

From Iwi to RMA

Application of a Freshwater Cultural Classification System

Speakers: Ailsa Cain and Dr. Jane Kitson

on behalf of the Murihiku Rūnanga Advisory Group

**Ngā Kete o te Wānanga: Mātauranga, Science and Freshwater
Management (MBIE Funded)**

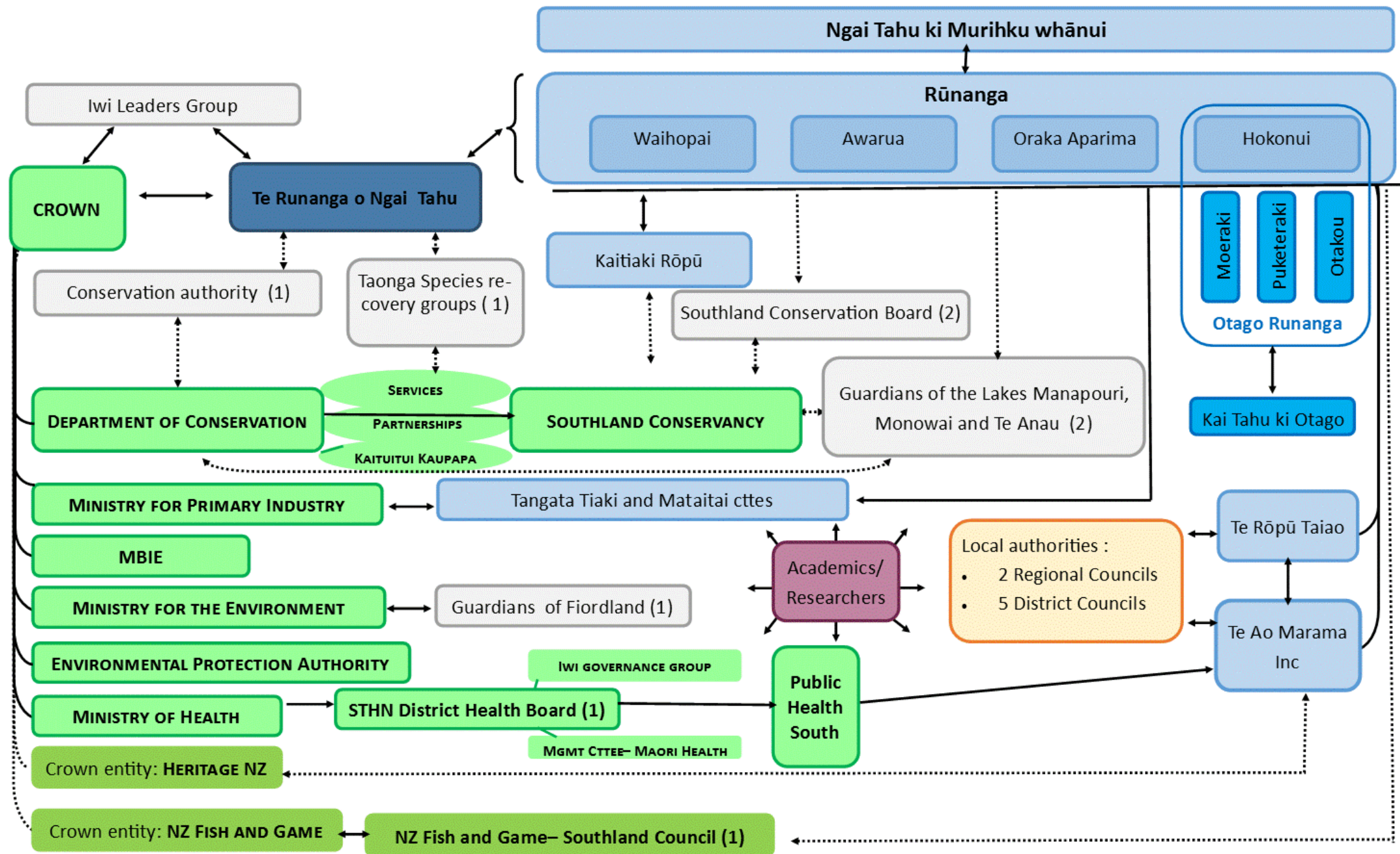
Presentation Outline

1. Setting the Scene
2. Developing the Murihiku Freshwater Cultural Classification System
3. Moving into the RMA
4. Concerns
5. Questions for Planners

Murihiku

- Large area with diverse landscapes and few people
- ~50% DoC estate, ~40% pastoral land, <0.2% urban areas.
- 1 iwi: Ngāi Tahu
- 2 Regional Councils: Southland and Otago
- 6 District Councils: Southland, Invercargill, Gore, Clutha, Central Otago, Queenstown Lakes





Regulatory Environment

Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement

Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act

Forests Act

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act Conservation Act

Crown Minerals Act

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act

Reserves Act

Crown Pastoral Land Act

National Parks Act

Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act

Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act

Wildlife Act

Local Government Act

Fisheries Act

Marine Mammals Protection Act

Biosecurity Act

Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act

Marine Reserves Act

Local Government Act

Te Ture Whenua Act

Resource Management Act
to name a few...

Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Baseline

The baseline for freshwater health is based on the pre-1840 state. They want to understand and articulate:

- what waters should be in waterbodies and at sites, and in what quantity and quality
- the uses, associations and values with that waterbody
- how and why any classifications changed during that time
- what sites should be selected for monitoring, including indicators and monitoring tools.

Research for Whānau

Outcomes

Drinking H₂O
Ki Uta ki Tai
Holism

Te M
Futu

MĀTAURANGA M

CULTURAL LAN

+ training

Key words

Mahinga kai

Kanokana

Wetlands / habitat loss

State. 4R229 Cultural monitoring

• Pollution

26 Compliance tools

3 Murihiku
classification
system

tohu
Flen
Netlands

Riparian / weavers

1 4A
learning
from
past

Cultural use
mapping

Future

Present state



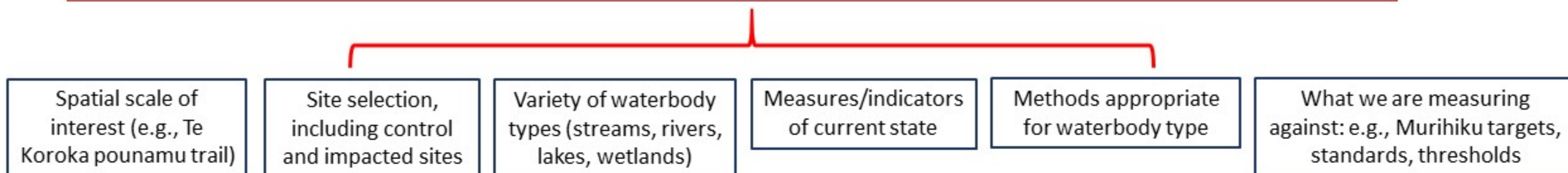
Classification systems

- Classification systems in use in conservation and resource management:
 - e.g. Threatened Environment Classification, Land Environments NZ, Marine Environment Classification, River Environment Classification, Estuary Environment Classification, and Freshwater Ecosystems Geo-database
- RMA schedule 3: Water Quality Classes
 - e.g. Class C Water (being water managed for cultural purposes)
- No environmental classification system in NZ includes cultural values
- Developing Murihiku Cultural (use) Water Classification system

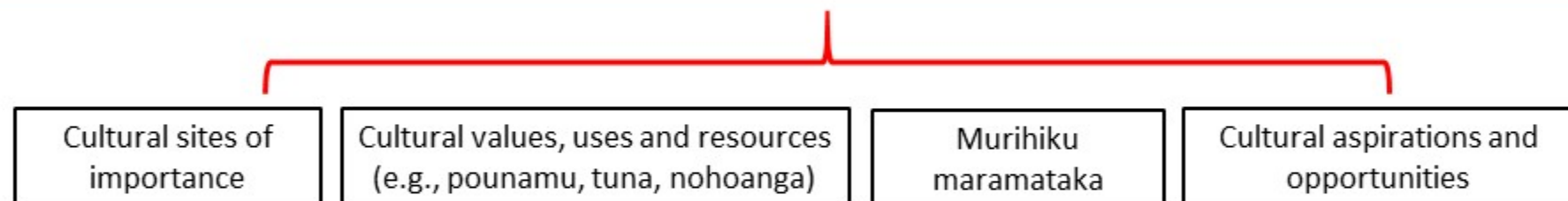
Murihiku Cultural Water Classification System

Management Framework

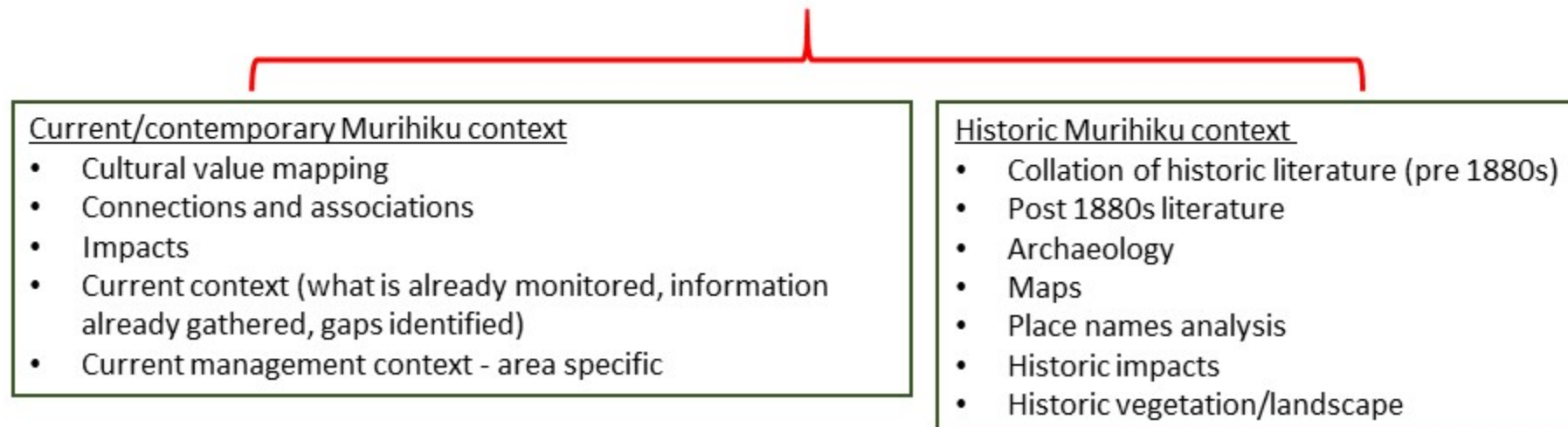
Mātauranga Māori and other knowledge systems used to interpret and package results (and revise and adapt monitoring approach)



Social science and science approaches used to design monitoring framework and support data collection (current state)



Mātauranga Māori drives the design criteria for the classification system and monitoring framework (where, why, what and when)





Analysing Information

Authenticity:

- Trust
- Triangularisation – to unlock sources and biases
- Know your audience and who you are writing for and why

Authenticity comes not from who wrote it, but who signed it off





WAI NOHO:

Places that sustained Ngāi Tahu whanau moving through the landscape to do different cultural activities

Wai Noho components

Initial wananga grouped attributes to the following components:

- Aesthetics
- Creativity
- Interconnected cultural landscapes
- Recreation
- Management
- Safety
- Shelter
- Survival
- Whakapapa/Identity



Examples of indicators/measures

Aesthetics

Eg. Presence/absence of rubbish
Stock access (CHI)

Access

Eg. Barriers for use (CHI)
Presence of Didymo

Recreation

Eg. Clarity - safe to swim
Site opportunities (CHI)

Resources

Eg. Safe to drink and be in the water (*E. coli*)
Ti Kouka presence/absence?

Identity

Eg. Place names
Culturally appropriate signage?
Can you physically get between sites

*Redrawing of rough tracing from
W.B.D. Mantell's Sketch Map showing
his coastal routes in 1848 and 1851-2
and C.J. Nairn's route to the lakes of
the interior in Jan. 1852.*





Why are we concerned about the RMA?

Ki Uta Ki Tai ≠ a linear pathway from the mountains to the sea

Mahinga kai ≠ fishing in a river or fish species



Ki Uta Ki Tai

Ki Uta Ki Tai is about standing on the land and knowing the effects, both positive and negative, in every direction.



Mahinga kai in Pictures

Questions for Planners

How will you incorporate a Freshwater Cultural Classification System(s) in your work?

What role does NZPI have in insuring the integrity of cultural methodologies?

Where does the expertise sit in managing freshwater?

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Acknowledgements

Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku

Murihiku Rūnanga Advisory Group

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Land owners