

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).

He Papakupu Whāiti

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Hapū	means kinship group, section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society.
Iwi	means extended kinship group- often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
Iwi/hapū management plans	planning documents that are recognised by an iwi authority, relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district/rohe and/or lodged with the relevant local authority.
Kāinga	means village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling.
Kaitiakitanga	means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Karakia	means to recite ritual chants, say grace or recite prayer.
Mahinga Kai	means garden, cultivation, food-gathering place.
Mana Whenua	means Māori with ancestral claims to a particular area of land resources. Literally, translated as “authority over the land”. Whānau, hapū, and iwi are mana whenua of a particular rohe, While Māori are tangata whenua of Aotearoa (New Zealand)
Manaakitanga	means hospitality, kindness, generosity, support – the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.
Marae	Marae means the land and buildings (meeting house/whareniui, kitchen & dining hall/wharekai, ablution block/wharepaku) generally associated with gatherings, and meetings and programmes of Mana Whenua, hapū or whanau for religious, educational, or community purposes.
Mātauranga	means scientific and spiritual indigenous knowledge and related oral histories
Nga Ara Pakanga	means ancient ara – pathways that the battles were led by forces aligned to Mana Whenua. Battlegrounds significant to Mana Whenua.
Nga ara Tawhito	means ancient ara – pathways and waka routes. Areas of occupation and use were connected by ara. These ara followed significant ridges, awa and the coast. Kāinga and pahi (resting places) were established on route to enable the harvest of wāhi taonga and mahinga kai from land and sea.
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	means the collective group of individuals who are descended from both Toa Rangatira; and any other recognised ancestor of Ngāti Toa Rangatira who migrated permanently to the area of interest of Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the nineteenth century and who exercised customary rights predominantly within that area: and includes those individuals; and includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals.

Pā	means fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one).
Rohe	means boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land).
Takiwā	means district, area, territory, vicinity, region.
Tangata Whenua	means people of the land.
Taranaki Whānui	comprises the tribes of people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga and other iwi from the Taranaki area, whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s.
Tikanga	means customary practices or behaviors.
Wāhi Kainga	means places of settlement e.g., Pā, villages, homes, gardens.
Wāhi Mahinga Kai	means places of harvest/ food-gathering areas e.g., ngahere (forests), pā manu (birding sites), māra kai (gardens), awa (waterways), repo (wetlands), ngā roto (lakes), taku taimoana (fishing grounds).
Wāhi Taonga	means special places e.g., places of work, mineral areas, waka landing sites.
Wāhi tapu	means sacred or spiritual places e.g., battle sites, urupā, burial sites, caves, ritual sites including burial of pito / whenua (placenta). <u>means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.</u>
Wāhi Tawhito	means historical and cultural places including where significant events occurred and significant people lived and died.
Wāhi Tūpuna	means places with special cultural, scenic or amenity values e.g., mountains, rivers and other waterways, including the sea and coastal areas, important landmarks, boundary markers. means a place important to Māori for its ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values, and a reference to wāhi tūpuna includes a reference, as the context requires, to— (a) wāhi tūpuna: (b) wāhi tūpuna: (c) wāhi tūpuna
Wāhi Tūpuna	means a place associated with traditional uses.