

SCHEd5 - Schedule of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

Please use the ID reference to search for the location of a site on the [Draft District Plan webmaps](#) – eg SASM001.

ID ref	Name	Description and Values
SASM001	<p>Lake Ōhau and Te Awa Āruhe (Lake Ōhau and Hopkins River)</p>	<p>Lake Ōhau is one of the iconic tūpuna roto (great inland lakes) of cultural and statutory significance which were dug by Rākaihautū, Waitaha explorer and revered Kāi Tahu Whānui tūpuna. With his kō (Polynesian digging stick), named Tūwhakaroria, Rākaihautū dug Ōhau along with nearby lakes Pūkaki and Takapō (Tekapō) as he journeyed through the vast landscape of Te Wai Pounamu. As such, Lake Ōhau was imbued with a spiritual element which mana whenua still recognise to this day. In terms of resource use, Ōhau was part of the extensive mahika kai network in the area that was renowned as rich sources of tuna (eels) and weka. Lake Ōhau is recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 32) as a statutory acknowledgement.</p> <p>An ara tawhito (ancestral trail) to the West Coast ran from Lake Ōhau, up the Hopkins and Huxley Rivers and over Tarahaka Tirau (Brodericks Pass).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wai māori, wāhi taoka, ara tawhito.</p>
SASM002	<p>Te Puna-a-Rakaitauheke</p>	<p>Te Puna-a-Rakaitauheke is a plain located near the Ahuriri River. It is the site of a seasonal settlement (nohoaka) and a wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), weka, and purau (‘Māori onion’) were gathered from the Ahuriri River.</p> <p>In the winter of 1877, the visionary religious leader, Hipa Te Maiharoa, from Arowhenua, led over 100 followers along the Waitaki River by foot, by horse and by cart. The party camped on a prominent runholder’s lease at Ōmārama to reaffirm the Kāi Tahu claim to the interior of the South Island. Over the following two years, Ōmārama became a major focal point for Kāi Tahu, with Crown dignitaries and Kāi Tahu leaders visiting the settlement. Over this time, the settlement grew to include a large hall, and huts constructed out of mānuka and thatched with raupō and tussock. Following the eviction of the Ōmārama settlement by an armed constabulary in 1879, Te Maiharoa and his followers moved to the ancient kāika of Te Korotuaheka, at the mouth of the Waitaki River.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, nohoaka, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori.</p>

<p>SASM003</p>	<p>Te Poho-o-Rakitāmau (Mount St Cuthbert)</p>	<p>Te Poho-o-Rakitāmau is the traditional name for Mount St Cuthbert, located in the Cuthbert Range, and is known as Māori Hummock to the local people. Te Poho-o-Rakitāmau was a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārati-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point) on the Otago coastline. This was also the location of a kāika and urupā in the past.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, mauka, urupā, kāika, wāhi taoka.</p>
<p>SASM004</p>	<p>Upper Waitaki River</p>	<p>The man-made lakes of Benmore and Aviemore overlay the path of the Waitaki River, which is very significant to Kāi Tahu as the pathway of the waters from Aoraki to the sea. Kāi Tahu Whānui always recognise and pay respect to Waitaki as a significant element of their being and identity, a creation of the atua (gods), further moulded by Tū Te Rakiwhānoa and his assistants, one of whom was Marokura, who stocked the waterways.</p> <p>A number of nohoanga existed in the area, as well as wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga drowned by the lakes, including a number of rock art sites. The areas covered by the lakes were part of an important route from coast to coast and into Central Otago. The river (and subsequent lakes) were, and are, an important source of mahika kai, including tuna (eels), waikākahi (freshwater mussels), weka and raupo.</p> <p>Te Ao Mārama (Lake Benmore) is recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 32) as a statutory acknowledgement. Mahi Tikumu (Lake Aviemore) is recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 37) as a statutory acknowledgement.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, nohoaka, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori, wāhi taoka, ara tawhito.</p>
<p>SASM005</p>	<p>Te Ikaraeroa (Parsons Rock)</p>	<p>Te Ikaraeroa is the traditional name for Parsons Rock, located at the top end of Mahi Tikumu or Te Akatarawa (Lake Aviemore). Te Ikaraeroa was part of the extensive network of ara tawhito connecting villages and people to sources of mahika kai and was used as a marker in measuring the distance between key places in the area.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, ara tawhito, wāhi tohu.</p>

SASM006	Te Warokurī (Wharekuri Creek)	<p>Te Warokurī is the correct spelling of Wharekuri Creek which runs into the southern bank of the Waitaki River, between Mahi Tikumu (Lake Aviemore) and Lake Waitaki. It is the location of a past seasonal settlement (nohoaka). The settlement known today as Wharekuri was named after this Creek.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, nohoaka.</p>
SASM007	Waitaki River	<p>The name Waitaki literally means “the waterway of tears”, and the Waitaki is often referred to in whaikōrero (oratory) as representing the tears of Aoraki which spill into Lake Pūkaki and eventually make their way south along the river, to the coast. The river is an essential element of the identity of Kāi Tahu as an iwi.</p> <p>The river was a traditional route to the mahika kai resources of inland North Otago, as well as further inland, to Central Otago and the West Coast. The river was, and is, a noted source of mahika, including tuna (eel), inaka, kōkopu and kōaro species (whitebait), kanakana (lamprey) and waikōura (freshwater crayfish); with aua (yellow-eyed mullet) and mōhoao (black flounder) being found at the mouth.</p> <p>The Waitaki River is recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 72) as a statutory acknowledgement.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, nohoaka, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori, wāhi taoka, ara tawhito, tauraka waka.</p>
SASM008	Te Kohurau (Mt Kohurau)	<p>Te Kohurau was the name of a Kāi Tahu tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point), on the Otago coastline.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, Mauka.</p>
SASM009	Te Kohurau (Kurow River)	<p>Te Kohurau is the traditional name of the stream referred to today as the Kurow River, which flows from St Marys Range into the south bank of the Waitaki River. Te Kohurau draws its name from Kāi Tahu tūpuna (ancestor) Te Kohurau, who was on the Ārai-te-Uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point), on the Otago coastline. The stream was a wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where weka and tuna (eels) were gathered. Tuna are still present in Te Kohurau today.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori, repo raupō.</p>

SASM010	Oteake (Otiake River)	<p>Oteake is the correct spelling for the Otiake River. Oteake was part of the extensive network of kāinga mahinga kai (food-gathering places) located throughout the Waitaki Valley, where weka, tuna (eels), pūrau, and tapuku were gathered. Though now dry for various reasons, some of the species of mahika kai present at Oteake are the same as those gathered traditionally in the past.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, umu, tuhituhi nehera.</p>
SASM011	Te Waikōura (Waikaura Creek)	<p>Te Waikōura is the correct spelling for Waikaura Creek – a small southern tributary of the Waitaki River. Te Waikōura was a wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels) and kōareare (the edible root of the raupō, <i>Typha orientalis</i>) were gathered. It is believed that the creek received its name because of the freshwater cray fish (waikōura or kōura, <i>Paranephrops zealandicus</i>) that were found in abundance throughout the catchment.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori, nohoaka.</p>
SASM012	Takiroa	<p>Takiroa Rock Art Shelter is one of the most renowned sites with Māori rock art in Aotearoa. The region this historic area is located within has many early traditional stories associated with it, and is of the highest cultural and spiritual significance to the Kai Tahu Whānui. This wāhi tūpuna includes the former wetland area that was an important wāhi mahika kai.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāhi kōhatu, tuhituhi nehera, nohoaka.</p>
SASM013	Maerewhenua	<p>Maerewhenua is renowned for the many Māori rock art sites located in the limestone outcrops which line its course upstream from its confluence with the Waitaki. Black and red pigments were painted on the shelter walls and feature images of people, birds, dogs and taniwha. Sailing ships and sentences written in te reo Māori are also present, reflecting the span of occupation in the area. Maerewhenua was also a wāhi mahika kai where weka, pūrau ('Māori onion'), kuevo, and tutu were gathered and is the location of several urupā.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāhi kōhatu, tuhituhi nehera, urupā, wāi māori</p>

SASM014	Te Kōakaumu (Kokoamo Creek)	Te Kōakaumu is the correct spelling for the Kokoamo Creek. It is the location of several rock art sites. Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, Wāhi mahika kai, tuhituhi nehera.
SASM015	Ōtewhakauki	Ōtewhakauki is an inland wāhi mahika kai, located south of the Waitaki River, where weka, tuna (eels) and kōareare (the edible root or rhizome of raupō/bulrush) were gathered. There are many rock art sites in this inland area, including the headwaters of Te Awamoko (Awamoko Stream). Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, tuhituhi nehera, wāhi kōhatu.
SASM016	Te Awamoko	Te Awamoko is the correct spelling for the Awamoko Stream, which flows into the south bank of the Waitaki River, near the Maerewhenua River. Te Awamoko was a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point), on the Otago coastline. Te Awamoko was a kāinga mahinga kai where aruhe (bracken fernroot), pora ("Māori cabbage"), and tuna (eels) were gathered. Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori.
SASM017	Waiareka Creek	Waiareka is a small creek that flows into the northern bank of the Kākaunui (Kakanui Stream), near the river mouth. Waiareka was a kāinga mahinga kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), mata (juvenile whitebait), aua (yelloweye mullet), and maunu (moulting ducks) were gathered. Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāi māori.
SASM018	Te Puna-a-Maru	Te Puna-a-Maru was the pā site of prominent Kāi Tahu leader, Te Huruhuru. Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, ara tawhito, kāika, wāhi pakaka, urupā, pā site.
SASM019	Korotuaheka	Korotuaheka is an ancient pā located on the south side of the Waitaki River mouth. In the past, Korotuaheka covered 600 acres and was the pā that Hipa Te Maiharoa saw from the top of Te Ruataniwha after a protest at Ōmārama and where he led his followers following their eviction from the Ōmārama settlement by an armed constabulary in 1879.

		<p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, Wāhi pakaka, Kāika, Umu, Urupā, Pā site.</p>
SASM020	Pukeuri	<p>Pukeuri is a small hill south of the Waitaki River in North Otago. Pukeuri holds great importance for mana whenua and is considered a sacred place. In the past, travellers passing through would take part in rituals and recite karakia on Pukeuri, to acknowledge that they were leaving the area of Te tai o Ārai-te-Uru and passing through to someone else's territory in Ka Pakihi Whakatekateka o Waitaha (the Canterbury plains).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi tapu, ara tawhito, wāhi tohu.</p>
SASM021	Te Ana Raki (Teaneraki Cliff)	<p>Te Ana Raki is the correct spelling for Teaneraki Cliff, located inland from Ōamaru in North Otago. Te Ana Raki was a wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels) and kōareare (the edible rhizome of raupō/bulrush) were gathered and is also important for the kōhatu (limestone) in the area.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, tuhituhi nehera, wāhi kōhatu.</p>
SASM022	Makotukutuku (Cape Wanbrow)	<p>Makotukutuku (Cape Wanbrow) is situated between Te Awakōkōmuka (Awamoa Creek) and Ōamaru on Te Tai-o-Āra-te-uru (Otago coastline). It is the location of an ancient pā site. Makotukutuku draws its name from a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off the coastline, near Matakaea (Shag Point).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, umu, ara tawhito, wāhi pakaka, pā site.</p>
SASM023	Te Paetara	<p>Te Paetara is an inland wāhi mahika kai, located south of Kakaunui (Kakanui River), where tuna (eels), īnanga and kōareare (the edible root or rhizome of raupō/bulrush) were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, tuhituhi nehera, wāhi kōhatu.</p>

SASM024	Te Whaka-a-taha	<p>Te Whaka-a-taha draws its name from a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off Matakaea (Shag Point) on the Otago coastline. The Kākaunui was a renowned wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where weka, tuna (eels), tutu, and kōareare (the edible root or rhizome of raupō/bulrush) were gathered. There was a tauraka waka (landing place) at the mouth of the Kakaunui, which was an important part of the coastal trails north and south.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, wāhi pakaka, umu, ara tawhito, pā site, tauraka waka.</p>
SASM025	Kākaunui River	<p>Kākaunui is the correct spelling for the Kakanui River. The creation of the Kakaunui relates in time to Te Waka o Aoraki, and the further shaping of the island by Tū Te Rakiwhānoa and his assistants, including Marokura, who stocked the waterways and Kahukura, who stocked the forests. The river was part of the seasonal trail of mahinga kai and resource gathering, and hapū and whānau bonding.</p> <p>Kākaunui was a renowned kāinga mahinga kai (food-gathering place) where weka, tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), kanakana (lamprey), kōkopu tutu, and kōareare (the edible root or rhizome of raupō/bulrush), harakeke and watercress were gathered.</p> <p>Kākaunui River is recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 23) as a statutory acknowledgement.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka, wāi māori.</p>
SASM026	Ōrore (Ōrore Point)	<p>Ōrore Point is located between Kākaunui (Kakanui River) and Waianakarua River on Te Tai-o-Ārai-te-uru (Otago coastline). Ōrore was a wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels) and inaka (whitebait) were gathered. It is also the location of a past settlement.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, ara tawhito, kāika.</p>
SASM027	Otepopo	<p>Ōtepopo is located north of the Waianakarua River in North Otago and draws its name from a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off the coastline, near Matakaea (Shag Point). Ōtepopo was a nohoaka (seasonal settlement).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, nohoaka.</p>

SASM028	Waianakarua	<p>The Waianakarua River flows in an easterly direction, entering the Otago coastline between Te Kākaho (Kakaho River) and Kākaunui (Kakanui River). Waianakarua was a nohoaka and wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels), kanakana (lamprey), inaka (whitebait), pānako (a type of fern), and aruhe (bracken fernroot) were gathered. This wāhi tūpuna extends south to include Tuparetauwha (Lookout Bluff).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, nohoaka, ara tawhito, umu, tuhituhi nehera, wāhi kōhatu, wāhi paripari, tauraka waka.</p>
SASM029	Kuri Reserve	<p>An area containing rock outcrops used as shelters and rock art sites.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, tuhituhi nehera, wāhi kōhatu.</p>
SASM030	Te Kākaho ki Moeraki (Moeraki coastline)	<p>The coastline between Te Kākaho (Kakaho Creek) and Moeraki is of significance to local Kāi Tahu. This area includes several streams (including Kurinui and Kuriiti) that were key for connecting to wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering places). This area is also the location of urupā (burial sites).</p> <p>The Ārai-te-uru waka came from the ancient homeland of Hawaiki, bringing kūmara to Aotearoa. After reaching Te Ika-a-Māui (North Island), the waka then travelled down the east coast of Te Waipounamu. Here, the round food-baskets and water-carrying gourds were lost overboard, forming the Moeraki boulders; the waka then continued down the coast before capsizing at Matakaea.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, urupā, ara tawhito, umu, wāhi taoka.</p>
SASM031	Moeraki (Moeraki Peninsula)	<p>Moeraki is a peninsula on the Otago coastline that stretches from Kātiki Point in the south, to Moeraki Point. The name Moeraki historically referred to the old Māori kāik, near the foreshore, by Tawhiroko Point, but now covers the entire peninsula. Moeraki continues to be an important kāika for local Kāi Tahu. The peninsula has numerous sites of significance to local Kāi Tahu, including Moeraki Marae, urupā, food gathering areas, tauraka waka (canoe landing sites), the Moeraki Boulders and Te Raka-a-Hineātea pā.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, kāika, tauraka waka, ara tawhito, urupā, wāhi pakaka, marae, umu, pā site, wāhi taoka</p>

SASM032	Katiki (Katiki Beach)	<p>Katiki Beach joins Moeraki to Matakaea and is an ara tawhito (ancestral trail). This wāhi tūpuna includes the kāinga nohoanga Whataparaerae.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, nohoaka, ara tawhito.</p>
SASM033	Te Awa Kōkōmuka (Trotters Creek)	<p>Te Awa Kōkōmuka (Trotters Creek) is named for the Kāi Tahu name for the koromiko (<i>Hebe elliptica</i>). Te Awa Kōkōmuka was a wahi mahinga kai (food-gathering place) where aruhe (bracken fernroot), pātiki (flounder), tuna (eels), and inaka (whitebait) were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai.</p>
SASM034	Waihemo (Shag River)	<p>Waihemo (Shag River) was described as a wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eel), inaka (whitebait), pātiki (flounder), raupō, aruhe (bracken fernroot), and pipi were gathered. An extensive moa hunting site was located at the mouth of the river, along with a significant settlement dating back to the 14th century. The mouth of the Waihemo provided shelter for waka, as well as important fisheries, a fur seal rookery and vegetation attractive to moa. The Waihemo provided travellers an ara tawhito (ancestral trail) into Central Otago.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, kāika, tauraka waka, ara tawhito, wāi māori, umu.</p>
SASM035	Pakihiwitahi (Pukehiwitahi)	<p>Pakihiwitahi was the captain of the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized at Matakaea (Shag Point). This small hill in the southern part of the Horse Range is named for Pakihiwitahi. The name Pukehiwitahi is a corruption of the names Pakihiwitahi and Pokohiwitahi, the traditional Māori names for the Horse Range.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi taoka.</p>
SASM036	Matakaea (Shag Point)	<p>Matakaea (Shag Point) is where the famed Ārai-te-uru waka capsized. The Ārai-te-uru waka came from the ancient homeland of Hawaiki, bringing kūmara to Aotearoa. After reaching Te Ika-a-Māui (North Island), the waka then travelled down the east coast of Te Waipounamu. Here, the round food-baskets and water-carrying gourds were lost overboard, forming the Moeraki boulders; the waka then continued down the coast before capsizing at Matakaea. Many of the passengers went ashore to explore the land, but did not return to the waka before daylight, and, instead, turned into many of the well-known</p>

		<p>geographical features of Te Waipounamu. Matakaea was a nohoaka (settlement), pā (fortified settlement), and wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place).</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, nohoaka, wāhi pakaka, ara tawhito, kāika, pā site.</p>
SASM037	Te Hakapupu (Pleasant River)	<p>The catchment and estuary of Te Hakapupu (Pleasant River) were historically a rich source of mahinga kai, with extensive Māori archaeological sites situated nearby. Te Hakapupu was a kāinga mahinga kai where tuna (eels), pātiki (flounders), and īnaka (whitebait) were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi māori, wāhi mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka</p>
SASM038	Kā Tamariki-a-Heikura (Smylers Peak)	<p>Kā Tamariki-a-Heikura (Smylers Peak) is located by Te Hakapupu (Pleasant River) in North Otago. This peak, and the small peak to the east, refer to the twin children of Heikura, a passenger on the Ārai-te-uru waka.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi taoka, wāhi mahika kai.</p>
SASM039	Puketapu	<p>Puketapu is a small hill overlooking Palmerston, in East Otago. Puketapu was a passenger on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off the coastline near Matakaea (Shag Point). It is said that when Puketapu went to shore to gather firewood, she was overtaken by the light and turned to stone.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, mauka, wāhi taoka.</p>
SASM040	Te Awaure	<p>Te Awa Ure is a nohoaka and wāhi mahika kai where tūi and kereru were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai, nohoaka, umu.</p>
SASM041	Te Umukōau (Bobbys Head)	<p>Te Umukōau is the Māori name for Bobbys Head. This wāhi tūpuna also includes O-te-whata-paraerae, the flat sand beach located south of Te Umu Kōau.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi paripari, wāhi mahika kai.</p>

SASM042	Te Ruatūpāpaku (Mount Royal)	<p>Te Ruatūpāpaku (Mount Royal) is the prominent mountain that overlooks Te Hikapupu (Pleasant River) in North Otago. It holds ancient Kāi Tahu traditions which hold a great significance for mana whenua.</p> <p>Te Ruatūpāpaku was a passenger on the Ārai-te-Uru waka that capsized off Matakaea (Shag Point). The area was a wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), aruhe (bracken fernroot), kāuru (cabbage tree root), tūī, and kererū were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, mauka, wāhi mahika kai.</p>
SASM043	Owhakaoho (Trotters Creek)	<p>Owhakaoho is the Māori name for Trotters Creek. This was a wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels) were gathered.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai.</p>
SASM044	Te Roto-a-Hineritai (Watkin Creek)	<p>This was a wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels), inanga (whitebait) and raupō were gathered, still in use for these purposes.</p> <p>Values: The values in this wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to, wāhi mahika kai.</p>
SASM045	Lake Ōhau Nohoaka	<p>This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.</p>
SASM046	Ahuriri River Nohoaka	<p>This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.</p>
SASM047	Ōtematapaio Nohoaka	<p>This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.</p>

SASM048	Ōtematata Nohoaka	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.
SASM049	Waitaki River Mouth Nohoaka	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.
SASM050	Waianakarua River Nohoaka	This is a contemporary nohoaka provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Contemporary nohoaka sites were selected because they were Crown land adjacent to, or near, lake shores or river beds. Nohoaka provide camping sites to support traditional mahika kai activities.