Environmental Issues Overview Report

for the

Tararua District

Scoping Report

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The Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry

Wai 863

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Introduction

On 8 August 2001, the Tribunal extended the Wairarapa inquiry to include the Tararua district. This decision means that further research is required for the Wairarapa ki Tararua inquiry. This research needs to be completed by the new 30 June 2002 casebook deadline. Relevant completed research for the Tararua district includes:

- Angela Ballara and Gary Scott, *Claimants' report to the Waitangi Tribunal on Crown Purchases of Maori Land and Early Provincial Hawkes Bay* (Wai 201, I1), 1994.

- Cowie, D, *Hawkes Bay*, Waitangi Tribunal Rangahaua Whanui Series (working paper: first release), September 1996.

- McBurney, P, 'The Court Cases of Nireaha Tamaki of Ngati Rangitaane, 1894-1901', A Report Commissioned by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, March 2001.

- McBurney, P, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves: Block Histories Report', A Report Commissioned by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, March 2001.

- Robertson, S, 'The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block: Draft', A Report Commissioned by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, May 2001.

Bernadette Arapere proposed a number of new research projects for the Tararua district in her July 2001 report.[1] The topics of these projects were overview report on natural resources; social and economic consequences; land alienations; and allocations of reserves. In addition, two traditional history projects were proposed.

The CFRT has agreed to commission three new research projects for the Tararua district. These commissions cover the topics of social and economic consequences, land alienations, and reserve allocation.

[1] Bernadette Arapere, 'The Implications of Extending the Proposed Wairarapa Inquiry Boundary', Waitangi Tribunal research report, July 2001

CFRT and Tribunal staff discussed the proposed new research projects with Tararua district claimants on 11 September 2001. The claimants endorsed the projects, but wished to be consulted regarding who might prepare the reports. The claimants also wished that the researchers visit Dannevirke in order to discuss the projects.

The authors have prepared this report to identify the scope and focus of the proposed Tararua district environmental report. The report has been prepared within a short timeframe in order to ensure that research for the main environmental report was not delayed. Research for this scoping report focused on the following key themes:

- Maori environmental usage and values in the region, especially evidence relating to mahinga kai.

- The relationship between land alienation and the timber resource with respect to the allegation that there was gross under pricing of land.

- Any impacts of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860 on Maori customary interests, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

- Any evidence relating to the impacts on Maori customary interests of the environmental consequences of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

- Water and river control laws, and policies, including the Mangahao River dam, with respect to any evidence relating to impacts on Maori customary interests.

- Gravel extraction laws and policies with respect to any evidence relating to impacts on Maori customary interests.

- Any specific water pollution issues that may have harmed Maori customary interests in waterways.

- Any other environmental law or policy specific to the Tararua district that may have harmed or restricted Maori customary interests in land, water, or the coast.

The main research tasks involved:

- Identifying and reading relevant published reports and local histories at National Library and Turnbull Library;

- Meeting with Tararua district claimants to discuss any significant environmental issues and identify relevant source material;

- Search of relevant files at National Archives;

- Research at Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council library and archive research at Ministry for the Environment library; and

- Research at local archives at Dannevirke and Woodville.

Tararua District Environmental claims

The Rangitane o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 166) statement of claim states that the following actions are in breach of the Treaty of Waitangi:

- the extraction of gravel from rivers and securing of associated royalties;
- the gross under-pricing of the land with its huge timber resource;
- damage to ecosystems caused by depletion of the natural forest cover;
- loss of bird and plant life (Te Mauri o te Ngahere);
- pollution of the environment (Te Ao Turoa); and
- effect of denudation of the land, lakes, and waterways.

The Ngati Kahungunu o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 652) statement of claim states that Maori did not allow the felling or clearing of bush by lease and Maori believed that they had control of their taonga even after the land had been purchased.

Te Hika o Papauma (Wai 939) claim interests south of Akitio. The claim refers to the Castlepoint block, reserves, forestry, waahi tapu, and coastline without specific detail. Within this area, George Matthews, on behalf of the descendants of the owners of Mataikona A2, claims a customary 'blue water' title to the seabed that adjoins Mataikona A2. Mr Matthews lodged this claim with respect to an application by Amoco NZ to drill for oil off the Wairarapa coast.

Recently, the Ngai Te Whatui-a-Piti Tribal Authority has lodged an amended claim to include the Wairarapa ki Tararua area. This claim includes all petroleum and gas mineral rights, lakes, rivers, lagoons, waterways, streams, waahi tapu, urupa, battle sites, traditional moorings, archaeological sites, historical buildings, the coastal marine area, foreshore and sea bed. There are no specific details of Crown actions or breaches of the Treaty with regard to these resources.

Physical and Social Environment

The Tararua district was known as the Seventy-Mile Bush or Tamaki Nui a Rua. The district stretched from Mt Bruce in the Wairarapa to Takapau. This area is now generally bounded north by Hawke's Bay and south by Masterton district. The area lies within the Manawatu-Wanganui region. Unlike the central Wairarapa or Central Hawkes Bay, the Tararua district was covered by dense indigenous forest until the 1870s. After 1870, as part of the Vogel national development scheme, the Tararua district was cleared of forest by systematic logging and burning. The Government supported this clearance by providing for immigration, bush development schemes and settler townships. Wholesale forestry clearance had a dramatic effect on flora and fauna and the general environment, including effects on inland waterways.

The main inland water feature is the Manawatu River which cuts through the mid-North Island mountain axis at the Manawatu gorge. The Tararua and Ruahine mountain ranges provide a western boundary. The Manawatu River catchment includes the following rivers:

- Mangahao
- Makakahi
- Tiraumea

- Mangaone
- Mangatewainui
- Mangatewaiti
- Mangatera

The catchment is enclosed by Bruces Hill to the south, the Puketoi and Waewaepa Range to the east and the Turiri Range to the north. The coastline is not large and goes from north of the Mataikona River to just north of Cape Turnagain. The main rivers within this coastal area are the Owahanga River, Akitio River and the Wainui River.

The largest town in the district is Dannevirke. This town is situated on the Tamaki Plains near the Mangatera stream. Other towns and villages include Norsewood, Woodville, Pahiatua, Hamua, Eketahuna, Alfredton, and Pongaroa.

Within the Tararua district, the main Rangitane hapu include Ngati Pakapaka (Dannevirke), Parakiore, Ngati Te Kapuarangi (Pahiatua), Ngati Te Koro (Woodville). The matua hapu is known as Ngati Rangiwhakaaewa. Some of these hapu are also claimed by Ngati Kahungunu o Tamaki Nui a Rua. The coastline south of the Owahanga River mouth is linked with Te Hika o Papauma.

Only a very small proportion of land remains within Maori ownership. The largest block is the Owahanga Block between the Owahanga and Mataikona rivers.

The Clearing of the Seventy Mile Bush

This section of the scoping report provides background information and an overview of the history of the conversion of the Seventy-Mile Bush into farmland. The report is chronologically structured and focuses on claims filed with the Waitangi Tribunal concerning environmental issues in the Tararua Region. It is primarily compiled from secondary sources, the majority of which have been written from a Pakeha point of view. In these sources the conversion of the Seventy-Mile Bush into farmland is generally portrayed as a great achievement, a feat to be applauded. Professor Jonnerns summed up this viewpoint in 1956

when he wrote that 'the making over of the accessible parts of the North Island forest was the outstanding achievement of our people in the making of the present grassland landscape'… 'the achievement of all these struggling people makes the really significant history of the North Island'.[2] The claims put before the Waitangi Tribunal suggest that it is necessary to examine the deforestation of the area from a different perspective, a Maori perspective. The claims suggest that, for Maori, the clearing of the bush was not a triumph but the systematic destruction of taonga and cultural rights that ultimately meant the end of key aspects of the Maori way of life in the Tararua region. To build up a picture of the effect of the clearing of the bush on the Maori people it will be necessary to interview claimants, to record their oral history. Without such a record, the current gaps in the sources may never be filled, as research conducted so far has found very little that will shed light on the contemporary Maori attitude to the clearing of the Seventy-Mile Bush.

Maori Population in the Seventy Mile Bush

Maori settlement in the Tararua district has been dynamic and the subject of political, geographical and demographic change. In 1848, when the missionary William Colenso journeyed through the area, Rangitane were living in settlements at Te Hawera (Hamua) and Ihuraua. [3] However, as a result of inter-iwi conflict, settlements were often abandoned during this time. During his journey Colenso noted that many Rangitane people had been 'forced into fugitive camps in the hills in the troubled times of the preceding generation'.[4] In 1871 the surveyor John Rochfort commented on the number of abandoned settlements in the bush and observed that the only Maori residents at that time were the 10 occupying the 6 whare at Tutaekara (Mangamaire).[5] It is important to note, however, that Rochfort was writing from a Pakeha viewpoint. What appeared to be abandoned settlements may in fact have been seasonal dwellings, or dwellings occupied by Maori hunting parties only. Regardless, by the 1880s there are suggestions that the Maori population was on the increase. Bentley notes that there were new Maori settlements at Nga-awa-purua, Hamua and Tutaekara, while the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* lists ten Maori students among the eighty attending the Hamua

[2] G Jobberns, 'Life and Landscape in NZ' *New Zealand: inventory and Prospect*, Wellington Branch, NZ Geographical Society, Wellington, 1956
[3] S Robertson, 'The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block', (working paper), Crown Forestry Rental Trust, 2001, pp 14 - 15
[4] ibid, p 15
[5] J Rochfort, Report Survey for a Report and Plan and Section from Masterton to Manawatu, 1871, AGG-HB 1/3 NA Wellington

school in 1886.[6] By the 1890s there are census figures to confirm this increase. According to the *Registrar-General's Report*, by 1891 21 Rangitane and 16 Ngati Kahungunu were living in the Pahiatua County.[7] By 1906 this had increased to 50 Maori in Pahiatua, 11 in Woodville, and 20 in Eketahuna.[8] Today there are a total of seven active marae in the district. These include Tawari Road, Poherau, Kaitoki, and Makirikiri, in the Tamaki Plains area. Te Ahu a Turanga marae is at Woodville and Pahiatua marae at Pahiatua. Owahanga marae is near the mouth of the Owahanga River. The 1996 census statistics record a population of 3,339 Maori living in the Tararua district.[9] Iwi affiliation statistics for the Tararua District are not available.

The relatively small Maori population in the late nineteenth century has implications for the researcher. Life in the bush is not conducive to the creation of a historical record. Few settlers, let alone Maori, had the opportunity or the time to record their experiences of life in the bush. The relatively small Maori population in the late nineteenth century will serve to further reduce the likelihood that information will be found. A low profile in the area will mean that sources such as newspapers and council records, for instance, are less likely to have written about Maori in their articles or reports. A way around this potential lack of information must be found if an accurate historical record of the Maori experience of the deforestation of the area is to be compiled.

Evidence for Maori use of the Seventy Mile Bush

Despite the fluctuating nature of the region's Maori population, the Seventy-Mile Bush was used continually by Maori throughout the nineteenth century as an important source of food, medicines and trade items. In 1938 kaumatua Harepine Takirirangi, born in Puehutai in 1852, recalled that Maori had lived primarily off the birds and fish, as well as vegetation such as berries and fern roots. He said that medicinal remedies had been made up from the bark of

[6] Centennial Jubilee Committee, *Mangamaire; A Century of Change, 1897-1997*, Palmerston North, Stylex Print, 1997, p 102
[7] Registrar-General, *Report on the Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand, Government Printer, 1891*
[8] Registrar-General, *Report on the Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand, Government Printer,* 1906
[9] Statistics New Zealand, *Census 96, Maori,* Wellington, Statistics New Zealand, 1997, p 52

trees, roots and leaves.[10] Eels are another food mentioned in the sources. Adcock reports the method Maori from Hamua pa used to go eeling in Bluestone Creek:

> They arrived in huge, unwieldy wagons drawn by two bullocks. The eels were caught with glow-worms threaded on strands of flax. This was made into a 'bob' into which the eels would catch their teeth and immediately be thrown up out of the water. They would catch four to five chaff sacks of eels in a night'.[11]

Clearings within the bush were used to grow crops such as potatoes, wheat, maize and kumara. When pigs and wild cattle became common in the bush Maori used their meat to supplement traditional food supplies. According to M. Bentley, archaeological finds suggest that resident Maori would follow a 'kai trail' through the bush along the rivers and down to the coastal area, collecting food that would be brought back to the pa for consumption.[12] Such journeys would require an intimate knowledge of the bush. Evidence for such knowledge is demonstrated both by the reliance placed on Maori by men surveying the area and in the fact that all the creeks and distinctive landmarks in the area had Maori names.[13] Thus, most sources agree that Maori relied on the bush both for resources and to grow crops. However, there is little information on areas with high resource potential that were specifically targeted by Maori. As noted in Marr's report, both Maori and Pakeha were encouraged to use 'Crown waste land' for hunting and gathering resources.[14] Unless it can be shown that Maori were continuing to hunt along their 'kai trail' or returning to traditional food gathering areas, it will be difficult to distinguish their claims to a customary right to gather from those of Pakeha who also used the bush to gather food. The Maori Land Court minute books may be of particular help in this respect.

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[10] H A Henderson, 'Transcript of an Interview with Harepine Takiriangi, Martin Rautahi and Rangi Rautahi, translated by H.M Tatere of Makirikiri, Dannevirke, 1938, from the Research Collection of Dorothy Ropiha, Ormondville

[11] I Adcock, A Goodly Heritage; Eketahuna and Districts, 100 Years, 1873-1973, Trentham, Wright & Corman Ltd, 1973, p 61

[12] M Bentley, *Ngaturi, Determination and Dedication through the Years, 1893-1998*, Pahiatua, Pahiatua Publishing Company Ltd, 1998, p 5

[13] J G Wilson, *The History of Umutaoroa, 1896-1956*, Dannevirke, Dannevirke Printing Company Ltd, 1956

[14] C Marr, 'Wairarapa Twentieth Century Environmental Overview Report; Lands, Forest and Coast', (working paper for CFRT) 2001, p 22

The Value of Timber: Clearing the Seventy Mile Bush

During the 1870s, the majority of the Seventy-Mile Bush was alienated to the Crown. Details of this alienation with respect to the southern portion can be found in Stephen Robertson's Report, *The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block*. The Rangitane o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 166) statement of claim asserts that at the time of purchase there was a gross under-pricing of the land with its huge timber resource. That is, the Crown failed to take the value of the timber into account when the price for the land was settled. To answer this claim it is necessary to determine what value the Crown attached to the timber in the Seventy-Mile Bush.

As well as examining the motives and the actions of the Crown when determining the validity of the claim that the area was undervalued, the author of the main report will need to examine the motives and actions of the Maori people involved. Were Maori aware, when they sold the land, that the Crown intended to convert it into farmland? Factors such as the advertisements regarding the importation of the Scandinavian settlers may be relevant here. When Maori asked for the relatively high prices for the land what was their reason for doing so? Was it due to the potential value of the timber on the block? Or was it because Maori realised that the bush would be destroyed and that they required compensation for the mahinga kai that they would lose? Such questions may have to be answered by questioning the claimants themselves as little information on the subject has come to light in the secondary sources so far examined.

From research conducted so far, the Government purchase of the Seventy-Mile Bush had little to do with its timber resource. The primary factor behind the purchase of the Bush appears to have been a desire to link the settlements developing in Wellington, the Manawatu and Hawke's Bay. Communication between the settlements was given priority when the wars of the 1860s created a fear of Maori uprisings among settlers. According to historian Rollo Arnold, the primary supporters of the Public Works scheme to settle the area were the Hawke's Bay residents, who felt particularly threatened by the proximity of the bush to their large and isolated pastoral holdings. Had it not been for the Maori threat, he claims, the Hawke's Bay squatters may have been happier with the Seventy-Mile Bush left for much

slower development by large holders.[15] If the Government's aim was to improve communications and remove the 'Maori threat', then perhaps the timber was seen as more of an obstacle to be overcome, rather than an asset to which value was attached.

Furthermore, if the timber of the Seventy-Mile Bush was considered to be an asset rather than a liability this should be reflected in the purchase price. It seems reasonable to assume that the possibility of milling the timber and the contemporary belief that bush land was more fertile would have raised the price settlers paid for sections in the area. However, the bush sections were sold at prices that was, on average, one quarter to one half the price of sections of similar size located in open country.[16] This was due to the expense, labour and time that had to be spent on a bush section before it became profitable farmland. In October 1889 the *Pahiatua Star* estimated the total cost of bringing bushland into profitable, working order to be approximately £3 10s per acre.[17] When compared to the average cost of the land this is relatively expensive. Furthermore, there is evidence that, during the depression of the 1880s and 1890s, there was reluctance on the part of settlers to buy bush sections. In depression conditions the cost of felling, combined with the delay before the land became profitable, was prohibitive, even when the lower prices for bush sections were taken into account. The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel commented on this trend at the Imperial Institute, on 4 December 1893, stating that 'It is especially noticeable that the intending small farmer of late years appears to have an entire aversion to forest land, and shrinks from the labour of clearing the bush'.[18] From the rapid assessment so far undertaken, purchase prices tend to suggest that, at least until the turn of the century, the bush was a liability, not an asset. The author of the main report will need to examine the pricing of timberland in more depth. Did the price fluctuate? Was it higher in the early 1870s when there was still an expectation that the railway would be laid relatively early on? Did the Crown expect to gain a higher price for the land than in other areas? Was there a market for timber and conditions that would have made its extraction profitable to Maori owners?

The government's desire to have the area transformed as rapidly as possible into profitable farmland is demonstrated by its careful selection of the people who were to settle the bush. In

[15] R D Arnold, 'The Opening of the Great Bush, 1869-1881; A Social History of the Bush Settlements of Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington', PhD thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1971, p 33
[16] ibid, p 402
[17] *Pahiatua Star*, 8 October 1889
[18] *Wellington Independent*, 29 March 1870

1870 two government agents, Francis Bell and Dr. Featherston, visited Norway to recruit people to settle in the Seventy Mile Bush. In that same year Bror Eric Friberg was sent to assist in the work of recruiting settlers in Scandinavia. In their home countries, Scandinavians combined farming with forestry to supplement their incomes. In the *NZ Gazette*, they were described as 'first rate axemen and sawyers, [who understood] the lumber trade thoroughly'.[19] This was the reason behind the New Zealand Government's establishment of active recruiting strategies in these countries. In 1872 the 'Hovding' and the 'Ballarat' transported 84 Scandinavian families to New Zealand to settle the Seventy-Mile Bush. They founded 'Special Settlements' at Mauriceville, Norsewood, Danevirk (Dannevirke) and Mellemskov (Eketahuna). The terms under which the settlers were granted their 40 acres of bush land further indicate the government's desire to have the bush cleared and transformed into farmland. At the risk of forfeiting the land, settlers were required to fell at least ten percent of the bush on their land each year.[20] Both the reason for the purchase of the bush and the choice of Scandinavians to settle the land demonstrate the government's desire to have the land cleared for farmland as quickly as possible.

The Government's desire to have the bushland converted into farm holdings seems clear. Therefore, the only way in which it could hope to profit from the timber was through the promotion of saw milling in the region. Thomas Calcutta, in his letter to the Minister of Immigration in 1875, estimated that 'the day is not far distant when the timber now growing on the lands would, if properly utilised, realise millions of sterling'.[21] Yet the Government did not take the steps required to take advantage of the timber resource until it was too late. To make sawmilling profitable, a railway was required to transport the timber to the developing settlements, where it was in great demand. In 1886 the *Pahiatua Star* observed that 'this bush will keep dozens of mills going, and Wellington appears an almost inexhaustible outlet'.[22] Just as the railway was reaching the Seventy-Mile Bush, construction slackened with the coming of the depression. The railway did not reach Takapau until 1887. It took a further seven years to reach Dannevirke and another 13 years before it reached Pahiatua in 1897. As Rollo Arnold points out, the best stands of timber trees in the Seventy-

[19] *NZ Gazette*, 19 November 1876, pp 603-605
[20] Woodville Special Settlements' Association, *Terms and Conditions of Woodville Special Settlement, Hawke's Bay*, Napier, Daily Telegraph Office, 1877
[21] I Adcock, A Goodly Heritage; Eketahuna and Districts, 100 Years, 1873-1973, Trentham, Wright & Corman Ltd, 1973, p 47
[22] *Pahiatua Star*, 11 June 1886, quoted in Bentley, B., *From Bush Clearing to Borough*, Pahiatua, Pahiatua Printing Co. Ltd, 1974, p 57

Mile Bush were located in its northern reaches.[23] Towards the southern area the forest deteriorated in quality and much of it was worthless to the sawmiller. The delays in building the railway hindered development of saw-milling in the Seventy Mile Bush area and, as the northern stretches had been settled first, settlers destroyed a large area of the best forest in the bush in order to establish their farms. The question why the Government failed to establish the railway line needs to be carefully examined in the main report. It may be helpful to compare the Government's efforts to establish railway lines in other bush covered areas. In Taranaki, for instance, the railway lines were laid much earlier, and considerable profit was made from the timber exported from that area.

Despite the lack of railway lines, a number of mills were established in the Seventy-Mile Bush prior to the arrival of railway transport. By 1880 there were several sawmills in Norsewood, for instance, and the first sawmills at Pahiatua and Dannevirke opened in 1885.[24] Wright suggests that these mills were generally run as family businesses and were primarily designed to take advantage of local demand for sawn timber.[25] The MacLeod Mill, near the Ruamahunga River, for example, supplied the timber for the majority of the houses in the Mauriceville settlement.[26] The sawmilling industry ceased to expand in the late 1880s and early 1890s, partially due to the depression. Near the turn of the century, when the sawmilling industry revived, there was still sufficient bush to allow a number of mills to set up. According to the *Official Year Book*, by 1894 there were 12 mills from Takapau to Woodville with a combined yearly output of ten million board feet of timber.[27] By 1905 there were 30 mills in Dannevirke alone.[28] The milling industry continued in the Tararua region into the late 1920s. Thus, long after its initial purchase by the Crown, some profit was eventually made on the region's vast timber resource. Those who ultimately profited were private landowners.

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[23] R D Arnold, 'The Opening of the Great Bush, 1869-1881; A Social History of the Bush Settlements of Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington', PhD thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1971, p 495

[24] H A Henderson, 'The Founding of a Bush Settlement', MA thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1938, p 21

[25] M Wright, *The Early Sawmilling Industry in Hawke's Bay 1870-1950*, Napier, New Zealand Forest Service, 1985, p 14

[26] G C Petersen, *Forest Homes*, Wellington, A.H & A.W Reed, 1956, p 121

[27] C Vaughan, *Norsewood, 1872-1972, Official Souvenir Programme Booklet*, Norsewood, Norsewood Centennial Committee, 1972, p 14

[28] M Wright, *The Early Sawmilling Industry in Hawke's Bay 1870-1950*, Napier, New Zealand Forest Service, 1985, p 50

Clearing the Seventy Mile Bush: Land Leased from Maori Owners

The Ngati Kahungunu o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 652) statement of claim asserts that Maori did not allow the felling or clearing of bush by lease. Much of the Maori land that was retained after the purchases of the 1870s was later leased to incoming settlers. Often settlers cleared the land and established farms. Settlers on leased land were expected to contribute to Maori welfare. There are a number of reports, for instance, that Maori received free milk from 'their' settlers and occasionally traded goods with them.[29] According to Dorothy Ropiha, claimant researcher, numerous petitions were made to the Crown concerning the felling of timber on Maori land. Thus far, no indication that Maori were opposed to settlers converting leased land into farm holdings has been discovered. The only example of protest found by the authors occurred just outside the Tararua regional boundary. In Takapau in 1882 Maori owners, concerned about unauthorised milling on their land by lessees Wilding and Bull, destroyed equipment and later threatened the millers. As a result, armed sentries were posted around the mill. In 1883 the Maori owners travelled to Wellington to have the dispute settled. The millers paid the owners £500 and the mill was closed. This incident was reported in a number of sources, suggesting that the case was an unusual one.[30] A search of the *AJHR* petition summaries must be conducted in the main report. Unless the petitions Dorothy Ropiha spoke of can be found, it may be difficult to discover any further examples of such protest. Should further examples of grievance be found, it will be necessary to closely examine the Crown's role in creating, and possibly resolving, such disputes.

Control of the Bush after the Sale of Land.

The Ngati Kahungunu o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 652) statement of claim asserts that Maori believed that they had control of their taonga even after the land had been purchased. That is, Maori did not necessarily hold the British legal presumption that the sale of land meant that the seller was then alienated from all the resources associated with the purchased land. For further information on leasing it may be helpful to refer to the research report *Crown Laws, Policies, and Practices in Relation to Flora and Fauna, 1840-1912*. Further research is

[29] C J Carle, *Forty-Mile Bush, A Tribute to the Pioneers*, Pahiatua, North Wairarapa News Company Ltd, 1980, p 96; H Burling, *Woodville; A Speck on Spot*, Woodville, Examiner Print, 1973, p 27

[30] W Bayliss, *Takapau, the Sovereign Years, 1876-1976*, Hastings, Hart Printing House Ltd, 1975, p 58; M Wright, *The Early Sawmilling Industry in Hawke's Bay 1870-1950*, Napier, New Zealand Forest Service, 1985, p 15

necessary to determine whether Maori continued to use the resources of land that they no longer owned. Thus far, no instances where this might have occurred have been discovered. A search for such instances, as well as the possible implications they might entail, should be undertaken in the main report.

The Environmental Consequences of Clearing the Seventy Mile Bush

The Rangitane o Tamaki Nui a Rua (Wai 166) statement of claim asserts that the depletion of the natural bush cover damaged the eco-system, resulted in a loss of bird and plant life and polluted the environment. A basic outline of the way in which the clearing of the bush damaged the environment is set out below.

Most of the immediate consequences can be attributed to the method of clearance adopted in the Tararua Region. In the winter, undergrowth and creepers were cut, the trees were felled and then left to dry. In the following summer the area was burnt. Cocksfoot and clover seed were sown to prevent the scrub regenerating. Over the next few years the ground would slowly be cleared of the debris left by the burn. The use of fire to clear the felled logs and scrub caused considerable pollution and resulted in great losses of bird and plant life. Often fires became uncontrollable and would burn for a number of days, threatening settlements and destroying much larger areas of bush than was intended. In 1888, for instance, a bush fire raged from the Ruahine Ranges all the way to Ormondville. Birds and animals had very little chance of escaping the fires. After a bush fire in 1898 the *Pahiatua Star* reported that 'The route from Pahiatua to Makuri is a scene of desolation and ruin, and the smell of burnt wool and mutton is nauseating'.[31] Moreover, the heat, ash and smoke from the fires damaged far greater areas than those actually burnt. Carle notes that the heat killed every living thing in the stream for long distances, while Petersen comments on the discomfort caused by the smoke which drifted over settlements in thick clouds.[32]

Several other factors had an adverse impact on native flora and fauna in the area. The effects of these factors are well documented in other reports. One of these was the dramatic change

[31] M Bentley, *Ngaturi, Determination and Dedication through the Years, 1893-1998*, Pahiatua, Pahiatua Publishing Company Ltd, 1998, p 5
[32] C J Carle, *Forty-Mile Bush, A Tribute to the Pioneers*, Pahiatua, North Wairarapa News Company Ltd, 1980, p 24; G C Petersen, *Forest Homes*, Wellington, A.H & A.W Reed, 1956, p 57

in habitat from forest to farmland. Many native species simply could not adapt to the new environment. The huia, for instance, relied on grubs found in rotten logs for food. The scarcity of such grubs after the bush was cleared must have hastened the birds' extinction. The introduction of imported flora and fauna was another factor that hindered the survival of native species. The lack of biological controls in New Zealand for introduced species meant that many became weeds or pests, taking over resources used by native species or preying directly upon them. In the Tararua region for instance, stoats imported to control rabbits, preyed on native birds and significantly reduced their numbers. Settlers were also responsible for the decline of native species. Many hunted birds for sport and the belief that 'there were many more further back' almost resulted in the extinction of the pigeon and kaka near the turn of the century.[33] While only a basic list has been compiled here, the main report will need to take a more comprehensive approach when listing the specific consequences of clearing the bush from the Tararua Region.

The Impact of Clearing the Bush on Maori Customary Interests

As demonstrated in section two, Maori of the Tararua region had relied heavily on the bush for food, medicine and other resources. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, Maori were gradually forced to abandon their customary way of life. As the bush dwindled, traditional food sources became harder to find. The small portions of bush left by the 1880s were not of a sufficient size to support the variety of flora and fauna that had been present when the bush existed as a whole. The ratio of fauna to flora would also have decreased as more of the bush was cut down. In the 1860s and 1870s Maori supplemented their crops and traditional food with wild pigs and cattle. Yet as the land was converted to pasture and fenced off, these food sources also dwindled away. There is evidence that Maori were having difficulty finding food by the late 1880s. Where settlers had once been forced to rely on Maori food supplies in times of scarcity, by the 1880s there is more evidence that Maori were having to rely on settlers and the produce from settlers' farms. For instance, one settler from Ballance recalled that in 1888 a Maori approached his mother while the men were away at

[33] C J Carle, *Forty-Mile Bush, A Tribute to the Pioneers*, Pahiatua, North Wairarapa News Company Ltd, 1980, p 135

work, 'evidently a man of some importance in his tribe. He made mother understand, mostly by signs that the tribal larder was empty and some contribution was expected'.[34]

With the loss of the bush, many of the cultural practices associated with it were also lost. The loss of the huia is one such example. The huia was confined to the Southern Ranges of the North Island's main divide.[35] Maori throughout New Zealand prized their tail feathers, which were used as a symbol of rank. To the Maori of the Tararua region huia were therefore also a valuable trading commodity. Both Maori and Pakeha hunted the huia. As bird numbers began to diminish, leading Rangatira made efforts to continue traditional management systems to protect the huia. From late 1860s a tapu was placed on them in an effort to prevent them from being killed off.[36] However, as Cathy Marr points out, the Crown failed to support the chiefs in their effort to protect the huia. This failure is in stark contrast to the Crown support and funding of Acclimatisation Societies.[37]

Maori went to considerable lengths to protect their food producing areas from the developments occurring around them. The destruction of their customary way of life was not passively accepted. There are, for instance, several examples of Maori protesting against the laying of roads and railway lines through mahinga kai and particular areas of the bush.[38] So far, research has found evidence for protests at Mangamaire, Pahiatua, Nga-awa-purua and Tutaekara. Interestingly, many of these protests were successful in preventing mahinga kai from being destroyed. As a result of one of these protests, for instance, the railway route from Pahiatua to the Wairarapa had to be diverted around an area where food was traditionally collected.[39] Such actions demonstrate a desire to continue with traditional Maori customs and practices. Yet European acquisition of Maori land continued, as did the conversion of bush into pasture. Given that Maori numbers in the Tararua area seem to have been on the increase by the late nineteenth century, this raises the question of how Maori supported themselves. No longer able to rely on their traditional sources of food supply, Maori had to look at other

[34] ibid, p 96
[35] C Marr, 'Wairarapa Twentieth Century Environmental Overview Report; Lands, Forest and Coast,' (working paper for CFRT) 2001, p 40
[36] ibid, p 42
[37] ibid, p.43
[38] B Bentley, *From Bush Clearing to Borough*, Pahiatua, Pahiatua Printing Co. Ltd, 1974, p 54, C J Carle, *Forty-Mile Bush, A Tribute to the Pioneers*, Pahiatua, North Wairarapa News Company Ltd, 1980, p 110
[39] Centennial Jubilee Committee, *Mangamaire; A Century of Change, 1897-1997*, Palmerston North, Stylex Print, 1997, p 14

means of survival. Maori took part in milling, clearing and road building.[40] Many turned to farming. Census figures show that the majority of Maori land in the area was farmed individually by the late 1880s. For instance, in 1891 in Pahiatua, individual Maori cultivated a total of 198 acres of crops while only three acres were communally held.[41] Thus it appears that, despite a demonstrated desire to preserve traditional customs, and despite an increase in numbers, Maori communal life appears to have declined in the Tararua region along with the decline of the Seventy Mile bush.

Inland Waterways

The main inland river system was a highway for Maori before the arrival of roads and bridges. Early maps indicate that pa sites and settlements were situated at strategic locations along the major rivers. For example, at the junction of the Mangatainoka and Manawatu rivers was the important pa of Nga-awa-purua. It was at this site that the Rangitane chief Nireaha Tamaki operated a ferry crossing service. An 1880 map of the ferry crossing shows several pa sites, Maori cultivations, Maori tracks, and the Nga-awa-purua settlement.[42] Clearly a large number of places along the rivers were important to local Maori for both historical and contemporary reasons. Claimants have the opportunity to present this type of information to the Tribunal at hearings.

It is unclear how the waterways were treated with regard to Crown purchases and survey via the Native Land Court. Trevor Bennett from the Tararua District Council says a report was commissioned a number of years ago to determine the navigability of the Manawatu River, since navigability has a relationship with Crown ownership under the Coal Mines Act. It is unclear if this issue was raised as a result of Maori concerns about river ownership, gravel extraction or some other issue. It will be useful for the author of the main report to view the navigability report and other material held by Trevor Bennett.[43]

[40] C Marr, 'Wairarapa Twentieth Century Environmental Overview Report; Lands, Forest and Coast,' (working paper for CFRT) 2001, p .361
[41] Registrar-General, *Report on the Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand*, Government Printer, 1891
[42] Ferry Reserves, Mongatainoko and Manawatu Rivers, PWD 7961, 832.3 gmbd 1880, ATL, Wellington
[43] Trevor Bennett, pers com, 23 November 2001, Tararua District Council, Woodville Office

After the process of land alienation to the Crown, most river margins became private property and Maori have since been restricted from gaining access to many rivers. For the most part, private sections have been bounded by the river without provision for a marginal strip or access routes. An exception to this rule is the Mangatainoka River. Considerable areas of land along the banks of the Mangatainoka River were retained in Crown ownership as marginal strip. Due, however, to changes in river channel flow since the original Crown survey, much of the Crown riparian land is now not located near the actual river bank.[44] The authors were informed by regional council staff that some Maori land was not separated from the river by the Crown riparian strip in order to ensure Maori retained access to the river for transport and the harvesting of resources.[45] This history will require further investigation as it is unclear how much land was involved, over what period, and the current status of this land

Effects of Erosion and Sedimentation on Inland waterways

Forest clearance in the Tararua district did have environmental consequences for the region's inland waterways. Essentially, the loss of forest canopy exposes rock and soil strata to the effects of heavy rainfall and wind. Erosion from forest clearance increases sedimentation entering waterways. There is a general consensus that sedimentation creates significant adverse effects on the aquatic environment.[46] Horizons.mw (the Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council), however, note the complex relationship between sedimentation and water quality:

> The cause and effect relationship between sediment, water clarity and effects on the life supporting capacity and amenity values of water are complex. There is a need to determine what the natural levels of sediment are, the levels of sediment that ecosystems can cope with before the life supporting capacity is threatened, and the contribution made by the range of different sources of sediment.[47]

With regard to this relationship, the existence of riparian forest margins becomes important. Riparian margins along rivers and lakes influence water quality by acting as a filter for

[44] Manawatu Catchment Board, *Mangatainoka River Scheme Review, 1951-1978,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1978, p 95
[45] Ted O'Connor, pers com, 22 November 2001, Horizons.mw, Palmerston North
[46] Horizons.mw, *Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, May 1999, p 93
[47] ibid, p 93

contaminants coming from surrounding rural farmland, providing bank stability, and providing shade for aquatic habitats.[48]

In the late 19th century, local residents in the Tararua district became increasingly aware of the effect of forest removal on the waterways. As Angus McCallum says, there was an increase of flooding of the Mangatainoka River in 1897 as a result of forest clearance:

> In this case [70 Mile Bush] vast tracts of rain forest – that would normally have absorbed the heavy winter precipitations, releasing them only slowly into the river systems, thus helping to stablise the hills against erosion and to safeguard the flats from flooding – had been destroyed by cutting and burning in very quick time.[49]

It is difficult, however, to make a direct correlation between forest removal and flooding. Clearly flooding did occur before the forest was removed. For example, Nireaha Tamaki was prevented from attending the September 1871 sitting of the Native Land Court at Masterton due to flooding at Nga-awa-purua.[50] It could be assumed that the Mangatainoka River flooded naturally and flooding may have only became a 'problem' when the new immigrants settled on sections up to the margins of the river.

McCallum notes various initiatives to adopt a river control scheme for the Mangatainoka River and establish a river board under the River Boards Act 1908. These initiatives did not materialise and no comprehensive river control policy was developed until the 1940s.

During the mid-20th century, the Government became increasingly aware of the relationship between forest removal and river quality, especially in terms of flooding. Michael Roche provides a good overview of the development of water and soil policy in his book *Land and Water, Water and Soil Conservation and Central Government in New Zealand, 1941-1988*[51]. The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 provided for the establishment of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council and local catchment boards. The general

[48] ibid, p 94
[49] Angus McCallum, *Tui Country, A History of Pahiatua County,* Pahiatua, The Pahiatua County Council, 1988, p 126.
[50] Stephen Robertson, 'The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block, draft report for the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, May 2001, pp 89-95

objectives of these organisations were to promote soil conservation, prevent and mitigate soil erosion, and prevent flood damage. As a result, the Manawatu Catchment Board was established and the board was granted the control and management over all rivers within the Tararua district.

The work of the Manawatu Catchment Board east of the ranges was largely concentrated on the Mangatainoka River. Flooding and riverbank erosion of riparian land were considered to be serious ongoing problems and a river control scheme was prepared in 1949. The scheme received Cabinet approval in February 1951. The scheme involved the construction of stopbanks, riverbank protection works, groynes, willow planting, river widening, spillways, and other related works.[52]

Further river protection works were carried out on the upper Manawatu and lower Mangahao rivers. Again the focus was to prevent erosion of riparian land and substantial river training works were constructed between 1950 and 1980.[53]

Forest clearance after 1870 adversely affected the quality of waterways and the freshwater fishery. Further damage was caused by wetland drainage. Many indigenous fish populations were reduced and later replaced by the trout and salmon fishery. The authors found no indication of any Maori protest or complaints relating to changes in the waterway environment. It may be possible that there could be some petitions existing in Government files and the author of the main report could carry out a search for any relevant petitions. Extensive files relating to river control works are located at Horizons.mw at Palmerston North. Staff, however, indicate that issues pertaining to Maori are largely absent from these files. This is because that under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act there was not specific provision for consultation with Maori and there was no indication from Maori communities of an interest in river control matters, except when Maori owned riparian land.

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[51] M M Roche, *Land and Water, Water and Soil Conservation and Central Government in New Zealand, 1941-1988,* Wellington, Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, 1994

[52] Manawatu Catchment Board, *Report on Flood Control Scheme for the Mangatainoka River and its Tributaries,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1948; Manawatu Catchment Board, *Mangatainoka River Scheme Review, 1951-1978,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1978; Manawatu Catchment Board, *Mangatainoka River Erosion and Gravel Resources,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1983; Horizons.mw, *Mangatainoka Scheme Review, Final Report,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, December 2000

[53] G G Brougham, *Upper Manawatu and Lower Mangahao Rivers Scheme Review 1981-1986,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1980; Horizons.mw, *Upper Manawatu and Lower Mangahao Scheme Review, Summary Report,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, December 2000

A search of newspaper cuttings held by the regional council also indicates the total absence of Maori views or issues relating to river control within the Tararua district.

Ruahine Range Control Scheme

Soil conservation and river control initiatives also encompassed the forested southern Ruahine Range. During the late 1950s, there was growing concern about high rates of erosion and the effect of this erosion downstream in terms of aggradation and flooding. The NZ Forest Service carried out a number of ecological surveys and in 1969 it developed a working plan for the Ruahine State Forests.[54] This plan stated that while the Ruahine Range had a high rate of natural erosion, erosion was being accelerated by the introduction of browsing animals such as deer, pigs, and opossums.[55] As a result, the NZ Forest Service and the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council implemented a Ruahine Range Control Scheme. The general aim of the scheme was to reduce mountain erosion by reducing the impact of browsing animals. A mid 1970s report on the Eastern Ruahine Catchment Control Scheme described the problem in dramatic detail:

> The forests of the southern Ruahine Range have suffered extensive and rapid devastation from introduced animals. Animal control techniques have not been fully effective. The consequences of this situation are already serious; to allow it to continue may be catastrophic. The corrective action necessary is control of animal numbers coupled with applied revegetation of areas where there is inadequate recovery potential.[56]

During this time, geological studies found that the southern Ruahine ranges experienced 'rates of erosion and sediment supply [that were] comparable with the highest found almost anywhere in the world.'[57]

[54] NZ Forest Service, *Ruahine State Forests, Working Plan,* NZ Forest Service, 1969
[55] ibid, p 23
[56] Manawatu Catchment Board, *Eastern Ruahine Catchment Control Scheme,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1975, p 4
[57] A Cunningham and P W Stribling, *The Ruahine Range, A situation review and proposals for integrated management of the Ruahine Range and the rivers affected by it,* Wellington, Ruahine Range Control Scheme Committee, 1977, p 115

On the basis of these assumptions, the catchment board and NZ Forest Service implemented a large-scale pest eradication and animal control programme. One estimate stated that Government hunters spent about 2000 'man'-days per year on animal control in the Manawatu headwaters during the 1970s. In addition to hunting, 1080 (sodium monofluroacetate) poison was introduced in the late 1970s. 1080 was (and still is) often applied using aircraft.[58]

During the 1980s the objectives and the assumptions of the scheme were questioned and reassessed. The 1980-2000 works plan questioned the seriousness of the erosion problem and challenged the relationship between erosion and the effect of browsing animals:

> The Ruahine mountains are young and it is presumed that they are still being uplifted at a rate of about 1-2 mm per year. In consequence the rate of weathering and erosion, is extremely high by both New Zealand and international standards. However, in itself this is not a problem, for the efficiency of the rivers which drain the Ruahines allows them to nearly cope with these high sediment loads. It is the 'overload' which creates problems for people living within the scheme area.
>
> Despite the Board's investigation there is still uncertainty as to the causes of the 'overload' sediments. Although they have been popularly attributed to mountain forest deterioration following the release of noxious animals some 50 years ago, this is now understood to be too simple an explanation. [59]

Recent geological research has focused on historical trends in erosion in order to explain contemporary riverbed changes. It is now found that changes in the Earth's climate have an effect on mountain erosion rates. During lower temperatures, there is a decrease in mountain vegetation and increased rates of erosion. As the Earth's climate has warmed since the last

[58] A brief overview of 1080 use in New Zealand is included in R McClean and T Smith, *The Crown and Flora and Fauna: Legislation, Policies and Practices, 1983-1998,* Wellington, Waitangi Tribunal Publication, 2001, pp 409-412

[59] Manawatu Catchment Board and Regional Water Board, *South Eastern Ruahine Management Scheme, 1980-2000,* Palmerston North, Manawatu Catchment Board, 1980, p 1

glacial period, vegetation cover has improved and erosion has decreased.[60] This means that the bulk of the gravel in the Manawatu and Mangahao rivers dates back to the last glacial period and is anywhere between 10,000 to 2 million years old. The regional council say that 'despite the high erosion rates that accompanied European settlement of the area, the amount of gravel younger than 10,000 years would be relatively small.'[61]

None of the catchment control scheme reports prepared by the NZ Forest Service, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, or Manawatu Catchment Board before the late 1980s indicate that Maori interests were considered or that any consultation with Maori had taken place with regard to river management and control issues. This is not surprising since there was no legislative requirement to consider Maori interests in the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 or the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967. During the 1980s, the Waitangi Tribunal found that water and soil legislation did not reflect the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and recommended that amendments be made in order to ensure protection of Maori interests in rivers, lakes and the coast.[62]

Mangahao Hydro Electric Power Project

The Mangahao Hydro Electric power project is the only major scheme to divert a significant amount of water from the Tararua district. The project was established in the 1930s and dams the headwaters of the Mangahao River within the Tararua Forest Park. From the dams, the water is diverted by tunnel to discharge into the Mangaore Stream, which flows into the Manawatu River near Shannon. Essentially, the project takes water from the upper Manawatu River catchment and diverts it into the lower Manawatu River catchment. During 1996-1997, the Government rejected a tender from an alliance of five tribes to buy the Mangahao Power Station. The five tribes were Rangitane, Ngati Ruakawa, Muaupoko, Te Atiawa, and Ngati Toa Rangatira. The authors have briefly viewed files at National Archives regarding the power station and none of the files indicate that there were outstanding issues with regard to Maori concerns about the project. Also as with waterways in general, there was not any specific consultation with Maori with regard to the construction and ownership of the power station during the 1930s.

[60] Horizons.mw, *Upper Manawatu/Lower Mangahao Scheme Review and Future Management Strategy,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, June 1997, p 9
[61] ibid, p 39

Gravel Extraction

Since the arrival of the railway and roads, the shingle bed rivers have been mined for gravel. In the early 1880s, gravel reserves were established along the Manawatu and Mangatainoka rivers. An 1882 map of Block 1X Tahoraite District shows a gravel reserve at the junction of the Manawatu River and Totara Creek. This reserve adjoins the Otawhao Block (Maori land) and Kumeroa Village.[63] After 1949, responsibility for river management (including gravel extraction) was delegated to the Manawatu Catchment Board. The board considered that riverbeds in the region needed to be lowered in order to accommodate higher run-off and flooding. For this reason, the catchment board encouraged gravel extraction operations along the Mangatainoka, Mangahao, and Manawatu rivers. M. Dickson comments that the prospect of royalties was also a key driver of gravel extraction:

> At this time (late 1950s) river aggregate was in high demand for commercial purposes such as roading, ballast, and concrete manufacture. Furthermore, the Manawatu Catchment Board, like many other catchment boards at the time…was receiving royalties for the aggregate extraction taking place under their control such that, the higher the volume of material extracted, the greater the royalty was paid.[64]

Robert McClean has described the shingle and gravel takings in the Wairarapa in a separate report.[65] It can be assumed that in general the gravel extraction regime in the Tararua district was not dissimilar to the Wairarapa experience. However, unlike the Wairarapa, some individuals and groups in the Tararua district did begin to raise concerns about gravel extraction activities and the effect of these activities on the trout fishery. It was thought that instream aggregate mining was adversely affecting trout spawning areas.[66] In order to stop the mining, the Wellington Acclimatisation Society and the North Island Acclimatisation

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[62] For an overview, see R McClean and T Smith, *The Crown and Flora and Fauna: Legislation, Policies and Practices, 1983-1998,* Wellington, Waitangi Tribunal Publication, 2001, pp 127-130
[63] Block 1X Tahoraite District, 832.3 gbbd 1882, ATL, Wellington
[64] M Dickson, 'Historical channel changes of the Mangatainoka River, Northwestern Wairarapa, NZ', unpublished dissertation , BSc (Hons), Massey University, 1998, p 46
[65] R McClean, 'Wairarapa 20th Century Environmental Overview Report, Inland Waterways', unpublished report for Crown Forestry Rental Trust, September 2001

Society made an application for a Water Conservation Order under the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967. The application requested that the powers of the catchment board be restricted with regard to the issuing of licenses to removal aggregate and also that other activities such as bank protection works be curtailed. The application was referred to the Central Districts Catchment Boards for consideration as a local conservation notice. Mostly trout fishers and a jet boat association supported this application. In opposition were a number of local farmers, local authorities, and local companies (including a shingle company).[67]

In order to protect the trout fishery, the local conservation notice for the Mangatainoka River was approved in 1991. Another local conservation notice was also approved for the Makuri River in 1990. The orders meant that general authorisations could not be issued under the Water and Soil Conservation Act by the regional council if the grant or authorisation would have significant adverse effects on the river. The orders applied to both the tributaries and main stems of the Mangatainoka and Makuri rivers. These orders are now implemented by regional plans issued by Horizons.mw under the RMA. For example, the *Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan* means that any abstraction of water of more than 15 cubic metres per day from the Mangatainoka and Makuri rivers is a non-complying activity.[68]

In some areas of New Zealand, Maori opposed the creation of local and national conservation orders and submitted claims to the Tribunal relating to such applications. As a result, the Waitangi Tribunal investigated river management regimes with regard to the Mohaka and Whanganui rivers. The authors have not, however, found any information that suggests that local Maori opposed the local conservation order applications for the Mangatainoka and Makuri rivers. This may also reflect the lack of consultation by the applicants and the catchment board regarding such applications. The claimants may wish to present information to the Tribunal at hearings concerning this issue.

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[66] M Dickson, 'Historical channel changes of the Mangatainoka River, Northwestern Wairarapa, NZ', unpublished dissertation , BSc (Hons), Massey University, 1998, p 50

[67] H Barnett, *Mangatainoka River – Summary of Submissions to the Application for a Water Conservation Order for the Mangatainoka River,* Palmerston North, MWRC, November 1990

[68] Horizons.mw, *Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, May 1999, p 69

Water Quality

Water quality testing and assessment has been carried out within the main Tararua district rivers since the mid-1970s. The authors carried out a search of newspaper clippings held at the regional council and Tararua District Council in order to identify any water quality issues. As a result of this search, there do not appear to have been any major historical water quality issues within the Tararua district. Specific water quality issues have emerged with regard to discharges arising from oxidation ponds. Some of the major discharges involved:

- The Oringi meatworks
- Tui Co-op Dairy Factories
- Mangatainoka Central Brewery
- Oxidation ponds at Dannevirke, Pahiatua and Eketahuna

The other major source of water pollution is non-point discharges. Within the entire Manawatu River catchment, it is estimated that non-point discharges include the 'breakdown products from waste discharged to land from 427 dairysheds and piggeries and 13 industries, leachate leaking from rubbish tips, discharges from septic tanks sited near watercourses, and water runoff from forest and agricultural land.'[69]

Recent water testing indicates that water quality generally decreases down the catchment. Below Dannevirke, the Manawatu River is considered to be moderately polluted and grossly polluted below the Gorge.[70]

The *Manawatu Catchment Water Quality Regional Plan* established a new water quality management regime for the Manawatu catchment. This regime classified rivers as either natural state, contact recreation purposes, fisheries, fish spawning, or water supply. The main stem of the Manawatu River east of the gorge, the Mangatainoka River, and the Makuri River have been classified for fisheries. Fish spawning classifications have been declared for a number of streams within the Mangatainoka catchment, the Tiraumea River catchment, the Makakahi River catchment, and the Mangahao River catchment. These classifications mean that substantial upgrading of discharge treatment facilities is required. In particular, the

[69] MWRC, *Manawatu Catchment Water Quality Regional Plan,* Palmerston North, MWRC, 1998, p 13
[70] MWRC, *Manawatu Catchment Water Quality Regional Plan,* Palmerston North, MWRC, 1998, p 17

Dannevirke treatment system has been singled out as requiring an urgent upgrade in order to reduce adverse effects on water quality. Eketahuna's Imhoff tank also requires an upgrade.[71] In 1997, the Tararua District Council commissioned issues and options report on discharge compliance with regard to the Dannevirke, Pahiatua, and Eketahuna sewage treatment plants. The following table provides summary information on these treatment systems:[72]

Tararua District Council **Sewage Treatment Systems in the Tararua District**			
Location	**Type of System**	**Receiving water (discharge)**	**Maximum allowable discharge rate (cubic metres)**
Dannevirke Makirikiri Road	Three-stage oxidation pond system No pre-treatment or screening	Discharge into Mangatera River	6370 per day
Pahiatua Boundary Road	Two-stage oxidation pond system No pre-treatment or screening	Discharge into Town Creek, tributary of the Mangatainoka River	682 per day
Eketahuna Bridge Street	Two-stage oxidation pond system	Discharge into Makakahi River	200 per day
Eketahuna Imhoff Tank System (serves approx 30 households)	Acts as large septic tank	Discharge into Makakahi River	50 per day

The issues and options report indicates that many of these treatment systems, especially the Mangatera River discharge, cause water pollution problems during low summer flow periods. The Tararua District Council is currently in a process of upgrading these treatment plants. The Wai 166 raises the issue of environmental pollution as a Treaty issue. It is unknown, however, what specific water quality issues are relevant. Claimants may wish to provide the

[71] ibid, pp 37-38. An Imhoff tank performs essentially the same functions as a large septic tank for a number of dwellings

[72] Information adapted from Good Earth Matters Ltd, *Dannevirke, Pahiatua and Eketahuna Sewage Treatment Plants Discharge Compliance, Issues and Options Report,* Report commissioned by the Tararua District Council, September 1997, pp 5-6

Tribunal with further clarification in an amended statement of claim or provide submissions to the Tribunal at hearings on the issue of water quality.

Coastal Issues

Wai 420 raises the issue of foreshore and seabed ownership with regard to the Mataikona A2 block. Other Tararua district claims do not provide any specific detail of claims relating to the coast or foreshore. As noted, the Tararua district has only a small coastline and much of it is isolated. In addition, there are no major coastal harbours or settlements in the area. Cathy Marr has carried out overview research on the Wairarapa coast and many of the findings of this research is relevant for the Tararua district coast.[73] Some relevant coastal research may be required as part of the proposed alienation overview project with regard to the alienation of the Tautane block and the Wainui reserves at Herbertville. It is recommended that the question of foreshore and seabed ownership offshore Mataikona A2 is dealt with by way of legal submission at the Tribunal's hearings.

Contemporary Resource Management Regime

Since 1991, the Water and Soil Conservation Act has been repealed and replaced with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA delegates management of rivers and lakes to regional councils. This management delegation is accompanied by a responsibility to ensure Maori relationship with ancestral lands and water is provided for as a matter of national importance.[74] The authors have not undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the relationship between Horizons.mw, the Tararua District Council, and local iwi with regard to contemporary management of rivers in the area. However, from the various council reports, there is an indication that Maori interests are now considered in the preparation of plans and policy statements. Claimants should provide submissions on how effective this has been, if they have concerns in terms of their Treaty relationship with the Crown.

The regional policy statement prepared by the regional council in August 1998 includes a section on matters of significance for iwi. Without further research, the authors can only

[73] Cathy Marr, 'Wairarapa Twentieth Century, Environmental Overview Report: Lands, Forests, Coast, draft report for Crown Forest Rental Trust, August 2001, pp 99-155
[74] ibid, pp 177-194

assume that these matters do in fact include matters of significance to Tararua district iwi. Some key matters included:

- need for clear consultation procedures;
- land use, pests, and weed control;
- the cultural relationship with ancestral land and the adverse effect of development on waahi tapu;
- the protection of indigenous forests, wetlands, and habitats;
- the relationship of iwi with water and concern about over-extraction of water, water allocation, and water quality;
- the protection of mahinga kai, kaiawa, and kaimoana;
- the recognition of harvesting for traditional purposes; and
- concern about gravel extraction in rivers and streams.[75]

In order to provide for Maori interests, the regional policy statements contains a range of policies that generally promote consultation with iwi with regard to significant environmental issues. The statement says that direct communication with iwi or hapu is required to address the diversity of whanau, hapu and iwi issues and to effect meaningful consultation with all.[76]

The regional policy statement includes a list of regionally significant features. Within the Tararua district, these features include the Tararua and Ruahine ranges, the Manawatu Gorge, the coastline, Cape Turnagain, the skyline of the Puketoi ranges, and the Mangatainoka and Makuri rivers. In terms of gravel extraction, the regional policy statement says that such activities can have adverse effects on the river environment since extraction can alter channel alignments, degrade the river bed, undermine stopbanks, and over-deepen river channels.[77] The regional policy statement states that regional plans should be prepared in order to review the gravel extraction prohibition on rivers such as Mangatainoka and promote gravel extraction from the southeastern Ruahine tributaries.

[75] Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council, *Regional Policy Statement,* Palmerston, MWRC, August 1998, pp 54-55
[76] ibid, p 53
[77] ibid

The main regional plans that control activities in the Tararua district are the *Regional Plan for Beds of Rivers and Lakes,* the *Manawatu Water Quality Regional Plan,* the *Regional Coastal Plan* and the *Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan*.[78] There is no need here to provide extensive detailed information on the combined effect of these plans, and the authors refer readers to staff of the regional council for advice on any matter of clarification and information. In summary, the plans manage and control matters such as:

- structures in beds of rivers and lakes;
- damming, taking, and diversion of water;
- excavation, drilling, tunnelling and other disturbance of river beds;
- gravel extraction;
- introduction or removal of plants in river beds;
- removal of forest and bush
- discharges
- groundwater extraction

An example is policies regarding to the management of fluvial gravel extraction. Policy 4 of the *Regional Plan for Beds of Rivers and Lakes* states that 'gravel extraction in river does not exceed natural rates of replenishment, except where extraction is necessary to decrease the risk of flooding or potential damage to essential structures, while ensuring that any adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.'[79] Schedule 2 of the policy sets the maximum annual total combined volumes of fluvial gravel available for extraction for specified rivers. The maximum annual totals indicate that the regional council wants to promote gravel extraction activity in the South East Ruahine Streams in order to reduce aggradation in these rivers. The plan notes Maori concerns about gravel extraction:

> Tangata whenua regard extraction of gravel from riverbeds as an activity that must be monitored and managed carefully. Ownership issues arise, for example, tangata whenua sometimes claim 'royalties'

[78] Horizons.mw, *Regional Plan for Beds of Rivers and Lakes*, Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, March 2001; MWRC, *Regional Coastal Plan,* Palmerston North, MWRC, 1997; MWRC, *The Manawatu Water Quality Regional Plan*, Palmerston North, MWRC, 1998; Horizons.mw, *The Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan,* Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, May 1999

[79] Horizons.mw, *Regional Plan for Beds of Rivers and Lakes*, Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, March 2001, p 55

> for gravel extraction, or the right to vet applications. However, the Regional Council may only consider the environmental effects of such activities, not ownership issues. In making those decisions, the Regional Council had to take full regard of the values tangata whenua hold in relation to those environmental effects.[80]

Other plans prepared for catchment schemes do note Maori interests with regard to rivers and lakes. For example, the Upper Manawatu and Lower Mangahao Scheme review of June 1997 contains the following 'Maori perspective':

> The following is an historical précis provided by the Iwi of the area, Rangitane O Tamaki:
>
> Above, on the opposite bank, where the Tamaki Creek joins the Manawatu River is the site of the Raikapua pa, one of many fortified strongholds of the Ngati Te Rangiwhakaewa branch of Rangitane that were along the banks of the Manawatu River and its tributaries both above and below this juncture.
>
> Downstream from this confluence of the Tamaki and the Manawatu, are several other notable Rangitane pa and kainga sites, such as Puehutai, Puketai, Ngatoto and Ngawapurua. The site of Ngatoto at Te Ruru, which is near the present day Kumeroa settlement was the scene of an attack of reprisals upon the Rangitane during the time of the great chief Te Hirawanu Kaimokopuna in the early part of the 19th century. Following this clash the involved Rangitane adopted the name 'Ngati Mutuahi'!
>
> Downstream and nearer to the present day Woodville township, was the Nga-awa-purua pa which was one of the residences of another very notable Rangitane chief, Nireaha Tamaki, during the latter parts of the 19th century. At this site, situated on the southern bank of the Manawatu River at the confluence of the Manawatu and the Mangatainoka rivers, a ferry service was operated across the

[80] Horizons.mw *Regional Plan for Beds of Rivers and Lakes*, Palmerston North, Horizons.mw, March 2001, p 45

Manawatu by Nireaha Tamaki and his kinsman Huru Te Hiaro in the 1870s.[81]

The authors had informal conservations with both council staff and iwi claimants with regard to current relationships in the context of the RMA, and it seems what while relationships are not perfect, they are positive and both council and iwi have committed themselves to forging co-operative working relationships. For this reason, there may not be a need for any in-depth written research on contemporary resource management issues. Claimants, however, may wish to make submissions to the Tribunal on such issues at conferences or hearings.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There is very little published historical record relating to Maori settlement and occupation of the Tararua district. The current story transversed in many local and district histories is primarily told from the settlers' point of view and tends to glorify the efforts of the early settlers in cutting and burning the bush in order to make new farms and livelihoods. The Maori history of Tararua district is largely absent and very little information has been found with regard to Maori views of the forest clearance at the time.

The Tararua district claimants raise a number of issues concerning the conduct of the Crown and its attempt to clear the Seventy-Mile Bush of bush in order to establish farms for new settlers. It is clear that the Crown was keen to see the bush cleared and facilitated the process by establishing settler townships, roading, and the railway. This report indicates that some aspects of these plans were modified in minor ways to ensure specific mahinga kai were protected. However, there appears no evidence to suggest that the Crown acted to protect Maori interests in the bush generally. This issue requires greater historical investigation. The authors recommend that the Tribunal or the Crown Forestry Rental Trust commissions a report to investigate the Seventy-Mile Bush clearance in detail. The main report should cover the following themes:

[81] Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council, *Upper Manawatu/Lower Mangahao Scheme Review and Future Management Strategy,* Palmerston North, MWRC, June 1997, pp 11-12

- Maori environmental usage and values in the region, especially evidence relating to mahinga kai. This information should be sourced from Native Land Court records and, if possible, oral interviews with claimants.[82]

- The relationship between land alienation and the timber resource with respect to the allegation that there was gross under pricing of land, to the extent that this issue is not fully covered in the land alienation research.

- Any impacts of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860 on Maori customary interests, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

- Any evidence relating to the impacts on Maori customary interests of the environmental consequences of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

There is also need for further research relating to the ownership of rivers in the Tararua District and royalties for gravel extraction. As indicated in the text, the main report should examine:

- the position of rivers and river boundaries in relation to the early Crown purchases and Native Land Court surveys;

- Maori river reserves and evidence of Maori use and control of the rivers;

- river navigability assessments and assumptions of Crown ownership; and

- the gravel extraction royalty system and discuss any Maori concerns or interests in river management and gravel extraction.

These matters are outlined in a draft terms of reference included in the appendix of this report.

[82] The authors undertook a brief search of Tararua District blocks listed in the Maori Land Court Minute Books Database. 85 blocks were searched with the result of 45 block hits. The 45 blocks amount to about 10,000 pages of evidence. Paula Berghan (CFRT contract researcher) is currently preparing block histories for the Tararua District area and the author of the main report can work with Paula to identify the most relevant minute book evidence

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Manahi Paewai (Rangitane o Tamaki Nui a Rua)
Ted O'Connor (Horizons.mw)
Trevor Bennett (Tararua District Council)

Appendix

Draft Terms of Reference for Main Tararua District Environmental Overview Report

The purpose of the report is to investigate any Treaty-related issues concerning indigenous forest clearance in the Tararua District after 1860 and inland waterways and gravel extraction. In particular the report will investigate:

- Maori environmental usage and values in the region, especially evidence relating to mahinga kai. This information should be sourced from, amongst others, Native Land Court records and, if possible, interviews with claimants.

- The relationship between land alienation and the timber resource with respect to the allegation that there was gross under pricing of land, to the extent that this issue is not adequately covered in the land alienation research.

- Any impacts of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860 on Maori customary interests, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

- Any evidence relating to the impacts on Maori customary interests of the environmental consequences of forest clearance in the Tararua district after 1860, especially mahinga kai and Maori land.

- the ownership of rivers and river boundaries in relation to the early Crown purchases and Native Land Court surveys;

- Maori river reserves and evidence of Maori use and control of the rivers;

- The statutory position of river navigability assessments and assumptions of Crown ownership; and

- The gravel extraction royalty system and any Maori concerns or interests in river management and gravel extraction.

When discussing these topics, the author should document relevant examples of Maori forestry usage or the views of Maori regarding forest clearance and river ownership and management.

The project will examine forest clearance and river ownership and management in the Tararua District from the mid-19th century until the late 20th century.

The author will be expected to consult all main primary sources of relevance. These will include in particular records in Archives New Zealand in Wellington and the local archives at Dannevirke, Woodville, and Palmerston North.

The report is required for the Tararua part of the Wairarapa ki Tararua casebook. The casebook deadline is 30 June 2002. A completed draft of the report will be submitted by 30 April 2002 and finalised by 31 May 2002. The report will then be circulated to claimants for their information, before filing it on the record of inquiry.

The main research should be completed with three months. The following timeline is recommended:

- Early February 2002 Research begins
- Late April 2002 1st draft report completed
- May 2002 QA and 2nd draft report completed and distributed to claimants
- June 2002 Final revision of report filed

The prospective author will attend the Wairarapa research hui at Masterton on 7-8 February to discuss the report informally with the claimants.

Place Names; Tararua Region. Information kindly provided by Dorothy Ropiha, November 2001

Akitio – settlement on coast
Alfredton – settlement east of Eketahuna
Balance – small settlement near Pahiatua
Cape Turnagain – On coast near NE TD Boundary line.
Eketahuna – abandoned Maori settlement, now small town
Hamua – very small settlement north of Eketahuna, former Maori settlement
Herbertville – On NE TD Boundary line on the coast.
Hukanui – settlement just north of Eketahuna
Ihuraua – small settlement east of Eketahuna
Kaitawa – settlement next to Pahiatua
Kohinui – settlement near Mangatainoka
Konini – settlement south of Pahiatua
Makomako – town near western edge of boundary line near Pahiatua
Makuri – settlement near Pahiatua
Mangamaire – settlement half way between Eketahuna and Pahiatua
Mangamutu – settlement next to Pahiatua
Mangatainoka – settlement just north of Pahiatua
Mataikona - settlement on coast – marks SE edge of the TD Boundary line
Motea – settlement to the east of Dannevirke
Mount Bruce – Wildlife Reserve
Newman – small settlement near Eketahuna
Ngawapurua – former? Maori settlement south of Woodville
Nireaha – small settlement near Eketahuna (named after Chief?)
Ngaturi – settlement next to Pahiatua
Owahanga – settlement near coast
Pakaunui – Settlement near SE Tararua District Boundary Line
Poroporo – settlement marking the NE edge of the TD Boundary line
Rongokokako – Settlement near Eketahuna
Rongomai – small settlement north of Eketahuna
Ruawhata – settlement between Pahiatua and Woodville
Ti Tree Point – settlement near the NE end of the TD Boundary line.
Tiraumea – settlement near SE of the Tararua District Boundary line.
Waimata – settlement? Near Waione.
Waione – settlement near coast
Waitahora – settlement to the south of Dannevirke.
Weber – settlement near coast, near northern end of the TD Boundary line
Wimbledon – settlement near NE edge of TD Boundary line.

Maori Pa Names; Tararua Region
(From the notes of Dorothy Ropiha, Claimant Researcher)

Hamua (Hawera) – Hillside behind Church
Hautotara – Kainga Junction of Manawatu and Mangatera
Horohanga – Wainui Stream
Ikapuru – South Bank Mataikona River
Kahinepatu – Mangatoro Junction with Mangatewainui Stream
Kahuki – South west bank Manawatu River near Woodville
Kawekanui – Te Tapiri, Mataikona
Kauhanga – Eastern Gorge on the N.E Tararua Range
Kuaiki – Puketoi No.6 (Matiu and Nopera)
Makopeka Hill – North of eastern entrance to Gorge – Ruahines
Maramarama – Upstream of Owahanga River *N'Tara – Taken by Whatuiapiti. Reoccupied by Rangitane.*
Marotiri – Tautane River N'Tara
Mataraua
Moutere – Parahaki Island western entrance to the Gorge
Nga Kohai – Nga Kowhai behind At. Aidans Church – Moroa Block
Ngatoto – Kumeroa. Te Ruru. *Taken by Kahungunu. Hirawanu's son killed. Reoccupied by Rangitane.*
Okarae – Mangatoro Stream joins Manawatu
Orakuretahi – Mangapuaka Stream. Manawatu River
Pa-O-te-Raunga – Tautane
Pah Valley – on top of hills, 2 man-made trenches – a lookout.
Pakeroa – Tuatua Block – Banks of the Manawatu
Paparataitoko- Waikopiro Block – Whetukura
Pariharakeke- Mangapuaka Stream
Poukaka – Kumeroa
Puehutai – South of Orua Keretahi Stream joins the Manawatu River
Pukarua
Pukehou – Trig.53 Dannevirke-Weber Road
Raekapua – Puhaetai – steep bluff Manawatu and Tamaki. *Fell to Kahungunu, re-occupied by Rangitane, taken by Ngati Apa. Re-occupied by Rangitane.*
Ratoitoi – Mangatainoka
Rongoakarito – Bank of Te Hoe Stream
Ruawhata – Ngaawapurua – South Manawatu River
Takamaitu – East Bank mouth of Akitio River N'Tara
Tangiawaka – Pahiatua
Tataiwhenua
Tawakiroa – Tahoraiti
Te Ahuaturanga-t-Mua – Woodville
Te Aohuruhuru – Owahanga N'Tara
Te Ewe O Taunoa – Near Te Kopua. Defeat of Heretaunga by Parakiore.
Te Hoe – Where Te Hoi Stream meets Ihuraua – Alfredton.
Te Ika-a-Papaumu – Owahanga River N'Tara
Te Kohu – West Tapuata Stream
Te Piripiri – Piripiri on the Whakaruatapu Stream
Te Potae – South of Eastern Entrance to Gorge – Tararuas
Te Reinga-O-Mahuri – South West Raikatea Range. Never taken.

Te Rerenga – South of Eastern Entrance to Gorge – Tararuas
Te Rua O Kerana – N.E Manawatu River near Woodville
Te Taonga – Mangapuaka Block. Te Whakawehi and Te Matetapu
Tia Waka – Maharahara.Tahoraiti (Kainga)
Tukirihau – Pipiriki
Tutaekara – Konini
Tuturu – Te Pipiriki of Te Kawe
Upoko-O-Hinetu – Eastern Bank of Manawatu River opposite Rakaiatai
Upoko – Hinetu – Battle of Waikori*. Defeat of Rangitane after slaying Mapua and Tahiwa. Not occupied.*
Waikareu – Puketoi No.6
Wakapunaki – Manawatu River
Whakakopaka – Mangatoro Stream
Whatakokako – Waikopiro and Mangapurakau Streams
Wharepa – Waikopiro Block
Whareрewa (Wera) – Te Ohu Block – near the source of the Manawatu.

Maori kainga Names; Tararua Region
From the notes of Dorothy Ropiha, Claimant Researcher
Information extracted from M.L.C Records & Minute Books

NB: The Manawatu River and its tributaries was central to Maori resource collection

Akironga – Ngamoko Block – north of Norsewood
Akitio – seafood, birds
Forest Flat – Indents of storage pits. Near saleyards
Hakikai – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2A
Hape Stream – eels, Tamaki
Hautotara – Potatoes, eels, birds. *Tahoraiti Junction of Manawatu and Mangatera.*
Ihauraua – pigeons, flax, toitoi, raupo, mingi mingi
Iho O Patoa – Tahoraiti/Tamaki River
Kahinepatu – Junction Manawatu and Mangatainui
Kahui
Kawanganga – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2A
Katokatopuni – Mangatainoka Stream
Kohangahihi – Mangahao River
Makori (Makouri) Stream eels, Tamaki
Makoura – Makakahi
Makuri – Eeling streams of Nepe
Mangamutu – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2B
Mangapukahukahu – Stream – Tahoraiti. Rautahi Kainga.
Mangataka – cave used by Hautumoana
Mangatakato
Mataraua – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2A
Ngapaeruru – bird snaring trees on Tuturewa
Ngai Tara – Cultivation indentations at Pipiriki, Pahi-Atua
Nga Kowhai Pa – Umu indents on Te Hoe Stream. Stones from walls.
(Ngaawapurua – Burial ground moved to Hamua)
Ngahiri O Taurohaki

Ohukia – Waiaruhe
Okaihau – Ngapaeruru. Bird snaring near Mangahei.
Okurehu – Mangatoro
Onepu – Puketoi No. 6. Confirmed cultivations and burials
Orakaiatahi – Manawatu River, Kakaiatai
Otaira – Tamaki
Otamatautahi – Tahoraiti
Otipua – Kainga Puketoi No. 6 Urupa
Oturehuka – Piripiri Block
Pah Flat Pa – Banks of the Ihuraua, set hinaki. Reserve 200 acres. Sold 1894.
Pakupaepae – Cultivation on Maharahara, Rautahi
Paparataitoka – Parakiore Turake On Waikopiro
Parimotio – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2B
Pariuhanga – East Manawatu River, Waikopiro
Pariwhatiu – Mangahao River
Pawhati – Cultivation on Maharahara, Rautahi
Pataka-a-Pa Onepu – bird snaring area on Puketoi 6
Patataki – Cultivation site – pig hunting, Puketoi
Pehaki Tahoraiti/Tamaki River
Pongaroa – tree ferns, roots
Poukaka – Waiaruhe
Poupoutua – Umutaoroa
Puahiti – West Manawatu River – Otanga
Pukerangi – Tahoraiti
Pukeroa – Mangaraupui Stream
Rakaiatai – bird snaring – banks of the Manawatu
Ratoitoi – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.1A
Ruakihikatea – Mangahao Mangatainoka No. 1A & 2B
Ruawhata – Ngaawapurua – pigeons and eels
Ruawhiro – Foothills Ruahines on Maharahara
Tahunakaranga - Umutaoroa
Taketuroa – Rakaiatai
Taumatapuhanui – Makuri Stream. Cultivations
Taupiri – Cultivation site
Te Hoi Tangi Hia – Alfredton
Te Waiwheki – Makuri Stream. Cultivations
Te Whangaha – on Tamaki
Tia Waka – Maharahara/Tahoraiti edge of bush
Tiraumea – eels, birds, eegs, fruits, seeds, bracken root, pigs
Te Ana O Hautumoana – Large cave on Puketoi No. 6. *Shelter and base for eeling and bird snaring.*
Te Ohu – Cultivations on the banks of the Manawatu
Te One Turakau – camp for hunting, Pahi-Atua
Te Paoteraumatua – Mangahao Mangatainoka No.2A
Te Poa Tipoa – Tahoiraiti/Tamaki River
Te Pohoaniwahia – dwelling place and cultivation site
Te Puta O Tauira – Eels, Tamaki
Te Rerenga – Tiraumea River
Te Rua O Karena (Karaka) – Between Manawatu River and Woodville
Te Umutehau – kainga of Rawinia and Ihakara Whaitiri, Mangatoro.

Te Upokotere (tete) – Tamaki
Te Wainui – wainui streams fish and eels
Tutaekara – *Eels, pipis, native crows, rats, pigeons, wekas, pukeko, ducks, kumara. Cultivation of Nireaha Tamaki.*
Tirohanga – Foothills of the Tararuas (Mangatainoka No.2A)
Tutaepara – Mangahao
Tutukaka – Cultivations of potatoes on Pukomuku
Umutaoroa – bird snaring – *kaka, pigeons, ruru, pukeko, kakapo, whio, papanga. Fish – tuna heke, koura, ianga kokopu, upokororo, tekakapa*
Wahatuaura – rock used as boundary of land of Huru, Paraone and Rapona
Waipori Stream – gardens – still remains of stone walls Saunders Road
Waiwera – Miro berries
Wahahakarukuruku – Manawatu River, Waikopiro
Wakapunaki – Manawatu River
Waototara – cultivations on Mangatainoka No.3
Wharite - Ahuaturanga
Whakaoho – Cultivation on Maharahara, Rautahi
Whaninokoau

Information Sources: File Notes

Archives NZ

Land and Survey Files

LS 1 22/1450/1602; Section 70, Mangatainoka Village Settlement

Slim file concerning the renewal of lease of this section (3 roods; 19 perches; flat, pasture land) from the Crown by William Tait, 1949.
Original value of land was 32 pounds. After clearing, stumping and grassing value was 37 pounds.

LS 1 22/2702; Mangahao Hydro-Electric Power

Concerns purchase/taking of land for the power station. None of the land was Maori owned. Level land, used for dairy farming. No mention of Maori.

File Includes
Letter to the town clerk, Shannon B.C., from Director General L&S, 9.11.1949 rejecting proposal to plant trees on Crown Reserves in the Mangahao area. (land too steep/hard to access).
Valuationl Part of Section 108, Bk 2, Ngaere S.D., 22.7.1930. All land cleared except a small patch of dying bush. Land = educational reserve. Valuer uncertain of station's possible effects on neighbourhood - notes that lessee concerned that power station may disturb cows.

Land offered for sale to Crown by Mr. W.C Harris, Martinborough, for subdivision for returned soldiers. (Letter to the Under-Secretary, L&S, from Under-Secretary, PWD, 25.9.1919.)
Section 10, Part 8, Bk XI, Arawaru Survey District, 780 acres, 2 roods, CT 81/242; 255/64, purchased by Crown for hydro-electric power for 2536/12/6 pounds. (Letter to the Under-Secretary, L&S, from US, PWD, 28.4.1920)
See *NZ Gazette*, No.17, 6.3.1930, p.700, Land taken for the Development of Water Power, Mangahao Scheme, section 108, Bk II; 7 acres, 16.5 perches. (For Stratford Sub-Station site).
See *NZ Gazette*, No.55, 31.7.1930, p.2318 from notice of intention to take land in Bk XVI, Mt Robinson Survey District for a road.

LS1 22/1549, Mangatainoka River Bed

1915, Erosion of settler property led to the Land Board granting settler the right to occupy the old river bed fronting section 16, Mangaone. Protests from other settlers – erosion caused by change of course of the Mangatainoka River 14 years earlier. River said to be heading back towards original course.
Letter to the Director General L&S from the Commissioner of Crown Lands,, 2.6.1955: No record determining whether the Mangatainoka River is navigable river within the meaning of s206 of the Coal Mines Act 1925. Thinks navigation would be difficult. River bed = shingle, logs lie across the stream at various points.
NB: Lot 10 of section 115 SO 13125 (Block XIV, Mangahao) (Surveyed 1890) between Old Coach Road and Crown Grant Road is owned by Maori and leased to an A.J. Walder in 1944. Crown Grant Road cuts the section off from the River. But a letter to the Chief Surveyor from the Sectional Survey Draughtsman on 23.8.1955, mentions that there is no road formation on ground where C.G Road is marked on map. Is simply farmed with the properties.
A Mrs G.W. Burling (property next to Maori owned land) enquired re the right of public to access the river through her property. Response from the Minister of Lands 31.8.1955, was that public may use the land marked 'Crown Grant Road' on the map (even tho is no road in fact).

LS1 21/149/406 Okarae Block Dannervirke Settlement

Letter to the Controller of the Dominion Land Purchase Board from ? on 4.3.1929 re Okarae Block suggests land may be leased from Maori owners. Leases to expire 31.3.1929.
Majority of the file concerns Waewaepa(e) estate. 1941 are looking for land for returned soldiers. Govt decided against purchasing it. Waewaepae Estate cut up and partially sold by auction 1943 (estate of G.N. Pharazyn).

LS1 21/149/417 Norwegian Settlement

Concerns settlement in Pukekura Parish, Waikato.

AGG-HB 1/3 Report Survey for Railway Line (Masterton).

1871. Info on Pakeha attitude towards Te Kooti's followers/ Maori / Hauhaus / Major Ropata/Ngati Huri especially in around Wairoa area. Need for 'constant vigilence' etc emphasised. NB: Curious considering the title that this info would be filed here.

Report, plan and section from Masterton to Manawatu, by John Rochfort, 10.4.1871.
Conducted a survey - concluded the best line for a railway would be by the Kopuerangi and Makakahi Rivers.
Line: starting from Masterton it covers open country for 9 miles, crosses the Ruaamahanga River on to the flank of the Terahunga Hill.
Entering the 40 Mile Bush at Stewarts, three miles brings us to Weston's clearing (the only sign of a European for 55 long miles of bush). So far the country is perfectly flat. The next 5 miles as far as Mangapakihi would be occasionally sidling and flat.
The Mangapakihi is a small river coming in on the west side, where there was formerly an old native cultivation.
Crossses the Kopuerangi River - narrow/sluggish – easy to bridge. Cross the Saddle and head towards the river Makakahi.
In old times canoes have been brought within a short distance of the area where the line crosses the Makakahi River (is wide/deep).
Avoid bluff and travel towards Eketahuna.
Eketahuna = an old native cultivation and now is thick korimiko scrub. End of the European purchased land. The natives claim all the rest to the Napier province and caused me both delay and trouble before they would agree to this exploration.
4 miles from Eketahuna the line would cross the River. Cross to Hawera, near which the line would pass.
Hawera is an open flat of some 600 acres, and was recently the location of a considerable native settlement, with a European missionary, W. Colenso. Now there is not a single inhabitant.
Some 5 miles farther down, on the Mangatainoka River, there is another open flat of perhaps 700 acres called Tutakera, at which place there is about half-a-dozen whares with 8-10 inhabitants, these are all the residents of the 40 Mile Bush. During the late rains, we were compelled to live on potatoes obtained from these people.
After crossing the Makakahi River, skirt around a hill to avoid a small swamp, and head towards + cross the Tiraumea River. Cross the Manawatu next.
On the other side of the Manawatu another 4-5 miles of flat bush country is intervened before Mr. Webber's line is reached in which one small river (Manga-atua) has to be crossed. This flat would probably be the site of a large town (would be the junction of 3 proposed lines of railway). Follow the Tiraerauotue 10 miles (crossing the Mangahoe River).
Near Awa Purua there is an abundance of fine totara but along the rest of the line there is only an occasional totara tree.
Led by Wi Waka – got lost at the head of Kopurangi. Natives left us from Eketahuna and returned to Masterton.
NB: P.copied map that accompanied the report.

LS1 21/149/3503 Umutaoroa, Dannevirke Settlement

Re s19, Bk VIII Norsewood Survey District. Owner wishes to sell the property. Queried whether Commissioner for Crown Lands thought it suitable for returned servicemen. Commissioner found it was not suitable as were no development

possibilities on the property. Owner sold privately to an ex-serviceman named Derek William Weber 1949.

LS-W 29/1 Pahiatua-Masterton Ranger's Reports (1st of 39 Letter Books)

Contained list of settler names, organised by block. Date when settled + whether were currently residing on block noted.
Earliest mention 1879; latest @ 1897.
No Maori names noted.
Contained nothing of particular relevance.

LS1 1339/28557/23 Compensation for Bush Fires

Concerning request for assistance in form of grass seed etc from settlers in Mareretu / Hukerenui (north of Auckland?) who lost everything in a bush fire. Govt supplied seed – in their interest to do so as otherwise area would simply go to scrub.

W1 48/158 Vol.1 Manawatu River/Nga-Purua Forest 1905-1951

File Notes
-*Concerning erosion of banks by Manawatu river*

File Includes

1) Letter to the Chief Engineer of Roads, from the Pahiatua County Council Engineer, 23.12.1903.
Re: Nga-awapurua Forest Reserve, Block I, Makuri.
Shows a map of the junction of 3 rivers (Manawatu, Tiramea and Mangatainoka) + 200 acres of valuable state forest reserve (Nga-awapurua Forest Reserve) at that junction. (Letter requesting immediate grant be made so that Works can protect the reserve from the erosion caused by the rivers).
Took until 1906 before provision for grant received consideration. While the PCC considered the matter urgent the Chief Engineer clearly took another view.
January 23 1907 (Typo on letter states 1906) 200 pound grant issued.
2) Memo for the District Engineer, PWD, WGTN, 13.1.1912.
1911 – both road and fence washed away by Mangatainoka/Manawatu Rivers. Erosion begins where earlier protection works ended + continues for @17 chains.
Erosion protection details: sloped bank, felled bush to ½ a chain back from the edge + used the felled trees to cloth the face of the bank. Planted willows 18 inches apart all along bank in every direction. Finally, covered the face in barbed wire that was to catch the debris carried down by the 1st flood. The effect was that the flood caused the river to deposit large quantities of silt in the second flood. 1 year later willows had grown sufficiently to provide permanent protection to the bank.
1913 – 375 pounds voted by the Lands Dept to provide for similar protection the endangered area of the bank.
3) Letter to the Hon. E.A Ransom, Minister of Public Works from the County Clerk, Woodville County Council, 13.9.1929
Petition from 5 settlers from Oringi received re continuing erosion of bank near Oringi Road by the Manawatu River. Concerned that erosion may impact on the Dannevirke Hydro-Electric Power Scheme. (No Maori signatories)

4) Letter to the District Engineer from the Assistant Engineer, PWD, Dannevirke, 14.8.1933. Re: Erosion of Manawatu River near Ngawapurua Bridge
According to letter the Railway Dept removed shingle for ballast 2 years previously. There was originally a shingle bank there. The removal of the shingle has apparently allowed the river to strike in and scour the bed to a considerable depth right into the bank, which is also being eroded. Shingle is accumulating further downstream. Protective measures (planting willows) ineffective. Suggests that the Railway Dept + others in habit of taking shingle be made aware that their actions may deepen the entrance of the channel + permit more flood waters into it.
NB: NZ Govt Railways denied that the removal of ballast had any bearing on erosion of Mr W.J Wright's land, 19.9.1933.
Map (19.1.1934) shows the three rivers + railway (across Tiraumea River). Shows 'old ballast pit' at junction of T. River + Manawatu River. Shows gravel reserve on s.168 of the area (WGTN Land District) between public road + flood channel of the Manawatu River.
5) Memo to the Under-Secretary for Lands, from the Commissioner for Crown Lands, 19.1.1934 Re: Manawatu River erosion near Ngawapurua Bridge
Removal of shingle from the Ferry Reserve would undoubtedly increase the danger of the river altering its course and should be prohibited; although enquiries show that only occasional ??? are removed by settlers in the vicinity for metalling cow- ??? etc. Bridge-Keeper is to be instructed to prevent anyone from removing shingle.

F12/9 Maori Cultivation and Retreat of Forest
Slim file containing info on Maori practice of burning forest for cultivations.
From a talk given by N.L. Elder on 9.10.1956.
Most manuka scrub land is fire induced, some extant fern land probably originally forest.
Elsdon Best described 2 methods of forest clearing for planting kumera, the hapai uu where all timber that would not burn was removed, and the older methods, autara or kairangi where canopy trees were left standing and the undergrowth cleared. In both cases, burning was completed before planting. (Best, *The Maori*, vol.2, 1924, p.375)
One of these planting techniques used in Ahimanawa forest margins in 1900.
Is a traditional kumera cultivation at Paengaroa, Oamaru valley

F1 43/114 Timber Exports – Tiratau Sawmill
Mill located at Ohakune, Dannevirke. Destroyed by fire 1917.
On form to fill out lists white-pine, rimu, kauri, matai, totara, beech.
Records = after 1917 – so is no real info for this mill.

ATL: Map Collection

832.3 ee/1897/27672
Map of Tahoraiti, Te Wakeroa, Omatoroa me Te Piha, Takirioteorohata, Kairauaruhe Blocks.
Application of Ihaia Waewae me etahi atu
Surveyor: A.F. Browne, Dannevirke, 4.2.1897
Shows Manawatu River + the following streams; Papahaua, Ngaipu, Makirikiri, Tapuata, Otamaraho, Mangapanaki, Kumete, Mingi-te-Hawea and Otua Kereraki.
Shows bush outline.

832.3ger 1903/12,626
Plan showing bush felling contract, Orouawharo Estatefor S. Johnstone Esq.

Shows Waikopiro Stream, William Rathbone Esq's land, a whare, the bush line + Native land on the bank of the stream.

832.3 gbbd, 1870 Acc17457 Sheets 1&2
Map of the 'Orua Wharo' Run, Hawkes' Bay, NZ, the property of John Johnstone Esq. (16,738 acres + 3 roods)
Map shows native land on the edge of Takapau township.
Map shows bush line of 40 Mile Bush from the Takapau township down to the Waikopiro Stream.

832.3 gbbe/1871/Acc.27669
- Plan of Manawatu = Wairarapa Block portion of the Seventy Mile Bush Block.
- Shows the various block and names (Southern area of 70 Mile Bush).

832.3 gbbw ca1873 Acc3311
- 2 maps showing land near Ormond.
- One map shows 'reserve as it is proposed by Paul + other 'reserve for white people'. Comments 'all good bush' and 'bush available for white people'.
- Shows bush area/outline.
- Shows Ohinetumau Stream + Taurekaetae Stream.

832.3 Hb/1889/Acc.23,670
- Map of the Province of Hawke's Bay, NZ, compiled and drawn from official sources by R.B Bristed, Napier, (Oct.1889).
- Shows boundaries, townships, roads, tracks, railway, Crown freehold land, land purchased from Crown, native land purchased/leased from Europeans, educational, native and forest reserves, timber companies, and the Kumeroa Forest Reserve.

832.3 gbbd;1882;Acc.7742
- Block IX Tahoraite District
- Shows Oringi Waiaruhe Block (NL) + Otawhao Block
- Shows gravel reserve at the junction of the Manawatu River and Totara Creek. Adjoining Otawhao Block.
- Shows Kumeroa Village.

832.3 gbbd, 1880; Acc314
- Ferry Reserve, Mangatainoka and Manawatu Rivers
- PWD 7961
- Shows ferry crossings at Woodville, Totara Bush and Ngaurapurua.
- Shows pa sites, cultivations, Maori tracks, Ngawapura settlements, main roads.

832.3 abbg, 1879-1883 Acc.17447.
- Block IX and VI Woodville Survey District
- Shows blocks, native reserve, forest reserve, Manawatu River, (+ area subject to flooding).

IN: 'Statutory Branch, Head Office, Department of Land and Survey, Register of Maps & Plans (Original at National Archives AAFV997).

- H9; 1875; Village of Dannevirke; Shows Seventy Mile Bush, sections, blocks, place names, reserves.
- H10 1875; Village of Norsewood, sections, blocks place names, reserves.
- H16, 1875; Norsewood Special Settlement; Seventy Mile Bush; shows blocks, reserves, boundary.
- H17; date unknown; Dannevirke Special Settlement, shows blocks and Crown land.
- W19; Alfredtownship (Private); shows blocks, names, placenames.
- W21;1861; Northern part of Wairarapa Forty Mile Bush; shows blocks, sections, reserves, bush. Surveyed by M.Fraser.
- W22;1861; Wairarapa; shows topography, blocks, reserves, surveyed by M. Fraser.
- W24;1860?; Ihurarua Block; Shows survey data; reserves, bush.
- W27;1859; Puketoi & Ahiaruhu Blocks, shows topography, blocks, boundaries, native reserves, native place names.
- W79; 1873; Forty Mile Bush District, Calcutta Report; shows placenames, topography, reserves, native land. (Is a tracing).
- W85; 75/1253;1873; Scandinavian Settlement of Eketahuna; shows reserves, sections, road lines.

Sample Index of Files Held by the Tararua District Council at the Woodville Service Centre

Woodville District Council, 1987-1989

Woodville Road Board, 1876-1901
- In 1902 the WRB merged with Manga-Atua and Kumeroa Road Boards and Woodville riding of Waipawa CC to form Woodville County Council.
- Meeting Papers (1876-1901)
- Correspondence (1888-1901)
-

Maharahara Road Board, 1885-1897
- In 1897 the MRB merged into Waipawa CC Woodville riding
- Meeting Papers, 1885-1897

Manga-Atua Road Board, 1885-1901
- M-ARB merged with Woodville and Kumeroa Road Boards and Woodville Riding in August 1901 to form Woodville County Council.
- Minutes Meeting, 1885-1901

Norsewood Road Board;
In 1911 Norsewood Road Board became Norsewood Town Board
- Rate Books (1889-1907)
- Meeting Papers (1911-1936)
-

Norsewood Town District
- In 1936 Norsewood Town District merged with Dannevirke County
- General Correspondence (1921-1936)
- Norsewood Domain Minute Book (1914-1927)

Ormondville Road Board
- Meeting Papers (1886-1891)
-

Ormondville Town Board
- Ormondville Town Board merged with Dannevirke County in 1944.
- Minutes of Meetings (1886-1937)

Dannevirke County Council 1908-1987
- Minutes of Council, 29 volumes, (1908-1987)

Other Subject Files
- Health Dept (1932-1975)
- Health Inspector (1962-1972)
- Housing (1977-1982)
- Historical Info (undated)
- Foreshore Control (1978-1986)
- Flood Damage (1976-1982)
- Soil Conservation (1941-1975)
- Manawatu United Council (1982-1987)
- Health Inspection (1969-1987)
- Flood Damage (1961 ono)
- Sewage (1983 ono)
- Newspaper Clippings, Series 10, 8 volumes, (1909-1987)

Dannevirke Town Board
- Became Dannevirke Borough in 1982
- Outwards Correspondence (1887-1892)

Dannevirke Borough Council DSC (1892-1987)
- Minutes of Meetings, 41 volumes, (1892-1987)
- Correspondence (1892-1927)
- Newspaper Clippings, 15 volumes, (1913-1987)
- Subject Files include
  ~ State Forest (1922-1986)
  ~ Health General (1914-1987)
  ~ Health – Buildings (1971-1980)
  ~ Health Dept (1911-1943) + (1944-1982)
  ~ Dannevirke Hospital Board (1939-1971)
  ~ Maori Education Foundation (1962)
  ~ Native Land Registry (1911)
  ~ Mangahao Hydro-Electric Power League (1918-1922)
  ~ Waipawa Hospital & Charitable Aid Board (1912-1922(
  ~ Makirikiri Scenic Reserve (1904-1987)
  ~ Maori Kapa and Sports Day (1914)
  ~ Petitions (1911-1931) + (1929-1975)
  ~ Rubbish Dumps (1924-1987)
  ~ Abbatoir (1910-1971)
  ~ Sewage and Drainage (1903-1925)
  ~ Mangapurupuru Stream (1921-1982)
  ~ Treatment Plant (1961-1987)

Akitio County Council, 1899-1976
- Amalgamated with DCC in 1976.
- Meeting Papers (1899-1976)
- Subject Files ~ Health Inspection
  ~ General
  ~ Dilapidated Houses
  ~ Rate Books (1900-1970)
- Newspaper Clippings, volumes 1-8, (1899-1968)
- Valuation Rolls (1910-1914)
- Minutes of the Pongaroa Scenic Reserve Board (1922-1936)

Weber Road Board
- In 1903 WRB merged with the Weber County
- Overseers Reports (1899-1903)

Weber County Council, 1902-1956
- In 1956 WCC merged with DCC
- Meeting Papers (1916-1956)
- Subject Files ~ Mangatoitoi Domain (1936-1943)
  ~ Hospital
  ~ Health Dept

FROM DANNEVIRKE INDEX

Dannevirke County Council, 1987-1989
- Series 1 ~ Meeting Papers (1987-1989)
  ~ Subject Files
  ~ Health + Buildings (1987-1889)
  ~ Sewage + Drainage (1887-1889)
  ~ Town Planning (1979-1987)
  ~ Refuse Dumps (1887-1989)
  ~ Sewage Drainage – Norsewood (1984-1988)
  - Ormondville

Akitio Road Board (ARB)
- In September 1899 Akitio Road District merged with Akitio County
- Meeting Papers, volume 1(1887-1895), volume 2 (1895-1899)
- Letterpress Copy Book; Outwards Correspondence, (1899-1903)
- Rates + Valuation Records (1889-1902)
- Diary of Clerk of Road Board (1893-1896)

Kumeroa Road Board, 1899-1901
- Became part of Woodville CC in 1901.
- Meeting Minutes, 1889-1901

Woodville Town Board, 1884-1887
- Became borough 1887
- Minutes Meetings (1885-1887)

Woodville Borough Council
- In March 1987 WBC became part of Woodville DC
- Minutes (1887-1987)
- File Subjects ~ Dannevirke Hospital (1959-1987)
  ~ Maori Affairs (1960-1985)

Woodville County Council, 1901-1987
- Became Woodville DC in 1987
- Minutes Meetings (1901-1987)
- Dannevirke Hospital Board (1936-1987)
- Health Dept (1933-1983 or 1985?)
- Oringi Freezing Works (1976-1979) + (1980-1984)

FROM EKETAHUNA INDEX
- Meeting Papers, G.3, Series 1, (1899-1989)
- Correspondence, G.3, Series 2, (1901 ono)
- Rate + Valuation Records, G.3, Series 5
- Newspaper Clippings, G.3, Series 10, 4 volumes, (1932-1989)
- Cemetery Records, G.3, Series 11, (1896-current)
- Community Council Records (1975-1986)

Eketahuna Road Board (Subgroup, 3.1)
- Series 1: Meeting Papers (1886-1899)
- Series 2: Correspondence (1890-1895) – re bush clearing, fencing, and a Lease for Crown Land
  ~ Box 4: Housing, Property & Reserves Committee (1982-1989)
  ~ Box 9: Works & Forestry Committee (1982-1988)
  ~ Box 10: Buildings – including leases/general (1974-1981)
  ~ Box 19: Housing/Bridges/Highways
  ~ Box 21: Forestry (1950-1974)
  ~ Box 22: Health and Sanitation – general (194001987)
  : District Nurse's House (1938-1941)
  ~ Box 26: Land – including sales & leases, abandoned + general (1941-1975)
  ~ Box 45: reserves + domains (1916-1982)
  ~ Box 46: Roads + Bridges
  ~ Box 72: Sewage (1956-1982)
  : Soil Conservation + River Control (1943-1982)
  ~ Box 73: Soil Conservation – contains info on the Totara Reserve
  ~ Box 74: Population and Dwellings (1980-1982)

Alfredton Road Board (Subgroup, 3.2)
- In 1893 ARB 'wound up its affairs'
- Series 1: Meeting Papers (1884-1893)

Eketahuna Town Board
- In 1907 Eketahuna Town Board became a borough
- Series 1: Meeting Papers (1905-1907)
- No Correspondence holdings

- Series 5: Legal: includes agreements re metal rights + taking of land for a Road + Crown land leases (1906)

Eketahuna Borough Council, (Subgroup 3.4)
- EBC in existence from 1907 – 1975
- Series 1: Meeting Papers
- Series 2: Correspondence
  - ~ Box 2: leases
  - ~ Box7: Historical Info
  - ~ Box 12: Forestry and Fire Authority
  - ~ Box 13: Dilapidated Buildings
  - ~ Box 14: Health and Sanitation; Historical Info, housing, hospital boards
  - ~ Box 15: Land – sale, lease, purchase + sale of abandoned land
  - ~ Box 18: Housing/Rural Housing
  - ~ Box 20: Opossums + noxious weeds (1945-1975)
  - ~ Box 25: Soil Conservation and River Control (no date)
- Series 5: Rates/Valuations (1958-1966)
- Series 7: Legal (1908-1966) – Box 2 contains leases from 1913-1957
- Series 10: Newspaper Clippings (1945-1956)
- Series 11: Cemetery Records
- Series 12: Eketahuna Community Council Records – notes that the Eketahuna Council Council was abolished by Special Prder and the Eketahuna Community Council took over from Oct 1986.

FROM INDEX TO ARCHIVE PAHIATUA

Pahiatua County Council (Secondary Group 4)
- PCC ran from 1888-1989
- Series 1: Meeting Papers (1888 – 1989) - includes Charitable Aid