

Figure 1. The creation of an urban ecosystem restoration vision should include multiple types of knowledge communities, acknowledge land history, and promote biocultural values. The SER social benefits recovery wheel could enhance urban ecosystem restoration if further strengthened by broadening terminology and insights to acknowledge multiple conceptual perspectives and frameworks, such as Indigenous frameworks, philosophies, practices, and histories. It is helpful that the SER Standards document encourages customization of the wheel to suit specific restoration visions. Figure reproduced from the Society for Ecological Restoration's International Principles and Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration (Gann et al. 2019).

Figure 2. The indigenous-led 82 ha urban ecological restoration program named Ko Te Pūkākī is located in Auckland (*Tāmaki Makaurau*), Aotearoa New Zealand, pictured above. It has been led by the local people, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, since 2002. The reconstruction of the native forest ecosystem within an urban context is shown in (A) 2005, several years after the program commenced, and (B) 2019, where the increased forest cover is evident in dark green (images: Google Earth). In (C) we observe a community planting day in 2018, with many children learning how to care for their land using Indigenous Knowledge (IK) practices (image courtesy Te Aroha Grace).