

# 4. DESIGN STRATEGY

## 4.1 Introduction

The overarching purpose of the design strategy is to provide parameters for development on the maunga to ensure that it respects and responds to the underlying cultural, natural and historic heritage values.

Development on the maunga must be designed and implemented to ensure that the maunga is the feature and any development is subservient to it. Table 1 sets out the relevant guidance in respect of specific parts and areas of the maunga

The design strategy is intended to assist the Tūpuna Maunga Authority to fulfil its role of protecting the maunga and provide for their ongoing manaaki and hauora. The aim of the strategy is to provide an illustrative tool to demonstrate overarching best practice for development on the maunga. More detailed guidance may be required for the individual maunga to better acknowledge the wairuatanga, mana aotūroa, takotoranga whenua, mauri pūnaha hauropi, mana hononga tangata, wahi rawa whakauka and mana whai a rēhia of each of the maunga.

## 4.2 Principles

The design strategy is based on overarching principles that inform the direction of use and development:

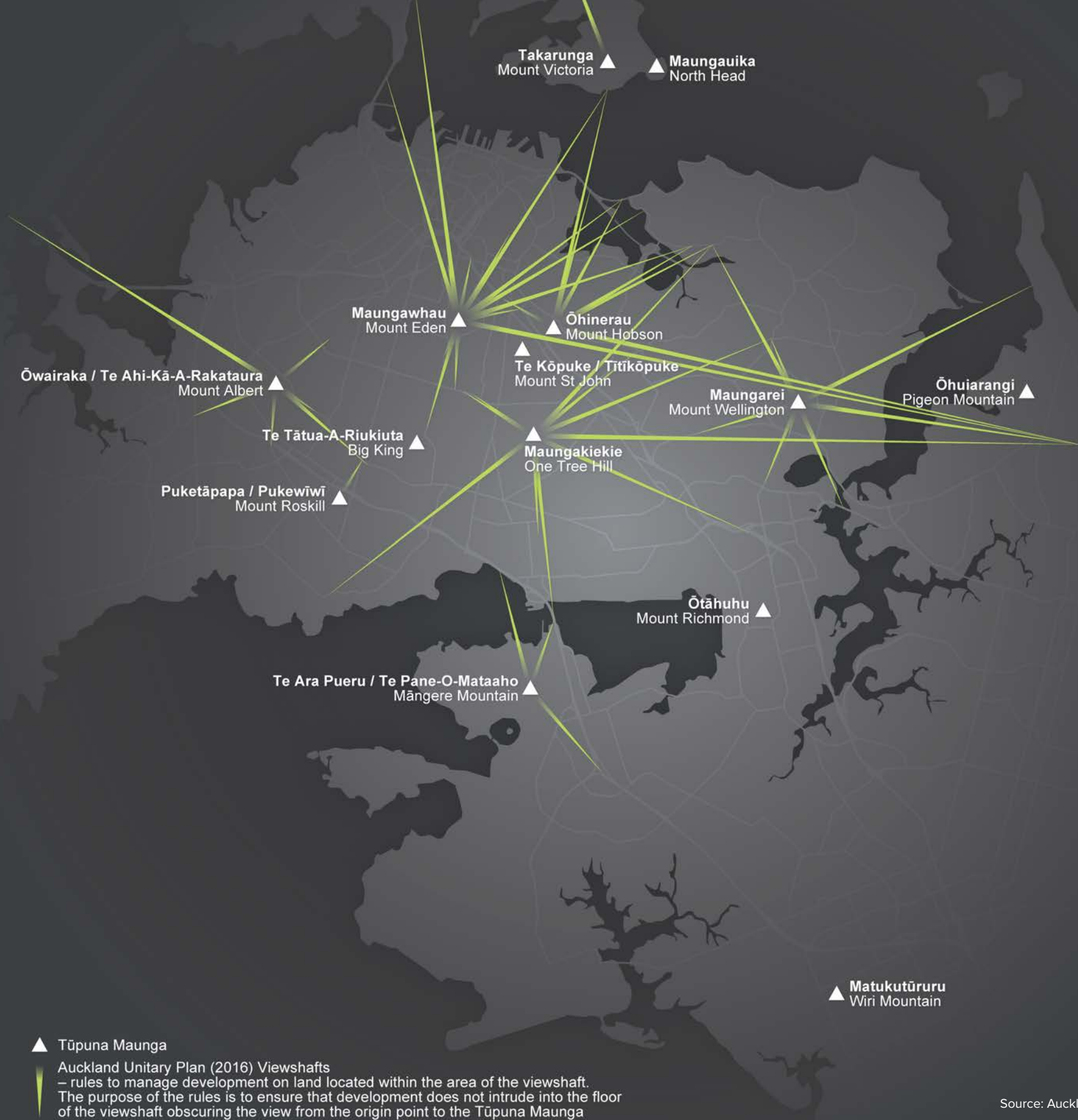
1. The tihi is the most sacred part of the maunga to Mana Whenua. The nature of activities and establishment of structures needs to be carefully managed on the tihi.
2. All development will respect and maintain, and where appropriate, enhance and restore the mana of the maunga.
3. Existing tracks and structures including infrastructure such as buildings, car parks, trig stations that are inappropriately located or that existing tracks and structures including infrastructure such as buildings, car parks, trig stations that are inappropriately located or that do not align with the Tūpuna Maunga values will be removed.
4. Development will be restricted to that which is necessary to serve the values of the maunga and the needs of both Mana Whenua and manuhiri (visitors) to the maunga.
5. Development will be designed and located to minimise visual impact and to maintain the pre-eminence of the tihi, maunga to maunga sightlines and volcanic viewshafts. Figure 6 sets out the Auckland Unitary Plan viewshafts that restrict the height of development to protect views to the Tūpuna Maunga.
6. Development materials and structures will seek to minimise impact on the maunga and to achieve whole-of-life sustainability including a consideration of decommissioning.
7. Materials, colours and scale of development will be appropriate to the context and reflect the natural and/or cultural environment of the locality.
8. Impervious areas are progressively reduced to minimise erosion and stormwater generation facilitating more natural water systems.

Aerial Photograph, 2016.  
Ōhūiarangi / Pigeon Mountain





FIGURE 6: TŪPUNA MAUNGA VIEW SHAFTS





Minimise visual clutter by grouping into one sign. New signage and wayfinding, Maungawhau / Mount Eden



Signs mounted into the ground and materials reflect the locality, Maungawhau / Mount Eden

## 4.3 Design Elements

### 1. Entrances

Entrances are the point of arrival for visitors to the Tūpuna Maunga. Together with other cultural infrastructure, pou and waharoa form arrival elements and these acknowledge cultural reference points and offer an opportunity to tell the historic korero of the maunga through the lens of mana whenua.

The design, appearance and whakairo will be determined by the Tūpuna Taonga Trust, Tūpuna Maunga Authority and Nga Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau.

Entrance features - guidance on siting and location and materials

- Siting and location - locate waharoa and pou at points of entry to the maunga. Pou may also be located as a cultural point of reference relative to the story it is telling, including at the entry to a track or building/structure.
- Materials –sustainably sourced native timber where appropriate.

### 2. Signs, wayfinding and art

Signs can serve a multitude of purposes for cultural, historical and natural interpretation and for wayfinding. These are important to communicate information to maunga visitors.

Art, where appropriately designed and placed, can bring the korero of the maunga to life. Artwork needs to recognise the significance of its place, be culturally appropriate and will be approved by Tūpuna Taonga Trust, Tūpuna Maunga Authority and Nga Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau.

Wayfinding signs provide directional cues to maunga visitors, while interpretive signs inform people of the unique features of the maunga and can include information about the cultural, geological and archaeological history of place. Care needs to be taken to ensure that signs are located in such a way that they are easy to read while not dominating the landscape. Signage should be of a style, materials and location that are appropriate for the situation. Refer to Appendix 3: Tūpuna Maunga Signs Guidance for more information on the design, location and content of signs.

Retired and repurposed vehicle accessways provide opportunities for art and communication.

Signs, wayfinding and art - guidance on language, appropriate size, location and materials of signs

- Language: all signs (excluding interpretive signs) will be principally written in Te Reo Māori and English with symbols utilised to ensure messages are readily understood.
- Appropriate size: signs can be mounted in the ground, incorporated into pou or mounted on posts. Appropriate size is human scale.
- Location: locate information and directional signs at car parking and arrival areas and points of entry to tracks. Minimise visual clutter by grouping information into one sign and setting against a backdrop of vegetation where possible. Art work can be located relative to the story it is telling.
- Colours and Materials: materials should reflect the locality, such as timber and stone, and colour on the signage should be consistent with Tūpuna Maunga Authority branding, identity and design guideline (logo placement and size, colour palette, typography, generic and consistent elements; background, formats and layout, appropriate imagery, icons and keys). Ensure that maintenance and management considerations including robustness, safety, graffiti and vandalism are appropriately addressed.





TABLE 1: TŪPUNA MAUNGA FEATURES<sup>8</sup>

<b>Tihi</b>	<p>Redevelop existing recreational infrastructure where appropriate</p> <p>Remove existing recreational infrastructure where inappropriate and replace with appropriate treatment</p> <p>No new recreational development</p>
<b>Lower slopes</b>	<p>Evaluate and consolidate existing recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Remove existing recreational infrastructure where inappropriate (see below)</p> <p>New recreational development may be appropriate</p>
<b>Archaeological Features</b> (as identified in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rarangi Kōrerō, or Cultural Heritage Inventory, and/or scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan)	<p>Redevelop existing recreational infrastructure where appropriately located in relationship to the feature</p> <p>Remove existing recreational infrastructure where inappropriate and replace with appropriate treatment</p> <p>Consider potential effects of revealing features (e.g. erosion and weathering) and ongoing maintenance requirements</p> <p>No new recreational development near or in immediate vicinity</p>
<b>Geological Features</b> (as identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan)	<p>Redevelop existing recreational infrastructure where appropriately located in relationship to the feature</p> <p>Remove existing recreational infrastructure where inappropriate and replace with appropriate treatment</p> <p>Consider potential effects of revealing features (e.g. erosion and weathering) and geotechnical risks (e.g. rockfall hazard where public path located)</p> <p>New recreational development near or in immediate vicinity may be appropriate</p>
<b>Heritage Features</b> (these may be identified in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rarangi Kōrerō, or Cultural Heritage Inventory, and/or scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan)	<p>Redevelop existing recreational infrastructure where appropriately located in relationship to the feature</p> <p>Remove existing recreational infrastructure where inappropriate and replace with appropriate treatment</p> <p>Consider potential effects of revealing features (e.g. erosion and weathering), potential security risks (vandalism) and ongoing maintenance requirements</p> <p>No new recreational development near or in immediate vicinity</p>
<b>Ecological Features</b>	<p>Native trees to be protected and retained where appropriately located in relationship to other features. Exotic trees will be assessed for their contribution to the value of the maunga.</p> <p>Consider ongoing maintenance requirements and potential for risk if left unmaintained (e.g. fire risk, animal pest habitat)</p>
<b>Community Facilities</b>	<p>Consider potential economic and community partnership opportunities</p> <p>Consider ongoing maintenance and potential security risks (vandalism) and ongoing maintenance requirements</p>

8. **Appendix 3 lists current activities**

Aerial Photograph, 2016.  
Maungawhau / Mount Eden





Buildings to be modest in scale and form and link with the landscape and visitor facilities relate to arrival areas.

New facility, Maungawhau / Mount Eden

### 3. Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures are often prominent features on the maunga landscape. In many instances these are important functional components of the existing parks and open space infrastructure, such as utility sheds and service depots for ongoing maintenance, and visitor facilities such as seating and toilets.

Development and infrastructure that does not have a purpose linked to the values of the maunga or is redundant are to be removed where practicable. Existing buildings and structures on the maunga also include trig stations, early dwellings, defence posts and memorials, many of which are scheduled historic heritage places and subject to rules in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Buildings can generate and concentrate pedestrian and vehicular traffic in an area and therefore need to be carefully located to absorb the increase in activity. Buildings need to be fit for purpose, universally accessible and designed to sit into the landscape.

Buildings and structures - appropriate guidance will be sought on siting and location, design and appearance, materials and colour, and safety.

- Where: location of buildings and structures should relate to their function. Visitor facilities such as toilets and information centres will generally relate to arrival areas. Seating may also relate to arrival areas, but may be located to optimise views, including maunga to maunga views, on tracks and paths. Siting of buildings should be informed by an understanding of the underlying cultural landscape and work with the landform and vegetation of the maunga.
- Design and appearance: the building or structure must be fit for purpose, functional, designed for main user groups and universally accessible. The building structures need to be of a scale and form appropriate to their function and to their position in the landscape.
- Materials and colour: buildings are to be constructed of low maintenance materials, preferably that relate to the locality such as timber, stone or volcanic rock. Textures and colours should reflect the setting. The exception to this is for historic buildings and structures, where colours should be in keeping with the era of the building or structure.
- Safety: any new buildings or structures should be located in close proximity to high activity areas and entrances, should be visible to encourage informal surveillance, and should consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) best practice.
- Decommissioning: prior to establishing any new development, consideration is made regarding end-of-life and ease of removal.

#### 4. Revegetation and Planting

Revegetation and planting will restore and sustain the landscape values of the Tūpuna Maunga and provide opportunities to support a rich array of native species including endemic local species, will include māra kai, rongoa gardens and native uncultivated food gardens, and pa harakeke. Restoration plantings will support all forms of traditional harvest and serve operational outcomes such as obscuring scars from quarry faces, erosion management and, restrict and redirect visitors away from sensitive areas. Planting should recognise important views and recognition of the cultural landscape.

Planting should comprise either ecologically appropriate species relative to each maunga or culturally appropriate species. Species should be selected recognising: the variable growing conditions, that maunga are often exposed and affected by strong winds.

Successional planting may be necessary to achieve a particular end state.

Traditional crops grown by the tribes of Tāmaki Makaurau included kumara, taro, yam, gourd, tī pore (Pacific cabbage tree), and karaka fruit. Various planting methods would be necessary to implement these crops and provide a valuable interpretive and cultural appreciation of these sources of kai.

- Planting assessments: Analyse the context of the maunga and purpose of any planting including: assessments on the weather conditions and purpose of the planting. This will provide constraints and identify the appropriate species. Consider sightlines and viewshafts, drainage patterns, presence of archaeological features, existing planting including scheduled and notable native trees and any other exotic vegetation that is to be removed. Methodologies to manage weeds and pests present on the maunga will also play a role in determining the most appropriate planting methods and management necessary to achieve establishment.
- Plant types: Plants should be both culturally and ecologically appropriate. Eco-sourced plants where possible are preferred as these are adapted to the specific conditions of the area and will retain the locally specific variations present in their genetic diversity. Other native plants will be considered if they support cultural outcomes. Where possible, plants should be sourced from remnant populations on the Tūpuna Maunga or surrounding ecosystems. Plants will grow best on sites on which they are best adapted and respond to the area's slope, soil characteristics and drainage, wind, aspect, the amount of shading, and proximity to the coast.
- Specific responses, include:
  - prioritise the use of soft landscape planting to control erosion over geotechnical engineering solutions;
  - use of low-growing groundcovers to stabilise track edges that do not interfere with pedestrian and cycle movement (e.g harakeke may not be appropriate along some track edges as it may create a tripping hazard);
  - avoid obscuring important views and recognition of the cultural landscape through careful planning and site selection and vegetation management;
  - integration of ecological restoration (e.g. creation of habitat for skink and invertebrates);
  - planting to minimise fire risk, avoid weed reinvasion, and consider alternatives for Kikuyu on slopes with other species; and,
  - use planted bunds, dense planting, stone placement and fencing treatments to disestablish desire lines which detract and compromise culturally significant areas of the maunga and contribute to erosion.



Upper and middle photographs: Major storm damage, April 2018  
Lower photograph: Revegetation planting day





New stairway and handrail, Ōhinerau / Mount Hobson



Sealed paths should be easy grade, all weather surfaces



Unsealed paths can be mown, grassed surfaces

### 5. Tracks, and paths

Tracks on the maunga provide recreational opportunities, views and vistas and respite from the sensory burden of the city for urban and suburban dwellers. Tracks and paths connect significant natural areas and cultural sites, and provide accessible routes from neighbourhoods to the maunga. These tracks and paths enhance the physical and social wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Auckland region. Where tracks have been inappropriately located in the past, such as traversing sites of significance to Mana Whenua, access will be restricted and the tracks will be removed.

Tracks can be exposed to high levels of rainfall during the winter months. Design and implementation of track options needs to be resistant to erosion and other adverse physical and visual effects while providing safe and attractive paths. Tracks need to be designed to withstand high levels of use in some places. Material specification needs to ensure the track is suitable from an aesthetic and cultural point of view but is practical from a maintenance perspective.

The design and construction of tracks and paths may utilise new methods, technologies and materials as part of ongoing research, and trials of materials and techniques for construction. This will align with the objectives for the maunga.

Sealed paths for pedestrians – guidance for where they may be considered, standards and materials:

- Where: arrival areas and selected destinations for people with disabilities or limited mobility.
- Standards: easy grades, all weather surfaces, steps only where necessary (ideally universally accessible). Maximum batter slope to path sides at 1:3 to allow planting to stabilise. 1:20 paths to avoid handrails where practicable.
- Materials: compacted gravel surfaces, if a hard surface is required then boardwalks are preferred with concrete and asphalt used only for renewals. Further research on other materials and methods to provide alternatives will be considered with these assessed from maintenance and longevity perspective.
- Facilities: signage with directional signs at points of entry. Seats and viewing platforms may be included at arrival areas and areas of interest to provide for all visitor mobility types where feasible.

Unsealed tracks for pedestrians – guidance for where, standards and materials:

- Where: walks to and around arrival zones, avoiding sensitive cultural terrain, but enabling some greater exploration of the maunga.
- Standards: design track according to soil type, consider user desire lines, easy to moderate grades, maintain a good walking surface, ensure drained surfaces managing water flows to avoid erosion and scour, provision of steps on steeper areas.
- Materials: mown, grassed paths. High use paths should be compacted gravel and drained surface – in use high use situations where gradients are steep boardwalks may be required.
- Facilities: Signpost with directional signs at points of entry and junctions (where appropriate). Seats and viewing platforms may be included at areas of interest.

Note: Where appropriate opportunities for new/enhanced access is to be considered with track standards implemented to provide levels of service that reflect pedestrian volume and context, for instance high levels of use require correspondingly higher standard tracks.

- Assessment of appropriateness
- Minimum NZ standard tracks guideline protect archaeological features etc; (Department of Conservation Track construction and maintenance guidelines) <http://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/run-a-project/our-procedures-and-sops/track-construction-and-maintenance-guidelines/>
- Also refer to ADM <http://www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/project-type/parks/hub/all-parks/park-elements/tracks-and-paths>
- New Zealand Handbook, Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures, Standards New Zealand, SNZ HB 8630:2004









## 6. Roads

Roads and carparks provide convenience and direct access to the maunga, often to the tihi (summit). These can, however, significantly detract from the natural and cultural heritage of the tihi. Vehicle access restrictions have been implemented on the maunga. Speeds are also restricted to enable enjoyment of the maunga by all.

Roads and carparks can disrupt and fragment ecological corridors and habitats. A balance needs to be struck between designing roads and carparks to withstand wear and tear and provide access to the summit and walkways while encouraging ecological and habitat corridors.

Vegetation/planting in carparking areas or alongside access roads is important for landscape amenity, biological function and can aid cultural interpretation.

Roads and carparks on the maunga - guidance for vehicle access restrictions, road safety, location and design of carparking, and use of vegetation

- Restricted access: existing roads are used but vehicular access to the tihi is restricted, recognising the importance of the tihi to Mana Whenua. Limited access is provided for maintenance and people with limited mobility.
- Road safety: speeds on the maunga roads are restricted to 30kmph (with lower speed limits retained on the road to the tihi and speed humps) to enable safe shared use of the road by motor vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.
- Location and design of car parking areas: locate car parking areas in relation to arrival areas at the base of the maunga and below but within walking distance of the tihi. Maintain required tihi parking for manuhiri (visitors) with limited mobility and service vehicles. Use single-lane circulation (one way in, one way out) to minimise the extent of sealed area.
- Materials: materials and methods to achieve maunga objectives will be considered with these assessed from maintenance and longevity perspective, and include research and investigation of alternatives.
- Vegetation: use locally sourced, native vegetation for edge planting, to break up extensive sealed areas and for traffic calming instead of structural barriers

Restrict access to the tihi, Maungawhau / Mount Eden



## **7. Boundaries and edges**

Fences and barriers may be required to mark boundaries and edges, particularly given most of the maunga are situated in suburban environments. These may also be required for safety and to protect areas of cultural or ecological significance in order to enable the maunga visitors to make appropriate choices about how to move around the Maunga.

Where fences and barriers are used these should be of a style, materials and height that are appropriate for the situation. Volcanic rock walls have been used in many places and continue to be appropriate to mark boundaries. On some maunga, a fence design more akin to the palisades from pā may be acceptable.

- Boundaries and edges on the maunga - guidance for appropriate location and design of fences and barriers, and materials
- Location: fences or walls will be located to mark the boundaries of the area within the jurisdiction of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority, to protect areas of cultural or ecological significance from disturbance and to demarcate the edges of roads where necessary for safety. Boundary fences should be cat and predator proof.
- Design: tie the design into the natural landform and landscape where practical, and with consideration of the barrier function
- Materials: natural site elements and locally eco-sourced planting are the preferred materials to demarcate boundaries and edges. Where solid barriers are constructed, soften these with planting

## **8. Heritage and archaeological features**

Heritage and archaeological features listed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or NZ Archaeological Association or scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan (including historic heritage places and notable trees) should be conserved in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements.





Copper skink (*Oligosoma aeneum*)



## 5. BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

### 5.1 Introduction

A defining principle in te ao Māori (Māori world) is whanaungatanga or kinship. All of the myriad elements of creation – the living and the dead, the animate and inanimate – are seen as alive and inter-related. All are infused with mauri (living essence or spirit) and all are related through whakapapa (common descent). Thus, the sea is not an impersonal thing but an Atua - the ancestor-god Tangaroa, from whom all fish and reptiles are descended. The plants of Aotearoa are descendants of Tāne-mahuta and Haumia-tiketike. The people of a place are related to its mountains, rivers and species of plant and animal, and regard them in personal terms. Every species, every place, every type of rock and stone, every person (living or dead), every atua, and every other element of creation is united through this web of common descent, which has its origins in the primordial parents Ranginui (the sky) and Papa-tu-ā-nuku (the earth).

This world view provides intricate descriptions of the many parts of the world and how they relate to each other. It is a world where obligations that are encompassed in another core value – kaitiakitanga. This is the obligation, arising from the kin relationship, to nurture or care for a person or thing. It has a spiritual aspect, encompassing not only an obligation to care for and nurture not only physical well-being but also mauri.

Kaitiaki can be spiritual guardians existing in non-human form. They can include particular species that are said to care for a place or a community, warn of impending dangers and so on. Every physical feature, especially maunga - indeed, everything of any importance at all in te ao Māori – has these spiritual kaitiaki. People are also kaitiaki. In the human realm, those who have mana exercise it in accordance with the values of kaitiakitanga – to act unselfishly, with right mind and heart, and with proper procedure. Mana and kaitiakitanga go together as right and responsibility.

Where kaitiaki obligations exist, they do so in relation to taonga – anything that is treasured. Taonga include tangible things such as maunga, land, waters, plants, wildlife, and cultural works; and intangible things such as language, identity, and culture.

Tūpuna Maunga are part of a diverse and geologically young monogenetic basaltic volcanic field and the maunga are conspicuous residual elements of this volcanic ecosystem. Colonised by a diverse pattern of distinctive vegetation, communities that reflected the mosaic of geology, soils and drainage patterns formed through successive eruptions over tens of thousands of years. These forests would have supported a diverse range of invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and bats contributing to the unique character of Auckland's pre-human biodiversity.

The Tūpuna Maunga were occupied and modified by the tribes of Tāmaki Makaurau as places of habitation, worship, and used for the cultivation of food. Major modification occurred later with urbanisation and quarrying, and this has reduced this ecosystem to small, disconnected fragments. However, Tūpuna Maunga are formed from foundation materials and have provided a refuge for some of its distinctive flora and fauna populations. These fragments, though, suffer from edge effects, weed invasion and stock grazing. Pest mammals, especially possums and rats, are also significant threats, damaging palatable species and eating fruits and seeds, as well as preying on vulnerable fauna, including pollinators and seed dispersers.

Restoration of Tūpuna Maunga offers an opportunity to reinstate and reconnect the ecology and biodiversity of these features and the wider volcanic landscape across Tāmaki Makaurau. By both reconnecting ecological networks both within and between Tūpuna Maunga and recognising and re-establishing the value of areas for cultivation and harvesting.





Kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*)





## 5.2 Principles

1. Nurture and enhance the living connections between the Tūpuna Maunga and with other areas of indigenous biodiversity in Tāmaki Makaurau.
2. Restore areas of the Tūpuna Maunga with indigenous ecosystems and reintroduce and attract indigenous species and culturally appropriate species, recognising that restoration objective may be a range of outcomes including different periods of occupation as well as pre-European and pre-human states.
3. Enable Mana Whenua to fulfil their role as kaitiaki.

## 5.3 Biodiversity elements

1. Protect remaining taonga

Identification, protection and enhancement of indigenous species including threatened plant and animal species already present on the Tūpuna Maunga.

2. Recover what was lost

Restoring the indigenous biodiversity of the Tūpuna Maunga, and connections between the Tūpuna Maunga and the wider volcanic landscape, incorporating remnant ecosystem features including watercourses, springs, lava flows, forest remnants, etc. Restoring and enhancing existing bush remnants will increase the biodiversity and cultural values associated with each site and facilitate the reintroduction of native flora and fauna. Existing native forest and bush remnants around each Maunga should be assessed and used to guide each unique restoration plan.

3. Living connections

Restoration will incorporate traditional indigenous flora and fauna, with the intention of providing for increased biodiversity, cultivation and cultural harvesting of kai, medicinal, textile materials, and other cultural requirements. Propagation and captive management of flora and fauna may be a component of the strategy for some maunga. Vegetation restoration should be tailored to achieve the specific outcomes and purposes proposed for each individual Maunga. Restoration will also extend beyond Tūpuna Maunga, with community involvement into integrated restoration programmes to maximise biodiversity, developing ecological connections and biodiversity corridors between maunga and the Hauraki Gulf, Hunua and the Waitakere Ranges. Provided opportunities and identify possible projects that tamariki and rangatahi from local schools and tertiary institutions can engage in and contribute to increase restoration and biodiversity outcomes.

4. Promote Mana Whenua as kaitiaki

A kaitiaki regime will be developed to ensure knowledge of biodiversity values and best management practices is gathered, developed and passed on. The biodiversity strategy for each Maunga will be closely aligned with the biosecurity strategy, to ensure that priority is given to protecting vulnerable species and enhancing habitat values by removing pressure from predators.





Rat in a wood pigeon nest. Image courtesy of Nga Manu Images





## 6. BIOSECURITY STRATEGY

### 6.1 Introduction

The significance of the Tūpuna Maunga to Mana Whenua and all Aucklanders creates an opportunity to ensure the protection and enhancement of the ecological values present. Introduced pests are the greatest threat to New Zealand biodiversity, and continue to inflict damage on the maunga and the natural values of each site.

In order to restore and nourish the natural landscape of the Tūpuna Maunga, future pest control will use efficient and effective methods to remove rodents, mustelids, possums, rabbits, hedgehogs and feral cats.

The future provision of pest management and biosecurity will be focused on innovation and technology to progress an innovative and effective approach, encouraging community relationships and connection to protection of biodiversity values.

This will be achieved through initially taking a site-specific approach for each Maunga, with the ultimate objective of forming a linked 'network' of protected areas free of pests, with corridors extending into urban areas to create linked sanctuary sites over time (a concept which could then link into Predator Free 2050).

### 6.2 Principles

1. Removal of exotic pest plant and animal species, aligned with values being protected on each maunga. Current pest animals include rodents, mustelids, possums, rabbits, hedgehogs, plague skinks, Argentine ants and feral cats.
2. Use of efficient and effective humane and ERMA approved animal and pest control methods, including live capture traps and a phased reduction in the use of herbicides and pesticides.
3. All programmes are targeted to protect the values identified on each maunga with best practice methodologies implemented.
4. Public advocacy campaigns to encourage people to keep their domestic cats off the maunga.



UTILISING VEGETATION  
RESTORATION AREAS  
AND PREDATOR PROOF  
METHODS TO SUPPORT AND  
ENHANCE FAUNA, FLORA AND  
CULTURAL VALUES

BIRDS

Predator control and vegetation restoration within a fenced sanctuary are likely to offer high ecological gains. A number of native bird species are already present on or around Auckland’s Tūpuna Maunga which are likely to significantly benefit from vegetation restoration and replanting, especially if preferred food sources such as kowhai are planted and predation pressure is removed. Other native species that are currently not present in some areas, or only exist in very low numbers, may also self-reintroduce (return on their own and not require translocation).

VEGETATION RESTORATION

Restoring and enhancing existing bush remnants will increase the biodiversity and cultural values associated with each Maunga site and facilitate the reintroduction of native fauna. Existing native forest remnants around each Maunga should be assessed and used to guide each unique restoration plan.

Ferns are an important component of the Tūpuna Maunga’s unique rock forest ecosystems and their restoration within a fenced sanctuary would provide cover for existing and reintroduced fauna, including invertebrates and lizards, and a food source for birds.

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 Archeological Features, or they impact on the cultural landscape and viewshafts. Any other tree removals will be assessed on a case by case basis.

REINTRODUCTION OF FAUNA VIA  
TRANSLOCATION

Some native flightless bird, lizard and invertebrate species may be able to be successfully re-introduced to some Maunga provided there is sufficient restored habitat (food and shelter), ongoing monitoring.

Although the potential protected areas are unlikely to be large enough to provide a valuable sanctuary for highly threatened species such as kiwi or takahe, innovative proposals such as the creation of a kiwi crèche are possible. In the future there may be a need for a kiwi crèche prior to their release into the wild e.g. into the Hunua Ranges, and a fenced area such as around one of Auckland’s Tūpuna Maunga could be a potential location for such a crèche.

6.3 Biosecurity elements

1. Predator free areas:

Through the Individual Maunga Plans identify and implement small areas (<2 ha) of predator proof fences, for appropriate Maunga depending on the target species suitable for reintroduction. Each area will be specifically designed to link into biodiversity protection in 5.3 (i.e. those areas which have been specifically selected for restoration of habitats or species). Predator proof fences will be established around these areas and all pest species will be removed prior to restoration activities occurring. This would create a sanctuary for the protection and introduction of native plant and animal species without the pressures of predation, competition or herbivory from these introduced threats. Additional biosecurity and monitoring practices, such as the regular use of rodent dogs, traps and bait stations will also be implemented to effectively mitigate any ongoing incursion issue from mice. These predator proof areas will serve as ‘sanctuary’ sites for threatened native species and will allow for enhancing the existing fauna and the safe reintroduction of rare native flora and fauna (particularly lizards and potentially some birds where appropriate habitats can be established). Further detail is set out in figure 7. Education opportunities will be present in each sanctuary site, both in regards to the native flora and fauna present and the biosecurity threats faced by indigenous biodiversity.

2. Alternatives to toxins:

Control measures will occur for feral cats, rodents, rabbits, possums, hedgehogs and mustelids. These measures will focus on the reduction in the use of toxin, and will be achievable through the use of alternative approaches such as self-resetting traps to control the target animal pests. Where toxins must be used, new species-specific and safer toxins will be suggested (both for herbicides and pesticides). However, conventional toxins may need to be used initially in the early stages of restoration work. Ongoing control will occur in perpetuity, particularly around the boundary of each Maunga, to reduce reinvasion rates.

3. Innovation:

Innovative, ongoing surveillance, engagement and education through the use of real-time, remote download surveillance technologies such as PAWS™ (which instantly notifies users of pests detected across a landscape and can trigger a suitable response). This method will optimise control towards eradication and address reinvasion issues in the future. Similarly, innovative surveillance measures for weed species will also be employed, such as the use of drones for monitoring and control.

4. Engagement:

Use of new technology and tools that can broaden engagement and community accessibility for biodiversity monitoring. This will be used in tandem with the education and monitoring strategy to provide resources and measure success. For example, the development of a web-based system could link into new biodiversity monitoring tools such as CritterPic™, a unique system which takes pictures of native species such as invertebrates and lizards. Pictures are available remotely and real-time via web/app to users, promoting active engagement and education scenarios within the community. For example, schools to sponsor their own units and place them in different sites/habitats to learn what pests and/or native species live there.

5. Real time monitoring:

A real-time map of all the Maunga which links together pest surveillance technologies with ecosystem monitoring tools could be created. Community members/schools etc. could then add in their own sightings of native and pest plants and animals, with the network expanding as time progresses. The Maunga ecosystems would then be online and ‘live’ for anyone to explore. This could also link into other areas of the plan, such as sites/plants of cultural importance.



FIGURE 7:  
TŪPUNA MAUNGA FLORA AND FAUNA ACTIVATION



Common species that will be enhanced and will support population growth through restoration planting and through providing food sources may include tui, korimako/bellbird, ruru/morepork, piwakakawaka/New Zealand fantail, riroriro/grey warbler, kereru/New Zealand woodpigeon, tahou/silvereye, kotare/kingfisher

Native plant species that will support and facilitate the reintroduction of native fauna could include: ferns, karaka, puriri, totara, mahoe, mangeao, puka and titoki.

Plant species also that act as a food source for birds include puriri and kohekohe.

Species that would need predator proof fencing to support their relocation could include weka, copper skink, moko skink, and elegant and pacific gecko and Duvaucels gecko.

Ornate and forest skink can also be reintroduced if forest cover is present within a predator-free area.

Invertebrate species; a range of native insects may be able to be introduced. Notable examples could include wetapunga, flax weevil and pupuharakeke/flax snail

1. Tauhou, 2. Kotare, 3. Tui  
4. Pukapuka, 5. Karaka and unripe berries, 6. fern  
7. Mokomoko (Duvaucel's gecko), 8. Pupurangi, 9. Wētā, 10. Weka



Love Your Maunga day, 2018.  
Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho/  
Māngere Mountain







## 7. RECREATION STRATEGY

### 7.1 Introduction

Tūpuna Maunga are highly valued components of the regional landscape and recreational resource. Historically these areas have been developed in an ad hoc and uncoordinated manner, driven by the desires of local communities with little or no recognition of the importance of these places to Mana Whenua. Therefore, important areas on the maunga such as the tihi and waahi tapu areas have been used and developed inappropriately.

The future provision of recreational activities and facilities on, around and between Tūpuna Maunga will reflect Mana Whenua values, celebrate important features and provide experiences which connects recreational users with the whenua. The development or renewal of any recreational assets will represent and embody cultural, spiritual, heritage and ecological values. The Maunga Authority will continue to work collaboratively with Auckland Council and Local Boards in making decisions on future recreational activities on the Tūpuna Maunga.

The provision of recreational facilities is a sign of welcoming, generosity and hospitality and signals respect and care for people and place. Good quality, appropriate recreational facilities will foster a sense of ownership, pride and care for the Tūpuna Maunga, in turn developing a respect and understanding for these unique landscapes. Actively promote cultural recreational activities.

### 7.2 Principles

1. Recreational use of Tūpuna Maunga must respect the sacredness of the tihi.
2. The network of access ways on the Tūpuna Maunga including trails, pathways and roads should prioritise pedestrian access and be designed and located to respect the Tūpuna Maunga as taonga, and support community interaction, inclusiveness and enable active and passive recreation.
3. Providing for a range of recreational activities which are appropriate and compatible with the Tūpuna Maunga and the protection and interpretation of spiritual, ecological, geological and cultural values.
4. Tracks should be designed to avoid erosion and other adverse physical and visual effects while providing safe and attractive paths for people that align with existing infrastructure, parks and the wider landscape.
5. Management of the Tūpuna Maunga shared spaces should:
  - avoid air access activities (e.g. paragliding)
  - restrict drone flying
  - restrict cars, motor bikes, bikes including e-bikes and e-scooters to protect pedestrians
  - reflect the appropriate dog management classification and
  - provide universal access (mobility design principles) when new developments are undertaken and this access can be feasibly achieved, and include provision for working dogs.



Love Your Maunga day, 2018.  
Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho/  
Māngere Mountain





## 7.3 Recreation elements

### 1. Recognition of the tihi and the sacredness of Tūpuna Maunga

Review the appropriateness of existing facilities including tracks, planting, memorials and other features located on the tihi to provide direction for the Individual Maunga Plans. Inappropriate activities and facilities will be removed. The necessary steps will be undertaken to end activities being undertaken without the relevant approvals. Implement culturally appropriate treatments of the tihi this may include cultural markers, revegetation with native grass species. Consider the relationship of the tihi to other maunga and ensure any revegetation on the maunga is balanced to maintain critical views and relationships with other maunga or features in the wider landscape (e.g. Waitemata Harbour, Manukau Harbour, Waitakere Ranges, Hunua Ranges Hauraki Gulf) The provision of formal sports facilities will be reviewed at individual Maunga Plan stage – assessing the appropriateness of location, community need, opportunity for economic benefit. Consider if disestablished, what the appropriate replacement use and activities would be.

### 2. Balancing access with sacredness and maunga values

Develop access ways that establish a meaningful connection with the maunga and allow opportunity for engagement with their unique cultural and heritage features. Access will be developed to promote and recognise the opportunity for maunga specific sense of place; developing an experiential journey; and, celebrate the respective features. Recognition of specific views from identified areas on each maunga that allow visual connection to other maunga – achieving a sense of regional connection to wider volcanic landscape of Tāmaki Makaurau and its water bodies. Access in and around specific areas with heritage values will be carefully developed and where appropriate layers responsibly revealed to demonstrate cultural history (e.g. re-sow kumara pit with Patiti grass) and assess if interpretation is desired for that particular feature. In other instances, the values of the area or its waahi tapu status may mean paths are diverted and planting and other landscape features implemented that deter public access. A framework for “go” and “no-go” areas and appropriate activities for each Individual Maunga Plan will be established. Table 1 in the Design Strategies (page 21) sets out the relevant guidance in respect of specific parts and areas of the maunga.

### 3. Tūpuna Maunga are a connected regional recreational network

The Tūpuna Maunga offer the opportunity for diverse recreational experience across Auckland. Consider views from recreational facilities from each maunga that allow visual connection to other maunga – sense of regional connection to wider volcanic landscape of Tāmaki Makaurau. Tūpuna Maunga offer a variety of recreational experiences within easy reach for all Aucklanders. This is an opportunity to reinforce individual identity for each maunga within the network i.e. what experience each maunga offers. Responsible access for, and management of dogs, with review to be undertaken for each Maunga Plan. All air related activities will be reviewed for the respective individual maunga plan, with restrictions on the use of drones except for monitoring as approved by the Tūpuna Maunga Authority.

### 4. Tūpuna Maunga play a role in supporting and encouraging active healthy lifestyles

A range of active and passive recreation activities are located on Tūpuna Maunga which form a critical part of the regional network of recreational areas. Increased flexibility is required with a strategic review of sports leases and network provision undertaken. Opportunities to co-ordinate and rationalise activities will be investigated. Cycling / running / walking (including exercising dogs) / recreational events may be provided for where they positively contribute to the maunga and community. Existing sports fields and clubs be retained where they positively contribute to the maunga and community; Playgrounds are integrated into the maunga where this activity and location is appropriate. There is a need for the provision of amenities in appropriate locations including the provision of drinking water and resting areas.



## MARA HUPARA – TRADITIONAL MĀORI PLAY

Tūpuna Maunga include areas that could be appropriate to establish new play spaces and areas that provide an authentic opportunity to incorporate traditional Māori play features. These can provide alternative for people to introduce them to wild places and natural environments, and create opportunities for exploration, daring, and imagination using nature as a guide.

In Māori society, traditional games and aro-tākaro (play items) are inextricably linked and highly valued. Ngā aro-tākaro reinforce social norms and connect people to their environments. They become a means for children to engage with nature and history simultaneously through challenge and learning.

Play elements could be installed on Tūpuna Maunga where culturally appropriate. Possible elements include:

- Torere tree for climbing
- Triple-posted tama-tane-wahine installation
- Giant upturned log roots - te ko-uru which are linked by ko-papa;
- Hikeikei on which to hop, jump and walk over;
- Land-based kōkiri;
- Wera-te-paatu to practice agility, speed and balance; and
- Ki-O Rahi, traditional Māori ball game.

By integrating traditional play elements into the Tūpuna Maunga, we are encouraging mana whenua and manuhiri to re-engage with the restored natural environment and thereby to reawaken their sense of history and place.







The Kiosk, Maungawhau / Mount Eden





## 8. COMMERCIAL STRATEGY

### 8.1 Introduction

The opportunity exists to develop and grow the commercial activities available on the Tūpuna Maunga. With appropriate guidance and consideration these commercial activities can help build on and expand the recognition and understanding of the Tūpuna Maunga values. Commercial activities can strengthen partnerships with a wide range of groups and operators that can assist in delivering key outcomes. The commercial activities must ensure that people can positively experience the maunga, gain knowledge to appreciate the maunga and commit to ensuring that they remain as a legacy to future generations.

### 8.2 Principles

1. Enable commercial activities that promote the values of the Tūpuna Maunga and are compatible with the protection and enhancement of spiritual, historic, ecological, geological, natural and cultural values. Commercial and tourist activities should be respectful, promote and embrace a deeper understanding of the history, importance and sacredness of these landscapes to Mana Whenua and the living connection between the Tūpuna Maunga and the people of Auckland.
2. Enable appropriate commercial and sponsorship opportunities and initiatives on the Tūpuna Maunga that support the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the Tūpuna Maunga values and intergenerational nature of these taonga.
3. Ensure that new commercial uses and concessions demonstrate consistency and alignment with the Tūpuna Maunga values, and deliver on key outcomes through the commercial activities assessment framework.
4. Consideration should be given to alternative funding opportunities, encouragement of non-recreational events (such as community gatherings and celebrations) and the conversion of appropriate existing buildings where they provide opportunity to create value and enhance peoples' experience and broaden the appeal of the Tūpuna Maunga. Applications for sponsorship and advertising associated with approved recreational, cultural and community events held on the maunga may be considered.
5. Limited opportunities for tourist operators on high density maunga.
6. Develop a long term revenue stream to sustain and support the Tūpuna Taonga Trust.



## 8.3 Commercial elements

### 1. Enabling appropriate commercial activities

A wide range of commercial activities can add value and provide opportunities to enhance the local community, public and visitor experience of the Tūpuna Maunga. This can be considered a shift away from traditional approaches and these activities need to demonstrate that they acknowledge and promote the values of the Tūpuna Maunga. Proactively identifying potential partners and sponsors enables the Maunga Authority to engage with appropriate entities that embrace the Tūpuna Maunga values and can assist in the delivery of desired outcomes.

The assessment framework for applications and requests for concessions and commercial activities must consider:

- The cultural appropriateness of the proposed activity/use and consistency with the Tūpuna Maunga values and other Tūpuna Maunga policies (including relating to vehicle access, fires, smoking and alcohol on the maunga).
- Ensure the proposed activity/use promotes the Tūpuna Maunga as iconic spiritual, cultural, historic, archaeological and geological places and achieve respectful outcomes that reflect the reverence and significance of the Tūpuna Maunga.
- Ensure the health and wellbeing of the Maunga is not compromised (including avoidance of sacred areas and avoidance of activities that would result in geological damage etc.)
- Demonstrate that the commercial operator is aligned with, motivated and capable of articulating the Tūpuna Maunga values and maximise the connection for visitors.

### 2. Encourage Mana Whenua involvement in commercial activities

The primary partner for developing commercial opportunities and activities should be Mana Whenua groups and entities. Enabling opportunities through offering first options and preference for Mana Whenua will support and promote the fundamental purpose of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 to ensure that they may exercise Mana Whenua and kaitiakitanga over the maunga, build an economic base for their members and are actively engaged in the management, development and cohesive long term care of the Tūpuna Maunga.

### 3. Reviewing current commercial activities

The commercial activities currently being undertaken on the maunga include residential tenancies, guided tours, filming, events, venue bookings, a water take, a restaurant, a preschool, a gallery, sports clubs. When the leases come up for review and/or renewal the activity and use should be assessed against the assessment framework for applications and requests for concessions and commercial activities outlined in 1 above.

### 4. Explore alliance and sponsorship opportunities

Developing and fostering non-commercial alliances and sponsorship relationships with government agencies, non-government and commercial organisations and agencies can maximise opportunities for new activities, engagement and knowledge building and enhanced visitor experiences. This activity should support the health and wellbeing of Tūpuna Maunga and generally not involve branding by external parties. The types of activities where alliance or sponsorship opportunities should be explored include research (examples include biosecurity and biodiversity studies that could be undertaken as part of secondary school or university courses), assisting with planting and revegetation (examples include partnering with corporate organisations to be involved in planting days).







Love Your Maunga day, 2019. Te Ara Pueru /  
Te Pane-o-Mataaho/ Māngere Mountain





Love Your Maunga day, 2018.  
Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho/  
Māngere Mountain



# 9. MONITORING STRATEGY

## 9.1 Introduction

The Tūpuna Maunga Authority has developed the Tūpuna Maunga Integrated Management Plan (IMP) to set the foundations for how the Tūpuna Maunga are valued, protected, restored, enhanced and managed in the future. There is a responsibility to ensure that the management plan is under continuous review, so that the plan is adapted and implemented in recognition of the dynamic circumstances and with increased knowledge. Implementation is achieved through the administration of these strategies and also through the execution of the Operational Plan.

The IMP specifically recognises the need for review through the identification of the Monitoring Strategy which will assist in determining the success of the provisions of the Tūpuna Maunga IMP and the Tūpuna Maunga Strategies.

## 9.2 Monitoring elements

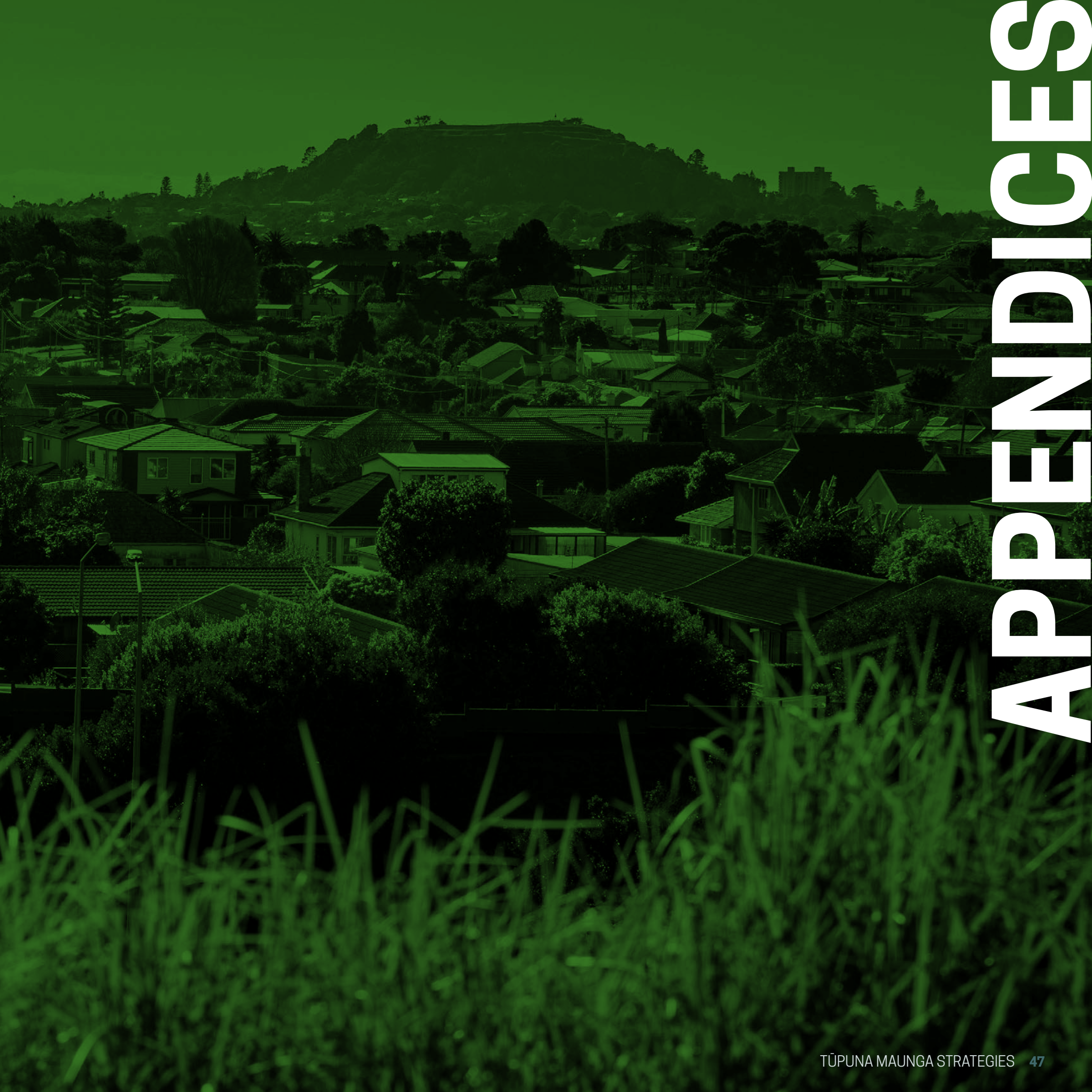
1. The Tūpuna Maunga Authority will monitor, report and review the progress and effectiveness of these strategies, guidelines in achieving the values of the IMP. This will be achieved with a Monitoring Strategy to measure success and identify issues and these will inform the actions in the Operational Plan.
2. Each individual Maunga Plan will have maunga specific targets. These may include prioritised education, biodiversity, biosecurity, design, recreation and commercial outcomes that will require specific monitoring
3. To enable the Education Strategy to be implemented key actions will be completed:
  - Information and learning packages for Years 1 – 8 and years 9-13
  - List of research projects for tertiary students to undertake as part of their qualifications
  - All communication, signage and documentation to use the Ancestral names
  - School relationships and kāhui ako established for each individual Maunga as part of the Individual Maunga Plan
  - Establish youth programmes
  - Education and learning centres to be explored
  - Visitor survey and feedback forms available online at Tūpuna Maunga Authority website
  - Yearly engagement events held at all Maunga
  - Volunteer training programme focussing on activities demonstrating, recognising and being consistent with Maunga Values
  - Launch bespoke website with continuous enhancements.
4. To determine the success of the Education Strategy a series of measurable targets will be set related to the number of: school visits; website hits; and, etc.
5. A particular innovation utilised in the development of the IMP was the use of drone technology to create a visual data set of the current state of the Tūpuna Maunga which will assist with measuring the effectiveness of the IMP through its monitoring strategy.
6. To determine the success of biodiversity and biosecurity goals, real time monitoring of native and pest species (as suggested in 3.3), will provide a powerful and effective way to measure achievements and allow for adaptive management strategies. This will include monitoring and review programmes based on data to ensure methodologies implemented continue to achieve the identified objectives and have the
7. To determine the success of the Commercial Strategy a series of measurable targets related to sponsorship and the increase in the number of commercial activities undertaken by mana whenua.
8. A range of different formal and informal monitoring methods, will be implemented for experimental trials and new methods to achieve specified outcomes. These should be documented and reflected upon through the Monitoring Strategies to record the successes of new and alternative methods.
9. To determine the overarching contribution that the strategies, guidelines and actions of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority has to cultural values. Monitoring of this outcomes should be documented using appropriate methods that can objectively assess Maori cultural values e.g. Mauri Model Methodology.





View from Puketāpapa / Pukewīwī / Mount Roskill





# APPENDICES



# Appendix 1: Kupu Hou/Glossary

The following table sets out the meanings and terms used within the text of this document. Many are directly from the Collective Redress Act, section 8 titled, “Interpretation”.

TERM	MEANS
Administered lands	a. means <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. the Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill northern land; and</li><li>ii. Māngere Mountain; and</li></ul> b. (b) except in subpart 5 of Part 2, includes any land - <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. described in section 110(1)(a) or (b); and</li><li>ii. to which section 110(2) and (3) apply.</li></ul>
Aotearoa	New Zealand
Aroha	Love
AUP	Auckland Unitary Plan
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
Harbours	Waitematā and Manukau
Hapū	Kinship group, tribe, and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society
Hauora	Health, vigour, be fit,
Hui	Gathering, meeting, assembly
Iwi	Tribe, nationality, race
Kaitiaki	Mana Whenua guardian
Kaitiakitanga	Mana Whenua guardianship
Kohanga Reo	Māori language preschool
Koiwi	Human bones
Mana	Prestige, spiritual power, charisma, status
Manaakitanga	Mutual respect
Mana Aotūroa	Cultural and heritage
Mana Hononga Tangata	Living connection
Mana Whai a Rēhia	Recreational
Manuhiri	Visitor, guest
Marutūāhu Rōpū	The following collective of Iwi: Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Whanaunga, Te Patukirikiri
Maunga	Mountain, mount, peak
Maungauika	North Head (Auckland)
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge, the body knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including Māori world view, Māori creativity and cultural practices
Matukutururu	Wiri Mountain
Mauri Pūnaha Hauropi	Ecology and biodiversity

TERM	MEANS
Member of Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau	An individual who is a member of 1 or more of the Iwi / Hapū who comprise Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau
Motu	a. Motuihe Island Recreation Reserve; and b. Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve; and c. Rangitoto Island Scenic Reserve; and d. Tiritiri Matangi Island Scientific Reserve. And “Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana inner motu” means—  a. Browns Island Recreation Reserve; and b. Motuihe Island Recreation Reserve; and c. Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve; and d. Rangitoto Island Scenic Reserve; and e. Certain Rangitoto Island properties.
Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (“Ngā Mana Whenua”)	(a) Means the collective group of the following iwi/hapū: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki; and</li><li>ii. Ngāti Maru; and</li><li>iii. Ngāti Pāoa; and</li><li>iv. Ngāti Tamaoho; and</li><li>v. Ngāti Tamaterā; and</li><li>vi. Ngāti Te Ata; and</li><li>vii. Ngāti Whanaunga; and</li><li>viii. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara; and</li><li>ix. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei; and</li><li>x. Te Ākitai Waiohua; and</li><li>xi. Te Kawerau ā Maki; and</li><li>xii. Te Patukirikiri; and</li><li>xiii. Hapū of Ngāti Whātua whose beneficiaries of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua; including Te Taoū not descended from Tuperiri; and</li></ul> (b) includes the individuals who are members of 1 or more of the iwi and hapū described in paragraph (a); and  (c) includes any whanau, hapū or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals.
Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed (“Collective Deed”)	The deed entitled Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed



TERM	MEANS
Ngāti Whātua Rōpū	The following collective of Iwi / Hapū:  Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, hapū of Ngāti Whātua (other than Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei) whose members are beneficiaries of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
Noa	To be free from the extensions of tapu, ordinary, unrestricted
Pā	Fortified village or area
Pou	Post, upright, pole, sustenance
Pōwhiri	Rituals of encounter, welcome ceremony on a marae, welcome
Rangatahi	Younger generation, youth
Takotoranga Whenua	Landscape
Tāmaki Makaurau	Auckland
Tamariki	Children, youthful
Taonga	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques
Taonga tuku iho	Treasure handed down from the ancestors, heirloom, cultural property, heritage
Tapu	Be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection
Tihi	Summit, top, peak, point
Tikanga	Correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol – the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context
Trustee	The Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust Limited, acting in its capacity as trustee of the Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust
Tūpuna	Ancestors
Tūpuna Maunga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matukutūruru / Wiri Mountain;</li> <li>Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill;</li> <li>Maungarei / Mount Wellington;</li> <li>Maungauika / North Head;</li> <li>Maungawhau / Mount Eden;</li> <li>Ōhinerau / Mount Hobson;</li> <li>Ōhūiarangi / Pigeon Mountain;</li> <li>Ōtāhuhu / Mount Richmond;</li> <li>Ōwairaka / Tē Ahi-kā-a-Rakataura / Mount Albert;</li> <li>Puketāpapa / Pukewīwī / Mount Roskill;</li> <li>Rarotonga / Mount Smart;</li> <li>Takarunga / Mount Victoria;</li> <li>Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho/ Māngere Mountain;</li> <li>Te Kōpuke / Tītīkōpuke / Mount St John; and</li> <li>Te Tātua a Riukiuta / Big King</li> </ul>

TERM	MEANS
Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Integrated Management Plan (IMP)	Document adopted 23 June 2016, providing strategic direction for the management of the 14 Tūpuna Maunga
Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority (“The Authority”)	<p>The Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>six Ngā Mana Whenua appointees being two each from the Marutūāhu Rōpū, Ngāti Whātua Rōpū and Waiohua Tāmaki Rōpū;</li> <li>six Auckland Council appointees; and</li> <li>one (non-voting) Crown representative</li> </ul>
Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust	The Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust
Volcanic Viewshaft	As defined under the Auckland Unitary Plan
Waahi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site – a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use
Waiohua Tāmaki Rōpū	The following collective of Iwi/Hapū: Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Te Kawerau ā Maki
Waharoa	Entrance to a pā, gateway, main entranceway
Wairuatanga	Spirituality
Whai Rawa Whakauka	Economic and commercial
Whakapapa	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent
Whare	House, building, residence, dwelling
Working dog	Has the same meaning as section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996
Urupā	Burial ground, cemetery, graveyard



Appendix 2: Integration diagram

HIGH LEVEL VISION		GREATER DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION							PLACE SPECIFIC PLANS
TŪPUNA MAUNGA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN		TŪPUNA MAUNGA STRATEGIES							INDIVIDUAL TŪPUNA MAUNGA PLANS
VALUES	PATHWAYS	RECREATIONAL STRATEGY	PEST MANAGEMENT AND BIOSECURITY STRATEGY	BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY	EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND SIGNAGE STRATEGY	COMMERCIAL STRATEGY	DESIGN STRATEGY		
WAIRUATANGA / SPIRITUAL VALUE	RESTORE AND RECOGNISE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MAUNGA AND ITS PEOPLE	●	●	●	●	●	●	MATUKUTŪRURU / WIRI MOUNTAIN	
	TREAD GENTLY	●	●	●	●	●	●	MAUNGAKIEKIE / ONE TREE HILL	
	PATHWAY: TREAT THE MAUNGA AS TAONGA TUKU IHO	●	●	●	●	●	●	MAUNGAREI / MT WELLINGTON	
	RECOGNISE THE TIHI AS SACRED	●			●	●	●	MAUNGAUIKA / NORTH HEAD	
MANA AOTŪROA / CULTURAL AND HERITAGE VALUE	ENABLE Mana Whenua ROLE AS KAITIAKI OVER THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA	●	●	●	●	●	●	MAUNGAWHAU / MT EDEN	
	RECOGNISE EUROPEAN AND OTHER HISTORIES AND INTERACTION WITH THE MAUNGA	●			●		●	ŌHINERAU / MT HOBSON	
	RESTORING CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND ASSOCIATED KNOWLEDGE	●		●	●		●	ŌHUIARANGI / PIGEON MOUNTAIN	
	ENCOURAGE CULTURALLY SAFE ACCESS	●			●		●	ŌTĀHUHU / MT RICHMOND	
TAKOTORANGA WHENUA / LANDSCAPE VALUE	PROTECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE LANDSCAPE OF THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA	●	●				●	ŌWAIRAKA /TE AHI-KĀ-A-RAKATAURA / MT ALBERT	
	ENCOURAGE ACTIVITIES THAT ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE NATURAL AND INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPE	●		●	●		●	PUKETĀPAPA / PUKEWĪWĪ / MT ROSKILL	
	ACTIVE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE NATURAL FEATURES OF THE MAUNGA	●	●	●	●		●	TAKARUNGA / MT VICTORIA	
	PRESERVE THE VISUAL AND PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF THE MAUNGA AS LANDMARKS OF TĀMAKI	●	●	●			●	TE ARA PUERA / TE PANE-O-MATAAHO / MANGERE MOUNTAIN	
	PROMOTE A CONNECTED NETWORK OF TŪPUNA MAUNGA	●		●	●		●	TE KŌPUKE /TĪTĪKŌPUKE / MT ST JOHN	
	ENCOURAGE DESIGN THAT REFLECTS TŪPUNA MAUNGA VALUES	●			●		●	TE TĀTUA A RIUKIUTA / BIG KING	



HIGH LEVEL VISION		GREATER DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION							PLACE SPECIFIC PLANS	
TŪPUNA MAUNGA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN		TŪPUNA MAUNGA STRATEGIES							INDIVIDUAL TŪPUNA MAUNGA PLANS	
VALUES	PATHWAYS	RECREATIONAL STRATEGY	PEST MANAGEMENT AND BIOSECURITY STRATEGY	BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY	EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND SIGNAGE STRATEGY	COMMERCIAL STRATEGY	DESIGN STRATEGY			
MAURI PŪNAHA HAUROPI / ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY VALUE	MAUNGA TŪ MAURI ORA, MAUNGA TŪ MAKĀURAU ORA / IF THE MAUNGA ARE WELL, AUCKLAND IS WELL		●	●	●	●	●			
	PROTECT AND RESTORE THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA`	●	●	●			●			
	STRENGTHEN ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES BETWEEN THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA	●	●	●	●		●			
MANA HONONGA TANGATA / LIVING CONNECTION VALUE	REKINDLE THE SENSE OF LIVING CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MAUNGA AND THE PEOPLE	●	●	●	●		●			
	A PLACE TO HOST PEOPLE	●	●	●	●	●	●			
	ACTIVELY NURTURE POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS	●	●	●	●	●	●			
	GIVE EXPRESSION TO THE HISTORY AND CULTURAL VALUES OF THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA	●	●	●	●		●			
WHAI RAWA WHAKAUKA / ECONOMIC / COMMERCIAL VALUE	ALIGNMENT WITH THE TŪPUNA MAUNGA VALUES			●	●	●				
	FOSTER PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIO		●	●	●	●				
	EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE AND SELF SUSTAINING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES		●		●	●				
	FOCUS ON COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES THAT CREATE VALUE AND ENHANCE EXPERIENCE	●				●				



HIGH LEVEL VISION

TŪPUNA MAUNGA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU  
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN

GREATER DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION

TŪPUNA MAUNGA STRATEGIES

PLACE SPECIFIC PLANS

INDIVIDUAL TŪPUNA MAUNGA  
PLANS

VALUES	PATHWAYS
MANA WHAI A RĒHIA / RECREATIONAL VALUE	ENCOURAGE INFORMAL INCLUSIVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
	PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELLBEING
	MAUNGA ARE SPECIAL PLACES AND TREASURES HANDLED DOWN
	RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONSISTENT WITH TIKANGA MĀORI
	BALANCE INFORMAL AND FORMAL RECREATION

RECREATIONAL STRATEGY	PEST MANAGEMENT AND BIOSECURITY STRATEGY	BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY	EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND SIGNAGE STRATEGY	COMMERCIAL STRATEGY	DESIGN STRATEGY
●					●
●			●		●
●	●	●	●		●
●					●
●					●



# Appendix 3:

## Summary of Current Features and Activities Undertaken on the Tūpuna Maunga

	Activities	Matukukutūruru /Wiri Mountain	Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill	Maungarei /Mt Wellington	Maungauika / North Head	Maungawhau/ Mt Eden	Ōhinerau/ Mt Hobson	Ōhūiarangi / Pigeon Mountain	Ōtahuhu /Mt Richmond	Ōwairaka / Mt Albert	Puketāpapa / Pukewiwi / Mount Roskill	Takarunga / Mt Victoria	Te Ara Pueru / Te Pane-o-Mataaho / Māngere Mountain	Te Kopuke / Mt St John	Te Tātua-a-Riukiuta / Big King	
Mana Whenua																
Cultural Activities		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Third Party Activities																
Commercial activities			●	●	●											
Residential tenancy activities			●			●										
Community organised groups and education activities			●			●		3				4	●			
Sports organised groups			●	●				2	2	●			●			
Filming and Events																
Volunteering																
Encroachments																
Recreation & Community Facilities																
Open air stage / platform						●										
Public car parking areas			●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Public toilet facilities			●		●	●		●	●	●			●		●	
Sports fields								●	3	●			●			
Play grounds			●			●			●				●			
Tennis Courts												●	●			
Community hall													●			
Third Party Infrastructure																
Above ground reservoirs and / or associated infrastructure			●		●		●		●						●	
Underground reservoirs and / or associated infrastructure			●	●		●	●			●	●	●			●	
Signal station (Ports of Auckland)												●				
Trig station on tihi				●		●	●	●	●	●		●	2			
Limited Mobility Vehicle access to tihi			●	●		●				●		●				
Other Activities																
Dogs - Leashed			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	N.B. Prohibited on sportdfields and playgrounds
Dogs - Unleashed						●				●					●	
Grazing													●			
Military structures					●							●				
			1 Memorial 2 Plaques 2 Plaques			1 Memorial 2 Plaques	2 Memorials			1 Plaque		1 Memorial 2 Plaques				

















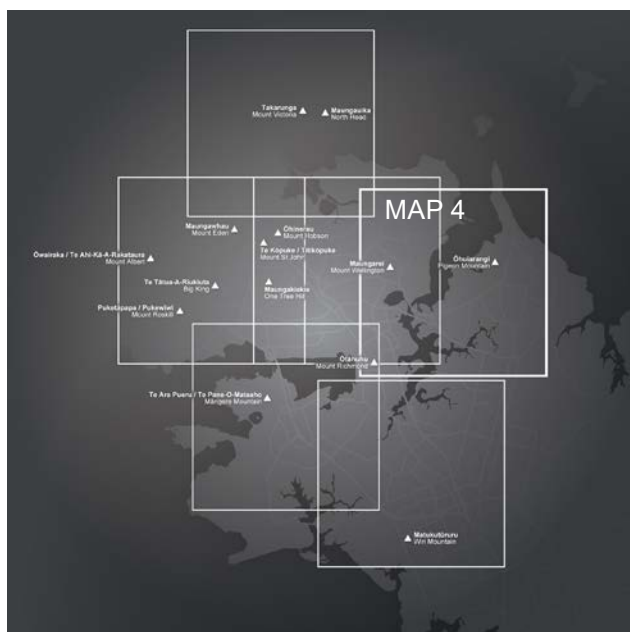








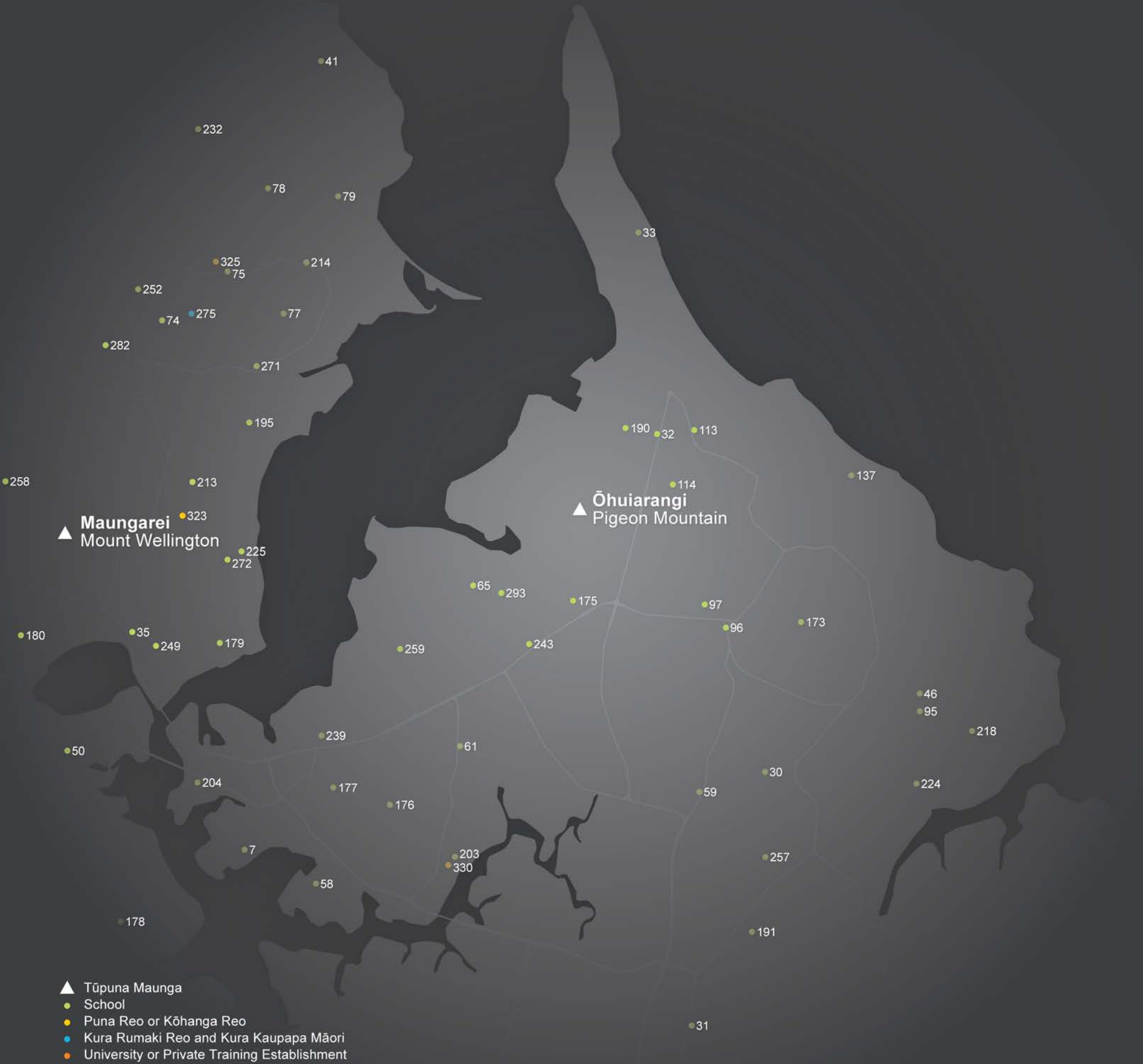




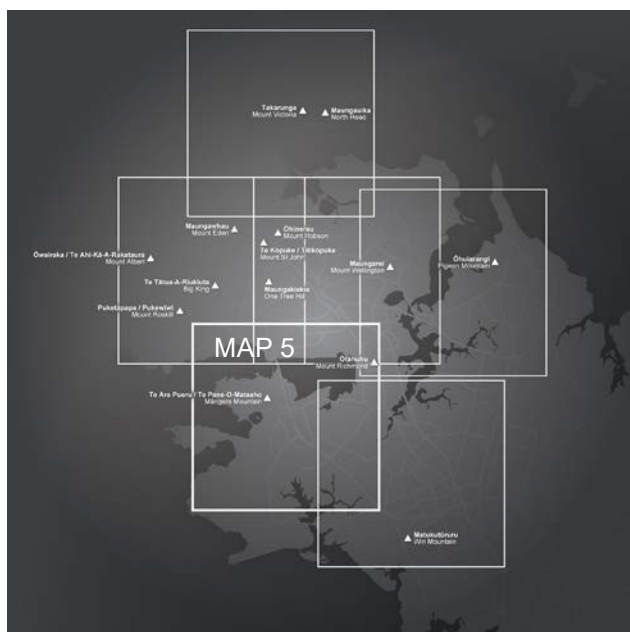
SCHOOLID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
7	Anchorage Park School	School
30	Botany Downs School	School
31	Botany Downs Secondary College	School
32	Bucklands Beach Intermediate	School
33	Bucklands Beach Primary School	School
35	Carey College	School
41	Churchill Park School	School
46	Cockle Bay School	School
50	Destiny School	School
58	Edgewater College	School
59	Elim Christian College	School
61	Elm Park School	School
65	Farm Cove Intermediate	School
74	Glen Innes School	School
75	Glen Taylor School	School
77	Glenbrae Primary School	School
78	Glendowie College	School
79	Glendowie School	School
95	Howick College	School
96	Howick Intermediate	School
97	Howick Primary School	School
113	Macleans College	School
114	Macleans Primary School	School
137	Mellons Bay School	School
173	Owairoa School	School
175	Pakuranga College	School
176	Pakuranga Heights School	School
177	Pakuranga Intermediate	School
178	Panama Road School	School
179	Panmure Bridge School	School
180	Panmure District School	School
190	Pigeon Mountain School	School
191	Point View School	School
195	Pt England School	School
203	Riverhills School	School
204	Riverina School	School
213	Ruapotaka School	School
214	Sacred Heart College	School
218	Shelly Park School	School
224	Somerville Intermediate School	School
225	Sommerville School	School
232	St Heliers School	School
239	St Kentigern College (Pakuranga)	School
243	St Mark's School (Pakuranga)	School
249	St Patrick's School (Panmure)	School
252	St Pius X School (Glen Innes)	School
257	Star of the Sea School (Howick)	School

SCHOOL ID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
258	Stonefields School	School
259	Sunny Hills School	School
271	Tamaki College	School
272	Tamaki School	School
275	Te KKM o Puau Te Moananui-a-Kiwa	KKM
282	The Bridge Academy	School
293	Wakaaranga School	School
323	Te Kohanga Reo o Te Arapeta	KR
325	Te Kohanga Reo o Te Taurere	KR
330	Waikaremoana Kohanga Reo	KR
341	University of Auckland (Tamaki Campus)	Uni









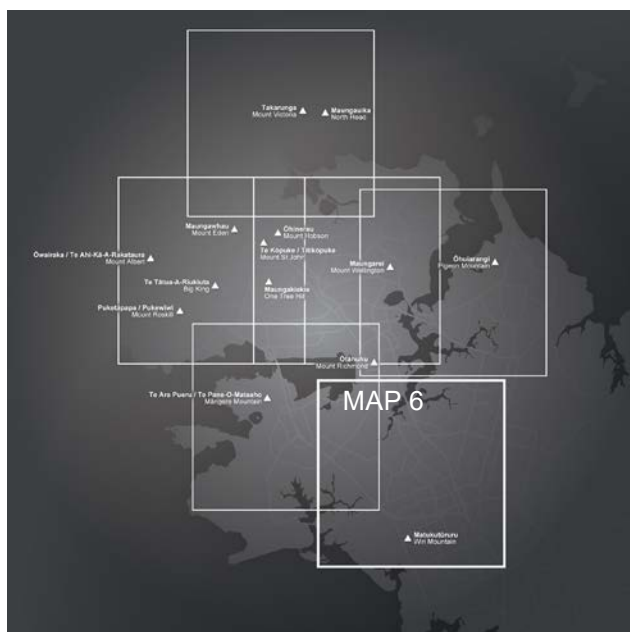
SCHOOLID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
4	Al-Madinah School	School
8	Aorere College	School
13	Auckland Seventh-Day Adventist H S	School
49	De La Salle College	School
66	Favona School	School
82	Golden Grove School	School
92	Hillsborough School	School
100	Jean Batten School	School
102	Kedgley Intermediate	School
104	Kings College	School
106	Kingsford School	School
109	Koru School	School
115	Mangere Bridge School	School
116	Mangere Central School	KRR + KKM
117	Mangere College	School
118	Mangere East School	KRR + KKM
132	Mary MacKillop School	School
142	Mountain View School	School
155	Nga Iwi School	School
163	Onehunga High School	School
164	Onehunga Primary School	School
169	Otahuhu College	School

SCHOOL ID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
170	Otahuhu School	School
174	Pacific Christian School	School
185	Papatoetoe North School	School
187	Papatoetoe West School	School
205	Robertson Road School	School
219	Sir Douglas Bader Intermediate School	School
223	Sir Keith Park School	School
227	Southern Cross Campus	School
236	St Joseph's School (Onehunga)	School
262	Sutton Park School	KRR + KKM
264	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Mangere	KRR + KKM
277	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Nga Tapuwae	KRR + KKM
288	Viscount School	School
294	Waterlea Public School	School
302	Westmount School	School
310	Zayed College for Girls	School
319	Te Kohanga Reo Ki Pikitia	PR/KR
322	Te Kohanga Reo o Mataatua ki Mangere	PR/KR
326	Te Paa Harakeke Kohanga Reo	PR/KR
331	Whaia Te Matauranga Te Kohanga Reo	PR/KR









SCHOOL ID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
5	Alfriston College	School
8	Aorere College	School
18	Bairds Mainfreight Primary School	School
27	Blind and Low Vision Education Network NZ	School
38	Chapel Downs School	School
42	Clayton Park School	KRR
43	Clendon Park School	KRR
44	Clendon Teen Parent Unit	School
45	Clover Park Middle School	School
48	Dawson School	School
49	De La Salle College	School
55	East Tamaki School	School
64	Everglade School	School
67	Ferguson Intermediate (Otarā)	School
69	Finlayson Park School	KRR
70	Flat Bush School	School
84	Greenmeadows Intermediate	School
91	Hillpark School	School
93	Holy Cross School (Papatoetoe)	School
94	Homai School	KRR
99	James Cook High School	KRR
102	Kedgley Intermediate	School
103	Kia Aroha College	School
104	Kings College	School
106	Kingsford School	School
111	Leabank School	School
119	Manukau Christian School	School
120	Manurewa Central School	School
121	Manurewa East School	School
122	Manurewa High School	School
123	Manurewa Intermediate	School
124	Manurewa South School	School
125	Manurewa West School	School
135	Mayfield School	School
168	Ormiston Senior College	School
181	Papatoetoe Central School	School
182	Papatoetoe East School	School
183	Papatoetoe High School	School
184	Papatoetoe Intermediate	School
185	Papatoetoe North School	School
186	Papatoetoe South School	School
187	Papatoetoe West School	School
196	Puhinui School	School
197	Randwick Park School	School
198	Redoubt North School	School
201	Reremoana Primary School	School

SCHOOLID	FACILITY NAME	TYPE
206	Rongomai School	School
207	Roscommon School	KRR
210	Rowandale School	School
215	Sancta Maria Catholic Primary School	School
216	Sancta Maria College	School
220	Sir Edmund Hillary Collegiate Junior School	School
221	Sir Edmund Hillary Collegiate Middle School	School
222	Sir Edmund Hillary Collegiate Senior Sch	School
226	South Auckland S D A School	School
228	St Anne's School (Manurewa)	School
234	St John The Evangelist School (Otara)	School
265	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manurewa	KKM
267	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Otara	KKM
273	Tangaroa College	School
274	Tangaroa College Teen Parent Unit	School
276	Te Kura Akonga o Manurewa	KKM
278	Te Matauranga	School
280	Te Whanau o Tupuranga	School
281	Te Wharekura o Manurewa	School
283	The Gardens School	School
285	Tyndale Park Christian School	School
303	Weymouth Intermediate	School
304	Weymouth School	KRR
307	Wiri Central School	KRR
308	Wymondley Road School	School
309	Yendarra School	School
312	Humarie Kohanga Reo	KR
313	Manurewa Kohanga Reo	KR
315	Tahuri Mai Kohanga Reo	KR
316	Te Atawhai Kohanga Reo	KR
318	Te Kamaka Matauranga Kohanga Reo	KR
320	Te Kohanga Reo o Te Rangimaria	KR
321	Te Kohanga Reo o Te Whare Awhina	KR
327	Te Paroa Kohanga Reo	KR
328	Te Timatanga Kohanga Reo	KR
329	Te Wiri Kohanga Reo	KR







