

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula Landscape Study - Ngāi Tahu Values Addendum



Kahuru-Kai-Paeka / March 2015

Ngā Mihi – Acknowledgements

The information contained in this report is referenced from a variety of sources (see the reference list for more information), however it relies heavily on the work of Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga representatives and the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Cultural Mapping Team in compiling information from key tūpuna (ancestors) who shared their knowledge with early Europeans interested in Māori history, culture, traditions and placenames. The key ancestor for most placename information on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū was Teone Taare Tikao (1850-1927), a respected Ngāi Tahu leader and scholar who grew up in Akaroa and who also lived at Koukourārata and Rāpaki. Tikao was a key informant of James Cowan, Canon James West Stack and Herries Beattie, and also informed the work of Henry Walter Dawson, William Anderson Taylor and Johannes Andersen. For areas from Akaroa to Wairewa, Tū-tū-taua and his son Tama-peri of Wairewa also provided detailed placename information to Andersen.

*Nei rā te mihi uruhau ki a koutou katoa
Rātou ki a rātou, tātou ki a tātou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou*

Cover Image: Māori Settlement at Purau, 1850 by Richard Aldworth Oliver in Maling (1981) p94.

Report compiled by Boffa Miskell in conjunction with the Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga Focus Working Group, Mahaanui Kura Taiao Ltd and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu for the Christchurch City Council – Kahuru-Kai-Paeka / March 2015

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Kupu Whakataki – Introduction

This addendum has been developed to accompany the 2007 Banks Peninsula Landscape Study and provide additional information in relation to Ngāi Tahu cultural sites and values. The addendum arose from the work of the Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga Focus Working Group working with Mahaanui Kura Taiao (MKT) Ltd and the Christchurch City Council (CCC) on the 2014-15 CCC District Plan Review. It is intended to update information not available in 2007 and to supplement the existing cultural heritage information contained in the original report.

The addendum includes a brief background to the cultural significance of Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula, followed by a list of known Ngāi Tahu sites and associated values within the areas identified as Outstanding Natural Landscape Areas (ONLs) and Features (ONFs) as well as areas of Coastal Natural Character.

Tāhuhu Kōrero – Overview

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula is an area of immense significance to Ngāi Tahu Whānui, with a long history of tribal migration, settlement and occupation that continues to the present day.

Ngāi Tahu cultural connections to the peninsula begin with the traditions associated with the creation, formation and subsequent naming of the peninsula, and of particular landscape features within it.

One of the earliest traditions explains the creation of the South Island, emerging from the wreckage of Te Waka o Aoraki (The canoe of Aoraki) and the work of Tūterakiwhanoa, Kahukura and Marokura in shaping, clothing and stocking the wreckage to make it fit for people, when they were to come in their time. A number of place names and landscape features commemorate the work of these atua across the peninsula, including Te Tihi o Kahukura (Castle Rock).

The traditions associated with Tamatea Pōkai Whenua are also significant on the peninsula and particularly within Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) and on the Port Hills. Tamatea Pōkai Whenua was a great explorer and the mokopuna (grandchild) of Tamatea Ariki Nui, the captain of the Takitimu canoe, which voyaged from Hawaiki to Aotearoa. Following a journey to Murihiku (Southland), Tamatea Pōkai Whenua and his party were struck by a cold southerly storm while passing through the Peninsula, and stopped on the hills above Rāpaki to take refuge. With all of their fire making sticks having been used up, and his party in danger of perishing due to exposure, Tamatea recited karakia (incantations) to call to the tohunga (tribal expert), Ngātoroirangi for assistance. Ngātoroirangi responded by sending ahi tipua (volcanic fires) from Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngāuruhoe to warm the party. Pieces of the ahi tipua dropped off near Whakatū (Nelson), Hanmer (creating the hot springs) as well as at Motunau Island, before hitting the Port Hills at a place which became known as Te Whakatakanga-o-te-Ngarehu-o-te-Ahi-a-Tamatea - later called the Giant's Causeway or Rāpaki Rock. Tamatea Pōkai Whenua is also remembered by the name Te Poho o Tamatea - the conical shaped peak above the kāinga of Rāpaki - the ancestral maunga (mountain) of local hapū, Ngāti Wheke.

Ngā Iwi o Te Pātaka – Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu

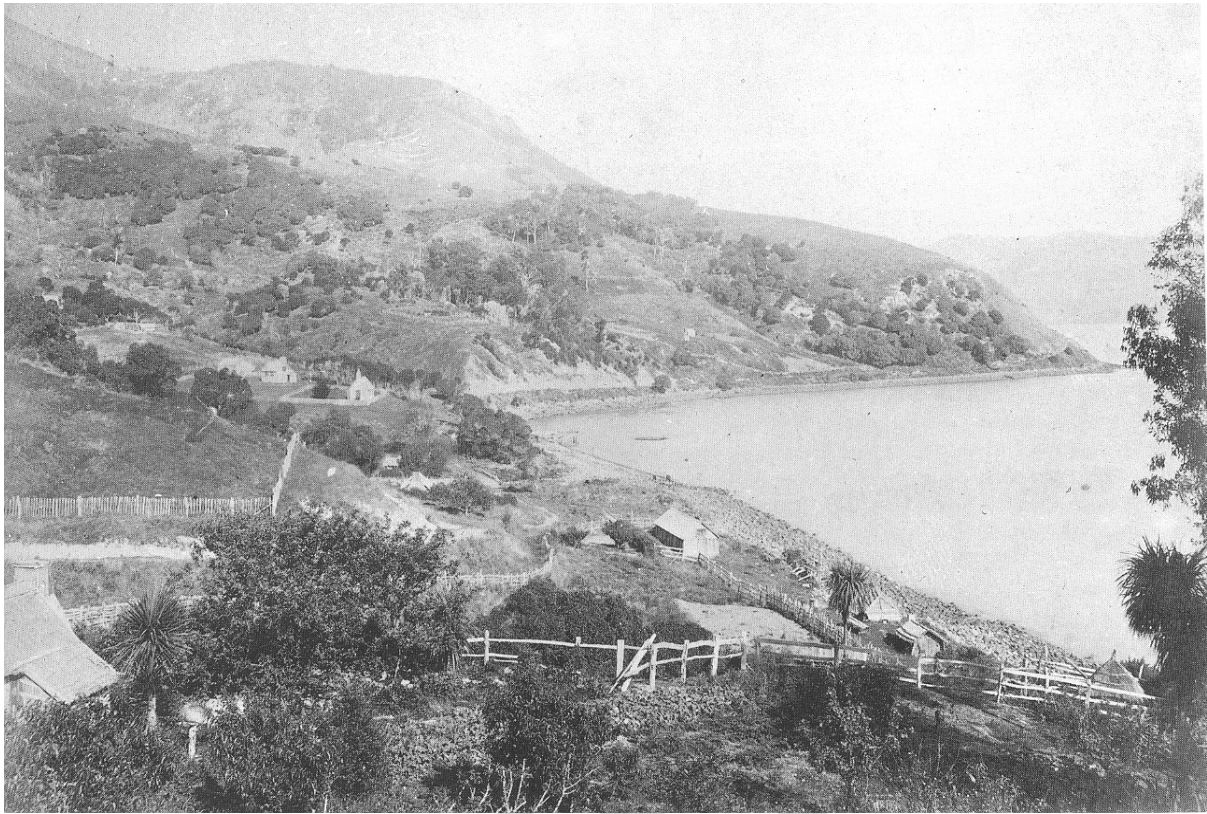
The first people known to occupy the Canterbury area, including the peninsula, were Waitaha. The Waitaha people migrated from Hawaiki in their waka, Uruao and led by their leader Rākaihautū, over forty generations ago. The name Kā Pākihi Whakatekateka o Waitaha (the Canterbury Plains) remains today and celebrates the migration and settlement of Waitaha into the region.

After first arriving at Whakatū (Nelson), Rākaihautū divided his party in two, with Rākaihautū leading one group southwards through the interior of the island, and his son, Te Rākihouia, leading the other group southwards along the coastline. Here Te Rākihouia discovered the rivers of the East Coast, and named the coastline south of the peninsula Kā Poupou a Te Rākihouia - The weirs of Rākihouia - referring to the bounty of tuna (eels) and kanakana (lamprey eels) that could be procured there. Rākaihautū first explored the interior of Te Waka o Aoraki (the South Island) and is famed with digging and claiming the inland lakes, followed by those of the coast, with his kō (digging tool) - Tūwhakaroria. These lakes included Takapō (Lake Tekapo), Pūkaki, Ōhau, Hāwea, Wānaka, Wainono, Te Aitarakihi (Washdyke Lagoon), Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) and Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) and are collectively known as Kā Puna Karikari o Rākaihautū. At Wairewa, Rākaihautū finished his work and renamed his kō - Tuhiraki - and placed it in the earth where it stands today as Mount Bossu. Rākaihautū is remembered through a number of other key names associated with the Peninsula, including the name for the peninsula itself: Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū - the food storehouse of Rākaihautū - a reference to the bounty of food found on the peninsula, particularly forest birds that were prolific in former times when the peninsula was covered by large forests.

Ngāti Mamoe are acknowledged as the next tribal group to occupy and settle in the Canterbury region and the peninsula, although exactly when is less clear. They did, however, precede Ngāi Tahu by a number of generations and through a mixture of intermarriage and warfare took control of large areas in the south from Waitaha. A number of Ngāti Mamoe pā on the peninsula, including Mānuka (near Tai Tapu) and Paekaroro (near Dyke Head) are well known and feature in numerous battles associated with the migration, and subsequent establishment, of Ngāi Tahu in Canterbury.

Ngāi Tahu arrived in Canterbury through a series of migrations from the 16th century onwards. Their migration started in the east coast of Te Ika a Maui (the North Island), moved through the Wairarapa, Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington) and Te Tau Ihu (Nelson-Marlborough) regions, before they established settlements along the Kaikōura coast, followed by Canterbury and the peninsula and then moving further south and west. The peninsula plays a particularly important role in this migration, with numerous sites and areas taking their name from the events of this period – many relating to famous battles with Ngāti Mamoe. The peninsula provided Ngāi Tahu with a strategic stronghold in the south, allowing them to eventually take control over most of the island.

Led by Ngāi Tūhaitara, and under the overall leadership of Tūrakautahi (second eldest son of Tūāhuriri), Ngāi Tahu were established in Canterbury and on the peninsula through a series of raids led by Moki (youngest son of Tūāhuriri) after hearing news about the rich resources found in Canterbury and with the knowledge that the Ngāti Mamoe chief, Tūtekawa was living at Waikakahi pā on the edge of Te Waihora. Following the ensuing battles, the various Ngāi Tahu rangatira (chiefs) involved established themselves across the key settlements that remain today:



The 'Kaik' at Ōnuku, Akaroa Harbour in the 1880s (in Ogilvie, G. 1990, p161).



A whare at the kāinga of Puari, Koukourārata/Port Levy around 1900 (in Ogilvie, G. 1990, p79).

Te Rakiwhakaputa went to Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) and claimed Rāpaki for his people; Huikai occupied Koukourārata (Port Levy); Mako took the Little River valley and Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) and Te Ruahikihiki went to Taumutu on the south-eastern shores of Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere). Moki returned north to Kaikōura and encouraged Tūrākautahi to migrate south, after which he established Kaiapoi pā for Ngāi Tūāhuriri.

Mahinga kai – Occupying and working the Land

From their settlements in and around the Peninsula, Ngāi Tahu gathered and utilised natural resources from various locations that provided food as well as material for housing, garments, adornments and tools. Movements were according to the seasons and following the lifecycles of the various animals and plants, collectively referred to as mahinga kai. Mahinga kai, and the associated custom of kai hau kai (exchange of food/resources), is of central importance to Ngāi Tahu culture and identity. Literally meaning ‘to work the food’, it refers to the gathering of food and resources, the places where they are gathered and the practices used in doing so. Early archaeological evidence, particularly along the coastline indicates the wide and varied use of the area’s rich resources.

A network of trails, tracks and waterway passages following rivers as well as along the coast and utilising passes and hill saddles, connected the key settlements and numerous mahinga kai sites. For example, Waipuna saddle is the original route utilised by Ngāi Tahu that linked the pā / kāinga of Koukourārata (Port Levy) and Wairewa (Lake Forsyth). Likewise Te Tara o Te Rangihikaia (Gebbies Pass) connected the communities and resources of Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) and Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere).

Ahikāroa – Keeping the Fires Burning

From the late 1700s Ngāi Tahu welcomed the arrival of Europeans and were eager to acquire new resources and skills through trade and exchange. Some parts of the traditional Ngāi Tahu economy were supplemented or replaced by new animals and crops, such as the potato, which offered a stable food source year round and that could be grown further south than kumara. By the 1830s, Ngāi Tahu had built up a thriving industry supplying whaling ships with provisions such as pigs, potatoes and wheat. Later, shore based whaling stations were established under the authority of local Ngāi Tahu chiefs, particularly on the Peninsula. Inter-marriage was also common place in this early period with many European whalers and sealers marrying Ngāi Tahu women and living amongst the iwi. Many Ngāi Tahu family names today give evidence to these early unions.

A number of other key events during this period have left their mark on the cultural history and landscape of the peninsula, including the Kaihuānga feud and the raids of Ngāti Toa.

The Kaihuānga - a Ngāi Tahu internecine war based on long standing inter-hapū rivalry and feuding - took place during the 1820s and resulted in the devastation of a number of pā and kāinga. It involved nearly all Ngāi Tahu communities across the peninsula as well as those at Kaiapoi and Taumutu, and even linked to those further south at Ōtākou and in Murihiku. The feud was only ended by the subsequent invasion of northern tribes, most notably Ngāti Toa, under the leadership of Te Rauparaha, which provided a catalyst for Ngāi Tahu to regroup and defend their territories

from this new threat. Most famously, Ngāti Toa attacked Ōnawe (in Akaroa Harbour) in 1832, having earlier deceived Ngāi Tahu in 1830 by commandeering the brig *Elizabeth* and using its captain, James Stewart, to lure their paramount chief, Te Maiharanui, aboard under the auspices of trade. Te Maiharanui was then captured and his whare (home) at Takapūneke burnt to the ground. The 1832 attack on Ōnawe followed the siege and eventual capture of Kaiapoi pā in 1831, and in all, the Ngāti Toa raids resulted in a temporary exodus of Ngāi Tahu from Canterbury and an estimated loss of a quarter of the Ngāi Tahu population at the time.

Ngāi Tahu however were able to regroup, ironically leaning on the relationships developed through the Kaihūānga feud, repelling Ngāti Toa and driving Te Rauparaha and his allies out of the Ngāi Tahu rohe (tribal area). The retaliation was led by chiefs from Otago and Southland, principally Te Whakataupuka who had acquired muskets from the sale of land on Rakiura (Stewart Island). It involved four campaigns taking place from 1833-39 and ended with the release of Ngāi Tahu prisoners by Ngāti Toa. This ended just ahead of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi the following year, and preceded the subsequent land sales and mass migration of European settlers to Canterbury and on the peninsula.

Following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi by Ngāi Tahu chiefs at Ōnuku, as well as Ōtākou and Ruapuke Island in 1840, Ngāi Tahu began entering into a series of land sale deeds with the Crown. From 1844 to 1863 Ngāi Tahu sold their lands in a series of nine purchases. The largest of these was the 'Kemps' purchase of Canterbury in 1848, negotiated by Henry Tacy Kemp. This saw 20 million acres sold for £2,000, with the promise of ample reserves being set aside for Ngāi Tahu to live and survive on, along with continued access to their precious mahinga kai. This was followed by the Port Cooper Deed and the Port Levy Deed, both in 1849, and the Akaroa Deed in 1856.

As early as 1849, however, Ngāi Tahu noted problems with either the non-allocation, or reduced allocation, of reserves, depletion of resources through agricultural expansion of settlers and a lack of access to mahinga kai through private property. The loss of mahinga kai meant Ngāi Tahu could no longer feed themselves and trade as they had done in their traditional way. This led to the beginnings of the Ngāi Tahu Claim, Te Kerēme and for the next 150 years Ngāi Tahu families and individuals continued funding and fighting the Crown's breaches of the Treaty and the Land Purchases. In 1986, Rakiihia Tau Snr lodged the Ngāi Tahu Claim with the Waitangi Tribunal on behalf of the Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board and Ngāi Tahu Whānui. In 1991 the Waitangi Tribunal concluded that the Crown had exercised "its right of pre-emption" with respect to land under the Treaty, without shouldering the "reciprocal Treaty obligation to ensure that Ngāi Tahu was left with an ample endowment for its present and future needs".

In 1996 the Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu Act was passed which disestablished the Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board and established Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. In 1997, the Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu signed a Deed of Settlement to achieve a final settlement of the historical claims of Ngāi Tahu against the Crown and in 1998 the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (NTCSA) was passed by the New Zealand Parliament. As part of the settlement several instruments were created to recognise Ngāi Tahu mana in relation to a range of sites and areas, including those on the peninsula. This included the return of certain Crown land, including Ōnawe and parts of Okains Bay, and the establishment of Statutory Acknowledgements, Deed of Recognitions, Tōpuni and Dual Place Names.



Te Ahu Pātiki (Mt Bradley-Mt Herbert) seen from Kaitorete Spit and Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere (Photo: J. Arnold, 2008)



A view of Ōnawe from Barrys Bay with Ōtepatatu beyond (Photo: H. Brown, 2008)

Manawhenua – Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga

The three tribal groupings of Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu are today known collectively as Ngāi Tahu Whānui - the iwi (Māori tribal group) recognised as holding mana whenua (tribal authority) over a large proportion of Te Waipounamu (the South Island), including Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū. The takiwā (tribal area) of Ngāi Tahu Whānui is the area described in Section 5 of the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996, being:

all the lands, islands and coasts of Te Waipounamu south of Te Parinui o Whiti (White Bluffs) on the East Coast and Te Rae o Kahurangi (Kahurangi Point) on the West Coast

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the mandated iwi authority established by Ngāi Tahu Whānui under Section 6 of the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 to protect the beneficial interests of all members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui, including the beneficial interests of the Papatipu Rūnanga of those members. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is governed by elected representatives from each of the 18 Papatipu Rūnanga and has an administrative office as well as a number of commercial companies.

Papatipu Rūnanga are the administrative councils of traditional Ngāi Tahu hapū (sub-tribes) based around their respective kāinga / marae based communities and associated Māori reserves, pā, urupā and mahinga kai areas. There are four Ngāi Tahu hapū/Papatipu Rūnanga located on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū (see the map on the following page), including:

❖ **Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke/Rāpaki Rūnanga**

- *The takiwā of Rāpaki Rūnanga centres on Rāpaki and includes the catchment of Whakaraupō and Te Kaituna.*

❖ **Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata**

- *The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata centres on Koukourārata and extends from Pōhatu Pā to the shores of Te Waihora including Te Kaituna.*

❖ **Ōnuku Rūnanga**

- *The takiwā of Ōnuku Rūnanga centres on Ōnuku and the hills and coasts of Akaroa to the adjoining takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata and Wairewa Rūnanga.*

❖ **Wairewa Rūnanga**

- *The takiwā of Wairewa Rūnanga centres on Wairewa and the catchment of the lake and the hills and coast to the adjoining takiwā of Koukourārata, Ōnuku and Taumutu Rūnanga.*

Mahaanui Kura Taiao and the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan

These four rūnanga, along with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga work together on resource management matters through Mahaanui Kura Taiao (MKT) Ltd. MKT in turn work with the Christchurch City Council (as well as the Waimakariri and Selwyn District Councils) to assist them to fulfill their statutory responsibilities to tangata whenua in carrying out their functions as planners and consent authorities under the Resource Management Act. MKT and the Papatipu Rūnanga, in conjunction with councils and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu developed the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP) in 2013 to guide this work. The Mahaanui IMP contains further information relevant to the development of policies and objectives relating to identifying and protecting cultural sites.



Map showing the location of the Ngāi Tahu Papatipu marae from the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, including the four rūnanga on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū

Mahaanui Kura Taiao (2013)

Ngā Wāhi Taonga – Ngā Tahu Sites and Values

The following section provides information on Ngā Tahu cultural sites and associated values within areas identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs), Outstanding Natural Features (ONFs) and Coastal Natural Character Areas (ONC and HNC) on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula. For each of these areas identified, the Ngā Tahu sites associated with / within are noted, along with a brief description of values. Appropriate Ngā Tahu names for both the landscape character area's and broad ONL/ONF/ONC/HNC are also included (in red). It is intended that these could be considered for adoption within other documents and that the values can be incorporated into/assist in the development of policies for the ONL's and other areas. Please note that some of the names provided are merely descriptive eg. Ōtaranui ki Ōmawete (meaning 'Ōtaranui to Ōmawete'), rather than an actual name for the areas identified.

Character Areas	ONLs / ONFs / ONC / HNC Areas	Ngā Tahu Values/Significance
1 Ōhinehou / Lyttelton	ONL1.0 Ōhinehou/Lyttelton -Summits – Ō Kete Ūpoko	ONL1.0 contains significant peaks above Lyttelton township, including Mt. Cavendish, and collectively known as Ō Kete Ūpoko. These peaks are associated with the establishment of Ngā Tahu/Ngāti Wheke at Rāpaki, led by Te Rakiwhakaputa and battles with Ngāti Mamoe.
2 Rāpaki - Ōhinetahi / Governors Bay	ONL2.0 Rāpaki - Ōhinetahi/Governors Bay - Summits – Ōtaranui ki Ōmawete	ONL2.0 contains a number of significant peaks along the Port Hills/Crater Summit including: Ōmawete (Coopers Knob); Ōrongomai (Cass Peak); Te Pōhue (Sugarloaf) and Te Poho o Tamatea. Many relate to the settlement of Ngā Tahu in Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) as well as to the kāinga of Te Rāpaki o Te Rakiwhakaputa (Rāpaki) and Ōhinetahi (at Governors Bay) and their associated pā, urupā, Māori reserves and mahinga kai sites. The area is also significant for a number of key travelling routes/trails or ara tawhito, including Puke Atua (Dyers Pass) and the Rāpaki Track that connected the kāinga of Whakaraupō with those in Ōtautahi (Christchurch) and in particular the mahinga kai sites associated with the Ōpāwaho/Heathcote River and Te Ihutai (the Avon-Heathcote Estuary).
	HNC 2.0 Taukahara and Ōtūherekio	HNC2.0 takes in two culturally significant areas flanking the kāinga of Rāpaki (see ONL2.0). Taukahara is to the west, and forms part of Māori Reserve 875, Rapaki 1C. Ōtūherekio is the headland to the east of Rāpaki, separating it from Motu-kauati-rahi (Cass Bay) and being the eastern boundary of Māori Reserve 875.

		HNC 2.1	Ōhinetahi/Governors Bay – Coastline	Ōhinetahi (Governors Bay) is a significant area of Ngāi Tahu settlement, being the name of the kāinga of Manuhiri, son of Te Rakiwhakaputa located in the bay. The area also includes a number of former Ngāti Mamoe pā and is linked to Puke Atua (Dyers Pass), being a key travelling route connecting Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) with Ōtautahi (Christchurch) and the upper Ōpāwaho (Heathcote River).
3	Whakaraupō / Upper Lyttelton Harbour – Teddington	ONL3.1	Ōtamahua/Quail Island	Ōtamahua (Quail Island) is a key cultural and mahinga kai site for Ngāti Wheke and Ngāi Tahu. Te Kawakawa is an earlier name, while Ōtamahua is more recent and relates to the gathering of hua karoro (black back seagull eggs). Other significant sites nearby include Aua (King Billy Island); and Moepuku and Kaitangata (Manson’s Peninsula)
		ONL3.2	Teddington - Summits – Ōmawete ki Te Tara o Te Rangihikaia	ONL3.2 contains significant peaks along the Port Hills/Crater Summit, from Ōmawete (Coopers Knob) to Te Tara o Te Rangihikaia (Gebbies Pass). Te Moko Peke is the spur/ridge leading down towards Motukārara and the former Ahuriri Lagoon associated with Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) – a key mahinga kai. Tara o Te Rangihikaia is an important travelling route linking Ngāti Wheke in Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) with Te Waihora.
		ONL3.3	Mt Bradley	Mt Bradley is considered to be part of Te Ahu Pātiki (the name ascribed to Mt. Herbert), which is a significant peak and landscape feature for Ngāi Tahu on the peninsula. The name refers being shaped like a pile of flounders or pātiki and links it to mahinga kai traditions and practices, and to the abundance of pātiki that are able to be gathered from both Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) and Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) - also see ONL 28.1.
		HNC3.0	Teddington - Coastal Mudflats – Whakaraupō	The head of Lyttelton Harbour, below Teddington is traditionally known as Whakaraupō, due to the abundance of raupō (Bullrush; <i>Typha orientalis</i>) once found there and important for mahinga kai. Whakaraupō is now the Ngāi Tahu name applied to the entire harbour.

4	Waipapa / Diamond Harbour	ONL4.1	Waipapa/Diamond Harbour - Dip Slope – Te Ahu Pātiki ki Te Waipapa	ONL4.1 includes the spur leading from Te Waipapa (Diamond Harbour) up to the eastern end of Te Ahu Pātiki (see ONL 3.3 & 28.1). Te Waipapa refers to the flat calm water often found in the bay and like many bays and sites within Whakaraupō, is associated with mahinga kai.
		ONL4.2	Pūrau - Eastern Summits	ONL4.2 includes summits which overlook the three significant streams (Pūrau, Waituturi & Te Wairou) and bay of Pūrau. Pūrau was an important kāinga, with extensive mara kai (gardens) and urupā. Pūrau was also the site of a former Māori Reservation and is also associated with the pā of Rīpapa and wider mahinga kai values. The range also overlooks Koukourārata (Port Levy) to the south (see ONL6.2).
		HNC4.0	Inaina-tū/Pile Bay	Inaina-tū (Pile Bay) is associated with the kāinga of Pūrau as well as Rīpapa pā. Te Pūrekereke is the blowhole located near Rīpapa (Island) and Inaina-tū. The wider area is associated with mahinga kai.
5	Te Piaka / Adderley Head	ONL5.1	Mt Evans	Mt Evans separates the traditionally significant kāinga at Purau and Koukourārata (Port Levy) and overlooks Te Pōhue (Camp Bay); Waitata (Little Port Cooper) and Inaina-tū (Pile Bay), all significant mahinga kai areas of Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour).
		ONL5.2	Te Piaka/Adderley Head - East	Te Piaka (Adderley Head) is a significant headland on the peninsula for Ngāi Tahu, important for nautical navigation and signalling the entrances to both Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) and Te Ara Whānui o Makawhiua (Port Levy Harbour). The area is also associated with mahinga kai, migration, travel and trade.
		HNC5.0	Te Pōhue/Camp Bay to Te Piaka/Adderley Head	Te Pōhue (Camp Bay) and Waitata (Little Port Cooper) are significant mahinga kai areas within Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour), and are traditionally associated with the kāinga of Pūrau as well as Rīpapa pā. For information on Te Piaka (Adderley Head) see ONL5.2.

6	Koukourārata-Te Ara Whānui o Makawhiua / Port Levy	ONL6.1	Te Piaka/Adderley Head - West	The area on the Koukourārata (Port Levy) side of Te Piaka (Adderley Head) is associated with the pā and settlement site of Kaitara, as well as Pukerauaruhe (Browns Island), with the wider area being important for mahinga kai. For information on Te Piaka see ONL5.2.
		ONL6.2	Koukourārata/Port Levy - Western Summits	The western summits of Koukourārata (Port Levy) overlook the pā of Kaitara, as well as the settlements of Puari and Koukourārata on the opposite side of Te Ara Whānui o Makawhiua (Port Levy Harbour). Horomaka Island is another significant site within the bay.
		ONL6.3	Koukourārata/Port Levy - Southern Summits – Waipuna	Waipuna is the saddle and significant travelling route connecting the kāinga associated with Koukourārata (Port Levy) and Wairewa (Lake Forsyth). Ōtutu is the ridge leading from Waipuna down towards Koukourārata and separating the Te Kawa and Ōwhetoro streams. Te Heru o Kahukura/Te Pōhue (the Monument) and Hikuika (Mt Fitzgerald) are two significant peaks on either side of Waipuna (see ONL 8.2).
		ONL6.4	Koukourārata/Port Levy - Eastern Summits – Kākānui ki Ngārara	ONL 6.4 sits within a hugely significant area for Ngāti Huikai and Ngāi Tahu, taking in most of the area associated with Māori Reserve 874 - set aside as part of the 1849 Port Levy Purchase. The reserve is marked by several key landscape features following the ridge from Puketi (on the coastline to the north) to Te Pari a Hine-te-ata (on the coastline to the south), and including the peaks Kākānui; Ngārara and Te Ūpoko o Hine-te-wai (all unnamed on NZ Topomap). The area also overlooks Puari (pā/kāinga and urupā), Koukourārata (kāinga/stream) and Horomaka (island).
		HNC6.0	Te Piaka/Adderley Head - East – Te Piaka ki Pukerauaruhe	See ONL6.1
7	Big Bay – Te Ruahine ki Wakaroa	HNC7.0	Te Ruahine/Baleine Point to Big Bay	Te Ruahine is the Ngāi Tahu name of the eastern headland of Te Ara Whānui o Makawhiua (Port Levy Harbour), and is an important navigational marker for waka entering the bay and its numerous pā and kāinga (settlements). Wakaroa is the name of Pigeon Bay, a known early settlement area.

8	Wakaroa / Pigeon Bay	ONL8.1	Wakaroa/Pigeon Bay - South Western Summits – Wildcattle Hill	ONL8.1 includes the summits that overlook Kakomutumutu (Holmes Bay), within Wakaroa (Pigeon Bay), a known early settlement site, also associated with mahinga kai.
		ONL8.2	Wakaroa/Pigeon Bay - South Western Summits – Tarawera	ONL8.2 runs between two significant peaks - Hikuika (Mt Fitzgerald) and Tarawera (Mt Sinclair) - which separate and overlook Wakaroa (Pigeon Bay) and Wairewa (Lake Forsyth).
		ONL8.3	Wakaroa/Pigeon Bay - Southern Summits – Te Ukura	Te Ukura (.700 on NZ Topomap) is a significant peak overlooking and separating Wakaroa (Pigeon Bay), Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) and Akaroa, and is a key navigational marker on the trail/travelling route through to the harbour.
		ONL8.4	Wakaroa/Pigeon Bay - Eastern Summits	The eastern summits of Wakaroa (Pigeon Bay) overlook and are associated with the known settlements and mahinga kai areas within the bay, including an early site at Kakomutumutu (Holmes Bay) - see ONL8.1.
9	Kirikiriwarea / Menzies Bay	ONL9.1	Kirikiriwarea/Menzies Bay - Coastline	The area of coast between Wakaroa (Pigeon Bay) and Kirikiriwarea (Menzies Bay) connect the former settlements within each bay. Kirikiriwarea is a particularly important kāinga (settlement site), with a long history of occupation and mahinga kai.
		ONL9.2	Kirikiriwarea/Menzies Bay - Upper Slopes	The upper slopes above Kirikiriwarea (Menzies Bay) and Te Kākaho (Decanter Bay) overlook these two known settlement and mahinga kai areas (see ONL9.1 & HNC10.0).
		HNC9.1	Wakaroa/Pigeon Bay to Kirikiriwarea/Menzies Bay	See ONL9.1
		HNC9.2	Te Kākaho/Decanter Bay	See ONL9.2

10	Whakaroa / Little Akaloa	ONL10.0	Whakaroa/Little Akaloa - Summit and Ridgeline – Maukatai	ONL10.0 overlooks Whakaroa (Little Akaloa) and is part of the north face of Maukatai (Duvauchelle Peak) - see ONL20.2.
		HNC10.0	Whakaroa/Little Akaloa	Whakaroa is associated with mahinga kai and the settlement/pā of Panau situated on Long Lookout Point (see ONL11.1). Te Kākaho is the Ngāi Tahu name for Decanter Bay, which is also associated with mahinga kai and Panau pā (see ONL9.2).
11	Panau / Long Lookout Point	ONL11.1 & HNC11.1	Panau/Long Lookout Point - Raupō Bay - Stony Beach – Coastline – Panau ki Ōpara	ONL11.1 is a significant coastal area associated with the former kāinga/pā of Panau, between Whakaroa (Little Akaloa) and Ōpara (Okains Bay) / Kawatea (Little Okains Bay), holding key heritage and mahinga kai values, particularly relating to settlement and migration.
		ONL11.2	Panau/Long Lookout Point – Summits	ONL11.2 contains peaks that overlook the kāinga/pā of Panau as well as Ōpara (Okains Bay).
		ONC11.2	North West Bay - Coastal Slopes	ONC11.2 forms part of the coastal area associated with Ōpara - the main river and estuary of Okains Bay, as well as Kawatea (Little Okains Bay) (see ONL 12.1).
12	Ōpara-Kawatea / Okains Bay	ONL12.1 & HNC12.0	Ōpara/Okains Bay - Coastline	ONL12.1 includes part of a significant coastal area associated with Ōpara - the main river and estuary of Okains Bay - an important mahinga kai site. Kawatea (Little Okains Bay) is another very significant site nearby associated with the migration and establishment of Ngāi Tahu on the peninsula and battles with Ngāti Mamoe. Okains Bay Beach Camp was also returned to Ngāi Tahu as part of the NTCSA 1998.
		ONL12.2	Ōpara/Okains Bay – North-western Upper Slopes and Ridgeline	ONL12.2 includes part of the eastern face of Maukatai (Duvauchelle Peak), which overlooks Ōpara (Okains Bay) - see ONL20.2.
		ONL12.3	Ōpara/Okains Bay - Southern Upper Slopes and Ridgeline – Poaiiha	Poaiiha (Okains Peak) is a significant peak separating and overlooking Ōpara (Okains Bay) and Kakakaiau (Robinsons Bay).

13	Te Puke ki Waitaha / Pā Island - Whakarari / Lavericks Bay	ONL13.1 & HNC13.0	Te Puke ki Waitaha/Pa Island - Whakarari/Lavericks Bay - Coastline – Kawatea ki Katawa	ONL13.1 & HNC13.0 is a significant coastal area between Ōpara (Okains Bay)/Kawatea (Little Okains Bay) and Whakarari (Lavericks Bay), associated with early settlement, migration and mahinga kai. The area includes the former pā at Te Puke ki Waitaha (Pā Island) and other settlement sites. Katawa is the northern headland of Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) - see ONL14.2.
		ONL13.2	Whakarari/Lavericks Bay - Summits – Ōtepatatu	Ōtepatatu refers to the peaks and ridges separating Akaroa and Whakarari (Lavericks Bay), including Lavericks Peak (see ONL19.0).
14	Ōtauwao / Le Bons Bay	ONL14.1	Ōtauwao/Le Bons Bay - Upper Slopes and Ridgelines	The upper slopes overlooking Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) are part of the range called Ōtepatatu (see ONL13.2 & ONL19.0).
		ONL14.2 & HNC14.0	Ōtauwao/Le Bons Bay - Headlands – Katawa & Steep Head	Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) and the northern headland of the bay, Katawa, are significant, particularly for early settlement, migration and mahinga kai.
15	Ōtūtahuao/Hickory Bay - Ōkaruru/Goughs Bay	ONL15.1 & HNC15.1	Ōtūtahuao/Hickory Bay - Ōkaruru/Goughs Bay - Coastline – Ōtauwao ki Ōkaruru	ONL15.1 contains a significant coastal area including a number of named bays and features between Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) and Ōkaruru (Goughs Bay). These include Poutakaro (Head), Te Kura (Crown Island) and Ōtūtahuao (Hickory Bay). Many of these bays are associated with the migration of Ngāi Tahu onto the peninsula and battles with Ngāti Mamoe, as well as mahinga kai.
		ONL15.2	Ōtūtahuao/Hickory Bay - Ōkaruru/Goughs Bay - Upper Slopes and Ridgelines – Te Hiwiroa	Te Hiwiroa is the long ridge located between Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) and Ōkaruru (Goughs Bay). The wider area is associated with early settlement, mahinga kai and numerous pā sites.
		ONL15.3	Ōtūtahuao/Hickory Bay - Ōkaruru/Goughs Bay - Southern Summit	Ōkaruru (Goughs Bay) is significant as an early pā and settlement site.

		ONC 15.2	Steep Head - Southern Side	ONC15.2 includes part of the coastal area between Ōtauwao (Le Bons Bay) and Ōtūtahuao (Hickory Bay), associated with mahinga kai and numerous pā and settlements along the Eastern Bays of the peninsula.
16	Hinewai	ONL16.1	Tititewhao/Paua Bay - Summit	Tititewhao (Paua Bay) is associated with mahinga kai and numerous pā and settlement sites along the Eastern bays of the peninsula.
		ONL16.2 & HNC16.1	Hinewai - Slopes and Coastline	ONL16.2 and HNC16.1 is an area of high cultural significance including three known pā sites: Ngā toko-ono (near Clay Point), Parakākāriki (near Sleepy Bay) and Paekaroro (near Dyke Head), the headland of Ōtapu (Goat Point) as well as a number of key bays including: Whangarimu (Fishermans Bay); Ōtanerito (Long Bay); Ōpātoti (Stoney Bay) and Pōhatu (Flea Bay). These are all important mahinga kai areas with a mass of archaeological sites providing evidence of traditional settlement and occupation. The peaks and ridges above are also significant and include: Taraterehu (Purple Peak); Ōtoki (Mount Berard); and Ōteauheke (Brasenose) - see ONL17.0 and 18.0).
		ONL16.3	Ōunuhau/Haylocks Bay	ONL16.3 is associated with a number of important Ngāi Tahu sites around Ōunuhau (Haylocks Bay), including Ngā Puhanga (Gateway Point) and Manga-rohotu (Damons Bay), all associated with mahinga kai.
		ONC16.2	Clay Point to Red Bluff	ONC16.2 takes in an area associated with the Ngāti Mamoe pā of Ngā-toko-ono, on Clay Point near Whangarimu (Fishermans Bay) as well as being noted for mahinga kai values.
		ONC16.3	Sleepy Bay	ONC16.3 is associated with the Ngāti Mamoe stronghold, Parakākāriki pā situated on the point between Ōtanerito (Long Bay) and Sleepy Bay. Parakākāriki is one of the key sites captured by Ngāi Tahu under the leadership of Moki during their initial migration onto the peninsula.

		ONC16.4	Redcliffe Point to Pōhatu - Coastal Cliffs	ONC16.4 takes in most of the northern cliffs of Pōhatu (Flea Bay) and is associated with the Ngāti Mamoe pā, Paekaroro. The pā is located on the southern headland of Pōhatu (near Dyke Head) and was another key site captured by Ngāi Tahu during their initial migration onto the peninsula. The area is also significant for mahinga kai, particularly associated with Tītī (muttonbirds).
		ONC16.5	Paekaroro pā/Dyke Head to Manga-rohotu/Damons Bay	ONC16.5 takes in a number of significant sites, between Pōhatu (Flea Bay) and Manga-rohotu (Damons Bay). This includes the Ngāti Mamoe pā, Paekaroro located on Dyke Head, with the wider area being important for mahinga kai (see ONL16.3).
17	Te Ruahine/Akaroa Head	ONL17.0	Te Ruahine/Akaroa Head	ONL17.0 includes a highly significant area to Ngāi Tarewa and Ngāi Tahu between Te Ruahine (Akaroa Head) and the kāinga of Ōnuku. More than 10 named coastal sites, many associated with mahinga kai and navigation, are located along the coast including the significant area called - Te Whata o Kokirotu (Dan Rodgers). The ONL also includes the significant peak Ōtehore (.699 on NZ Topomap).
		ONC17.1	Te Ruahine/Akaroa Head – South	See ONL17.0
		HNC17.2	Te Ruahine/Akaroa Head – North	See ONL17.0
18	Akaroa	ONL18.0	Akaroa - Summits and Ridgeline – Ōteauheke ki Taraterehu	The summits above Akaroa include a number of significant peaks including: Tara-terehu (Purple Peak); Ōtoki (Mount Berard) and Ōteauheke (Brasenose). Ōteauheke is a registered wāhi tapu site: HNZPT Site 9507. These peaks overlook and are associated with the kāinga of Ōnuku, home of local hapū Ngāi Tarewa, as well as the township of Akaroa.
		HNC18.0	Ōtipua/Takamatua Hill	Ōtahuahua is the Ngāi Tahu name of Childrens Bay and Te Kao is the creek flowing into bay. Te Pāua o Mataotao is the eastern point of Ōtipua (Takamatua hill). The area is strongly associated with mahinga kai.

19	Takamatua - Kakakaiau / Robinsons Bay	ONL19.0	Takamatua - Kakakaiau /Robinsons Bay - Summits – Ōtepatatu	The ranges beyond Akaroa, and primarily overlooking Takamatua Bay, including Lavericks Peak, are significant and known to Ngāi Tahu as Ōtepatatu.
		HNC19.0	Te Umu Te Rehua /Hammond Point	Te Umu Te Rehua is the Ngāi Tahu name of Hammond Point (previously known as Bottle Point), a significant headland between Takamatua and Kakakaiau (Robinsons Bay).
20	Duvauchelle - Barry's Bay	ONL20.1	Ōnawe Peninsula	The Ōnawe peninsula, is a highly significant site for Ngāi Tahu, being a pā with a long and famous history. It is particularly associated with the chief Te Maiharanui and his famous capture by Te Rauparaha in 1830 and the subsequent sacking of the pā by Ngāti Toa in 1832. The area is also a registered wāhi tapu: HNZPT Site 7643, as well as a Historic Reserve which was returned to Ngāi Tahu under the NTCSA 1998.
		ONL20.2	Duvauchelle Bay - Barrys Bay - North-eastern Summits – Maukatai	The range above Duvauchelle Bay includes the significant peak - Maukatai. Numerous settlement and mahinga kai sites are located within the bays below.
		ONL20.3	Duvauchelle Bay - Barrys Bay - North-western Summits – Te Ukura	The range above Barrys Bay includes Te Ukura (see ONL 8.3), a key point between Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) and Akaroa. The valley from the summits to the harbour is known as Kaituna (Barrys Bay Stream), with Te Kai-waitau being a site near the mouth of the stream, associated with mahinga kai.
		ONL20.4	Duvauchelle Bay - Barrys Bay - South-western Summits – Puha /French Hill	Puha is the Ngāi Tahu name of French Hill, a significant peak that overlooks and separates Akaroa and the Ōkute (Okuti) valley of Wairewa.
21	French Farm Bay	ONL21.0	French Farm Bay - Wainui Pass – Puha ki Pūwaitaha	The summits above French Farm Bay link two key peaks, Puha (French Hill) in the north and Pūwaitaha (Saddle Hill) to the south. The summits are also the headwaters of two streams flowing into the bay including Te Wai Mango (north) and Te Rautahi (south). The headland between French Farm Bay and Ōpakia (Petit Carenage Bay)

				also includes the site Te Iringa Paraoa o Te Rangitaurewa, related to the migration and initial establishment of Ngāi Tahu within Akaroa Harbour.
		HNC21.0	Ōpakia/Petit Carenage Bay	Ōpakia (Petit Carenage Bay) is a significant bay located in the upper part of Akaroa Harbour, associated with being an outpost of Ōnawe pā.
22	Wainui	ONL22.1	Wainui - Northern Upper Slopes and Ridgeline – Pūwaitaha	Wainui is a very significant area, particularly for mahinga kai and settlement, with a number of traditional kāinga including Ōpukutahi and Ōhae to the north, as well as Māori Reserve 885 stretching to Ōkoroapeke (Tikao Bay). There are numerous sites of significance located on the stretch of coast from Wainui to Ōpakia (Petit Carenage Bay) highlighting its importance. The main peak at the northern end above Wainui is Pūwaitaha (Saddle Hill) which overlooks and separates Wainui and Ōkute (Okuti Valley). These slopes also overlook the significant southern bays of the peninsula.
		ONL22.2	Wainui - Southern Upper Slopes and Ridgeline – Pūwaitaha ki Tuhiraki	ONL22.2 includes the headwaters of Ōtangataiti - the stream running from Carews Peak into Wainui Bay, just near Taukakaha (north of Anchorage Bay). The area also extends to Tuhiraki (Mt Bossu) in the south, which is a highly significant peak, most notably associated with the Rākaihautū traditions, and the migration and settlement of Waitaha into Canterbury. Tuhiraki is also a registered wāhi tapu, HNZPT Site 7776.
		HNC22.0	Wainui - Coastline – Ōkoroapeke ki Ōtūtereinga	See ONL22.1
		HNC22a	Ōhinepaka Bay	See ONL22.2 and 22.3
		ONL22.3	Ōhinepaka Bay - Southern Cliffs	Ōhinepaka Bay is located south of Wainui and is associated with two key sites - Te Aka Tarewa (northern cliffs) and Te Umu o Raki (southern end/point), as well as being noted for mahinga kai values.
23	Timutimu Head	ONL23.0	Timutimu Head	The area from Timutimu Head north towards Wainui is a very significant area and includes numerous known coastal sites and areas, largely associated with mahinga kai. Key sites include: Kororipa (Mat Wight Bay); Whakakuru (Lucas Bay) and

				Paniwhero (Red Rock). West of Timutimu Head is Waihuakina Bay, which takes its name from the stream flowing there. ONL23 also extends to Tuhiraki (Mt Bossu), standing above Whakakuru (See ONL22.2 for more information on Tuhiraki).
		HNC23.0	Timutimu Head	See ONL23.0 and 24.1
24	Southern Bays – Poranui ki Timutimu	ONL24.1	Rora Huruhuru/Squally Bay	ONL24.1 includes a number of Ngāi Tahu sites of significance in and around Rora Huruhuru (Squally Bay), including Ōtara (Scenery Nook). These are generally associated with mahinga kai as well as the important early settlement of Te Ruahikihiki at Whakamoa (Bay).
		ONL24.2	Peraki - Upper Slopes and Summit – Tuhiraki ki Pūwaitaha	ONL24.2 extends along a range connecting two significant peaks which overlook the Southern Bays as well as Akaroa. This includes Pūwaitaha (Saddle Hill) in the north (see ONL 22.1) and Tuhiraki (Mt Bossu) in the south (see ONL 22.2). Tuhiraki is particularly significant as the kō (digging tool) of Rākaihautū and part of the creation/migration traditions of the area. The Southern Bays are of high significance to Ngāi Tahu, associated with both settlement and mahinga kai, as well as a number of whaling stations during the early European contact period.
		ONC24.2	Ōanuku/Robinhood Bay	Ōanuku (Robinhood Bay) is a significant bay along the southern coast of the peninsula, associated with settlement, migration and mahinga kai.
		ONC24.3	Te Kaio/Tumbledown Bay	Te Kaio (Tumbledown Bay) is a significant bay to Ngāi Tahu, known as a site of early settlement and containing numerous archaeological sites. It is also an important mahinga kai area.
		HNC24.1	Southern Bays – Poranui ki Timutimu	The Southern Bays are of high significance to Ngāi Tahu, associated with both settlement and mahinga kai, as well as a number of whaling stations that operated during the early European contact period - stretching from Timutimu Head to Poranui (Birdlings Flat). Over 20 key sites and bays are within this area including Kawatiri (Long Bay); Pireka (Peraki Bay); and Makara (Magnet Bay). The area also includes

				those sites mentioned in ONL24.1 and ONC24.1, 24.2 and 24.3, including Whakamoa (Bay), Ōanuku (Robinhood Bay) and Te Kaio (Tumbledown Bay).
25	Ōkute/Okuti Valley	ONL25.1	Te Roto o Wairewa/Lake Forsyth - Cliffs – Ōtūngakau ki Te Oka	Te Roto o Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) is a highly significant area for Ngāi Tahu and the local hapū of Ngāti Mako/Ngāti Irakehu. It is known as a key mahinga kai, particularly associated with tuna (eels) and their harvest during the annual heke (migration) from the lake to the sea. The cliffs above Wairewa extending from Ōtūngakau towards Te Oka are particularly significant and considered wāhi tapu.
		ONL25.2	Ōkute/Okuti Valley Summit – Pūwaitaha ki Puha	ONL25.2 extends along a range connecting two significant peaks which overlook Ōkute (Okuti) Valley. This includes Pūwaitaha (Saddle Hill) in the south (see ONL 22.1) and Puha (French Hill) in the north (see ONL 20.4).
26	Wairewa/Lake Forsyth – Little River	ONL26.0	Little River - Summits – Puha ki Waipuna	ONL26.0 extends along a range connecting five significant/named peaks and features which overlook Wairewa, as well as connecting Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) to Koukourārata (Port Levy); Wakarua (Pigeon Bay) and Akaroa. This includes Puha (French Hill) - see ONL 20.4; Te Ukura (see ONL 20.3); Tarawera (Mt Sinclair); Hikuika (Mt Fitzgerald) - see ONL 8.2; and Waipuna (see ONL 6.3).
27	Prices Valley	NO ONL		The Prices Valley Character area (27) includes two significant pā sites: Te Puia and Waikakahi. Waikakahi is a highly significant pā associated with the migration and establishment of Ngāi Tahu in Canterbury. Both pā took advantage of their position on the edge of the peninsula and near Motumotua (Kaituna Lagoon), an important mahinga kai area of Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere). The area also includes Te Marokura (Devils Knob) – the point of the peninsula near the Birdlings Flat turnoff.
28	Kaituna Valley	ONL28.1	Kaituna Valley - Summit – Te Ahu Pātiki	Te Ahu Pātiki is a significant peak and landscape feature for Ngāi Tahu on the peninsula. Its name refers to the range from Mt Bradley to Mt Herbert being relatively flat and shaped like a pile of flounders or pātiki. The name links the area to mahinga kai traditions and the abundance of pātiki able to be gathered from both Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) and Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) - also see ONL 3.3.

		ONL28.2	Kaituna Valley - Western Summit	Kaituna Valley was one of the key travelling routes between both Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) and Koukourārata (Port Levy) and Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere), and contains a number of sites that are significant as mahinga kai. The ridge leading from Te Ahu Pātiki towards Te Waihora at Kūhakawariwari (near Ataahua) is the traditional boundary between Ngāti Huikai at Koukourārata and Ngāti Wheke at Rāpaki.
29	Tara o te Rangihikaia / McQueens-Gebbies Valley	ONL29.1	Tara o te Rangihikaia /Gebbies Pass - North	Tara o Te Rangihikaia is the Ngāi Tahu name of Gebbies Pass, which was an important travelling route, particularly associated with mahinga kai, and linking Ngāti Wheke with Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere). The wider area also includes Te Moko Peke which is the spur/ridge leading from the pass down towards the former Ahuriri Lagoon, a key mahinga kai area and Māori fishing reserve (Te Koroha) associated with Te Waihora (see also ONL3.2).
		ONL29.2	Tara o te Rangihikaia /Gebbies Pass - East	
		ONL29.3	Tara o te Rangihikaia /Gebbies Pass – South-east	
		ONL29.4	Tara o te Rangihikaia /Gebbies Pass - South	
30	Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere	ONL30.0	Te Waihora /Lake Ellesmere - Riparian Margin	Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) is a highly significant area for Ngāi Tahu, largely associated with mahinga kai, particularly for native fish and birds, as well as a number of key pā and kāinga (settlements). The bed of Te Waihora was returned to Ngāi Tahu as part of the NTCSA 1998 and is recognised by the Te Waihora Water Conservation Order (WCO) as having outstanding values in accordance with tikanga Māori and in respect of Ngāi Tahu history, mahinga kai and customary fisheries. The Te Waihora Character area (30) includes a number of key Ngāi Tahu sites including: Te Heketara, Matakana and Kūhakawariwari, all located on the edge of Motumotuaao (Kaituna Lagoon). The wider area of Kaituna Lagoon is also known as the Horomaka Kōhanga – an area reserved for customary fishing under the Te Waihora Joint Management Plan 2005.

		ONC30.0	Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere Margin – Motumotua / Kaituna Lagoon	See ONL30.0.
31	Kaitorete Spit - Poranui/Birdlings Flat	ONF31.0	Kaitorete Spit	Kaitorete Spit is a highly significant area for Ngāi Tahu, having a long-history of settlement, migration and occupation. The spit contains numerous archaeological sites, middens, mahinga kai and habitation sites stretching from the mouth of Te Waihora in the south, to Poranui (Birdlings Flat) in the north. These sites are largely associated with mahinga kai utilising the resources of both Te Waihora and the adjacent coastal area. Kaitorete Spit is also part of the coastline known as Kā Poupou o Te Rakihouia, which is associated with Waitaha migration and settlement, led by Rākaihautū. Two significant pā are situated on both sides of the mouth of Te Roto o Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) at the northern end of the spit - Ōruaka (north side) and Te Mata Hāpuka (south side). Waikākahi and Te Puia are two other significant pā in the vicinity (see Character Area 27).
		ONF31.2	Kaitorete Spit – Poranui/Birdlings Flat and Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere – Coastal Dunes and Margin	See ONL 30.0 and ONF 31.0
		HNC 31.1	Poranui/Birdlings Flat	See ONF 31.0

Mahi Anō – Further Consideration

Arising from the research and consultation undertaken in relation to this Addendum, a number of sites and areas with significant Ngāi Tahu associations and values may warrant further consideration in relation to development of appropriate protection/management mechanisms. This is due to the sites not currently being included within the areas already identified and/or due to them holding high cultural and/or historic value. Further examination may involve identification as wāhi tapu/wāhi taonga and/or historic, heritage, cultural and natural landscapes. The sites include:

- **Te Ana o Huikai / Magazine Bay**
- **Rīpapa pā / Island**
- **Pūrau kāinga and urupā**
- **Horomaka Island and Pukerauaruhe/Browns Island**
- **Ōtutu (Ridge in Koukourārata/Port Levy)**
- **Kawatea / Little Okains Bay**
- **Te Ūpoko o Tahumata**
- **Te Moko Peke (Ridge near Ahuriri Lagoon)**
- **Ahuriri Lagoon**

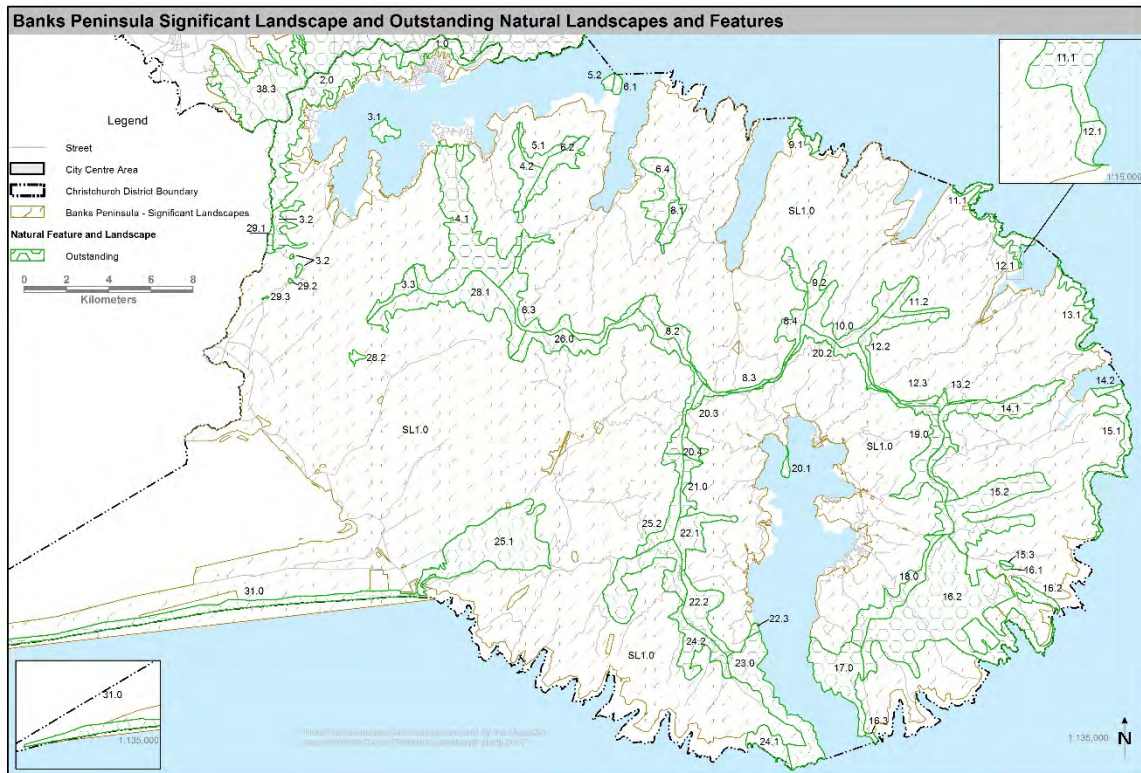
All silent file areas, known urupā, pā, kāinga and habitation caves, registered HNZPT sites, as well as marae and former and present Māori reservations also need to be examined and assessed for relevance in relation to appropriate protection/management mechanisms.

Any identification and assessment of sites and areas should be done in-conjunction with Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga, Mahaanui Kura Taiao Ltd and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

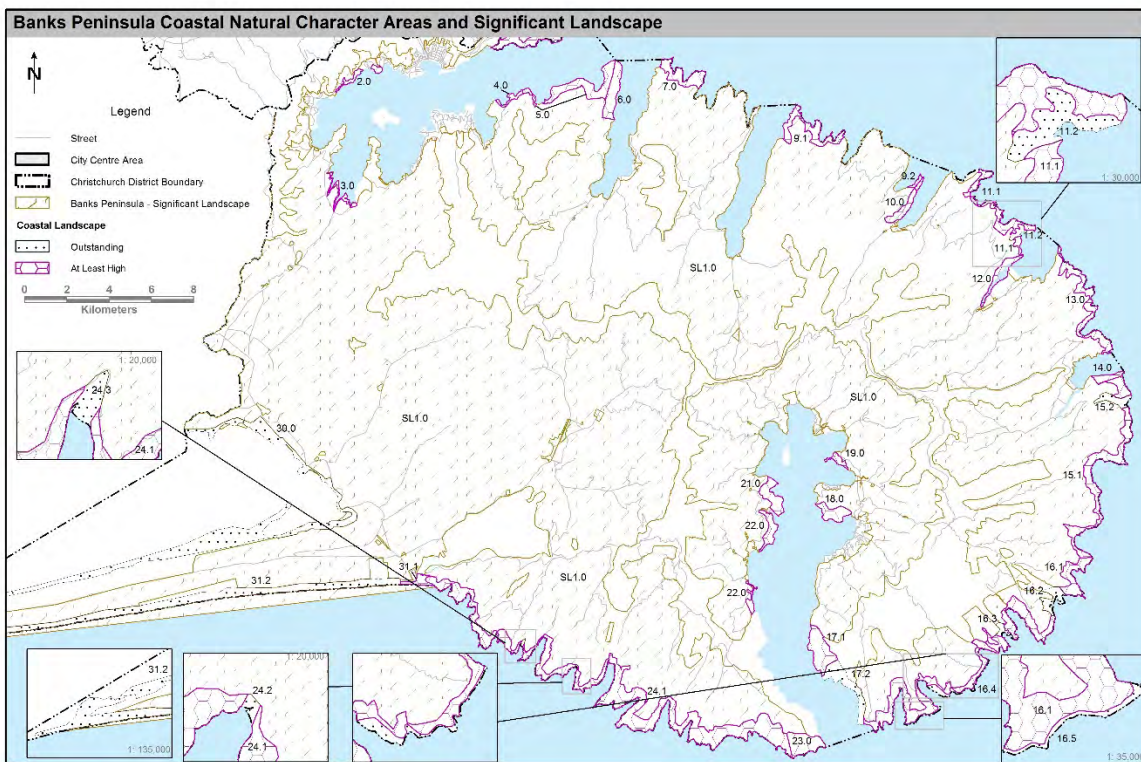
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APPENDIX A - Map of Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features and Significant Landscapes on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula



APPENDIX B - Map of Coastal Natural Character Areas and Significant Landscapes on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula



*Note that landscapes and features are split by the character areas from the Banks Peninsula Landscape study 2007.