

**Appendix 3 – A copy of the relevant parts of the Decision**

## 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 Tahu<sup>1</sup> 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 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 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 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 wāhi tūpuna, 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.

### 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.

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

- 39.2.1.2 Recognise that the effects of activities may be incompatible with Manawhenua values when that activity is listed as a potential threat within an identified wāhi tūpuna area, as set out in Schedule 39.6.
- 39.2.1.3 Within identified wāhi tūpuna areas:
- a. avoid significant adverse effects on Manawhenua values and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development listed as a potential threat in Schedule 39.6; and
  - b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on Manawhenua values from subdivision, use and development within those identified wāhi tūpuna areas where potential threats have not been identified in Schedule 39.6.
- 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 a wāhi tūpuna area.

### 39.3 Other Provisions and Rules

#### District Wide

Attention is drawn to the following District Wide chapters.

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

#### 39.3.1 Interpreting and Applying the Rules

39.3.1.1 The identified wāhi tūpuna areas are shown:

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

39.3.1.2 Statutory Acknowledgement areas are listed in Chapter 5.8.

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

- 39.3.1.4 A permitted activity must comply with all the rules listed in the Activity and Standards tables, and any relevant district wide rules, otherwise a resource consent will be required.
- 39.3.1.5 Where an activity does not comply with a Standard listed in the Standards table, the activity status identified by the Non-Compliance Status column shall apply.
- 39.3.1.6 Where an activity breaches more than one Standard, the most restrictive status shall apply to the Activity.
- 39.3.1.7 For restricted discretionary activities, the Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the matters listed in the rule.
- 39.3.1.8 The following abbreviations are used within this Chapter.

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

#### Advice Notes

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

### 39.4 Rules – Activities

	Table 39.4 - Activity	Activity Status
<b>39.4.1</b>	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.	P
<b>39.4.2</b>	Construction of a farm building within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area, other than provided for by Rule 39.4.1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where located at an elevation exceeding 400 masl, except in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11);</li> <li>in Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11), where located at an elevation exceeding 600masl.</li> </ol> Discretion is restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects on Manawhenua values.</li> </ol>	RD
<b>39.4.3</b>	Construction of 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.  Discretion is restricted to:	RD

	Table 39.4 - Activity	Activity Status
	<p>a. Effects on Manawhenua values.</p>	
39.4.4	<p><b>Any buildings:</b></p> <p>a. within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna area;</p> <p>b. within the following zones:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. Rural;</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">iii. Gibbston Character;</p> <p>and</p> <p>c. less than 20m from a wetland, river or lake.</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. Effects on Manawhenua values.</p> <p>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.</p>	RD
39.4.5	<p><b>Any buildings:</b></p> <p>a. within an identified Wāhi Tūpuna;</p> <p>b. within the following zones:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Open Space and Recreation;</p> <p>and</p> <p>c. less than 30m from a wetland, river or lake.</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. Effects on Manawhenua values.</p> <p>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.</p>	RD

## 39.6 Schedule of Wāhi Tūpuna

Number	Name	Description	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 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.	Nohoaka, mahika kai, kāika, tūāhu archaeological values, mauka, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Earthworks</li> <li>c. Subdivision and development</li> <li>d. Buildings and structures</li> <li>e. Energy and Utility activities</li> </ul>
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), pārerā (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Subdivision and development</li> <li>c. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>f. Buildings and structures,</li> <li>g. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> </ul>

		<i>Note: While the mapped wāhi tūpuna does not include the urbanised area of Hāwea due to extensive modification, the area remains highly significant.</i>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> <li>b. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>c. Subdivision and development</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>f. Buildings and structures</li> <li>g. Energy and Utility activities</li> </ul>
4	Turihuka (Dingle Burn delta and peninsula)	<p>A kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), koukoupā (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>	Mahika kai, kāika.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>f. Subdivision and development</li> </ul>
5	Te Rua Tūpāpaku (Clutha River near Luggate)	A kāika mahika kai located on the Mata-au (Clutha River) where weka, tuna (eels) and kauru (cabbage tree root) were gathered. It is also recorded as a fortified permanent pā.	Urupā, nohoaka, mahika kai, pā site, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>c. Subdivision and development</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Buildings and structures</li> <li>e. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
6	<p>Makarore &amp; Tiore Pātea</p> <p>(Makarora River and northern surrounds of Lake Wānaka)</p>	<p>An area rich with kāika mahika kai where pora ("Māori turnip"), kāuru (cabbage tree root), aruhe (bracken fernroot), weka, kiwi, kākāpō, kea, kererū, kākā, and tuna (eel) were gathered.</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>Pounamu, kāika, ara tawhito, mahika kai, archaeological values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gravel extraction</li> <li>b. Earthworks</li> <li>c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> <li>d. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>e. Subdivision and development</li> <li>f. Buildings and structures</li> <li>g. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>h. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>i. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> </ul>
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 Matakītaki where it flows into the lake, Motatapu where it flows into the lake, O Te Kooti Kako, Tākiri Puke, Taneauroa, Te Kahika, Toka Hapuku, Whakaitaki-a-oho.</p>	<p>Urupā, kāika, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Earthworks</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>f. Subdivision and development</li> </ul>
8	Mou Waho	<p>Mou Waho was once part of traditional mahika kai trails.</p>	<p>Wāhi taoka, mahika kai.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>c. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
9	Mou Tapu	<p>The Island of Mou Tapu was traditionally considered tapu and was avoided for that reason. Kāi Tahu today continue</p>	<p>Wāhi tapu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Exotic Species including wilding pines</li> </ul>

		to respect these restrictions.		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 species including wilding pines 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 non-complying 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 pounamu. Numerous pounamu artefacts and remains of several kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlements) have also	Pounamu, wāhi tapu.	a. Exotic species including wilding pines

		<p>been discovered in the area at the head of Whakatipu Waimāori.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Te Koraka.</p>		
13	<p>Ōturu</p> <p>(Diamond Lake, Mount Alfred and surrounds)</p>	<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>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	<p>Tāhuna</p> <p>(Glenorchy and surrounds)</p>	<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>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 species including wilding pines</p> <p>i. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</p>

		Part of Te Awa Whakatipu, Tōtara-ka-wa-wa.		
15	Wāwāhi Waka (Pigeon and Pig Islands)	A wāhi taoka, Wāwāhi Waka refers to Ngāti Māmoe splitting large tōtara trees on the island for making waka. These pūrakau demonstrate the long and rich association of Kāi Tahu in the area.  Other sites in the area:  Mātau	Nohoaka, tauraka waka, mahika kai, wāhi taoka.	a. Activities affecting water quality b. Earthworks c. Exotic Species including wilding pines 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.	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.	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).	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.	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Activities affecting natural character</li> <li>c. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>d. Buildings and structures</li> <li>e. Subdivision and development</li> <li>f. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>g. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> </ul>
18	Te Kararo (Queenstown Gardens)	The site of a kāika (permanent settlement) is in the vicinity of this area.	Tauraka waka, kāika, archaeological values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Subdivision and development</li> <li>b. Earthworks</li> <li>c. Activities affecting natural character</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. subdivision and development</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. Subdivision and development</li> <li>f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> </ul>
21	Tititea	Tititea was a pā located on the south side of the Kawarau River near Whakatipu-wai-Māori.	Kāika, tauraka waka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Subdivision and development</li> </ul>

	(South of Kawarau River near Kawarau Falls)	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).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> </ul>
22	Kā Kamu a Hakitekura (Walter Peak and Cecil Peak)	<p>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.</p> <p>Other sites in the area: Te Ahi o Hakitekura</p>	Mauka, wāhi tapu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Earthworks</li> <li>b. Subdivision and development</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>f. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>g. Activities affecting natural character</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Subdivision and development</li> <li>c. Buildings and structures</li> <li>d. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>e. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> </ul>
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,	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka, archaeological values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Earthworks</li> <li>d. Subdivision and development</li> </ul>

		<p>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>e. Damming, activities affecting water quality</p> <p>f. Exotic species including wilding pines</p> <p>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</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).	Ara Tawhito, pounamu, nohoaka.	<p>a. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p> <p>b. Exotic species including wilding pines</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.	Mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi taoka, archaeological values.	<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 species including wilding pines</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	Wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu.	<p>a. Exotic species including wilding pines</p> <p>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</p> <p>c. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</p> <p>d. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</p>

		Taumata-aHakitekura meaning 'The Resting Place of Hakitekura'.		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. Subdivision and development</li> <li>e. Earthworks</li> <li>f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
29	Kimiākau (Shotover River)	<p>Kimiākau (Shotover River) was part of the extensive network of kāika mahika kai (food-gathering places) and traditional travel routes throughout Central Otago.</p> <p>Other sites in the area: Puahuru</p>	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. Subdivision and development</li> <li>e. Earthworks</li> <li>f. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
30	Makarore (Makarora River)	<p>This area is rich with mahika kai sites where kai such as weka, kākāpō, kauru, āruhe and tuna (eel) were gathered.</p> <p>Other sites in the area: Te Poutu Te Raki, Te Pari Kōau, Pōkeka Weka, Te Whare Manu, Waitoto, Te Whiti o Te Wahine</p>	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. Subdivision and development</li> <li>e. Earthworks</li> <li>f. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</li> <li>c. Subdivision and development</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
32	Mata-Au (Clutha River)	The Mata-au river takes its name from a Kāi Tahu whakapapa that traces the genealogy of water.	Ara tawhito, mahika kai, nohoaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</li> </ul>

		<p>On that basis, the Mata-au is seen as a descendant of the creation traditions. The Mata-au was also part of a mahika kai trail that led inland and was used by Ōtākou hapū including Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Ruahikihiki, Ngāti Huirapa and Ngāti Tuahuriri. It was also a key transportation route for pounamu from inland areas to settlements on the coast. The Mata-au continues to hold the same traditional values of ara tawhito, tauraka waka, wāhi mahika kai and tikaka. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p> <p>Other sites in the area:</p> <p>Kahuika, Okai Tū, Te Rua Tūpāpaku</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Subdivision and development</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. Commercial and recreational activities</li> </ul>
33	Whakātipu-wai-Māori (Lake Wakātipu)	<p>The name Whakātipu-waimāori originates from the earliest expedition of discovery made many generations ago by the tupuna Rākaihautū and his party from the Uruao waka. In tradition, 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</p>	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures, utilities</li> <li>c. Earthworks</li> <li>d. Subdivision and development</li> <li>e. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>f. Commercial and recreational activities</li> </ul>

		to this day. It also has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.		
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 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>	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. Subdivision and development</li> <li>f. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities</li> </ul>
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</p>	Wāhi taoka, mahika kai, ara tawhito.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Damming, activities affecting water quality</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. Earthworks</li> <li>e. Subdivision and development</li> <li>f. New roads or additions/alterations</li> </ul>

		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.		to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways g. Commercial and commercial recreational activities
36	Kawarau (The Remarkables)	Kawarau is the traditional name for the Remarkables. As one of the highest and most prominent ranges overlooking Whakatipu-wai-Māori, closeness to the Ātua gives significance to Kawarau.	Wāhi taoka, mauka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exotic species including wilding pines</li> <li>b. Buildings and structures</li> <li>c. Energy and Utility activities</li> <li>d. New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways</li> <li>e. Activities affecting the ridgeline and upper slopes</li> <li>f. Earthworks</li> <li>g. Subdivision and development</li> <li>h. Activities affecting natural character</li> </ul>
37	Lake Wānaka  (Ruby Island Road) (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>

38	Wye Creek (Lake Wakatipu) (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
39	Tucker Beach (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
40	Māori Point (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
41	Lake Wānaka (Dublin Bay) (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>

		traditional mahika kai activities.		
42	Albert Town (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
43	Lake Hāwea Camp Ground (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
44	Lake Hāwea – Timaru Creek (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>
45	Lake Hāwea (Bushy Point) (Nohoanga)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access to site, lake and creeks</li> <li>b. Adjacent activities that are incompatible with Kāi Tahu use and enjoyment of the site</li> </ul>

		Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.		
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## Variations to the Proposed District Plan

**Key:**

Underlined text for additions and ~~strike through~~ text for deletions

### Variation to Chapter 2 - Definitions

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

<u>CIA</u>	<u>Cultural Impact Assessment</u>
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#### 2.3 Glossary

<b><u>Ahi kā</u></b>	<u>Continued occupation according to the customary law of Māori tenure (“keeping the fires burning”).</u>
<b><u>Ara Tawhito</u></b>	<u>Trails and routes. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and the coast, providing access to a range of mahika kai resources and inland stone resources, including pounamu and silcrete.</u>
<b><u>Awa</u></b>	<u>River.</u>
<b><u>Hapū</u></b>	<u>Sub-tribe, extended whanau.</u>
<b><u>Iwi</u></b>	<u>Tribe.</u>
<b><u>Ngāi Tahu/ Kāi Tahu</u></b>	<u>The collective of individuals who descend from Ngāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha who are Manawhenua in the Queenstown Lakes District.</u>
<b><u>Kāika</u></b>	<u>Settlement</u>
<b><u>Kaitiaki</u></b>	<u>Guardian.</u>
<b><u>Kaitiakitanga/ Kaitiakitaka</u></b>	<u>The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by tangata whenua who hold Manawhenua status for a particular area or resource.</u>
<b><u>Ki Uta Ki Tai</u></b>	<u>Mountains to the sea.</u>

<b><u>Mahinga Kai/ Mahika Kai</u></b>	<u>Mahinga kai refers to the gathering of food and natural materials, the places where those resources are sourced, and the traditions, customs and collection methods. Mahinga kai remains one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu culture.</u>
<b><u>Mana</u></b>	<u>Authority, control, influence, prestige and power.</u>
<b><u>Manawhenua</u></b>	<u>Those who exercise customary authority or rangatiratanga.</u>
<b><u>Mauri</u></b>	<u>Life supporting capacity.</u>
<b><u>Maunga/ Mauka</u></b>	<u>Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Ngāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the District are linked to Ngāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.</u>
<b><u>Mōkihi</u></b>	<u>Raft made of bundles of raupō, flax stalks or rushes. These were used to navigate the inland lakes and rivers.</u>
<b><u>Nohoanga/ Nohoaka</u></b>	<u>A network of seasonal settlements. Ngāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements, and travelled inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements, which were distributed along the main river systems from the source lakes to the sea.</u>
<b><u>Pā site</u></b>	<u>Fortified settlement.</u>
<b><u>Papakāinga/ Papakāika</u></b>	<u>Permanent settlement or settlement on traditional land.</u>
<b><u>Papatipu</u></b> <b><u>Rūnanga/ Rūnaka</u></b>	<u>Local Manawhenua representative group or community system of representation.</u>
<b><u>Pounamu</u></b>	<u>Nephrite, greenstone, jade.</u>
<b><u>Rāhui</u></b>	<u>Restriction on access to a specific resource for a particular time.</u>
<b><u>Rangātiratanga/Rakatirataka</u></b>	<u>Chieftainship, decision-making rights.</u>
<b><u>Repo Raupo</u></b>	<u>Wetlands or swamps. These provide valuable habitat for taonga species and mahinga kai resources.</u>
<b><u>Rohe</u></b>	<u>Boundary.</u>
<b><u>Tangata whenua</u></b>	<u>The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular area.</u>
<b><u>Takiwā</u></b>	<u>Area, region, district.</u>
<b><u>Tauranga waka/Tauraka waka</u></b>	<u>Waka (canoe) mooring site.</u>
<b><u>Te Ao Tūroa</u></b>	<u>The natural environment</u>
<b><u>Tikanga/ Tikaka</u></b>	<u>Lore and custom, customary values and practices.</u>
<b><u>Tōpuni</u></b>	<u>Named for the Tōpuni cloak worn by Ngāi Tahu rangatira.</u>

<b><u>Tūāhu</u></b>	<u>Sacred place.</u>
<b><u>Tuhituhi neherā</u></b>	<u>Rock art.</u>
<b><u>Tūpuna/tīpuna</u></b>	<u>Ancestor.</u>
<b><u>Umu-tī</u></b>	<u>Earth oven used for cooking tī kōuka (cabbage tree). These are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as nohoaka/ nohoanga.</u>
<b><u>Urupā</u></b>	<u>Burial place.</u>
<b><u>Wāhi kōhatu</u></b>	<u>Rock outcrops. Rock outcrops provided shelters and were intensely occupied by Māori from the moa-hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoi. Tuhituhi neherā may be present.</u>
<b><u>Wāhi taonga/ Wāhi taoka</u></b>	<u>Resources, places and sites treasured by tangata whenua. These valued places reflect the long history and association of Ngāi Tahu with the Queenstown Lakes District.</u>
<b><u>Wāhi Tapu</u></b>	<u>Places sacred to tangata whenua.</u>
<b><u>Wāhi tohu</u></b>	<u>Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland. These acted as fixed point locators in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.</u>
<b><u>Wāhi Tūpuna</u></b>	<u>Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.</u>
<b><u>Wāi Māori</u></b>	<u>Freshwater areas valued by Ngāi Tahu including wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).</u>
<b><u>Wairua</u></b>	<u>Life principle, spirit.</u>
<b><u>Wānanga/ Wānaka</u></b>	<u>Customary learning method.</u>
<b><u>Whakapapa</u></b>	<u>Genealogy.</u>
<b><u>Whānau</u></b>	<u>Family.</u>

## Variation to Chapter 5 - Tangata Whenua

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

[Delete Glossary 5.5]

## Variation to Chapter 12 - Queenstown Town Centre

### 12.4 Rules -Activities

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

## Variation to Chapter 13 - Wānaka Town Centre

### 13.4 Rules - Activities

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

## Variation to Chapter 14 - Arrowtown Town Centre

### 14.4 Rules - Activities

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

## Variation to Chapter 15 - Local Shopping Centre

### 15.4 Rules - Activities

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

## Variation to Chapter 16 - Business Mixed Use

### 16.4 Rules - Activities

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

## Variation to Chapter 25 - Earthworks

## 25.3.4 Advice Notes – General

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**25.3.4.5** For Rules 25.5.7 and 25.5.10A the urban environment relates to those zones set out in Part 3: Urban Environment and the Open Space and Recreation Zones within the Urban Growth Boundary

Rule	Table 25.2 – Maximum Volume	Maximum Total Volume
<b>25.5.7</b>	<p>25.5.7.1 Roads</p> <p>25.5.7.2 Roads located within an Outstanding Natural Feature identified on the District Plan web mapping application;<u>and</u></p> <p><u>25.5.7.3 Roads located within Wāhi Tūpuna areas outside the urban environment where roads have been identified as a potential threat to Manawhenua values (see Schedule 39.6)</u></p> <p><u>25.5.7.4 Rule 25.5.7.3 does not apply to earthworks for the operation, repair and maintenance of the existing formed roading network.</u></p>	<p>a. No limit.</p> <p>b. 10m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>c. <u>10m<sup>3</sup></u></p>
<b>25.5.10A</b>	<p><u>25.5.10A.1 The following Wāhi Tūpuna areas as identified in Schedule 39.6:</u>  <u>Te Rua Tūpāpaku (Wāhi Tūpuna 5),</u>  <u>Mou Tapu (Wāhi Tūpuna 9),</u>  <u>Te Koroka (Wāhi Tūpuna 12),</u>  <u>Punatapu (Wāhi Tūpuna 16),</u>  <u>Te Tapunui (Wāhi Tūpuna 20),</u>  <u>Kā Kamu a Hakitekura (Wāhi Tūpuna 22), and</u>  <u>Te Taumata o Hakitekura (Wāhi Tūpuna 27).</u></p> <p><u>25.5.10A.2 Wāhi Tūpuna areas as identified in Schedule 39.6 but not listed in 25.5.10A.1, where earthworks:</u>  <u>a. are located within 20m of the bed of any wetland, river or lake;</u>  <u>b. are located at an elevation exceeding 400 masl, except within Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11);</u>  <u>c. within Ōrau (Wāhi Tūpuna 11), are located at an elevation exceeding 600 masl; or.</u>  <u>d. modify a skyline or terrace edge when viewed from a public place within 2 kilometres.</u></p> <p><u>Except that:</u>  <u>a. The following are exempt from Rule 25.5.10A.1 and Rule 25.5.10A.2:</u>  <u>i. Earthworks located in the urban environment.</u></p>	10m <sup>3</sup>

	<p><u>ii. Earthworks for the minor upgrading of underground electricity cables or overhead lines, except where this involves the addition of new support structures.</u></p> <p><u>iii. Earthworks required for the planting of indigenous species.</u></p> <p><u>b. The following are exempt from Rule 25.5.10A.2.b and 25.5.10A.2.c:</u></p> <p><u>i. Earthworks as part of farming activity for the digging of silage pits or the clearance of drains.</u></p> <p><u>ii, More than one earthworks activity not exceeding the maximum volume of 10m<sup>3</sup> may be undertaken on the same site within any consecutive 12 month period, provided that each earthworks activity is located at least 400m from any other earthworks activity subject to 25.5.10A.2.b and 25.5.10A.2.c: (as otherwise applicable).</u></p>	
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## 25.7 Matters of Discretion

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- 25.7.1** For all restricted discretionary activities, except in relation to Rule 25.5.7.3 and 25.5.10A discretion shall be restricted to the following.
- 25.7.2** For any restricted discretionary resource consent for non-compliance with Rule 25.5.7.3 and 25.5.10A discretion shall be restricted to effects on Manawhenua values.

## Variation to Chapter 26 - Historic Heritage

[Delete 26.1.c., Rule 26.2.1b.Table 4, Rule 26.5.14]

## Variation to Chapter 27 - Subdivision and Development

### 27.5 Rules – Activities

Rule	Subdivision Activities – District Wide	Activity Status
27.5.XX	<p><u>The subdivision of land within a wāhi tūpuna area outside of the urban environment, where subdivision is a potential threat as set out in Schedule 39.6.</u></p> <p><u>For the purposes of this rule, the urban environment relates to those zones set out in Part 3: Urban Environment and the Open Space and Recreation Zones within the Urban Growth Boundary.</u></p> <p><u>Discretion is restricted to:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Effects on Manawhenua values.</u></p>	<u>RD</u>
	...	

## Variation to Chapter 29 - Transport

### 29.3.2 Interpreting and Applying Rules

29.3.2.1.b. The following overlays and identified features shown on the District Plan web mapping application continue to have effect from the time the land is vested or dedicated as road:

...

(vi) Wāhi Tūpuna

## Variation to Chapter 30 - Energy and Utilities

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