botanic Gardens**

Enhance the existing children's playground in the Botanic Gardens.

(iv) **Helmores Lane bridge**

Suggest appropriate signage giving information on the historic nature of the Helmores Lane bridge be provided at the site.

(v) **Sensory Garden**

Investigate options for development of a sensory garden, which should be located near the hospital, but linked with other facilities in the Botanic Gardens, including the children's playground and related plant collections.

**BACKGROUND (THE ISSUES)**

**Hagley Park Management Plan**

40. The currently operative version of the Hagley Park Management Plan was approved by the Council in 1991. Subsection 4 of section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires the administering body of any reserve to keep its management plan under continuous review. The Department of Conservation's Guide for Reserve Administering Bodies, published in 2006, advises that, generally plans should be reviewed at a minimum of ten year intervals and need not involve a complete rewriting. The Hagley Park Management Plan, therefore, was considered to be well overdue for review. The need to review this plan was the initial driver for the planning that has been undertaken.
41. The existing management plan has been updated, with obsolete policy removed and new policy inserted. A vision statement and strategic objectives have been included, and the appendix section has been expanded.
42. There has been a relatively low level of comment arising from the public consultation on the draft plan, although there has been some strong, polarised views expressed by a few submitters on heritage landscape values versus contemporary landscape values of Hagley Park, and on native versus exotic plantings, in terms of how these should be addressed in the plan.

43. Late in the nineteenth century parts of Hagley Park were reallocated for uses other than for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, including for roads and a public hospital. Over the years, necessary widening of the Hagley, Rolleston and Harper Avenues has encroached on the Hagley Park area. More Hagley Park land has been taken for roundabouts at the Blenheim Road and Riccarton Road intersections with Deans Avenue. Little has been added to the Hagley Park area. A section of legal road adjacent to the Avon River, and along the inside of what is now the northern boundary of Little Hagley Park, was closed and included in Hagley Park by Schedule of the Public Domains Act 1881 Amendment Act 1895. This closure was approved by resolution of the Christchurch City Council in 1969.
44. More recently, subsequent to the 1991 adoption of the reviewed Hagley Park Management Plan as the operative plan, which included policy identifying the need for a shift, the boundary fence of South Hagley Park adjoining Hagley Avenue was moved back out to Hagley Park's legal boundary, thereby reclaiming Hagley Park land from use as road berm. As this was already legally Hagley Park land, it was technically not an addition to Hagley Park. Now, as a result of the developments associated with the Blenheim Road deviation, part of Deans Avenue between Blenheim Road and Moorhouse Avenue is being added to Hagley Park (although remaining as legal road) and redeveloped for Hagley Park purposes, including for the parking of vehicles of Hagley Park users. This will be described, and reflected on maps contained, in the new operative Hagley Park Management Plan.

#### **Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan**

45. The Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan was last reviewed, updated and adopted by the Council as an operative plan in 1995. Although the reserve classification of the Botanic Gardens under the Reserves Act 1977 (Local Purpose (Botanic Garden) Reserve) means there is not a requirement to prepare a management plan for it under Section 41 of this Act, the decision then was, as well as now, to do so.
46. Elements of work on a major strategic review of the Botanic Gardens led by the former curator, the late Dr David Given, are incorporated into a new part of the management plan. This is Part IV, an Issues and Actions Plan, which discusses the key issues and opportunities affecting the Botanic Gardens as it is planned for and managed into the future, and proposes possible solutions for future direction and development through a number of recommended strategic goals and actions.
47. The management goals, objectives and policies section of the management plan (Part III) are updated in the draft management plan. This includes removal of policies that are obsolete and relocation of policies that are more of an action than a policy statement to Part IV.
48. Due to the insertion of the new strategic review section into the draft management plan (Part IV), there is some overlap with other Parts and, in particular, with Part II (Issues and Opportunities). With the Council's adoption of the draft management plan, with changes, as the operative plan, work will need to proceed to address duplication in the plan and reflect, as necessary, actions in Part IV in new or adjusted policy in Part III, to then be proposed at the next plan review, which should be undertaken before the anniversary of the Botanic Gardens in 2013 (that is, within the next five years from August 2007). Also, at the time of that review, an Implementation Plan (Part V) should be proposed to be added to the management plan to detail, cost and programme proposed projects and developments arising from Part IV actions.



### **Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan**

49. The draft Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Master Plan is a completely new document. It has been developed out of the realisation that there is a need to better integrate the planning for the linked areas of Hagley Park, the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and the Avon River, as well as surrounding areas, in order to ensure the best long term public outcomes for the wider area. There is the opportunity for the Council, with this planning approach, to take a more multi-valued strategic, visionary and innovative stance in addressing the wide variety of development issues, needs and opportunities affecting, in particular, Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.
50. A key driver for the development of the draft master plan has been to integrate these development issues, needs and opportunities into a planning context and to promote these for public comment. A significant example is the major capital project to replace the information centre and upgrade the operational facilities in the Botanic Gardens. They have all been identified as projects in Part B of the draft master plan. These projects have a range of statuses (including planning initiatives and already approved, as well as conceptual, developments) and scales (ranging from small, localised proposals to major developments potentially requiring significant investment).
51. Each project, if approved for further investigation or implementation, and depending on the scale, would be progressed separately by a dedicated project team. Other than already approved projects and ones accounted for in the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-16, such as the proposed new sewer line through South Hagley Park (Project 33), there are no commitments on the Council arising from the projects now. The financial implications of each would need to be considered as part of the Long-Term Council Community Plan 2009-19.
52. The intention is for the draft master plan to be an overarching document that sets a vision and strategic direction for the future use and development of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. It is not a plan that is required to be prepared and regularly updated according to statutory provisions, but links to the two management plans that are subject to such provisions under the Reserves Act 1977.
53. It is hoped that the draft master plan serves to be the vehicle that fosters a strategic, integrated and transparent approach to the ongoing planning for and appropriate development of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens. It is anticipated that well planned programmes for conservation, maintenance, improvement and development would follow on from adoption of this draft plan and that robust project management and monitoring is put in place to ensure the vision and management goals stated in the draft plan are met.

## COUNCIL RESOLUTION

## MINUTES

### MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL HELD AT 9.30AM ON THURSDAY 16 AUGUST 2007

**PRESENT:** The Mayor, Garry Moore (Chairperson).  
Councillors Helen Broughton, Sally Buck, Graham Condon, Barry Corbett, David Cox,  
Anna Crighton, Carole Evans, Pat Harrow, Bob Parker, Bob Shearing, Sue Wells and  
Norm Withers.

#### 10. REPORT OF THE HAGLEY PARK/BOTANIC GARDENS HEARINGS SUBCOMMITTEE

It was **resolved:**

- (a) That the recommendations of the Hagley Park/Botanic Gardens Hearings Subcommittee be adopted.
- (b) That the notes of the hearing of submissions be amended by removing the following words from the note regarding the submission made by Mrs Anne Dingwall:  
*“However, Mrs Dingwall was unable to recall the exact source of this information.”*
- (c) That staff report back in September 2007 on the establishment of an advisory group to enhance the governance of Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens.





A close-up photograph of a dried, brown leaf. The leaf is heavily textured with a network of veins, including a prominent central midrib and several secondary veins branching off. There are several small, dark spots and a larger, irregular hole on the leaf's surface, suggesting insect damage or decay. The overall color is a warm, golden-brown. The text "RESOURCE INFORMATION" is overlaid in the center in a bold, dark red font.

**RESOURCE INFORMATION**



## INFORMATION ON CONSERVATION PLANS

### Explanation

Project 5 (Page 30) states that there is value in preparing a heritage conservation plan or plans for Hagley Park and the Botanic Gardens to highlight heritage values in these places and to identify agreed measures of conservation compatible with the purposes and approved uses of the two areas.

### What is a Conservation Plan?

A Conservation Plan is a document that sets out the heritage value of a place and develops policies to guide its conservation, future use and development. In most cases a Conservation Plan deals with the management of change.

### When is a Conservation Plan required?

Conservation and development usually occur together – development does not happen in a vacuum of time or space but within existing settings, cities, communities and neighbourhoods. Ideally, heritage items that are kept provide continuity, stability and identity, and what is created provides a new function and vitality.

Although any historic place can benefit from having a Conservation Plan prepared, it is usually required where the future use is unknown, undecided or where major works are proposed. A Conservation Plan is a requirement for a place with a Conservation Covenant.

### What should be included in a Conservation Plan?

A conservation plan should identify, prioritise and help to resolve any differences

in balancing the old with the new. It should provide basic information necessary for decision making and assist in the overall planning and management of the heritage values of a place.

Where the issues are not complex, a simple report such as a Heritage Assessment that outlines the heritage values of the heritage item, a structural report or a cyclical maintenance plan may provide the necessary information to assist decision making.

The following publications provide guidance on the preparation of Conservation Plans.

- J.S. Kerr's Conservation Plan, 2000, published in Australia by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) sets out an internationally recognised methodology for the preparation of a Conservation Plan and is recommended for use.
- Guidelines for Preparing Conservation Plans, published by the NZ Historic Places Trust, 2000.
- The Resource Management Act and Christchurch City Plan heritage provisions, and NZ Historic Places Act set out nationally accepted significance categories for use in the assessment of heritage values and features in a Conservation Plan.

The following points provides an overview of the J.S. Kerr's Conservation Plan methodology. It outlines generally what should be included in a Conservation Plan – although each plan will need to be tailored for the specific project.

### Stage 1 – Understanding the Place

- **Documentary evidence:** Research into a wide range of primary and secondary sources of information. Sources may include people and their descendents, maps, plans, books, papers, photos etcetera.

- **Physical evidence:** Reading the building, site and landscape tells the story of its history and occupants. A description of the building and its phases of development and its surviving fabric will need to be included.
- **Analysis of evidence:** All research and evidence should be considered together to establish an understanding of the place.
- **Assessment and statement of heritage value:** Generally, the place is analysed using categories of heritage value and levels of heritage value assigned. This is followed by a brief summary statement about the heritage value or significance.

## Stage 2 – Conservation Policy and its implementation

- **Gathering information:** About the physical condition; external requirements such as legal and stakeholder views; requirements for the retention of its significance; client requirements should be sought and included to assist in the development of management policies.
- **Policy preparation:** Will need to be well structured to be effective and progress from a vision; to general policies; to specific guidelines. Must address retention of heritage value; identify feasible and compatible uses; meet statutory requirements; work within available resources; and anticipate opportunities and threats.
- **Implementation:** Strategies and tasks that deliver on the policies within specified timeframes, need to state who is responsible for monitoring the implementation.

## Conservation plans, proposed works and resource consents

It is always best to have a Conservation Plan prepared before works are proposed so that the Plan can guide future plans and actions.

Conservation Plans can be written generally or specifically to address particular conservation and development issues.

Depending on the nature of the proposal and especially for major works to heritage listed buildings and places, the Conservation Plan will form an important information requirement of a Resource Consent application. The Conservation Plan will help determine the heritage value and effects of the proposed changes on heritage fabric, features and spaces.

The Conservation Plan will assist the Council determine the acceptability of the effects on the heritage item according to the City Plan and RMA requirements for the management of heritage items.

## Seek advice early and discuss before lodging your application

Specialist consultants with experience in the preparation of Conservation Plans and Heritage Assessments can assist you.

Similarly, it is recommended that you talk early with the Heritage Team and Historic Places Trust (if registered) about your proposal, so that we can assist you through this process before you lodge your application.

**Note:** This heritage information acknowledges the use and reference to JS Kerr's Conservation Plan in its preparation.

## RELATED PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Plan	Date Version Current At August 2007	Produced By	Internet Link
Hagley Park Management Plan	16 August 2007	Transport & Greenspace Unit, City Environment Group, CCC	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/HagleyParkBotanicGardens/HagleyParkMngtPlan/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/HagleyParkBotanicGardens/HagleyParkMngtPlan/</a>
Christchurch Botanic Gardens Management Plan	16 August 2007	“	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/HagleyParkBotanicGardens/ChChBotanicGardensMngtPlan/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/HagleyParkBotanicGardens/ChChBotanicGardensMngtPlan/</a>
Avon River Master Plan	1 March 2007	“	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/NaturalAreas/AvonRiverMasterPlan/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/NaturalAreas/AvonRiverMasterPlan/</a>
Millbrook Reserve Landscape Plan	15 June 2006	“	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/agendas/2005/November/FendaltonWaimairiWorks14th/Clause5Attachment.pdf">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/agendas/2005/November/FendaltonWaimairiWorks14th/Clause5Attachment.pdf</a>
Mona Vale Management Plan	April 1988	“	-
Central City Revitalisation Strategy (Stage II)	7 September 2006	Strategic Support Unit, Strategy and Planning Group, CCC	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/CentralCity/CCRPStage2.pdf">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/CentralCity/CCRPStage2.pdf</a>
Open Space Strategy	In prep.	“	
The Christchurch City District Plan	Operative 21 November 2005	City Plan Team, Strategic Support Unit, Strategic Support Unit, Strategy and Planning Group, CCC	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/CityPlan/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/CityPlan/</a>
Long-Term Council Community Plan	2006-16	Corporate Performance Unit, Corporate Services Group, CCC	<a href="http://www.ccc.govt.nz/LTCCP/">http://www.ccc.govt.nz/LTCCP/</a>
Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy	Launched 22 June 2007	Multiple governmental authorities	<a href="http://www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/StrategyDocument/">http://www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/StrategyDocument/</a>



## REFERENCES

Christchurch City Council (2005): *HAGLEY PARK - Assessment of submissions received following the public consultation undertaken in August and September 2004*. Unpublished report.

Christchurch City Council (2005): *BOTANIC GARDENS - Analysis of submissions received following the public consultation undertaken in August and September 2004*. Unpublished report.

Heremaia, C. (2003): *Case Study Hagley Park Management Plan 1991*. Part of course requirements for a Masters in Landscape Architecture at Lincoln University.

Christchurch City Council (2005): *HAGLEY PARK - Assessment of submissions received following the public consultation undertaken in August and September 2004*. Unpublished report.

Christchurch City Council (2005): *HAGLEY PARK - Assessment of submissions received following the public consultation undertaken in August and September 2004*. Unpublished report.





