
WANAKA LAKEFRONT RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT - FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION



QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	7
1.1 Purpose	7
1.2 The Reserves	7
1.3 How to Interpret this Reserve Management Plan.....	9
2. Planning Framework/Strategic Context	10
2.1 Reserves Act 1977	10
2.1.1 Management Plan Development Process	12
2.2 Resource Management Act 1991.....	13
2.2.1 Queenstown Lakes District Council – District Plan.....	13
2.3 Other Planning Documents	14
2.3.1 Wanaka 2020	14
2.3.2 Parks Strategy	15
2.3.3 Playground Strategy	15
2.3.4 Camping Ground Strategy	16
2.3.5 Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan	16
2.3.6 District Tree Policy 2010	16
2.3.7 Other Relevant Policies, Bylaws and Strategies.....	16
3.0 Resource Inventory and Use	18
3.1 General Overview	18
3.2 Cultural Values	18
3.2.1 Ngāi Tahu association with Lake Wanaka.....	18
3.3 Recreational Activities.....	19
3.4 Leases, Licences and Concessions	19
3.5 Issues for Use and Development	20
3.5.1 Economic Values	20
3.5.2 Physical Constraints	20
3.5.3 Use of Reserves for Non-Recreational Purposes.....	21
3.5.4 Community Constraints.....	22
4.0 Natural Values	23
4.1 Geology.....	23
4.2 Rivers and Their Catchments.....	24
4.3 Topography of the Wanaka Basin.....	25
4.4 Land Cover and Land Use	25
5.0 Landscape and Visual Amenity Values.....	26
5.1 Landscape Character	26
5.1.1 Character Area 1 Glendhu Bay	27
5.1.2 Character Area 2 Damper Bay to Waterfall Creek.....	28
5.1.3 Character Area 3 Roys Bay to Beacon Point	29
5.1.4 Character Area 4 Clutha Outlet.....	31
5.2 Landscape and Visual Amenity Values	32
5.2.1 Key View Points and Landmarks	32

6.0 Ecological Context	33
6.1 Present Day Vegetation	33
6.1.1 Glendhu Bay Recreation Reserve.....	34
6.1.2 Western End of Damper Bay Reserve to Rippon Vineyard	34
6.1.3 Rippon Vineyard to Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve.....	35
6.1.4 Bremner Bay to the Clutha Outlet Reserve	36
6.1.5 Weeds	37
6.1.6 At Risk and Threatened Plants	37
6.2 Fauna	38
6.2.1 Birds	38
6.2.2 Reptiles	39
6.2.3 Introduced Mammals	39
7.0 Vision, Management Objectives and Policies	40
7.1 Vision and Outcomes.....	40
7.2 Generic Objectives and Policies	41
7.2.1 Management.....	41
7.2.2 Recreation and Events.....	42
7.2.3 Landscape	43
7.2.4 Biodiversity (natural values).....	44
7.2.5 Cultural Value	45
8.0 The Reserves	46
8.1 Glendhu Bay (West) Reserve	46
8.1.1 History	47
8.1.2 General Description	47
8.1.3 Policies	47
8.2 Glendhu Bay Camping Ground Reserve	48
8.2.1 History	49
8.2.2 General Description	49
8.2.3 Policies	49
8.3 Damper Bay Reserve	50
8.3.1 History	51
8.3.2 General Description	51
8.3.3 Policies	52
8.4 Damper Bay to Waterfall Creek	53
8.4.1 History	53
8.4.2 General Description	54
8.4.3 Policies	54
8.5 Waterfall Creek Track.....	55
8.5.1 History	56
8.5.2 General Description	56
8.5.3 Policies:	56
8.6 Waterfall Creek to Wanaka Station Park.....	57
8.6.1 History	57

8.6.2	General Description	58
8.6.3	Policies	58
8.7	Wanaka Station Park.....	59
8.7.1	History	59
8.7.2	General Description	60
8.7.3	Policies	60
8.8	Roys Bay Reserve	61
8.8.1	History	62
8.8.2	General Description	62
8.8.3	Policies	63
8.9	Wanaka Marina Reserve	64
8.9.1	History	65
8.9.2	General Description	65
8.9.3	Policies	65
8.10	Eely Point Reserve (Includes Esplanade connecting to Wanaka Marina Reserve)	66
8.10.1	History	67
8.10.2	General Description	67
8.10.3	Policies	67
8.11	Bremner Bay Reserve.....	68
8.11.1	History	68
8.11.2	General Description	69
8.11.3	Policies	69
8.12	Beacon Point Reserve	70
8.12.1	History	71
8.12.2	General Description	71
8.12.3	Policies	71
8.13	Outlet Reserve.....	72
8.13.1	History	72
8.13.2	General Description	73
8.13.3	Policies	73
Appendices	74
Appendix 1	District Plan Designations and Special Provisions	74
	Recreation	74
	Motor Parks & Golf Clubs	75
Appendix 2	Leases, Licences and Concessions	77
Appendix 3	Queenstown Lakes District Council – District Tree Policy 2010	79
	Tree Planting	79
	Maintenance of Trees	79
	Tree Removal	80
	Consultation	80
	Reserve Neighbours	80
	Promotion and Education	81
	Tree Evaluation and Assessment	81

Subdivision, Development and the District Plan.....	81
Unauthorised Removal of Trees	81
Commemorative Trees	82
Succession Planting	82
Appendix 4 Maps.....	83
Landmarks Southern Lake Wanaka Reserves	83
Landscape Types Wanaka Basin	84
Landscape Character Area – Images	85
Notable Ecological Values – Glendhu Bay to Damper Bay	91
Notable Ecological Values – Damper Bay to Roys Bay.....	92
Notable Ecological Values – Roys Bay to Clutha Outlet.....	93
Areas of Ecological Value – Images	94
Appendix 5: Suggestions Received on Intent to Prepare a Management Plan	102

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this reserves management plan is to identify Council's objectives and policies for the management of the reserves adjacent to the shore of Lake Wanaka.

There are 14 reserves within the Wanaka lakefront area that are to be included in this plan. In total, the reserves cover an area of approximately 315 hectares.

Wanaka's character is a major draw card for locals and visitors and is dominated by the lakes and surrounding landscape. Access to the lake, its lakefront and the many recreational activities are a key component of life in Wanaka.

The management plan identifies in general terms how Council wants the reserves to be managed, protected and developed.

Council's vision for these reserves is:

'To protect and enhance the amenity value of the Lake Wanaka reserves whilst providing opportunities for both land and water-based recreation.'

The outcomes the Council is seeking from this management plan are to:

- recognise the unique character of Wanaka's lakefront reserves and reflect this in the design, maintenance and management of the reserves
- protect and enhance the amenity, landscape and ecology of the reserves
- encourage and facilitate the sustainable use of the reserves for active and passive recreational pursuits, both land and water-based.

1.2 THE RESERVES

This management plan will be applicable to 14 reserves surrounding Lake Wanaka as illustrated in the Boffa Miskell plan – Landmarks Southern Lake Wanaka within Appendix 4. The legal descriptions, common names of the reserves and status of the land parcels are provided in the following table:

Reserve Name/ Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Glendhu Bay (West) Reserve	Section 14 SO 347712	Recreation Reserve	0.810	Rural General	N/A
Glendhu Bay Camping Ground	Section 2 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD Section 1 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD Section 4 SO 332310 Pt Section 3 Blk XV SD Lower Wanaka Pt Section 4 Blk XV Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	86.77	Rural General	113
Damper Bay Reserve	Section 18 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD Section 6 SO 332310	Recreation Reserve	59.59	Rural General	110
Damper Bay to Waterfall Creek Reserve	Section 12 Blk XIII Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	78.19	Rural General	110
Waterfall Creek Track (this land is currently owned by the Department of Conservation. QLDC seeking management)	Section 12 Blk XIII Lower Wanaka SD Section 17 Blk XIII Lower Wanaka SD Section 4 SO 24934 (Crown)	Recreation Reserve	62.38	Rural General	111
Waterfall Creek to Wanaka Station Park	Section 46 Blk III Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	11.83	Rural General	111
Wanaka Station Park	Lot 1 DP 16152 Lot 14 DP 26147	Recreation Reserve	3.69	Low Density Residential	106
Roys Bay Reserve	Section 45 Blk III Lower Wanaka Section 31 Blk III Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	4.00	Rural General	105
Roys Bay to Marina	Section 5 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Pt Section 7 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 11 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 13 Blk XV TN of Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	10.34	Rural General	99

	Section 11 & Part Section 7 Blk XV of Wanaka				
Wanaka Marina	Section 6 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 9 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 14 Blk XV TN of Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	0.09	Rural General	89
Eely Point Reserve	Section 29 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD Section 1543R Blk XIV Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	8.71	Rural General	88
Bremner Bay	Section 71 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	6.5	Rural General	120
Beacon Point Reserve	Lot 118 DP 27003 Lot 2 DP 325889	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	1.30	Rural General	N/A
Outlet Reserve	Section 59 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	43.91	Rural General	116

Table 1: List of reserves to be covered by this plan

1.3 HOW TO INTERPRET THIS RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This reserve management plan has been developed in accordance with the guidelines as set out in the Reserves Act 1977. The objectives and policies within the plan are considered consistent with Council's district-wide policy and statutory legislation, and have considered the community consultation inputs provided to date.

Strategic Context

Considers regional plans and policies and relevant Council strategic plans.

Site context

Evaluation of the overall landscape context and current and future use of the lakeside reserves.

Vision

The vision details the key themes and goals and will guide the ongoing management of the reserves.

Objectives

Objectives covering all reserves have been developed to summarise the vision, issues and opportunities identified. The objectives provide key focus points for the current or desired use of the reserves. In addition, reserve-specific objectives have been developed where appropriate.

Policies

The policies provide further guidance on what activities and actions are appropriate for the reserves.

The following diagram provides context for interpretation of how the plan was developed.



2. PLANNING FRAMEWORK/STRATEGIC CONTEXT

2.1 RESERVES ACT 1977

This management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. Reserve management plans are documents outlining a series of management objectives and policies for the use, enjoyment, management, protection and development of individual reserves.

Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires that a management plan be prepared for all reserves controlled by Council.

All reserves to be covered by this management plan are classified as “recreation reserves”. Section 17 of the Reserves Act states that recreation reserves are:

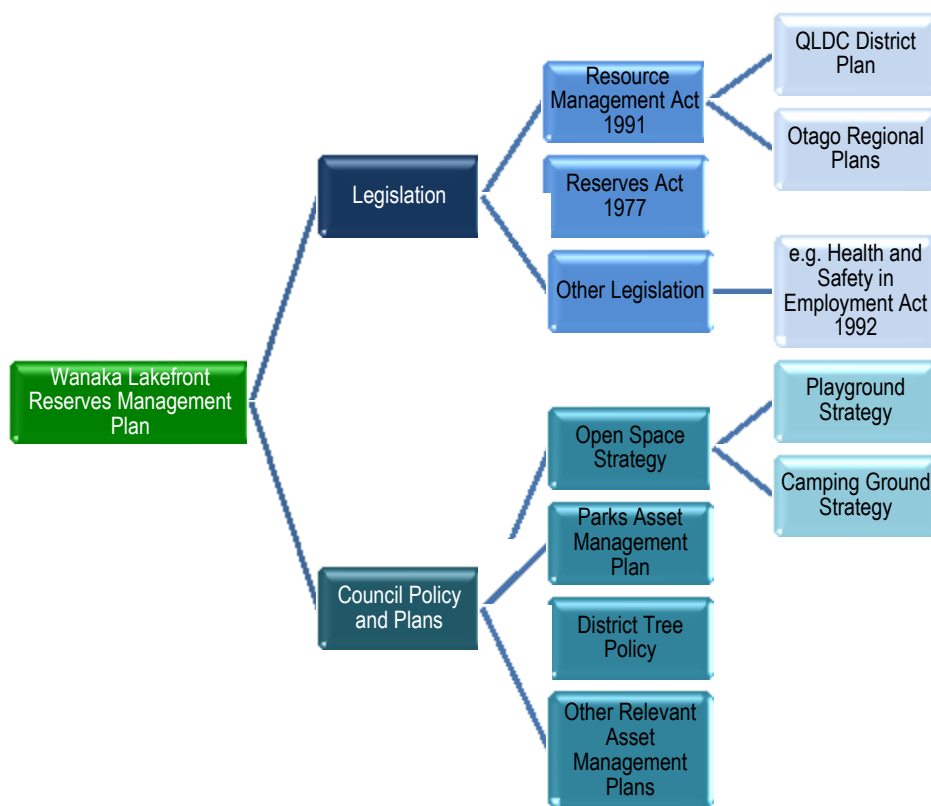
“For the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and for the beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreation activities.”

Section 17(2) sets out various guidelines for implementing and pursuing the goals. It states that:

“Every Recreation Reserve shall be so administered that –

- a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve,
- b) Any scenic, historic and natural (including wildlife) features will be managed and protected in a manner compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve,
- c) Any qualities contributing to the pleasantness, harmony and cohesion of the natural environment, and the better use and enjoyment of the reserve, shall be conserved,
- d) Any value of the reserve as a soil, water or forest conservation area shall be maintained to an extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.”

The following diagram illustrates the most relevant documents that influence this management plan.



2.1.1 MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, to date the following steps have been taken in preparing this plan:

To date

Steps	Action	Date
1	QLDC notified its intention to prepare a management plan and people were invited to input relevant information. A total of 27 responses were received. These responses are listed within Appendix 5, including reference to the consideration of the preliminary submissions. After public consultation and review this component of the plan will be removed from the final version.	August 2013
2	A workshop was held with the Wanaka Community Board, presenting the process and progress of the reserve management plan development to date.	17 December 2013
3	Draft Reserve Management Plan presentation to Wanaka Community Board.	25 March 2015

Next Steps

4	Release of the Plan for public consultation. Submissions sought.	5 April 2014
5	Hearings of public submissions as required.	TBA
6	Wanaka Community Board recommend to Council the adoption of the final version of the Reserve Management Plan.	TBA
7	QLDC adopt the Reserve Management Plan via Council resolution.	TBA

2.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

In respect of the Resource Management Act 1991, the use of the reserves are specifically controlled through the provisions contained in QLDC District Plan.

2.2.1 QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL – DISTRICT PLAN

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/district_plan

In QLDC District Plan (section 4: District Wide (pg 22) – Significance of Open Space and Recreation Areas) open space and recreation areas and their value are explored, *“open space and recreation areas will also vary in their significance to residents and visitors to the District. Some areas will be of importance to the whole District or even of regional or national importance. These include the National Park, scenic and recreation reserves, the lakes, rivers and mountains, which attract people to the District”*.

The objectives and policies of this management plan should be consistent with and support, where applicable, the objectives and policies of the District Plan.

The following provisions apply:

DISTRICT PLAN ZONING

The majority of reserves to be covered by this management plan are zoned Rural General in the QLDC District Plan (see Table 1 above). The purpose of this zone is to manage activities so they can be carried out in a way that:

- protects and enhances nature conservation and landscape values
- sustains the life-supporting capacity of the soil and vegetation
- maintains acceptable living and working conditions and amenity for residents of and visitors to the zone
- ensures a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities remain within the zone
- protects the ongoing operations of Wanaka Airport.

One reserve covered by this reserve management plan, Wanaka Station Park (Lot 1 DP 16152 and Lot 14 DP 26147), is zoned Low Density Residential in the QLDC District Plan. The purpose of this zone is to provide for low-density permanent living accommodation, maintaining a dominance of open space and low building coverage.

DISTRICT PLAN OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The objectives and policies of this management plan should be consistent with and support, where applicable, the objectives and policies of the QLDC District Plan.

Relevant objectives from the District Plan include:

Plan Section	Issue	Objective
4. District Wide Issues	4.1 Natural Environment	Nature Conservation Values
	4.2 Landscape and Visual Amenity	All
	4.3 Takata Whenua	All
	4.4 Open Space and Recreation	All
	4.6 Surface of Lakes and Rivers	All

DISTRICT PLAN DESIGNATIONS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Most of the reserves covered by this management plan (see Table 1 for designation numbers), have been designated in the QLDC District Plan and specific conditions relating to the designations are provided in the District Plan. These conditions relate to development rules for Recreation Reserves and are listed within Appendix 1.

2.3 OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

2.3.1 WANAKA 2020

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/small_community_plans

In 2001, the Wanaka 2020 Plan was developed with the objective of the promotion of the development of strategic plans, to “*develop a shared vision for the future*”. This was seen to be the most effective method of achieving a shared vision for QLDC communities, encompassing economic, environmental and social aspects, and would build on community plans that already existed.

It was recognised that the Wanaka community had shown enthusiasm for the development of a plan for Wanaka, and had the high level of community interest and commitment to achieve a plan. Therefore, the Wanaka Community Plan was the first step and the basis for a comprehensive district-wide plan.

The plan was developed utilising public input with the objective as follows:

“To develop a growth management strategy for Wanaka, which is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, and provides:

- *A vital town centre, servicing the daily needs of Wanaka.*
- *Protection of key landscapes and views.*
- *Accessibility and ease of movement throughout the town area, by car and on foot.*
- *Access to natural recreational amenities, through tracks, public open space surrounding the town, and access to the lake and rivers.*
- *A clear statement of the desired character of the town, and of the surrounding rural area, and a clear definition of the transition from town to rural areas.”*

Recommendations relevant to this management plan include a proposed park network and green and trail network. The proposed walking and cycling network is based on an assumption that both users are able to get on together. It is based on strengthening existing links and linking existing facilities. The reserves management plan will be consistent with the relevant recommendations of the Wanaka 2020 document.

2.3.2 PARKS STRATEGY

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/strategies_and_publications

Council adopted the Queenstown Lakes District Council Parks Strategy in October 2002.

The vision statement of the strategy is;

“To provide an abundance of quality parks for recreation, sport and amenity inter-linked by green corridors providing safe walking and cycling routes while also providing wildlife refuge. The urban communities will have easy access to river, lake and mountain fringes as well as good access to developed parks and reserves”.

The strategy classifies the parks and reserves of the district in order to set basic standards of facility provision and set policy with regards the acquisition and development of the park and reserve network. The strategy was developed as a high-level document to identify existing land resources, to identify the need for additional reserve land and to ultimately link with the District Plan. The strategy also links to the Council’s long-term financial strategy through the Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan.

This reserves management plan will be consistent with the vision of the Parks Strategy.

2.3.3 PLAYGROUND STRATEGY

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/strategies_and_publications

A Playground Renewal and Development Report was produced for QLDC in 2006. This report assessed the condition and play value of the district’s playgrounds. The information gathered was then used to predict life expectancy and how playgrounds in the district should be developed or replaced to achieve a balanced spread of playgrounds that best caters for the needs of the community.

This management plan will be consistent with the recommendations within the report and any future playground proposal for the reserves covered by this management plan should also reflect recommendations made in the playground renewal and development report.

2.3.4 CAMPING GROUND STRATEGY

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/strategies_and_publications

This document presents policies and bylaws to manage camping grounds in the Queenstown Lakes District. The strategy documents the decision to operate campgrounds through an in-house operation, as opposed to lease arrangements.

The strategy provides descriptions of all the camping grounds covered by the policies. Relevant to this management plan is the information provided about Glendhu Bay Camp. Any policy or objective within this management plan will be consistent with policies within the Camping Ground Strategy.

2.3.5 PARKS AND RESERVES ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

http://www.qldc.govt.nz/strategies_and_publications

QLDC Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan (2003), identifies elements necessary for the long-term management of reserve assets owned by QLDC. This management plan shall be consistent with the Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan (2003).

2.3.6 DISTRICT TREE POLICY 2010

<http://www.qldc.govt.nz/policies>

The QLDC Tree Policy addresses issues relating to the recognition, strategic planning, management and long-term continuity of the tree reserve within Queenstown Lakes District. The policy relates directly to tree protection provisions defined within the QLDC District Plan.

The District Tree Policy applies to individual trees, groups of trees and areas of existing and regenerating bush on Council-administered reserves, civic open spaces and other Council-owned lands that fall within the jurisdiction of the Parks Manager. In addition, QLDC, as a guardian and steward of the District's public urban tree resource, currently maintains some 8,000 urban street trees and countless specimen trees in parks, reserves and on other Council-owned lands. Specific policies are provided within Appendix 3.

2.3.7 OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, BYLAWS AND STRATEGIES

The following QLDC documents are also relevant to the management of Wanaka's lakefront reserves:

- Dog Policy 2006
- Community Facility Pricing Policy
- Parks and Open Space Naming Policy
- Plaques, Memorials and Monuments Policy

- Tables and Chairs Policy
- Temporary Use of Public Space for Construction Policy
- Southern Light – Lighting Strategy for the Queenstown Lakes District
- Events Strategy 2009
- Freedom Camping Strategy 2010
- Dog Control Bylaw 2006
- Freedom Camping Control Bylaw 2012
- Wanaka Foreshore Reserve Commercial Policy relating to Boating and Marine Activities 2008
- Liquor Bylaw 2009
- Navigation Safety Bylaw 2009
- Otago Regional Council Pest Management Strategy 2009.

3.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY AND USE

3.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

The reserves to be covered by this management plan are situated on the southern, eastern and western edges of Lake Wanaka.

Wanaka has become an increasingly popular summer and winter holiday location for many national and international visitors, attracted by the beauty of the surrounding landscape, mountains, lake, and the numerous recreational pursuits this region offers.

The reserves to be covered by this management plan provide opportunities to enjoy the beauty of the surrounding landscape and to carry out water-based recreational activities on the lake. Visitors and locals use the reserves for a mixture of passive and active recreational pursuits, and a range of facilities have been provided by Council and commercial operators to facilitate these activities.

The vegetation cover along the lakefront consists of a mix of exotic trees, including the iconic and often photographed stands of poplars, and native shrub and scrub.

3.2 CULTURAL VALUES

3.2.1 NGĀI TAHU ASSOCIATION WITH LAKE WANAKA

Wanaka is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rakaihautu”, which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rakaihautu.

Rakaihautu was the captain of the canoe, Uruao, which brought the tribe, Waitaha, to New Zealand. Rakaihautu beached his canoe at Whakatū (Nelson). From Whakatū, Rakaihautu divided the new arrivals in two, with his son taking one party to explore the coastline southwards and Rakaihautu taking another southwards by an inland route. On his inland journey southward, Rakaihautu used his famous kō (a tool similar to a spade) to dig the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu, including Wanaka.

For Ngāi Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events that shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngāi Tahu as an iwi.

In 1836 Te Puoho, a rangatira of the North Island Ngāti Tama iwi had plans of conquering Te Wai Pounamu, but after a campaign of attacks lost his life and the area was abandoned by Waitaha. Wanaka is noted in history to be a place where the last battle between North and South Island tribes occurred. The area was occupied again during the nineteenth century by families of Kati Mamoe and Kai Tahu who came from their coastal bases for seasonal visits.

The name “Wanaka” is considered by some to be a South Island variant of the word “wānanga”, which refers to the ancient schools of learning. In these schools, Ngāi Tahu tohunga (men of learning) would be taught whakapapa (genealogies), which stretched back to over a hundred

generations and karakia (incantations) for innumerable situations. They would be required to commit all of this learning to memory.

The mauri of Wanaka represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the Lake.

The gathering and preparation of food and other bounties of nature in Te Wai Pounamu were based at kaika nohoaka, each situated near a particular resource to be worked. Although largely located along the seacoast in permanent settlements, Ka Papatipu Runaka ranged inland on a regular seasonal basis. Sometimes inland kaika could be occupied for several years at a stretch. In the harsh winters, inland camps were generally deserted, but in summer eeling and birding parties busily occupied them.

Wanaka was traditionally noted as a rich tuna (eel) fishery, with many thousands of the fish being caught, preserved and transported back to the kaika nohoaka (settlements) of coastal Otago.

At Wanaka the village of Takikarara was situated near Roys Bay. Tradition says there was a wharekura at this site.

3.3 RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The lakefront reserves of Lake Wanaka provide opportunities to participate in a number of active and passive recreational activities, both land- and water-based, via access from the reserves.

These opportunities include open grassed spaces to picnic and relax on, gently sloping beaches to swim, windsurf and kitesurf from, tracks for walking, running and cycling, and areas of special interest. These recreational activities are supported by assets such as boat launching facilities, children's play equipment, formed pathways and tracks, BBQ equipment, public toilet facilities, car parking and buildings.

This management plan seeks to protect and enhance these recreational opportunities in a manner consistent with good guardianship of the amenity, ecological and cultural values of the lakefront reserves.

The landscape and amenity accorded by native and exotic plantings add to the special recreational value the lakefront reserves provide.

3.4 LEASES, LICENCES AND CONCESSIONS

There are a number of leases and licences issued to various parties on the Wanaka lakefront reserves. The majority of leases and licences relate to commercial tourism-related activities within the Roys Bay Reserve. Other leases include Scouts New Zealand lease of a building at Eely Point, camping grounds at Outlet Reserve and Glendhu Bay Camping Ground, and the Wanaka Yacht Club. The full list of current leases, licences and concessions are presented in Appendix 2.

3.5 ISSUES FOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 ECONOMIC VALUES

The economic values arising from the use of the reserves is considered significant. This includes the economic values associated with the tourism operations currently occupying areas of Roys Bay, and the camping ground facilities at Glendhu Bay and Outlet Reserve.

The recreational activities available on and beside the lake, the landscape backdrops afforded from the reserves and the features of the reserve, e.g., the autumnal colours of trees within the reserves, attract thousands of national and international visitors to Wanaka per year.

Events and temporary commercial activities benefit the community and are typically, by nature, of short duration. Events can greatly improve the use and enjoyment of reserves by the community and visitors alike.

By necessity, many sporting fixtures, recreation activities and other events are becoming more commercialised. Issues of ticketing, security and signage arise and need to be managed to ensure sustainability of the events, while protecting the values of the reserve.

In order to effectively and proactively support event activity Council will need to ensure its operational arm maintains a permit and approvals system for event bookings that facilitates close liaison between key users of the reserves and Council.

Consideration should be given to event hosting whenever Council implements the production of a new landscape development plan to include improved event infrastructure, such as permanent sewerage, water and power supplies, as resources permit.

This will assist in minimising disturbance to the physical assets of the reserves, as well as assist in minimising encumbrances to community users of the open spaces and facilities. Council receives occasional applications for the landing of helicopters for special events, such as the Motatapu Challenge. Given the infrequent nature of these requests, it is appropriate to provide approval for these landings to facilitate the safe and successful management of events.

3.5.2 PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

The primary physical constraints of the lakefront reserves is the size/narrowness of many of the reserves and their ability to cater for high-use demand.

In addition, some of the reserves along the western shores of the lake, including Damper Bay Reserve, are low lying and are prone to inundation from the lake.

3.5.3 USE OF RESERVES FOR NON-RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

3.5.3.1 HELICOPTER OPERATIONS

During civil emergencies and events reserves provide important staging areas for helicopter operations. Likewise occasional park management operations, such as aerial spraying, require the use of reserves for staging infrequent helicopter operations. Proposals for regular helicopter operations from reserves would not be permitted under this management plan.

3.5.3.2 MODEL AIRCRAFT

Motorised model aircraft are generally incompatible with the adjoining residential nature of many of the reserves. Council shall actively discourage use, and define and recommend alternative locations for this activity.

3.5.3.3 FREEDOM CAMPING

The majority of reserves included within this management plan are frequently used reserves, some close to residential properties or existing commercial camping operations.

Frequent freedom camping can cause disruption to the local environment and occupy car parking provided for other recreational users. There are many opportunities for camping outside these reserve areas and in commercial camping grounds.

Freedom camping is prohibited within specified zones under the QLDC Freedom Camping Control Bylaw 2012. Freedom camping outside of town centres in self-contained vehicles is permitted for a maximum of two nights.

3.5.3.4 UTILITY STRUCTURES

Proposals for new structures can have a significant impact on park landscape amenity values and the reserve environment. The potential increased demand for utilities, such as:

- power
- telecommunications
- reticulated gas
- car parking

in or adjacent to the reserve, and the impact of the additional facilities, places strain on the open space values of reserves.

To manage the impact of these influences the applicant for the development should, wherever possible, provide appropriate development plans and measures of effect for Council consideration. Notwithstanding this, all applications shall be considered as per Council policy and applicable bylaws.

3.5.4 COMMUNITY CONSTRAINTS

Due to the prominent locations and high-use recreational and economic values of these reserves, any change to the use and/or character of the reserves is likely to meet with strong opinion and/or resistance from the community.

The Council has adopted a district wide Policy on Dogs 2006 and also has in place the Queenstown Lakes District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2006. The bylaw prohibits all dogs from:

1. Bremner Bay, between 1 December and 31 March;
2. Areas laid out and equipped as children's playgrounds;
3. Areas within a 50 metre radius of defined children's playgrounds;
4. Defined playing areas of sports fields;
5. All Cemeteries; and
6. Designated areas as resolved by the Council.

It is not considered necessary to duplicate the provisions of the bylaws in this reserve management plan.

Dogs on walking and cycling tracks administered by Council can be let off the leash, but the owner of that dog must have the dog under voice control and be carrying a leash at all times.



4.0 NATURAL VALUES

This section provides broad descriptions of the geomorphology of the wider landscape in which the Wanaka lakefront reserves are set. A number of past geomorphological processes have shaped the basin landscape and its underlying geology. Evidence of these processes can be seen in today's landforms and examples of particular importance along the Lake Wanaka shoreline and hinterland are highlighted within Map 2, Appendix 4. This map shows the landscape types within the wider Wanaka Basin to provide a context for the descriptions.

4.1 GEOLOGY

Mountains in the Otago region, and along the Main Divide in general, have been created by the convergence of the Pacific and Australian crustal plates. This generates ongoing, active deformation and a network of fault lines can be found in the area, the Moonlight Fault in the Wakatipu Basin and the Cardrona Fault being the most important ones. In the Wanaka Basin a minor fault can be found along the Motatapu Valley.

The Wanaka Basin landscape has been frequently overridden by glaciers in the last couple of million years and on many occasions in the last 500,000 years. Advances that extended almost to Cromwell would have had glacial surfaces close to the current crest of Treble Cone. The youngest event, with glaciers extending to Wanaka township, took place approximately 18,000 years ago.

Glacial erosion has generated most of the landforms in the area, including the steep valley walls, hanging valleys and the roches moutonnées (also referred to as isolated mountains), which are prominent features in the Wanaka and Wakatipu landscape. In the Wanaka landscape the isolated mountains of Mount Iron, Roys Peninsula and Rocky Mountain next to Glendhu Bay are well-known examples, which form important view points. Typically roches moutonnées are elongated knobs of bedrock that have been carved and smoothed by an overriding glacier. The mountain is oriented in the direction of the glacier's flow with the upstream side gently sloping and smooth and the downstream side steep and rough.

Transported glacial gravels are found throughout the eastern part of the basin, such as those remnants alongside Lake Wanaka that were deposited by the glacier 18,000 years ago. More recently significant changes have taken place on the valley floors as a result of river aggradational processes and fan development. Several streams in the area have created impressive fans, some of them highly active and visible along the lakeshore, such as Fern Burn at Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek draining the Roys Peak catchment.

Following the melting of the last glaciers an early Lake Wanaka formed in the depression with a level that was controlled by the nature and height of the moraine at the (present) outlet. Landforms near Wanaka suggest the highest lake was at about 300m above sea level (masl). The Clutha River has cut further through the outlet moraine over time, which has resulted in a progressive reduction in the level of Lake Wanaka to its present mean elevation of 279masl. Some indication of the rate of change can be gained by the aggradational deposits around the lake margin, including the beach deposits formed at the major bays.

A variety of rocks and material deposited by glaciers and rivers can be found throughout the basin. These underlying geological characteristics can be summarised as follows:

Schist forms the basement rock in the area and there is a range of textures and weathering strength characteristics. Numerous outcrops of schist can be found, in particular around the Glendhu Bay area, with Rocky Mountain being a very prominent example of an isolate mountain made of schist. Along the lake shore smaller schist outcrops are common between Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek with prominent bluffs located on the headlands on either side of Damper Bay.

The schist in the Wanaka–Hawea region is overlain by remnant deposits of glacial till from the late Quaternary age. Some well-preserved deposits lie southwest of Glendhu Bay where ice pushed into the Motutapu Valley and left moraines with a distinctive surface. Additionally, late Tertiary lake sediments occur throughout the basin that would have initially extended further to the west. These deposits of loose, fine gravel have formed on the margin of Lake Wanaka in sheltered environments at all levels. In some areas they have formed pronounced benches and there are local, prominent storm beaches. The Motutapu and Matukituki Rivers, plus a number of smaller streams, have formed moderate to extensive floodplains and deltas of alluvial gravels.

4.2 RIVERS AND THEIR CATCHMENTS

The general area surrounding southern Lake Wanaka has a relatively dry climate. The area lies between the extremes of the wet Southern Alps and very dry Central Otago.

Currently the main rivers feeding Lake Wanaka are the Matukituki River on its western side and the Makarora River at its northern end. The Clutha River drains the lake in an easterly and subsequently southerly direction. Interestingly, some of the river systems in the Wanaka Basin have changed their courses over time. Initially, the Makarora River flowed beyond what is now Lake Wanaka to the Motutapu River. Sometime in the last 100,000 years, Lake Wanaka basin was breached to the east, and the Makarora began to flow out into the Clutha catchment. At that time, the Motutapu River reversed its flow, and it now flows north into Lake Wanaka. Similarly, the Cardrona valley was a continuation of the combined Landsborough–Hunter river system. At that time, this great river flowed south, carrying greywacke gravels from the Southern Alps into the schist country of Central Otago, carrying large deposits of greywacke gravel to the Cardrona valley. Eventually growing tectonic ridges joined, and the Cardrona River began to flow north, rather than south.

Nearby, Lake Hawea, fed by the Hunter River, lies in a parallel valley carved by a neighbouring glacier eight kilometres to the east. At their closest point (a rocky ridge called The Neck), the lakes are only 1,000 metres apart. The ice occupying the two lake basins was connected over this low pass, and the lake basins had a similar glacial history with glaciers extending east from the Main Divide. Lake Wanaka forms one of the most important sources of water for the Roxburgh Hydroelectric Station but, unlike Lake Hawea, its level is not artificially controlled.

Within the study area are a number of smaller rivers draining into Lake Wanaka, namely the Motutapu River and Fern Burn in Glendhu Bay and steep Waterfall Creek at Ruby Island Road. A number of smaller creeks also draining Roys Peak enter the western part of the study area

between Glendhu and Wanaka Township. Several wetlands have formed between the Damper Bay area and the Wanaka–Mount Aspiring Road.

4.3 TOPOGRAPHY OF THE WANAKA BASIN

Lake Wanaka lies in a glacial lake basin oriented approximately north and south and situated about 50 kilometres east of the main divide at Mount Aspiring. The topography of the basin and lakeshore line reflects its underlying geology. The glacial and fluvial sediments deposited in the eastern part of the basin, such as around Wanaka Township, contrast with the steep-sided shores between Glendhu and Damper Bays where schist dominates.

As outlined above, ice sculptured Mount Iron into a typical *roche moutonnée* shape. The hill forms an important landscape feature today and it is one of the key visual landmarks when viewing Wanaka Township from the outer shores of Roys Bay. It rises abruptly from the landscape to 240 metres and offers a spectacular vantage point from which to view the surrounding valleys, peaks, rivers and lakes. A prominent loop of terminal moraine encircles the southern end of the lake, encloses Wanaka township and marks the distinctive boundary of the ice advances, which is still clearly visible in the landscape.

Lake Wanaka's western shore is lined with high peaks rising to over 2000 metres above sea level. Along the eastern shore the land is also mountainous, but the peaks are somewhat lower. The southern end spreads out into flat stepped terraces with Roys Peak forming a distinctive landmark at the eastern extent of the Harris Mountains. The southern shoreline is deeply indented by bays, the most prominent being Glendhu Bay in the west, Stevenson Arm/Dublin Bay in the east and Roys Bay in the south. Wanaka township is located at the southern tip of the lake, where several smaller bays have formed within Roys Bay with finer sediment, such as gravel and sand forming a number of beaches. A number of islands of varying size (notably Ruby Island, Stevensons Island and Mou Tapu Island) are found in the southern part of the lake.

4.4 LAND COVER AND LAND USE

Wanaka Township forms an important service town for this part of Queenstown Lakes District and one of the key tourist attractions of the region. The township has established along the southern shore of the lake with its older core at the head of Roys Bay.

The residential development has since expanded along the shores of Bremner Bay as far as Beacon Point and along Rippon Lea on the western shoreline. The growing residential and tourist accommodation development generally differs in character to the older parts of town. The tourist accommodation development along Lakefront Road is dense and forms a distinctive multi-story cluster. Visually there is a relatively strong connection between the strip of shops, bars and restaurants that are located around the centre of town between Dungarvon Street and Lakeside Road. Along the majority of the southern Roys Bay shore line extensive car parking forms somewhat of a visual barrier between the sport and show grounds in the context of the shore. The southwestern corner of Roys Bay is defined by a mature stand of poplars, which have iconic status for the Wanaka shoreline, featuring in many photos with their spectacular autumn colours.

The land uses transition from urban to rural residential along the western shore between Edgewater Stream and Waterfall Creek. The section sizes increase in this transition area and set backs from the lake also increase. The presence of vineyards in relatively close proximity to the lake creates an intensive agricultural land use, which contrasts in character with the extensive pastoral grazing on land to the west and north. This transition from urban to rural landscape extends over about two kilometres, with low-density rural lifestyle development on the terraces above the lake beyond that. The steep lakeshores between Waterfall Creek and Glendhu Bay are often covered in regenerating shrublands with some denser stands of kanuka. One of the most notable stands is a kanuka woodland located just south of Waterfall Creek, where a QEII covenant now protects an area of 2.4ha.

The hinterland of the eastern shores of Roys Bay (between the head of the bay and Beacon Point) is more consistently residential in character with dense subdivision development extending to Sticky Forest near the Clutha outlet. The developments often extend relatively close to the open space and track adjacent to the lake, in particular along parts of Bremner Bay. The vegetated headlands, in particular Eely Point and Beacon Point, do not contain residential dwellings and, therefore, visually act as an undeveloped foil to the bays and their hinterland. The relief of the lakeshore on this side of Roys Bay is generally gentler and often sand and gravel flats extend out into the lake at low lake levels. The vegetation lining the shoreline contains a mix of exotic trees, in particular willows and poplars, and native shrubs, predominantly manuka. Eely Point is defined by mature stands of tall coniferous trees, which form a vertical landscape element that frames the view from Wanaka Township. The track along Bremner Bay has been enhanced with a mix of native plantings, set within a well-maintained parkland. East of Beacon Point the vegetation becomes scrubrier again with a mix of native and exotic shrubs on the steeper slopes above the lake.

5.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL AMENITY VALUES

5.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

While the previous sections provided an overview of the elements and characteristics that make up the wider Wanaka Basin landscape, the following outlines the factors that more specifically define the character of QLDC lakefront reserves between Glendhu Bay and the Clutha outlet.

The landscape in the eastern part of Wanaka Basin, which extends between Lake Wanaka, Lake Hawea and the town of Luggate, is relatively flat and low lying at an approximate level around 400masl. The rugged Harris Mountains extending between Arrowtown and Wanaka can be seen in the background of views to the west, whilst the Grandview Mountains extend to the southeast from Lake Hawea.

The landscape is principally comprised of a glaciated terraced valley floor associated with the Clutha River and defined by adjacent foothills and mountain ranges. The occupied valley floor is rural in character, with agriculture being the predominant land use, with associated settlements, most notably Wanaka Township. The landscape provides a high level of visual diversity and the four landscape character areas identified below were based on geomorphological patterns and

variations in land cover/use. The following landscape character areas are described from west to east:

- Character Area 1 Glendhu Bay
- Character Area 2 Damper Bay to Waterfall Creek
- Character Area 3 Roys Bay to Beacon Point
- Character Area 4 Clutha Outlet.

A popular track extends between Glendhu Bay and the Clutha Outlet and connects further with the Upper Clutha track network. This track is mostly located on QLDC reserve land and provides access to the lakeshore in this area. The following landscape character descriptions cover the immediate shoreline, surroundings of the track and adjacent hinterland, including view points/landmarks located outside the Lakefront Reserve Areas.

5.1.1 CHARACTER AREA 1 GLENDHU BAY

Glendhu Bay, together with adjacent Parkins and Paddock Bays, form part of an enclosed dramatic mountain and lake landscape of high visual amenity value. The Motatapu and Fern Burn Rivers located in the hinterland of the bay have comparatively narrow riverbeds, with extensive fluvial terraces. The campground, which is located along the lakeshore, provides a transition between the surrounding pastoral landscape and the lake with its light-coloured gravel beaches.

The interface of the lake and hinterland is dominated by poplars, willows and gum trees, which visually separate the campground area from the road on one side and the lake on the other. The tree clusters form vertical landscape elements within the wide and open setting of the bay and Fern Burn Valley, framed by Roys Peak to the south and Rocky Mountain, the roche moutonnée to the northwest of the bay. The seasonal colours of these trees are widely appreciated and often recorded in photographs. Overall, this rural setting is of high visual quality and diversity.

The flat valley floor and Fern Burn Fan are intensively farmed and the green pastures of the flats visually contrast with the less intensively grazed mountain slopes surrounding the valley and bay. On the slopes, including the reserve above the Wanaka Aspiring Road, some native vegetation in the form of kanuka forest and grey shrublands can be found.

The lakeshore is predominantly made up of gravel beaches around the head of the bay, deposited there by streams entering the lake in this area. The Fern Burn and Alpha Burn streams have created fans that protrude into the bay. The Fern Burn Fan is particularly distinctive and forms an important landmark within the bay, together with Roys Peninsula, which visually confines the bay to the north. Black Peak and Mt Aspiring form impressive view points in the distance. The prominent ridgeline descending from Roys Peak divides Glendhu Bay visual catchment from Roys Bay and Wanaka township, which gives it a more secluded character. A prominent headland also defines the bay to the southeast, separating Damper Bay from Glendhu Bay.

The shoreline changes between the head of the bay with its extensive gravel beaches to the outer bay, which contains mid-sized rocks and only small pocket beaches. On the pocket beaches large piles of driftwood can be found, which have been deposited at the high water

mark by storm waves. A discontinuous band of manuka lines the shore and kanuka scrub, tree land and small areas of kanuka forest occupy the lower slopes. This lower, dense native vegetation cover contrasts with the tall, predominantly exotic trees around Glendhu Bay Campground at the head of the bay. The campground represents the most intense development around the bay with a number of permanent and temporary structures, which can be partially seen through the stands of trees from the outer shores. In particular over the summer holidays the campground is particularly busy, attracting numerous national and international tourists into the area. The sheltered water of the bay is very popular for water sports, such as water skiing, swimming and boating.

5.1.2 CHARACTER AREA 2 DAMPER BAY TO WATERFALL CREEK

The immediate hinterland of this character area is dominated by pasture on the flats and hummocky topography containing briar rose, mingimingi and matagouri shrubs and kanuka trees. The surface texture created by the topography in combination with vegetation creates an interesting rural appearance and visually contrasts with the steep mountains in the background. Above these slopes, the terrain rises sharply into the steep faces of the bordering mountain peaks. At their lower levels, these steepening faces support a spread of native scrub vegetation particularly within gullies, whilst the rocky mountain peaks are partially snow-covered during the winter season. The mountain slopes of the Harris Mountains (above 1100masl) have high natural character and significant aesthetic values. The mountains provide a backdrop to the lakeshores between Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek when viewed from the eastern side of the lake. Changing light and weather conditions and the contrast between mountains and foreground is described as spectacular.

Damper Bay is contained by two distinctive headlands that are formed by the spurs extending down from Roys Peak. An ice-scoured flat shelf has been formed around the 300m contour, where the Wanaka–Aspiring Road is located. The elevated rocky outcrops in this area block the drainage of surface water, which has led to the development of wetlands in the low points of the shelf. Scaifes Lagoon, the biggest of these wetlands to the west of Damper Bay is protected as is the Department of Conservation (DOC) managed Glendhu Wetland Wildlife Reserve. The remainder of the shelf area is used as pastoral farmland, which extends along the majority of the road. The lakeshores cannot be seen from the road due to the steep-sided shoreline slopes and terrain elevation of the rocky hummocks and hills.

The rocky outcrops create impressive slopes that rise steeply from the lakeshore, in particular around Ironside Hill, which is the high point at an elevation of 415masl. These slopes are covered in a mix of native and introduced shrubs and would generally be inaccessible without the existing QLDC walking track. For the construction of the track some terrain contouring was necessary to accommodate the track along the steep-sided lakeshore slopes. Some of the underlying bedrock is visible around the impressive headlands, where the track had to be cut in.

Ironside Hill is one of the most important landmarks along the western Lake Wanaka shoreline, as it frames the views to the north from Roys Bay. Together with the headlands around Damper Bay the hill forms the boundary to the Glendhu Bay visual catchment. As the track winds its way from Waterfall Creek to Damper Bay the outlook from the track changes from features within

Roys Bay, Ruby Island and Stevenson Peninsula to Roys Peninsula as the main landscape feature across from Glendhu Bay.

Damper Bay itself contains a beautiful sandy/gravel beach that is visually enclosed by the rising terrain behind it. The bright-coloured gravel within the bay contrasts with the dark, weathered rock that forms the surrounding steep shores around the adjacent headlands. Driftwood, deposited by storm waves, is strewn across the upper beach. While native vegetation in the form of grey shrubs and kanuka dominate on the slopes surrounding the bay, a number of willows can be found at the head of the bay. This visual contrast between the bay and the surrounding landscape leads to high aesthetic value of the setting. Since there is no visual connection to the settlement in Glendhu Bay and Wanaka Township and due to limited access (bikers/walkers on the track and boaters), the bay has a remote feeling.

The track between Waterfall Creek and Ironside Hill climbs up the slopes and around small headlands, providing spectacular views to Ruby Island, Beacon Point and Stevenson Peninsula. The hinterland of this area contains some low-density lifestyle subdivisions with a few houses visible along the track. The steep slopes in this area are covered in a mix of bracken fern, briar, matagouri and occasional stands of kanuka. Dense willows line Slaughterhouse Creek, where a track provides access to the lakeshore at the stream mouth. The other formal access point to the lakeshore is located in a small bay below Ironside Hill that has an enclosed, wild feeling with large piles of driftwood strewn across the gravelly beach.

5.1.3 CHARACTER AREA 3 ROYS BAY TO BEACON POINT

This intensively settled landscape character area can be separated into the following three sub-areas:

1. The area between Waterfall Creek and Rippon Lea, where a transition from rural to residential can be observed.
2. The densely settled area around the head of Roys Bay with the core of Wanaka Township.
3. The newer, more suburban part of Wanaka in the hinterland of Bremner Bay.

1. Waterfall Creek–Rippon Lea

Waterfall Creek is one of the landmarks in this area, as a popular beach and boat launch can be found on the distinctive fan created by material washed out into the lake by the creek. The accessibility of the lakeshore in this area from Ruby Island Road means it is a popular spot for locals and tourists alike. It marks the end of the relatively flat section of track from the head of Roys Bay. To the north the track becomes more challenging as it starts to sidle along the steeper slopes and crosses over several headlands on its way to Damper Bay.

On the way to Wanaka from Waterfall Creek the land use changes from rural to residential. The slopes above the outer shores of Roys Bay are extensively grazed and vegetation is made up of regenerating shrublands. Immediately south of Waterfall Creek lies a protected kanuka Woodland (with a QEII covenant), which extends down to the track. Around this area kanuka stands are common along the lakeshore as well. Adjacent to the south of the kanuka woodland

the vineyards of Rippon Lea Winery extend between the Wanaka–Aspiring Road and the track. This intensive agricultural use forms part of the change from a rural pastoral character to urban land use.

A park-like character has been created by the well-maintained, landscaped grounds of Edgewater Resort, which extends as far as the track. A stand of mature poplars south of Edgewater Stream lines the lakeshore. These poplars form part of the iconic setting of Roys Bay/Wanaka township and are often photographed, in particular when displaying spectacular autumn colours. A number of younger trees are growing between the mature trees, ensuring rejuvenation of the stand. The poplars create an enclosed, shady character along the track, while still allowing for views out onto the lake.

Wanaka Station Park, a mature woodland with well-maintained, park-like open space is located at the southwestern corner of Roys Bay. The residential dwellings of Rippon Lea subdivision are visually separated by dense mature trees, which are predominantly exotic. In this setting the park offers a rich history, as well as a variety of landscaped areas, such as a rhododendron garden. The historic connection of the park, which was the location of the old Wanaka Station Homestead, and the old, impressive trees, provide an extra layer that cannot be found in many other places along the lakeshore. There is a visual connection along the track between the row of training roses and the lake.

2. Head of Roys Bay

This area between Station Park and Eely Point is the most heavily used part of the lakeshore in close proximity to the town centre of Wanaka. The gravel beach is lined with sporadic exotic trees, mainly willows, which provide some shade for recreationists. On the southern side of the town centre Pembroke Park and Wanaka Recreational Reserve provide a large open space area in the context of the lake.

The track follows the open space between the beach and road, which is otherwise dominated by car parking areas. Both the track and car parking becomes more formal towards the southeastern corner of Roys Bay, where the main hub of activity is located. Numerous visitors cross the road and car parks to venture down to the lakeshore from the town centre in this area and recreational usage, including water sports, is very high in this part of the bay. The interface between the commercial town centre, including shops, restaurants and bars, has been designed and landscaped to provide amenity values in this area, where a creek enters the bay. A number of high-density hotel developments line the waterfront between the town centre and the marina along Lakeside Road. The marina, located on the eastern shore between the head of the bay and Eely Point, is one of the man-made, visual focal points when viewed from the shore of Roys Bay with its mooring boats extending out into the water.

From the marina northwards the character of the shoreline changes, as dwellings and roads are stepped back from the water. The experience along the track is more natural, despite the dominance of exotic vegetation in the form of mature trees. The dense vegetation and an elevation change to the terrace behind the lakeshore give a visual separation between the residential development extending towards Bremner Bay and the water.

Eely Point is the key landmark of the eastern side of Roys Bay, as it frames the view out across the lake from Wanaka Township. The other side of this iconic view out is contained by Ironside Hill and Ruby Island in the distance to the west. Eely Point is accentuated by the stand of mature conifers, which form a distinctive vertical element on the headland. The road rounding the headland is also used as a track and provides glimpses out towards Beacon Point and beyond. A popular beach with gravel sediment is contained by the headland on its southern side. A boat ramp and barbeque facilities can be found on the headland itself.

3. Bremner Bay

Bremner Bay is visually contained by Eely Point to the south and Beacon Point to the north. This is an important part of the Wanaka shoreline for local residents who intensively use this area. The track around Eely Point connects this part of Wanaka Township with the centre in Roys Bay. In this area, while set in an urban context, the roads and dwellings are set back from the lakeshore, which creates a very different character to the busy town centre.

The shoreline is made up of flats, which are exposed at low lake levels. These flats are often covered in lakeshore turfland vegetation with some bare gravel beaches in between. The context of Bremner Bay has parkland character with a mix of manicured lawn areas and clusters of native plantings. The residential dwellings in this area are high-value, large houses with landscaping that blends into the parkland along the lakeshore. The absence of fencing creates a smooth transition between private and public space that provides high amenity value.

Towards the northern end of this character area the maintained parkland gives way to a more natural area, covered in a mix of native and introduced shrubs, such as matagouri, kanuka and briar. This more scrubby appearance defines the area along the lake leading up to Beacon Point, creating a visual separation between the lakeshore and the track. Beacon Point itself is another landmark of southern Lake Wanaka, as it separates Bremner Bay from the Clutha Outlet visual catchment. From outer Beacon Point good views can be gained out onto the lake. The gravelly beach on the southern side of the headland is lined with mature poplars, which create a settled and sheltered setting with high amenity values. A small wetland can be found in the centre of Beacon Point on QLDC land, where it appears that restoration efforts with some native planting have been undertaken.

5.1.4 CHARACTER AREA 4 CLUTHA OUTLET

Beacon Point forms the end point for the subdivision development extending north from Wanaka with some high-value residences overlooking the head. From this point on the track and vegetation become rougher towards the Clutha outlet and the character changes quite suddenly from urban to rural. The terraces behind the lakeshore rise steeply in places and erosion of sand and loess deposits form impressive landforms above the track. The steep slopes are generally covered in shrubs, such as briar, matagouri and some kanuka. Closer to the outlet poplars can be found along the lakeshore and a large stand of kanuka helps to integrate the campground adjacent to the outlet into the landscape.

Above the Clutha Outlet and river itself, the valley landscape is characterised by a series of clearly defined river terraces. The terrace above the outlet is defined by Mt Iron, rising steeply to

the south. Sticky Forest, a conifer plantation forest which contains numerous mountain bike tracks, is located to the south of the outlet arm.

Although largely obscured, the Clutha River is an important natural feature within the Wanaka Basin and a focus of recreational activity. Up to 100m across, the Clutha River is entrenched some 20m below the level of the upper terrace. The river maintains a swift flow within its entrenched course and is widely associated with a number of active river pursuits. The riverside is publicly accessed along both banks via the Upper Clutha River Track and the Newcastle Track. The track connecting Albert Town with Lake Wanaka is of an easy grade, well-maintained and a popular spot for both visitors exploring the area and locals getting some exercise or walking their dogs.

5.2 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL AMENITY VALUES

5.2.1 KEY VIEW POINTS AND LANDMARKS

The following landscape features form distinctive landmarks along the shore of Lake Wanaka within the study area. Some of these features are man-made, while the majority are important natural landforms and topographical features. The features and track have been identified in Map 2 in the graphic attachment.

Natural features:

- Roys Peninsula
- Fern Burn Fan
- Damper Bay headland
- Ironside Hill
- Roys Peak
- Ruby Island
- Waterfall Creek Fan
- Eely Point
- Beacon Point
- Mt Iron
- Stevenson Peninsula
- Clutha Outlet.

Man-made features:

- Glendhu Campground
- Wanaka township
- Marina.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Wanaka's lakefront reserves are within the Wanaka and Pisa Ecological Districts (ED) in the Central Otago and Lakes Ecological Regions respectively.

Prior to human arrival the wider area would have been covered in forest below the natural tree line except in areas of active erosion and basin areas subject to pooling of cold air in winter and poorly drained wetlands. Fertile and well-drained soils of the lowlands would have supported podocarp forest including matai and totara while the less well-drained areas would have supported kahikatea. The gley soils of lower fertility would also have supported kahikatea, mountain beech and flax with raupo and *Carex* species in wetlands. Due to the harshness of frosts some areas would be dominated by tussock grassland, matagouri and other cold-tolerant shrubs. At drier, more exposed lowland sites towards the eastern end of Lake Wanaka kanuka forest would have been the climax vegetation with areas of mountain toatoa and bog pine.

In terms of the Threatened Environment Classification¹ many of the reserves are on Acutely Threatened land environments where <10% indigenous vegetation is left on this land environment nationally (Walker et al., 2007). Exceptions to this are the majority of the Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve, which is classified as a Chronically Threatened (10–20% indigenous vegetation left) and part of the Clutha Outlet Reserve, which is Critically Under-protected (>30% indigenous vegetation is left and <10% is protected).

6.1 PRESENT DAY VEGETATION

From an ecological perspective, the Wanaka lakefront reserves can be broadly categorised by their level of modification and current management. The Glendhu Bay Recreation Reserve and those reserves adjacent to the urban and residential areas of the Wanaka township extending from Rippon Vineyard as far as Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve in the north are managed as amenity and high-use recreation areas. They generally have lower ecological values. The reserves between the eastern side of Glendhu Bay (from the western side of the Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve) to the eastern end of Rippon Vineyard and from the northern end of Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve to the eastern end of the Clutha Outlet Reserve are less intensively managed and characterised by rough grasslands, regenerating bracken fernland shrublands, scrub and areas of kanuka that are generally of higher ecological value.

The lakefront reserves were divided into the following four separate sections based on their level of modification and current management:

1. Glendhu Bay Recreational Reserve
2. Western end of Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve to Rippon Vineyard
3. Rippon Vineyard to the northern end of Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve
4. Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve to the Clutha Outlet Reserve.

¹ The Threatened Environment Classification is a combination of three national databases: Land Environments of New Zealand, Land Cover Database (Version 2) and the Protected Areas Network. It shows how much indigenous vegetation remains within land environments, how much is legally protected, and how the past vegetation loss and legal protection are distributed across New Zealand's landscape.

The vegetation communities of the lakefront reserves within each of these sections are described from west to east. Key ecological features of relevance are shown on the three maps in Appendix 4.

6.1.1 GLENDHU BAY RECREATION RESERVE

The Glendhu Bay Recreation Reserve is managed as a campground and the ecological values of this reserve are low. Crack willows have been planted along the lakefront and the area behind the beach is maintained for the campground. It has large areas of open, mown grass with a variety of widely spaced planted trees, most of which are exotic (e.g. *Eucalyptus*, poplars and *Prunus* sp.) (Photo 1). A small number of kowhai have been planted nearer the beach for amenity purposes. The reserve on the eastern side of the Wanaka–Mount Aspiring Road has a narrow band of kanuka above the road with rough introduced grassland upslope of this (Photo 2).

6.1.2 WESTERN END OF DAMPER BAY RESERVE TO RIPPON VINEYARD

The slopes immediately above the lake are dominated by seral vegetation communities regenerating through open grassland dominated by exotic species such as browntop, sweet vernal and cocksfoot. The composition of the vegetation is determined by a range of factors such as the frequency and timing of burning, aspect, soil moisture and exposure. Several indigenous vegetation communities are present and they frequently grade into one another. The most prominent communities are bracken fernland, briar shrubland and scrub, mingimingi-matagouri shrubland and scrub and kanuka shrubland, scrub, treeland and small patches of more mature kanuka forest. Each of these communities is described briefly below.

Bracken fernland is abundant within the lakefront reserves east of Glendhu Bay, particularly on steeper slopes above the lake. In some areas the bracken is very dense and few other species are present (Photo 3). In other places species such as briar, mingimingi, matagouri and kanuka grow through the bracken.

Shrublands and scrub cover lake areas of the lakefront reserves between Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek (Photo 4), particularly on the steeper slopes above the lake. They are either briar mingimingi or matagouri shrublands or scrub or a mix of any of the three. Other prominent species are bracken, kanuka, pohuehue, tutu (*Coriaria sarmentosa*), *Coprosma crassifolia*, desert broom and korokia. Weeping mapou and kowhai are much less common. *Olearia lineata*, which has a conservation status of ‘declining’ grows within the lakefront reserve at Damper Bay.

There are several stands of kanuka within the reserves along this section of the lake. The most important of these are:

- the band of kanuka shrubland, treeland and small patches of forest along the eastern side of Glendhu Bay within the Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve
- on the rocky headland and behind the beach at Damper Bay (some of the kanuka behind the beach is within the lakefront reserve, but most is on private property) (Photo 5)

- to the north and south of Mt Iron
- between Waterfall Creek and the eastern end of Rippon Vineyard.

The most notable stand is a kanuka treeland on private land just south of Waterfall Creek, where a QEII covenant now protects an area of 2.4ha.

The kanuka growing within the lakefront reserve between the lake and the covenanted land is of high ecological value because it is part of a sequence of vegetation between the covenanted area and the lake margin that is representative of the original vegetation. Open areas between the kanuka support other indigenous plants such as matagouri, bracken, *Poa colensoi*, *Leucopogon fraserii*, *Rauolia*, and creeping pohuehue. The Te Kakano Aoteroa Trust has recently funded the planting of a variety of native trees and shrubs within the kanuka between Waterfall Creek and the “Pumping Station” (Photo 7).

The Upper Clutha Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society is also carrying out restoration planting above a small area of regenerating kanuka at the southern end of the Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve. The goal of their Millennium Track Habitat Restoration Project is “to restore the natural lakefront communities of Lake Wanaka using native plants from the Upper Clutha area”.

The regenerating seral indigenous vegetation between the western end of Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve and Rippon Vineyard is important in that it provides an ecological corridor for the dispersal of plants and fauna. It also plays a role in buffering the lake from adjacent land uses. The natural regeneration and restoration of this ecological corridor should be encouraged.

6.1.3 RIPPON VINEYARD TO BREMNER BAY RECREATION RESERVE

From the eastern end of Rippon Vineyard to the northern end of the Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve the vegetation of the lakefront reserve is largely managed for recreation and amenity purposes and is dominated by manicured lawn and large exotic specimen trees. The vegetation within this section of the lakefront reserves is described briefly below from the Rippon Vineyard on the southern side of Roys Bay to Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve on the northern side.

Mature Lombardy poplars grow on and above the lakeshore from Rippon Vineyard to the south-western corner of Roys Bay. The back of the gravel beach at the head of Roys Bay is lined with planted crack willow trees (Photo 8) and other tree species including silver birch, oaks, poplars, *Eucalyptus* and kowhai grow in a park-like setting between the beach and the road. At the southeastern corner of Roys Bay are manicured lawn and a mix of native and exotic amenity plantings that have been placed around the car parks between the commercial town centre and the lake. Between the marina and Eely Point the vegetation is characterised by mown grass and a range of native and exotic trees with very occasional lowland flax and cabbage trees (Photo 9). A thin band of manuka grows along the lake margin in places. Eely Point is dominated by large conifer trees including radiata and Corsican pines, Douglas fir and a few other exotic trees such as *Eucalyptus* and silver birch. The Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve is a reserve with manicured lawn areas, large crack willow trees and mixed native and exotic plantings with some

kanuka, cabbage trees, lowland flax, toetoe and small areas of mingimingi scrub and manuka on or near the margin of the lake.

Generally the ecological values of this section of the lakefront are low. Exceptions to this are a small wetland on the margins of Stoney Creek Stream, the small areas of restoration/amenity planting west of Stoney Creek and the habitat the lake margin and lakefront provide for water birds. These are discussed briefly below.

The small wetland area on the true left of Stoney Creek Stream has some *Carex secta* and occasional lowland flax and mingimingi, which are growing amongst rank exotic grasses (Photo 10). The ecological values of this area are limited, but it represents one of the few areas of indigenous vegetation at the head of Roys Bay.

The Te Kakano Aoteroa Trust is funding restoration planting in seven discreet sections along the Glendhu Bay track from Stoney Creek to Waterfall Creek. The purpose of this planting is twofold. It aims to enhance the appeal of the track to walkers, but also the ecology of the area by creating a corridor linking other native habitats in the area. Some of these areas have recently been planted with a range of native trees.

Several species of water bird use the lake margin and lakefront in the head of Roys Bay for roosting and feeding including three Nationally Threatened species; southern crested grebe, black-billed gull and grey duck. The use of this area by these species is discussed in more detail in section 6.2.

6.1.4 BREMNER BAY TO THE CLUTHA OUTLET RESERVE

Between Bremner Bay Recreation Reserve and Beacon Point is a thin strip of manuka-mingimingi-matagouri shrubland and scrub between the lake and the road. Rank cocksfoot-sweet vernal grassland grows in open areas between the shrubs (Photo 11). A discontinuous but dense band of manuka forest grows along the lakeshore and crack willow and Lombardy poplar also grow on the margin of the lake in places.

A small constructed wetland in Penrith Park is dominated by raupo reedland and sharp spike sedge rushland (Photo 12). Amenity/restoration planting has recently been undertaken around its margins. This wetland area is of low–moderate ecological value.

East of Beacon Point the Clutha Outlet Reserve protects extensive kanuka scrub and treeland on a moderately steep north facing terrace scarp (Photo 13). Between Beacon Point and the Lake Outlet Holiday Park the vegetation is characterised by kanuka scrub and treeland with bracken fernland and briar shrubland with some mingimingi, matagouri, and some open areas of grassland. Occasional cabbage trees and tutu also occur here and crack willow is occasional along the margin of the lake. Kanuka grows as a treeland amongst areas of mown grass at the Holiday Park (Photo 14) and several indigenous species including *Carex breviculmis*, *Leucopogon fraserii*, creeping pohuehue, the lichen *Chondropsis*, and mosses grow in the mown grassland. On the lake margin below the reserve are vegetation communities adapted to frequent inundation by the lake. *Carex gaudichaudiana* sedgeland and occasional manuka trees grow above relatively intact ephemeral turflands.

The seral kanuka communities that occur above the lake margin and on the terrace face in the vicinity of Beacon Point and the Lake Outlet Holiday Park are of high ecological value. They occur on Acutely and Chronically Threatened land environments (N5.1c and N4.1d), are one of the most extensive stands of kanuka in the area and are continuous with the relatively intact turflands on the lake margin. Ongoing control of wilding pines will be required to maintain the integrity of the indigenous communities within this reserve.

6.1.5 WEEDS

There are numerous weed species within the lakefront reserves. The most common species are briar, tree lupin, broom, Douglas fir, radiata and ponderosa pines, elderberry, cotoneaster, crack willow, grey willow, hawthorn, rowan and blackberry. Garden escapes are also a problem in some of the reserves nearer residential areas.

Ongoing weed control is recommended as part of reserve management. Priority should be given to indigenous vegetation and habitats and to those weed species that are likely to spread rapidly and inhibit or change successional pathways.

It is recognised that launching and retrieval of water craft can generate risk associated with the transfer of undesirable waterbourne weed species. Council should consider appropriate signage to inform users of the reserves to act responsibly in relation to cleaning boats, to assist in the prevention of weed dispersal.

6.1.6 AT RISK AND THREATENED PLANTS

The following At Risk and Threatened plants (de Lange et al., 2013) are known to occur in the wider area in habitats also found within the reserves, or have been recorded from within the reserves:

Pachycladon cheesemanii and climbing broom (*Carmichaelia kirkii*) both have a conservation status of Nationally Vulnerable and have been recorded in shrublands and bluffs in the wider area and could potentially occur within the reserves between Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2006).

New Zealand mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* subsp. *novae-zelandiae*) is a Nationally Endangered species that grows in damp depressions, the margins of tarn and kettle holes, and on gravel flats and alluvium. It has been recorded in the vicinity of the lake outlet (New Zealand Plant Conservation Network Website).

The tree daisy *Olearia lineata* (Declining) occurs in shrublands and wet gullies between Glendhu Bay and Damper Bay and was recorded at Damper Bay within the Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve (Photo 15).

6.2 FAUNA

6.2.1 BIRDS

The margins of the lake provide feeding, loafing and roosting habitat for indigenous water bird species. Those recorded during the field investigation were southern crested grebe, black billed gull, black backed gull, grey duck², scaup, New Zealand shoveler, paradise shelduck, black shag, little shag, white-faced heron and spur-winged plover. Introduced birds such as mallard, Canada geese and black swan also use the lake and its margins. Mallard are particularly abundant along the beach at the head of Roys Bay.

The open and scrubby habitats of the less intensively managed reserves provide habitat for several terrestrial indigenous bird species including Australasian harrier, bellbird, New Zealand pipit, grey warbler, South Island fantail, silvereye, brown creeper, Eastern New Zealand falcon and welcome swallow. A number of introduced species such as skylark, house sparrow, dunnock, greenfinch, goldfinch, redpoll, yellow hammer, blackbird, song thrush, starling and California quail also use these habitats.

Nationally, several of these species are either classified as Threatened or At Risk (Robertson et al., 2013) (Table 2).

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Black-billed gull	<i>Larus bulleri</i>	Nationally Critical _{RF}
Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Nationally Critical _{SO}
Southern crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Nationally Vulnerable _{Inc, SO}
New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Declining
Eastern falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "eastern"	Recovering _{DP, Inc}
Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>novaehollandiae</i>	Naturally Uncommon _{SO, Sp}

Table 2: Threatened and At Risk bird species recorded from the Wanaka lakefront reserves and their conservation status (Robertson et al., 2013) under the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al., 2008) (sorted by conservation status).

Two pairs of southern crested grebe successfully nested and raised young at the Wanaka Marina (Photo 16) and at the outlet of Bullock Creek in Roys Bay during the 2013/14 season (C. Riley pers. com 2014). The key management issues for this species appear to be disturbance by dogs and humans.

² And grey duck-mallard hybrids.

Black-billed gulls are present in low to moderate numbers along the beach at the head of Roys Bay. While they use this area for roosting and feeding they do not breed here and this area of the lakefront is not considered to be significant habitat for this species.

Grey duck are classified as Nationally Critical_{so} mainly because of hybridisation with the introduced mallard. This species uses the lake and its margin for feeding, loafing and roosting.

6.2.2 REPTILES

The rock outcrops and bluffs, boulder fields, rock-strewn grasslands, shrublands, fernland, shrublands, scrub and beaches within the less intensively modified reserves between the western end of Damper Bay Lakefront Recreation Reserve to Rippon Vineyard and Beacon Point to the Clutha Outlet Reserve provide excellent habitat for skinks and geckos. The Nationally Vulnerable_{DP, RR, Sp} (Hitchmough et al., 2013) Roys Peak gecko (Mokopirirakau "Roys Peak") has been recorded in alpine habitats near the summit of Mt Roy but is unlikely to occur within the lakefront reserves.

6.2.3 INTRODUCED MAMMALS

Rabbits occur at high densities in localised areas within the lakefront reserves and sheep graze some parts of the reserves between Glendhu Bay and Waterfall Creek. The track extending around the lakefront is popular with dog owners and dogs are walked off their leads at times where they can disturb roosting, loafing and nesting birds. Educating dog owners to keep dogs on a lead or under control in areas where birds are present on the margins of the lake may reduce this disturbance.

Other introduced mammals likely to be present within the reserves include possums, rats, mice, mustelids (weasels, stoats and ferrets) hedgehogs and domestic and feral cats. All of these species are likely to have an impact on native fauna and flora, for example rats and stoats are key predators of birds, reptiles and invertebrates while mice and rats are seed predators.



7.0 VISION, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The overall objective for the sustainable management of these reserves is to maintain and enhance the form and functionality of the existing reserves in a manner that will enhance the user experience.

7.1 VISION AND OUTCOMES

Council's vision for the Wanaka lakefront reserves is:

'To protect and enhance the amenity value of the Lake Wanaka reserves whilst providing opportunities for land and water-based recreation.'

The Council seeks the following outcomes from this management plan:

- Recognise the unique character of the Wanaka lakefront reserves and reflect this in the design, maintenance and management of the parks and reserves along the lakefront.
- Manage and maintain the reserves as recreational areas for the enjoyment of the Wanaka community and visitors.
- Facilitate the use of the reserves for both active and passive recreational pursuits by managing and providing for appropriate built structures to support both passive and active recreation.
- Support and enhance the local economy by appropriate sustainable commercial use of the reserves.
- Enhanced biodiversity of both the lakefront reserves and the lake itself by managing access and use in an environmentally appropriate manner.
- Manage the impact of built infrastructure on the natural amenity values of the reserves by minimising built facilities and appropriate alignment of facilities.

7.2 GENERIC OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following policies and objectives apply to all of the reserves covered by this management plan.

7.2.1 MANAGEMENT

Objective

Council will seek to integrate the use and management of the reserve so that it achieves the outcomes sought by this plan, in particular;

Policies:

- 7.2.1.1 Council will carry out administration of the reserves in accordance with provisions of the Reserves Act (1977) and of this Management Plan and all other appropriate Council policy, including but not limited to a review of this plan consistent with the Department of Conservation recommended time frames.
- 7.2.1.2 Council will review and confirm all reserve classifications and boundaries with the Department of Conservation to ensure the validity of this management plan. Where encroachment of boundary onto either public land or conversely private land is identified, Council will negotiate a defined outcome in good faith. Where it is deemed necessary to acquire or dispose of reserve land this shall be done so in accordance with section 5 Acquiring or Disposing of Land of the Reserves Act (1977).
- 7.2.1.3 Council will ensure that any proposal(s) for new development(s) within the reserves covered by this plan be considered via the appropriate regulatory and management processes including but not limited to the RMA (1991).
- 7.2.1.4 Council will promote the restoration, enhancement and protection of the natural amenity and ecology of the lakefront reserves consistent with this management plan and council policy.
- 7.2.1.5 Council will actively engage with, promote and, wherever possible, support community-led planting of the lakefront reserves where this is appropriate. Refer policy 7.2.4.
- 7.2.1.6 Council will manage and maintain all Council-owned assets within the reserve in a sustainable and financially responsible manner and in accordance with all necessary regulatory requirements, including but not limited to, the New Zealand Building Act 2004 and any amendments to that Act.
- 7.2.1.7 Council will require all privately owned assets situated on reserve land shall be maintained in a safe and serviceable manner in accordance with all applicable regulations and standards, including but not limited to, the New Zealand Building Act 2004 and any amendments to that Act. Failure to comply with appropriate regulatory conditions may result in termination of the applicable concession to occupy the reserve land.

- 7.2.1.8 Council will ensure that all capital works programmes will be developed in consultation with the community and where appropriate following the development and publishing of relevant development plans. This includes the addition or removal of any built structure whether publicly or privately owned.
- 7.2.1.9 Any new building or modified existing facility shall be, wherever possible, set back an appropriate distance from the mean high water mark to ensure that public pedestrian access along the lakefront edge of reserve is maintained at all times. The owner/occupiers of these buildings shall ensure that no equipment or any other encumbrance prevents the access described in this policy.
- 7.2.1.10 Where Council deems it appropriate to remove existing structures from any of the reserves, (excluding minor assets) Council will publish a development plan that illustrates the restored outcome.
- 7.2.1.11 Council will continue to allow use of the reserves for commercial purposes via a concession (lease, licence, easement or permit under section 54 of the Reserves Act (1977), or a formal agreement under section 53(f) of the Reserves Act (1977). All applications for use of the reserves for commercial purposes within this management plan will be considered by the Council under the appropriate form of concession.
- 7.2.1.12 Council will consider all applications for use of the reserves land for non-commercial, community recreational activity under the appropriate concession as per policy 7.2.1.6 above. The costs associated for processing non-commercial applications will be determined by current Council policy.
- 7.2.1.13 Freedom camping will be prohibited on all reserves included within this management plan, unless provided for a special event.
- 7.2.1.14 Helicopter operations will be permitted for civil emergencies, medical emergencies and occasional park management operations such as aerial spraying. Use of reserves by helicopters for events will be considered by application as per policy 7.2.2.8.
- 7.2.1.15 The operation and take off/landing of motorised model aircraft is prohibited on reserves covered by this management plan.

7.2.2 RECREATION AND EVENTS

Objectives

To facilitate both active and passive recreation to enhance the well-being of the community and experience of visitors to Wanaka and the surrounding area.

To support the economic viability of Wanaka as a visitor destination.

Policies:

- 7.2.2.1 Council will prioritise pedestrian and cycle activity over motor vehicular activity within the reserves.

- 7.2.2.2 Notwithstanding policy 7.2.2.1 above, Council will ensure adequate space is allocated to vehicles to support participation in active recreation and allow parking for passive viewing of the lake reserves and surrounding vistas.
- 7.2.2.3 Council will support commercial recreational activity where appropriate from the reserves where the impact and effect of the commercial activity does not infringe the ability of the wider public to use and enjoy the reserves. This policy shall be read in conjunction with policies 7.2.1.9–7.2.1.10 above.
- 7.2.2.4 This management plan allows for the continued use of boat launching and retrieval facilities within reserves from existing structures. Any new proposal for boat launching and retrieval facilities for both motorised and non-motorised craft will be subject to policies:
- 7.2.1.3
 - 7.2.1.4
 - 7.2.1.6
 - 7.2.1.7
 - 7.2.1.8–7.1.2.11 inclusive.
- 7.2.2.5 Council will manage and allocate the land provided for recreational activity and built structures in accordance with applicable policies.
- 7.2.2.6 Council will consider all applications for new facilities including but not limited to, sports clubhouse facilities, public convenience and car parking for recreational purposes in accordance with the Queenstown Lakes District Plan and this management plan.
- 7.2.2.7 Any new development proposed for the reserves covered within this plan shall demonstrate retention of access for the wider public at all times to existing recreational infrastructure. Where modification to the existing infrastructure is required for the new proposal to proceed, costs associated to the redeveloped infrastructure shall be borne by the applicant.
- 7.2.2.8 Permit the use of the reserves for sporting, cultural and recreational events (both ticketed and non-ticketed) on the condition that:
- suitable contingency plans are submitted to Council for approval to protect public assets
 - ticketed or exclusive events/functions do not occupy the reserve, or any part of the reserve, for more than six consecutive days, or a total of 40 days in any one calendar year, unless provided for by way of lease or licence approved by the Council
 - glass is prohibited from all areas.

7.2.3 LANDSCAPE

Objective

The landscapes these reserves display are a dynamic and key component of the amenity value. The landscape provides a high level of visual diversity as a result of a combination of man-made and naturally occurring forms.

The objective is to maintain and enhance the landscapes by minimising the built form, and protecting and enhancing the natural elements within the landscape where possible.

Policies:

- 7.2.3.1 Council will protect and maintain the existing landscape values by generating a schedule of assets both natural and built, including protected and other significant trees, recording current condition and estimating the time for renewal. Council to develop a three-year action plan, which shall be included within Council's Asset Management Plan reviews.
- 7.2.3.2 Council will limit the development of built facilities in areas where significant view shafts and unique landscape values exist.

7.2.4 BIODIVERSITY (NATURAL VALUES)

Objective

To enhance, restore and protect the ecology of the lakefront reserves.

Policies:

Flora

- 7.2.4.1 Council will support community-led planting projects wherever possible.
- 7.2.4.2 Planting sites should be strategically selected, for example, be undertaken in areas to connect existing indigenous vegetation communities or sequences, expand or buffer areas of high-value vegetation and buffer stream and lakeshore margins.
- 7.2.4.3 Site-specific plans should be prepared for restoration projects. These plans shall include site preparation, planting and maintenance components including post establishment enrichment programmes and animal control strategy.
- 7.2.4.4 Council will prioritise weed control to higher value indigenous vegetation and habitats and to those weed species that are likely to spread rapidly and inhibit or change successional pathways.
- 7.2.4.5 Council will undertake arboricultural assessments of trees within the reserves to ensure good health and condition of the trees and to protect public health and safety.

Fauna

- 7.2.4.6 Council will publicise and educate the community of the existence of the Nationally Vulnerable Southern Crested Grebe in the vicinity of the marina and commercial town centre. Council will consider measures to protect, including, but not limited too, signage, dog-on-leash areas and, if appropriate, protective structures.

- 7.2.4.7 Council will prioritise pest control to higher value indigenous vegetation and habitats, and in particular, will use appropriate methods to control rabbits in rabbit-prone areas.

7.2.5 CULTURAL VALUE

Objective

To recognise and illustrate the significance of the history associated with the lakefront reserves.

Policies:

- 7.2.5.1 Council will develop partnerships and work effectively with tangata whenua in the management of the reserves, including, but not limited to:
- provision of opportunities for tangata whenua to give effect to any kaitiaki responsibilities in the management and development and or preservation of natural and historic heritage
 - agreement of appropriate interpretation of the site. This may include carvings, artworks and signage.
- 7.2.5.2 Council will take appropriate measures to protect all identified heritage sites within the reserves.

8.0 THE RESERVES

8.1 GLENDHU BAY (WEST) RESERVE



Objective

This reserve is to continue as a space for land and water-based active and passive recreational activities.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Glendhu Bay (West) Reserve	Section 14 SO 3477712	Recreation Reserve	0.810	Rural General	N/A

8.1.1 HISTORY

Glendhu Bay was a useful stopping point for adventurers exploring the Matukituki and Motatapu Valleys.³ Glendhu was initially part of Run 334, which became part of Wanaka Station. Glendhu Station was separated off in 1897 and purchased by Henry Barker.⁴

Records on when the various areas of Glendhu Bay became reserves are scarce. Glendhu Bay (West) Reserve was designated a reserve by 2008⁵.

Recently, the Rotary Club of Wanaka has undertaken significant work in developing this reserve.

8.1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Glendhu Bay (West) Reserve is a mostly flat, grassed area that gently slopes to a small gravel beach. The reserve adjoins Glendhu Bay Reserve, which currently operates as a commercial holiday park.

Until recently this reserve had minimal visitation, however, in recent years there has been a significant increase. Visitors typically use this reserve to access the lake for recreational water activities and it is a popular picnicking and swimming spot.

To minimise damage to the reserve and provide a safe environment for all visitors Council has recently approved a plan to develop a boat launching ramp, public toilet and associated landscaping.

8.1.3 POLICIES

There are no site specific policies applicable to this reserve. All of the generic policies apply.

Note: Council has previously approved a development plan for this reserve, including a boat launch and retrieval ramp. Therefore this activity has been covered by policy 7.2.1.8.

³ *Otago Witness*, 22/01/1905, 1/07/1903, 02/04/1881.

⁴ Roxburgh, Irvine. (1957) *Wanaka Story*, p.257.

⁵ According to document supplied by QLDC, September 2013.

8.2 GLENDHU BAY CAMPING GROUND RESERVE



Objective

To provide a safe and accessible reserve for holiday park opportunities in a lakefront setting.

Reserve Name /Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Glendhu Bay	Section 2 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD Section 1 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD Section 4 SO 332310 Pt Section 3 Blk XV SD Lower Wanaka Pt Section 4 Blk XV Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	86.766	Rural General	113

8.2.1 HISTORY

The Glendhu Bay Camping Ground started out as a small family-run camp in the 1920s⁶. By the 1930s the camp was well established. Arthur Scaife, whose parents owned Glendhu Station, earned his pocket money each summer selling meat, vegetables and milk to the campers.⁷

The Douglas firs around the camp were planted in the 1930s. Arthur Wilson carried the firs on the back of his bicycle from his nursery in Pembroke.⁸

In 2005 QLDC adopted a Camping Ground Strategy, which saw the day-to-day operation of the Glendhu Bay Camp directly undertaken by the Council rather than through a lease, as had been the case for a number of years previously.

8.2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This reserve has been a camping ground for many years with the necessary infrastructure available for this type of activity. It is the Council's intention to continue this activity into the future.

Glendhu Bay Camping Ground remains an extremely popular camping spot, with over 1500 campers present during the peak summer months. It is a flat-grassed site, with a gently sloping, small gravel beach running the entire length of the reserve.

As well as camping, recreational water activities including boating (fishing, water skiing, wake boarding, etc) and swimming are popular activities at this reserve.

Trees within the reserve have been a concern for a number of years, with safety and stability the main issue. This is mainly due to their age and minimal maintenance in the past. While many have now been removed, those remaining, including Willow trees on the beach, need to be proactively managed.

8.2.3 POLICIES

- 8.2.3.1 This reserve will be operated as a commercial holiday park. Facilities and infrastructure will be permitted that are consistent with commercial holiday park activities (and that comply with RMA 1991/relevant legislation).
- 8.2.3.2 Permit the granting of a lease for the Glendhu Bay Holiday Park to operate within this reserve.

⁶ Roxburgh, Irvine (1990). *Wanaka and Surrounding Districts*, p.19 refers to first aiders being based at Glendhu Camp in the 1920s.

⁷ Arthur Scaife notes, Wanaka Probus Club Tour 1/12/1988; Various Historical Documents.

⁸ Stan Kane Notes. 37E/F1

8.3 DAMPER BAY RESERVE



Objective

To protect and enhance ecological and amenity values and facilitate passive and active recreation in a sustainable manner.

Reserve Name /Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Damper Bay Reserve	Section 18 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD Section 6 SO 332310	Recreation Reserve	59.59	Rural General	110

8.3.1 HISTORY

Damper Bay is so named after ‘damper’ cooked there by an early settler, ‘Dublin’ Jack Shepherd.⁹ Damper was an early staple of the diet of many early European explorers. It is a type of bread, consisting of flour and water, cooked over a campfire.

Initially part of Run 334, records on when it officially became a reserve are scarce. Section 18 had been gazette by 2000, while Section 6 is recorded as gazetted in 2009.¹⁰

Work began on creating a track between Damper Bay and Glendhu Bay in 1999.¹¹ Work stalled, however the track was completed in 2010, extending the Millennium Track.¹² The Millennium Track construction was a joint project between QLDC and the Otago Regional Council.

8.3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Damper Bay Reserve is a long narrow reserve, beginning at the east boundary of Glendhu Bay Holiday Park, through to Damper Bay, around the headland towards Waterfall Creek. The Millennium Track passes through the reserve and this provides great views through varied terrain.

This reserve has been identified during the ecological assessment process for this plan of having some of the best potential for protecting indigenous fauna and flora. Consideration should be given to development of an ecological management plan to encourage indigenous species regeneration.

⁹ Roxburgh, Irvine, (1957), *Wanaka Story*, p.251.

¹⁰ Document provided by QLDC, September 2013.

¹¹ Unnamed newspaper article, 04/05/1999. Lake Wanaka Guardians.

¹² QLDC Wanaka Community Board Meeting 21/10/2008.

Part of the track is fenced to keep neighbouring stock out of the reserve. Fencing of the entire reserve would be desirable from both a reserve maintenance and ecological point of view. It would enable revegetation plantings to be established and allow remnant vegetation to flourish without stock damage on a consistent basis. Pests such as rabbits would require regular controls.

The shared walking and cycle track traverses a low-lying area and is subject to occasional flooding. Remediation options for this may include negotiation for use of private property with reserve neighbours.

8.3.3 POLICIES

- 8.3.3.1 Ensure the reserve is free from grazing and the recreation and natural assets are free from natural and introduced hazards.

8.4 DAMPER BAY TO WATERFALL CREEK



Objective

To promote ecological and amenity values and facilitate passive and active recreation.

Reserve Name /Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
	Section 12 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD Section 18 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	78.19	Rural General	110

8.4.1 HISTORY

There is no known historical information available for this reserve.

8.4.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This reserve joins the Department of Conservation's Waterfall Creek Reserve and contains the vast majority of the original Millennium Track. This part of the track was constructed in 2000. There is also an extension track, which uses the unformed Lake Road to provide walking access up to the Wanaka Mt Aspiring Road.

In recent years, Te Kakano has undertaken extensive revegetation plantings in this section of the reserve. As with the adjoining Damper Bay Reserve, fencing this area of the reserve would also be desirable to enhance ecological recovery and secure the recreation areas from damage from stock.

8.4.3 POLICIES

- 8.4.3.1 Ensure the reserve is free from grazing and the recreation and natural assets are free from natural and introduced hazards.

8.5 WATERFALL CREEK TRACK

This land is vested in DoC so is not covered by this plan. However, at the time of writing this draft plan, QLDC is in negotiations with DoC over the land being vested in QLDC. If QLDC is vested this reserve, it will be covered by objectives and policies within this management plan.



Objective

To ensure this reserve is managed in a manner consistent with all other reserves covered by this plan.

Reserve Name /Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Waterfall Creek Track Reserve	Section 12 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD Section 17 Blk XII Lower Wanaka SD Section 4 SO 24934 (Crown)	Recreation Reserve	62.38	Rural General	111

8.5.1 HISTORY

The waterfall at the head of the creek used to power the flourmill on Wanaka Station.¹³ The water was also run through a pelton wheel, with the energy stored in batteries to run the Woolshed and Homestead.¹⁴

This land was gazetted in 1983 as a reserve (Section 4 is still Crown Land).¹⁵

8.5.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Waterfall Creek Reserve is recognised as an exceptionally popular destination for swimmers, picnickers and windsurfers.¹⁶

With the Waterfall Creek Track running through this reserve, it is popular with walkers, mountain bikers and picnickers. It has a safe accessible beach and is therefore popular for swimming and other water sports.

8.5.3 POLICIES:

8.5.3.1 Engage with DoC seeking the transfer of ownership to Council for this land.

¹³ Rolfe Mills Notes. Wanaka Station Park.

¹⁴ Wanaka Station Park Interpretation Panels, viewed September 2013.

¹⁵ Lake Wanaka Lakefront Draft Management Plan, 1991.

¹⁶ Lake Wanaka Lakefront Draft Management Plan, 1991.

8.6 WATERFALL CREEK TO WANAKA STATION PARK



Objective

To provide for land and water based active and passive recreational activities.

To promote and enable ecological restoration.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
	Section 46 Blk III Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	11.83	Rural General	111

8.6.1 HISTORY

Once part of Wanaka Station, this track was gifted to the community in 1975. This was to provide access between Waterfall Creek Reserve and the soon to be created Wanaka Station Park. By the 1990s the track was considered to be extremely popular.¹⁷

A section of private land adjoining this reserve is of particular interest. The owners, Jill and John Blennerhassett, placed the covenant over the 2.4 hectare area in 2000 to protect it from

¹⁷ Rolfe Mills Notes. Wanaka Station Park.

development and preserve its open space for future generations to enjoy. Visitors are welcome to explore and enjoy the Blennerhassett Kanuka Reserve, with free access from the public track.

Kanuka or tea tree growing here, is a species that has yet to be formally described and named. Its small stature and very small leaves, flowers and seed capsules are distinguishing features. The bark too, is different as it rolls off the trunk like wood shavings. These features are adaptations to the dry, cold environments of the Clutha Basin. The species forms open woodland where the spacing and size of the trees is governed by the limited amount of moisture in the soil.

8.6.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

As well as being accessed via the Waterfall Creek track, this reserve can also be accessed from Ruby Island Road. It is a very popular picnic, swimming and boat launching site and it experiences congestion during peak periods.

The reserve contains areas of native vegetation, which has been further enhanced by Te Kakano. Te Kakano has permission from QLDC to continue the native revegetation programme within this reserve. In addition, this reserve has stands of Poplar trees, some of which have been removed in recent years due to safety concerns. Over time, Council proposes to replace some of the Poplar trees to ensure the traditional autumn colour displays, this part of the lakefront is known for, continues.

8.6.3 POLICIES

- 8.6.3.1 Resolve the identified land encroachment consistent with the objectives of this reserve.
- 8.6.3.2 Provide for public convenience.
- 8.6.3.3 Implement a significant tree planting succession plan.

8.7 WANAKA STATION PARK



Objective

To manage this reserve in a manner that respects the associated historical value to Wanaka.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Wanaka Station Park	Lot 1 DP 16152 Lot 14 DP 26147	Recreation Reserve	3.69	Low Density Residential	106

8.7.1 HISTORY

Wanaka Station was created when H.S. Thompson purchased and combined Runs 334, 240 and 239 in 1866. The station was liquidated in 1887 and purchased three years later for £15,000. The Sargood family purchased Wanaka Station in 1912. The original Wanaka Station Homestead was destroyed by fire in 1913. The replacement was also destroyed by fire in 1931.¹⁸

¹⁸ Wanaka Station Park Interpretation Panels, viewed September 2013.

The descendants of the Sargood family gifted the first section of Wanaka Station Park to Wanaka in 1977 after 10-acre blocks along Mt Aspiring Road were subdivided off. The second section was gifted twenty years later in 1997.^{19,20}

In 2012 descendants from the original station owners erected a commemorative plaque and associated information sign near the remains of the homestead foundations.

8.7.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Wanaka Station Park is a popular passive recreation reserve with large stands of mature trees, rhododendron gardens and other exotic plantings, creating a 'public gardens' atmosphere. It attracts many visitors, picnickers, and families, provides a place for quiet relaxation and is also host to a number of weddings each year.

This reserve contains a rose pergola erected in 2006 and uses roses from the former Wanaka Station homestead. A commemorative plaque and information panels were installed in 2012, near the remains of the homestead foundations. Built structures include a public toilet block, which was modernised in 2009. The park contains a set of children's swings installed in 2006 and there is scope to increase the amount of play equipment within the park subject to demand.

Wanaka Station Park is also home to a significant number of trees, which are protected features in the QLDC District Plan. Many of the original trees are reaching maturity and may require proactive management.

8.7.3 POLICIES

- 8.7.3.1 Re-zone from Low Density Residential to Rural General to be consistent with the other reserves in this plan.
- 8.7.3.2 Preserve the identified historic features within the reserve.
- 8.7.3.3 Resolve the identified land encroachment consistent with the objectives of this reserve.

¹⁹ Wanaka Station Park Interpretation Panels, viewed September 2013.

²⁰ Lake County Council Wanaka District Scheme Pre-Review Statement. Undated document, produced prior to the opening of Treble Cone Ski field. Lake County Council Documents.

8.8 ROYS BAY RESERVE



Objective

To provide a Civic Park environment that balances the requirement for open space, and built form, in a manner the supports all forms of recreation and the beneficial outcomes generated by tourism and visitor activity.

Reserve Name/ Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Roys Bay Reserve	Section 45 Blk III Lower Wanaka Section 31 Blk III Lower Wanaka Section 5 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Pt Section 7 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 11 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 13 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 11 and Part Section 7 Blk XV of Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	4.00 10.37	Rural General	105 99

8.8.1 HISTORY

Roys Bay is named after John Roy, the initial run holder of Run 334. Roy took up a de-pasturing licence in 1859 but sold the run in 1862 to his father-in-law when he encountered financial difficulties.²¹

8.8.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Roys Bay Reserve could be split into two halves, based on the different activities and facilities available. The southern end (closest to Wanaka Station Park) has fewer facilities (but does have a children's playground and large car park area) and is more commonly used for passive, informal recreation.

Roys Bay Reserve is the busiest reserve included in this management plan. It facilitates a wide range of recreational activities, from passive recreation activities such as relaxing, picnicking, to active recreation pursuits such as swimming, water sports, walking and running.

The reserve accommodates a number of built facilities and infrastructure, including a public toilet facility, children's playgrounds, public BBQs, public art, car parking facilities, tracks and numerous pieces of park furniture.

Roys Bay Reserve also contains the majority of the lake-related commercial leases and concessions located at the north end of the reserve. A full list of the commercial leases and concession holders is detailed in Appendix 2 of this management plan.

The well-used Millennium track continues along the main part of Roys Bay Reserve though to the 'dinosaur playground' and picnic area at the northern end and up towards the marina.

The reserve also contains a number of exotic trees and plantings, which provide the colourful autumn displays the Central Otago region and Lake Wanaka are renowned for. The mature trees provide shelter from the lake winds and valuable shade on hot days.

The combined Watersports Club establishment committee has expressed a desire to construct a building on the lakefront in front of the two Sequoia giganteum trees at the south western end of this reserve, adjacent to Stony Creek and the existing access way and car park. A concept landscape plan for this proposal has been submitted to the QLDC.

The northern end (closest to the marina) accommodates more built facilities including the log cabin housing the iSite and the commercial operators, a large playground ('dinosaur playground'), picnic area and BBQ facilities, as well as a sizeable public toilet. A substantial amount of the landform in this area from Dungarvon Street to Lakeside Road is occupied by car parking and associated access roading infrastructure. A significant car park is also located opposite Pembroke Park at the McDougall Street end.

Over time, QLDC has developed and installed significant public facilities along this main foreshore reserve including sealed car parking and an upgraded public convenience due to increased visitor numbers.

²¹Wanaka Station Park Interpretation Panels, viewed September 2013; *Otago Witness*, 26/11/1859; Roxburgh, Irvine (1957) *Wanaka Story*.

This area of the reserve also houses a large concrete sculptured hand known as 'the hand that nurtures', created by sculptor Llew Summers and unveiled in 2005.

In 2013 Kahu Youth installed a 'hangi pit' on the reserve near the existing BBQ/picnic area. Further along the Millennium track and towards the Marina is the 'Wanaka Springs Water Feature' installed 2011. This consists of a rock and wood seating area and cascading pools of water from a natural spring. This was a community-funded project lead by the Wanaka Springs Community Trust and maintained by Council. The water for the springs is derived from an underground aquifer across Lakeside Road. The water is considered by some to be superior in quality.

Wanaka Foreshore Reserve Commercial Policy relating to Boating and Marine Activities 2008 is a policy specific for temporary commercial operations on this reserve. It allows the operator to occupy an area of 100m² to undertake marine-based commercial activities. The policy identifies zones from which different types of activities can be undertaken.

The toilet and playground area are very important for reserve users and will over the life of this plan require regular upgrades to keep them current and functional.

Long-term reserve leases issued under the Reserves Act (1977) exist on this reserve, with some due to expire over the life of this plan. This will provide an opportunity to consider whether the concession is still relevant to the use of the reserve and the objectives of this plan.

8.8.3 POLICIES

- 8.8.3.1 Council to investigate opportunities to create more open space in the area opposite the town's retail centre via a publically notified and consulted development plan. The plan is to consider:
- removal of commercial facilities from the reserve that can otherwise occupy non-reserve land at the termination of existing leases or licence term
 - rationalisation of vehicle access routes and areas for car parking without compromising the open space nature of the reserve.
- 8.8.3.2 Buildings consistent with the objectives of this management plan will be allowed within the Roys Bay Reserve.

8.9 WANAKA MARINA RESERVE



Objective

To facilitate access to the lake for watercraft in a safe and sustainable manner.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Wanaka Marina Reserve	Section 6 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 9 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Section 14 Blk XV TN of Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	0.09338	Rural General	89

8.9.1 HISTORY

No historical information has been identified for this reserve.

8.9.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Wanaka Marina Reserve is located on Lakeside Road, between Eely Point Reserve and the Roys Bay Reserve. The Groyne is included in the reserve area.

Wanaka Marina Reserve is frequently used all year round, but is especially popular during the peak summer months. The reserve includes several public boating facilities such as boat launching ramps, jetty, car parking area and a toilet facility. Wanaka Marina Reserve also houses the Wanaka rescue boat. In 1993 the Development Plan for Wanaka Foreshore Playground to the Groyne was prepared and the majority of this plan has been implemented.

An extensive upgrade of the toilet and boat ramp area was completed in 2008/9. However there is considerable congestion in this area at peak times, with concerns being raised about both day and long-term boat trailer parking.

The Wanaka Yacht Club (WYC) holds a lease for the existing building footprint plus an area around it for car parking, and the Groyne in front of the building for boat rigging and parking,.

The club has requested a renewal of its existing lease plus an addition to the size of the building lease and the entire Groyne area to cater for expanding growth and accommodation of the Coastguard. The club has submitted a concept development plan for this purpose to the QLDC.

Two pairs of the nationally venerable southern crested grebe successfully nested and raised young at the Wanaka Marina and at the outlet of Bullock Creek during the 2013/14 season (C. Riley pers. com 2014). The key management issues for this species appear to be disturbance by dogs and humans.

8.9.3 POLICIES

- 8.9.3.1 Support the extension of the leased area for the Wanaka Yacht Club to accommodate an extended clubhouse, which includes a building for the Wanaka Coastguard, proposed new toilets/changing rooms and an extension to the main clubroom.
- 8.9.3.2 Support the granting of a licenced area of the reserve for the purposes of parking vehicles and trailers subject to:
- a suitable right-of-way access for the Lakefront Track
 - ensure future parking provisions and any new concession agreement take into consideration the length of time a vessel can be parked in this location
 - erection of education signage to enhance protection of southern crested grebe that nest in this area.
- 8.9.3.3 Support the construction lake wall to allow for the widening of the existing car and trailer parking area.

8.10 EELY POINT RESERVE (INCLUDES ESPLANADE CONNECTING TO WANAKA MARINA RESERVE)



Objective

This reserve is to continue as a space for land and water-based active and passive recreational activities.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Eely Point Reserve	Section 29 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD Section 1543R Blk XIV Lower Wanaka	Recreation Reserve	8.7075	Rural General	88

8.10.1 HISTORY

The name 'Eely' is believed to have been derived from 'Healy', an early resident on the point.²²

In 1939 Section 29, consisting of "11 acres, 2 roads and 17 perches" was placed under the control of the Wanaka Islands Domain Board for reserve purposes.²³ By 1947, Section 1453R, consisting of "11 acres, 1 road, 10 perches, more or less", had been added to the Board's care.²⁴

8.10.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Eely Point Reserve is situated on a peninsula on the eastern shores of Lake Wanaka to the south of Bremner Bay, at the end of Lakeside Road, towards Aubrey Road.

The reserve is a popular swimming and picnicking spot, and offers an alternative to Wanaka Marina as a boat launching site, supported by a large parking area. However, this high level of activity generates congestion during the peak summer months. Eely Point Reserve is also accessed via a track via Lakeside Road. The track is popular with walkers, runners and mountain bikers and connects Eely Point Reserve with Bremner Bay around the peninsula.

Eely Point Reserve is a popular summer destination for boat activities especially when other parts of the lake are not suitable due to wind. Informal beach launching of boats occurs on a regular basis. Formalising this with a permanent boat ramp has been sought for a number of years.

Many of the conifer trees that surround Eely Point Reserve are reaching maturity. Proactive management of the tree stock in this reserve is required.

Eely Point Reserve has public toilet facilities and a community building, which is currently leased to Scouts New Zealand (see Appendix 2 for details of this lease).

8.10.3 POLICIES

8.10.3.1 Generate a landscape development plan to facilitate the public consultation and potential development of:

- a public boat launch and retrieval ramp and associated traffic management
- consideration of formalised user pays small boat storage facility
- a vegetation renewal programme.

8.10.3.2 Use of the reserve for community education programmes.

²² Roxburgh, Irvine, (1957), *Wanaka Story*, p251.

²³ *New Zealand Gazette* 1939.

²⁴ *New Zealand Gazette* 1947.

8.11 BREMNER BAY RESERVE



Objective

To ensure Bremner Bay Reserve continues to provide space for land and water-based active and passive recreational activities in its current form.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Bremner Bay Reserve	Section 71 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	6.5	Rural General	120

8.11.1 HISTORY

The bay is named after the Bremner family, who in Pembroke's early days either resided on Eely Road or Lakeside Road.²⁵ The reserve was initially proposed in 1948 because "this area fronts the lake where the water is shallow and warmer, and is becoming a popular spot for picnics, bathing and small boats".²⁶

²⁵ Ken Thomlinson Notes on Road Names; Ida Darling, *Memories on Early Wanaka*; Various Historical Documents.

²⁶ 1948 Wanaka Extra Urban Planning Scheme, Fourth Schedule. Lake County Council Correspondence.

By 1991 the reserve had become one of the most popular spots in Wanaka for swimming and picnicking.²⁷

8.11.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Bremner Bay is situated on the eastern lakefront between Eely Point Reserve and Beacon Point Reserve. The area from the Eely Point Reserve entrance road along to the northern side of 202 Beacon Point Road is not a reserve, but is an unformed legal road. It is part of a larger reserve consisting of 12 hectares, giving it a much larger appearance. The general principles and policies in plan will also apply to the unformed legal road section. Council may wish to consider reclassification of this parcel as recreation reserve if there is a perceived or real risk that this land may be developed as a road and impact on the lakefront reserve.

Since 2005 the Council has undertaken significant clearance of unwanted vegetation, leaving in the main, a mix of native and non-invasive exotic plants. Large areas of grass have been created in some areas. The Te Kakano group has been active in planting natives in this area where practical.

The reserve is home to a track, which was upgraded in 2006, and is very popular with both cyclists and walkers alike.

As Bremner Bay is easy to access from Lakeside Road it remains a popular spot for swimming, picnicking, kayaking and other passive recreational pursuits.

8.11.3 POLICIES

- 8.11.3.1 Reclassify the land from its current legal status of unformed legal road to recreation reserve.
- 8.11.3.2 Support an ecological enhancement plan.

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²⁷ Lake Wanaka Foreshore Draft Management Plan, 1991, p.20.

8.12 BEACON POINT RESERVE



Objective

To enhance the natural features of the reserve and provide a safe environment for land and water-based recreation.

Motorised vehicle access should cease at the boundary of Beacon Point Road and the Outlet Reserve.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Beacon Point	Lot 118 DP 27003 Lot 2 DP 325889	Local Purpose Utility Reserve	1.3016	Rural General	N/A

8.12.1 HISTORY

Beacon Point is named after the beacon light that was positioned in the shallow part of the lake to warn boats plying the lake about the shallow, rocky bay.²⁸

A planning report document written in 1972 considered the lakefront between Eely Point and Beacon Point to be part of the lineal lakefront reserves already established by the Council.²⁹

By the mid 1970s the lakefront area along Beacon Point was considered by the Council to require special treatment.³⁰

The Department of Conservation held management responsibility for Beacon Point Reserve until it was transferred over to the QLDC in 1991³¹ as it was regarded as being of local purpose.

8.12.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Beacon Point Reserve follows the Lake Wanaka lakefront between Bremner Bay Reserve and Outlet Reserve.

The reserve area consists of the parcels of land listed in the above table, which refer to the wetland area, formed to act as storm water settling areas for the surrounding subdivisions. In addition, an area that extends from the intersection of Beacon Point Road and Penrith Park Road is considered part of the reserve, but is actually a legal road, i.e., a continuation of Beacon Point Road.

The track from Bremner Bay connects to the unsealed section of Beacon Point Road. This is extensively used as a cycle way ending in a dead end for motorised vehicles.

The reserve areas classified in the table above refer to the wetland areas essentially formed as storm water settling areas for the surrounding subdivisions. Part of the track circumnavigates these areas with a linkage via a right of way up to Penrith Park Drive. To assist with the management of this area it is proposed this section of the road be stopped and reclassified as recreation reserve.

8.12.3 POLICIES

8.12.3.1 Change the land from its current legal status of legal road to recreation reserve.

8.12.3.2 Develop a planting plan.

²⁸ Ida Darling, *Memories of Early Wanaka*; Various Historical Documents.

²⁹ 1972 Planning Report to Mr A Anderson and Others. Development Options for Section 28, 27, 26, 25 Blk XIV Lower Shotover Zoning – Rural. Lake Wanaka Guardians.

³⁰ Lake County Council Scheme Pre-Review Statement. Undated. Lake County Council Correspondence.

³¹ Lake Wanaka Lakefront Draft Management Plan, 1991.

8.13 OUTLET RESERVE



Objectives

Continued use of this reserve for non-motorised land and water-based activity.

To provide a safe and accessible reserve for holiday park opportunities in a lakefront setting.

Reserve Name/Referred to as	Legal Description	Classification (under Reserves Act 1977)	Area (ha)	District Plan Zone	District Plan Designation Number
Outlet Reserve	Section 59 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD	Recreation Reserve	43.91	Rural General	116

8.13.1 HISTORY

There is no known historical information available for this reserve.

8.13.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Outlet Reserve starts at the end of Penrith Park Drive and continues along the Clutha River until it meets the Department of Conservation land downstream from the Outlet Motor Camp. A continuation of the Outlet track runs through this conservation reserve. The track route is at times low lying and subject to inundation during high river levels.

High erodible cliffs and native vegetation are the main features of this area.

The Outlet Camp is partially located on private land and part leased from QLDC and runs as a commercial entity. The non-campground land has high ecological value with regenerating indigenous vegetation present. Consideration should be given to prioritising this site for ecological enhancement.

The Wanaka Windsurf Club uses an area within this reserve for kite and windsurfing. The club has submitted to the Council a request for improved erosion control including plantings, and formalising rigging area, improvement of existing access road and enhancement/revegetation of existing kanuka vegetation.

8.13.3 POLICIES

- 8.13.3.1 This reserve will be operated as a commercial holiday park. Facilities and infrastructure will be permitted that are consistent with commercial holiday park activities.
- 8.13.3.2 Support the granting of a lease for the Outlet Holiday Park to operate within this reserve.
- 8.13.3.3 Promote, facilitate and support community-led restoration plantings in this reserve.
- 8.13.3.4 Allow vehicle access via Penrith Park Road to windsurfers' beach only.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 DISTRICT PLAN DESIGNATIONS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

RECREATION

1 Set back from Road

All structures and buildings shall be set back from the road boundary as follows:

Residential Zones:	5m
Rural Zones:	20m

2 Separation from Neighbours

All structures and buildings shall be set back from internal boundaries as follows:

Residential Zones:	5m, except for buildings necessary for the storage of equipment used for the maintenance of reserves, which may be sited as a residential accessory building.
Rural Zones:	10m

3 Height

No structure or building shall exceed the following maximum heights:

Residential Zones:	8m
Rural Zones:	10m
Queenstown Town Centre Zone:	8m

4 Recession Lines

Within Residential Zones or on boundaries adjoining a Residential Zone, buildings shall not project beyond a building envelope constructed by a recession line inclined towards the site at an angle of 25 degrees and commencing at 2.5m above ground level at any given point along each internal boundary.

5 Site Coverage

A single building shall not exceed 100m² in total floor area. The combined total of all buildings on site shall not exceed a maximum of 5% of the total site area. These standards are exclusive of play equipment.

6 Access and Parking

Shall be provided in accordance with the general Transport Rules.

7 Surfacing

No more than 30% of the site area in Residential Zones and 20% of the site area in Rural Zones shall be covered by impervious surfaces, including courts, footpaths, swimming pools, car-parking areas and/or areas under lease arrangements.

8 Glare

All exterior lighting shall be directed away from adjacent properties and roads.

No activity shall result in greater than a 2.5 lux spill, horizontal and vertical, of light on to any adjoining property in Residential or Rural-Residential Zone, measured two metres inside the boundary of the adjoining property.

9 Noise

Activities, other than outdoor recreation, shall be conducted such that the following noise levels are not exceeded at the boundary of the site:

Residential Zones:	during day time 40 dBA L10
	during night time 30 dBA L10
Rural Zones:	during day time 55 dBA L10
	during night time 40 dBA L10

10 Hours of Operation

Where a site adjoins or faces a residential area no activities shall be conducted from the site between the hours of midnight and 7am.

MOTOR PARKS & GOLF CLUBS

1. Set back from Road

All structures and buildings shall be set back the following minimum distances from the road boundary:

Residential Zones:	4.5m
Rural Zone:	20m

2. Separation from Neighbours

All structures and buildings shall be set back the following minimum distances from internal boundaries:

Residential Zones:	4.5m
Rural Zones:	10m

3. Height

No structure or building shall exceed the following maximum heights:

Residential Zones:	8m
Rural Zones:	8m

4. Recession Lines

Within residential zones, or on boundaries adjoining a residential zone, buildings shall not project beyond a building envelope constructed by a recession line inclined towards the site at an angle of 25 degrees and commencing at 2.5m above ground level at any given point along each internal boundary.

5. Building Coverage

A single building shall not exceed 600m² in total floor area. The combined total of all buildings on site shall not exceed a maximum of 5% of the total site area for golf clubs and 40% of the total site area for motor parks. These standards are exclusive of play equipment.

6. Access and Car Parking

Shall be provided in accordance with the transport rules.

7. Surfacing

No more than 25% of the site shall be covered by impervious surfaces, including courts, footpaths, swimming pools, car-parking areas and/or areas under lease arrangements.

8. Glare

All exterior lighting shall be directed away from adjacent properties and roads.

No activity shall result in greater than a 2.5 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light on to any adjoining property in Residential or Rural-Residential Zones, measured 2m inside the boundary of the adjoining property.

9. Noise

Activities, other than outdoor recreation, shall be conducted such that the following noise levels are not exceeded at the boundary of the site:

Residential Zones:	0800 – 2000	40 dBA L10
	2000 – 0800	30 dBA L10
Rural Zones:	0800 – 2000	55 dBA L10
	2000 – 0800	40 dBA L10

APPENDIX 2 LEASES, LICENCES AND CONCESSIONS

Location	Known as	Concession Holder	Expiry	RoR
Section 1 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD Section 2 Blk XV Lower Wanaka SD	Glendhu Bay Camp	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
Section 13 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3107283	Roys Bay Recreation Reserve	Lakeland Adventures	30/06/2018	None
Section 11 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3167990	Wanaka Esplanade	Paddle Wanaka	30/11/2013	Annually Renewable
Section 11 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3167990 Section 1 Blk L TN of Wanaka	Wanaka Esplanade & Pembroke Park	Lucky Montana's Flying Circus	30/09/2013	Annually Renewable
Pt Section 7 Blk XV Tn of Wanaka Parcel ID 3107448	Wanaka Esplanade	Dual Image Ltd	31/10/2013	Annually Renewable
Section 11, 7, 5 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3167990	Wanaka Esplanade	Paddle Wanaka	31/11/2013	Annually Renewable
Section 11, 7, 5 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3167990	Wanaka Esplanade	Lakeland Adventures	30/11/2013	Annually Renewable
Section 9 Blk TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3110966	Wanaka Marina	Wanaka Marina	31/08/2020	Renewable every 4 years
Section 6 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3079297. Section 14 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3077150	The Groyne	Wanaka Yacht & Power Boat Club	30/09/2017	None

Section 6 Blk XV TN of Wanaka Parcel ID 3079297	The Groyne	Wanaka Yacht & Power Boat Club	30/11/2013	None
Section 29 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD Parcel ID 3031764 Section 1543R Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD Parcel ID 316083	Eely Point	Wanaka Scout & Guiding Association	01/07/2017	Renewable every 10 years
Section 59 Blk XIV Lower Wanaka SD Parcel ID 3129915	Outlet Camp	Lake Outlet Motor Camp	Lease pending	None

APPENDIX 3 QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL – DISTRICT TREE POLICY 2010

Relevant policy objectives in regard to this reserves management plan include:

TREE PLANTING

Objective 4.1.1.1

Council tree planting will where practicable ensure the existing distinctive landscape characters of the district are re-enforced, by primarily using species considered appropriate for the area by the QLDC.

⇒ **Policy 4.1.1.1 (a) (b) & (c)**

Objective 4.1.1.2

The existing botanical diversity resulting from the mix of trees shall be preserved and enhanced for educational, local and visitor interest.

⇒ **Policy 4.1.1.2 (a)**

Objective 4.1.1.4

To provide distinctive landscapes of mature trees throughout the urban area (other than in areas specifically acknowledged as tree-less open space landscapes).

⇒ **Policy 4.1.1.4 (a)**

Objective 4.1.1.5

To reduce the necessity for intensive maintenance of trees.

⇒ **Policy 4.1.1.5 (a) (b)**

Objective 4.1.1.7

To ensure that design, planning, safety and cost impacts are considered prior to planting.

⇒ **Policy 4.1.1.7 (a)**

MAINTENANCE OF TREES

Objective 4.2.1.1

To promote maintenance of trees in a safe, healthy and natural form.

⇒ **Policy 4.2.1.1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)**

Objective 4.2.2.1

To maintain council trees so as to avoid potential damage to property or services.

⇒ **Policy 4.2.2.1.1 (a) (b) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)**

TREE REMOVAL

Objective 4.3.1.1

To ensure that consistent criteria are applied when considering the removal of Council trees in response to a request for service from a member of the public.

⇒ **Policy 4.3.1.2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (f)**

Objective 4.3.2.1

To ensure Council trees that result in shading or loss of views are only removed in circumstances where it can be demonstrated that planting occurred after the dwelling was developed and all reasonable efforts to mitigate these effects of the tree have been unsuccessful.

⇒ **Policy 4.3.2.1 (a) (b) (c)**

CONSULTATION

Objective 4.4.1.1

Council shall consult with affected parties with regard to proposed tree planting.

⇒ **Policy 4.4.1.1 (a)**

Objective 4.4.1.2

Council shall consult with affected parties with regard to proposed tree removal.

⇒ **Policy 4.4.1.2 (a)**

Objective 4.4.1.3

Council shall ensure that consultation and observance of cultural protocols is undertaken where directed by tangata whenua on sites that contain waahi tapu.

⇒ **Policy 4.4.1.3 (a)**

Objective 4.4.1.4

Enquiries and appeals concerning trees will be dealt with through established processes that are consistently applied.

⇒ **Policy 4.4.1.4 (a) (b) (c)**

RESERVE NEIGHBOURS

Objective 4.5.1.1

To minimise the adverse effects generated by trees on reserves on the amenity of adjacent properties.

⇒ **Policy 4.5.1.1 (a) (b)**

PROMOTION AND EDUCATION

Objective 4.6.1.1

To foster public interest, awareness and guardianship of the value of trees in reserves and on private land.

⇒ **Policy 4.6.1.1 (a) (b) (c) (d)**

TREE EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

Objective 4.7.1.1

Consistent standards will be used to evaluate the health, condition and to a lesser extent monetary value of trees, or any potential hazards.

⇒ **Policy 4.7.1.1 (a)**

SUBDIVISION, DEVELOPMENT AND THE DISTRICT PLAN

Objective 4.8.1.1

To preserve Protected and Significant trees on Council and private property that are threatened by subdivision or developments. QLDC also provides for the management and protection of trees on public and private land through tree protection rules and provisions within its District Plan.

⇒ **Policy 4.8.1.1 (a) (b)**

UNAUTHORISED REMOVAL OF TREES

Objective 4.9.1

To actively encourage criminal proceedings against any person(s) found deliberately damaging or destroying any Council-owned tree.

To actively seek all costs associated with damage or destruction of Council-owned trees by way of 'accident' e.g., an out-of-control vehicle damages tree.

Trees protected under the District Plan, if deliberately damaged, will be dealt with under the terms and conditions set out in the Resource Management Act.

Objective 4.9.1.1

To respond in a consistent manner to the willful damage of Council trees, in order to deter future offences of this nature and to take appropriate action according to New Zealand law.

⇒ **Policy 4.9.1.1 (a)**

⇒ **Policy 4.9.1.3 (b)**

⇒ **Policy 4.9.1.4 (c)**

COMMEMORATIVE TREES

Objective 5.1.1

To identify, map and maintain existing donated and commemorative trees, recognising their special significance.

- ⇒ **Policy 5.1.2**
- ⇒ **Policy 5.1.3**
- ⇒ **Policy 5.1.4**
- ⇒ **Policy 5.1.5**
- ⇒ **Policy 5.1.6**

Objective 5.2

To strategically plan and manage the location and species of future commemorative plantings.

- ⇒ **Policy 5.2.1**

SUCCESSION PLANTING

Objective 6.1

To ensure that as trees age and become a hazard there are replacement trees in place to ensure where appropriate there is a continuity of urban and rural landscapes.

- ⇒ **Policy 6.1**
- ⇒ **Policy 6.2**

LANDMARKS SOUTHERN LAKE WANAKA RESERVES



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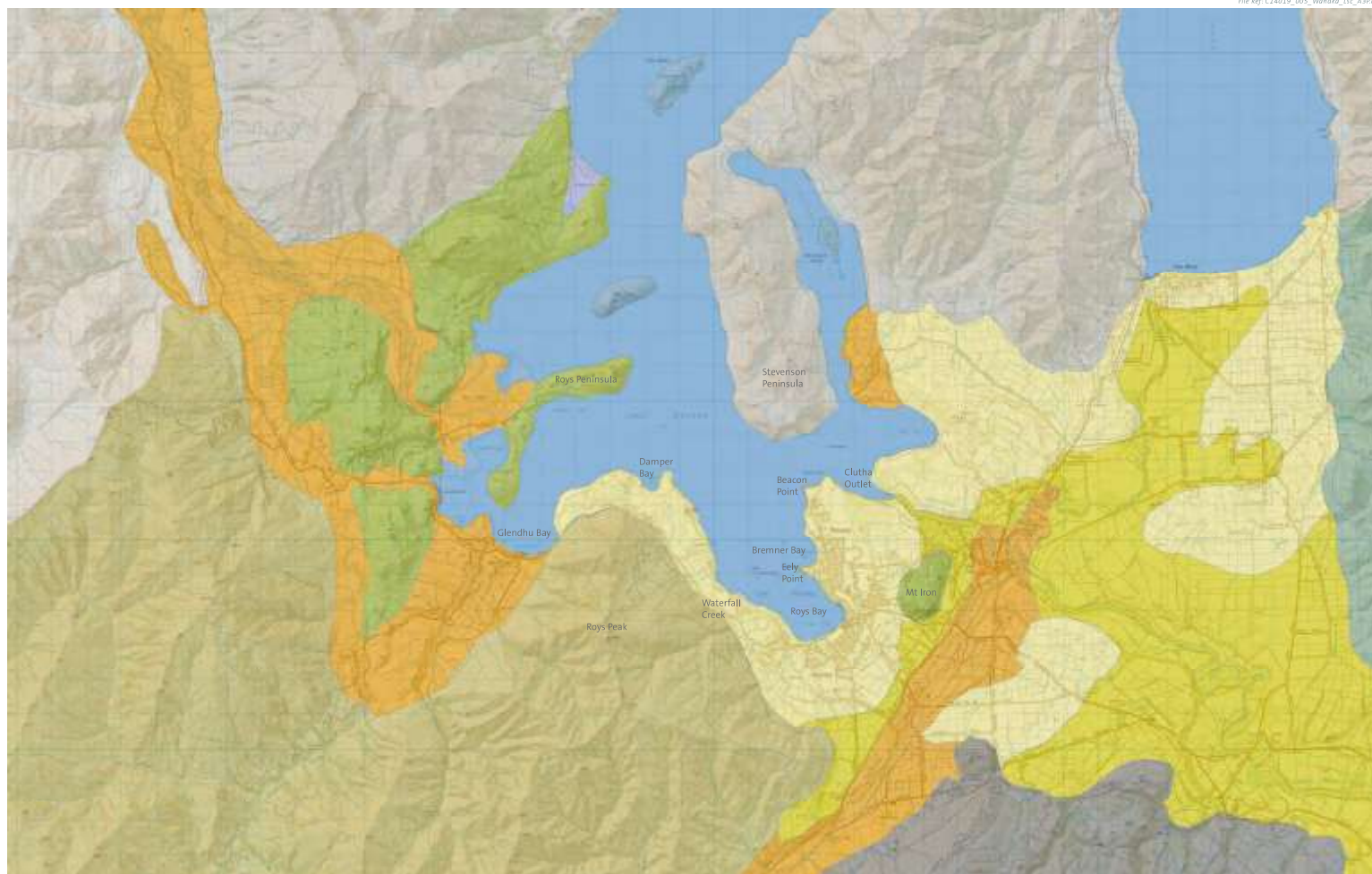
Data Sources:
Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

- Legend**
- ★ Landmarks on and around lake shore
 - Lakeshore track
 - QLDC Lakeside Reserves

WANAKA LAKESIDE RESERVES
Landmarks Southern Lake Wanaka
Date: 13 February 2014 | Revision: 0
Plan Prepared for QLDC by Boffa Miskell Limited
Author: brian.mcauslan@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: YP

LANDSCAPE TYPES WANAKA BASIN

File Ref: C24010_005_Wanaka_Lsc_A3P.mxd



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Data Sources:

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator



Legend

Major Lake	Moraine and Fluvial Outwash	Pisa Mountains
River-Glacial and Fluvial Valley	Outwash Plains	Wanaka-Hawea Mountains
Major River - Valley Fill	Grandview Mountains	Richardson Mountains
Glacial and Fluvial Valley Floor	Harris-Cardrona Mountains	Isolated Mountain

WANAKA LAKESIDE RESERVES
Landscape Types Wanaka Basin
Date: 13 February 2014 | Revision: 0
Plan Prepared for QLDC by Boffa Miskell Limited
Author: brian.mcauslan@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: YP

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA – IMAGES



Glendhu Bay with campground visible between willows.



Damper Bay with Roys Peak in the background.



Small bay below Ironside Hill.



View towards fan of Waterfall Creek.



Kanuka woodland south of Waterfall Creek. Ironside Hill is a landmark along the western shoreline.



View towards lake from Wanaka Station Park.



Popular shore along Wanaka Township at the head of Roys Bay.



View towards marina with native amenity planting in the foreground.



Eely Point is a landmark when viewed from the head of Roys Bay.



Bremner Bay with Beacon Point in the midground.



Clutha Outlet.



Beacon Point with subdivisions visible in the background.

NOTABLE ECOLOGICAL VALUES – GLENDHU BAY TO DAMPER BAY



NOTABLE ECOLOGICAL VALUES – DAMPER BAY TO ROYS BAY



NOTABLE ECOLOGICAL VALUES – ROYS BAY TO CLUTHA OUTLET



AREAS OF ECOLOGICAL VALUE – IMAGES



Glendhu Bay Campground with large areas of open mown grass.



Kanuka and exotic grassland in the reserve above the road at Glendhu Bay.



Dense bracken fernland east of Dampier Bay.



Briar-matagouri-mingimingi shrubland



Kanuka scrub and forest on the rocky headland and behind the beach at Damper Bay.



Kanuka treeland in the QEII covenant.



Restoration planting undertaken by the Te Kakano Aoteroa Trust.



Planted crack willow trees lining the foreshore at the head of Roys Bay.



Mown grass and a range of native and exotic trees between the marina and Eely Point vegetation.



The small wetland area on the true left of Stoney Creek Stream.



The thin strip of manuka-mingimingi-matagouri shrubland and scrub between the lake and the road.



Small constructed wetland in Penrith Park.



Extensive kanuka scrub and treeland in the Clutha Outlet Reserve.



Kanuka treeland growing amongst mown grass at the Lake Outlet Holiday Park.



Olearia lineata within the foreshore reserve at Damper Bay.



A southern crested grebe nesting on the Wanaka Marina in Roys Bay.

APPENDIX 5: SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED ON INTENT TO PREPARE A MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following table will be removed from the final adopted version of the plan. The table lists previous submissions from persons or groups related to the intent notification to allow submitters to consider the plan's response to their submission. Submitters are encouraged to read all generic policy prior to reserve specific policy.

Ref #	Name	Date Received	Submission Format	Email Contact	QLDC Reply	Issue/Topic Raised	Relation to Plan
1	S Eims	05/09/2013	Written	-	No	Clear debris on track and cut back lupins annually between Wanaka & Eely Point.	Noted Operational Issue.
2	Mark Hervey	06/09/2013	Email + photo	Mark.hervey@herveys.co.nz	Yes	Remove conifer at the bottom of Ardmore Street.	Policy 7.2.1.6 Policy 7.2.3.1 Policy 7.2.4.4 Appendix 3 QLDC District Tree Policy
3	Ross Turner	05/09/2013	Email	ross@rhodes.co.nz	Yes	Any part of the Millennium Track and adjoining reserve land should be kept natural and not leased or developed. Opposed to the Rowing Club proposal.	Noted. Policy 7.2.1.3 Policy 7.2.1.8 Policy 7.2.1.9 Policy 7.2.1.12 Policy 7.2.2.2 Policy 7.2.2.4 Policy 7.2.2.5 Policy 7.2.2.6

							Policy 7.2.3.2 Policy 8.8.3.2
4	Marjorie Cook	08/09/2013	Email	Marjoriecook66@gmail.com	Yes	<p>Supports removal of ski lane between Stoney Creek & Edgewater Hotel.</p> <p>Suggests a structure (toilets/changing rooms) be built at Stoney Creek Reserve.</p> <p>Supports continuing commercial/tourism operations on Roys Bay but believes some provisions needed to clarify use.</p> <p>Supports construction of building on lakefront reserve for recreational, water sport & public use.</p> <p>Supports Waterfall Creek boatshed/toilet facility suggestion but wants input into location.</p> <p>Erect sign at Waterfall Creek to alert boaties to look for swimmers.</p>	<p>Water activity not managed by the reserves management plan. Refer Otago Regional Council.</p> <p>There is no reserve called Stony Creek Reserve covered by this plan. Stony Creek runs through the southwestern end of Roys Bay Reserve.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.3</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.8</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.9</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.12</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.2</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.4</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.5 - 7.2.2.7</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.8</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.4 –</p>

						<p>Formal launch area needed at Outlet Reserve below camping ground.</p> <p>Supports a plan for foreshore events</p> <p>Supports emergency Helicopter Landings</p> <p>Supports continued planting, access, walking & cycling provisions.</p> <p>Supports proliferation & careful management of signs.</p> <p>Suggests arts trail board outside log cabin.</p> <p>Supports need for an artwork selection and placement policy.</p> <p>Would like management plan that is sensitive and limits development catering for increased recreation whilst protecting mountain views.</p> <p>Does not want lakefront covered with hotels, shops & boat sheds.</p>	<p>7.2.1.5</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.8</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.6</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. This would be a district-wide policy so not limited to this plan.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.4</p> <p>Noted.</p>
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5	Peter Duncan	10/09/2013	Typed	5 Atherton Place, Wanaka	No	<p>Supports good environmental practice & retaining amenity value of the lake.</p> <p>Encroachments are an issue.</p> <p>Opposes yacht parking/storage on the foreshore.</p> <p>Supports dedicated commitment, a management plan that proposes ridding the foreshore of exotic invasive species (willows, wattle) that currently restrict views, & provides visual amenity the track was intended to offer.</p> <p>Supports clear vision and planning decisions for the future of the community rather than pressures from special and private interests.</p> <p>Any new structures on foreshore should be determined considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location to be adequate for existing & future needs • Visual impact of structures should be minimal, fitting & 	<p>Policy 7.2.1.4 - 7.2.1.6</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.2</p> <p>Policy 8.6.3.1</p> <p>Policy 8..7.3.3</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.4</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.5</p> <p>Policy 7.2.4.1 – 7.2.4.4</p> <p>Noted, hence the policy structure within this management plan.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.6 – 7.2.1.10</p>
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						<p>protected by existing trees & vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreshore disturbance associated with any structure & purpose should be codified & subject to conditions (including storage, parking & public access). <p>Supports council leading an initiative to develop an integrated plan for the entire foreshore activity.</p> <p>Council need to consider certain activities in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsibilities, control, & effective management practices • precedents that should not be considered options for leveraging concessions for development • environmental, ecological & amenity issues that could be subject to enhancement esp. related to lakeshore track & adj swamplands. 	<p>Policy 7.2.1.8</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.3</p>
6	Roderick Macleod	06/09/2013	Email	rodkmacleod@gmail.com	Yes	Opposed to SUV drivers driving all over the lake foreshores & even parking in the lake.	Noted. Policy 8.10.3.1

7	Alan Miller	11/09/2013	Email	aamillar@me.com	Yes	Supports provision for responsible freedom camping using self-certified contained vehicles.	Noted. Policy 7.2.1.13
8	Mary Gilmour	11/09/2013	Written	-	No	The reserve along the lakefront near the bottom of Aubrey Road to be left as a reserve & not to become a formed road.	Policy 8.11.3.1
9	Jan Caunter	11/09/2013	Typed	Jan.caunter@gcal.co.nz	Yes	Any future development along the foreshore should be focused in areas where there is existing building infrastructure, particularly around the Wanaka Yacht Club & Eely Point areas. There should be no buildings along the foreshore between the existing log cabin & Glendhu Bay. The rowing club facility should be located in the corner of the Wanaka Showgrounds, closest to MacDougall & Mt Aspiring Rd intersection.	Policy 7.2.1.8 – 7.2.1.14 Policy 8.8.3.1 Policy 7.2.2.2 – 7.2.2.8 Policy 8.8.3.2
10	Shane Gibson	11/09/2013	Typed	-	No	The plan should address the needs of the following key users: - business & township users located & operating out of or near the lake front zone.	Policy 7.2.1.6 – 7.2.1.11 Policy 7.2.2.1 –

						<p>- passive users such as walkers, runners, bikers etc.</p> <p>Enhancement of the Dinosaur park area by removing the car park between log cabin & hand statue.</p> <p>Suggests the need for a boat ramp at Eely Point Reserve rather than Glendhu Bay (already a boat ramp at Glehdhu Bay).</p> <p>Opposes yacht parking storage on the foreshore all year round. Policy needed on how long vessels can park there.</p>	<p>7.2.2.8</p> <p>Policy 8.8.3.1</p> <p>Policy 8.8.3.3</p> <p>Policy 8.10.3.1</p> <p>Noted.</p>
11	Lincoln Bruce	12/09/2013	Email	blagbruce@gmail.com	Yes	<p>Supports access to the popular windsurfing launching site on south side of the Outlet be maintained (via gravel rd at the end of Penrith Park Drive for motor vehicles).</p> <p>Would like to see some form of management to prevent erosion of the parking & sail rigging area that windsurfers use.</p>	Policy 8.13.3 (all)
12	Steve Dickey (Wanaka Yacht Club)	12/09/2013	Letter	wanakayacht@gmail.com	Yes	<p>Provides proposal to increase the footprint of the yacht clubhouse at Wanaka Marina to allow for the</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.1.6 - 7.2.1.11</p> <p>Policy 8.9.3 (all)</p>

						following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a boat shed to house coastguard rescue boat. - Addition of showers & changing rooms for the club. - Increase the clubhouse lounge to cater for increased club membership. 	
13	Neville Harris	12/09/2012	Email	nharris@xtra.co.nz	Yes	Buildings on Lakefront reserves should be a prohibited activity with the exception of community buildings and non-profit groups. Reserves should all be named. Tree planting on reserves should be a mixture of exotic & natives & where trees are removed must be replaced with similar species. Present reserves should not be sold but be maintained for future generations.	Policy 7.2.1.3 Policy 7.2.1.6 - 7.2.1.14 Noted Policy 7.2.3.1 - 7.2.3.2 Policy 7.2.4.1 – 7.2.4.4 Policy 8.6.3.3 Policy 8.7.3.3 Policy 7.2.1.1 - 7.2.1.2
14	Mike Botting	12/09/2013	Email	Mike.botting@ppgroup.co.nz	Yes	Windsurf Club proposed upgrades & improvements to Windsurf Beach/Outlet	Policy 7.2.1.4

						Reserve including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plantings and formalising rigging area. - Maintenance and improvement of existing access road. - Installation of gybing mark within lake. 	Policy 7.2.1.5 Waterborne activity not managed by the reserves management plan. Refer Otago Regional Council. Policy 7.2.1.4 Policy 7.2.1.5
16	Lyal Cocks	13/09/2013	Email	-	-	Provision of concept drawing for foreshore area in front of Wanaka CBD.	Policy 7.2.1.8 Policy 8.8.3.1
17	Greg Groves	13/09/2013	Typed	-	No	Recommend removal of swimming lane.	Waterborne activity not managed by the reserves management plan. Refer Otago Regional Council.
18	Mike Saunders	13/09/2013	Email	Stag.valley@xtra.co.nz	Yes	Need for a friendly & serviceable connectivity between the lake, the town & residents & visitors. Walking & cycling tracks require ongoing enhancement & adequate funding for future maintenance of track	Policy 7.2.1.8 Policy 8.8.3.1 Policy 7.2.1.4 - 7.2.1.6

					<p>surface.</p> <p>More community consultation regarding maintenance & management of trees, esp. south corner of Roys Bay & area between yacht club & incl Eely Point. Mature trees appear to be unmanaged & are a safety issue.</p> <p>New ramp at Glendhu Bay – siting & parking issues need sorting.</p> <p>Eely Point launching area needs upgrading. Jet boat launching causes deep holes in lake bed. A loading wharf & two single ramps are needed immediately.</p> <p>Eely Point also needs a break wall installed to protect from prevailing winds.</p> <p>Yacht area is wonderful facility but needs planning for future growth.</p> <p>Lake edge between boat launching ramps & yacht club need tidying up, e.g., willows removed, sea wall built to improve parking & functionality of area. Groyne could be expanded.</p> <p>Concerned about Rowing Club facility situation, esp control a few people can</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.4.4</p> <p>Noted. See Page 69</p> <p>Policy 8.10.3.1</p> <p>Policy 8.10.3.1</p> <p>Policy 8.9.3 (all)</p> <p>Policy 8.9.3 (all)</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.3-7.2.1.12</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2.4 – 7.2.2.8</p> <p>Policy 8.8.3.2</p> <p>Noted Non-reserve land is not subject</p>
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						<p>have on a community. Supports rowing club facilities at whatever location suits their needs.</p> <p>Close Adrmore St between Dungarvon & McDougall St & take away parking in that part of the foreshore.</p> <p>Widen Brownston St to compensate for access to Mt Aspiring Rd & sort parking issues.</p> <p>Log cabin needs replacing with more attractive & functional building.</p> <p>Wharf, town pier & playground are great facilities & need to be kept up & improved as & when needed.</p> <p>Area from Bullock Creek to marina needs to be improved considerably, incl sea wall & plantings.</p>	<p>to this plan</p> <p>As Above</p> <p>Policy 8.8.3.1</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
19	Sheenee Ooi	12/09/2013	Letter	info@tekakano.org.nz	Yes	<p>Liaise with Te Kakano regarding pest control, spraying, mowing & weed eating along the reserves, esp at or near current project site to prevent jeopardising new native habitat restoration plantings.</p> <p>Recognise that bracken is</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.1.4 - 7.2.1.5</p> <p>Policy 7.2.3.1</p>

						<p>not a pest or noxious weed but a native plant & a valuable part of the regeneration process – should not be mowed or removed but encouraged wherever it occurs.</p> <p>Liaise with Te Kakano about planting plans along the foreshore – Te Kakano propagate & raise local genetic stock at a community nursery which when planted, normally has a higher survival rate than stock sourced elsewhere.</p> <p>Te Kakano plans to undertake native habitat restoration & community planting projects along the Lake Wanaka Lakefront reserve area from Glendhu Bay to the Outlet.</p>	
20	Denise Bruns	18/09/2013	Letter	-	No	<p>The Lake shore reserve contain significant and diverse native plant populations including kanuka woodland, mixed broadleaf shrub lands, broadleaf forest remnants, cushion fields and wetland areas. This vegetation contributes significantly to the visual amenity and landscape character of the lake margin. It is important habitat and</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.1.4-7.2.1.5</p> <p>Policy 7.2.3 (All)</p>

						<p>has intrinsic biodiversity value.</p> <p>The plan should provide for the comprehensive management of this vegetation to promote improving health, resilience and species richness. It should also provide for active restoration and enrichment programmes. Ways and means of implementing a programme should be investigated and incorporated into the plan, such as partnerships with adjacent land owners, DoC, businesses and local volunteer groups.</p> <p>Sitting alongside management and enhancement of indigenous vegetation should be comprehensive animal pest control – rabbits, hares, feral cats, possums and mustelids. These pests have a significant impact on the vegetation, and on native fauna such as birds and lizards. Successful management & restoration/enrichment will only occur if pests are well controlled or eradicated.</p> <p>A number of weed species</p>	
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						<p>are present throughout the reserves such as crack willow, wilding trees, broom, lupins (Russell and yellow tree lupin) and sweet brier. These too need active management towards low presence or complete eradication.</p> <p>Effective control of animal and plant pests will require concerted collaboration and cooperation with adjacent landowners. The plan should provide for a strategic plan for comprehensive pest control.</p> <p>There have been issues with weed control operations in foreshore reserves where contracted sprayers have failed to identify non-target species & there have been significant native plant losses. The plan must provide clear conditions that weed management contracts must meet and/or adhere to, with the objective of preventing any future damage to indigenous vegetation. The introduction of new weed species or new populations from seed or material brought in on contractors' machinery & gear is also an important</p>	
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					<p>objective to be heeded.</p> <p>Bracken needs to be recognised as a native species & important coloniser & nurse crop for regenerating broadleaf shrublands and woodland.</p> <p>Weed & pest control programmes affecting areas where volunteer groups are working need to be discussed with the volunteer group to avoid damage to planting that has been done and to align with their site management objectives which may include retention of 'weed' species as nurse habitat.</p> <p>Many streams cross the reserve lands & enter Lake Wanaka which has a very high water quality and is renowned for being a fresh and clean lake. At times these streams carry sediment loads and/or pollutants from upstream land users. The plan should provide for methods of working with adjoining landowners to maintain good water quality & prevent damage to aquatic habitat (and ultimately the lake).</p> <p>There are also instances of</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.1.6</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1.8</p>
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						<p>accelerated erosion of stream banks within the reserve areas. Whilst it is recognised the natural state of the environment is dynamic there has been considerable removal of riparian vegetation which has promoted accelerated erosion as well as vegetation changes within the catchments all of which affect run off.</p> <p>The plan should provide for all streams to be assessed for their stability & for programmes for riparian planting to control erosion and create better riparian habitat.</p> <p>The plan should include an annual and long-term budget sufficient to ensure that the work required to implement the plan will be provided for in the Council's financial budgets</p> <p>A comprehensive programme of work to achieve the objectives should be included in the plan.</p>	
21	Mike Sidey	06/09/2013	Email	michael.sidey@forythbarr.co.nz	No	<p>Combined Watersport Facility Proposal.</p> <p>Footprint of 420m2 & height</p>	<p>Policy 7.2.1.6 - 872.1.12</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2 (All)</p>

						of 5m max. Location western end of Roys Bay, near Stoney Creek.	Policy 7.2.3.2
22	Liz & Duncan Ritchie	31/08/2013	Email	dunquito@ihug.co. nz	No	Supports rowing club facility. Make majority of Lakefront swimmer & family friendly. Restrict waterskiing to distinct area.	Policy 7.2.1.6 - 7.2.1.12 Policy 7.2.2 (All) Waterborne activity not managed by the reserves management plan. Refer Otago Regional Council.
23	Jan Maxwell	QLDC	027 233 7934	jan.maxwell@qldc. govt.nz	Yes	Having a power source on the Lakefront reserves.	Noted.
24	Helen Tait	20/11/2013	Email	Helen.tait@gmail.c om	Yes	Provide advice regarding leases & licences.	Noted see Section 3.4
25	Aimee Raynes	20/11/2013	Email	araynes@doc.govt. nz	Yes	Requests a copy of draft Wanaka Lakefront Reserves Management Plan when released.	Noted.
26	Jo Conroy	15/10/2013	Email	Joanne.conroy@ap lproperty.co.nz	Yes	Include the word licence where appropriate	Noted.
27	Mick & Pat McGranaghan	03/10/2013	Email	patmc@orcon.net.n z	Yes	Offering to pay for removal of sycamore trees on foreshore and cleaning of foreshore reserves in front of his	Policy 7.2.1.4 - 7.2.1.6 Policy 7.2.3.1

						property (Tapley Paddock).	Policy 7.2.4.1- 7.2.4.4
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