

39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Number	Name	Values	Description of sites included in this area	Recognised Potential Threats
1	Orokotewhātu (The Neck)	Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu, archaeological values, <u>mauka, wāhi tapu, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<p>Manuhāea 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 Pī-o-te-koko-maunga (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.</p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> Orokotewhātu.</p>	<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 (<u>Slopes and lake margins around southern Lake Hāwea</u>)	Mahika kai, <u>traditional settlement kāika,</u> nohoaka, archaeological, ara tawhito, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<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), pāpera (duck sp.) and turnips were gathered. Te Whakapapa is also considered a pā site.</p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> Aupawha, part of Paetarariki (Hāwea River), Paetarariki (island in Lake Hāwea), Te Tawaha o Hāwea, Turakipotiki, Te Haumatiketike.</p> <p><u><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></u></p>	<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 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, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commercial and commercial 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 (<u>Dingle Burn delta and peninsula</u>)	Mahika kai, <u>traditional settlement kāika, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<p>A kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kōkōupara (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><u>Other sites in the area:</u> Te Wairere, Turihuka (Dingleburn Lagoon), Turihuika (Silver Island), part of the Whakake a where it flows into the Lake.</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 e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Subdivision and development
5	Te Rua Tūpāpaku (<u>Clutha River near Luggate</u>)	Urupā, Nohoaka, mahika kai, pā site, <u>wāhi tapu, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<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>	<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	Makaore & Tiore Pātea <u>(Makarora River and northern surrounds of Lake Wānaka)</u>	Pounamu, <u>kāika and settlements</u> , archaeological, ara tawhito, mahika kai, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	An area rich with <u>kāika mahika kai where pora ("Māori turnip"), kāuru (cabbage tree root), aruhe (bracken fernroot), weka, kiwi, kākāpō, kea, kererū, kākā, and tuna (eel) were gathered.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> 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,	a. Gravel extraction b. Earthworks 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 species including wilding pines
7	Area surrounding Te Poutu Te Raki <u>(Matukituki River delta, Glendhu Bay and surrounds)</u>	Urupā, <u>kāika</u> , mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	A <u>kaika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru (cabbage tree root), weka, kākāpō and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> 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-oho	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, <u>mahika kai, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Mou Waho was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.</u>	a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
9	Mou Tapu	Wāhi tapu, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<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>	a. Earthworks b. Exotic Species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial

				recreational activities
10	Waiariki/Steve nsons Island	Wāhi taoka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>Waiariki is the traditional name for Stevensons Arm whilst Pökainamu and Te Pekakārara are traditional names for Stevensons Island, portraying the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with Otago.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Pokainamu/Te Peka Karara	a. Earthworks b. Exotic species including wilding pines c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
	Take Kārara – wider Wānaka area	Kāika, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>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.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Take Kārara, Toka Karoro, Tewaiatakaia, Karuroro	
11	Ōrau (Cardrona River)	Mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>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.</u>	a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Activities affecting water quality d. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
12	Te Koroka (Cosmos Peaks to Mount Earnslaw)	Pounamu, wāhi tapu, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>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.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koroka	a. Exotic species including wilding pines
13	Ōturu	Nohoaka, mahika	<u>Ōturu tells the story of Waitaha tupuna (ancestor) Turu who is immortalised as</u>	a. Activities affecting water quality

	(Diamond Lake, Mt Alfred and surrounds)	kai, pounamu, kāika, archaeological, wāhi taoka , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> Part of Puahiri/Puahere, part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Komarama, Te Puia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, wāhi taoka , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Tōtara- ka-wha-wha,</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
15	Wāwāhi Waka (Pigeon and Pig Islands)	Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, wāhi taoka , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> Mātau</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Exotic Species including wilding pines d. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
	Tāhuna – area around central Queenstown	Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara	This is the traditional name for the flat at Queenstown. It is also the area where a kāika (permanent settlement) once stood.	

		tawhito, archaeological values, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .		
	Te Kirikiri – area around Frankton	Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<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>	
16	Punatapu (Bobs Cove and surrounds)	Tauraka waka, settlement nohoaka , archaeological values, wāhi tapu , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>Punatapu was used as a nohoaka or staging post for mana whenua ancestors who travelled up and down Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu).</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities
17	Kimi-akau Kimiākau (Māori Point on the Shotover River)	Wāhi tūpuna, nohoaka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<p><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.</u></p> <p><u>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></p>	<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 kāika , archaeological values, whakapapa , rangatiranga ,	<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

		kaiiakitanga, mana, mauri.		
19	Te Nuku-o-Hakitekura (Kelvin Heights Golf Course)	Wāhi tāoka, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaiiakitanga, mana, mauri.	<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, wāhi tapu, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaiiakitanga, mana, mauri.	<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 (south of Kawarau River near Kawarau Falls)	Settlement Kāika, tauraka waka, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaiiakitanga, mana, mauri.	<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 (Walter Peak and Cecil Peak)	Wāhi tūpuna Mauka, wāhi tapu, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaiiakitanga, mana, mauri.	<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. 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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Exotic species including wilding pines f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Activities affecting natural character

			<u>Other sites in the area:</u> Te Ahi o Hakitekura	
23	Takerahaka <u>(Kingston)</u>	<u>Settlement Kāika</u> , mahika kai, archaeological, <u>whakapapa</u> , <u>rangatiranga</u> , <u>kaitiakitanga</u> , <u>mana</u> , <u>mauri</u> .	<u>Takerehaka, now the site of the Kingston settlement was also the location of a former kāika (permanent settlement/occupation site).</u>	<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, <u>nohoaka</u> archaeological, <u>whakapapa</u> , <u>rangatiranga</u> , <u>kaitiakitanga</u> , <u>mana</u> , <u>mauri</u> .	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Potiki-whata-rumaki-nao is the name for the former natural bridge over the Kawarau, which was a major crossing point.</u></p> <p><u>Other sites in the area:</u> Te Wai o Koroiko, Ōterotu - Ōterotu is the traditional Māori name for the Kawarau Falls. Ōterotu is located at the outlet of Whakatipu-waimāori.</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 commercial recreational activities
25	Tarahaka Whakatipu <u>(Harris Saddle)</u>	Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka, <u>whakapapa</u> , <u>rangatiranga</u> , <u>kaitiakitanga</u> , <u>mana</u> , <u>mauri</u> .	<u>Tarahaka-Whakatipu (Harris Saddle) was part of the traditional travel route linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).</u>	<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,	<u>There is a nohoaka (seasonal settlement) in the area that bears both traditional and contemporary significance to Kāi Tahu.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subdivision and development b. Energy and Utility activities

		archaeological values, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Buildings and structures d. Earthworks e. Exotic species including wilding pines f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
27	Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Ben Lomond)	Wāhi taoka, <u>wāhi tapu</u> , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>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-a-Hakitekura meaning 'The Resting Place of Hakitekura'.</u>	<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, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>Haehaenui (Arrow River) was part of the mahika kai network in the area. Mana whenua travelled through these catchments to gather kai.</u>	<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
29	Kimiākau (Shotover River)	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaitiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>Kimiākau (Shotover River) was part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional travel routes throughout Central Otago.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Puahuru	<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,	<u>This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka, kākāpō, kauru, āruhe</u>	

		nohoaka, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>and tuna (eel) were gathered.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Te Poutu Te Raki, Te Pari Kōau, Pōkeka Weka, Te Whare Manu, Waitoto, Te Whiti o Te Wahine	<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, whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>Mātakitaki is recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru and āruhe were gathered.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks e. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
32	Mata-Au (Clutha) River	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka , whakapapa , rangatiranga , kaiakitanga , mana , mauri .	<u>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 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.</u> <u>Other sites in the area:</u> Kahuika, Okai Tū, Te Rua Tūpāpaku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks e. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
33	Whakatipu-wai-Māori (Lake)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara	<u>The name Whakatipu-wai-māori originates from the earliest expedition of</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality

	Whakatipu)	tawhito, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 commercial recreational activities
34	Wānaka (Lake Wānaka)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<p><u>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 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.</u></p> <p><i>Other sites in the area:</i> Waiariki (Stephensons Arm), Te Waikākahi.</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 commercial recreational activities
35	Hāwea (Lake Hāwea)	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara	<u>Hawea is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rākaihautū” which tells how</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality

		tawhito, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>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 Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 commercial recreational activities
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	Wāhi taoka, mauka, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>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.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic species including wilding pines 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) (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional</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

			key mahika kai locations activities.	
38	Wye Creek (Lake Wakatipu) (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.	Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.	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, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.	Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.	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, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.	Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.	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) (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka, whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.	Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site

			<u>adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.</u>	
42	Albert Town (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.</u>	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>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.</u>	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>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. this Contemporary nohoaka sites were was selected because it was they were Crown land adjacent to or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional key mahika kai locations activities.</u>	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) (Nohoanga)	Nohoaka, <u>whakapapa, rangatiranga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri.</u>	<u>Rather than being chosen for its specific historical significance, This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims</u>	a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and

			<p><u>Settlement Act 1998. this</u> <u>Contemporary nohoaka sites</u> <u>were was selected because</u> <u>it was they were Crown land</u> <u>adjacent to or near lake</u> <u>shores or river beds.</u> <u>Nohoaka provide camping</u> <u>sites to support traditional</u> <u>key mahika kai locations</u> <u>activities.</u></p>	<p>enjoyment of the site</p>
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