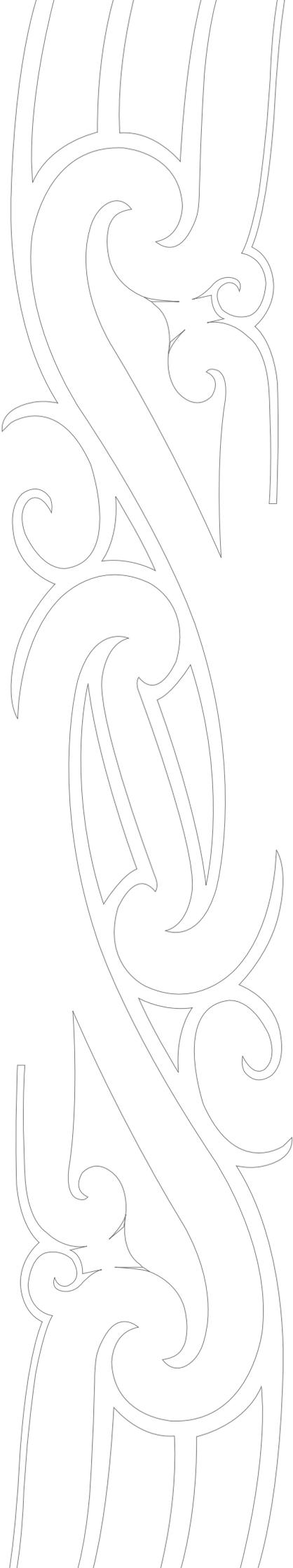


The meeting house and courtyard at Te Tauraka Waka a Māui marae in Maitahi (Bruce Bay) which has pounamu inserts in the carvings and a koru made of aotea on the marae-atea.





# Section 1

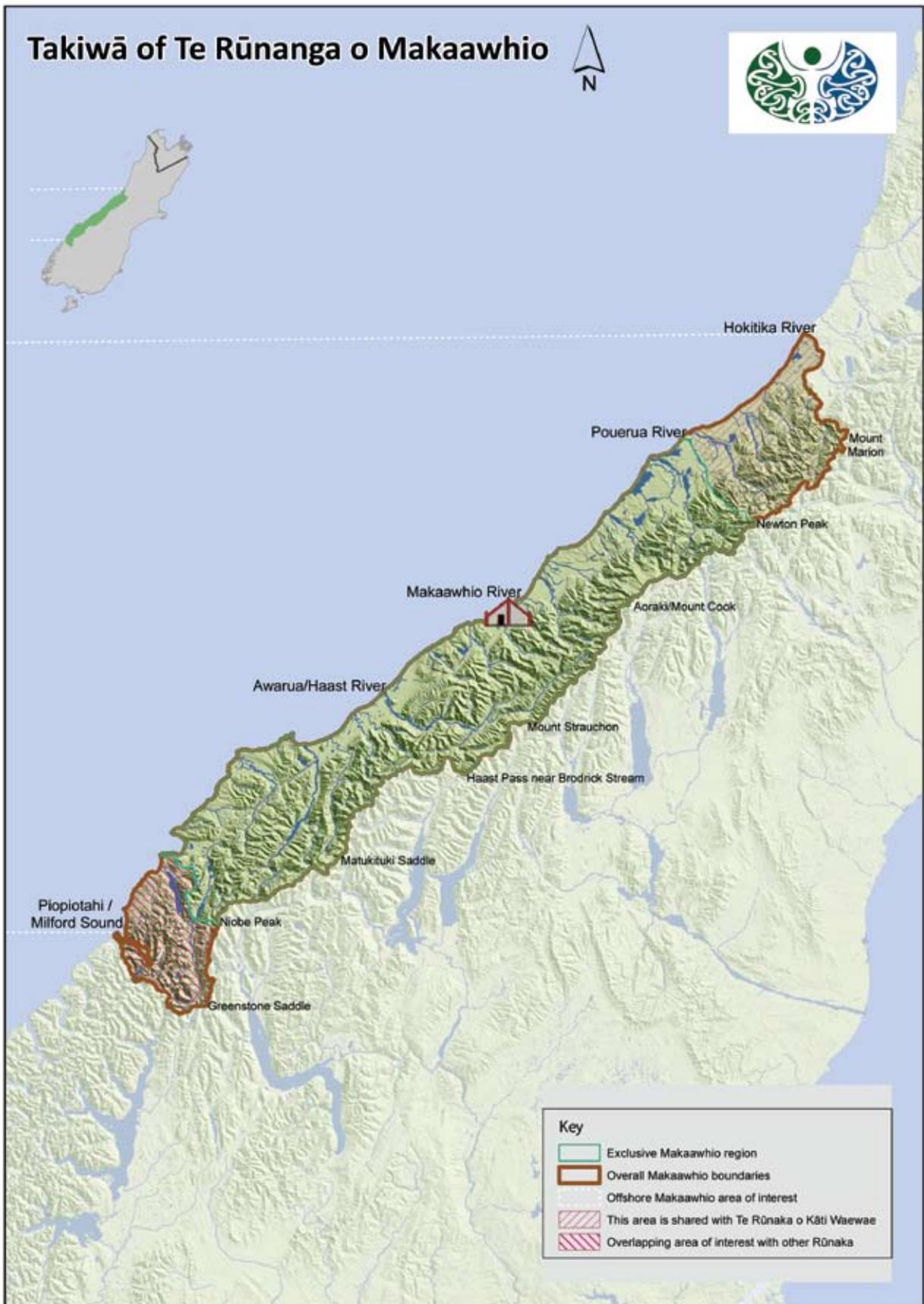
# Introduction

## IN THIS SECTION

- Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio
- Takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio
- Relationship to Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan
- Wāhi Pounamu
- Review Interests in Piopiotahi and Upper Lake Wānaka
- Geological Description of Pounamu

**Section cover photo of by Tremane Barr (Kāti Māhaki).**

# Map 1



# 1. Introduction

This plan provides a framework for the exercise of kaitiakitaka by Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio (TROM) in the sustainable management, control, extraction, protection and use of pounamu that is sourced from the natural environment within its takiwā.

## 1.1 TE RŪNANGA O MAKAAWHIO

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is the legal representative of the subtribe of Kāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio. Kāti Māhaki holds manawhenua (traditional authority) over Te Tai o Poutini ki te Toka (South Westland). Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio represents all those who can claim direct descent from the following Kāti Māhaki ancestors – Te Koeti Tūranga, Kinihi te Kaoho, Kere Tūtoko, Rāwiri Mokohururu, Parata Tiraahiahi, Pori, Hunia, Te Kuini, Rora and Te Kou as listed by James Mackay in 1860 as the original owners of the Maitahi and Makaawhio reserves (see Appendix C).

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is one of the 18 constituent papatipu rūnaka of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, which represents the tribal interests of Ngāi Tahu Whānui (see Appendix A).

Throughout this plan, the following terms will be used inter-changeably: Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Makaawhio and TROM.

## 1.2 TAKIWĀ OF TE RŪNANGA O MAKAAWHIO

The exclusive takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is centred at Makaawhio (Jacobs River) near Te Tauraka Waka a Māui marae in Maitahi (Bruce Bay) and extends from the south bank of the Pouerua River to Piopiotahi and inland to the Main Divide. It has an equal shared interest with Te Rūnaka o Kāti Waewae in the area situated between the north bank of the Pouerua River and the south bank of the Hokitika River (Refer to Map 1).

## 1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO NGĀI TAHU POUNAMU RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Makaawhio recognises that Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) holds legal ownership of pounamu within its tribal boundaries as per the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.

TRONT has also recognised the kaitiaki rights of nine papatipu rūnaka in respect to pounamu. The Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan 2002 outlines our respective roles (see Figure 1 on page four of this section for a summary of these roles).

This plan has been developed in line with the policy framework set by the tribal management plan. It outlines the specific ways in which Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio will exercise its kaitiaki rights over pounamu within its takiwā (refer to section 1.2). As such, it is this plan that is to be referred to in the first instance when dealing with the control, management, use, extraction and protection of pounamu resources in the takiwā of Makaawhio.

Makaawhio is committed to working with other rūnaka kaitiaki and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on issues that affect other parties' interests in pounamu. This plan needs to be read in conjunction with the tribal plan and any of its subsequent amendments. You can order a copy of the Ngāi Tahu plan by contacting the TRONT office (see Appendix E for contact details).

**Figure 1. Tribal Pounamu Management Plan Framework  
(From Ngai Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan 2002)**



## 1.4 WĀHI POUNAMU

### Background

Wāhi pounamu (pounamu areas) were identified by rūnaka kaitiaki and TRONT in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Management Plan 2002.

In the tribal plan Makaawhio is recognised as having interests in four wāhi pounamu. One of these areas is exclusively under the control of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio (see section 1.4 (A)). The rūnaka was also recognised as having interests in three other wāhi pounamu.

In addition, the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 recognises the ownership of all pounamu in those parts of the territorial sea of New Zealand that are adjacent to the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Makaawhio claims kaitiaki rights over any pounamu which resides in the territorial sea adjacent to its takiwā (see section 1.4 (E)).

This pounamu resource management plan, first and foremost, sets out the policies for how Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio will manage the pounamu resource exclusively under its control in Te Tai o Poutini ki te Toka and on the seabed and subsoil as described in sections 1.4 (A) and 1.4 (E).

The approach Makaawhio will adopt to the other wāhi pounamu in its takiwā will be based on the policies and rules set out in this resource management plan.

It is important to note that Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio would like to amend the wāhi pounamu set out in sections 1.4 (C) and 1.4 (D) so they are consistent with its takiwā boundaries as defined in Schedule 1 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (see section 1.4.1).

#### (A) Te Tai o Poutini ki te Toka

**Te Tai o Poutini ki te Toka or the South Westland pounamu area centres on Tahutahi (Cascade) River, extending northwards past the Awarua (Haast) River to Paringa, southwards to Okare (Hollyford) River and inland to the Main Divide (refer to Map 2 on page nine of this section).**

This wāhi pounamu area sits solely within the takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and is its exclusive responsibility.

This wāhi pounamu sits across the boundaries of the:

- West Coast Tai Poutini, Otago and Southland Conservancies;
- West Coast and Southland Regional Councils; and
- Westland and Southland District Councils.

#### (B) Te Tai o Poutini ki te Raki

**Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnaka o Kāti Waewae have shared interests in part of the Te Tai o Poutini ki te Raki or Central Westland wāhi pounamu. This shared area is from the south bank of the Hokitika River extending southwards to the north bank of the Pouerua River and inland to the Main Divide (refer to Map 3 on page 10 of this section).**

This wāhi pounamu sits within the boundaries of the:

- West Coast Tai Poutini Conservancy;
- West Coast Regional Council; and
- Westland District Council.

### **(C) Piopiotahi**

#### **The Piopiotahi or Milford pounamu area centres on Piopiotahi (Milford Sound), including its catchment and the bays to the south (refer to Map 4 on page 11 of this section).**

According to the Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan 2002, the area north of Piopiotahi sits within the takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and the combined rūnaka of Murihiku and Otago have a shared interest in the area south of Piopiotahi.

This wāhi pounamu sits within the boundaries of the:

- Southland Conservancy including the Fiordland National Park;
- Environment Southland Regional Council; and
- Southland District Council.

Makaawhio would like its shared legal interests in the southern side of Piopiotahi as per Schedule 1 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 recognised.

### **(D) Upper Lake Wānaka**

#### **This wāhi pounamu includes the Upper Lake Wānaka catchment area including the Makarora River valley and the upper end of the Awarua (Haast) River (refer to Map 5 on page 12 of this section).**

According to the Ngāi Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan 2002, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and the combined Otago rūnaka have a shared interest in this area. This wāhi pounamu sits within the boundaries of the:

- West Coast Tai Poutini and Otago Conservancies;
- West Coast and Otago Regional Councils; and
- Westland and Queenstown Lakes District Councils.

Makaawhio believes it should have sole interests in the Upper Lake Wānaka area west of the Main Divide, which is consistent with our legal takiwā as outlined in Schedule 1 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

### **(E) Seabed Pounamu**

#### **This wāhi pounamu encompasses an area within a direct line from the south bank of the Pouerua River and a direct line from the north side of Piopiotahi (Milford Sound) out to the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone boundary and across in a line to where they intersect with each other.**

Pounamu from erosion is expected to be located offshore in the seabed and subsoil beneath those parts of the territorial sea of New Zealand adjacent to the takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio out to the limit of the exclusive economic zone boundary (as defined by section 3 of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1997).

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio asserts its kaitiaki rights over this pounamu as per the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997. At present a cost-effective and accurate technology does not exist to locate and extract this offshore pounamu, except within a short distance of the coastline.

This wāhi pounamu sits within the boundaries of the:

- West Coast and Environment Southland Regional Councils;
- Westland and Southland District Councils; and
- West Coast Tai Poutini and Southland Conservancies.

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio has a shared interest with Te Rūnaka o Kāti Waewae in the offshore exclusive economic zone situated between the northern bank of the Pouerua River and the southern bank of the Hokitika River.

## **1.4.1 REVIEW OF INTERESTS IN PIOPIOTAHU AND UPPER LAKE WANAKA**

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio believes its interests in the Piopiotahi area and the Upper Lake Wanaka area should be realigned with its legal takiwā as stated in Schedule 1 of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996.

Makaawhio believes it should have a shared interest in the southern side of Piopiotahi with other rūnaka kaitiaki and it should have exclusive interests in the Upper Lake Wanaka area west of the Main Divide.

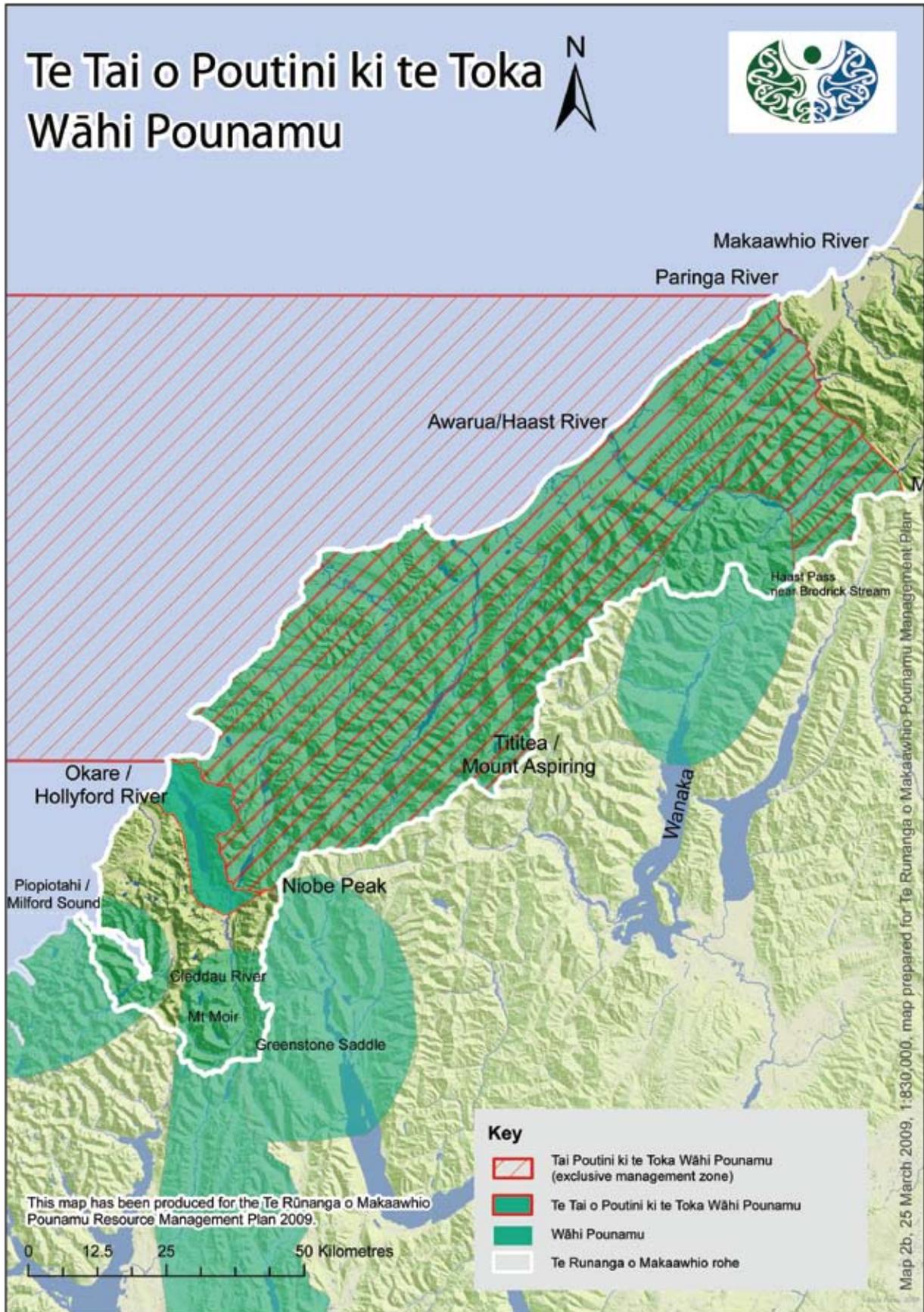
TROM will work with the other affected rūnaka kaitiaki to address this issue.

## **1.5 GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF POUNAMU**

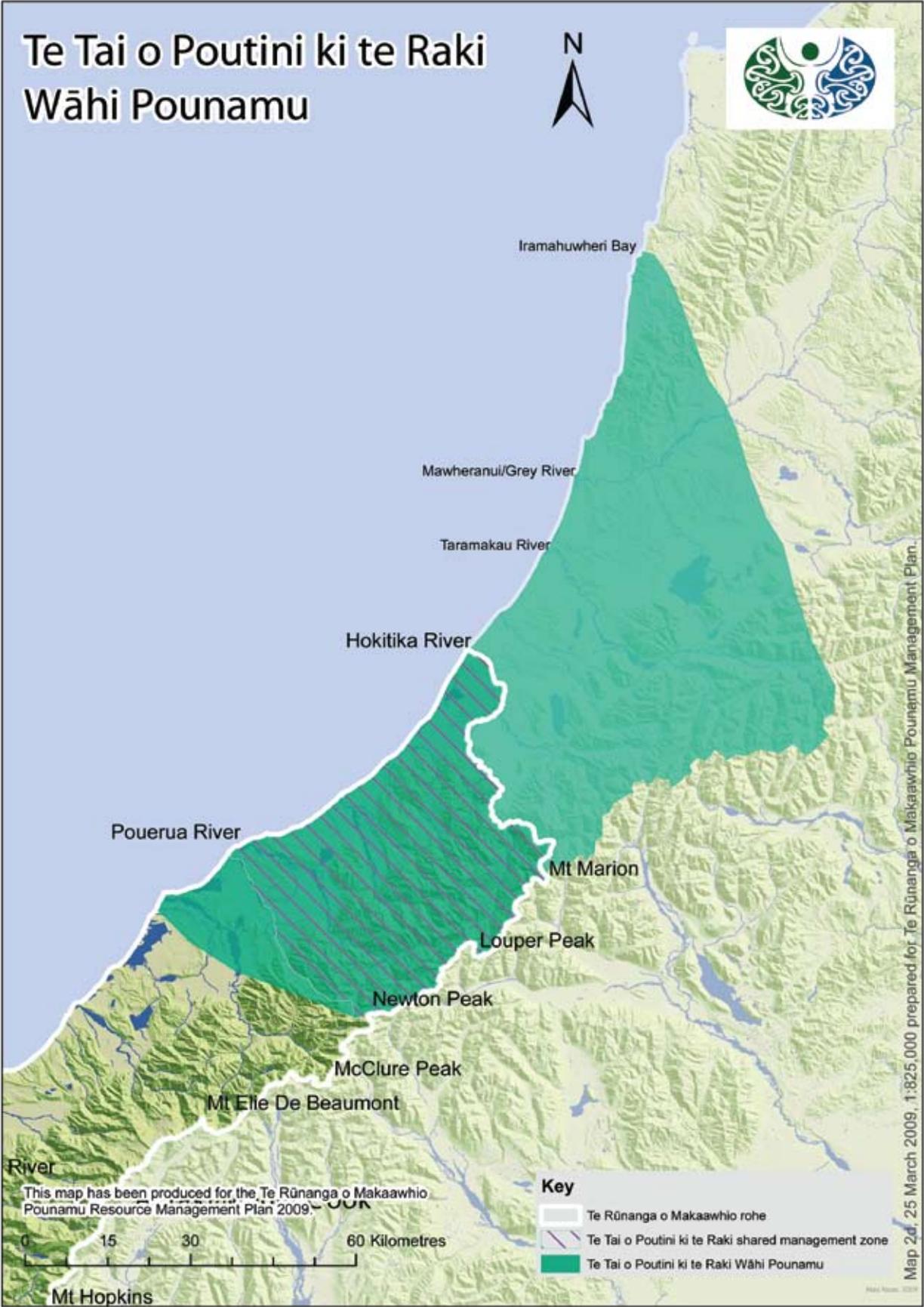
According to geologists, the major formation of pounamu occurred between about 300 million and 100 million years ago, between the Permian period (248-286 million years ago) and the Cretaceous period (65-144 million years ago). Pounamu formed and grew within distinctive magnesium-rich rocks when these rocks were buried for one million years within the earth's crust at depths of more than 10 km and at temperatures in excess of 300 degrees centigrade. The growth of tremolite-actinolite crystals that form pounamu probably takes around one million years.

As the mountains of the South Island grew and eroded during the past five million years, these deposits were uplifted to the earth's surface, where the action of rivers, active faults, gravity and glaciers freed pounamu and distributed it into screes, riverbeds (alluvial) and glacial moraine deposits. For further information about the sustainability of pounamu see Appendix K.

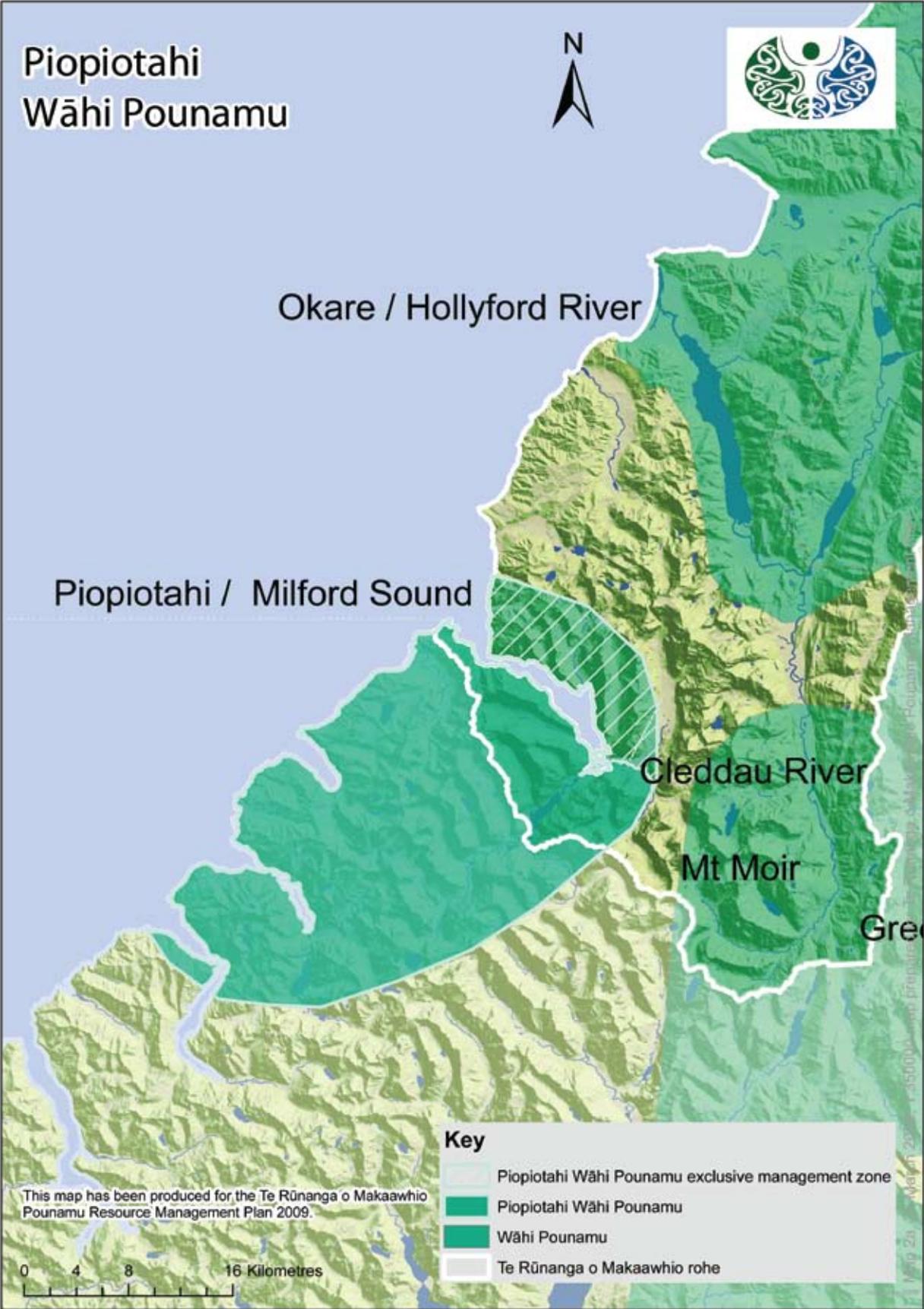
# Map 2



# Map 3



# Map 4



# Map 5

