

Rārangi Whakamārama (Glossary)

INTERPRETATION

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
ahi kā roa	refers to continuous occupation of an area or land parcel.
ana	cave.
awa, manga	river , stream.
hāpori whānui	Wider society or community.
hapū	sub-tribe, usually containing a number of whānau with a common ancestor.
Iwi	tribe. Iwi usually contain a number of hapū with a common ancestor or theme.
Iwi authority	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
kaimoana	seafood, shellfish.
kāinga	a Māori village or settlement.
kaitiaki	the role and responsibility of mana whenua to ensure that the mauri , or vital life essence of their taonga is healthy and strong in accordance with their tikanga Māori (traditional sustainable management practices). The ethic of guardianship.
kaitiakitanga	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) 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	prayer.
kaupapa Māori	activity which has a firm basis in current and/or historic Māori practices and principles.
kawa	Atua Protocol (an unchangeable tikanga) practice based in deity whakapapa and activity(s).

kōhanga reo	Māori early childhood education centre.
kōiwi	Human bones.
kura	School.
mahinga kai	traditional food gathering sites . Refers to the customary areas the food resources are located in and the actual areas where these resources are harvested and gathered. May include sites where processing of produce also took place post the act of harvesting resources for example, pā tuna (eel weirs) and associated worm farms.
mahinga tawhito	traditional area containing both tangible and intangible ancestral vestiges.
Mana Whakahono ā Rohe	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means an iwi participation arrangement entered into under subpart 2 of Part 5
mana whenua	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.
Maniapoto	anyone who descends from or is an approved authorised affiliate to Maniapoto whānau, marae, hapū or iwi . Maniapoto is the founding ancestor of the tribal custodians who preside over the lands within the Maniapoto Area of Interest. Maniapoto also includes various organisations or bodies that Maniapoto has established to manage the individual and/or collective affairs of whānau, hapū, Māori owned land blocks, and other Maniapoto interests. This may include mana whenua groups, committees, trusts, incorporations or other organisations for marae, hapū , management committees, clusters of the same, a relevant iwi authority or its delegated bodies, and other structures that, from time to time, Maniapoto whānau may establish.
māra kai	sustainable community gardens which include community vegetable gardens, orchards and food forests
mana	authority, status, power bestowed to someone by individuals and groups recognition of a person or entities special authority. The principle that only mana whenua have the mana and authority to make decisions on matters that affect them through their specific whenua .
Māori	natural or indigenous people/first nations people of Aotearoa.
Māori cultural and customary uses	see definitions
marae complex	see definitions

mātauranga Māori	mātauranga Māori is the reconciliation phase of naturally transmitted knowledge prior to the phase of pristine clarity.
maunga	mountain.
mauri	the life force or ethos that exists in all naturally created beings or objects.
moana	sea/ lake .
nohoanga	ancestral village settlement valued for its proximity to significant resources. Habitation was either seasonal or permanent.
pā	refers to ancestral sites with remnant intact archaeological features.
(wāhi) pakanga	battle site.
papakāinga housing development/ units	see definitions
Papatūānuku	mother earth and wife of Ranginui (sky father).
parahanga	Midden. Ancestral site proximal to a key food and resource gathering place and additionally related to local settlements and pā .
pouwhenua or pou	traditional Māori carved pole representing the traditions and culture of a recognised mana whenua group residing in Waitomo district. Marker of wāhi including rāhui or taonga associated with significant tribal history and narratives for places generally carved imbued with a message or authority.
puna	spring.
rāhui	to put in place a temporary or permanent restriction or prohibition on an area or behaviour. A resource management tool that Māori commonly use to enable ecological areas which are contaminated/deficient or negatively affected to whakanoa and/or for flora and fauna stocks to be replenished or recover to targeted normal states. Can be put in place to prohibit activity in an area for a time following a tragedy or death.
rangatiratanga	self-determination, empowerment, management. Mana whenua expect to exercise a degree of autonomy, authority and influence over their rohe , land , knowledge and resources and be involved in decision-making on such matters. This principle includes the exercise of customary authority in accordance with tikanga Māori , kawa and mātauranga Māori .
Ranginui	sky father and husband of Papatūānuku (earth mother).
rohe (or takiwā)	area or district. Often used to refer to an area within which an iwi or hapū has recognised mana whenua status over.
taiao	environment .

Tainui	ancestral sea voyaging vessel of the Raukawa, Hauraki, Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto tribes. All tribes preside over the ancestral lands or Tainui boundary that extends from south Auckland to Mōkau.
takotoranga	site associated with ancestral burial practices.
tangata/tāngata	person/people.
tāngata whenua	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) in relation to a particular area, means the iwi , or hapū , that holds mana whenua over that area
taonga	Something treasured that adds value to life, including but not limited to waterways, native flora and fauna, plants, trees and animals, wetlands , natural resources, practices, language, places and landscapes.
taunga waka	landing site or resting place/area for waka.
te ao Māori	the Māori world.
te reo Māori	the Māori language.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	the Treaty of Waitangi.
tikanga Māori	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) tikanga Māori means Māori customary values and practices
urupā	burial ground.
wāhi tapu/ wāhi tapu	sacred sites /resources with cultural or spiritual importance for Māori and in particular for the kaitiaki over the area. There are those sites that are important not just for their historical value but because they serve as reference points for direction and growth and ensure a stable cultural development. The removal, destruction, inappropriate development, modification and damage of wāhi tapu causes great concern for iwi and hapū and threatens the integrity of the tribal/ hapū identity, mana and growth and therefore the relationship of Māori with their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites , wāhi tapu, and other taonga .
waharoa	traditional Māori carved gateway representing the traditions and culture of a recognised mana whenua group residing in Waitomo district. Marker of wāhi including rahui or taonga associated with significant tribal history and narratives for places generally carved imbued with a message or authority.

wāhi taonga / wāhi taonga	treasured sites – such as marae, pā, kāinga . These sites may or may not also be wāhi tapu .
wāhi tūpuna / wāhi tūpuna	an ancestral historic location which symbolises life and the oral narratives of the local tribal guardians. These sites may or may not also be wāhi tapu .
wai	water . Also refers to key food gathering areas and/or a sacred or tapu sites under the care of local tribal guardians.
wairua	spirit.
waka	canoe.
wānanga	Māori university equivalent, place of learning, education centre.
whakapapa	genealogical connections.
whānau	family, immediate family and also those with loose whakapapa connections, for example whangai (adoption of a child within an extended family).
whanaungatanga	relationship, kinship, sense of family connection - a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of kinship rights and obligations, which also serve to strengthen each member of the kin group. It also extends to others to whom one develops a close familial, friendship or reciprocal relationship
whare	house/ building .
whenua	land .