TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI KUIA

PAKOHE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tena koutou i te kaupapa Pakohe, he taonga no mai rānō, no Te Ao pōhatu, no ngā tūpuna i tuku iho. Kia mau ki te mauri o te kaupapa, he tikanga, hei arataki, tohutohu hoki mō tātou katoa.

Welcome to the Pakohe management plan, a treasure from time immemorial, from the world of stone, handed down from our ancestors. Join the principles of this work, the advice and guidence for us all.

Tiakina Pakohe, mō tātou, ā, mō ngā uri i muri ake nei

Protect Pakohe, for us, and for the coming generations

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PART A – THE NGĀTI KUIA WORLD OF PAKOHE

1 PAKOHE, a taonga, a treasure:

Ko Matua Hautere te tangata	*Matua Hautere is the Captain*
Ko Kaikaiāwaro te tangiwha	*Kaikaiāwaro is the guardian*
Ko Te Hoiere te waka	*Te Hoiere is the canoe*
Ko Ngāti Kuia te iwi Pakohe	*Ngāti Kuia are the people of Pakohe*

Ngāti Kuia are Tāngata Whenua (the people of this place), Te Tauihu o Te Waka a Māui (the prow or top of the South Island). We have a long association with Pakohe as the workers and traders of this stone. Pakohe is a taonga which is synonymous with Ngāti Kuia and which symbolises the intense nature of our relationship to the environment, and the mauri (life force) that is contained in all parts of the natural environment and binds the spiritual and physical world.

Ngāti Kuia have a responsibility and an obligation to this taonga and its cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional values. Refer to page 15, Whakapapa o Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe

2 Kaupapa (purpose) of the Pakohe Management Plan

He Taonga Pakohe tuku iho - Mai ngā tūpuna ki ngā mokopuna

Maintaining our whakapapa and historical connections to Pakohe for today and for future generations and for managing its sustainable use forever.

3 Introduction

3.1 What is this Document?

This Document is a tool for resource management purposes. Technically, it is an Iwi Environmental Management Plan (IEMP – Plan), developed by Ngāti Kuia, in partnership with the Marlborough District Council (MDC), the Tasman District Council (TDC), the Nelson City Council (NCC) and the Department of Conservation (DOC).

This Plan focuses specifically on the management of Pakohe (argillite, metosomatised mud stone).

The area that this Plan covers comprises

- Te Kupenga a Kuia (the tribal area of Ngāti Kuia). Refer to page16, Map 4 - Te Kupenga a Kuia – The tribal area of influence of Ngāti Kuia

- the Marlborough, Tasman and Nelson regions, Te Tauihu o Te Waka a Māui. Refer to page 7, Map 1 - Marlborough / Nelson / Tasman regional boundaries

Pakohe may be found in the Pātuki and Croiselles mélange together known as the mineral belt, which is within the Ngāti Kuia tribal area.

Refer to pages 10 and 11

Map 2 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, MDC

Map 3 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, NCC and TDC

3.2 How to use this Plan?

This Plan can be used in different ways depending on the reader's requirements. These include:

a) An information source on the importance of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia and the historical and continuing association which Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe (refer to page 15, Whakapapa o Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe).

b) A Document which outlines Ngāti Kuia policy provisions (outcomes, issues, objectives, policy and methods) for the management of Pakohe (refer to page 22).

c) A Document which outlines the different roles that Ngāti Kuia, MDC, NCC, TDC and DOC have in the management of Pakohe (refer to page 5).

d) A Document that explains the legal requirements for the appropriate management and protection of Pakohe (refer to page 8).

Users of this Plan will include:

- Ngāti Kuia iwi members
- Other iwi
- Council elected representatives and staff, consultant resource management practitioners and the lay-public involved with resource management issues; this includes people preparing, assessing and making submissions on applications for resource consent and people preparing and submitting on proposed Plan changes
- Conservators from DOC
- The scientific community
- Those people with an interest in the commercial use of Pakohe
- Those groups / companies which have land uses in areas where Pakohe can be found, i.e. forestry companies
- People with a particular interest in the areas where Pakohe can be found, for example walking, tramping, mountain bike and hunting groups
- Land owners on whose property Pakohe is located

3.3 Roles of Ngāti Kuia, DOC and the three councils

This document is an Iwi Environmental Management Plan, developed by Ngāti Kuia in partnership with MDC, TDC, NCC and DOC.

There are specific roles which each of these parties will have in delivering the outcomes of this Plan. These are outlined broadly below.

3.3.1 Role of Ngāti Kuia

Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe has the primary role as the Kaitiaki (guardian) of Pakohe to ensure the protection of our whakapapa (lineage) and history and sustainable use of Pakohe for future generations. This includes:

- Holders of the whakapapa and history of Pakohe
- Cultural and commercial users of Pakohe
- Being the Crown acknowledged Kaitiaki of Pakohe - refer to

- Being a registered collector of Taonga Tūturu under section 14 of the Protected Objects Act 1975, refer appendix 2

3.3.2 Role of the Department of Conservation

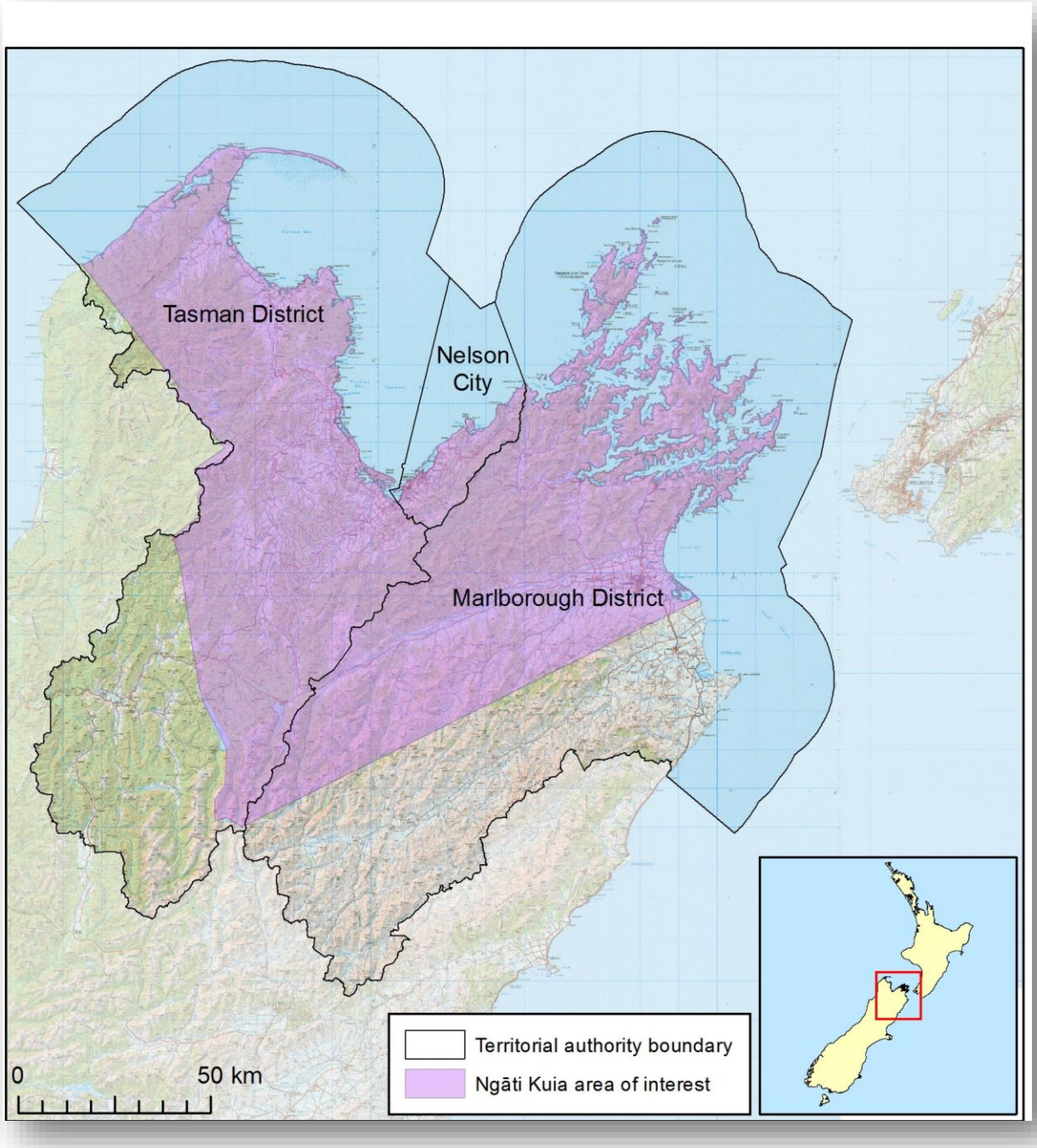
- A Government department with statutory roles defined through the Conservation Act 1987 and other enactments listed in Schedule 1 of that Act;
- Has particular obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi Settlement between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia and the Crown;
- Bound under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 to “give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi”;
- Responsible under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977 for the administration and management of land containing identified archaeological sites and natural occurrences of Pakohe;
- Required under the Conservation Act 1987 to prepare and implement a Conservation Management Strategy for land administered by DOC including the identification of historical and cultural heritage on that land and required conservation outcomes for that heritage;
- Ability / responsibility to control public access to sites, provide interpretation and promote awareness;
- Authority to grant permission (concessions) for commercial activities such as guided tours, access for commercial quarrying and mining and forestry operations on Pakohe sites administered by DOC.

3.3.3 Role of City and District Councils as Unitary Authorities

The Marlborough District, Tasman District and Nelson City Councils' roles which are common to all three Councils include:

- A regional / territorial authority which has statutory obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), including the obligation to have and undertake reviews of a regional policy statement and a resource management plan (a plan which is a combined regional and district plan). Resource management plan provisions can influence the Ngāti Kuia management of Pakohe
- A local authority which processes applications for resource consents that have the potential to impact on Pakohe
- Owner of unformed and formed road reserves and other lands that traverse locations of the Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, the rock type that may contain deposits of Pakohe; or are close to known sites of Pakohe extraction.
- A local authority that may contract works affecting some of these road reserves where Pakohe may be found.
- A political body

Pakohe Boulders in the Mahitahi



Map 1 - Marlborough / Nelson / Tasman regional boundaries

3.4 Legal requirements for the management and protection of Pakohe

3.4.1 Iwi Management Plans under the RMA

An iwi management plan (IMP) is a term commonly applied to a resource management plan prepared by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga (board or council) or hapū (sub tribe). IMPs are generally prepared as an expression of rangatiratanga to help iwi and hapū exercise their kaitiaki roles and responsibilities. IMPs are a written statement identifying important issues regarding the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in their area.

While the RMA does not define IMPs, it refers to these plans as 'planning documents recognised by an iwi authority '. IMPs are often holistic documents that cover more than RMA matters.

The RMA describes an IMP as "…a relevant planning Document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the council". IMPs must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

The RMA establishes three criteria to enable IMPs to be taken into account when making plans under the RMA; they must be:

- Recognised by an iwi authority
- Relevant to the resource management issues of the region / district
- Lodged with the relevant council(s).

3.4.2 Unitary Authorities

Fortuitously the three councils affected by this Plan are unitary authorities – councils which carry both regional and district responsibilities under the RMA. Both the regional and district functions have direct relevance to the management of Pakohe. This one-stop-shop situation is of considerable utility in the integrated management of the Pakohe resource.

3.4.3 Regional Policy Statements

Each council is responsible for preparing a Regional Policy Statement, under section 60 of the RMA, which sets headline strategic policy for the management of regionally significant issues in each of the regions and acknowledges IMPs.

3.4.4 Combined Plans – Resource Management Plans

Combined Plans have been prepared by the three councils under Section 80 of the RMA and contain objectives, policies and rules which influence land use activities within each district / region. The operative combined plans as at December 2014 within Te Tauihu which influence land use activities in areas in which Pakohe is located are:

Marlborough District Council

- Wairau / Awatere Resource Management Plan
- Marlborough Sounds Resource Management Plan

Nelson City Council

- Nelson Resource Management Plan

Tasman District Council

- Tasman Resource Management Plan

At least two of the plans are under current review.

The regulatory aspects of these plans, with most relevance to the management of Pakohe, involve rules about historic heritage and land disturbance.

3.4.5 Conservation Management Strategy

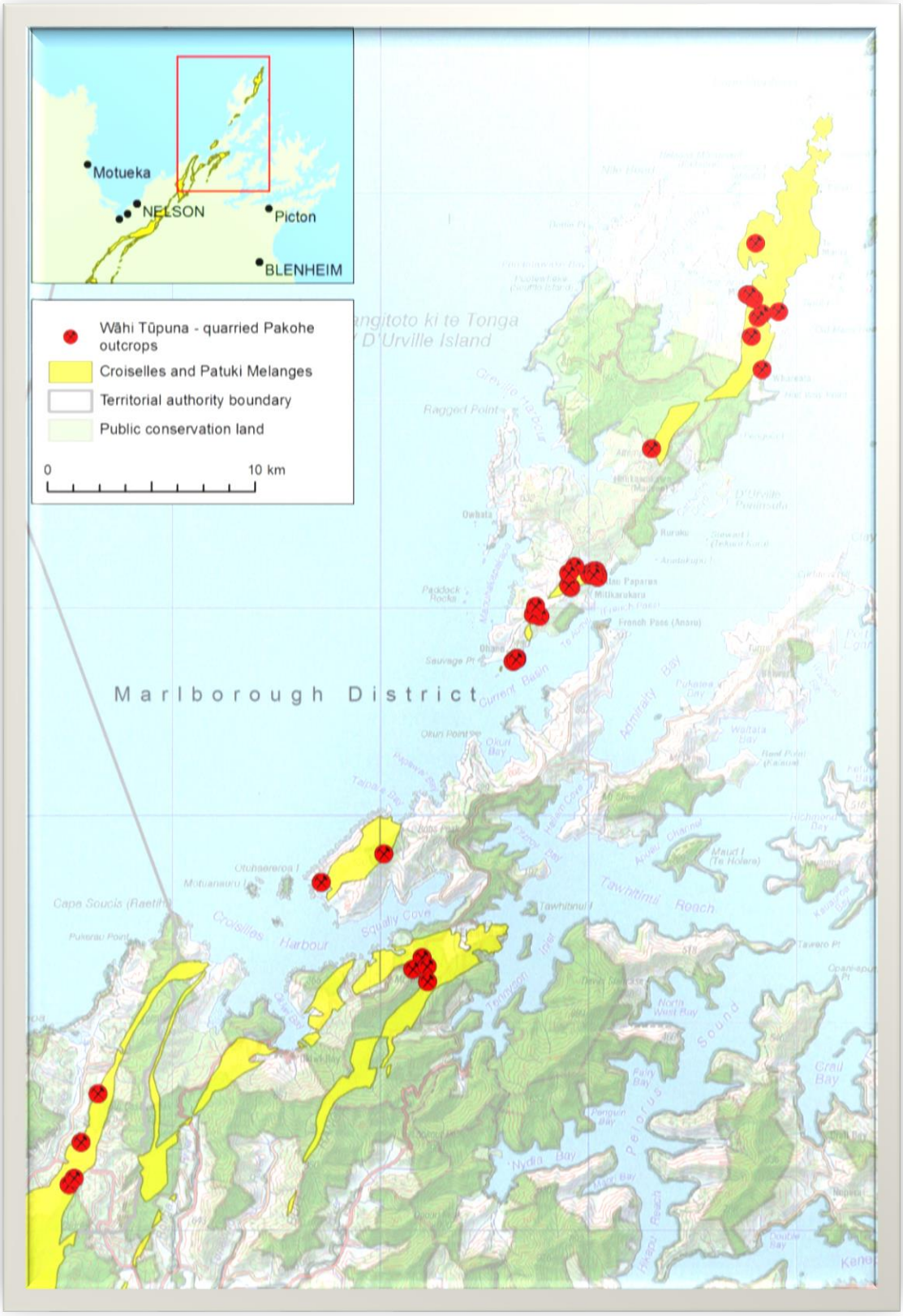
The Department of Conservation is required to prepare, administer and periodically review a Conservation Management Strategy for areas managed by the Department in accordance with section 17D of the Conservation Act 1987. The purpose of a Conservation Management Strategy is to establish objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources managed by DOC. This includes Pakohe on land administered by DOC under the Reserves Act 1977 and sites in the Mt Richmond Forest Park which is administered under the Conservation Act.

The current Conservation Management Strategy for the former Nelson Marlborough Conservancy came into effect in 1996 and is still operative. One of the identified priorities was to undertake archaeological surveys of "argillite (Pakohe) quarries of the Richmond Ranges" (Nelson Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy. Table 26, page 160). The archaeological surveys have been completed.

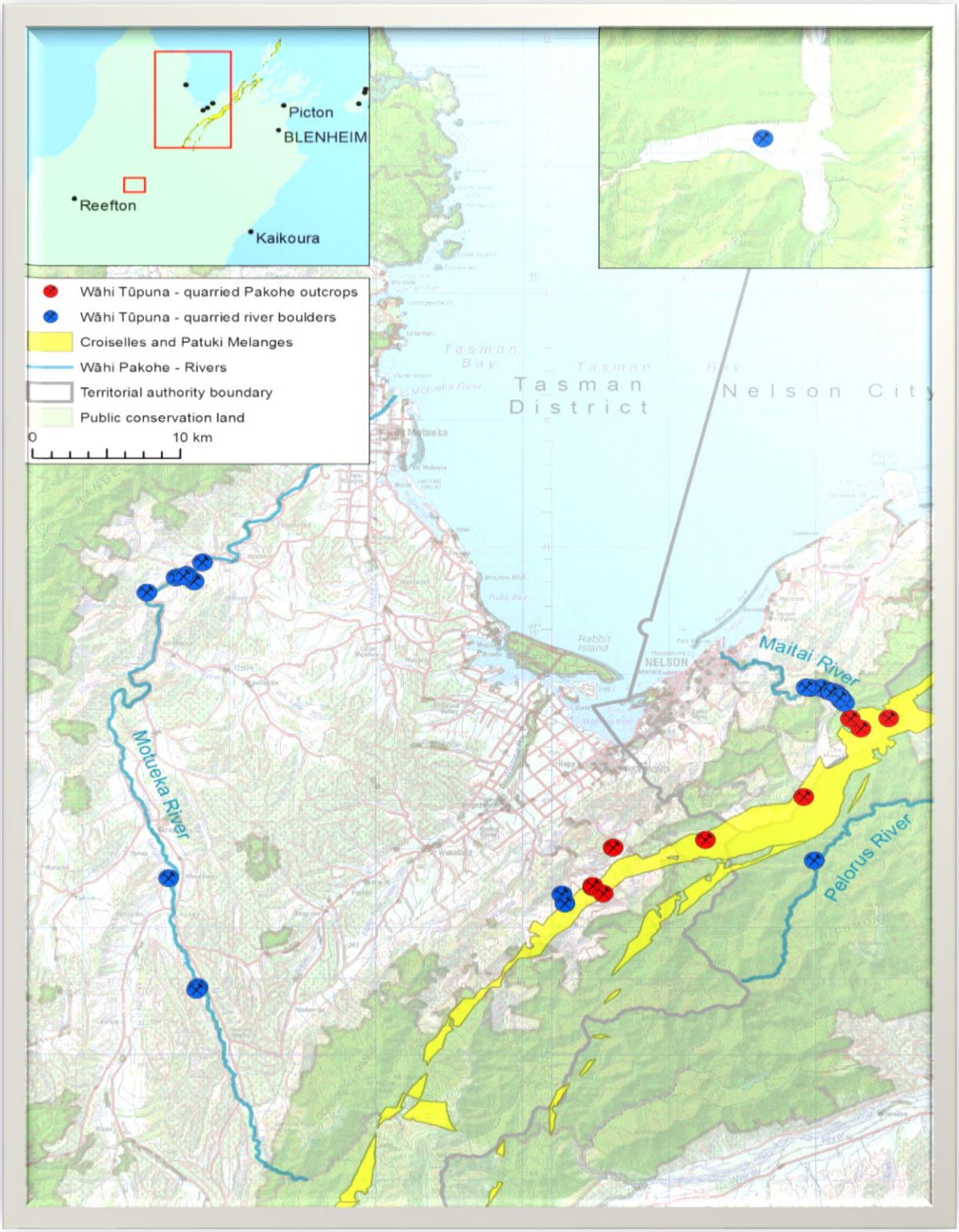
The Department must review the Conservation Management Strategy not later than 10 years after the date of its approval, although this period may be extended by the Minister after consultation with the New Zealand Conservation Authority. The Department will provide opportunities for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia to input into any relevant Conservation Management Strategy reviews.

3.4.6 Archaeological sites

As shown on Maps 3 & 4 are 43 archaeological sites within Te Tauihu registered under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 which have Ngāti Kuia associations to Pakohe. Of these 43 registered archaeological sites, 11 are on DOC administered public conservation land, two are on Nelson City Council owned water supply reserve and the remaining 30 are on private land. The majority (23) of the sites on private land are on Rangitoto / D'Urville Island.



Map 2 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, MDC



Map 3 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, NCC and TDC

In addition to the in-situ quarry sites there are an additional 21 registered archaeological sites protected under the Historic Places Act 1993, where river boulders have been worked. One of these sites, in the Pelorus River, is on land administered by DOC. Nine of the sites are in the Maitai River, two in the Lee River, nine in the Motueka River and one in the Mātakitaki River in the Murchison area.

These known sites are identified in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) database and can be viewed on www.archsite.org.nz.

Pakohe sites which have been worked by Ngāti Kuia including quarries and occupation sites – are considered wāhi tūpuna.

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 makes it unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site (whether recorded or unrecorded) without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand. This is the case regardless of whether the land on which the site is located is designated, or the activity is permitted under the Resource Management Plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted. The Act also provides for substantial penalties for unauthorised destruction, damage or modification.

In addition, there are a number of other archaeological sites within the Marlborough, Nelson and Tasman regions which are identified as archaeological sites in these councils' resource management plans. This places restrictions on land uses within the vicinity of these sites.

3.4.7 Land ownership

As shown on Maps 2 and 3, a significant proportion of land with rock that may contain Pakohe, and known sites of extraction, is in public ownership. This public land is mostly in Crown ownership in the Mt Richmond Forest Park or other conservation lands, with management by DOC, or in land owned by NCC. TDC owns very small areas of land with rock that may contain Pakohe. This leaves a certain level of control over the Pakohe resource in the hands of some public authorities.
Refer to:

- Map 2 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, MDC
- Map 3 - Pātuki and Croiselles mélange, Wāhi Tūpuna, NCC and TDC

3.4.8 Protected Objects Act (2006)

On 1 November 2006, the Protected Objects Act came into force and superseded the Antiquities Act 1975. The Protected Objects Act is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

- the export of protected New Zealand objects;
- the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects; and
- the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu.

The Ministry can only regulate the sale and purchase of taonga tūturu. Taonga tūturu means an object that—

(a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and

(b) was, or appears to have been,—

(i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or

(ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or

(iii) used by Māori; and

(c) is more than 50 years old.

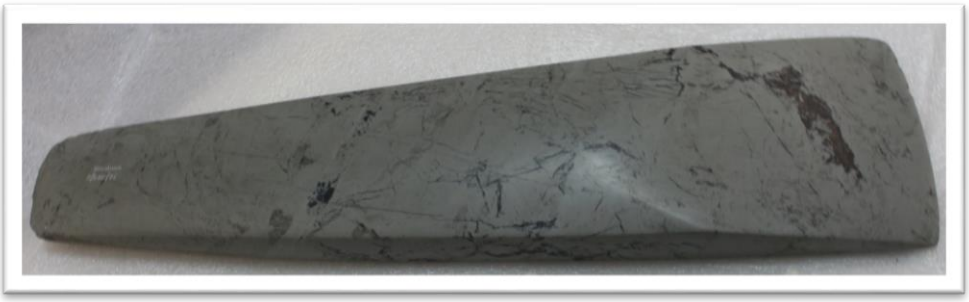
This definition includes artefacts made from Pakohe.

The Ministry has developed guidelines for taonga tūturu which explains this process in more detail. These guidelines are attached as Appendix 2 - The Protected Objects Act - Guidelines for taonga tūturu

4 Geology

4.1 What is Pakohe?

Pakohe is also called **Uriuri** (dark coloured stone) and **Manutea** (Grey coloured stone). It is a local stone used to make tools. Its geological name is metamorphosed indurated mudstone or metasomatised argillite. It is also referred to as argillite or baked argillite and sometimes Adzite.



Toki made of Marutea

Toki made of Uriuri

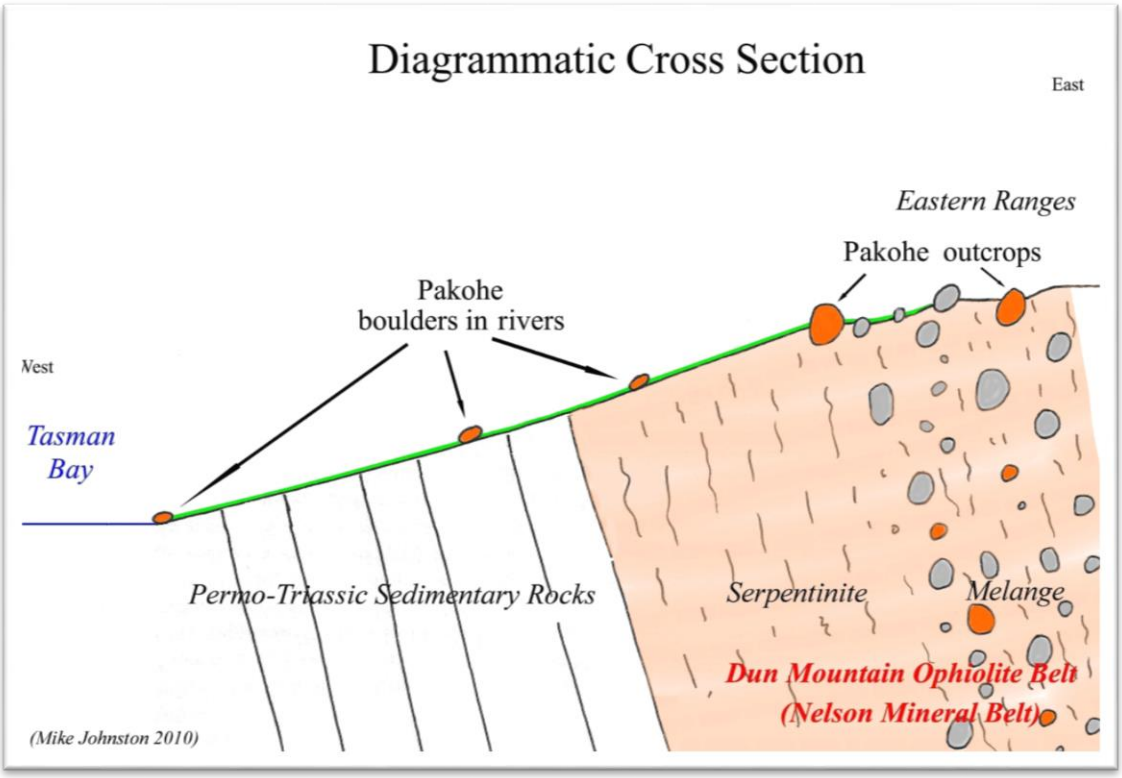
4.2 How was it formed?

The Nelson mineral belt was formed when New Zealand was a part of Gondwanaland, it welled up through a spreading ridge under the sea, and as the Indo-Australian continental plate dived down under the Pacific plate, the ophiolite belt was caught in between. Later, the land was thrust up, shifted north along the Alpine Fault, and the softer parts eroded away.

Pakohe boulders

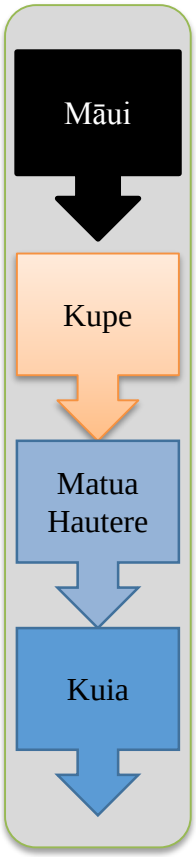
Metasomatised Argillite/Pakohe was formed millions of years ago by pressure and temperature associated with the tectonic processes deep within the mountain ranges. It formed where the silica has fused and recrystallised in to better quality material and created ‘blocks’ in veins like strata which ranges in quality. When the land was thrust up and the softer parts eroded away, Pakohe outcrops were exposed and smaller boulders were carried in to rivers.

The better quality Pakohe occurs as fine-grained uniformed blocks that give a high pitched ‘ring’ when struck. It fractures conchoidally and can be broken into pre forms (spauls) for further strategic flaking reduction.



5 Whakapapa o Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe

Ngāti Kuia are the Tāngata whenua, the people of this place



Ko Matua Hautere te Tangata

Ko Kaikaiawaro te Taniwha

Ko Te Hoiere te Waka

Ko Ngāti Kuia te Iwi Pakohe

Ngāti Kuia korero tuku iho states our tupuna Matua Hautere, a mokopuna of Kupe, discovered Pakohe when he was exploring the Pelorus area. He climbed a mountain and reached a place where a kārearea was nesting and called it Parikārearea. There he surveyed the area and saw Whakatū. He looked back upon where he had been travelling and named it Te Hoiere after his waka. He then set up a tuahu made of Pakohe to acknowledge his tūpuna and atua and to claim the mauri of the area for him and his descendants. He then named the mountain Maungatapu because of these actions. Maungatapu is in the area which is a source for Pakohe.

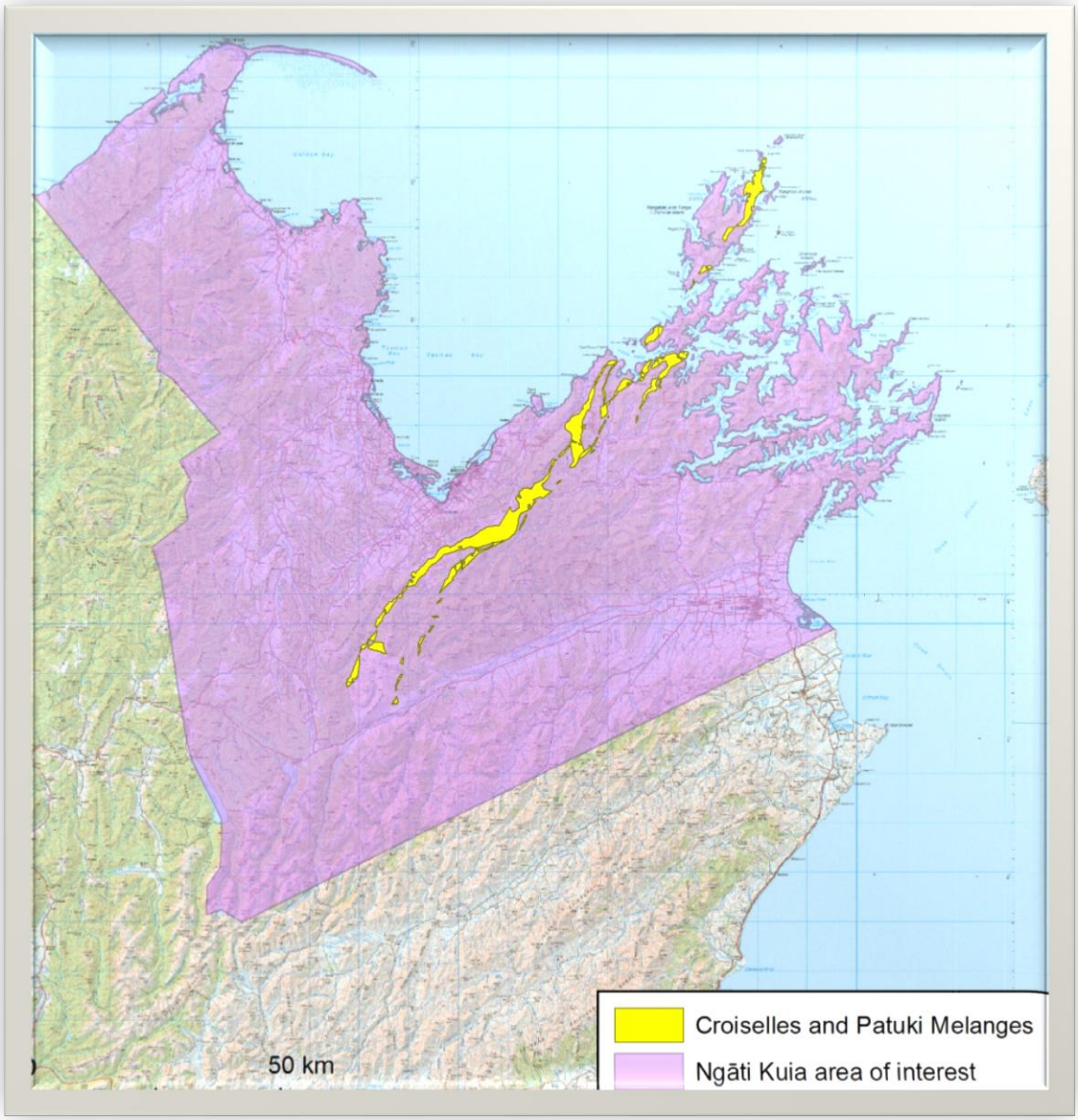
The Ngāti Kuia people are the descendants of Matua Hautere, Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri, Ngai Tara, Ngāti Mamoe, Ngāti Wairangi and Ngāti Kopia who also occupied Te Tauihu and worked Pakohe. We are the surviving whakapapa of these people who have continuously occupied wahi Pakohe since their arrival to the present day.

5.1 Ngā Wāhi Pakohe (Pakohe areas)

Pakohe is only found in what Ngāti Kuia call **Te Rohe Pakohe** - the Nelson Mineral Belt, also sometimes called the the Pātuki and Croiselles mélange. This area spans from Ngā Paepae Tāngata (the Richmond Range), Mahitahi and Motueka Rivers, Whakatū, Kokotoru, Whangamoa, Te Hoiere and onto Rangitoto. There are numerous source sites, what we call wāhi Pakohe, where the stone is harvested. Ngāti Kuia have lived on the mineral belt for generations.

5.2 Te Kupenga a Kuia – area of influence

The Ngāti Kuia area of influence, Te Kupenga-a-Kuia, is from Kahurangi point to Paranui-o-whiti.



Map 4 - Te Kupenga a Kuia – The tribal area of influence of Ngāti Kuia with mineral belt

5.3 He whakapapa o Pakohe, the creation of Pakohe

Ngāti Kuia has its own creation story for its taonga pōhatu (precious stones), such as Pakohe and Pounamu (Greenstone). Pakohe is the generic term used by Ngāti Kuia for local workable stone to make tools such as toki (adzes), Whao (chisels) and māripi (knives). A subset of names were also used to describe the color / shades of the stones and other features - **Uriuri** is the dark and black shades of stone; **Marutea** is the grey shades of stone.

The primary type of Pakohe used which is synonymous with Ngāti Kuia is Argillite or metamorphosed mudstone. It is a hardened rock which also required certain types of other rocks to work it for flaking, hammering and grinding. These associated rocks were also found in certain Ngāti Kuia localities, such as Kuru (Hammerstones) found at Rotokura (Cable Bay) used for flaking and at Te Hoiere (Pelorus Sound and River) for Hammer dressing. The Pakohe manufacturing of tools included whakapapa, atua and karakia. Hine-hoanga is the tūpuna and atua associated with grinding stones, used in the lengthy finishing stages of making a toki (adze). The following karakia (incantation) was used when sharpening the blade of a toki.

Hara mai ki te ngutu o hine	*Come to the lips of Hine (hōanga) the goddess*
Hara mai ki te waha o hōanga	*Come to the grinding mouth*
Kani orooro, kau orooro	*To be grinded, to be grinded*
Kia Matā, Matākoi e	*To be sharp, a sharpened blade*

5.4 Ngāti Kuia korero tuku iho / History of Association with Pakohe

We are the surviving whakapapa of these people who have continuously occupied wahi Pakohe since their arrival to the present day.

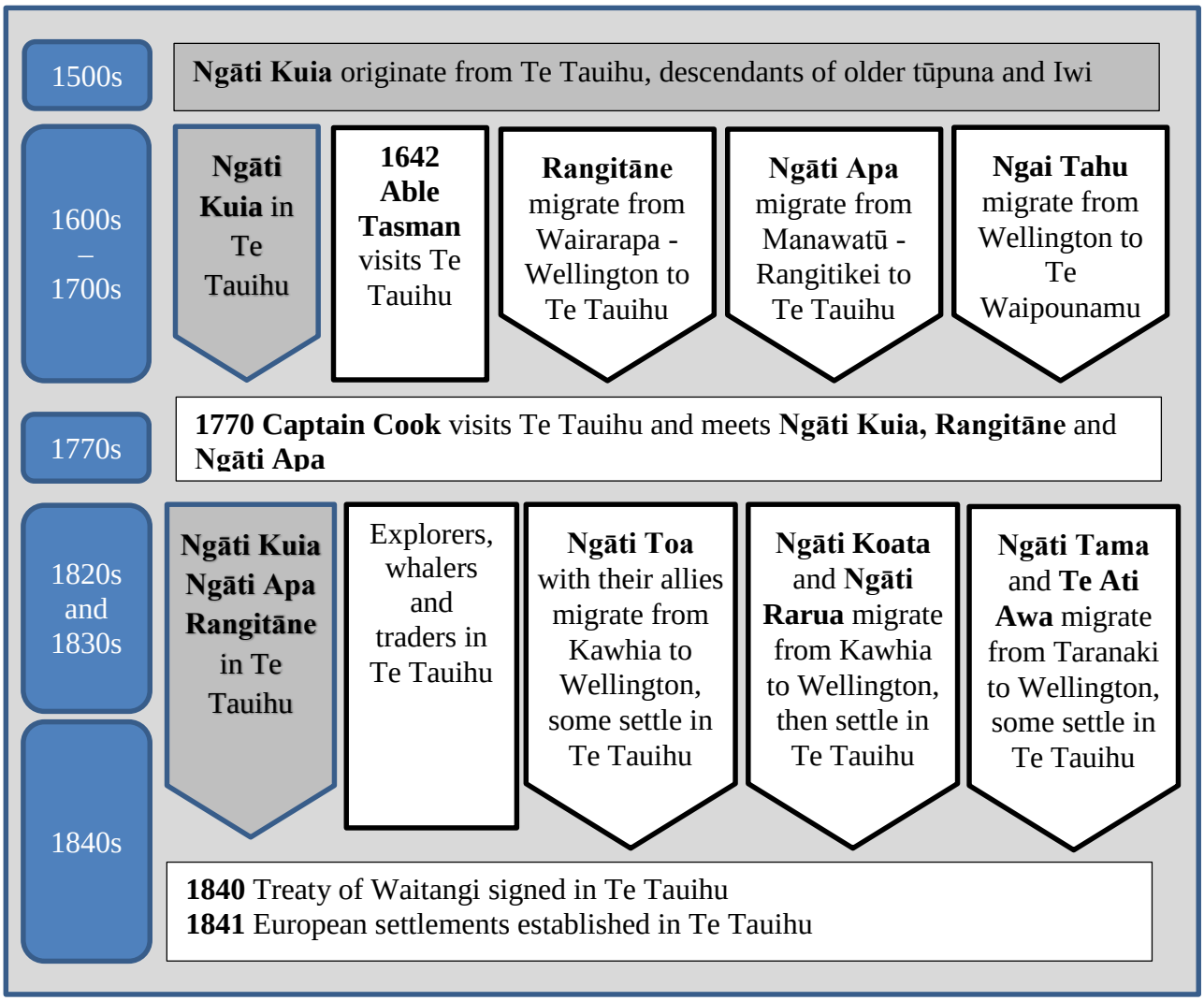
Pakohe shaped our Ngāti Kuiatanga – tribal culture. "*He Waipounamu he maunga Pakohe*" is a Ngāti Kuia whakataukī (proverb) about the importance of these taonga worked by Ngāti Kuia. Our tūpuna associated place names that represent the significance of this toanga resource.

- Rangitoto Island, Maungatapu Mountain, Mahitahi River are sacred places due to the importance of Pakohe resources located there which is reflected in their names;
- Kurukuru Island is named after a type of stone used to work Pakohe because it is shaped like one and is located near to Pakohe source and work sites;
- Matākoi Point is near Pakohe Quarry sites and means the sharp blade and is shaped like one.

Pakohe tools such as māripi (knive), whao (chisels) and toki (adzes) were central to survival and shaped Ngāti Kuia material culture – whare (houses), waka (canoes), matau (fish hooks), ko (digging implement). Toki Pakohe were prized tools and symbols of mana, some being passed through generations with them being recycled, and some were buried as taonga with their owners representing their mana. Because this was a taonga resource, certain tikanga and kawa were applied to Pakohe gathering, manufacturing and use.

5.5 Pakohe – Industry, trade and decline

Ngāti Kuia tūpuna discovered and traditionally worked this taonga resource from the initial discovery and settlement of the area. Pakohe was the foundation for a trading industry which exported to other areas in both the North and South Island and was an early preeminent stone resource. Suitable quality Pakohe was broken out from outcrop quarries, from hill boulders, and from the beds of rivers draining the mineral belt. Products such as preform blocks and toki (adzes) were made and traded in Te Tauihu and then on to other areas in both the North and South Islands. Communities and trails (Nga-Ara-Pakohe) were developed for the industry resulting in alliances, shared whakapapa and conflicts.



The scarcity of quality Pakohe and other influences resulted in the decline of the industry to localised production and the rise of other taonga resources such as Pounamu, which was traded through to other areas. Because of this, Pakohe also became a more valuable resource to Ngāti Kuia. Our tūpuna continued to live in the area and use Pakohe for many generations before the migration of new people (māori and non-māori) and metal tools changed the influence of its use.

Traditional Pakohe tool production ceased with the introduction of new tools and technology such as metal tools. Other influences such as conflicts and the arrival and settlement of new immigrants (Māori and European settlers) contributed to the cessation of the use of Pakohe for manufacturing tools.

Pakohe is still considered a taonga resource by our people today and is central to our history and heritage. No other Iwi has the same length of association with Pakohe.

Ngāti Kuia tūpuna had considerable knowledge of places for gathering Pakohe and associated rocks. They also had ways in which this taonga could be used with tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All these values remain important to Ngāti Kuia today.

Whano whano	*Go fetch me*
Hara mai te toki pakohe	*The pakohe adze*
Whakamaua kia tina, tina	*So I may bind it*
Haumi e Hui e Tāiki e	*It is done*

Pakohe Toki

6 SHARED LANGUAGE (GLOSSARY)

Definitions of terms used in the Pakohe Management Plan

Te Reo Māori	English
Aotearoa	New Zealand
Hapū	Sub-tribe
Iwi	Tribe
Kaitiaki	Guardians
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship – Māori have an obligation to protect and enhance the mauri of all natural resources, for the benefit of ourselves, other people living in our homeland and for future generations
Karakia	Incantations
Kuru	Hammer stones
Kaupapa	Purpose
Māripi	Knives
Marutea	Pakohe which is shades of grey
Mauri	Life force - All elements of the natural environment, including people, possess mauri and all forms of life are related
Pakohe	Argillite, metosomatised mud stone
Pounamu	Greenstone
Rangatiratanga	Self-determination
Rotokura	Cable Bay
Rūnanga	Iwi board or council
Tāngata Whenua	People of this place and land
Taonga	Treasure
Taonga Pakohe	Pakohe artefacts such as adzes and tools
Taonga pōhatu	Precious stones
Taonga Tūturu	Precious Māori artefact
Te Hoiere	Pelorus Sound and River

Te Kupenga a Kuia	The tribal area of Ngāti Kuia
Te Tauihu (o Te Waka a Māui)	The prow or top of the South Island
Toki	Adzes
Tōtaranui	Queen Charlotte Sound
Tupuna / Tūpuna	Ancestor / Ancestors
Uriuri	Pakohe which is dark and shades of black
Wāhi Pakohe	Naturally occurring Pakohe
Wāhi tūpuna	Pakohe archaeological sites including quarries and occupation sites where Taonga Pakohe have been found
Whakapapa	Genealogical, lineage
Whānau whānui	Wider group of Iwi members
Whao	Chisels
Whare taonga	Museum

Abbreviations

Iwi Environmental Management Plan	IEMP
Marlborough District Council	MDC
Tasman District Council	TDC
Nelson City Council	NCC
Department of Conservation	DOC
Resource Management Act 1991	RMA

PART B – MANAGING PAKOHE

7 Policy Provisions

This section outlines the outcomes, issues (potential problems), objectives (aspirations), policies (direction) and methods (actions) related to the management of Pakohe by Ngāti Kuia.

7.1 Recognition - Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe

Recognition - Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe	
OUTCOME	**Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe - Ngāti Kuia is recognised as the People of Pakohe**
ISSUE	A lack of recognition and acknowledgement of the association that Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe and of the importance of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia.
OBJECTIVES	1. Ngāti Kuia is known as – Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe. 2. Ngāti Kuia achieves a controlling influence over the name, “Pakohe”. 3. DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC have a relationship with Ngāti Kuia to assist with implementation of the relevant management policies for Pakohe. 4. Key stakeholders understand and are aware within Aotearoa (New Zealand) and overseas, of the taonga (treasured) status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia. 5. Taonga Pakohe (created before 1827) in public museums are noted as having an association with Ngāti Kuia.
POLICIES	1. Ensure targeted education of Ngāti Kuia Iwi members, key stakeholders and the public about the customary use and cultural collection of Pakohe and its value to and association with Ngāti Kuia. 2. Take steps to determine the most effective way of Ngāti Kuia to achieve a controlling influence over the name, Pakohe. 3. Develop a relationship with DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC to assist Ngāti Kuia to implement the relevant management policies for Pakohe. 4. Work with relevant public museums to identify and enhance collections of Pakohe.

Recognition - Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe	
METHODS	1. Develop and implement a "Pakohe Branding Strategy" for – Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe. 2. Develop and manage an on-going targeted education programme for Ngāti Kuia whānau whānui (wider group of Iwi members), key stakeholders and the public. 3. Create information resources which highlight the destruction that moving, taking or damage to Pakohe can have on the resource and the historical association, value and taonga status Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe and the legal requirements for the protection of wāhi tūpuna. 4. Erect public information signs on easily accessible / frequently accessed wāhi tūpuna Pakohe sites, particularly on land owned or controlled by DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC, to improve public understanding and behaviour at these sites, along with signs pointing out related legal obligations and penalties. 5. Identify and implement the most effective way for Ngāti Kuia to achieve a controlling influence over the name, Pakohe. 6. Develop a formal relationship agreement and a Pakohe Management Implementation Plan, in conjunction with DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC. 7. Engage with public museums which hold Taonga Pakohe, to support them to provide signage, information and resources, noting the association that Ngāti Kuia has with that particular taonga, if known, and with all Taonga Pakohe (created before 1820).
EXPLANATION	Pakohe is central to the cultural heritage of Ngāti Kuia. Pakohe was of great practical day-to-day utility to Ngāti Kuia. It was used for tools and weapons and traded with other iwi. Ngāti Kuia wishes to reawaken customary knowledge and practices about Pakohe, and also embark upon developing contemporary customary practices involving Pakohe. The intent of these provisions is to raise the awareness of Ngāti Kuia iwi members, key stakeholders and the public of the value of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia and the association Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe. It is also to ensure that Ngāti Kuia iwi members are able to fulfil their customary rights to utilise Pakohe (refer also to 7.5, Commercial use of Pakohe).

7.2 Wāhi tūpuna (Pakohe archaeological sites)

Wāhi tūpuna (Pakohe archaeological sites)	
OUTCOME	**Wāhi tūpuna (Pakohe archaeological sites) are actively protected.** **Those who are involved with wāhi tūpuna either by intent or accidentally, respect Ngāti Kuia and its taonga, Pakohe, in all their associated actions.**
ISSUE	Damage to or loss of Pakohe by unauthorised moving or taking of Pakohe within or around Wāhi tūpuna negatively impacts on the whakapapa of Ngāti Kuia and on our responsibility to act as kaitiaki.
OBJECTIVES	1. People moving on, in and around any known Pakohe sites will be aware of its wāhi tūpuna status (and legal archaeological site constraints and resource management plan status) and its significance to Ngāti Kuia as kaitiaki and will act accordingly, within the law and with respect. 2. When a wāhi tūpuna is accidentally discovered, during building, civil, mining, forestry works or the like, within Te Kupenga a Kuia, work will cease and Ngāti Kuia will be advised, immediately.
POLICIES	1. Inform and educate groups and the public who are likely to engage in activities which may affect wāhi tūpuna. 2. Establish recognition for the secure management of wāhi tūpuna under the provisions of the three Te Tauihu resource management plans, which cover the extent of the Pakohe resource.
METHODS	1. Produce and strategically distribute a range of material resources, which highlight the destruction that moving, taking or damage to Pakohe can have on the resource, and the historical association, value and taonga status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia, including the legal requirements for the protection of wāhi tūpuna. 2. Erect distinctive and uniform signs at well-known Pakohe archaeological sites, to identify the site as a wāhi tūpuna, explain the associated legal requirements and clarify the importance of this resource to Ngāti Kuia. 3. Develop a dedicated website, which outlines the historical association, value and taonga status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia. 4. Work with MDC, NCC and TDC so that the land disturbance and heritage provisions of the three related resource management plans, that cover the extent of the Pakohe resource, require that Ngāti Kuia be informed immediately, in the case of accidental discovery of wāhi tūpuna,

Wāhi tūpuna (Pakohe archaeological sites)	
	5. Negotiate with DOC to include a condition on all research and collection permits for geological material, within areas that are likely to contain wāhi tūpuna, to explain the associated legal requirements and clarify the importance of this resource to Ngāti Kuia.
EXPLANATION	Because there is a general lack of awareness about the value of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia, and its archaeological relevance and overall cultural importance, it is essential that steps are taken to educate and inform those people who have various associations with Pakohe about its status, and the legal requirements for the protection of wāhi tūpuna. These people include walking, tramping, mountain biking and hunting groups.

Pakohe Flaking site, Rush Pools

7.3 Wāhi Pakohe (Naturally occurring Pakohe)

Wāhi Pakohe (Naturally occurring Pakohe)	
OUTCOME	**Wāhi Pakohe (naturally occurring Pakohe) are sustainably managed.** **The nature and extent of wāhi Pakohe is known and the accessibility, quality and the limitations of wāhi Pakohe will be understood.**
ISSUE	Pakohe is a finite resource. Damage to or loss of Pakohe by the accidental discovery of wāhi Pakohe through earthworks associated with a range of land use activities. This can lead to a loss of the resource and information about the discovery, if not properly managed. There is incomplete information on the extent of wāhi Pakohe within the Ngāti Kuia rohe.
OBJECTIVES	1. When wāhi Pakohe is accidentally discovered, as a by-product of building, civil, mining, forestry works or the like, within the rohe, Ngāti Kuia will be advised within 5 working days. 2. Greater knowledge of the extent, accessibility, quality and the limitations to sustainable management of the Pakohe resource. 3. Ngāti Kuia will hold a database that provides a comprehensive record of the location and characteristics of Pakohe deposits within its rohe.
POLICIES	1. Consult with and educate groups who are likely to engage in activities which affect the condition, amount, distribution and identification of new locations of Pakohe. 2. Research and capture the current information regarding the Pakohe resource. 3. Undertake a gap analysis of what is known (completed research) and what is required to actively manage the Pakohe resource. 4. Research to fill gaps in knowledge.
METHODS	1. Produce and strategically distribute a range of material resources, which highlight the destruction that moving, taking or damage to wāhi tūpuna causes, and identify rivers as being appropriate places to access naturally occurring Pakohe for cultural practices. 2. Negotiate with the three Te Tauihu councils, so that when mining, forestry, roading or other works are undertaken on council owned / administered land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be subject to clauses which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed, within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered.

Wāhi Pakohe (Naturally occurring Pakohe)	
	3. Negotiate with DOC, so that when mining, roading or other activities involving land disturbance are undertaken on DOC owned / administered land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be subject to clauses which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered. 4. Negotiate with Forestry land owners within the rohe and their management companies, so that when mining, forestry, roading or other works are undertaken on their land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be subject to clauses which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered. 5. Negotiate with DOC for Ngāti Kuia to be consulted when applications are received by DOC for access agreements to mine, quarry, remove or to fossick for Pakohe on public conservation land, and that all applicants be informed of the significance and association Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe. 6. Prepare and manage a database which progressively records the nature and extent of the Pakohe resource within the Ngāti Kuia rohe. 7. Review the existing research on Wāhi Pakohe and identify gaps in information. 8. Commission research to fill in any gaps in knowledge (as required). 9. Survey potential and known Wāhi Pakohe, with assistance from landowners, DOC and councils to ascertain the extent of the resource. 10. Develop appropriate policies for the sustainable management and use of Wāhi Pakohe.
EXPLANATION	Individuals or companies involved in land disturbance works (for example building, civil, mining, forestry works) must also understand the significance of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia, and that they need to notify Ngāti Kuia, upon discovery, to enable Ngāti Kuia to discharge its kaitiaki (custodial management) responsibilities, with respect to the works and the related deposit of Pakohe. There is only very limited information about the extent of Wāhi Pakohe within the Te Kupenga a Kuia, with particular concentrations within the mineral belt (refer map 4 for location). The intent of these provisions is to ensure that Ngāti Kuia gain a better understanding of the location and characteristics of Pakohe sites and particularly of Wāhi Pakohe deposits within its rohe, so that more effective management of this resource can be undertaken.

7.4 Customary Practise

Customary Practise	
OUTCOME	**Ngāti Kuia members are aware of and engaged in cultural practices involving Pakohe**
ISSUE	Ngāti Kuia cultural practices in relations to Pakohe and associated rocks for traditional stone tool making are not well understood by many Ngāti Kuia iwi members.
OBJECTIVES	Ngāti Kuia has a greater knowledge of the customary practices involving Pakohe. Ngāti Kuia people will engage in the customary practices involving Pakohe, as an informed expression of their cultural association with Pakohe, whilst exercising kaitiakitanga.
POLICIES	Research the history of Ngāti Kuia and customary practices with Pakohe. Engage customary experts of Pakohe use to develop wananga and resources. Educate Ngāti Kuia members about the customary use, cultural collection, value and association Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe.
METHODS	1. Review the existing research on Pakohe customary practices and identify gaps in information. 2. Commission research to fill in any gaps in customary knowledge (as required). 3. Develop and deliver an on-going targeted education programme on customary practices for Ngāti Kuia whānau whānui. 4. Produce and strategically distribute a range of material resources, which highlight the destruction that moving, taking or damage to wāhi tūpuna causes and identifies rivers as being appropriate places to access naturally occurring Pakohe for cultural practices. (This information will also support cultural practice.) 5. Erect distinctive and uniform signs at well-known Pakohe sites, to identify the site as a wāhi tūpuna, explain the associated legal requirements and clarify the importance of this resource to Ngāti Kuia. 6. Develop a dedicated website, which outlines the historical association, value and taonga status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia.

Customary Practise	
EXPLANATION	Pakohe is central to the cultural heritage of Ngāti Kuia and, historically, Pakohe was of great practical day-to-day utility to the iwi; the application of which and knowledge about its application, has defined its historic customary use. Ngāti Kuia wishes to reawaken customary knowledge and practices about Pakohe, and also embark upon developing contemporary customary practices involving Pakohe. The intent of these provisions is to raise the awareness of Ngāti Kuia iwi members about the historical association and taonga status that Pakohe has with Ngāti Kuia; it is also to ensure that the Ngāti Kuia people are able to fulfil their customary rights through the cultural practices and use of Pakohe.

7.5 Commercial use of Pakohe

Commercial use of Pakohe	
OUTCOME	**Ngāti Kuia whānau whānui are the principal commercial users of Pakohe.**
ISSUE	There is a lack of information and a lack of understanding about the impact of the commercial use of Pakohe on the resource. Ngāti Kuia has aspirations to commercially use Pakohe, although how this will be done has not been fully investigated.
OBJECTIVES	1. Ngāti Kuia are holders of a greater knowledge of the extent, accessibility, quality and the limitations to sustainable management of the Pakohe resource. 2. Ngāti Kuia are the leaders in the commercial use and distribution of Pakohe, whilst exercising their kaitiakitanga.
POLICIES	1. Survey the state and current commercial use of the Pakohe resource. 2. Develop commercial opportunities for Pakohe and facilitate whānau whānui involvement. 3. Investigate the creation of a “Pakohe” trademark for taonga and other products made from Pakohe.
METHODS	1. Prepare and manage a database which progressively records the nature and extent of the Pakohe resource within the Ngāti Kuia rohe.

Commercial use of Pakohe	
	2. Undertake an investigation of the existing commercial activities associated with Pakohe. 3. Ascertain how Ngāti Kuia wants to commercially use Pakohe and undertake a feasibility study. 4. Develop and implement a Pakohe Branding Strategy. 5. Negotiate with the Ministry of Economic Development and DOC, for Ngāti Kuia to be consulted when applications are received for mining licences and access agreements to mine or quarry, within areas that are likely to contain Pakohe. 6. Negotiate with the Ministry of Economic Development and DOC to provide a condition on relevant mining licenses and access arrangements, so that if Pakohe is accidentally discovered, as a by-product of land disturbance, then Ngāti Kuia will be informed, immediately.
EXPLANATION	Ngāti Kuia has a range of aspirations for potential future commercial endeavour based upon the Pakohe resource. The shape and extent of these prospects are yet to be fully investigated. The intent of these provisions is to ensure that Ngāti Kuia has greater control of the commercial use of Pakohe.

7.6 Taonga Pakohe (artefacts)

Taonga Pakohe (artefacts)	
OUTCOME	**Ngāti Kuia exercise kaitiakitanga over taonga Pakohe**
ISSUE	The potential for Taonga Pakohe created prior to 1827 and/or with cultural significance to Ngāti Kuia, to be lost because of a lack of understanding of the requirements of the Protected Objects Act (2006) in protecting these items. Taonga Pakohe created prior to 1827 are not identified, in museums, as having been worked / created by Ngāti Kuia.
OBJECTIVES	1. All persons who find a Taonga Pakohe are aware of how to deal with the find appropriately, and are familiar with their legal responsibilities. 2. Taonga Pakohe created prior to 1827 and/or with cultural significance to Ngāti Kuia, and which are in private or public ownership within New Zealand or overseas, are identified as having been created by Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe and/or returned to Ngāti Kuia.

Taonga Pakohe (artefacts)	
POLICIES	1. Engage with owners of Taonga Pakohe for the item to be identified as created by Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe 2. Engage with owners of Taonga Pakohe with cultural significance to Ngāti Kuia for their return to the ownership of Ngāti Kuia. 3. Investigate possibilities for the establishment of a whare taonga (museum) to hold Taonga Pakohe. 4. Provide advice to stakeholders about the status of Pakohe and their responsibilities.
METHODS	1. Review the existing research on taonga Pakohe and identify gaps in information. 2. Commission research to fill in any gaps in knowledge (as required). 3. Provide information to museums and holders of other collections of Taonga Pakohe about the historical associations of Ngāti Kuia with Pakohe. 4. Work with museums and holders of other collections of Taonga Pakohe to identify Ngāti Kuia as the creator of Taonga Pakohe, particularly for those created prior to 1827. 5. Establish a whare taonga (museum) and associated management policies to hold Taonga Pakohe 6. Use the processes provided by the Protected Objects Act 2006 to negotiate the return of Taonga Pakohe with cultural significance to Ngāti Kuia. 7. Develop a website which outlines the historical association, value and taonga status that Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia, and provide specific information about the processes required for the accidental discovery of Taonga Pakohe.
EXPLANATION	Pakohe has traditionally been worked by Ngāti Kuia into a variety of different tools. Prior to 1827, all Taonga Pakohe would have been quarried and prepared for trade by Ngāti Kuia. The Protected Objects Act is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu. Further detail on the requirements of the Protected Objects Act is on page 11 and Appendix 2 - The Protected Objects Act - Guidelines for taonga tūturu of this management plan. The intent of these provisions is to ensure that Taonga Pakohe (artefacts) created prior to 1827 are named as being created by Ngāti Kuia and that Taonga Pakohe that have been lost to Ngāti Kuia are returned to its ownership. This will be achieved through education of the public and better understanding and use of the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 2006.

8 Implementation, Review and Monitoring

The implementation plan has been developed based on all of the management methods required to achieve the policy outcomes via

- Leadership
- Relationships
- Participation
- Capacity building
- Advocacy
- Monitoring

The implementation plan will be included in to the relevant management work plans and reviewed annually.

This is the first version of the Pakohe Management Plan 2014 which will be formally reviewed in five years.

Pakohe Boulder in the Mahitahi

Appendix 1 - Implementation Programme

Pakohe Management Plan – Implementation Plan

Priority for 2014/15

Work stream 2014/15	Method	Associated tools
Te Taiao Kotahitanga	1. Develop a formal relationship agreement and a Pakohe Management Plan implementation plan, in conjunction with DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC.	MOU
Te Taiao Kotahitanga Councils - MOU	2. Negotiate with the three Te Tauihu councils, so that when mining, forestry, roading or other works are undertaken on council owned / administered land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be **subject to clauses** which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed, within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered.	MOU, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website
Te Taiao Kotahitanga Councils - MOU	3. Work with MDC, NCC and TDC so that the land disturbance and heritage provisions of the three related resource management plans, that cover the extent of the Pakohe resource, require, in the case of **accidental discovery of wāhi tūpuna**, that Ngāti Kuia be informed, immediately.	MOU, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website
Te Taiao Kotahitanga DO - MOU	4. Negotiate with DOC for Ngāti Kuia to be **consulted** when applications are received by DOC for access agreements to mine, quarry, remove or to fossick for Pakohe on public conservation land, and that all applicants be informed of the significance and association Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe.	MOU, Consultation agreement, Pakohe website
Te Taiao Kotahitanga DO - MOU	5. Negotiate with DOC to include a condition on all research and collection permits for geological material, within areas that are likely to contain wāhi tūpuna, to explain the associated legal requirements and clarify the importance of this resource to Ngāti Kuia.	MOU, Standard condition, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website

Work stream 2014/15	Method	Associated tools
Te Taiao Kotahitanga DO - MOU	6. Negotiate with DOC, so that when mining, roading or other activities involving land disturbance are undertaken on DOC owned / administered land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be **subject to clauses** which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered.	MOU, Standard condition, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website
Te Taiao Kotahitanga DOC - MOU MED - MOU	7. Negotiate with the Ministry of Economic Development and DOC, for Ngāti Kuia to be **consulted** when applications are received for mining licences and access agreements to mine or quarry, within areas that are likely to contain Pakohe	MOU, Standard condition, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website
Te Taiao Kotahitanga DOC - MOU MED - MOU	8. Negotiate with the Ministry of Economic Development and DOC to provide a **condition** on relevant mining licenses and access arrangements, so that if Pakohe is accidentally discovered, as a by-product of land disturbance, then Ngāti Kuia will be informed, immediately.	MOU, Standard condition, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol, Pakohe website
Ngāti Kuiatanga Kotahitanga Taonga Tūturu	9. Use the processes provided by the Protected Objects Act 2006 to negotiate the return of taonga Pakohe with cultural significance to Ngāti Kuia	Taonga Tūturu Working Group Terms of Reference
Te Taiao & Ngāti Kuiatanga Whakatipuranga	10. Develop and deliver an on-going targeted education programme for Ngāti Kuia whānau whānui.	Annual Pakohe Wananga Pakohe tools Wananga series x3
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	11. Develop a dedicated website which outlines the historical association, value and taonga status that Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia, and provide specific information about the processes required for the accidental discovery of taonga Pakohe.	Pakohe website
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	12. Develop and implement a “Pakohe Branding Strategy” for – Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe	Ngāti Kuia Communication Strategy

Work stream 2014/15	Method	Associated tools
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	13. Identify and implement the most effective way for Ngāti Kuia to achieve a controlling influence over the name, Pakohe and implement.	

Priority for 2015/16

Work stream 2015 /16	Method	Associated tools
Te Taiao Kotahitanga	1. Negotiate with Forestry land owners within the rohe and their management companies, so that when mining, forestry, roading or other works are undertaken on their land, such licences / contracts for undertaking these works will be subject to clauses which require that Ngāti Kuia be informed within 5 working days, if Pakohe is discovered	MOU, Standard condition, Accidental discover of wāhi Pakohe/wāhi tūpuna protocol
Te Taiao Whakatipuranga	2. Review the existing research on Wāhi Pakohe and identify gaps in information.	
Te Taiao	3. Develop appropriate policies for the sustainable management and use of wāhi Pakohe.	
Te Taiao	4. Prepare and manage a database which progressively records the nature and extent of the Pakohe resource within the Ngāti Kuia rohe.	GIS Pakohe website
Te Taiao	5. Survey potential and known Wāhi Pakohe, with assistance from landowners, DOC and councils to ascertain the extent of the resource.	GIS Pakohe website
Ngāti Kuiatanga Kotahitanga Taonga Tūturu	6. Provide information to museums and holders of other collections of Taonga Pakohe about the historical associations of Ngāti Kuia with Pakohe	Taonga Tuturu/Pakohe Strategy
Ngāti Kuiatanga Taonga Tūturu	7. Engage with public museums which hold Taonga Pakohe, to support them to provide signage, information and resources, noting the association that Ngāti Kuia has with that particular taonga if known and to all Taonga Pakohe (created before 1820).	Taonga Tuturu/Pakohe Strategy

Work stream 2015 /16	Method	Associated tools
Ngāti Kuiatanga Kotahitanga Taonga Tūturu	8. Work with museums and holders of other collections of taonga Pakohe to identify Ngāti Kuia as the creator of taonga Pakohe, particularly for those created prior to 1827.	Taonga Tuturu/Pakohe Strategy
Ngāti Kuiatanga Kotahitanga Taonga Tūturu	9. Review the existing research on taonga Pakohe and identify gaps in information.	
Ngāti Kuiatanga Whakatipuranga	10. Review the existing research on Pakohe customary practices and identify gaps in information.	
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	11. Develop and manage an on-going targeted education programme for - key stakeholders and - the public	Training programmes - how to implement PMP - discovery protocols Pakohe website
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	12. Erect public information signs on easily accessible / frequently accessed wāhi tūpuna Pakohe sites, particularly on land owned or controlled by DOC, MDC, NCC and TDC, to improve public understanding and behaviour at these sites. Signs to: - identify the site as a wāhi tūpuna, - note the historical association, value and taonga status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia - highlight the destruction caused that moving or taking Pakohe does to wāhi tūpuna - explain the associated legal obligations and penalties.	Pakohe website
Te Taiao & Te Tāngata Kotahitanga Communications	13. Produce and strategically distribute a range of material resources which: - note the historical association, value and taonga status Pakohe has for Ngāti Kuia - highlight the destruction caused that moving or taking Pakohe does to wāhi tūpuna - explain the associated legal obligations and penalties. - identify rivers as being appropriate places to access naturally occurring Pakohe for cultural practices	Pakohe website
Te Pūtea & Te Taiao	14. Undertake an investigation on the existing commercial activities associated with Pakohe.	

Work stream 2015 /16	Method	Associated tools
Te Pūtea & Te Taiao	15. Ascertain how Ngāti Kuia wants to commercially use Pakohe and undertake a feasibility study.	

Priority for 2016/17

Work stream 2016 /17	Method	Associated tools
Ngāti Kuiatanga Kotahitanga Taonga Tūturu	16. Establish a whare taonga(museum) and associated management policies to hold taonga Pakohe	
Ngāti Kuiatanga Whakatipuranga	17. Commission research to fill in any gaps in customary knowledge	

Appendix 2 - The Protected Objects Act - Guidelines for taonga tūturu

(by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage)

Under the Act, all taonga tūturu found are in the first instance (prima facie) Crown owned, to allow claims for ownership to be heard by the Māori Land Court. In the interim, the Ministry is legally responsible for recording, custody, facilitating claims for ownership and any conservation treatment for taonga tūturu. Any person who may have any right, title, estate, or interest in any such taonga tūturu may apply to the Māori Land Court for a determination on ownership.

The Act also regulates the trade of taonga tūturu and only certain people can purchase privately owned taonga tūturu.

Privately owned taonga tūturu can only be sold to registered collectors (of which Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia is one), licensed dealers and public museums. Crown owned taonga tūturu cannot be sold. Taonga tūturu can be sold to an overseas buyer but it will require export permission from the Minister to leave New Zealand.

A Registered Collector of taonga tūturu can purchase privately owned taonga tūturu or become a Ministry appointed custodian of Crown owned taonga tūturu. Individuals and groups can apply to the Ministry to become a Registered Collector of taonga tūturu.

The Act also incorporates the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.

These provisions allow New Zealand to recover protected objects that have been illegally exported from the country after the signing of the Conventions (1 May 2007). They also allow fellow signatory countries to recover their protected objects which have been illegally exported to New Zealand.

Appendix 3 – Kaitiaki of Pakohe Agreement with Department of Conservation