

## A4. Wāhi Tūpuna Values

### Introduction

The first people of the South Island, Te Waipounamu, were the Waitaha people. The first place name applied to any site in the Dunedin area is believed to be Kaikarae - the Kaikorai estuary, where the chief Rakaihautu made camp and ate a meal of seabird (karae). Successive waves of iwi followed at a later time, firstly **{MW cl.16}** the Kāti Mamoe and finally Kāti Tahu, who migrated from the North Island. Over time the three iwi merged through conquest, marriage and peace alliances. Kāti Tahu are therefore an amalgam of Waitaha, Kāti Mamoe and Kāti Tahu whakapapa, generally referred to collectively as Kāti Tahu whānui. After the loss of inland moa as a significant food source, settlements were generally located **{MW cl.16}** around the coast, due to the reliance on the sea as a means of transport and for the availability of kai moana and fish. Locally, there were a number of settlements on the Taieri Plain, taking advantage of the rich food sources available from the wetlands and streams. Seasonally, trips would be made to inland Otago to collect food and stone resources, and south to the mutton bird islands. Trails along the coast and inland became well established; waterways and the coastal waters also provided transport routes. At the time of European settlement there were significant populations of takata whenua in the Puketeraki/Waikouaiti (now Karitāne) area, in the coastal bays and inlets, notably Pūrākaunui and Whareakeake, towards Aramoana, adjacent to the Otago Harbour, on Otago Peninsula and on the Taieri Plain/Taieri Mouth.

The strong connection Kāti Tahu whānui have with their ancestors make the many sites and areas that were formerly settlements, pā, battle and burial grounds, spiritual sites, food collecting areas or trail markers, significant wāhi tūpuna for present day Manawhenua. This significance remains even though some of these landscapes are modified or have been dramatically altered. Views from settlements and present day marae, and of significant landmarks, are also important, playing an important part in ceremonial speech making and the mana of the marae.

The history of takata whenua links back to the time of creation. Creation myths are particularly relevant to landscapes in the Dunedin area. One relates to the diligent efforts of Tuterakiwhānoa, an Atua, who laboured at making the broken wreck of Te Waka o Aoraki a more suitable environment for people to colonise and thrive in. He enlisted the help of Rokonui a tau and Kahukura who made Moeraki peninsula, Huriawa peninsula and Muaupoko (Otago Peninsula). Kahukura devoted further attention to the south coast and saw to it that the coast from Ka Tokata (the Nuggets) to Otara was covered in bush.

The Arai te Uru waka, its history and crew members, are immortalised into the landscape by name to remember their deeds. The waka originated from Taitewhenua, and its journey was an ancient event. The waka travelled along the east coast of the South Island. It carried many people, and food such as kumara. The canoe was wrecked at Matakāea (Shag Point) and the food baskets it contained washed ashore and became the Moeraki Boulders. The giant waves that caused the waka to founder are represented by the mountain ranges in Central Otago, having turned to stone as they were washed inland.

Yet another tradition relates to Matamata, said to be the guardian spirit of the Kāti Mamoe chief Te Rakitaunake. The tradition relates the story of Matamata searching for his master. It roamed around the countryside trying to find him. It slithered down Whakaehu (Silverstream) and rested, creating a hollow near Mosgiel, known as Te Kokika o te Matamata. It then wriggled down the Taieri, creating the meanders in the lower river. The remains of Matamata are represented by the two peaks of Saddle Hill. This story is highly significant for Manawhenua and has helped shape their relationship with the landscape.

The entire Dunedin city area is a wāhi tūpuna, as it was used and valued by Manawhenua. The sites listed below have been identified by Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki as the most important sites to the rūnaka. They include settlements (kāika), battle sites, burial places (urupā), wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka sites, mahika kai, trails, significant landscape features such as peaks and ridgelines, and views.

The values and threats identified may not be an exhaustive list, but should be treated as a guideline for consultation for activities that may impact on these sites.

## A4.1 Matainaka

### A4.1.1 Description of area

The south face of Cornish Head, including the Waikouaiti golf course. This was the site of an ancient fortified Waitaha settlement and urupā.

The site has linkages to Matainaka lagoon.

### A4.1.2 Values to be protected

1. Urupā
2. Kāika
3. Archaeological remains

### A4.1.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

## A4.2 Matainaka/Hawksbury Lagoon

### A4.2.1 Description of area

A mahika kai associated with the settlement at Matainaka. The lagoon was originally considerably larger. It is now degraded when compared to its historical size and can be eutrophic at times. However, it is still an available and accessible mahika kai and remains a wāhi taoka because of its traditional importance.

This site has linkages to Matainaka, the south face of Cornish Head.

### A4.2.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Taumanu
3. Wāhi taoka

### A4.2.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks within or adjacent to site
2. Activities that affect access to the lagoon, including buildings, ~~and structures and public amenities~~ **{MW 1071.3}** close to the waterbody
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## A4.3 Fishing Reserve in Matainaka

### A4.3.1 Description of area

There is a fishing reserve adjacent to the lagoon which provides a legal access to the lagoon. Set aside as a Fenton reserve in 1868 by the Māori Land Court, this is a modern representation of the previous traditional use of the whole lagoon as a mahika kai.

### A4.3.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Taumanu

### A4.3.3 Principal threats to values

1. Loss of legal road access.

## **A4.4 Te Tauraka Poti (Merton Tidal Arm)**

### **A4.4.1 Description of area**

This site was an important mahika kai, providing food for those living in kāika and pā within the Waikouaiti (now Karitane) and Puketeraki areas. There is an ancient association between these sites. The river is still valued as a mahika kai today. The area has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 **{MW cl.16}**.

The site has linkages to the Huriawa Peninsula.

### **A4.4.2 Values to be protected**

1. Mahika kai
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Tauraka waka

### **A4.4.3 {MW cl.16} Principal threats to values**

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks within or adjacent to site
2. Activities that affect access to the waterbody, including buildings and structures and public amenities **{MW 1071.3}** close to it
3. Natural erosion
4. Upper catchment land development
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## **A4.5 Ohinepouwera**

### **A4.5.1 Description of area**

Toaka's warriors camped on the Ohinepouwera sandspit for six months while they laid siege to Te Wera on the Huriawa Peninsula.

This site has linkages to Te Tauraka Poti, Mapoutahi, Pukekura and the Huriawa Peninsula.

### **A4.5.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Wāhi pakanga
5. Archaeological remains

### **A4.5.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Forestry, including wilding pine spread from nearby forests
3. Erosion
4. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## A4.6 Huriawa Peninsula

### A4.6.1 Description of area

There are a series of pā sites on the peninsula, the most well-known of which is the pā of Te Wera, a Kāi Tahu chief. The pā was besieged by Taoka, Te Wera's cousin, for six months. Taoka's warriors camped on the sandspit across the mouth of the Waikouaiti River. The peninsula has a spring - Te Puna Wai a Te Wera, which sustained the occupants during the siege. Pā Katata Rock, the highest point on the peninsula, is the site of a Kāti Mamoe pā. There are numerous archaeological sites and evidence of occupation.

There is a high quality deposit of maukoroa (ochre) on Huriawa, which when mixed with other ingredients is known as kokowai, a paint. It had a wide reputation as to its quality and was a valuable trade item. It was sought after as far away as Taranaki.

In the late 1830s and 1840s there was a whaling station on the peninsula. Karitāne, a name historically associated with the pā, became more used in this locality when the name Waikouaiti became associated with the town now bearing that name. Karitāne was a thriving settlement at the time of European settlement. There is Māori reserve land at and close to Karitāne. The modern settlement of Karitāne overlays other cultural values, being in part (near the beach) built on top of a battle ground.

Part of the Huriawa peninsula was vested fee simple in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki are working with the Department of Conservation to prepare a management plan for this area. {MW 790.5}

This site has linkages to Te Tauraka Poti, Mapoutahi, Pukekura and Ohinepouwera.

### A4.6.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā Tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological features and remains
5. Wāhi tapu
6. Wāhi pakaka
7. Urupā

### A4.6.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Buildings, and structures, network utilities utility {NU cl.16} structures, mining, forestry, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
3. Further residential or commercial development
4. Subdivision
5. Public amenities {MW 1071.3}

## **A4.7 Waikouaiti Māori Foreshore Reserve / Hau Te Kapakapa**

### **A4.7.1 Description of area**

This was an ancient gathering area for Kāi Tahu. An urupā was established at the time of European contact.

The area is administered by Trustees on behalf of the owners. Part of this area was recently re-gazetted in the Trust arising from an ancillary claim under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 **{MW cl.16}**. It is the site of a European contact period kāika, tauraka waka and the site of the first Christian service in Otago by the Reverend James Watkin, a Wesleyan missionary who established a mission on the same site .

### **A4.7.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Tauraka waka
3. Wāhi tapu
4. Urupā
5. Wāhi taoka
6. Archaeological remains

### **A4.7.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

## **A4.8 Views of Huriawa Peninsula from Karitāne township**

### **A4.8.1 Description of area**

The skyline of Huriawa and of Te Pā a Te Wera is significant, particularly when viewed from the township in the vicinity of Barra Street and Coast Road.

### **A4.4.18.2 {MW cl.16} Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi tapu
3. Wāhi tohu

### **A4.4.18.3 {MW cl.16} Principal threats to values**

1. Activities that affect views of the peninsula, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** forestry and network utility structures.

## **A4.9 Puketeraki Marae Reserve**

### **A4.9.1 Description of area**

The marae complex, including the reserve, church, wharenui and urupā.

### **A4.9.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Urupā

#### A4.9.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

### **A4.10 View of Hikaroroa (Mt Watkin) from Puketeraki Marae**

#### A4.10.1 Description of area

The view of Hikaroroa from the marae is significant. Hikaroroa is the dominant landscape feature and is referred to in mihi. Activities that alter this landscape would be of concern. Hikaroroa was one of the paramount tīpuna ariki from the waka Arai te Uru.

#### A4.10.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi tohu

#### A4.10.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities between Puketeraki marae and Hikaroroa that affect views of Hikaroroa, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, forestry and tree planting shelterbelts and small woodlots **{RU c.16}**.
2. Activities on the upper slopes of Hikaroroa including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

### **A4.11 Ka Whatu a Haere**

#### A4.11.1 Description of area

These coastal rock stacks provide an important reminder of the linkage to the metaphysical world through the link to Haere (atua of rainbow fragments). Sea spray from the rocks often looks like rainbow fragments. There was a pā, Te pā Hawea, on top of the cliff above the rock stacks. There are said to be urupā in this vicinity.

#### A4.11.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Wāhi tapu
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.11.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

### **A4.12 Te Awa Koeo (Brinns Point) and Te Awa Kai Pawa (Green Point)**

#### A4.12.1 Description of area

An ancient fortified settlement site, kāika and urupā.

#### A4.12.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā

4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.12.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Natural erosion
3. Subdivision

### A4.13 Northern Slope of Ohineahi (Māori Peak)/Pukemaeroero

#### A4.13.1 Description of area

The north facing slope between Ohineahi and the coast was cloaked in coastal bush traditionally interspersed with Māori bush gardens. These have been lost and this landscape is degraded. Ongoing grazing prevents the regeneration of bush. The slopes provide a cultural backdrop to Karitāne. The name Pukemaeroero tells that this was the abode of giants. Ohineahi is a prominent southward looking geographical feature with ancient associations to Ira Atua or the spiritual world.

#### A4.13.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Wāhi taoka

#### A4.13.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting the peak and skyline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, mining, forestry, vehicle tracks and driveways, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Subdivision

### A4.14 Pūrākaunui to Hikaroroa to Huriawa

#### A4.14.1 Description of area

The broader landscape encompassing all the above features between the Waikouaiti River, Hikaroroa and Whareakeake. Many of these sites date from a similar period and were a significant area of Māori settlement and activity up to the period of European settlement.

#### A4.14.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā Tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi tohu
5. Mauka
6. Mahika kai
7. Wāhi taoka
8. Archaeological remains

#### A4.14.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}**, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and



alterations to existing roads.

## 2. Earthworks

### A4.15 Okahau (Warrington)

#### A4.15.1 Description of area

The site of an ancient Waitaha settlement and later Māori occupation. Archaeological remains are still present. This site has linkages with Blueskin Bay.

#### A4.15.2 values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Kai moana
3. Indigenous vegetation
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Mahika kai
6. Archaeological remains

#### A4.15.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

### A4.16 Blueskin Bay

#### A4.16.1 Description of area

Settlements were interspersed around Blueskin Bay. Mahika kai sites were heavily utilised and some are still important to this day. The railway line follows part of the old Māori coastal trail. Rock outcrops were utilised as quarry sites. The site has linkages with Okahau.

#### A4.16.2 values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Wāhi mahi kohātu
4. Ara tawhito
5. Archaeological remains

#### A4.16.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting water quality, including sediment discharge
3. Natural erosion
4. Activities that affect access to the waterbody, including buildings, and structures and public amenities **{MW 1071.3}** close to it
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities



## **A4.17 Mapoutahi and Mateawheawhe (Beach at Pūrākaunui Bay)**

### **A4.17.1 Description of area**

Mapoutahi is an ancient pā site and sacred area. It was the site of a massacre where the chief Taoka gained entry to the pā at night. Most of the occupants were killed in the pā or on the beach at Mateawheawhe. The battle site is now covered in forest. This area is managed by the Pūrākaunui Incorporation.

Mapoutahi peninsula was vested fee simple in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki are working with the Department of Conservation to prepare a management plan for this area. {MW 790.6}

### **A4.17.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Pā tawhito
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi pakaka
5. Mahika kai
6. Archaeological features and remains

### **A4.17.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

## **A4.18 Pūrākaunui**

### **A4.18.1 Description of area**

Within this area is the site of a Kāika and whaling station during the period of contact with Europeans (1840-1850s), and includes urupā. Some of the land from the original Māori Reserve is still Māori owned.

Pūrākaunui Inlet is a mahika kai, particularly for tuaki, pipi, tuna and inaka.

### **A4.18.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Archaeological remains

### **A4.18.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting water quality
3. Activities affecting walking access to Pūrākaunui Bay, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to the waterbody
4. Subdivision
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## A4.19 Wharauwerawera (Long Beach)

### A4.19.1 Description of area

There was a settlement in the swampy area behind the beach. A Māori reserve was set aside for the benefit of local Kāi Tahu but was subsequently sold. There still exists a valuable wai repo and mahika kai.

### A4.19.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Wai repo
4. Archaeological remains

### A4.19.23 {MW cl.16} Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting access to the wetland, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to it
3. Drainage or modification of the wetland area
4. Subdivision

## A4.20 Whareakeake

### A4.20.1 Description of area

An ancient settlement and pā were sited in the bush behind the beach. This was the site of an infamous fight between the brig Sophia and local Māori, in which a number of both Māori and Europeans were killed.

It was a pounamu manufacturing site for trade with European settlers. A large number of worked pounamu items have been found.

This site has linkages to Kāritane, Ōtākou and Pūrākaunui.

### A4.20.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Archaeological remains

### A4.20.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision

## A4.21 Hill faces near/at Aramoana

### A4.21.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement against the hill, close to the site of present-day Aramoana. There were many burial sites in the area.

### A4.21.2 Values to be protected

1. Ara tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Archaeological remains

#### A4.21.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Mining

### A4.22 Saltmarsh and spit at Aramoana

#### A4.22.1 Description of area

A mahika kai and kohanga. There was a settlement on the spit, which was once on an island at high tide.

#### A4.22.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.22.23 {MW cl.16} Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities that affect the saltmarsh and associated kai moana
3. Activities that affect access to the saltmarsh and coastal area, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to it them {MW cl.16}
4. Large structures affecting views from Ōtākou
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

### A4.23 Ōtākou Harbour

#### A4.23.1 Description of area

The harbour itself is significant as a mahika kai (particularly for tuaki), a means of transport and for the relationship between those living there and the water. The ability to provide highly valued food such as tuaki to visitors was, and remains, important for the mana for local Māori. The harbour is still a mahika kai resource today.

#### A4.23.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Ara tawhito
5. Tauraka waka

#### A4.23.3 Principal threats to values

1. Reclamation, including by road widening or work on the rock walls
2. Activities affecting water quality
3. Sea-bed disturbance, including dredging
4. Sedimentation - impact on the sea bed fauna and flora
5. Changes to the harbour hydrology
6. Activities that affect access to the coastal marine area

## **A4.24 Otaheiti (Acheron Point)**

### A4.24.1 Description of area

Home of Tiaaroa before he moved to Ōtākou. There is an urupā within this area.

### A4.24.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Archaeological remains
4. Pā tawhito

### A4.24.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

## **A4.25 Rakiriri (Goat Island)**

### A4.25.1 Description of area

A very significant site. According to tradition, the abode of Takaroa, the guardian of the sea. An important landmark.

### A4.25.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu

### A4.25.3 Principal threats to values

1. Buildings and structures
2. Network utilities
3. Earthworks
4. Commercial development
5. Wilding tree spread
6. Public amenities {**MW 1071.3**}

## **A4.26 Kamau Taurua (Quarantine Island)**

### A4.26.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement.

### A4.26.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai

3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.26.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

### A4.27 Koputai (Port Chalmers)

#### A4.27.1 Description of area

The cliffs and caves together with certain rocks above Koputai were of cultural importance. A tauraka waka or canoe landing site was set aside for Kāi Tahu as a reserve.

#### A4.27.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi kohātu
3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.27.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

### A4.28 Peaks from Mihiwaka and Mt Kettle to Mt Cargill

#### A4.28.1 Description of area

These peaks are a dominant landscape feature and a cultural identity marker. The slopes were also a mahika kai for birds. The slopes of Mt Cargill are known as Kapukataumahaka, a place where weka were snared.

#### A4.28.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu

#### A4.28.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Removal of native bush
3. Wilding tree spread

### A4.29 Pukekura (Taiaroa Head)

#### A4.29.1 Description of area

A pā site and kāika. Various Ngāi Tahu chiefs, including cousins Moki and Taoka, occupied Pukekura. There was a Ngāti Mamoe pā, Rangipipikao, nearby. The two tribes lived at times together peacefully, and at other times skirmishing with each other. This was an important pā in the context of the history of the southern part of the South Island. The site includes a water burial site.

There are linkages to Huriawa, Mapoutahi and Te Raka-hine-atea (Moeraki Peninsula).

#### A4.29.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Urupā
5. Archaeological remains

#### A4.29.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Ongoing modification of the land surface
3. Buildings, structures, network utilities, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads, mining
4. Subdivision
5. Public amenities {MW 1071.3}

### A4.30 Wellers Rock

#### A4.30.1 Description of area

A traditional landing site.

#### A4.30.2 Values to be protected

1. Tauraka waka
2. Archaeological remains

#### A4.30.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Road widening
3. Wharves
4. Further commercial development
5. Storm induced erosion
6. Natural hazard mitigation activities

### A4.31 Ōtākou Marae Reserve

#### A4.31.1 Description of area

The marae reserve, wharenuī, church and urupā

#### A4.31.2 Values to be protected

1. Wharenuī Tamatea
2. Whare karakia
3. Urupā
4. Ceremonial centre of hapū

#### A4.31.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

## A4.32 Views from Ōtākou Marae around Upper Harbour

### A4.32.1 Description of area

The peaks visible from the marae are significant landmarks that imbue ceremonial occasions and mihi. They are a reminder of the close link of people to the environment and are a cultural identity marker.

### A4.32.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Mauka

### A4.32.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect views from the marae down to the foreshore, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, forestry and tree planting shelterbelts and small woodlots **{RU cl.16}**.
2. Activities that affect views of peaks and ridgelines across the harbour (including Keyhole rock), including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}**, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
3. Activities affecting views of Taiehu (hill immediately east of marae), including buildings, and **{MW cl.16}** structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, mining, earthworks and forestry.

## A4.33 Okia Flats

### A4.33.1 Description of area

A very old, large settlement site, dating from the earliest arrivals of the Waitaha. The area contains numerous burials, middens (including moa remains), stone tool and manufacturing materials, waka finds and associated tauraka waka, and traditions associated with this part of Otago Peninsula. People would have made significant use of the inlet, the ocean fishery and the kaimoana found in the bays, ocean beaches, and along the rocky shore. The name of the site is not known. The point is named Tarahipa.

### A4.33.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Tauraka waka
6. Archaeological remains

### A4.33.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Wilding tree spread
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## A4.34 Ōtākou Native Reserve

### A4.34.1 Description of area

This land was reserved from the sale of the Ōtākou block in 1844 as it was the most significant land to local Māori at



the time.

#### A4.34.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Tūāhu
3. Wāhi pakaka
4. Urupā
5. Kāika
6. Wāhi taoka
7. Ingoa tawhito
8. Mana
9. Archaeological remains

#### A4.34.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities on upper slopes that affect the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining and forestry.

### A4.35 Tuhiraki and Takakitaka o Te Piro o Kapo

#### A4.35.1 Description of area

These islands in Papanui Inlet are of cultural significance due to their association with key events in Kāi Tahu history.

#### A4.35.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu

#### A4.35.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

### A4.36 Poatiri (Mt Charles)

#### A4.36.1 Description of area

A cultural marker for Otago. Its name can be interpreted as 'the fish hook' due to its appearance from the sea, or its proximity to the important fishing grounds off Papanui Beach. This site has a linkage with Papanui Beach.

#### A4.36.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Kāika

#### A4.36.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

## **A4.37 Papanui Beach**

### **A4.37.1 Description of area**

The site of an important Kāti Mamoe settlement.

This site has a linkage with Poatiri and the eastern side of the Otago Peninsula.

### **A4.37.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Tauraka waka
3. Archaeological remains

### **A4.37.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## **A4.38 Te Pahi**

### **A4.38.1 Description of area**

The site of a settlement located at the end of Allans Beach Road, close to the beach.

### **A4.38.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Archaeological remains

### **A4.38.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.39 Pukemata (Harbour Cone)**

### **A4.39.1 Description of area**

There are many stories related to this peak and surrounding area, including that Tarewai, a Kāi Tahu chief, hid here while he recovered from wounds inflicted when he was captured by Kāti Mamoe warriors. The slopes are known as Hereweka, a site where weka could be caught.

### **A4.39.2 Values to be protected**

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

### **A4.39.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Activities that affect the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {*MW 1071.3*}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Earthworks

## **A4.40 Pikiwhara (Sandymount) and Sandfly Bay**

### **A4.40.1 Description of area**

This area is the site of a kāika and urupā, including the burial site of the chief Taikawa.

### **A4.40.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Archaeological remains

### **A4.40.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Activities that affect the upper slopes and ridgelines, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}**, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads
2. Earthworks
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## **A4.41 Upper Slopes and Peaks of Otago Peninsula**

### **A4.41.1 Description of area**

The Otago Peninsula is highly valued as it is the ancestral home of members of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou. The peaks and ridgelines are a link to tribal identity and provide a sense of belonging.

### **A4.41.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi taoka

### **A4.41.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}**, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

## **A4.42 Ocean Grove**

### **A4.42.1 Description of area**

Site of a Māori settlement. A nohoaka in former times.

### **A4.42.2 Values to be protected**

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Ara tawhito
4. Archaeological remains

### **A4.42.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Mining **{MW cl.16}**

## **A4.43 Caves at Andersons Bay Inlet and Rongo memorial**

### **A4.43.1 Description of area**

These caves are very significant to Taranaki iwi as a site where Māori prisoners of 1869-1871 were occasionally held while working on the harbour wall. The site includes Rongo, the memorial to these events.

This site has linkages to many sites within Dunedin City where the prisoners worked.

### **A4.43.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi tapu

### **A4.43.3 Principal threats to values**

1. New roads or additions and alterations to existing roads
2. Cliff erosion

## **A4.44 Puketahi (Sunshine Hill)**

### **A4.44.1 Description of area**

An iconic hill, the start of a trail south along coastal beaches from the harbour.

### **A4.44.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Archaeological remains

### **A4.44.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.45 Rakiatea**

### **A4.45.1 Description of area**

Part of the trail along the coast. Going north, the trail ran along the south coast of the peninsula to Ōtākou. Alternatively, the narrow neck of land to the harbour could be crossed in the Bayfield area and travel continued from there by boat. The exact location of this part of the trail is not known - the mapped area shown from Bayfield to Tahuna is indicative. Numerous artefacts and taoka have been found in the dunes. An important moa hunting site is located along the St Clair esplanade.

### **A4.45.2 Values to be protected**

1. Ara tawhito
2. Nohoaka
3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

### **A4.45.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## **A4.46 Te Uraka a Te Raki**

### **A4.46.1 Description of area**

The burial site of Te Rakiihia, a Kāti Mamoe chief. The site allowed him to look both up and down the coast.

### **A4.46.2 Values to be protected**

1. Urupā
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

### **A4.46.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.47 Te Iri-o-Te-Wharawhara-Te-Raki**

### **A4.47.1 Description of area**

A site at the foot of Frederick Street where Te Wharawhara was placed after he died so that he could be seen by his people who came to mourn him. He was also buried there.

### **A4.47.2 Values to be protected**

1. Urupā
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

### **A4.47.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.48 Toitū Stream**

### **A4.48.1 Description of area**

The main landing place for waka from the outer harbour to trade with early European settlers in Ōtepoti (Dunedin), at the mouth of the Toitū. It was also the start of a trail south to Owhiro on the Taieri Plain. The site has been reclaimed and developed and is located close to, or on, Water Street. There remains a spiritual connection and association with this site.

### **A4.48.2 Values to be protected**

1. Tauraka waka
2. Nohoaka
3. Ara tawhito
4. Archaeological remains

### **A4.48.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.49 Whanaupaki (Flagstaff) and Whawharaupo (Swampy Summit)**

### **A4.49.1 Description of area**

These are significant peaks, referred to in oratory. Part of the range is within the Silverstream catchment (see below). The range as a whole is known as Whākari. Trails ran across these peaks linking Blueskin Bay with the Taieri Plain.

This site has linkages with Whakaehu.

#### A4.49.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Ara tawhito

#### A4.49.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgelines, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Wilding tree spread

### A4.50 Whakaehu (Silverstream catchment)

#### A4.50.1 Description of area

Silverstream is related to the myths of the taniwha Matamata whose reposed remains are represented by Saddle Hill. Matamata slithered down Whakaehu and then the lower Taieri, searching for his master chief Te Rakitauneke, and in the process creating the winding form of the Taieri River.

#### A4.50.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wai māori
3. Mahika kai (Silverstream river)

#### A4.50.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks, forestry harvesting
2. Native vegetation clearance
3. Activities that affect views of the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
4. Activities that affect access to Silverstream, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to the river.

### A4.51 Kaikarae (Kaikorai Estuary)

#### A4.51.1 Description of area

A mahika kai for adjacent coastal settlements, providing eels, waterfowl, birds and kai moana. The first known site to be named in Dunedin ('Kaikarae' - where a seabird was cooked and eaten) by Rakaihautu, a Waitaha chief who first explored the southern coast.

This site has linkages to the beach north of the Kaikorai estuary.

#### A4.51.2 Values to be protected

1. Historical mahika kai. Of less value now due to pollution.

2. Archaeological remains

#### A4.51.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks, including sand mining {*MW cl.16*}
2. Mining {*MW cl.16*}

### A4.52 Beach at Kaikarae (Kaikorai Estuary)

#### A4.52.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement at the river mouth.

This site has linkages to Kaikarae.

#### A4.52.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Archaeological remains

#### A4.52.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

### A4.53 Islands off Southern Coast

#### A4.53.1 Description of area

Including Wharekakahu (near Cape Saunders), Pounuitehine (White Island) and Okaihae (Green Island). These are significant for their birdlife and their natural state.

#### A4.53.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Mahika kai

#### A4.53.3 Principal threats to values

1. Visual effects resulting from activities including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {*MW 1071.3*}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, tracks and roads.

### A4.54 Pukemakamaka/Turimakamaka (Saddle Hill / Jaffrays Hill)

#### A4.54.1 Description of area

Pukemakamaka and Turimakamaka represent the reposed remains of the taniwha Matamata, who created the Taieri River, including its meandering form.

This site has linkages to Maukaatua, Whakaehu (Silverstream) and Te Kokika o Te Matamata.

#### A4.54.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Wāhi tohu



#### A4.54.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Forestry harvesting

### A4.55 Upper Slopes and Peaks of Scroggs Hill and Saddle Hill

#### A4.55.1 Description of area

Views of Saddle Hill and the hills immediately surrounding it are culturally important.

#### A4.55.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Wāhi taoka

#### A4.55.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

### A4.56 Kokika o Te Matamata (Area Surrounding Mosgiel)

#### A4.56.1 Description of area

The hollow in Taieri Plain within which Mosgiel is located. This was created by the taniwha Matamata as it slithered down Whakehu and the lower Taieri River. The Taieri Plain was a significant source of food for coastal Māori from the Peninsula and further north. It was surrounded by pā, indicating its strategic importance. It was the most significant wetland south of the Waitaki River that contained both raupo and harakeke. It was also a main thoroughfare for Māori travelling north and south.

#### A4.56.2 Values to be protected

1. Repo raupo
2. Ara tawhito

#### A4.56.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

### A4.57 Owhiro Stream

#### A4.57.1 Description of area

The remnant channel of the Owhiro at the confluence with the Taieri River.

#### A4.57.2 Values to be protected

1. Ara tawhito
2. Mahika kai

#### A4.57.3 Principal threats to values

1. Straightening or modification of the waterway.

2. Activities that affect access to the river, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to it.
3. Activities that affect water quality, including earthworks close to the river.

## **A4.58 Pā at Allanton**

### **A4.58.1 Description of area**

Pā of Te Paritutaniwha, a chief from Wairarapa. This pā was established to gain retribution against Tu Wiri Roa, the Kāti Mamoe chief of Moturata pā (Taieri Mouth).

### **A4.58.2 Values to be protected**

1. Pā tawhito
2. Archaeological remains

### **A4.58.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.59 Coast from Taieri Mouth to Brighton**

### **A4.59.1 Description of area**

The route of a trail from Taieri Mouth to Dunedin. Archaeological sites and umu have been found throughout this coastal area.

### **A4.59.2 Values to be protected**

1. Aro tawhito
2. Umu
3. Mahika kai
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Archaeological remains

### **A4.59.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

## **A4.60 Taieri Māori Reserve**

### **A4.60.1 Description of area**

There is an ongoing significant connection with this land. At both northern and southern ends are the sites of pā and kāika. Much of this land is still Māori owned.

This site has linkages to Maitapapa and Motutara Island (Taieri Mouth).

### **A4.60.2 Values to be protected**

1. Pā tawhito
2. Archaeological remains

#### A4.60.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

### **A4.61 Pā site and Kāika at Omoua and Maitapapa (Henley)**

#### A4.61.1 Description of area

An ancient pā site, settlement, tauraka waka and urupā. A key link in the trail to the Taieri River.

This site has linkages to the Taieri Māori Reserve and Tatawai.

#### A4.61.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Mahika kai - associated with the river
5. Archaeological remains

#### A4.61.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision and consequent development
3. Activities that affect access to the Taieri River, including buildings, and structures and public amenities **{MW 1071.3}** close to it
4. Activities that affect water quality, including earthworks
5. Forestry
6. Wilding tree spread

### **A4.62 Taieri River**

#### A4.62.1 Description of area

The whole river is considered significant, as a means of transport (the river is navigable upstream to Outram), a trail to inland Otago and as a mahika kai. At the mouth of the Taieri on the south bank, is Te Rereka o Hakitekura (Māori Leap). This was the site where Haki te Kura, daughter of Tu Wiri Roa, a Kāti Mamoe chief, jumped from the cliff to join her lover in a waka below, but died in the fall.

This site has linkages to the Taieri Māori Reserve.

#### A4.62.2 Values to be protected

1. Wai māori
2. Wāhi paripari
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Tauraka waka
5. Ara tawhito
6. Mahika kai

#### A4.62.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks
2. Damming
3. Activities affecting access to the river, including buildings, and structures and public amenities **{MW 1071.3}** close to it

## **A4.63 Tatawai**

### **A4.63.1 Description of area**

Tatawai was a lake which is now drained. It was a significant site for mahika kai and had tauraka waka.

This site has linkages to the pā site and kāik at Omoua and Maitapapa.

### **A4.63.2 Values to be protected**

1. Archaeological remains
2. Historical values (no longer present):
  - a. Wai māori
  - b. Mahika kai
  - c. Repo raupo
  - d. Tauraka waka

### **A4.63.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Earthworks

## **A4.64 Maukaatua (Maungatua)**

### **A4.64.1 Description of area**

Named after Maukaatua, a tūpuna on the waka Arai te Uru, this is an important mountain, linked to creation myths. It is a landmark for travellers inland, across the Taieri Plain and from the south. A trail up Kowhai Spur led to Maukaatua. It was also a mahika kai for forest birds, and there is a tōpuni over part of the area. Views of Maukaatua are significant from many places.

### **A4.64.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Spiritual values
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Urupā
5. Ingoa Tawhito

### **A4.64.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Buildings, structures, public amenities, **{MW 1071.3}** network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Tall buildings, structures and network utilities at/near Dunedin International Airport affecting views from the Taieri River and Centre Road.

## **A4.65 Nohoaka site at Middlemarch**

### **A4.65.1 Description of area**

The nohoaka is on the Taieri River. It is reserved for takata whenua in order to camp and access natural resources.

### **A4.65.2 Values to be protected**

1. Nohoaka
2. Mahika kai

### **A4.65.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks
2. Activities that affect access to the river, including buildings, and structures and public amenities {MW 1071.3} close to it
3. Subdivision of adjacent land

## **A4.66 Patea (Mt Stoker)**

### **A4.66.1 Description of area**

Mt Stoker was a reference point in the landscape for those travelling inland. Māori artefacts have been found there.

### **A4.66.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Mauka
3. Archaeological remains

### **A4.66.3 Principal threats to values**

1. Activities that affect views of the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry and earthworks
2. Subdivision

## **A4.67 Patearoa (Rock and Pillar Range)**

### **A4.67.1 Description of area**

A prominent landscape feature, which provided a location marker for those travelling inland. There are a number of Māori place names along the range. The site includes Paruparu a Te Kaunui (Stonehenge), a suite of basalt pillars used as a trail.

The slopes of Patearoa were bush covered and birds would have been readily available as food. Artefacts have been found on the lower slopes. Tikumu (*Celmisia*) grows on Patearoa. This was used to make a special type of korowai. Taramea (the oil of the speargrass) was gathered here. This was valued for its distinctive perfume.

### **A4.67.2 Values to be protected**

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Mahika kai
3. Indigenous fauna and flora
4. Ara tawhito

5. Archaeological remains

A4.67.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, and structures, public amenities, {MW 1071.3}, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Earthworks
3. Subdivision

## A4.68 Owheo

A4.68.1 Description of area

Owheo (Leith Stream) was historically important for mahika kai. The river has been significantly modified, but retains strong associations as a connection with tūpuna. The site has strong associations with Te Iri-o-Te-wharawhara-Te-Raki.

A4.68.2 Values to be protected

1. Historical mahika kai site
2. Wāhi taoka

A4.68.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

## A4.69 Tau Muraki

A4.69.1 Description of area

Tau Muraki is an area of small settlements which would have been nestled in sheltered locations close to water sources and waka landing sites. Like the Okia flat site on the opposite side of Papanui Inlet, this area was a known source of stone material used to make adzes. People at both the Okia flat site and Tau Muraki would have made significant use of the inlet, the ocean fishery and the kaimoana found in the bays, ocean beaches, and along the rocky shore. The area near the mouth of the Papanui Inlet on the south side is called 'Te Anakake' (cave of the seal). Just to the west of Tau Muraki is a place called Te Pā o Ngāti Kuri.

A4.69.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Archaeological remains
4. Wāhi taoka

A4.69.3 Principal threats to values

1. Storm induced erosion
2. Earthworks

## A4.70 Pipikaretu

A4.70.1 Description of area

Pipikaretu (the point) and Onepoto (the beach) are associated with a strong settlement history in this part of Otago

Peninsula, and are a place of turangawaewae for many descendants of Kai Te Pahi.

#### A4.70.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Kai moana
4. Archaeological remains

#### A4.70.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Natural hazard mitigation activities