

# Print-friendly version of the proposed amendments to Tūpuna Maunga Authority's Integrated Management Plan

## 10.DELIVERING THE VALUES AND PATHWAYS

10.1 The Values and Pathways will be delivered as follows:

- Plans and policies prepared by the Tūpuna Maunga Authority;
- Decisions of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority;
- Provision for Cultural Activities;
- Annual Tūpuna Maunga Operational Plan;
- Preparation of Tūpuna Maunga guidelines and strategies;
- Preparation of individual Tūpuna Maunga Plans;
- Advocacy to Auckland Council, central government and the private sector, regarding policies plans and bylaws (for example the Auckland Unitary Plan);
- Advocacy supporting a World Heritage nomination; and
- Other legislation.

10.2 These measures set the direction for achieving the care and protection of the Tūpuna Maunga. An ecological restoration programme will assist the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of the Tūpuna Maunga, including the planting of native species and removal of non-native trees. The detail of the programme is set out in Appendix 5.

## POLICIES OF THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA AUTHORITY

10.3 The Tūpuna Maunga Authority has released a series of policies, frameworks and decisions that reflect and deliver the Values and Pathways including:

- Alcohol-free and smoke-free Tūpuna Maunga Policy;
- Vehicle-free tihi of Maungawhau / Mt Eden Decision (while ensuring access for those with restricted mobility);
- Filming and Events Framework;
- Health and Safety Policy;
- Tūpuna Maunga Weed Control Programme;
- Integrated Public Access Times Decision;
- Expired lease/licence Decisions; and
- Bylaws review.

## ANNUAL TŪPUNA MAUNGA OPERATIONAL PLAN 10.4

The Tūpuna Maunga Authority and Auckland Council must agree an Annual Tūpuna Maunga Operational Plan for each financial year to provide a framework in which Council will carry out the routine management of the Tūpuna Maunga and administered lands. 10.5 Fees and charges will be reviewed annually to coincide with the Tūpuna Maunga Operational Plan.

### Appendix 5: Native restoration of Tūpuna Maunga

Returning native vegetation is a key step in healing the Tūpuna Maunga. Over many decades, native trees species have been removed from the Maunga. Non-native trees have been randomly planted without any comprehensive plan for their future management or consideration of the cultural landscape. Many non-native trees, including weed species (some being identified in the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP)), have been allowed to self-seed by legacy administering entities. This has seriously adversely affected the integrity of the cultural landscapes of the taonga tuku iho that are the Tūpuna Maunga.

The purpose of the Native Restoration Programme is to facilitate the restoration of the natural, spiritual and indigenous landscape of the Maunga. This will include massive plantings of native species and the removal of non-native trees that are negatively impacting the cultural features of the Maunga. This will help restore and enhance the mauri and wairua of the Tūpuna Maunga.

The restoration programme will ensure that the remaining cultural and archaeological fabric on the Maunga is protected, and made visible by removing non-native trees that are having a negative impact. Sight lines from the Maunga to other Maunga/pā will be opened to ensure that the connection from Maunga to Maunga is prominent.

All plant species identified in the RPMP will be removed.

Further guidance has been given regarding non-native trees as part of the Tūpuna Maunga Biosecurity Strategy<sup>1</sup>.

As a matter of priority, non-native trees on the outer slopes of the Maunga will be removed to emphasise and protect the cultural features of the Maunga such as terracing and rua. To protect the archaeological values and the health and safety of people on the Maunga native and non-native trees may also need to be removed.

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1. Pg 34 section 6 of the Biosecurity Strategy states: Removal of exotic trees will occur when there is a health and safety risk, they are identified as a weed species, there is risk to archaeological features, or they impact on the cultural landscape and viewshafts. Any other tree removals will be assessed on a case by case basis.



Artist impression of the native restoration programme of Ōwairaka/ Te Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura/Mt Albert

## ŌWAIKAKA/ TE AHI-KĀ-A-RAKATAURA/MT ALBERT

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Ōwairaka-te Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura, an exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngāhere<sup>2</sup> will be created as a representation of the forest that once stood on and near the Maunga:

Approximately 13,000 native plants will be planted (of which approximately 5,180 have already been planted and are maturing well).

Among the native plantings, culturally significant species will be planted to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future.

Habitats for mokomoko and other native fauna will be restored.

Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous ngāhere established near the tīhi.

All native trees will be retained.

Approximately 345 exotic trees will be removed, including weed species identified in the RPMP.

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

- Retaining the tīhi in grass.
- Planting in areas where in situ archaeology has been destroyed by historic quarrying.
- Selecting appropriate plants that can be planted near archaeological features.
- Removing trees in a way that avoids ground disturbance and has minimal impact on archaeological features.
- Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk are removed.

2. A WF7 Pūriri ngāhere forest type is a broadleaf forest that occurs in warm frost-free areas on fertile soils of alluvial and volcanic origin.





Artist impression of native restoration programme of Pukewīwī/ Puketāpapa / Mt Roskill

## PUKEWĪWĪ/ PUKETĀPAPA / MT ROSKILL

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Pukewīwī/ Puketāpapa / Mount Roskill a range of native species will be planted as a representation of the forest and ecosystems that once stood on and near the Maunga:

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Approximately 7,400 native plants will be planted (of which 4,800 have already been planted and are maturing well).

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Among the native plantings, culturally significant species will be planted to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future.

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A pā harakeke will be established on the Maunga.

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A mara kai will also be established on the Maunga, which will include amenity native tree plantings and traditional Māori kai.

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Several large native specimen trees will also be planted.

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Further planting sites will be identified in the future.

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Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous ngāhere established near the tihi.

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All native trees will be retained.

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Approximately 160 non-native trees (not all) will be removed, including weed species identified in the RPMP.

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THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

- Retaining the tihi in grass.
- Planting in areas where in situ archaeology has been destroyed by historic quarrying.
- Selecting appropriate plants that can be planted near archaeological features.
- Removing trees in a way that avoids ground disturbance and has minimal impact on archaeological features.
- Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk are removed.



An artist impression of native restoration of Ōtāhuhu / Mt Richmond

## ŌTĀHUHU/ MT RICHMOND

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta/ Big King a WF7 Pūriri ngāhere forest type will be planted as a representation of the forests that stood on or near the Maunga:

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39,000 native plants will be planted on the Maunga (of which 12,000 have already been planted and are maturing well).

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Culturally significant species will be planted to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future.

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Habitats for mokomoko and other native fauna will be restored.

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Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous ngāhere established near the tihī.

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All native trees will be retained.

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Approximately 443 non-native trees and shrubs (not all) will be removed, including weed species identified in the RPMP.

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### THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

- Retaining the tihī in grass and native species.
- Planting in areas where in situ archaeology has been destroyed by historic quarrying.
- Selecting appropriate plants that can be planted near archaeological features.
- Removing trees in a way that avoids ground disturbance and has minimal impact on archaeological features.
- Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk are removed.





## TE TĀTUA A RIUKIUTA / BIG KING<sup>3</sup>

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta/ Big King a WF7 Pūriri ngāhere forest type will be planted as a representation of the forests that stood on or near the Maunga:

9000 native plants will be planted on the Maunga.

Culturally significant species will be planted to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future

Habitats for mokomoko and other native fauna will be restored.

Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous ngāhere established near the tīhi.

All native trees will be retained.

Approximately 197 non-native trees and shrubs (not all) will be removed, including weed species identified in the RPMP.

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

- Retaining the tīhi in grass and native species.
- Planting in areas where in situ archaeology has been destroyed by historic quarrying.
- Selecting appropriate plants that can be planted near archaeological features.
- Removing trees in a way that avoids ground disturbance and has minimal impact on archaeological features.
- Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk are removed.