

**IN THE ENVIRONMENT COURT
AT CHRISTCHURCH
I TE KŌTI TAIAO O AOTEAROA
KI ŌTAUTAHI**

Decision No. [2023] NZEnvC 139

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act 1991

AND an appeal clause 14 of the First
Schedule of the Act

BETWEEN KĀ RŪNAKA

(ENV-2021-CHC-55)

Appellant

AND QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Respondent

Environment Judge J J M Hassan – sitting alone under s279 of the Act

In Chambers at Christchurch

Date of Consent Order: 5 July 2023

CONSENT ORDER

A: Under s279(1)(b) RMA,¹ the Environment Court, by consent, orders that:

- (1) the appeal is allowed to the extent that the Queenstown Lakes District Council is directed to amend the text of Chapter 39 and Schedule 39.6 in the proposed Queenstown Lakes District Plan as set out in

¹ Resource Management Act 1991.



Appendix 1, attached to and forming part of this consent order; and
(2) the appeal is otherwise dismissed.

B: Under s285 of the RMA, there is no order as to costs.

REASONS

Introduction

[1] This proceeding concerns an appeal by Kā Rūnaka² that was allocated to Topic 34 (Wāhi Tūpuna) as part of Stage 3 of the Queenstown Lakes District Plan review. The appeal relates to provisions in Chapter 39 and sought to ensure the provisions better reflect and provide for matters of importance to Manawhenua.

[2] I have read and considered the consent memorandum of the parties dated 2 May 2023 which sets out the agreement reached between the parties to resolve the appeal in its entirety.

Other relevant matters

[3] A number of parties have given notice of an intention to become a party to this appeal under s274 RMA. Several parties subsequently withdrew that interest. I am satisfied that all relevant s274 parties whose interest extends to this topic have signed the consent memorandum setting out the relief sought.

[4] No party seeks costs, all parties agreeing that costs should lie where they fall.

Outcome

[5] The court makes this order under s279(1) RMA, such order being by

² Representing Te Rūnaka o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga – ENV-2022-CHC-55.

consent rather than representing a decision or determination on the merits pursuant to s297. The court understands for present purposes that:

- (a) all parties to the proceeding have executed the memorandum requesting this order;
- (b) all parties are satisfied that all matters for the court's endorsement fall within the court's jurisdiction and conform to the relevant requirements and objectives of the RMA, including in particular, pt 2.



J J M Hassan
Environment Judge



Appendix 1

Chapter 39 and Schedule 39.6 Text as amended by resolution of appeal

39 Wāhi Tūpuna

39.1 Purpose

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

This chapter implements the strategic direction of Chapter 5 by:

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

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

39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Number	Name	Description	Manawhenua Values	Potential threats
1	Orokotewhatu (The Neck)	Manuhaea on the eastern side of “The Neck” was a traditional kāika mahika kai and kāika nohoaka. It was renowned for a small lagoon where tuna (eels) were gathered. Weka, kākāpō, kiwi, kea, kākā, kererū and	Whakapapa, rakātiratanga, kaitiakitanga, mana, mauri Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu archaeological	<ol 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

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

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

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

		<p>kākā, and tuna (eel) were gathered.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>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>mahika kai, archaeological values.</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 wilding trees and pest plant species</p>
7	<p>Area surrounding Te Poutu Te Raki</p> <p>(Matukituki River delta, Glendhu Bay and surrounds)</p>	<p>A kaika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru (cabbage tree root), weka, kākāpō and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Kotorepi, the Matakitaki 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-ho.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Urupā, kāika, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.</p>	<p>a. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Earthworks</p> <p>c. Buildings and structures</p> <p>d. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>f. Subdivision and development</p>
8	Mou Waho	<p>Mou Waho was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai.</p>	<p>a. Earthworks</p> <p>b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
9	Mou Tapu	<p>The Island of Mou Tapu was traditionally considered tapu and was avoided for that reason. Kāi Tahu today continue to respect these restrictions.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Wāhi tapu.</p>	<p>a. Earthworks</p> <p>b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
10	Waiariki/Stevensons Island	<p>Waiariki is the traditional name for Stevensons Arm whilst Pōkainamu and Te Pekakārara are traditional names for Stevensons Island, portraying the long</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Wāhi taoka.</p>	<p>a. Earthworks</p> <p>b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>

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

		Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koraka.		
13	Ōturu (Diamond Lake, Mount Alfred and surrounds)	<p>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.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Part of Puahiri/Puahere, part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Komarama, Te Puia.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, archaeological values, wāhi taoka.</p>	<p>a. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Subdivision and development</p> <p>c. Earthworks</p> <p>d. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>e. Buildings and structures</p> <p>f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
14	Tāhuna (Glenorchy and surrounds)	<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>Other sites in the area:</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, wāhi taoka.</p>	<p>a. Activities affecting water quality</p> <p>b. Subdivision and development</p> <p>c. Earthworks</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. Quarrying</p> <p>h. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>i. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>

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

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

				f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
21	Tititea (South of Kawarau River near Kawarau Falls)	Tititea was a pā located on the south side of the Kawarau River near Whakatipu-wai-Māori. Kāi Tahu tradition tells of an incident where a 280 strong war party was repelled from this area and chased to the top of the Crown Range, which is now named Tititea in memory of this incident (Beattie, 1945).	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Kāika, tauraka waka.	a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways
22	Kā Kamu a Hakitekura (Walter Peak and Cecil Peak)	Kā Kamu-a-Hakitekura, meaning “The Twinkling Seen by Hakitekura”, are the two mountain peaks on the southern shore of Whakatipu Waimāori known today as Walter Peak and Cecil Peak. The name is derived from Hakitekura, the famous Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across the Lake. When she swam across the Lake with her bundle of kauati (kindling stick) and harakeke (flax), she was guided by the two mountain peaks whose tops were twinkling like two eyes in the dawning light. Other sites in the area: Te Ahi o Hakitekura	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Mauka, wāhi tapu.	a. Earthworks b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Activities affecting natural character
23	Takerehaka (Kingston)	Takerehaka, now the site of the Kingston settlement was also the location of a former kāika (permanent	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Kāika, mahika kai,	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities

		settlement/occupation site).	archaeological values.	e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
24	Kawarau River	<p>The Kawarau River was a traditional travel route that provided direct access between Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu) and Mata-au (the Clutha River). It is also recorded as a kāika mahika kai where weka, kākāpō, kea and tuna (eel) were gathered.</p> <p>Potiki-whata-rumaki-nao is the name for the former natural bridge over the Kawarau, which was a major crossing point.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Te Wai o Koroiko, Ōterotu - Ōterotu is the traditional Māori name for the Kawarau Falls. Ōterotu is located at the outlet of Whakatipu-wai-māori.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.</p>	<p>e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>a. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures</p> <p>c. Earthworks</p> <p>d. Subdivision and development</p> <p>e. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>f. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities excluding those associated with viticulture related tourism.</p>
25	Tarahaka Whakatipu (Harris Saddle)	Tarahaka-Whakatipu (Harris Saddle) was part of the traditional travel route linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka.</p>	<p>a. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>c. Activities affecting natural character</p> <p>d. Buildings and structures</p> <p>e. Energy and Utility activities</p>
26	Wye Creek	There is a nohoaka (seasonal settlement) in the area that bears both traditional and contemporary significance to Kāi Tahu.	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka, archaeological values.</p>	<p>a. Subdivision and development</p> <p>b. Energy and Utility activities</p> <p>c. Buildings and structures</p> <p>d. Earthworks</p> <p>e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species</p> <p>f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>

27	Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Ben Lomond)	Te Taumata-o-Hakitekura is the Māori name for Ben Lomond and Fernhill, located at Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu). This is also an area related to Hakitekura, the Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across Whakatipu Waimāori. The mountains that she would look across the lake to were named Te Taumata-aHakitekura meaning 'The Resting Place of Hakitekura'.	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways d. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
28	Haehaenui (Arrow River)	Haehaenui (Arrow River) was part of the mahika kai network in the area. Mana whenua travelled through these catchments to gather kai.	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<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)	Kimiākau (Shotover River) was part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional travel routes throughout Central Otago. Other sites in the area: Puahuru	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<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 wilding trees and pest plant species g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
30	Makarore (Makarora River)	This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka, kākāpō, kauru, āruhe and tuna (eel) were gathered. Other sites in the area: Te Poutu Te Raki, Te Pari Kōau, Pōkeka Weka, Te Whare	<u>Whakapapa,</u> <u>rakatirataka,</u> <u>kaitiakitaka,</u> <u>mana, mauri</u> Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<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

		Manu, Waitoto, Te Whiti o Te Wahine		
31	Mātakitaki (Matukituki River)	Mātakitaki is recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru and āruhe were gathered.	<u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u> Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<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)	The Mata-au river takes its name from a Kāi Tahu whakapapa that traces the genealogy of water. On that basis, the Mata-au is seen as a descendant of the creation traditions. The Mata-au was also part of a mahika kai trail that led inland and was used by Ōtākou hapū including Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Ruahikihiki, Ngāti Huirapa and Ngāti Tuahuriri. It was also a key transportation route for pounamu from inland areas to settlements on the coast. The Mata-au continues to hold the same traditional values of ara tawhito, tauraka waka, wāhi mahika kai and tikaka. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Other sites in the area: Kahuika, Okai Tū, Te Rua Tūpāpaku	<u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u> Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka.	<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	Whakātipu-wai-Māori (Lake Wakātipu)	The name Whakātipu-waimāori originates from the earliest expedition of discovery made many generations ago by the	<u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Earthworks

		<p>tupuna Rākaihautū and his party from the Uruao waka. In tradition, Rākaihoutū 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.</p>	<p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.</p>	<p>d. Subdivision and development e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>
34	Wānaka (Lake Wānaka)	<p>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</p>	<p>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</p> <p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.</p>	<p>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</p>

		<p>Lake Wānaka remain important to Kāi Tahu today. Lake Wānaka also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Waiariki (Stephensons Arm), Te Waikākāhi</p>		
35	Hāwea (Lake Hāwea)	<p>Hāwea is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rākaihautū which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau (stories) associated with Lake Hāwea continue to hold spiritual significance for Kāi Tahu today. The Lake was traditionally considered rich with tuna (eel) that were caught, preserved, and transported to kāika nohoaka of coastal Otago. The knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails, tauraka waka, mahika kai and other taoka associated with Lake Hāwea remain important to Kāi Tahu today. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p> <p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.</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
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	<p>Kawarau is the traditional name for the Remarkables. As one of the highest and most prominent ranges overlooking</p>	<p><u>Whakapapa, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities

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

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

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

