

This section has rules that have legal effect. Please check the ePlan to see what the legal effect is or subject to appeal.

## SCHED6 — SCHEDULE OF SITES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO KĀTI HUIRAPA

### SCHED6A — WĀHI TŪPUNA AREAS<sup>1</sup>

Unique identifier	Site identifier	Site Type and Values
SASM1	Pureora/ <b>Pareora</b> River to Pātītī Point, between coast and SH1	Part of an extensive network of mahika kai and has a long history of occupation and food gathering. It includes pa and associated kāika, mahika kai, tauraka waka and wāhi <b>tohutapu</b> (including prominent rock reefs and formations). Koiwi have been found in the area.
SASM3	Caroline Bay -Te Aitarakihi - Smithfield - Washdyke (including creeks feeding this area)	Important area for food gathering and processing. It includes wai puna, mahika kai, kāika nohoaka/ kāika mahika kai, pa and tauraka waka. The importance of customary fishing in this area is recognised by establishment of the adjacent Te Ahi Tarakihi Mātaitai under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999.
SASM4	Waitarakao to Ōrari, inland to Seadown Road and including Arowhenua and Temuka	Area of former extensive swamplands and hāpua, significant for mahika kai, including as breeding grounds for mahika kai species. Values include ara tawhito, mara kai, mahika kai, rongoa, wai puna, kāika and wāhi pakanga. A number of Māori Reserves were granted in this area for mahika kai and settlement purposes as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed in 1848 (including Arowhenua and Waipopo Reserves). Awarua Reserve also recognises urupā at Arowhenua. The Ōpihi Mātaitai established under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 recognises the importance of waterways in the area for customary fishing. The marae tūpuna of Kāti Huirapa is situated at Arowhenua.
SASM5	Ōrari to <b>Rakitata</b> /Rangitata, inland to Milford-Clandeboye/ Rolleston Road	This area was part of a network of hāpua and repo extending from the Ōpihi to the Rangitata that were important for mahika kai. Other values include kāika and urupā.
SASM6	Rakitata/ <b>Rangitata</b> , Ōrari/ <b>Te Umu Kaha</b> / <b>Temuka</b> , Mt Peel upper catchment	Culturally significant mauka are found within and adjacent to this area. These include Maukakūkuta (Two Thumb Range) on the boundary of Timaru District and Tarahaoa (Mount Peel) and Huatekerekere (Little Mount Peel) nearby in the Mackenzie District. Tarahaoa stands as one of the most sacred of ancestors, from whom Kāti Huirapa descend.

<sup>1</sup> Clause 16(2)

		<p>Mauka are also important because they are the source of many waterways. Runoff from mauka is carried to river channels and continues its journey — ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea). The continuity of this journey is essential for ensuring the wellbeing of the waterway. Protection of Tarahaoa, the waters sourced from Tarahaoa, and ngahere and other natural resources of the mauka are three of the most important management issues to Kāti Huirapa.</p>
<p><b>SCHED6B — WĀHI TAOKA AREAS<sup>2</sup></b></p>		
<p><b>Unique identifier</b></p>	<p><b>Site identifier</b></p>	<p><b>Site Type and Values</b></p>
<p>SASM1b</p>	<p>Tuhawaiki</p>	<p>The name Tuhawaiki (now known as Jack's Point) comes from the demise of paramount chief Tuhawaiki. The area is significant mahika kai. The importance of customary fishing in this area is recognised by establishment of the adjacent Tuhawaiki Mātaitai under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999. The area also included kāika associated with mahika kai activities.</p>
<p>SASM1c</p>	<p>Pātītī Point</p>	<p>Early Rapuwai pā site, nohoaka, mahika kai.</p>
<p>SASM3b</p>	<p>Waitarakao</p>	<p>The lagoon is a highly significant mahika kai, and supported associated kāika. It also has important value for taoka species. Waitarakao Reserve at the mouth of the lagoon was granted as a fishing easement in 1868, and the Waitarakao Mātaitai established under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999) recognises the area's continuing importance for customary fishing. The area is also a bird sanctuary under Department of Conservation stewardship.</p>
<p>SASM4a</p>	<p>Puhurau / Beach Road</p>	<p>This area is known as Puhurau, named for a plant that was used for kai. The area formerly included a hāpua that was open to the sea and was important for mahika kai. The area was also used for burials.</p>
<p>SASM4b</p>	<p>Waipopo - Waiateruati - Ōrakipaoa to Brown's Beach</p>	<p>Waiateruati was the largest pā occupied by Kāti Huirapa. The settlement was sustained by resources gathered from the nearby fishing camps at Waitarakao/Washdyke Lagoon, Ōhapi, and Arowhenua, and from further afield across a large coastal and inland territory. Values also include tauraka waka. The pā site is registered under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as a Category 2 historic place. The surrounding area had intensive use connected to</p>

<sup>2</sup> Clause 16(2)

		occupation of Waiaateruatī pā, with values including mara kai, pā sites, urupā, kāika, mahika kai, repo, wāhi raranga, wāhi tapuke. A large area used for mara kai and mahika kai was granted as Waipopo Māori Reserve in 1948. Ōrakipaoa was a significant wetland complex supporting taoka species and having important repo raupō, wai puna, mahika kai, mara kai, wāhi raranga, pā, kāika and urupā values. The Ōrakipaoa catchment and wetlands are recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 49) as a statutory acknowledgement, and the area includes Ōrakipaoa (Rakipawa) Reserve 883, which was granted as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed in 1848.
SASM5a	Ōrari mouth - Ōhapi, Parke Road	The area was formerly the site of a hāpua and wetland complex sourced from the Ōhapi Stream and multiple wai puna, although only a remnant now remains due to modification of the water sources. Fishing easements (Ōhapi Māori Reserve 909 Block and Turumanui Māori Reserve 910 Block) were granted in 1868 along the former path of the Ōhapi Stream. Values include mahika kai, kāika, repo and tauraka waka.
SASM7	Kākahu basin and foothills	This is one of the few remaining areas of ngahere in the district. Values include mahika kai, taoka species, ara tawhito, harvest of materials, trading, ngahere, Kā tuhituhi o neherā.
<b>SCHED6C - WĀHI TAPU AREAS<sup>3</sup></b>		
Unique identifier	Site identifier	Site Type and Values
SASM1a	Te Wharetawhiti (Pig Hunting Creek)	Early Rapuwai pā site (Te Wharetawhiti) and associated kāika.
SASM1c	Pātītī Point	Tohunga whare wānanga, wāhi pakanga.
SASM2	Ōtipua Road and Quarry Road (including former Talbot Hospital site)	Tohunga whare wananga, wāhi pakanga.
SASM3a	Caroline Bay Trust Aoraki Centre and Ashbury Park	Pā site (Te Upoko Rakai Taweka), urupā, kāika and mahika kai. This area was granted as Māori Reserve (Te Upoko o Raki Tau Hekeheke) in 1848 as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed. It was alienated in 1921 and acquired by Timaru District Council.

<sup>3</sup> Clause 16(2)

SASM4a	Puhurau / Beach Road	This area is known as Puhurau, named for a plant that was used for kai. The area formerly included a hapua that was open to the sea and was important for mahika kai. The area was also used for burials.
SASM4c	Waiateruati	Waiateruati was the largest pā occupied by Kāti Huirapa. The pā site is registered under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as a Category 2 historic place.
SASM8	Pureora/Pareora rock art sites - Pareora Ford Road, Taiko Flat	Part of a significant complex of Kā tuhituhi o neherā (which extends to the southern side of the Pureora/ Pareora River). <b>The rock art sites have associated wāhi tūpuna values, due to their connection to a wider cultural landscape, including springs, wetlands, trails and mahika kai networks.</b> <sup>4</sup>
SASM9	Ōpihi rock art sites	Significant complex of Kā tuhituhi o neherā. <b>The rock art sites have associated wāhi tūpuna values, due to their connection to a wider cultural landscape, including springs, wetlands, trails and mahika kai networks.</b> <sup>5</sup>

#### SCHED6D — WAI TAOKA AREAS<sup>6</sup>

Kāti Huirapa consider the whole of these water-bodies, including tributaries, as wai taoka. However, the rules within this chapter apply only to the areas identified in the Wai Taoka e~~o~~Overlay on the P~~l~~anning M~~a~~maps. Activities affecting the tributaries that are not identified in this e~~o~~Overlay are managed through the provisions of the Natural Character e~~c~~Chapter, as well as other relevant provisions in the E~~c~~o- Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Chapter. Rules within the Regional Land and Water Plan may also apply.

Unique identifier	Site identifier	Site Type and Values
SASM11	Wharetawhiti (Pig Hunting) Creek	This awa was important for mahika kai. Kāika were also associated with mahika kai activity.
SASM12	Ōtipua (Saltwater) Creek	The awa supported important mahika kai and was part of an ara tawhito (travel route). Other values include pa and tauraka waka.
SASM13	Te Ahi Tarakihi / Te Aitarakihi Stream	This awa, and the adjacent coastal waters, were Important mahika kai, and also included associated tauraka waka.
SASM4d	Horseshoe Lagoon	This lagoon and the stream that feeds it have important mahika kai values and provide significant habitat for giant kōkopu. Other values include nohoaka.

<sup>4</sup> Panel Decision Report Part 6, Section 3.2

<sup>5</sup> Panel Decision Report Part 6, Section 3.2

<sup>6</sup> Clause 16(2)

SASM14	Te Ana a Wai / (Tengawai) River and tributaries	The awa and its tributaries are important as kohanga (nursery) for kai species. Values include wai puna, taoka species, mahika kai, wai māori, Kā tuhituhi o neherā, ara tawhito, wāhi paripari and nohoaka. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 recognises a nohoaka on land next to the river. (15. Tengawai River).
SASM15	Te Kākaho (Kākahu) River	This awa supports significant mahika kai, and was used to harvest a variety of fish and plant species. Kāika were associated with mahika kai and other values include wāhi paripari, Kā tuhituhi o neherā, repo, ara tawhito, and ngahere.
SASM16	Ōpihi River and tributaries	This awa supports highly significant mahika kai and was part of an important ara tawhito, with associated Kā tuhituhi o neherā. Values also include wai puna, repo, taoka species, mahika kai, wai māori, nohoaka, pā, kāika, urupā, tuahu, tauraka waka, mara kai, wāhi raranga and distinctive water features. The Ōpihi Mātaitai established under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 recognises the importance of the Ōpihi system for customary fishing.
SASM18	Te Taumata o Kahu (Taumatakahu) Stream	This wai puna and stream has mahika kai values, is important for maintaining summer flows in Ōpihi and provides an important linkage to the Te Umu Kaha (Temuka River).
SASM19	Ōrakipaoa Stream	Important water source for the Ōrakipaoa wetlands, with values including repo raupō, wai puna, mahika kai, mara kai, wāhi raranga, pā, kāika and urupā. The Ōrakipaoa catchment and wetlands are recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 49) as a statutory acknowledgement.
SASM20	Te Umu Kaha (Temuka), Haehae Te Moana and Waihi Rivers	These awa and the network of streams and wetlands between the Haehae Te Moana and Ōpihi rivers was an important mahika kai source for Waiateruatī pā, with day excursions to collect food. Other values include wāhi paripari and ara tawhito.
SASM21	Ōhapi Stream	The awa is important for historical wai puna, repo, taoka species, and mahika kai. These values have been degraded due to modification of the Ōrari River and diversion of the awa into the Ōrari, but the connection with the awa remains significant.
SASM22	Ōrari River	Part of extensive network of kāika mahika kai and source of water for hāpua.

SASM23	Rakitata / Rangitata River (including south branch)	The river and its catchment are highly significant in cultural tradition. The awa was also a very important ara tawhito linking to inland areas and the West Coast. It was a place of learning and trading, and had many associated kāika nohoaka and kāika mahika kai. A wide range of mahika kai resources were harvested along the length of the awa. Wai puna in and near the river bed were also valued. The significance of the Rakitata / Rangitata River is marked by recognition in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 55) as a statutory acknowledgement area.
SASM24	Kōtare Stream	Kōtare is a stream at Waipopo that flows into the southern side of the Ōpihi River. Kōtare Stream is a culturally significant waterway that was a traditional food gathering site in which tuna (eels) was harvested. Kotare Stream is also a significant breeding habitat for inanga (white bait).

## SCHE6E — WAI TAPU AREAS<sup>7</sup>

Kāti Huirapa consider the whole of these water-bodies, including tributaries, as wai tapu. However, the rules within this chapter apply only to the areas identified in the Wai Tapu ~~e~~Overlay on the ~~P~~Planning ~~M~~aps. Activities affecting the tributaries that are not identified in this ~~e~~Overlay are managed through the provisions of the Natural Character Chapter, as well as other relevant provisions in the ~~ECO~~-Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Chapter. Rules within the Regional Land and Water Plan may also apply.

Unique identifier	Site identifier	Site Type and Values
SASM10	Pureora (Pareora) River	In cultural tradition, Pureora was a passenger on the Arai te Uru waka, which capsized off Matakaea (Shag Point). The river was part of an ara tawhito (travel route), with associated mahika kai, nohoaka and Kā tuhituhi o neherā (rock art sites). It is considered wai tapu because of former use for washing tupapaku (bodies). The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 recognises two nohoaka on land next to the river: 12. Pareora River No. 1 and 13. Pareora River No. 2. (Note: these are located outside but adjacent to the Timaru District boundary.)
SASM17	Awarua Stream	This awa, with associated springs and wetlands, is in close proximity to the Arowhenua marae and papakāika, and has historically provided an important source of high quality water.

<sup>7</sup> Clause 16(2)