



# Botanical Gardens Management Plan

June 2009

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## **PART ONE ■ Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose of the Plan**

Under section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977 Council approved the Botanical Gardens Management Plan on 25 June 2009.

The purpose of this Reserves Act (1977) Management Plan is to provide a strategic framework (for 10 years or more) for the management of Gisborne's Botanical Gardens under the provisions of the Act. This plan sets out a framework to enhance the Botanical Gardens as a 'botanic garden', including further plant collections, enhancing learning opportunities and providing for passive recreation.

It should be noted that the Management Plan expresses Council policies. Funding of Council activities is directed through the LTCCP and Annual Plans. Inclusion of proposed actions in the Management Plan is no commitment from Council to deliver. All these actions that carry a financial cost are subject to funding arrangements in the LTCCP and Annual Plans.

### **1.2 Meaning of 'Botanic Garden'**

The identifiable character of the 'botanic garden' is their combined roles of being both educational and beautiful. The earliest Botanic Gardens were related to the provision of food and fibre, and subsequently medicine in forms of herbs. Botanic Gardens were used to introduce economic crops, the acclimatisation of plants, advancements in botanical sciences and assisting university teaching, the understanding of plants in the urban environment, and the preservation of rare and endangered plants<sup>1</sup>.

The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975 describes a "Botanic Garden" as:

*"A scientific and educational institution, the purpose of which is the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and appreciation of plants by:*

- ▶ *Growing them in a horticultural setting, and*
- ▶ *Establishing herbarium collections, and*
- ▶ *Conducting research, and*
- ▶ *Providing displays and interpretive services (section 3.0)".*

Gisborne's Botanical Gardens is consistent with the intention of 'Botanic Gardens'. This is reiterated through the proposed labelling of key specimen trees and the development and maintenance of plant inventories for the various gardens. Developing plant collections at the Gardens also establishes the reserves as a Botanic Garden.

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<sup>1</sup> Regional Botanic Gardens, Draft Management Plan, Auckland Regional Council, March 1994.

**1.3 Location Plan and Land Parcels**



## **1.4 Introduction**

Gisborne's Botanical Gardens is located along the Taruheru River, less than a kilometre north-east of the Central Business District. The Botanical Gardens is managed as Gisborne's premier amenity park, and is city's oldest reserve. The Botanical Gardens was set aside in 1874 and parts of the Gardens were purchased as early as 1908. The Gardens has a history of being well-used and is still one of the cities most popular reserves.

The Botanical Gardens is known for its impressive framework of mature trees, meandering wide paths, stunning garden collections including the Sister-City gardens.

An important feature of the Botanical Gardens is the open space – areas of lawn for picnics and gatherings.

The playground is well used and enjoyed by young families and children. Located in the south-eastern corner of the reserve, this area is alongside the Taruheru River. The playground contains several pieces of play equipment and has been developed as one of two playgrounds in the City considered 'destination playgrounds'.

The standard playground kit includes one set of swings, a see-saw and picnic table. Destination playgrounds have several more pieces of play equipment and facilities. <sup>2</sup>The Botanical Garden's playground is popular with young families for its playground, open space, public facilities, and the ducks at the Japanese Garden pond.

The Sister City Gardens are the 'jewels in the crown' for the Botanical Gardens. They were developed between 1997 and 2000. Gisborne has formed Sister City relationships with other Cities from the 'Pacific Rim'. The cities represented at the Botanical Gardens are:

Palm Desert (America), Nonoichi (Japan), and Gisborne (Australia). These gardens include plants endemic to that Country and sculptures which reflect their culture.

Another highly regarded feature of the Botanical Gardens is the free-flying Aviary located within the southern area of the Botanical Gardens. This is popular with the community and visitors to the area. Presently the aviary is home to varied range of birds.

Free-flying Avery's were a common feature of Botanical Gardens in the late 1900's, however this aviary is one of the few remaining in Botanical Gardens' in New Zealand.

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<sup>2</sup> The standard playground kit established on local neighbourhood parks includes one set of swings, a see-saw and picnic table. Destination playgrounds have several more pieces of play equipment and facilities and are considered to provide for City-wide use and visitors to the area. Although staff refers to this definition, this has not yet been included in the Gisborne City's Open Space Strategy.

## 1.5 History

The Botanical Gardens was first set aside in 1874 as a public garden. At the time, this reserve was located just outside the city boundary. By the late 1800s the reserve now known as the Botanical Gardens had been developed into Gisborne's first recreation reserve. Cricket was played here, and by 1884 a Grandstand had been developed (this was gone by 1887, which was most likely burnt down). Cricket continued to be played at this site until 1901, when Victoria Domain was developed and became the home for Cricket. In the late 1880s a number of houses were being built in Whataupoko, including Stout Street. By 1887 a pedestrian bridge had been built providing direct access to the Botanical Gardens from the western side of the Taruheru River. By 1912 this bridge was arched to allow boats to go under. The Taruheru River was well used by this time, and provided access to the Taruheru Freezing Works (built in 1889). The bridge enhanced the Botanical Gardens providing a feature and creating an entrance to the Gardens.

By the 1920's the Botanical Gardens included a grand Band Rotunda. The Botanical Gardens was used for town gatherings, and the photo below shows the town turning out to welcome a noble person (probably a Lord) to Gisborne<sup>3</sup>. Paths were developed and these all lead to the Rotunda. By the 1940s the Rotunda had lost its roof, quite possibly as a result of the 1948 flood<sup>4</sup>.

At this stage the Botanical Gardens covered the area closest to Carnarvon Street, and although the Cook County Borough owned the other half of the reserve adjoining Roebuck Road, other than some trees planted along the Aberdeen Road street frontage, no other development occurred here at this time.



<sup>3</sup> Personal Communication with Sheila Robinson, Local Historian.

<sup>4</sup> Personal Communication with Sheila Robinson, Local Historian.

By the 1960s the poplars which can be seen in the earliest photos from the 1800s were mature, the row of trees along the river front was known as Poplar Ave. The Botanical Gardens was developed as formal Botanical Gardens by this time, with ornate grand entrance gates and wide pathways and rows and rows of flower beds.



During the late 1960s the Council decided to maintain the Gardens as less of a 'Botanical Gardens' and more as a Park. This angered the community and resulted in the Citizens of Gisborne taking the Council to the Supreme Court – to little avail. The flower beds were removed and lawn was reinstated over a majority of the Gardens. This was both cheaper and easier to maintain, and allowed more of Council's reserves budget to be spent on the riverside reserves.

From 1967-1977 a 'Weka' pen was located at the Gardens. The pen became unsatisfactory after a number of other bird species were housed there. At this point, it seems the decision was made to develop a "free flying" Aviary. This was constructed in 1972 and remains popular with the Gisborne community today.

Another popular feature of the Gardens was developed in 1972. This is the year the old pond was created. This became a popular area for brides to have the photos taken. The surrounding rockery to the old pond still exists today.

A species rose bed was also created in 1972. This was maintained by the Rose Society. A collection of 70 species roses had been donated to the Gisborne and East Coast Rose Society. The Botanical Gardens was considered the best location to plant their roses where they could be correctly labeled, pruned and maintained. Some of these roses remain alongside the existing playground.

The Gardens were shifting towards becoming more consistent with the characteristics of a 'Botanic Garden' again, rather than a park as Council had decided in the early 1960's.

Re-establishing itself as a botanic garden continued throughout the 70s when Mr. and Mrs. J B Grieg of Warenga-a-Hika bequeathed their Cacti collection to Council in 1978. Council decided to locate the collection at the Botanical Gardens. A glass house was built to provide protection for the collection. The Cacti have been incorporated in to the Palm Desert Garden.

In 1994 the Gisborne District Council adopted the concept of developing three sister gardens at the Botanical Gardens. Gisborne has sister city relations with cities from around the Pacific Rim. The sister cities represented so far at the Gardens are; Palm Desert, California within the United States of America, Gisborne in Victoria, Australia, and Nonoichi Town in Japan.

### **1.6 Gisborne's Sister City Committee**

Gisborne District Council currently has Sister City and friendly relations with six international cities based around the Pacific Rim. These relationships "foster communication across borders and co-operative programmes of mutual exchange of ideas, people and materials in a variety of cultural, educational, youth, sports, municipal, professional and technical projects".

Gisborne has Sister City relationships with:

- ▶ Palm Desert, California, United States of America.
- ▶ Nonoichi, Japan.
- ▶ Gisborne, Victoria, Australia
- ▶ Mahina, Tahiti
- ▶ Rizhao, China
- ▶ Gamagori, Japan

The Pacific Rim is a geographical term referring to countries which border the Pacific Ocean.

Gisborne Sister Cities Committee was formed in 1981 and includes members of the community and one Council representative. The Committee's Mission Statement is:

*"To actively promote a diversity of people-to-people contact between the communities of the Gisborne District, New Zealand and [Sister Cities] by practicing and sharing this contact locally, we believe we will contribute to bettering understanding and co-operation globally. In Gisborne this Committee and the Gisborne District Council seek a widespread community partnership, particularly with the people of the District, as validation of the relevance of such a commitment".*

The Committee's objectives are formed around educational development, cultural development, business links, and the exchange of Local Government practices and information. Sister City relationships are supported and endorsed through several different mechanisms based around the objectives mentioned above; these include an artist exchange programme, student exchange and teacher exchange programmes, and annual photo competitions.

In 1994 the Gisborne District Council adopted the concept of developing three sister gardens at the Botanical Gardens. Gisborne has sister city relations with cities from around the Pacific Rim. The sister cities represented so far at the Gardens are: Palm Desert, California within the United States of America, Gisborne in Victoria, Australia, and Nonoichi Town in Japan. Most recently a Sister City relationship has been formed with Mahina, Tahiti.

Due to the importance of balancing valued open space and gardens, it is proposed that no further sister city gardens are developed at this reserve. Any further Sister City relationships which seek the development of a garden should be suitably accommodated at any number of other reserve sites in the City. Due to the historical and cultural connection between Gisborne and Mahina, Tahiti and the significance of Poverty Bay as the first landing place in New Zealand following Captain James Cook's visit to Tahiti, this Sister City relationship may be better recognised at one of Gisborne's coastal reserves.

### **1.7 Friends of the Botanical Gardens**

The Friends of the Botanical Gardens was formed in early 1998. The group of volunteers came together to support Council and the Sister City Committee to implement some major improvements proposed for the gardens. These improvements included the development of the three sister city gardens.

The group was most active from the time it first formed until the early 2000s. In most recent years the groups has become defunct, awaiting the preparation of a management plan to guide future funding proposals and development plans.

## **PART 2 ■ Legislation and Planning Policy Framework**

### **2.1 Introduction**

A hierarchy of legislations and Council strategies and policies provide the framework for this management plan. The preparation of management plans for reserves is a legislative requirement under the Reserves Act 1977. It sets out the management planning process and defines reserves' purposes and functions. Other documents have helped shape principles for the management and development of the Botanical Gardens. They include:

- ▶ Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan
- ▶ Long Term Council Community Plan 2009-2019
- ▶ Gisborne City and Wainui Open Space Strategy 2002-2022
- ▶ Gisborne District's Walking and Cycling Strategy 2005
- ▶ Active Recreation Strategy

### **2.2 Reserves Act 1977**

As mentioned above the Reserves Act 1977 ('the Act') requires Council to prepare management plans for its reserves classified under the Act. The purpose of a management plan is defined in section 1.1 of this management plan. In short, management plans provide a strategic framework to manage the reserve by. The purpose is defined in the Act as follows:

*"...provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance protection and preservation, as the case may require, and to the extent that the administering bodies' resources permit the development as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes of which it is classified..." (Reserves Act 1977, Section 41 (3)).*

The Botanical Gardens is classified as Local Purpose Reserve under the Act. Reserves are classified to ensure their control, management, development, use and preservation for appropriate purposes. Local Purpose Reserve is the most flexible classification available under the Act. The Administering body (in this case Council) has the authority to develop and manage the Local Purpose Reserve almost as it sees fit (consistent with the primary purpose of the reserve, which is this case is 'Botanical Gardens') without referring to the Minister of Conservation for approval.

As the administering body Council is the leasing authority for the Botanical Gardens. Under all other classification the leasing authority is the Minister of Conservation, whom Council has to obtain approval to pursue a lease or license over the reserve.

### **2.3 Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan**

#### Amenity Reserve Zoning:

The Botanical Gardens is zoned Amenity Reserve in the Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan (District Plan). The purpose of the Amenity Reserve Zone, according to the District Plan, is to facilitate public access and meet the requirements of Sections 6, 7 and 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Amenity Reserve zone provides access to the District's rivers, lakes and coastal margins. Also included in this zone are reserves that provide scenic and landscape values.

Flood Hazard Overlays:

Approximately 50% of the reserve running alongside the Taruheru River is covered by Flood Hazard overlays. The area directly adjoining the River is zoned as Flood Zone 4 (areas liable to flooding), and further inland is zoned Flood Zone 5 (flood fringe zone).

Flood Zone Overlay 4 contains areas on floodplains that have previously been flooded. This area became flooded in the 1977 and/or the 1985 floods.

Flood Zone Overlay 5 contains areas that have not previously been flooded but are expected to be flooded under design flood standard conditions. Care needs to be taken not to alter the level of the land in a way which could divert floodwaters and cause adverse effects. The design flood standard for the Taruheru River in the Gisborne urban area is a 100-year return flood period.

## **2.4 2009-2019 Ten Year Plan**

The preparation of the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) is mandatory in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

- 1) To provide for community involvement and input into the determination of outcomes for the district; and
- 2) Set out proposed short, medium and longer-term priorities and actions of the Council

The Community Outcomes identified in the LTCCP that relate most to reserves management planning and active recreation:

- ▶ Vibrant Tairāwhiti
- ▶ Healthy Tairāwhiti
- ▶ Connected Tairāwhiti

Parks and reserves contributes to the 'Vibrant Tairāwhiti' community objective by providing a balanced range of facilities, recreational and leisure opportunities within the District and by providing appropriate facilities on parks and reserves in areas where people are likely to visit or gather at events.

Parks and reserves contribute to the 'Healthy Tairāwhiti' community objective through the provision of well designed Parks, reserves and facilities and the regular maintenance of these facilities.

One of the key roles of Council in regards to parks and reserves is to consult with users and the community on the desired level (quantity, quality and nature) of Parks and Reserves provided within the district. The preparation of management plans for Council reserves is one way in which Council meets this community consultation requirement and the community outcome 'Empowered Tairāwhiti'.

## **2.5 Urban Development Strategy**

The Urban Development Strategy is a guiding document for sustainable spatial and physical planning. It sets out the main directions for the Urban Area's further extension and redevelopment. It takes into account the community's expectations and knowledge about the future and recognises that some aspects of the future are uncertain.

The Strategy links with the Long Term Council Community Plan, the Tairāwhiti Economic Development Strategy, and Council's resource management plans.

The way our city functions, develops and feels shapes our community's ability to be successful. Successful and confident cities are great places to live, they are vibrant, have stimulating public spaces and have a human scale. The Strategy identifies the role and key directions Council, and its communities, plan to take to shape the Urban Area's future development.

Some key objectives which relate to the Botanical Gardens are:

- 1.4 Pedestrian and cycle-friendly transport networks that connect suburban hubs, the city centre and community facilities
- 2.6 High quality public spaces and recreational facilities
- 2.7 Increased use of good urban design practices
- 3.7 Participation of local communities in planning projects
- 7.4 Opportunities for central government support and funding are optimised.

## **2.6 Open Space Strategy (Gisborne City and Wainui) 2002-2022**

Although not a statutory document the Open Space Strategy for Gisborne City and Wainui (OSS) approved by Council in November 2002 sets out a strategic direction for managing open space within Gisborne City and Wainui, to protect and enhance the most valued open spaces.

The OSS identified a number of implementation actions to improve and extend walking and cycling linkages in the City. One of these linkages identified is the extension of the CBD walkway along the Taruheru River to the Botanical Gardens. The OSS also identifies the preparation of a reserves management plan for the Botanical Gardens as a priority.

## **2.7 Gisborne District's Walking and Cycling Strategy 2005**

This Strategy identifies a walking and cycling vision for the Gisborne District and provides a strategic approach to further realize the community vision:

*Gisborne District is a walking and cycling friendly region. Walking and cycling are safe, convenient, enjoyable and popular forms of transport and leisure that contribute to community health, well-being and tourism.*

The Strategy identifies actual and potential walking and cycling networks and facilities, as well as actions that are designed to increase pedestrian and cyclist numbers. Supported in the Strategy is a recommendation of the Open Space Strategy to continue the CBD riverside walkway through to the Botanical Gardens.

## **PART THREE ■ Plant Collections**

### **3.1 Introduction**

Gisborne's Botanical Gardens presently includes three sister city gardens (Japanese, Australian, and Palm Desert), the New Zealand Bush garden, the riverside garden, a collection of mature specimen trees, the rose bed, and raised flower bed on the corner of Roebuck Road and Aberdeen Road. A number of smaller gardens can also be found around the reserve.

The existing Botanical Gardens' gardens and collections are shown in the Plant Plan (Appendix 3) and the Plant Inventory (appendix 4). The Botanical Gardens has been separated in to 19 plant zones.

Proposed development, consistent with the concept plan (appendix 5) will require changes or even removal of some existing gardens. Key changes include the removal of the riverside garden (plants will be re-planted on site or elsewhere where possible), the raised flower bed will be removed (the historic bricks should be recycled), the rose bed will be removed, the cacti-collection will be upgraded consistent with an authentic 'Palm Desert' collection. New garden collections will be developed, which include: the New Zealand Garden Walk, the 'meeting place', the Maze Garden, the Bog Garden and the Café Terrace.

The existing gardens are as follows:

### **3.2 Australian Garden**

The first of the sister city gardens, the Australian Gardens was commenced in 1997. This saw the complete redevelopment of northwestern corner of the Botanical Gardens. What was originally a site inhabited by a large Gum Tree and a set of stairs (connecting the northeastern corner of the Botanical Gardens to Roebuck Road) and a large area of under utilized open space was transformed into a meandering area of pathways leading to seating areas and a central court yard below the Roebuck Road stairway.



Bridge entrance to the gardens.

Either side of the meandering pathways was slowly developed, cultivated and planted with representative plant from the Australian landscape. While initially difficult to obtain, seedlings were eventually grown and planted on either side of the pathways. A coloured chip seal was used to give the pathways a distinctive Australian look. Low plastered wall the colour of Australian red rock were constructed to create a distinctive court yard at the Roebuck Road



In spring of 1998 silt clearance from under the Roebuck Road bridge began. Using the excavated silt as a base for the Australian gardens in the inter-tidal zone of the Taruheru River, contractors were employed to reshape the dumped soil to represent an oval shaped outcrop.

Numerous Australian plants were donated to the gardens by local Gisborne people, including a large Bungalow Palm. A number of keen

volunteer gardeners expressed interest early on in the development of the concept plans. Their interest led to hands on planting and cultivation of the garden area. This interest resulted in the establishment of the Friends of the Botanical Gardens in 1998. This voluntary group's aims were to foster interest, awareness and development of the gardens.



northwestern corner of the Botanical Gardens alongside the Taruheru River and the Roebuck Road street frontage. This garden is situated in the Taruheru River and the Roebuck Road street frontage. Work developing the garden with commenced in 1997. The garden was developed around a large gum tree, a site characteristic of that area of the reserve. This gum tree has become a central feature of the Australian Garden along the 'Rain Catcher', a unique cast bronze sculpture gifted by the Macedon Shire Range Council in 1999.

For the integrity of the gardens it is important that plants are natives or popular species of the origin being portrayed. Appropriate Australian plants were sourced from a nursery north of Auckland. Local people from around the district also donated appropriate plants including a large Bungalow Palm. An irrigation system has been installed to improve the hydration of the soil during the warm summer months.

Council has established a viewing platform off the Roebuck Road street frontage and Jara seats. The seats, whose shape represent that of the boomerang have become a landmark feature of the Australian Garden. Another feature is the jetty extending out over the Taruheru River.

### 3.3 Japanese Garden

The Japanese Garden has been developed around an existing pond. The pond is the focal point of the Japanese Garden. Plans were completed in 1997 for the first stages of development. Landscape preparation for the garden required redesigning the island in the centre of the pond. Creating the Japanese Garden required a landscaping work including, new plantings using plants native to Japan, vegetation clearance, laying of weed mat, and importing and the placing of large focal rocks and spreading of white chip.



Mondo Grass (traditional Japanese grass) has been planted around the periphery of the island. Specimen plantings within the garden include a Japanese 'Black Pine' (*Pinus thunbergii*) and a 'Weeping cherry' tree. These have been strategically planted within the island, enhancing the Japanese character of the garden.



The backdrop to the lake consists of various Japanese native flora and common exotic species to Japan, including a row of cherry trees that have been planted along the Aberdeen Road frontage. Further design techniques have been the construction of the 'stepping stone' bridge. This represents the Japanese theme of the "flight of the goose".

Visiting dignitaries from Nonoichi donated a traditional Japanese Lantern. Other interesting features include the bamboo water feature. The Japanese Lantern was presented to Council in 1999 and is a feature of the garden.

The whole of the Japanese Garden is a work of art, with features such as the "father" rock placed as Japanese gardening etiquette necessitates.



### 3.4 Palm Desert Garden and Cacti Collection



The Palm Desert Garden has a formal entrance (unlike the other two Sister City Gardens). On one side of the Palm Desert Garden is a formal archway introducing the garden and informing the visitor that they are in effect entering a new garden environment or a 'different room'. This in effect gives the Palm Desert Garden a distinctive feel and atmosphere. The garden was officially opened on 30 August 2000.

The formidable entrance way is complete with brass lettering, a low plastered wall, rocks and pathways. Plantings have begun using aloes, succulents and yucca trees around the inside of the garden wall. A seed bank of Palm Desert natives is being established. Palm Desert natives include agaves, succulents, and cacti. A large ponytail palm was relocated to the entrance of the palm desert garden from another area of the gardens and two donated yucca trees frame the second entrance.



A 35-rock artwork is one of the focal points of the garden, alongside the Greig cacti collection. The rock work is a gift from the Palm Desert Council, and is the creation of Californian artist Mike Watlin. The artist used "mountain-like" rocks which reflect Palm Desert's colour and need to be big and sharp. He sourced these rocks from the Te Puke quarry.

The Palm Desert Garden includes a cacti collection displayed inside a glass house. The Cacti were bequeathed to Council in the 1970's by the Greig family.

This collection represents Cacti mostly found in Africa. Due to the height of existing cacti, some of these are out-growing the glass house.

The cacti collection should expand to include Cacti from the west Coast of North America and Palm Desert. The glass house is now over 30 years old and requires on-going maintenance due to vandalism and general wear and tear. This facility requires upgrading to enhance access and display of the cacti collection.

### 3.5 New Zealand Native Bush Garden

Although not a garden in the formal sense, the New Zealand Bush Garden enables visitors to view, from a raised timber walkway, some of New Zealand's temperate forest plants, mainly from the warmer North Island. This walk features both high canopy and understory species and highlights the importance of conserving this country's precious natural bush areas.

Trees were first planted to create this bush area between 1915 and 1920. Plants featured include the iconic NZ kauri, rimu, kahikatea, totara and nikau palm, plus a range of shrubs, ferns and lesser known trees. The undergrowth is relatively open, with predominant species such as kawakawa and occasional small broadleaved shrubs, ferns and herbs. It is planned to introduce the epiphytic kiekie in a damper part of the bush if possible.

While there are several highly significant natural forest remnants around the Gisborne plains and closer foothills, much of the previously forested area has been extensively cleared and drained for pastoral farming and agriculture. The New Zealand Bush Garden provides within the city an opportunity in all weathers to see a range of this area's native plants close up.

A feature of this bush planting, now approaching a century old, is a small natural pool fed by a perennial spring. It is planned to enhance this area with more NZ groundcover species.

The New Zealand Bush Garden also provides a habitat for a range of free-flying native and introduced bird species. Native birds to be seen at different times of the year include bellbird, fantail, kereru, tui and grey warbler.

### 3.6 Riverside Garden

From the children's playground, a relaxing walk can be had along the sealed pathway or lawn beside the Taruheru River edge towards the Australian Garden. On the way there are garden and group specimen plantings backed by wetland and placid waterway.

The mild climate of Gisborne permits the growing of a range of perennial plants, which can be seen in various garden combinations that originated in the last days under the old Gisborne City Council parks and reserves gardening staff. The enthusiasm of the now contracted gardening staff has been behind the continued development of this area.



Herbaceous plants from around the world have been brought together in the River Edge Garden and include evergreen and deciduous varieties. A mix of autumn and spring flowering bulbs bring colour throughout the year and height is provided by New Zealand's ti kouka, *Cordyline australis*, and a cluster of *Trachycarpus fortunei* palms as well as shrubby *Pseudopanax*.

Genera to be seen in the plot and border plantings include *Canna*, *Watsonia*, *Geranium*, *Salvia*, *Phormium* and a collection of the more woody *Cistus* varieties.

Popular favourites, *Gladiolus*, *Watsonia*, the monotypic *Amaryllis belladonna*, *Nerine* and Dutch and bearded *Iris* can be viewed in this area and also the less common bird of paradise plants, *Strelitzia regina* and giant *Strelitzia nicolai*, and the spectacular golden flowered bloodroot, *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora*.

At the children's playground end visitors can currently see a collection of the world's most popular flower - the rose - although this may be discontinued when the New Zealand Garden Walk is implemented through this area. A range of hybrid tea roses display a variety of colours, shapes and fragrances.

Amongst a collection of *Washingtonia*, *Butia* and other palms at the north-western end of the River Edge Garden, a collection of endangered 'living fossil' cycads, *Lepidozamia peroffskyana*, represent this group of ancient cone-bearing plants that existed even during the time of the dinosaurs 140-200 million years ago. Although they are generally found in tropical and sub tropical forests, these plants represent a commitment to conservation characteristic of a modern botanical garden. Nearby, a specimen of Canary Islands dragon tree, *Dracaena draco*, continues this theme.

### **3.7 Tree Collection**

Trees have been planted from 1874 onwards on the Gisborne Botanical Gardens site and an eclectic range can now be seen here. Mature exotic and NZ native trees, large and small, evergreen and deciduous, grow in close proximity and provide pleasure to locals and visitors alike. From delicate Japanese maples and flowering cherries to the robust tulip and London plane trees, the fascinating self-grafted *Parrotia persica* to the bottle shaped *Brachychiton rupestris*, there is plenty to interest dendrology enthusiasts.



Good specimens of the 'living fossil' trees, *Ginkgo biloba* and *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, are present and also a fine example of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, with its curious 'knees'.

In the past there has been no real emphasis on themes in the Gardens, with interesting species now found throughout the park.

The advent of the Sister City gardens has created a need to group trees from specific geographical zones within these gardens in

order to provide a measure of integrity in their plantings. However, there is no need to restrict the choice of trees for other areas within the Gardens. Species for new plantings will be chosen for a number of reasons, including shade, beauty, rarity, particular qualities and geographic representation. It is expected that some trees will be planted for special occasions, but this will be carried out with discretion and be mainly restricted to the Sister City Gardens. It is Council policy to not erect memorial plaques in reserves, so only trees of exceptional significance will be marked in this way.

While donations of trees will be accepted from time to time, these trees will remain unmarked by plaques, although a record of their planting – occasion, date, planter, donor, etc – will be maintained in the Botanical Gardens records.

The labeling of trees in the Gardens has been attempted several times in the past and it is planned to carry out another programme of labeling in the near future if a suitable method is found. The main problem in retaining labels has been vandalism - a world-wide problem in public parks and gardens - so a vandal resistant means of clearly providing basic botanical information about the trees is being sought. In the recent past, several vandalism attacks have been made on trees in the Gardens, with multiple felling involved in one recent incident.

Vehicles have also been regularly driven illegally into the Gardens and over root systems. It is hoped that the perimeter fence proposed within this management plan will lead to a reduction in damage to trees. Graffiti on tree trunks will continue to be dealt with through the use of camouflage paints rather than abrasive techniques which may permanently damage the bark.

Some of the trees nearer the river are showing evidence of root girdling that could lead to shortened lives or stress problems, possibly from a winter high water table or poor planting techniques. Other trees are now quite mature and a number of the older trees are already moving into a state of decline. A planting plan will be developed to provide for succession in the tree inventory. Regular arboricultural inspections are scheduled and any necessary maintenance carried out, for public safety, tree health and amenity reasons. Only qualified arborists with amenity tree experience will be permitted to work on this tree collection. At times, particular trees may be removed to eliminate competition with or reduce the risk of damage to neighbouring trees, or to enhance the view of nearby specimens.

## **PART FOUR ■ Vision, Objectives and Policies**

### **VISION:**

**To enhance the reserve as a Botanic Garden through improved plant collections and provide learning and passive recreation opportunities.**

#### **4.1 Plant Collections Objective**

*To develop and maintain collections of plants which have conservation, amenity, and education value.*

#### **POLICY 1 ▶ Landscape Development Plans**

**New and existing gardens will be developed and maintained consistent with their landscape development plan (LDP).**

**Discussion 1** ▶ Plant collections are a principle purpose of a botanic garden. All plant collections need to be selected for their ability to thrive in local conditions, represent the Pacific Rim and have amenity, conservation and education value. Replacement planting, new planting, landscape design should be included in the Landscape Development Plan (LDP) for each garden. The LDP should also consider interpretive themes for each garden. It should consider the highlights for each garden, consistent with principle garden themes such as amenity collections, conservation, garden styles, demonstration gardens, and plant uses. (Flax for weaving, plants for medicinal purposes, food sources – flowers, bees, honey etc.)

The LDP will also define what themes will be demonstrated and through which interpretation tool (i.e. brochures, storyboards, interpretive panels, live plant use such as weaving etc.). How the gardens are set up for interpretation is important to provide learning opportunities and enhance public knowledge of the plant kingdom.

#### **POLICY 2 ▶ New Gardens**

**Develop new gardens to provide further opportunity to display a variety of plant collections and landscape designs.**

Council engaged a landscape designer to create a concept for the Botanical Gardens (see Appendix 5 – Concept Plan). One new garden is proposed:

- ▶ Riparian Garden.

The Riparian Garden will use the existing riverbank planting, but will slowly succeed these plantings with plantings selected for their riparian management properties. This garden will be developed from west of the playground to east of the Australian Garden.

**POLICY 3 ▶ Existing Gardens**

**Existing Gardens will be maintained consistent with their Landscape Development Plans. Significant donated sculptures relating to one of the three Sister City Gardens or other existing gardens should be accommodated where possible.**

**Discussion 3 ▶** The existing gardens are: the Japanese Garden, the Australian Garden, the Palm Desert Garden (and Cacti collection), the New Zealand Bush Garden, and the Riverside Garden.

These Garden's Landscape Development Plans will include the following:

- ▶ Australian Garden - Replacement planting, pathway network, signage and storyboards, view shafts from and access to Roebuck Road
- ▶ Japanese Garden - Replacement planting, pathway network, signage and storyboards, view shafts from Aberdeen Road, access to car-parking bays.
- ▶ Palm Desert Garden – Improve/replace the existing glass house to provide cover for the cacti collection. New plants should be representative of cacti found on the west coast of North America.
- ▶ NZ Bush Garden – New planting and replacement planting, signage, information on traditional use, historical information, and clearing work as required.
- ▶ Riverside/Riparian planting: New planting, riparian management information and interpretive panels recognising the reserves relationship with the Taruheru River and its cultural, historical and environmental importance).

Flowerbeds will not require LDP, but should be maintained to provide colour and diversity.

**POLICY 4 ▶ Replacement Planting**

**Existing gardens will require replacement planting and further upgrades consistent with their Landscape Development Plan.**

**Discussion 4 ▶** The Japanese Garden, Australian Garden and Palm Desert Garden were developed 10 years ago. The NZ Bush Garden contains native forest plants, some many years old. In some areas replacement planting and/or new planting is required to re-vigour these gardens. Replacements will be made consistent with the Landscape Development Plan (see policy and discussion 1 for LDP details).

**POLICY 5 ▶ Succession Tree Planting Programme**

**A succession tree planting programme should be prepared to ensure the mature framework of trees is sustained. Succession planting will include a mix of indigenous and exotic specimens.**

**Discussion 5 ▶** The parkland atmosphere at the Botanical Gardens is established by the framework of mature trees throughout the park. These trees also provide heritage value. Succession planting is necessary to ensure a framework of mature trees in the future.

Existing trees will remain unless they become unhealthy or unsafe. The Succession Tree Planting programme will take in to account the existing gardens, proposed gardens, facilities and infrastructure.

**POLICY 6 ▶ Plant and Tree Inventory**

**The tree and plant inventory will be regularly updated to ensure the inventory is current and reliable.**

**Discussion 6 ▶** Providing a reliable and current inventory of plants and trees at the Gardens is an important function of a Botanic Garden Inventories and the tree and plant plan will assist the public to increase their knowledge of the plant kingdom and add to the park experience. This provides an important education role as well as the potential to network and assist other botanic gardens.

The curator will update plant collection inventories on a monthly basis, Council will make updated inventories available to the public annually, preferably before the summer holidays when visitor numbers peak.

## **4.2 Education Objective**

***To enhance people's awareness and appreciation of plants and the environment***

### **POLICY 1 ▶ Label specimen trees and plants**

To label key specimen trees throughout the Gardens, including the NZ Bush Garden, and to label key plants in the proposed Riparian Garden.

**Discussion 1 ▶** Labelling key trees and plants provide information and learning opportunities, fulfilling an important function of a Botanic Garden. The intention of this garden is to provide examples of which plants work well in riparian areas.

### **POLICY 2 ▶ Public Information**

**To make the tree and plant inventory available on site and at Tourism Eastland and council's website.**

**Discussion 2 ▶** This will enhance learning opportunities and enjoyment of the reserve. Keeping up to date inventories of plant and tree collections is an important function of a botanic garden.

### **POLICY 3 & 4 ▶ Signage**

- 3. Interpretive information will be consistent with each garden's Landscape Development Plan (see policy 3.1. policy 1)**
- 4. Develop a design/style to be used on signage to distinguish the reserve from other Council reserves. Signs will only be used as necessary (electoral hoardings may need to be considered by the Reserves Supervisor consistent with Council policy).**

**Discussion 3 & 4 ▶** For Interpretation to be successful, it needs to be interesting, easily understood and tell a logical story or series of story around a site. Interpretive information will be considered in the development of a Landscape Development Plan for each plant collection. The LDS will identify appropriate interpretive themes, set out techniques to be used and show where on-site interpretation is to be located.

### **4.3 Recreation Objective**

*To encourage recreation at the Gardens by providing quality gardens, facilities, open spaces, play equipment, information, and bird aviary and the potential to connect with the riverside walkway/cycleway*

#### **POLICY 1 & 2 ▶ Pathways and Linkages**

- 1. To provide wide, safe, cohesive pathway network suitable for all abilities.**
- 2. To provide access to the Botanical Gardens and connectivity linkages with the surrounding road network, pedestrian networks and the riverside walkway/cycleway.**

**Discussion 1 & 2 ▶** Some existing pathways will require upgrading. A consistent style of pathways should be used throughout the Gardens to establish a cohesive and logical network of pathways. The CBD Riverside walkway network is programmed to connect with the Botanical Gardens (Walking and Cycling Strategy, 2005) to provide for walkers and cyclists. There may be potential in the future, should external funding be available, for the walkway/cycleway to connect through the gardens.



The Botanical Gardens provide an important and well used link between communities and the CBD, between the River and residential zones, and a destination for recreation, play and appreciation of the plant world.

#### **POLICY 3 ▶ Furniture**

**Any new furniture and replacements will be made of good materials and consistent style.**

**Discussion 3 ▶** New furniture includes seating, tables, bins, lighting, and fencing. Some tables should be large enough to allow for more than six people at a time to provide for larger family groups.

**POLICY 4 ▶ Play equipment**

**To replace the existing play equipment with new equipment suitable for children from pre-school through to primary school age.**

**Discussion 4**

This playground is considered one of two 'destination' playgrounds in the district. It should be developed and maintained to provide for high use and by a range of age groups. Ideally, the equipment will reflect its Botanical Garden location through references to the Turanganui River or plant life through design or landscaping.



**POLICY ▶ 5 & 6 Bird collection and aviary:**

- 5. To improve bird habitat through providing further shelter and replace aged wiring with black coloured wiring to improve viewing opportunities.**
- 6. To define and develop a collection of birds selected for their ability to thrive in an outdoor aviary, education potential and colourings.**

**Discussion 5 & 6**

The existing aviary is strongly supported by the community. 78% of submitters requested a bird aviary remain at the Gardens. This aviary is one of the few remaining in New Zealand. There was a time when many Botanic Gardens had a bird aviary. The continuation of this one is due largely to the skill and care of the Gardens' care-taker. A clear definition of species to be collected needs to be developed and implemented. All existing species that do not comply with the proposed collection should either be found new homes, or cared for the remainder of their natural lives. Birds will not be accepted if they are sick, dying or diseased. Birds outside of the defined collection type will not be accepted. A quarantine area and policy should be investigated. The Bird Club has offered their assistance and a relationship with them should be fostered.

#### **4.4 Management Objective**

**To manage the reserve as a 'Botanic Garden' consistent with its classification under the Reserves Act**

**POLICY 1 ▶ Manage consistent with the Reserves Act 1977**

**To manage the reserve consistent with its purpose under the Reserves Act 1977, as a Local Purpose Reserve (Botanical Garden).**

**Discussion 1 ▶** Council has the authority to maintain and develop the reserve consistent with its purpose as a Botanical Garden. Council is the leasing authority for the reserve. The purpose of a Botanical Garden is explained in Discussion 2 below.

**POLICY 2 ▶ Manage the reserve as a Botanic Garden**

**To manage the reserve as a 'Botanic Garden', where living plant collections are created providing for scientific research, education, conservation and display purposes.**

**Discussion 2 ▶** This plan advocates for the reserve to be developed and recognised as a botanic garden. The Botanic Gardens Conservation International describe botanic gardens as "institutions holding documented collections of living plants for the purposes of scientific research, conservation, display and education."

In order to meet some of these criteria Council will be enhancing its plant collections, developing new collections, developing and maintaining inventories of plants (and birds), creating storyboards to facilitate interpretation of the gardens.

**POLICY 3 ▶ Open Space**

**Development of the Botanical Gardens will be consistent with the Concept Plan, which advocates for a balance between gardens and retaining areas of open space.**

**Discussion 3 ▶** The development of the existing three Sister- City Gardens has added aesthetic, botanic, and educational value to the Botanical Gardens. Sister City relationships continue to grow and remain popular with our community for a number of reasons.

Since the development of the three existing sister city gardens, three more relationships have been formed, with more to be established in the future. The reserves function as a Botanical Garden has been highlighted in the preparation of this management plan. Providing areas for plant collections while retaining areas of open space is an important management issue. In order to retain areas of open space only those areas shown on the concept plan should be developed. Therefore, unless new sister city gardens are developed to replace existing sister city gardens, no new gardens should be developed.

**POLICY 4 ▶ Fencing**

**Bollard fencing will be used on the Carnarvon Street and Aberdeen Road corner and at other locations necessary to secure the reserve from vehicles.**

**Discussion 4**

Bollard fencing will be used only where necessary to secure the reserve from vehicle access and vandalism. Bollards will be used to secure the Aberdeen Road and Carnarvon Street corner from vehicles.

**POLICY 5 ▶ Access**

To provide safe and logical access to the reserve for pedestrians, and provide off-road car-parking.

**Discussion 5 ▶** There will be a number of access points to the reserve for pedestrians. These will be provided at logical entrance points (opposite parking bays, aligned with the footpath from Thompson Street, road ends and networks).

Currently a car park exists at the end of Carnarvon Street, opposite the playground. The concept plan supports the development of off-road car parking bays along Aberdeen Road and Carnarvon Street. Plenty of roadside parking is currently available; however car parking bays will provide safer access, especially for visitors with young children.

## PART FIVE ■ Key Implementation

This section programmes capital projects required to undertaken to implement this management plan. Budgets shown in this table are consistent with funding included in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2009-2019

Actions – Plants Collections	Reference section in MP	Yr 1 \$,000	2 \$,000	3 \$,000	4 \$,000	5 \$,000	6 \$,000	7 \$,000	8 \$,000	9 \$,000	10 \$,000
Riparian Planting	4.1 .2								5		
Palm Desert Garden – Cacti structure	4.1 .3			20							
4 quarter and pergola upgrade	4.1 .3		8								
Enhance Australian Garden	4.1 .3					9					
Enhance old pond	4.1 .3						5				
Enhance Japanese Garden	4.1 .3							5			
Enhance NZ Bush Garden	4.1 .3										5
Prepare + Implement Succession Tree Planting Programme	4.1 .5	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Actions – Education											
Label amenity trees and plants	4.2 .1	2	2	1	1	1.5	1	1	1	1	
Develop brochure with tree/plant inventory	4.2.2					1				2	
Provide interpretive info and signage	4.2 .3	5	5	5			5	5	5		
Actions - Recreation											
Furniture – new	4.3 .2		10							2	
New play equipment (from playground budget)	4.3.3	42									
CBD Riverside	4.3.1										

Actions – Plants Collections	Reference section in MP	Yr 1 \$,000	2 \$,000	3 \$,000	4 \$,000	5 \$,000	6 \$,000	7 \$,000	8 \$,000	9 \$,000	10 \$,000
walkway/cycleway connection through Botanical Gardens (using existing pathway network where possible)											
Aviary renewal + develop extra shelter	4.3.4	12									
Actions - Management											
Develop ex staff depot as workshop and meeting room	4.4.							.5	.5		
Bollard fencing	4.4.4	5									
Car-parking bays	4.4 .5				9						
	Total	25 + 42	26	27	11	11.5	11	12.5	12.5	6	6

## **APPENDIX 1 ■ Benchmark Park Check**

### **Park User Satisfaction Surveys**

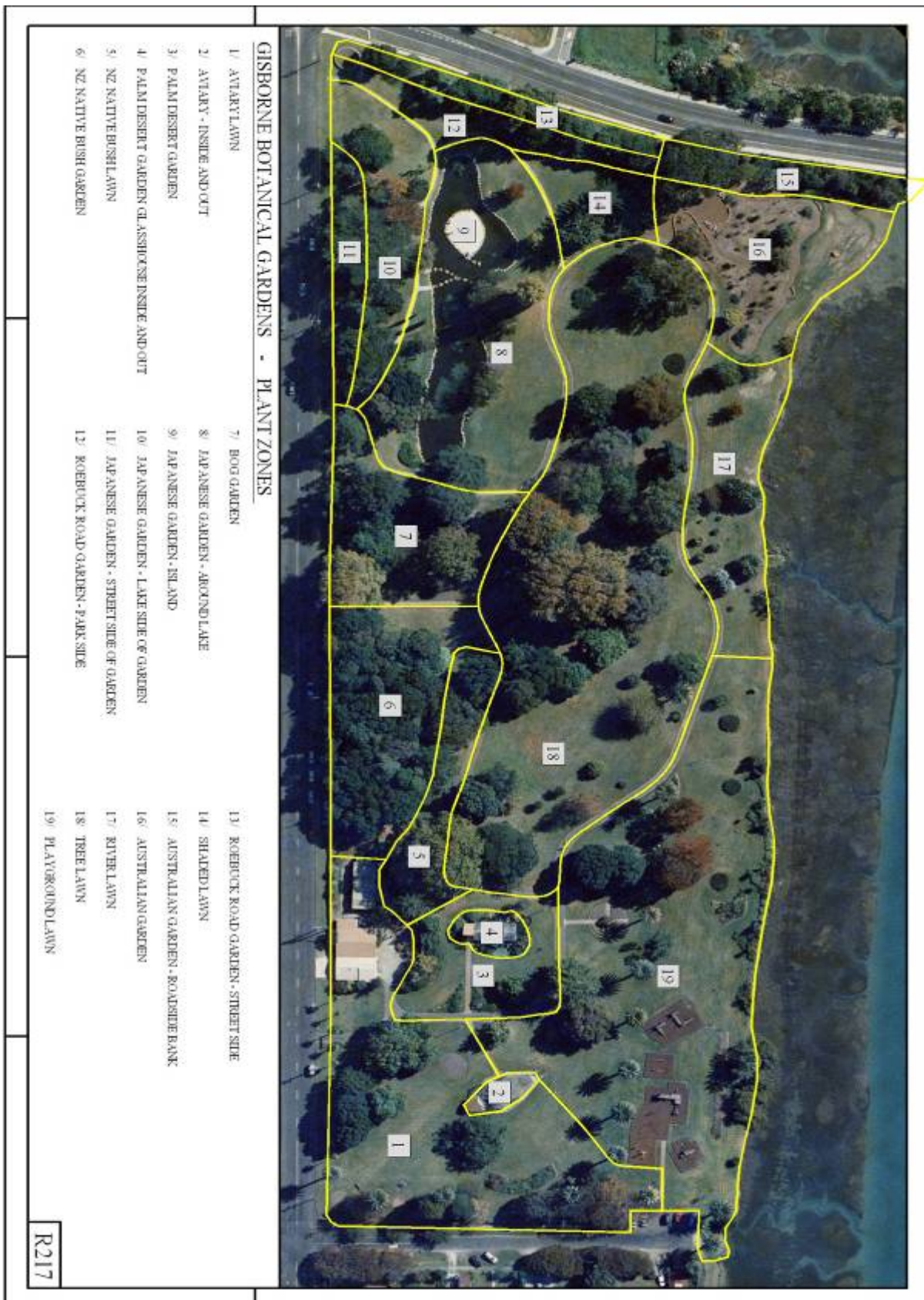
Auditors from 'Integrated Open Spaces Services' provide a nationwide benchmark service for the provision and/or improvement of facilities and services in parks. They audited the Botanical Gardens, and other local reserves. They made the following recommendations for the Botanical Gardens:

- ▶ Cacti at children's height should be addressed (prickly).
- ▶ Open the Cacti House on Saturday and Sunday.
- ▶ Clean up the ponds.
- ▶ Tidy up the aviary.
- ▶ Provide more features of interest.
- ▶ Encourage Sunday entertainment in the Park and/or family days.
- ▶ Provide a tearoom.
- ▶ Upgrade playground; provide more toddler play equipment, more older children's play equipment, a climbing structure, better slide, fix the see-saw, high areas of play equipment should be made safer.
- ▶ Provide a bigger car park.
- ▶ Empty bins more often.
- ▶ Provide safer barriers along river at high tide.
- ▶ More information about where things are in the Gisborne tourist brochures.

## APPENDIX 2 ■ Botanical Gardens Bird Inventory

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS	
AVIARY BIRD LIST	
Common Name - alphabetical	No.
Pigeon (dove) - fantail	6
Pigeon (dove) - ringneck	3
Budgerigar	20
Canary	35
Chaffinch	2
Parakeet - Bourke	2
Parrot - ringneck	10
Parrot - Alexandrine	1
Love bird	1
Finch - zebra	10
Cockatiel	30
Sparrow - common	1
Sparrow - Java	10
Quail	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>

## APPENDIX 3 ■ Tree and Plant Plan



## APPENDIX 4 ■ Tree and Plant Inventory

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
1	1	<b>AVIARY LAWN : Clockwise from Playground gate path to Aberdeen Road and Palm Desert Garden</b>								
1	2	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
1	3	<i>Acer</i>	<i>palmatum</i>	1	Japanese maple		1			
1	4	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	1	Silver birch		1			
1	5	<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>x carnea ?</i>	1	Chestnut		1			
1	6	<i>Doryanthes</i>	<i>palmerii</i>	1	Spear lily					1
1	7	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	1	Red oak		1			
1	8	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
1	9	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
1	10	<i>Acer</i>	<i>opulus ?</i>	1	Maple ?		1			
1	11	<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	<i>indica</i>	1	Crepe myrtle		1			
1	12	<i>Lagunaria</i>	<i>patersonia</i>	1	Norfolk Island hibiscus		1			
1	13	<i>Hibiscus</i>	x	1	Hibiscus			1		
1	14	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>europaeus</i>	1	European spindle		1			
1	15	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
1	16	<i>Tilia</i>	x	1	Linden - small leaf		1			
1	17	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
1	18	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	1	Purple beech		1			
1	19	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
1	20	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	11	Chinese windmill palm	11				
1	21	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Pohutukawa		1			
1	22	<i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>totara</i>	1	Totara		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
1	23	<i>Lophostemon</i>	<i>confertus</i>	1	Queensland brush box		1			
1	24	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i> ?	1	Green ash		1			
1	25	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
1	26	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>lessonii</i> hybrid ?	1	?			1		
1	27	<i>Taxus</i>	<i>baccata</i> ?	1	European yew		1			
1	28	<i>Astelia</i>	<i>chathamica</i>	3	Astelia					
1	29	<i>Hebe</i>	?	1	Hebe					
1	30	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>crassifolius</i> hybrid	2		Horoeka			2	
1	31	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	1	Evergreen magnolia		1			
1	32	<i>Metasequoia</i>	<i>glyptostroboides</i>	3	Dawn redwood		2			
2	1	<b>AVIARY : inside and outside wire</b>								
2	2	<i>Carex</i>	<i>testacea</i>	1	Orange sedge				1	
2	3	?		1	Variegated grass				1	
2	4	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	4	Chinese windmill palm	1				
2	5	<i>Rosemarinus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	1	Rosemary				1	
2	6	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	1	Ake ake		1			
2	7	?	?	1	? Fan palm	1				
2	8	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>apiculatus</i>	1	Cranberry cotoneaster				1	
2	9	<i>Rosa</i>	x		Shrub rose			1		
3	1	<b>PALM DESERT GARDEN</b>								
3	2	<i>Arecastrum</i>	<i>romanzoffianum</i>		Queen palm	1				
3	3	<i>Griselinia</i>	<i>littoralis</i> ?		Papauma			1		
3	4	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>tenuifolium</i>		Yucca ?		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
3	5	<i>Michelia</i>	<i>figo</i>		Port wine magnolia			1		
3	6	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>eugenioides</i> ?		Tarata		1			
3	7	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>		Chinese windmill palm	1				
3	8	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>excelsior</i>		Golden ash		1			
3	9	?	?					1		
3	10	<i>Fraxinus</i>	?		? ash		1			
3	11	?	?		USA tree ?		1			
3	12	<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>		Pencil cypress		1			
3	13	<i>Prunus</i>	?		? cherry		1			
3	14	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	<i>lawsoniana</i>		Lawson cypress		1			
3	15	<i>Juniperus</i>	?		Juniper			1		
3	16	<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>cookii</i>		Cook pine		1			
3	17	<i>Yucca</i>	<i>filamentosa</i> ?		Yucca ?					1
3	18	<i>Aloe</i>	?		Aloe ?					1
3	19	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Needles					1
3	20	<i>Yucca</i>	<i>filamentosa</i> ?		Yucca ?					1
3	21	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Fine serrated					1
3	22	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Grey					1
3	23	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Tall					1
3	24	<i>Aloe</i>	?		Agave ?					1
3	25	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Mexican fan palm					1
3	26	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Needles					1
3	27	<i>Juniperus</i>	?		Juniper			1		

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
3	28	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Needles					1
3	29	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Mexican fan palm	1				
3	30	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Needles					1
3	31	<i>Aloe</i>	?		Agave ?					1
3	32	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Mexican fan palm	1				
3	33	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Needles					1
3	34	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ? Large					1
3	35	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Mexican fan palm	1				
3	36	<i>Yucca</i>	?	2	Yucca ?					2
3	37	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Mexican fan palm	1				
3	38	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ?					1
3	39	<i>Aloe</i>			Aloe ?					1
3	40	<i>Acer</i>	<i>griffithii</i>		Griffith ash		1			
3	41	<i>Opuntia</i>	?		Prickly pear cactus					1
4	1	<b>PALM DESERT GARDEN : Greig Collection inside Glasshouse</b>								
4	2	<i>Aloe</i>	?		?					1
4	3	<i>Aloe</i>	?		?					1
4	4	<i>Yucca</i>	?		?					1
4	5	<i>Yucca</i>	?		?					1
4	6	<i>Opuntia</i> ?	?		? Cactus					1
4	7	<i>Opuntia</i> ?	?		? barrell cactus					
4	8	<b>PALM DESERT GARDEN : border around outside of Glasshouse clockwise from door</b>								
4	9	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ?					1

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
4	10	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>divaricatus</i>		Woodland sunflower				1	
4	11	<i>Aloe</i>	?		? Aloe					1
4	12	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Century plant					1
4	13	<i>Aloe</i>	?		? Aloe					1
4	14	<i>Doryanthes</i>	<i>palmerii</i>	1	Spear lily					1
4	15	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Century plant					1
4	16	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Variegated century plant					1
4	17	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>glauca</i>		Waiuatua				1	
4	18	<i>Opuntia</i>	?		? Cactus					1
4	19	<i>Aloe</i>	?		? Aloe					1
4	20	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Century plant					1
4	21	?	?		? cactus					1
4	22	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>thraskii</i> ?		? Aloe					1
4	23	<i>Yucca</i>	?		Yucca ?					1
4	24	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Agave - small/ blue					1
4	25	<i>Doryanthes</i>	<i>palmerii</i>	1	Spear lily					1
4	26	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Century plant					1
4	27	<i>Aloe</i>	?		? Aloe					1
4	28	<i>Opuntia</i>	?		? Cactus					1
4	29	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?		Century plant					1
4	30	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>stricta</i> ?		Prickly pear cactus ?					1
4	31	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>humifusa</i> ?		Prickly pear cactus ?					1
4	32	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i> ?	1	Agave - very wide blue leaf					1

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
4	33	Agave	americana ?	1	Variegated century plant					1
4	34	Agave	attenuata	3	Swan's neck agave					1
4	35	Aloe	?		? Aloe					1
4	36	Opuntia	humifusa ?		Prickly pear cactus ?					1
4	37	Aloe	?		? Aloe					1
4	38	Yucca	?		Yucca ?					1
5	1	<b>NZ NATIVE BUSH LAWN : in shrub border from Lawson Cypress towards entrance to NZ Bush Garden</b>								
5	2	Araucaria	bidwillii	1	Bunya bunya		1			
5	3	Camellia	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
5	4	Magnolia	?	1	Magnolia ?		1			
5	5	Rhododendron	?	1	Rhododendron			1		
5	6	Pittosporum	tenuifolium	1	Kohuhu		1			
5	7	Rhododendron	?	1	Rhododendron			1		
5	8	Shrub ??	?	1	Shrub ??			1		
5	9	Pittosporum	tobira ?	1	Japanese pittosporum			1		
5	10	Pittosporum	eugenoides	1	Variegated tarata		1			
5	11	Griselinia	littoralis ?	1	Griselinia littoralis ?? variegata		1			
5	12	Cornus	capitata	1	Irish strawberry tree		1			
5	13	Cornus	capitata ?	1	Irish strawberry tree ?					
5	14	Pittosporum	tenuifolium	1	Kohuhu		1			
5	15	<b>NZ NATIVE BUSH LAWN : specimen trees in open lawn from Bunya Bunya towards Bog Garden</b>								
5	16	Prunus	x	1	Kanzan cherry		1			
5	17	Quercus	robur	1	Common oak		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
5	18	<i>Rhododendron</i>	?	1	Rhododendron			1		
5	19	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
5	20	<i>Camellia</i> ?	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
5	21	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	1	Chinese windmill palm	1				
5	22	<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	<i>indica</i>	1	Crepe myrtle		1			
5	23	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Pohutukawa		1			
6	1	<b>NZ NATIVE BUSH GARDEN</b>								
6	2	<i>Agathis</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Kauri		1			
6	3	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
6	4	<i>Broussonetia</i>	<i>papyrifera</i>	1	Aute (Paper mulberry)		1			
6	5	<i>Calodendrum</i>	<i>capense</i>	1	Cape chestnut		1			
6	6	<i>Carpodeus</i>	<i>serratus</i>	1	Putaputaweta		1			
6	7	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>	1	Taupata			1		
6	8	<i>Coprosma</i>	x	1	Mikimiki			1		
6	9	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>robusta</i>	1	Karamu			1		
6	10	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			
6	11	<i>Dacrycarpus</i>	<i>dacrydioides</i> ?	1	Kahikatea		1			
6	12	<i>Dacrydium</i>	<i>cupressinum</i>	1	Rimu		1			
6	13	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>	<i>dentatus</i>	1	Hinau		1			
6	14	<i>Entelea</i>	<i>arborescens</i>	1	Whau			1		
6	15	<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>crista-galli</i>	1	Coral tree		1			
6	16	<i>Hedycarya</i>	<i>arborea</i>	1	Pigeonwood		1			
6	17	<i>Hoheria</i>	<i>populnea</i>	1	Lacebark		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
6	18	<i>Knightia</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Rewarewa		1			
6	19	<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	1	Kanuka		1			
6	20	<i>Macropiper</i>	<i>excelsum</i>	1	Kawakawa			1		
6	21	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	1	Evergreen magnolia		1			
6	22	<i>Melicytus</i>	<i>ramiflorus</i>	1	Mahoe		1			
6	23	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
6	24	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>eugenoides</i>	1	Tarata		1			
6	25	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>tenuifolium</i>	1	Kohuhu		1			
6	26	<i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>totara</i>	1	Totara		1			
6	27	<i>Populus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	1	Lombardy poplar		1			
6	28	<i>Prumnopitys</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	1	Miro		1			
6	29	<i>Prumnopitys</i>	<i>taxifolia</i>	1	Matai		1			
6	30	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>crassifolium</i>	1	Horoeka		1			
6	31	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>ferox</i>	1	Horoeka		1			
6	32	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>lessonii</i>	1	Houpara			1		
6	33	<i>Pseudowintera</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	1	Mountain horopito			1		
6	34	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>	<i>sapida</i>	1	Nikau	1				
6	35	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
7	1	<b>BOG GARDEN : clockwise from Disraeli Street entrance</b>								
7	2	<i>Calodendrum</i>	<i>capense</i>		Cape chestnut		1			
7	3	<i>Platanus</i>	<i>× hispanica</i>	1	London plane		1			
7	4	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaefolia</i>		Jacaranda		1			
7	5	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>		Karaka		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
7	6	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>		Taupata			1		
7	7	<i>Macropiper</i>	<i>excelsum</i>		Kawakawa		1			
7	8	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>		Pohutukawa		1			
7	9	<i>Sophora</i>	<i>tetraptera</i>		North Island kowhai		1			
7	10	<i>Macropiper</i>	<i>excelsum</i>		Kawakawa			1		
7	11	<i>Acer</i>	<i>palmatum</i>		Weeping Japanese maple		1			
7	12	<i>Camellia</i>	?		Camellia			1		
7	13	<i>Cupressus</i> ??	?		? cypress		1			
7	14	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	?		Cryptomeria		1			
7	15	<i>Luma</i>	<i>apiculata</i>		Chilean Myrtle		1			
7	16	<i>Prunus</i>	x		? Cherry		1			
7	17	<i>Camellia</i>	?		Camellia			1		
7	18	<i>Deciduous tree</i> ??	?		Deciduous tree ??		1			
7	19	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>ilex</i>		Holm oak		1			
7	20	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>		Taupata			1		
7	21	<i>Macropiper</i>	<i>excelsum</i>		Kawakawa			1		
7	22	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>		Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
7	23	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i>	x		Indian hawthorn			1		
7	24	<i>Tilia</i>	x		Linden		1			
7	25	<i>Liriodendron</i>	<i>tulipifera</i>		Tulip tree		1			
7	26	?	?		Palm ?	1				
7	27	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i>	x		Indian hawthorn			1		
7	28	<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i> - ??		<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> - ??			1		

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
7	29	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>		Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
8	1	<b>JAPANESE GARDEN : starting at Roebuck road corner clockwise around lake to start point</b>								
8	2	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	3	?	?	1						
8	4	<i>Calocedrus</i>	<i>decurrens</i>	1	Incense cedar		1			
8	5	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	6	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	7	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	8	<i>Osmanthus</i>	<i>fragrans</i>	1	Kinmokusei			1		
8	9	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>	1	Japanese black pine		1			
8	10	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>	1	Japanese black pine		1			
8	11	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	12	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>	1	Japanese black pine		1			
8	13	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	1	Sweetgum		1			
8	14	<i>Acer</i>	<i>palmatum</i>	1	Japanese maple		1			
8	15	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	1	European beech		1			
8	16	<i>Populus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	1	Lombardy poplar		1			
8	17	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	5	Silver birch		5			
8	18	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	1	European beech		1			
8	19	<i>Cornus</i>	?	1	Dogwood ? (red)					
8	20	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	3	Silver birch		3			
8	21	<i>Acer</i>	<i>palmatum</i>	1	Japanese maple		1			
8	22	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
8	23	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>deodara</i>	1	Himalayan cedar		1			
8	24	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
8	25	<i>Cornus</i>	?	1	Dogwood			1		
8	26	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	1	Silver birch		1			
8	27	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
8	28	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	1	Chinese windmill palm	1				
8	29	<i>Erythrina</i>	?	1	Coral tree		1			
8	30	<i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>macrophyllus</i>	1	Maki		1			
8	31	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
8	32	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	1	Silver birch		1			
8	33	<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	2	Pencil cypress		2			
8	34	<i>Ophiopogon</i>	<i>planiscapus</i>		Black mondo grass				30	
8	35	<i>Camellia</i> ?	?		Azalea ?			2		
8	36	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	2	Silver birch		2			
9	1	<b>JAPANESE GARDEN - Island in lake</b>								
9	2	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
9	3	<i>Ophiopogon</i>	<i>planiscapus</i>		Black mondo grass				30	
9	4	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>thunbergii</i> ?	1	Black pine ?		1			
10	1	<b>JAPANESE GARDEN : Aberdeen Road border lake side starting at Roebuck Road end clockwise around garden to short pathway entry end</b>								
10	2	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	?	1	? Cryptomeria		1			
10	3	<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	<i>indica</i>	1	Crepe myrtle		1			
10	4	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
10	5	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
10	6	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
10	7	<i>Cardiocrinum</i>	<i>giganteum</i>	1	Himalayan lily				1	
10	8	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
10	9	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>thunbergii</i> ?	1	Black pine ?		1			
10	10	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
10	11	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
10	12	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	?	1	? Cryptomeria		1			
10	13	<i>Acer</i> ?	?	1	? Maple		1			
10	14	<i>Aesculus</i>	x	1	Flowering chestnut		1			
10	15	<i>Anemone</i>	<i>hupehensis</i>		Japanese anemone					
10	16	<i>Liriope</i>	<i>muscari</i> ?		small strap plant ?					
10	17	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
10	18	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
10	19	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
10	20	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
10	21	<i>Pinus</i>	?	1	? pine		1			
10	22	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	1	Sweetgum		1			
10	23	?	?	1				1		
10	24	<i>Pachysandra</i>	<i>terminalis</i>		Japanese spurge					
10	25	<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>macrocarpa</i>	1	Monterey cypress		1			
10	26	?	?	1						
10	27	<i>Sophora</i>	<i>tetraptera</i>	1	Kowhai		1			
10	28	?	?	3	?			3		

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
10	29	<i>Fatsia</i>	<i>japonica</i>	3	Japanese Aralia			3		
10	30	?	?	3	?			3		
10	31	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	32	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	33	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	34	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	35	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	36	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?			6		
10	37	?	?	1	?		1			
10	38	<i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>totara</i>	1	Totara		1			
10	39	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	?	1	? Cryptomeria		1			
10	40	<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>macrocarpa</i>	1	Monterey cypress		1			
10	41	<i>Pachysandra</i>	<i>terminalis</i>		Japanese spurge					
10	42	<i>Fatsia</i>	<i>japonica</i>	3	Japanese Aralia			3		
10	43	<i>Camellia</i>	?	6	Azalea ?					
10	44	?	?	1	?			1		
10	45	?	?	1	?			1		
10	46	?	?	1	?			1		
10	47	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	1	Spindle tree		1			
10	48	?	?	2	?			2		
10	49	?	?	2	?			2		
10	50	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
10	51	<i>Pieris</i>	<i>japonica</i>	1	Lily of the valley bush			1		

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
10	52	?	?	1	?					
10	53	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
11	1	<b>JAPANESE GARDEN : Aberdeen Road border : street side starting at short pathway entry end clockwise around garden to Roebuck Road end</b>								
11	2	<i>Picea</i>	?	1	? spruce		1			
11	3	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	1	Chinese windmill palm	1				
11	4	<i>Aesculus</i>	x	1	Flowering chestnut		1			
11	5	?	?	1	?			1		
11	6	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
11	7	<i>Camellia</i>	?		Azalea ?					
11	8	<i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>totara</i>	1	Totara		1			
11	9	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
11	10	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
11	11	?	?	1	?		1			
11	12	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
11	13	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Azalea ?					
11	14	<i>Abies</i>	?	1	? fir		1			
11	15	<i>Pinus</i> ?	?	1	? Pine		1			
11	16	?	?	1	?			1		
11	17	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
11	18	?	?	1	?		1			
11	19	<i>Magnolia</i>	?	1	Magnolia ?		1			
12	1	<b>ROEBUCK ROAD FRONTAGE : starting at Aberdeen road corner towards Australian Garden (park side)</b>								
12	2	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
12	3	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>	<i>sapida</i>	1	Nikau	1				
12	4	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>	<i>sapida</i>	1	Nikau	1				
12	5	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
12	6	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
12	7	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			
12	8	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
12	9	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
12	10	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
12	11	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	1	Spindle tree		1			
12	12	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
12	13	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
12	14	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			
12	15	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia			1		
12	16	<i>Fuschia</i>	?	1	Fuschia			1		
12	17	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
12	18	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>	1	Taupata			1		
12	19	?	?	1	?			1		
12	20	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
12	21	<i>Pittosporum?</i>		1	?		1			
12	22	<i>Hedycarya</i>	<i>arborea</i>	1	Pigeonwood		1			
12	23	<i>Macropiper</i>	<i>excelsum</i>	1	Kawakawa			1		
12	24	<i>Lophomyrtus</i>	<i>obcordata</i>	1	Rohutu		1			
12	25	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
12	26	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	1	Spindle tree		1			
12	27	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
12	28	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
12	29	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	<i>arboreus</i>	1	Puahou		1			
12	30	<i>Pittosporum?</i>		1	?		1			
12	31	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
12	32	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>	1	Chinese windmill palm	1				
12	33	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	1	Bottlebrush			1		
12	34	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	?	1	?		1			
12	35	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	1	Bottlebrush			1		
12	36	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	1	Bottlebrush			1		
12	37	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>aculeiformis</i>	1	? wattle			1		
13	1	<b>ROEBUCK ROAD FRONTAGE : starring at Aberdeen Road corner towards Taruheru River Bridge (road side)</b>								
13	2	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	1	Scarlet gum		1			
13	3	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
13	4	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
13	5	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>	1	Taupata			1		
13	6	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			
13	7	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>	<i>sapida</i>	1	Nikau	1				
13	8	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
13	9	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	1	Scarlet gum		1			
13	10	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
13	11	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	1	Scarlet gum		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
13	12	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	?	1	? gum		1			
13	13	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
13	14	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	?	1	? gum		1			
13	15	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	1	Scarlet gum		1			
13	16	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
13	17	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>repens</i>	1	Taupata			1		
13	18	<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	1	Kanuka		1			
13	19	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
13	20	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	1	Scarlet gum		1			
13	21	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
13	22	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
13	23	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
13	24	<i>Melaleuca</i>	?	1	?		1			
13	25	<i>Alectryon</i>	<i>excelsus</i>	1	Titoki		1			
13	26	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>dealbata</i>	1	Silver wattle		1			
13	27	<i>Myrsine</i>	<i>australis</i>	1	Matipo		1			
13	28	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	<i>laevigatus</i>	1	Karaka		1			
13	29	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>mannifera</i>	1	Manna gum		1			
13	30	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	?	1	? gum		1			
13	31	<i>Melaleuca</i>	?	1	?		1			
13	32	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>mannifera</i>	1	Manna gum		1			
13	33	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>nicholii</i> ?	1	Narrow-leaved peppermint		1			
13	34	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>lehmannii</i>	1	Bushy yate		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
13	35	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>nicholii</i> ?	1	Narrow-leaved peppermint		1			
13	36	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	?	1	? gum		1			
13	37	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>baileyana</i>	1	Cootamundra wattle		1			
13	38	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mearnsii</i>	1	Black wattle		1			
13	39	<i>Acacia</i>	?	1	? wattle		1			
14	1	<b>LAWN : shaded lawn next to Australian Garden</b>								
14	2	<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	1	Norfolk Island pine		1			
14	3	<i>Magnolia</i>	?	1	? magnolia		1			
14	4	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	1	Sweetgum		1			
15	1	<b>AUSTRALIAN GARDEN : Roebuck Road bank from entry steps to bridge</b>								
15	2	<i>Malus</i>			Apple tree		1			
15	3	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>laetum</i>		Ngaio		1			
15	4	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>		Canary Island date palm	1				
15	5	<i>Salix</i>	x		Pussy willow		1			
15	6	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>discolor</i>		Lacebark		1			
15	7	<i>Prunus</i>	x		Plum		1			
15	8	<i>Eriobotrya</i>	<i>japonica</i>		Loquat		1			
16	1	<b>AUSTRALIAN GARDEN</b>								
16	2	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>iteaphylla</i>		Willow-leaf wattle			1		
16	3	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>longifolium</i>		Sydney golden wattle		1			
16	4	<i>Agathis</i>	<i>robusta</i>		Queensland kauri		1			
16	5	<i>Archontophoenix</i>	<i>cunninghamiana</i>		Bangalow palm		1			
16	6	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>menziesii</i>		Firewood banksia			1		

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
16	7	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>coccinea</i>		Scarlet banksia			1		
16	8	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>spinulosa</i>		Hairpin banksia			1		
16	9	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>spinulosa</i>		Hill banksia			1		
16	10	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>grandis</i>		Bull banksia			1		
16	11	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>		Coast banksia		1			
16	12	<i>Boronia</i>	<i>polygalifolia</i>		Milkwort boronia				1	
16	13	<i>Boronia</i>	<i>serrulata</i>		Native rose				1	
16	14	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>flavo-virens</i>		Green bottlebrush			1		
16	15	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>pachyphyllus</i>		Wallum bottlebrush			1		
16	16	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>paludosus</i>		Alpine bottlebrush			1		
16	17	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>pallidus</i>		Lemon bottlebrush			1		
16	18	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>glaucus</i>		Swamp bottlebrush			1		
16	19	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>salignus</i>		Willow bottlebrush			1		
16	20	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>pinifolius</i>		Green bottlebrush			1		
16	21	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>sieberi</i>		River bottlebrush			1		
16	22	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>viminalis</i>		Weeping bottlebrush			1		
16	23	<i>Calocephalus</i>	<i>multiflorus</i>		Yellow-top			1		
16	24	<i>Castanospermum</i>	<i>australe</i>		Moreton Bay chestnut		1			
16	25	<i>Ceratopetalum</i>	<i>gummiferum</i>		NSW Christmas bush		1			
16	26	<i>Chamelaucium</i>	<i>uncinatum</i>		Geraldton wax flower				1	
16	27	<i>Cryptandra</i>	<i>scortechinii</i>		Corroboree bush				1	
16	28	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i>		Purple hopbush			1		
16	29	<i>Doryanthes</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Gynea lily				1	

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
16	30	<i>Doryanthes</i>	<i>palmeri</i>	1	Spear lily				1	
16	31	<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i>		Pink heath				1	
16	32	<i>Eriostemon</i>	<i>myoporoides</i>		Long leaf waxflower				1	
16	33	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>lansdowneana</i>		Red-flowered mallee box		1			
16	34	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>forrestiana</i>		Fuschia gum		1			
16	35	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylon</i>		Yellow gum		1			
16	36	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>lehmanni</i>		Bushy yate		1			
16	37	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>gunnii</i>		Cider gum		1			
16	38	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>nicholii</i>		Narrow-leaved black peppermint gum		1			
16	39	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>juniperina</i>		Grevillea			1		
16	40	<i>Grevillea</i>	x		Grevillea			1		
16	41	<i>Grevillea</i>	x		Grevillea			1		
16	42	<i>Grevillea</i>	x		Grevillea			1		
16	43	<i>Grevillea</i>	x		Grevillea			1		
16	44	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>		Purple coral pea				1	
16	45	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>australis</i>		Austral indigo			1		
16	46	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>petersonii</i>		Lemon scented tea tree		1			
16	47	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>nitidum</i>		Copper coloured tea tree		1			
16	48	<i>Leptospermum</i>	?		Tea tree		1			
16	49	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	1	Sweetgum		1			
16	50	<i>Lophostemon</i>	<i>confertus</i>		Queensland brush box		1			
16	51	<i>Macadamia</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>		Macadamia		1			
16	52	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>alternifolia</i>		Narrow-leaved paperbark		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
16	53	<i>Melia</i>	<i>azedarach</i>		White cedar		1			
16	54	<i>Micromyrtus</i>	<i>ciliata</i>		Fringed heath myrtle				1	
16	55	<i>Philotheca</i>	<i>myoporoides</i>		Wax flower				1	
16	56	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>cuneata</i>		Alpine mint bush			1		
16	57	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>		Roundleaf mint bush			1		
16	58	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>nabioc</i> ?		Mint bush			1		
16	59	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>nivea</i>		Mint bush			1		
16	60	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>poorinda</i>		Mint bush			1		
16	61	<i>Scleranthus</i>	<i>biflorus</i>		Canberra grass				1	
16	62	<i>Swainsona</i>	<i>novae-zelandiae</i>		Perennial pea				1	
16	63	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>australe</i>		Brush cherry		1			
16	64	<i>Telopea</i>	<i>oreades</i>		Gippsland waratah			1		
16	65	<i>Telopea</i>	<i>speciosissima</i>		NSW waratah			1		
16	66	<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>calycina</i>		Grampians heath myrtle				1	
16	67	<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>calycina</i> ?		Grampians heath myrtle				1	
16	68	<i>Tristaniopsis</i>	<i>laurina</i>		Water gum		1			
16	69	<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>		Coastal rosemary			1		
16	70	<i>Westringia</i>	x		Coastal rosemary			1		
17	1	<b>RIVER LAWS : lawn on river side of road – Australian Garden to Perennial Garden</b>								
17	2	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	2	Bald cypress		2			
17	3	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	1	Sweetgum		1			
17	4	<i>Olea</i>	<i>europaea</i>	2	Olive		2			
17	5	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	3	Canary Island date palm	3				

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
17	6	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>	<i>sapida</i>		Nikau ?	1				
17	7	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>	3	Mexican fan palm	3				
17	8	<i>Washingtonia</i>	<i>robusta</i>	2	Mexican fan palm	2				
17	9	<i>Cycas</i>	?	1	Cycad ?	1				
17	10	<i>Cycas</i>	?	1	Cycad ?	1				
17	11	<i>Cycas</i>	?	1	Cycad ?	1				
17	12	<i>Cycas</i>	?	1	Cycad ?	1				
17	13	<i>Cycas</i>	?	1	Cycad ?	1				
17	14	<i>Butia</i>	<i>capitata</i>	3	Jelly palm	3				
17	15	<i>Dracaena</i>	<i>draco</i>	2	Dragon tree	2				
17	16	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
17	17	<i>Aloe</i>		1						1
17	18	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Variegated pohutukawa		1			
17	19	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	?		?					
17	20	<i>Taxus</i>			? yew		1			
17	21	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	?		?					
18	1	<b>TREE LAWN : centre lawn, clockwise from Australian Garden</b>								
18	2	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	1	European beech		1			
18	3	<i>Brachychyton</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	1	Bottle tree		1			
18	4	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	1	Swamp cypress		1			
18	5	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>palustris</i>	1	Pin oak		1			
18	6	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	7	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	1	Atlantic cedar - Blue		1			

GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST										
Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
18	8	<i>Lagunaria</i>	<i>patersonia</i>	1	Norfolk Island hibiscus		1			
18	9	<i>Laburnum</i> ?	?	1						
18	10	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	1	Evergreen magnolia		1			
18	11	<i>Liriodendron</i>	<i>tulipifera</i>	1	Tulip tree		1			
18	12	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	1	Atlantic cedar		1			
18	13			1			1			
18	14	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	1	Atlantic cedar - Blue		1			
18	15	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	16	<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>biloba</i>	1	Maidenhair tree		1			
18	17	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	18	<i>Lophostemon</i>	<i>confertus</i>	1	Queensland brush box		1			
18	19	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	1	Canary Island date palm	1				
18	20	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	21			1			1			
18	22	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	23	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	24	<i>Metasequoia</i>	<i>glyptostroboides</i>	1	Dawn redwood		1			
18	25	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	Cherry ?		1			
18	26	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	1	Evergreen magnolia		1			
18	27	<i>Acmena</i>	<i>smithii</i>	1	Lilly pilly		1			
18	28	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>lucens</i>	1	Puriri		1			
18	29	<i>Tilia</i>	x	1	Linden		1			
18	30	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	1	Pohutukawa		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
18	31	<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosaeifolia</i>	1	Jacaranda		1			
18	32	<i>Podocarpus</i> ?	<i>totara</i> ?	1	Totara		1			
18	33	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	34	<i>Camellia</i>	?	1	Camellia ?			1		
18	35	<i>Platanus</i>	× <i>hispanica</i>	1	London plane		1			
18	36	<i>Platanus</i>	× <i>hispanica</i>	1	London plane		1			
18	37	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>palustris / rubra</i>	1	Pin / red oak		1			
18	38	<i>Melia</i>	<i>azedarach</i>	1	White cedar		1			
18	39	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	1	Silver birch		1			
18	40	<i>Ilex</i>	?	1	Holly		1			
18	41	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	?	1			1			
18	42	<i>Podocarpus</i> ?	<i>totara</i> ?	1	Totara		1			
18	43	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	Cherry - Takasago		1			
18	44	<i>Prunus</i>	(x <i>sieboldii</i> )	1	Cherry - Takasago		1			
19	1	<b>PLAYGROUND LAWN : clockwise from Carnarvon Street Playground gate around to Perennial Garden and back along river side</b>								
19	2	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	5	Canary Island date palm	1				
19	3	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>deodara</i>		Deodar cedar		1			
19	4	<i>Camellia</i>	?		Camellia			1		
19	5	<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>carpinifolia</i>		Silver elm		1			
19	6	<i>Mandevilla</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>		Chilean jasmine				1	
19	7	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>populneus</i>		Kurrajong		1			
19	8	<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>		Pohutukawa		1			
19	9	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>		Sweetgum		1			

**GISBORNE BOTANICAL GARDENS PLANT LIST**

Zone	Order	Botanical Name		Qty	Common Name	Palm	Tree	Shrub	G/C/O	Succulent
		Genus	Species							
19	10	<i>Prunus</i>	x		? cherry		1			
19	11	<i>Viburnum</i>	?		?			1		
19	12	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>laurocerasus</i>		Cherry laurel		1			
19	13	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>		Canary Island date palm	1				
19	14	<i>Cercis</i>	<i>siliquastrum</i>		Judas tree		1			
19	15	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>citrinus</i>		Scarlet bottlebrush			1		
19	16	<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>australis</i>		Ti kouka / NZ cabbage tree	1				
19	17	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>		Chinese windmill palm	1				
19	18	?	Small tree ??		Small tree ??		1			
19	19	<i>Musa</i>	?		Musa ? - Banana				1	
19	20	<i>Sophora</i>	<i>microphylla</i>		South Island Kowhai					
19	21	<i>Tamarix</i>	<i>pentandra</i>		Tamarisk		1			
19	22	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>		Canary Island date palm	1				
19	23	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
19	24	<i>Rosa</i>	x		Rose					
19	25	<i>Trachycarpus</i>	<i>fortunei</i>		Chinese windmill palm	1				
19	26	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
19	27	<i>Prunus</i>	x	1	? cherry		1			
19	28	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	2	Canary Island date palm	2				
				433		71	284	166	84	55

## **APPENDIX 5 ■ Concept Plan**