

DOLAMORE PARK



MANAGEMENT PLAN 2001



GIANT SOUTHERN RATA (*Metrosiderous Umbellata*)

This tree fell in 1908 in the Grants Bush area of the Croydon Scenic Reserve.

Mr Sam Sprague, the Gore Borough Foreman, is seated on the tree and Mr Alex Newman, the Gore Borough Gardener is standing by the tree.

The photo was taken by Frank Young, the Town Clerk

Adopted February 2001

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COMBINED MANAGEMENT STATEMENT GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL/ DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

At a meeting held in 1989 with the Department of Conservation and Gore District Council during the public consultation part of the formulation of the Management Plan for the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve, it was agreed that as both Dolamore Park and the Croydon Bush had in the main part similar flora, fauna and other ecological associations that a Combined Management Statement would precede both Management Plans.

The Gore District Council administers the 95 hectare Dolamore Park scenic reserve adjacent to Croydon Bush.

The Gore District Council's objectives are:

- 1. Protection and preservation of fauna, flora and ecological associations and the natural features, landscape and scenic qualities.*
- 2. Allow and facilitate controlled public use of the park within a level which can be sustained by the natural resources without irreversible harm.*
- 3. Encourages an awareness and appreciation of the Park through sensitive interpretation.*

This Dolamore Park Management Plan takes account of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve Management Plan's objectives and no policies will be approved which are at variance with them.

The Gore District Council and the Department of Conservation agree to manage the two reserves in a compatible manner.

The Department of Conservation's Objectives are:

With particular reference to the management issues of the reserve, and in terms of the management aims, the objectives are as follows:

1. To administer the reserve in a manner compatible with the administration of Dolamore Park, to provide for plan review, ensure that boundaries are formalised, and that co-operation is maintained with adjoining landowners.
2. To maintain existing fences and construct new ones where this is necessary to ensure the exclusion of all domestic stock from the reserve.
3. To protect the natural features of the reserve and encourage natural regeneration of native species that occur or have occurred in the area.

4. To control and where possible, eliminate, vigorous exotic weed species that threaten the native flora.
5. To reduce the numbers and where possible, eliminate, exotic animal species that threaten the native flora and fauna.
6. To protect scenic features of the reserve and where possible ensure that neighbouring developments do not detract from those features.
7. To protect historic sites and relics.
8. To encourage research that further the knowledge and understanding of the reserve and its natural and historic features.
9. To use the reserve to promote the public environmental awareness consistent with the other objectives.
10. To permit and encourage recreational pursuits which do not conflict with other objectives.
11. To maintain facilities for public use which provide for basic safety needs but do not duplicate facilities at Dolamore Park or conflict with protection objectives.
12. To extend facilities for recreational or educational use only where the need for these facilities is clearly identified and where such developments do not detract from other objectives.
13. To permit and encourage volunteer assistance with the protection, maintenance and development of the reserve, but not at the expense of existing work opportunities for permanent Department of Conservation staff.

.....
for Gore District Council

.....
for Department of Conservation

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DOLAMORE PARK

OVERVIEW

The area covered by this plan is the existing reserve commonly known as Dolamore Park situated 11 km from Gore. This park is at the south western end of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve. This plan does not include the greater Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve which is administered on behalf of the Crown by the Department of Conservation. However the two reserve areas are closely associated with each other and a combined management statement between the Gore District Council and the Department of Conservation has been agreed too.

PREFACE

The aim of this plan is to facilitate the best management of the total area by providing guidelines for its control, use, maintenance, preservation, conservation, development and planning.

This is achieved through management objectives and policies which take into account the particular characteristics of the area, its values, purpose and classification.

The plan is intended to retain flexibility, but will ensure, in the long term, that there is continuity through the management process, even when reviews of objectives and policies arise.

INTRODUCTION

The reserve and its setting:

Dolamore Park is sited 11 km south west of Gore and bounded by Reaby, Domain Park Road and Domain Roads. A large part of the Park is open space generally flat to lightly undulating land highly developed with expanses of well kept grass areas interspersed with mainly ornamental trees and shrubs, although a fair proportion of planted native plants are included.

The south western end, behind the Waimumu Stream is to be found a relatively small section of dense native bush, thought not to have been logged as the rest of the area was during the late 1800's early 1900's.

To the north of the park is a Gore District Council forestry block of approximately 14 hectares the main species being *Cupressus Macrocarpa* "Longwood Strain".

In front of this forestry area is a collection of various exotic ornamental trees planted in 1990 to mark 150 years of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and dedicated as the Bert Newman Arboretum.

At the Gore end or south east end of the reserve is a collection of conifers (Pineatum) started in 1962 and now named the Ian Gilchrist conifer collection.

The area to the north and west of this area and heading up to the Whisky Creek carpark is regenerating native bush.

There are a number of buildings on the site namely the caretakers house and sheds, two blocks of public toilets, a communal kitchen block, tractor shed and block of toilets used principally by the local intermediate school during organised camps. There is also a Scout Den used frequently by the local Scouting Group.

The park has a sealed internal road with several carpark areas, access to all walking tracks that in the main are administered by Department of Conservation is from within the confines of the park.

A children's playground is also to be found on the flat area including a paddling pool. Three coin operated electric barbecues are also located in this area. Attached to the Caretakers residence is a large room and toilets used as a Tea Kiosk until 1987. Then an Information Centre and more recently an Education Centre which is used by schools and the general public.

RESOURCE DATA

Dolamore Park is part of the only substantial native forest remnant in the Gore District. The forest is modified by introduced animals and by milling in the past, but it still retains a variety of flora and fauna.

Geology, Land Forms And Soils

Dolamore Park is part of the Hokonui Hills that are formed on rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age (235-135 million years old). These rocks were laid down as mud, sand, and gravel under the sea and subsequently buried deeply, hardened and then uplifted. They have been folded along an axis running in a north west to south east direction, this fold is called the Southland Syncline.

At Dolamore Park there is a small area of Tertiary Aged Rocks (65 - 2 million years old), while gravel terraces built up during the recent ice age (less than 2 million years ago) surround the hills on the south and east. These terraces have been shaped by erosion into rolling hills and everywhere blanketed by wind blown (loess). It is this loess that forms the parent material for most of the soils of the District.

Soils of the park mainly belong to the yellow-brown earth group but on the dryer northern faces they are an integrate with yellow grey earth's. There is considerable variation in soil depth and type influenced by topography.

Lowest part is 200 metres above sea level, ascending steeply to the bush line at around 500 metres and then on to the summit to a little over 800 metres.

CLIMATE

Climate statistics for Gore recorded 11 km from the reserve are as follows (period of record 1943 - 1980).

Mean Annual Rainfall	857 mm
Average Rain days per year	138
Mean Average Temperature °C	10.1
Average Temperature °C	10.2
Highest recorded Temperature °C	35.0
Lowest Recorded Temperature °C	-8.9
Average Days per year with Frost	94
Mean Annual Sunshine Hours	1689
Average Days of Snow per Years	4.9

It would be reasonable to assume that the climate of the reserve, being in the hills, has some differences to Gore. There is probably likely to be more moisture, exposure to winds, more frost and cooler temperatures overall. There is also a major difference between north and south facing slopes in amount of sunshine received, this results in the darker slopes being moister and cooler with resultant differences in vegetation.

VEGETATION

Croydon Bush is one of the most important vegetation reserves in the Hokonui ecological district. It contains an interesting assemblage of forest, grassland and shrub land communities and supports a range of successional communities that show the recovery of the forest following fire and milling. The area is at a natural transition zone between forest and grassland, without grazing and with protection from fire there is a tendency for the advance of forest into grassland. Like the other forests in the Hokonui's, Croydon is characterised by having a relatively high portion of kahikatea and matai trees compared with coastal podocarp forest in Southland. In contrast with other inland forests, beech is absent.

A comprehensive description of the major plant communities on both Croydon Reserve and Dolamore Park is to be found in a DSIR report of 1978, it in turn relies on an Otago University MSc thesis by KB Briggs, 1966. This is available via the Gore District Council offices.

A flora of at least 240 native species has been recorded from Dolamore Park and the adjacent Croydon Bush. The flora also contains several nationally threatened and locally uncommon species. These include:

Olearia hectorii (National Status - Endangered) a deciduous tree daisy

Uncinia strictissima (National Status - vulnerable)

Coprosma walli (National Status - declining) a shrub

Ileostylis micranthus (National Status - declining) a mistletoe

Melicytus flexuosus (National Status - declining) a shrub

Olearia fragrantissima (National Status - declining) a deciduous tree daisy

Tupeia Antarctica (National Status - declining) a mistletoe

Fierce lancewood (*Pseudopanax ferox*, (National Status - sparse)

Please note: The indigenous flora and fauna found in Dolamore Park is essentially the same as that found in CBSR. It is therefore sensible to treat all indigenous areas as one.

1. *Kahikatea forest*

Small stands in the valley floors, dominated by kahikatea with miro, totara, and pokaka common over smaller trees of broadleaf, marble leaf, and *Pennantia corymbosa*. Pepper tree, *Coprosma rotundifolia* and *Neomyrtus pedunculata* form a dense shrub layer. Large herbs present.

2. *Kamahi-matai-rimu forest*

The most widespread forest in the western more moist part of the Reserve. Emergent Podocarps over a canopy of Kamahi with a diverse shrub layer. *Blechnum discolor* fern grows in dense patches.

3. *Fuchsia forest*

In shady gully bottoms on steep slopes. Large spreading fuchsia covered with bush lawyer over sparse herbs.

4. *Manuka*

On the upper edge of the Reserve where Manuka is invading grassland and bracken.

5. *Bracken-herbfield*

Local areas where Manuka and Broadleaf species are establishing.

6. *Coprosma-flax shrubland*

Near upper forest limit on damper southern faces. *Polystichum* fern also common.

7. *Naturalised grassland*

Mainly white clover and cocksfoot.

8. Pasture

9. Landscaped Domain

A large variety of exotic vegetation is to be found within the boundary of Dolamore Park of note is the area of commercial forestry consisting of:

- Cupressus macrocarpa - Longwood Strain (14.ha)
- Pinus Radiata (1 ha)

Douglas Fir and Eucalyptus plantings were logged in 2000. These areas are now regenerating with native plants.

Also a large collection of Rhododendrons many from the estate of the late Mr James Speden are to be found as well as the two arboretums are other various collections of exotic plants. The list that follows is an indication of the exotic species grown but is by no means complete:

PINE PLANTATIONS

Pinus Radiata

EXOTIC VEGETATION

Pinus spp
Cedrus spp
Abies spp
Cryptomeria spp
Cupressus spp
Juniperus spp
Chamaecyparis spp
Larix spp
Picea spp
Taxus spp
Thuja spp
Rhododendron spp
Populus Spp
Salix spp
Betula spp
Quercus spp
Erica spp
Calluna spp
Daffodil spp
Crocus spp

On the western side of the lower Whisky Creek Catchment an area of Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) is spreading with the potential to smother native vegetation and prevent regeneration of native species.

WILDLIFE

Native animals are present in moderate numbers as are exotic species. These include opossum, ferrets, stoats, rabbits, hares and occasional deer and pig. Domestic stock are also a problem in that goats, sheep and cattle from time to time enter the Reserve through insecure boundary fences.

The following list is from Background Paper Number 16, Preliminary Ecological Evaluation of the Gore District by Ernest New and Associates, in association with Dr Judith Roper-Lindsay, Ph.D., B.Sc. Hon, Consultant Ecologist Rangiora.

Key

SS	Status symbols (based on Southland distribution)
B	Breeding
F	Feeding
R	Roosting
M	Migratory
C	Corridor
CR	Common resident. Common and widely distributed, and breeds within Southland.
LR	Local resident. Common (More than 10 likely to be seen in a day in appropriate areas), but occurring in restricted areas.
RR	Rare resident. Rare and occurring in restricted areas.
LM	Local migrant. Common, but occurring in restricted areas.
RM	Rare migrant. Rare, and occurring in restricted areas.

Native Forest and Shrubland Birds

Bird	SS	USE	B	F	R	M	C
Australasian Harrier	CR	S	x				
New Zealand Pigeon	LR	FRS	x	x	x		
Yellow Crowned Parakeet	LR	F	x	x	x		
Shining Cuckoo	RR	FRS	x	x	x		x
Long Tailed Cuckoo	RR	FRS	x	x	x		x
Morepork	RR	F	x	x	x		x
Little Owl	RR	R	x	x	x		x
Rifleman	LR	FR	x	x	x		x
Welcome Swallow	RR	S		x		x	
Skylark	CR	S		x			
Hedge Sparrow	CR	RS	x	x			x
Brown Creeper	LR	FR	x	x	x		x
Grey Warbler	CR	FRS	x	x	x		x
South Island Fantail	CR	FRS	x	x	x		x
Tomtit	LR	F	x	x	x		x
Songthrush	CR	RS	x	x	x		x
Blackbird	CR	RS	x	x	x		x
Silvereve	CR	RS	x	x	x		x
Bellbird	CR	FRS	x	x	x		x
Tui	LR	F	x	x	x		x
Yellowhammer	CR	RS	x	x			x
Chaffinch	CR	S	x	x			x
Greenfinch	CR	S	x	x			x
Goldfinch	CR	S	x	x			x
Redpoll	CR	S	x	x			x
House Sparrow	CR	S	x	x			x
Starling	CR	S	x	x	x		x
Californian Quail	RR	RS	x	x	x		

Lizard Records

Key

All sites are shown by, the reference letter, see Appendix 2.

D	One record outside, but very near Gore District boundary, of Otago skink at grid ref. F45 21843 54531 Whitaker and Loh (1990)
E	Two records of green skink within Dolamore Park NZARDS

Bats

Short Tailed Bats could possibly be seen but a verified sighting has not been confirmed since the early 1980's.

Glow-Worms

A good population of Glow-worms are to be found on the right hand side of the loop track on the creek embankment. This is approximately 200 metres along the boardwalk.

Fish Species

Long finned eel
Brown trout
Common bully
Galaxias vulgaris (a whitebait species)

In addition, there are freshwater crayfish and a range of mayfly, caddisfly, snails, etc, which provide food for the fish species.

RESERVE HISTORY

While Dolamore Park today is separated by ownership from the surrounding Croydon Bush, it nevertheless is entangled with the same history.

The first people in the area were the moahunters from the 10th century on. In the traditions these people were probably Te Rapuwai to whom the legendary "fire of Tamatea" have been attributed. It was these fires which in about the fourteenth century caused the retreat of the forest to near its present distribution.

With the extinction of the moas towards the end of the 17th century, the later Maori people were centred on the Foveaux Strait area but made regular use of inland forested areas such as the Hokonui's for hunting. Although there is no evidence of major settlements closer than Otapiri and Tukurau, there are signs of Maori occupation such as oven sites and artefact findings close to Dolamore Park.

The Croydon area was the site of one of the earliest European settlements in inland Southland. When the land was first settled it was in large pastoral runs. One of the first of these was run 116, Hokonui Station; this property contained what later became Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

The first suggestion of having some part of the Croydon Bush preserved is said to have come from the energetic Mr G M Bell, then residing at Wantwood; evidently about the time when Gore was just blossoming into a borough. But nothing of a

practical nature was done to reserve the bush until the year 1893, when the late Mr D L Poppelwell took the first definite step in this direction.

Mr Poppelwell's Advocacy

In an account of the genesis of the domain, Mr Poppelwell once explained that after his arrival at Gore in 1892, he was greatly impressed with the attractions of Croydon Bush and its environs. The picturesque outline of the Hokonui Hills appealed to him and an investigation of the bush at once marked it out as exceptionally beautiful and interesting, both as regards its plant variety and its bird life.

Entering the council in 1893, Mr Poppelwell marked his advent into local politics by formally moving at the first meeting he attended the following resolution: "That the Government be asked to set aside about 200 acres of the undisposed part of the Croydon Bush adjoining the Village Settlement, and near the old Croydon residence, as a public reserve to be vested in trustees for the purposes of a public park".

The resolution was seconded by Mr Andrew Martin and carried.

It was left in Mr Poppelwell's hands to take the matter up with the authorities, and this he did with great energy. He wrote at once to the Minister for Lands conveying to him the council's resolution, pointing out the scarcity of bush in the Mataura Valley and the advantage the reserve would be in time to come as a recreation ground.

Services Enlisted

He also enlisted the services of the then member for the district, Mr G F Richardson, and Sir Joseph Ward, asking them to further the project and pointing out that the Croydon Bush was practically the only bush within five miles of the river in the Mataura Valley between Tuturau and the gorge above Cattle Flat, a distance of nearly 40 miles. The authorities were urged to reserve at least a portion of the bush as a public domain.

It will be observed, in passing, that Mr Poppelwell showed great modesty at the time in asking that only 200 acres should be reserved.

Shortly afterwards Mr Williams, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands at Invercargill, visited the district to report, and, in company with Mr Poppelwell and Mr J A Blaikie, the surveyor, rode to the top of East Peak. The route then followed was the track past Grant's strawberry gardens. Mr Williams had a map with him, and it was then for the first time that Mr Poppelwell learned that the actual summit of East Peak was on freehold land.

The commissioner was favourably disposed to the reservation. He agreed that the frontage should run from the Greasy Corner road to Grant's Road so as to provide access to the bush by as many roads as possible, and also to include in the reserve

the bare ridges below East Peak up to the boundary of the freehold with the object of commanding the magnificent view obtainable from these heights. The area was increased to 320 acres, and Mr Blaikie was instructed there and then to make the necessary survey.

Incidentally, Mr J F Grant, who was at one time considered unofficial Laird of Croydon, who was then a young man, was employed as a linesman in carrying out the survey.

This was the beginning of the Croydon Domain, and subsequently Dolamore Park.

Further Additions

In 1904 the Government, at the request of the council, agreed to add a further 110 acres to the southern boundary. Subsequently further representations were made that the remaining portion of the bush, especially in the Waimumu Gorge area, should be reserved as a recreation ground. It was pointed out that some of the best bush had not been included in the reserve, and was being destroyed by fire and axe, and that the boys were exterminating the native birds. These representations were sympathetically received. From time to time further areas were added. A most important addition was made in 1940, when an area of 203 acres formerly owned by Mr J B Kerr and including a long stretch of the Waimumu Stream was acquired by the council. This extensive area included a good proportion of flat or low-lying land, and was admirably adopted for a recreation ground, for swimming or paddling pools, for a motor camp and also as a sanctuary for native swamp and water birds.

Since 1947 when a substantial bequest was given to the then Gore Borough Council by Mr J H Dolamore and his wife Amelia, development work has been undertaken to turn what was the Waimumu Creek area of the Croydon Domain, now named Dolamore Park (in recognition of the Dolamore's foresight and generosity), into the park we see today with a multitude of uses. This includes a caretakers residence, kitchen block and public toilets. The majority of these amenities were added during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Croydon Domain which totalled approximately 860 hectares was administered by the Gore Borough Council. In the 1970s the Council faced with rising costs decided they could no longer do justice to the entire reserve area and set about the long drawn out process of transferring the ownership of the reserve to the New Zealand Government. This was eventually finalised in 1982 culminating with the Council retaining ownership of 95 hectares called Dolamore Park, and on behalf of the New Zealand Government latterly the Department of Conservation administering the remainder of the reserves called Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

ADJOINING LANDUSE

To the north and east of Dolamore Park is found the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve eventually turning into tussock grasslands and scrub used by the neighbouring landholders for grazing sheep, goats and cattle. The boundary fence that encircles the bush line is to prevent these exotic animals from entering the bush. This works to a limited degree.

The south of the park is bounded by Dolamore Park Road and pastoral farmland as is the eastern boundary of the park.

As long as the boundary fences are kept in-tack the neighbouring current land use does not pose a major threat to the park. Forestry should be kept well away to eliminate spread of exotics into native bush areas.

ACCESS *(See Site Plan, Appendix 3)*

Access is available from Gore via Reaby Road and don Road. Access is also available from Waimumu via Glendhu - Mataura Road, Duthie Road, Copland Road.

The eastern end of Dolamore Park at Whisky Creek can be reached via Domain Road off Reaby Road.

DISTRICT PLAN PROVISION

This plan should not be in conflict with the Gore District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.

It is envisaged that the District Plan will set the overall direction and policy of the district while this Management Plan is to facilitate the best management of the total area by providing guidelines for its control, use, maintenance, preservation, conservation, development and planning.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Section 1386, Block LXIX, Hokonui Survey District which contain by measurement 95.1280 hectares (and as described on SO10185).

Postal Address: 70 Dolamore Park Road, Gore.

LEGAL STATUS

Title in the name for Her Majesty Queen for Recreation purposes (Dolamore Park) subject to the Reserves Act 1977. Classification changed to scenic Reserve 16.5.1996. Control vested in the Gore District Council.

LEGAL INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

Until 1995 Dolamore Park was held for recreational purposes subject to the Reserves act 1977 Section 17 (1) Gazette 9 June 1983.

However Council was of the opinion that the Dolamore Park area requires further protection and that a change in status to better fit Council's intention for the park was in order, and also to better align the park with the surrounding Croydon Bush Scenic Reserves classification.

At the April 1995 meeting of the Gore District Council it was resolved under Section 24 (1) (b) Reserves Act 1977 to change the current recreation classification of Dolamore Park under Section 17 (1) Reserves Act 1977 to that of Scenic Reserve as per Section 19 (1) (b) Reserves Act 1977 for the purposes of providing suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

19. Scenic Reserves

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as scenic reserves-

(a) For the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

(2) It is hereby further declared that every scenic reserve classified for the purposes specified in subsection (1) (b) of this section shall be so administered and maintained under the appropriate provisions of this Act that-

(a) Except where the Minister otherwise determines, the flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved:

(b) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on administering bodies by sections 55 and 56 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and

well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

- (c) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purposes of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values, open portions of the reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve:*
- (d) Where historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present in the reserve, those feature shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:*

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1954:

- (e) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.*

Cf. 1953, No. 69, ss. 33, 56

Please note: The Gore District Council has adopted NZS 9201 Chapter 17 Model General Bylaws for Parks and Reserves which applies to all its reserves including Dolamore Park.

LEASES

Dolamore Hall Committee for Scout Den 1998 - License for 5 years

RESERVE QUALITY

No other reserve within the Gore District provides the same experience as Dolamore Park. Dolamore Park is essentially an oasis of "nature" in a "vast rolling monocultural expanse of grass and clover" in what is otherwise an unremarkable landscape (from Background Paper number 15). This area is the only substantial native forest remnant near Gore. The forest is modified by introduced animals and by milling in the past, but it still retains a variety of flora and fauna unique to the Gore area.

These factors provide the reserve with its intrinsicity.

Dolamore Park has retained the feeling of strong naturalness, despite the large area given over to more active recreation. The reserves major cultural links with the past, create a further quality and value, not only to the Gore District but to Southland as a whole.

RESERVE USERS

The reserve offers and provides a gateway for a range of outdoor recreational and leisure activities including walking, climbing, running, nature study, passive recreation, camping, photography, active recreation, bus tours, picnicking, concerts.

In excess of 10,000 visitors per year use the Park.

The Park is of great educational value to both local and regional visitors with many schools utilising the park for their outdoor education programmes.

The park is of regional significance with a multitude of users spanning all age groups and classes in society.

DOLAMORE PARK FACILITIES AND USES

These are marked with their relevant letter on plan (see Appendix 3).

A *Playground*

Located on the large grassed area at the western end of the Park. It was originally developed with assistance from the Dolamore bequest. The playground was significantly redeveloped in 1998 using money from the Southland Community Trust.

B *Paddling Pool*

Located near the Waimumu Stream the pool including seating was developed by the Gore Rotary Club.

C *Electric Barbecue*

These are coin operated and installed in 1989/90. There are three all together. One near the play equipment, the other two near the paddling pool.

D *Caretakers Residence*

Built in 1960 from the Dolamore bequest to house the Parks Caretaker a Tea Kiosk was added in 1967 to provide meals, etc for the public. In 1985 half the Tea Kiosk area was converted into an information centre. In 1987 following the fall off in patronage the Kiosk was closed for meals. In 1991 the information centre area was dismantled. In 1998 a grant from the Southland

Community Trust was used to develop an Education Centre, focusing on how the natural environment has changed over time.

E Public Toilets

Three sets exist with the most easterly ones being built by the Gore Rotary Club for use by the Longford Intermediate School during their annual camps at the park in 1981/82.

F Kitchen

This was built to provide an enclosed area for campers or picnickers. It is essentially a day room which provides power, hot water and washing facilities.

G Implement Sheds

There are two of these which house the equipment used to maintain the park.

H Scout Hall

This belongs to the Eastern Southland Scout Group and is occasionally used by scouts for camping purposes.

I Roading and Parking

The roading network is shown on the plan. Additional parking is used on the grassed area beside the school toilets. Other informal areas of parking occur around the park

J Miscellaneous

Caravan power points are available as marked. A formal power charge is not levied at present but a donation is expected. Rubbish tins, seats, picnic tables are randomly located around the park.

K Arboretums

Two arboretums, the Bert Newman Arboretum and the Ian Gilchrist Conifer Collection are exotic plantings found within the Park. The former was planted by the Gore Garden Club as its 1990 project. The later plantings commenced in 1960 onwards. Other exotic amenity plantings are located around the park.

L Forestry

Councils only forestry plantation is found at the park consisting of:

- 14 ha Cupressus Macrocarpa "Longwood Strain" planted 1990
- 1 ha Pinus Radiata 1977

M Walking Tracks

Dolamore Park provides access to a number of popular walking tracks at the western end of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve Areas. These tracks are Croydon Bush Walkway, Dolamore Track, Poppelwells Track, Whisky Creek Track.

In 1999 Council constructed 3 tracks within Dolamore Park itself as part of the Hillary Commission 'Kiwi Walks' promotion. They are the Fantail Ridge, Sequoia and Ian Gilchrist tracks. Statistics indicate approximately 4-5000 walkers use the tracks per year.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Reserves Act

The General Principles of the Act state, that this Act is for the purpose of, inter alia:

- *Providing for preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas possessing recreational potential whether active or passive, or environmental and landscape amenity or interest or natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, scientific, educational, community or other special features or value.*
- *Preservation of representative samples of landscape which in the aggregate gave New Zealand its own recognisable character.*

(Reserves Act Section 3)

An administering body which has a reserve vested in it holds the reserve in trust for the purpose for which it is protected and classified. It is therefore bound to manage and administer the reserve in accordance with both the general principals above and the reserve's purpose below.

A scenic reserves general purpose is inter alia:

- *Providing and protecting areas which through the introduction of exotic or indigenous flora will become scenically interesting or beautiful. (Section 19(1)(b)).*

With regard to purposes of a Section 19(1)(b) scenic reserve is should be administered and maintained:

- *Except where otherwise determined, the flora and fauna, ecological associations, natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved.*

Scenic reserves should be administered and maintained so that:

- *The public have freedom of entry and access subject to specific powers, conditions and restrictions necessary for reserve protection and general well-being and control of people.*
- *Open spaces in a reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary for the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve.*
- *Historic, etc features and its value as a soil, water and forest conservation area in any reserve are managed and protected to the extent compatible with the scenic purpose.*

These purposes are designed to give every advantage to multiple use. Decision making and day to day management therefore Council needs to balance these, without losing sight of the reserves' primary purpose.

RESERVES PURPOSE

The principles and primary purpose of Dolamore Park is to provide access to a range of recreational and educational activities while protecting and enhancing the indigenous flora, fauna and habitats of the park.

The Secondary Purposes are:

- To provide an open area for unorganised, casual and passive recreational activities, to the extent that this is consistent with the values of the area.
- To co-develop with the greater Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve to provide a top quality indigenous reserve to provide unhindered public access that is compatible with the reserves scenic classification.
- To serve as a green open space and ensure that any activities which take place within the park are in keeping with the values of the area.
- To serve as an important regional park and any buildings should be complementary to the scenic atmosphere and should enhance recreational opportunities available to the general public.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS AND REQUIREMENTS

Under the Reserves Act, Council as administering body has a number of powers to carry out functions on reserves.

In relation to scenic reserves and in terms of Section 55 and 56 of the Act it may:

- Enclose the reserve or any part or parts for improvement or regeneration of or lay down or renew grass or graze the area/s. Planting of trees or shrubs or laying down, renewing or grazing grass requires ministerial approval.
- Prohibit the public from entering or encroaching on such areas being managed in the above manner.
- Layout and construct footpaths and driveways to enable public use and enjoyment.
- Subject to the resource Management Act 1991, make, stop, widen or alter any bridges, ways, or water courses in the reserve, provided such an activity would not alter or impair the natural water table or any stands of indigenous vegetation.
- With the prior consent of the minister and having regard to the conservation of natural vegetation, set apart any areas for carparks, erect buildings and other structures or facilities and amenities for the convenience and/or of necessity to the public using the reserve and as long as these cannot be provided outside the reserve.
- With the prior consent of the minister allow leasing of the reserve or parts of it for various purposes, including trade or business.
- The removal of indigenous plants may not be done without the prior consent of the Minister through the Gore District Council.
- Persons wishing to carry on any trade, business or occupation within the reserve must apply to the Commissioner or Council for the appropriate authorities.

Management is required to comply with all relevant Sections, policies and plans of the Resource Management Act 1991, as long as these do not derogate from the Reserves Act.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES , OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following are the issues, their objectives and policies arising from the collection and analysis of background information and public submissions.

Administration - Reserve Purpose

It is fundamental to management planning for this reserves, that its purposes are clearly defined in objectives and policies. All decisions on any and every activity, existing, proposed or carried out, should therefore be done in accordance with these purposes.

Objectives

- To ensure that sufficient areas of land at Dolamore Park is left available for unorganised, casual and passive recreation.
- To encourage the protection of all flora, fauna, ecological associations of the reserve is retained and the natural environment and beauty.
- To administer the reserve in a manner compatible with the administration of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve as per the Joint Management Statement.
- To protect the natural and scenic features of the park and that the open portions of the park may be developed to enable public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the park.
- q The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve subject to Section 55 and 56 of the Reserves Act and to any Bylaws applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions Council considers necessary for the protection and well being of the park, and for the protection and control of the public using it.
- q To create public awareness of the important historic, cultural, scenic and educational values of Dolamore Park.

Policies

- q User demand will not impede or lower the scenic and recreational values of the park.
- q If user demand becomes greater than the ability of the reserves managers to provide a service, users will be encouraged to help defray the greater costs entailed.
- q The southern end of the reserve will continue to retain its predominance as an open green space.

Implementation Required

- q Regular liaison with Regional Conservator, Southland Conservancy, Department of Conservation and matters regarding native flora, fauna and habitats.
- q Regular monitoring of the effect users are having on the park with appropriate actions being taken when necessary as per Reserves Act.

ADJOINING LAND USE

Certain types of development here relating to size, scale, noise, use or operation could have a detrimental effect on the reserve. Steps to mitigate or prevent these are available to reserve managers through the Resource Management Act or other legislation where relevant.

Objective

- q Dolamore Park should not be adversely effected by activities on adjoining land or in the environs of Dolamore Park area.

Policies

- q Reserve Managers will seek through appropriate legislation and the District Plan to prevent or mitigate adverse effects on the reserve, or the enjoyment of the public using it.
- q If an adjoining land use development cannot be avoided, management will seek appropriate compensation or relief to off set any adverse effects to the reserve or its users.

Implementation Required

- q Regular monitoring of adjoining land uses.

FENCING

Objective

- q Dolamore Park boundary fences to be inspected annually and necessary maintenance carried out.

Policies

- q To maintain existing reasonable quality boundary fences in a stock proof condition.
- q To erect new boundary fences as necessary to prevent stock entering the park. This to be carried out in consultation with Department of Conservation.
- Internal fencing to control grazing, access etc will be at the Discretion of the Parks and Recreation Manager.

Implementation Required

- q Inspect boundary fences annually. Repair as required.
- Internal fences erected as appropriate

FIRE CONTROL

Objective

- q To control the lighting of fires in and near the park and to limit damage should an uncontrolled fire occur.

Policies

- q Prohibit the lighting of fire within the park other than in designated fireplaces.
- q Maintain a vigilance and to respond to any fire outbreaks in the park or neighbouring Croydon Bush Reserve using the resources of the Rural Fire Authority, New Zealand Fire Service and Department of Conservation.
- q Contact Department of Conservation with regard to issuing of permits as a 365 day restricted fire season exists for Croydon Bush scenic reserve extending one kilometre from its boundaries. This encompasses Dolamore Park.

Implementation Required

- q Constant monitoring.

Please Note

The Department of Conservation has responsibility for issuing permits and for fire control in Crown Reserves under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977. It is also acknowledged that the resident caretaker at Dolamore Park would be first response to any fire in either Dolamore Park or Croydon Bush Reserve area.

NATURAL RESOURCES

As already described Dolamore Park demonstrates throughout a variety of natural resources and intrinsic values. The objectives and policies clearly set out the purpose of the park so it will be incumbent upon management to understand and maintain these values to the fullest extent possible. To enable this a partnership between Council and Department of Conservation must be developed and maintained. This is because the park is intrinsically linked with the surrounding Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

Appropriate measures should be taken to control animal pests, along with undesirable vegetation in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and Environment Southland..

Objectives

- q To retain the native vegetation and other landscaped areas in the park in a natural state.
- q To control or eradicate animals, plants and pests as necessary, in accordance with the appropriate legislation.
- q To replace all areas of commercial forestry to enable regeneration, revegetation of indigenous plant species.
- q To enhance where possible all streams and tributaries by maintaining existing or developing riparian strips where possible. Water quality and flow will not be adversely effected by future development.

Policies

- q To preserve as far as possible the native flora in its existing ecological associations while recognising that these are changing naturally.
- q To actively encourage natural processes of regeneration of native forest on introduced grassland, and on exotic forestry sites once these have been harvested, where this will enhance the scenic or natural qualities of the park.
- No further exotic forestry planting will be permitted.
- q To annually assess water quality to ensure water quality is not being further degraded and where possible improved.

Implementation Required

- q In areas of non native grassland systematic revegetation to be undertaken as resources allow.
- q Actively eradicate Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) from Whisky Creek stream area.
- q As exotic forests are harvested revegetation with indigenous plants is undertaken.
- q Control of animal pests carried out in conjunction with Department of Conservation and Environment Southlandl.

- q Carry out a monitoring programme and assessment of the water regime in the Waimumu and Whisky Creeks including tributaries, and work with Catchment landowners to develop strategies which ensures the waters of both Whisky and Waimumu Streams are gradually improved over time.
- Control of weed species as resources allow (these include gorse, broom, blackberry, barberry, elderberry and Chilean flame creeper).
- To undertake restoration along the Waimumu Stream, including enhancement of the existing *Olearia hectorii* population.

RECREATION USE

Objectives

- q To provide for and encourage recreational use of Dolamore Park to an extent that will not compromise the natural resources of the area, or the management objectives.
- q Recreational activities suitable for a wide spectrum of the public using the park will have precedence over activities appealing only to small specialised groups or individuals.

Policies

- q In association with the Department of Conservation ensure that all walking tracks are maintained to the appropriate standard and appropriately sign posted.
- q To liaise and consult with park users.
- q Emphasis will be on providing areas for outdoor recreation.
- q Freedom camping is seen as a compatible use but numbers will be controlled by limiting the facilities available to the camping public and the introduction of a set charge per stay.
- q Further highlight and develop areas to encourage use of the park by people with disabilities to enhance their outdoor leisure experiences.
- q Designate the tracks around the commercial forestry blocks for use by mountain bikes, they are currently prohibited from using walking tracks.
- q The natural amphitheatre has proven to be ideal for music festivals and band contests in recent years. The integrity of this area should be maintained.

Implementation Required

- q Carry about twice yearly track maintenance surveys.
- q Remove animal enclosure.
- q Continued development of disabled walking track in conjunction with Department of Conservation.
- Development of Mountain Biking track in Forestry area.

EDUCATION USE

Objective

- q To provide suitable and well designed interpretative facilities and information, as well as encouraging an awareness and appreciation of the park as an area for outdoor education.

Policies

- q In association with the Department of Conservation, prepare new interpretative brochures for the park incorporating the greater Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve area. Ensure that the information in these brochures is kept up to date.
- q Further enhance interpretative information available at the park which promotes public appreciation of the parks values and to inform the public of management requirements.

Implementation Required

- q An interpretation display will be maintained in a prominent position at Dolamore Park in co-operation with the Department of Conservation.
- q An interpretative brochure will be produced in co-operation with the Department of Conservation.
- q Signs which give information about the natural, historic, and management features of the park will be erected as appropriate and as resources allow. These will conform to a standard which has been shown to harmonise with the environment.

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Existing facilities on the reserves are adequate for their use and users at present. The buildings are being well maintained and are structurally sound. Because of the reserves purposes placing an emphasis on open space, the number and placement of buildings is important. It is noted that current sitings meets the purposes well. It is also important for the pleasantness of the reserve experience that facilities and amenities (which includes signs) design, materials and colouring is in harmony with the landscape and other existing facilities and amenities.

Objective

- q To provide and maintain only those buildings necessary for the proper management of Dolamore Park as defined in the Reserves Act, Section 55 2(e)(g), 3.

"To make provision for facilities and amenities which benefit the public using the park.

To ensure all facilities are built to a high standard of purpose built design, using materials and colouring in harmony with the parks landscape."

Policies

- q No new buildings/structures or facilities will be erected on Dolamore Park without public submissions on any proposal being called for.
- q No new building/structure or facility will be allowed on Dolamore Park that does not meet the stated objective.
- q Any existing facility or amenity that requires repainting will be done in a colour scheme that compliments the surrounding landscape, as approved by the Parks and Recreation Manager.
- q No extensions to existing buildings will be allowed. However, redevelopment of old tractor shed by schools into a 'Backpacker' type facility will be permitted.
- q Scouts are to be responsible for all maintenance repairs or renovations to their building. All other existing buildings are Council's responsibility.
- r Buildings surplus to requirements will be removed forthwith and the area returned to a standard determined by Council.

Implementation Required

- q Annual building maintenance checks to be conducted.

ADVERTISING

Being a scenic reserve it is considered that to maintain the integrity of the reserve environment the park should be free from all forms of advertising.

Objectives

- q No advertising be allowed on buildings, or within the building envelope.
- q No advertising be allowed on any other areas of the park.

Policy

- q All existing and future buildings within the park boundary will be required to meet the stated objective.

Implementation Required

- q None required.

COMMERCIAL USES AND LEASES

There is no existing commercial use of any area within the park. It is noted that the only other non-Council owned building is the Scout Den.

Any existing lease or new lease should quote the appropriate section and lease document needs as per the Reserves Act 1977, Sec 56 (below) and also take into consideration the Reserves Act Schedules.

56. Leasing Powers in Respect of Scenic Reserves -

1. *With the prior consent of the Minister, the administering body, in the case of scenic reserve that is vested in the administering body, may from time to time, in the exercise of its functions under section 40 of this Act, and the Minister, in the case of any other scenic reserve, may from time to time, to the extent necessary to give effect to the principles set out in section 19 of this Act, -*
 - (a) *Lease to any person, body, voluntary organisation, or society (whether incorporated or not) any area set apart under section 55 (2)(d) of this Act for baths, a picnic ground, a camping ground, a parking or mooring place, or other facilities or amenities for public recreation and enjoyment. The lease shall be subject to the further*

provisions set out in the First Schedule to this Act relating to leases of scenic reserves:

- (b) *Grant leases or licences for the carrying on of any trade, business, or occupation on any specified site within the reserve, subject in the case of any such lease or licence to the provisions set out in the First Schedule to this Act relating to scenic reserves:*

Provided that the trade, business, or occupation must be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve:

Provided also that the prior consent of the Minister shall not be required to a lease or licence under this paragraph where the trade, business, or occupation is to be carried on in the reserve only temporarily and the term of the lease or licence does not exceed 6 consecutive days.

2. *Before granting any lease or licence under subsection (1) of this section (other than a lease or licence to which the second proviso to paragraph (b) applies), the administering body or the Minister, as the case may be, shall give public notice in accordance with section 119 of this Act specifying the lease or licence proposed to be granted, and shall give full consideration in accordance with section 120 of this Act to all objections and submissions in relation to the proposal received pursuant to the said section 120.*
3. *Nothing in subsection (2) of this section shall apply in any case where the proposal -*
 - (a) *Is in conformity with and contemplated by the approved [[conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or]] management plan for the reserve; or*
 - [[(b) is made following the grant of any appropriate reserve consent in accordance with Part VI of the Resource Management Act 1991.]]*

Cf. 1953, No. 69, s. 27 (10A); 1956, No. 35, s. 9

Applications for leases should be allowed as long as they continue to benefit the users and are in harmony with existing uses and users. Applications to erect further buildings as a lease, would not be considered.

As per Section 56, Reserves Act any business, trade or occupation of the reserve would be allowed if it would continue to benefit the public using the reserve.

Special one-off business activities promoting particular sport/recreation, sporting/recreational or culture/cultural events or for food vending at these functions will be allowed.

Objectives

- q To allow short term leasing of parts of Dolamore Park for sporting, recreational or cultural activities.
- q To allow leases or licences for carrying on a trade or a business in specified buildings or sites in and on the park.
- q To lease parts of Dolamore Park only for purposes which meets the Reserves Act requirements and other objectives and policies in this plan.

Policies

- q Leases will only be granted when they are considered to be in the public interest.
- q No leases for camping grounds will be granted.
- q No lease will give exclusive long term use of any area of the park.
- q Organisations leasing buildings or other parts of the park for sporting, recreational or cultural activities may sell liquor as an adjunct to their activities, subject to compliance with the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.
- q All lessees will be required to act in accordance with this Management Plan, and the provisions of the District Plan as they apply.
- q For the purposes of a lease for trade or business, the benefit to the reserve will be offset against the benefit casual use of such a facility would achieve for peoples overall enjoyment and use of the park.
- q Rental payment amounts will be decided by the following factors:
 - + The ability of the lessee to pay.
 - + The value of the site to the lessee or the current market value of the site as if it were available for sale.
- q A concession fee may be set during the establishment period of a trade or business but this period should be reviewed annually.

- q Advertising promoting special events on the reserve may be put up for a maximum period of four days, as long as it does not interfere with other reserve use or users, or create a safety hazard.

Implementation Required

- q Ensure all lease and licences as they fall due are issued in accordance with the appropriate sections of the Reserves Act 1977.

ACCESS, ROADS AND CAR PARKING

There is enough car parking space for the foreseeable future. The current roading network is also adequate for current and projected use patterns. For control of vehicular traffic the present system of one main entrance is considered ideal.

Speed on the internal roads can be a safety problem on certain days. Speed bumps would curtail this.

Objective

- q To keep the remaining access, roads, carparks and tracks where they are and well maintained, including the firebreak surrounding the forestry block.

Policies

- q The importance of the parks naturalness must not be compromised by unnecessary access, roads or carparks.
- q The safety of pedestrians and reserve users is more important than the need to provide roads in the park.

Implementation Required

- q When finances become available speed devices are to be installed in the most appropriate places.

OFFENCES

Offences committed in or on any reserve is outlined in Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977. The Reserves Act is not an easily accessible document. It is therefore considered more appropriate to include the relevant sections of the Act in this Management Plan so that the public is more aware of what is appropriate or not at Dolamore Park.

Objective

- q To enforce when necessary Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 with regard to offences or reserves.

Policy

- q Take appropriate action with regard to offences committed in Dolamore Park that are at variance to Section 94 and where necessary apply the appropriate penalty as per Section 104 of the Reserves Act 1977, including offences against Council ByLaws.

Implementation Required

- q Constant monitoring.

94. Offences on reserves -

- (1) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised (the proof of which shall be on the person charged) by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body, as the case may require, -*
 - (a) *Lights any fire on a reserve except in a fireplace in any camping ground or picnic place established by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body; or*
 - (b) *Causes or allows any cattle, sheep, horses or other animals or any kind whatsoever to trespass on any reserve; or*
 - (c) *Liberates any animal on any reserve; or*
 - (d) *Plants any tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, or sows or scatters the seed of any tree, shrub or plant of any kind, or introduces any substance injurious to plant life, on any reserve; or*
 - (e) *Wilfully breaks or damages any fence, building, apparatus, or erection on any reserve; or*
 - (f) *Removes or wilfully damages any, or any part of, any wood, tree, shrub, fern, plant, stone, mineral, gravel, kauri gum, furniture, utensil, tool antiquity, relic, or thing of any kind, on any reserve; or*
 - (g) *Wilfully digs, cuts, or excavates the sod on any reserve; or*

- (h) *Not being the lessee or licensee of the reserve or any part thereof, occupies or uses any land in a reserve for cultivation or any other purpose; or*
- (i) *Takes or destroys or wilfully injures or in any manner disturbs or interferes with any animal or bird or other fauna or the nest or egg of any bird on any reserve; or*
- (j) *Deposits or throws on any reserve (being a reserve which is not a public place within the meaning of section 2 of the Litter Act 1968) any substance or article of a dangerous or offensive nature or likely to be of a dangerous or offensive nature or any rubbish, except in a place or receptacle approved or provided by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body; or*
- (k) *Erects any building, sign, hoarding, or apparatus on any reserve; or*
- (ka) *Carries on any trade, business, or occupation within any reserve; or*
- (l) *Trespasses with any vehicle or boat or aircraft or hovercraft on any reserve, in breach of any prohibition under this Act; or*
- (m) *In any way interferes with a reserve or damages the recreational, scenic, historic, scientific, or natural features or the flora and fauna therein:*

Provided that nothing in any authorisation by the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body to do any act which would otherwise be unlawful under paragraph (c) or paragraph (i) of this subsection shall be deemed to authorise any person to do any act in contravention of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act.

- (2) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who -*
 - (a) *When required by notice from the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body to remove any animal from a reserve, fails to do so within the period specified in the notice; or*
 - (b) *Being the driver of any vehicle or the pilot of any aircraft or the person in charge of any boat or hovercraft that is illegally on a reserve, fails or refuses to remove it from the reserve when so requested by any officer is defined in section 93 (5) of this Act; or*
 - (c) *Without a lease, licence, permit, or other right or authority, does or causes to be done any act, matter, or thing for which a lease, licence, permit, or other right or authority is required by this Act or by any regulations under this Act; or*

- (d) *Not being an officer of the Department or a ranger, acting in either case in the course of his official duties, enters any nature reserve in breach of section 20 (2)(c) of this Act or in breach of any condition imposed in any permit granted or notice given under section 57 of this Act; or*
- [(da) *Being a person in charge of any boat, anchors or moors that boat in breach of a notice given under section 57 (3) or section 59 (3) of this Act or in breach of any permit granted under section 57 (7) or section 59 (7) of this Act; or]*
- (e) *While any scientific reserve or any part of such a reserve is subject to a notice under section 21 (2)(b) of this Act prohibiting entry -*
 - (i) *Not being an officer of the Department or a ranger, acting in either case in the course of his official duties, or not being the holder of a permit issued under section 59 of this Act, enters the reserve or that part, as the case may be, in breach of the said section 59; or*
 - (ii) *Being the holder of such a permit, does not comply with any term or condition of the permit; or*
- (f) *Counterfeits or without due authority issues any lease, licence, permit, or other authority required by this Act or by any regulations under this Act; or*
- (g) *Unlawfully alters, obliterates, defaces, pulls up, removes, interferes with, or destroys any boundary marks, or any stamp, mark, sign, poster, licence, lease, permit, or other right or authority issued by the Minister or the Commission or an administering body.*
- (3) *Every person commits an offence against the Act who uses, receives, sells, or otherwise disposes of any wood, timber, bark, flax, mineral, gravel, kauri gum, antiquity, relic, or other substance or thing whatsoever knowing the same to have been removed unlawfully from any reserve.*
- (4) *Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without being authorised by the Minister, or the Commissioner, or the administering body, -*
 - (a) *Is in possession of any firearm, weapon, trap, net, or other like object in a reserve; or*

- (b) *Discharges any firearm, weapon, or other instrument on a reserve; or*
- (c) *From outside a reserve, shoots at any fauna or any other object or thing inside the reserve with any firearm, weapon, or other instrument, -*

and, where any person is found discharging a firearm, weapon, or other instrument in contravention of this subsection, section 95 (6) of this Act shall apply in respect of that firearm, weapon, or other instrument in all respects as if it were illegally in the possession of that person in the reserve:

Provided that nothing in any such authorisation shall be deemed to authorise any person to do any act in contravention of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act.

- (5) *Where any person commits an offence against sub section (1)(j) of this section, the Minister or the Commissioner or the administering body, as the case may be, may cause the removal of any objects deposited or thrown in breach of that subsection, and the cost of that removal shall be assessed by the Magistrate and shall be recoverable summarily from that person in like manner as a fine.*
- (6) *Any person convicted of an offence under this section shall, in addition to any penalty for which he may be liable for the offence, pay twice the full market value of any substance removed from the reserve or pay for the damage done to the reserve, or to any forest, wood, timber, flax, or scrub growing or being thereon; and, in the case of an offence against sub section (1)(a) of this section, for the cost of extinguishing the fire and the expenses incurred in investigating the origin of the fire. That value or damage or cost shall be assessed by a Magistrate, and shall be recoverable summarily in like manner as a fine. The full market value shall be deemed to be that amount which the Crown would have received by way of purchase price if the Crown had removed the substance from the reserve and offered it for sale on reasonable terms.*

Cf. 1953, No. 69, s. 84 (1)-(5); 1968, No 134, s. 17 (2)

104. Penalty for breach of bylaws -

Every person who commits a breach of any bylaw under this Act commits an offence, and is liable-

- (a) *In the case of an offence committed in respect of a National reserve, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and, where the offence is a continuing one, to*

a further fine not exceeding \$20 for every day on which the offence has continued:

- (b) *In the case of any other offence, to a fine not exceeding \$250, and, where the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$5 for every day on which the offence has continued.*

Cf. 1953, No. 69, s. 91

REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

Objective

- q That the Management Plan for Dolamore Park be reviewed on a ten yearly basis and amendments made where and when necessary.

Policy

- q Compliance with the Reserves Act 1977 which states that Management Plans should be under continuous review.

Implementation Required

- q Continuous review of the Dolamore Park Management Plan.