

39 Wāhi Tūpuna

39.1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to assist in implementing the strategic direction set out in Chapter 5 Tangata Whenua in relation to providing for the kaitiakitanga of Kāi Tahu¹ as Manawhenua in the district to protect Manawhenua values. This is through the identification of wāhi tūpuna areas and the management of potential threats to Manawhenua values within those areas. In that manner, Manawhenua values can then be more clearly considered in decision making, so as to ensure activities within identified wāhi tūpuna areas are appropriately managed.

This chapter implements the strategic direction of Chapter 5 by:

- a. identifying specific wāhi tūpuna areas with an overlay on the District Plan web mapping application;
- b. setting out objectives and policies relating to subdivision, use and development within this overlay;
- c. identifying Manawhenua values that contribute to the identified wāhi tūpuna in Schedule 39.6 being significant; and
- d. identifying potential threats that may require assessment in relation to Manawhenua values for each specific area in Schedule 39.6 to this Plan.

As acknowledged in Chapter 5, Kāi Tahu regard the whole of the district as its ancestral land. Intrinsic values such as whakapapa, rakātiratanga, kaitiakitanga, mana, and mauri inform their relationship and association with the landscapes of the district. At a strategic level, Chapter 5 provides for consideration of these values and engagement of Manawhenua in the implementation of the District Plan across the district. Identified wāhi tūpuna, including in some urban areas, are components of this broader relationship and set of values. For clarity in implementing this chapter and understanding Manawhenua values, these tikaka and intrinsic values are listed for each wāhi tūpuna in schedule 39.6, supplemented by other values known to apply to each particular wāhi tūpuna.

39.2 Objectives and Policies

Objective

- 39.2.1 - Manawhenua values, within identified wāhi tūpuna areas, are recognised and provided for.**

Policies

- 39.2.1.1 Recognise that the following activities may have effects that are incompatible with Manawhenua values where they occur within identified wāhi tūpuna areas;
- a. Mining and mining activities, including gravel extraction;

¹ In the south of the South Island, the local Māori dialect uses 'k' interchangeably with 'ng'.

- b. Landfills;
 - c. Cemeteries and crematoria;
 - d. Forestry;
 - e. Removal of indigenous vegetation from significant natural areas (SNA); and
 - f. Wastewater treatment plants.
- 39.2.1.2 Recognise that the effects of activities may require assessment in relation to Manawhenua values when that activity is listed as a potential threat within an identified wāhi tūpuna area, as set out in Schedule 39.6.
- 39.2.1.3 Within identified wāhi tūpuna areas:
- a. avoid significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development listed as a potential threat in Schedule 39.6; and
 - b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development within those identified wāhi tūpuna areas in the urban environment where potential threats have not been identified in Schedule 39.6.
- 39.2.1.4 Encourage early consultation with Manawhenua when appropriate to understand the effects of any activity on Manawhenua values in an identified wāhi tūpuna area.

39.3 Other Provisions and Rules

District Wide

Attention is drawn to the following District Wide chapters.

1 Introduction	2 Definitions	3 Strategic Direction
4 Urban Development	5 Tangata Whenua	6 Landscapes
25 Earthworks	26 Historic Heritage	27 Subdivision
28 Natural Hazards	29 Transport	30 Energy and Utilities
31 Signs	32 Protected Trees	33 Indigenous Vegetation and Biodiversity
34 Wilding Exotic Trees	35 Temporary Activities and Relocated Buildings	36 Noise
37 Designations	38 Open Space and Recreation	District Plan web mapping application

39.3.1 Interpreting and Applying the Rules

39.3.1.1 The identified wāhi tūpuna areas are shown:

- a. On the District Plan web mapping application as an overlay; and
- b. Listed within Schedule 39.6.

39.3.1.2 Statutory Acknowledgement areas are listed in Chapter 5.8.

39.3.1.3 A glossary of te reo terms can be found in Chapter 2 definitions.

39.3.1.4 A permitted activity must comply with all the rules listed in the Activity and Standards tables, and any relevant district wide rules, otherwise a resource consent will be required.

39.3.1.5 Where an activity does not comply with a Standard listed in the Standards table, the activity status identified by the Non-Compliance Status column shall apply.

39.3.1.6 Where an activity breaches more than one Standard, the most restrictive status shall apply to the Activity.

39.3.1.7 For restricted discretionary activities, the Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the matters listed in the rule.

39.3.1.8 The following abbreviations are used within this Chapter.

P – Permitted	C – Controlled	RD – Restricted Discretionary
D – Discretionary	NC – Non – Complying	PR - Prohibited

Advice Notes

39.3.2.1 A resource consent application for an activity within an identified wāhi tūpuna area may require a cultural impact assessment as part of an Assessment of Environment Effects so that any adverse effects that the activity may have on Manawhenua values can be better understood.

39.4 Rules – Activities

	Table 39.4	Activity Status
39.4.1	Farm buildings within an identified wāhi tūpuna area	P
39.4.2	Structures within an identified wāhi tūpuna area	P
39.4.3	Buildings within an identified wāhi tūpuna area	P

39.5 Rules – Standards

	Table 39.5	Non-compliance
	Farm Buildings	
39.5.1	<p>Construction or replacement, or an extension to a farm building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area.</p> <p>The construction, replacement or extension of a farm building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:</p> <p>39.5.1.1 When viewed from a public place at a lower elevation and within 2km of the location of the proposed building, the farm building must not protrude onto a skyline or above a terrace edge; and</p> <p>39.5.1.2 The farm building is located at an elevation below 400 masl, except in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11); or</p> <p>39.5.1.3 The farm building is located at an elevation below 600 masl in Ōrau (Wāhi tūpuna 11); or</p> <p>39.5.1.4 the farm building is a replacement of or situated entirely within 30m of an existing lawfully established farm building.</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. effects on Manawhenua values.</p>	RD
	Structures	

	Table 39.5	Non-compliance
39.5.2	<p>Structures associated with energy and utility activities within identified wāhi tūpuna areas.</p> <p>Any structures associated with energy and utility activities within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:</p> <p>39.5.2.1 The structure is no greater than 2 meters in height and 5m² in area; and</p> <p>39.5.2.2 The structure is not located within 20m of the boundary of any wetland or bed of any river or lake within the following zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural; b. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle; c. Gibbston Character; or <p>39.5.2.3 The structure is not located within 30m of the boundary of any wetland or bed of any river or lake within the following zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; b. Open Space and Recreation. <p>Except that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The following are exempt from Rule 39.5.2: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minor upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution or telecommunication lines. ii. The addition of a single supporting structure within formed legal road, where these it is required to provide a customer connection to an existing line. iii. New mid-span support structures within formed legal road, where these are required on an existing line to meet the safety clearance requirements of the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Distances (NZECP34). <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Effects on Manawhenua values. 	RD
	Buildings	

	Table 39.5	Non-compliance
39.5.3	<p>Any building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area:</p> <p>Any building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:</p> <p>39.5.3.1 The building is not located within 20m of the boundary of any wetland, or the bed of any river or lake within the following zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rural; Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle; Gibbston Character; or <p>39.5.3.2 The building is not located within 30m of the boundary of any wetland, or the bed of any river or lake within the following zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; Open Space and Recreation. <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effects on Manawhenua values. 	RD

39.5A Non-notification of applications

- 39.5.1A Any application for resource consent for restricted discretionary activities will not be publicly notified and, for the purpose of limited notification, assessment of affected persons shall be limited to effects on Manawhenua.

39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Number	Name	Description	Manawhenua Values	Potential threats
1	Orokotewhatu (The Neck)	Manuhaea on the eastern side of “The Neck” was a traditional kāika mahika kai and kāika nohoaka. It was reknowned for a small lagoon where tuna (eels) were gathered. Weka, kākāpō, kiwi,	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu archaeological	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activities affecting water quality Earthworks Subdivision and development Buildings and structures Energy and Utility activities

		<p>kea, kākā, kererū and tūi were once gathered in the area and the ancestors of mana whenua grew crop kāuru māra (gardens) of potato and turnip. Te Pī-o-te-kokomaunga (mountain) and Te Uhakati (Sentinel Peak) were also kāika mahika kai where weka, kea, kererū, kākā, kākāpō, where kāuru (cabbage tree root), āruhe (fernroot) and tuna were gathered. Other sites in the area: Orokotewhatu.</p>	<p>values, mauka, wāhi tapu.</p>	
2	<p>Paetarariki & Timaru (Slopes and lake margins around southern Lake Hāwea)</p>	<p>Several sites within this area such as Kokotane and Pakituhi were known as rich kāika mahika kai. Kokotane is an old hāpua (lagoon) where pūtakitaki (paradise duck), pārera (duck sp.) and turnips were gathered. Te Whakapapa is also considered a pā site.</p> <p>Other sites in the area: Aupawha, part of Paetarariki (Hāwea River), Paetarariki (island in Lake Hāwea), Te Tawaha o Hāwea, Te Whakapapa, Turakipotiki; Kokotane, Pakituhi, Te Haumatiketike, Timaru</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Mahika kai, kāika, nohoaka, archaeological values, ara tawhito.</p>	<p>a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species d. Earthworks e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways f. Buildings and structures, g. Energy and Utility activities h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p>
3	<p>Hāwea River (including Camp Hill)</p>	<p>The mapped area was once part of a traditional mahika kai network with Camp Hill often used as a nohoaka (seasonal camping site).</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Awa, nohoaka, ara tawhito.</p>	<p>a. Commercial and commercial recreational activities b. Activities affecting water quality c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways f. Buildings and structures g. Energy and Utility activities
4	Turihuka (Dingle Burn delta and peninsula)	<p>A kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), koukoupara (giant kokopu), raupō (bulrush), and weka were gathered. Turihuka is a Waitaha ancestor and a direct descendant of the Waitaha explorer Rākaihautū who dug the freshwater lakes of Te Waipounamu, including Hāwea, Wānaka and Whakatipu-wai-maori.</p> <p>Other sites in the area: Te Wairere, Turihuka (Dingleburn Lagoon), Turihuka (Silver Island), part of the Whakakea where it flows into the lake</p>	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Mahika kai, kāika.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality b. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Subdivision and development
5	Te Rua Tūpāpaku (Clutha River near Luggate)	A kāika mahika kai located on the Mata-au (Clutha River) where weka, tuna (eels) and kauru (cabbage tree root) were gathered. It is also recorded as a fortified permanent pā.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Urupā, nohoaka, mahika kai, pā site, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways c. Subdivision and development d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
6	Makarore & Tiore Pātea	An area rich with kāika mahika kai where pora ("Māori turnip"), kāuru	Whakapapa, rakatirataka,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gravel extraction b. Earthworks

	(Makarora River and northern surrounds of Lake Wānaka)	(cabbage tree root), aruhe (bracken fernroot), weka, kiwi, kākāpō, kea, kererū, kākā, and tuna (eel) were gathered. Other sites in the area: Ōtanenui where it flows into the lake, Ōtūraki, part of Purapatea, Tau Taraiti, part of Te Awa Kāwhio, Te Paekāi, Te Pari Kōau, Te Poutu te Raki.	kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, mahika kai, archaeological values.	c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities d. Activities affecting water quality e. Subdivision and development f. Buildings and structures g. Energy and Utility activities h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes i. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
7	Area surrounding Te Poutu Te Raki (Matukituki River delta, Glendhu Bay and surrounds)	A kaika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru (cabbage tree root), weka, kākāpō and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered. Other sites in the area: Kotorepi, the Matakītaki where it flows into the lake, Motatapu where it flows into the lake, O Te Kooti Kako, Tākiri Puke, Taneauroa, Te Kahika, Toka Hapuku, Whakaitaki-a-oho.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Urupā, kāika, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Subdivision and development
8	Mou Waho	Mou Waho was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, mahika kai.	a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
9	Mou Tapu	The Island of Mou Tapu was traditionally considered tapu and was avoided for that reason. Kāi Tahu today continue to respect these restrictions.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi tapu.	a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
10	Waiariki/Stevensons Island	Waiariki is the traditional name for Stevensons Arm whilst Pōkainamu and Te Pekakārara are	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.	a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species

		<p>traditional names for Stevensons Island, portraying the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with Otago.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Pokainamu/Te Peka Karara.</p>	Wāhi taoka.	c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
10a	Take Kārara - central Wānaka area	<p>Take Kārara is a kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlement) at the southern end of Lake Wānaka. It is also a pā and a kāika mahika kai (food-gathering site), where pora (“Māori turnip”), mahetau, tuna (eels), and weka were once gathered.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Take Kārara, Toka Karoro, Tewaiatakaia, Karuroro.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Kāika, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka.</p>	<p>Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential threats listed for this wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to Manawhenua and cultural values may be considered relevant to assessment of discretionary and non-complying activities.</p>
11	Ōrau (Cardrona River)	<p>A traditional ara tawhito linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with lakes Wānaka and Hāwea. It also provided access to the natural bridge on the Kawarau River. Ōrau is also recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), āruhe (fernroot) and weka were gathered.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka.</p>	<p>a. Earthworks</p> <p>b. Subdivision and development</p> <p>c. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>d. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
12	Te Koroka (Cosmos Peaks to Mount Earnslaw)	<p>Te Koroka is a renowned area for gathering pounamu. Numerous pounamu artefacts and remains of several kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlements) have also been discovered in the area at the head of Whakatipu Waimāori.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Pounamu, wāhi tapu.</p>	a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species

		Other sites in the area: Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koraka.		
13	Ōturu (Diamond Lake, Mount Alfred and surrounds)	Ōturu tells the story of Waitaha tupuna (ancestor) Turu who is immortalised as the Lake, now known as Diamond Lake. Turu's pōua (grandfather), Ari, was also immortalised in the nearby mountain, commonly known as Mount Alfred. Thus, the Lake is considered wāhi taoka, a place which reflects the rich and long history of Kāi Tahu association with Otago. Other sites in the area: Part of Puahiri/Puahere, part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Komarama, Te Puia.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, archaeological values, wāhi taoka.	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Earthworks d. Energy and Utility activities e. Buildings and structures f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
14	Tāhuna (Glenorchy and surrounds)	Several sites in the area possess traditional place names such as Puahiri (Rees River) and Tāhuna (the area around the wharf at Glenorchy). Te Awa Whakatipu (Dart River) was part of the well-known travel route connecting Whakatipu Waimāori with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay) which was one of the largest Kāi Tahu kāika in South Westland. Numerous pounamu artefacts and the remains of several kāika nohoaka have also been discovered in the area. Other sites in the area:	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, wāhi taoka.	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Earthworks d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Quarrying h. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species i. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

		Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Tōtara-ka-wa-wa.		
15	Wāwāhi Waka (Pigeon and Pig Islands)	A wāhi taoka, Wāwāhi Waka refers to Ngāti Māmoe splitting large tōtara trees on the island for making waka. These pūrakau demonstrate the long and rich association of Kāi Tahu in the area. Other sites in the area: Mātau	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, wāhi taoka.	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species d. Commercial and recreational activities
15a	Tāhuna (Central Queenstown)	This is the traditional name for the flat at Queenstown. It is also the area where a kāika (permanent settlement) once stood.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values.	Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential threats listed for this wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to manawhenua and cultural values may be considered relevant to assessment of discretionary and non-complying activities.
15b	Te Kirikiri (Urban Frankton)	Te Kirikiri is the traditional name for the flat land at Frankton on the banks of Whakatipu-wai-Māori and is also where a kāika (permanent settlement) of the same name once stood.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values.	Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential threats listed for this wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to manawhenua and cultural values may be considered relevant to assessment of discretionary and non-complying activities.
16	Punatapu (Bobs Cove and surrounds)	Punatapu was used as a nohoaka or staging post for mana whenua ancestors who travelled up and down	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.	a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures

		Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu).	Tauraka waka, nohoaka, archaeological values, wāhi tapu.	d. Energy and Utility activities
17	Kimiākau (Māori Point on the Shotover River)	This mapped area covers Māori Point which is the exact location where gold miner Rāniera Tāheke Ellison of Te Āti Awa descent discovered 300 ounces of gold on Kimiākau (Shotover River) during the 1860s Otago gold rush. Kimiākau was also part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional ara tawhito (travel routes) throughout Central Otago. Thus, the area has both traditional and contemporary significance to mana whenua.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	a. Earthworks b. Activities affecting natural character c. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes d. Buildings and structures e. Subdivision and development f. Energy and Utility activities g. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
18	Te Kararo (Queenstown Gardens)	The site of a kāika (permanent settlement) is in the vicinity of this area.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Tauraka waka, kāika, archaeological values.	a. Subdivision and development b. Earthworks c. Activities affecting natural character d. Energy and Utility activities
19	Te Nuku-o-Hakitekura (Kelvin Heights Golf Course)	This area is related to the feats of Hakitekura, the famous Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across Whakatipu Waimāori. Several other nearby geographical features are named after Hakitekura and this historic event.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka.	a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. subdivision and development
20	Te Tapunui (Queenstown Hill)	Inherent in its name, Te Tapunui is a place considered sacred to	Whakapapa, rakatirataka,	a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species

		Kāi Tahu both traditionally and in the present.	kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Subdivision and development f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
21	Tititea (South of Kawarau River near Kawarau Falls)	Tititea was a pā located on the south side of the Kawarau River near Whakatipu-wai-Māori. Kāi Tahu tradition tells of an incident where a 280 strong war party was repelled from this area and chased to the top of the Crown Range, which is now named Tititea in memory of this incident (Beattie, 1945).	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Kāika, tauraka waka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways
22	Kā Kamu a Hakitekura (Walter Peak and Cecil Peak)	Kā Kamu-a-Hakitekura, meaning “The Twinkling Seen by Hakitekura”, are the two mountain peaks on the southern shore of Whakatipu Waimāori known today as Walter Peak and Cecil Peak. The name is derived from Hakitekura, the famous Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across the Lake. When she swam across the Lake with her bundle of kauati (kindling stick) and harakeke (flax), she was guided by the two mountain peaks whose tops were twinkling like two eyes in the dawning light. Other sites in the area: Te Ahi o Hakitekura	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Mauka, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Activities affecting natural character
23	Takerehaka	Takerehaka, now the site of the Kingston settlement was also the	Whakapapa, rakatirataka,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality

	(Kingston)	location of a former kāika (permanent settlement/occupation site).	kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Kāika, mahika kai, archaeological values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
24	Kawarau River	<p>The Kawarau River was a traditional travel route that provided direct access between Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu) and Mata-au (the Clutha River). It is also recorded as a kāika mahika kai where weka, kākāpō, kea and tuna (eel) were gathered.</p> <p>Potiki-whata-rumaki-nao is the name for the former natural bridge over the Kawarau, which was a major crossing point.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Te Wai o Koroiko, Ōterotu - Ōterotu is the traditional Māori name for the Kawarau Falls. Ōterotu is located at the outlet of Whakatipu-wai-māori.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways b. Buildings and structures c. Earthworks d. Subdivision and development e. Damming, activities affecting water quality f. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species g. Commercial and recreational activities excluding those associated with viticulture related tourism.
25	Tarahaka Whakatipu (Harris Saddle)	Tarahaka-Whakatipu (Harris Saddle) was part of the traditional travel route linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Activities affecting natural character d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities
26	Wye Creek	There is a nohoaka (seasonal settlement) in the area that bears both traditional and contemporary significance to Kāi Tahu.	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subdivision and development b. Energy and Utility activities c. Buildings and structures d. Earthworks

			taoka, archaeological values.	e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
27	Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Ben Lomond)	Te Taumata-o-Hakitekura is the Māori name for Ben Lomond and Fernhill, located at Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu). This is also an area related to Hakitekura, the Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across Whakatipu Waimāori. The mountains that she would look across the lake to were named Te Taumata-aHakitekura meaning 'The Resting Place of Hakitekura'.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu.	a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways d. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
28	Haehaenui (Arrow River)	Haehaenui (Arrow River) was part of the mahika kai network in the area. Mana whenua travelled through these catchments to gather kai.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
29	Kimiākau (Shotover River)	Kimiākau (Shotover River) was part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional travel routes throughout Central Otago. Other sites in the area: Puahuru	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
30	Makarore (Makarora River)	This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka,	Whakapapa, rakatirataka,	a. Damming, activities affecting water quality

		<p>kākāpō, kauru, āruhe and tuna (eel) were gathered.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Te Poutu Te Raki, Te Pari Kōau, Pōkeka Weka, Te Whare Manu, Waitoto, Te Whiti o Te Wahine</p>	<p>kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.</p>	<p>b. Buildings and structures</p> <p>c. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>d. Subdivision and development</p> <p>e. Earthworks</p> <p>f. Commercial and recreational activities</p>
31	Mātakitaki (Matukituki River)	<p>Mātakitaki is recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru and āruhe were gathered.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.</p>	<p>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</p> <p>c. Subdivision and development</p> <p>d. Earthworks</p> <p>e. Commercial and recreational activities</p>
32	Mata-Au (Clutha River)	<p>The Mata-au river takes its name from a Kāi Tahu whakapapa that traces the genealogy of water. On that basis, the Mata-au is seen as a descendant of the creation traditions. The Mata-au was also part of a mahika kai trail that led inland and was used by Ōtākou hapū including Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Ruahikihiki, Ngāti Huirapa and Ngāti Tuahuriri. It was also a key transportation route for pounamu from inland areas to settlements on the coast. The Mata-au continues to hold the same traditional values of ara tawhito, tauraka waka, wāhi mahika kai and tikaka. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka.</p>	<p>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</p> <p>c. Subdivision and development</p> <p>d. Earthworks</p> <p>e. Commercial and recreational activities</p>

		Other sites in the area: Kahuika, Okai Tū, Te Rua Tūpāpaku		
33	Whakātipu-wai-Māori (Lake Wakātipu)	The name Whakātipu-waimāori originates from the earliest expedition of discovery made many generations ago by the tupuna Rākaihautū and his party from the Uruao waka. In tradition, Rākaihautū dug the lakes with his kō known Tūwhakarōria. The Lake is key in numerous Kāi Tahu pūrakau (stories) and has a deep spiritual significance for mana whenua. For generations, the Lake also supported nohoaka, kāika, mahika kai as well as transportation routes for pounamu. The knowledge of these associations hold the same value for Kāi Tahu to this day. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Earthworks d. Subdivision and development e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways f. Commercial and recreational activities
34	Wānaka (Lake Wānaka)	Wānaka is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rākaihautū which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. Through these pūrakau (stories), Wānaka holds a deep spiritual significance both traditionally and for Kāi Tahu at present. It was also a wāhi mahika kai rich with tuna (eel) which were	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Earthworks e. Subdivision and development f. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways g. Commercial and recreational activities

		<p>caught, preserved, and transported back to the kāika nohoaka of coastal Otago. The knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails, tauraka waka, mahika kai and other taoka associated with Lake Wānaka remain important to Kāi Tahu today. Lake Wānaka also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Waiariki (Stephensons Arm), Te Waikākāhi</p>		
35	Hāwea (Lake Hāwea)	<p>Hāwea is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rākaihautū which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau (stories) associated with Lake Hāwea continue to hold spiritual significance for Kāi Tahu today. The Lake was traditionally considered rich with tuna (eel) that were caught, preserved, and transported to kāika nohoaka of coastal Otago. The knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails, tauraka waka, mahika kai and other taoka associated with Lake Hāwea remain important to Kāi Tahu today. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri.</p> <p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Earthworks e. Subdivision and development f. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways g. Commercial and recreational activities

		Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.		
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	Kawarau is the traditional name for the Remarkables. As one of the highest and most prominent ranges overlooking Whakatipu-wai-Māori, closeness to the Ātua gives significance to Kawarau.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Wāhi taoka, mauka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Earthworks g. Subdivision and development h. Activities affecting natural character
37	Lake Wānaka (Ruby Island Road) (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
38	Wye Creek (Lake Wakatipu) (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site

39	Tucker Beach (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
40	Māori Point (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
41	Lake Wānaka (Dublin Bay) (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
42	Albert Town (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site

		camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.		
43	Lake Hāwea Camp Ground (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
44	Lake Hāwea – Timaru Creek (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
45	Lake Hāwea (Bushy Point) (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri. Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site