

TRUBY KING RECREATION RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee and the Community and Recreation Planning Department Dunedin City Council.

5 August 1998

PREFACE

This management plan has been prepared by the Dunedin City Council, in association with the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee, for Truby King Recreation Reserve in Seacliff.

In preparing the plan, the Dunedin City Council has followed the process set down in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. Public notice of the Dunedin City Council's intention to prepare a plan was advertised on 10 August 1996. This draft includes some of the ideas expressed in submissions to the Council as well as input from members of the consultative group.

The Dunedin City Council approved and adopted the Truby King Recreation Reserves Management Plan on 28 April 1997. This plan is intended to cover the management of the reserve for the next ten years

Chief Executive

5 August 1998

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1. INTRODUCTION

Management planning is the process of determining the management direction that the community and the Dunedin City Council would like to apply to reserves. The planning process involves identification of issues and options, formulation of goals, objectives and policies, consultation on these goals, objectives and policies, and evaluation of the resulting plan. The plan provides a framework, obtained through research and public consultation, that will guide management decisions over the next ten years.

This reserve management plan contains the goals, objectives and policies that will guide the management of Truby King Recreation Reserve, Seacliff. The plan contains a description of the resources present and the issues affecting these resources. Ongoing review and regular, comprehensive reconsideration at ten-yearly intervals will ensure the plan continues to meet management needs in the future.

The plan provides an overall direction for management. Day-to-day management is controlled via a programme of works which covers a much shorter time span and allows for more immediate contingencies. These day-to-day works are specified in the management contracts prepared by the Dunedin City Council.

The Dunedin City Council's emphasises 'management' rather than 'development'. Accordingly policies to be adopted are general in nature rather than providing a literal 'blueprint' for development. This allows the management plan to be flexible enough to cope with changing circumstances. Management plans that set out a blueprint for future development can be rendered invalid by changing circumstances such as the introduction of new activities.

To ensure that management plans remain flexible, the Dunedin City Council focuses on general management objectives and goals rather than specific development plans. Specific proposals, which may arise at any time, are assessed in terms of the objectives or goals of the management plan. Ideas consistent with the management plan for the reserve are treated as projects and are managed through a separate project process.

Reserve management plans contain policies that relate to the objectives and goals for the specific reserve. Each plan also contains policies for issues that relate to all reserves in the City. These general policies need to be considered in the management plans for individual reserves, but are part of a separate set of documents.

This management plan is being prepared because the Dunedin City Council recognises the public accountability that a management plan offers. The public is involved in, firstly, formulating the policies that guide the Dunedin City Council's management of the reserve and, secondly, monitoring the implementation of these policies through their feedback.

2. *RESOURCE DATA*

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Truby King Recreation Reserve is located at Seacliff, a small rural settlement approximately 25 kilometres north of Dunedin. The reserve lies adjacent to Coast Road (Figure 1) and can be accessed from State Highway 1 via Evansdale to the south and via Karitane to the north. Vehicular and pedestrian access is possible off Russell Road, with the main vehicle entrance approximately one kilometre from the intersection with Coast Road. There is no regular public transport to Seacliff, although the Southerner train service may stop there if requested. Bus services use State Highway 1, but the nearest bus stops to Seacliff are at Evansdale to the south and Karitane to the north.

2.2 LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal description of the reserve is Sections 2 and 3 SO 23214 Block III Waikouaiti Survey District. It has an area of 16.4199 hectares and is held as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

2.3 DISTRICT PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

The Truby King Recreation Reserve lies within Dunedin City and is subject to the Dunedin City District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under the Transitional District Plan, Silverpeaks County Section, the reserve lies within a Rural B zone. The site is designated as a Recreation Reserve in that Plan.

(See Figure 1: Location of Truby King Recreation Reserve)

Under the proposed District Plan the reserve is zoned Rural. Overlying this zoning is an Coastal Landscape Preservation area.

To ensure consistency the goals and objectives of the Truby King Recreation Reserve Management Plan need to reflect the landscape considerations of the Proposed District Plan. Coastal Landscape Preservation areas have significant impact on coastal views. This results from the presence of significant natural landscape features and characteristics and high levels of visibility from main public viewing locations. Proposed District Plan objectives, for landscape areas in general, are¹:

Objective 10.2.1	<i>To ensure that the City's outstanding natural features and landscapes are protected.</i>
Objective 10.2.2	<i>To ensure that the natural landscape characteristics of the coastal environment, wetlands and lakes and rivers and their margins are preserved and protected.</i>
Objective 10.2.3	<i>To ensure that subdivision, land use and development contribute positively to the character and the quality of the landscape.</i>
Objective 10.2.4	<i>To encourage the enhancement of the quality of Dunedin's landscape.</i>

2.4 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Control and management of the reserve became the Dunedin City Council's responsibility in 1991.

In 1993, the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board asked the Seacliff Advisory Committee to set up a group of users to discuss the management of the reserve. This was subsequently done and the *Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee* was set up later that year. The purposes of this group were to establish liaison with the Dunedin City Council and to "outline a plan of attack which will benefit the general public in the future enjoyment" of the reserve.

¹ Boxed text does not form part of this management plan. This text is usually an excerpt from another document and may change if that document changes.

Truby King Recreation Reserve is a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 is to provide:

3(1)(a) ... for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing-

- (i) Recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or*
- (ii) Wildlife; or*
- (iii) Indigenous flora or fauna; or*
- (iv) Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or*
- (v) Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value.*

Under this general purpose recreation reserves have the following specific purpose:

17(1) [the provision of] areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Additional management guidance for recreation reserves is given in clause 2 of Section 17:

17(2)(a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve ...

- (b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve*
- (c) Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:*
- (d) 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.*

2.5 PRESENT USE OF THE RESERVE

User groups recorded in Council's booking system are orienteers and school cross-country races. Other users of the reserve, identified during the initial submission process by reserve neighbours and the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee include local sports groups (athletics, cricket, equestrian, tennis, frisbee), picnickers and walkers. The tennis courts are used daily during the summer.

The site offers a variety of opportunities for walkers. Levels of use are not known, however, it is likely that daily use could occur during summer. A new edition of a local walking track guide will include information about walking opportunities in the reserve.

The reserve is grazed under an informal arrangement which limits grazing to sheep only.

2.6 RESERVE FACILITIES

Some of the existing facilities on the reserve are left from the site's original use as a hospital. These facilities include a useable tennis court² and the series of tracks and pathways around the site. Members of the local community have developed an equestrian course over part of the reserve, and an open area has been maintained by the community as a sportsfield. A container, owned by the local athletic club, is located on the reserve adjacent to the sportsfield area.

The Dunedin City Council, with the assistance of a local community group, are in the process of constructing a toilet for the reserve (December 1996).

2.7 ADJACENT LAND USE

Rural, mainly pastoral, activities are the dominant land use in the Seacliff area. Other activities include nature and heritage conservation and residential use (settlement of Seacliff).

The now-closed Dunedin Museum of Transport, which used part of the original Seacliff Hospital buildings, lies adjacent to the Reserve and forms the western boundary. This site has recently been sold (October 1996) and future use of this site is unclear. Coast and Russell Roads form the southern and eastern boundaries, while to the north pastoral land use is dominant.

2.8 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

² Other tennis courts on the reserve are not useable.

The dominant landform of the Seacliff area is the series of terraces formed from rotational slumping. The instability of the reserve, and the wider Kilmog Hill area, is apparent in the landscape in and around the reserve. Besides the terraces, active and dormant scarp faces, mass creepage and debris flows can be identified. This movement occurs in the relatively weak Abbotsford Mudstone and in the sand formations and Burnside Mudstone layers above this.

Much of the steeper lower slopes of the reserve are covered by a planted woodland known as the 'Enchanted Forest'. The 'forest' covers approximately 80% of the reserve, with the rest of the area being open land used for grazing and recreation purposes.

2.9 NATURAL AND OTHER VALUES

A Tree Inventory of the site was carried out in 1991 (Cadzow, 1991). This report identified 745 significant trees, that is mature trees over 50 cm diameter or large specimens of genera that do not meet the 50 cm threshold. This report recognises that *Cordyline australis* (the Cabbage tree) is an important but underrated species on the reserve. The Cadzow Report also suggests that if the reserve were located in the urban area it would receive more recognition.

The Otago Tree Society have developed a self-guided walk by marking examples of tree species and providing a key (see Appendix 1).

Manaaki-Whenua Landcare Research has prepared a report to build on the 1991 Cadzow Report. This report, *Vegetation and its management, Truby King Reserve, Seacliff*, forms the basis of the vegetation management policies for the Truby King Recreation Reserve.

2.10 HISTORY

The story of the Seacliff Hospital its staff and patients is an important part of the history of the Truby King Reserve.

Truby King Recreation Reserve is of high historic importance at local, community, city wide and national level because of the Seacliff Hospital and the work of Sir Frederick Truby King. Historical events of particular importance include the formation of the Plunket Society by Truby King, the fire of 1942, and Janet Frame's stay at the hospital.

2.10.1 The Hospital

In 1875, in response to the expanding population of Dunedin and the inadequacies of the Littlebourne Mental Asylum, the Provincial Council decided to locate a "lunatic asylum and other buildings" on "a reserve of fine land at Brinn's Point, north of Port Chalmers"³. Initial work began on the "dense, trackless forest" of the reserve in 1878. This was followed by the erection of the first building ('D' Block) and commencement of the construction of the 'Main Block' in 1879. Completed in 1884, the main block was designed by R A Lawson⁴. The then Director of Geological Survey criticised the choice of site, because of the instability of the surrounding hillside, however, construction proceeded and the hospital was completed for the sum of £78,000. Further criticism of the site occurred in 1887, after a slip affected a temporary building on the site. Despite these initial criticisms, the main building survived until 1959. It was demolished at this time because of the continued earth movement in the area.

Other buildings were added to the site between 1897 and 1918. These included 'Simla' (a wooden building destroyed by fire in 1942 with 37 deaths), 'The Cottage' (which housed female patients), 'Clifton House' (which was initially used for shell shocked returned servicemen) and the Seacliff Nurses Home. Many of these buildings have been condemned over the years because of the earth movement in the area. In 1992 the last building within the bounds of the reserve, Clifton House, was demolished as it had deteriorated to a dangerous state.

The area was abandoned as a hospital in 1973 and reverted to the control of the Department of Lands and Survey. In 1991, the Department of Conservation, Lands and Survey's successor, divested its responsibility and administration passed to the Dunedin City Council.

2.10.2 Sir Frederick Truby King

³ Doctor Edward Hulme, cited in Tod c. 1970

⁴ Lawson also designed Dunedin's First and Knox Churches and the main building at Otago Boys High School

Sir Frederick Truby King was born in New Plymouth in 1858. He studied medicine in Edinburgh before returning to New Zealand in 1888. Sir Frederick Truby King's initial medical position in New Zealand was as medical superintendent of Wellington Hospital. He took up a similar position at Seacliff in 1889. During his time at Seacliff, Truby King carried out extensive planting works. He also played a part in beautifying the wider region, including the painting and general 'brightening' of the Seacliff railway station.

During his time at Seacliff, Sir Frederick Truby King became interested in infant mortality and the needs of children. This led to his establishment of the Society for the Promotion of the Health of Women and Children, which is now more commonly known as the Plunket Society. He also established the first Karitane hospital for children at this time.

Sir Frederick Truby King left Seacliff in 1921, when he was appointed Director of Child Welfare. He died in February 1938 and was buried with full state honours.

2.10.3 Seacliff Patients

The most famous patient of Seacliff hospital was the author Janet Frame. Descriptions of the treatments used at the hospital are included in Frame's *Faces in the Water*, while the hospital gardens are referred to in Frame's autobiography *An Angel at my Table*. *Faces in the Water* describes Electric Shock Treatment, which was one of the treatments prescribed for the mentally ill. A further description of the treatment methods employed can be found in Annemarie Anon's story in *The Book of New Zealand Women*. Annemarie was originally committed to Ashburn Hall after she "lapsed into profound melancholy". Later she was committed to Seacliff, where she underwent an 'unsexing' operation⁵. This operation was a 'success' and Annemarie was later discharged.

In 1942, a fire swept through the hospital's ward five, killing thirty-seven of the thirty-nine female patients. The cause of the fire was not determined by a commission of enquiry, but one theory was that electrical wires were crossed by earth movement.

2.11 OTHER RESERVES IN THE AREA

⁵ The removal of fallopian tubes, ovaries and clitoris

In the North Coast Community⁶ there are more than fifty⁷ reserves managed by either the Department of Conservation (Appendix 4) or Dunedin City Council (Appendix 5). These reserves have a combined area of 5373.7 hectares. The reserves have a variety of purposes including recreation, nature and heritage preservation, riparian access and protection, and cemeteries.

2.12 ANALYSIS OF RESERVE VALUES

Community interest in the management of the reserve indicates the local recreational importance of Truby King Recreation Reserve. The grassed areas within the reserve provide amenity value for recreation and sport, while the park land and forest are used for passive recreation including walking and picnics. Other reserves suitable for walking and picnicking are available in the vicinity of Seacliff. Truby King Recreation Reserve, however, is the only area suitable for playing sport (including equestrian events and orienteering). The reserve's community and city-wide importance for recreation is largely unknown as much existing use is of a casual nature. The recreational use of the site is likely to be increased if awareness of the site is raised and the publication of the new edition of *From Sea to Silverpeaks* by Antony Hamel may assist this.

Truby King Recreation Reserve is of high historic importance at local, community, city wide and national level because of the Seacliff Hospital and the work of Sir Frederick Truby King. Historical events of particular importance include the formation of the Plunket Society by Truby King, the fire of 1942, and Janet Frame's stay at the hospital.

The reserve is of horticultural significance at local, community and city-wide levels. According to Allen (1996) the reserve is "one of the major amenity plantings of exotic trees in Coastal Otago." Allen also refers to the reserve's value as an arboretum of exotic trees "some of which are seldom planted for amenity because of their size or because they are unfashionable."

⁶ Community and Recreation Planning follow the *Community Profile* communities rather than wards or community board areas in grouping reserves. The *Community Profile* communities are based on statistical unit boundaries and allow comparison between Council and Department of Statistics collected information.

⁷ Several reserves have been combined where they have the same name but are located at different places (E.g., Waikouaiti River Marginal Strips). Some Department of Conservation reserves have been omitted because the stated intention in the Conservation Management Strategy is to dispose of these lands.

The reserve has some conservation value, as a home for birds and with the small stand of native broad-leaved forest. These conservation values, as are the reserve's passive recreation and sport values, are repeated elsewhere in the community and city.

Truby King Reserve has high landscape value at the local level, and some landscape value at the community and city wide level. This value is indicated by the reserve's inclusion in the Proposed District Plan's Coastal Landscape Preservation area. The landscape characteristics and values of Truby King Reserve are:

- 1 Rural modified landform based on an exotic/native woodland mix. This modified landscape still maintains a predominance of natural elements over built forms.
- 2 Historic and cultural landscape values provide the context in which the variety of individual species are perceived as a whole 'wild garden'.
- 3 Public access to the botanical rarity and scale of the collection.
- 4 The cultural heritage values associated with selected specimens within the reserve.

These characteristics and values should be enhanced or maintained by any management regime.

2.13 ISSUES

The following issues are important for the future management of the Truby King Recreation Reserve. These issues have been identified by researching recent Annual Plan Submissions, Dunedin City Council files and reviewing research undertaken in the preparation of management guidelines for the reserve in 1994.

- Perennial weeds need to be eradicated or controlled.
- Seepage areas are of little recreational or horticultural value, and threaten the health of adjacent trees.
- Drainage channels and ponds have not been maintained and their condition has deteriorated.
- There is a general lack of awareness of the significance of the reserve in the wider Dunedin City area.

- The appropriateness of grazing needs to be considered.
- User groups' occupation of the reserve needs to be formalised.
- The active geology of the area means that Truby King Recreation Reserve is always under threat of possible erosion.
- The historical significance of the site is inadequately recognised.
- There is a lack of guidance on the future management of the reserve.
- Trail bikes and other forms of vehicle use may cause damage if they occur in inappropriate places and at inappropriate times.
- The equestrian area needs to be retained.
- There is insufficient all weather parking on the reserve and a lack of parking on Russell Road.
- The name of the reserve only reflects one aspect of the history of the area.
- The area occupied by Seacliff Hospital was much larger than that occupied by Truby King Recreation Reserve.

3. MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 VISION

Truby King Recreation Reserve will be managed as a 'wild garden'⁸ and park that commemorates Sir Frederick Truby King and the patients and staff of the Seacliff Mental Asylum.

3.2 GOALS

- To promote and manage Truby King Recreation Reserve as a 'wild garden' and park.
- To commemorate Sir Frederick Truby King, and the patients and staff of the Seacliff Mental Asylum in the management of Truby King Recreation Reserve.
- To use Truby King Recreation Reserve for recreation.

3.3 OBJECTIVES

Management objectives relating to these goals are:

1. to promote an awareness and appreciation of the historic importance of the site and its occupants;
2. to maintain and enhance the landscape characteristics and values of the Truby King Recreation Reserve;
3. to protect and manage desirable⁹ fauna within the Truby King Recreation Reserve.
4. to replace vegetation only with desirable species currently growing on the Reserve or with species appropriate to the historical values of the site.
5. to protect the horticultural and historical values of the Truby King Recreation Reserve;
6. to allow outdoor, informal public recreational use of the Truby King Recreation Reserve;
7. to allow use of specifically designated areas for formal recreation; and
8. to maintain the vegetation of the site so that the Truby King Recreation Reserve can be safely used for recreation.

4. SPECIFIC POLICIES

4.1 ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

4.1.1 Comment

⁸ 'Wild Garden' is a landscape architecture term. The term involves ideas such as mixtures of plants from different locations, hardy plants, the accidental effects of nature and irregularity of form. In the case of Truby King Recreation Reserve, the plants of the hospital's formal garden have accidentally formed a 'wild garden'.

⁹ 'Desirable' in this context refers to the flora or fauna that is wanted in the reserve. Particular emphasis is placed on those species included in the Cadzow and Vegetation reports. It excludes noxious species.

Truby King Recreation Reserve is classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Management, use and development of the reserve is subject to the specific provisions of the Act relating to recreation reserves.

Development and use of Truby King Recreation Reserve is also subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Dunedin City Council District Plan. Consents required under this Act are in addition to, not a substitution for, the consent of the Dunedin City Council as reserve administrator.

4.1.2 Policies

1. The Reserve shall be known as Truby King Recreation Reserve.
2. The administration and control of Truby King Recreation Reserve shall be retained by the Community and Recreation Planning and Contract and Asset Management Departments of the Dunedin City Council.
3. Under the Reserves Act 1977, Truby King Recreation Reserve (Sections 2 and 3 SO 23214 Block III Waikouaiti Survey District) shall continue to be classified as a Recreation Reserve.
4. Liaison and co-operation with and between organisations, groups and individuals interested in Truby King Recreation Reserve shall be encouraged and maintained.
5. Activities on reserves shall operate within the limits of the objectives, policies and rules set out in the Dunedin City District Plan.
6. Dunedin City Council staff shall ensure that all practices and materials used in reserve management comply with national legislation, Dunedin City Council policy and practice, and reserve and recreation management best practice.
7. All development or changes proposed for reserves or facilities on reserves require written Dunedin City Council approval.
8. These policies shall be kept under continuous review, with a comprehensive review being made at ten yearly intervals.
9. The process for comprehensively reviewing of these policies or making significant alterations at other times will be consistent with the requirements of Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.
10. Should the Landcorp farm land come on the market, the Dunedin City Council will investigate the possibility of adding it to the reserve¹⁰.

4.2 RECREATIONAL USE

4.2.1 Comment

The Truby King Recreation reserve is for the use, physical welfare and enjoyment of the public. Use, however, may have adverse effects on the reserve, other users and reserve neighbours. In preparing policies for guiding decisions on use, Council must balance the need to allow use with the effects of that use.

¹⁰ This policy does not commit the Dunedin City Council to purchase this land.

These policies refer to issues specific to Truby King Recreation Reserve. General use is covered in the General Policies Section.

4.2.2 Policies

1. Community, informal and social sporting use of the sportsfield area is allowed and encouraged.
2. The sportsfield area will not be managed as a unit of the Dunedin City Council sportsfield system.
3. Equestrian events are allowed on the existing equestrian course. This course is to be marked by the resident club.
4. Use of horses is allowed on the equestrian course and the track from the entrance to the reserve only.
5. During equestrian use of the reserve, the equestrian club must erect signs warning other users of the reserve that the activity is taking place. In particular, signs should be erected at the beginning of the Enchanted Forest tracks.
6. Extension or alteration to the equestrian course requires the written approval of the Dunedin City Council.
7. Use, development and replacement of the remaining useable tennis court will be allowed. Written Dunedin City Council approval is required before any development or replacement occurs.
8. Use of the reserve for orienteering is allowed.
9. A cross-country course is allowed on the reserve subject to the Dunedin City Council's written permission being obtained before any development work commences.
10. Motor vehicles are prohibited from using the Enchanted Forest except with the written permission of the Dunedin City Council.
11. Mountain bikes may be used on Truby King Recreation Reserve subject to riders having constant regard for the safety of all other users and observing the minimum impact code.
12. The use of trail bikes and other motorcycles on the reserve, except on the internal road to the Sports field, is prohibited at all times

4.3 INTERNAL ROADS AND CARPARKING

4.3.1 Comment

Since the area has ceased to be used as a hospital the extent of internal roads has been reduced. This has resulted in damage to the road surface and areas adjacent. Also, within the Park there are no areas set aside specifically for carparking. This can lead to damage, particularly when cars park on areas that are unsuitable.

4.3.2 Policies

1. The existing internal road providing access to the 'sports field' area will be maintained. Motor vehicles will not be allowed on other internal accessways without the written permission of the Dunedin City Council.
2. Motor vehicle access to the Enchanted Forest is prohibited except with the written permission of the Dunedin City Council.
3. Carparking will be allowed adjacent to the 'sports field' area. Additional carparking is permitted on the 'abandoned' tennis court area.
4. The gates to the reserve will be kept locked overnight.

4.4 LEASES AND LICENCES

4.4.1 Comment

The occupation of the reserve by the Athletics Club's container needs to be formalised by a lease. Likewise, the grazing of the reserve, which is used as a management tool, should be formalised by way of a licence.

4.4.2 Policies

1. The occupation of the reserve by the Athletics Club's container will be formalised by way of a lease.
2. Grazing of the reserve by sheep will be allowed.
3. A grazing licence under Section 74 of the Reserves Act 1977 will be required to give effect to Policy 0 above.
4. A condition of this licence will be that grazing is limited to sheep only.
5. A condition of the licence will be that unrestrained public access will be allowed at all times. The rental charged for the licence will reflect this condition.
6. Whether or not to allow grazing will be reviewed at five yearly intervals.

4.5 MANAGEMENT

4.5.1 Comments

Reserve managers require interpretation of objectives and goals for specific management issues. For Truby King Recreation Reserve, these issues include sportsfield maintenance, replanting, memorial trees and firewood removal.

4.5.2 Policies

1. Three zones will be used in the management of Truby King Recreation Reserve. These zones are Sportsfield, Enchanted Forest and Parkland.
2. The Sportsfield zone (zone 1, Figure 2) will be maintained to general reserve standard (i.e., not to sportsfield standard) and will be used for formal and informal sport. No grazing is allowed in zone 1.
3. The Enchanted Forest zone (zone 2, Figure 2) will be managed as a Wild Garden and as an area for passive recreation (e.g., walking, picnicking) and approved sports (e.g., orienteering, equestrian events). Management as a wild garden means minimal maintenance. Any plantings should be informal and permanent. Replanting is allowed in this zone.
4. The Parkland (zones 3 and 3a, Figure 2) will be managed as an area for passive recreation (e.g., walking, picnicking) and approved sports (e.g., orienteering, equestrian events). Planting is allowed in the “bare” Parkland zone (zones 3a) and replanting in both zones 3 and 3a.
5. The drainage system will be maintained so that recreational users are safe (e.g., no possibility of being trapped in open inspection pits).
6. Where tree and shrub species, other than noxious plants, require replacement, then these are to be replaced by the same species. If these species are no longer available, then species that have historical connections to Sir Frederick Truby King or the Seacliff lunatic asylum’s gardens should be used.
7. Any new planting is to be in either species that are already present on the reserve or in species that have historical connections to
8. Vegetation management will follow the guidelines contained in Allen (1996), subject to the spending priorities established in Section 4.6 and the policies contained in this section.
9. Commemorative trees are allowed in zones 1a, 3 and 3a. The written approval of the Dunedin City Council is needed before planting any commemorative tree¹¹. Choice of species for commemorative trees is subject to policies **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**
10. Tree interpretation is allowed, using methods approved by the Dunedin City Council. Where existing interpretation is affecting the health or aesthetics of trees, then this should be removed.
11. Members of the local community¹² will be allowed to remove timber and branchwood after Council felling and pruning operations at no cost (to Council). The written permission of the Dunedin City Council is required before timber and branchwood is removed.
12. Non-profit community groups are allowed to remove and sell timber and branchwood on the same conditions as policy 0 above. Proceeds from the sale of timber are to be used for either community-initiated reserve works approved by Council or other approved community projects.
13. Before removing any timber or branchwood, members of the local community shall receive the written permission of the Dunedin City Council. It will be a condition of all firewood removal permissions that all timber and branchwood is removed from the site and the site is left to the Dunedin City Council standards Any damage caused will be restored by the

¹¹ General policies on commemorative trees and plaques are contained in the general policies section of this management plan.

¹² Advice on this matter will be sought from the Truby King Committee.

Sir Frederick Truby King or the Seacliff lunatic asylum's gardens. The original indigenous species found in the area may also be planted in zones 1a and 3a.

person causing the damage.

14. Except where written permission is given by the Dunedin City Council, no person will be allowed to use a chainsaw on the reserve.

4.6 SPENDING PRIORITIES

4.6.1 Comments

One role of a management plan is to assist in making decisions about spending within a reserve. The policies below provide a prioritised list for spending within Truby King Recreation Reserve.

This section has been adopted to prioritise spending within the reserve. It is based on the Dunedin City Council's Strategic Plan. Strategic statement 5 for Goal 1 of this plan prioritises work. The priority order is firstly, work for which Council has a legal obligation, secondly, work to enhance safety, and thirdly, environmental maintenance and improvement programmes and the improvement and extension of public amenities and facilities.

Third priority work is expanded upon in this section. The order of works is based on Allen (1996), standard practice for vegetation maintenance and the interests of the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee.

4.6.2 Policies

1. The following prioritised list will be followed in making decisions about expenditure on the Truby King Recreation Reserve:
 - 1.1 work for which Council has a legal obligation;
 - 1.2 work to enhance safety;
 - 1.3 eradication of noxious plants (including thistles);
 - 1.4 planting of replacement trees;
 - 1.5 control of sycamore and hawthorn seedling establishment;
 - 1.6 maintenance of existing recreational facilities (sportsfield and toilets only); development of interpretative materials (e.g., signs, track brochures);
 - 1.7 maintenance of drains and ponds;
 - 1.8 removal of dead and diseased trees;
 - 1.9 planting of zone 3a on Figure 2.
 - 1.10 restoration of drains and ponds;
 - 1.11 maintenance of retaining walls and other structures;
 - 1.12 maintenance of other recreational facilities (tennis courts);
 - 1.13 development of new recreational facilities;
 - 1.14 replanting of derelict gardens with appropriate species; and
 - 1.15 progressively eradicate sycamore and hawthorn
2. Where a project is initiated by the community and no Council funding is required, then it will not be assessed on these requirements. Council's written permission for the work is still required before work commences.

4.7 COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

4.7.1 Comments

The Seacliff Community has demonstrated particular interest in assisting with the ongoing management, maintenance, development and monitoring of the Truby King Recreation Reserve. The Dunedin City Council wishes to retain and foster this interest.

4.7.2 Policies

1. The existing Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee will be encouraged to remain as the liaison point between Council and the Seacliff community.
2. The active participation of the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee and the Seacliff community in the ongoing management, maintenance, development and monitoring of Truby King Recreation Reserve will be encouraged.
3. Membership of the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee will be established by negotiation between the Seacliff community and the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board. No Dunedin City Council staff members will belong to the Committee, however, Dunedin City Council staff will meet with the Committee formally at least once per year.
4. Community groups other than those from Seacliff have expressed an interest in the reserve. The active participation of these groups will also be encouraged, particularly through liaison with the Truby King Recreation Reserve Committee.

5. GENERAL POLICIES

General policies apply to all reserves. These policies can be found in the *Dunedin City Council Draft Reserve Management Plans: General Policies Section*, which is attached as a separate document.

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6.1 OTHER RESOURCES ON THE HISTORY SEACLIFF HELD AT DUNEDIN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

6.1.1 Newspaper Index Subject Headings in the McNab/New Zealand Room, Dunedin Public Library

- Dunedin City- Hospitals- Mental Health
- Frame, Janet
- Hospitals- New Zealand- Mental Health
- Hospitals- New Zealand- Otago Province
- King, Frederick Truby (Sir)
- Seacliff

6.1.2 Index of Otago Witness Illustrations

- pp 45-47 October 10 1900 (21 views - staff, buildings, farming)
- p 48 October 24 1900 (8 views - bush, gardens)

- p 28 October 31 1900 (3 views - trees, buildings, farming)

6.1.3 *Published material*

- Seacliff Hospital (Newspaper clippings) 1972
- Sir Truby King (newspaper clippings- obituaries)

6.1.4 *Unpublished Material at the Hocken Library*

- Otago Hospital Board Archives
- Records of Seacliff Hospital

7. *APPENDICES*

Appendix 1 Key To Numbered Trees, Truby King Reserve

Number	Species	Common Name
1.	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Nootka Cypress
2.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Big Tree, Wellingtonia
3.	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>	Southern Rata
4.	<i>Franxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash
5.	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i> (<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>)	Miro
6.	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
7.	<i>Olearia albida</i>	a NZ Daisy Tree (Northern North Island)
8.	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Sugi
9.	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree
10.	<i>Aesculus X carnea</i>	Red Horse Chestnut
11.	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Chinese Privet
12.	<i>Eleaocarpus cayaneus</i>	Blueberry Ash
13.	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho, a NZ Daisy Tree
14.	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	
15.	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Ti, NZ Cabbage Tree
16.	<i>Philadelphus</i>	Species/cultivar Mock Orange, Syringa (not the Lilac)
17.	<i>Olearia arborescens</i>	A NZ Daisy Bush
18.	<i>Pittosporum ralphii</i>	a Karo (one of several shrubs of this name)
19.	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Linden or Line Tree
20.	<i>Prunus</i>	species Plum
21.	<i>Corythis avellana</i>	Hazel
22.	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
23.	<i>Weigela</i>	sp/cv
24.	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barbary
25.	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Laurel
26.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	"Sterile" Snowball bush
27.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay of Laurel Tree
28.	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut
29.	<i>Escallonia</i>	sp

30.	<i>Populus alba</i>	Silver Poplar
31.	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu
32.	<i>Aristotelia racemosa</i>	Wineberry
33.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	“Pendula” Weeping Ash
34.	<i>Brachyglottis (Senecio) pernicioides</i>	A NZ Daisy Bush
35.	<i>Buddleja globosa</i>	
36.	<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>	Yunan Poplar
37.	<i>Eucalyptus (delegatensis)</i>	
38.	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	Lemonwood
39.	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Broadleaf
40.	<i>Corokia x virgata</i>	Korokio
41.	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	“Luteovireus” an ornamental Sycamore
42.	<i>Ulmus</i>	sp Elm
43.	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm
44.	<i>Quercus</i>	sp Oak
45.	<i>Meliocyttus ramiflorus</i>	Hinahina, Whiteywood or Mahoe
46.	<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	Lacebark
47.	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu
48.	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Broadleaf
49.	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	Koromiko
50.	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
51.	<i>Pseudopanax laetus</i>	Whauwhaupaku
52.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	“Pendula” Weeping Ash

Appendix 2 Lists of Species from Cadzow’s (1991) Report

Botanical Name	No	Botanical Name	No
Acer	2	Larix decidua	4
Acer campestre	3	Laurus nobilis	3
Acer pseudoplatanus	7	Malus x purpurea	1
Acer pseudoplatanus Luteovirens	2	Metrosideros excelsa	2
Aesculus hippocastanum	8	Nothofagus fusca	2
Aesculus x carnea	1	Olearia traversii	5
Arbutus unedo	1	palm	1
Betula pendula	43	Picea	4
Carpinus betulus	2	Picea glauca	1
Cedar deodara	2	Pinus	5
Chamaecyparis	228	Pinus radiata	89
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	4	Pittosporum eugenoides	3
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis ‘Pendula’	2	Plagianthus	1
conifer	1	Populus alba	3
Cordyline australis	43	Populus nigra ‘Italica’	23
Corythis avellana	5	Populus yunnanensis	5
Cratagus	1	Prumnopitys ferruginea	2
Cryptomeria japonica	1	Prunus	1
Cryptomeria japonica ‘Elegans’	2	Prunus cerasifera ‘Nigra’	2
Cupressus macrocarpa	43	Prunus domestica	2
Elaeagnus pungens	1	Pseudotsuga menziesii	30
Eleocarpus cyaneus	1	Pyracantha	1
Eucalyptus	8	Quercus robur	10

Eucalyptus delegatensis	3	Salix x chrysocoma	23
Euonymus japonicus	1	Sequoia sempervirens	1
Fagus sylvatica	2	Sequoiadendron giganteum	2
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	2	Sophora microphylla	11
Fraxinus excelsior	10	Sorbus	2
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'	3	Taxus baccata	1
Fraxinus ornus	2	Tilea x europaea	16
Griselinia littoralis	3	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	2
Ilex	2	Ulmus procera	10
Ilex 'Golden King'	2		
Ilex 'Handsworth New Silver'	1		
Juglans regia	38		
Laburnum anagyroides	2		

Appendix 3 Relevant Extracts From Reserves Act 1977

41. Management plans

- (3) *The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21, section 22, or section 23, as the case may be, of this Act for a reserve of that classification.*
- (4) *The administering body of any reserve shall keep its management plan under continuous review, so that, subject to subsection (3) of this section, the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge; and the Minister may from time to time require the administering body to review its management plan, whether or not the plan requires the approval of the Minister under this section.*
- (5) *Before preparing a management plan for any one or more reserves under its control, the administering body shall-*
- (a) *Give public notice of its intention to do so; and*
- (b) *In that notice, invite persons and organisations interested to send to the administering body at its office written suggestions on the proposed plan within a time specified in the notice; and*
- (c) *In preparing that management plan, give full consideration to any such comments received.*
- (6) *Every management plan shall be prepared by the administering body in draft form in the first place, and the administering body shall-*
- (a) *Give public notice complying with section 119 of this Act stating that the draft plan is available for inspection at a place and at times specified in the notice, and calling upon persons or organisations interested to lodge with the administering body written objections to or suggestions on the draft plan before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of publication of the notice; and*
- (aa) *On giving notice in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection, send a copy of the draft plan to the Commissioner; and*

- (b) Give notice in writing, as far as practicable, to all persons and organisations who or which made suggestions to the administering body under subsection (5) of this section stating that the draft plan has been prepared and is available for inspection at the place and during the times specified in the notice, and requiring any such person or organisation who or which desires to object to or comment on the draft plan to lodge with the administering body a written objection or written comments before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of giving of the notice; and
- (c) Make the draft management plan available for inspection, free of charge, to all interested persons during ordinary office hours at the office of the administering body; and
- (d) Before approving the management plan, or, as the case may require, recommending the management plan to the Minister for his approval, give every person or organisation who or which, in lodging any objection or making any comments under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this subsection, asked to be heard in support of his or its objection or comments, a reasonable opportunity of appearing before the administering body or a committee thereof or a person nominated by the administering body in support of his or its objection or comments; and
- (e) Where the management plan requires the approval of the Minister, attach to the plan submitted to him for approval a summary of the objections and comments received and a statement as to the extent to which they have been allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted.
- (8) Where in terms of its responsibilities under this Act the administering body of any reserve resolves to undertake a comprehensive review of its management plan, the administering body shall follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6) of this section as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.
- (9) Where under subsection (4) of this section the administering body considers any change not involving a comprehensive review to its management plan is required, it may, if it thinks fit, follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6) of this section.
- (10) The administering body or committee or person before which or whom any person appears at any hearing in support of any objection or comments shall determine its or his own procedure at the hearing.
- (11) The administering body shall in the exercise of its functions comply with the management plan for the reserve and any amendment thereof, being, in the case of a plan or an amendment that requires the approval of the Minister, a plan or an amendment so approved.
- (13) Where a recreation reserve is vested in a local authority or a local authority is appointed to control and manage a recreation reserve, the local authority shall not be required to submit its management plan to the Minister for approval, unless the terms of vesting or of appointment to control and manage the reserve so require:

Provided that the local authority shall make its management plan available for inspection by or on behalf of the Minister whenever so required.

Appendix 4 Department of Conservation Reserves in the North Coast Community

Reserve	Area (ha)
Blueskin Bay Marginal Strip	0.1
Brinns Point	21.29

Carey's Creek Conservation Area	641.232
Doctors Point	0.9105
Evansdale Swamp	3.9136
Garden Bush	32.5569
Grahams Bush	22.8258
Hawksbury Lagoon Wildlife	63.228
Huriawa Historic Reserve	13.2939
Karitane Esplanade Reserve	0.0899
Leith Valley	7.7166
Long Beach	1.2141
Mapoutahi Pa	1.6188
Merton Wildlife Refuge	6.32
Mihawaka	7.1553
Orbells Creek	7
Orokonui	278.7327
Purakanui Bay	37
Russell Road Rock Reserve	0.6880
Seacliff Bush Covenant	14.9624
Seacliff Scenic Reserve	30.0000
Seacliff Scenic Reserve	22.9000
Seacliff Wetlands Covenant	0.7868
Silverpeaks	3557.1425
Stoney Hill Run	26.575
Three O'Clock Stream	12
Waikouaiti River Marginal Strips	24.8137
Waikouaiti River Mouth Marginal Strip	11.6295
Waitati River Flood Reserve	0.8922
Total	4848.5882

Source: Department of Conservation (1995) *Draft Conservation Management Strategy Volume 4 Land Inventory*. Otago Conservancy, Department of Conservation, Dunedin

Appendix 5 Dunedin City Council Reserves in the North Coast Community

Reserve Name	Category	Area (ha)
Blueskin Cemetery	Cemetery	1.2242
Buckland's Crossing Recreation Reserve	Roadside/Picnic	6.1784
Doctors Point Esplanade Reserve	Esplanade	0.2760
Doctors Point Reserve	Access	1.2222
Evansdale Glen	Roadside/Picnic	20.0263
Karitane Domain	Coastal	40.4686
Karitane Esplanade Reserve	Coastal	0.0899
Karitane Foreshore	Coastal	0.4527
Karitane Hall	Community & Neighbourhood	0.5893
Karitane Recreation Reserve - Barvas St.	Coastal	0.2124
Karitane Recreation Reserve - Coast Rd	Coastal	1.5134

Long Beach Recreation Reserve	Coastal		7.1412
Merton Cemetery	Cemetery		0.5947
Mt. Cargill Scenic Reserve	Dunedin Hills		185.6965
Mt Pleasant Scenic Reserve	Dunedin Hills		15.6082
Purakanui Cemetery	Cemetery		2.5900
Purakanui Recreation Reserve	Community	&	0.1631
	Neighbourhood		
Seacliff Recreation Reserve	Community	&	0.3512
	Neighbourhood		
Truby King Recreation Reserve	Community	&	16.4199
	Neighbourhood		
Waikouaiti Cemetery	Cemetery		4.0469
Waikouaiti Picnic Area	Roadside/Picnic		0.4730
Waikouaiti Recreation Reserve	Sports Grounds		0.1232
Waikouaiti Domain - Grazing	Sports Grounds		97.5254
Waikouaiti Domain	Sports Grounds		54.6004
Waitati - Pine Hill Rd Esplanade Reserve	Access		1.1460
Waitati Esplanade Reserve	Access		0.9254
Warrington Domain	Coastal		33.7979
Warrington Domain	Coastal		31.6510
			525.1074