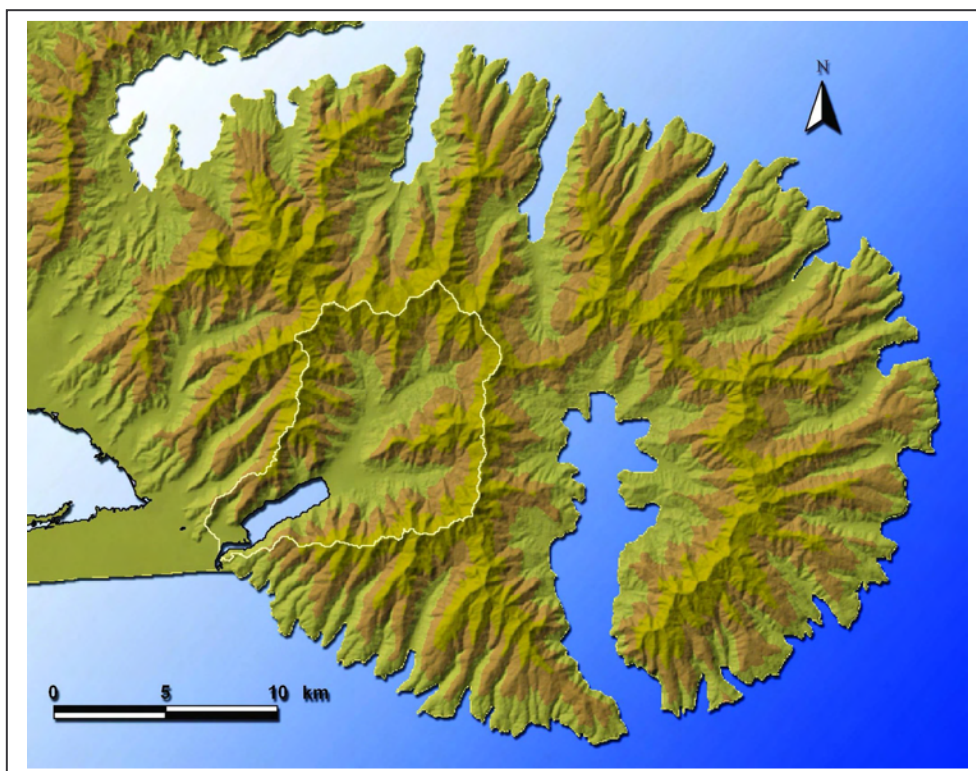




Wairewa Research Programme: Outline of projects



Prepared for

**Stakeholders of
Wairewa**



Manaaki Whenua
Landcare Research



Wairewa Research Programme: Outline of projects

Wairewa Programme Report Series

by

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Cover Photo: Outline of Wairewa.

PREFACE

An ongoing report series, covering components of the Wairewa Research Programme, has been initiated in order to present preliminary research findings directly to key stakeholders. The intention is that the data, with brief interpretation, can be used by managers, environmental groups and users of resources to address specific questions that may require urgent attention or may fall outside the scope of formal publications.

We anticipate that providing access to environmental data will foster a collaborative problem-solving approach through the sharing of both Integrated Catchment Management and privately collected information. Where appropriate, the information will also be presented to stakeholders through follow-up meetings designed to encourage feedback, discussion and coordination of research objectives.

Background

Te Roto o Wairewa (Lake Forsyth) on Banks Peninsula is a severely degraded lake ecosystem with eutrophication, algal blooms and sedimentation problems. Wairewa Rūnanga have a long term vision of rehabilitation for the lake and its surrounds. The rūnanga have brought together a group of researchers to provide science back up to this vision.

Wairewa Catchment

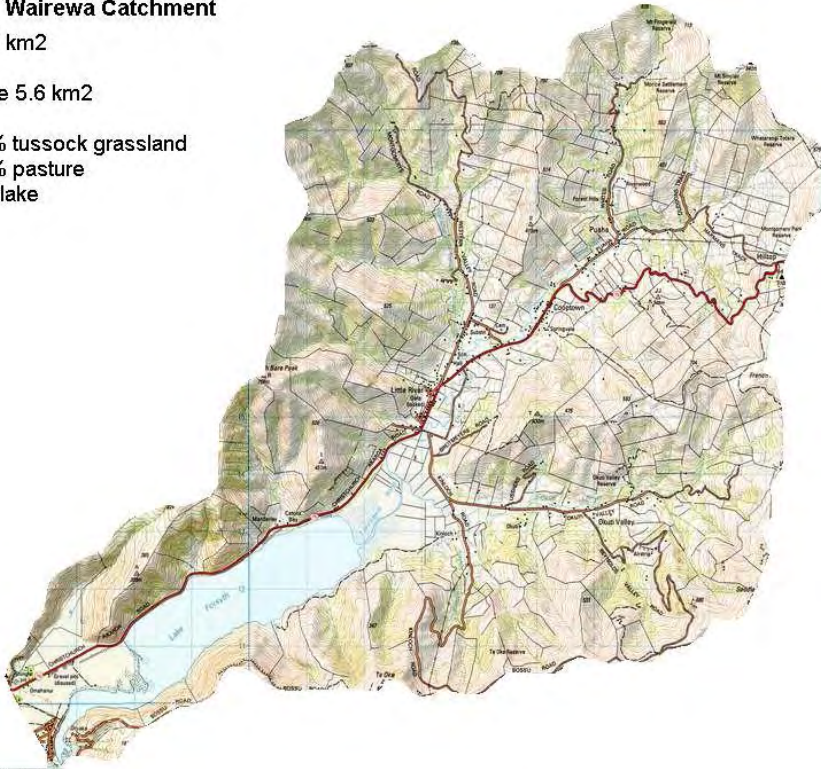
109 km²

Lake 5.6 km²

56% tussock grassland

39% pasture

5% lake



Key groups and personnel

<i>Group</i>	<i>Key personnel</i>	<i>Role</i>
Wairewa Rūnanga	Robin Wybrow, Rei Simon, James Daniels, John Panirau, Iaeon Cranwell	One of the Ngāi Tahu papatipu rūnanga. An amalgamation of two hapu: Ngāti Moki and Ngāti Irakehu.
Takuahi Research & Development Ltd	Robin Wybrow, Iaeon Cranwell	Research company set up by Wairewa Rūnanga to co-ordinate research efforts. Strong links to other Bank's Peninsula rūnanga.
Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research	Tim Davie, Chrys Horn, Colin Meurk, Chris Phillips, Phil Hart, Craig Pauling, Jamie Ataria	Involved in research projects with Wairewa Rūnanga (mostly through Takuahi)
Lincoln University	Neil Challenger, Sean Ogilvie	Involved in projects with Wairewa Rūnanga
University of Canterbury	David Painter	Involved in research bid with Takuahi
Charles Mitchell & Associates	Charles Mitchell	Fisheries consultant involved in research bid
Wayne Alexander	Wayne Alexander	Free thinking engineer with radical proposals for lake opening (working with Charles Mitchell)
Maggie Atkinson & Ann Noble	Maggie Atkinson & Ann Noble	Two artists involved in Art-Science collaboration
Eric Livingstone & Associates	Eric Livingstone	Facilitator working in the biodiversity plan for Wairewa
ESR	?	Involved in research bid with Takuahi (unsuccessful bid to ecosystems round)
NIWA	Don Jellyman	Involved in research and bids with Wairewa Rūnanga
Christchurch Polytechnic (CPIT)	Barbara Dolomere	Water quality scientist with interest in Nodularia (partly involved in research bid)
Banks Peninsula District Council	Bob Parker	Keen supporter of Lake rehabilitation. Driving regional initiative to put money into it (linked with Garry Moore). Council also own land that has been offered for management.
Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust	Rick Menzies, Frances Schmechel, Chrys Horn	Local Landcare group, very active in promoting biodiversity restoration on Peninsula
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) & Kaupapa Taiao	Robin Wybrow, previously Bob Penter, Craig Pauling	Kaupapa Taiao is the environmental arm of TRONT, the umbrella organisation for Ngāi Tahu (recently re-organised)

Projects

<i>Project</i>	<i>Key aims</i>	<i>Organisations involved</i>	<i>Status & notes</i>
Te Oranga o te mahinga kai (The health of mahinga kai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish community initiative of a Mahinga Kai Cultural Park - Research on health of lake & catchment 	Manaaki Whenua (lead); Wairewa Rūnanga, NIWA; Lincoln University	Unsuccessful bid to FRST Sustainability round
Biodiversity plan for Wairewa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derive a biodiversity plan for Wairewa catchment 	Takuahi; Manaaki Whenua	Biodiversity Advice Funding (DOC) project run by Takuahi. Ongoing (May 05)
2 SMF applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pick up pieces of research from FRST sustainability bid 	Takuahi; Manaaki Whenua	Unsuccessful. MfE (funder) put it together with Biodiversity advice bid (much smaller) and funded the latter.
Wairewa NSOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look at sediment input into lake (amounts during storms) - Review Mahinga Kai Cultural Park concept - Stakeholder analysis for catchment - Art-Sci collaboration 	Manaaki Whenua, Wairewa Rūnanga	NSOF funding to kick start research at Wairewa. Ongoing (May 05)
Art in Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derive novel ideas of envisioning art in the landscape at Wairewa and what a Mahinga Kai Cultural Park may look like 	Lincoln University; Wairewa Rūnanga	Lincoln University landscape architecture students, under guidance from Neil Challenger, did project work on this.
The Long View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art-Science-Community collaboration on envisioning ecological rehabilitation at Wairewa. 	Manaaki Whenua; Maggie Atkinson; Anne Noble; Wairewa Rūnanga; Lincoln University	Unsuccessful bid to MoRST/Creative NZ Smash Palace fund
Whakaora Mahi _k a Kai (Revitalising Mahinga Kai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of mahinga kai at Wairewa - Effect of tangata whenua to loss of mahinga kai - Response to loss (practical revitalisation steps) 	Takuahi; Manaaki Whenua; University of Canterbury; Charles Mitchell	Current bid (May 05) to FRST/HRC (Māori Knowledge & Development Research Fund). Emphasis is on practical steps to revitalise mahinga kai
Te Tapoitanga Māori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning how to support Māori tourism initiatives on the Horomaka 	Manaaki Whenua; Takuahi;	FRST funded work (Services and Manufacturing portfolio) parallel case study going on with Tūhoe. Ongoing (May 05)
Capacity assessment tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a tool to assess the development aspirations and capacity of rūnanga 	Takuahi, Manaaki Whenua	Te Puni Kōkiri and TRONT funded work. Ongoing (May 05)

HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON MAHINGA KAI & WAIREWA

In 1868 Ngāi Tahu were awarded the ‘Fenton Reserves’ by Judge Fenton, Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court. These reserves were to provide access for Ngāi Tahu to important waterways so the iwi could continue to exercise the traditions of mahinga kai. The original reserves have since been severely degraded due to drainage, pollution and natural watercourse changes thus reducing their value as mahinga kai. Mahinga kai has always been a fundamental aspect of Ngāi Tahu existence. The records indicate that in the 1880s there were between 2000 and 3000 places of significance where food was gathered. These have dwindled dramatically over the years, as was clearly highlighted in the 1991 Ngāi Tahu Treaty of Waitangi claim. Wairewa in particular was renowned for its mahinga kai, but this is no longer the case. Traditionally the Wairewa mahinga kai resources were regarded as, the central food basket of Ngāi Tahu in the Canterbury region and the area of Banks Peninsula was known as ‘Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū’ (storehouse of Rākaihautū).

According to Wairewa traditions Rākaihautū was the captain of Te Waka Uruao and brought the Waitaha, the first peoples to light the fires of occupation on Te Wai Pounamu. Rākaihautū is credited with creating a more liveable landscape for those that were to follow by carving out the great lakes and breathing life into the new land. He completed his work on the Banks Peninsula with two Lakes, Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere and Te Roto o Wairewa/Lake Forsyth. Overwhelmed by the magnificence of his artistic endeavours Rākaihautū decided to stay driving his digging stick deep into the ground above Akaroa where it became Tuhiraki. As a testament to his work and in recognition of the abundance and variety of food and other resources found on the Peninsula up until quite recently, the people named the area Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū or the great food storage house of Rākaihautū.