

# Appendix V

## Cultural (Iwi)





**Peka Peka to Otaki North  
Project  
Specialist Report  
Culture and Iwi**



# Peka Peka to North Otaki Expressway Project

## Specialist Report - Culture and Iwi

(For inclusion in the Social and Environmental Management Section of the SARA)

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## **1 Executive Summary**

This report provides a scoping of the prone cultural effects of the preferred route of the Peka Peka to Otaki Expressway.

The Peka Peka to Otaki Expressway will encounter and have a number of cultural and heritage impacts along the project route. Iwi have specified that the impacts that they have identified are specific to their tribal boundary connection from Peka Peka to Pukehou Hill. The impacts of the effects will be by and large low to medium, with continuing mitigation and monitoring a number of positive outcomes will perpetuate for iwi, tangata whenua and Maori community.

## **2 Project Description**

The planned upgrading of State Highway 1 between Peka Peka and Otaki North is “part of the Wellington Northern Corridor Road of National Significance (RONS) – a planned four lane expressway from Wellington Airport to Levin. SH1 is the major route in and out of Wellington linking centres of Palmerston North, Wanganui and Levin with Wellington. By improving transport networks through the Kapiti Coast, this project will contribute to the economic growth and productivity.

Currently the Peka Peka to North Otaki section of SH1 has a relatively poor and worsening safety record. It also experiences high levels of congestion during peak periods, weekends and holiday periods. This congestion is compounded by a high proportion of local traffic, and an increasing level of shopping-generated parking and pedestrian movements in the Otaki urban area. A bypass of Otaki, and the provision of a high-standard highway through the area will increase the efficiency of movements between Wellington and the North, will ease local congestion, improve safety, and will facilitate local, regional and national economic development.

By improving transport networks through the Kapiti Coast, this project will contribute to economic growth and productivity.

The scope of this project is therefore to construct a high quality four-lane expressway bypassing the township of Otaki and the settlement of Te Horo. Together with the MacKay’s to Peka Peka section to the south, it forms the Kapiti Expressway and when both sections are completed will provide a superior transport corridor providing much improved, reliable and safer journeys through the Kapiti Coast.

The project seeks to safeguard for double tracking of the main trunk rail line and also involves the relocation of the track through Otaki in order to accommodate the proposed expressway.



### **3 Background to this Report**

This report provides a range of possible and likely significant cultural sites of national significance effects along and surrounding the preferred alignment of the SH1 between Peka Peka to North Otaki Expressway.

The objective of this report is to:

- Identify areas of potential cultural risk;
- Identify areas of sites of cultural significance;
- To avoid damage to native bush areas;
- To identify wetland areas of cultural value;
- To recommend mitigation measures that are relevant to the cultural values identified or discovered through the assessment process alongside the tangata whenua and Maori community groups.
- Recommend a Cultural Impact Assessment to assist with the identification of relevant Maori cultural values and associations to the area.
- Recommend that Nga Hapu o Otaki hold a heritage mapping session to gather information to recognise risks and confirm sites and locations that will be impacted, and additional information prepared for AEE.
- Cross reference will be identified with AEE which will identify the potential risks particularly in the case of mitigation of cultural sites of significance between Pukehou Hill through to Mary Crest area.

Overall the assessment is to support a SARA to assist the NZTA to identify with the repercussion of the preferred route for the project.

## **4 Site Description**

A brief summary is provided to confirm iwi cultural connection and context of the tribal boundaries between Peka Peka to the south to Pukehou Hill to the north to allow discussion of cultural values, interests, connection, associations with the area or resources, the potential impacts of proposed activity on the project area and the alternative alignment option. There are three iwi that are identified to host mana whenua and tangata whenua status. Ngati Te Atiawa to the southern boundary Peka Peka and Ngati Raukawa from Peka Peka to Otaki North, to Pukehou Hill. Ngati Muaupoko has strong connections within the tribal boundary as well. In addition a revised detailed Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) will be commissioned for completion as part of the project and this report will be regarded as a technical advice report that will identify sites of significance to tangata whenua that may not have been recorded or identified by any external sources other than iwi knowledge. An archaeological and heritage assessment has been prepared for the project and a Cultural Impact Assessment was prepared in 2003 by Nga Hapu o Otaki commissioned by Transit NZ.

In respect to waahi tapu under the RMA and Historic Places Trust Act are drawn from Maori customary lore and are complex concepts in their own right. Within this area there are archaeology sites currently registered on the HPT register and have been prepared in a SARA Heritage and Archaeology Report. Many of the historical features identified in the report relate to cultivation areas. The report also identifies recorded pa sites that are close or near the proposed alignment options. However, for such an extensive cultivation and native bush area little information is currently available that would have included the mana whenua and tangata whenua knowledge of various kainga/houses/settlements or pa sites. Therefore, these sites would have the customary infrastructure associated with tangata whenua settlement (Ngati Raukawa/ Ngati Toarangatira/ Te Atiawa and mana whenua Ngati Muaupoko iwi patterns which include ancestral land, ancestral waters, ancestral sites, other taonga, sacred spiritual sites and cemeteries. NZTA has approved for the CIA to identify further sites of significance to iwi that may not have been included in the previous CIA (2003) or Archaeological assessment.

Since 2009 ongoing engagements and consultation between representatives of Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Muaupoko, Te Atiawa as well as representatives from NZTA, Opus, NZHPT, Urban Perspectives, has occurred. Consultation and a field site visit has been focused on the pa sites and known sites of tangata whenua during the period of pre european and the 1800 to post colonisation activity within the project area.

Ngati Muaupoko and Te Atiawa iwi have consented for Nga Hapu o Otaki and Te Runanganui o Raukawa to prepare the revised CIA. Both iwi groups will review the draft final CIA document and provide and discuss their input into the document with the authors of the revised CIA.

The identified issues and opportunities from a cultural and iwi perspective has identified that Ngati Raukawa people have strongly established connections within the project area since 1831 through conquest. Ngati Raukawa tribal boundary is Peka Peka to Pukehou Hill, to the north up to the areas in the west and along the flats to the west, to the plains to the east from Waitapu to Rangataua, Te Waka to Te Horo Miria Te Kakara to Kukutauaki. Otaki region has the highest number of marae in the area and considering the historical significance of Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Toarangatira and Ngati Muaupoko to the area and presence in the community. NZTA expect the Opus Specialist consultants to have considered and included for significant engagement with iwi

including amongst others attendance at meetings, arranging for a cultural impact assessment, liaison with HPT, drawing up Memorandum of Understanding.

Peka Peka to Otaki North was densely populated over a long period of time 13 century AD (Davidson 1988). In the 1800's the Kapiti Coast was invaded by several northern tribes and moved on to the lands in the district. Ngati Muaupoko who were the residents living in the district for many decades, were driven out and lost their authority, influence and control over the district following the invasion of Ngati Toarangatira from Kawhia in the Tainui region.

Ngati Muaupoko iwi connection can be taken from Wellington, to Kapiti and to Wanganui areas. From consultation meetings since 2009, a field visit in July 2011 and discussions with the key iwi and Maori community groups this report examines where there may be risks of impacts on cultural heritage to Ngati Muaupoko iwi and the other three tribes. From regular engagements held with all iwi groups this report shows both parties have been discussing and confirming a rationale for choice of a preferred project route.

## **5 Existing Environment**

The Kapiti Coast is wealthy in cultural heritage. Within the area between Peka Peka and Pukehou Hill are recorded and iwi known historic sites and waahi tapu of significance.

A field visit alongside the project team with tangata whenua on the Friday 29 July 2011 enabled discussion and confirm cultural, ecology and heritage sites identified in the project area of iwi cultural values within this brief summary report, the following outcomes of discussion are:

- Taylors Road end hosts Pa sites and a burial ground (urupa) west of the far west railway corridor.
- Identified impacts to the sand dunes will require investigation as there may be sites of midden and certainly settlement evidence. There will need to be mitigation discussions for land access with two Maori landowners.
- Otaki and Rahui Road end has a significant site which iwi have identified as a waahi tapu, a spring (puna) plus wetland.
- The Waitohu stream flows from Tararua's to the Tasman Sea north of Otaki, tangata whenua request for recreation access along the Waitohu stream so they can continue to catch eels and swim.



**Figure 1 : Waitohu Stream north of Otaki township**

A wetland area and some native trees located on several landowners properties alongside the railway line will be destroyed to make way for the alignment. This wetland site removal and a well known spring of high cultural significance will be mitigated alongside iwi so that flora, fauna and wetlands cultural values and enhancements be culturally considered where appropriate.

There needs to be discussions with the Ecologist and iwi options for the possibility of utilising a storm water basin for developing a wetland feature on a nearby owned Maori landowner property, as this would be seen as a good outcome for iwi and the project.



**Figure 2 : This wetland site will be totally demolished to make way for the alignment.**

Drago's property is where the sand dunes are located. As a result of a field visit and subsequent information provided by one of the tangata whenua, an impact to the sand dunes has been identified. The sand dunes are a significant feature to tangata whenua and all have names. Tangata whenua and Bruce McFadgen have undertaken and completed extensive work to record these named sand dunes and other natural land forms in the Otaki region. There are three sand and earth dune hills that will be completely destroyed; tangata whenua required that the sand and earthworks be used within the location and not any other area of the designation.



**Figure 3 : Otaki railway line re alignment is a issue for discussion with iwi**

The realignment of the railway line will be of concern for iwi and will need mitigation and iwi participation.

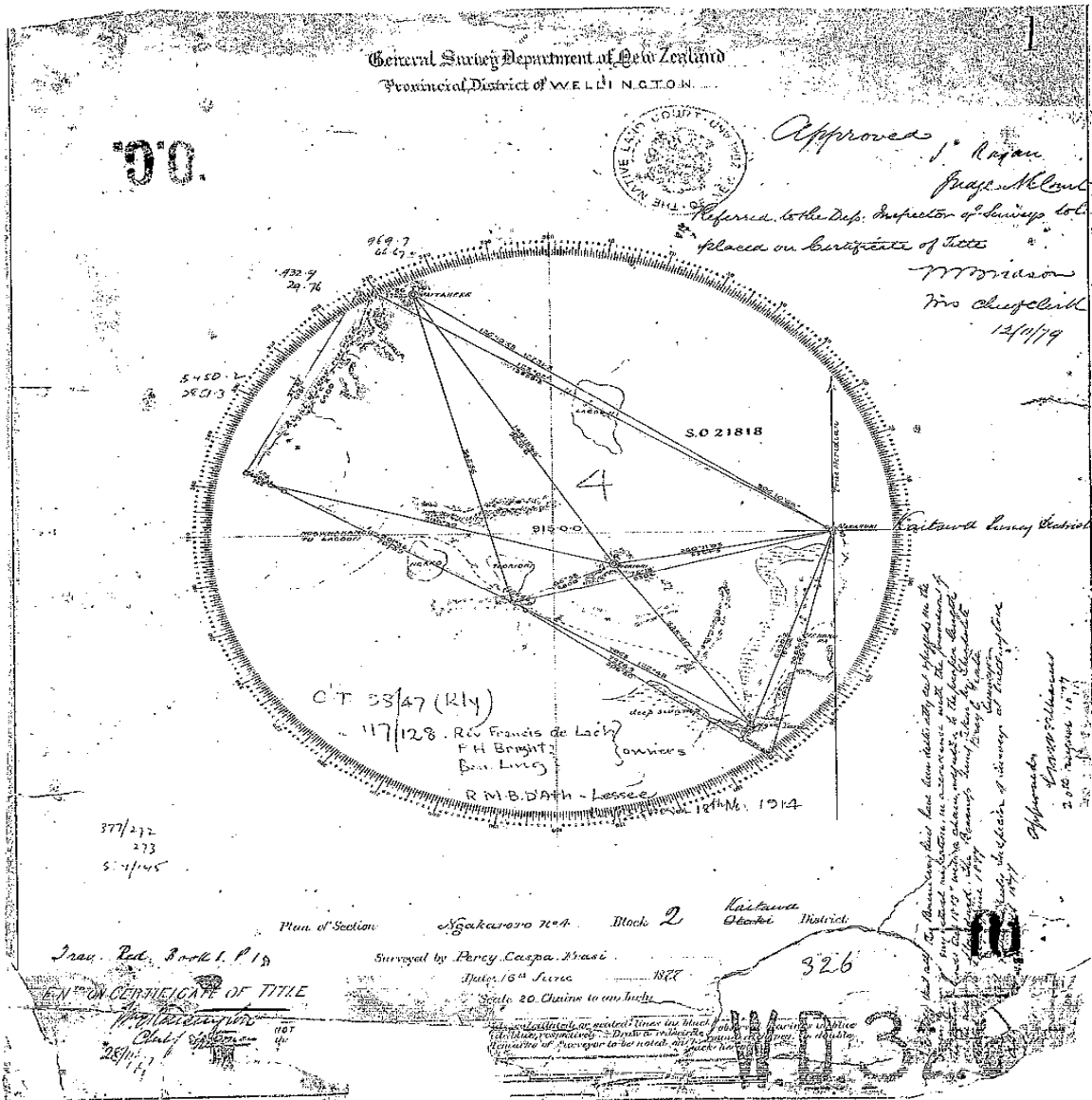


Figure 4 :1877 map showing location of Te Horo Pa site

Mary Crest area has no impact to the native bush areas, wetlands or Te Horo pa site, however may still be satellite pa site and settlement traces in the dunes impacted south of the bush area.

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**Figure 5 : Located on the Mary Crest property, Te Haowhenua Pa site**

The battle site Te Haowhenua where the last battle was fought and the loss of many warriors and chiefs lives was visited and stories of the battle shared with project team. These stories will be compiled as part of the Cultural Impact Assessment for Peka Peka to Otaki North project.



**Figure 6 :Field visit tangata whenua and project team at the top of Te Haowhenua Pa site July 2011**



## **6 Effects**

The preferred option will result in both cultural and iwi impacts. The preferred option will impact on recorded or known and potentially unknown sites of significance along the route. Key areas will be either identified in the Cultural Impact Assessment currently being prepared. The CIA is being written by Nga Hapu o Otaki and Te Runanganui o Raukawa, on behalf and with the consent of Ngati Muaupoko and Te Atiawa. Ngati Toa will also have an informed knowledge of the CIA report. Other key cultural sites of significance, archaeological recorded sites and sites of heritage value that will be impacted by the preferred project route have been identified as a result of engaging and consulting with iwi and tangata whenua. Discussions with key elders of Ngati Pare and Ngati Kahu have identified areas where cultivation, settlement, pa sites, urupa, water features are located within the preferred option area. A map will be prepared and include identified settlements and a brief dialogue to confirm features and sensitive information. A meeting with Cath Barr is recommended and will identify and confirm sites of value and significance.

Waahi tapu site damage is to be expected between Taylors Road and Rahui road.

## **7 Legal Requirements**

NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) has legal obligations to consult with Maori organisations and individuals under the:

- Treaty of Waitangi.
- Transit New Zealand Act (TNZA) 1989; and
- Land Transport Management Amendment Act (LTMA) 2008.
- Furthermore, the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 encourages consultation, particularly with Iwi or Hapu, as part of the designation and resource consent process.
- NZTA is required to: consult with Maori stakeholders in the course of preparing its Land Transport Programmes.

NZTA must do everything reasonably practicable to separately consult Maori stakeholders affected by any project or other land transport output that affects or is likely to affect:

- Maori land.
- Land subject to any Maori Claims Settlement Act.
- Maori historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
- Consult named Maori under the LTMA where specific land is affected.
- Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities and consider and report on ways to foster Maori stakeholder contribution to NZTA's decision-making processes; and provide relevant information to Maori stakeholders.

Statutory considerations particularly relevant to iwi are:

- Sections 5, 6(e), 7 (a) and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). These sections link into section 88, the Fourth Schedule and sections 168 and 181 in relation to preparing future resource consents and designation requirements.
- Resource Management (Foreshore and Seabed) Amendment Act 2004.
- Section 81 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).
- Sections 5 and 6 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

These acts have particular relevance to the cultural management of historical, archaeological, cultural and spiritual sites of significance to Maori. Other relevant planning documents, not referred to in this report, include:

- Kapiti Coast Regional Coastal Plan.

- Kapiti Coast District Plan.
- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS).

## **7.1 Resource Management Act 1991**

Until initial response has been received from iwi it is unknown whether there will be any issues of concern for Maori with respect to Sections 6(e) and 7(a) of the RMA.

Part II of the RMA requires various matters to be recognised and provided for, taken into account, or had particular regard to.

Section 6(e) of the RMA states that “the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga” must be recognised and provided for, as a matter of national importance, by people exercising powers and functions under the RMA in managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

Section 6(f) of the RMA states that the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter that must also be recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance. The definition of historic heritage includes “sites of significance to Maori, including waahi tapu”.

Section 7(a) of the RMA requires that particular regard must be had to kaitiakitanga by those people exercising those same powers while Section 8 of the RMA requires that the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi shall be taken into account.

## **7.2 Regional Policy Statement**

Greater Wellington Regional Council’s Regional Policy Statement outlines “The Iwi Environmental Management System” in Part 4 of the document. The policies stated in this section relate to the principals of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognition of tangata whenua, and increased opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga. The four following objectives outline the main points covered in the Plan:

Objective 1 – A mutually satisfactory relationship is developed and maintained between the Wellington Regional Council and the Iwi of the region.

Objective 2 – The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in resource management.

Objective 3 – There are increased opportunities for Tangata Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga in the region.

Objective 4 – There are increased opportunities for the cultural aspirations and tikanga of Tangata Whenua with regard to natural and physical resources to be met.

### **7.3 District Plans**

The Kapiti Coast District Plan recognises Te Runanga o Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai and Te Runanga o Ngati Toa Rangatira as the Tangata Whenua of the Waikanae area and endeavours to adhere to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (specifically section 5 and section 6e). The following three policies are particularly relevant:

Policy 1 – To recognise Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, Te Runanga o Raukawa Inc, and Te Runanga o Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Inc. as the authorised voices of the Tangata Whenua.

Policy 2 – To enable the involvement of Tangata Whenua in the resource management decision making and planning processes of the district through the provision of necessary resources.

Policy 3 – Have particular regard to the exercise of Kaitiakitanga by Tangata Whenua in the management of the District's resources.

### **7.4 Historic Places Act 1993**

The purpose of the Historic Places Act 1993 is to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

The Act defines a “waahi tapu” as “a place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.” A “waahi tapu area” is defined as an “an area of land that contains one or more waahi tapu.” Registration of waahi tapu and waahi tapu area acknowledges the deep values certain heritage places and areas have for Maori and provide recognition that they are sacred to Maori.

Sections 5 of the Historic Places Act allows the Historic Places Trust to give notice of a requirement to a territorial authority for a heritage order to protect an historic place or waahi tapu while Section 6 of the Act allows the Trust to negotiate the execution of a heritage covenant with a land owner, lessee or licensee for the protection, conservation or maintenance of an historic place or waahi tapu.

Based on the assessment in the sections above, the final design and preparation of statutory consent applications will need to ensure any effects on Maori cultural values are avoided or mitigated. Both Te Runanganui and NHoO should be consulted further over these matters through a face-to-face meeting.

The potential discovery of taonga and koiwi during the course of the works, and the return of that taonga to either Te Runanganui or Muaupoko Iwi Authority is the major concern for Iwi.

### **7.5 Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 and Resource Management Amendment Act 2004**

The Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 defines recognised customary activities as those physical activities, uses or practices associated with natural and physical resources on the seabed and foreshore that are carried out under customary rights orders substantiated by the High Court or the Maori Land Court as having been practised uninterrupted since 1840 in accordance with tikanga Maori.

The Resource Management (Foreshore and Seabed) Amendment Act amends the Resource Management Act in order to:

- Recognise and provide for the protection of recognised customary activities as a matter of national importance in all decision-making under the Resource Management Act. This includes during the development of policy statements and plans and in determining applications for resource consents;
- Enable the exercise of a recognised customary activity without resource consent and despite rules in plans prepared under the Resource Management Act;
- Require a consent authority to decline resource consent for a proposed activity that the consent authority considers would have a significant adverse effect on a recognised customary activity, unless the holder of the customary rights order has given its written approval. Exceptions are provided for the maintenance of, and new consents for, existing infrastructure works and associated operations; and
- Enable the Minister of Conservation, in consultation with the Minister of Maori Affairs, to impose controls on the exercise of a recognised customary activity where it will have a significant adverse effect on the environment. These controls cannot prevent the exercise of a recognised customary activity.

Existing lawful activities will not be affected by customary rights orders. However, upon expiry of resource consent, a local authority will not be able to grant new resource consent if it considers that the activity has a significant adverse effect on a recognised customary activity, unless the holder gives written approval.

## **7.6 Local Government Act 2002**

Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), a local authority must provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of enabling Maori to contribute to decision making (see s.81 of the LGA). A local authority can address this by ensuring processes are in place for consulting with Maori.

## **7.7 Review**

Maori are increasingly seeking to be actively involved in making a contribution to the built environment, not just to preserve their cultural identity but also to enhance the project outcomes for all New Zealanders. This report provided an overview of the processes undertaken since 2009 in the planning and construction of Peka Peka to Otaki North Expressway route. It identifies the limited opportunity within the current statutory requirements for consultation with iwi and Maori, for a positive contribution from Maori on the nature of the new preferred route. The author of this report discusses the opportunities to include further input from iwi and Maori in all phases and stages from alignment selection, road design, construction process, and operation of the proposed route.



**Figure 7 : Field visit debrief meeting Taringaroa Whare Otaki July 2011.**

## **8 Addressing Effects & Meeting Requirements**

All works associated with the project will require an authority under the provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993.

### **8.1 Maori vs. European Sites**

Under the Protected Objects Act 1975 (amended in Nov 2006) refers to;

- a) Relates to Maori culture, history, or society; and
- b) Was, or appears to have been,-
  - i. Manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Maori; or
  - ii. Brought into New Zealand by Maori; or
  - iii. Used by Maori; and
- c) As part of the project we will ensure that legislative requirements HPA and Protected Objects Act are complied with. NHO will confirm their definition of their terms and appropriate cultural aspect and protocols to monitor their discovery protocols.

It is proposed that a Cultural Impact Assessment will clarify and identify the cultural aspects and values.

With the entire Taylors Road, Otaki and Mary Crest area there is potential for iwi to tell their unrecorded history and where possible identify areas of potential risk for sites, human remains, deposits, taonga or features. All work associated with the Peka Peka to Otaki North including the Pukehou Hill area has a low to medium effect.

The Archaeological Assessments undertaken considered archaeological sites were addressed by tangata whenua. Therefore they cannot identify all waahi tapu or other areas of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

### **8.2 Recommendations**

NZTA undertake consultation with iwi, Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Muaupoko and Nga Hapu o Otaki will be the iwi and hapu groups that exercise tangata whenua and mana whenua over most of the project area.

- Propose protocols for tangata whenua liaison during the detailed design and construction phases to gain an understanding of the profile of Maori society and developing an appreciation for their core values, heritage and culture.
- Contractor shall be aware of the NZTA obligations and commitments to consult with iwi groups, Maori landowners and the Maori community during the detailed design and construction phases of the project.

- Obtain Ngati Muaupoko approval and consent for Nga Hapu o Otaki and Ngati Raukawa to prepare the Peka Peka to Otaki Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA).
- Nga Hapu o Otaki to prepare a Cultural Impact Assessment Report(CIA) which will outline protocol for consultation and engagement, protection mechanisms for the Pa site (15/16), cultural protocols, accidental discovery protocols, intent regarding discovery of koiwi or taonga and development of a management protocols for discovery of unidentified pa sites, cultivation areas, urupa or battlegrounds.
- Prepare a mitigation and Iwi Management Plan from specific measures in ecology, biodiversity, water quality management for mitigation factors relating to, native bush areas, and wetlands, waterways, springs and minerals.



## **9 Costs**

As part of the project there will be costs involved in strengthening relationships with tangata whenua and iwi to work collaboratively to ensure the aspirations and expectations of Maori are clearly understood. These costs relate to:

1. Establishing a committed and active working party made up of duly mandated representatives and appointees of hapu and marae from NHoO group, and representatives from the iwi organisations.
2. Costs of preparing and participating in cultural ceremonies, cover the costs for cultural specialist roles as and when required i.e Kaumatua and cultural blessing roles, sod turning ceremonies, acting as speakers for and on behalf of the agency who are mandated to undertake the role by the iwi.
3. Costs for working party meetings, project team meetings, venue hire, resources and representatives travel costs to meetings.
4. Ensuring effective resourcing for iwi including Iwi Management Plan for Mary Crest area.
5. Iwi involvement in employment opportunities, contractual processes and requirements.
6. Preparation of a Cultural Impact Assessment including a schedule for protocols for consultation and engagement. NZTA has requested a Cultural Impact Assessment from tangata whenua of the project area, a Terms of Reference outlines the purpose, objectives, methodology, and costs associated with the preparation of this Cultural Impact Assessment.
  - To document the cultural significance of the areas within which PP20 is proposed, including the specific cultural values that maybe affected.
  - Identify the potential effects on cultural values arising from the proposed options for the PP20 which are under investigation.
  - Identify appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate, where practical, any adverse of the PP20 alignment option on cultural, ecology, landscape using Maori design and native plants, biodiversity, heritage, storm water management and urban design.
  - Draft CIA will be desktop/literature review of relevant background information. NHoO have a preferred template for their CIA.
  - Historical and Heritage research and interviews NHoO identified possible settlements/ Pa in dune area to the north however locations are vague. CIA will ensure that unrecorded sites are captured.
  - Nga Hapu o Otaki guidance, input and advice
  - Maps and Cadastral information showing legal boundaries and sites of cultural significance of the land between Peka Peka to Pukehou Hill.

- Archaeological inputs undertaken at the scheme phase if the project.
  - NHoO will provide identification of their rohe and kaitiakitanga obligations of the hapu.
  - Presentations, meetings, workshops and onsite visits.
  - Report writing, brief description of study area and relevant information of mana whenua/tangata whenua within the study area. Current relationships and values of tangata whenua within the study area.
  - Identification of key issues raised during site visits, consultation, and workshops with tangata whenua.
  - A process of how PP20 options may affect that relationships and values of tangata whenua, marae and Maori community within the study area.
  - Provide recommendations for avoidance, mitigation or remedial measures that can be implemented.
  
  - Ecology issues input storm water basin and wetland treatments opportunities at County Road, Pare o Matangi Reserve and Mary Crest.
  
  - The overall cost to prepare this CIA will be \$20,000.00 plus GST and timeframes. Draft CIA by April 2012 and final CIA July 2012.
7. Monitoring and discovery protocols to be prepared for identified cultural and environmental value within the project area and a monitoring and mitigation plan.
  8. Consultation, engagement and participation of iwi with the realignment of the railway line.
  9. Monitoring of earthworks in high risk areas including the railway line and Otaki Railway Station.

## **10 References**

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## **11 Glossary**

Iwi	Main tribe
Hapu	Sub-tribe
Rangatiratanga	Tribal authority
Kaitiakitanga	Tribal guardianship
Kawanatanga	Tribal governance
Te Runanganui	Tribe council
Koiwi	Human bone
Tangata whenua	Local people
Mana whenua	Ancestral tie to land & water
Waahi tapu	Reserved ground
Whakapapa	Genealogy
Mana whenua	Association with land and water
Taonga	Valuable
Whanau	Family
Tikanga	Customs, laws and values
Kawa	Protocol
Papakainga/Pa	Village

