

Community & Services Committee
12 November 2024
Report for Agenda Item | Rīpoata moto e Rāraki take [3]

Department: Community Services

Title | Taitara: Draft Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan

Purpose of the Report | Te Take mō te Pūroko

The purpose of this report is to consider recommending to Council that the Draft Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan is approved for public notification.

Recommendation | Kā Tūtohuka

That the Community & Services Committee:

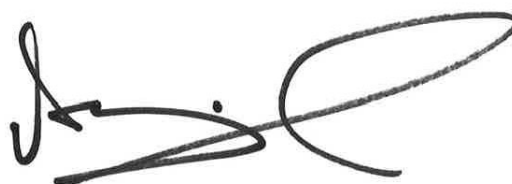
1. **Note** the contents of this report; and
2. **Recommend to Council** to approve the Draft Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan for public notification in accordance with section 41 (6) of the Reserves Act 1977; and
3. **Recommend to Council** to appoint three members from the Community & Services Committee (to be named) to a panel and one member from the Community & Services Committee (to be named) a reserve panellist, to hear and consider submissions received (subject to Council approving the Draft Reserve Management Plan for public notification).

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21 October 2024

Reviewed and Authorised by:



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21 October 2024

Context | Horopaki

1. The Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Recreation Reserve comprises ten parcels of land totalling 419 hectares. The Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Recreation Reserve comprises four parcels of land totalling 109 hectares. The land included in the reserves is identified on the map in **Attachment A**.
2. Under Section 41 of the Act all recreation reserves under Council's administration are required to have reserve management plans, prepared in accordance with the Act.
3. The current Reserve Management Plan (RMP) for these reserves was adopted by Council on 3 August 2005 and it is now outdated. Given the high-profile nature of these reserves and the high level of public and commercial use, it is considered appropriate to prepare an updated RMP.
4. On 19 August 2021 the Community & Services Committee approved the intention to notify the preparation of a Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan (the Draft RMP). Notification of the intent to prepare a Draft RMP was posted in local print media and on QLDC's website and social media platforms.
5. The existing RMP addresses both Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Recreation Reserve and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Recreation Reserve. It is considered practical to keep these reserves within the same RMP document as the existing version has functioned well since it was adopted. In addition to this, continuing to keep the reserves within the same RMP document creates efficiencies in terms of staff time and costs associated with preparing the Draft RMP.
6. The Draft RMP sets out the direction for the use, maintenance, protection, preservation, and development of the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves, through a vision and a series of objectives and policies. These will act as a guide for Council officers in making both day-to-day and long-term decisions about how the reserve will be used, managed, or developed.
7. The Draft RMP (**Attachment B**) sets out the vision, character and intended uses of the reserves through objectives and policies.
8. The direction of the Draft RMP was informed by engagement with the community and stakeholders in during late 2021 and early 2022. Targeted stakeholder meetings with Aukaha and Te Ao Marama Incorporated, Queenstown Mountain Bike Club, Skyline Enterprises Limited, AJ Hackett Bungy, Gforce Paragliding, Ziptrek Ecotours and Whakatipu Wilding Conifer Group were held during April and May 2022. A Let's Talk online campaign was open from October 2021 to January 2022 and gathered feedback on what the community wanted to see for the future of the reserves. 18 written submissions were received during the submission period.
9. The responses received from the wider community were limited compared with the more detailed responses received from targeted stakeholder engagement. A summary of early

engagement was developed which shows a range of views were expressed on the future for the reserves (**Attachment C**).

Analysis and Advice | Tatāritaka me kā Tohutohu

10. Notification of the Draft RMP allows the public to provide submissions to Council and be heard if requested in relation to how the reserve should be managed, used or developed.
11. The Draft RMP will be publicly notified for two and a half months, and a hearing held if there are submissions received by submitters who wish to be heard. It is recommended the Community & Services Committee nominates a hearing panel to consider submissions and finalise the Reserve Management Plan (RMP) for endorsement by Full Council. Community & Services Committee members provide an appropriate pool for potential hearing panellists since, as per the Committee's Terms of Reference, one of its responsibilities is to "[O]versee the preparation of reserve management plans..."
12. This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for assessing the matter as required by section 77 of the Local Government Act 2002.
13. Option 1 Recommend to Council to approve the Draft RMP for public consultation

Advantages:

- Approving the Draft RMP will enable the development of the RMP to continue by allowing the public to view and formally submit on the draft. This aligns with community expectations.
- This ensures there is a clear plan for the future of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves that provides a clear management framework for the use and development of the reserve.
- This will support Council's obligation under the Act to prepare reserve management plans for recreation reserves.

Disadvantages:

- It will require Council resource and time to progress the development of the RMP.

14. Option 2 Do not recommend to Council to approve the Draft RMP for public consultation.

Advantages:

- No Council time or resource is required.

Disadvantages:

- There will be no clear plan for how the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves are managed and developed in the future.
- Council will not meet the community's expectation that an RMP for the reserve is developed.
- Council will not be acting in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

15. This report recommends **Option 1** for addressing the matter because this will provide the community with the next opportunity to have their say on the future direction for Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves, ensure a clear plan is developed that directs future use and development, and meets Council's obligations under the Reserves Act.

Consultation Process | Hātepe Matapaki

Significance and Engagement | Te Whakamahi I kā Whakaaro Hiraka

16. This matter is of medium significance, as determined by reference to the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy 2024 because of the high community and commercial stakeholder interest in the development and use of the reserves which are highly valued by the community.
17. The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are users of the reserves, residents/ratepayers of the Queenstown community, commercial reserve lease and licence holders, visitors to Queenstown, immediately adjoining residential and commercial neighbours and local recreation and conservation groups and organisations.
18. The Council has undertaken targeted stakeholder engagement and wider community consultation to inform the Draft RMP.

Māori Consultation | Iwi Rūnaka

19. The Council has worked with Aukaha and Te Ao Marama Incorporated when preparing the Draft RMP.

Risk and Mitigations | Kā Raru Tūpono me kā Whakamaurutaka

20. This matter relates to the Community & Wellbeing risk category. It is associated with RISK10005 Ineffective planning for community services or facilities within the QLDC Risk Register. This risk has been assessed as having a high residual risk rating.
21. The approval of the recommended option will allow Council to avoid the risk. This will be achieved by creating a clear plan for how Council intends to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserves.

Financial Implications | Kā Riteka ā-Pūtea

22. Preparing and finalising the RMP is planned for within existing operational budgets.

Council Effects and Views | Kā Whakaaweawe me kā Tirohaka a te Kaunihera

23. The following Council policies, strategies and bylaws were considered:

- Vision Beyond 2050: Our Vision and Mission - QLDC
- The Reserves Act 1977
- Local Government Act 2002
- Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 202.
- Significance and Engagement Policy 2021
- The QLDC Disability Policy: <https://www.qldc.govt.nz/media/kgzbjigr/final-disability-policy-may-2018.pdf>
- Proposed and Operative District Plan

24. The recommended option is consistent with the principles set out in the named policies. It aligns with the Reserves Act 1977 which requires reserve management plans to be in place for recreation reserves.

25. This matter is not included in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions | Te Whakatureture 2002 o te Kāwanataka ā-Kīaka

26. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 states the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. As such, the recommendation in this report is appropriate and within the ambit of Section 10 of the Act.

27. The recommended option:

- Can be implemented through existing operational budgets;
- Is consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- Would not significantly alter the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council or transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

Attachments | Kā Tāpirihaka

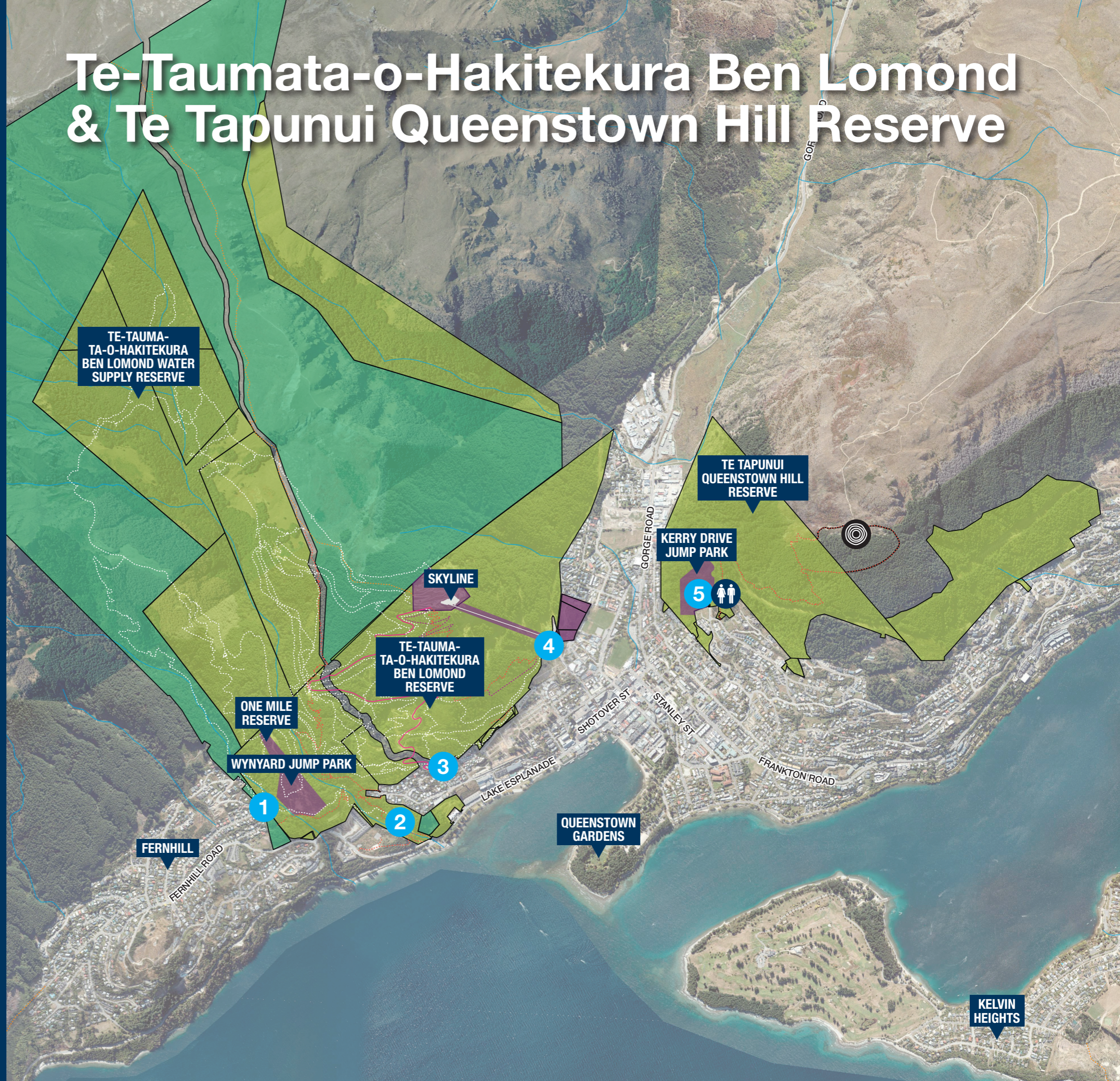
A	Map of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves
B	Draft Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan
C	Early Engagement Summary Document

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond & Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve

- QLDC Reserves
- DOC Public Conservation Land
- Lease Area
- Land parcels
- Waterways

- 1 Wynyard Crescent Entrance
- 2 One Mile Entrance
Car park
- 3 Lomond Crescent Entrance
- 4 Tiki Trail Entrance
- 5 Kerry Drive Entrance
Car park, toilets

- Access Road
- Track / Path
- MTB
- Ziptrek Ecotours
- DOC Track
- Basket of Dreams



RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN DRAFT 2024

DRAFT Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves QLDC

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This Plan replaces the Ben Lomond and Queenstown Hill Reserve Management Plan dated 3 August 2005.

Other related documents:

Te Tiriti o Waitangi
Reserves Act 1977
Resource Management Act 1991
Conservation Act 1987
Health and Safety Act 2015
Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996
Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
Wildlife Act 1953
Wild Animal Control Act 1977
Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017

Otago Regional Pest Management Plan
National Wilding Confer Strategy
ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value

FENZ 'Flammability of indigenous plant species' guide

Te Tangi a Taurira – The Cry of the People
The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005
A Kāi Tahu Blue Green Network Ki Uta Ki Tai

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 Events Strategy
QLDC Film Permit - for drone use
QLDC Open Spaces Strategy
QLDC Plaques, Memorials & Monuments Policy
QLDC Smoking Policy
QLDC Traffic and Parking Bylaw
QLDC Tree Policy

QLDC Wildfire Reserve Closure Plan
QLDC-NZTA Active Travel Strategy

Note that this is not an exhaustive list – additional policies may be relevant and any future variations of the polices listed.

Other relevant parameters for management and decision making:

QLDC Delegations Register:
- Community and Services Committee
- QLDC Full Council

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

16 September 2021 Committee approved creating plan
xx xxxx 2024 Notice invited submissions on the draft plan
xx xxxx 2024 Submissions close
2025 Hearing held (*if required*)
2025 Committee recommends adopting plan
2025 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

This Reserve Management Plan (Plan) provides the vision for how Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves are experienced and valued, now and into the future.

This Plan's objectives and policies define common management and development intentions and aspirations across both reserves. The Plan also includes targeted objectives and policies for specific areas within each reserve. These will guide QLDC decision making or activities on the reserves, while achieving the community's vision for the reserves.

The reserves are located on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill. The mountainous topography sits behind the urban centre creating a spectacular alpine backdrop that is unique to Tāhuna Queenstown. The dramatic scale of the landscapes provides world class views that evolve throughout the changing seasons.

The reserves provide a range of opportunities for recreation experiences that are readily accessible and within large-scale backcountry landscapes for locals and visitors to Tāhuna Queenstown. Both reserves have been identified as wāhi tupuna; places of ancestral significance and they remain of great importance to mana whenua today.

The emphasis of this Plan is on providing reserves that protect the natural and cultural values, enable community connection and facilitate access to the natural environment and provide a range of recreation and open space experiences.

This Plan is prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 which requires QLDC to prepare reserve management plans for all land classified as Recreation Reserve under council management or control.

2. VISION

The vision for the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill reserves is:

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserves are highly valued, biodiverse landscapes providing a backdrop to Tāhuna Queenstown and access to the backcountry alpine environment. They provide a broad range of sustainable recreation activities, in balance with social, environmental, cultural and economic well-being.

3. MANA WHENUA

The rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu in Tāhuna Queenstown rests in the seven papatipu rūnaka who are recognised as mana whenua:

- Te Rūnaka o Moeraki
- Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
- Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou
- Hokonui Rūnanga
- Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima
- Awarua Rūnanga
- Waihōpai Rūnaka

This shared authority status indicates the significance of the area for Kāi Tahu, as a vital component of economic activity in southern Te Waipounamu. Regularly moving inland from the coast gave rūnaka and whānau opportunities to access and practice mahika kai, transmit and enhance mātauraka, and maintain economic, cultural, social, and political connections. Reflecting the importance of the area, both reserves are recognised as wāhi tūpuna. Beyond the reserves, ancestral connections are recognised the landscapes and waterways through policy and legislation. These landscapes continue to express the identity of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua, past, present, and future.

Kāi Tahu hold an enduring relationship with Te Taumata-o-Hakitekura and Te Tapunui, which encompasses land and water, names and stories, mātauraka and tikaka, and the associated taoka and mahika kai of these places. Ara tawhito (traditional travel routes) provided mana whenua safe access

inland to undertake these vital economic activities, forming the basis of the shared mana status of the area. Significantly, these activities included access to the pounamu trade as source material for manufacturing of stone tools.

The following Kāi Tahu values are relevant to the reserves:

Mauri means life force or principle that exists in all things. In the context of the reserves this relates to the preservation and enhancement of mauri to ensure that the life force is in balance, and that the taiao (environment) including whenua and wai, flora and fauna, and people, are healthy and thriving. This can be achieved through balancing the social, environmental, cultural and economic well-being of community's use of the reserves.

Manaakitaka refers to the action of expressing mana through hospitality. For Kāi Tahu, being mana whenua includes the duty to offer manaaki to manuhiri (visitors). Welcoming visitors into the reserves may take different forms, including expressing the manaakitaka of mana whenua through visual and/or written interpretation. Manaakitaka will be further expressed by providing safe, accessible routes and facilities, and by promoting ecological regeneration of indigenous plants and animals to manaaki native biodiversity in this space. In turn the natural environment can manaaki us, through the provision of ecological services that support our wellbeing.

The value of **whanaukataka** is linked to relationships and social connections. In this context, the reserves provide opportunities for whānau and community links to be celebrated and enhanced, as a place for people to come together for fun and relaxation. The reserves also create new opportunities to connect with te taiao (the natural world), with mana whenua stories, and with each other, promoting social connection and enhancing wellbeing.

Haere whakamua relates to being future focused, but with our eyes firmly on the knowledge, learning and practices of the past. By enhancing and restoring the indigenous flora and fauna of the reserves, we can create spaces that will support the community and our environment into the future.

4. MANA WHENUA HISTORY

The reo Māori name of Ben Lomond, Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura, translates "*to the seat of Hakitekura*". Hakitekura was the daughter of renowned rakatira Tuwiroa. She was also an inspirational wāhine toa (female leader) and tupuna (ancestor) of Kāi Tahu Whānui and many landmarks in the area are named after her.

The name Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura comes from the story of Hakitekura being the first person to swim the 3-kilometre distance across Whakatipu-waimāori (Lake Whakatipu).

Hakitekura sat on the mountain and watched other young women have swimming competitions in the

lake. She observed from her position for many days and became determined that she could do better.

Early one morning she began to swim from Tāhuna (Queenstown) and steered in the darkness using the rising sunlight reflecting off the peaks across the lake as a guide. These two mountains now known as Walter Peak and Cecil Peak were named Kā Kamu-a-Hakitekura, meaning "*the twinkling seen by Hakitekura*."

She landed at Te Ahi-o-Hakitekura (Refuge Point) and lit a fire using raupō (bullrush fibres) and a kauati (fire stick). The rocks there still bear the blackness from the soot of the fire hence the name, which means "*the fire of Hakitekura*."

When the flickering light of Hakitekura's fire was seen across the water, her father Tuwiroa, a revered Kāti Māmoe chief, remembered his daughter's earlier request for a kauati, and sent a waka across the lake to bring her back.

The reo Māori name of Queenstown Hill, Te Tapunui translates to "*mountain of intense sacredness*", reflecting the importance of the area as the ultimate source of freshwater in the south of Te Waipounamu, from the mountains to the sea.

5. RESERVE DESCRIPTIONS

This Plan covers two main areas of reserve land. These are:

5.1 Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve is 388 hectares. This reserve contains several parcels of reserve land classified as scenic, recreation, local purpose (water supply) and commonage reserve. Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions.

Extensive areas of Scenic reserve land administered by The Department of Conservation (DOC) and LINZ Pastoral Lease (Ben Lomond Station) adjoin much of the council reserve land. Refer to the map in Appendix 1.

The summit of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond sits at 1,748m, is on pastoral lease land and can be seen from the town centre and across the Whakatipu Basin.

Bob's Peak on the southern side of the reserve is highly visible from the town centre at 812m. Bob's Peak is a spur on the ridgeline that leads up to the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond summit. This area supports most of the commercial recreational activity that occurs in the reserve, including the Skyline Gondola.

Water Catchment

The reserve is a steep sided glacial mountain with a southeasterly aspect, and comprises of Reavers, Brewery and Horne (Bush) creek catchments. The catchments include the following headwater creeks:

- One Mile

- Two Mile
- Reavers
- Brewery

The creeks and a large area of the reserve discharge directly into Lake Whakatipu or from the western side of the Horne Creek catchment area.

Vegetation

Douglas fir, an aggressive wilding conifer species is the predominant vegetation on the lower slopes of the reserve. Above this, tussock grassland dominates with a narrow band of sub-alpine shrubland in places.

Remnant mountain beech forest occupies some of the upper slopes and the sides of One Mile, Two Mile and Horne Creek. In the damp gullies and nearer the streambeds, the forest is more diverse with several native species present. The Tiki Trail weaves through patches of beech forest halfway up 'Bob's Peak'.

The damp gullies also contain patches of sycamore. There are small areas of larch present on the western faces, prominent during autumn. Redwood species have been planted on the lower slopes where logging has occurred and many other exotic and weed species are common across the reserve.

Access

The primary access to the reserve is from Brecon Street. Other access points include Lomond Crescent, One Mile and Wynyard Crescent. The

secondary access points are becoming increasingly popular due to the development of new mountain biking trails and features.

Recreation

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve supports the following recreational and commercial activities:

- Walking
- Trail running
- Ben Lomond Mountain Bike Trails
- Wynyard Jump Park
- Skyline Gondola and Luge
- Ziptrek Ziplining
- G-Force Paragliding
- The Ledge Bungy and Swing
- Guided walking
- Mountain biking guiding/coaching
- Hang gliding/Paragliding

Infrastructure

The reserve contains the following public utility infrastructure:

- Fernhill water reservoir
- Water tanks
- Skyline power lines
- Aurora power lines and buildings
- One-mile historic power station (historic utility service infrastructure)
- Rockfall fences

5.2 Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve

The reserve is 109 hectares located on the southeast and southwest side of Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill. The summit is at 907m and is on privately owned land, situated outside of the reserve boundaries on Queenstown Hill Station. The reserve offers views of the Remarkables, Queenstown Bay, Coronet Peak, Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Ferry Hill.

The reserve area lies to the northeast of the town centre and comprises of four parcels of land held as recreation and local purpose reserves. Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions.

Water catchment

The reserve does not contain any named waterways, but the land area forms part of the eastern side of the Horne Creek catchment which flows into Matakauri Wetland entering Lake Whakatipu at Te Karere Queenstown Gardens. The catchment on the southern side of the reserve discharges into smaller waterways that flow towards and under Frankton Road into Lake Whakatipu.

Vegetation

Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill reserve is largely covered with wilding conifer tree species. It is predominantly forested with Douglas fir but includes other exotic species such as Pinus radiata, larch,

cypress, silver birch, rowan, hawthorn and sycamore.

The reserve supports very small areas of remnant beech forest, but most native species have been suppressed and outcompeted by Douglas fir.

Access

Primary access to the reserve is off Belfast Terrace and Kerry Drive, with secondary accessways off Vancouver Drive and Highview Terrace. Much of the reserve's lower boundary is inaccessible due to landlocking as a result of urban development and an absence of formed public entrances.

Recreation

Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve supports the following recreational and commercial activities:

- Walking
- Trail running
- Mountain biking (Kerry Drive Jump Park)
- Guided walking
- Rock climbing

Infrastructure

The reserve contains the following public utility infrastructure:

- Aurora power lines and buildings.

6. LANDSCAPE VALUES

The reserves are tangible evidence of the glacial processes that formed the Whakatipu Basin. They are geologically and topographically dynamic components of the landscape and their significance is enhanced by their proximity to the urban environment.

7. ECOLOGICAL HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT

7.1 Ecological Context

The postglacial vegetation would have comprised of beech forest with broad-leaved species in the damper gullies and along the lake edge. A few podocarps such as Matai, Hall's Totara and Mountain Toatoa may have also been present.

Large areas of the forest canopy were burnt by fires started naturally and by humans to clear the land for agriculture. Small remnants of the original postglacial vegetation remain today.

During the 1940's and 50's as part of Arbour Day activities, local school children planted exotic trees along the foot of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill. An aerial drop of seed in 1964 assisted the spread of Douglas Fir. At this time exotic trees only sparsely covered the reserves with grasses dominating. The present mix of large exotic trees in both reserves is the result of these plantings and of the subsequent natural spread from seedlings.

The ecological significance and future potential restoration lie in the preservation, enhancement and maintenance of the existing natural values, particularly the areas of remnant native forest.

Restoration of wāhi tupuna native ecology can be achieved through reforestation of low flammability native species. It is intended that revegetation programmes for both reserves include a mix of native and non-invasive exotic species. It is recognised that some exotic, non-wilding species such as Redwoods, Leylan cypresses, cedars and spruces have attributes that contribute to recreational values, such as being fast-growing and providing for dry, all-weather tracks, while competing with noxious weed species.

7.3 Te Mana o te Wai Water Management

Te Mana o te Wai is a concept that refers to the fundamental importance of water and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community to protect the mauri (life force) of the water.

Consistent with the guiding principle of Te Mana o te Wai, activities within the reserves, particularly vegetation management should not be considered in isolation from the health of these catchments and the downstream environment including Lake Whakatipu.

7.4 Wilding Conifers

Douglas fir is a wilding conifer which has gradually infested both reserves at the expense of native species and is now the predominant vegetation cover.

Douglas fir seedlings grow in lower light conditions than beech and can infiltrate mature beech forest so they not only prevent natural beech regeneration around the forest edges, but also will out compete mature beech trees and reduce their vigour and longevity.

Douglas fir have the potential to grow at much higher altitudes than mountain beech, and significantly higher than the peak of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond.

The Otago Regional, Pest Management Plan (ORPMP) and National Wilding Confer Strategy note the indigenous ecosystems at particular risk from wilding conifer invasions include tussock grasslands and sub-alpine shrublands and that Douglas fir in particular pose a significant threat to established native forests. The ORPMP seeks to progressively contain and reduce the geographic extent of wilding conifers within the Otago Region.

A National Wilding Conifer Control Programme has been developed and provides a collaborative funding model for addressing infestations. The Douglas fir on the reserves provide a significant seed source for the wider Whakatipu Basin. The

Whakatipu Wilding Conifer Control Group (WCG) was established solely to fight wilding conifers in the area.

The removal of the established Douglas fir forest will impact some of the recreational and commercial activities within the reserves. For example, exotic conifer forests transpire more water than native bush and provide dry, all-weather mountain biking tracks. Another example is Ziptrek Ecotours, which has established ziplines high in the canopy of large Douglas fir trees. The development of a revegetation strategy for the replacement tree canopy in the areas supporting these activities is essential.

Without active management and intervention Douglas fir will continue to threaten landscape, ecological and cultural values and the remaining biodiversity within and adjacent to the reserves will be lost.

The steepness of the reserves, particularly Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond, creates access issues for wilding conifer control and native restoration planting. In addition, the presence and number of people and commercial operations in the reserves impacts the ability to deliver pest and plant control programmes from an operational and safety perspective.

Implementing revegetation strategies will be a key factor in preserving the highly valued landscape character of the reserves. To preserve the interests of all affected stakeholder groups and to effect long

term biodiversity improvements, considered and measured change will be required.

7.5 Other Pest Animal and Plant Management

Detrimental pest animal species present in the reserves include possum, mustelids, mice, rats, hares, deer and goats. These pests have a significant impact on the indigenous ecosystems, preventing the regeneration of native seedlings and saplings and damaging predation on native birds and insects.

Feral goats are a particular issue on these reserves and on adjoining DOC and private land.

Feral goat numbers are steadily increasing in the reserves and their presence has a significant negative impact on native biodiversity. The goats browse on native vegetation as a food source and trample it as they feed. Goat control will play an important part in the success of any revegetation programme, including any landscaping of the reserves. A coordinated approach to control across boundaries and agencies is required to achieve an effective response within the area where feral goats can roam.

Other invasive pest animal species threatening the reserves' ecology include deer, possum and hare.

Pest plants of particular concern that are common in the reserve are Buddleia, Old Man's Beard, Sycamore, and Spanish Heath (in addition to wilding conifers).

7.6 Co-ordinated Management

The reserves contained in this Plan adjoin many diverse land parcels and there is no distinction between the boundaries of these areas on the ground. It is important to ensure coordination between QLDC and DOC, as well as key stakeholder groups such as the WCG, the Queenstown Mountain Bike Club, commercial lessees, and adjoining landowners.

8. DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY USERS AND ACTIVITIES

The reserves are a significant recreation resource in terms of their land area, terrain, topography, views, proximity to Tāhuna Queenstown and sense of place. They are both heavily used for a variety of recreational activities by both residents and visitors.

Both reserves have a large network of trails used by walkers and trail runners. Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond also has a very popular mountain bike trail network that provides for intermediate to expert riders. The number of trails has multiplied rapidly over time, fuelled by the increased popularity of mountain biking, the introduction of E-bikes and as the reputation of Tāhuna Queenstown as a world class mountain biking destination has grown. Large national and international mountain biking events are held each year. There are a range of commercial recreational and tourism focused activities,

predominantly on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve, that, along with the mountain biking activity, bring significant economic benefit to Tāhuna Queenstown.

8.1 Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve

The extensive trail network on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond is very well utilised by trail walkers and runners year-round. The trail that continues to the summit is also very popular and forms an important part of the history of the Tāhuna Queenstown. Hakitekura watched over the lake from this location before starting her now renowned swim across to Refugee Point. When European tourism to the area started to become popular, climbing 'Ben' was a target for adventurous visitors. Today the walk remains a ritual for many. There are many popular walking and biking trails that start from various entrance points to the reserve, for example, the Tiki Trail is a steep and winding track that starts in the Queenstown Cemetery and finishes at a lookout at the top of Bob's Peak, providing many walkers an alternative access to the Skyline Gondola complex.

Various commercial recreation facilities have been developed on Bob's Peak to support a range of tourist and recreational activities. The Skyline Gondola is a significant part of the tourism infrastructure in Queenstown. It first operated in 1967 and travels 450 m to the top of Bob's Peak. It is a steep cable car which is only possible due to the topography of the reserve.

The Skyline Gondola complex, including the upper and lower terminal, supports several ancillary commercial activities, including dining and luge carting. Riding the gondola also provides access to the Ben Lomond Mountain Bike trails, G-Force Paragliding and the Ledge Bungy and Swing.

Ziptrek Ecotours operates ziplining tours from Bob's Peak that includes six ziplines and twelve treehouses. This can be accessed by riding the Gondola or via the Tiki Trail walking track.

These commercial operations are managed by way of lease and licensing arrangements, refer to Appendix 3 for a table showing these.

There is currently one guided walking permit and two guided mountain biking permits for Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve.

Recreational hang gliding and paragliding occurs above the recreational reserve land on DOC administered scenic reserve from a designated take off point under the Civil Aviation Act to the northwest of the Gondola. This is a 10-minute walk from the commercial tandem launch site operated by G-Force (refer above).

8.2 Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve

Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve has an established popular walkway known as the 'Queenstown Hill Time Walk' which leads up to the 'Basket of Dreams' sculpture and a lookout spot

which sits just outside the reserve boundary on Queenstown Hill Station. Public access over the parts of the trail within private land is protected by a covenant. The trail includes interpretive panels providing information about different periods in Queenstown's history.

The QMTBC has a licence over an area at the end of Kerry Drive on Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve where they have developed a dual pump track. Unauthorised mountain biking tracks have also been developed within Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve.

There is currently one guided walking permit for Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve, refer to Appendix 3.

Rock climbing is undertaken on the northwestern side of Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve accessed from Gorge Road. A commercial recreation climbing activity 'Via Ferrata' using fixed metal handles is accessed via an easement over the reserve.

9. NATURAL HAZARDS

Tāhuna Queenstown is positioned near the alpine fault of the Pacific and the Australian plates. It is the forces of these plates which have created our dramatic alpine environment and beautiful landscapes and provided unique recreational opportunities,

But the landscapes can be highly dynamic and changeable and make Tāhuna Queenstown prone

to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, debris flows and rockfall.

9.1 Land instability

Rockfall and debris flow present a risk to life and property in the area below Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve. Specifically, the upper part of the reserve and surrounding land is a source of material for rockfall and debris flow events. Mature trees and vegetation in the catchment may also contribute to debris flow material if dislodged. Rockfall and debris flow hazards can have significant consequences due to their power and unpredictability.

Areas at the base of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve, including the Brewery Creek and Reavers Lane alluvial fan surfaces located off Gorge Road, are subject to different levels of risk from rockfall and debris flow hazards.

Vegetation cover within the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve plays a role in determining the scale and extent of natural hazard risk in the areas on the valley floor, in particular, the harvesting or removal of mature exotic trees from the reserves and surrounding land. As such, vegetation management within the reserve needs to reflect this.

9.2 Climate Change

The risk from natural hazards is expected to increase with the impact of climate change. An

example in the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve was seen during September 2023, when a 25 year-high rainfall event contributed to the debris flows into Brecon Street and Reavers Lane.

9.3 Wildfire Risk

Wildfire presents a significant risk to both reserves, particularly with climate change contributing to higher temperatures and more regular droughts. The flammable nature of the Douglas fir and other non-native invasive species found within the reserves also heightens the wildfire risk.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) have identified these reserves as high risk wildfire zones which are subject to a total fire ban all year round. Open fires or fireworks are prohibited in the reserves at all times.

An Environmental Monitoring System which provides live micro-climate weather updates, air quality, and visual and thermal imaging, enabling early fire detection has been installed around the base of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Recreation Reserve.

10. COMPETING RECREATIONAL DEMANDS

The increase in the popularity of mountain biking, the introduction of e-bikes and the increase in the visitor and resident population has seen significant growth in the use of mountain bikes within the reserves. Trails that were previously exclusively used by walkers and runners are now dual use for mountain biking, which can create some user conflict.

Many unauthorised mountain biking tracks have been developed outside the planned trail network within the reserves. These reduce the quality of the recreation experience and can adversely impact ecological values.

11. PLANNED COMMERCIAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

11.1 Skyline

As part of a significant programme of upgrades, Skyline replaced its existing 4 seat gondola with a 10-seat gondola in 2023. As part of this work the upper and lower terminal buildings were upgraded to accommodate the larger gondola and to increase visitor capacity and a multi-storey car park building for reserve users was constructed.

11.2 AJ Hackett Bungy

AJ Hackett Bungy have advised they intend to renew their current platform structure in the future. As part of their resource consent, they are required to screen their activity from the Queenstown Town centre. This is currently achieved with a stand of wilding conifers.

11.3 Helicopters

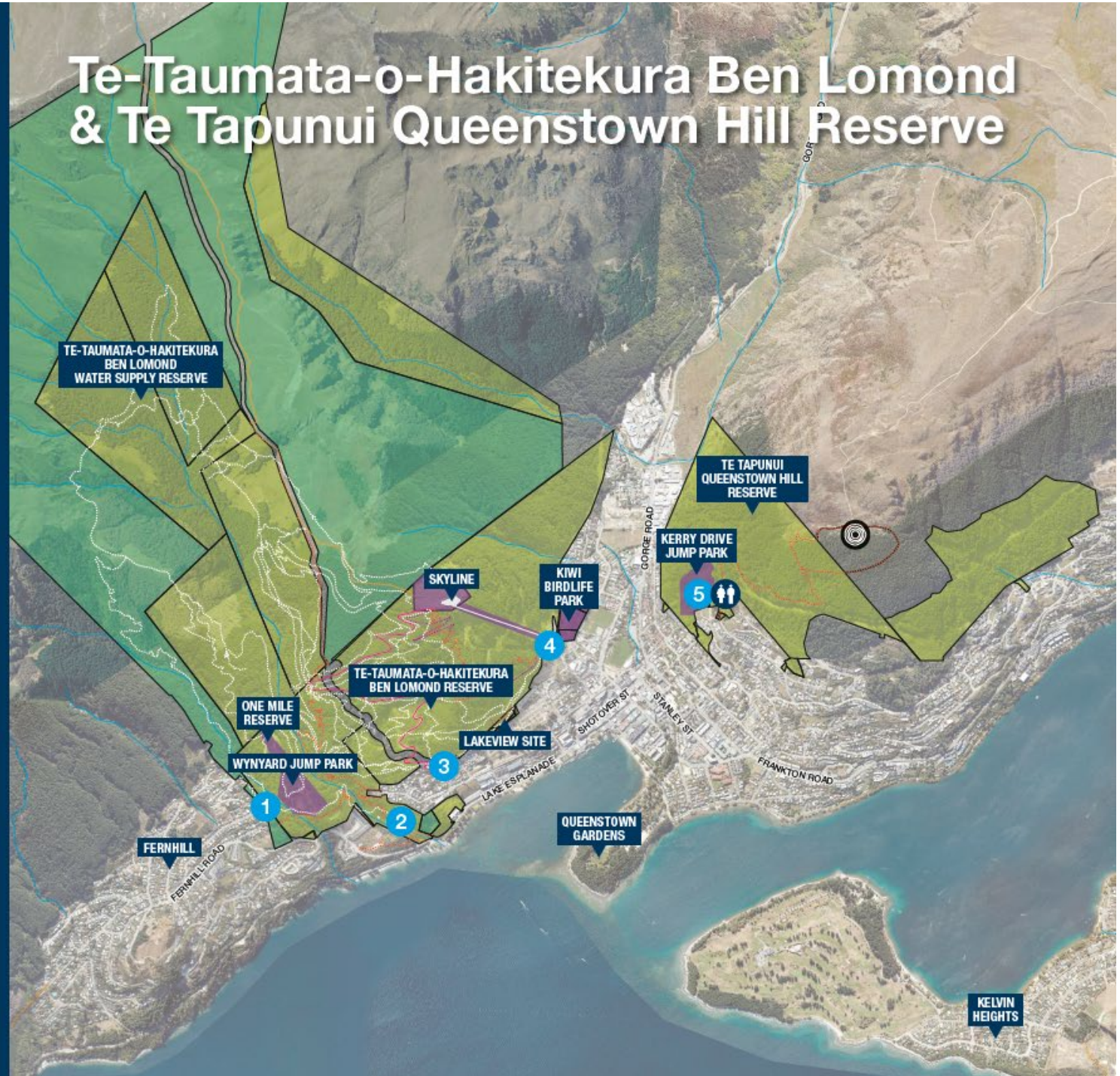
Currently authorised helicopter movements within the reserves are limited to operational purposes such as search and rescue, commercial site management, harvesting, wilding conifer and pest control. Helicopter landings for commercial tourism purposes have been limited in the past as these movements were deemed incompatible with the quiet natural values and character of the surrounding area due to their effect on the recreational users experience and enjoyment of the of the reserve.

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond & Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve

- QLDC Reserves
- DOC Public Conservation Land
- Lease Area
- Land parcels
- Waterways

- 1 Wynyard Crescent Entrance
- 2 One Mile Entrance
Car park
- 3 Lomond Crescent Entrance
- 4 Tiki Trail Entrance
- 5 Kerry Drive Entrance
Car park, toilets

- Access Road
- Track / Path
- MTB
- Ziptrek Ecotours
- DOC Track
- ◎ Basket of Dreams



12. 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.

- 12.1 To continue to partner with Kāi Tahu to manage the reserves, providing recognition of ancestral connections and associations with the whenua, and facilitating their role as kiatiaki.
- 12.2 To manage the reserves in a way, that responds and adapts to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards.
- 12.3 To protect and enhance the water quality in all water catchments within the reserves.
- 12.4 To protect, restore and enhance existing biodiversity values by actively managing invasive species.
- 12.5 To allow the planting of non-invasive exotics species that assist native regeneration and support sustainable recreation opportunities.
- 12.6 To enable new recreation opportunities that are sustainable and low impact on the environment.
- 12.7 To enhance low impact recreation access to backcountry alpine terrain.
- 12.8 To support community volunteers to undertake ecological and recreation programs within the reserves.
- 12.9 To work with other agencies, such as Department of Conservation, FENZ, and private landowners and stakeholders to deliver effective management outcomes on the reserves.
- 12.10 To protect landscape and ecological values by implementing staged considered approaches to wilding conifer and noxious vegetation removal.
- 12.11 To acknowledge and conserve heritage values associated with the reserves.
- 12.12 To provide for people of all abilities opportunities to be active, recreate, come together, connect with nature and find respite.
- 12.13 To provide for a variety of appropriate commercial recreation and informal recreation opportunities that support Queenstown's tourism industry as well as the local community's enjoyment of the reserves.
- 12.14 To provide for accessible connections into the reserves.
- 12.15 To promote built structures that support the recreation uses of the reserves and that positively contribute to the reserve amenity and provide public benefit.
- 12.16 To formalise a sustainable and well managed trail network within the reserves that meets the needs of a range of trail users, provides a cohesive track network, and considers ongoing safety requirements.
- 12.17 Enable recreational use and enjoyment of the reserves by responding to shifts and changes in demand for recreational activities.

13. RESERVE AREAS

13.1 Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond

Key recreation areas which have specific objectives and policies have been identified below. Some are formally developed, others have gradually evolved over time with increasing demand.

13.1.1 Wynyard Crescent Entrance

Description: This area is one of the primary entry points to various biking and walking trails, Fernhill Loop, Wynyard Jump Park, McNearly Gnarly, and the wider Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve.

This entrance has a small existing gravel hardstand area that was likely developed to provide access to the nearby water treatment plant. No formalization of the access area has been undertaken by Council

The only provision for parking is a steep informal area created by reserve users. This has provided an additional parking area since the development of the McNearly Gnarly trail and the redevelopment of the Wynyard Jump Park.

There is high demand due to the popularity of new trails and reduced carparking at Brecon Street. Cars

often park over the emergency access area. Part of this area is owned and managed by DOC,

Facilities:

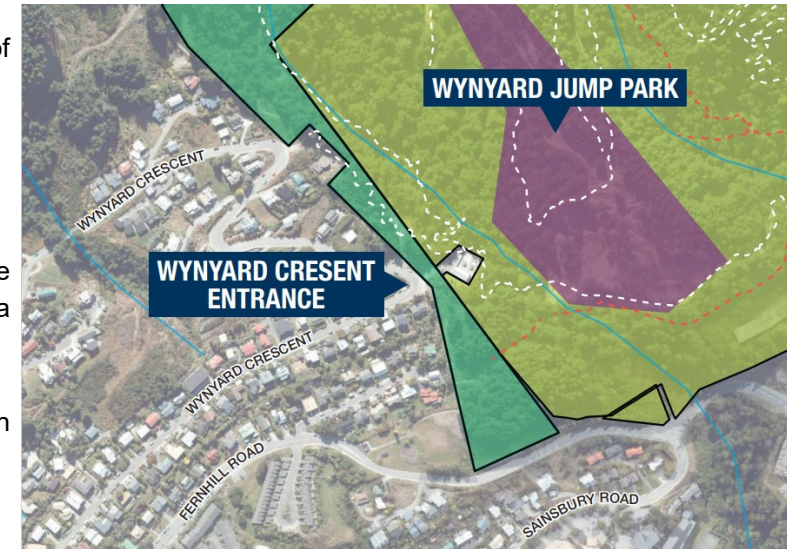
- Limited on-street parking available
- Insufficient signage
- An emergency services entrance to the western end of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve
- Access to 4WD maintenance tracks
- Fernhill reservoir which provides town supply water

Objective:

13.1.1.1 To acknowledge the Wynyard Crescent entrance as a formal recreation arrival area.

Policy:

13.1.1.2 Enable the development of the reserve area off Wynyard Crescent to improve access to the Wynyard Bike Park and trail network.



Map showing location of Wynyard Crescent Entrance



Photo of Wynyard Crescent Entrance

13.1.2 Wynyard Jump Park

Description: Queenstown Mountain Bike Club (QMTBC) licenced area for a purpose-built bike jump park. Dirt jumps, the Dream Tracks (Big Dream and Mini Dream), comprehensive trails and wooden structures have been established, providing for a range of abilities and hosting events.

The jump park is connected into the wider trail network, with trails leading into and out of the licenced area. Signage and wayfinding needs to be improved within the park.

Facilities:

- Bike jump park with dirt jumps and wooden structures,
- Picnic tables
- Limited signage

Total area: 5.0 hectares

Objective:

13.1.2.1 To recognise and manage the licence area as a technical, specifically constructed, mountain bike jump park.

Policies:

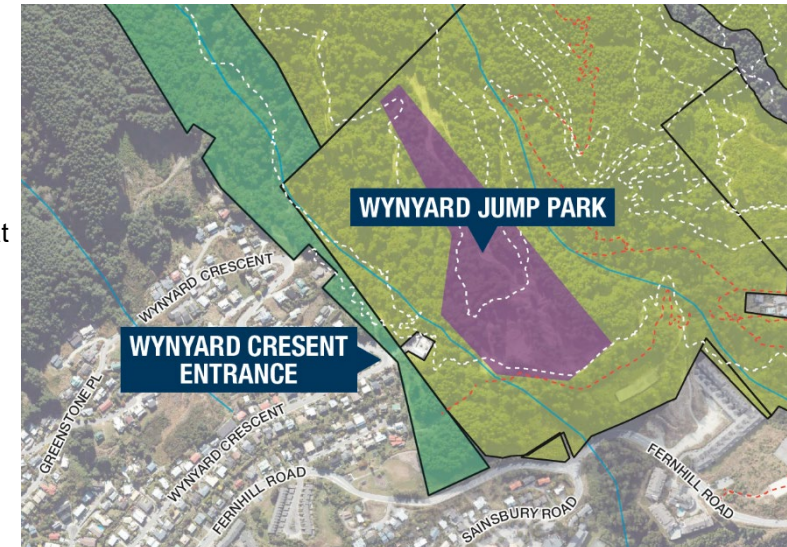
13.1.2.2 Ensure the Wynyard jump park does not extend beyond the physical boundaries of approved licenced area.

13.1.2.3 Consider providing recreation facilities that include water fountains, toilets, bike washdown area and additional wayfinding signage.

13.1.2.4 Remove old and unused signage and structures.

13.1.2.5 Consider upgrading the existing access road (over Two Mile Creek), to provide for emergency access – this may require a culvert or bridge.

13.1.2.6 Map and document the location of underground infrastructure, to ensure that any new or existing trails do not impact future maintenance or management of the infrastructure.



Map showing location of Wynyard Jump Park



Photo of Wynyard Jump Park

13.1.3 Fernhill Loop Trail

Description: The Fernhill Loop Trail is a very popular walking, biking and running trail located within Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond reserve. The trail is approximately 6.8 kilometres long and traverses 509 metres of elevation and 498 metres of descent. It is a single trail through beech and conifer forest, crossing the One-Mile Creek at mid-way. The trail enters DOC administered land in the top section which affords panoramic views across Lake Whakatipu before descending back towards Queenstown. Part of the trail has been realigned to establish an easier uphill bike trail to the downhill trail McNearly Gnarly. Other bike trails cross the Fernhill Loop Trail in several areas.

Facilities: 'McGazza' picnic table lookout

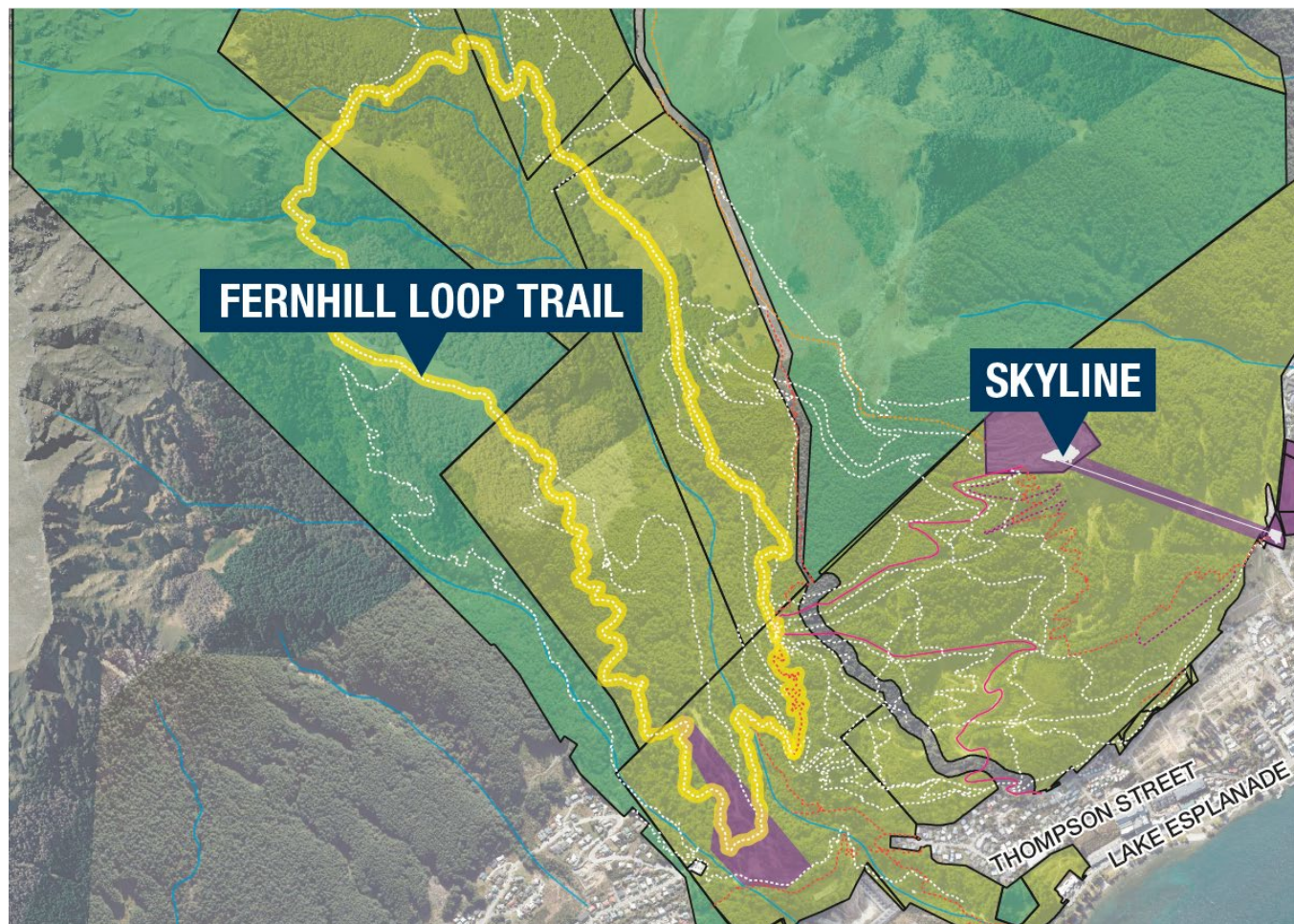
Objective:

13.1.3.1 To manage the Fernhill Loop trail as a high-quality dual use recreation loop trail.

Policies:

13.1.3.2 Retain as a dual-use, bi-directional trail for walkers, bikers and runners.

13.1.3.3 Ensure the Fernhill loop is maintained to the suitable standard and recognised within the network of trails.



Map of Fernhill Loop Trail

13.1.4 Ben Lomond Mountain Bike Trails

Description: The Ben Lomond Mountain Bike Trails (BLMBT), formerly known as the Queenstown Bike Park, are located on the southeastern face of the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond reserve. BLMBT contains over 30 mountain biking trails, ranging from beginner to expert, which total over 30 kilometres of riding and 450 metres of vertical descent. The Queenstown Mountain Bike Club (QMTBC) is a community volunteer group that is largely responsible for the original development of the mountain biking tracks on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond.

The trails are maintained by QLDC with funding from Skyline and volunteers from the QMTBC. Skyline adapted their existing gondola to uplift mountain bikes in 2011. Access to the park is via the Skyline Gondola, or up the Access Road off Lomond Crescent. BLMBT are widely considered to provide a worldclass biking experience and contributes to the Queenstown economy.

A mature forestry canopy protects trail surfaces as it reduces water damage and decreases trail deterioration from users. The implementation of a forestry plan to remove Douglas fir from the Reserves will modify the trail network and experience. Consideration will have to be given to the bike trail network when the vegetation removal occurs.

Facilities: Directional and trail grade signage.

Total area: 100 hectares

Objectives:

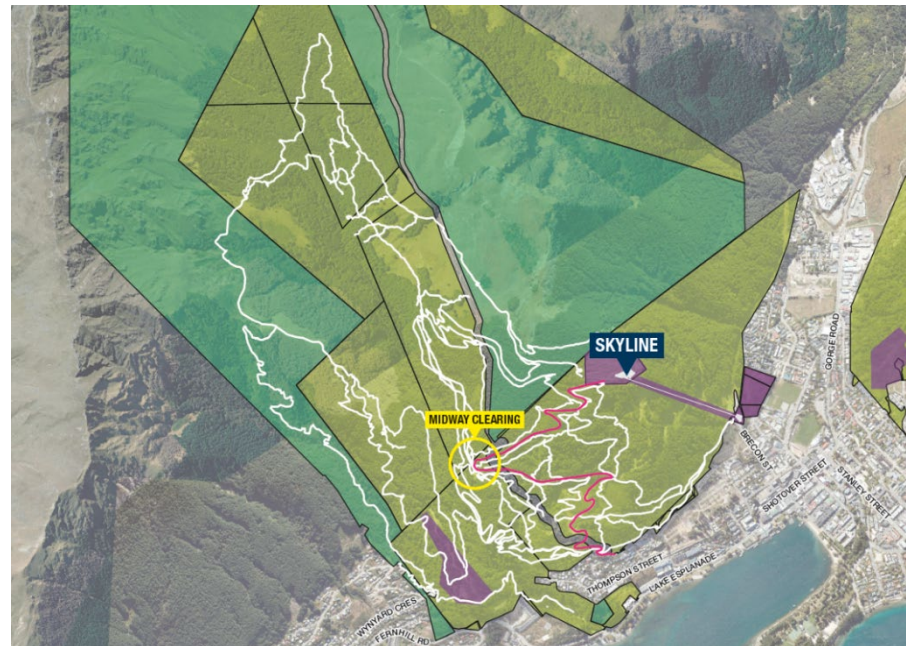
13.1.4.1 To ensure the Bike Trails are managed as a national and international destination mountain bike network.

13.1.4.2 To ensure further development of the mountain bike trail network occurs in a sustainable manner and other users are not displaced such as walker, runners and, conservation groups.

Policies:

13.1.4.3 Consider the development of an uphill trail from Lomond Crescent.

13.1.4.4 Program regular trail audits and implement the recommended actions.



Map showing BLMBT Bike Trails - marked white

13.1.5 Midway Clearing

Description: Midway Clearing is the central point in the BLMBT where the majority of the trails meet and connect including the Fernhill Loop Trail and the popular but informal alternative walking access (that bypasses the Skyline upper terminal) to Ben Lomond. It can also be accessed from the Access Road. The area contains very basic recreation infrastructure and would benefit from additional facilities.

Facilities:

- Signage,
- Picnic tables,
- Bike tools
- Water tap

Objectives:

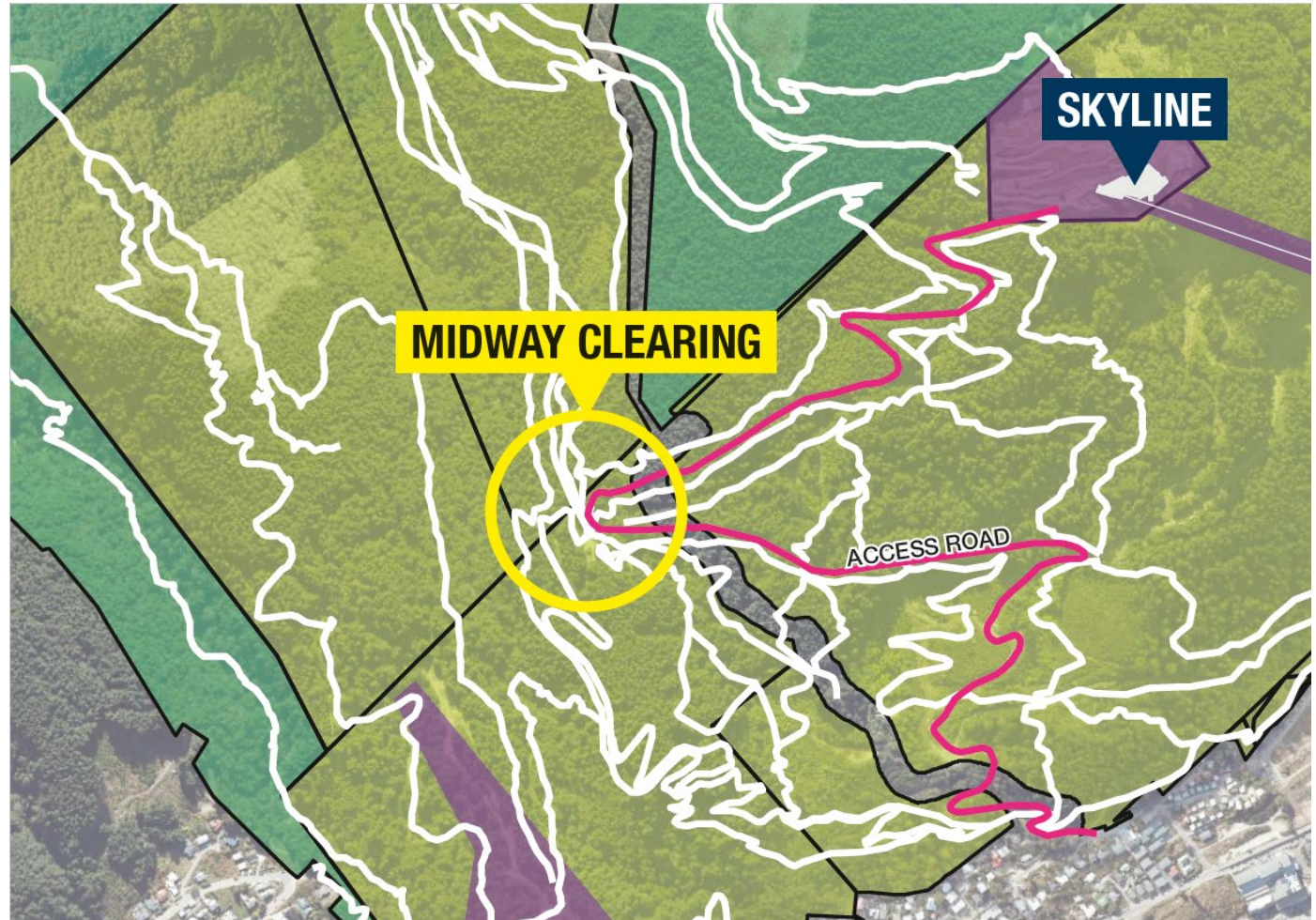
13.1.5.1 To acknowledge the Midway clearing as a key recreation area with recreation infrastructure in this location for bikers, walkers and runners.

Policies:

13.1.5.2 Enable development of information and recreation hub for walkers and bikers.

13.1.5.3 Consider formalising section of track to the Ben Lomond summit formerly maintained by DOC above Midway Clearing.

13.1.5.4 Consider installing public toilets.



Map showing the location of Midway Clearing

13.1.6 Tiki Trail and Upper Brecon Street Reserve Entrance

Description: The Tiki Trail is a very popular walking trail that leads from the Queenstown Cemetery to the beginning of the Ben Lomond Trail. It provides walking access to Bob's Peak, as an alternative to the Skyline Gondola. The main entrance to the Tiki Trail is from the Queenstown Cemetery adjacent to Upper Brecon Street and the Skyline lower terminal building.

The trail is steep and technical winding its way through trees including an original remnant beech forest towards the lookout at the top of Bob's Peak and provides access to the Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Summit Trail.

The trail is approximately 2.1 kilometres in length and gains approximately 450 metres elevation. The entrance area has recently changed as a result of upgrades to Brecon Street which improved pedestrian access but removed parking opportunities for reserve users. There is limited wayfinding signage to direct users to the start of the trail.

Facilities: Signage.

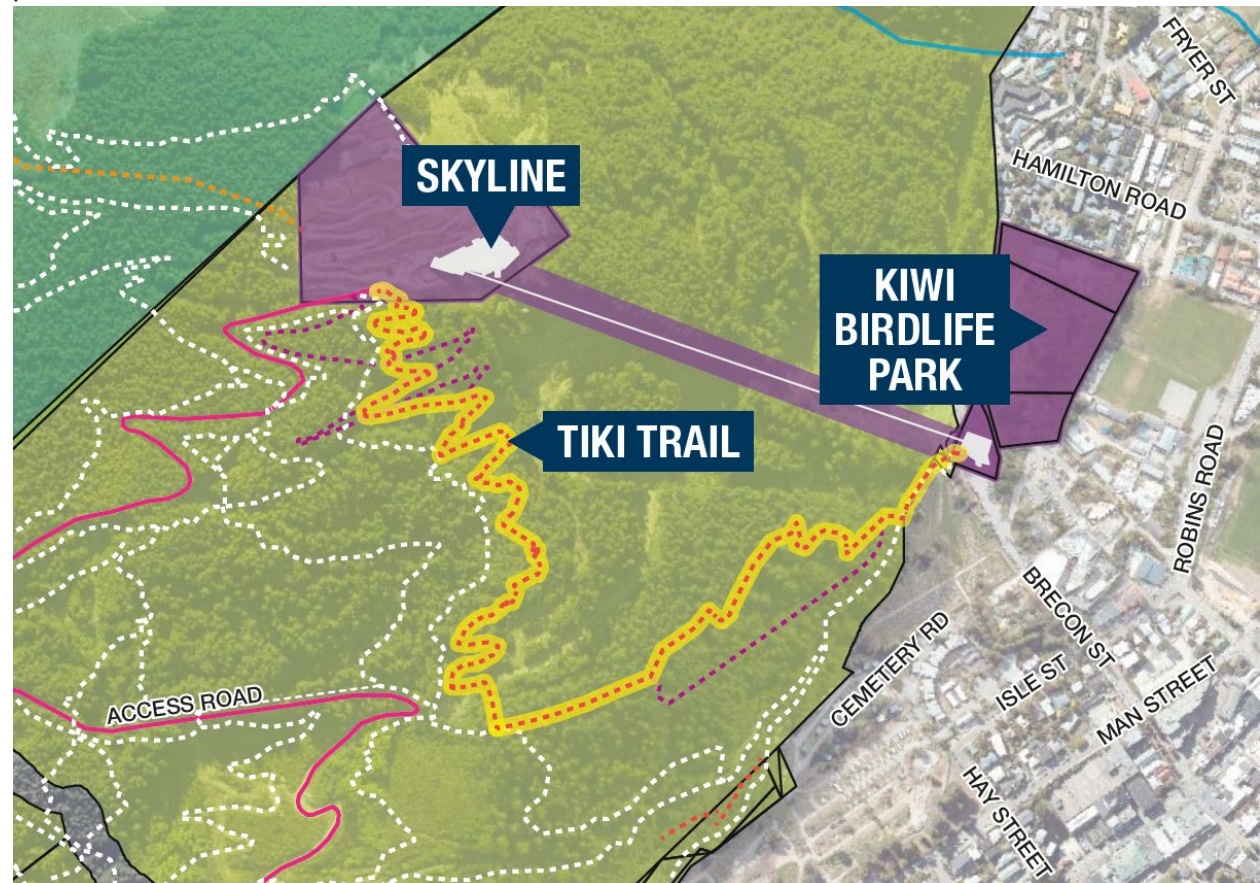
Objectives:

13.1.6.1 To recognise the Tiki Trail as the primary walking trail on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve.

13.1.6.2 To recognise and upgrade the Tiki Trail entrance area as one of the primary walking access points into the reserve.

Policy:

12.1.6.3 Prioritise opportunities for sharing Kāi Tahu associations and connections (past, present and future) to provide a full expression of cultural identity for users of the Tiki trail.



Map of the Tiki Trail

Description: A current arrival area to the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond reserve. The entrance is from the Fernhill roundabout, providing access to the historic One Mile Pump Station and the One Mile Creek walking trail.

The One Mile creek walking trail a technical track through remnant beech forest and Douglas fir to the subalpine and alpine zones higher up in the Reserve. There has been water damage to the lower section of the track.

Facilities:

- Car parking (~20 spaces)
- Signage

Total area: 6,000m² (including the access road and car park area)

Objective:

13.1.7.1 To ensure the One Mile is recognised as a formal arrival area into Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve.

Policies:

13.1.7.2 Protect the One Mile Pump Station Heritage values.

13.1.7.3 Consider installing public toilets.

13.1.7.4 Consider upgrading the entrance road and carpark to cater for more vehicles.

13.1.7.5 Support the development of a new dual use uphill-trail near One Mile to connect to the existing network.



Map showing the location of One Mile Entrance

13.2 Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill

13.2.1 Kerry Drive Jump Park and Reserve Entrance

Description: Reserve arrival area at the end of Kerry Drive with a purpose built pump track and bike jump park, under licence to the QMTBC. The pump track, built in 2021 is a dual clay loop track that allows two riders to ride on the track at once side by side.

Facilities:

- Bike pump track.
- Car parking (~25 spaces),
- Water fountain
- Toilets

Total area: 3.17 hectares

Objectives:

13.2.1.1 To manage the Kerry drive jump park as a licenced area.

13.2.1.2 To consider and develop Kerry Drive as the primary arrival entrance into Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill reserve, that would include the realignment of the start of the Queenstown Time Walk.

Policies:

13.2.1.3 Consider providing additional recreation facilities such as picnic tables, rubbish bins.

13.2.1.4 Allow for upgrades and agreed changes to the pump track.



Map showing the location of Kerry Drive jump park

13.2.2 Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Time Walk

Description: The Time Walk is a well utilised walking trail that leads up Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill to the Basket of Dreams sculpture and viewpoint, with spectacular scenery and extensive views of Lake Whakatipu, the Remarkables and Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond.

Interpretive panels spaced along the length of the trail explain the history of Tāhuna Queenstown. The Time Walk commences at Belfast Terrace and enters private land approximately 1.5km along the trail.

Further walking trails lead from the Basket of Dreams to Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill summit, which is located on private farmland, to obtain 360 degree panoramic views of the Whakatipu Basin.

Facilities: Existing small car park on Belfast Terrace (~5 spaces).

Total area: Length of trail approximately 3.7 kilometres (to the Basket of Dreams and loop back).

Objective:

13.2.2.1 To preserve the Time Walk as the primary walking (only) trail on Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve.

Policies:

13.2.2.2 Prioritise opportunities for sharing Kāi Tahu associations and connections (past, present and future) to provide a full expression of cultural identity for users of the Time Walk.

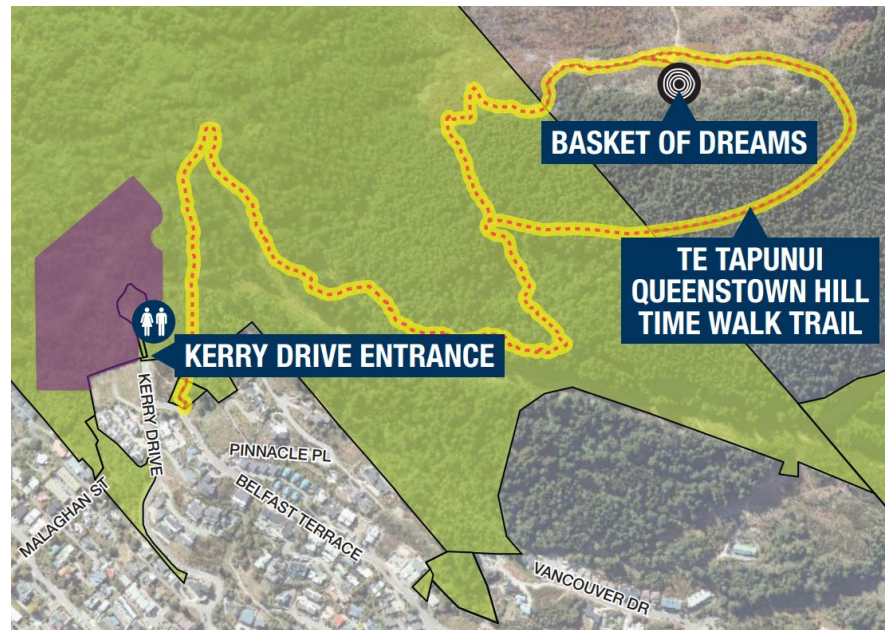
13.2.2.3 Establish and maintain view shafts through the vegetation at various points along the track to provide views over the township and Whakatipu Basin – to be retained through the revegetation of Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill.

13.2.2.4 Consider the realignment of the Time Walk track to start from the Kerry Drive carpark arrival area.

13.2.2.5 Ensure the protection of the tarns on the top of Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill from wilding conifer spread, inappropriate uses and other threats such as informal walking access.

13.2.2.6 Consider a link to Highview Terrace and Tree Tops Rise, to enable additional pedestrian access.

13.2.2.7 Consider a new walking trail from Matakauri Wetlands to Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill.



Map showing Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Time Walk

13.3 Proposed Reserve Entrances

The following areas are not currently established but are considered to be important future arrival areas to cater for future residential growth in the vicinity and increased visitor demand on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond and Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill reserves. All new arrival areas present opportunities for cultural integration of Kāi Tahu values within the reserves.

13.3.1 Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve - Lakeview Development

Description: The Lakeview development is adjacent to Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve. The development will transform the former Lakeview Campground into a mixed use zone that will offer high density residential buildings, hotels, co-working and co-living spaces, hospitality and retail.

The site comprises of a central public plaza and a recreation reserve. It is important to integrate the Lakeview development into the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond reserve with strong public access links.

A new arrival area should be established which provides key recreation infrastructure adjacent to the Ben Lomond Reserve,

Objective:

13.3.1.1 To establish a reserve entrance to Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond reserve in this location, providing car parking for reserve users, connections to future walking and biking trails, play opportunities, water fountains, toilet facilities and signage. This will be a key entrance into the reserve for the Queenstown town centre. This location may also be a future link to the Tiki Trail and Ben Lomond Bike trails.

Policies:

13.3.1.2 Consider establishing a formal Reserve entrance from the Lakeview development.

12.3.1.3 Consider a new link walking trail from Lakeview which would connect into the Tiki trail .

12.3.1.4 Establish connections into the Lakeview development (for walkers, runners and bikers).



Map showing proposed Lakeview Reserve Entrance

13.3.2 Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill - Tree Tops Rise

Description: The Silver Creek residential development will be established over the coming years. It is important to provide a public access link between this site into the Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve, and an arrival area should be established which provides key recreation infrastructure in this location.

Objective:

13.3.2.1 To establish an arrival area to Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve in this location, providing car parking, connections to future walking and biking trails, water fountains, toilets facilities and signage. This will be a key entrance into the reserve for the majority of Goldfield Heights, in addition to the future residents of Silver Creek.

Policy:

13.3.2.2 Consider establishing a formal Reserve entrance from the Tree Tops Rise or in the vicinity.



Map showing proposed Tree Tops Rise Entrance

14. 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. Policies support the objectives pertaining to both reserves:

14.1 Kāi Tahu Partnerships

14.1.1. Identify ways to give effect to partnering with Kāi Tahu on the planning and management of the reserves, that takes account of tikanga and enables practical expression of kaitiakitanga, including identifying and assessing mana whenua values, sites and landscapes of significance and understanding how these are best protected and enhanced.

14.1.2. Explore opportunities to support mana whenua associations, connections (past, present and future) and the expression of Kāi Tahu identity within the reserves including:

- a. interpretation panels and pūrakau (storytelling).
- b. involvement in restorative programmes, including incorporation of mātauranga.
- c. incorporating mana whenua design principle in reserve developments and wayfinding

- d. supporting customary practices, including mahika kai.
- e. Supporting the principles of Te Mana o Te Wai through ensuring activities within the reserves do not adversely affect the mauri of the waterbodies within and connected to the reserves.

14.2 Effective Cross Organisation Management

14.2.1. Collaborate with DOC to rationalise reserve boundaries potentially through land swap or other mechanisms.

14.2.2. Cooperate with organisations or volunteer groups where such partnership results in achieving the objectives and outcomes sought in this Plan.

14.2.3. Continue to engage with key stakeholders on the aspirations and priorities for the reserve.

14.3 Natural Values / Hazards

Landscape Protection Forestry

14.3.1. Implement as a priority Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Forestry Plan to remove pest species, particularly Douglas fir.

14.3.2. Develop and implement a forestry plan for Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve that provides a staged approach to the removal of Douglas Fir and other invasive exotic species followed by a revegetation programme.

14.3.3. Recognise that forestry plans need to consider:

- a. minimal impact on amenity values through the use of low impact extraction methods, while recognising the long-term goal of restoring the natural environment and enhancing biodiversity values.
- b. allowing for revegetation with a mix of native and non-invasive exotic species.
- c. acknowledgement that some of the commercial recreation operators on the reserve have consent conditions which require vegetation to screen their activity to minimise the visual impact of their infrastructure.
- d. identification areas of remnant beech forest and other native vegetation for protection and enhancement.
- e. pest plant and animal control.
- f. Acknowledgement of recreation values, ensuring important reserve connections remain accessible where possible.

14.3.4. Apply a cross-organisational approach in the management of vegetation in the

reserves and where possible, work with adjoining landowners to reduce natural hazard risks and pests.

Biodiversity

- 14.3.5. Survey and map specific areas of existing native vegetation.
- 14.3.6. Develop a protection programme for the mapped areas of existing native vegetation.
- 14.3.7. Undertake ecological restoration programmes, in conjunction with the relevant Community groups and Stakeholders that target:
 - a. Gully areas with existing native bush, through active control of wildings and other weed species together with revegetation that expands the native species coverage.
 - b. High use areas such as along walking tracks and in the vicinity of the gondola facilities and easement.
 - c. Around the lower boundaries of the reserve, where access and native plant establishment is likely to be easier.
 - d. An ongoing programme of wilding conifer control as resources permit.

Pest Management

- 14.3.8. Undertake pest control programmes on the reserves, recognising the Otago Regional

Council's Pest Management Plan and giving priority to:

- a. Collaborating with Department of Conservation, the Otago Regional Council and relevant adjacent landowners to co-ordinate and compliment efforts.
 - a. Reserve areas where volunteer groups provide capacity to deliver programmes.
 - b. Targeting the management of the goat, deer, possum and hare populations.
- 14.3.9. Enabling pest animal control through supporting the work of volunteer trapping organisations.

Fire

- 14.3.10. Actively implement and regularly review the QLDC 'Activity controls to manage wildfire risk within reserves'.
- 14.3.11. Allow for reserve closures to mitigate risk for reserve users.
- 14.3.12. Support the removal and/or modification of vegetation to reduce the likelihood of a wildfire.

Infrastructure

- 14.3.13. Support the relocation, undergrounding or decommissioning of powerlines within the reserves.

- 14.3.14. Permit the placement and maintenance of utility services where the reserve will not be materially altered or permanently damaged, and the ability of the public using the reserves will not be permanently or adversely affected.

- 14.3.15. Site underground utility services to avoid existing and potential features, including trees and waterways.

Rockfall and Debris Flow

- 14.3.16. Before undertaking any vegetation removal or land use change, assess the effects of natural hazard risk.

- 14.3.17. Ensure any vegetation removal or change of land use considers natural hazard risk of the Brewery Creek and Reavers Lane alluvial fans.

- 14.3.18. Where practicable, protect the provision of public recreational access to the reserves when enabling hard engineering structures where necessary to manage natural hazard risk.

14.4 Heritage Values

Heritage Protection

- 14.4.1 Sites of historical significance will be protected, preserved and maintained as resources permit.
- 14.4.2 Any development work carried out on, or adjacent to, historic structures shall be sympathetic to their historical context and carried out in liaison with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Kāi Tahu.
- 14.4.3 Work (repairs, maintenance and alterations) carried out on historic structures will be informed and carried out by appropriately skilled consultants and contractors and be in accordance with the principles of the International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value.

14.5 Recreation and Use

Recreation Use and Enjoyment

- 14.5.1. Enable recreation use and enjoyment of the reserves through:
 - a. Supporting events, programmes and authorised commercial activities that promote suitable uses of the reserves.
 - b. Providing opportunities that may broaden reserve user's experiences, such as interpretation or public art.

- 14.5.2. Provide for and manage the impacts of recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Utilising codes of conduct, reserve permits, licences to set parameters or conditions on activities.
 - b. Requiring the authorisation of activities that have the potential to impact the reserves' values or other reserve users.
 - c. Ensure that nominated trails are assigned and designed for walkers and runners.
 - d. Restrict development, commercial activities, formal trails and recreational activities on the eastern side of gondola easement in the Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve, due to the topography, accessibility and the presence of natural hazards.

Recreational Hang gliding and Paragliding

- 14.5.3. The use of Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond Reserve for informal hang gliding and paragliding is only permitted on the designated area to the east of the Gondola (G756) on the DOC administered Scenic Reserve. To fly from the site users must be:
 - a. an accredited pilot,
 - b. member of the Southern Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club,
 - c. obtain a permit to fly, and

- d. comply with the conditions of the MOU between the Southern Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club and Queenstown Air Traffic Services.

Drones

- 14.5.4. Recreational drone flying is not permitted.
- 14.5.5. The use of drones for filming on the reserves will only be authorised by way of film permit from QLDC.
- 14.5.6. The use of drones for other commercial work on the reserve will require a reserve permit from QLDC.

Commercial Use

- 14.5.7. Recognise the continued operation of existing leases on the reserves, as set out in Appendix 3, within their current footprints, being:
 - a. Skyline Enterprises (including upper and lower terminal buildings, luge tracks and gondola corridor)
 - b. Ziptrek Ecotours (12 towers and 6 ziplines)
 - c. AJ Hackett Bungy (Ledge Bungy and Swing)
 - d. G-Force Paragliding
 - e. Kiwi Birdlife Park

- 14.5.8. Consider additional commercial recreation activities on Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond only where they are compatible with the reserves wider values and in accordance with policy 14.5.10 below.
- 14.5.9. Limit commercial activities on Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill, only considering activities that would require limited facilities, have minimal impact on the natural quietness of the reserve and be in accordance with policy 14.5.10 below.
- 14.5.10. Consider the granting of new commercial lease or licence agreements, or the renewal of existing lease and licence agreements, that:
- Are consistent with the reserve's classification and any reserve specific policies set out in the special management zones in section 6.
 - Do not adversely detract from the general character and amenity of the reserve and other reserve users.
 - Allows recreation activity that uses the unique topography of the reserve to improve the public use and enjoyment.

- Ensure commercial operators contribute to improved environmental outcomes on the reserves.

14.5.11. Prohibit motorised recreation activity on the reserves such as motorbikes¹ and off-road vehicles that comprise safety, damage trails and impact on of the quiet enjoyment of the reserve.

14.5.12. Prohibit motorised recreation flying activity on the reserves, such as micro- light launching or similar powered flight activities that comprise safety and impact on the quiet enjoyment of the reserve.

14.5.13. Helicopter landings will be restricted to those required for reserve operational purposes, such as wilding conifer control, tree removals, pest control, search and rescue and fire control.

14.5.14. Commercial agreements will specify:

- the nature of the activities the operator can provide
- the area within which the activity can be carried out
- the times (over the year and during the day) which the activity can operate

- the signage (if any) permitted in association with the activity
- the fee and/or bond required, and
- that the agreement in non-transferable.

Mountain Biking

14.5.15. Enable licencing of commercial mountain biking operators to provide guiding and/or coaching on the reserves, taking into consideration safety of reserve users and capacity of the trail network.

Ziptrek

14.5.16. Work closely with Ziptrek around the wilding conifer removal and ongoing forestry operations in the vicinity of their existing lease area.

Bungy

14.5.17. Enable renewal of AJ Hackett Bungy's infrastructure, and work closely with them over the wilding conifer removal, ongoing forestry operations and replanting, in the vicinity of their lease area.

Community Leases and Licences

¹ 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".

- 14.5.18. Establish lease and licence agreements with community groups where the activity will:
- activate the reserve and/or assist the public use and enjoyment of the reserve and not disadvantage other users
 - be consistent with the reserve's classification and any reserve specific policies set out in the special management zones.
 - not adversely affect the general character and amenity of the reserve.
 - Where appropriate, enhance biodiversity and/or natural values within the reserve.

Events

- 14.5.19. Permit the use of the reserves for cultural, community and recreational events where the assessment of these has considered:
- Whether the scale of the event is appropriate to the capacity of the site.
 - whether the event will not compromise the primary function of the reserve area, unduly impact the established users of the reserves or high level of informal visitation in some areas.
 - the requirement for rest periods for popular event locations so the grounds/tracks can recover.

- the location and timing of the event is appropriate considering the wildfire risk level.

- 14.5.20. Permit the use of the Ben Lomond Mountain Bike Trails and Wynyard Jump Park, Kerry Drive Jump Park for mountain bike events, provided the conditions of policy 14.5.19 above are met.

Grazing

- 14.5.21. Allow licensing of managed grazing within the reserves where the grazing may prevent the establishment of invasive species such as wilding conifers and does not impede regeneration of native biodiversity.

Encroachment

- 14.5.22. Ensure adjacent residential properties and leases do not encroach into the reserves by extending landscaping, lawn areas and structures beyond reserve boundaries, or using the reserve for the storage of property.

Freedom Camping

- 14.5.23. Manage freedom camping as an ongoing issue and install mechanisms to restrict this, for example consider lockable gates at reserve entrances.

14.6 Infrastructure and Reserve Development

Reserve Development

- 14.6.1. Consider the development of built structures, as necessary, to provide for the function and support of formal and informal recreation activities on the reserves.
- 14.6.2. Encourage a collaborative and non-exclusive use of built structures, to minimise the built footprint on reserves.
- 14.6.3. Ensure the design, colours and materials used on buildings and structure are of a high quality and do not detract from the character or amenity of the reserves. Buildings shall be supported by landscaping if appropriate, to ensure that they enhance the character of the reserves.
- 14.6.4. Ensure any future building and/or infrastructure development within the reserves are designed to mitigate the effects of natural hazards including erosion, falling debris, subsidence, inundation and slippage.
- 14.6.5. Allow for establishing public car parking, rubbish bins, public toilets and shelters on the reserves to meet the needs of reserve

users. This infrastructure shall be strategically established in arrival areas, and only where required within the reserves.

Biking and Walking Tracks

- 14.6.6. Work with the key stakeholders to develop and implement a Trail Masterplan that formalises the mountain bike trail network. This will include:
- a. Identification of the existing trail network and categorise:
 - i. Pedestrian/walking only trails
 - ii. Dual use trails
 - iii. Mountain Bike Trails
 - b. Identify where new trail connections could be developed and where unauthorised tracks can be closed and remediated.
 - c. Pedestrian/walking only tracks that include:
 - One Mile trail
 - Tiki Trail (including a buffer),
 - Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Time Walk,
 - d. Grading of all mountain biking tracks.

- e. Development of trail maintenance guidelines, which minimise impacts on landscape, and biodiversity and are guided by effective standards relating to track grading, design and construction.
- f. Inclusion of a review date within the trail masterplan.

- 14.6.7. Require the written approval of any new trail development by QLDC, who will assess:
- a. relocation of a trail due to disturbance from wilding conifer control/harvesting and revegetation.
 - b. the location of the trail and its impact on native vegetation.
 - c. the extent of tree removal or pruning required.
 - d. the volume of earthworks required and any potential impact on exacerbating rock fall or debris flow.
 - e. the construction and the consideration of hand-built tracks or machine-built tracks.
 - f. site remediation requirements
 - g. the grade of the trail and whether this adds variety to the existing trail network.
- 14.6.8. Actively discourage unauthorised trail building and use.
- 14.6.9. Remove and rehabilitate unauthorised tracks and trails.

Access / Reserve Entrances / Carparking

- 14.6.10. 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.
- 14.6.11. Encourage active travel to the reserves through the provision of new trail connections, bike parking and other necessary facilities.
- 14.6.12. Provide opportunities for cultural integration of Kāi Tahu values throughout the reserves and particularly at the reserve entrances.
- 14.6.13. Review car parking provision at arrival nodes to improve access to the reserves.
- 14.6.14. Ensure public recreation access along the existing access road to Bob's Peak and upper Skyline Gondola terminal is preserved.

Signage, Wayfinding, Communication, Interpretation, Story Telling

- 14.6.15. Continue to review and update signage in conjunction with reserve developments

and the implementation of the track network masterplan to encourage exploration of the reserves, improve the visitor experience and keep users safe.

14.6.16. Ensure signs:

- a. meet Council guidelines
- b. combine where appropriate and are the minimum necessary to clearly convey the message to reduce clutter and maintenance
- c. attach to buildings or structures where practical.

14.6.17. Establish and provide improved signage for information, orientation and wayfinding within the reserves.

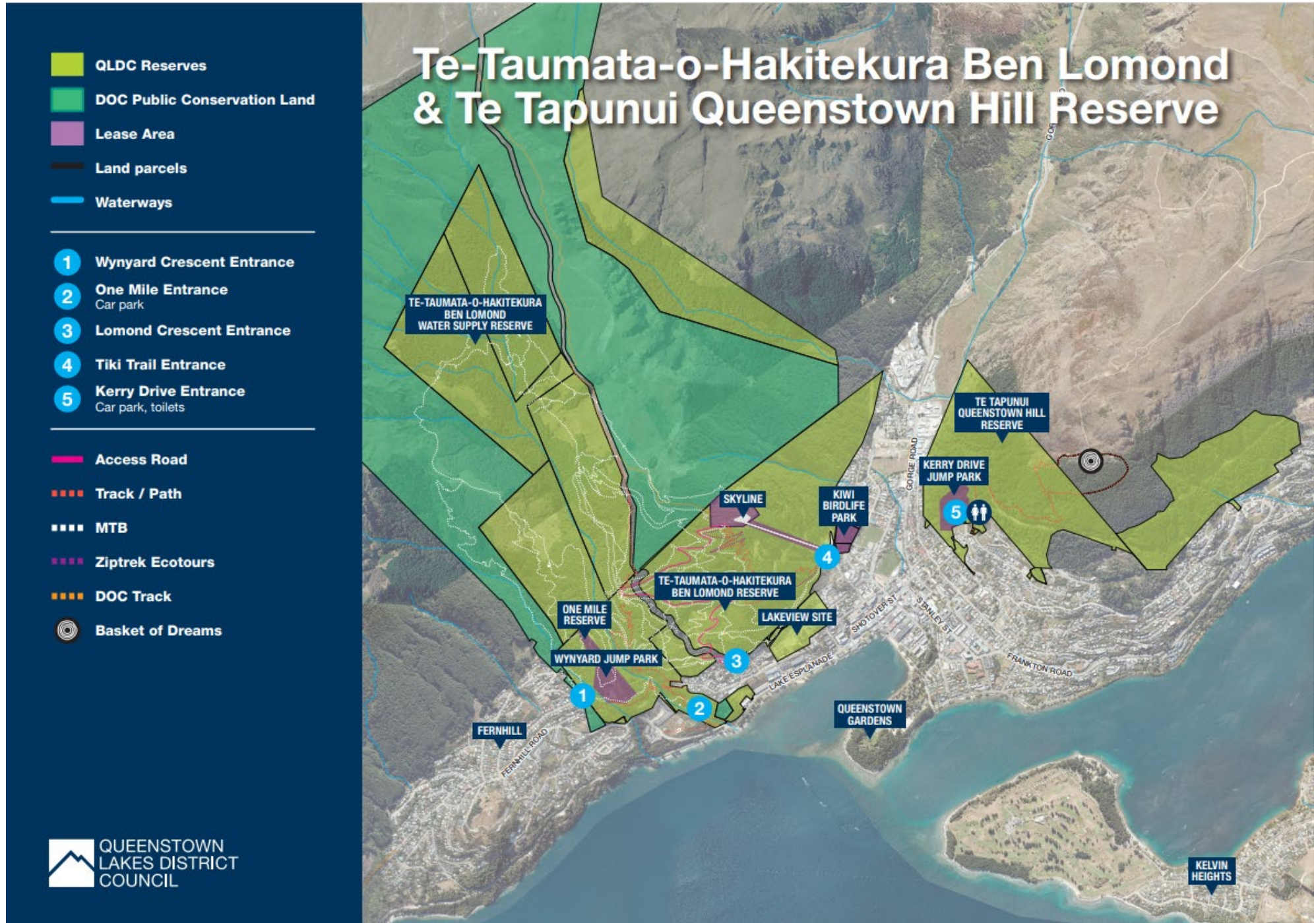
14.6.18. Consider the installation of appropriate small-scale sponsorship signage in high use locations, where this is acknowledging significant financial contributions to the reserves' development or restoration.

14.6.19. Provide opportunities for cultural integration of Kāi Tahu values in reserve signage.

14.6.20. Develop further interpretation in the reserves that tells stories of the history of the land, Kāi Tahu and formation and development of the reserves, and engages the public in the importance of restoring the landscape.

14.6.21. Encourage improved communication and education within the reserves and consider apps, signage and other monitoring systems to make more information readily available to the public.

APPENDIX 1 - Reserve Map



APPENDIX 2 - Legal Descriptions

Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond

Referred to as	Record of Title	Legal Description	Classification	Area
Bob's Peak Recreation Reserve	OT109/294	Section 19 Block XX Shotover Survey District and Section 20 Block I Mid Wakatipu Survey District	Recreation Reserve	164.29 Ha
Water Supply Reserve	OT109/95	Section 4, Section 10, Section 14 and Section 19 Block I Mid Wakatipu Survey District and Section 1-2 Block VIII Mid Wakatipu Survey District	Reserve for water supply	175.61 Ha
Water Supply Reserve	OT124/234	Section 3 Block VIII Mid Wakatipu Survey District and Section 72 Block XX Survey District Shotover	Water Reserve	55.24 Ha
Kiwibird Life Park	OT9B/770	Section 129 Block XX Shotover Survey District and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 24407 and Part Section 131 Block XX Shotover Survey District	Recreation Reserve	2.32 Ha
Kiwibird Life Park	185162	Lot 2-4 Deposited Plan 345184 and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 22971 and Part Section 131 Block XX Shotover Survey District	Recreation Reserve	1.19 Ha
Reserve area adjacent to Kiwibird Life Park	185161	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 345184	Recreation Reserve	0.16 Ha
Queenstown Commonage Reserve Management Act 1876	Nil	Section 106 XX Shotover Survey District	Commonage Reserve	11.84 Ha
Queenstown Commonage Reserve Management Act 1876	Nil	Part Section 105 Block XX Shotover Survey District	Commonage Reserve	7.09 Ha
Entrance to Wynyard Jump Park	Nil	Section 2 Survey Office 317363	Commonage	0.19 Ha
One Mile Historic Pump Station	Nil	Section 1 Survey Office 24350	Recreation Reserve	1.06 Ha
Total area				418.99 Ha

Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill

Referred to as	Record of Title	Legal Description	Classification	Area
Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve (containing the entrance to the Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Time Walk)	569609	Lot 4 Deposited Plan 447835	Recreation Reserve	6.05 Ha
Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve	732627	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 496901 and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 503041	Recreation Reserve	61.98 Ha
Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve	26956	Lot 602 Deposited Plan 306902	Local Purpose Reserve (Beautification)	0.43 Ha
Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill Reserve	109819	Section 2 Survey Office 317364	Conservation	40.66 Ha
Total area				109.12 Ha

APPENDIX 3 - Lease and Licence Holders

Lease and Licence Holders

Lease/License Holder	Location
Helibike New Zealand Limited	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
New Zealand Police	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Peak Bungy Limited	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Queenstown Commercial Parapenters	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Queenstown Mountain Bike Club (Gorge Road)	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Queenstown Mountain Bike Club (Wynyard)	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
The Inside Line Limited	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Aotearoa Towers Group t/a Forty South	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Spark Limited	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Treadmark NZ	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Vertigo Bikes Limited	Te-Taumata-o-Hakitekura Ben Lomond
Queenstown Mountain Bike Club (Kerry Drive)	Te Tapunui Queenstown Hill

Attachment C: Early Engagement Summary Document

QUESTIONS	FEEDBACK	THEMES
WHAT DO YOU USE THE RESERVE(S) FOR?	Mountain biking, hiking, walking, rock climbing	Informal recreation
	Scenic values/views, being in nature, bird watching, meditation, escaping Queenstown town centre	Personal well being and a place to get away
	Predator trapping	Pest management
	Lease parts of the reserve for commercial purposes (Skyline), Mountain bike coaching	Commercial activities
	Māori history, heritage and cultural values	Cultural values and history
	Education for children	Education
WHAT DON'T YOU USE THE RESERVE(S) FOR?	Walking dogs	Uncertainty around rules/regulations
	Business	Work
	Mountain biking and downhill biking	Informal recreation
	Housing and construction	Construction activities
	Logging	Forestry
	Destruction of wildlife habitats	Destroying biodiversity
WHAT VALUES ARE APPRECIATED WITHIN THE RESERVE(S)?	Close proximity to Queenstown town centre, easy to access and escape the urban environment, ideal locations	Accessibility
	Natural environment, native vegetation, terrain, geology, ecology, scenery, flora and fauna, being in nature, treescape, undisturbed and unspoilt environment, preservation of wildlife habitats, natural values, diversity of landscapes, vegetation and animals, native vegetation by One Mile Creek	Natural values and biodiversity
	The size of the reserves, available space	Size of reserves
	Recreation opportunities, great way to get in exercise, enabling and maintaining public access to these areas without harming the natural environment, public enjoyment, topography of trails provide interest, Queenstown Hill Time Walk	Recreation values (without compromising the natural values)

	Quality and variety of mountain biking trails, the fact they are integrated within the natural environment with as little impact as possible, accessibility	Mountain biking trails (without compromising the natural values)
	Well maintained and clearly marked tracks	Quality of reserves
	Desirability, the reserves add to the appeal of living in Queenstown	Desirable places
	Scenery, views and diversity, Skyline to be seen as an 'icon destination' with a high recreation and sightseeing value for locals and tourists	Scenic values
	Peace and tranquillity, availability to recharge and improve mental health, remoteness close to Queenstown	Well being/respice
	Commercial and tourism hub, Skyline infrastructure	Commercial and tourism activities
	Māori history	Cultural values
	Management of pests and community engagement/involvement on this	Pest management
WHAT ARE THE LONG TERM VISION(S) FOR THE RESERVE(S)?	Increase of mountain biking trails and expansion of access to rock-climbing areas	Increase recreation infrastructure
	Protecting the reserves from development and damage, no more development	Restricting further development and inappropriate activities
	Upgrade of recreation trails (specifically Moonlight to Moke Lake), maintain walking and biking trails, provide high quality recreation opportunities, allow passive recreation, continue to develop sustainable tracks and opportunities to enter the reserves for recreation (without harm to natural values), enhance value of the reserve to both locals and visitors, use for mountain biking and active and passive recreation	Recreation values and public enjoyment
	Removal of wilding pines	Wilding removal
	More parking, toilets	Improvement of infrastructure and facilities for reserve users

	Enabling dog access within the reserves	Dog access
	Improve ecological values, improvement of kea habitat, improve wildlife habitat, recreation values are enhanced without compromising nature and ecology, protect and enhance natural values of Queenstown Hill	Ecological values
	Establishment of native revegetation	Revegetation
	Managing commercial activities and high tourism numbers, enable low impact tourist based commercial activities, provide for and encourage a diverse range of commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism activities, facilities and infrastructure that are appropriate located and developed at a suitable scale and intensity.	Commercial and tourism activities
	Preserve backdrop of Queenstown, maintain high level of landscape and amenity	Amenity and landscape values
	Maintain as nature reserves, maintain as forest reserves,	Purpose of reserves
	Readily accessible for the public, increase accessibility, great place to access for those who don't have the means to drive	Accessibility
	Show high standards of superb environmental management that is educational, inspiring and uplifting, sustainability	Environmental management and education
WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE APPROPRIATE IN THE RESERVE(S)?	Hiking, walking, trail running, mountain biking, paragliding, dog walking, rock climbing, bird watching, sightseeing, ziplining	Recreation activities
	Commercial paragliding activities, Luge, other recreational sports that bring in money to the local economy	Commercial recreation activities
	Existing tourism operations, low impact commercial activities where there is a focus on conservation, recreation and quiet contemplation, recognition of	Commercial and tourism activities

	existing commercial operators and the ability for their future development and expansion (including office space for Skyline staff involved in the operation of the SEL facilities within the reserve)	
	Low impact logging and forestry, removal of wilding pines, access over Skyline Access Road where appropriate for harvesting, management and removal of pines within the reserve and surrounding areas	Forestry activities and access
	Replanting and native revegetation,	Planting and revegetation
	Small or infrequent sporting events using trails	Events
	Conservation, predator trapping should be a permitted and encouraged activity (to protect and enhance ecological and biodiversity values), trapping of non-native predators, balance of recreation activities on wildlife, significant intervention to manage native vegetation	Ecological and biodiversity values
	Recreation activities provided users are separated to reduce conflicts, accidents and trail damage, increase of recreation users in relation to biodiversity and wildlife (needs to be managed appropriately)	User conflicts and management
	Helicopter landing area has operated on Bob's Peak since 1975 for sightseeing/tourism and medivac operations, recognise this and provide for this to continue	Helicopter landings
	Encourage alternative transport to enable mountain biking access to upper parts of reserve (eg gondola, chairlift, electric train or similar low impact bike lift system)	Mountain biking accessibility
WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE INAPPROPRIATE IN THE RESERVE(S)?	Motorised trail bikes, motorbiking, 4WDing, motorised sports, any motorised activity apart from chainsaws and scrub cutters)	Motorised vehicles and activities
	Drones, helicopters,	Aircrafts
	Hunting (unless for pest management)	Hunting

	Events, parties, big or frequent events	Events
	Increased tourism and commercial operations, commercial activities that could harm values of the reserve,	Commercial activities
	Guided walks	Commercial recreation activities
	Cats	Pests
	Too much noise or tourism	Nuisance
	Major development of reserve (eg. asphalt roads, fences etc) which requires trees to be cut down, residential activities/housing, construction, removal of reserve classification and sale of reserve land, development of reserve which will increase traffic and put pressure on current infrastructure	Development
	Logging, removal of trees (other than wildings)	Removal of trees (unless for pest management)
	Destruction of wildlife habitats	Destruction of wildlife and biodiversity
	Camping, dog walking, mountain biking	Recreation activities
WHAT CHANGES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE IN THE RESERVE(S)?	More mountain biking trails and walking trails, establish walking trails within Queenstown Hill (to Highview Terrace), appropriately maintain and repair trails, upgrade Time Walk, improve connectivity to Queenstown Hill track from other areas	Recreation infrastructure
	Removal of wilding pines, significantly more wilding control, removal of slash after wilding removal	Wilding control
	Toilets (especially at bottom of Queenstown Hill), improved signage (educational to inform reserve users they need to be appropriately prepared for walking/hiking within the reserve), plinth at the top of Ben Lomond and toilet at Saddle (DOC)	Improved infrastructure
	Dog access throughout reserve	Dog access
	Goat control, removal of cat colonies within the reserve, trapping,	Pest management and conservation

	Enhancing existing beech forest, enable trapping to protect flora and fauna, management of native vegetation up Queenstown Hill to be a great example of conservation and biodiversity	Ecological and biodiversity values
	Acquire more reserve land (especially Queenstown Hill), include QLDC freehold land in Queenstown Hill within the RMP	More reserve land
	Expansion of commercial recreation and tourism hub at Skyline as per PDP zoning appeal, reflection of PDP zoning rules in the RMP review to ensure consistency	Increased commercial and tourism activities and infrastructure
	Historical values, information around pests and hazards and the management of these, work with schools	Education
	Address user conflicts and give way to pedestrian traffic, increase and improve signage	Wayfinding and user conflicts
ANY SPECIFIC FEEDBACK ON THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE(S)?	More aggressive control of wilding pine removal, don't aerial spray	Wilding control
	More active pest management (possums, goats, feral cats)	Pest management
	Enforce pet animal registration	Pet registration
	More money spent to restore ecological and biodiversity within the reserves	Ecological and biodiversity values
	Better maintenance of trails and infrastructure within the reserve, more investment in this area (there is none!) and improve the over utilised facilities	Trail and infrastructure maintenance and funding
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THE RESERVE(S) TO BE MANAGED?	Restrict commercial activities at present levels and allow no more, new activities only to low impact commercial activities focussed on conservation	Restrict any further commercial activities and operations
	Use the reserve for recreation, balanced between recreation and conservation, allow for more mechanical systems that provide access for mountain bikers to upper parts of the reserve	Recreation

	Use the reserve for conservation and ecological restoration (including birds, lizards and invertebrates), trapping predators, wildlife habitats to be enhanced, balance between conservation and recreation	Conservation and ecological enhancement
	Cat colonies to die, better management of goat population, removal of wildings unless they have a historical/educational context	Pest management
	Separate management company/entity to Council and DOC that will manage the reserves in a way which will benefit all users	New management regime
	Consider natural hazards (rockfall, fire and debris flow) and that these are provided for in the RMP and encourage mitigation works of these risks	Natural hazards
	Enable activities which sustainably use the reserves	Appropriate activities
	Retain natural reserve and visual landscape values, maintain the 'wild' and 'pristine' values of Ben Lomond track,	Retain natural and landscape values
	Plan for future generations, strategic planning	Think long term
ANY OTHER COMMENTS?	More parking is needed at the bottom of Ben Lomond	Parking and access
	Remove the wilding pines	Wilding control/pest management
	Preserve the reserves (Ben Lomond, Fernhill Loop, One Mile) and the walking and biking trails, they are unique and worth preserving and enhancing. Maintain Queenstown Hill as a reserve for future generations and planning.	Maintain natural, biodiversity and recreation values within the reserves for future generations
	The RMP should provide for a low impact bike lift system (eg. gondola, chairlift, electric train or similar), this would provide ease of access for users which would have a benefit to Queenstown	Increase accessibility for recreation purposes
	Ensure the RMP is succinct and accessible to the public (ie having a high level summary available)	RMP format, structure and accessibility
	Ensure the RMP is actioned and implemented	Take action once RMP is adopted

