

Mount Wellington Domain Management Plan

Prepared for the Community Planning Group of Auckland City Council by Approved by the ...
Committee of Auckland City Council on

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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

Mount Wellington Domain consists of 26.7495 hectares and is predominantly the extinct volcanic cone of Mt Wellington which was once an important Maori fortress.

Today the Domain is important in that it fulfills two significant functions: firstly by providing a large recreational area for the City, and secondly as an important visual land mark. Like many of Auckland's volcanic cones Mt Wellington stands out, providing visual relief from the surrounding houses, and in doing so clearly marks the north-western boundary of the City.

The Domain was first gazetted in 1866 at which time the Mt Wellington Board was also appointed. Due to the foresight of this and successive Boards over the 100 years of operation and since the Mt Wellington Borough Council took over all the powers and duties in 1960, the mountain has remained largely undeveloped.

The Tamaki City Council has prepared this Management Plan in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The Plan is intended as a practical planning document to ensure the orderly development of the reserve, to provide maximum utilisation and enjoyment by all sections of the community, to prevent conflicts, and to establish long term aims based on background information and to avoid unwanted development.

The Plan comprises three parts:

A. Factual Data

Extensive notes on all factual matters which aid a full appreciation and understanding of the reserve on which formulation of objectives and policies can be made;

B. Objectives

These statements are expressed in broad terms. They do not make decisions for the future but clarify the intention of the reserve management and ensure continuity through successive Councils.

C. Policies

These are definitive statements that provide the basis for both long term and day-to-day reserve management. These are drawn from the broader outline of objectives.

The key to ensuring the usefulness of the Management Plan over a period of time is to maintain its relevance to changing circumstances, and this requires a built-in procedure for review and reassessment of policies. Management reviews require the same depth of study and level of authorisation that applies to the initial plan, and it is with this in mind that a review be carried out if new information is received or recreation trends and demands change.

1.2 Location and Access

Mount Wellington Domain is located in the north-western corner of the Mt Wellington Ward of Tamaki City Council. It is bounded to the North by Winstone's Quarry (in Auckland City), to the West by residential properties, and to the East by industry. The Tamaki City council Works Depot is at the foot of the old quarry face on the southern side.

Vehicular access is obtained from Mountain Road. The Memorial Drive climbs to a parking area, a short walk from the summit, and exits to Harding Avenue. Foot access to the Domain is also provided from the end of Fraser Road through the Winifred Huggins Woodlands.

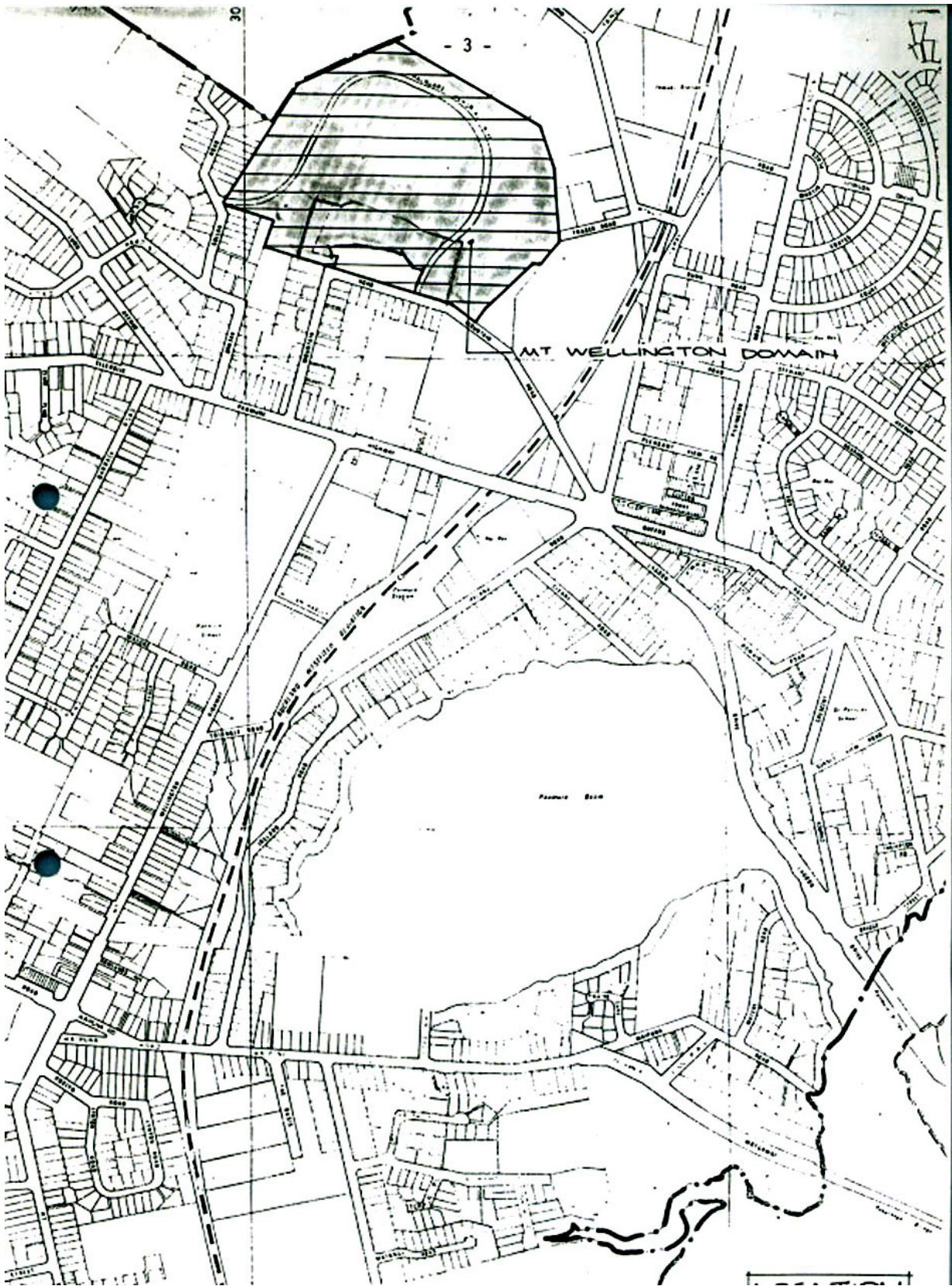


Figure 1 Location Map

1.3 Area and Legal Description

This Plan provides for the overall management of all areas contained within the Mount Wellington Domain Recreation Reserve. This includes the scoured quarry face on the southern side which was added to the Reserve in 1973, but not the site of the Council Works Depot.

The legal description is defined as follows:

26.7495 hectares, more or less, being Allotment 200, part allotment 56 and parts Allotment 64, Section 12, Suburbs of Auckland, situated in Block II, Otahuhu Survey District. All New Zealand Gazette, 1973 page 987, part New Zealand Gazette, 1881, page 8, all New Zealand Gazette, 1909, page 1500, and section II of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1927. S.O. Plans 47116, 14224 and 23901.

A plan is shown on Map 2.

- 5 -

Plan showing area of classification as a Reserve for Recreation Purposes subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

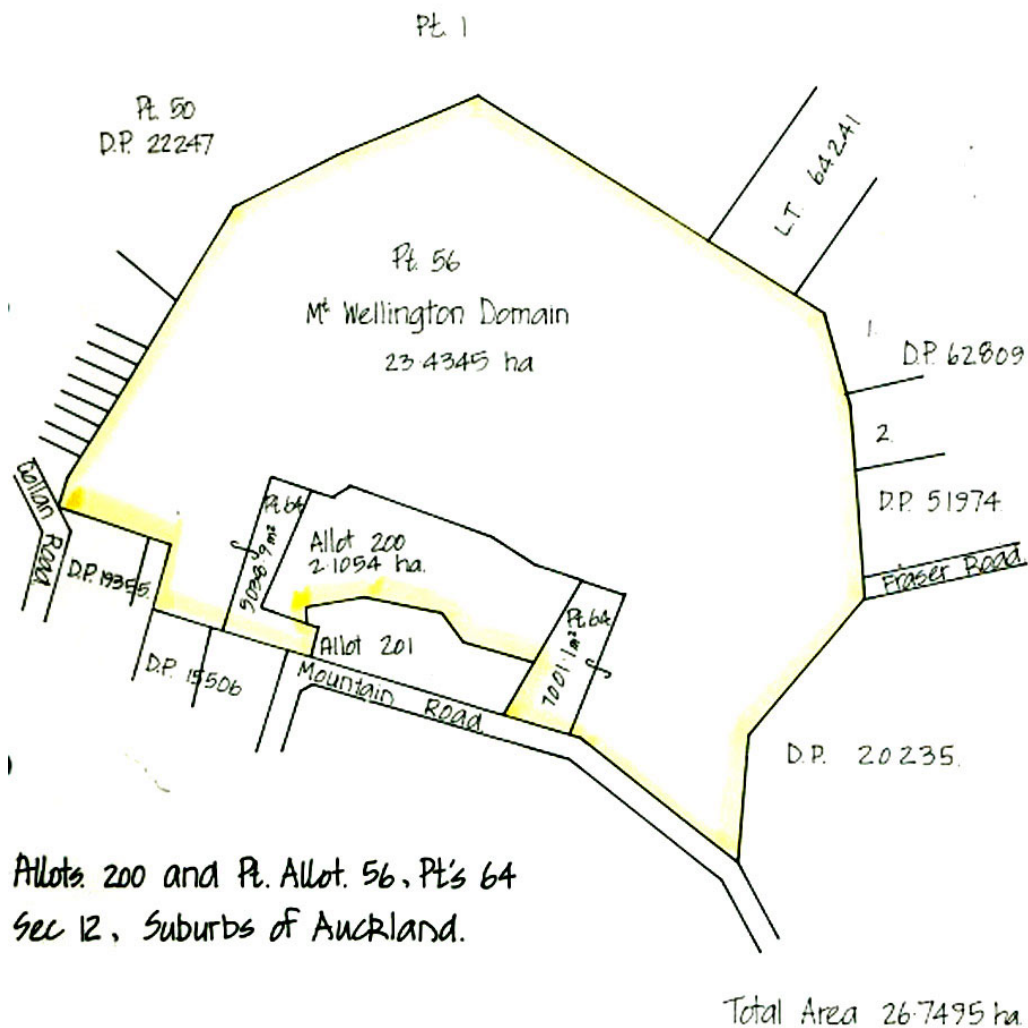


Figure 2 Legal Description

1.4 Classification

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977, Mount Wellington Domain has been classified Recreation Reserve.

Originally a classification of Historic was considered following the suggestion of the Historic Places Trust, however the Act requires a reserve to be classified "...according to their principal or primary purpose...", and thus a Recreation was appropriate.

However, with the mountain being on the Historic Place register (Site N42/4) it is offered even greater protection under the Historic Place Act than can be offered by the historic provisions of the Reserves Act.

1.5 Town Planning

Under the City of Tamaki Mt Wellington Ward District Scheme, Operative Third Review 1989, the Mount Wellington Domain is predominantly zoned Recreation One.

The major purpose of this zoning is to conserve and protect areas of public open space. This area will provide for casual out door recreation and for protection of natural landscape features, vegetation and wildlife. Buildings and facilities on the reserve are limited to those essential for the convenience and enjoyment of the public.

The reserve will be managed to protect and preserve it's historical, archaeological and landscape features.

A small portion of the reserve in the south-east corner has been zoned Recreation Four.

This zone caters for organised sport and recreation facilities.

Designations and other provisions applying to the reserve are:

- a) A2/24 – land required for a regional road which is an area of land designated for public work;
- b) A2/27 – Winifred Huggins Woodlands – trees for preservation;
- c) A2/28 – Archaeological site for Preservation, Maungarei (Mount Wellington).

1.6 History and Acquisition

Mount Wellington, like most other hills in Auckland, is an extinct volcano. The hill is only part of a complicated centre of volcanic activity. The oldest volcanic feature in the area is the Panmure Basin, which is itself an explosion crater. Some time after its formation, new eruptions, with many explosions, created first a low hill to the North of the mountain (now quarried away), and then the complicated volcanic cone of Mount Wellington itself. The volcanic has a double crater, part of which has now been filled with a flat-topped reservoir. The deepest part of the crater is still visible however. Lava from Mount Wellington flowed mostly in a south-westerly direction towards Penrose, where it met lava from Mount Smart and One Tree Hill.

The eruptions which formed Mount Wellington took place about 9,000 years ago. This makes it one of the younger volcanoes of the Auckland district.

When the eruptions ceased the mountain was much the shape it is today but with smooth, steep sides. Long after the volcano became extinct, Maoris came to live on the top and on the slopes, and changed the shape of the surface by making level areas for their settlement. The present form of

the mountain, with its many flat terraces and the quantities of shells on the slopes, is the result of Maori occupation and has nothing to do with the original volcano.

Evidence of Maori occupation of the mountain dates back to around 1400 AD – this probably being a fortified village at the base of the mountain. By 1680 there were approximately 2,385 people (calculated by Brown on the basis of 45 people/chain) enclosed at its base by a stone wall within which were pits, huts and food plantations. Due to problems of water supply, Maungarei (which means mountain of watchfulness) was not permanently used as a home, only as a fortress in times of trouble.

Archaeological excavations have produced seven different layers, showing settlement was not continuous.

In the 18th century after tribal war between the Ngati-whatua and Nai-o-hua, the Ngatai-whatua overcome the Nai-o-hua and made Maugarei their citadel.

Around 1800 the Ngati-Maniapoto attacked and captured Maungarei. So many people were reportedly killed on this occasion that the invaders were unable to eat them all. In consequence the remaining slain were dragged to an ancient geyse mouth (flumeraole or lava cave) on the west side of the mountain and rolled in, hence the name Te Rua-potaku (the pit of spinning tops).

By 1820 the mountain was no longer used as a fortified pa.

In 1841 an area of some 9,600 acres covering much of the south-eastern suburbs of present-day auckland was purchased by the Crown from the Maori owners. Panmure lay within the area which was bounded generally by Kohimarama, Howick, Otahuhu and Onehunga.

The text of the Deed of Purchase (no. 207) in the Maori language, together with the English translation, is filed in the Auckland Office of the Department of Lands and Survey.

A pattern of subdivision was laid out in 1863 and this is recorded on Survey Office Plan No. 931B which shows the main roads and allotment boundaries including an area of 72 acres marked Government Reserve. The present boundaries of what is now Mount Wellington Domain conform generally to those recorded on the original Plan 931B, an enlarged copy of which forms a mural in Waipuna Lodge. The New Zealand Gazette of 1881 published a notice under the Public Reserves Act 1877 declaring the reserve to be a domain subject to the provisions of the Public Domain Act 1860, and on the same page fo the Gazette is a notice appointing Thomas Cleary, John Donally, Barton Ireland, Joseph Banks, Arthur Wintle and Edward Pilkington to a Board, thenceforward to be know as the Mount Wellington (Auckland) Domain Board. The domain was then administered by this and successive Boards until about 23 years ago when the Borough Council took over all the powers and duties of the Domain Board.

A Gazette notice published in 1909 set aside part of the southern face of the mountain as a Quarry Reserve and this is now the area containing the Borough Deport and the extensive quarry face which unfortunately mars the original symmetry of the volcanic cone. The quarrying was the outcome of the urgent need for scoria during the desperate days of World War II. And although some steps have been taken to ease the scar, it can never be eliminated entirely.

Footnote:

For a more detailed history of Mt Wellington sources available include:

- a) “Maungarei” – K M Holloway, Mt Wellington Borough Council; 1962.
- b) “Tamaki City Council District Scheme” – Tamaki City Council; 1989
- c) “Maori Occupation of the Otahuhu District up to 1840” – Agnes Sullivan – HPT; 1986
- d) “Archaeological Sites of Mt Wellington borough” – Susan Balmer – HPT; 1982
- e) “Maungarei” – Mt Wellington borough Council; December 1975

2.0 OBJECTIVES

2.1 Function

To preserve and manage the Mount Wellington Domain Reserve in perpetuity as a recreation reserve for the overall enjoyment of the general public for both passive and active recreational pursuits.

2.2 Use

To encourage the maximum utilisation of the existing facilities and amenities. To add such other structures and amenities if found to be warranted, providing these can be integrated into the surroundings.

2.3 Conservation

To conserve and enhance the landscape by planting, landscaping, effective management, proper control and such other measures which may be necessary to ensure a pleasant setting in harmony with the environment.

3.0 POLICIES

3.1 Development

In order to utilise the natural advantages of the mountain a number of development schemes have been considered. These have included:

- a) a revolving restaurant near the summit;
- b) an artificial ski lane down the western slope;
- c) a driveway to the summit;
- d) car parking areas;
- e) a cable car;
- f) planting and beautification schemes: and
- g) resloping and planting of the unsightly quarry face.

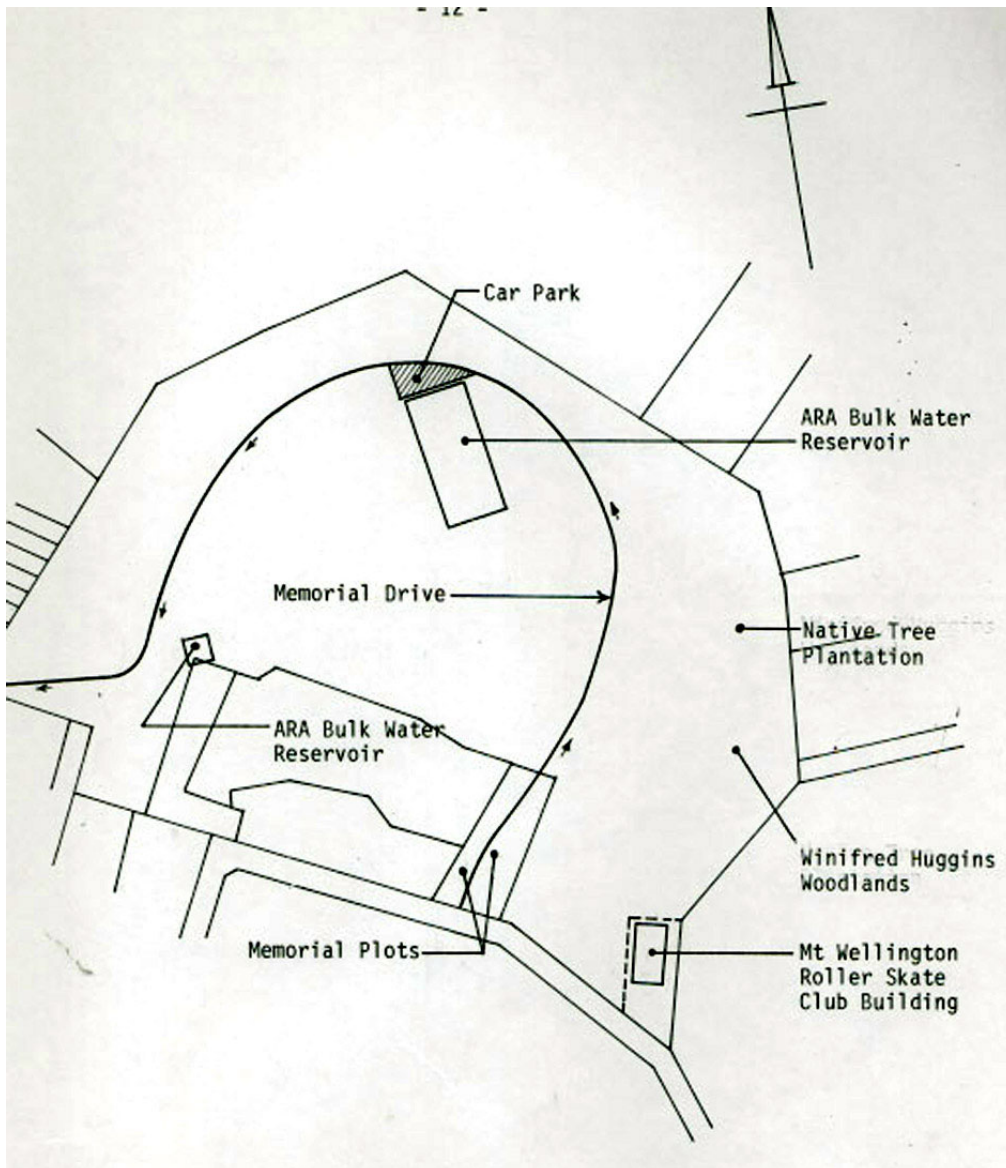


Figure 3 Usage

After receiving representations from archaeologists and other interested group the Council agreed that as far as possible the natural features of the mountain should be preserved. The ski lane and restaurant proposals were abandoned, and the summit road was redesigned to only go part way up the mountain, thus minimising interference with areas of historical significance.

In the early 1960s the Auckland City council constructed a reservoir on the mountain which was built within and on the northern rim of the crater where it is unobtrusive. It was hoped at the time that the roof, with minor alterations, could provide extended parking facilities. The need for this is not foreseen in the near future.

In 1972 the Maungarei Memorial Drive was constructed, thus enabling the public to share magnificent views. From the parking area three quarters of the way up the mountain a walk track was constructed around the crater ridge to the summit, and this enables one to view the fascinating terraces and other historic features of Maori occupation as well as the impressive panoramic views of the Auckland isthmus.

The Council's policy in relation to future development is – As the reserve has many points of historical and regional significance to the Auckland region, it is seen as desirable that no further development be proposed other than the upkeep and upgrade of existing facilities.

3.2 Mt Wellington Roller Skating Club

The Club was formed in March 1961 and originally occupied an outdoor rink surface on Lagoon Drive, the present site of Swimarama. This rink was demolished in 1968 with the building of the pool complex. Then Mt Wellington Borough council replaced the rink with a new concrete surface on the present Mountain Road site in 1969.

Club members build the existing administration block and toilet facilities with assistance from Council, and in 1969 undertook a fundraising programme to place a roof over the rink. This was accomplished, the fundraising and building work done by Club members over a period of five years.

The Club then opened their facilities for public sessions which helped fund future development of a Club lounge and snack bar, and allowed the hiring of a manager to run public sessions.

The Club has an excellent representation with to date 20 of its members having represented New Zealand in teams overseas. It has had numerous New Zealand champions in all grades. The Club has held the New Zealand Roller Hockey title for three consecutive years and in 1988 won the Australasian title.

Club facilities are used every day of the week from 4.00pm to 10.30pm, and on Saturday and Sunday from 8.00am to 10.00pm. The public has access to facilities on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays and by prior arrangement.

The rink is controlled by a club Board of Management.

Future development proposed is an extension above the existing administration building and an upgrade of the façade.

The Club has an existing Permit to Occupy Agreement subject to the Reserves and Domain Act 1953 with the Council which became operative in April 1970.

3.3 Visual Protection of Volcanic Cones

The volcanic cones of Auckland have unique geological and archaeological features and are also valuable recreational assets for the people of Auckland. On the landscape they are usually dominant and it is the preservation of this dominance that is of great concern to the planners of the Auckland region.

Tamaki City Council is fortunate in that it has two of these cones within its boundaries (Mt Wellington and Mt Richmond) and therefore the Council has a responsibility to make provisions to protect these cones visually. This depends on adequate control of height of buildings. The cones are physically protected under the Reserves and Domain Act (insofar as they are situated). However they are surrounded by urban land, thus preservation is dependent on building height controls.

The Auckland Regional Authority has proposed three measures by which to attain visual protection:

- a) protecting visually long range views by imposing height restrictions between the viewing spot and the cone;

- b) imposing a “blanket” restriction on the height of buildings immediately surrounding the base of the cone (generally 9m restrictions);
- c) imposing a further restriction within the “blanket” zone in sensitive situations (building height of 7.3m).

Thus by combining the above measures a wide spectrum of visual protection can be afforded.

To reinforce these building height restrictions, the Auckland Regional authority has drawn up height recommendation maps to cover the whole of the Auckland region and these are lodged with the respective Local Bodies. The Planning Department of the Tamaki City Council has included these height recommendations (as drawn up by the ARA) in the Code of Ordinances of the Town Plan currently being reviewed, and shall be operative in conjunction with the Town Planning restrictions.

3.4 Public Works

An area of land as shown on Map 4 is designated land required for a regional road for which the Auckland Regional Authority have responsibility.

This will cut through the reserve in the south-west corner cutting off the area occupied by the Mt Wellington Roller Skating club from the rest of the Domain.

The designated road will exit the reserve at the present Fraser Road location passing to the South of Winifred Huggins Woodlands.

Responsibility for management, landscaping, etc. is with the Auckland Regional Authority but Council will endeavour to make these works blend with the mountain’s existing environment.

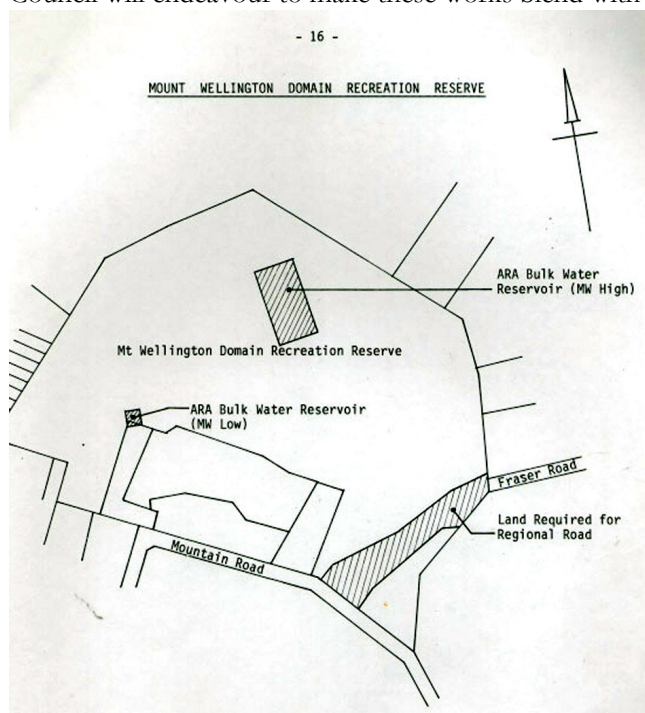


Figure 4 Plan showing land required for regional road

3.5 Grazing

At present the Council grazes the Mount Wellington Domain to maintain vegetation levels on the reserve.

Only cattle are used for this purpose because they do not create such an erosion problem as sheep do.

Existing cattle-type fencing surrounds the reserve to contain stock movements.

Council policy in regard to grazing is:

- a) grazing shall be maintained to control vegetation growth on the reserve;
- b) only cattle shall be used and this shall be monitored to control erosion and soil quality;
- c) all fencing on the reserve is to be maintained to a high standard for adequate control.

3.6 Vehicles

Access to the reserve is via an entrance road off Mountain Road to Memorial Drive.

Memorial Drive is a sealed, one-way road that climbs from the base of the mountain to a car park area three quarters of the way up. From the car park the road descends to exit out of Gollan Road.

Generally, the existing road access prevents movement of vehicles on areas other than those designated for this purpose.

Council policy is to prevent movement of unauthorised vehicles over the reserve other than on designated areas.

The Memorial Drive road and car park are to be monitored and maintained to a high standard.

Public access to the reserve for vehicle traffic will be restricted generally to daylight hours or by special arrangement.

3.7 Reservoirs

The Auckland Regional Authority is responsible for two bulk water reservoirs on the Domain, namely:

- a) Mt Wellington High, top water level 101.3m;
- b) Mt Wellington Low, top water level 86.7m.

In association with these reservoirs there are pipelines, valve chambers, a tunnel, scour outlets and, in the case of the lower reservoir, a line of timber poles.

The Authority require access to and around the reservoirs and ancillary works. They also require no buildings or planting of trees on top of the water works.

There is no planned redevelopment of the reservoirs in the near future, but general maintenance will be necessary from time to time.

Council policy in relation to the reservoirs is that:

- a) Procedures that have been followed previously be maintained as far as notification and implementation of works are concerned;
- b) Any further development shall be aesthetically in harmony with the Nature of the reserve;
- c) No future parking area be developed at this point on the top of Mt Wellington High;

d) Redundant facilities that have a visual impact on the reserve shall be removed.

3.8 Sporting Events

Due to its location and accessibility the mountain is an attractive option for active recreational pursuits.

The Mt Wellington Licensing Trust has, for a number of years, sponsored a “King of the Mountain” race which is held annually. This attraction has a number of events associated with it, the most spectacular being the “King of the Barrow Boys” title where teams race wheel barrows to the summit and back to the start.

Other events such as trolley derbys, kite days and harrier runs have been organised from time to time.

Council policy regarding the use of the reserve for all sporting events is for continued use, with Council approval sought before proceeding.

3.9 Beautification and Landscaping

3.9.1 Winifred Huggins Woodlands

This was established on some two hectares of the reserve on the eastern slopes of the mountain adjacent to Fraser Road. This land was made available by the Mount Wellington Borough Council to the Auckland Tree Society who, under the guidance and enthusiasm of Miss Winifred Huggins, planted several hundred trees to form an English woodland. The forest trees were planted here in 1969.

This area is to be protected for the enjoyment of the public and shall be maintained accordingly.

3.9.2 Memorial Trees

To commemorate the opening of the Maungarei Memorial Drive an area immediately through the entrance gates and on each side of the drive was set aside for the planting of memorial trees. Local people and organisations were invited to plant trees to commemorate their links with the district, and suitably inscribed plaques were placed beside each tree. The first of 30 trees were planted in August 1972 with subsequent plantings in 1975, 1978 and 1980.

These are to be maintained and added to as the need arises.

3.9.3 Native Tree Plantation

Due to Council concern at the bareness of the Mountain back in the mid 1970's, a scheme for the development of a native tree plantation was formulated. Under the guidance of long-time resident and nationally known horticulturalist Mr E Farnell, a scheme to establish groups of native tree plantations was approved. With the assistance of Rotary, local schools and Mr Bert Henham an area comprising some 600 trees has been planted. This began in 1972. This area is adjacent to Winifred Huggins Woodlands to the south. Council policy in relation to these three areas is to maintain and protect them in perpetuity.

(See Appendix 1 : Plaques in Native Tree Planting on Mount Wellington).

3.9.3 Memorial Tree Planting

That requests to plant memorial trees on the Mountain be allowed subject to approval being granted from the Historical Places Trust.

3.10 Archaeology

Since the advent of modern scientific archaeology in New Zealand in 1954 with the appointment of Mr Jack Golson to the University of Auckland, the Mount Wellington Ward of the Tamaki City Council had been the scene of more archaeological activity than any other area in Auckland.

The area is rich in pre-historic and early historic remains and there is no doubt that many sites remain unrecognised. The area occupied by the present Mount Wellington Ward of the Tamaki city council is one that was of strategic importance in pre-historic and early historic times, lying on the major route to the south from the Hauraki Gulf and Northland, encompassing two of the three traditional portages across the Tamaki isthmus (Sullivan 1981). The area was also considered strategic in the defence of Auckland in early historic times, with a fencible village situated at Panmure, and another just south in Otahuhu. The area was also an early centre of Auckland market gardening.

The historic archaeology in the area is only sketchily established although a wealth of local knowledge and interest makes this subject a high priority for future investigation in archaeological circles.

Maungarei (Mt Wellington) is a volcanic cone pa. It is largely intact in respect of the hill itself, having been quarried only on one side, although the surrounding archaeological features on flatter ground have mostly been quarried away.

The features of the pa site include earthwork defences around the upper rims, pits, terraces and middens around and inside the cones and gardens on the lower slopes.

Maungarei has a site No. N42/4 listed with the Historic Places Trust. It was first recorded and excavated in 1959 with four seasons of excavations.

Council policy for the Mount Wellington Recreation Reserve is to manage, protect and preserve its historical, archaeological and landscape features for the general interest of the public.

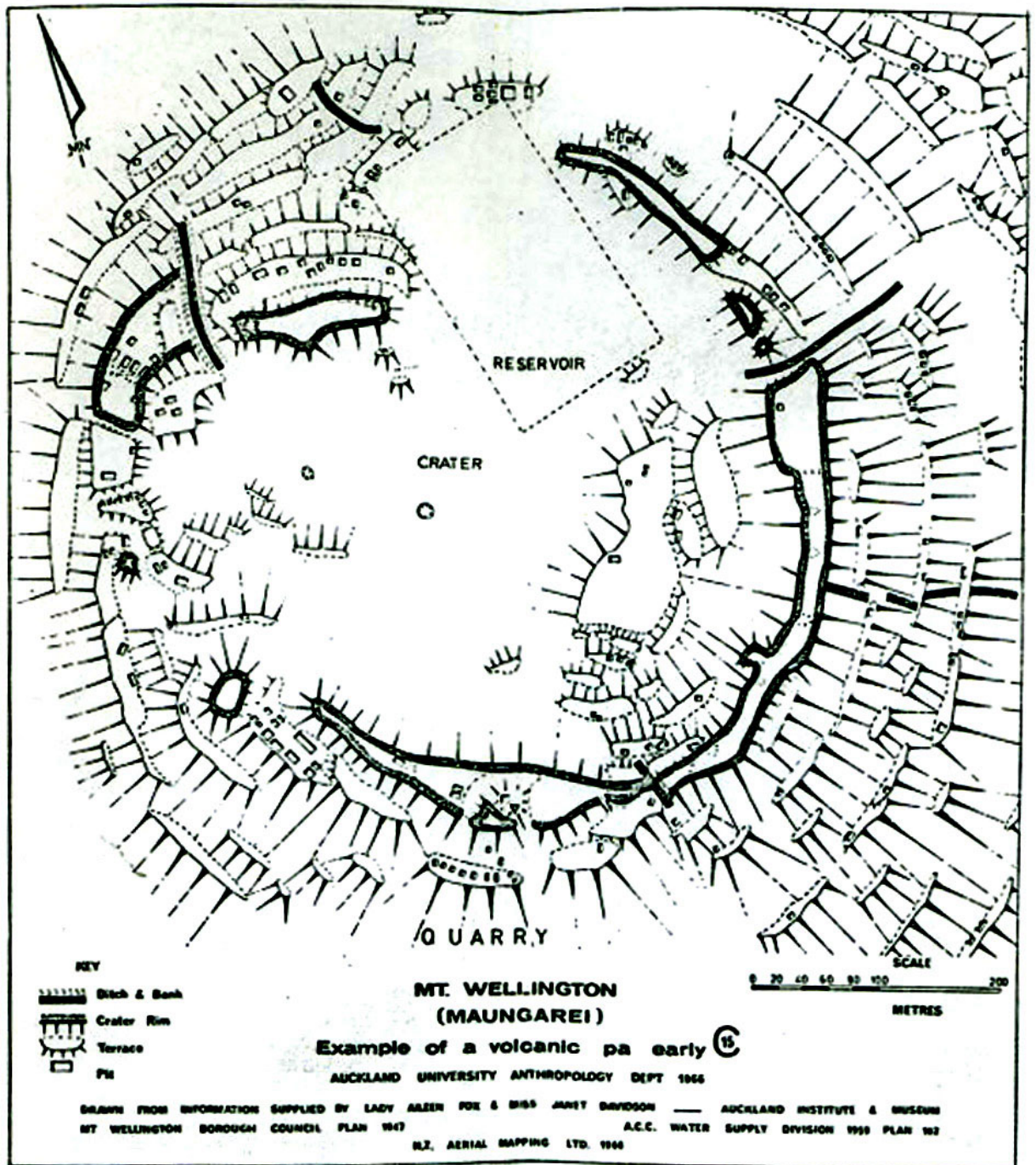


Figure 5 Mt Wellington - Example of a volcanic pa

3.11 Signs

No signs are to be erected without prior Council approval and those that are need to be as unobtrusive as possible to suit the location and the surrounding environment.

Appendix One

Plaques in Native Tree Planting

PLAQUES IN NATIVE TREE PLANTING ON MOUNT WELLINGTON

1. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY MR & MRS R R RIDLEY IN MEMORY OF THEIR PARENTS MR & MRS J W RIDLEY AND MR & MRS B MITCHELL
2. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY MARGRET SIMPSON IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND CECIL SIMPSON WHO LIVED IN THE DISTRICT FOR SOME YEARS
3. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE TATTERSALL FAMILIES IN MEMORY OF THE MALONE PIONEERS WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT SINCE 1840'S
4. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE GANLEY FAMILY IN MEMORY OF PETER AND MARY GANLEY AND THEIR DESCENDENTS WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT IN THE 1840'S
5. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE WIFE AND FAMILY OF JACK BETHELL WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT FOR SEVERAL YEARS
6. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY SWIFT-FOOTES MARCHING TEAM IN MEMORY OF DERYN KEVEN AGED 10 WHO PASSED AWAY JANUARY 1972
7. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 IN APPRECIATION OF SERVICES GIVEN BY MR A FARNELL FOR THE NATIVE PLANTATION SCHEME ON MOUNT WELLINGTON
8. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY A V WELLS, CBE
9. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY ELVA MCLEOD IN MEMORY OF JOHN AND THERESA AYERS, DESCENDENTS OF EARLY PIONEERS
10. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1975 BY THE JOHNSON FAMILY IN MEMORY OF THEIR PARENTS ETHEL AND RICHARD JOHNSON WHO WERE RESIDENTS OF MOUNT WELLINGTON FOR 40 YEARS
11. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1975 BY HIS WIFE AND FAMILY IN LOVING MEMORY OF CYRIL KENWORTHY DIED 14TH APRIL 1971
12. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY A GROUP OF THE TRUST BOYS IN MEMORY OF THEIR OLD PAL MORRIE CAMPBELL
13. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY ELVA MCLEOD IN MEMORY OF HER FATHER AND MOTHER, NORMAN AND MARIE DOHERTY, DESCENDENTS OF FENCIBLES
14. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE THOMPSON FAMILY IN MEMORY OF ANDREW STEPHENSON AND MARY JANE THOMPSON WHO LIVED IN THE PANMURE DISTRICT FOR MOST OF THEIR LIVES
15. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE WATERMAN FAMILY IN MEMORY OF ELIZABETH MAY WATERMAN WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT 1924-1963
16. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE MASSEY WOOD FAMILY IN MEMORY OF MRS FLO WILSON WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT FOR 60 YEARS

17. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE HIGGS FAMILY IN MEMORY OF JOHN AND JESSIE HIGGS WHO LIVED IN THE DISTRICT IN THE EARLY 1900'S
18. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE STEPHEN CARTER FAMILY IN MEMIORY OF JOHN AND MARY-ANNE CARTER (NEE MAHER) CHILDREN OF FENSIBLES WHO SPENT ALL THEIR LIVES IN THIS DISTRICT
19. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE MADDEN FAMILY IN MEMORY OF JACK AND ILMA MADDEN WHO LIVED IN THE IS DISTRICT FOR 50 YEARS.
20. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE NZ FOUNDERS SOCIETY INC IN MEMORY OF THE ROYAL NA FENCIBLES AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO WERE SETTLED IN THE MOUNT WELLINGTON DISTRICT BETWEEN 1847 AND 1852
21. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY MRS M E RICHARDSON JP IN MEMORY OF HAROLD MONOHAN WHO LIVED IN THIS DISTRICT 1928-1968
22. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY MAY MCDONALD WHOSE FAMILY WERE AMONGST THE ORGINAL SETTLERS IN THE MOUNT WELLINGTON DISTRICT
23. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 A S A SMALL TOKEN OF APPRECIATION TO R M MCCULLOCH MBE FOR 45 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE T THE PEOPLE OF MOUNT WELLINGTON
 1931-1942 MEMBER OF MOUNT WELLINGTON ROAD BOARD
 1942-1952 CHAIRMAN OF MOUNT WELLINGTON ROAD BOARD
 1952- MAYOR OF NOUNT WELLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
24. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY PHYLLISS KOKICH IN MEMORY OF HER NOTHER NAY AND GREAT-GRANDPARENTS THOMAS AND SARAH PENNELL, PANMURE SETTLERS IN THE EARLY 1800'S
25. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY QUEENIE STEPHEN IN MEMORY OF HER PARENTS GEORGE (BORN PANMURE 1856) AND ELIZABETH PENNELL WHO WERE MARRIED IN PANMURE IN 1876
26. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY R SLATER IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER THOMAS GRAY SLATER WHO RESIDED IN THE PANMURE FOR 40 YEARS
27. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 19721 BY THE CARTER BOYS, IN MEMORY OF JAMES CARTER AND BARTHOLOMEW MAHER, FENCIBLES WHO LIVED IN THE DISTRICT
28. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY THE WIFE AND FAMILY IN MEMORY OF GEORGE JAMES HAINSWORTH (1922-1972) WHO IVED IN THIS DISTRCT ALMOST ALL HIS LIFE.
29. THIS TREE WAS PLANTED AUGUST 1972 BY MRS M M FRAME IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND ERNST WALLACE FRAME 1914-1972

