



**Rangitikei**  
UNSPOILT...

2016

# Marton Park Management Plan: Part 2



Adopted: 3 November 2016

# Part Two: Legislative and Policy Framework specific to Marton Park

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## **Introduction and background**

### **Introduction**

This is a management plan for Marton Park, a vibrant and popular park located near the centre of Marton that forms an integral part of the town's heritage landscape. Comprising of mature trees, sports fields, gardens, a pavilion and numerous memorials, Marton Park provides for both formal and casual recreational opportunities, and commemorative purposes. Marton Park is listed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a historic area, meaning it is an inter-related group of historic places that form a significant part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

### **Location of Marton Park**

Marton Park is located off Follett Street, to the west of the Marton town centre. However, it can also be accessed from Oxford and Maunder Streets and through a walkway to Broadway. Marton Park is surrounded by a mixture of commercial and residential areas.

### **Topography**

The rugby fields are located on the south of the Park, accessed directly from Follett Street. The rugby fields are flat and the surface of the fields is in fair condition. The site has a rise to the north-west of the park which contains gardens, mature trees, seating, paths and numerous memorials. The pavilion is located in the centre of the Park overlooking the main rugby field.

### **Purpose**

The Marton Park Management Plan provides a policy framework for the future development of Marton Park.

### **Tangata Whenua**

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are also relevant to reserve management and development. The Council will undertake consultation with local iwi and hapu in accordance with its Memorandum of Understanding Tutohinga with its iwi liaison komiti, Te Roopu Ahi Kaa.

## Recreational Amenities

Marton Park contains the following recreational amenities:

- Playing fields
- Pavilion
- Rugby Clubrooms
- Small maintenance shed
- Gardens
- Memorials
- Seating

## Legal Framework

Marton Park is located within Rangitikei District and overall management and administration of the park is the responsibility of Council. The Park is not classified as Recreation Reserve, but conforms to the requirements of a recreation and historic reserve management plan<sup>1</sup>. Table 1 provides the legal description of the parcels of land that comprise Marton Park.

Table 1. *Legal Description of Marton Park*

Land title reference	Area	Description
CFR WN63/124	1.9273 hectares	Part Section 17 Rangitikei Agricultural Reserve and Lot 4 DP 15619.
CFR WN63/124	1.9273 hectares	Part Section 17 Rangitikei Agricultural Reserve.

## The District Plan

Marton Park is zoned residential and is also listed as a heritage area (H54). The whole park is covered by the heritage listing, including the layout of the grounds, paths, plants, fences and plating arrangements. The listing does not include the rugby clubrooms or the shed on the western boundary of the Park. The heritage listing means that repair and maintenance of the existing assets of Marton Park can be completed as required, however any future alterations require resource consent. The resource consent process will ensure the proposed alterations are not likely to have a negative impact, and will contribute positively to the heritage features of Marton Park. Consultation with Heritage New Zealand may be an important part of this process.

There are also a number of notable trees, specifically English Oak protected under the District Plan. The notable tree listing means that removal of the trees requires resource consent,

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<sup>1</sup> Council has previously agreed that it will prepare Management Plans for all its recreational parks and reserves within the framework prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977 (10/RDC/085 Adoption of Recreational Parks and Reserves Management Plan Part 1)

unless there is a danger to human life, or the health of the tree has declined to a state where there is no reasonable remedy to restore tree health'.

The playing fields at the southern end of Marton Park are affected by a flooding hazard. The flooding hazard will have no impact on future development, unless buildings are proposed to be constructed.

## **Bylaws**

Control of Dogs Bylaw: Under the bylaw dogs must be on a lead at all times in the Park. Dogs must stay off the playing fields at all times.

Liquor Control Bylaw: Marton Park is a liquor controlled area in the Council's Liquor Control Bylaw. In a liquor controlled areas nobody is allowed to consume, bring or possess liquor unless in a licensed premises.

## **Existing Leases/ Licences**

There is current a leases over the land on the south-east corner of Marton Park for the Marton Rugby Clubrooms and a licence to occupy for Follett Street Kindergarten.

## **History of the Park**

A full history of Marton Park is provided in the heritage registration report ([Appendix 1](#)). This section provides a summary of this information

### Park Establishment

Marton Park was established in response to residents' desire to establish a public park. A group of residents formed The Marton Park Company following a public meeting in 1893, with capital of £700.

The Marton Park Company purchased 'Shannon's Paddock', a 3.801 hectare portion of land that had been surveyed for subdivision in 1887. The Company purchased the land to convert it to a public park, which was then planned to be sold to the Marton Borough Council within seven years. The Company needed to borrow an additional £200 to finance the works.

The Marton Park Company provided the park free of charge to local societies for sports days, while other users and events were charged, with profits used for the upkeep of the grounds. The Company also reduced costs by requesting that rates were no longer charged on the land.

The Marton Park Company sold Marton Park to the Marton Borough Council for £700 in 1895, with the land formally transferred on 4 May 1896. The Council funded further improvements to the Park, including the completion of a pavilion, donated by R.E Beckett, and a band rotunda. The pavilion was initially constructed in the 1880s, however, was replaced with the current grandstand in 1930. The band rotunda was used regularly over many years, but was removed during World War II.

Initially Council was criticised for the management of Marton Park. The Council had planned on running the park at a profit, however, between 1900 and 1907 the park ran at a loss of £557. In response to criticism Council undertook extensive permanent works, including the construction of the post and rail fences.

### Sport and Recreation

Marton Park has always provided for both sporting and recreational uses. It was the main sporting ground until 1940 when Centennial Park was formed. Rugby games have been held at the Park since the 1890s, while cricket, athletics, hockey, cycling, tennis, marching, show jumping and quoits have also been Marton Park users. In 1971 the national cycling championships were held at the Park. A wide range of recreational activities have also occurred at Marton Park including; carnivals, parades, A&P shows and community celebrations.

### Commemoration

Marton Park has a long history of public commemoration. The first memorial was a tree planted by Mayoress S.J. Humphrey in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's jubilee. The next memorial was a tree planted by Mayoress J.J. McDonald. This memorial commemorated the coronation of King Edward VII on 9 August 1902. Following the end of the South African War, a memorial was erected to commemorate trooper George Hyde, who lost his life in the war. The memorial is also used as the commemoration of King Edward VII's coronation, who was crowned only three months after the war ended and to note the end of the South African War. The memorial is a concrete plinth and iron stand, inscribed on three sides.

A second war memorial, entitled 'The Glorious Dead' was erected following World War I and was unveiled on 25 April 1922. The memorial is a tribute to the soldiers from throughout the District that served in World War 1. The names of the 86 men who fought and were killed in the war are listed on the memorial, which also contains an inscription, which notes it was '*Erected by the people of the Marton District in grateful memory of the men who fell in the Great War*'.

The tradition of Mayoress' planting commemorative trees continued. In 1929, Mayoress, F. Purnell planted a tree and placed a plaque under the tree to commemorate Marton's fiftieth jubilee celebrations. Mayoress A. Meads planted a further tree to celebrate the seventy fifth jubilee in 1954. In 1990 the women's section of the RSA planted a tree to memorialise the ANZAC troops that landed in Gallipoli on 25 April 1915.

### Beautification

During the early years of its establishment the Marton Scenery Preservation and Beautifying Society played a large role on improving the appearance of Marton Park. The Society contributed to planting and maintenance of the Park. In 1913 The Rangitikei Advocate reported that the Marton Borough Council has given control over Marton Park to the Society. However, by 1921 the Society had folded and management had reverted back to the Council.

Tree planted continued into the 1920s, particularly native trees that were donated from Councils from other parts of New Zealand and Duncan and Davies, a nursery in New Plymouth.

A range of further developments occurred at Marton Park throughout the years, a children's playground was constructed in 1931 (now demolished), lighting was installed in 1927 for evening sports, and a picnic area with toadstools was established in 1963. The Rugby Clubrooms were constructed in 1971, following permission sought from the Council from the Marton Old Boys Rugby Football Club.

The management of Marton Park has been subject to significant criticism over the years. These controversial decisions include the construction of the rugby clubrooms, the removal of a hedge that bordered Follett Street, and the removal of the post and rail fences inside of the ground. A petition with 800 signatures was raised which delayed the removal of the hedge. However, when finally removed, debate surrounded what type of fence should be constructed as a replacement. The post and rail fences inside the ground remain today.

### Current Users

Marton Park is still well used today by a range of groups including:

- *Sporting activities*, both formal and informal – rugby, boot camps, Samoan community (volleyball, rugby), Tai Chi, exercise, school sporting events, marching.
- *Public events* – RSA ANZAC Commemorations, Christmas Parade, Jaycees lolly scramble, carol singing, Market Day, Car Club Rally/Targa Rally, Harvest Festival.
- *Recreation* – public enjoyment, dog walkers, family groups, wedding photos, tangata whenua, Samoan Community, youth meeting space, picnics, lunches.
- *Connections* – Edale residents, Marton residents, Motor Caravan Association.

## **Consultation**

During the development of the Marton Park Management Plan a range of consultation was undertaken. Expressions of interest were open for two months for residents to submit their ideas. A workshop was then held with the community to examine community interests for Marton Park further. Following this process the Marton Park Management Plan was drafted and released for public consultation for a further two months and a further workshop held with the community. Council considered the submissions received and adopted the Plan.

## **Current Values**

A workshop held on 29 June 2016 asked participants to identify that they valued about Marton Park and wanted to keep the same. The responses have been categorised and are discussed below.

### Horticultural qualities

Strong support was shown for the existing trees and gardens. More generally the community identified the open space nature of Marton Park as important, as well as the tranquillity that the green spaces provide.

### Sporting and recreation qualities

The use of the park for organised sports, particularly rugby featured as a key activity the community members wanted to remain the same, as well as ensuring Marton Park remains available for other recreational users and events. Marton Park is also important for many events including the Harvest Festival, Market Day and the Christmas Parade. The current mix of uses was considered to be complementary. Marton Park was identified as an important community hub.

### Historic connection

The historic elements of Marton Park were identified as important, including the pavilion, cenotaph, memorials and overall historic values.

### Facilities

The easy access for Marton Park from a range of entrance points was identified as a key feature which enable a range of uses. The walkways and paths are complementary to these access points in ensuring the connections between the Park, the community and the town centre.

## **Future Development**

The feedback received about future development of Marton Park fits into three categories discussed below, maintenance, projects, and events.

### Maintenance

Minor maintenance of Marton Park was identified as important including improving the Oxford Street entrance, painting of fences, refurbishment of the memorial plaques, maintenance of gardens and existing furniture, planting of native trees, maintenance of pathways and maintenance of the field.

### Improvements/Projects

There were a wide range of improvements/projects suggested outlined below.

- *Public toilets* – the most common request was for public toilets. There are currently no public toilets at Marton Park. Given the high use of the Park, the lack of toilets has been raised as an issue that is highly problematic, particularly for the local businesses in the surrounding area who have been negatively affected.



- *Pavilion redevelopment* - a further major project is the development of the pavilion. There were a number of suggestions raised for the incorporation of a stage and other amendments to seating.
- *Seating* – a number of community members suggested increased seating would be beneficial for both the picnic area to the north of Marton Park, as well as, around the rugby fields.
- *Recreational facilities* – drinking fountain, walking track around the outside of the Park, fitness circuit, BBQ area, dog exercise area, wifi, Tui Trail, petanque, playground,
- *Lighting* – security, along the paths, to highlight commemorative trees.
- *Signage* – on trees, events, regulatory information, historic.
- *Art* – artistic entrances, sculptures.

### Events

A range of events currently occur at Marton Park. Some community members were keen to see the number of events increased, specifically for outdoor movies, outdoor art competitions and an increased number of ANZAC related events.

## **Strategic Context**

The strategic context for the development of the Marton Park Management Plan is set out in both the Recreational Parks and Management Plan: Part One and the Historic Reserves Management Plan: Part One. While Marton Park is not technically a recreational or historic reserve, Council decided reserve management plans should be created for all Council-owned parks. Given the use of Marton Park for recreational purposes and the heritage listing, it is useful to consider both the Recreational and Historic Reserves Management Plans.

The objectives for recreational parks are:

- 1 To promote and encourage the use of Council's recreational parks and reserves for a range of recreational activities.
- 2 To identify and protect the unique characteristics of each of Council's recreational parks and reserve and to enhance the recreational amenities.

The objectives for historic reserves are:

- 1 To promote and encourage the use of Council's historic reserves for a range of activities that do not conflict with the reserves' main purpose as defined in the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2 To identify and protect the unique characteristics of each of Council's historic reserves and to enhance the historic heritage amenities, sites, structures, places and areas where appropriate.

The Marton Park Management Plan is consistent with these objectives.

## Specific Objectives for Marton Park

To supplement the objectives from the Recreational Parks and Historic Reserves Management Plans, a number of objectives specific to Marton Park have been developed to guide future management.

Protect and enhance the heritage and open space characteristics of Marton Park including the relationship between these characteristics and the Marton Heritage Precinct.

### *Explanation*

*The community values the heritage and open space characteristics of Marton Park, including the memorials, the ability to see from one side of the park to the other, as well as the wide range of trees and gardens. Any future developments within Marton Park should consider how they interact, complement or detract from these features.*

Protect and enhance Marton Park as a space that enhances community connections through a number of entrances and pathways.

### *Explanation*

*Marton Park has numerous entrances, from Follett Street, Oxford Street, Maunder Street and Broadway. These access points and the paths that connect them are important for providing links for residents and visitors to the park, but also to the Marton town centre, particularly for Edale residents and visitors using the Motor Caravan Association site on Oxford Street.*

Continue to enable Marton Park to be used for a complementary mix of events, sports and recreation opportunities.

### *Explanation*

*Marton Park is currently well used for a wide range of activities that are complementary; rugby, boot camps, informal recreation by the Samoan community, youth, events and passive recreation. All of these uses are complementary because they occur at different times or use different facilities. Additional uses at Marton Park need to be complementary to the existing us*

## Action Plan for Marton Park Management Plan

Document and Policy	Action to implement	By Whom	Cost
<b>Recreation Part One: Policy 1</b> <b>Historic Part One: Policy 1</b> To encourage community participation in the planning, development, management and maintenance of Council parks and reserves.	Establish and facilitate a Marton Park Group to progressively develop Marton Park in accordance with the objectives for Marton Park and the site plan.	Council – Community and Regulatory Services Group  Community	Staff time
	<b>Recreation Part One: Policy 2</b> <b>Historic Part One: Policy 2</b> To maintain and develop recreational facilities at Council parks and reserves in close consultation with the local community to enhance the recreational and heritage values and opportunities.	Support community-led maintenance, projects and events that are consistent with the objectives for Marton Park and undertake Council-funded projects as budgets permit.	Council - Community and Regulatory Services Group  Community
Investigate the renaming of Marton Park to 'Marton Memorial Park'.		Council – Community and Regulatory Services Group	Staff time
Wooden playground, BBQ Area, seating in the garden area		Community-led project teams.  Support from the Community and Regulatory Services Group	TBC
Toilets, drinking fountain			Staff time
Fernery			
Sculptures, art, cultural pou			
Lighting of paths, trees and plants			
Maunder and Oxford Street upgrades			
Tui Trail			
Fitness circuit/stations			

	Paint white fence		
	Volleyball		
	ANZAC memorial walkway		
	Seating for rugby fields		
	Information boards		
<b>Recreation Part One: Policy 3</b> <b>Historic Part One: Policy 3</b> To encourage maximum use of Council parks and historic reserves by a range of different groups.	Enable a range of users to access Marton Park, provided they are complementary to existing uses and with the objectives for Marton Park.	Council - Community and Regulatory Services Group	Staff time
<b>Recreation Part One: Policy 4</b> <b>Historic Part One: Policy 4</b> To ensure as far as practical, the safety of users at Council's recreational parks and reserves.	Carry out a health and safety assessment when planning new projects.	Council - Community and Regulatory Services Group	Staff time
	Consider Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles when planning new projects.	Community Council - Community and Regulatory Services Group Community Police	Staff time
<b>Historic Part One: Policy 5</b> To preserve the reserves' unique physical, historic, traditional and cultural values whilst providing for managed public access, amenity value, education and recreation.	Avoid adverse impacts on the historic features and character of Marton Park when developing projects.  Co-ordinate projects to ensure they do not adversely affect the historic features and character of Marton Park.  Consider the ICMOS <sup>2</sup> New Zealand Charter when undertaking alterations to Marton Park.	Council - Community and Regulatory Services Group  Community	Nil

<sup>2</sup> International Council on Monuments and Sites

# Site plan for Marton Park



## **Appendix 1 – Marton Park Heritage Registration Report**



**NEW ZEALAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST  
CENTRAL REGION  
RUAPEHU/ RANGITIKEI PILOT PROJECT 2003-2005  
REGISTRATION REPORT**



**NAME OF AREA**

**Historic Name:** Marlon Park

**Other names:** Shannon's Paddock



**LOCATION**

**Street and Number or location:** Follett Street

**City / Town:** Marlon

**Region:** Rangitikei

**EXTENT OF AREA (attach plan or sketch map of area)**

The registration includes part of the land in Certificates of Title WN 63/124 and WN63/125 as shown on the Extent of Registration Map in Appendix 4; the items identified in Appendix 5; the layout of the grounds, including the paths and fences, the sports-fields, and the planting arrangements. Registration does not include the Rugby Clubrooms in the southeast corner, the shed on the western boundary of the Park, or the caretakers / toilet blocks / barbeque and caravan area located beyond the northern boundary.

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION/S**

**Certificates of Title:** WN 63/124, Wellington Registry  
WN 63/125, Wellington Registry

**Legal Description:** Pt Sec 17 Rangitikei Agricultural Reserve (1.9171 hectares)  
Pt Sec 17 Rangitikei Agricultural Reserve (1.8930 hectares)

**Other Information:** B/185, Wellington Registry

**OWNERSHIP / INTERESTED PARTIES**

**Owner(s):** Rangitikei District Council  
**Territorial Local Authority:** Rangitikei District Council

## SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT (see Appendix 1 for details)

**Registration:** Historic Area

**Significance or value (section 23(1)):** historical, aesthetic, cultural, architectural, and social

For its collective, commemorative value to the people of Marton, its strong historical connections, and its on-going value as a public utility Marton Park is a place of great heritage significance.

Marton Park has strong local, *historical* significance for its lengthy association with the town and the former Marton Borough Council, the people of Marton, and the many individuals and institutions that have used the ground. Since its establishment by community-minded individuals in 1893, it has been the scene of a large number of sporting and cultural events. The ground has long-standing commemorative associations, which is physically demonstrated by the memorials located within the grounds. The Park has been used continuously for rugby matches since its establishment, and dozens of other sports have used it over its history.

Marton Park is a place of considerable *aesthetic* value, having a combination of open space, trees, paths, and built structures that enhance the beauty of the town. The individual structures in the park, particularly the memorials and pavilion, have a particular aesthetic value, as do the various post and rail fences, which also make a key contribution to the character of the park. It is the home of a fine collection of native trees, which testify to the foresight of those who planned this park and its improvements.

As the principal open space in Marton, the park is a place of great *cultural* and *social* significance to the town and its people. The park has been used by generations of Martonians and is highly regarded for its commemorative importance. The town has memorialised its past and important events, such as wars, in this public space through the use of trees, plaques and built structures.

The Park is the focus for the town's physical commemorations of events the townspeople considered important. Strong links to England and the Crown are demonstrated through the memorials located within the Park. Of the seven memorials erected there, three are associated with British Royalty. They include a memorial tree planted in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's jubilee, and an elegant stone structure and memorial tree that commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII. The impact of war on the small community is also demonstrated. The Park's most dominant memorial is the World War I Memorial that commemorates 86 local men killed in action. A small but elegant memorial commemorates a trooper from Marton who was killed in action during the South African War. The Park also demonstrates the strength of the



town's own sense of history. Each of the town's important dates, such as its 50<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> Jubilees have been marked in the Park through commemorative trees and the Jubilee Pavilion. The Park is also of interest on a cultural level as the town's key venue for sporting and other recreational events. The Park's combination of open space, trees, paths, and built structures add to its aesthetic and architectural value, and enhance the beauty of the town.

The park contains structures of modest architectural value, in particular the 1930 memorial pavilion, which is a small, elegant structure, with an attractive splayed roof.

## FORMER AND CURRENT USE (S)

**Former:** Farm [Agriculture and Horticulture]

**Current:** Public; Park; Recreation Area/Picnic Ground; Sports grounds/green/pitch [Civic Facilities and Recreation]

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (focus on what features make the area an inter-related whole, and describe how individual significant features / associated structures fit into it)

### Description:

Marlon Park is located near the centre of town on a rectangular site that is 3.8101 hectares in size. It is bounded to the south by Follett Street; to the east by houses and buildings (off Broadway); to the west by houses; and to the north by the end of Maunder and Oxford Streets, the caretaker's house, toilet block, St Stephen's Church and Hall and more houses. It is composed of two sports grounds together with a landscaped garden, lawns, trees, a pavilion, memorials, paths and fences. The two grounds are located along the southern boundary that runs north/south, and east/west. In the south/east corner are rugby clubrooms.

There are two war memorials in the Park. A World War I memorial is located just north of western field on the southern side of the garden. Entitled 'The Glorious Dead', it was unveiled on ANZAC Day (25 April) 1922, as a tribute to the 350 soldiers from the Marlon area who served in that war. The memorial bears the names of 86 men who died in action. The memorial is an obelisk of marble and concrete. The plain and simple structure was chosen to '...suggest to the onlooker the qualities of strength, simplicity and repose'.<sup>1</sup> A memorial to the South African War and the coronation of King Edward is located on the concrete path in the middle of the park.

The pavilion located on the eastern edge of the garden was built in 1929 to mark the fiftieth jubilee celebrations of the town. It is therefore known as the 'Jubilee Pavilion'. Constructed from concrete, it is painted green and white to match the South African War Memorial.

Around the park there are five commemorative trees. The trees were planted by women and are marked with brass or marble plaques set in concrete. Mrs S.J. Humphrey, wife of the mayor,

<sup>1</sup> *The Rangitikei Advocate*, 26 April 1922

planted one of these trees to mark the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. Mrs F. Purnell, the Mayoress, planted a tree to mark the fiftieth jubilee of Marton in 1929. The 75th jubilee celebrations of Marton were commemorated in a tree planted by Mayoress Mrs A Meads, on 12 September 1954. Mayoress J. J. McDonald also planted a tree in 1902 to commemorate the crowing of King Edward VII. The most recent commemorative tree was planted in 1990 by the women's section of the Returned Services Association. It commemorates the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 and the Sesqui Celebrations.

The park contains a number of other groves of trees, various plantings, paths, lawns and fences of timber and corrugated iron. The boundary fences are augmented in some cases with rows of trees or hedges. There are entrance gates on Follett Street and entrance posts on the path leading from Oxford Street. The latter also has the remains of a concrete wall that formed an entrance.

#### AREA CONSTRUCTION PROFESSIONALS

**Designer(s):** Not known, although Horton and Sons were commissioned to design a landscape plan in 1915.

**Architect(s):** William Thomas Higgins (World War I memorial)

C. Newton Hood (Jubilee Pavilion)

**Builder(s):** T. McChesney (Jubilee Pavilion)

## DATES

- 1887 Pt Sec 17, Rangitikei Agricultural Reserve surveyed for subdivision
- 1893 Shannon's Paddock purchased by local company for Marton Park.
- 1895 Marton Borough Council purchases park for £700.
- c.late 1890s First pavilion and band rotunda constructed.
- 1897 Tree planted by Mayoress S.J. Humphrey, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 22 June.
- 1902 Another tree planted by the Mayoress, J.J. McDonald, commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII, 9 August 1902.
- Memorial erected to honour Rangitikei trooper George Hyde, killed in action during the South African War, 29 November 1900, and to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII, 31 May 1902.
- 1909 Post and rail fences built as part of major overhaul of park.
- 1915 Horton and Sons, nursery owners of Hastings, are commissioned to prepare a landscape plan for the park. It is not certain if this work was undertaken.
- 1922 Memorial to men from Rangitikei district who died in World War I unveiled on ANZAC Day.
- 1927 Lights installed at park.
- 1929 Marton's 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee celebrations. Plaques placed under two trees planted by the Mayoress, Mrs F Purnell, carrying on earlier tradition. Planning begins for a new grandstand – the Jubilee Pavilion.
- 1930 Pavilion completed, to a design by architect Newton Hood and built by T. McChesney.
- 1931 Children's playground built.
- 1954 75<sup>th</sup> jubilee celebrations of Marton commemorated by planting of a tree by Mayoress, Mrs A Meads, on 12 September.
- 1956 Council takes over administration of lights.
- 1971 Clubrooms for Marton Old Boy's Rugby Club approved for south-east corner of ground.
- 1984 Hedge along Follett Street removed.

1990 Tree planted in park by women's section of the RSA to honour and memorialise ANZAC troops that landed at Gallipoli 25 April 1915.

## HISTORY OF AREA

Marton Park, located near the centre of Marton, has been a focal point of the township's recreational, and commemorative activities for over 100 years.

### Establishment and early improvements

The proposal to establish a public park was promoted by local residents who held a public meeting in May 1893 to discuss purchasing land in Marton. The Marton Park Company was formed with a capital of £700 and its conveners included Messrs S. Gibbons, T. Bredin, J. McDonald and R.E. Beckett (chairman). The Company agreed to purchase 'Shannon's Paddock', 3.8101 hectares of land that had been surveyed for subdivision in 1887.<sup>2</sup> The portion to the west was owned by Emily Jane Shannon, after whom the paddock was named. The portion to the east was owned by Christopher Richmond, a solicitor based in Wellington. The specially formed, local Company intended to convert the paddock into park, and then sell it to the borough within seven years.<sup>3</sup> The land was legally divided into two portions. On 10 July 1893, Shannon and Richmond transferred their land to the newly formed company.<sup>4</sup> The Company borrowed an additional £200 to finance the bank overdraft and make the necessary improvements to the paddock.<sup>5</sup>

To assist in paying off this overdraft the Company's trustees requested that rates no longer be charged on the property due to its public use.<sup>6</sup> Events that generated profits also provided the Marton Park Company with contributions towards the upkeep of the grounds<sup>7</sup>, although local societies were granted permission to hold sports days at Marton Park at no charge.

In 1895 the Park was offered for sale to the Marton Borough Council at a price of £700. The Council accepted the offer and funded further improvements to the ground. The land was formally transferred on 4 May 1896.<sup>8</sup> Improvements included the completion of a pavilion (located on the site of the present grandstand), donated by R.E. Beckett, and a band rotunda. The pavilion, which some sources suggest may have been built in the 1880s, was replaced by

<sup>2</sup> B/185, Wellington Registry (copy in Appendix 4)

<sup>3</sup> Marton Jaycee Chapter 1979, *Marton 100 years: 1879-1979, Marton Borough Centenary*, Marton Jaycee Chapter, Marton p.21

<sup>4</sup> WN63/124 and WN63/125, Wellington Registry

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> WN63/124 and 63/125, Wellington Registry

the present grandstand (see below) in 1930. The band rotunda, which was in regular use over many years, was removed during World War II.

The Council had hoped to run the park at a profit. However, in the seven years between 1900 and 1907, the Park ran at a loss of £557 7s 11d.<sup>9</sup> Fees gathered for events held on the grounds rarely covered costs, and by 1909 the ground was in poor repair. The Council was criticised for its management of the Park<sup>10</sup>, and in response, it agreed to undertake 'extensive permanent works' including the construction of post and rail fences within the park.<sup>11</sup> In 1910 the council's investment was augmented by £100, which was provided by the Government for improvements.<sup>12</sup> The subsequent improvements to the ground's appearance were well received.

### **Sport and recreation**

From the outset, Marton Park served two main functions. As a sporting ground it was the town's main arena until 1940, when Centennial Park was formed. The history of use for sports and recreational activities is a long one. Recreational activities held at Marton Park include carnivals, parades, A & P shows, and community celebrations. Rugby games have been held at the Park since the 1890s and other sports, including cricket, athletics, hockey, cycling, tennis, marching, show jumping, and quoits, have also used the Park for a long period. The flood lighting at the Park was designed to assist its use by sports such as athletics and cycling. In 1971 the national cycling championships were held at the park. Marton Park remains in use for rugby, marching and cricket, but most other sporting activities now mainly take place at Centennial Park or Sir James Wilson Memorial Park. Other users included the Marton Athletic Club, which held its meetings at the park for 48 years, until a new stadium was built at the Sir James Wilson Memorial Park in 1968.<sup>13</sup>

The variety of uses to which the Park was put meant that competition for its use could be bitter, and could cause problems for some users. Cricketers, in particular, expressed their anger at the way the ground was cut up by other users during the winter season. Cricketers found the grounds difficult to play on due to the soil being '... sticky after rain and hard as a brick during a dry spell.'<sup>14</sup> In 1924, cricket games were moved to the purpose-built Marton Cricket Ground in Wellington Road. Games recommenced at the Park in 1988.

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<sup>9</sup> *The Rangitikei Advocate* 7/11/1907

<sup>10</sup> *The Rangitikei Advocate* 26/1/1909

<sup>11</sup> *The Rangitikei Advocate* 28/1/1909

<sup>12</sup> *Marton Borough Centenary* p.21

<sup>13</sup> *Melody*, p 347

<sup>14</sup> *Melody*, p 65

### **Special events**

One particular event that captured public imagination was the demonstration, in 1908, of hot-air ballooning and parachuting by Frenchman Captain Lorraine,<sup>15</sup> then residing in Auckland, who demonstrated his daring at various exhibitions around the country. Described as a balloonist, aviator or aeronaut, Captain Lorraine soared to the desired height and then leapt from the balloon. At the time his demonstration was a sensation, as it was in other parts of the country, but Captain Lorraine died shortly afterwards in an accident off the Canterbury coast.

In 1914 an open-air movie was held. It is not known if such an event was ever held again but it was regarded as a success at the time.

### **Public commemoration**

Marion Park's other long-standing function is as a focus for public commemoration. The earliest memorial placed within the park was a tree planted by the Mayoress, S.J. Humphrey, to commemorate Queen Victoria's jubilee on the 22 June 1897.

The next memorial was another tree planted by the Mayoress, J.J. McDonald, commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII, 9 August 1902. Then, after the South African War ended, a memorial was erected to honour Rangitikei trooper George Hyde, who lost his life while serving in South Africa on 29 November 1900. He was the only Martonian to die during that campaign. The memorial also serves as the town's commemoration of King Edward VII's coronation, who was crowned just three months after the war ended on 31 May 1902, and peace after the South African War. Composed of a concrete plinth and iron stand, the memorial was inscribed on three sides. It was originally featured four lamps that added to its decorative value. The memorial has recently been painted white and green.

The second war memorial followed World War I. Unveiled on ANZAC Day, 25 April 1922, the memorial, entitled 'The Glorious Dead', was a tribute to the soldiers from the district who served in World War I. A total of 350 men from the district fought in the war<sup>16</sup> and 86 were killed. Their names are listed on the memorial, which also contains an inscription, which notes that it was 'erected by the people of the Marion District in grateful memory of the men who fell in the Great War'.

Marion Park was also the focus of Marion's fiftieth jubilee celebrations, which were held on 28 September 1929. A plaque was placed under a tree planted by the Mayoress, Mrs F Purnell,

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<sup>15</sup> *The Rangitikei Mail*, 16/9/1965

<sup>16</sup> *Rangitikei Advocate*, 26 April 1922

carrying on the earlier tradition of tree planting in the Park. That year, a small grandstand, known as the Jubilee Pavilion, was designed by architect Newton Hood. It was built the following year by builder T. McChesney. The Pavilion also served as a jubilee memorial. It has a capacity of 210 people. The ground was realigned to run parallel to the new stand.

The seventy-fifth jubilee celebrations of Marton were also commemorated at the Park. A tree was planted in the Park by the Mayoress, Mrs A Meads, on 12 September 1954.

The most recent arboreal memorial in Marton Park was planted in 1990, by the women's section of the RSA, to again honour and memorialise the ANZAC troops that landed in Gallipoli 25 April 1915.

### **Beautification**

The park covered a large area and was subject to on-going efforts designed to improve its appearance. Prominent in this work was the Marton Scenery Preservation and Beautifying Association. This Association, derived partly out of the Scenery Preservation Act 1903, protected places of outstanding natural beauty. The Association devoted a large amount of its time and effort on Marton Park. It focussed on planting, and, during the 1910s appears to have had a considerable role in the Park's management. In 1913 *The Rangitikei Advocate* reported that the Marton Borough Council had given entire control of the park to the association.

In 1915 Horton and Sons, nursery owners of Hastings, sent a 'landscape artist' to Marton. They recommended that the Council draw up a plan for the park. Horton and Sons was commissioned by the Council to prepare the plan. It is unclear if this work was actually undertaken and, if it was, was, what impact it had on the appearance of the park. By 1921 the Association had ceased operating, and the council was lamenting its absence. There were calls for the Association to be revived so that control of the Park could be handed back to it.<sup>17</sup> By 1922 upkeep of the park was costing £247 per annum.

Throughout the 1920s, tree planting went on. In 1927, a New Plymouth nursery, Duncan and Davies, donated a large collection of native trees for planting, and did so again the following decade. Councils from other parts of New Zealand also regularly donated trees for planting and the residents of Marton took particular pride in the quality of the native tree collection. Not all tree planting was a success; however, and in 1982 \$1200 worth of native trees died.

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<sup>17</sup> *The Rangitikei Advocate* 6/4/1921



Changes to the Park's appearance have often attracted local comment and criticism. The decision by the Marton Borough Council to build clubrooms within the ground (see below) caused considerable anger. In 1980 the mooted removal of a hedge lining Follett Street, which was planted about 1895, also raised local ire. A petition was raised, and 800 signatures were collected<sup>18</sup>, forcing a change of heart by the Council. Nevertheless, four years later, the hedge came down. This began another debate over whether a fence should be built to replace it, and to what height, after Marton residents decided they liked the views of the park. It was also not anticipated that the loss of the hedge would also mean the loss of revenue from paying spectators at local rugby games. Four years later, the post and rail fences inside the ground, built in 1909, were also scheduled for removal by the Council. Again, the protests were considerable. Another petition was presented to the Council, and the fences remain in place today.

### **Other facilities**

A children's playground (now demolished) was mooted in 1923, although it was not finally approved until 1928 and not completed until 1931. In 1927 lights were installed for evening sports, mainly athletics and cycling.<sup>19</sup> Lighting administration remained under the control of the Marton Park Lighting Committee for some years and contributions toward their cost were sought from users. However, the lighting remained a regular issue, in particular who was to pay for it. In 1956 sporting groups asked the Council to take over administration of the lights to simplify matters, which it agreed to do.<sup>20</sup> In 1963 a new picnic area was established, with tables and seats in the form of toadstools. These remain today.

In 1971 the Marton Borough Council gave the Marton Old Boys Rugby Football Club permission to build their clubrooms in the south/east corner of the park, although there was much protest from a number of groups and individuals over the construction of a building within the park.

## **OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO THE REGISTRATION**

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<sup>18</sup> *The Rangitikei Mail* 19/6/1980

<sup>19</sup> *The Rangitikei Mail*, 1/12/1927

<sup>20</sup> *The Rangitikei Mail*, 1/3/1956

## MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

### Primary sources:

*The Rangitikei Advocate* (see footnotes for specific issues)

*The Rangitikei Mail* (various - see footnotes for specific issues)

Certificates of Title 63/124 and 63/125, Wellington Registry

### Secondary sources (Published)

Melody P., *They called it Marton: the life and times of Marton 1866-1979*, Palmerston North, 1979 (PH Print)

Marton Jaycee Chapter, *Marton 100 years: 1879-1979, Marton Borough Centenary*, Marton, 1979 (Jaycee Chapter)

### Secondary Sources (Not Published)

Marton Historical Society, "The Story of Marton Park", Marton (no date)

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Registration information**

**Appendix 2: Certificates of Title**

**Appendix 3: Photographs**

**Appendix 4: Other information, including plans, drawings and supporting information**

**Location Maps**

**Extent of Registration Map**

**B/185, Wellington Registry**

**Appendix 5: Information on places within Historic Area**

**Arboreal Memorials**

**Jubilee Pavilion**

**South African War Memorial**

**War Memorial**

## **Appendix 1: Registration information**

### **Chattels or object or class of chattels or objects (section 22(5))**

Under section 22(5) of the Historic Places Act 1993, an entry in the Register in respect of any historic place may include any chattel or object or class of chattels or objects –

- (a) Situated in or on that place; and
- (b) Considered by the Trust to contribute to the significance of that place; and
- (c) Nominated by the Trust.

### **Significance or value (section 23(1))**

Under section 23(1) of the Historic Places Act 1993, the Trust may enter any historic place or historic area in the Register if the place possesses aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

## **Appendix 2: Certificates of Title**

63/124

NEW ZEALAND. PART - CANCELLED  
PART TAKEN BY GAZETTE  
NOTICE



Reference: Vol. 36, folio 41, 42,  
Transfer No. 19331

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

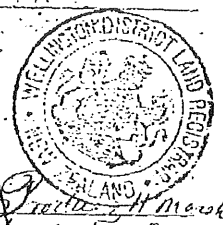
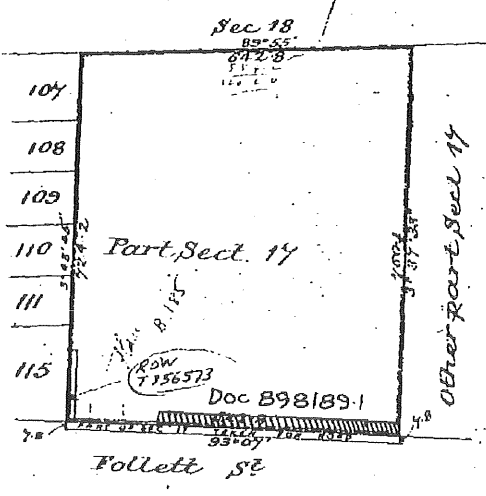
This Certificate, dated the Tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Wellington Witnesseth that Christopher Francis Richmond of Wellington Solicitor

**OBSOLETE**

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under-written or indorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered red, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing four acres three roods and two perches, situate in the provincial district of Wellington part of Section 17 on the latter Map of the Rangitikei Agricultural Reserves

1.9273 ha  
- 102 m<sup>2</sup> Doc. 898189.1  
1.9171 ha

R.P. 15619



Mortgage 13666 produced 14 March 1892 at 12.25 by Christopher Francis Richmond the Wellington Procurator and Indemnifier contributors John

**OBSOLETE**

Discharge of Mortgage 13666 produced 14 April 1894 at 3.75 by John

**OBSOLETE**

Transfer 23102 produced 11 April 1894 at 3 for Christopher Francis Richmond & John James the Procurator and Indemnifier of the Trust John

**OBSOLETE**

Mortgage 1724 produced 14 September 1894 at 10 by John the Procurator and Indemnifier of the Trust John

**DISCHARGED**

Transfer 26669 produced 4 May 1896 at 10 by John James the Procurator and Indemnifier of the Trust John

Under the Council No 627 produced 3rd February 1897 at 10 by John the Procurator and Indemnifier of the Trust John

**OBSOLETE**

**CONTINUED**

Scale 2 chains to an inch

EQUIVALENT METRIC AREA IS .....

32402

Black transfer within land

Map of Follett adjoining

63/124

1st December 1932 at 11.15 AM

Officer

Transfer 356,575. Grant of right of way and right  
 into gasolines, etc. by public utility company and right of way  
 1930. Paper drawn out by and under authority of  
 to lot 15619, including the part coloured  
 yellow and blue (Part 6. T. 12/116) over the part  
 coloured yellow and marked "Right of Way" over  
 Class 15619 the Mayor, Councillors and Burgesses  
 of the Borough of Marton to Fred Davies  
 produced 1st December 1932 at 11.15 in Office

THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE)  
 CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE  
 ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF  
 SECTION 215A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1924  
 12/11/1932 G.L.R.

RA

898189.1 Gazette Notice declaring  
 the part hatched black hereon ( 102m<sup>2</sup> )  
 to be road and remain vested in the  
 Marton Borough Council - 21.1.1988  
 at 10.09 a.m.

Conrad  
 A.L.R.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE,

Vol. , folio



63/125

NEW ZEALAND

[Form B.]



**PART - CANCELLED**  
Register-book,  
**PART TAKEN BY GAZETTE**  
**NOTICE**

References: Vol. 36, folio 41, 42.  
Transfer No. 19391.

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.**

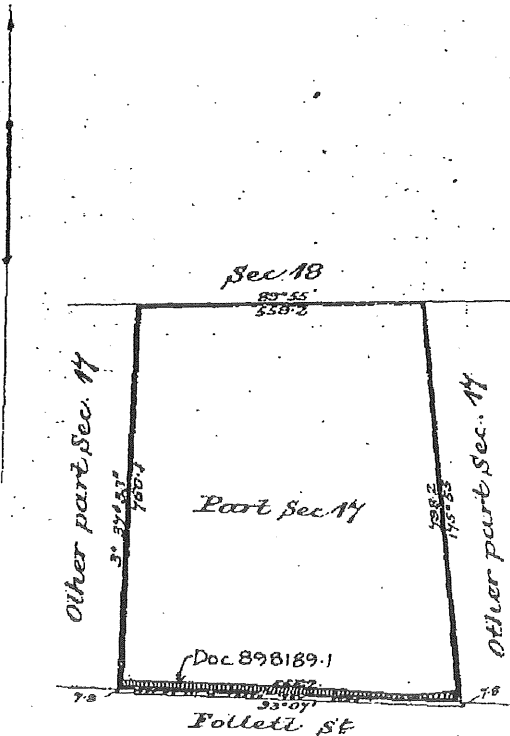
This Certificate, dated the Tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Wellington witnesseth that Emily Jane Shannon wife of George Vance Shannon of Wellington London House

**OBsolete**

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under-written or indorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered red, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing four acres three rods and less situate in the Harbour District in Wellington part of Section 14 in the Public Map of the Harbour Agricultural Reserve -



1.9273 ha  
- 343 m<sup>2</sup> Doc 898189.1  
1.8930 ha



Transfer 21663 Produced 10<sup>th</sup> July 1893 at  
Wm and Emily Jane Shannon to John  
James and John of Marton Tailor  
and James of the same place  
Hotel for joint tenants  
Mortgage 1715 Produced 10<sup>th</sup> July 1894  
in favour of James and John  
James and John of Marton Tailor  
of the same place  
of the same place  
of the same place

**THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE)**  
**CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE**  
**ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF**  
**SECTION 213A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952.**  
D.L.R.

Transfer 21669 produced 10<sup>th</sup> May 1896 at  
Wm John James and Donald and Samuel  
Submits to the Mayor Councillors and  
Burgesses of the Borough of Marton

898189.1 Gazette Notice declaring the part hatched black hereon (343m<sup>2</sup>) to be road and remain vested in the Marton Borough Council - 21.1.1988 at 10.09 a.m.

R. A. L. R.  
A.L.R.

Scale 2 chains to an inch  
plus 5 lines

EQUIVALENT METRIC  
AREA IS



### Appendix 3: Photographs



View of Park from Follett Street (Laura Burbery, Jan 2004)



Looking towards Follett Street; view of rugby field,  
children's play area (now removed), rugby clubrooms  
(Laura Burbery, Jan 2004)

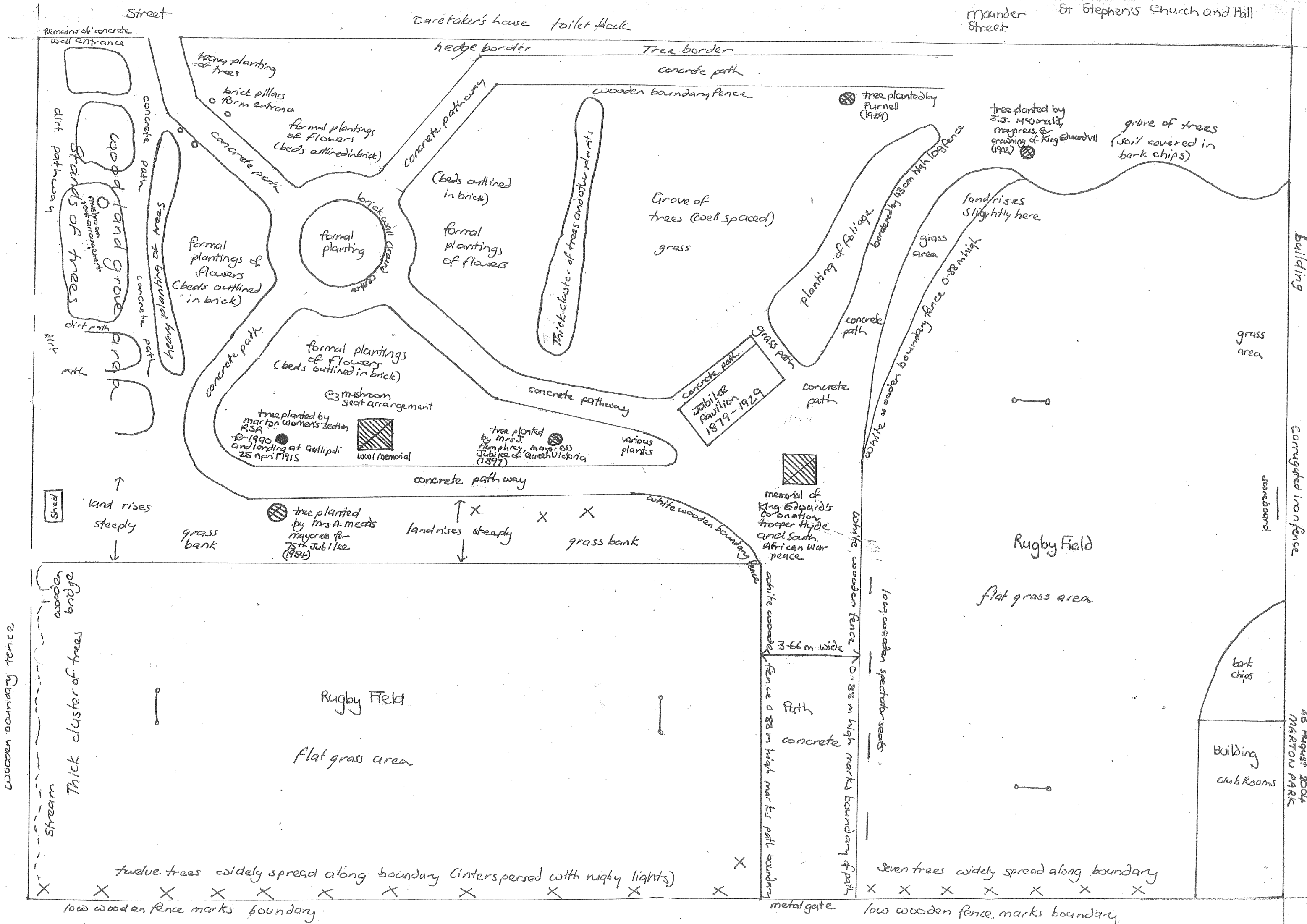
#### **Appendix 4: Other information including plans, drawings and supporting information**





## **Extent of Registration Map**

All items shown within the boundaries shown on this map are included in the Registration. The exceptions include the Rugby Clubrooms in the southeast corner, and the shed on the western boundary. The caretaker's house and the toilet block shown outside the northern boundary are not included in the Registration.



Street

caretaker's house toilet block

Mauder Street St Stephen's Church and Hall

Remains of concrete wall entrance

hedge border

Tree border

heavy planting of trees

concrete path

brick pillars form entrance

woodland grove stands of trees

formal plantings of flowers (beds outlined in brick)

concrete pathway

wooden boundary fence

tree planted by Purnell (1929)

tree planted by J.S. McDonald, Mayor for crowning of King Edward VII (1902)

grove of trees (soil covered in bark chips)

formal plantings of flowers (beds outlined in brick)

formal planting

formal plantings of flowers (beds outlined in brick)

thick cluster of trees and other plants

Grove of trees (well spaced)

Planting of foliage bordered by 1.3m high 100 fence

land rises slightly here

grass area

grass area

formal plantings of flowers (beds outlined in brick)

mushroom seat arrangement

tree planted by Marton women's section RSA 18-1990 and landing at Gallipoli 25 Apr 1915

war memorial

tree planted by Mrs J. Humphrey, Mayor for Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1877)

various plants

Jubilee Pavilion 1879-1929

memorial of King Edward's coronation, trooper type and South African War peace

shed

land rises steeply

grass bank

tree planted by Mrs A. Meads Mayor for 75th Jubilee (1954)

land rises steeply

grass bank

white wooden boundary fence

Rugby Field

flat grass area

wooden boundary fence

stream

Thick cluster of trees

Rugby Field

flat grass area

3.66m wide

Path concrete

0.88m high marks boundary of path

long wooden spectator seats

bark chips

Building Club Rooms

23 August 2001 MARTON PARK

twelve trees widely spread along boundary (interspersed with night lights)

seven trees widely spread along boundary

low wooden fence marks boundary

metal gate

low wooden fence marks boundary

Fillot street



## Appendix 5: Information on places within the Historic Area

### Arboreal Memorials

**Names:** N/A

**Location:** See map in Appendix 4 for details on the location of each arboreal memorial within Marton Park

**Former Use:** Memorial  
[Monuments, Memorials]

**Current Use:** Memorial [Monuments, Memorials]

**Construction:** Trees, with brass or marble plaques affixed in concrete stands at the base.

**Description:** The arboreal memorials in Marton Park consist of five trees planted over a period of 90 years, between 1897 and 1990. Each tree is marked with a brass or marble plaque affixed in concrete at its base.



**Dates / People involved:** 1897 (Queen Victoria jubilee memorial; Mrs J. Humphrey)

1902 (King Edward VII coronation; Mrs J. J. McDonald)

1929 (Marton 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee memorial; Mrs F. Purnell)

1954 (Marton 75<sup>th</sup> jubilee memorial; Mrs A. Meads)

1990 (ANZAC memorial tree and plaque; Marton Women's Section of the RSA)

#### Brief History:

The first tree planted as a commemoration was that 'planted by Mayoress Mrs S. J. Humphrey to commemorate the jubilee of her Majesty Queen Victoria 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1897'. This event began a series of commemorative tree plantings that took place at intervals over the next 90 years.

The next tree was again planted by a Mayoress, J.J. McDonald, commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII, 9 August 1902.

This was followed 27 years later by Marton's 50th jubilee celebrations, which were held on 28 September 1929. The Mayoress, Mrs F. Purnell, carrying on the earlier tradition, planted a tree.

For the 75<sup>th</sup> Jubilee, Mayoress Mrs A. Meads, also planted a tree in the Park. The most recent arboreal memorial (with plaque) in



Marion Park was planted during the 1990 celebrations, by the Women's Section of the RSA, to further honour and memorialise the ANZAC troops that landed in Gallipoli 25 April 1915.



Tree and plaque marking 75<sup>th</sup> Jubilee Celebrations; planted by Mayoress Mrs A Meads (R. O'Brien, July 2004)



Tree trunk and plaque established by the Marion Women's Section of the RSA in 1990 to commemorate the landing at Gallipoli (R. O'Brien, July 2004)

## Jubilee Pavilion



**Historic Name:** Jubilee Pavilion

**Other names:** N/A

**Location:** See map in Appendix 4  
for details

**Former Use:** Pavilion [Civic Facilities and Recreation]

Memorial [Monuments, Memorials and Sites of Particular Events]

**Current Use:** Pavilion [Civic Facilities and Recreation]

Memorial [Monuments, Memorials and Sites of Particular Events]

**Construction details:** The pavilion was built into the embankment in Marion Park. In the absence of plans, it appears to be constructed as follows: Shell and foundations of concrete, with timber seats (originally tip-up), timber posts, timber linings, plywood ceiling (1994), and tiles (of unknown composition) on the roof.

**Description:** The Jubilee Pavilion is a small, 210-seater grandstand that occupies what is roughly the mid-point of Marion Park. Designed in what might be described as a neo-Georgian style, it is remarkably stylish for such a utilitarian building. The walls are match-lined. Classical embellishments can be found in the cornice dentils on all four sides of the structure, and the dressed timber posts holding up the roof. There are flat, timber seats on tiered benches. Access to the stand is provided both from behind and the front. The walls originally featured glazed glass. This glass has now gone and only the timber frame remains. The roof, splayed at the bottom, is clad in tiles of unknown material.

**Architect:** C. Newton Hood

**Builder:** T. McChesney

**Dates:** 1930 (Grandstand completed)

n.d. (Tip-up seats replaced, glass removed from sides of stand)

1994 (Grandstand repaired; plywood ceiling installed)

**Brief History:** The Jubilee Pavilion was built to replace the original pavilion, constructed in the 1880s or 1890s. Although it was generally agreed that a new grandstand was needed, it was suggested by the then Mayor, F. Purnell, that it be built to commemorate the town's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary (1879-1929). This proposal was endorsed by the then Council. The Pavilion was debt-free before work even started. Although it was planned for the anniversary, the Pavilion was not built until 1930. The architect was C. Newton Hood and the

contractor T. McChesney. In anticipation of the stand's completion, the ground it faced was reoriented to run parallel with the stand.

Over its life the stand has been used to view a great range of sporting and recreational events, primarily rugby, but many others too. Its accessibility did cause problems with vandalism in the 1980s and '90s but the building has been kept in good condition in recent times.



Side view of Jubilee Pavilion  
(Laura Burbery, Jan 2004)



Entrance

### South African War Memorial

<b>Historic Name:</b>	Boer (South African) War Memorial
<b>Other Names:</b>	Trooper Hyde Memorial  King Edward Coronation Memorial
<b>Location:</b>	See Appendix 4 for details
<b>Former Use:</b>	War Memorial [Monuments, Memorials]
<b>Current Use:</b>	War Memorial [Monuments, Memorials]



**Construction details:** Concrete plinth and iron stand.

**Description:** The memorial sits on the concrete path in the middle of the park. It is composed of a concrete, four-sided plinth, with an iron stand. It is painted green and white, matching the colour of the Jubilee Pavilion.

**Dates:** 1902 (Memorial constructed)

n.d. Lamps removed

**History:** After the South African War ended in 1902, a memorial was erected to honour Rangitikei trooper George Hyde, who lost his life while serving in South Africa on 29 November 1900. He was the only Martonian to die during that campaign. The memorial also serves as the town's commemoration of the South African (Boer) War and of the coronation of King Edward VII, who was crowned just three months after the war ended on 31 May 1902. Composed of a concrete plinth and iron stand, the memorial was inscribed on three sides. At some point during its history, four lamps that hung off the stand were removed.



Close-up of inscription on memorial (Laura Burbery, Jan 2004)

## War Memorial

**Historic Name:** Marlon War Memorial

**Other names:** World War I Memorial

**Location:** See map in Appendix 4 for details



**Former Use:** War Memorial [Monuments, Memorials and Sites of Particular Events]

**Current Use:** War Memorial [Monuments, Memorials and Sites of Particular Events]

**Architect:** William Thomas Higgins

**Construction details:** The Memorial is divided into three parts. There is a concrete base, a mid-section of marble and a white obelisk.

**Description:** The Memorial is located just north of the western of the two fields in Marlon Park and sits just south of the formal garden. The Memorial is consists of a concrete base surmounted by a curved obelisk, a slightly unusual variation on the typical memorial design. The obelisk rises to a shallow peak. The Memorial bears the names of 86 men who died in action.

**Dates:** 1922 (constructed; unveiled 25 April)

**Brief History:** The Marlon War Memorial was one of hundreds erected around New Zealand in the wake of World War I. Some 350 soldiers from the Rangitikei district served in the war and 86 died. The Memorial represents the district's tangible expression of its loss. Entitled 'The Glorious Dead', it was unveiled on ANZAC Day (25 April) 1922. Since then it has been the focal point of war commemorations in Marlon.



Marton War Memorial  
(Laura Burbery, Jan 2004)