

Sarah Picard for QLDC – Hearing Stream 16 - Wāhi Tūpuna

1. My evidence considers and makes recommendations on the submissions and further submissions on Chapter 39 and variations to the PDP making up the Wāhi Tūpuna proposal. The proposal identifies areas of value to Manawhenua and provides for consideration of potential adverse effects on Manawhenua cultural values as part of decision-making. I consider that the proposal is an appropriate response to recognition of these areas and ensures the ongoing management and protection of areas of significance. Having considered the submissions and evidence, I recommend the following further amendments:¹
 - (a) Minor amendments to further clarify and improve the expression of objectives and policies, including;
 - (i) Inclusion of 'identified' in relation to wāhi tūpuna² when used throughout the provisions;
 - (ii) refinement of the threats listed in Policy 39.2.1.2³;
 - (iii) reference to cultural values in Policy 39.2.1.3⁴ and Policy 39.2.1.6⁵.
 - (b) Further description of the wāhi tūpuna sites. The recommended amendments are the same as those set out in Appendix 1 of the evidence of E Ellison⁶.
 - (c) Amending the rules in relation to earthworks and farm buildings, which enable these activities to occur, subject to meeting specific performance standards. This is based on the further clarification from Kā Rūnaka as to when these activities would adversely affect cultural values.
 - (d) Amending provisions to remove the urban areas within a wāhi tūpuna from being subject to rules of Chapter 39, earthworks, or subdivision. I make this recommendation as the extent of modification to urban areas means that further development will have limited impact, as the degree of modification to date has been confirmed by Kā Rūnaka as having less sensitivity. I recommend that the 'urban environment' be used to reference these areas, being those zones contained within Part 3: Urban Environment of the PDP and Open Space and Recreation Zones within the Urban Growth Boundary.
 - (e) Ensuring provisions are drafted consistently with other parts of the PDP. Ka Rūnaka has provided clarification in evidence of the circumstance where

1 These changes are shown in the version of the provisions attached to QLDC's opening legal submissions.

2 M Bathgate – paragraph 21 and 33.

3 M Bathgate – paragraph 25.

4 M Bathgate – paragraph 34.

5 M Bathgate – paragraph 40.

6 Further supported by Evidence of M Bathgate – Paragraph 58.

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cultural values may be impacted by adverse effects of farm buildings, and as a result the s42A recommended rule for farm buildings is now recommended as a performance standard. My recommended amendments reflect this where activity rules are now set out as performance standards.

2. I consider that the recommended amendments to Chapter 39 are beneficial in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. The objective and supporting policies have been clarified and provide clear direction as to the identification of wāhi tūpuna, and how adverse effects on cultural values for these areas are to be managed and protected, to give effect to Policy 2.2.2 of the PORPS 19, sections 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA.
3. The key outstanding matters of disagreement between Kā Rūnaka and myself are:
 - (a) Mapping of the Take Kārara (the wider Wānaka area), Tāhuna (area around central Queenstown) and Te Kirikiri (Frankton) as set forward in the evidence of Aukahai. While Aukahai have advised that these areas are of cultural significance to Manawhenua, representing these through mapping is beyond the scope of the proposal as notified and submissions. In addition, as I have recommended amendments to provisions that mean the rules are not triggered in the urban environment, I do not consider it necessary to include mapping of these areas.
 - (b) I do not consider that requiring notification of all discretionary and non-complying activities within the urban environment is appropriate. Policy 39.2.1.2 and Schedule 39.6 sets out activities that may have the potential to adversely affect cultural values of Manawhenua and these provide direction for assessment of these for the purposes of notification when these activities require a Discretionary or Non-Complying resource consent.
 - (c) Location of the glossary of te reo terms in both Chapter 5 and Chapter 39. I do not consider the duplication necessary and remain of the opinion that Chapter 2 remains an appropriate location for the glossary. This aligns the PDP with the layout of the NPS. However, I consider that specific reference to the location of the glossary within proposed Chapter 5 and Chapter 39 would assist in ensuring plan users are aware of the location.

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- (d) The combining of Policy 39.2.1.3 and Policy 39.2.1.4⁷. I am neutral as to combining these two policies as suggested, but I do not see it as necessary. I consider there is sufficient clarity as two separate policies.
 - (e) Some recommended amendments from M Bathgate result in the provisions applying more broadly than set out in the notified provisions. This includes amendments to Policy 39.2.1.6 and 39.2.1.7⁸ where these policies are sought to apply to activities beyond the list of activities set out in Policy 39.2.1 and 39.2.2. I consider that broadening these policies beyond the activities specified would weaken them and could create uncertainty as to when cultural values require consideration.
 - (f) The amendments recommended by M Bathgate to the matter of discretion in 25.7.1.6, as these matters relate to rules which sit outside of those applying to the proposal.
4. The key outstanding matters of disagreement between myself and submitters other than Kā Rūnaka (who have filed evidence) are:
- (a) Removing the wāhi tūpuna overlay from private properties, or redefining the extent of wāhi tūpuna in the absence of confirmation of any amendments to the overlay which are directly informed by Manawhenua. For example, the inclusion of Lake Hayes as suggested by Rendel (Submitter 3207).
 - (b) Removing the requirement for resource consent where written approval is obtained, as recommended in Ben Farrell's evidence (Wayfare Submitter 3343).
 - (c) Locating provisions within each zone chapter of the PDP instead of the district wide chapter as proposed. I stand by my recommendation set out in s42A report⁹.
 - (d) Further amendments to provisions beyond what Kā Rūnaka have clarified as having potential to have adverse effects on cultural values of Manawhenua. For example, amending the list of activities set out in Policy 39.2.1.2¹⁰ and amending the elevation of where farm buildings and

7 M Bathgate – paragraph 32. Further supported by A MacLennan (for ORC, 3342) – paragraph 15.

8 M Bathgate – paragraph 40.

9 S Picard s42A – para 3.52-3.55.

10 B Devlin – Appendix 3 – Page 56 – line 2.

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earthworks are enabled to an elevation other than the 400masl as confirmed by Kā Rūnaka¹¹.

- (e) The amendments to exemptions to Chapter 25 and including functional needs of infrastructure as a matter of discretion as requested by Aurora¹².

11 H Mahon – Paragraph 40 and 46.

12 J Dowd for Aurora – Submitter 3153.

39 Wāhi Tūpuna

KEY:

Green underline and ~~strike through~~ text are recommended amendments to notified provisions made in response to submitter evidence, Highlights Summary 29/06/20.

Red underline and ~~strike through~~ text are recommended amendments made in section 42A report, 18/03/2

Any black underlined or ~~strike through~~ text, reflect notified variations.

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 Tahu as Manawhenua in the district. Through the identification of wāhi tūpuna the management and protection of these areas can be more clearly considered in decision making.

This chapter implements the strategic direction of Chapter 5 by:

- a. identifying specific wāhi tūpuna areas with an overlay on the planning maps;
- b. setting out objectives and policies relating to subdivision, use and development within this overlay; and
- c. identifying recognised threats that may be incompatible with values for each specific area in Schedule 39.6 to this Plan.

Whilst specific wāhi tūpuna areas and values have been identified, it is acknowledged that Kāi Tahu regard the whole of the district as its ancestral land. Many urban areas within the district are valued by Manawhenua, however, the extent of development within these areas means many of these values have been reduced.

A glossary of terms and explanation of key principle for Kāi Tahu are set out in Chapter 5.

39.2 Objectives and Policies

39.2.1 Objective - The values held by Manawhenua, in particular within identified wāhi tūpuna areas, are recognised and provided for, and considered as part of decision making.

Commented [SP1]: J Young 3317

Policies

39.2.1.1 Recognise that the following activities may be incompatible with values held by Manawhenua where ever they occur within the District;

- a. Mining and mining activities, including gravel extraction;
- b. Landfills;
- c. Cemeteries and crematoria;
- d. Forestry;
- e. Removal of indigenous vegetation from significant natural areas (SNA); and
- f. Wastewater treatment plants.

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39.2.1.2 Recognise that the following activities may be incompatible with values held by Manawhenua when the activity includes activities or effects that are a recognised threat and could result in the modification, damage or destruction of values held for an identified wāhi tūpuna area, as set out in Schedule 39.6:

- a. Activities affecting water quality, ~~including buildings or structures in close proximity to waterbodies;~~
- b. ~~Earthworks which exceed 10m³ outside of the urban environment;~~
- c. Buildings and structures;
- d. Forestry, except for Plantation Forestry where the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 prevails;
- e. New roads, additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways;
- f. Activities that affect a ridgeline including buildings and structures, and activities on the upper slopes;
- g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities;
- h. Activities within Significant Natural Areas;
- i. Subdivision and development ~~outside of the urban environment;~~ or
- j. Utilities and energy activities.

39.2.1.3 Recognise that certain activities, when undertaken in wāhi tūpuna areas, can have ~~such~~ significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values ~~that they are culturally inappropriate and should must~~ be avoided.

39.2.1.4 ~~Avoid significant adverse effects on values within wāhi tūpuna areas and where significant adverse effects cannot be practicably avoided, require them to be remedied or mitigated. Avoid, remedy or mitigate any other adverse effects on the cultural values of Manawhenua of on the identified wāhi tūpuna areas.~~

39.2.1.5 Encourage consultation with Manawhenua as the most appropriate way for obtaining understanding of the impact of any activity on a wāhi tūpuna area.

39.2.1.6 Recognise that an application ~~for activities as set out in Policy 39.2.1.1 and Policy 39.2.1.2 that does not include detail of consultation undertaken with Manawhenua mana whenua~~ may require a cultural impact assessment as part of an Assessment of Environment Effects so that any adverse effects that ~~on the~~ activity may have on ~~the cultural values of Manawhenua of on the identified wāhi tūpuna areas a wāhi tūpuna~~ can be understood.

39.2.1.7 When deciding whether ~~mana whenua~~ Manawhenua are an affected person in relation to any activity for the purposes of section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991 the Council will consider Policies 39.2.1.1 and 39.2.1.2.

Commented [SP2]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 133
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP3]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 84
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP4]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 84
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP5]: Notified 39.2.1.4

Commented [SP6]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 30
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP7]: ORC (3342)

Commented [SP8]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 34
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP9]: Notified 39.2.1.3

Commented [SP10]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 30
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP11]: J Young 3317

Commented [SP12]: Clause 16

Commented [SP13]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 30
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP14]: Clause 16

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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	Planning Maps

Commented [SP15]: This table to be updated throughout the plan to include Chapter 39 Wāhi Tūpuna.

Interpreting and Applying the Rules

39.3.1.1 The identified wāhi tūpuna sites areas are shown:

- On the planning maps as an overlay; and
- Listed within Schedule 39.6, which sets out the specific values and recognised threats for each area.

Commented [SP16]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 144
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

39.3.1.2 Statutory Acknowledgement areas are listed in Section 5.8.

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

Commented [SP17]: Evidence of M Bathgate – Para 122
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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.

Commented [SP18]: Removal of Clause 16 correction as shown in the notified and s42A provisions. Recommendations include Permitted activity and therefore is appropriate to remain.

39.3.1.5 For this chapter the urban environment relates to those zones set out in Part 3: Urban Environment and the Open Space and Recreation Zones within the Urban Growth Boundary.

Commented [SP19]: Evidence of M Bathgate – Para 56
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

39.3.1.6 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.

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

39.3.1.8 For ~~controlled and~~ restricted discretionary activities, the Council shall restrict the exercise of its ~~control or~~ discretion to the matters listed in the rule.

Commented [SP20]: Clause 16(2).
No controlled activities within this Chapter

39.3.1.9 The following abbreviations are used within this Chapter.

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

39.4 Rules – Activities

	Table 39.4 - Activity	Activity Status
39.4.1	<p>Any farm building within a wāhi tūpuna area;</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.</p> <p><u>A new farm building within 30m of an existing farm building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area.</u></p>	<p>RD</p> <p><u>P</u></p>

Commented [SP21]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 109
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

39.5 Rules – Standards

	<u>Table 39.X – farm buildings within an identified wāhi tūpuna area</u>	<u>Non-compliance status</u>
<u>39.5.X</u>	<u>Any farm building, other than provided for by Rule 39.4.1, shall be located at an elevation no greater than 400 masl.</u>	<p><u>RD</u></p> <p><u>Discretion is restricted to:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.</u></p>
<u>39.5.XX</u>	<u>Any farm building, other than provided for by Rule 39.4.1, shall not modify a skyline or terrace edge when viewed from either; adjoining sites, or formed roads within 2km of the location of the proposed building.</u>	<p><u>RD</u></p> <p><u>Discretion is restricted to:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.</u></p>

Commented [SP22]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 109
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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	Table 39.5 - Setback from water bodies within a wāhi tūpuna area	Non-compliance status
39.5.1	<p>Any buildings or structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within a wāhi tūpuna area (identified in Schedule 39.6); b. where activities affecting water quality are a recognised threat for that wāhi tūpuna area; and c. within the following zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lower Density Suburban Residential; ii. Medium Density Residential; or iii. Large Lot Residential. <p>Shall be setback a minimum of 7m from a waterbody.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.
39.5.2	<p>Any buildings or structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within a wāhi tūpuna area (identified in Schedule 39.6); b. where activities affecting water quality are a recognised threat; and c. are within the following zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rural; ii. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle; or iii. Gibbston Character. <p>Shall be setback a minimum of 20m from a waterbody, wetland, river or lake.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.
39.5.3	<p>Any buildings or structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within a wāhi tūpuna area (identified in Schedule 39.6); b. where activities affecting water quality are a recognised threat; and c. are within the following zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wakatipu Lifestyle Precinct; or ii. Open Space and Recreation <p>Shall be setback a minimum of 30m from a waterbody, wetland, river or lake.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.

Commented [SP23]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 133
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP24]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 134-139
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP25]: Removed for consistency – 39.3.1.1 makes clear that identified wāhi tūpuna are set out in Schedule 39.6

Commented [SP26]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 133
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP27]: Removed for consistency – 39.3.1.1 makes clear that identified wāhi tūpuna are set out in Schedule 39.6

Commented [SP28]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 133
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Number	Name	Values	Description of sites included in this area	Recognised threats
1	Orokotewhatu (The Neck)	Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu, archaeological values.	Manuhaea, Orokotewhatu, Pekerakitahi, Te Uhakati, Tepiotekokomaunga <u>Manuhaea on the eastern side of "The Neck" was a traditional kāika mahika kai and kāika nohoaka. It was renowned for a small lagoon where tuna (eels) were gathered. Weka, kākāpō, kiwi, 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 Pi-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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Subdivision and development d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities
2	Paetarariki & Timaru	Mahika kai, traditional settlement, nohoaka, archaeological, ara tawhito	<u>Several sites within this area such as Kokotane and Pakituhi were known rich kāika mahika kai. Kokotane is an old hāpua (lagoon) where pūtakitaki (paradise duck), pārerā (duck sp.) and turnips were gathered. Te Whakapapa is also considered a pā site.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Exotic species including wilding pines d. Earthworks e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways

Commented [SP29]: Additions to descriptions in this column and Schedule 39.6
Evidence of E Ellison – Appendix 1
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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			<p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p>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><i>Note: The urbanised area of Hāwea within this wāhi tūpuna has been removed from the map due to extensive modification. The area remains highly significant.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Buildings and structures, g. Energy and Utility activities h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
3	Hāwea River (including Camp Hill)	Awa, nohoaka, ara tawhito	<p><u>The mapped area was once part of a traditional mahika kai network with Camp Hill often used as a nohoaka (seasonal camping site).</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commercial and recreational activities b. Activities affecting water quality c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways f. Buildings and structures g. Energy and Utility activities
4	Turihuka	Mahika kai, traditional settlement	<p><u>A kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), koukoupāra (giant kokopu), raupō (bulrush), and weka were gathered. Turihuka is a Waitaha ancestor and a direct descendant of the Waitaha explorer Rākahautū who dug the freshwater lakes of</u></p>	<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

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			<p><u>Te Waipounamu, including Hāwea, Wānaka and Whakatipu-wai-maori.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u> Te Wairere, Turihuka (Dingleburn Lagoon), Turihuka (Silver Island), part of the Whakakea where it flows into the lake</p>	<p>e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>f. Subdivision and development</p>
5	Te Rua Tūpāpaku	Urupā, Nohoaka, mahika kai, pā site, <u>wāhi tapu</u>	<p>Te Rua Tūpāpaku (listed in the Mata-au in the report)</p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>a. Earthworks</p> <p>b. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</p> <p>c. Subdivision and development</p> <p>d. Buildings and structures</p> <p>e. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>g. Commercial and recreational activities</p>
6	Makarore & Tiore Pātea	Pounamu and settlements, archaeological, ara tawhito, mahika kai	<p><u>An area rich with kāika mahika kai where pora ("Māori turnip"), kauru (cabbage tree root), aruhe (bracken fernroot), weka, kiwi, kākāpō, kea, kererū, kākā, and tuna (eel) were gathered.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u> Makarore, 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.</p>	<p>a. Gravel extraction</p> <p>b. Earthworks</p> <p>c. Commercial and recreational activities</p> <p>d. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>e. Subdivision and development</p> <p>f. Buildings and structures</p> <p>g. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>i. Exotic species including wilding pines</p>

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7	Area surrounding Te Poutu Te Raki	Urupā, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values	<p><u>A kaika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru (cabbage tree root), weka, kākāpō and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p>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, Whakai-taki-a-o</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Wāhi taoka	<p>Mou Waho <u>was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
9	Mou Tapu	Wāhi tapu	<p><u>The Island of Mou Tapu was traditionally considered tapu and was avoided for that reason. Kāi Tahu today continue to respect these restrictions.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Exotic Species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
10	Waiariki/Stevensons Island	Wāhi taoka	<p><u>Waiariki is the traditional name for Stevensons Arm whilst Pōkainamu and Te Pekakārara are traditional names for Stevensons Island, portraying the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with Otago.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p>Pokainamu/Te Peka Karara-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

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<p>Not mapped</p>	<p>Take Kārara - wider Wānaka area Take Kārara - wider Wānaka area</p>	<p>Kāika, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka Kāika, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka</p>	<p>Take Kārara, Toka Karoro, Tewaiatakaia, Karuroro 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. Other sites in the area: Take Kārara, Toka Karoro, Tewaiatakaia, Karuroro</p>	<p>Note: The urbanised area of Wānaka has not been mapped due to extensive modification. The area remains highly significant. Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no recognised threats listed for this wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to Manawhenua.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Ōrau</p>	<p>Mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka</p>	<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>a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Activities affecting water quality d. Commercial and recreational activities</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Te Koroka</p>	<p>Pounamu</p>	<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. Other sites in the area:</p>	<p>a. Exotic species including wilding pines</p>

Commented [SP30]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 53
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Commented [SP31]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 53
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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			Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koraka	
13	Ōturu	Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, archaeological	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p><u>Ari, Ōturu, Part of Puahiri/Puahere, part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Komarama, Te Puia.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, tawhito	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 species including wilding pines i. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

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			<p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p><u>Part of Puahiri/Puahere, Tāhuna (Glenorchy), part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Tōtara-ka-wha-wha.</u></p>	
15	Wāwāhi Waka	Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u></p> <p><u>Mātau, Wāwāhi Waka</u></p>	<p>a. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Earthworks</p> <p>c. Exotic Species including wilding pines</p> <p>d. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
Not mapped	<p>Tāhuna area around central Queenstown</p> <p><u>Tāhuna</u></p>	<p>Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values</p> <p><u>Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values</u></p>	<p><u>This is the traditional name for the flat at Queenstown. It is also the area where a kāika (permanent settlement) once stood.</u></p>	<p>Note: The urbanised area of Queenstown has not been mapped due to extensive modification. The area remains highly significant.</p> <p><u>Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no recognised threats listed for this wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to manawhenua.</u></p>
Not mapped	<p>Te Kirikiri area around Frankton</p> <p><u>Te Kirikiri</u></p>	<p>Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values</p> <p><u>Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai,</u></p>	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>Note: The urbanised area of Frankton has not been mapped due to extensive modification. The area remains highly significant.</p> <p><u>Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no recognised threats listed for this</u></p>

Commented [SP32]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 53
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		<u>kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values</u>		<u>wāhi tūpuna and the rules specific to wāhi tūpuna do not apply. However, this wāhi tūpuna remains significant to manawhenua.</u>
16	Punatapu	Tauraka waka, settlements, archaeological values, <u>wāhi tapu.</u>	Punatapu was used as a nohoaka or staging post for mana whenua ancestors who travelled up and down Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities
17	Kimi-akau	<u>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, Wāhi tūpuna, nohoaka</u>	<u>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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 species including wilding pines
18	Te Kararo (Queenstown Gardens)	Tauraka waka, settlement, archaeological	<u>The site of a past kāika (permanent settlement) is in the vicinity of this area.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subdivision and development b. Earthworks c. Activities affecting natural character d. Energy and Utility activities

Commented [SP33]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 53
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

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Ref Para 4.1 FS3430

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19	Te Nuku-o-Hakitekura (Kelvin Heights Golf Course)	Wāhi tāoka	<u>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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. subdivision and development
20	Te Tapunui (Queenstown Hill)	Wāhi tāoka	<u>Inherent in its name, Te Tapunui is a place considered sacred to Kāi Tahu both traditionally and in the present.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Subdivision and development f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
21	Tititea	Settlement, tauraka waka	<u>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).</u>	<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	Wāhi tūpuna Mauka	<u>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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities

Commented [SP35]: Clause 16(2)
Ref Para 4.1 FS3430

			<p>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.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Te Ahi o Hakitekura</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Exotic species including wilding pines f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Activities affecting natural character
23	Takerahaka Takerahaka	Settlement, mahika kai, archaeological	<p>Takerahaka, now the site of the Kingston settlement was also the location of a former kāika (permanent settlement/occupation site).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Exotic species including wilding pines
24	Kawarau River	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, archaeological	<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>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</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 species including wilding pines g. Commercial and recreational activities

Commented [SP36]: Clause 16(2)
Minor typographical error

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			the outlet of Whakatipu-wai-māori.	
25	Tarahaka whakatipu	Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka.	Tarahaka-Whakatipu (Harris Saddle) was part of the traditional travel route linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Activities affecting natural character d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities
26	Wye Creek	Mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka, archaeological values	There is a nohoaka (seasonal settlement) in the area that bears both traditional and contemporary significance to Kāi Tahu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subdivision and development b. Energy and Utility activities c. Buildings and structures d. Earthworks e. Exotic species including wilding pines f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
27	Te Taumata o Hakitekura	Wāhi taoka	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'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic species including wilding pines 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)	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka	Haehaenui (Arrow River) was part of the mahika kai network in the area. Mana whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality

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			travelled through these catchments to gather kai.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka	<p>Kimiākau (Shotover River) was part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional travel routes throughout Central Otago.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Puahuru</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Exotic species including wilding pines g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
30	Makarore (Makarora River)	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka	<p>This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka, 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
31	Mātakitaki (Matukituki River)	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka	<p>Mātakitaki is recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru and āruhe were gathered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks

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				e. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
32	Mata-Au (Clutha) River	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka	<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 Kuri, Ngāti Ruahikihiki, Ngāti Huirapa and Ngāi 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>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Kahuika, Okai Tū, Te Rua Tūpāpaku</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 commercial recreational activities</p>
33	Whakatipu Whakatipu -wai-Māori (Lake Whakatipu Wakātipu)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito	<p>The name Whakatipu-waimāori originates from the earliest expedition of discovery made many generations ago by the tupuna Rakaihautu and his party from the Uruao waka. The Lake is key in numerous Kāi Tahu pūrakau (stories) and has a deep spiritual</p>	<p>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</p> <p>c. Earthworks</p> <p>d. Subdivision and development</p> <p>e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads,</p>

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			<p>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.</p> <p><u>Whakatipu-wai-Māori</u></p>	<p>vehicle tracks and driveways</p> <p>f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
34	Wānaka (Lake Wānaka)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito	<p>Wānaka is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rakaihautu” which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rakaihautu. 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 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</p>	<p>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures</p> <p>c. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>d. Earthworks</p> <p>e. Subdivision and development</p> <p>f. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</p> <p>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>

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			<p>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)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito	<p>Hāwea is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rakaihautu” which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rakaihautu. 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 Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>	<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
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	Wāhi taoka, mauka	<p>Kawarau is the traditional name for the Remarkables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic species including wilding pines b. Buildings and structures

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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) (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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 (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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
40	Māori Point (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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

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41	Lake Wānaka (Nohoanga)	Nohoakka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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
42	Albert Town (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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
43	Lake Hāwea Camp Ground (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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
44	Lake Hāwea – Timaru Creek (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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
45	Lake Hāwea (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, this nohoaka was selected because it was Crown land adjacent to or near key mahika kai locations.</u>	<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

Variation to Stage 1/2 PDP

New Stage 3 PDP Chapter 2 Definitions

Cultural Impact Assessment	Means a report that sets out Māori perspective on values, interests and associations with an area or resource. These are technical reports for the purposes of an assessment of environmental effects (AEE).
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2.2 Acronyms Used in this Plan

CIA	Cultural Impact Assessment
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2.3 Glossary

Ahi kā	<u>Continued occupation according to the customary law of Māori tenure (“keeping the fires burning”).</u>
Ara Tawhito	<u>Trails and routes. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and the coast, providing access to a range of mahika kai resources and inland stone resources, including pouamu and silcrete.</u>
Awa	<u>River.</u>
Hapū	<u>Sub-tribe, extended whanau.</u>
Iwi	<u>Tribe.</u>
Ngāi Tahu	<u>The collective of individuals who descend from Ngāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha who are Manawhenua in the Queenstown Lakes District.</u>
Kāiika	<u>Midden</u>
Kaitiaki	<u>Guardian.</u>
Kaitiakitanga	<u>The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by tangata whenua who hold Manawhenua status for a particular area or resource.</u>
Ki Uta Ki Tai	<u>Mountains to the sea.</u>
Mahinga Kai/ Mahika Kai	<u>Mahinga kai refers to the gathering of food and natural materials, the places where those resources are sourced, and the traditions, customs and collection methods. Mahinga kai remains one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu culture.</u>
Manawhenua	<u>Those who exercise customary authority or rangatiratanga.</u>
Mauri	<u>Life supporting capacity.</u>
Maunga/ Mauka	<u>Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Ngāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the District are linked to Ngāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.</u>

Commented [SP37]: Clause 16 – move from Section 5.5

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Clause 16 – expansion of cell

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<u>Mōkihi</u>	<u>Raft made of bundles of raupō, flax stalks or rushes. These were used to navigate the inland lakes and rivers.</u>
<u>Nohoaka/ Nohoanga</u>	<u>A network of seasonal settlements. Ngāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements, and travelled inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements, which were distributed along the main river systems from the source lakes to the sea.</u>
<u>Pā site</u>	<u>Fortified settlement.</u>
<u>Papakāinga</u>	<u>Permanent settlement or settlement on traditional land.</u>
<u>Papatipu Rūnaka/Rūnanga</u>	<u>Local Manawhenua representative group or community system of representation.</u>
<u>Pounamu</u>	<u>Nephrite, greenstone, jade.</u>
<u>Rāhui</u>	<u>Restriction on access to a specific resource for a particular time.</u>
<u>Rangātiratanga</u>	<u>Chieftainship, decision-making rights.</u>
<u>Repo Raupo</u>	<u>Wetlands or swamps. These provide valuable habitat for taonga species and mahinga kai resources.</u>
<u>Rohe</u>	<u>Boundary.</u>
<u>Tangata whenua</u>	<u>The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular area.</u>
<u>Takiwā</u>	<u>Area, region, district.</u>
<u>Tauraka waka</u>	<u>Waka (canoe) mooring site.</u>
<u>Te Ao Tūroa</u>	<u>The natural environment</u>
<u>Tikanga</u>	<u>Lore and custom, customary values and practices.</u>
<u>Tōpuni</u>	<u>Named for the Tōpuni cloak worn by Ngāi Tahu rangatira.</u>
<u>Tūāhu</u>	<u>Sacred place.</u>
<u>Tuhituhi neherā</u>	<u>Rock art.</u>
<u>Tūpuna/tīpuna</u>	<u>Ancestor.</u>
<u>Umu-tī</u>	<u>Earth oven used for cooking tī kōuka (cabbage tree). These are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as nohoaka/ nohoanga.</u>
<u>Urupā</u>	<u>Burial place.</u>
<u>Wāhi kōhatu</u>	<u>Rock outcrops. Rock outcrops provided shelters and were intensely occupied by Māori from the moa-hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoī. Tuhituhi neherā may be present.</u>

Commented [SP45]: Clause 16 – expansion of cell

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Wāhi taonga/ Wāhi taoka	Resources, places and sites treasured by tangata whenua. These <u>valued places reflect the long history and association of Ngāi Tahu with the Queenstown Lakes District.</u>
Wāhi Tapu	Places sacred to tangata whenua.
Wāhi tohu	Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland. These acted as fixed point locators in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.
Wāhi Tūpuna	Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.
Wāi Māori	Freshwater areas valued by Ngāi Tahu including wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).
Wairua	Life principle, spirit.
Wānaka/ Wānanga	Customary learning method.
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whānau	Family.

Commented [SP48]: Submission 3063 and others

Chapter 5 Tangata Whenua

5.5 [A glossary of te reo terms can be found in Chapter 2 definitions.](#)

Commented [SP49]: Evidence of M Bathgate – Para 122
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

5.5 Glossary

Ahi-kā	Continued occupation according to the customary law of Māori tenure (“keeping the fires burning”).
Ara Tawhito	Trails and routes. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and the coast.
Hapū	Sub-tribe, extended whanau.
Iwi	Tribe.
Ngāi Tahu	The collective of individuals who descend from Ngāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha who are Manawhenua in the Queenstown Lakes District.
Kaitiaki	Guardian.
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by tangata whenua who hold Manawhenua status for a particular area or resource.
Ki-Uta-Ki-Tai	Mountains to the sea.
Mahinga-Kai	Mahinga kai refers to the gathering of food and natural materials, the places where those resources are sourced, and the traditions, customs and collection methods. Mahinga kai remains one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu culture.
Manawhenua	Those who exercise customary authority or rangatiratanga.
Mauri	Life supporting capacity.

Commented [SP50]: Clause 16(2)
Transferred to Chapter 2 Definitions

Maunga	Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Ngāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the District are linked to Ngāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.
Mōkihi	Raft made of bundles of raupō, flax stalks or rushes. These were used to navigate the inland lakes and rivers.
Nohoaka/Nohoanga	A network of seasonal settlements. Ngāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements, and travelled inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements, which were distributed along the main river systems from the source lakes to the sea.
Papakāinga	Permanent settlement or settlement on traditional land.
Papatipu Rūnaka/Rūnanga	Local Manawhenua representative group or community system of representation.
Pounamu	Nephrite, greenstone, jade.
Rāhui	Restriction on access to a specific resource for a particular time.
Rangātiratanga	Chieftainship, decision-making rights.
Repe-Raupe	Wetlands or swamps. These provide valuable habitat for taonga species and mahinga kai resources.
Rohe	Boundary.
Tangata whenua	The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular area.
Takiwā	Area, region, district.
Te Ao Tūroa	The natural environment
Tikanga	Lore and custom, customary values and practices.
Tōpuni	Named for the Tōpuni cloak worn by Ngāi Tahu rangatira.
Tuhituhi neherā	Rock art.
Tūpuna/tīpuna	Ancestor.
Umu-ti	Earth oven used for cooking tī kōuka (cabbage tree). These are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as nohoaka/nohoanga.
Urupā	Burial place.
Wāhi-kōhatu	Rock outcrops. Rock outcrops provided shelters and were intensely occupied by Māori from the moa hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoī. Tuhituhi neherā may be present.
Wāhi-taonga	Resources, places and sites treasured by tangata whenua. These valued places reflect the long history and association of Ngāi Tahu with the Queenstown Lakes District.
Wāhi-Tapu	Places sacred to tangata whenua.

Wāhi tohu	Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland. These acted as fixed point locators in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.
Wāhi Tūpuna	Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.
Wāi Māori	Freshwater areas valued by Ngāi Tahu including wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).
Wairua	Life principle, spirit.
Wānaka/ Wānanga	Customary learning method.
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whānau	Family.

Chapter 12 Queenstown Town Centre

12.4 Rules -Activities

	Activities located in the Queenstown Town Centre Zone	Activity Status
<u>12.4.17</u>	<u>Cemeteries and Crematoria</u>	<u>PR</u>

Chapter 13 Wānaka Town Centre

13.4 Rules - Activities

	Activities located in the Wānaka Town Centre Zone	Activity Status
<u>13.4.14</u>	<u>Cemeteries and Crematoria</u>	<u>PR</u>

Chapter 14 Arrowtown Town Centre

14.4 Rules - Activities

	Activities located in the Arrowtown Town Centre Zone	Activity Status
<u>14.4.14</u>	<u>Cemeteries and Crematoria</u>	<u>PR</u>

Chapter 15 Local Shopping Centre

15.4 Rules - Activities

	Activities located in the Local Shopping Centre Zone	Activity Status
<u>15.4.15</u>	<u>Cemeteries and Crematoria</u>	<u>PR</u>

Chapter 16 Business Mixed Use

16.4 Rules - Activities

	Activities located in the Business Mixed Use Zone	Activity Status
<u>16.4.19</u>	<u>Cemeteries and Crematoria</u>	<u>PR</u>

Chapter 25 Earthworks

25.3.4 Advice Notes – General

...

25.3.4.5 For Rule 25.5.22 the urban environment relates to those zones set out in Part 3: Urban Environment and the Open Space and Recreation Zones within the Urban Growth Boundary

Commented [SP51]: Consequence of Rule 25.5.22

25.4 Rules - Activities

Rule	Table 25.1	Activity Status
25.4.5	<p>Earthworks</p> <p>25.4.5.1 that modify, damage or destroy a wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna or other site of significance to Māori as identified in Schedule 39.6 whether identified on the Planning Maps or not;</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Rule 25.4.5.2 & Rule 25.4.5.3 not part of this review]</p>	RD

Commented [SP52]: Submission 3383 and others Note refers to planning maps

Rule	Table 25.2 – Maximum Volume	Maximum Total Volume
25.5.2	[delete this text only, remainder of Rule remains and does not form part of this proposal] <u>Wāhi Tūpuna areas</u>	10m ³
25.5.7	25.5.7.2 Roads located within an Outstanding Natural Feature identified on the Planning Maps <u>and wāhi tūpuna areas where roads have been identified as a recognised threat to the values of the area (see Schedule 39.6)</u>	b. 10m ³
<u>25.5.11</u>	<u>Wāhi Tūpuna areas</u> <u>Te Rua Tūpāpaku (Number 5), Mou Tapu (Number 9), Te Koroka (Number 12), Punatapu (Number 16), Te Tapunui (Number 20), Kā Kamu a Hakitekura (Number 22), and Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Number 27).</u>	<u>10m³</u>

Commented [SP53]: Clause 16(2) (numbering).

New standalone rule (25.5.11) introduced below so that it does not capture all matters of discretion listed in 25.5.2.

Commented [SP54]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 83
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

Rule	Table 25.3 – Standards	Maximum Total Volume
<u>25.5.22</u>	<u>Any earthworks undertaken in a wāhi tūpuna, with the exception of the wāhi tūpuna listed in Rule 25.5.11 (Table 25.2) or located in the urban environment shall:</u> <u>25.5.22.1 Be setback a minimum of 20m from a waterbody;</u> <u>25.5.22.2 not exceed an elevation of 400masl; or</u> <u>25.5.22.3 not modify a skyline or terrace edge viewed either from adjoining sites, or formed roads within 2km of the earthworks.</u>	<u>RD</u>

Commented [SP55]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 83
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

25.7 Matters of Discretion

...

25.7.1 For all restricted discretionary activities, except in relation to Rule 25.5.11 and 25.5.22, discretion shall be restricted to the following.

Commented [SP56]: Consequence of introducing Rule 25.5.22

25.7.2 For any restricted discretionary resource consent for non-compliance with Rule 25.5.11 and 25.5.22 discretion shall be restricted to effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.

Chapter 26 Historic Heritage

26.1 Purpose

...

c. sites of significance to Maori;

26.2.1 Categorisation and future listing

...

b. for sites of significance to Maori, a detailed assessment of the extent of the site and related values should be prepared by the appropriately mandated iwi;

26.5 Rules – Activities

Table 4 Sites of Significance to Maori

Rule	Activity Standard	All sites
26.5.14	Development Any development on a site identified as a Site of Significance to Maori. Any application made in relation to this rule shall not be publically notified, or limited notified other than to Tangata Whenua.	D

Chapter 27 Subdivision and Development

27.5 Rules – Activities

Rule	Subdivision Activities – District Wide	Activity Status
27.5.12A-XX	The subdivision of land within a wāhi tūpuna area where subdivision is a recognised threat as set out in Schedule 39.6. Discretion is restricted to: a. <u>Effects on cultural values of Manawhenua.</u>	RD D
27.5.12B	...	

Commented [SP57]: Clause 16 – renumber section and include in with other RD subdivision activities (i.e. after PDP Rule 27.5.10)

Chapter 29 Transport

29.3.2 Interpreting and Applying Rules

29.3.2.1.b. The following overlays and identified features shown on the planning maps continue to have effect from the time the land is vested or dedicated as road

...

(vi) Wāhi Tūpuna

Chapter 30 Energy and Utilities

30.3.3 Interpreting and Applying Rules

30.3.3.3 The rules contained in this Chapter take precedence over any other rules that may apply to energy and utilities in the District Plan, unless specifically stated to the contrary and with the exception of:

...

g. 39 Wāhi Tūpuna located outside of the urban environment

Commented [SP58]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 113
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430

30.4.1	Renewable Energy Activities	Activity Status
30.4.1.4	<p>Small and Community-Scale Distributed Electricity Generation and Solar Water Heating including any structures and associated buildings, which either:</p> <p>a. Wind Electricity Generation other than that provided for in Rule 30.4.1.2 <u>or where it is sited within the wāhi tūpuna overlay.</u></p> <p>b. Located in any of the following sensitive environments:</p> <p>...</p> <p>vii. Wāhi tūpuna identified in Schedule 39.6 where energy activities are a recognised threat.</p>	D
30.4.2.1	<p>Small and Community-Scale Distributed Electricity Generation and Solar Water Heating must:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>30.4.2.1.11 Be attached to an existing building or structure when located within an identified wāhi tūpuna and outside of the urban environment.</u></p>	D

Commented [SP59]: Consequential amendment

Commented [SP60]: FS3430

Commented [SP61]: Evidence of M Bathgate - Para 112
Kā Rūnaka, Submitter 3430