

GLOSSARY

| Glossary Term | Explanation |
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| ara tawhito | Ancient trails. |
| atua | God, supernatural being. |
| hapū | Sub-tribe, extended whanau. |
| Iwi | Tribe. |
| Ka Tiritiri o te moana | <u>S</u> outhern alps. |
| Kā tuhituhi o neherā | Rock art. |
| Kāi Tahu | The collective of the individuals who descend from one or more of the of the five primary hapu of Kāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha, namely <u>Kāti Kurī, Kāti Irakehu, Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Tuahuriri, and Kai Te Ruahikihiki.</u> ¹ |
| kāika nohoaka | Place of residence or shelter, includes seasonal occupation sites where food is gathered. |
| kaitiaki | Guardian. |
| kaitiakitaka | The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by takata whenua who hold <u>M</u> mana whenua status for <u>a</u> particular area or resource. |
| Kāti Huirapa | The hapū that holds rights of mana whenua for the lands, waters, coastal and marine environments between the Rakaia River in the north, Waitaki River in the south and between the East Coast and the Southern Alps. Note: For the purposes of implementing this plan, Kāti Huirapa includes <u>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.</u> ² |
| kawa | Rules, protocols or procedures. |
| ki uta ki tai | 'From the mountains to the sea'. See explanation in MW2.1.3. |
| Koiwi Takata | Human skeletal remains. |
| mahika kai | Places where food is produced or procured. See MW2.1.8 for further explanation. |
| Mahika mātaítai | Places where food is obtained from the sea or seashore. Mātaítai reserves in the South Island are established by the Minister of Fisheries under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999. |
| mana whenua | Those who exercise customary authority or Rakatirataka. |
| manaakitaka | Show kindness to, look after, entertain. |
| manuhiri noho | Place of shelter for visitors. |
| mātauraka | Māori knowledge. |

¹ Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu [185.14]

² Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu [185.13]

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| mauri | Essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things both animate and inanimate. (Ngāi Tahu Fresh Water Policy). |
| nohoaka | Temporary campsites. |
| Pā | Fortification. |
| Papatipu Rūnaka | Traditional Rūnaka. |
| Pouwhenua | Carved wooden posts used by mana whenua to mark territory or place. |
| rakatirataka | Chieftainship, decision-making rights self-determination. In the context of the RMA Resource Management Act , rakatirataka includes the active involvement of mana whenua in resource management decision making processes. See MW2.1.6 for further explanation. |
| repo | Wetland. |
| rohe | Boundary. |
| Rūnaka | Local representative group or community system of representation. |
| takata tiaki | The people who are responsible for exercising kaitiakitaka. See MW2.1.5 for further explanation. |
| Takata whenua | The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular area. |
| takiwā | Area, region, district (synonym for rohe). |
| taniwha | Legendary serpent-like creature. |
| taoka | Treasure. See MW2.1.7 for further explanation. |
| tauraka waka | Canoe mooring site. |
| te ao tūroa | The natural environment. |
| te reo | The language. |
| Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua | The whānau who whakapapa to Kāti Huirapa. |
| Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu | Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 described the takiwā of Kā Papatipu Rūnaka, which was revised in the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001. |
| Te Wai Pounamu | The South Island. |
| tī kōuka | Cabbage tree. |
| tikaka | Customary values and practices. See MW2.1.2 for further explanation. |
| tūpuna | Ancestors. |
| tūrakawaewae | Place of belonging through ancestral rights linked to land, place to stand. |
| umu-ti | Earth oven used for cooking. |
| urupā | Burial place. |

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| wāhi taoka | Resources, places and sites treasured by Mānana whenua. See MW2.1.7 for further explanation. Wāhi taoka is the term used to refer to such places where they are land-based and wai taoka is used to refer to waterways. |
| wāhi tapu | Places sacred to takata whenua. See MW2.1.9 for further explanation. Wāhi tapu is the term used to refer to such places where they are land-based and wai tapu is used to refer to waterways. |
| wāhi tūpuna | Broader geographical areas / cultural landscapes that hold significant value to Kāi Tahu due to the concentration of wāhi tapu or taoka values, or the importance of the area to cultural traditions, history or identity. See MW2.1.9 for further explanation. |
| wai puna | Spring. |
| wai taoka | Resources, places and sites treasured by Mānana whenua. See MW2.1.7 for further explanation. Wāhi taoka is the term used to refer to such places where they are land-based and wai taoka is used to refer to waterways. |
| wai tapu | Places sacred to takata whenua. See MW2.1.9 for further explanation. Wāhi tapu is the term used to refer to such places where they are land-based and wai tapu is used to refer to waterways. |
| wairua | Life principle, spirit. |
| Waitarakao | Washdyke Lagoon. |
| whakapapa | Genealogy. |
| whānau | Family. |
| whānaukataka | The process of establishing relationships and relating well to others. |
| Whānui | Wider group of related whānau. |
| Whare Tūpuna | Ancestral meeting house. |
| whare wānaka | Place of learning. |
| Wharenui | Ancestral meeting house. |