



# Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve Management Plan

April 2009

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
	Brief History .....	3
1.1	Existing Management Plan .....	5
1.2	Legislative Framework .....	5
1.3	Context of this Plan.....	6
1.4	Legal Status.....	6
1.5	Classification and Status .....	6
1.6	District Plan Zoning.....	7
1.7	Adjoining Land Status ( <i>refer to map 1.8</i> ).....	7
1.8	Map – Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve and Adjoining Blocks .....	8
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Use and Management .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	Present and Future Use .....	9
2.2	Current Management Issues.....	9
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Major Management Objectives .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Flood Hazard Zone .....	11
3.2	Public Use and Recreation.....	11
3.3	Biodiversity.....	11
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Management Objectives and Policies .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1	Flood Hazard - Structural and Channel Works.....	12
4.2	Public Use and Enjoyment.....	12
4.3	Buildings Structures and Facilities .....	14
4.4	Landscape, Amenity and Natural Values .....	15
4.5	Pest Management.....	16
4.6	Public Safety .....	17
4.7	Public Consultation and Review.....	17
	<b>Appendix A .....</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>Appendix 2 - Adopted .....</b>	<b>20</b>

## 1.0 Introduction

### Brief History

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In March 1963 the Marlborough Catchment Board commenced preparations for building a floodwater detention dam across the Taylor River as a flood protection measure and discussions started with the Borough Council about the use of land in the Omaka Domain as a gravel borrow area. It was also intended to add to the existing 16 acre Omaka Domain recreation reserve, an area of adjoining property so as to create a reserve with swimming facilities for the residents of Blenheim.

The proposal was well received and Council agreed in December 1963 to the development of a permanent lake, with the surrounds being developed as a recreation reserve behind the Taylor River Dam.

Land was bought from the adjoining Meadowbank Station from which materials were taken for the dam construction leaving a deep pit.

Because of the outlet, construction water levels behind the dam were raised and flooded most excavated areas creating a permanent lake.

In return for some services provided by Council, Mrs M D Routledge part owner of Medowbank station also donated land for an amenity area in the western corner. A standing joint committee comprising County Council, Borough Council and Catchment Board staff was appointed to further deal with development matters on the enlarged reserve.

The dam was officially declared complete by the Hon. P.B. Allen, Minister of Works, on 30 November 1965.

Some weeks later the reserve swept into popularity when a heat wave sent big crowds to the new picnicking and swimming spot. Well over 200 cars and about 1,000 people were counted at one stage on a Sunday. However, soon afterwards the Joint Committee had to deal with reports that the lake was dangerous.

In the last week of May 1966 the recreation reserve was back in the news when ratepayers as well as the Borough Council enquired about a controllable gate in the dam after a flood had hit parts of Blenheim. The flood of 24 May 1966 unfortunately occurred before all the Board's flood control measures were completed and affected residents, especially in the Islington area. However widespread flooding of business and residential areas throughout the low-lying parts of Blenheim was prevented.

The reserve was now in steady demand and had, for example, been used by the Nelson Parachute Club for a water drop, by the 2nd Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment for regimental activities. Also, a daytime open air pop concert "Happen Inn" was organised by the Blenheim Round Table to raise funds for the Horton Park Queen Carnival (October 1971). A year later they organised another music festival to raise funds for equipment for the eye clinic at Wairau Hospital.

An amenity block was completed in April 1971 by the successful tenderer Mr Campbell. The costs for this new building were shared between the Marlborough County Council and the Borough Council. Early in 1973, the high temperatures plus the build up of weed and algae was instrumental in the death of some 500 trout, which were released by the Marlborough

Acclimatisation Society. This, together with the stagnant water conditions caused the closure of the reserve for about two months.

At that time, it became apparent that the nutrient rich water, the shallow depth of the lake and the silt bottom provided ideal conditions for water plant growth.

A tragic accident happened in January 1980 when a resident of Blenheim became entangled in the Canadian pondweed (*Elodea canadensis*) and drowned. Ways to eradicate the weed were discussed with all interested parties including the Marlborough Acclimatisation Society. Within a week all the weed had been cut by the Catchment Board's weed cutting machine and removed by Staff of the Marlborough County, the Catchment Board, the Borough Council and members of the Acclimatisation Society. To facilitate changes to the dam's outlet culvert the lake was drained in summer 1981 and at the same time it was intended to kill the unwanted water plants.

Although most of the weed dried out regrowth appeared soon after filling up the lake. The draining which happened in summer 1981 badly affected the stand of trees in the north-western corner and resulted in the early death of at least 13 mature trees due to the reduced water level. Fortunately the 9 Pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) were able to be milled and the timber used for improvements to reserves through the Borough.

The jetty for model boats was repaired and extended in December 1979, by members of the Marlborough Associated Modellers who had been the main users of the lake with their annual Boat Regatta.

In the winters of 1983 and 1984, under a Government Employment Scheme an intensive tree planting programme was carried out and the reserve was also cleared of unwanted crack willows (*Salix fragilis*). In 1985 Council decided to make provision for the establishment of a resident caretaker and an area outside the reserve, close to the entrance, was chosen for the site of a caravan which is now generally used informally as a carpark. A small shed was also installed for the convenience of the caretaker however was later removed when the caretaker position was no longer required.

In the past the dam has also been a popular trout fishing spot due to the relatively close proximity to Blenheim and contained a good population of brown trout. Throughout the 1990s the reserve remained popular with Blenheim locals and saw a steady stream of people frequenting the reserve for an increasingly diverse range of activities.

Concerns were raised in 2002 after it was discovered that rudd and tench, had been illegally released into the lake. This prompted the immediate installation of a screened culvert at the outlet of the lake in an attempt to prevent the fish exiting the lake and spreading into other Marlborough waterways. Investigations then proceeded into possible eradication methods.

In May 2005 the Department of Conservation and Marlborough District Council undertook a Cube Root Powder Operation which appeared a success however ongoing monitoring re-discovered tench in 2007. A second operation was undertaken in May 2007 however goldfish and tench were again found during monitoring in 2008. It can not be determined whether they represent further releases or eggs/fish that escaped poisoning.

Since 2002 the District had been "over due" for a flood that would breach the containment of the dam lake and affect the reserve. Two flood events in close succession in July and August 2008 saw water levels rise behind the dam wall covering most of the reserve. The July event also came with high winds bringing down a number of the large pine trees along the NW boundary and damaging other trees and facilities in the reserve prompting a significant clean up operation.

## 1.1 Existing Management Plan

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On 24 September 1986, the final draft management plan for the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve was approved by Council and on 6 April 1988 approved by Department of Conservation.

## 1.2 Legislative Framework

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The role of Marlborough District Council in managing the regions parks and reserves is prescribed by five main Acts; these being the Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977, the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 and the Public Bodies Act 1969.

The following is a brief outline of these Acts:

### **Reserves Act 1977**

The Reserves Act 1977 is designed to protect public land, identify and protect natural and cultural values and ensure as far as possible the preservation of access for the public.

Under the Act, reserves are classified into seven types and management principles are identified for each type. The Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve is classified as a Recreation Reserve.

The primary purpose of a Recreation Reserve, under the Act, is to:

*“Provide 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 recreation tracks in the countryside.”*

The Act also governs what and how things are done within a reserve, ie; use, activities, management, leasing, revocation.

### **Resource Management Act 1991**

The Resource Management Act 1991 addresses issues relating to the management of the natural resources of the region and therefore has a number of implications on the day to day management of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve.

The key purpose of the Act is to promote the sustainable management of New Zealand’s natural and physical resources.

Natural and physical resources include land, water, air, soil, minerals, energy, all forms of plants and animals, and all structures.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991 Council has prepared a Regional Policy Statement and other plans that guide resource use. The majority of the land covered by this document is designated under the Proposed Wairau/Awatere Resource Management Plan having an underlying zoning of ‘Conservation’ with a flood hazard overlay. This Plan also contains provisions that may affect the day to day management of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserves.

### **Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941**

This Act allows regional councils or unitary authorities (ie; Marlborough District Council) to set up special purpose rating districts for the purpose of:

- (a) The promotion of soil conservation.
- (b) The prevention and mitigation of soil erosion.
- (c) The prevention of damage by floods.
- (d) The utilisation of lands in such a manner as will assist towards achieving of (a), (b) and (c).

### **Biosecurity Act 1993**

The Biosecurity Act provides for the effective management and eradication of pests and unwanted organisms. The Act provides a framework for the management of ‘pests’ through either a National or Regional Pest Management Strategy.

Council has promulgated a Regional Pest Strategy titled “Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough”.

The strategy provides for the management of various declared plant and animal pests. The strategy has jurisdiction over the entire district, and therefore has implications on the management of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve.

## **1.3 Context of this Plan**

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The area formally classified as the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve requiring a Reserve Management Plan under section 41 the Reserves Act, 1977 lies within a flood hazard zone. The Recreation Reserve and adjoining blocks (C) (D) (*see map 1.8*) as a whole are significant firstly in terms of flood protection but also for it’s inherent recreation and amenity values. Historically both aspects have been managed in relative isolation however effective future management will be best achieved through a more integrated approach.

To this end the objectives and policies contained within this Plan have been developed with regard to the requirements of a recreation reserve under section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 and where specified, are linked to/consistent with or directed by the objectives and policies contained within Natural Hazards Section 17.3 Flooding, in the Proposed Wairau/Awatere Resource Management Plan (PWARMPP).

## **1.4 Legal Status**

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<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Owners</u>
SEC 9 SO 1518 Blk III TAYLOR PASS SD	6.5761 ha	Department of Conservation (Nelson)
SEC 45 SO 6067 Blk III TAYLOR PASS SD	4.0387 ha	Department of Conservation (Nelson)

## **1.5 Classification and Status**

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### **Sec 9**

Sec 9 was Gazetted on 4 November 1981 declaring the within reserve to be classified a reserve for recreation purposes and further declaring the reserve to be known as the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve subject to the Reserves Act, 1977.

## Sec 45

Sec 45 was gazetted on 3 February 1983 as “a reserve for recreation purposes’ to form part of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve to be administered as a reserve for recreation purposes by the Blenheim Borough Council” (“Marlborough District Council”).

## 1.6 District Plan Zoning

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Under the Proposed Wairau/Awatere Resource Management Plan:

**Section 9 is zoned:** *Conservation* with a Flood Hazard Overlay.

**Section 45 is zoned:** *Conservation* with a Flood Hazard Overlay.

*(Refer to Map: PWARMP Vol 3: Lower Wairau Zoning 4)*

## 1.7 Adjoining Land Status (refer to map 1.8)

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**Northern Boundary:** (C) SEC 44 Blk III TAYLOR PASS SD *Local Purpose Reserve – Soil Conservation and River Control.*

*Owners:* Department of Conservation (Nelson)

**Eastern Boundary:** (D) Untitled River Bed (Taylor River).

**Western Boundary:** Lot 1 DP 13050

*Owners:* Private property.

(F) Pt Lot 1 DP 780, Part Taylor River Bed and Part section 13 Block VIII Taylor pas SD.

*Owners:* Marlborough District Council.

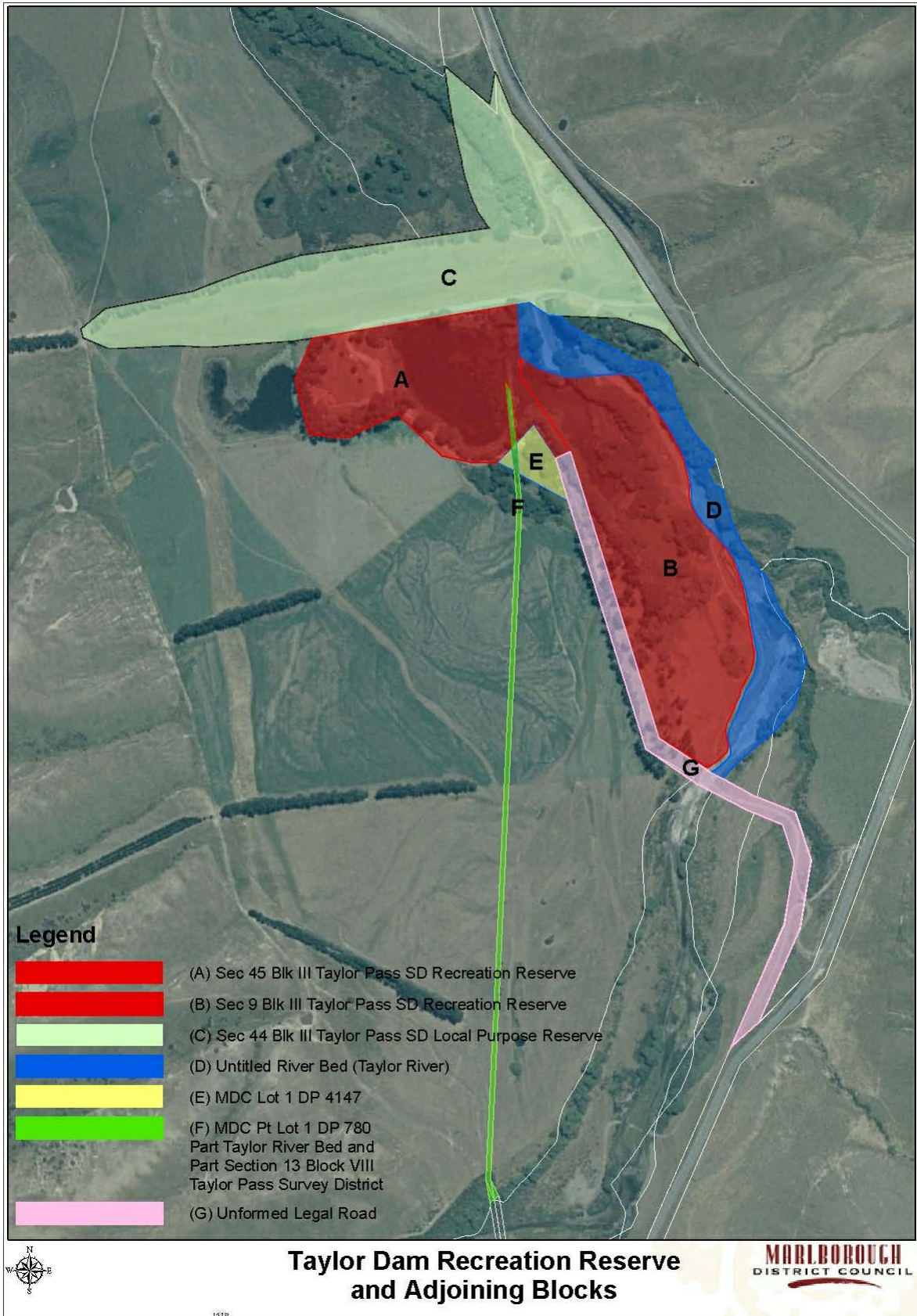
(E) Lot 14147

*Owners:* Marlborough District Council.

(G) Unformed Legal Road

*Owners:* Marlborough District Council.

## 1.8 Map – Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve and Adjoining Blocks





## 2.0 Use and Management

### 2.1 Present and Future Use

Currently the reserve is used primarily for a variety of informal recreation activities. Many people enjoy passive activities such as bird watching, picnicking, feeding ducks and generally enjoying the peaceful setting of the reserve, while others are more active; walking, exercising dogs or playing games on the grassy open space.

Over the past few years the area has become increasingly more popular for various community groups and organisations as an event venue with a number of different activities held throughout the year including: military exercises, harrier runs, mountain biking events, fly casting courses and orienteering.

It is anticipated a variety of factors will influence the reserves use in the future. Connection of the Taylor River Walk/Cycleway to the Taylor Dam, future subdivisions such as the Taylor on Boulevard along with others in the immediate vicinity are likely to impact directly on the number and frequency of visitors to the reserve. The potential for recreational trend shifts and changing perceptions of accessibility and the appeal of outdoor leisure/recreation are also all expected to influence activity in the reserve.

### 2.2 Current Management Issues

#### 2.2.1 Pests: Unauthorised Release of Fish

In recent years two eradication operations have been undertaken to eliminate unauthorised fish populations (rudd and tench) from the lake, the first in March 2005 and then again in May 2007. The method of eradication was by Cube Root Powder. Unfortunately this method is non selective and affected all fish within the dam including brown trout and the New Zealand long fin eel which is classified as chronically threatened in gradual decline.

A screened culvert was installed as soon as tench and rudd were discovered in an attempt to contain and prevent fish from exiting the dam entering other water bodies down stream. However containment was lost during the two flood events in July and August 2008 and again when a cut was required in the containment bund to allow water levels to reduce and a clean up of the reserve to occur. The focus for unauthorised fish within the dam has now shifted from control/containment/eradication to surveillance and monitoring within the dam lake, the Taylor River down stream of the dam and more widely through out the district.

#### 2.2.2 Pests: Plants

A variety of invasive weed species in the reserve compete with and cause damage to other plants important to the character and amenity of the area. Growth of aquatic weeds such as Canadian pond weed (*Elodea Canadensis*), oxygen weed (*Egeria densa* and *Lagarosiphon major*) and curly-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus Linnaeus*) are dense in the dam lake, while dry land weeds such as Darwin's Barbary and Old Mans Beard are spread throughout other parts of the reserve.

Although permanent eradication of the aquatic weed is neither practical nor feasible it needs to be controlled from time to time. In the past both diquat spray and lake water level management have been used to successfully reduce weed enhancing amenity and aesthetic values as well as reducing the threat of algal bloom. Old Mans Beard and Darwin's Barbary are also potential

threats to amenity values due to their adaptable nature and can compete with other more desirable vegetation.

### **2.2.3 Event Management**

Organised recreational events and short-term activities have increased substantially in recent years placing extra demand and pressure on time, space and reserve assets. During organised events displacement of informal reserve users is an issue, as access to facilities such as the playground, toilet block and car parking often becomes a problem. Although organised events and short term activities at times creates conflict between users, many of the events are highly valued by community groups and arguably add to the ambiance of the area. The challenge is to effectively manage the type and number of organised events to minimise impacts on other users or reserve assets, whilst still accommodating those groups who value the area as an event venue.

### **2.2.4 Recreation on Adjoining Land**

Due to the nature of the landscape, poorly defined physical boundaries of the recreation reserve and the inherent recreational values associated with the wider Taylor Dam area, recreation activity frequently encroaches on adjoining land. Often this occurs unintentionally however a number of organised events are known to have established routes outside the bounds of the reserve. Recreation on adjoining land without the appropriate consultation and permission can be of concern for the respective owners and managers of adjoining land. Examples include integrity of and safety around flood protection structures and damage to neighbouring private property.

### **2.2.5 Vandalism and Litter**

Vandalism and litter continues to be a problem in the reserve, however the situation has improved in recent years. Better design and location of facilities, the removal of bins and regular presence of Reserve Rangers has meant a prompt response to damage or litter and generally aided progress in this area.

## **3.0 Major Management Objectives**

Sec 9 and Sec 45 encompass the area formally recognised as Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve and cover an area of 10.6148 ha directly behind the dam wall.

Over the past 21 years since the approval of the first Management Plan for the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve there has been a variety of changes in the Marlborough community in terms of population growth, demographics and recreational trends, along with the merging of Local and Territorial Authorities to form the Marlborough District Council.

As a result many of the objectives and policies contained in the first Management plan no longer accurately reflect the interests or values of the community or the management structure of the administrative authority.

The following objectives and policies stated within this plan primarily apply to Sec 9 and Sec 45 (Taylor Dam recreation Reserve), however they are also applicable to adjoining blocks E,G and F as shown in 1.8. Adjoining blocks E, F and G are Council administered land, G being unformed legal road and E and F held in Fee Simple with current easements.

### **3.1 Flood Hazard Zone**

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- (A) To ultimately be consistent with, linked to or directed by the objectives and policies outlined in the (PWARMF) Section 17.3 Flooding, and to facilitate a cyclic floodway maintenance regime maintaining access for flood control infrastructure inspection and heavy machinery associated with flood control works.

### **3.2 Public Use and Recreation**

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- (B) To develop and maintain the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve as a recreation reserve to provide for the physical welfare and enjoyment of the people of the Marlborough District generally by way of public recreation consistent with achieving the objectives of (A) and having regard to the objectives of (D).
- (C) Management of organised formal use of the reserve in terms of events and short-term activities, consistent with achieving the objectives of (D) and (B).

### **3.3 Biodiversity**

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- (D) Preservation and enhancement of biodiversity and natural values consistent with the objectives of (A) and (B).

## **4.0 Management Objectives and Policies**

### **4.1 Flood Hazard - Structural and Channel Works**

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#### **4.1.2 Access and Mobility**

Objective: Adequate provision of access and mobility for regular inspection and cyclic maintenance regimes associated with flood hazard both within the reserve and to adjoining land when required and consistent with (A).

Policies:

4.1.2.1 Ensure unimpeded access to flood control structures and channels for inspection and works within the reserve and on adjacent land.

4.1.2.2 Ensure suitable access and mobility for heavy machinery required for flood protection works or associated operations are catered for in future development programmes.

### **4.2 Public Use and Enjoyment**

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#### **4.2.1 Public Access**

Objective: To provide the public with safe and adequate access within the reserve.

Policies:

4.2.1.1 Allow recreation users the right to enter and use the reserve at all reasonable times and under reasonable circumstances defined within this Plan and as determined by Council.

4.2.1.2 Consider enhancing access between the playground to the toilet block.

4.2.1.3 Exclusion of the public from any part of the reserve will generally only be for a limited period and only when absolutely necessary. Appropriate notice of such exclusions will be given in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977).

#### **4.2.2 Public Use**

Objective: To maintain the reserve primarily for recreation suitable for the wellbeing and enjoyment of the public.

Policies:

4.2.2.1 Recognise, acknowledge and where appropriate accommodate changes in public use of the reserve.

4.2.2.2 Encourage harmony between reserve users through future planning and management mechanisms.

4.2.2.3 To actively manage recreational use to ensure sustainability of the reserves assets, infrastructure and natural environment.

### 4.2.3 Prohibited Activities

Objective: To prohibit activities from occurring that would have a permanent adverse impact on the natural environment and amenity values of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve or that could be detrimental to the enjoyment of other reserve users.

Policies:

4.2.3.1 The unauthorised use of any motorised equipment within the Reserve is not permitted. This ruling excludes road legal vehicles on the internal access road and disability scooters, on the reserve, but applies to all other motor vehicles, motor scooters, motorbikes, motor boats, generators, chainsaws and other motorised equipment, which could cause disruption, disturbance, fire or other danger to reserve users.

4.2.3.2 Unauthorised camping in any capacity is not permitted within the reserve.

4.2.3.3 Swimming is not permitted within the Lake.

4.2.3.4 Unauthorised hunting or use of firearms or other weapons is not permitted.

### 4.2.4 Dog Exercising

Objective: To allow dogs within the reserve providing their presence is compatible with the recreational and ecological objectives and values within this plan.

Policies:

4.2.4.1 To maintain the reserve as a “Leash Control Area” all dogs must be kept under appropriate control and on a leash at all times. This policy is enforceable under the Marlborough District Council “Dog Control” bylaws.<sup>1</sup>

4.2.4.2 Consider including dog exercise etiquette and policy within future interpretation/information panels.

4.2.4.3 Consider designating specific area(s) within Sec 9 as an off leash dog exercise area.

### 4.2.5 Track and Route Development

Objective: Walking/cycling tracks/routes be developed where a demonstrated need exists and where it is environmentally, physically and financially feasible.

Policies:

4.2.5.1 Any development and maintenance of tracks/routes will comply with SNZ standards.

4.2.5.2 Consider potential damage of flood events when planning the design, placement and construction of tracks and routes.

### 4.2.6 Organised Events and Short Term Activities

Objective: To only permit those organised activities that do not create excessive impact or demand for time and space and are compatible with the reserve and other users.

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<sup>1</sup> Please note policy 4.2.4.1 is subject to any amendments resulting from the current bylaw review process.

Policies:

- 4.2.6.1 Limit organised use of the reserve to three weekend events *and* three weekday events per organisation within any given calendar year.
- 4.2.6.2 To permit specific organised events and organised activities both active and passive in this reserve provided that:
- (a) The proposed activity is compatible with the objectives and policies as specified in this Management Plan, does not unduly disrupt or displace other reserve users or cause unsustainable impact on reserve assets, infrastructure or natural environment.
  - (b) Applications to hold events and short-term activities must be submitted to council at least three weeks prior to the event being held via the 'Use of Councils Reserves and Sports Grounds or Organised Events or Activities' booking form.
- 4.6.2.3 Event organisers will be made aware, through the reserves booking process, of the requirement to contact adjoining land owners if events based in the reserve use adjoining property outside of the reserve.

#### 4.2.7 Car Parking

Objective: Provision of adequate car parking appropriate to users and the reserve.

Policies:

- 4.2.7.1 Maintain current levels of car parking for informal reserve users along the internal access road.
- 4.2.7.2 Explore opportunities to develop additional car parking to service the reserve on the spill-way area of local Purpose Reserve at the north-eastern end of the dam wall and/or in front of the memorial plaque on Taylor Pass Road at the entrance to the reserve. (See appendix A).

### 4.3 Buildings Structures and Facilities

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#### 4.3.1 Boundaries/Fencing

Objective: Effective functional fencing and boundaries within and around the perimeter of the reserve.

*Policies*

- 4.3.1.1 Where applicable and pursuant to the Fencing Act 1978, improve and maintain all boundary fences to a satisfactory standard. In all cases the type, standard and apportionment of costs of such fences shall be determined by reference to the policies and objectives of this Management Plan and in consultation with adjoining landowners.
- 4.3.1.2 Define the boundaries of the reserve where applicable and practical or where a demonstrated need exists.
- 4.3.1.3 Consider creating and maintaining functional boundaries within the reserve to minimise conflict between active recreation and passive use.

#### **4.3.2 Visitor Facilities**

Objective: Provision of visitor facilities necessary to meet the needs of reserve users and are appropriate to the reserve in their design, construction quantity and placement.

Policies:

4.3.2.1 The design, construction, placement, and maintenance of structures and facilities shall have regard to the following:

- (a) The potential for flood events and the adequate anchoring of structures.
- (b) The potential damage to the structure by natural events and vandalism.
- (c) The possibility of works associated with flood control within the reserve and access requirements of associated machinery.
- (d) Suitability of site for the enjoyment of all reserve users.
- (e) Using environmentally responsible technology and techniques wherever practical.
- (f) Use of appropriate design.
- (g) The health and safety of reserve users.

#### **4.3.3 Signage/Interpretation**

Objectives: Signage provision within the reserve that includes information and interpretation of appropriate reserve use and significant features within.

Policies:

4.3.3.1 Visitor signage will be provided that:

- (a) Is consistent with 4.3.2 and facilitates safe and non-conflicting recreational experiences.
- (b) Ensures awareness of the values, features, functions and facilities of the reserve.
- (c) Outlines appropriate and acceptable use of the reserve.
- (d) Is consistent with reserve signage provided around the district.
- (e) Clearly explains the reserve boundaries and incorporates acceptable use of adjoining land.

### **4.4 Landscape, Amenity and Natural Values**

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#### **4.4.1 Landscape Character and Amenity**

Objective: To protect and enhance the unique landscape values and character of the Reserve.

Policies:

- 4.4.1.1 Promote and protect the ambiance of the reserve created through the unique combination of wetland and dryland areas as well as native and exotic vegetation.
- 4.4.4.2 Retain an appropriate balance of open space and planted vegetation.
- 4.4.4.3 Limit development of facilities to those that are compatible with the landscape character and amenity values of the reserve.

#### **4.4.2 Vegetation**

Objective: Vegetation management and development that enhances natural values, safety, wellbeing and enjoyment of the public consistent with the objectives (A), (B), (D).

Policies:

- 4.4.2.1 Vegetation that becomes a hazard to the public or a threat to reserve assets or infrastructure is to be maintained to appropriate standards or removed and/or replaced.
- 4.4.2.2 When revegetation programmes are developed, selection of plant species and location should compliment or enhance existing natural areas where practical and consistent with objectives (A) and (B).
- 4.4.2.3 Any new plants introduced to areas along the water's edge should be a robust species with ability to withstand fluctuating water levels.

#### **4.4.3 Habitats and Ecosystems**

Objective: Encouragement of wildlife with ecological or amenity value.

Policies:

- 4.4.3.1 Preserve and encourage a balance of indigenous and exotic wildlife habitats as far as practical within a floodway area.
- 4.4.3.2 Future plantings and development will take account of the impact to wildlife habitat and will aim to enhance values wherever possible.
- 4.4.3.3 Enhancement of wildlife habitats and ecosystems will take account of extensive habitats located on neighbouring properties to guide the nature and extent of improvement.

### **4.5 Pest Management**

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#### **4.5.1 Plant Pests**

Objective: Control or eradicate plant pests that are incompatible with objective (A) and/or that detract from the use, amenity or natural character of the reserve where practical and financially feasible.

Policies:

- 4.5.1.1 Control aquatic weed within the lake to maintain aesthetics and amenity and to reduce the threat of algal bloom.



4.5.1.2 Consider a variety of weed control methods with the most appropriate method chosen having taken account of:

- (a) Reserve users.
- (b) Adjoining and downstream property owners.
- (c) Financial feasibility.

#### **4.5.2 Fish**

Objective: Co-operate with the Department of Conservation and Fish and Game to significantly reduce the threat of reintroduction and spread of unauthorised fish species to the Taylor Dam and Taylor River.

Policies:

4.5.2.1 Include in reserve signage information/interpretation regarding the effects of pest fish within the lake and their potential damage to water ways within the Marlborough Region.

4.5.2.2 Promote no fishing for unauthorised fish species and the penalties associated with illegally releasing fish into the lake.

### **4.6 Public Safety**

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Objective: To promote and protect the safety of users within the reserve

Policies:

4.6.1.1 During periods of high water levels or after major weather events that warrant closure of the reserve, the public may be excluded from part or all of the reserve. Appropriate signage, notification and enforcement provisions will be undertaken in such events.

4.6.1.2 Promote active supervision of children around lake and water edges.

4.6.1.3 Proactively monitor and maintain vegetation, infrastructure and facilities to safe and acceptable standards.

4.6.1.3 To promote no smoking within the reserve.

### **4.7 Public Consultation and Review**

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#### **4.7.1 Community Values**

Objective: Ensure that Taylor Dam Reserve reflects the needs and values of the community.

Policies:

4.7.1.1 That diverse and changing use and community values are recognised and considered in day to day management.

4.7.1.2 Consult with individual groups and agencies, with an expressed interest in the reserve, on any significant developments and/or changes in policy or operational procedure.

## **4.7.2 Neighbouring Properties**

Objective: Effective consultation with neighbouring property owners/managers when the effects of development or activities within the reserve may be undesirable.

Policies:

- 4.7.2.1 Any activities and developments carried out within SEC 9 and SEC 45 will be consistent and compatible with the objective (A).
- 4.7.2.2 Every attempt will be made to mitigate undesirable effects of development on neighbouring properties. However, the final decision is Council's and the benefits to the community must be weighed against the costs to individuals.
- 4.7.2.3 Recognise the 'spill-over' of recreation on to adjoining properties and manage as far as possible any undesirable impacts.
- 4.7.2.4 Appreciate the importance of maintaining good relationships with adjoining property owners and the significant role adjoining land plays in use and enjoyment of the reserve.

## **4.7.3 Policy and Management Plan Review**

This Plan and the policies contained within will be kept under continuous review in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

# Appendix A



## Appendix 2 - Adopted

### **P.08/09.545 Taylor Dam Management Plan**

***R495-06***

The Draft Taylor Dam Management Plan was presented to the Committee for approval by Dafydd Pettigrew.

The first Taylor Dam Reserve Management Plan was developed and approved in 1986 as required by the Reserves Act 1977.

A recent review had entailed a considerable re-write of the plan to reflect changes in reserve use, management issues and current reserve operation.

**Cllrs Maher/Hope:**

**That to assist future management of the Taylor Dam Recreation Reserve and fulfil Council's requirement of an operative Reserve Management Plan under the Reserves Act 1977 Council adopt the Draft Taylor Dam Management Plan.**

**Carried**

Record No. 1211337