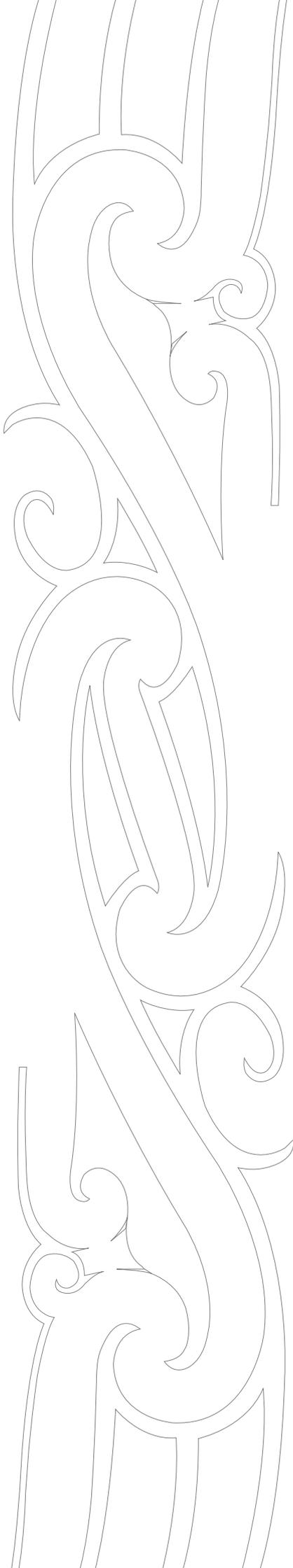




This mere pounamu, crafted from Kā Umu o Hapopo (Big Bay) stone, was carved by Jeffrey Mahuika (Kāti Māhaki). It was gifted to Ngāti Kahungunu at the inaugural Takitimu Festival in 2008 by Ngāi Tahu.



Section 2

Plan Objectives & Principles

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Section cover photo by Sandi Hinerangi Barr (Kāti Māhaki)

2. Plan Objectives and Principles

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this plan are:

- (a) to uphold and protect pounamu as a taoka of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio by providing a legal framework for TROM to exercise its kaitiakitaka in the control, use, protection, extraction and management of pounamu within the takiwā of Makaawhio for the best possible advocacy, protection, service and performance to Kāti Māhaki and Ngāi Tahu Whānui;
- (b) for the sustainable management of pounamu to be guided by the tribal whakataukī *“Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei”* – *“For us and our children after us”*; and
- (c) to provide a policy framework for the sustainable management of fossicking, customary collection and commercial extraction of pounamu to the current and future benefit of Kāti Māhaki and Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

2.2 PLAN DESCRIPTION

In this plan, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio is exercising its authority to inform stakeholders and interested parties as to how pounamu from South Westland will be managed.

This will affect the relationships Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio has with:

- (a) central government and its agencies;
- (b) local government authorities;
- (c) Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu; and
- (d) Māori, the general public, businesses and the pounamu industry.

It is incumbent on the above parties to be aware of the policies and rules outlined in this plan for the successful sustainable management of pounamu for Kāti Māhaki, Ngāi Tahu Whānui and all New Zealanders who appreciate pounamu as a taoka or an iconic treasure of this land.

2.3 LEGAL STATUS

This plan was approved by Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu on 23 May 2009 which gives it the status of an iwi management plan (or a “planning document recognised by an iwi authority”) under the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and as such must be taken into account by all relevant local authorities in the preparation and change of any plans or policy statements.

Local authorities must also “recognise and provide for as a matter of national importance” (section 6(e) and (g) of the RMA) the relationship of TROM with their taoka pounamu, have “particular regard” (section 7(a)) to the kaitiaki role of Makaawhio in relation to pounamu within their takiwā and “take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi” (section 8) in relation to managing the use, development and protection of the natural and physical resources within the Makaawhio takiwā including the provisions of this plan.

Central government and its agencies have an ongoing obligation under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Treaty of Waitangi and existing agreements to consult with Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio when any activity they are aware of might affect pounamu as outlined in this resource management plan.

2.4 WHAT THE PLAN DOES NOT COVER

This plan only relates to pounamu in the natural environment within the Makaawhio takiwā and does not cover other wāhi pounamu in Te Wai Pounamu (South Island) (see section 1.4).

Artefacts made out of pounamu are managed according to the Historic Places Act 1993 and the Protected Objects Act 1975, which replaced the Antiquities Act in 2006. To clarify these processes and the responsibilities of those who may discover pounamu artefacts, a policy for dealing with this is included in section 7.4.

While Kāti Māhaki regards aotea as part of the pounamu “family”, it is not defined as “pounamu” in the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997. This plan does not cover the sustainable management of aotea.

2.5 THE OLD REGIME AND THE NEW

Prior to the passing of the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997, pounamu was managed by the Crown. The Crown issued mining licences under the Mining Act 1971 and royalties were collected by Crown Minerals, of the Ministry of Commerce. Mining licences or permits are no longer valid or obtainable for pounamu.

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio has no intention in the short term of issuing mining licences or permits to extract pounamu from its takiwā.