



# MOUNT IRON RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN – DRAFT Aug 2024

**Wānaka**

**QLDC**

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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
<hr/>	
2. Reserve Description	3
<hr/>	
3. Description of Primary Users and Activities	4
<hr/>	
4. Vision	7
<hr/>	
5. Objectives	
<hr/>	
6. Policies	8
6.1 Commercial Activities	8
6.2 Community Partnering, Guardianship & Volunteering	9
6.3 Community Events	10
6.4 Ecology	11
6.5 Landscape & Geology	12
6.6 Development, Infrastructure & Amenity	14
6.7 Recreation & Enjoyment	15
6.8 Natural Hazard Risks	17
<hr/>	
7. Appendix 1 – Mount Iron Reserve Map	18
<hr/>	

### 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 Taurira – 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 *Pseudotsuga 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, horse-riding, 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.

### 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.*

#### Policies

- 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.*

### Policies

- 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.*

### Policies

- 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.

### Policies

- 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 non-motorised 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.

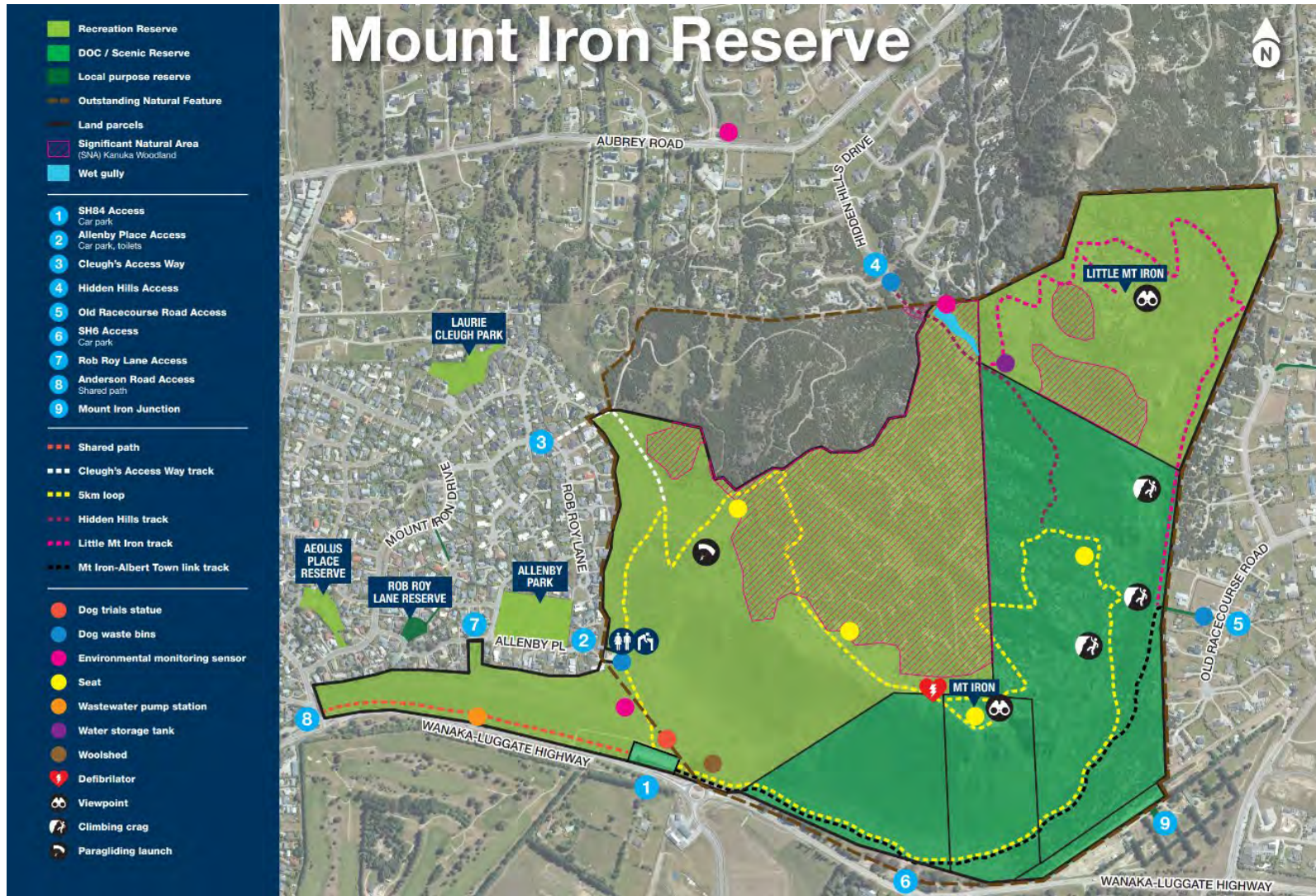
Individuals are responsible for looking after their own welfare and use reserves at their own risk.

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

### Policies

- 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