

designed in the style of the Provincial Government buildings that graced the square from 1861 to 1969. The station was used to house the bodies of the Maungatapu murder victims, five miners brutally slain by a notorious gang near Nelson in June 1866.

The last building is the hexagonal trout hatchery built in 1867 by the Nelson Acclimatization Society and used for raising trout for Nelson's rivers. Water initially came from the same supply as a nearby flour mill; by 1877 enough trout had been released in the Maitai River for the society to issue the first fishing licences.

### Dun Mountain Walkway

Dun Mountain Walkway follows the line of New Zealand's first railway, which serviced the Dun copper mine from 1862 to 1866. Copper ore was discovered in 1852 and sourced to a reddish-brown mountain which was named Dun Mountain after the rock - dunite. In 1857 a company was formed in England to mine the ore, which also contained chromium.

The railway line was 21km long and linked the mine to Nelson's port. The wagons were pulled up to the mine by horse and descended by gravity, their speed being controlled by 'brake men'. Following the mine's closure a horse-drawn passenger tram continued on the city to port section until 1909.

#### How to get there

The walkway starts on Tantragee Road, off Brook Street, four kilometres from the Nelson city centre. Access can also be gained from Fringed Hill summit (792m), 6½ km further along the same road.

#### Walking the track (see map at left)

From Tantragee Road the Dun Mountain Walkway zig-zags up to the former railway alignment. This it follows, through pine and native forest, to a junction, where it descends back to Brook Street. The walkway is a walking track; it is 9.5km long and takes 3 hours.

Beyond the junction, the alignment continues through beech forest to Third House shelter (1 hr), where it meets a track from Fringed Hill. A further 45 minutes (past another track from Fringed Hill) brings you to the sudden change in vegetation from mature forest to the stunted manuka and scrub of the 'mineral



The old Armoury, Albion Square.

belt', an infertile, distinctly-coloured landform that occurs in patches between St Arnaud and D'Urville Island.

The railway alignment continues around Windy Point to Coppermine Saddle (this is as far as most mountain bikers usually go). From here a rougher track leads up for about 20 minutes to Dun Saddle, meeting the route from the Maitai valley.

Dun Saddle is the boundary between the City Council waterworks reserve and Mt Richmond Forest Park. From here marked routes extend in both directions: north over Dun Mountain towards Maungatapu Saddle and south for 40 minutes to the 20-bunk Rocks Hut.

#### Please remember

The track is shared with mountain bikers. Bikers should always give way to walkers and stay in control of their bikes. No animals, firearms or fires are allowed. Be wary of sudden weather changes, especially beyond Third House.

### Waimea Inlet

Waimea Inlet is the largest estuary in the South Island. Rich in food resources it was coveted by Maori; 33 archaeological sites are known from its shores. Following European colonisation in the 1840s, large areas of the inlet were drained and the coastal forest burned or logged.

Despite its modification, the estuary is considered to be of outstanding biological importance; the abundance of food attracts large numbers of fish; 50 species of wading birds have been recorded and there are rare plants and a carabid beetle found only at Tahunanui Beach.

The inlet is popular for fishing, whitebaiting, water-skiing, sea kayaking, jogging, walking, duck hunting, dog exercising (in some places only) and bird watching. Bird watching is best on the

north-eastern corner of Bells Island at high tide during the summer season, when there are many northern hemisphere migratory birds present.

#### How to get there

The most popular areas of the Waimea Inlet are Tahunanui 'back beach', Monaco, Rabbit Island (the Rabbit Island gates are closed at night) and Mapua. Boat ramps are provided at Nelson, Monaco, Mapua and on the inside of Rabbit Island (high tide only).

#### Please remember

The outgoing tide can cause embarrassing and inconvenient delays for boat owners - time your visit carefully. Please follow the rules regarding dogs, hunting and fires in individual places (more information from Nelson City and Tasman District councils). Do not disturb the birds.

#### To the South

### Eves Valley Scenic Reserve

The little reserve in Eves Valley is a regenerating beech-podocarp forest covering 28 hectares.

The reserve has many picnic areas, good access to the stream and a scenic, 20-minute bush walk.

#### How to get there

Eves Valley is off Waimea West Road, 27 km from Nelson.

#### Please remember

Dogs and camping are prohibited. Fires may only be lit in the fireplaces provided.

### Snowdens Bush Scenic Reserve

Although severely modified, this reserve is an example of a forest type that once covered much of the Waimea Plains. It is dominated by totara, titoki and matai, and since grazing was stopped in 1972, a varied understorey has developed.

This 5.6 hectare reserve is a popular picnic and recreation area, with several paths meandering through the forest.

#### How to get there

The reserve is on Waimea West Road, just west of Brightwater, 21 km from Nelson.

#### Please remember

Camping and dogs are not permitted

### Belgrove windmill

The Belgrove windmill was built in 1897 on the Nelson railway line. It was used to pump water to help cool engines beginning the steep climb to Spooners tunnel.

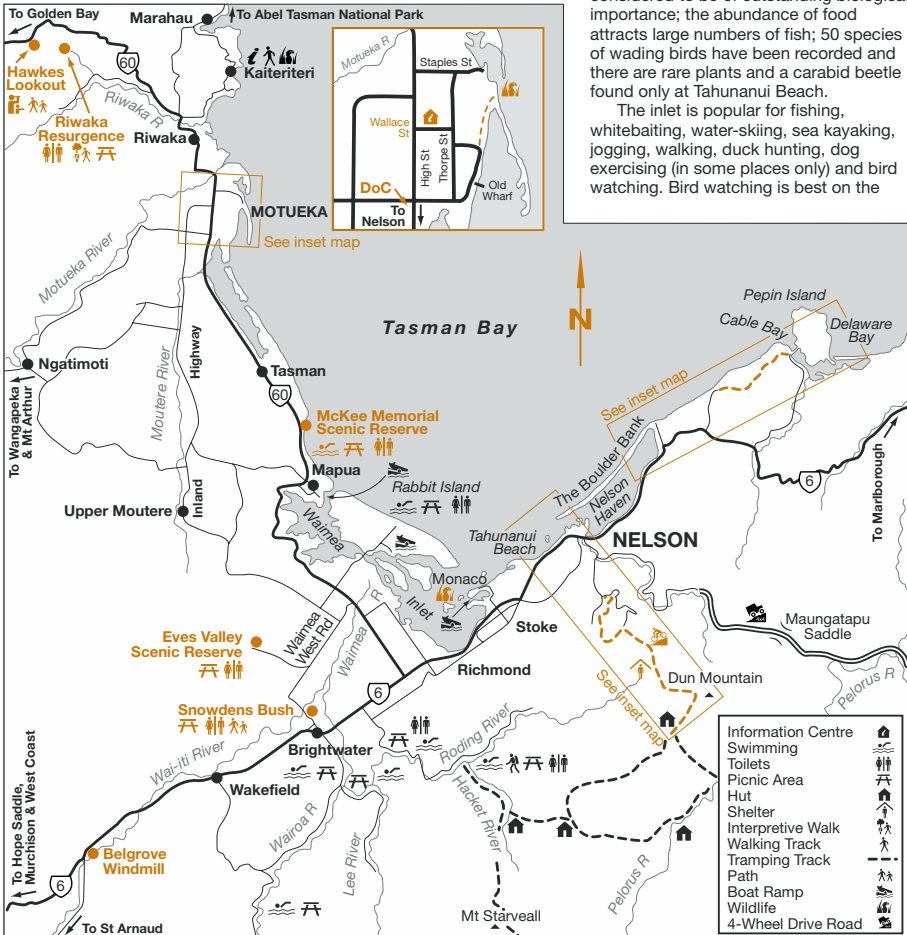
When the line closed, amid much protest in 1955, the windmill was left in place because it was also being used for domestic supply. It is one of only two such windmills remaining in the country.

#### How to get there

The Belgrove windmill is on State Highway 6, 39 km south of Nelson.

#### Please remember

The windmill is beside a busy weighbridge; watch out for logging trucks.



Protect plants and animals

Remove rubbish

Bury toilet waste

Keep streams and lakes clean

Take care with fire

Camp carefully

Keep to the track

Consider others

Respect our cultural heritage

Enjoy your visit

Toitu te whenua  
(Leave the land undisturbed)

#### Track classifications

Walks are described using the national track classification system:



#### Path

- well marked and always benched
- waterways bridged
- few steep sections
- boots not necessary
- for all ages and fitness levels
- some suitable for disabled visitors



#### Walking track

- well marked and usually benched
- boots not generally needed
- waterways usually bridged
- for most fitness levels



#### Tramping track

- marked but often not benched
- may be steep and rough in places
- some unbridged waterways
- boots advisable
- moderate fitness required



#### Marked route

- marked but little or no formed track
- terrain usually steep and rugged
- many waterways unbridged
- back country 'sense' and good fitness needed