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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Council commissioned the preparation of a Reserve Management Plan for Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve, located on the western shores of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires that every recreation reserve has an operative management plan. The purpose of this is described in Section 41(3), which stipulates that:

"The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified."

Via a Public Workshop in December 2006, research and further consultation, site analysis, an understanding was built of the existing reserve environment, including its physical attributes and management issues. In comparison with other free camping reserves in Selwyn District, Lakeside Domain is relatively free of major issues regarding anti-social behaviour from vehicle use and vandalism, though it is not without incident.

Active community involvement in the reserve has led to improved supervision. Future opportunities at Lakeside Domain relate to improved infrastructure, and development of existing areas to improve circulation and recreational opportunities for camping/picnicking, and to bring attention to the waters and ecology of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.

The future of Lakeside Domain should also be considered in the wider context of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, and in association with Chamberlains Ford and Coes Ford Reserves, which also have free camping status and are within 20km of Lakeside Domain.

2.0 CLASSIFICATION

Lakeside Domain is a Crown-owned Recreation Reserve with management and vested in the Selwyn District Council.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Section 51 Block X Reserve 959, Block III Southbridge Survey District. Lakeside Domain is classified Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1979 p.2694.

17. Recreation Reserves

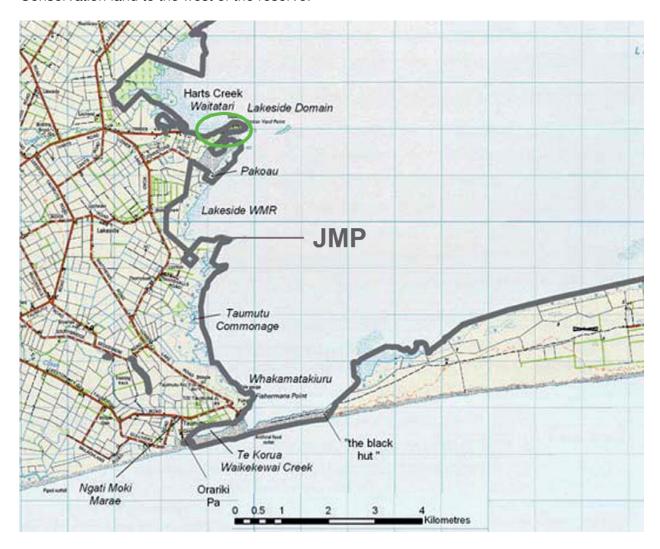
- (1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.
- (2) It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1) of this section, every recreation reserve shall be so administered under the appropriate provisions of this act that
 - (a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54 of this act, to any bylaws under this act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:
 - (b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.
 - Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorize the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or proclamation or notification under that act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1954:
 - (c) Those qualities of the reserve that contribute to the <u>pleasantness</u>, <u>harmony</u> and <u>cohesion</u> of the natural environment and to the <u>better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:</u>
 - (d) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained

Lakeside Domain is encircled by a 20m wide Road Reserve, separating the Domain from the waters of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. The Road Reserve is administered by the Selwyn District Council under the Local Government Act, and is in separate statutory management to Lakeside Domain, which has Recreation Reserve status. Thus the Recreation Reserve status of Lakeside Domain does not extend to the waters edge.

3.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

3.1 RESERVE BOUNDARIES

Lakeside Domain is encircled by a 20m wide Road Reserve which separates it from the Te Waihora Joint Management Plan (JMP) Area, managed in partnership between Ngai Tahu and the Department of Conservation. The Domain borders private land and Department of Conservation land to the west of the reserve.



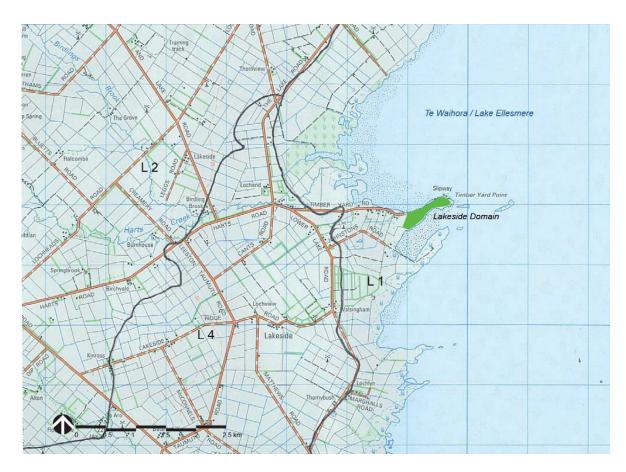
Joint Management Plan boundary map

3.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY SOILS AND VEGETATION

Lakeside Domain encompasses 12.34 hectares of fl at land on the western shore of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, and is a small peninsula reserve. It forms part of the wider morphology of Te Waihora, once part of an interfan depression on the Canterbury Plains, which became a bay as sea levels rose. Following coastal erosion and sediment drift from southern rivers it became what it is today, part way between an estuary and a freshwater lake.

Lakeside Domain is classified L1 Plains – Coastal Fringe Land Type (Lynn, 1993 for Boffa Miskell and Lucas Associates) incorporating sand plains, gravel beach ridges and bars, and saline lake and lagoonal fringe wetlands. The sand plains are well represented at Lakeside

Domain. Lagoonal fringe wetlands can be observed both north and south of Lakeside Domain, and are particularly evident directly north, in the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve.



Land Type (L1) identification map

The soils of Lakeside Domain are predominantly classified [46a] Taumutu very gravelly sandy loam. As such they are typical of lake margins and estuaries and liable to upward movement of saline ground waters through porous sub-soils. A degree of gleying is present, particularly around the edges of the reserve. Gleying is a process of soil development under high water table/moisture conditions, on alluvial sediments in low-lying areas. Typical pre-existing vegetation at Lakeside Domain (prior to land clearance) included: *Scirpoides* sedgeland, tussock grassland, including the threatened golden *Pingao* sedge. Soils west of the reserve once supported small areas of podocarp forest and flax, with raupo and sedges where salt concentrations are low.

3.3 WATERS

Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, is beyond the reserve boundary, but focal feature of the Reserve Environment, in terms of its cultural and ecological significance, and the water is an aesthetic and recreational asset and major draw-card for visitors to Lakeside Domain. As such the future health and vitality of the lake waters cannot be considered in isolation from the future enjoyment of the reserve environment.

Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere (the spreading water) is a shallow lake that covers some 20,000 hectares and has an average depth of 1.4m. It is particularly bountiful, and is known to Maori as Te Keteika-a-Rākaihautū – the ancestor Rākaihautū's fish basket. It is NZ's largest coastal lake and the fourth largest lake overall.

The rich resources of the lake were historically used for trading and gifting. Te Waihora is a very important Mahinga Kai. Eels were traditionally the most important resource from the lake, and harvesting included patiki (flounder), aua (yellow-eyed mullet), inaka (whitebait), pingao (sand sedge), harakeke (flax), paru (mud for dying), pateke (brown teal or shoveler duck), kukupangao (whistling duck), pukeko, and putakitaki (paradise ducks).

The lake is particularly important for Ngai Tahu. The Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act of 1998 returned the bed of Te Waihora to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and provided for joint Maori/Crown management of the lake. In December 2005 Ngai Tahu and the Department of Conservation signed up to a Joint Management Plan (JMP) for the lake, which aims to

"restore Te Waihora as a tribal food resource, to protect the conservation values of the area, and to restore and protect Te Waihora for the use and enjoyment of all New Zealanders, now and in the future" (DOC, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, 2005).

Te Waihora has the most diverse birdlife of any location in NZ, with over half the bird species in NZ recorded here. 166 species of birds have been recorded at Te Waihora with 80 being regular residents, though most are seasonal users of the lake. The Lakeside Wildlife Management Reserve south of Lakeside Domain is an area of mudflats, salt marsh, and localized freshwater swamp areas with small offshore islands, identified as having high habitat value for swamp birds. It is also a locally important area of native rushes, sedges (including the square sedge *Lepidosperma australe*, once common but now heavily grazed), and smaller plants.



view south of the reserve from area 4

North of Lakeside Domain is the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve with a 40 minute bird hide and boardwalk return walk. This reserve provides excellent habitat for the shy threatened bittern, and supports significant stretches of native raupo, where freshwater from Harts Creek enters the lake. Harts Creek is highly regarded as a trout fishery and has been the site of an intensive community restoration programme, with the involvement of Environment Canterbury.



Harts Creek

The wetland area surrounding Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere is the largest salt marsh in Canterbury. Before extensive drainage by European settlers these wetlands included raupo, harakeke, toetoe, sedges, and rushes. One of two remaining large pockets of freshwater swampland remains at the entrance to Harts Creek, which includes 232 hectares of Department of Conservation wetland, in close vicinity to Lakeside Domain. Raupo is limited to areas of low salinity.

One of the most significant vegetation changes has been the loss of the natural weed beds in the lake. Underwater flora was an important part of the lake ecosystem. The weed beds went through a series of declines, rebounding in the 1950's, only to be devastated in the 1968 Waihine and 1975 storms. They have not since recovered. Loss of these weed beds is at least partly to blame for increased turbidity in the lake waters, as the weed beds stabilized sediments and reduced wave action in the shallow waters of the lake. They were also an important food source for some bird species and shelter for many fish species. The turbidity also makes it difficult for the weed beds to reestablish. Dr. Philippe Gerbeaux (1989) demonstrated that, "re-establishment of these aquatic plants is possible in Te Waihora with the selection of favorable sites coupled with favorable lake conditions. This however, is likely to be at a substantial cost and the possible short and medium term effects on the health of Te Waihora are not well known" (Department of Conservation and Ngai Tahu, 2005).

3.3.1 Water Quality and Quantity

Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere has exhibited some of the characteristics of a highly eutrophic lake since at least the 1970's, including excessive concentrations of Nitrogen and

Phosphorous. However many features of a eutrophic system are absent, such as deoxygenating of bottom waters and sediments, regular blooms of toxic phytoplankton, and the absence of salmonid fish. This is due to the lakes shallowness and wind exposure combining to keep the waters oxygenated. 'The only nutrient likely to approach concentrations that would adversely affect aquatic life is Ammonia, and this has never been recorded above the level established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the maintenance of freshwater life' (Burns, page 31, 2006).

Environment Canterbury water sampling results alongside Lakeside Domain during the summer of 2005/06 (starting on 15 November 05 and finishing in the end of February 06) indicated an overall FAIR SFR reading (suitability for recreation grade), indicating a water quality where it is:

Generally satisfactory for swimming though there are many potential sources of faecal material. Caution should be taken during periods of high rainfall and swimming avoided if water is discoloured. These sites are monitored weekly and water signs erected if water quality deteriorates......sites receive runoff from one or more of the following sources and may contain animal or human faecal material:

- river discharges impacted by tertiary treated wastewater, combined sewer overflows, intensive agriculture/rural catchments, feral bird/animal populations
- river discharges impacted by; runoff from low-intensity agricultural/urban/rural catchment
- stormwater not contaminated by sewerage' (Environment Canterbury 2005/06)

According to protocol, mandatory signs indicating water quality would not be required until the SFR rating reaches a POOR or VERY POOR rating. An absence of water quality signage is to be assumed by the public to mean water quality is adequate. Thus while the clarity of the water is not high, the water is of adequate quality as a recreational and food resource.

The lake is subject to periodic opening, usually in spring to reduce water levels, to limit the flooding of surrounding land for agriculture. The opening is managed by Environment Canterbury and is achieved by bulldozers, backhoes and other digging equipment. With the salt water entering, openings longer than 20 days have a significant impact on the salinity of the lake. Historically, lwi opened the lake about once every two years to protect the pa at Taumutu, and other settlements. They used flax sticks to initiate a channel for the water. Overall, maintaining a higher lake level would benefit the natural communities in and around the lake, and recreational interests, but would be detrimental to the agricultural interests.

3.4 HISTORY

3.4.1 Maori History - Tangata Whenua

Waitaha record that: "The first people to arrive in the central Canterbury area were those on the Uruao waka under the captaincy of Te Rakihouia. They had been instructed by his father Rakaihautu to seek out the rich resources of the coastal area (ki tai) while he traversed the mountain regions identifying the resources of land (ki uta). During these journeys Te Rakihouia discovered the wetland of Te Waihora teeming with fish and birds. Upon reuniting with his father, Te Rakihouia took him to the lake where Rakaihautu proclaimed Te Waihora as Te Kete Ika a Rakaihautu – The Fish Basket of Rakaihautu.

Subsequent to this waves of other iwi and hapu inhabited the Te Waihora area. Two prominent ancestors that held mana to the area were Tutekawa, a Ngati Mamoe Chief, and Te Ruahikihiki, the eponymous ancestor of the hapu Ngai te Ruahikihiki who inhabited the Orariki Pa at Taumutu. Te Ruahikihiki was a close relation to all the prominent chiefs of the Banks

Peninsula / Horomaka and the North Canterbury region, which therefore gave rights to those chiefs and their hapu having whakapapa, that links them to Te Waihora. Rakaihautu" (Department of Conservation and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, 2005, page 28).

"The ability of Te Waihora to sustain people as a mahinga kai is upheld in the whakatauki (tribal proverb) from Taumutu:

Ko nga ki etahi wahi, ko nga kai ki Orariki

No matter which way the wind blows you will always eat at the pa of Orariki, Taumutu (Department of Conservation and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, 2005).

The enormity of the resource has led Ngai Tahu to consider Te Waihora one of their most important taonga.

3.4.2 European Settlement

Lake Ellesmere was the centre of a timber carrying trade by means of two paddle steamers, the 'Swamp Hen' and the 'Pukaki', which carried timber and towed rafts across Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere to the mouth of Harts Creek. Timber harvested on Banks Peninsula was processed at a sawmill in Little River, punted along Waiwera/Lake Forsyth, then taken by tram to Birdlings Point, or Stony Point, or by drays to the Timber Depot on Kaitorete Spit, before being punted across Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. Timber landings were made at Harts Creek until 1867 before being moved to Timberyard Point (now Lakeside Domain), which was higher, drier land. Most of the timber for the building of houses and shops at Southbridge and Leeston was brought across the lake from Little River to Timberyard Point.

3.4.3 Reserve History

The Lakeside Domain Reserve at Timberyard Point was formed in July 1934:

"by July 1934 the Minister of Lands had given his approval for a portion of Reserve 2951 containing 20 acres 2 roods to be created a Public Recreation Ground and for this purpose the Minister appointed the Ellesmere County Council to control the area in the capacity of a Domain Board. So the Lakeside Domain came into being. It was in a rough state and the Council began clearing the ground and providing approaches. Much work also has been done by voluntary labour, two of the nearby farmers in particular being well to the fore in this, John McLachlan and John Legge". (page 121, Graeme and Chaple).

The Ellesmere Aquatic Club was formed around 1948, and has a long association with Lakeside Domain. It has its headquarters and club building situated in the reserve. The Aquatic Club was involved in a lot of the early plantings in the reserve, and members planted the single line of tall pines running through the middle of the reserve. There are boat launching facilities in the Road Reserve adjacent Lakeside Domain, and a range of designated activity areas in the waters adjacent the Road Reserve, including:

- water skiing
- power boating
- jet skiing
- wind surfing
- kite surfing
- kayaking
- fishing

Other recreational activities available within or close to Lakeside Domain include camping, picnicking, photography, bird watching, or just walking and listening to the gentle lap of the water. Commercial fishermen work the lake for eels, flounder and herrings but do not access the lake water from Lakeside Domain. A fish factory just west of the reserve launches boats into the lake water from adjacent the factory.

The Aquatic Club takes an active role in management of the Domain and has responsibility for grass mowing. The Council contributes to the cost of this activity.

4.0 WORKSHOP

To begin the task of management planning for Lakeside Domain a public workshop held on 7 December 2006 at the Ellesmere Aquatic Club in Lakeside Domain was attended by some 15 people including various reserve users, local residents, the Ellesmere Aquatic Club, representatives from Selwyn District Council, Environment Canterbury, and the Harts Creek Stream Restoration Group. Further input was received from the NZ Police, Forest and Bird, Fish and Game, the Department of Conservation, adjoining landowners, Ngai Tahu and the Taumutu Runanga.

The input of these organizations, groups, and individuals, and the landscape analysis and research to date, led to the identification of existing values, issues and potential management requirements for the reserve, and has played a large part in establishing a vision for the reserve environment.

A summary of the values identified in the public workshop are listed below.

- well-established camping area with sheltered campsites
- great wildlife and scenic qualities
- many different recreational activities
- has a good water supply
- free of charge for camping
- has walkways close by

5.0 LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

5.1 CHARACTER

Te Waihora has been identified as a regionally outstanding landscape (Boffa Miskell Ltd and Lucas Associates, 1993). It is also identified as an outstanding natural feature in the Proposed Selwyn District Plan 2001.

The lands of Lakeside Domain encompass 12.34 hectares situated on a small peninsula on the western shores of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, 9km from Leeston and 53km south of Christchurch. Travel to the reserve is from Leeston on sealed surfaces via the Leeston Lake Road, Harts Road, and Timberyard Road which leads into the reserve. The reserve borders private land, and Department of Conservation land which forms part of the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve. The Ellesmere Aquatic Club is located in Lakeside Domain, and there are two launching places to Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere for water based craft.

The public perception of water quality in Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere is not overly positive.

"In a survey of university staff and lake users the colour of the lake was described as 'yellow' and was considered 'poor' by users. Water clarity and

cleanliness were also rated as 'poor" (Burns, Lynda, for the Department of Conservation, page 32).

This view is not shared by workshop participants, however, who visit the reserve and access the lake waters for recreational activities on regular occasions, nor is it supported by the water quality testing.

The dominant visual elements forming the context to the reserve include, Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere which surrounds the reserve; views east over waters to the Port Hills; views south and north to riparian vegetation on the foreshores of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere; pine hedged shelterbelts which provide much needed shelter; a series of large linear and smaller enclosed grassed spaces; and, a dense pine plantation at the western end of the reserve.

The reserve enjoys popularity amongst local residents, some connected to the reserve via the Aquatic Club. A perception of poor water quality in Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, a perceived lack of attractiveness, and poor knowledge of the reserve, has resulted in somewhat low patronage, despite the lake waters and associated recreational activities. The free camping status has however ensured regular patronage by campers, particularly during the summer months, in tents and mobile homes, with some users overstaying the period of occupancy limits.

A problem exists with vehicles exceeding speed limits and driving recklessly in the reserve, though it is considered minor compared to problems encountered at Coes Ford and Chamberlains Ford Reserves. A greater nuisance factor exists with children's motorcycles in the reserve, particularly in terms of noise pollution.

Popular locations for recreational fishing include the waters directly off the peninsula head, where nets are commonly set. Fishing is popular for brown trout, flounder, eel, coarse fish species such as perch, and seasonal white-baiting when the lake is open to the sea.

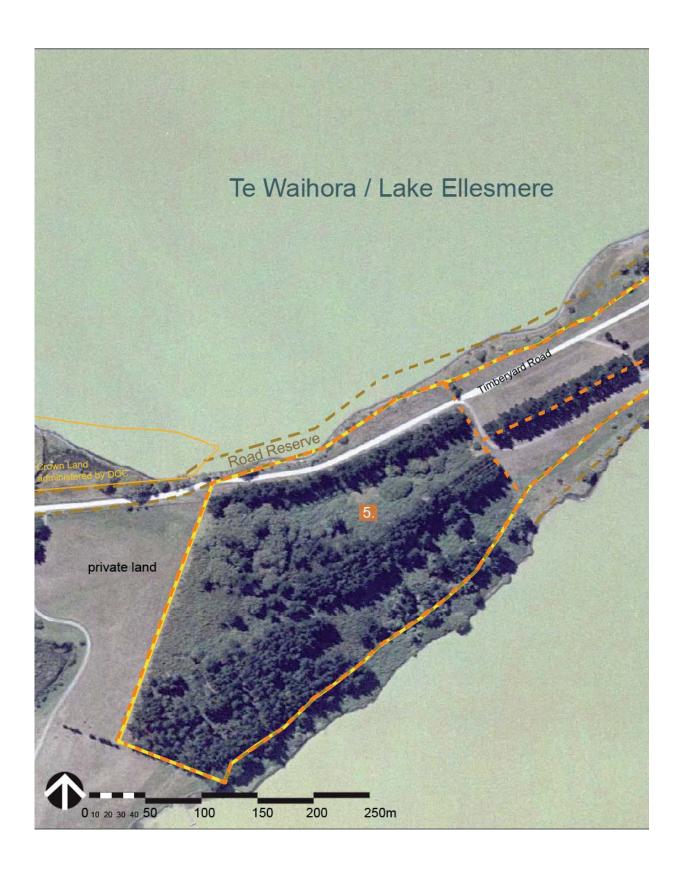
5.2 SPACES: AREAS 1 TO 5 (refer to the Existing Situation Plan)

The well defined spaces in the reserve are listed below, as AREAS 1 to 5. AREA 1 is north of the main pine shelterbelt on entering the reserve, AREA 2 is at the head of the reserve surrounded by lake waters, and AREAS 3 and 4 are on the southern side of the main pine shelterbelt. AREA 5 is the dense pine plantation at the reserves western end.

The lake water surrounding the reserve, although outside the reserve boundary, sets the context and is the focal feature of the reserve environment, and as such forms part of the area descriptions.

The road reserve, although outside the reserve boundary, lies between the reserve and the lake waters, and is an integral part of the reserve in its wider context. The road reserve therefore form part of the reserve area descriptions.

Each area's physical attributes are described, together with the issues as identified by workshop participants, along with potential solutions for each area. For public workshop results see Appendix 1.





AREA 1

A major use area for the Ellesmere Aquatic Club and for accessing other areas in the reserve, AREA 1 is a linear space encountered on entering the reserve. It is bordered by the shores of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, and the main pine shelterbelt bisecting the reserve. AREA 1 contains the Aquatic Club building and the ablution block. The reserve's main access single lane gravel access road enters AREA 1 and extends in a straight line towards the head of the peninsula (AREA 2).



AREA 1 - view to toilet block



AREA 1 - looking east



AREA 1 - looking west

AREA 1 is often under-utilised by campers and picnickers as it contains very little privacy or seclusion from vehicles entering the reserve. However, it is north-facing and well-suited to dividing into smaller spaces, for enhanced camping and picnicking opportunities in the reserve.

A problem exists with toilet facilities and maintenance with mobile home users on occasion dumping sewerage into the ablution block septic tanks, exceeding capacity and requiring Council contractors to come and empty the tank. Aquatic Club members monitor the status of the tank and inform contractors when emptying is required.

The Ellesmere Aquatic Club building is occasionally hired out for parties (2/3 times every 6 months), generating revenue for the Club, but with some associated litter problems.

Children driving small motorized bikes in AREA 1 and other reserve areas are a nuisance to other users, and may be unsafe.

As the entrance to AREA 1 displays welcome signs, it signals entrance to the reserve proper, with opportunities for pedestrian linkages to the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve.



AREA 1 - entrance to area 1

The waters close to the foreshore adjacent AREA 1 are a designated ski lane, according to Environment Canterbury navigational safety bylaws. Signs direct windsurfers and jet skiers further offshore, however they are not permitted to encroach on the waters further out that form part of the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve.



AREA 1 - panorama looking east

Workshop Issues and Solutions AREA 1

Issue	Suggested Solution	
No place to wash off for the public after being	Provide showers for washing clean	
in the lake		
Signage on entering the reserve difficult to Read and understand	Upgrade signage	
Entrance needs clean up	Tidy and revamp entrance	
Swerving road on entering the reserve is dangerous	Redesign entrance road section to avoid swerving	
No historical information	Upgrade signage to include historical information	
Mobile home vehicles dumping sewerage into existing septic tanks	Provide unloading facilities for sewerage from mobile homes in or near Leeston	
No signs to deter speeding, dogs on leashes or trail bikes	Upgrade signage to inform of bylaws or rules prohibiting these activities	
Problem with Boxthorn	Eliminate using permanent controls	
Children on motorized bikes a nuisance factor – may be unsafe	Ban or control use	

AREA 2

A major use area for access to the lake waters, AREA 2 is located at the head of the reserve. This area is exposed to prevailing winds and is beyond the sheltering effect of established pine shelterbelts. As a result it is popular location for kite flying.

The Aquatic Club has carried out successful native plantings in AREA 2. Species used include ngaio, pittosporum and akeake. This community activity should be supported and encouraged.

The reserves main timber boat ramp is located at the northern edge of AREA 2, with an adjacent sheltered inlet, flanked by navigational safety bylaw signs. The waters adjacent AREA 2 are a popular place for the sighting of fishing nets, which are set with floating buoys on the water surface. An occasional conflict exists between windsurfers and set nets however, as buoys can be difficult to see in choppy waters, resulting in windsurfers becoming tangled.

The waters adjacent AREA 2, are designated zones for powered water crafts and windsurfing/kite surfing, according to Environment Canterbury navigational safety bylaws.



AREA 2 - panorama with boat ramp

Issues	Suggested solutions
Fishing nets too close or not visible, causing conflicts with windsurfers	Nets need to have visible floats or net usage should be limited between mid December and mid January

AREA 3

A major use area for camping in tents and the parking of mobile homes, AREA 3 consists of several distinct grassed spaces. They are private, sheltered from prevailing northerly and southerly winds by pine-hedged shelterbelts, and in close vicinity to calm waters for anchoring boats. A post and wire fence separates most of AREA 3 from the main gravel access road, and is an effective way of encouraging vehicles to enter camping areas only where gaps in the fence allow. The fence does however suffer from vandalism, with wires being cut by vehicle users, to form their own access routes. A more robust fence or reinforcement by plantings would resolve this problem.

Workshop Issues and Solutions AREA 3

Issues	Suggested Solutions	
People have parties and never clean up	More rubbish bins over summer periods	
People cutting fences so they can drive at will	More robust fencing and planting to make people stay on the road	
People making fires	Install clearer signs informing of no fires/install designated barbeque areas	



AREA 3 - grassed space with camping (southside)



AREA 3 - grassed space with camping (northside)

AREA 4

A major area for the parking of mobile homes and for access across the Road Reserve to the lake waters, AREA 4 is a linear grassed space on the southern side of the main pine shelterbelt. While AREA 1 is sheltered from southerly winds, AREA 4 is sheltered from northerly and easterly winds and exposed to southerlies, and it is far enough away from the main camping area to provide some degree of seclusion. Part of AREA 4 is adjacent a slow speed zone in the lake, and contains the second formed access point for boats - a small graveled ramp into the water. The waters adjacent AREA 4 are, in part designated zones for waterskiing and powered crafts, and in part a speed restriction zone (closer to the foreshore), according to Environment Canterbury navigation safety bylaws.



AREA 4 – housetruck



AREA 4 - panorama, looking west

Workshop Issues and Solutions AREA 4

Issues	Suggested Solutions
Fallen branches hanging in pine shelterbelts are dangerous	Prune the shelterbelts more frequently and remove fallen limbs hanging in the trees

AREA 5

AREA 5 covers approximately half the total reserve area. It is dominated by an at times quite open pine plantation, un-maintained with fallen limbs throughout, and weed species prolific in the understory (gorse and blackberry). AREA 5 was identified in the workshop as having potential for enhancement plantings and walkways. This would take some time and effort. It is an area largely left alone by reserve users as it is inaccessible in the main. It does invite occasional use by motorbikes though they are unable to travel far due to fallen limbs and weed growth. AREA 5 borders private land to the west, forming a buffer to the reserve.



AREA 5 - view into trees from edge of area 4

Workshop Issues and Solutions AREA 5

Issues	Suggested Solutions
Full of weeds and unwelcoming	Clear weeds and plant natives



AREA 5 - weed growth amongst pine plantation



private land with the edge of area 5 in the distance (pine trees)

ALL AREAS

Some issues are prevalent through all areas in the reserve

Workshop Issues and solutions ALL AREAS

Issues	Suggested Solutions	
Advertising – no-one knows the reserve exists	Advertise	
Tree branches broken and hanging in the canopy, waiting to fall	Tidy up	
Signage poor	Upgrade signage	
No playground for children	Create playground	
No-where for showering and cleaning off mud from swimming	Install shower	
Not enough native planting	Create new areas of native plantings	
No walkway linkages to Harts Creek wildlife area	Create linkages	
No historical information on reserve	Create and integrate historical signage	

6.0 VISION

There is recognition of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere as a valued resource on the coastal plains, and the Domain as a place to enjoy the lake. In this context, the vision is for a reserve which retains the existing grassed spaces and pine shelterbelts, preserves and enhances recreational opportunities for individuals, family groups, and lake users, and introduces native plantings and other features to enhance camping areas and limit vehicles in the reserve. There is a general desire to encourage day trippers to the reserve, improve camping facilities, display the history of the reserve through interpretive signage, remove problem weeds, and see walkways extend into a revitalized plantation area. A long term pedestrian linkage between Lakeside Domain and the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve is seen as a way of enhancing existing recreational opportunities.

7.0 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Objectives and **Policies** have been developed for Lakeside Domain with associated **Actions**.

7.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

7.1.1 Waters

The water of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere is a focal feature of the reserve environment, and as such is a major draw card for users of the reserve. It provides recreational opportunities for sailing, kayaking, motor boats, wind-surfing, water-skiing, jet-skiing, duck shooting, picnicking, photography, bird watching, or just walking and listening to the gentle lap of the water. Many of these activities gain access to the water of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere via boat ramps in the Road Reserve, adjacent the Domain, and therefore the relationship between the lake and the Domain is critical. Rules exist to manage these different activities in water adjacent the reserve, and are described in legible but difficult to interpret signage (see 7.7 SIGNAGE).

Objectives:

- 1. To preserve and allow for the existing recreational activities based in the Domain where they do not conflict the ecological or cultural values of the lake.
- 2. Increase public awareness of the lake resource and the Domain as a place from which to access and enjoy the lake.

7.1.2 Vegetation

Existing vegetation is dominated by pine shelterbelts, including a single row of tall pine trees established by the Aquatic Club which bisect reserve AREAS 1 and 4. A series of smaller pine hedges create pockets of shelter ideal for camping (AREA 3). Other vegetation includes a stand of willow trees directly west of the Aquatic Club, and native trees such as akeake and ngaio, carefully planted and nursed through establishment by the Aquatic Club.

A large area of the reserve (AREA 5) is largely unused due to the presence of a mature pine plantation, and an abundance of thorny weeds. This area has significant potential for enhancement.

The community recognizes the challenging climate and soils, and the importance of existing shelterbelts and native plantings, and wishes to preserve them wherever practical. They desire additional plantings, particularly native vegetation to enhance the character of the reserve, which could in time supplement the lower shelter plantings.

Areas of native vegetation on nearby islands, and south and north of the reserve, enhance views from the reserve areas.

There is an ongoing problem with boxthorn in the reserve, prevalent along the base of the main pine shelterbelt in north facing areas. It is dangerous to reserve users due to large and extremely tough thorns. A previous attempt at extermination succeeded temporarily, however the weed is enjoying resurgence, and should be properly eliminated.



boxthorn at base of shelterbelt

Objectives:

- 1. To preserve, manage and retain the existing shelter planting wherever possible, except where removal is for ecological or character enhancement, safety, or to replace aging shelterbelts.
- 2. To expand native plantings for enhancing the ecological values, scenic qualities, recreational opportunities and spatial definition of the reserve.

Policies:

1. Areas for native restoration and general enhancement plantings to be identified, planned implemented, maintained and protected.

Actions:

- 1. Remove boxthorn from the reserve using effective manual and chemical controls.
- 2. Introduce planting and structures to divide open space in AREA 1 to create shade, shelter, and a degree of privacy.
- 3. Remove problem weeds from AREA 5 and introduce native vegetation and grassed areas to enhance recreational opportunities in the reserve.
- 4. Determine the exact location of enhancement plantings.

7.2 VEHICLES IN THE RESERVE

7.2.1 Land Access

Existing Situation

Access into Lakeside Domain is via Timberyard Road from the west. The reserve is accessible to the public year round with a single lane gravel road extending into, and circumnavigating the reserve. Single lane gravel roads/tracks negotiate the head of the reserve, the main boat access ramp in AREA 2, and the Aquatic Club building.

Nuisance factors from vehicles include a growing problem with children on motorized bikes, and occasional vehicular activity in excess of the 20kph speed limit.

The majority of the reserve area at Lakeside Domain due to its legal status and accessibility to vehicles is classified as a Legal Road under the Land Transport Act and as such is subject to laws, including prohibiting children under 15 years of age driving motorized bikes without a license, including bikes under 50cc. In addition Council bylaws regarding vehicles in Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve state the following:

No person may drive any vehicle in any reserve at a speed in excess of 20km/h or at a speed contrary to the intent of clause 7.1 of the Parks and Reserves Bylaw or such other speed limit as the Council from time to time indicates by sign or signs. This limit does not apply to cycles and wheeled recreation devices.

Objectives:

- 1. To limit the impact of vehicles in the reserve on people facilities and amenity values.
- 2. To manage passive vehicle access and to avoid conflict with low-impact informal recreation.

Policies:

- 1. Provide clear signage informing of Councils Parks and Reserves Bylaw clause 7" *vehicle controls within Reserves*".
- 2. Monitor the reserve and install barriers as necessary to exclude vehicle activity that is unsafe or a nuisance in the reserve.
- 3. Inform that driver's licenses are required in the reserve as for a public road.
- 4. Prohibit entry to the reserve for children's motorcycles under 50cc and exhibit signs to indicate.

Actions:

- 1. Construct a robust wire cable fence adjacent AREA 3 as shown in the Proposed Landuse Plan (this is an approximate location).
- 2. Determine the exact location of new fences.

7.2.2 Water Access

Existing Situation

There are two launching points into Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere from Lakeside Domain. The main timber boat ramp is in AREA 2, while a secondary graveled boat ramp is in AREA 4.

The foreshore adjacent the Aquatic Club displays a sign prohibiting the launching or retrieving of boats in this area.

The existing situation appears to be free of conflict as no issues were raised at the public meeting regarding water access.

Objectives:

1. To limit the impact of vehicles unloading or retrieving boats or other craft from lake waters on people, ecology, character, and amenity values.

Policies:

1. Ensure vehicles with trailers accessing lake waters from the Domain use boat ramps, and exhibit signage to inform.

7.3 PATHWAYS AND ROADS

Existing Situation

A 20m Road Reserve currently separates Lakeside Domain from Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.

Vehicles circumnavigate the reserve via single lane gravel roads. They are free to drive from roads into grassed areas.

Pedestrian movement throughout the reserve occurs over roads and all areas of the reserve are readily accessible with the exception of AREA 5, where movement is limited.

Pedestrian movement through AREA 1 is fairly exposed with few places to take refuge from fast moving vehicles, and would benefit from planting to divide open space.

Parts of AREA 5 are accessible to pedestrians by entering between rows of trees at the edge of Area 4. Movement is limited due to the presence of fallen branches and weedy growth. Visibility into AREA 5 from other reserve areas is generally poor and a deterrent to pedestrians.

Objectives:

- 1. Seek to have the Road Reserve managed as if it were part of Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve, subject to the requirements of the Local Government Act.
- 2. To maintain the current informal character of internal roadways and pedestrian routes.
- 3. To develop new pedestrian routes in the reserve for enhancing recreational opportunities.

Policies:

- 1. Provide walking routes to redeveloped areas in AREA 5.
- 2. Investigate creating a pedestrian linkage between Lakeside Domain and the Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve.
- 3. Investigate the closure of the Road Reserve and the addition of this land to Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve.

7.4 CAMPING

Existing Situation

Camping is currently permitted throughout the reserve and is free of charge with duration of stay limits as prescribed by the Reserves Act (1977), i.e. without ministerial consent the maximum period of any occupancy by any caravan, tent or vehicle in a recreation reserve between November 1 and March 31 is 4 weeks. The duration of stay limit between April 1 and October 31 is 7 days. Further to this, the Selwyn District Council Policy Manual 2006 states that: camping shall be for a maximum of one month after which a license to occupy must be obtained (R301).

Camping can be frequently observed in the reserve as indicated in the Landscape Analysis Plan, with general usage patterns indicating tenting in the sheltered spaces (AREA 3), and parking of mobile homes near shelterbelts is preferred. Camping is popular between mid-December and mid-January, particularly with recreational users of the Lake.

Mobile homes can be observed in the Domain at all times of the year though more frequently in summer, and are occasionally present in groups. Camping should be encouraged as it contributes to passive surveillance and increased security in the reserve.

Objectives:

- 1. To continue to encourage camping in the reserve with particular emphasis on a low-key non-regimented style.
- 2. To minimize the threat of injury to campers from vehicles or people in the reserve.

Policies:

- 1. Upgrade facilities to allow for cold water showering close to the ablution block.
- 2. Continue the free camping status within the reserve.
- 3. Provide camping sites with some degree of privacy.
- 4. Retain AREAS 1, 3, and 4 as the main camping areas and introduce vehicle barriers, planting, grassing, structures, and pathway networks to enhance these areas.

Actions:

1. Provide a signboard map indicating the main camping areas.

7.5 FIRES

Existing Situation

Fire is a potential threat to the reserve environment, neighboring properties and campers. Making and observing fire, enjoying its warmth and ambience, and cooking food are also activities with their roots firmly embedded in primal nature, and can be powerful social binders. The current rule on fires within the reserve is a ban on fires at all times and there is clear signage to indicate. This is a rule for the reserve set up at the discretion of the Council under the Reserves Act 1977. Due to the prevalence of small fires occurring, however, and the difficulty in enforcing bans, there is a case for allowing strictly controlled fire and/or barbeque sites within the reserve.

The Council instructs Sicon, their maintenance contractors, to disperse ash and rocks on an ongoing basis, to deter the establishment of fire sites and make their evidence less obvious.

Objectives:

1. To take steps to minimize fire risk and the damage resulting from any fire.

Policies:

- 1. Establish controlled barbeque and/or fire sites in the reserve in designated locations in accordance with Council bylaws for rural areas.
- 2. Ensure fire appliances have ready access to all areas of the reserve.
- 3. Keep grass no longer that 200mm to reduce the fire danger and avoid leaving cut grass in large clumps for longer than 48 hours after cutting.

Actions:

1. Install concrete pads for the use of BBQ's.

7.6 TOILETS

Existing Situation

The ablution block in Lakeside Domain is located in AREA 1, is managed by Council, and operates on a septic tank system. Facilities are basic with non-flush toilets and a single tap on the outside of the building. An absence of water quality signage is to be assumed by the public to mean water quality is adequate for drinking. Regular testing of the water supply is undertaken to ensure Drinking Water Supply Standards are met.

The septic tank occasionally reaches capacity, particularly following mobile home users emptying their waste into the tank. Aquatic Club members monitor the tank and inform Council contractors when it requires emptying.

The upgrading of this facility to include an outside shower would benefit reserve and lake users. The toilet building would also benefit from a new coat of paint.

If Lakeside Domain increases in popularity and patronage increases, an upgrade to the ablution block would be warranted. An on-site effluent management system (similar to the recent upgrade in Coes Ford Reserve) would be appropriate.

Objectives:

1. Hygienic, accessible, well maintained, well lit, and conveniently located toilet facilities shall be available to all park users.

Policy:

- 1. Provide toilet facilities commensurate with the Grade 3 standard as defined in Policy P202 and the Community Services AMP.
- Monitor the effluent disposal system capacity to cope with peak usage.

Actions:

- 1. Paint the toilet block and install an outdoor shower in close vicinity for reserve users.
- 2. Plan to upgrade and improve the quality of the toilet facility during the next 10 year period.
- 3. Investigate installing a sewerage holding and disposal facility for mobile home users in or near Leeston township.

7.7 SIGNAGE

Existing Situation

Signage is located within the reserve at the entrance to AREA 1, and at various locations along the foreshore at the entrance to AREA 1, signage identifies the reserve as Lakeside Domain, and asks people to observe reserve area regulations. Also in this location is a Light No Fires sign (faded and difficult to read), and a sign displaying camping restrictions (in good condition). A sign displaying a speed limit of 20kph is clearly visible on entering AREA 1, along with a sign indicating dogs are allowed on the reserve as long as on a leash.

Signage is otherwise located at the foreshore to AREAS 1, 3 and 4 displaying recreational guidelines for water based activities, and is repeated in some instances. Signage includes:

- Navigational Safety Bylaws (Environment Canterbury)
- Warnings about lake openings (Environment Canterbury)
- Marine Department Regulations (Ellesmere Aquatic Club)
- Netting restrictions (Ministry of Fisheries)

Several smaller signs also indicate access lanes and right of way for jet skiers, wind surfers and water skiers, along the foreshore to AREAS 1 and 2.



AREA 2 - signs adjacent the boat ramp



signs on the foreshore close Area 1

This plethora of signage is confusing. Signs indicating access lanes for waterskiers seem to contradict each other, and Ellesmere Aquatic Club Marine Department Regulations display a poor representation of the land shape, making them difficult to interpret. The integration of existing signage, or replacement with a comprehensive signboard map would help users understand reserve area regulations.



Ellesmere Aquatic Club sign

Lakeside Domain has significant cultural, historical and ecological values that could be interpreted to the public through signage, including the reserve's establishment, the ecological, cultural, and historical significance of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, and the history of timber transport to Timberyard Point (Lakeside Domain).

There is an existing project to develop signage in Lakeside Domain. The Department of Conservation is working on an Interpretation Plan for Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, and a sign implementation plan for the Te Waihora Joint Management Plan area. The interpretation plan is currently in draft form (March 2007). The current concept is to develop photographic essays of people and the lake relating to a range of different values, some of which may be used on different sites, in brochures or in local exhibitions. There is a bollard design being considered with kowhaiwhai patterns, and interpretation panels with the following themes for Lakeside Domain:

- The health of Te Waihora
- Timberyard Point (Lakeside Domain).
- Native vegetation south of Lakeside Domain falls within the Lakeside Wildlife management Reserve, including native rushes and sedges such as the square sedge *Lepidosperma australe* (once common but now heavily grazed), *Baumea rubiginosa*, and smaller species.
- The area south of Lakeside Domain has high habitat value for swampbirds.
- The Harts Creek Wildlife Management Reserve north of Lakeside Domain provides excellent habitat for the shy threatened bittern.

Objectives:

- 1. To provide adequate information for users to locate and enjoy the reserve safely.
- 2. To co-ordinate signage in Lakeside Domain so that the overall signage network in the reserve is comprehensive, coherent, and easy to read.
- 3. To ensure design and interpretation respects the cultural heritage of Lakeside Domain and Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.
- 4. To avoid excessive signage in the reserve.

Policies:

- 1. Undertake a study and upgrade of existing signs and incorporating proposed new interpretive signage from the Department of Conservation.
- 2. Develop a consistent image and sign hierarchy throughout the reserve integrating the Selwyn District Council sign standards and styles, ensuring co-ordination with proposed new interpretation signage for the Te Waihora Joint Management Plan area, and/or be in accordance with the Standards for Recreational Signs and Outdoor Recreation Symbols ZS 8603:2005.

Actions:

- 1. Erect a comprehensive signboard map to enhance the safe public use, legibility and enjoyment of the reserve and surrounding waters, and identify the main camping areas.
- 2. Install interpretation provided by Ngai Tahu that recognizes the significance of the area to Ngai Tahu and their associated values and is consistent with Ngai tahu and the Department of Conservation access and interpretation.

7.8 RUBBISH

Existing Situation

Rubbish in the reserve is currently managed by Council contractors who supply and empty bins. They are checked daily during the summer months (1 November to 28 February), weekly at other times, and emptied as required.

During periods of high usage and after parties held by reserve users, or people renting the Aquatic Club, there is a problem with capacity. The Aquatic Club should ensure waste generated as a result of private parties in the club building leaves the reserve promptly after events. A general movement towards waste reduction should form part of any future policy associated with waste in the reserve.

Objectives:

- 1. To preserve the reserves recreational and environmental values by the appropriate Collection, management, and disposal of waste.
- 2. To move towards a sustainable system of collection, recycling, and disposal of waste.
- 3. To encourage a 'carry in, carry out' waste policy for day trippers.

Policies:

- 1. The Council shall continue to provide and regularly empty rubbish bins, and increase capacity to meet demand.
- 2. The Council shall investigate methods to encourage a 'carry in, carry out' waste policy for day trippers and encourage the recycling of cans and bottles.
- 3. The Aquatic Club shall remove litter from the reserve generated as a result of private functions held at the club building.

7.9 DOGS

Existing situation

Existing signage at the entrance to the reserve indicates that dogs are allowed in the reserve as long as on a leash, in accordance with Councils Dog Control Bylaw. Dogs can be observed from time to time within the reserve. Lakeside Domain is too small to warrant the inclusion of a dog exercise area within existing grassed spaces, however AREA 5 could be redeveloped to include such an area.

Objectives:

- 1. To provide clear and current signage for the public on dog rules and restrictions within the reserve.
- 2. To manage and control dogs at Lakeside Domain to ensure they do not create danger or nuisance to visitors.
- 3. Review dog control approach to ensure it reflects the needs of the reserve users.

Policies:

1. Dogs on the reserve are to be kept under control in accordance with Councils Dog Control Bylaw.

Actions:

1. Investigate future control of dogs at Lakeside Domain as part of the review of the Dog Control Bylaw in early 2011.

7.10 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Existing Situation

Lakeside Domain is currently managed in partnership between the Council and the Ellesmere Aquatic Club, whose responsibilities include mowing grass. Club members involvement in the reserve provide passive surveillance year round. The Aquatic Club has also undertaken native enhancement plantings in the reserve and weed control. These activities demonstrate community participation in the reserve environment and should be supported and encouraged. However Aquatic Club use should not preclude involvement of other community interests and groups in reserve care and management.

Objectives:

1. Foster community and stakeholder involvement in development and management of the reserve.

Policies:

1. Form a Lakeside Domain Reserve Committee based on expanding an existing relationship between Council and the Aquatic Club.

7.11 CONCESSIONS/LEASES

Current situation:

The Aquatic Club building on the reserve is owned and maintained by the Aquatic Club. There appears to be no formal licence/lease for this building on the reserve.

Objectives:

1. Provide for opportunities that enhance the experience of visitors to Lakeside Domain without compromising the informal use of the reserve or amenity values.

Actions:

1. Obtain formal licence/lease agreement with the Aquatic Club, on a "peppercorn" rental basis to reflect the Club's contribution to the reserve.

7.12 PLAY

Current Situation:

There is no playground equipment or play area currently on the reserve. Most play on the reserve tends to be informal and associated with natural features such as the water.

Objectives:

1. To provide for a range of play opportunities that are based around the natural features of the reserve.

Policies:

1. Any play feature should be built of natural materials and designed to blend with the character of the environment.

Actions:

1. Investigate the need for play features suitable for natural play in the reserve environment.

7.13 RESERVE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Current Situation:

With free camping available over the summer months there is an increase in the use of the reserve. Currently there is no ranger/person of authority with a presence in the area who is able to educate the public and enforce any of the bylaws for the reserve.

Objectives:

- 1. To ensure activities at Lakeside Domain are managed and controlled in accordance with Bylaws and Council policies.
- 2. To educate visitors on the use and values at Lakeside Domain.

Policies:

1. Provide the necessary surveillance of the usage to effectively manage and control activities.

Actions:

1. To investigate the need for a Park Ranger for the Lakeside Domain with potential to combine with Coes and Chamberlains Fords over the summer months.

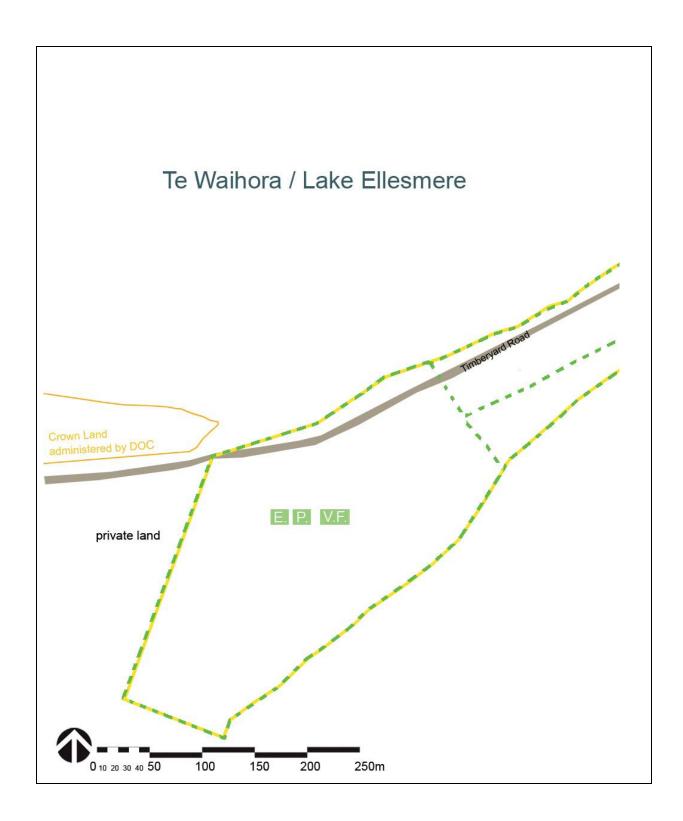
7.14 TANGATA WHENUA

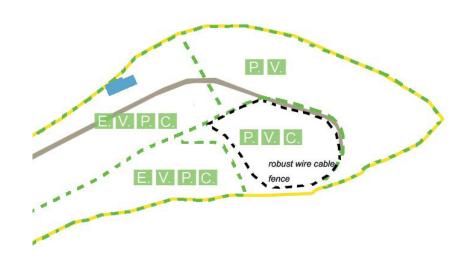
Objectives:

1. To recognize, enhance and protect Ngai Tahu values of the area.

Actions:

- 1. To provide for the restoration of mahinga kai through plantings of native mahinga kai species and species that provides a habitat for native wildlife.
- 2. To consult with Te Taumutu Runanga and Te Rununga o Ngai Tahu (Te Waihora Management Board) in the management of the reserve area.
- 3. To acknowledge and provide for interpretation that reflects tangata whenua cultural and historical significance to the area.
- 4. In consultation with Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu (Te Waihora Management Board) recognize Te Waihora Joint Management Area and Plan as complementrary framework for the ongoing maintenance of the reserve.







8.0 ACTION PLAN

Task		Complete by
Notify Draft Management Plan, consult, and in		April-July 2007
respor	nse, amend draft	
Sign o	ff Reserve Management Plan	September 2009
Form a Lakeside Domain Reserve Committee		November 2009
Implement Development Plan in the Following stages:		
1.	Signage upgrade	
2.	Planting and construction upgrade Areas, 1,2 and 3	
3.	Planting and construction upgrade Areas 4 and 5	

9.0 REFERENCES

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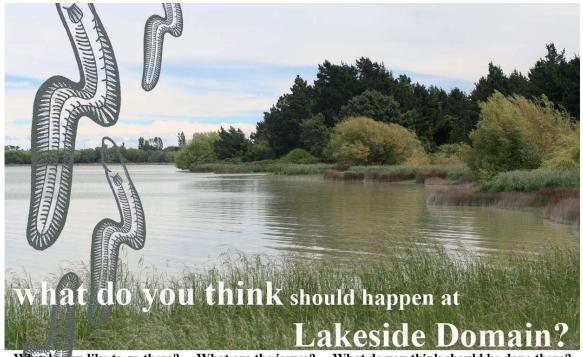
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Why do you like to go there? What are the issues? What do you think should be done there?

> A Management Plan is being prepared for the Lakeside Domain, Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere - also known as Timberyard.

We would like your input to identify the values, issues and management opportunities in this reserve.

Public workshop:

The Aquatic Club, Lakeside Domain Thursday 7 December at 7pm.

Please come along as we need your input,

Lucas Associates

(03 3650 789, theteam@lucas-associates.co.nz) for Selwyn District Council

	Values – what is important	Issues	Opportunities/Solutions
Group 1	- Vehicle issues - More police presence has helped	- Gravel is free to take. Needs promotion - Legality of open fires? Needs checking - Issue with milk tankers and traffic on Chamberlains crossing — Safety of children crossing - Chamberlains and Coes - need to clarify boundaries Public vs private - Bigger problems with motor bikes - Stop banks need to be protected - Fence and plant end of reserve to break up Vehicle access - Water quality needs to be improved - Swimming hole could be dug each summer - Childrens playground (outside flood area) - Chamberlains and Coes – upgrade signage. Entracne upgrade with natives (appropriate) - Planting opportunities - Needs investment, but wise spending - Needs better rubbish facilities - Needs better rubbish facilities - To more vehicles needs intensive "blitz" along with	- Built fire BBQ areas - Intensive "biltz" on vehicle use (including motor bikes) Bylaw? (immediately) - Upgrade signs and entrance - Break up large open areas with planting/fences?, natural banners, rocks and logs. To help control vehicle use. Juddar Bars? - Work towards swimming – quality water to bring use back - Signs/public awareness of need to maintain stopbanks - Public walkway – Chamberlains and Selwyn huts and Lake (Long-term) - Selwyn is short on walking opportunities of Christchurch groynes/Spencer Park/McLeans - Ensure cell phone sites and telecom towers are kept out the reserve
Group 2	- Good place to swim - Free camping - Social dimention - Cool place for kids - Nice big area - Good environment - Good environment - Has toilets - Historical value/Sentimental	- 4WD vehicles/frail bikes/boy racers - Shingle trucks - People staying long term - Army using river – massive and noisy - Abadoned vehicles - Lack of native plants/biodiversity - Vandalism to neighbouring property - Better water quality for swimming and biodiversity - Noise/drinking/rubbish - Silverstream water quality contaminating Selwyn	Ban vehicles from riverbed access Free access to past for camping and closed off/restricted access in other past for day use – picnicking Designated area for trail bikes Better water quality Clean up Silverstream In long term aim to join with Coes Ford do revegetation in stages so as not to make big mess and to maintain wind protection and shelter /privacy values Restricted access to reduce vandalism Reserve Ranger to police Ask police to check on reserve regularly Put maximum limit on staying and enforce e.g. 1 month and set period before return better rubbish collection + car retrieval Community restoration projects Set up river care/reserve care groups Document its historical values and public use e.g. signs/photos Get Lincoln Uni students involved in restoration projects
Group 3	- Vehicular access and control/ Designation - Cars/4WD/Trails bikes etc - Fire control/designation - Gampers/fishes/recreation, safety - Maintaining open – plan space - Rubbish/litter control - Social – Family, history recreation	- Similar to that noted for Coes Ford – vise Versa	 - Kids playgrounds - More rubbish bins (skips) - Establish more trees (protection of is an issue) - Establish local contact – Donation Box – at Ford also, at SDC – (signed, advertised) – first aid kit - Controls using ballasts and heavy wire rope

1	Values – what is important?	Issues	Opportunities/Solutions
	- Families - Camping - Plonics - Walking - Group activities - Swimming - Natural resources - Not commercial - Close to home - Fee free - Safety - Fires	- Facilities - adequate - Water quality – drinking - Noise from vehicles - Noise from vehicles - Ned to cater for both vehicles 4WD/Trail bikes and Walkers - Vandalism – broken glass - Vandalism – broken glass - Fires – danger to neighbouring farms - Camping areas – permanent campers – good surveillance - Safety on bridge - Hump – dangerous? – 30km - Native planting	
	- Camping/Campervans/Caravans - Swimming - Picnics - Family access important - Public facilities - Recreation - Kiwi way of life - Wildlife (native) - Fishing - Habitat nature - Openess/Trees mix - Playground - Larger size than Chamberlains - Native plantings – public + private land - Motivated and active community	- Vehicle stuck – need help - Open fires stopped - Motor bikes - poor public perception - Willows problem maintenance and speed - Lack of public observation - Glass/Rubbish - More bins needed - Toilets - Water quality - Running water - Vehicles in river - Vehicles in river - Lack of native habitat and wildlife - Lack of infrastructure - Vandals - Signage - Enforcement of rules - Contractors site/sometimes use - Contractors site/sometimes - Openess of big arreas - Link to two reserves - Weed in river	- Ban vehicles from river – fine if get stuck X10 - Community group form - Ban open fires - Centralised playground/family zone/camping area - Manage + maintain + remove all weed species in river also - More nature plans - More nature plans - More rubbish pins - Replace toilets - Improve water quality to swimming standards - Improve water quality to swimming standards - Incose/reduce access and vehicles to some areas – better - Closs/reduce access and vehicles to reduce damage + vehicle - Access - Improve signage - waterproof - Improve signage - waterproof - Improve denforcement – maybe local people - Remove access for contractors/road gangs - Walkway linking two reserves
1 1 1 1 1 1	- Well kept natural environment - Childrens swing etc – play area - Improved quality and quantity of water - Council develop swimming holes for summer months - Toilet improvement? - More planting	- Gated areas - Police monitoring	- Trail bikes and hoons! – Lock them out, gates locked at given hour - More planting – restrict vehicle behaviour - Water monitored - Natural playground area – rope, wooden structures - Increase number of toilets - Create swimming holes in the summer months

Opportunities/Solutions	- Council by-laws to control hoons - More signage - Policing to enforce by-laws - No more shingle extraction	- Split up more – fencing trees - More toilets - Better rubbish collection
Issues	- Same as Coes Ford - More isolated and away from public eye - Shingle being removed – polluting river - Sam ore pollution – water quality and silting/muck on river Bad not as bad as Coes Ford - Reduced water flows compounding pollution problem - Traffic/pedestrian conflict poor sight lines and traffic Speeding - Dangerous for families	
Values – what is important?		- Open space, greenery - Good access to water - Fishing - Large area allows a range of activities - Close to town
	Group 7	Group 8

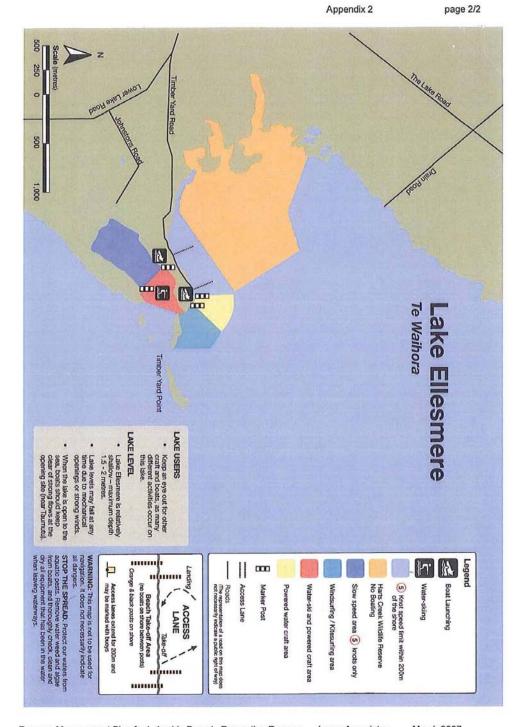
Nr.	Name	Interest	pu
1	Judy Camberts	Walking, picnic, dog exercise	
2	Paul Johnson	Fishing, etc.	
3	Trevor Curdall	Live near by	
4	David Aires		
5	Lyn Beazer		
6	Debra Hasson	Counc. Silver stream Landcare Group	
7	Bruce and Glenys Amyes		
8	Annette Forster	Councillor	
9	Lindsay Philps	Councillor	
10	Julia Forsyth	SDC	
11	Anthony Hutcheon		
12	Mike Lays		
13	David Hadfield	Farm next to Coes Ford	
14	Natasha Sitarz		
15	D Mccormick		
16	Tricia Newby	NZMCA	
17	Noleen and Bill Jones	Camping	
18	Chris Macann	Picnics	
19	Lorraine Camean	Picnics	
20	Sean Fergus	Water quality	
21	Prain West	Security	
22	Kelvin Coe	Local	
23	Steve Taylor	Camping	
24	Shayne Chilton	Camping	
25	Neil Brailsford	Fishing	
26	Jason Arnold	Resident	
27	Zanada McLean	Camp there (Mator home)	
28	Bob Newby	New Zealand Motor Caravan Ass.	
29	Kath Dibnah		
30	Terry Dibnah	c/van camp	
31	Paddy and Sue Dillon	Resident	
32	Gerry Ouenden	Resident	
33	Wayne Hutcheoon	Farmer	
34	Ben and Kerry and Helen Cameron	Neighbour	



Reserve Management Plan for Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve

Lucas Associates

March 2007



Reserve Management Plan for Lakeside Domain Recreation Reserve Lucas Associates March 2007
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Community Services Activity Management Plan

5.1.1 Lakeside Domain

Key Details

Location: Rural

Ward: Ellesmere

Land Area: 12.34 hectares

Reserve Status: Recreation Reserve

Land Valuation: \$200,000

Management: Partnership between SDC and the Ellesmere Aquatic Club

Key Activities: Camping, fishing, water skiing, boating and kayaking

Levels of Service

The key stakeholders and customers of the Lakeside Domain are:

- Lakeside residents
- Wider district residents and Christchurch City residents
- Lakeside Reserve Management Committee
- Campers and visitors
- Ellesmere Aquatic Club
- Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu
- Fish and Game NZ
- Department of Conservation
- Environment Canterbury

A draft management plan was prepared for the Domain in March 2007 which shows that the vision is for a reserve which retains the existing grassed spaces and pine shelterbelts, preserves and enhances recreational opportunities for individuals, family groups, and lake users, and introduces native plantings and other features to enhance camping areas and limit vehicles in the reserve.

Growth and Demand

Population forecasts for this area show that the local population is static until around 2026 when it starts to increase. There will be a ratio of 4.19 ha per 1,000 residents of recreation reserves in the locality by 2019 which meets provision standards. However this reserve has a district and wider regional catchment for usage and it is expected demand for use will

increase commensurate with wider population growth and for people wanting to experience rural recreation activities.

Recreation reserve use has been analysed and shows a low level of aquatic sports use and moderate casual use with usage likely to increase over time. The membership of the Ellesmere Aquatic Club is around 35. This reserve is extensively used by the wider district community as well as visitors from Christchurch and this use is anticipated to increase as the wider regional population increases.

Peak usage during the camping season over summer places pressure on existing asset capacity and in particular the toilet facilities.

Asset Description

Lakeside Domain is a crown owned reserve vested in the Council. The Domain has an aquatics club that offers power boating, water skiing and jet skiing. Other activities at the reserve include camping, fishing, kayaking, bird watching, wind and kite surfing.

The Domain has large grassed areas totalling 6ha, with 7 ha of forestry plantation, 4,800m² of gravelled roads, 1,100m of fencing, a toilet block (1 urinal and 3 pans) and some park furniture and signs.

Figure-1 shows that the Lakeside Domain assets are generally in average to good condition with the items in very poor condition relating to the condition of internal linings and paint finishes in the toilet block, concrete block barbeques and fencing. The standard of the toilets is poor and capacity does not meet the needs of freedom campers resulting in the effluent system not coping with use. There are also old shelter belt trees and fences in very poor condition which require attention.

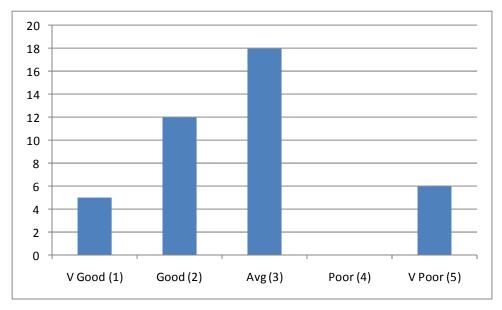


Figure-1: Asset Condition – Lakeside Domain

Operations & Maintenance

The reserve is managed by way of a partnership arrangement between the Council and the Ellesmere Aquatic Club. Maintenance of the grass areas is undertaken by the club along with surveillance and activity control. The club have also carried out improvement works such as planting and weed control. Other maintenance and operations activities such as cleaning the toilets are arranged by the Council under the Reserves Maintenance Contract (C # 909).

The main items of cyclic maintenance identified are interior painting of the toilet block (\$2,800) in 2009 and re-surfacing of roads (\$4,000) in 2011 and 2016. It is also planned to carry out a replanting programme.

Asset Renewal

These are only minor renewal works identified which relate to replacement of fences (\$4,000) in 2009. Some assets such as signage will be renewed as part of general upgrading programmes.

Capital Development

Capital developments identified in the draft management plan include signs and management of areas with vehicle barriers and planting. The toilet block use will be monitored with an extended facility planned for development in 2016.

Lakeside Domain	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Routine Operations	& Mainter	nance			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Routine O & M	17,900	17,900	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Routine O & M	17,900	17,900	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	20,000	20,000	20,000
Scheduled Mainten	ance									
Repaint Toilet Block	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade/Resurface Driveways	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0
Revegetation Planting	0	0	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Scheduled Maintenance	2,800	0	8,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	2,000
Renewals										
Fencing Renewal	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Renewals	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Capital Growth	'n									
Total New Capital Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Capital Improv	red LOS									
Install Washdown Shower	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Signage	0	0	2,000	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Fences/Barriers	0	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0
Upgrade/Extend Toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,000	0	0
Develop Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Total New Capital LOS Improvement	0	6,500	2,000	1,500	12,000	0	0	80,000	0	30,000
Total New Capital	0	6,500	2,000	1,500	12,000	0	0	80,000	0	30,000

Table -1: Lakeside Domain Cost Summary

7. VEHICLE CONTROLS WITHIN RESERVES

- 7.1 No person may drive or ride any vehicle within any reserve in a manner which, having regard to all the circumstances is or might be dangerous to any person.
- 7.2 No person may drive or ride any vehicle within any reserve in a manner which, having regard to all the circumstances causes or might cause damage to structures, facilities, flora or fauna.
- 7.3 No person may drive any vehicle in any reserve at a speed in excess of 20 km/h or at a speed contrary to the intent of clause 7.1 or such other speed limit as the Council from time to time indicates by a sign or signs. This limit does not apply to cycles and wheeled recreational devices.
- 7.4 No person may stop or park any vehicle within any reserve in such a manner that it causes or is likely to cause an obstruction to any entrance, thoroughfare, path or walkway.
- 7.5 Where, in the opinion of any authorised officer of the Council, a vehicle (whether complete or not) has been abandoned in any reserve, the officer may take possession of the vehicle and dispose of it in the same manner as provided by Section 356 of the Local Government Act 1974.
- 7.6 No person may operate a vehicle in a natural water body or on its banks and margins and its associated waters.
- 7.7 No person may cause a vehicle to enter or exit a natural water body or its associated waters.

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