

<p>section not already covered in sub-headings above</p>	<p>Page 107, ŌWAIKAKA/ TE AHI-KĀ-A-RAKATAURA/MT ALBERT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image caption: “Artist impression of the ” is repeated. • Opening paragraph, “Ōwairaka-te Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura,”; Forward slash (/) required to replace hyphen (-) after Ōwairaka. • Opening paragraph, line 2: “an exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngāhere will be created”: Review this given number of existing native trees to be retained that aren’t characteristic of an exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngāhere as found on basalt volcanoes in the Auckland area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct typos in the Maunga name and artist impression title. <p>Refer to recommended change under sub-headings ‘Proposed Planting’ and ‘Loss of trees that have historical value’ for responses and recommended changes.Re-establishing the critically endangered WF7 Pūriri ngāhere on the Maunga has been recommended by the ecologist that prepare the planting plan and Auckland Council’s Environmental Services Department..</p>
<p>Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond section not already covered in sub-headings above</p>	<p>Specific changes requested include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Treescape report (amended May 2021 by Arborlab) outlines the plane tree is the only non-native tree proposed to be retained. The wording “(not all)” is therefore misleading, as “not all” indicates that at least some non-native trees are to be retained. Suggested wording is: “Approximately 443 of 444 non-native trees and shrubs (not all) will be removed, ...” 	<p>Refer to recommended change under sub-headings ‘Loss of trees that have historical value’ and ‘Visual amenity and amenity impacts’.</p> <p>Refer to Management response under sub-heading ‘Detail in the Proposed IMP Amendment 2022’ for response to requests for greater detail.</p>
<p>Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King section</p>	<p>Specific changes requested include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove “(not all)” if all non-native trees will be removed as set out in Appendix C: Itemised Tree Inventory. 	<p>Recommend no change.</p> <p>Refer to recommended change under sub-heading ‘Loss of trees that have historical value’.</p>
<p>OTHER MATTERS</p>		

Resource consent notification	<p>Submitters noted the process of public notification of resource consent applications is essential to provide the opportunity for local knowledge to be carefully tabled and evaluated to inform planning. They believe that the significance of specific exotic tree plantings on the Maunga may only be known to particular local residents, and meaningful engagement with local residents will encourage ongoing support for the work of the TMA.</p> <p>They note importance of collecting as much background information as possible in assessing the significance of exotic tree planting was amply demonstrated in the recent High Court case (Norman v Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority [2020] NZHC 3425) and subsequent Appeal Court case.</p> <p>There were requests for the resource consent applications to be notified and for information to be pro-actively sought from the public prior to consent applications being lodged.</p>	Recommend no change. This is out of scope.
Other Maunga not covered by the IMP amendment	<p>Majority of action@campaignnow.nz submitters, as well as many other submitters, stated their concerns and opposition to tree removals extend to other Maunga.</p> <p>Submitters noted the need for early engagement on plans for any other Maunga given the community interest in these significant landmarks.</p>	Recommend no change. This is out of scope.
IMP review	<p>One submitter raised that the IMP approved on 23 June 2016 states that review will take place every five years but that it hasn't been reviewed yet and no reason for the delay is available.</p>	Recommend no change. This is out of scope.

<p>Chair's introduction in the IMP</p>	<p>Submitters noted that the IMP as amended carries a new Chair's Introduction. They raised concerns that this Introduction sets out a substantive agenda that amounts to a divisive programme aimed at proclaiming TMA's total control over the Maunga which makes its absence from the list of amendments to be commented highly egregious and misleading. They believe the separation of the Chair's Introduction from other material offered for public comment is a material omission.</p>	<p>Recommend no change. This is out of scope. At the time of its adoption the Integrated Management Plan did not include both the Chair's and the Deputy Chair's mihimihi/introductions, but there were placeholder pages in place. The mihimihi/introductions were agreed at Hui 19 on 23 June 2016 and their inclusion was pursuant to the delegation to the Chair and Deputy Chair as provided by the Authority at that hui (and as recorded in the public minutes). The later inclusion of such mihimihi in reserve management plans is a common practice. It also noted that the introductions/mihimihi by the Chair and Deputy Chair do not set out any matters for the control or management of the Tūpuna Maunga.</p>
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FIGURES REFERRED TO IN MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSES UNDER THE PROPOSED PLANTING SUB-HEADING



Figure 1 Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho / Māngere Mountain planting

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Figure 2 Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho / Māngere Mountain planting

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Figure 3 Ōrāhuhu / Mount Richmond planting

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Figure 4 Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond wetland planting



Figure 5 Ōhūiarangi / Pigeon Mountain wetland

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Figure 6 Ōhūiarangi / Pigeon Mountain (site shown in the Honour the Maunga flyer (Attachment B))



ATTACHMENT D
PROPOSED TŪPUNA MAUNGA INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO SUBMISSIONS

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
88	10.2 AMEND TO: <u>Also,</u> aAn ecological restoration programme will assist the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of the Tūpuna Maunga, including the planting of native species and removal of not all non-native trees.	Proposed amendment connects detail of the programme to existing text in the IMP and reflects change to retain some representative non-native trees.
106	Paragraph 1, Sentence 2: AMEND TO 'Over many decades, native trees species'	Grammatical correction
106	Paragraph 1, Sentence 3: AMEND TO ' Non-native trees <u>In some cases, trees planted to mitigate the impacts of quarrying and other developments, have been randomly located without any a comprehensive plan for their future management or consideration of the cultural landscape.</u>	Submitters' points of some planting being intentional and that the lack of consideration for the cultural landscape applied to the planting of both native and non-native trees.
106	Paragraph 1, Sentence 4: AMEND TO ' Many non-native trees, including pest plant and weed species (some being identified in the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP)) have been allowed to self-seed	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points about the use of the terms 'weeds' and 'pest plants'. There are species on the Maunga which are not pest plants but which are still considered weedy species. The proposed amendment to paragraph 2 specifies pest plants in Regional Pest Management Plan will be removed and so is not required in this paragraph.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
106	This has seriously adversely affected the integrity of the cultural landscapes and the indigenous biodiversity of the taonga tuku iho that are the Tūpuna Maunga	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points that uncontrolled self-seeding of trees has also affected the indigenous biodiversity.
106	Para 2, Sent 1: AMEND TO 'The purpose of the Native Restoration Programme is to facilitate the restoration of the natural, spiritual and indigenous-cultural landscape of the Maunga.	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points about alignment with the IMP and IMP strategies and ensures the consistent terminology is used. The IMP sets out the importance of protecting the tihī/crater as a significant geological and cultural landscape feature from physical damage and building on the Tūpuna Maunga as cultural landscapes in the wider context of Tāmaki Makaurau. The Design Strategy, Biosecurity Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy reference the recognition, protection and/or restoration of the cultural landscape.
106	Para 2, Sent 2: AMEND TO 'This will include massive plantings of native species and the removal of non-native trees that are negatively impacting features of the Maunga. - Substantial plantings of native species to increase the biodiversity, restore and sustain landscape values, stabilise slopes and serve operational outcomes, enable cultural traditions and create exemplar WF7& Pūiri ngahere in locations that recognise important views, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points on tree removals and the restoration to fully native vegetation. The amendment addresses the programme and utilises wording consistent with the IMP values and pathways and IMP strategies.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions Strikethrough	REASON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Removal of all pest plants in the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).</u> - <u>Removal of non-native trees that negatively or have the potential to negatively impact the archaeological fabric of the Maunga.</u> - <u>Removal of non-native trees that block or have the potential to block sightlines from the Maunga to other Maunga/pā and other significant viewshafts.</u> - <u>Removal of non-native trees presenting health and safety risks.</u> - <u>Removal of non-native trees to create/enhance cultural landscapes, and</u> - <u>Ongoing pest plant, pest animal and weed control to protect new plantings, existing trees and fauna and prevent reinvasion and spread of pest plant and weed species.</u> <p>This will help restore and enhance the mauri and wairua of the Tūpuna Maunga.</p>	
106	<p>Paragraph 3: DELETE <u>The restoration programme will ensure that the remaining cultural and archaeological fabric of 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.</u></p>	Not required as included in proposed amendment to paragraph 2.
106	<p>Paragraph 4: DELETE <u>All plant species identified in the RPMP will be removed.</u></p>	Not required as included in proposed amendment to paragraph 2.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
106	<p>Paragraph 5: DELETE 'Further guidance has been given regarding non-native trees as part of the Tūpuna Maunga Biosecurity Strategy'¹.</p> <p>Footnote¹: DELETE '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 viewshafits. Any other tree removals will be assessed on a case by case basis.'</p>	<p>Not required as detail this was referring to is included in the proposed amendment to paragraph 2.</p>
106	<p>Paragraph 6: AMEND TO 'As a matter of priority, non-native trees on unmodified areas and outer slopes of the Maunga will be removed to emphasise and protect the cultural features of the Maunga such as terracing and rua, and also to protect the archaeological values and the health and safety of people on the Maunga native and non-native trees may also be removed.'</p>	<p>Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points on programme timing and confirms native trees are not to be removed as part of the programme.</p>
106	<p>INSERT new sentence at bottom of page: '<u>A selection of representative mature, healthy and significant non-native trees² in modified areas of the Maunga will be retained.</u></p> <p>Footnote ²: <u>Note that while all care will be taken to preserve non-native trees identified for retention, they will be removed if they are falling or unsafe.</u></p>	<p>Proposed amendment addresses submitters' requests for retention of some non-native trees.</p>
107	<p>AMEND all names to 'Ōwairaka / Te Ahi-kā-a-Rakatuara / Mount Albert'</p>	<p>Consistent spacing and spelling.</p>
107	<p>Description under artist impression: AMEND TO 'Artist impression of the Artist impression of the native restoration programme of Ōwairaka/ Te</p>	<p>Typo correction.</p>

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
	Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura/Mt-Albert-Ōwairaka / Te Ahi-kā-a-Rakatuara / Mount Albert	
107	Paragraph 1: AMEND TO 'To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Ōwairaka / Te Ahi-kā-a-Rakatuara / Mount Albert an exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngahere ² will be created as a representation of the forest that once stood on and/or near the Maunga. <u>Key components of the native restoration programme are:</u>	Proposed amendment makes wording consistent with other individual maunga sections and clarifies that the points below are key components of the programme.
107	Left hand column, Point 1: AMEND TO– ' <u>A minimum of approximately 13,000 native plants ...</u>	Enables the TMA to do more plantings if required for infill/enrichment planting or if other areas identified for further planting.
107	Left hand column, Point 2: AMEND TO ' Among the native plantings; culturally <u>Culturally significant</u> species will be planted to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future.'	Proposed amendment makes wording consistent with other individual maunga sections and clarifies that plantings will see cultural traditions continued into the future.
107	ADD new component: 'Mound planting of native species, including pōhuehue, will be trialled on the southeast face to replace grass cover, protect archaeology, limit erosion and damage, while not impacting sightlines.'	Proposed addition addresses submitters' points on increased plantings.
107	Left hand column, Point 5: AMEND TO ' <u>Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous ngāhere ngāhere established near the tihi.</u>	Typo correction.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
107	Left hand column, Point 6: AMEND TO 'A maximum of <u>Approximately 345</u> exotic <u>non-native trees (not all)</u> will be removed., including weed species identified in the RPMP.	Proposed amendment to page 106 provides for potential retention of some non-native trees which may mean total number of trees to be removed is less than previously planned. Move 'including weed species identified in the RMP' position across to the right hand bullet points under 'The Methodology of the Programme will include.'
107	Right hand column, point 1: AMEND TO 'Retaining the tihī in grass <u>and native species</u> '	Acknowledges the tihī has native species already growing on the tihī.
107	Right hand column, point 5: AMEND TO 'Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk <u>and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP</u> are removed.'	Moves point from left hand column to right hand column as it is part of the methodology.
107	ADD new section: <u>Retention of selected existing non-native trees</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of Holm Oak, Silky Oak, Scarlet Oak, Eucalyptus and Cherry (non-invasive) trees</u> • <u>There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP</u> 	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' points on retention of some non-native trees. Proposed level of detail is appropriate for a reserve management plan.
108	AMEND all names to 'Pukewīwi / Puketāpapa / Mount Roskill'	Consistent spacing and spelling.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
108	<p>Paragraph 1: AMEND TO 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 or near the Maunga. <u>Key components of the native restoration programme are:</u></p>	<p>Proposed amendment makes wording consistent with other maunga and clarifies that the points below are key components of the programme.</p>
108	<p>Left hand column, Point 1: AMEND TO– <u>A minimum of</u> Approximately 7,400 native plants....</p>	<p>Enables the TMA to do more plantings if required for <u>infill/enrichment planting</u> or if other areas identified for further planting.</p>
108	<p>Left hand column, Point 2: AMEND TO 'Among the native plantings; <u>Culturally significant</u> species to ensure that cultural traditions such as whakairo, raranga, and rongoa collection can continue into the future.'</p>	<p>Proposed amendment makes wording consistent with other individual maunga sections and clarifies that plantings will see cultural traditions continued into the future.</p>
108	<p>Left hand column, Point 6: REMOVE: 'Further planting sites will be identified in the future.'</p>	<p>Planting sites haven't been detailed in the Proposed IMP Amendment 2022. In response to submissions seeking a greater extent of planting, Management will continue to seek out opportunities to plant more native species where this can be achieved without compromising important visual connections, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes. This will be in accordance with the Proposed IMP Amendment 2022.</p>

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
108	Left hand column, Point 9: AMEND TO 'A maximum of Approximately 160 non-native trees (not all) will be removed, including weed species in the RPMP.'	Proposed amendment to page 106 provides for potential retention of some non-native trees which may mean total number of trees to be removed is less than previously planned. Move 'including weed species identified in the RMP' position across to the right hand bullet points under 'The Methodology of the Programme will include.'
109	Right hand column, point 5: AMEND TO 'Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk <u>and/or</u> are <u>pest plants identified in the RPMP</u> are removed.'	Moves point from left hand column to right hand column as it is part of the methodology.
109	Non-native Tree Retention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of <u>Deodar Cedar, Manna Ash, Boxelder Maple, Japanese Cedar and Olive trees.</u> • <u>There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP</u> 	Proposed amendment addresses in part submitters' requests for retention of some non-native trees. Proposed level of detail is appropriate for a reserve management plan.
109	AMEND all names to 'Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond'	Consistent spacing and spelling.
109	Paragraph 1: AMEND TO 'To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Te Tātua a Riukitua / Big King Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond a WF7 Pūriri ngāhere ngāhere forest type will be planted as a representation of the forests that stood on and/or near the Maunga. <u>Key components of the native restoration programme are:</u> '	Proposed amendment corrects typo, makes wording consistent with other maunga, and clarifies that the points below are key components of the programme.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions Strikethrough	REASON
109	Left hand column, Point 1: AMEND TO ' <u>A minimum of</u> Approximately of 39,000 native plants will be planted ...'	Enables the TMA to do more plantings if required for infill/enrichment planting or if other areas identified for further planting.
109	Left hand column, Point 2: AMEND TO '...and rongoa collection can continue into the future.'	Proposed amendment clarifies that plantings will see cultural traditions continued into the future
109	Left hand column, Point 4: AMEND TO 'Pest control will be intensified over time to ensure the protection of the continuous <u>ngāhere ngāhere</u> established near the tihi.'	Typo correction.
109	Left hand column, Point 6: AMEND TO ' <u>A maximum of</u> Approximately 443 non-native trees and shrubs (not all) will be removed, including weed species in the RPMP.	Proposed amendment to page 106 provides for potential retention of some non-native trees which may mean total number of trees to be removed is less than previously planned. Point only relates to trees and not shrubs. Move 'including weed species identified in the RPMP' position across to the right hand bullet points under 'The Methodology of the Programme will include.'
109	Right hand column, point 5: AMEND TO 'Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk <u>and/or</u> are pest plants <u>identified in the RPMP</u> are removed.'	Moves point from left hand column to right hand column as it is part of the methodology.
109	Non-native Tree Retention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree types to be confirmed for retention include <u>mature, healthy, and significant examples of London Plane, English Oak, She-Oak and Olive trees.</u> 	Proposed amendment addresses submitters' requests for retention of some non-native trees. Proposed level of detail is appropriate for a reserve management plan.

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP</u> 	
110	DELETE artist impression placeholder and footnote 3 and INSERT new artist impression and title.	Proposed amendment replaces place holder. New artist impression was not completed at time of public notification, however, was put on to the www.maunga.nz website during the public consultation period.
110	AMEND all names to 'Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King'	Consistent spacing and spelling.
110	Paragraph 1: AMEND TO 'To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King a WF7 Pūriri ngāhere ngāhere forest type will be planted as a representation of the forests that stood on a n d / or near the Maunga. <u>Key components of the native restoration programme are:</u>	Proposed amendment corrects typo, makes wording consistent with other maunga, and clarifies that the points below are key components of the programme.
110	Left hand column, Point 1: AMEND TO– ' <u>A minimum of</u> Approximately of 9,000 native plants will be planted ...'	Enables the TMA to do more plantings if required for infill/enrichment planting or if other areas identified for further planting.
109	Left hand column, Point 2: AMEND TO ' ... and rongoa collection can continue into the future.	Proposed amendment clarifies that plantings will see cultural traditions continued into the future
110	Left hand column, Point 6: AMEND TO ' <u>A maximum of</u> Approximately 197 non-native trees and shrubs (not all) will be removed, including weed species in the RPMP.	Proposed amendment to page 106 provides for potential retention of some non-native trees which may mean total number of trees to be removed is less than previously

IMP Page No	RECOMMENDED CHANGES Insertions <u>Underlined</u> Deletions strikethrough	REASON
110	Right hand column, point 5: AMEND TO 'Ensuring that all trees that present a health and safety risk <u>and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP</u> are removed.'	planned. Point only relates to trees and not shrubs. Move 'including weed species identified in the RMP' position across to the right hand bullet points under 'The Methodology of the Programme will include:'
110	<p>Non-native Tree Retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of Japanese Cedar, English Oak and Silky Oak trees.</u> <u>There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP</u> 	<p>Moves point from left hand column to right hand column as it is part of the methodology.</p> <p>Proposed amendment addresses submitters' requests for retention of some non-native trees. Proposed level of detail is appropriate for a reserve management plan.</p>

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. Also, 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 not all 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 in some cases, trees planted to mitigate the impacts of quarrying and other developments, have been randomly planted/located without any a comprehensive plan for their future management or consideration of the cultural landscape. Many non-native trees, including pest plant and 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 and indigenous biodiversity 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 cultural~~ landscape of the Maunga. This will include:

- ~~- Substantial plantings of native species to increase the biodiversity, restore and sustain landscape values, stabilise slopes and serve operational outcomes, enable cultural traditions and create exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngahere in locations that recognise important views, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes.~~
- ~~- Removal of all pest plants in the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).~~
- ~~- Removal of non-native trees that negatively, or have the potential to, negatively impact the archaeological fabric of the Maunga.~~
- ~~- Removal of non-native trees that block, or have the potential to, block sightlines from the Maunga to other Maunga/pā and other significant viewshafts.~~
- ~~- Removal of non-native trees presenting health and safety risks.~~
- ~~- Removal of non-native trees to create/enhance cultural landscapes, and~~
- ~~- Ongoing pest plant, pest animal and weed control to protect new plantings, existing trees and fauna, and prevent reinvasion and spread of pest plant and weed species.~~

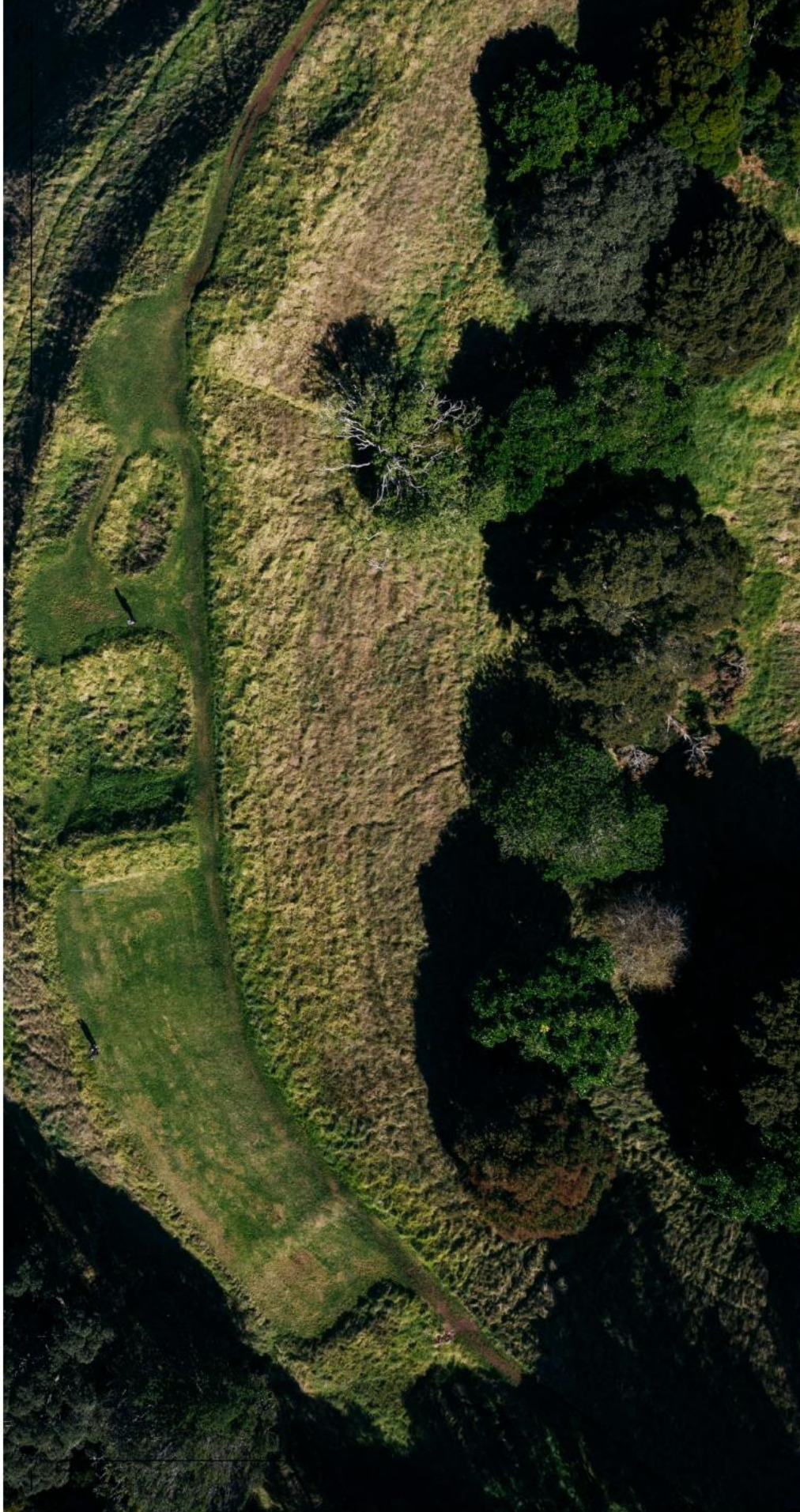
~~massive plantings of native species and the removal of non-native trees that are negatively impacting the cultural features of the Maunga. This will help restore and enhance the mauri and wairua of the Tūpuna Maunga.~~

~~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 Strategy¹.~~

~~As a matter of priority, non-native trees on unmodified areas and outer~~



slopes of the Maunga will be removed to emphasise and protect the cultural features of the Maunga such as terracing and rua, and also to protect the archaeological values and the health and safety of people on the Maunga ~~native and non-native trees may also be removed.~~

A selection of representative mature, healthy and significant non-native trees¹ in modified areas of the Maunga will be retained.

~~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.~~

¹ Note that while all care will be taken to preserve non-native trees for identified retention, they will be removed if they are failing or unsafe.



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

ŌWAIKAKA / TE AHI-KĀ-A-RAKATAURA / MOUNT ALBERT

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Ōwairaka-te Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura, Ōwairaka / Te Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura / Mount Albert an exemplar WF7 Pūriri ngāherengahere² will be created as a representation of the forest that once stood on a n.d./or and near the Maunga. Key components of the native restoration programme are:

Approximately A minimum of 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.

Mound planting of native species, including pōhuehue, will be trialled on the southeast face to replace grass cover, protect archeology, limit erosion and damage, while not impacting sightlines

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

All native trees will be retained.

Approximately A maximum of 345 non-native/exotic trees (not all) will be removed, including weed species identified in the RPMP.

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 and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP are removed.

Retention of selected existing non-native trees

- Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of Holm Oak, Silky Oak, Scarlet Oak, Eucalyptus and Cherry (non-invasive) trees.
- There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP.

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

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

PUKEWĪWĪ / PUKETĀPAPA / MOUNT 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/or near the Maunga. Key components of the native restoration programme are:

Approximately A minimum of 7,400 native plants will be planted (of which 4,800 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.

A pā harakeke will be established on the Maunga.

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

Several large native specimen trees will also be planted.

Further planting sites will be identified in the future.

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

All native trees will be retained.

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

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

- Retaining the tihī 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 and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP are removed.

Retention of selected existing non-native trees

- Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of Deodar Cedar, Manna Ash, Boxelder Maple, Japanese Cedar and Olive trees.
- There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP.



An artist impression of native restoration of Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond

ŌTĀHUHU / MOUNT RICHMOND

To achieve the cultural, spiritual and ecological restoration of Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond, Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King, a Wēz Pūiri ngāherengahere forest type will be planted as a representation of the forests that stood on and/or near the Maunga. Key components of the native restoration programme are:

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

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 ngāherengahere established near the tīhi.

All native trees will be retained.

Approximately a maximum of 443 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 and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP are removed.

Retention of selected existing non-native trees

- Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of London Plane, English Oak, She-Oak and Olive trees.
- There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP.



An artist impression of native restoration of Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King

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TE TĀTUA-A-RIUKIUTA / BIG KING³

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

A minimum of 9,000 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 ngāherengahere established near the tihi.

All native trees will be retained.

Approximately A maximum of 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 tihi 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 and/or are pest plants identified in the RPMP are removed.

Retention of selected existing non-native trees

- Tree types to be confirmed for retention include mature, healthy, and significant examples of Japanese Cedar, English Oak and Silky Oak.
- There will be no retention of species identified in the RPMP.

³ An Artist impression will be included when available

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