

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT CATEGORY
2025 LGFA Taituarā Local Government
Excellence Awards entry





Mount Iron is an iconic, significant geological landmark in the Wānaka landscape, providing breathtaking views of surrounding mountains, flats and lakes. A well-loved recreation reserve, approximately 2km from the CBD, it's arguably one of the most popular walking tracks in the area enjoyed by over 180,000 visitors annually.

In May 2023, Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) completed the acquisition of ~100ha of land at Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron. QLDC worked closely with the community, lwi and Department of Conservation on plans for Mount Iron's long-term future, acting as tautiaki and holding the land as public reserve in perpetuity.

The community was asked to share ideas for how they would like to use and enjoy Mount Iron to help develop a Reserve Management Plan (RMP) during late 2023. These insights helped the Parks team draft the RMP which was shared for formal submissions September-November 2024. Extensive participation was crucial to building community trust and a shared sense of ownership, as well as resetting negative perceptions of Council and how well it listens to its community.

Developing a plan that reflects the collective aspirations of a community through meaningful representative participation has been a critical part of delivering this successful project.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Creating a robust, shared vision for Mount Iron as a significant landmark was essential. The \$8M purchase of the site was a considerable capital investment and predicated on creating an enduring community asset for generations to come. The Wānaka-Upper Clutha community is passionate about protecting the environment, championing sustainability and biodiversity, and enjoyment of the local tracks, trails and mountains whether on bike or by foot. All of these things needed to be recognised in a holistic and representative reserve management plan.

Like many local authorities, QLDC has seen some in the community disengaging from consultation and democratic processes and challenging Council investment decisions. Satisfaction with Council was measuring low through annual surveys at only 15% satisfied with overall Council performance, and 32% satisfied with the opportunity to have a say. Some in the Wānaka-Upper Clutha community also feel Queenstown and the Whakatipu may receive a higher level of focus.

These challenges meant new ways of engaging needed to be explored, especially on such a well-loved local landmark.

Mount Iron is also recognised nationally as an extreme fire risk and this needed to be included when creating a future for the site. Not only in how it operates and can be accessed but also so that locals and visitors understand why decisions like reserve closures may be required in extreme circumstances.

To be successful this project needed to be 100% clear with the community about what to expect, what would be delivered, and how they could participate. It needed to outline what the reserve management plan process was and why a plan was required. Communication needed to be transparent, timely, and focused on developing a plan through genuine co-creation. Not achieving the necessary reach and accuracy of messaging was a big risk, as was not connecting with the broad range of stakeholders and interested parties. Using local staff and existing community, stakeholder and interest groups to help identify other interested parties helped develop an extensive network and helped mitigate the risk of anyone feeling left out of the process.

QLDC's strategic framework aims to deliver a healthy natural environment, sustainability, mātauraka Kāi Tahu, participation, and connected communities. The framework also seeks to deliver a sense of belonging and identity. Mount Iron as a significant local landmark was believed to be a project that is closely aligned with the framework and help bring it to life for the community. See Appendix B for QLDC's strategic framework.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Planning began by high-level mapping of processes and timelines to meet the requirements of the Reserves Act, considering available resources and governance timelines. The core team included a senior planner, project manager and communications advisor with other resources brought in as needed.

The Wānaka-Upper Clutha Community Board (WUCCB) were identified as the main governance body with the ability to make recommendations to full Council on the Reserve Management Plan.

WUCCB members were formally updated regularly and actively involved in the stakeholder workshops, on-site pop-up sessions and many on-site meetings with stakeholders, such as the climbing club at their climbing crags. This greatly assisted with quality assurance and ensuring the community voice was well understood through the process. Further quality assurance checks included internal review by multiple departments across the business, including the policy, and property & infrastructure teams to ensure nothing was missed and the plan didn't conflict with any other work.

There were several challenges to work through as the project plan evolved.

The first was determining whether to include a parcel of DOC land adjacent to the reserve, which is currently in the process of potentially being vested in QLDC. This was ultimately considered important to include to ensure the community was able to develop a cohesive vision for the whole site.

The Reserves Act process is long, so the project team had to navigate the challenge of keeping people interested and aware of how and when they can participate. Communicating our project timeline visually and early, along with our regular digital newsletter were both very helpful tools to overcome this.

While we did anticipate a high level of engagement through this process and allocated resourcing accordingly, the number and complexity of submissions received put a lot of pressure on the internal team to complete the analysis.

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Early in the process, QLDC undertook stakeholder mapping to identify key contributors. This was recognised as work that needed to be responsive and a list that would develop as the project progressed. A list of stakeholders is available as Appendix D.

In summary we utilised a range of local channels to share messages and encourage participation. These channels, the message and tone of approach were all adopted to reflect where we were in the plan development process and the two core phases of early insights and plan drafting were deliberately similar but an evolution of approach. These approaches included:

- > online tools such as an interactive map, Q&A, surveys
- > in-situ signage with QR codes linking to important information and updates on the project
- > Digital promotion across opt-in e-newsletters, social media, online advertising
- > Interactive pop-up sessions on the mountain to engage directly with users
- > Stakeholder workshops
- > Proactive media opportunities
- > Keeping our internal audiences informed and engaged as our best advocates

And much more as detailed in Appendix E.

QLDC also acknowledged there were some stakeholders that required a direct, personalised approach. These included the previous landowners (the Cleugh family), FENZ, Department of Conservation as owners of adjacent land, Upper Clutha Track Trust and the Wānaka Climbing Club. Engagement with these stakeholders needed an ongoing, long term relationship approach and was managed by senior staff to ensure focused dialogue and escalation points.

Meaningful input and partnership with mana whenua was also a key project goal. Kāi Tahu helped embed the values of lwi throughout development of the RMP. They ensured alignment with existing agreements/processes and engaged with stakeholders about how Kāi Tahu values relate to their activity. This was achieved through monthly catch ups.



In an environment where sentiment towards the Council was highly negative, it was vital that success aligned with a positive swing in public sentiment and, most importantly, that everyone felt they had an opportunity to participate and genuinely shape the reserve management plan. Key to achieving this goal was two-fold.

Firstly, the community had to be a part of the conversation right from the very outset as well as having opportunities to remain engaged and informed throughout the process. As a significant landmark in the area and a considerable financial investment, success in this project mattered to a lot of people. Secondly, Council wanted to make sure it got maximum reach whilst connecting with the people who care about and access Mount Iron. So it couldn't rely on standard, everyday channels and had to take a very targeted and tailored approach. This approach relied on us being quite literally "at the foot of the mountain" on multiple occasions. Whether that was in person to hear from walkers, cyclists, climbers and other recreational users, with clear, well-positioned signage and promotional materials, or direct to inbox via opt-in e-newsletters.

The success criteria developed at the start of the project were as follows:

- > Positive social media sentiment and commentary
- > Positive stakeholder feedback
- > Community interest and participation
- > Media sentiment and commentary
- > Number of Mount Iron newsletter subscribers (>100 at early insights / >300 for consultation phase)
- > Number of submissions on draft Reserve Management Plan (>300)

Some success highlights against our criteria include:

- > The formal consultation period delivered more 6,746 Facebook post views converting to more than 13,200 views of the consultation video
- > Mount Iron newsletter achieved 451 subscribers (133% of target) with a top open rate of 75%
- > The number of submissions on the draft Reserve Management Plan was 446 (149% of target)
- > More than 60 people attended community workshops
- > 870 online pins were dropped (by 639 contributors) on an interactive map during engagement
- > Positive news coverage about the acquisition and plan development (see Appendix F)

Regarding ensuring broad and meaningful participation, the keystone launch activity was a Celebration Ceremony to formally mark the acquisition and bring all parts of the community together. This was held onsite in May 2023 and included iwi blessing the site and past owners, the Cleugh family, present along with Council staff and more than 70 community attendees. The Mayor and the Cleugh family's young son Oscar Cleugh-Gibb cut the ribbon together to demonstrate this has huge intergenerational and caretaker benefits and was a milestone event.

Bringing the community along for the journey at the outset was essential with regular communications to help maintain momentum and ongoing interest, such as opt-in newsletters from April 2022 and still running. The frequency of every 6-8 weeks (with some flexibility) meant there was a steady and reliable flow of information. It was a good way to share quick wins (minor improvements work such as new onsite signage for tracks and trails) to show progress and momentum of the project and also showcase work other community groups were doing to support the project e.g Wānaka Backyard Trapping, Upper Clutha Wilding Tree Group.

Newsletters were also a way to share other key projects that affected Mount Iron such as Wildfire management and Environmental Monitoring Systems and changes/improvements to access and pathways (by QLDC and partner organisations).

Pop up sessions onsite were low cost and low resource but hugely effective as a way of ensuring community engagement – especially from those who are current users of the Mount Iron tracks and trails or have an active interest in the environment and how it is managed. Reaching these active users was a potential barrier to succeeding in developing a reserve management plan that reflected the aspirations and objectives of the community who truly care about this landmark site. Being on site when they were there was essential to overcoming this barrier. Along with onsite signage with a QR code (for project information directing interested parties to one source of truth) and also to sign up for newsletters.

The in-place, tailored and target approach was incredibly successful at delivering results for both QLDC and the community. It is one that QLDC has continued to apply to other projects to ensure that the right audience is delivered the right message at the right time, and that they know how to have a say, when to have a say, and what they can have a say on. It has proven considerably more effective than relying on traditional one-to-many channels such as print advertising and social media. This is particularly the case with infrastructure projects from a change in a lakeside car park to road closures, through to operational maintenance of trails, tree removals or speed management enhancements. The "mantra" of "timely, targeted and tailored" has become a foundational consideration in all consultation and engagement activity and is a simple mantra that can be successfully applied anywhere.

Summaries of the engagement activity and outcomes that led to the development of the final Reserve Management Plan are available as Appendix C.

A vital success factor to the project was also input and buy in of the Wānaka-Upper Clutha Community Board. Ensuring this took a three-pronged approach; informing, participation, and decision-making. Firstly, it was important to provide regular and timely updates on progress of the plan development and project milestones. This was provided through multiple workshops, briefings, and email updates, and providing the Board these opportunities to provide feedback and share their insights based on what they were hearing in the community and the groups they connect with.

Secondly, the Board were invited to actively participate in pop-up sessions, the Celebration Ceremony, and public workshops to both learn more about community sentiment and ideas, and be a part of encouraging the public to get informed and make submissions. Finally, the Board was made a part of the formal decision-making process so whilst the formal and final decisions rest with Council, at each and every stage the Board we're presented with the options and asked to make a recommendation to Council. This included formal decisions to recommend the draft plan for consultation, forming the hearing panel, and recommending the final plan for adoption.

A further potential barrier was possible misalignment or conflict between the aspirations of diverse groups within the community – such as mountain biking, trail walking, ecological, biodiversity and enthusiastic disc-golfers. There was also a strong desire for community-led development. So we took every opportunity to bring these diverse groups together and reflect back the broad range of desires and concerns. This approach demonstrated this was not Council setting the agenda but instead listening to its community and helping them shape the final outcome. Which has resulted in significant support for the final plan (see next paragraph).

The final reserve management plan will provide a set of policies for how Council will manage, protect, maintain, and preserve public land on Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron for generations to come. Thanks to the extensive community and stakeholder engagement, the draft reserve management plan was supported by 85% of respondents during the formal consultation period. The adopted plan will assist with all future decision making and ensure these decisions support achieving the community's vision for the Reserve.

Appendices

APPENDIX A:



MOUNT IRON RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN - DRAFT Sept 2024

QLDC



MOUNT IRON RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN – DRAFT Sept 2024 Wānaka

Note: Currently, QLDC does not have a mana whenua endorsed Te Reo name for Mount Iron

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Other related documents:

Conservation Act 1987

Health and Safety Act 2015

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

Reserves Act 1977

Resource Management Act 1991

Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Wildlife Act 1953

QLDC Activity Controls to Manage Wildfire Risk within Reserves

QLDC Alcohol Bylaw

QLDC Art in Public Places Policy

QLDC Creativity, Culture and Heritage Strategy

QLDC Disability Policy

QLDC District Plan

QLDC Dog Bylaw

QLDC Event Enquiry Form

QLDC Events Strategy

QLDC Film Permit - for drone use

QLDC Open Spaces Strategy

QLDC Plaques, Memorials & Monuments Policy

QLDC Public Art Policy

QLDC Smoking Policy

QLDC Traffic and Parking Bylaw

QLDC Tree Policy

QLDC Wildfire Reserve Closure Plan

QLDC-NZTA Active Travel Strategy

DOC and QLDC Community / Volunteer Agreements (various)

DOC-QLDC Management Agreement 2024

FENZ 'Flammability of indigenous plant species' guide

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005

Te Tangi a Tauira - The Cry of the People 2008

Other relevant parameters for management and decision making:

QLDC Delegations Register:

- Wanaka Upper Clutha Community Board (WUCCB)
- QLDC Full Council

Process for preparing a reserve management plan in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977:

24 May 2023 Board approved creating plan

25 Sep 2023 Notice invited suggestions for the plan

20 Nov 2023 Suggestions closed

TBC xx xxx 2024 Notice invited submissions on the draft plan

TBC xx xxx 2024 Submissions close

TBC xx xxx 2024 Hearing held (if required)

TBC xx xxx 2024 Board recommends adopting plan

TBC xx xxx 2024 Full Council adopts plan

Review:

Generally, reserve management plans should be reviewed at a minimum of 10-year intervals by Parks Officers. This does not necessarily require a rewrite.

1. INTRODUCTION

Reserve Management Plan Purpose

This Reserve Management Plan (RMP) provides a vision for how Mount Iron Reserve is experienced and valued, now and into the future.

Objectives and policies outline the use, maintenance, protection, preservation, and development of Mount Iron Reserve. These assist with all decision making. Their purpose is to support achieving the community's vision for the Reserve.

Mount Iron Reserve Formation

Mount Iron comprises multiple adjoining parcels of QLDC and DOC administered land, known as Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron, which in this document will be referred to as Mount Iron Reserve, or the Reserve, see **Appendix One**.

Mount Iron Recreation Reserve

Northern and western portions of Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron were purchased from private ownership to create a Recreation Reserve by Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) in May 2023.

Mount Iron Scenic Reserve (under application)

The eastern steep side of Mount Iron remains under Department of Conservation (DOC) administration. QLDC has applied to DOC to have the land vested to QLDC as Scenic Reserve to manage the landform in a unified, consistent and complete

manner. Based on a successful application, QLDC would take over management and the policies within this RMP would apply.

From 1 May 2024, until the time of vesting to QLDC, the DOC owned land is managed jointly under a DOC-QLDC Management Agreement 2024 (MA). The MA defines DOC as undertaking *statutory* obligations and QLDC as undertaking *operational* management.

Note: In principle, it is recommended in the first instance to seek guidance about all areas of Mount Iron Reserve from this RMP, or the QLDC Parks Department.

1.1 Primary Purpose

Recreation Reserve Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of the recreation reserve is to provide for recreation and physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, while protecting, restoring and enhancing the natural environment, cultural landscape and retaining open space.

Scenic Reserve Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of the scenic reserve is to protect and preserve scenic interest, beauty, natural features, and cultural landscape for the enjoyment of the public.

2. RESERVE DESCRIPTION

Legal Description

Mount Iron Reserve is situated on a combined area of approximately 100 hectares, plus approximately 55 hectares of DOC land.

It comprises land legally described as:

- Section 3 SO 573783
- Lot 4 DP 471320

And DOC administered land (under application to transfer to QLDC):

- Lot 1 DP 302955
- Lot 2 DP 21892
- Section 40 Block IV Lower Wānaka SD
- Section 58 Block XIV Lower Wānaka SD
- Part Closed Road Block IV Lower Wānaka Survey District
- Section 56 Block IV Lower Wānaka SD

Mount Iron Reserve is zoned Rural and is an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF) under the QLDC District Plan. It is bounded by State Highway 84 (SH84), State Highway 6 (SH6) and otherwise surrounded by Large Lot Residential and Lower Density Suburban Residential zoned land uses. Wānaka Town Centre and Three Parks Commercial zones are nearby, as well as Allenby Park Informal Recreation and several Community Purpose zones

which include Wānaka Golf Course and the Wānaka Recreation Centre

Access

Mount Iron Reserve is located within 2km of Wānaka's central business area and the Lake Wānaka shorefront. The proximity of these locations and surrounding residential areas to Mount Iron Reserve make it a popular site to experience open space, particularly *elevated* open space, from within an urban area.

Primary vehicle, cycle and pedestrian access is at various locations around the base of Mount Iron Reserve

A shared path passes along the southern boundary from Anderson Road roundabout to Mount Iron Reserve SH6 car park, linking residential, commercial and recreation areas. It provides a safe off-road active travel route, especially for commuters and school students attending Mount Aspiring College.

There is a shared use track around the base of Mount Iron Reserve that links the SH6 car park to Old Racecourse Road, towards Albert Town. This also forms part of the Mount Iron 5km walking loop track.

Physical Characteristics & Landscape Significance

Mount Iron is an iconic and significant geological landmark in the Wānaka landscape and significant to mana whenua. Rising to 250m elevation (553m

above sea level), it provides breathtaking 360° views of the surrounding mountains, flats and lakes.

Geologically, Mount Iron is a classic example of a Roche Moutonnée landform. It has been carved by glacial action flowing from north to south, which smoothed the north-western slopes of bedrock and left steep crags on the southern side.

Its classification as an ONF in the District Plan is a matter of national importance under the Resource Management Act 1991, and therefore has the highest level of landscape protection.

The portion of Mount Iron that is now Recreation Reserve was grazed by the Cleugh family. It was called Allenby Farms, which still operates on the north-west boundary of Mount Iron Recreation Reserve.

Little Mount Iron

Little Mount Iron is a smaller summit with views to the north, east and west, linked to Mount Iron by a saddle.

Kāi Tahu values

Significant values that have been identified by Kāi Tahu through the Spatial Plan and Development Plans for QLDC Reserves include:

Spatial Plan Values:

- Hauora Wellbeing ensuring the four wellbeings are recognised in decisions.
- Aumangea Resilience ensuring communities and visitors are resilient and

- adaptive to future shocks and climate change.
- Whakauku Sustainability ensuring the use of sustainable development principles and zero emissions.

Development Plan Values:

- Ara Tawhito acknowledging traditional trails and networks.
- Whakapapa Recognising genealogy or Lineage.
- Manaakitaka Acknowledging others and raising up of the mana of visitors.
- Whanaukataka Supporting community and Whanau connections and relationships.

Note: Currently, QLDC does not have a mana whenua endorsed name to use for Mount Iron.

Ecology

Due to its large open space and elevation, Mount Iron Reserve hosts a variety of indigenous species, including alpine and cushion plants, reptiles, and invertebrates.

It contains three Significant Natural Areas of kānuka dominant scrub, listed within the QLDC Proposed District Plan:

- 1. SNA E18C
- 2. SNA18D
- 3. SNA18D_2

Note: Currently, the SNAs do not continue into DOC land, as that land was considered already held for conservation purposes.

Indigenous species examples include:

- Blue tussock pātītī taranu Poa colonsoi
- Pillow pimelea Pimelea scericeovillosa
- Scented tree daisy Olearia odorata
- Kawarau gecko Woodworthia 'Cromwell'
- Noctuid moth Meterana exquisita
- NZ falcon kārearea
 Falcon novaeseelandiae
- McCann's skink Oligosoma maccanni

Current main planting areas include:

- Indigenous species near the base of the southern slopes.
- Semi-mature and new deciduous and exotic trees along the shared path and SH84.
- Semi-mature indigenous and fruit trees near Allenby Place.

There are pest plants and animals, primarily found on the northern and western slopes. There is an active trapline to trap pest animals.

Pest species examples include:

- Douglas fir Pseudodotsuga mensiesii
- Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna
- Mayten tree Maytenus boaria
- St Lucia cherry Prunus mahaleb
- possums
- rabbits
- rats
- stoats and ferrets

Recreation

Recreation has coexisted with conservation and farming for several decades, predominantly in the form of a publicly accessible 5km loop walking track to the Mount Iron summit (historically managed under an easement in favour of DOC).

Other informal walking and biking tracks have been used on the Reserve.

Horse trekking tours have previously operated from Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron to the Lake Wanaka outlet.

The reserve has also been used for climbing, horseriding, orienteering, paragliding, sheep dog trials and informal recreational skiing or walking through snow. See more detail in Description of Primary Users and Activities, section 3.

Infrastructure & Services

Mount Iron Reserve contains structures, including:

- Bench seats
- Cell towers
- Car parks
- Dog trials statue
- Environmental monitoring sensor
- Farm-related fences and gates
- Signage
- Wastewater pump station
- Woolshed

Toilets and drinking water are available at the adjoining QLDC Allenby Place car park.

There is electricity to the environmental monitoring pole, wastewater pump station, woolshed and to the toilets.

There are several easements at the base of Mount Iron in favour of QLDC and other service providers to manage underground infrastructure.

3. DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY USERS AND ACTIVITIES

Mount Iron Reserve, including both the previously farmed and the Public Conservation DOC land, have long been valued by mana whenua and for open space recreation and particularly the scenic views over the district.

The following descriptions are a general overview and not exhaustive.

Informal recreation

Mount Iron Reserve has a 5km walking loop to the summit that is regularly and frequently used by residents and visitors for casual recreation, including walking, exercising, dog exercising and enjoying views.

Existing managed and maintained tracks:

- Mount Iron Track [easement portion]
- Mount Iron Loop Track [5km]
- Hidden Hills Track
- Mount Iron Albert Town Link Track
- Little Mount Iron Track

Mountain biking was allowed on Mount Iron in the past and there are informal trails on the north-west slopes of Mount Iron.

Horse riding was carried out on Little Mount Iron and the northern slopes of Mount Iron where there were fewer other users.

Paragliders use an established launch towards the western side of Mount Iron.

Rock climbers use five established climbing crags with multiple lines, ranging from beginner to advanced, near the Old Racecourse Road entrance to the Reserve.

Informal skiing has been carried out on Mount Iron Reserve and the ability to walk through snow is a valued experience.

Community / Volunteer Agreements

Several community and volunteer agreements are in place with DOC and with QLDC.

The Upper Clutha Wilding Tree Group have an agreement with QLDC for carrying out removal of some small wilding pines.

Wānaka Backyard Trapping set up a Mount Iron Trapping Group in 2019 on DOC land. Since 2023 they have expanded their trap lines across Mount Iron Reserve, including Little Mount Iron.

Wānaka Rock Climbing Club have an agreement with DOC for the climbing lines located on DOC land.

DOC Concessions & leases

The current limited number of active DOC concessions are under DOC's statutory management. Based on a successful future land transfer to QLDC, they would then be subject to Reserves Act and QLDC processes, which include leases, licenses, permits and community / volunteer agreements.

There is a St John's lease with DOC for the defibrillator located at the summit of Mount Iron currently on DOC land.

Events

In the past, there have been sheep dog trials and orienteering competitions.

4. VISION

The following vision is the community's overarching long-term outlook for Mount Iron Reserve:

Mount Iron Reserve is a revered Wānaka landmark providing natural recreation in the heart of an urban environment. It unites residents and visitors, bringing the community together to protect its cultural, ecological, geological and recreational values.

5. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are provided to manage the Reserve and support the vision. They are overarching goals; succinct statements on the principal aims of this RMP.

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Objectives

- 5.1 To preserve and prioritise the natural, open and informal recreation and scenic experience of the Reserve.
- 5.2 To acknowledge the distinctive Mount Iron geology, recognising it is an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF), which makes it a key landmark at the gateway to Wānaka.
- 5.3 To empower the community to participate in protection, preservation, and guardianship, to protect and enhance the Reserve.
- 5.4 To provide for community non-profit events and ensure commercial activities and events align with the primary purpose (section 1.1) of the Reserve.
- 5.5 To protect and enhance the Reserve's unique, special, and significant ecological values, (including SNAs).
- 5.6 To retain the Reserve as an undeveloped 'slice of the outdoors' within a busy town, providing respite from the surrounding urban area.
- 5.7 To retain the readily accessible connections to the Reserve.
- 5.8 To recognise the Reserve's heritage values.
- 5.9 To 'tell the story' of Mount Iron.
- 5.10 To provide a safe and resilient reserve.

- 5.11 To enable active and passive recreation use, access, and enjoyment of the Reserve.
- 5.12 To enable a mountain bike trail network within the Reserve.
- 5.13 To protect the Reserve from cumulative adverse effects of use and development.
- 5.14 To facilitate mana whenua participation to ensure Kāi Tahu whanui values are embedded in decision making in relation to the management of the reserve.

6. POLICIES

The following policies are the actions that support the objectives. They outline how to achieve the goals. They are clear, informed, inclusive and achievable.

6.1 Commercial Activities

Commercial activities may include any for-profit or non-charitable activity, event or other use, including recreation related activities.

Note: Events (short-term or one off) on reserve land require a QLDC Events Permit. Lodging a QLDC Events Enquiry Form starts this process.

Activities (longer duration, continuous or regular frequency) may require a lease or licence under the Reserves Act, which may also involve public notification.

- 6.1.1 Ensure any commercial activities align with the primary purpose (section 1.1) and objectives (section 5) of the Reserve.
- 6.1.2 Require activities and events to be organised in a manner that ensures ecological values, Kāi Tahu values and SNAs are protected, maintained or enhanced and public use of the reserve is not adversely affected.
- 6.1.3 Assess commercial activity applications based on duration, frequency, scale and cumulative effects.
- 6.1.4 Consider use of the Reserve for weddings and other private functions, sporting, art and cultural events or activities.
- 6.1.5 Consider overflow parking on the Reserve for events on the Reserve under circumstances that are temporary, specific, infrequent and when conditions allow, in limited areas.
- 6.1.6 Consider the use of temporary signage in conjunction with commercial activities, where it is also in accordance with the District Plan.

6.2 Community Partnering, Guardianship & Volunteering

Community may include a local incorporated society, schools, not-for-profit sports, Kāi Tahu whanui, small community business providers, art or cultural groups operating for charitable purposes.

Note: Definition from QLDC Community Services Fees and Charges Policy.

- 6.2.1 Encourage the community's active participation in planning, maintaining and enhancing the Reserve.
- 6.2.2 Enable community engagement and involvement in planting and caring for the ecological values of the Reserve.
- 6.2.3 Support establishment of a community guardianship group for the Reserve.
- 6.2.4 Support outdoor education on the Reserve, where it does not adversely affect public use of the Reserve.
- 6.2.5 Consider the use of temporary signage in conjunction with carrying out a community activity, where it is also in accordance with the District Plan.

6.3 Community Events

Community events refers to not-for-profit events, activities or gatherings for the community or organised by the community.

Note: For commercial events see section 6.1.

Note: Events (short-term or one off) on reserve land require a QLDC Events Permit whether commercial community related. Lodging a QLDC Events Enquiry Form starts this process.

Activities (longer duration, continuous or regular frequency) may require a lease or licence under the Reserves Act, which may also involve public notification.

- 6.3.1 Ensure community events align with the primary purpose (section 1.1) and objectives (section 5) of the Reserve.
- 6.3.2 Require mitigation of event effects to minimise disruption to, and displacement of, other users of the Reserve.
- 6.3.3 Require activities and events to be organised in a manner that ensures ecological values, Kāi Tahu values and SNAs are protected, maintained or enhanced.
- 6.3.4 Consider the use of the Reserve for community, cultural, sporting and recreational activities and events.
- 6.3.5 Assess community event applications based on duration, frequency, scale and cumulative effects.
- 6.3.6 Consider overflow parking on the Reserve for community events on the Reserve under circumstances that are temporary, specific, infrequent and when conditions allow, in limited areas.
- 6.3.7 Consider the use of temporary signage in conjunction with community events, where it is also in accordance with the District Plan.

6.4 Ecology

Ecology refers to living organisms and their physical environment.

Policies

- 6.4.1 Encourage the community to work in partnership with council to restore and enhance ecological values and manage pest species.
- 6.4.2 Ensure planting, and other activities, do not have adverse effects on the SNA and Kāi Tahu values.
- 6.4.3 Encourage and support regenerative practices.
- 6.4.4 Control pest plant and animal species.
- 6.4.5 Protect habitat for indigenous animals including lizards, moths and other invertebrates.
- 6.4.6 Protect and enhance waterways within the Reserve.
- 6.4.7 Identify and protect view shafts when planting areas near view points.
- 6.4.8 Ensure planting avoids high and moderately high flammability species, where it is outside the SNAs and close to residential areas.

Note: Fire and Emergency New Zealand provides a 'Flammability of indigenous plant species' guide.

6.5 Development, Infrastructure & Amenity

Infrastructure refers to development such as buildings, car parks, fences, signage and services.

Amenity refers to items or services that help to provide comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the Reserve. This may refer to planting, landscaping or recreation improvements.

Policies

Access

- 6.5.1 Maintain the convenience of accessing the Reserve from the adjoining urban areas.
- 6.5.2 Provide paths and recreation infrastructure close to arrival areas that cater to people with limited mobility.
- 6.5.3 Identify and encourage establishment of a main arrival area and secondary arrival areas and nodes.
- 6.5.4 Provide strong connections to active transport and public transport networks to reduce the need for car parking.
- 6.5.5 Allow car parking only for use and enjoyment of reserve.
- 6.5.6 Limit car parking to main and secondary arrival areas and treat stormwater runoff in line with the Land Development and Subdivision Code of Practice.
- 6.5.7 Support the gateway experience into Wānaka, such as by minimising or screening car parking areas.
- 6.5.8 Allow for the establishment of regional trailheads and promotion, if appropriate.

- 6.5.9 Allow for campervan specific car park spaces to improve safety of car parks where there is space.
- 6.5.10 Allow for bus specific parking spaces where there is space if needed.
- 6.5.11 Maintain established informal vehicle access farm tracks for emergency service response and maintenance of the Reserve.

Public Services/Utilities

- 6.5.12 Discourage new commercial and public infrastructure, such as cell towers, transformers and underground infrastructure unless critical to public health and safety, when all other options have been considered and found unsuitable.
- 6.5.13 Consider amenity lighting only where necessary at the base of the Reserve.
- 6.5.14 Consider temporary and permanent public toilets, shelters and storage where necessary at the base of the Reserve to meet the needs of Reserve users.

Fencing, Routing & Signage

6.5.15 Allow for removal of unnecessary fences, gates and signage.

- 6.5.16 Allow for signage on the Reserve to identify the Reserve, facilities, interpretive information and wayfinding.
- 6.5.17 Establish environmental and cultural interpretive signage and seek opportunities to partner with mana whenua to do so.
- 6.5.18 Allow structures or signage only where they enhance the ecological, educational landscape and recreation experience of the Reserve.
- 6.5.19 Allow pest control fencing for strategic pest control where it aligns with the primary purpose (see section 1.1) of the Reserve.

Amenity Planting

6.5.20 Establish amenity trees to provide shelter and shade where appropriate, such as along shared active travel paths and car parks. This may include appropriate indigenous or exotic planting.

Heritage

6.5.21 Consider opportunity for adaptive reuse of woolshed building, prioritising community, education and recreation uses over commercial ones.

Kāi Tahu Values

6.5.22 Consider sculptures, cultural representation, and art where it is relevant to the Reserve and where it sits within its landscape context.

Note: QLDC Plaques and Memorials Policy applies to all QLDC land including Mount Iron Reserve. Due to the significance and visibility of Mount Iron to many people the application process will be subject to elevated requirements. (These elevated requirements are under review through the QLDC Plaques and Memorials Policy review).

6.6 Landscape & Geology

Landscape and Geology refers to the natural landform and all its features and natural processes over time and currently. This includes landscape character, ephemeral, physical, visible and non-visible elements and cultural landscape. Also refers to geomorphology and other earth-related disciplines.

- 6.6.1 Promote the significance of Mount Iron as an example of a roche moutonnée (sheep back) landform.
- 6.6.2 Locate and construct tracks and trails in a manner to avoid adverse effects on the landform and cultural landscape.
- 6.6.3 Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the ONF and the cultural values identified by Kāi Tahu in the District Plan.

6.7 Recreation & Enjoyment

Recreation refers to activities carried out for enjoyment.

Active recreation refers to organised, formal uses, such as activities that require gear/kit/tools or specific-use facilities, such as courts, fields and spaces.

Passive recreation refers to informal uses that require none, or limited, supporting infrastructure.

Policies

Tracks & Trails

- 6.7.1 Maintain and upgrade the current walking trail network for the continued use and enjoyment of the Reserve by the community and visitors as a natural walking trail.
- 6.7.2 Require suitably qualified peer review of proposed trail development.
- 6.7.3 Allow for a sustainable, well designed trail network within the Reserve that meets the needs of a range of trail users and skill levels, provides a legible track system and considers ongoing maintenance and safety requirements, including separated walking and biking trails, unless shared use is deemed appropriate and safe in some areas.
- 6.7.4 Maintain tracks to provide a natural experience.
- 6.7.5 Actively discourage unauthorised trail building and use.
- 6.7.6 Remove and rehabilitate unauthorised tracks and trails.
- 6.7.7 Encourage viewing areas within new trail development.
- 6.7.8 Create arrival area nodes for activity specific areas.

- 6.7.9 Ensure the impact of any trail planning, building and maintenance in the SNAs is appropriately mitigated, and leads to enhancement in the SNA.
- 6.7.10 Ensure trail planning, building and maintenance avoids areas identified by Kāi Tahu whanui as having cultural value.
- 6.7.11 Allow formalized/urban-grade trails only around the base of the Reserve.
- 6.7.12 Prohibit motorised and throttle bikes, other than approved mobility devices where they assist people with disabilities.

Note: e-bikes or 'power assisted cycles' are defined by Waka Kotahi | NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) as, "a power assisted cycle that has an auxiliary electric motor with a maximum power output not exceeding 300W and is designed to be primarily propelled by the muscular energy of the rider".

Other Recreation

- 6.7.13 Enable active and passive open space recreation in defined areas for access, use and enjoyment of the Reserve.
- 6.7.14 Consider new recreation opportunities where they do not conflict with existing uses

- and are consistent with the character of the Reserve.
- 6.7.15 Facilitate reasonable access to as many areas of the Reserve as possible for persons with restricted mobility, balanced with maintaining and enhancing the naturalness and values of the Reserve and the cultural values identified by Kāi Tahu.
- 6.7.16 Support the use and extension of the climbing crags within appropriate areas, mitigating risk for other users of the Reserve.
- 6.7.17 Support the use and improvement of the existing paraglider launch.
- 6.7.18 Consider the use of the Reserve for nonmotorised recreational paraglider and parapent takeoff and landings.
- 6.7.19 Prohibit a formal playground. However, can allow for some informal or temporary nature play.
- 6.7.20 Prohibit the operation and take off/landing of UAV/Drones and model aircraft on, or from, the Reserve, unless otherwise specifically enabled by relevant Council policies and permissions.
- 6.7.21 Consider helicopter landings for emergency, civil defence or park management purposes only.

6.7.22 Support an efficient planning framework by updating the district plan zone to Open Space & Recreation, with sub zone informal recreation and, or nature conservation.

6.8 Natural Hazard Risks

Natural hazard risks on Mount Iron Reserve include fall from heights, rock fall and wildfire.

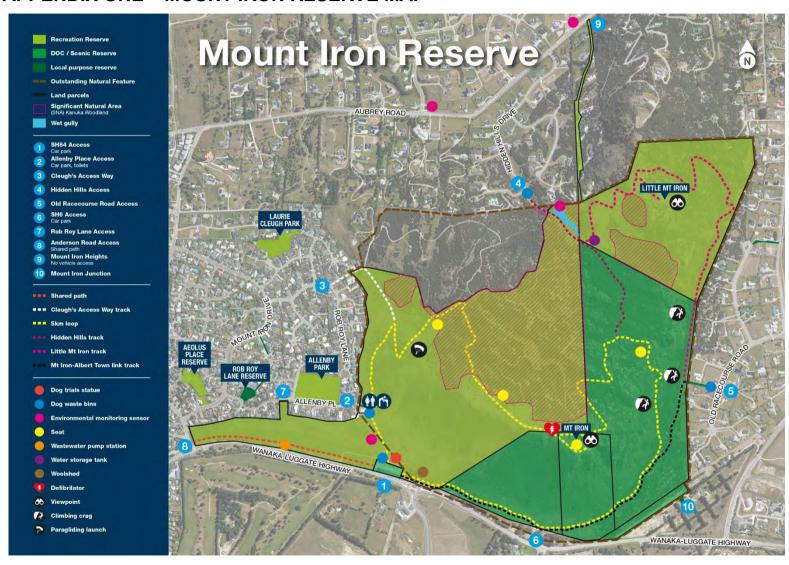
Risks to people, property and the environment can be exacerbated by human actions.

Individuals are responsible for looking after their own welfare and use reserves at their own risk.

[Hazard risk mitigation aims to be consistent with regional and central government].

- 6.8.1 Actively implement and regularly review the QLDC 'Activity controls to manage wildfire risk within reserves'.
- 6.8.2 Allow for reserve closures to mitigate risk for reserve users.
- 6.8.3 Identify risks when QLDC becomes aware of them and mitigate them in a non-invasive way and communicate them to Reserve users.
- 6.8.4 Encourage resilience to withstand and recover in a timely and efficient manner from adverse conditions.
- 6.8.5 Mitigate risk to, and from, organised events.
- 6.8.6 Mitigate hazard risks, such as rock fall and fall from heights, in a minimal and visually sensitive way to protect the landform and landscape.

APPENDIX ONE - MOUNT IRON RESERVE MAP



Mount Iron Reserve – Access, land parcels, services, structures, trails and view points.

APPENDIX B:

QLDC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND INVESTMENT PRIORITIES



OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOMES...

...ARE SUPPORTED BY OUR WELLBEING OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK... ...AND DELIVERED EVERYDAY THROUGH OUR CORE ACTIVITIES...

...AND THROUGH ADDITIONAL FOCUS ON OUR STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PRIORITIES.



Thriving people | Whakapuāwai Hapori



Living Te Ao Māori | Whakatinana i te ao Māori



Opportunities for all | He ōhaka taurikura



Breathtaking creativity | Whakaohooho Auahataka



Deafening dawn chorus | Waraki



Zero carbon communities | Parakore hapori



Disaster-defying resilience | He Hapori Aumangea



Pride in sharing our places | Kia noho tahi tātou katoa

CROSS CUTTING

Equity

Mātauraka Kāi Tahu

Resilience

Sustainability

PEOPLE

Healthy and fulfilled people

A good standard of living

PLACE

A healthy natural environment

An enabling built environment

COMMUNITY

Connected communities

Belonging and identity

Participation and governance

Community Partnerships

Libraries

Sport & Recreation

Community
Facilities and Venues

Parks and Reserves

Property

District Plan

Planning Policy

Resource Consents

Water Supply

Wastewater

Stormwater

Transport

Waste Minimisation and Management

Strategic Growth - Spatial Plan

Economy

Climate Action and Resilience

Regulatory Functions and Services

Local Democracy

Emergency Management

Finance and Support Services

GET THE BASICS RIGHT FIRST

Protect human and environmental health

Maintain levels of service

Undertake essential renewals

Ensuring we're ready for the future

DIRECTLY INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Create well designed communities

Provide for growth

Build resilience and ability to adapt to the future

Enhance performance of the transport network

Create thriving town centres

Reduce carbon emissions

INVEST THROUGH PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHERS

Diversify the economy

Build a sustainable tourism system

Improve housing affordability

APPENDIX C:

ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY DOCUMENTS

Mount Iron Reserve Management Plan



Summary of Consultation September-November 2024



Early Community Engagement SummaryOctober-November 2023



Mount Iron Reserve Management Plan



Early Community Engagement SummaryOctober-November 2023



Community engagement – early insights summary

Mount Iron is an iconic and significant geological landmark in the Wānaka landscape, providing breathtaking 360° views of the surrounding mountains, flats and lakes. It is a popular recreation location with over 180,000 residents and visitors exploring its trails each year.

Following the acquisition of Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron by Queenstown Lakes District Council in May 2023, the community was asked to share their ideas to help develop a Reserve Management Plan for this site during October and November 2023.

A reserve management plan provides a set of policies for how council will manage, protect, maintain, and preserve public land on Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron Recreation Reserve.

To jump start the reserve management plan process we invited stakeholders and the community to several workshops to ask what they love about Mount Iron, what they are not keen to see on the site, and what they think will continue to make it great for future generations. We also had an interactive map tool on our Let's Talk project page for the community to share their ideas and ask questions over an eight week period.

Thanks for being part of the conversation

We'd like to say a big thank you to all those who took the time to share their ideas and insights both online and at community workshops and drop in sessions. The feedback you shared will help form a vision and shape the objectives and policies of the draft Reserve Management Plan. We hope you will continue to be involved as we progress through creating the draft and the final plan and encourage others to take part too.

Next steps

The early engagement feedback will guide the development a draft Reserve Management Plan which will be drafted in the coming months. There will be further opportunities to get involved through formal submissions, when we share the draft Reserve Management Plan for public consultation in June 2024.



Over the eight week engagement period we had:

WORKSHOPS AND DROP IN SESSIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

870

ONLINE PINS AND COMMENTS ON AN INTERACTIVE MAP FROM 639 CONTRIBUTORS

4 11,177 FACEBOOK VIEWS

581
POST IT NOTE COMMENTS

FROM ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

3.5k
VISITS TO LET'S TALK PROJECT PAGE

FARTICIPANTS ATTENDED THE MOUNT IRON WORKSHOPS

WE HAD THE PLEASURE OF SPEAKING WITH MANY RESIDENTS AND VISITORS AT THE POP-UP SESSION WE HELD ON MOUNT IRON TRACK AND DURING THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS. WE ALSO RECEIVED SEVERAL LETTERS WITH FEEDBACK FROM INDIVIDUALS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

Workshop results summary

We asked: What is your favourite thing about Mount Iron?

Here's a snapshot of what you said:

Take a look at all the community feedback received as raw data at letstalk.qldc.govt.nz/mount-iron-recreation-reserve-management-plan

THE VIEWS

FAST ROUTE TO SOLITUDE

THAT CATERS | MAUNG

FRIENDLY

ACCESSIBILITY

OPPORTUNITY
TO CONNECT
WITH OTHERS

SLICE OF
OUTDOORS
IN HEART
OF A BUSY
TOWN

NATURAL HABITAT
FOR BIRDS AND
BUGS

BUGS

WALKING THROUGH SNOW COVERED KANUKA

SOMEWHERE EVERYONE CAN FIND SPACE QUIETNESS AND NATURAL RUGGED BEAUTY

We asked: What would make Mount Iron Recreation Reserve great for generations to come? Here's a snapshot of what you said:

Predator free Mount Iron	Develop good mountain bike tracks for all abilities	Open space for kids to free range, places to roam, make huts and explore	Links to active travel network	Greater biodiversity	Create safe access to the summit for people with mobility challenges
An inviting place that welcomes a range of users	18 hole championship disc golf course	To be actively engaged with mana whenua to uphold Ngāi Tahu values	Storytelling and educating through signage	Family friendly rock climbing with top roping zone	Winter ice skating rink in permafrost zone
Place of peace – meditation, yoga, mindful sitting	Paragliding take off access	Removing invasive plant species	Reduced wildfire risk	Stargazing platform	Outdoor education hub

We asked: What do you not want to see on Mount Iron?



Excessive safety signage and rules



A gondola



A cafe on the mountain



Loss of natural quiet solitude



Naked flames and smoking



Unsafe mingling of bikes, pedestrians and dogs off lead



Canopies and pergolas



Campsites, carparks, cell phone towers



Pests



Dog waste



Bikers encroaching on walkers



Dogs banned or restricted to onlead only



Prohibition of mountain biking



Motorbikes



Immaculate tracks



Too many tracks that are highly visible and impair the landscape



Too much construction, earthworks, fences



Lack of good oversight on the reserve management plan once it's implemented



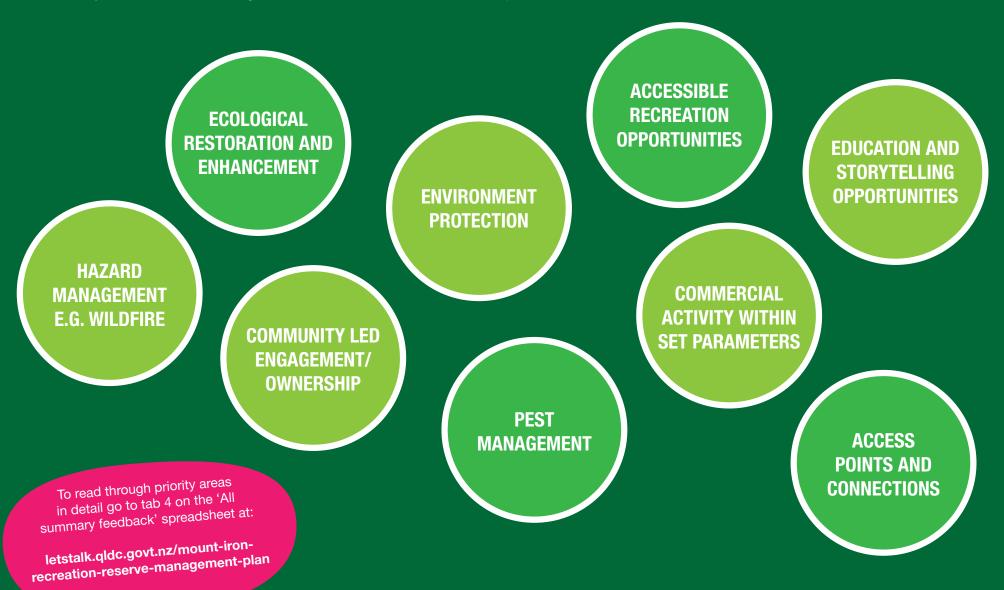
Absence of Māori history, language, values - this is an opportunity to bring our cultural narrative of place to life



Commercial activity or concessions that exploit the natural values of the place

We asked: What are your top three priorities for Mount Iron Recreation Reserve?

Here's the key themes that came through the discussions across the four workshops:



Workshops – a snapshot of comments

Birdlife opportunities for enhancement

Cautious approach to bike tracks that are separate to walking tracks. Bike tracks erosion could be an issue

> Working in with Department of Conservation to share information

> > It is a space overwhelmingly for nature

An inclusive place with multiple access points

Respect for a fragile environment and other user groups, it's a shared space

> Protection and development of climbing crags

No more tracks taking out vegetation and bird habitats

Keep it natural and retain open space

Develop good mountain biking tracks for all abilities

Remove as much fencing from the boundary as rabbit control allows

Only walking and cycling access from Hidden Hills (no parking facilities)

Fitness stations at the top

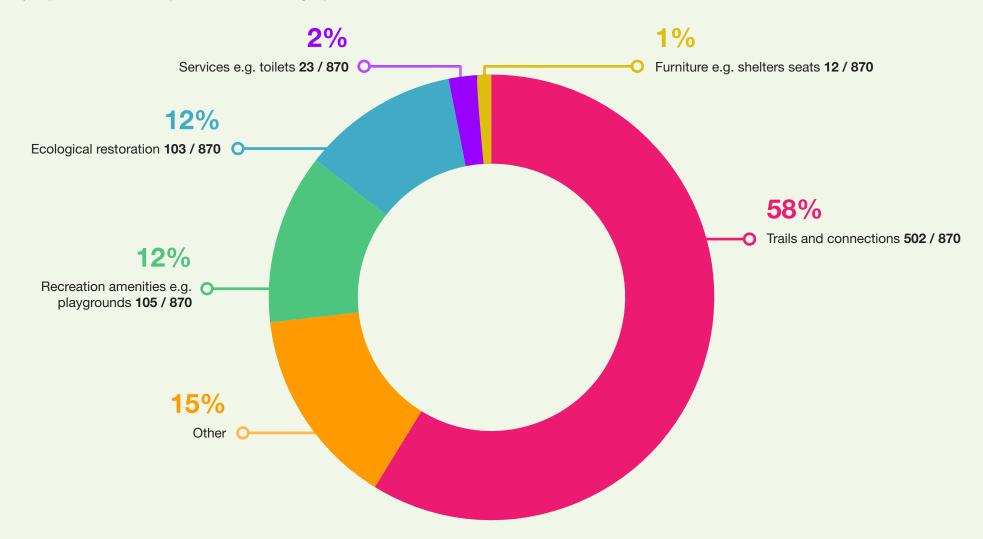
> Coordinate community groups for ecological enhancement / volunteering

Opportunity to predator fence the perimeter and regenerate the whole site with community involvement

Wildfire risk management

Let's Talk Online Interactive Map Summary

We had 639 contributors pin 870 comments on a map of Mount Iron. Ideas you pinned on online map were on the following topics:



Online Conversation – a snapshot of comments

- Reinstate all the mountain bike tracks on this face of Mount Iron.
- Create a network of new uphill, downhill and cross country trails.
- I strongly feel that mountain bikes should not be allowed on Mt Iron, even on the existing trails. The mountain biking community is adequately served by existing trails elsewhere in Wanaka. Mountain bike trails will contribute to erosion and damage to, and unnecessary removal of, the existing vegetation.
- Walking and running tracks that are 100% separate from any bike tracks so walkers can enjoy the space and walk dogs without having to worry about bikes whizzing past.

- Turn Little Mount Iron and or Mount Iron into another Zealandia (in Wellington) by erecting set free fencing, eliminate pests, and reintroduce native birds which will then repopulate the whole of Wānaka. Would also be a tourist attraction.
- Protect small native plants such as myosotis and protect their habitat.
- Create an information site under shelter at the summit that includes local history, geography, mana whenua stories etc.
- Have a dedicated paragliding launch site and landing zone.

- Restrict dog access to Mount Iron.

 The lack of proper waste disposal by dog owners has become increasingly evident.
- Restore the old Woolshed as an info centre and cafe with a kids play area.
- Frisbee golf course on top of Mount Iron and the last hole you shoot from the summit down to the bottom.
- Work with organisations like Te Kakano to restore vegetation but still maintain viewing points and view shafts along trails.
- Wheelchair accessible trail that connects

 Mount Iron to a Mount Iron loop.

Online Conversation – a snapshot of comments continued...

- Horse friendly trails and some access to water at the top.
- **11** Development of rock climbing areas.
- Picnic area, outdoor yoga area, quiet space in saddle between big and little Mount Iron.
- **"Commuter track connecting Wānaka-**Luggate Highway with Aubrey road."
- Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron, are beautiful examples of wild natural landscape. They are best left in their current state to allow the freedom to explore the bush.
- Cutdoor basketball court.
- Trapping to control pests such as rats."

- along Mount Iron Loop Track in an area that receives sufficient sunlight and is viewable to public. In addition to this, undertake lizard monitoring in combination with predator-control and predator-monitoring to see how (if) lizard populations change over time.
- Allow orienteering events. There are awesome orienteering opportunities for the area including Little Mount Iron.

To read letters sharing feedback from residents and stakeholders please go to letstalk.qldc.govt.nz/mount-iron-recreation-reserve-management-plan

- **Big slides, dual flying fox.**
- Additional safe parking spots to access
 Little Mt Iron and clearer signage for
 visitors.
- Consider ecological corridor connections to the Cardrona River, Albert Town Lagoon and Hikuwai/Clutha Mata-Au.
- No commercial operations including cafes, gondolas, quad bike tours."

For more detailed comments on topics such as commercial activity, infrastructure improvements, dogs, and ecology check out the all summary spreadsheet at letstalk.qldc.govt.nz/mount-iron-recreation-reserve-management-plan

Promoting awareness and engaging with the community



Mount Iron Reserve Management Plan







Community consultation summary

Mount Iron is an iconic and significant geological landmark in the Wānaka landscape, providing breathtaking 360° views of the surrounding mountains, flats and lakes. It is a popular recreation reserve, easily accessed from the town centre, with over 180,000 residents and visitors exploring its trail each year.

Following the acquisition of Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron by Queenstown Lakes District Council in May 2023, the community was asked to share their ideas for how they would like to use and enjoy Mount Iron to help develop a Reserve Management Plan (RMP) for this site during October and November 2023.

These early insights helped the Parks team draft an RMP for Mount Iron which was shared with the community for formal submissions between September and November 2024.

A reserve management plan provides a set of policies for how council will manage, protect, maintain, and preserve public land on Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron Recreation Reserve.

Thanks for being part of the conversation

A big thank you to all that shared their views on this much loved-landmark - we received over 400 submissions!

Following the public consultation closing on 29 November 2024, we had 20 submitters speak to their submissions at a public hearing on 10 December with deliberations being held on 11 December.

All submissions are considered by the hearing panel and used to make final changes to the Reserve Management Plan for Mount Iron Recreation Reserve. This plan will then be presented to the Wānaka-Upper Clutha Community Board for recommendation in March and to Full Council for adoption in April 2025.



Over the eight week engagement period we had:



ONSITE
COMMUNITY
DROP IN
SESSIONS



2,457
PROJECT PAGE VISITS



SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED



6,746
FACEBOOK POST VIEWS





A snapshot summary

We asked:

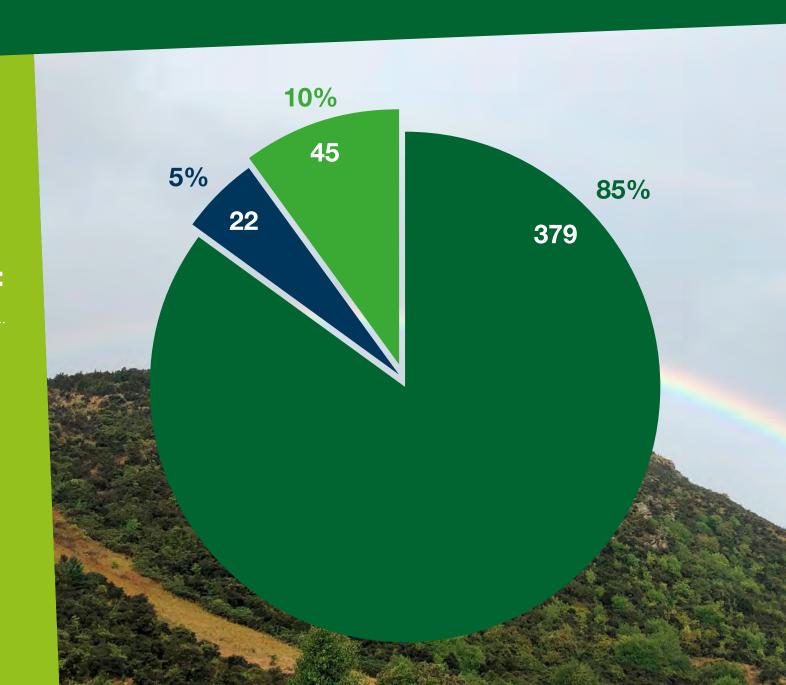
What is your position on the draft Mount Iron RMP?

Here's what you said:

379 supported

22 neutral

45 opposed



A snapshot summary

Take a look at all the submissions received in more detail here:



Key themes that came through the submissions included:

Biking

Both support and opposition. There was support for a network of well-designed biking tracks separated from walkers. As well as concern that allowing bike tracks will disturb the tranquillity and ecology of Mount Iron and create a management challenge. There was also concern that biking was singled out in an objective, when other recreation types were not.

Commercial activities

This had a broad range of responses from supporting community and sporting events, to objecting to private events such as weddings, to opposing any commercial or community organised event use entirely.

Ecology

There was generally strong support for ecological enhancement of Mount Iron.

Climbing

Support for current and future expansion of the climbing routes on Mount Iron.

Vision

Support for the long-term aspiration set out for Mount Iron Reserve.

Access

Both support and opposition. There was support for maximising access to Mount Iron, including the access point located on Aubrey Road. As well as concern that public access will cause safety issues near Aubrey Road (referred to as Access No 9 Mount Iron Heights in the draft RMP).

A snapshot summary

Selection of comments received from the community

- 46 No commercial activity should be permitted on Mount Iron. This should be a free space devoid of any commercialism.
- 1 want Mount Iron kept the way it is. No bikes or anything. I know you are sad about sticky forest but still, preserve it.
- of any description, will compromise the tranquillity of the mountain. It can't be everything for everyone. "
- Chere is a long history of climbing and mountaineering in Wānaka and the surrounding area. The activity of rock climbing itself and the people it attracts lends itself to the vision and objectives of this plan. 33
- 66 Supportive of more planting of fire-resistant plants.

- 46 I also support Policy 6.7 which allows for a sustainable and well-designed trail network in the Reserve which includes the separation of biking and walking trails. 55
- 66 Mt. Iron has a high fire risk (mostly because of the large amount of manuka and kanuka). Increasing access and use of Mt. Iron clearly increases the risk. More signage indicating the risks, and making it a no smoking area are vital.
- I support the professional development of trails for all users. Those with very high skill sets, as well as beginner bikers, hikers and climbers, young children, older people, and those with limited mobility such as people who use a wheelchair. I also support the use and extension of climbing crags, paraglider take offs, and bike trails. 55
- 66 I particularly support Objective 5.12 which enables a mountain bike trail network within the Reserve and Objective 5.3 which empowers the community to protect, preserve and have guardianship over the Reserve. 35

- There is no need for extensive landscaping & excessive planting it just needs to be left as is. Being left as a natural resource with minimal development is all that is required. Rate payers can't afford more wasteful spending. "
- 44 A world class bike park. Wanaka needs to compete with Queenstown and draw bike tourists.
- climate mitigation and adaptation be considered with the ecology of the Mt Iron reserve.
- I am opposed to Accessway No 9 Mount Iron Heights driveway being made a public access for walkers, bikers, children and dogs. ""
- 66 Any community base event has to only have a positive effect on the community at large. 37



To read all online and written submissions from residents and stakeholders please go to www.letstalk.qldc.govt.nz/mount-iron-recreation-reserve-management-plan/



Stakeholder / Group	Role/Connection	Benefits of involvement	Level of interest	Level of influence	Level of impact
Residents and Ratepayers	Aware To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron.	To provide public support To share public input/feedback	М	Inform	М
Community Associations: > Albert Town Community Association > Mount Iron Community Group	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To be kept informed of potential development of public infrastructure near/connecting with Albert Town.	To provide assistance with educating/informing public about project details To foster social licence and advocacy for the project	M/H	Consult	M
Hidden Hills Community Association	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To be consulted on potential easement and future public access near private property.	 To foster social licence and advocacy for the project To provide feedback on specific topics of interest (public access near private land/potential easement). 	Н	Consult	Н
Government Departments: > Forest and Bird > Department of Conservation > Fire Emergency New Zealand > Waka Kotahi > Wānaka Primary School > Holy Family Catholic Schools > Te Kura O Tititea Mt Aspiring College	Reviewers To provide input on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land. To provide specific input on topics like fire risk mitigation, pest control and planting.	To provide clarification on risks present and mitigations To provide expertise on specific topics of interested (i.e., planting, wildlife)	M/H	Consult	M/H

Stakeholder / Group	Role/Connection	Benefits of involvement	Level of interest	Level of influence	Level of impact
Engaged Community Organisations: Te Kākano Wānaka Backyard Trapping Upper Clutha Tracks Trust Bike Wānaka Wanaka Walkers Active Travel Network Wānaka Climbing Club WAI Wānaka Upper Clutha Wilding Tree Group Upper Clutha Historical Records Society Southern Lakes Sanctuary Kahu Youth Trust Heart of Wānaka Upper Clutha Tramping Club Love Wānaka Community Fund Southern Gliding and Paragliding Club Guardians of Lake Wānaka Thursday Club Lakeside Road Enhancement Group Touchstone (Aspiring Environmental)	Watchers To provide input on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land.	> To provide feedback on specific topics of interest (i.e., trapping methods which could be used, or what grade bike trails are needed in Wānaka) > To help provide expertise/ resources for use once the acquisition is complete	H	Consult/ Involve	H
Mount Iron Junction Limited	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To be kept informed of potential development of public infrastructure connecting to future development.	> To provide feedback on specific topics of interest (public access from private property).	Н	Consult	M

Stakeholder / Group	Role/Connection	Benefits of involvement	Level of interest	Level of influence	Level of impact
Wānaka-Upper Clutha Community Board	Advisors/Creators To advise on the decision-making process of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To advise on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land. To represent Wānaka's community in any decision-making process. To support project communications.	To provide community view of project To provide a voice and advocacy for the Wānaka community (includes Luggate, Hāwea, Albert Town and Makarora) To assist with educating and informing the public about key information To help advise on decisionmaking for acquisition and future plans	Н	Collaborate	Н
Internal stakeholders: > Chief Executive > Councillors > Risk and Resilience team (Bill Nicol) > Planning & Development > Property & Infrastructure > Regulatory > Community Partnerships (Abbey Mocke) > Lake Wānaka Centre (Christine Schafer) > Sport & Recreation > Libraries	Advisors To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To provide input into project communications.	To provide assistance with educating/informing public about project details To foster social licence and advocacy for the project To help advise on decision-making for acquisition and future plans	Н	Involve	Н
Regional Authorities: > Otago Regional Council	Reviewers To provide specific input on topics like pest control.	> To assist in providing clarification on issues/ consenting	L/M	Consult	L/M

Stakeholder / Group	Role/Connection	Benefits of involvement	Level of interest	Level of influence	Level of impact
Business associations: > Wānaka Business Chamber	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To provide input on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land.	 To provide public support To foster business community support To share business sector input 	L/M	Consult	L
Tourism associations: > Lake Wānaka Tourism	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To provide input on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land.	 To provide public support To foster tourism community support To share tourism sector input 	L/M	Consult	M
lwi	Advisors To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To advise on future plans for Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron land.	To provide Kāi Tahu view of acquisition To provide a voice and advocacy for the Upper Clutha Māori community To help advise on decisionmaking for acquisition for DOC land and future plans	Н	Involve	Н
Media	Watchers To be kept informed on the overall progress of the acquisition of Mount Iron. To share information on the acquisition of Mount Iron to the community.	 To share information about the project To provide assistance with educating/informing public about project details 	Н	Inform	L

APPENDIX E:

ENGAGEMENT METHODS AND COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS

We implemented a range of channels to keep the community informed across the lifecycle of the project and drive engagement to obtain early insights feedback and formal submissions for the Mount Iron draft RMP. These included:

PHASE 1: EARLY INSIGHTS ENGAGEMENT

Media releases

Display advertising

Public notice in ODT and Wanaka Sun

Let's Talk project page with interactive map to pin ideas and Q&A tool

Social media posts on QLDC Facebook page (shared with Community Associations and stakeholder groups)

Direct email invitation to stakeholders

QLDC Mount Iron RMP webpage:

https://www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/major-projects/mount-iron-reserve-management-plan

QLDC venue digital screen (Libraries, Service centre receptions and recreation centre foyers)

Council Snippets Column - Wānaka Sun

Let's Talk Korero Mai (ratepayer newsletter) – Jun/July edition and October/Nov 2023 edition

Posters

Radio adverts and interviews - Media Works and NZME

QT and Wanaka App banners

Community Engagement – x 4 Workshops (x2 Stakeholder and x2 Community)

Onsite pop-up session

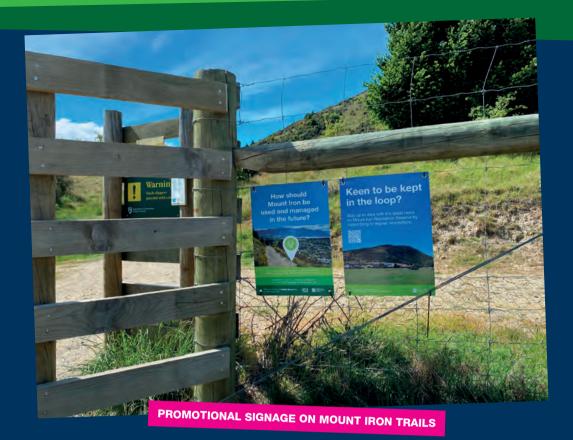
Internal audience

- > Email councillors
- > Email customer services, library and QEC
- > CEO video update
- Friday Stand Up organisation wide









SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS

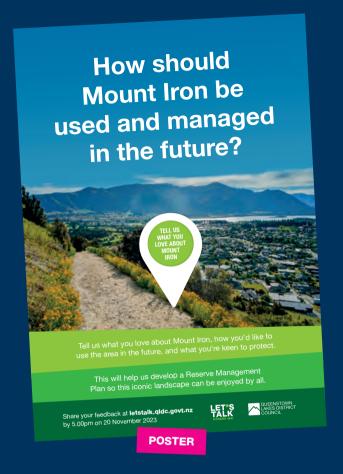


Share your ideas, both big and small, for our newest community reserve! Tell us what you love about Mount Iron, how you'd like to use the area in the future, and what you're keen to protect.

Help guide the development of the Mount Iron Reserve Management Plan and a vision for how this iconic landscape can be enjoyed by all. Feedback closes at 5.00pm on 20 November 2023.

and managed in the future?







Tell us what you love about Mount Iron, how you'd like to use the area in the future, and what you're keen to protect. This will help us develop a Reserve Management Plan so this iconic landscape can be enjoyed by all.

Share your feedback at letstalk.qldc.govt.nz by 5.00pm on 20 November 2023



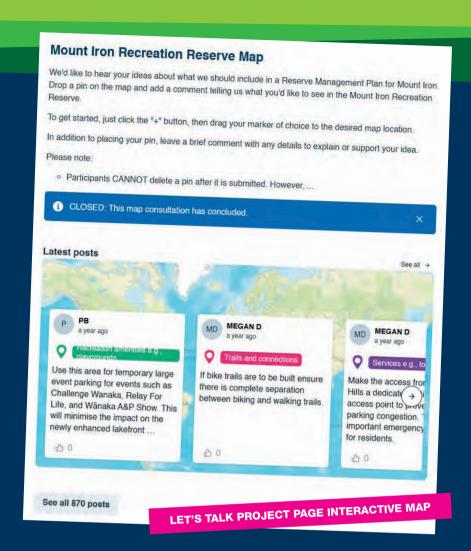
Share your ideas on the future use of Mount Iron Recreation Reserve.





QT AND WĀNAKA APP BANNERS







Channels used to drive engagement to obtain feedback for the Mount Iron draft RMP engagement:

DRAFT RMP CONSULTATION

Media releases

Formal public notice

Let's Talk project page with online survey, Q&A tool and updated FAQs (hard copy survey produced if required)

Social media posts on QLDC Facebook page (shared with Upper Clutha Community Associations and relevant stakeholder and community groups)

Direct emails to stakeholders database from early insights phase

Mount Iron newsletter (edition #18 sent on 22 August)

Mount Iron dedicated webpage

https://www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/major-projects/mount-iron-reserve-management-plan

QLDC home page swimlane

QLDC venue digital screen (Upper Clutha Libraries, Service centre receptions and recreation centre foyers)

Council Snippets Column - Wānaka Sun

Lets Talk Körero Mai newsletters - October and November 2024 edition

Radio adverts- Media Works and NZME

Community Engagement - Drop in sessions x2

Onsite signage with QR codes to Let's Talk project page

Wānaka App Banners

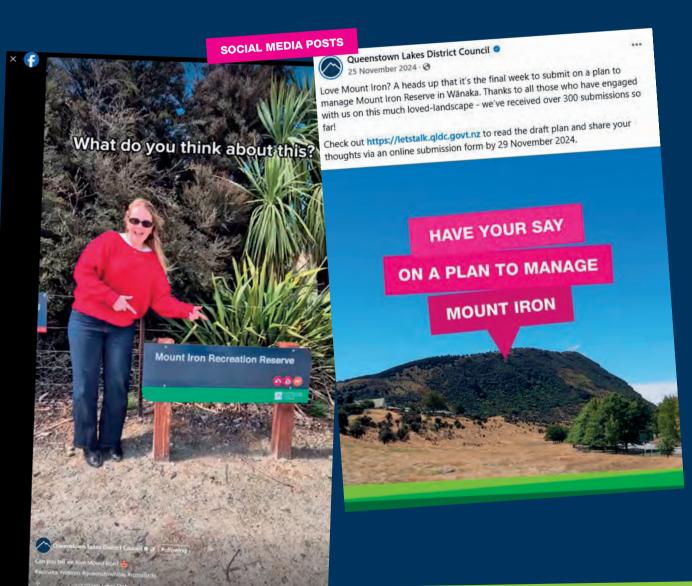
Poster at libraries and rec centres and supermarkets/community noticeboards in Wānaka

Internal audience

- > Email councillors
- > Email customer services and libraries
- > CEO video update
- > Friday Stand Up organisation wide



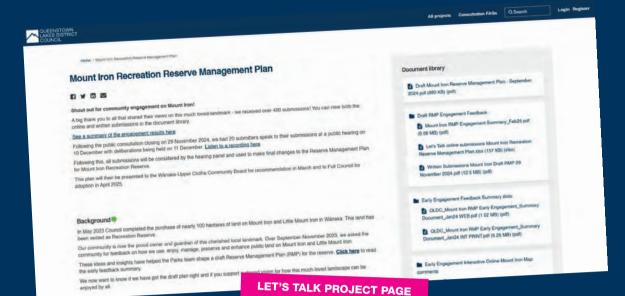
















https://wanakaapp.nz/NewsStory/mt-iron-acquisition-a-step-closer/62f5dbe1cca18c002c8341f6

https://www.thenews.co.nz/news/qldc-hopes-to-become-new-guardian-of-mt-iron/

https://lwb.co.nz/content/mount-iron-land-soon-to-be-in-public-ownership/

https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/AK2410/S00055/community-encouraged-to-have-a-say-on-a-plan-for-mount-iron-in-wanaka.htm

https://www.infonews.co.nz/news.cfm?id=125130

https://wanakaapp.nz/NewsStory/undeveloped-slice-of-outdoors-mt-iron-plan/670208dce4ea3f002e01ad35

https://www.odt.co.nz/regions/wanaka/mt-iron-draft-plan-consultation-taken-people

https://wanakaapp.nz/NewsStory/future-uses-of-mt-iron-subject-of-hearing/675519d85333c900d2805eb4

https://www.odt.co.nz/regions/wanaka/opinions-split-during-hearing-mt-iron-management-reserve-plan



Risk: Community expectations not in line with what is acquired/delivered:

The wider community believes they will receive something different to what is delivered, or in a different timeframe to what is accurate.

Mitigation:

- > Clear and transparent communication on what is being delivered
- > Clear and transparent communication on acquisition timeframes
- > Regular communication to reinforce expectations and timeframes
- > Proactive communication on what feedback could be utilised and delivered

Risk: Community doesn't understand acquisition process:

The wider community believes the private land is already public reserve land, or will be soon.

Mitigation:

- > Clear and transparent communication on acquisition timeframes
- > Clear and transparent communication on process steps and QLDC's current location in that process
- > Regular communication to reinforce timeframes and process

Risk: Community doesn't understand Reserve Management Plan process:

The wider community and/or stakeholders believe once the land is public reserve, development should be underway to meet their desires.

Mitigation:

- > Clear and transparent detail around why an RMP is required and how it works
- > Clear and transparent communication on process steps and QLDC's current location in that process
- > Regular communication to reinforce timeframes and process
- > Clear communication on when community can expect to provide input to RMP

Risk: Insufficient resources:

High workloads put pressure on the delivery of the communications material.

Mitigation:

- > Regular project team meetings to manage expectations and timeframes
- > Clear communication on the content and material preparation process

Risk: Missed implementation/completion dates:

Projects come with potential for missed timelines and can influence negative feelings in the community.

Mitigation:

- > Regular project team meetings to manage timeframes and identify potential extensions/missed dates
- > Clear and timely communication on any shifting timeframes



