Wāhi Tūpuna 39

Please note: You can view the Stage 3 Decisions and appeals notices on our website. The appeals and section 274 periods for the Stage 1, 2 and 3&3b Decisions have closed.

This table identifies new provisions sought to be added:

Appellant	Provision/s Sought to be Added into Chapter 39
Court Number	
Ken Muir ENV-2021-CHC-027	Delete all wāhi tūpuna provisions in their current forms (objectives, policies and rules)
Note: this appeal also relates to mapping of wāhi tūpuna	Alternative relief to deletion of the Chapter:
	Amend the Chapter 39 rules to ensure that the balance of a site outside a wāhi tūpuna does not trigger the rules
Kingston Lifestyle Properties Limited ENV-2021-CHC-028 (Consent order issued)	Delete all wāhi tūpuna provisions in their current forms (objectives, policies and rules)
Gibbston Valley Station Limited	First alternative relief: Amend Chapter 39 Advice Notes as follows:
ENV-2021-CHC-029	Advice Notes 39.3.2.1 A resource consent application for an activity within an identified wāhi
Cardrona Village Limited ENV-2021-CHC-032	tūpuna area may require a cultural impact assessment as part of an Assessment of Environment Effects so that any adverse effects that the activity may have on Manawhenua values can be better understood.
Note: these appeals also relate to mapping of wāhi tūpuna	39.3.2.X Where an identified wāhi tūpuna area is present on part of a Site only, the requirements of Table 39.4 only apply within the identified wāhi tūpuna area, and not to activities on parts of the Site outside the identified wāhi tūpuna area.
Wayfare Group Limited ENV-2021-CHC-053	Amend Chapter 39 as follows:
(Consent order issued)	39.5 Non-Notification of Applications 39.5.1 All applications for resource consent under Chapter 39 shall not require the written consent of other persons and shall not be notified or limited notified except notice will be served on manawhenua if they have not given their written approval.
Kā Rūnaka ENV-2021-CHC-055	Amend Chapter 39 as follows:
	39.X When deciding whether mana whenua 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.X and 39.2.1.X.
Glen Dene Limited & Others ENV-2021-CHC-057	Amend or delete Chapter 39 as the provisions of Chapter 39 will place undue restrictions on land use and will create potential delays, uncertainties and costs for landowners
Beech Cottage Trustees Limited ENV-2021-CHC-058	Delete Chapter 39 in its entirety
Note: this appeal also relates to mapping of wāhi tūpuna	
Chard Farm Limited ENV-2021-CHC-062 (Consent order issued)	Amend Chapter 39 to remove Wāhi Tūpuna rules from the Gibbston Character Zone
Note: this appeal also relates to mapping of 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 wahi 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 tupuna, including in some urban areas, are components of this broader relationship and set of values.

Section 39.1 Purpose and relief sought	Appellant
	Court Number
First alternative relief: Amend Chapter 39 Purpose 39.1 as follows:	Kingston Lifestyle Properties
	Limited
This chapter implements the strategic direction of Chapter 5 by:	ENV-2021-CHC-028
a. identifying specific wāhi tūpuna areas with an overlay on the District Plan web	(Consent order issued)
mapping application;	
b. setting out objectives and policies relating to subdivision, use and development	Gibbston Valley Station Limited
within this overlay, which are to be taken into account when assessing a consent	ENV-2021-CHC-029
required under Table 39.4, and Rules 25.5.7.3, 25.5.10A, and 27.5.XX; and	
c. identifying potential threats that may be incompatible with values for each specific	Cardrona Village Limited
area in Schedule 39.6 to this Plan.	ENV-2021-CHC-032
Amend Chapter 39.1 Purpose as follows:	Queenstown Park and
	Remarkables Park Limited
The purpose of this chapter is to assist in implementing the strategic direction set out in	ENV-2021-CHC-052
Chapter 5 Tangata Whenua in relation to providing for the kaitiakitanga of Kāi Tahu as	
Manawhenua in the district. 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 <u>identified</u> 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; and	
c. identifying potential threats that may be incompatible with triggers which require	
assessment of activities against the 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, rangātiratanga, kaitiakitanga, mana, and	

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

mauri inform their relationship and association with the landscapes of the district. Chapter 5 provides for consideration of these values and engagement of Manawhenua in the implementation of the District Plan. While <u>identified</u> wāhi tupuna , including in some urban areas , are components of this broader relationship and set of values, they have values that are addressed specifically by this chapter.	
As acknowledged in Chapter 5, Kāi Tahu regard the whole of the district as its ancestral	Kā Rūnaka
land. Intrinsic values such as whakapapa, rangātiratanga, kaitiakitanga, mana, and	ENV-2021-CHC-055
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. While	
₩ <u>W</u> āhi tupuna, including in some urban areas, are components of this broader	
relationship and set of values, they have values that are addressed specifically by this	
chapter. For clarity in implementing this chapter, these tikaka and intrinsic values are	
listed for each wāhi tūpuna listed in Schedule 39.6, supplemented by other values	
known to apply to each particular wāhi tūpuna.	

39.2 Objectives and Policies

Objective

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

Policies

- 39.2.1.1 Recognise that the following activities may have effects that are incompatible with Manawhenua values where they occur within identified wāhi tūpuna areas;
 - a. Mining and mining activities, including gravel extraction;
 - b. Landfills;
 - c. Cemeteries and crematoria;
 - d. Forestry;
 - e. Removal of indigenous vegetation from significant natural areas (SNA); and
 - f. Wastewater treatment plants.

Policy 39.2.1.1 and relief sought	Appellant
	Court Number
Amend policy 39.2.1.1 as follows:	Kā Rūnaka
	ENV-2021-CHC-055
39.2.1.1	
Recognise that the following activities may have effects that are incompatible with	
Manawhenua values where ever they occur within identified wāhi tūpuna areasthe	
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.	

39.2.1.2 Recognise that the effects of activities may require assessment in relation to Manawhenua values when that activity is listed as a potential threat within an identified wahi tūpuna area, as set out in Schedule 39.6.

Policy 39.2.1.2 and relief sought	Appellant
	Court Number
Amend policy 39.2.1.2 as follows:	Queenstown Park and
	Remarkables Park Limited
39.2.1.2 Recognise that the effects of activities may be incompatible with Manawhenua	ENV-2021-CHC-052
values when that activity is listed as a potential threat assessment trigger within an	
identified wāhi tūpuna area, as set out in Schedule 39.6.	

Within identified wāhi tūpuna areas: 39.2.1.3

- avoid significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development listed as a potential threat in Schedule 39.6; and
- b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development within those identified wāhi tūpuna areas in the urban environment where potential threats have not been identified in Schedule 39.6.

Policy 39.2.1.3 and relief sought	Appellant
	Court Number
Amend policy 39.2.1.3 as follows:	Queenstown Park and
	Remarkables Park Limited
39.2.1.3 Within identified wāhi tūpuna areas:	ENV-2021-CHC-052
a. avoid significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values and avoid, remedy or	
mitigate other adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and	
development listed as a potential threat an assessment trigger in Schedule 39.6; and	
b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision,	
use and development within those identified wāhi tūpuna areas where potential	
threats assessment triggers have not been identified in Schedule 39.6.	
Delete policy 39.2.1.3(a) as follows:	Wayfare Group Limited
	ENV-2021-CHC-053
a. avoid significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values and avoid, remedy or	(Consent order issued)
mitigate other adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and	
development listed as a potential threat in Schedule 39.6; and	Chard Farm Limited
	ENV 2021 CHC 062
	(Consent order issued)
Delete policy 39.2.1.3(b) as follows:	Wayfare Group Limited
	ENV-2021-CHC-053
b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision,	(Consent order issued)
use and development within those identified wāhi tūpuna areas where potential	
threats have not been identified in Schedule 39.6.	Chard Farm Limited
	ENV-2021-CHC-062
	(Consent order issued)

39.2.1.4 Encourage early consultation with Manawhenua when appropriate to understand the effects of any activity on Manawhenua values in an identified wāhi tūpuna area.

Policy 39.2.1.4 and relief sought	Appellant Court Number
Amend policy 39.2.1.4 as follows:	Queenstown Park and Remarkables Park Limited
39.2.1.4 Encourage consultation with Manawhenua as the most appropriate way for obtaining understanding of the effects of any activity on Manawhenua values in an <u>identified</u> wāhi tūpuna area.	ENV-2021-CHC-052

Other Provisions and Rules 39.3

District Wide

Attention is drawn to the following District Wide chapters.

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

39.3.1 **Interpreting and Applying the Rules**

- 39.3.1.1 The identified wāhi tūpuna areas are shown:
 - a. On the District Plan web mapping application as an overlay; and
 - b. Listed within Schedule 39.6.
- 39.3.1.2 Statutory Acknowledgement areas are listed in Chapter 5.8.
- 39.3.1.3 A glossary of te reo terms can be found in Chapter 2 definitions.
- 39.3.1.4 A permitted activity must comply with all the rules listed in the Activity and Standards tables, and any relevant district wide rules, otherwise a resource consent will be required.
- 39.3.1.5 Where an activity does not comply with a Standard listed in the Standards table, the activity status identified by the Non-Compliance Status column shall apply.
- 39.3.1.6 Where an activity breaches more than one Standard, the most restrictive status shall apply to the Activity.
- 39.3.1.7 For restricted discretionary activities, the Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the matters listed in the rule.
- 39.3.1.8 The following abbreviations are used within this Chapter.

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

Advice Notes

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

Advice Note 39.3.2.1 and relief sought	Appellant
	Court Number
Amend Chapter 39 as follows:	Wayfare Group Limited
	ENV-2021-CHC-053
Advice Notes:	(Consent order issued)
39.3.2.X The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to Crown owned land within an	
identified wāhi tūpuna area.	

39.4 Rules - Activities

	Table 39.4 - Activity	Activity Status	
39.4.1	Construction or replacement, or and building where the new or extended within 30m of an existing farm build Wāhi Tūpuna area.	P P	
	Rule 39.4.1 and relief sought	Appellant Court Number	
	Amend Rule 39.4.1 as follows: Construction or replacement, or an extension to a, farm building where the new or extended building is all located within 30m of an existing farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area unless otherwise identified as a restricted discretionary activity in the following rules. Amend Rule 39.4.1 as follows: Construction or replacement, or an extension to, a farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area, where the new or extended building is all located within 30m of an existing farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area. For the purposes of this rule, an existing farm building is a farm building that was either: a. constructed and located within the identified Wāhi Tūpuna area at 1 April 2021; or b. granted resource consent to establish within the identified Wāhi Tūpuna on or prior to 1 April 2021. Advice note: For clarity, compliance with this rule does not exclude the application of Rule 39.4.3.	Minaret Station Limited, West Wanaka Station and Aspiring Helicopters Limited and Cattle Flat Station ENV-2021-CHC-054 (Consent order issued) Kā Rūnaka ENV-2021-CHC-055	

	Table 39.4 - Activity		Activity Status
39.4.2	Construction of a farm building wit Tūpuna area, other than provided f a. where located at an elevation in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11); b. in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11), wh exceeding 600masl. Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua value	RD	
	Rule 39.4.2 and relief sought	Appellant Court Number	
	Amend Rule 39.4.2 as follows: Construction of a farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area, other than provided for by Rule 39.4.1: a. where located at an elevation exceeding 400 masl, except in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11); b. in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11), where located at an elevation exceeding 600 masl. Unless the farm building is a replacement of, or situated entirely within 30m of, an existing, lawfully established farm building. Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua values.	Minaret Station Limited, West Wanaka Station and Aspiring Helicopters Limited and Cattle Flat Station ENV 2021 CHC 054 (Consent order issued)	
39.4.3	Construction of a farm building wit Tūpuna area modifying a skyline or from a public place within 2 km of: Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua value	RD	
	Rule 39.4.3 and relief sought Appellant Court Number		

	Table 39.4 - Activity	Activity Status	
	Amend Rule 39.4.3 as follows: Construction of a farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area that modifies modifying a skyline or terrace edge, as shown on the Wāhi Tūpuna maps, when viewed from a public place within 2 km of the farm building. Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua values.	Minaret Station Limited, West Wanaka Station and Aspiring Helicopters Limited and Cattle Flat Station ENV 2021 CHC 054 (Consent order issued)	
	Amend Rule 39.4.3 as follows: Construction of, or replacement, or an extension to, a farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area modifying a skyline or terrace edge when viewed from a public place within 2 km of the farm building.	Kā Rūnaka ENV-2021-CHC-055	
39.4.4	Any buildings: a. within an identified Wāhi Tū b. within the following zones: i. Rural; ii. Rural Residential and iii. Gibbston Character; and c. less than 20m from a wetlan	l Rural Lifestyle; or	RD
	Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua valu This rule does not apply to minor transmission and distribution or texcept where this involves the adstructures.		
	Rule 39.4.4 and relief sought Amend Rule 39.4.4 as follows: Any buildings: a. within an identified Wahi Tupuna area; b. within the following zones: i. Rural; ii. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle; or iii. Gibbston Character;	Appellant Court Number Aurora Energy Limited ENV 2021 CHC 026 (Consent order issued)	

	Table 39.4 Activity		Activity Status
39.4.5	Any buildings: a. within an identified Wāhi Tū b. within the following zones: i. Wakatipu Basin Rura ii. Open Space and Rec and c. less than 30m from a wetlan Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua valu This rule does not apply to minor upgetransmission and distribution or tele where this involves the addition of n	el Amenity; or reation; ed, river or lake. es. esrading of electricity communication lines, except	RD
	Amend Rule 39.4.5 as follows: Any buildings: a. within an identified Wahi Tupuna area; b. within the following zones: i. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; ii. Open Space and Recreation and c. less than 20m from a wetland, river or lake. Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua values. This rule does not apply to minor upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution or telecommunication lines, except where this involves the addition of new support structures.	Court Number Aurora Energy Limited ENV-2021-CHC-026 (Consent order issued)	
	Activity status – restricted discretionary First alternative relief: Amend Rule 39.4.5 as follows: Any buildings: a. within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna; and b. within the following zones: i. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; or ii. Open Space and Recreation;	Kingston Lifestyle Properties Limited ENV-2021-CHC-028 (Consent order issued) Gibbston Valley Station Limited ENV-2021-CHC-029	

c. la D a Ti u d e: n: A	ind I. less than 30m from a wetland, river or ake. Discretion is restricted to: I. Effects on Manawhenua values. This rule does not apply to minor apprading of electricity transmission and distribution or telecommunication lines, except where this involves the addition of a support structures. In mend Rule 39.4.5 as follows: Any buildings or structures: I. within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna;	Cardrona Village Limited ENV-2021-CHC-032 Kā Rūnaka ENV-2021-CHC-055	
ii. al c. la D a. Ti	b. within the following zones: Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; or Open Space and Recreation; Ind I less than 30m from a wetland, river or ake. Discretion is restricted to: Effects on Manawhenua values. This rule does not apply to: E post and wire fences; E structures with a maximum height no		
g f <u>c</u>	reater than 2m and a maximum ootprint no greater than 5m2; ⊢c. minor upgrading of electricity ransmission and distribution or		
te th	elecommunication lines, except where his involves the addition of new support tructures.		

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

39.5 Rules – Standards

Table 39.5	Non-compliance
Farm Buildings	

	Table 39.	Non-compliance	
39.5.1	Construction or replacement, or an extension to a farm building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area.		RD
	The construction, replacement or extension of a farm building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:		
	39.5.1.1 When viewed from a public place at a lower elevation and within 2km of the location of the proposed building, the farm building must not protrude onto a skyline or above a terrace edge; and		
	39.5.1.2 The farm building is located at an elevation below 400 masl, except in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11); or		
	39.5.1.3 The farm building is located at an elevation below 600 masl in Ōrau (Wāhi tūpuna 11); or		
	39.5.1.4	The farm building is a replacement of or situated entirely within 30m of an existing lawfully established farm building.	
	Discretion is restricted to:		
	a. Effec		
	Structure	2S	

	Table 39.5	Non-compliance
39.5.2	Structures associated with energy and utility activities within identified wāhi tūpuna areas.	RD
	Any structures associated with energy and utility activities within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:	
	39.5.2.1 The structure is no greater than 2 meters in height and 5m ² in area; and	
	39.5.2.2 The structure is not located within 20m of the boundary of any wetland or bed of any river or lake within the following zones:	
	a. Rural;b. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle;c. Gibbston Character; or	
	39.5.2.3 The structure is not located within 30m of the boundary of any wetland or bed of any river or lake within the following zones:	
	a. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity;b. Open Space and Recreation.	
	Except that:	
	 a. The following are exempt from Rule 39.5.2: i. Minor upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution or telecommunication lines. ii. The addition of a single supporting structure within formed legal road, where these it is required to provide a customer connection to an existing line. iii. New mid-span support structures within formed legal road, where these are required on an existing line to meet the safety clearance requirements of the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Distances (NZECP34). 	
	Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua values.	
	Buildings	

	Table 39.5	Non-compliance
39.5.3	Any building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area:	RD
	Any building within an identified wāhi tūpuna area is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:	
	39.5.3.1 The building is not located within 20m of the boundary of any wetland, or the bed of any river or lake within the following zones:	
	a. Rural;b. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle;c. Gibbston Character; or	
	39.5.3.2 The building is not located within 30m of the boundary of any wetland, or the bed of any river or lake within the following zones:	
	a. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity;b. Open Space and Recreation.	
	Discretion is restricted to: a. Effects on Manawhenua values.	

Non-notification of applications 39.5A

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

39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Schedule 39.6 and relief sought	Appellant Court Number
Amend Schedule 39.6 as follows:	Queenstown Park and
	Remarkables Park Limited
(Right hand column)	ENV-2021-CHC-052
Potential threats-Assessment triggers	
10a.	
Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential threats assessment	
triggers 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.	
15a.	
Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential <u>assessment triggers</u>	
threats listed for this wahi tupuna and the rules specific to wahi tupuna 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.	
Due to its extensive level of modification, there are no potential assessment triggers	
threats-listed for this wahi tupuna and the rules specific to wahi tupuna do not apply.	
However, this wahi tupuna remains significant to manawhenua and cultural values may	
be considered relevant to assessment of discretionary and non-complying activities.	
24.	
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	
36.	
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	
Amend the Schedule 39.6 to add reference to "whakapapa,	Kā Rūnaka
rangatirataka, kaitiakitaka, mana, mauri" as Manawhenua values for each identified	ENV-2021-CHC-055
Wāhi Tūpuna; and consequential relief by amending the Statement of Purpose at 39.1	
to refer to these values.	
Amend Schedule 39.6 as follows:	Kā Rūnaka
	ENV-2021-CHC-055
2 Paetarariki & Timaru	
(Slopes and lake margins around southern Lake Hāwea)	
Several sites within this area such as Kokotane	
and Pakituhi were known as rich kāika mahika kai. Kokotane is an old hāpua (lagoon)	
where pūtakitaki (paradise duck), pārera (duck sp.) and turnips were gathered. Te	
Whakapapa is also considered a pā site.	
Other sites in the area:	
Aupawha, part of Paetarariki (Hāwea River), Paetarariki (island in Lake Hāwea), Te	
Tawaha o Hāwea, Te Whakapapa,	
Turakipotiki; Kokotane, Pakituhi, Te Haumatiketike, Timaru	
Note: While the mapped wāhi tūpuna does not include the urbanised area of Hāwea	
due to extensive modification, the area remains highly significant.	
Amend Row 2 of Schedule 39.6 as follows:	Kā Rūnaka
	ENV-2021-CHC-055
32 Mata-Aū	
Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka <u>, wāhi taoka</u> .	

Number	Name	Description	Manawhenua Values	Potential threats
1	Orokotewhatu (The Neck)	Manuhaea on the eastern side of "The Neck" was a traditional kāika mahika kai and kāika nohoaka. It was reknowned for a small lagoon where tuna (eels) were gathered. Weka, kākāpō, kiwi, kea, kākā, kererū and tūi were once gathered in the area and the ancestors	Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu archaeological values, mauka, wāhi tapu.	 a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Subdivision and development d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities

		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.		
2	Paetarariki & Timaru (Slopes and lake margins around southern Lake Hāwea)	Several sites within this area such as Kokotane and Pakituhi were known as rich kāika mahika kai. Kokotane is an old hāpua (lagoon) where pūtakitaki (paradise duck), pārera (duck sp.) and turnips were gathered. Te Whakapapa is also considered a pā site. Other sites in the area: Aupawha, part of Paetarariki (Hāwea River), Paetarariki (island in Lake Hāwea), Te Tawaha o Hāwea, Te Whakapapa, Turakipotiki; Kokotane, Pakituhi, Te Haumatiketike, Timaru	Mahika kai, kāika, nohoaka, archaeological values, ara tawhito.	 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
3	Hāwea River (including Camp Hill)	The mapped area was once part of a traditional mahika kai network with Camp Hill often used as a nohoaka (seasonal camping site).	Awa, nohoaka, ara tawhito.	 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	A kāika mahika kai	Mahika kai,	a. Activities affecting
	(Dingle Burn delta and	where tuna (eels),	kāika.	water quality
	peninsula)	koukoupara (giant		b. New roads or additions/alterations
	permisula _j	kokopu), raupō (bulrush), and weka		to existing roads,
		were gathered. Turihuka		vehicle tracks and
		is a Waitaha ancestor		driveways
		and a direct descendant		c. Buildings and
		of the Waitaha explorer		structures
		Rākaihautū who dug the		d. Energy and Utility
		freshwater lakes of Te Waipounamu, including		activities e. Activities affecting the
		Hāwea, Wānaka and		e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper
		Whakatipu-wai-maori.		slopes
				f. Subdivision and
				development
		Other sites in the area: Te Wairere, Turihuka		
		(Dingleburn Lagoon),		
		Turihuka (Silver Island),		
		part of the Whakakea		
		where it flows into the		
		lake		
5	Te Rua Tūpāpaku	A kāika mahika kai	Urupā, nohoaka,	a. Earthworks
		located on the Mata-au	mahika kai, pā	b. New roads or
	(Clutha River near	(Clutha River) where	site, wāhi tapu.	additions/alterations
	Luggate)	weka, tuna (eels) and kauru (cabbage tree		to existing roads, vehicle tracks and
		root) were gathered. It is		driveways
		also recorded as a		c. Subdivision and
		fortified permanent pā.		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	An area rich with kāika	Pounamu, kāika,	a. Gravel extraction
	Pātea	mahika kai where pora	ara tawhito,	b. Earthworks
	(Maliana Di l	("Māori turnip"), kāuru	mahika kai,	c. Commercial and
	(Makarora River and northern surrounds of	(cabbage tree root),	archaeological	commercial
	Lake Wānaka)	aruhe (bracken	values.	recreational activities d. Activities affecting
	zake transkaj	fernroot), weka, kiwi, kākāpō, kea, kererū,		water quality
		kākā, and tuna (eel)		e. Subdivision and
		were gathered.		development
		Other it is		f. Buildings and
		Other sites in the area:		structures
	1	İ	l	<u> </u>

7	Area surrounding Te	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.	Urupā, kāika,	 g. Energy and Utility activities h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes i. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species a. Activities affecting
	Poutu Te Raki (Matukituki River delta, Glendhu Bay and surrounds)	where tuna (eels), kāuru (cabbage tree root), weka, kākāpō and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered. Other sites in the area: Kotorepi, the Matakitaki where it flows into the lake, Motatapu where it flows into the lake, Taneauroa, Te Kahika, Toka Hapuku, Whakaitaki-a-oho.	mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.	water quality b. Earthworks c. Buildings and structures d. Energy and Utility activities e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Subdivision and development
8	Mou Waho	Mou Waho was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai.	 a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
9	Mou Tapu	The Island of Mou Tapu was traditionally considered tapu and was avoided for that reason. Kāi Tahu today continue to respect these restrictions.	Wāhi tapu.	 a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
10	Waiariki/Stevensons Island	Waiariki is the traditional name for Stevensons Arm whilst Pōkainamu and Te Pekakārara are traditional names for Stevensons Island, portraying the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with Otago. Other sites in the area: Pokainamu/Te Peka Karara.	Wāhi taoka.	 a. Earthworks b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

10a	Take Kārara - central Wānaka area	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.	Kāika, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka.	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 noncomplying activities.
11	Ōrau (Cardrona River)	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.	Mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka.	 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)	Te Koroka is a renowned area for gathering pounamuNumerous 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: Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koraka.	Pounamu, wāhi tapu.	a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
13	Ōturu (Diamond Lake, Mount Alfred and surrounds)	Ōturu tells the story of Waitaha tupuna (ancestor) Turu who is immortalised as the Lake, now known as Diamond Lake. Turu's pōua (grandfather), Ari, was also immortalised in the nearby mountain,	Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, archaeological values, wāhi taoka.	 a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Earthworks d. Energy and Utility activities e. Buildings and structures

14	Tāhuna (Glenorchy and surrounds)	commonly known as Mount Alfred. Thus, the Lake is considered wāhi taoka, a place which reflects the rich and long history of Kāi Tahu association with Otago. Other sites in the area: Part of Puahiri/Puahere, part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Komarama, Te Puia. Several sites in the area possess traditional place names such as Puahiri (Rees River) and Tāhuna (the area around the wharf at Glenorchy). Te Awa Whakatipu (Dart River) was part of the well-known travel route connecting Whakatipu Waimāori with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay) which was one of the largest Kāi Tahu kāika in South Westland. Numerous pounamu artefacts and the remains of several kāika nohoaka have also been discovered in the area. Other sites in the area: Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Tōtara-ka- wha-wha.	Nohoaka, mahika kai, pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, wāhi taoka.	f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities a. Activities affecting water quality b. Subdivision and development c. Earthworks d. Buildings and structures e. Energy and Utility activities f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes g. Quarrying h. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species i. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
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:	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
15 a	Tāhuna	This is the traditional name for the flat at	Nohoaka, tauraka waka,	Due to its extensive level of modification, there are

	(Central Queenstown)	Queenstown. It is also the area where a kāika (permanent settlement) once stood.	mahika kai, kāika, ara tawhito, archaeological values.	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 noncomplying activities.
15b	Te Kirikiri (Urban Frankton)	Te Kirikiri is the traditional name for the flat land at Frankton on the banks of Whakatipuwai-Māori and is also where a kāika (permanent settlement) of the same name once stood.	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 noncomplying 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).	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	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

		significance to mana whenua.		
18	Te Kararo (Queenstown Gardens)	The site of a kāika (permanent settlement) is in the vicinity of this area.	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.	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.	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).	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	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

		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		f.	Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes Activities affecting natural character
		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			
23	Takerehaka (Kingston)	Takerehaka, now the site of the Kingston settlement was also the location of a former kāika (permanent settlement/occupation site).	Kāika, mahika kai, archaeological values.	a. b. c. d.	Activities affecting water quality Subdivision and development Buildings and structures Energy and Utility activities Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species
24	Kawarau River	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. Potiki-whata-rumaki-nao is the name for the former natural bridge over the Kawarau, which was a major crossing point. Other sites in the area: Te Wai o Koroiko, Öterotu - Ōterotu is the traditional Māori name for the Kawarau Falls. Ōterotu is located at the outlet of Whakatipuwai-māori.	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.	a. b. c. d. g.	New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways Buildings and structures Earthworks Subdivision and development Damming, activities affecting water quality Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species Commercial and commercial recreational activities excluding those associated with viticulture related tourism

25	Tarahaka Whakatipu (Harris Saddle)	Tarahaka-Whakatipu (Harris Saddle) was part of the traditional travel route linking Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu) with Whakatipu Waitai (Martins Bay).	Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka.	 a. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes b. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species c. Activities affecting natural character d. Buildings and structures
26	Wye Creek	There is a nohoaka (seasonal settlement) in the area that bears both traditional and contemporary significance to Kāi Tahu.	Mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka, archaeological values.	e. Energy and Utility activities a. Subdivision and development b. Energy and Utility activities c. Buildings and structures d. Earthworks e. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
27	Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Ben Lomond)	Te Taumata-o- Hakitekura is the Māori name for Ben Lomond and Fernhill, located at Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Wakatipu). This is also an area related to Hakitekura, the Kāti Māmoe woman who was the first person to swim across Whakatipu Waimāori. The mountains that she would look across the lake to were named Te Taumata-aHakitekura meaning 'The Resting Place of Hakitekura'.	Wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu.	 a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways d. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes
28	Haehaenui (Arrow River)	Haehaenui (Arrow River) was part of the mahika kai network in the area. Mana whenua travelled through these catchments to gather kai.	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	 a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

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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	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	 a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
30	Makarore (Makarora River)	This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka, kākāpō, kauru, āruhe and tuna (eel) were gathered. Other sites in the area: Te Poutu Te Raki, Te Pari Kōau, Pōkeka Weka, Te Whare Manu, Waitoto, Te Whiti o Te Wahine	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	 a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. Subdivision and development e. Earthworks f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
31	Mātakitaki (Matukituki River)	Mātakitaki is recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), kāuru and āruhe were gathered.	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	 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 Ngāi Tuahuriri. It was also a key transportation route for pounamu from inland areas to settlements on the	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka.	a. Damming, activities affecting water quality b. Buildings and structures, utilities c. Subdivision and development d. Earthworks e. Commercial and commercial recreational activities

		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		
33	Whakātipu-wai-Māori	The name Whakatipu-	Wāhi taoka,	a. Damming, activities
	(Lake Wakātipu)	waimāori originates from the earliest	mahika kai, ara tawhito.	affecting water qualityb. Buildings and
		expedition of discovery		structures, utilities
		made many generations ago by the tupuna		c. Earthworksd. Subdivision and
		Rākaihautū and his party		development
		from the Uruao waka. In		e. New roads or
		tradition, Rākaihoutū dug the lakes with his kō		additions/alterations to existing roads,
		known Tūwhakarōria.		vehicle tracks and
		The Lake is key in		driveways
		numerous Kāi Tahu		f. Commercial and
		pūrakau (stories) and has a deep spiritual		commercial recreational activities
		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.		
34	Wānaka (Lake	Wānaka is one of the	Wāhi taoka,	a. Damming, activities
	Wānaka)	lakes referred to in the	mahika kai, ara	affecting water quality
		tradition of "Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o	tawhito.	b. Buildings and
		Rākaihautū which tells		structures c. Energy and Utility
		how the principal lakes		activities
		of Te Wai Pounamu		d. Earthworks
		were dug by the rangatira (chief)		e. Subdivision and development
	<u> </u>	rangatira (Cilier)	l	uevelopilient

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		Rākaihautū. Through		f.	New roads or
		these pūrakau (stories),			additions/alterations
		Wānaka holds a deep			to existing roads,
		spiritual significance			vehicle tracks and
		both traditionally and			driveways
		for Kāi Tahu at present.		g.	Commercial and
		It was also a wāhi			commercial
		mahika kai rich with			recreational activities
		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.			
		Other sites in the area:			
		Waiariki (Stephensons			
		Arm), Te Waikākāhi			
25	Hames Delie Hell	HEa is an afti	\A/= -:	_	Demonstrate and the
35	Hāwea (Lake Hāwea)	Hāwea is one of the	Wāhi taoka,	a.	Damming, activities
		lakes referred to in the	mahika kai, ara tawhito.	h	affecting water quality
		tradition of "Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o	tawiiitu.	b.	Buildings and
					structures Energy and Utility
	1	Rākaihautū which tells		C.	Energy and Utility
1		how the principal lakes			
		how the principal lakes		4	activities Farthworks
		of Te Wai Pounamu		d.	Earthworks
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the		d. e.	Earthworks Subdivision and
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief)		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau		_	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau (stories) associated with		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau (stories) associated with Lake Hāwea continue to		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads,
		of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rākaihautū. The pūrakau (stories) associated with Lake Hāwea continue to hold spiritual		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and
		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		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways
		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		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways Commercial and
		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		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways Commercial and commercial
		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		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways Commercial and
		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,		e.	Earthworks Subdivision and development New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways Commercial and commercial
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		today. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.		
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	Kawarau is the traditional name for the Remarkables. As one of the highest and most prominent ranges overlooking Whakatipuwai-Māori, closeness to the Ātua gives significance to Kawarau.	Wāhi taoka, mauka.	 a. Exotic wilding trees and pest plant species b. Buildings and structures c. Energy and Utility activities d. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes f. Earthworks g. Subdivision and development h. Activities affecting natural character
37	Lake Wānaka (Ruby Island Road) (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	Nohoaka.	 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.	Nohoaka.	 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	This is a contemporary	Nohoaka.	a. Access to site, lake
	(Nohoaka)	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.		and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site
40	Māori Point (Nohoaka)	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent or near lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.	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.	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	Nohoaka.	 a. Access to site, lake and creeks b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site

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