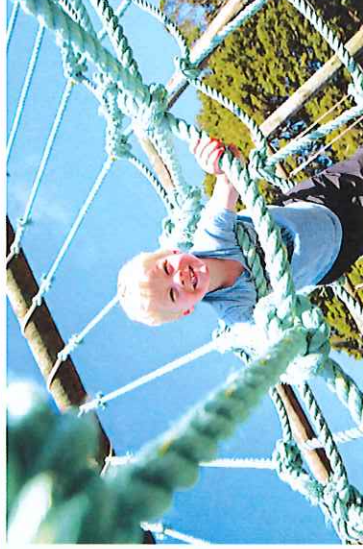




# RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN VOLUME 4: DOLAMORE PARK SCENIC RESERVE

Gore District Council



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This reserve management plan has been prepared by Xyst Limited for the Gore District Council (the Council) under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 41.

Document status as at 1 May 2017: final draft for adoption

**Process timeline**

Call for suggestions	12 August 2016
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Submissions close	24 February 2017
Hearing held	27 April 2017
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Purpose

Determining community preferences and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients of good management planning.

A management plan provides the community with certainty about the management of Dolamore Park by Council. It also helps ensure that management decisions are consistent with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977.

This plan provides policies **specific** to Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve. This management plan should be read in conjunction with the *Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies*.

It identifies clear objectives and establishes directions for planning, management and maintenance of public open space. It clarifies and establishes the Council's policy and direction, for both the Council staff and the public.

### 1.2 Reserve management plan requirements

The Gore District Council (the Council) has a responsibility as an administering body under the Reserves Act 1977, Section 41, to prepare management plans for the reserves and parks that it manages.

Management plans should: "... provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation ... and, ... the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified".

### 1.3 Format

In accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977, the Gore District Council has prepared this management plan for the Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve.

The plan first sets out the purpose of management plans and the process used to adopt a management plan (Sections 1 to 3).

Section 4 discusses general goals and objectives of the management plan.

The reserve is then described in general terms, key issues with the reserve are identified, and specific policies are set out to help address these issues. Finally, development recommendations are made.

This management plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure that the policies are appropriate and relevant for the communities within the Gore District. It is intended that a comprehensive review will take place every five years.

#### 1.4 Iwi consultation

Ngäi Tahu is the Iwi, Hokonui are the Kaitiaki Runanga. The Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977.

The Council has a requirement to consult to determine appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider management decisions that may impact on future return of land to iwi.

#### 1.4 Delegations

In 2013, the Minister of Conservation has delegated a number of procedural and decision-making responsibilities to the Council under the Reserves Act 1977. These delegations are made to “Council as a whole” and cannot be delegated to committees of the Council or staff. Decisions that must be made by a resolution of the full Council include adoption of reserve management plans, classification of reserves and granting of leases.

Other decisions, such as approval for events, removal of trees, issuing of permits, etc., can be delegated from the Council to the Chief Executive and to the parks and recreation staff. As delegations change from time to time, the term Council is used throughout the document. Staff should refer to the *Delegations Manual* to determine if they have the authority to make decisions in accordance with the policies in this management plan.

Where the delegated powers conferred upon the Council by the Minister of Conservation permit, the Council has further delegated powers to the Parks and Recreation Manager. Where decisions are made under delegated authority by the Parks and Recreation Manager, the manager is required to report such decisions back to full Council

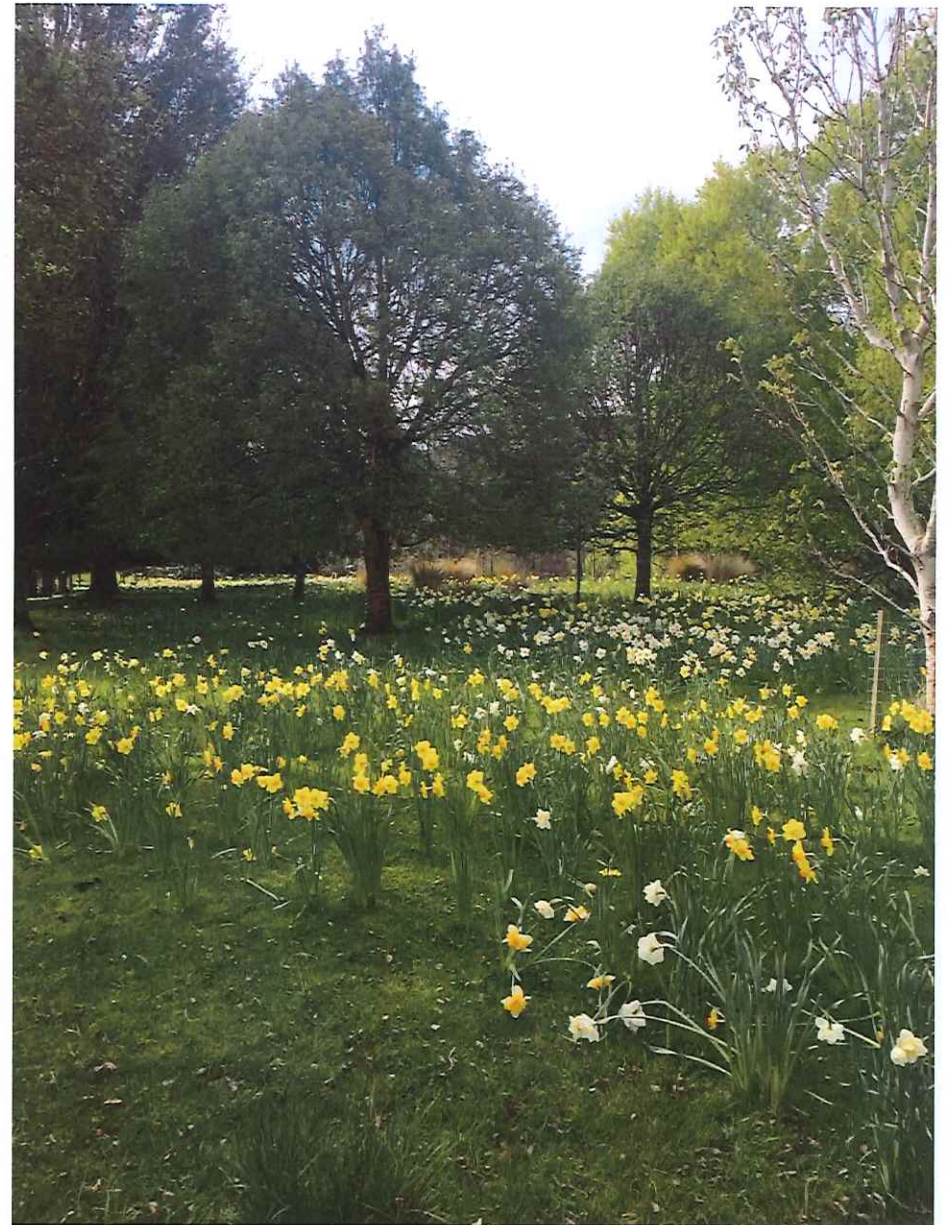


Figure 1 Spring in Dolamore Park

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## 2.0 SCOPE

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This management plan applies to the Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve. The reserve is administered by the Gore District Council and is classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as a scenic reserve under section 3.9(l)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, with control vested from the Crown to the Gore District Council. The legal description is:

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

This plan does not include the greater Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve which is administered on behalf of the Crown by the Department of Conservation. The policies contained within this plan however have been prepared recognising the close relationship and common objectives of the two reserves.

This management plan provides policy direction with respect to reserves managed under the Reserves Act 1977. In general, policies have not been prepared where legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002 or Council bylaws provides adequate clarity.

### 2.1 Relationship with general policies

The specific policies contained within this plan will apply to Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve. Where there is a conflict between the general policies contained within the *Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies* and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will take precedent.

### 2.2 Relationship with District Plan

It is important to note that the provisions of the District Plan apply to reserves and while an activity may be permitted under a policy in this plan, resource consent and other consents may be required from the Council or other authorities.

Dolamore Park is zoned "Rural" under the Gore District Plan. Any activity not complying with the reserve management plan will be considered under the rules of the underlying zone.

Rule 4.2.2 states:

*"All land use activities in areas administered under the Reserves Act 1977 are permitted where they comply with a Management Plan that has been approved by the Minister under that Act."*

The management plan process therefore has particular significance as any activity complying with the approved reserve management plan is a permitted activity under the operative District Plan.

### **2.3 Bylaws**

At the time of writing the following Council bylaws are of relevance to reserve management:

- Cemeteries Bylaw 2008
- Dog Control Bylaw 2013
- Fire Prevention (Vegetation) Bylaw 2008
- Liquor Ban Bylaw 2008

### **2.4 Relationship with other Council documents**

- Long Grass Overhanging Foliage Bylaw 2008
- Mobile Trading Bylaw 2011
- Skateboard Ban Bylaw 2008
- Subdivision and Development Bylaw 2011

Bylaws are generally reviewed every five years and the current bylaw should be referred to.

Other current Council policy documents that have relevance to reserve management include:

- District Tree Policy
- Cemeteries Operational Policies 2003
- Parks and Recreation Facilities Strategy 2013
- Streetscape Strategy
- Electioneering Signs Policy
- Road Stopping Policy 2011

### **2.5 Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy 2016**

The Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) prepared by the Department of Conservation provides direction for the management of reserves controlled by the Department in the Lowland Te Ra a Takitimu Place which in particular includes the adjoining Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

### **2.6 Revocation of previous policies**

When adopted, this management plan will replace the policies contained in the Dolamore Park Management Plan 2001.

The policies contained within this management plan will apply from the date of adoption by the Gore District Council under delegation from the Minister of Conservation.

## 3.0 PROCESS

The following table summarises section 41 of the Reserves Act (1977) – Management Plans, and the statutory process used to develop this management plan.

### 3.1 Management planning process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (5)	Optional	The Council notifies the public that it is preparing a management plan and calls for suggestions
Section 41 (5)c		Public suggestions are received and incorporated into a draft management plan
Section 41 (6) a-c	Mandatory	A draft management plan is made available to the public for comment (2 months)
Section 41 (6) d		The draft management plan is edited to incorporate decisions resulting from the consideration of public submissions and hearings
RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES AC		
Section 41 (6) d		The final document is presented to the Council for adoption.

### 3.2 Implementation process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (6) e	The Council adopts management plan
Section 41	All policies come into effect and are enforceable by the Council
Section 41 (4)	The management plan is continually monitored and reviewed



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## 4.0 SCENIC RESERVE GOALS

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### 4.1 Reserve Act requirements

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out specific purposes and requirements for scenic reserves:

*“It is hereby further declared that every scenic reserve classified for the purposes specified in subsection(1)(b) 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, 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 features 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 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:*

*(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.”<sup>1</sup>*

The Act also requires the council to:

- as far as possible preserve indigenous flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty
- provide freedom of entry subject to any restrictions considered necessary for the protection of the reserve or to control access during such events as pest control operations etc
- manage and protect historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve
- Maintain its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area

The Act enables the Council to develop open portions of the reserve for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve. These overarching requirements set the scene for goals and objectives for Dolamore Park.

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<sup>1</sup> Reserves Act 1977 section 19 (3)

## 4.2 Goals

1. Protect and preserve the scenic and natural values of the reserve
2. Encourage the use and enjoyment of the reserve in a manner compatible with protection of the natural environment
3. Enhance both native vegetation and exotic amenity plantings for the long term benefit of the reserve.



Figure 2 Dolamore Park and neighbouring Otaupiri – Ship Cone

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## 5.0 DESCRIPTION

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### 5.1 Overview

The area covered by this plan is the existing reserve commonly known as Dolamore Park. The park is located 11 km south west of Gore and bounded by Reaby, Dolamore Park Road and Domain Roads and adjoins the south western end of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

### 5.2 Park features

The following features are marked with their relevant number on the accompanying plan (see Appendix 1).

#### 1. Faulkner Rhododendron Planting

Beyond the camping area and playground is a Rhododendron Dell containing some 600 plus Rhododendrons. Many of the Rhododendrons came from the estate of the late Mr James Speden.

#### 2. Scout Den

Between the Rhododendron Dell is a scout den constructed by the Gore Rotary Club for the use of the young people of the district, particularly scouts and guides.

#### 3. Toilets

Toilets are located to the north of the playground near the entrance to the loop track, adjacent to the kitchen/shower and at the Southern Glade adjacent to the caretaker's facilities. The later were built by the Gore Rotary Club for use by the Longford Intermediate School during its annual camps at the park in 1981/82.

### 4. Loop Track

The Department of Conservation maintains the loop track, which is located predominately in the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve. The Loop, Rapids and Whisky Gully tracks leave from the entrance within Dolamore Park adjacent to the toilets.

### 5.0 Children's Playground

Located on the large grassed area at the northern 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 Community Trust of Southland.

### 6.0 Barbeques

Three electric barbeques were installed in 1990 and upgraded in 2016.

### 7.0 Waimumu Stream

The Waimumu stream runs along the western side of the reserve and is crossed when entering the park.

### 8.0 Kitchen/Shower

The campground is serviced by a building containing a kitchen and common shower. 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.

### **9.0 Residence and Education Centre**

A residence is located on the terrace above the camping area, screened by a collection of conifers. The residence was 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 Community Trust Southland was used to develop an Education Centre, focusing on how the natural environment has changed over time. This is used by schools by arrangement and is otherwise locked.

### **10 Campground**

A simple 'remote' style campground is located adjacent to the playground. There are unlimited tent sites on grassed areas and 22 power-point sites for campervans and caravans. A dump station for portable toilet waste is located adjacent to the caretaker's facilities in the Southern Glade. Rubbish tins, seats, picnic tables are randomly located around the park.

### **11 Bert Newman Arboretum**

To the north east of the house 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.

### **12 Nursery Area**

A small plant nursery is located behind the scout den. This is used to hold and on-grow plant stock for revegetation and amenity planting within the reserve.

### **13 Macrocarpa Plantation 1**

Adjoining the Bert Newman Arboretum is a forestry block of a total area (plantation 1 and 2) of approximately 14 hectares the main species being Cupressus Macrocarpa "Longwood Strain". A small stand of Tasmanian Blackwoods (*Acacia melanoxylon*) is planted to the north of the scout den.

### **14 Macrocarpa Plantation 2**

While the predominate species in this plantation is Macrocarpa, there are also small plantings of Douglas fir and *Pinus radiata* present.

### **15 Caretakers Facilities**

Two outbuildings located behind the residence house maintenance equipment and provide storage. At the southern glade, the existing facilities were rebuilt in 2016 and provide a base for maintenance activities within the reserve.

### **16 Southern Glade**

The main entrance to the park is off Dolamore Park Road. Visitors enter into a large and generally flat open space with an expansive lawn and picnic area to right.

### **17 Fantail Ridge Walking Track**

In 1999 Council constructed three tracks within Dolamore Park as part of the Hillary Commission 'Kiwi Walks' promotion. They are the Fantail Ridge, Sequoia and Ian Gilchrist Arboretum Walking tracks. The track provides easy walking through both exotic and regenerating native forest, and offers magnificent views of Southland.

### **18 Sequoia Walking Track**

The Fantail Ridge track is often combined with the Sequoia track or Whisky Creek track to form a loop track taking between 30 minutes to 1 hour to complete from the camping area.

### **19 Proposed Biking Track**

It is proposed to form a mountain biking track between the Whisky Creek car park and the camping ground. The initial part of the track at either end would be shared with walkers while the main section of the track will be limited to cyclists. The track will link to the mountain bike tracks including the water race trail in Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

### **20 Whisky Creek Walking Track**

The lower section of the Whisky Creek walking track is within Dolamore Park extending from the Southern Glade to the Whisky Creek car park off Domain Road. The upper portion of the track, leading north from the car park is maintained by the Department of Conservation and continues to make a 1-2 hour loop track within the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve returning to the campground (or vice versa).

### **21 Ian Gilchrist Arboretum Walking Track**

This track passes through the Ian Gilchrist Arboretum and provides an alternative return loop off the Whisky Gully track. In places can be seen pinky/red coloured rocks which are the result of an underground coalmine fire that burnt for several years, heating the ground above.

### **22 Ian Gilchrist Arboretum**

At the south-east end of the reserve is a collection of conifers (Pineatum) formally named the Ian Gilchrist conifer collection in 1992. Ian Gilchrist was the Parks superintendent for the former Gore Borough Council and had a keen interest in conifer's. He started the collection in 1962 building to the many hundreds of conifer's now exhibited. Many of these are now rare and the collection is an important source of plant material for future propagation.

### **23 Pine Plantation**

Below the lower picnic area, adjoining Dolamore Park road is a Pinus Radiata plantation of approximately 1.2 hectares in size.

### **24 Whisky Creek**

Whisky Creek follows along the eastern and southern border of the reserve. The names Whisky Creek and Whisky Falls originate from the days when illicit whisky stills flourished in the Hokonui Hills.

### **25 Whisky Creek Car Park**

This small car park is located off Domain Road and provides access to the tracks at the eastern end of the park. A kiosk is located adjacent to the park

providing visitor information and a notice board for the Hokonui Tramping Club.

### **Native Bush**

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

### **5.3 Adjoining land use**

To the north and east of Dolamore Park is found the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve which is predominately indigenous forest, which is the most significant indigenous forest in the Gore district. The margins the reserve are tussock grasslands and scrub used by the neighbouring landholders for grazing sheep and cattle. The south of the park is bounded by Dolamore Park Road and pastoral farmland as is the eastern boundary of the park.

### **5.4 Natural history**

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.

#### **5.4.1 Geology, landforms 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

windblown (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.

#### 5.4.2. Vegetation

The wider Hokonui and Takitimu area is described by the Department of Conservation in the Southland Murihuku CMS as the Te Ra a Takitimu Place. Within the Te Ra a Takitimu place which includes Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park "there are several threatened and at risk plant species within this Place, such as scattered populations of tree daisies, two species of Declining Mistletoe (yellow- flowered and scarlet) and the Nationally Vulnerable heart-leaved kōhūhū. At least 35 indigenous birds also breed within the forest remnants, including the kōparapara/korimako/bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*), pīwakawaka/fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*), pīpipi/brown creeper (*Mohoua novaeseelandiae*) and kūkupa/kererū/New Zealand wood pigeon"<sup>2</sup>

Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park contain 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.

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<sup>2</sup> Southland Murihuku Conservation Management Strategy 2016, Department of Conservation.

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.

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<sup>3</sup> and locally uncommon species. These are shown in table 1.

In particular, the area is an important refuge and the southern limit for several *Olearia* species<sup>4</sup>. The indigenous flora and fauna found in Dolamore Park is essentially the same as that found in the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve. It is therefore sensible to treat all indigenous areas as one.

#### ***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.

#### ***Kamahi-matai-rimu forest***

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

#### ***Fuchsia forest***

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

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<sup>3</sup> NZ Threat Classification System (NZTCS) database 2012

<sup>4</sup> G. M. Rogers (1996) Aspects of the ecology and conservation of the threatened tree *Olearia hectorii* in New Zealand, *New Zealand Journal of Botany*, 34:2, 227-240, DOI: 10.1080/0028825X.1996.10410687

### **Manuka**

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

### **Bracken-herbfield**

Local areas where Manuka and Broadleaf species are establishing.

### **Coprosma-flax shrubland**

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

### **Naturalised grassland**

Mainly white clover and cocksfoot.

### **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) and Pinus Radiata (1 ha). Douglas Fir and Eucalyptus plantings were logged in 2000. These areas are now regenerating with native plants.

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.

### **5.5 Fauna**

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 can also be a problem in that 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.

Table 1 Threatened plant species found in Dolamore Park

<b>Species</b>	<b>Status (NZCTS)</b>	<b>Image</b>
<i>Olearia hectorii</i> – <i>Hectors tree daisy</i>	Threatened - Nationally Endangered	
<i>Uncinia strictissima</i> – <i>Bastard grass</i>	Threatened - Nationally Endangered	
<i>Coprosma walli</i>	At Risk – Declining	
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> – <i>Green mistletoe, pirita</i>	Not threatened	

*Melicytus flexuosus*

At Risk - Declining



*Olearia fragrantissima*  
– Fragrant tree daisy

At Risk – Declining



*Tupeia Antarctica* –  
*taapia* – White  
mistletoe

At Risk – Declining



*Pseudopanax ferox* -  
Fierce lancewood

At Risk - Naturally  
Uncommon



### 5.5.1 Bats

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

### 5.5.2 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.

### 5.5.3 Fish Species

In addition to Long finned eel, Brown trout, Common bully and Galaxias vulgaris (a whitebait species), there are freshwater crayfish and a range of mayfly, caddisfly, snails, etc, which provide food for the fish species.

### 5.5.3 Other invertebrates

The range of forest and stream habitats provide for a diverse assemblage of invertebrates including moths, butterflies, dragonflies, flies, beetles, stick insects, weta/ spiders, bees, snails and worms.

### 5.6 Tangata-Whenua

The Hokonui forest survives as a remnant of the great forest that once clothed Southland. Pollen and charcoal records indicate that around 600 years ago fires, which had been occasional, began recurring at regular intervals. It is likely these fires were lit by Tangata Whenua (the group who have iwi authority or mana ki te whenua in an area), who used fire to keep tracks and settlement areas open and to encourage the growth of bracken, an important food plant. Bracken grew well on cleared forest sites, producing large, starchy rhizomes. The quality of bracken could be maintained for some years if the ground was burnt regularly, but eventually the soil deteriorated and the bracken was replaced by tussock and shrub land.

A biological survey report estimates that by the time European settlement began, forests like that at Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park made up only 11 percent of Southland's vegetation, and this made the Hokonui Hills an enormously important food gathering resource for Tangata Whenua.



### 5.6.1 Mahinga kai

The Polynesian ancestors of Māori brought kumara, yams, taro, gourds, dogs and rats to Aotearoa, but only the dogs and rats came this far south; it was too cold for the vegetable crops. Unable to garden as they could further north, the people relied on the land, the water ways and the sea for food. Mahinga kai, or food gathering routes, were established to take advantage of foods like eels, shellfish, forest birds and rats, and material resources such as flint and pounamu. The Hokonui forests were visited primarily for forest birds. Hapū (sub-tribes) with mahinga kai rights to the area might travel hundreds of kilometres to harvest birds in the early winter while they were still fat from autumn feeding. Kukupa/kereru, weka, kākā and tūi were among the birds taken. Birds were preserved in their own fat for use as stores, or for gifts or trade. Many hundreds of birds could be harvested, but the take was strictly controlled by tohunga (specialists) who controlled the conservation of resources.

With the extinction of the moa 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.

Tangata Whenua relied on the health and productivity of their environment for survival. Only a deep understanding of the natural world and an ability to read seasonal indicators of abundance or scarcity allowed them to thrive in a harsh environment.

### 5.7 European history

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.

### 5.7.1 European arrivals

Eastern Southland was remote and roadless when the first European homestead was built near what is now Dolamore Park in 1858. The only European settlements in Southland at this time were whaling stations at Bluff and Riverton, but nationally the demand for wool and meat was increasing as large numbers of settlers arrived. The area that was to become Gore attracted run holders because its tussock and shrub lands were more easily converted into sheep pasture than the still semi-forested Southland Plains. The original forest cover of the Mataura Valley had been destroyed at the time of first human settlement, but ample wood for building, fencing and heating remained on the Hokonui Hills.

### 5.7.2 Milling the remnant

The bush was harvested first by bushmen with pitsaws, and later by steam-driven sawmills. Part of the Whisky Creek track follows an old logging trail, which was built along the course of an existing water race constructed to aid gold mining in the late 1880s.

As settlements in the area grew, the demand for timber increased and the Hokonui Hills began to lose their forest cover. During the 1800s, vast areas of forest were being cleared in both the North and South Islands. By late in the century some communities were beginning to regret this, as they had no timber left to harvest and were suffering flooding and erosion to the pasture they had worked so hard to establish.

### 5.7.3 Changing attitudes

People were becoming aware that the bush could be 'used up'; 1000 year old kahikatea, once felled, were not going to pop up again overnight. They also realised, now there was less of it, that the bush was full of birdsong and ferns and visiting it made an enjoyable outing.

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.

In 1893 Councillor DL Popplewell asked the Government that 200 acres (81 hectares) of forest at Croydon be set aside as a public park and his request was granted.

Popplewell went on to become Mayor of Gore and continued to promote Croydon Bush as an asset for all to enjoy. By 1902 Croydon Bush was reported as being ...

*'...the most popular resort for Goreites ... pedestrians, cyclists and others wend their way almost daily to this favourite spot.'*

#### 5.7.4 Economic pressures

The fact that more people were beginning to feel that the bush was worth preserving helped to save Croydon, but there were other factors. Getting massive trees down from the hillsides to the mill was a dangerous and time-consuming job and the road from Croydon to Gore, where most of the timber was needed, was very rough in the early days. At first, Croydon Mill was one of the biggest suppliers of timber for Gore because, although there was a rail link from Invercargill by 1875, the mills working on the Southland Plains were selling their timber for local construction and export. As more mills began to work on the plains, however, cheaper timber from these more easily accessed trees became available and the Croydon Mill had to compete.

Another thing that slowed the rate at which Croydon's bush was felled was the beginning of coalmining in the area. Coal began to replace wood for heating and cooking from about 1905. At the southern end of Dolamore Park's playing field you can see a wildlife pond which was created when a small open-cast coal mine was flooded at the end of its working life, sometime prior to 1920<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Super Site for Education Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park Scenic Reserves

#### 5.7.5 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.

#### 5.7.6 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 Tukurau 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.

#### 5.7.7 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 caretaker's residence, kitchen block and public toilets. The majority of these amenities were added during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Croydon Domain which totaled 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.

#### 5.7.8 Scenic Reserve classification

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.

### **5.8 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.

### **5.9 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.

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## 6.0 POLICIES

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### 6.1 General policies

The majority of policies relating to the reserve can be found in the Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies. Where there is a conflict between the General Policies and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will have precedent.

General policies address such matters as:

- 5.1 Buildings and other structures
- 5.2 Car parking and access
- 5.3 Lighting
- 5.4 Park furniture
- 5.5 Play facilities
- 5.6 Public art
- 5.7 Signs
- 5.8 Trails
- 5.9 FootGolf and DiscGolf
- 6.1 Piloted Aircraft
- 6.2 Circuses and side-show operators
- 6.3 Events
- 6.4 Fireworks displays
- 6.5 Freedom camping
- 6.6 Liquor licenses
- 6.8 Motor vehicles
- 7.1 Multipurpose facilities
- 7.2. Occupation agreements
  - 7.2.1 Leases
  - 7.2.2 Licences (other than grazing)
  - 7.2.3 Grazing licences
  - 7.2.4 Easements (above ground)
  - 7.2.5 Easements for underground facilities
- 7.3 Facilities and chattels abandonment
- 8.1 Encroachments
- 8.2 Fencing
- 9.1 Hazardous substances
- 9.2 Heritage conservation
- 9.3 Natural heritage conservation
- 9.4 Memorials and scattering of ashes
- 9.5 Planting of commemorative trees
- 9.6 Waste management
- 9.7 Public health
- 9.8 Reserve naming

## 6.2 Fencing

Adjoining landowners grazing stock have a duty of care to prevent stock from entering the reserve through the provision of adequate fences. It is particularly important when there is a change in the type of stock grazing adjacent to the park to ensure fences are adequate for the type of stock being grazed. The Council has remedies under the Reserves Act 1977 (sec 96) and the Impounding Act 1955 in the case where stock trespass onto the reserve.

While there is no current intention to attempt the complete elimination and exclusion of predators from Dolamore Park, the Department of Conservation and many communities are increasingly using predator proof fences as a means to eliminate and exclude pests and restore the ecology of specific sites. Should this be considered in the future, policies have been included to enable this.

See also General Policies 8.2.1 – 8.2.6.

### Objective

- 1 Prevent the entry of trespassing stock into the reserve that may cause damage to vegetation and facilities.
- 2 Control the movement of authorised stock used for vegetation management within the park.

### Policies

- 6.2.1 Permit the erection of internal fences within the reserve to control stock movements and protect vegetation (and in particular threatened and vulnerable species) and facilities such as trails.
- 6.2.2 Regularly inspect boundary fences to ensure they are adequate to prevent the trespassing of stock into the reserve and work with adjoining landowners to maintain boundary fences.
- 6.2.3 Regularly monitor the reserve for signs of trespassing stock.

- 6.2.4 Permit the erection of predator proof fences to the perimeter of the park or to specific areas within the park.

## 6.3 Adjoining land use

Adjoining land use has the potential to impact on park values. For example, the planting of invasive trees or crops within or adjoining the reserve may lead to wilding or weed issues within the reserve at considerable on-going cost to the ecology of the park and the community in control efforts.

### Objective

To the extent possible, ensure adjoining land uses do not unduly impact the reserve values.

### Policies

- 6.3.1 Maintain good communication with adjoining landowners to discuss potential land use changes and possible effects on the reserve.
- 6.3.2 Where changes in adjoining land use require a resource consent, ensure the assessment of environmental effects adequately addresses risks to Dolamore Park and includes appropriate mitigation.

#### 6.4 Fire Control

The Council Fire Prevention (Vegetation) Bylaw 2008 specifically applies to the urban areas of the District. A fire within the reserve would have a devastating effect of the ecological and scenic values of the park.

The Department of Conservation has a year round restricted fire season within one kilometre of Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve and this encompasses Dolamore Park.

Waimumu Stream and the ponds within the park provide an important source of water for firefighting.

##### Objective

Control the lighting of fires within and adjoining the reserve and to limit damage should an uncontrolled fire occur.

##### Policies

- 6.4.1 Prohibit the lighting of open air fires or use of fireworks within the park unless authorised by the parks and recreation manager and permitted by Fire and Emergency New Zealand.
- 6.4.2 Maintain fire breaks around forestry areas to provide access for firefighting and help prevent the spread of fire.

#### 6.5 Grazing

Grazing can be an effective tool in the management of grass and weed species in areas of the park where lawn mowing by machinery is impractical or cost prohibitive.

##### Objective

Maintain arboretum and other open grassed areas that are not subject to revegetation efforts in a cost effective manner.

##### Policies

- 6.5.1 Permit the grazing of arboretum and other open grassed areas that are not subject to revegetation with sheep between spring and autumn of each year.
- 6.5.2 Ensure all sheep used for grazing are adequately contained within the target area to prevent stock damage to vegetation and park facilities.

## 6.6 Ecological restoration

A large part of the scenic values of the reserve can be attributed to the variety of vegetation, both native and exotic.

### Objective

- 1 Retain and enhance existing areas of native vegetation including the protection and enhancement of threatened and vulnerable species.
- 2 Control or eradicate animals, plants and pests within the park.
- 3 Enhance where possible all streams and tributaries by maintaining existing or developing riparian strips where possible. Water quality and flow will not be adversely affected by future development.
- 4 Improve knowledge and understanding of the condition and nature of the ecological values of the park.

### Policies

- 6.6.1 Actively encourage and support processes of regeneration of native forest within existing native forest and scrub areas and on introduced grassland.
- 6.6.2 Undertake restoration along the Waimumu Stream, including enhancement of the existing *Olearia hectorii* population.
- 6.6.3 Control or eradicate animals, plants and pests as resources permit in conjunction with neighbours where possible and in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Strategy.
- 6.6.4 Actively eradicate Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) from Whisky Creek stream area as resources permit.
- 6.6.5 As resources permit, undertake a survey of existing threatened and vulnerable plant species within the park and establish a monitoring

programme to map progress with the protection and enhancement of these species, and general forest health and water quality.



Figure 3 main forestry areas



## 6.7 Forestry

The existing forest plantations within the park were planted with the intention of providing both amenity and future revenue at maturity.

Where production forests have been felled these areas are slowly regenerating. The harvesting of timber from the reserve will make an important contribution to the development and maintenance of the reserve.

While the current scenic reserve classification prevents the planting of further exotic species for the purpose of timber production, the Council may wish to consider options for the replanting of the forested areas in the future.

### Objective

Manage existing forestry blocks to maintain their scenic value until such time that they are ready for harvesting.

### Policies

- 5.7.1 Ensure all replanting within forest blocks is undertaken with non-wilding species that will not threaten the surrounding native revegetation areas.
- 6.7.2 Direct revenue gained from the harvesting of forest blocks into the enhancement and development of the park.

## 6.8 Tracks

The walking tracks within Dolamore Park and the adjoining Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve are popular attraction within in the park.

Mountain biking has become increasingly popular and accessible to the general public, especially with the introduction of electric power assisted bicycles. A purpose built mountain bike trail has recently been constructed within the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

### Objective

- 1 Maintain walking tracks of a grade and standard appropriate to the users of the park.
- 2 Provide opportunities for mountain biking within the park where potential conflicts with other users can be managed.

### Policies

- 6.8.1 Develop a purpose built mountain bike track as shown on the attached plan (item 19) from the Whisky Creek car park to the car park near the Waimumu Stream bridge and permit the use of mountain bikes (including electric power assisted bicycles) on this track.
- 6.8.2 Prohibit the use of mountain bikes (including electric power assisted bicycles) on other tracks set aside for walking including the Whisky Creek Track, Sequoia Track (other than the section from the Whisky Creek car park to the start of the proposed dedicate mountain bike track), Fantail Ridge Track and Loop Track.

## 6.9 Camping

There has been a long tradition of camping at Dolamore Park and the park is an ideal setting for affordable camping experiences for families from throughout Southland.

### Objective

Provide an affordable, accessible and family friendly camping opportunity in a natural setting.

### Policies

- 6.9.1 Permit camping within designated areas of the park subject to the payment of a fee that shall be set by the Council from time to time.
- 6.9.2 Provide such facilities as required for the sanitary and safe use of the campground including adequate numbers of toilets and washing facilities.
- 6.9.3 Permit camping on the lower glade for large groups and during periods of high use or for special events. Where required ensure temporary toilets and washing facilities are provided to minimise impact on the environment and on other camp users.
- 6.9.4 Where required, prohibit the extended occupation of any camp site for any purpose other than recreation such as temporary living accommodation.

## 6.10 Horses

There is a large community of horse riders in Southland and the park has potential to provide a staging point for horse riding on adjacent rural roads.

The riding of horses in the park is not supported due to the potential for conflict with other users and the introductions of weeds.

### Objective

Provide a staging point for horse riding on neighbouring rural roads.

### Policies

- 6.10.1 Establish a parking and turning area for horse floats in the Pinus radiata plantation of Dolamore Park Road subject to an archaeological assessment.
- 6.10.2 Prohibit horse riding within Dolamore Park other than within the designated horse float parking area.

### 6.11 Residence

The caretaker's residence was originally built to accommodate a full time caretaker of the camp ground and park. The majority of maintenance activity within the park is now undertaken by general parks maintenance staff based in Gore and it is no longer practical or justified to have a full time staff resource based at the park. The presence of a capable guardian within the park is however very useful and occupants of the house are required to undertake some duties as a condition of their tenancy.

#### Objective

Ensure occupants of the Council owned residence within the reserve contribute to the safe and efficient operation of the park.

#### Policies

- 6.11.1 Permit the occupation of the Council owned residence as a general open-market residential tenancy subject to the occupants undertaking duties that contribute to the safe and efficient operation of the park.

### 6.12 Education

The education centre attached to the house was developed in 1998. The education centre receives occasional use. There are many opportunities for improving on-site interpretive opportunities within the park and the Department of Conservation has produced an excellent education resource for teachers for Dolamore Park and Croyden Bush scenic reserves which is available online.

#### Objective

Provide, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, on-site and off-site interpretive and educational opportunities within the park.

#### Policies

- 6.12.1 Provide both on-site and on-line interpretation and education opportunities within the park as resources permit.
- 6.12.2 Maintain the education centre for visiting school and other groups wishing to access it subject to demand and as resources permit.

### 6.13 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems

Model aircraft, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles are controlled by the Civil Aviation Rules as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

The recreational and commercial use of RPAS is becoming more commonplace and will no doubt increase as technology improves and RPAS reduce in cost. The persistent and uncontrolled use of RPAS can have negative effects on park users including noise and the potential for injury. Controlled and limited use of RPAS systems for management purposes such as mapping, plant and pest control and promotion will assist in the effective management of the reserve.

See General Policies 6.7 also.

#### Objective

- 1 To control the use of RPAS systems to protect the natural quiet and scenic values of the park.

#### Policies

- 6.13.1 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for management and commercial purposes subject to General Policy 6.7.2

### 6.14 Access, roads and car parking

Access, roads and car parking at Domain Road and Dolamore Park Road is adequate for current and future needs other than outlined in section 5.10.

#### Objective

- 1 To maintain adequate access, roads and parking to meet the needs of management and park users while minimising the impact on the scenic and recreation opportunities within the park.

#### Policies

- 6.14.1 Permit the construction of temporary access roads for the purpose of extraction of timber from forest areas as required.
- 6.14.2 Restrict the use of temporary access roads during logging operations to authorised users. At all other times make these available for recreation use in accordance with policy 5.8 and 5.10.
- 6.14.3 Limit the construction of additional parking to that required in Policy 5.10

### 6.15 Buildings

There are a number of existing buildings within the park including the residence, amenity sheds, kitchen block and Scout Den. A new replacement for the caretakers shed was constructed in 2016.

The 'Scout Den' is now owned by the Council and available for hire by arrangement with the Council. If a suitable club wish to take on the lease and maintenance of the building, this would have potential to increase the use of the facility and reduce maintenance liabilities for the Council.

#### Objective

Provide and maintain such buildings as necessary for the public's benefit and enjoyment of the reserve and for the Councils efficient and effective management of the park.

#### Policies

- 6.15.1 Permit renewal of existing buildings within the park including the relocation and redesign of existing buildings to better serve the above objective.
- 6.15.2 Permit the leasing of the 'Scout Den' to a suitable incorporated society subject to General Policy 7.2.1.
- 6.15.3 Permit the construction of buildings less than 20m<sup>2</sup> such as picnic shelters where these are open for public use and where the design, materials and colours are in harmony with the receiving environment.

### 6.16 Signs

Good signs are important to the use and enjoyment of Dolamore Park. The trail network and arboretums in particular require good signage. Both these facilities can be supported by printed material such as a brochure which can be downloaded from the Council website. While this exists for the trail network, it could be developed for the arboretums.

#### Objective

Provide and maintain effective signs to inform, orientate and direct park visitors.

#### Policies

- 6.16.1 Provide and maintain signs in accordance with General Policies 5.7
- 6.16.2 Ensure tree labels are maintained within the arboretum to aid in the identification of tree species.

### **6.17 Working with others**

As the Dolamore Scenic Reserve adjoins the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve, it is important to integrate management actions in the best interests of both reserves.

The Council is committed to working with Tangata Whenua, the Department of Conservation, neighbours and the wider community who have an interest in the development, protection and maintenance of the reserves.








#### **Objective**





Work with the Tangata Whenua, Department of Conservation, neighbours and other interested parties to manage Dolamore Scenic Reserve and Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve in an integrated manner."

#### **Policies**

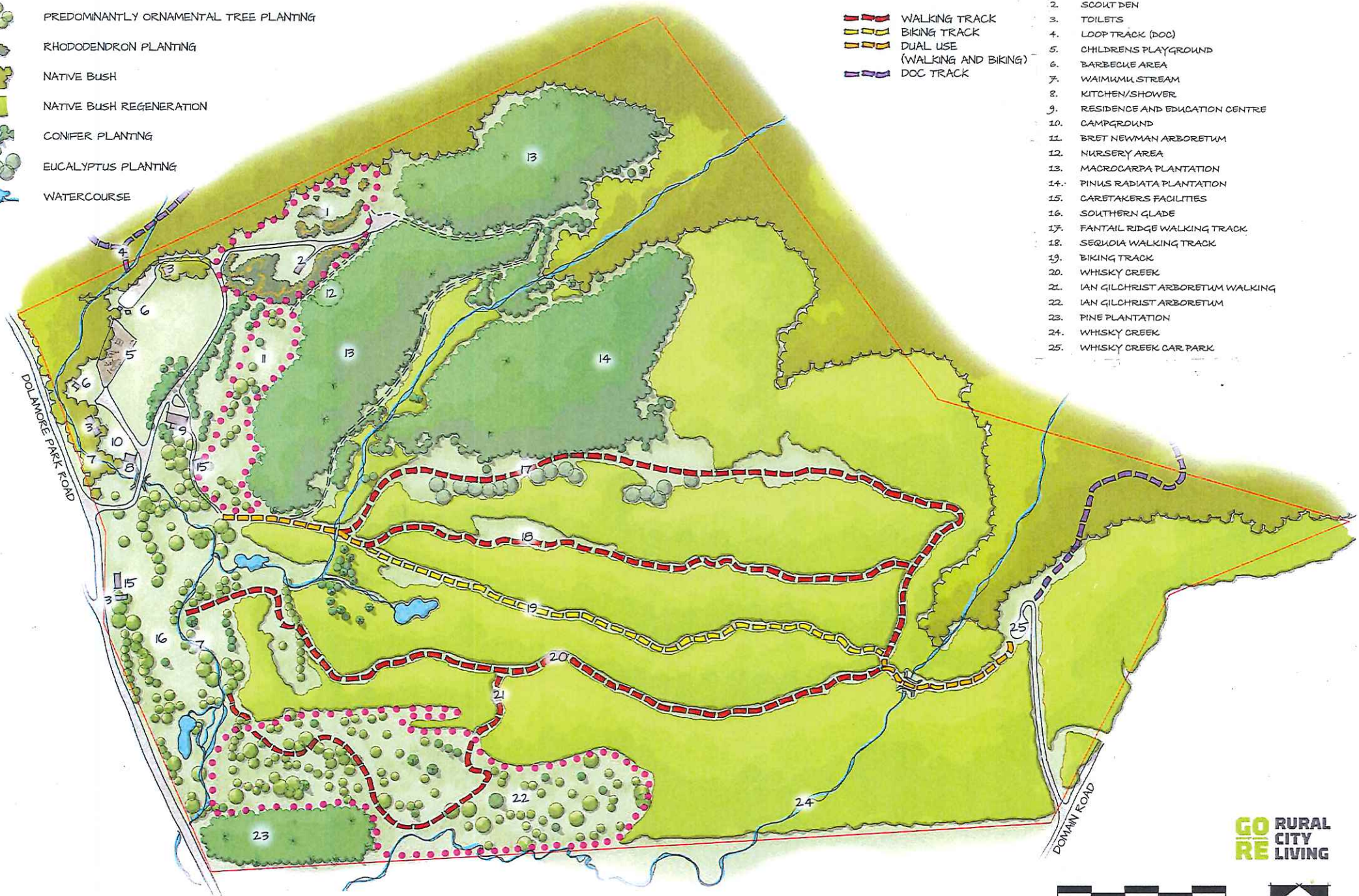
- 6.17.1 Work with iwi to recognise the significance of Dolamore Park and further its protection and enhancement.
- 6.17.2 Regularly consult with the Department of Conservation regarding activities undertaken in Dolamore Park that may affect or are complementary to the surrounding conservation estate.
- 6.17.3 Encourage and support other groups to further the objectives and implementation of this management plan.

## APPENDIX 1: DOLAMORE PARK PLAN

-  PREDOMINANTLY ORNAMENTAL TREE PLANTING
-  RHODODENDRON PLANTING
-  NATIVE BUSH
-  NATIVE BUSH REGENERATION
-  CONIFER PLANTING
-  EUCALYPTUS PLANTING
-  WATERCOURSE

-  WALKING TRACK
-  BIKING TRACK
-  DUAL USE (WALKING AND BIKING)
-  DOC TRACK

1. FAULKNER RHODODENDRON PLANTATION
2. SCOUT DEN
3. TOILETS
4. LOOP TRACK (DOC)
5. CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND
6. BARBECUE AREA
7. WAIMUKU STREAM
8. KITCHEN/SHOWER
9. RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION CENTRE
10. CAMPGROUND
11. BRET NEWMAN ARBORETUM
12. NURSERY AREA
13. MACROCARPA PLANTATION
14. PINUS RADIATA PLANTATION
15. CARETAKERS FACILITIES
16. SOUTHERN GLADE
17. FANTAIL RIDGE WALKING TRACK
18. SEQUOIA WALKING TRACK
19. BIKING TRACK
20. WHISKY CREEK
21. IAN GILCHRIST ARBORETUM WALKING
22. IAN GILCHRIST ARBORETUM
23. PINE PLANTATION
24. WHISKY CREEK
25. WHISKY CREEK CAR PARK



DOLAMORE PARK  
 1:4000 @ A3  
 OCTOBER 2016

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**RE CITY**  
**LIVING**

