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# **Te Ahu a Turanga; Manawatū Tararua Highway** Notices of Requirement for Designations Volume Three: Technical assessments





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# 5. HISTORIC HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

**IN THE MATTER OF**

The Resource Management Act 1991

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF**

Notices of requirement for designations under section 168 of the Act, in relation to Te Ahu a Turanga; Manawatū Tararua Highway Project

**BY**

**NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY**  
Requiring Authority

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**TE AHU A TURANGA; MANAWATŪ TARARUA HIGHWAY PROJECT**  
**TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT #5**  
**HISTORIC HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. My name is **Rodney Edward Clough**. I am the Director of Clough & Associates Ltd, Heritage Consultants.
2. My evidence has been prepared in association with Kim Tatton<sup>1</sup> and Zarah Burnett.<sup>2</sup>

### Qualifications and experience

3. I have the following qualifications, experience and professional affiliations relevant to this assessment:
  - (a) I hold a Doctorate in Archaeology from the University of London and a Master of Arts in Anthropology from the University of Auckland;
  - (b) I am a member of the New Zealand Archaeological Association ("**NZAA**") and served on its Council for several years, including as President (2009-2011);
  - (c) I am a member of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga ("**HNZPT**") and the International Council on Monuments and Sites ("**ICOMOS**");
  - (d) I have over 40 years' experience in the field of archaeology, including research, survey, investigation, analysis and report preparation, covering a variety of time periods and geographic locations. Over the last 26 years my work has largely focussed on New Zealand archaeology;
  - (e) I lectured in archaeology at the University of Auckland for several years (1987-1994) prior to establishing my consultancy, and have continued to carry out joint research projects with the University; and
  - (f) My practice carries out a range of work relating to cultural heritage management, and in particular, archaeological assessments relating to Resource Management Act 1991 ("**RMA**") and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 ("**HNZPTA**") requirements, conservation and management plans, survey, inventory and mitigation investigations. This has included hundreds of surveys and heritage assessments throughout New Zealand, but predominantly in the North Island.

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<sup>1</sup> Senior Archaeologist (MA Hons).

<sup>2</sup> Archaeologist/Historian (MA Hons).

## **Code of conduct**

4. I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2014. This assessment has been prepared in compliance with that Code, as if it were evidence being given in Environment Court proceedings. In particular, unless I state otherwise, this assessment is within my area of expertise and I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions I express.

## **Purpose and scope of assessment**

5. The New Zealand Transport Agency ("**NZ Transport Agency**") is proposing to construct a new section of State Highway 3 ("**SH3**") from Ashhurst to Woodville within the Manawatū District to replace the existing SH3 through the Manawatū Gorge (**Figure 1 - Figure 3**). This is referred to as Te Ahu a Turanga; Manawatū Tararua Highway Project ("**the Project**").
6. The existing SH3 through the Manawatū Gorge is permanently closed due to geotechnical instability and the Project is to provide a new resilient, safe and efficient connection between the eastern and western sides of the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges. The new SH3 route was selected following a multi-criteria analysis ("**MCA**") of 18 route options. The process involved a consideration of the Project's investment objectives, environmental (including archaeological), social impacts and implementability.
7. This report forms part of a suite of technical reports prepared for the Project. The purpose of this report is to assess the actual and potential effects of the Project on archaeological and other historic heritage values. It has been prepared to inform the Assessment of Environmental Effects ("**AEE**") and to support the Notices of Requirement and designation required for the Project and to identify any relevant requirements under the HNZPTA. Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

8. The Project comprises a new section of two lane highway approximately 11.5km in length, with new bridge structures and intersection improvements, running from the existing SH3 western entry to the closed Manawatū Gorge route, across the Ruahine Ranges north of the Manawatū Gorge and south of Saddle Road, emerging near Woodville.

9. In the west, the Project route and new bridge over the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway Line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge will cross immediately south and east of Moutere Island<sup>3</sup> (also known as Parahaki Island - these names are used interchangeably throughout this report) and avoid the significant archaeological site T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials. The design of the new bridge is yet to be confirmed, however, the design will consider the cultural significance of the area.
10. The existing SH3 Manawatū Gorge road and the Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line were constructed in 1871 and 1891 respectively. Being of pre-1900 construction, the current road and railway are both archaeological sites within the definition provided in section 6 of the HNZPTA. The Project will not affect those sites.
11. No other archaeological or other historic heritage features were identified within the footprint of the Project route, either through historical information, previous investigations, or field survey. Therefore, there should be no major constraints on the proposed construction of the Project on archaeological and other historic heritage grounds, as no known archaeological or other historic heritage sites will be affected by the proposed construction of the Project.
12. In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity, it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. It is considered that there is potential for unrecorded sites relating to pre-European and historic Māori settlement to be located along the banks of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers within the Project area. Historical research supported by the archaeological record confirms that the river terraces were a favourable location by Māori for settlement and gardening. However, there is only a low potential of unrecorded sites through the steep and rugged Ruahine Hills of the Project area between Ashhurst and Woodville.
13. Conditions of consent are proposed to address the accidental discovery of archaeological sites and kōiwi tangata. The possibility of unrecorded archaeological sites can be provided for by putting in place procedures ensuring that the relevant Councils and HNZPT are contacted should this occur. However, it is also recommended that an application should be

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<sup>3</sup> Note that on some early survey plans this island is spelt 'Motuere'. For consistency 'Moutere Island' is used in this report as this name is referenced in the Palmerston North District Plan and in other historical records.

made for an archaeological authority under section 44(a) of the HNZPTA to cover all works undertaken for the Project.

14. Further, since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, such as wāhi tapu, tangata whenua are providing information separately in relation to these matters.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

(See **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**)

15. The Project involves the construction and ongoing operation of a new section of SH3, generally between Ashhurst to the west and Woodville to the east. It is approximately 11.5km of new State highway which, as set out above, will run from the existing SH3 western entry to the closed Manawatū Gorge route, across the Ruahine Ranges north of the Manawatū Gorge and south of Saddle Road, emerging near Woodville. It will comprise a two-lane highway, new bridge structures, new roundabout connections and/or intersection improvements at SH57 and Woodlands Road, and potential reconfiguration of aspects of the Te Āpiti wind farm.
16. A full description of the Project including its design, construction and operation is provided in the AEE.
17. In summary, the Project route begins in the west at the southern embankment of the existing SH3 (Napier Road) Manawatū River Bridge and follows the alignment of the existing SH3 route for a short distance. From the intersection with SH57 the route curves to the east and north along a plateau to the south of the existing SH3. A new bridge approximately 300-400m long will cross the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge, to the south of Moutere Island and to the north of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve.
18. North of the new bridge crossing, the alignment climbs to the north (and to the west of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic reserve) before curving to the east through an area of cut and crossing a gully and unnamed stream, traversed by either a box culvert or bridge structure.
19. The route then traverses the Ruahine Ranges approximately 1.2km north of the Manawatū Gorge and south of Saddle Road eastward through the Te Āpiti wind farm. Towards the east of the ridge top, the route traverses a property containing a closed Woodville Borough Council landfill.



20. From the ridge top, the route descends to the southeast through farmland towards Woodville. An unnamed stream at the foot of the Ruahine Ranges and to the west of Hope Road is traversed by an approximately 40-50m single span bridge. The route then connects with the existing SH3 (Napier Road/Vogel Street), Troup Road and Woodland Road via a large diameter, single-lane five-leg roundabout.

## **METHODOLOGY**

21. The NZAA's site record database (ArchSite), District Plan schedules (Manawatū District Plan ("**MDP**"), Tararua Operative District Plan ("**TODP**"), Palmerston North District Plan ("**PNDP**")) and HNZPT's New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero were searched to determine whether any archaeological or other historic sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project route. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Aerial photographs including recent drone images<sup>4</sup> and LiDAR maps were examined for indications of archaeological features. Early survey plans were checked for information relating to past land use, and archival research was carried out to establish the history of the area.
22. A visual inspection of the western end of the Project route north of the Manawatū River was carried out on 6 and 11 July 2018.<sup>5</sup> The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19<sup>th</sup> century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Particular attention was paid to the spur and ridge lines/river banks and valleys (topographical features where archaeological sites are often found to be located). Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest/the area and its immediate surrounds.<sup>6</sup>
23. Further visits were carried out with local iwi regarding sites of significance, and to gain a broader understanding of the area's heritage. I undertook a field visit on 7 September with James Pitahi of Kahungunu on the Woodville side

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<sup>4</sup> Courtesy of Adam Forbes (Project Ecologist).

<sup>5</sup> A more general inspection was carried out at the Options Phase.

<sup>6</sup> Archaeological inspection in accordance with the current framework of best practice for archaeological and heritage management in New Zealand, as espoused in International ICOMOS charters, national legislation, government heritage policy and codes of ethics for archaeological practice in New Zealand.

of the route, and on 19 October with Paul Horton of Rangitane<sup>7</sup> examining records and visiting significant sites along the Manawatū River at the Ashhurst end of the Manawatū Gorge.

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<sup>7</sup> Te Ao Turoa Environmental Officer, Tainuiarangi Manawatu Inc.





Figure 2. Te Ahu a Turanga Project proposed designation and indicative alignment (marked as a solid green line). The locations of recorded archaeological sites at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers are also shown (squares and circles) (source: NZTA)



Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the Te Ahu a Turanga Project proposed design and indicative alignment (marked as a solid green line). The locations of recorded archaeological sites at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers are also shown (squares and circles) (source: NZTA)

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

### RMA

24. Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: *"the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga"* (s6(e)); and *"the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development"* (s6(f)).
25. All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when *"managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources"*. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (s17), including historic heritage.
26. "Historic heritage" is defined (s2) as:
- "those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:*
- (i) archaeological;*
  - (ii) architectural;*
  - (iii) cultural;*
  - (iv) historic;*
  - (v) scientific;*
  - (vi) technological"*.
- "Historic heritage includes:*
- (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas;*
  - (ii) archaeological sites;*
  - (iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu;*
  - (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources"*.

27. Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The MDP, TODP and PNDP are relevant to the proposed activity.

### **HNZPTA**

28. In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and states that they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by HNZPT (section 42).
29. An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

*"archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3), –*

- (a) *any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that –*
- (i) *was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and*
  - (ii) *provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and*
- (b) *includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)".*<sup>8</sup>

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Māori settlement**

30. While based on reliable documentary sources, this information should not be viewed as complete or without other context; there are a number of iwi historically associated with the Manawatū region, and many other histories known to tangata whenua.
31. Situated between the townships of Woodville and Ashhurst, the Manawatū Gorge (known to Māori as Te Āpiti 'the narrowing') follows the course of the Manawatū River through the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges. According to

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<sup>8</sup> Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide '*significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand*' can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

Māori tradition, the gorge was created when a giant totara tree, located on the slopes of the Puketoi mountain range, became possessed by the spirit Okatia and then pushed through the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges, forming the Gorge from its path.<sup>9</sup> The Manawatū River and its tributaries, such as the Pohangina, provided plentiful supplies of food sources (particularly eels) as well as easily navigable routes. Dense surrounding forest also supplied quantities of birds and berries which supported seasonal Māori occupation around the Manawatū Gorge area.<sup>10</sup>

32. The wider Manawatū district was settled by the Rangitāne tribe whose ancestor, Whatonga, came to New Zealand as one of three chiefs in command of the *Kurahaupō* canoe. The tribe established settlements in Wairarapa, Wellington, Wairau, Tamakinui-a-Rua (near present day Dannevirke), Horowhenua and Manawatū and claimed mana whenua or traditional authority over the land. The expansion of the tribe led to the formation of separate and distinct tribes such as Muaupoko; however, the majority of Rangitāne hapū remained part of the larger tribal consortium.<sup>11</sup>
33. Rangitāne exercises mana whenua over a large part of Manawatū and Tararua districts with Rangitāne being recognised as tangata whenua prior to European settlement. Even though Rangitāne interests extended to the catchment and drainage basin of the Manawatū River on both sides of the ranges, settlement was constrained to the margins of the Manawatū River. The river was the main route of travel and communication, as the plains were covered by dense forests and swamps that were impenetrable in places.<sup>12</sup>
34. Prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Rangitāne lived in relative peace, apart from a few skirmishes with neighbouring tribes such as Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Apa.<sup>13</sup> Around 1500AD, Māori began to construct defensive settlements, known as pā, which were sited on strategic areas such as headlands and volcanic cones. Many pā were located on prominent sites across the Manawatū, including at the entrance to the Manawatū Gorge (now part of the Ashhurst Domain) where occupants could maintain a guard over the

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<sup>9</sup> Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua places - Manawatū River and Gorge', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/Manawatū-and-horowhenua-places/page-6> (accessed 17 January 2018); Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua region - Culture and heritage to 1940', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/9512/the-story-of-the-Manawatū-river> (accessed 17 January 2018).

<sup>10</sup> Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua region - Early Māori history', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/Manawatū-and-horowhenua-region/page-4> (accessed 17 January 2018).

<sup>11</sup> Mason Durie and Meihana Durie, 'Rangitāne', in Ministry of Culture and Heritage, *Māori Peoples of New Zealand, Nga Iwi O Aotearoa*, Auckland, 2006, pp.201-202.

<sup>12</sup> Rangitāne O Manawatu, Tanenuiarangi Manawatu Incorporated "Cultural Impact Assessment". To NZTA Cultural Assessment for the development of a temporary bypass around the Ashhurst township. n.d.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.



important accessway.<sup>14</sup> According to historian T.L. Buick, the Rangitāne tribe maintained heavily defensible pā across their territory, along with smaller and less secure settlements suitable for seasonal food collection, and the 'Raukawa pā' near Ashhurst was often utilised when gathering hinau berries.<sup>15</sup> A kāinga (village), known as Parahaki, and burials are also known to be present on a small island at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge (near Ashhurst). The island is said to have been retained by Rangitāne following the sale of the 250,000 acre Ahuaturanga Block (site of the present day Palmerston North) to the Crown in 1864.<sup>16</sup>

35. From the 1820s, Rangitāne faced significant threats when warring northern tribes, notably Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Toa, entered some areas of the Manawatū and Horowhenua armed with muskets. Led by Te Rauparaha, Ngāti Toa came into conflict with Muaupoko at Lake Papaitonga (near Levin) and later a series of revenge attacks were mounted along the Kāpiti Coast. Peace agreements were eventually negotiated, although it should be noted that:

*"...while most of the coast was subjugated by Te Rauparaha the principal domain of the Rangitāne ... [according to McEwen] "on the Dannevirke side of the Manawatū Gorge and further south, was not at any time invaded by Ngātitoa or their associated tribes and the Rangitāne sub-tribes of that district could not by any stretch of imagination be said to have been subjugated".<sup>17</sup>*

36. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century Māori occupation sites were frequent along the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. A plan of the Ahuaturanga block, dated 1864, indicates the Māori names of several small rivers and streams, particularly along the Pohangina, and identifies several occupied locations along the river including Raparuhe, Te Ponga, Te Wharau, and Parahaki kāinga established on a small island (Parahaki or Moutere Island) at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge (**Figure 4 and 5**). Burials were also conducted at Parahaki. These place names represent former areas of Māori settlement along the Pohangina River, which tradition suggests were

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<sup>14</sup> NZAA Site Record Form T24/28.

<sup>15</sup> T.L. Buick, *Old Manawatū: or, The Wild Days of the West*, Christchurch, 1975, p.33.

<sup>16</sup> NZAA Site Record Form T24/32.

<sup>17</sup> Victoria Fallas, 'Rangitikei/Manawatū Block' report commissioned for the Waitangi Tribunal, Wai #52, November 1993, p.3.

probably seasonal, taking advantage of the totara that grew in the area for the construction of waka, along with other resources such as flax and eels.<sup>18</sup>

37. Following the arrival of European colonists, Rangitāne chief Te Peeti Te Awe Awe (leader of the Ngāti Hineaute and Ngai Tamawahine hapū), who controlled large tracts of the lower Manawatū, sought alliances with the Crown by assisting with land purchases and lending support during the New Zealand Wars.<sup>19</sup> Significant blocks of Rangitāne land were acquired by the Crown on either side of the Manawatū Gorge during the 1860s and 1870s, and by 1880 Rangitāne's remaining lands were largely situated to the east of the Manawatū Gorge.<sup>20</sup> Justice was sought through the Māori Land Court; however, in order to retain their tribal traditions some 60 Rangitāne leaders had gathered at Puketotara in 1852 to compile genealogical records. The resulting notes taken by Te Rangiotu continue to be an important resource of tribal history to the present day.<sup>21</sup>
38. Claims to the title of Parahaki were heard by the Māori Land Court in 1879 and 1880. The site was later subdivided into two blocks and surveyed.

## European settlement<sup>22</sup>

### *Ashhurst*

39. The Ahuaturanga Block, or Upper Manawatū Block, was acquired by the Crown in July 1864 from the chiefs of Rangitāne, Ngāti Kauwhata and Ngātītumokai. It was a 250,000 acre parcel which included land on both sides of the Manawatū River (**Figures 4 and 6**).<sup>23</sup>
40. In the early 1870s, a portion of the Ahuaturanga Block (including what is now Ashhurst) was purchased from the Crown by Colonel William Feilding, for £75,000.<sup>24</sup> The section, named the Manchester Block, comprised 106,000 acres and was bought on behalf of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation which had been established to assist the immigration of British working class people, particularly farm labourers, to New Zealand (**Figures 7**

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<sup>18</sup> Paul Horton, Pers. Comm

<sup>19</sup> Palmerston North City Council website: <https://www.pncc.govt.nz/news-events-and-culture/heritage-buildings/the-square-te-peeti-te-awe/>.

<sup>20</sup> H. Hanson Turton, Plans of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. Volume Two: Provinces of Taranaki, Wellington and Hawke's Bay, Wellington, 1878, np; B.G.R. Saunders (ed.), The South of the North: Manawatū and its Neighbours, Palmerston North, 2000, p.21.

<sup>21</sup> Mason Durie and Meihana Durie, 'Rangitāne', in Ministry of Culture and Heritage, *Māori Peoples of New Zealand, Nga Iwi O Aotearoa*, Auckland, 2006, p.202.

<sup>22</sup> A summary of the historical background of European settlement within the Project area is provided here. A detailed historic background is provided in **Appendix A**.

<sup>23</sup> H. Hanson Turton, Māori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume Two, Wellington, 1878, p.179.

<sup>24</sup> M.H. Holcroft, The Line of the Road: A History of Manawatū County, 1876-1976, Dunedin, 1977, p.6.

**and 8).**<sup>25</sup> Ashhurst was surveyed at a clearing in the bush, known as Otangaki in 1877. Overall, the Manchester Block settlement scheme was an early success and by mid-1877 the block had attracted around 1600 settlers.<sup>26</sup>

41. The Ashhurst township served as the base for those involved in developing the fertile Pohangina Valley. Timber extraction was necessary to clear the nearby areas for farmland and Ashhurst became a depot for the trade. By 1879, the township of Ashhurst had increased significantly. Ashhurst lay on the main Coach road from Palmerston North to Napier and was near the main railway line between Whanganui and Napier (**Figure 9**).<sup>27</sup> Waterway access was also possible, with the proximity of the township to the Manawatū Gorge and the junction of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers.
42. During the 1880s and 1890s the land around Ashhurst was subdivided into both large and small holdings, and various businesses lining the main streets of the township and at the turn of the century the town continued to prosper. Farming (particularly dairying), forestry and tourism from the nearby Manawatū Gorge continued to sustain Ashhurst well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Holcroft, p.7.

<sup>27</sup> *Wanganui Herald*, 24 February 1879, p.3.

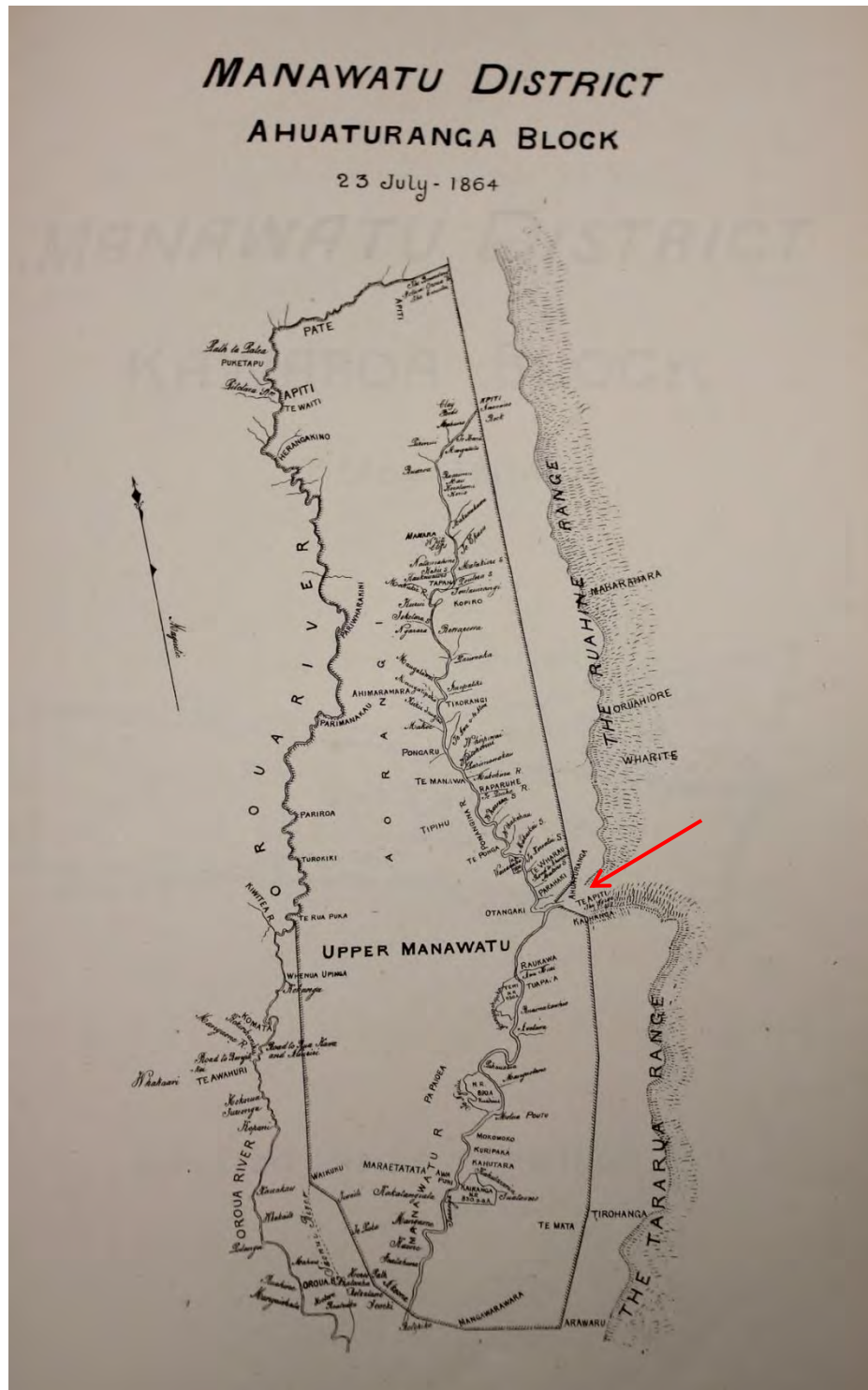


Figure 4. Plan of the Ahuaturanga Block, with the western entrance to the Manawātū Gorge arrowed in red, which was purchased by the Crown in 1864. It shows Māori place names at the confluence of the Manawātū and Pohangina Rivers. Note: 'S' denotes stream and 'R' denotes river (source: H. Hanson Turton, *Plans of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. Volume Two: Provinces of Taranaki, Wellington and Hawke's Bay*, Wellington, 1878, np)

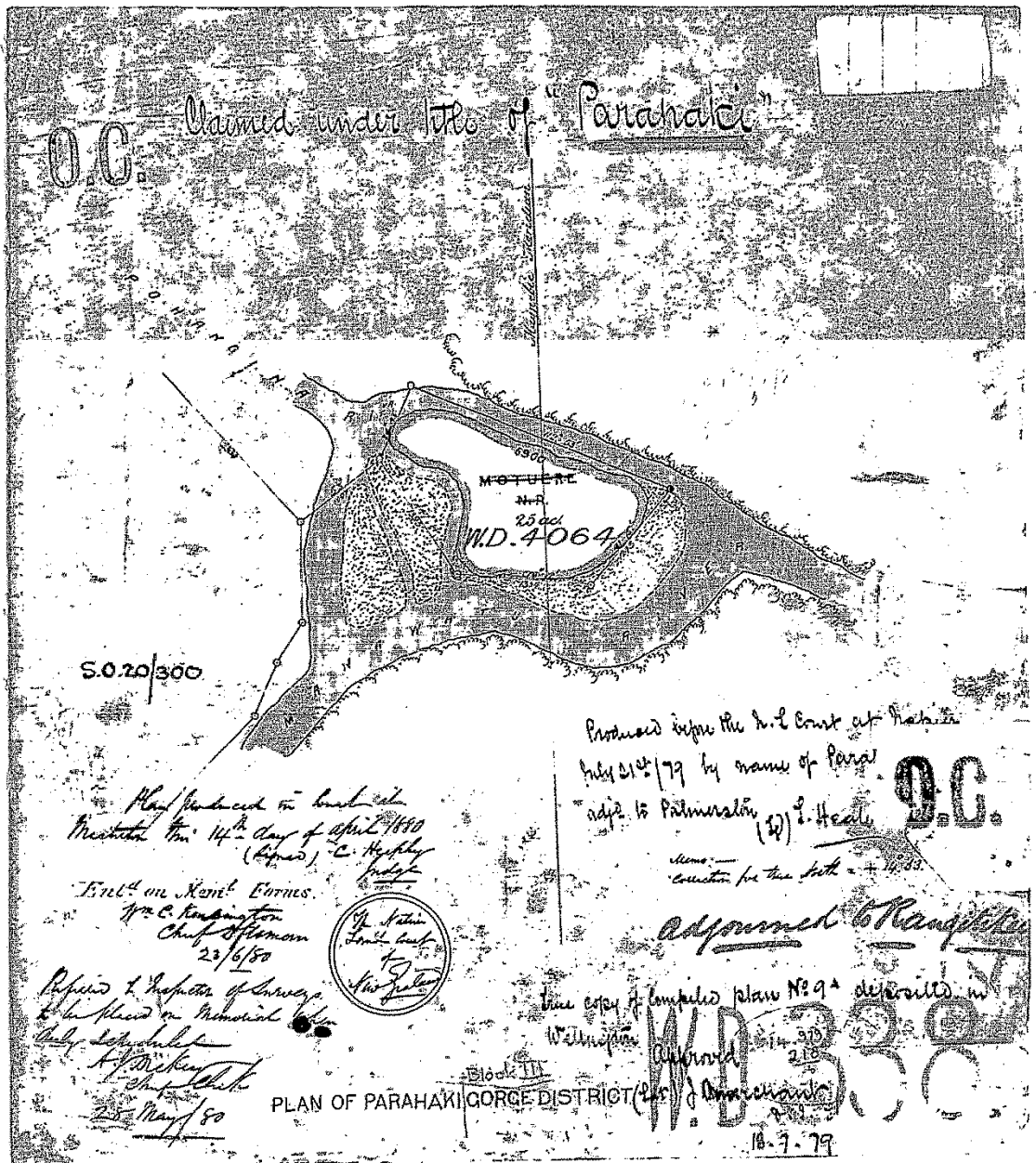


Figure 5. ML 338, dated ca.1879-1880, showing the island known to Māori as Parahaki at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. This plan was presented during the Māori Land Court hearings to determine the title to the land. (source: Quickmap)

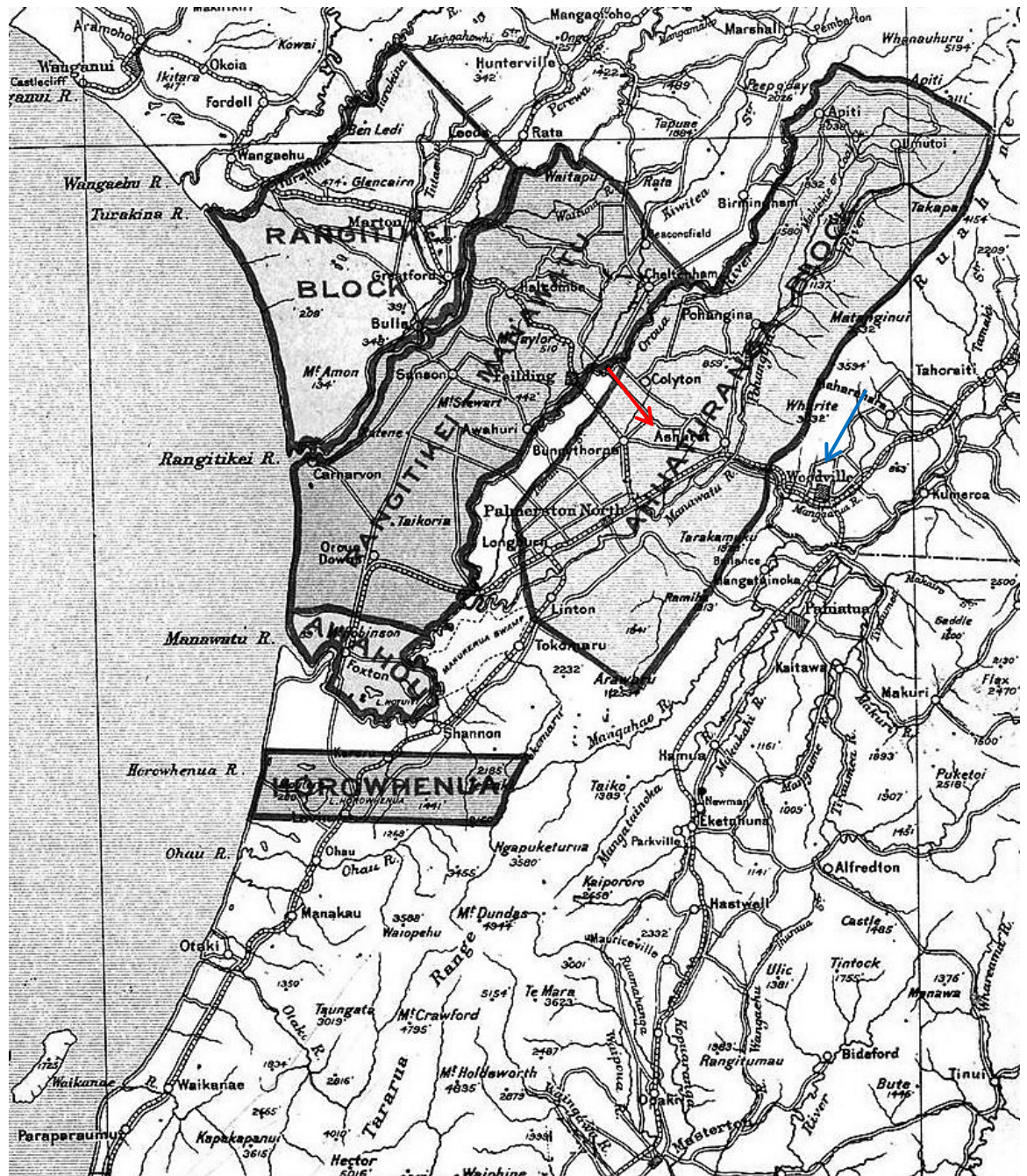


Figure 6. Close-up of map showing land blocks in the Manawātū and Horowhenua purchased by the Crown, including the Ahuaturanga Block. Ashhurst is arrowed in red and Woodville in blue. (source: T.L. Buick, *Old Manawātū: or, The Wild Days of the West*, Christchurch, 1975, np)



Figure 7. Plan of the Manchester Block, Manawatū, dated August 1877 with Ashhurst indicated. (source: B.G.R. Saunders (ed.), *The South of the North: Manawatū and its Neighbours*, Palmerston North, 2000, p.21)

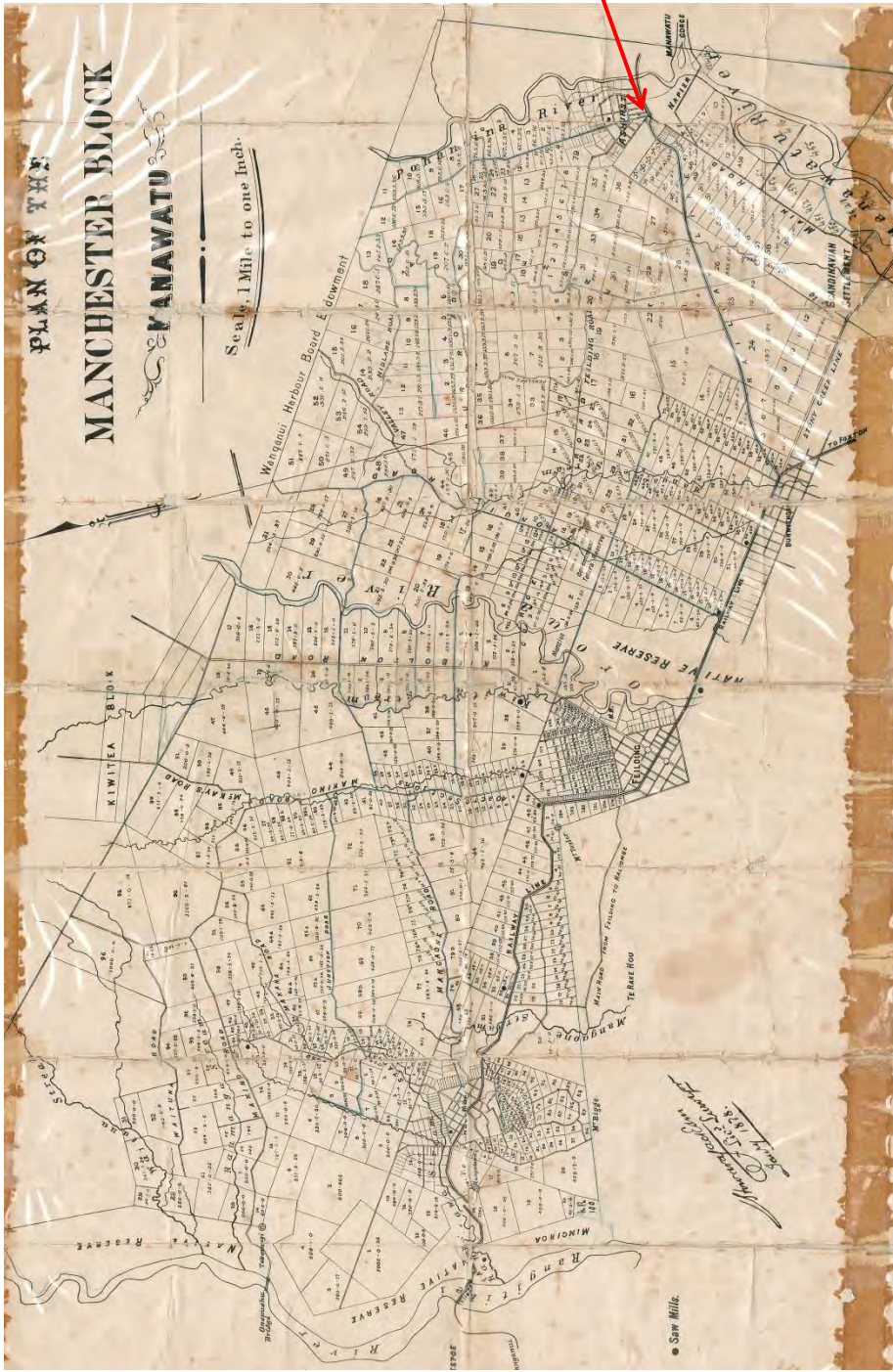


Figure 8. Plan of the Manchester Block, dated 1878, with the township of Ashurst arrowed in red. (source: MDC 00486 1-2, Archives Central, [www.archivescentral.org.nz](http://www.archivescentral.org.nz))



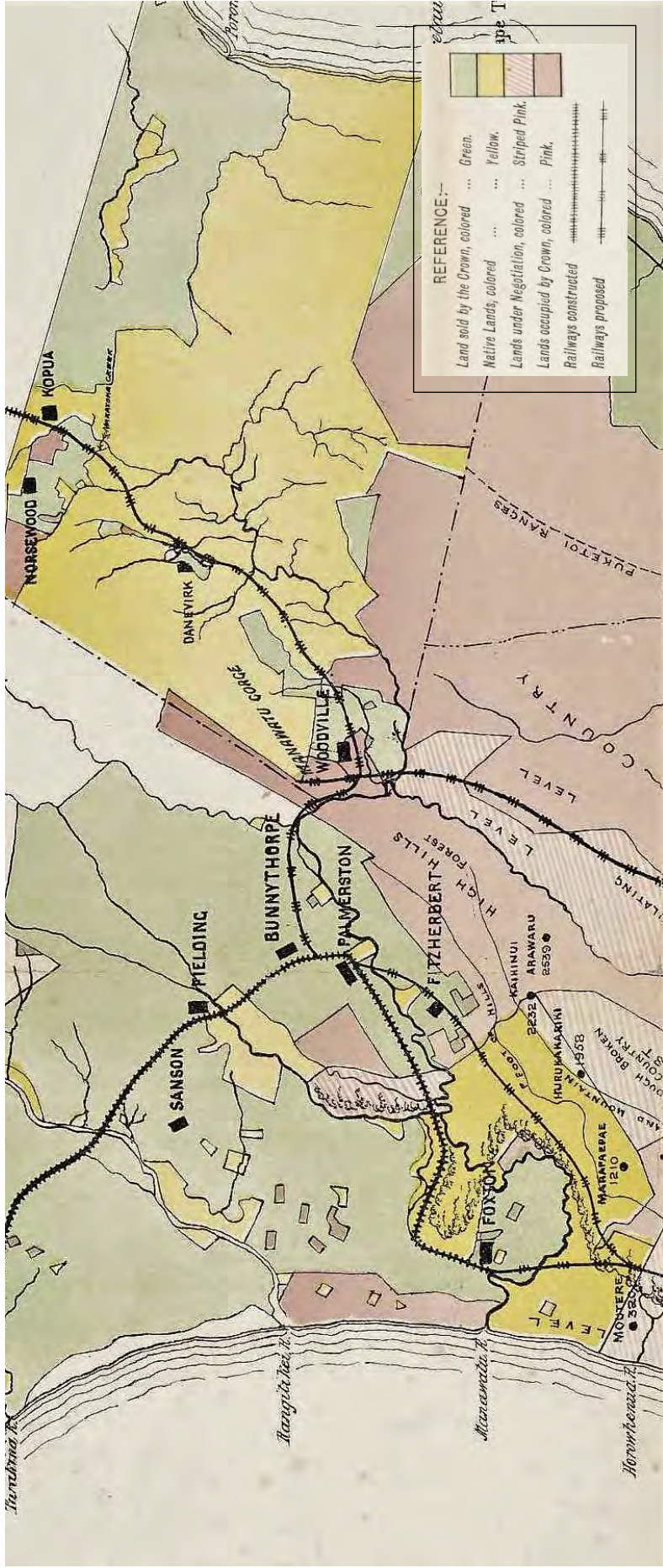


Figure 9. Close-up of map, dated 1880, showing lines of railway constructed, in course of construction, and proposed. (source: Printed as a supplement to "The New Zealand Times," Friday, April 2, 1880, Alexander Turnbull Library)

*Area north-east of confluence of Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers*

43. Following the purchase of the Ahuaturanga Block, and later the creation of the Manchester Block in the 1870s, further communication links in and around the Manawatū Gorge area were constructed to aid European settlement. After preliminary work bush felling, the formation of the Manawatū Gorge road was commenced in March 1871 and completed in 1872. The Upper Gorge Bridge was constructed in 1875 and provided coach communication to the Hawkes Bay.<sup>28</sup> Railway transport through the Manawatū Gorge was also planned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the railway line from Napier through the Gorge finished in 1891.<sup>29</sup>
44. In order to facilitate these railway projects, various tracts of land were set aside under the Public Works Act, including an 83 acre parcel, located to the north east of the confluence of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers (north of Parahaki), which was gazetted for railway purposes in 1880 (**Figures 10 and 11**, and see **Figures 15 and 17**). Further land to the east was gazetted as Railway Reserve alongside the Gorge in 1890 (**Figure 12**, and see **Figure 17**).
45. Forest Reserve north and south of the Manawatū Gorge, along the line of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges, was created by the Crown from the 1880s. On 13 August 1885, a Forest Reserve comprising 1,100 acres was gazetted under the Land Act, 1877.<sup>30</sup> The parcel was located to the north of the Manawatū Gorge and formed part of the Ahuaturanga Block. Neighbouring land to the east was also included in a large Crown Forest Reserve, set aside for the growth and preservation of timber, which was gazetted in 1881 (**Figure 12**).<sup>31</sup> By 1892 steps were taken to have portions of the Forest Reserve on the Ashhurst side of the Ruahine Range opened up for settlement.
46. In 1878, 3234 acres was granted to the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Ltd (Section 2 of Subdivision X within the Manchester Block), to the north east of the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers (**Figure 15**).<sup>32</sup> A lease for the parcel was issued for a term of five years to Frederick, John and Alexander Whibley in 1885.<sup>33</sup> They retained the lease

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid, pp.359-360; *Evening Post*, 28 August 1931, p.7.

<sup>29</sup> *Evening Post*, 28 August 1931, p.7.

<sup>30</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 6 August 1885, p.953.

<sup>31</sup> *New Zealand Herald*, 13 June 1881, p.4.

<sup>32</sup> The Pohangina River forms the western boundary of the parcel.

<sup>33</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

until 1887 when it was transferred to William Akers, a sheep farmer.<sup>34</sup> According to the 1885 Public Works Statement, the Whibley Brothers of Ashhurst entered into a contract with the government to deliver 1,000 sawn totara sleepers, for railway purposes.<sup>35</sup> The brothers were also involved in sheep farming, and this was likely how the property was utilised by William Akers when he took over the lease in 1887.

47. Few other details are known about Akers' block throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, although Akers became a leading figure in the Manawatū flax industry during the early 1900s. However, it is unclear whether he attempted any flax production on his Manchester Block property.<sup>36</sup> Akers transferred the leasehold on Lot 2, Section X, Manchester Block to Hugh Akers in 1907 and the land continued to be farmed by the family until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Figures 16 and 17**).<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

<sup>35</sup> Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives (AJHR), 1885 7-D-1, p.25.

<sup>36</sup> See: *Manawatū Herald*, 26 June 1900, p.3; *Wairarapa Daily Times* 16 April 1910, p.2; *Wairarapa Age*, 21 May 1910, p.6; *Manawatū Times*, 21 May 1910, p.7.

<sup>37</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.



Figure 10. SO 11605, dated 1880, showing Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block, which was reserved for railway purposes. (source: Quickmap)

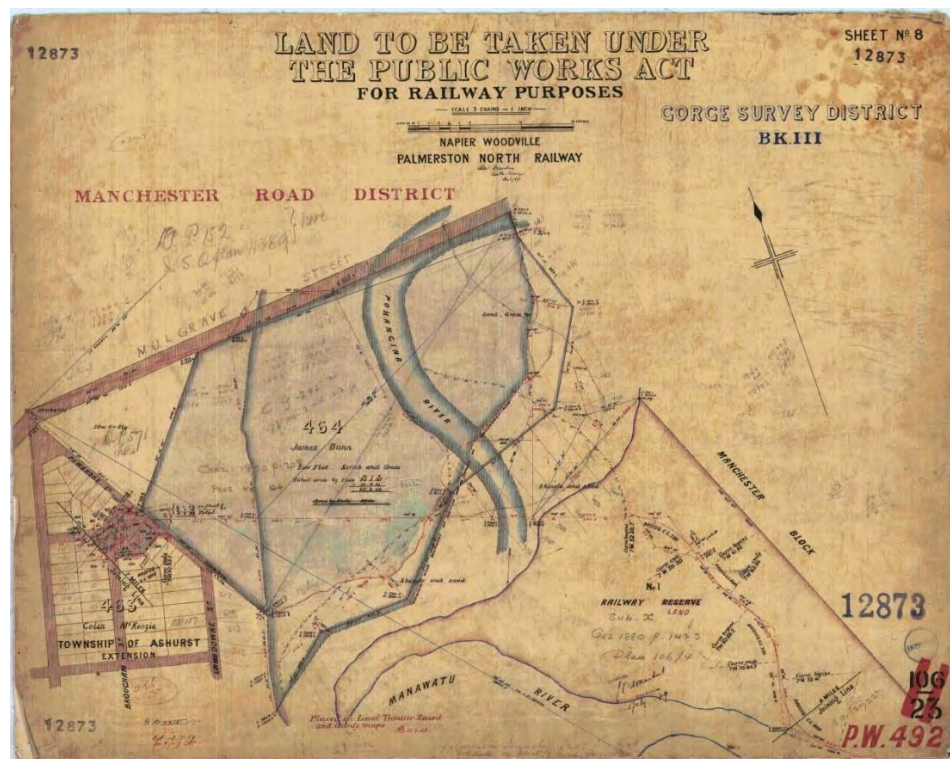


Figure 11. SO 12873, dated 1889, showing land to be taken under the Public Works Act for Railway Purposes adjacent to Railway Reserve Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block. (source: Quickmap)

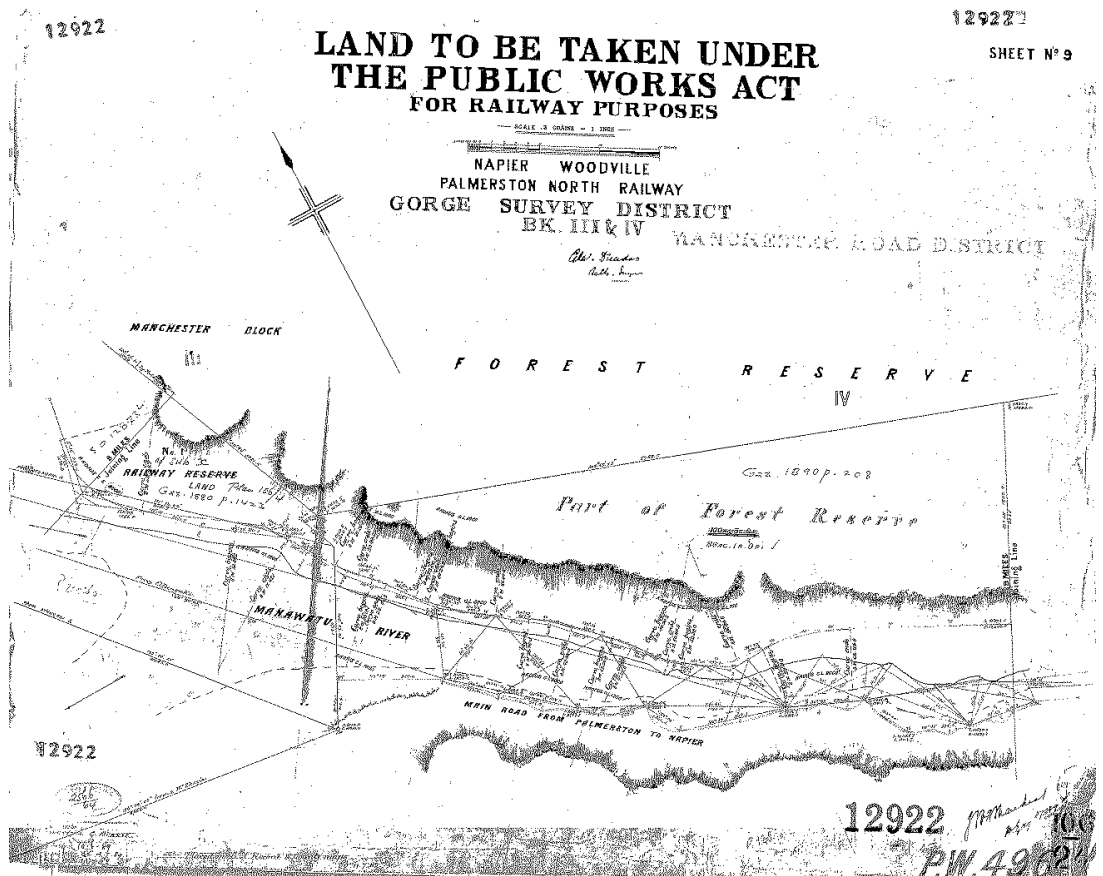


Figure 12. SO 12922, dated 1889, showing land to be taken under the Public Works Act for Railway Purposes alongside the Manawatū River and adjacent to Railway Reserve Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block. (source: Quickmap)

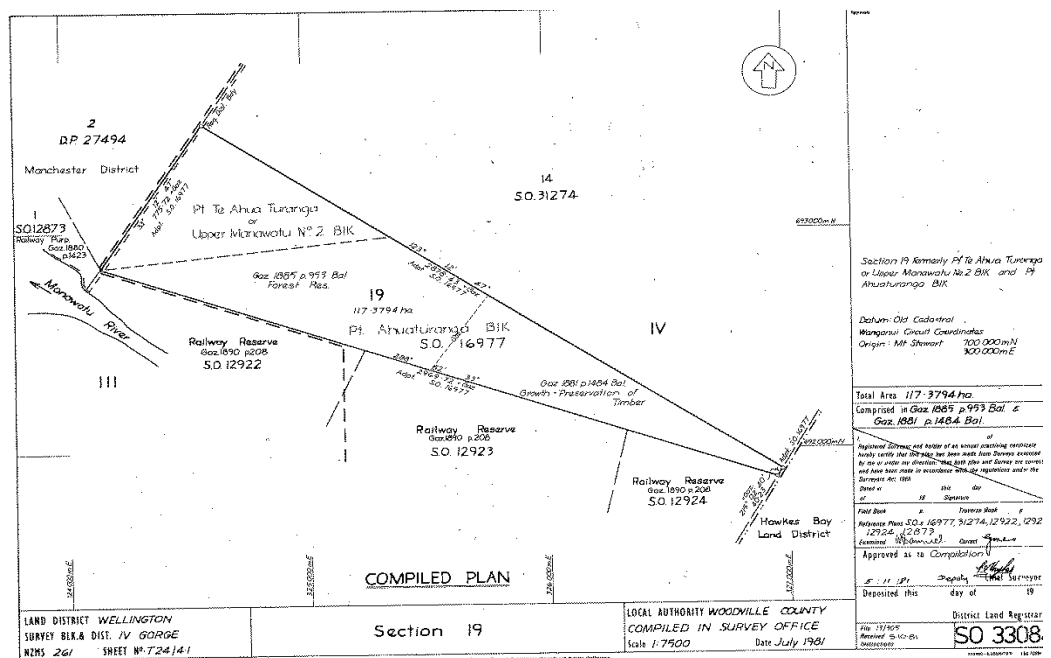


Figure 13. SO 33084, dated 1981, showing tracts of remaining Forest Reserve alongside the Manawatū Gorge (northern side). (source: Quickmap)

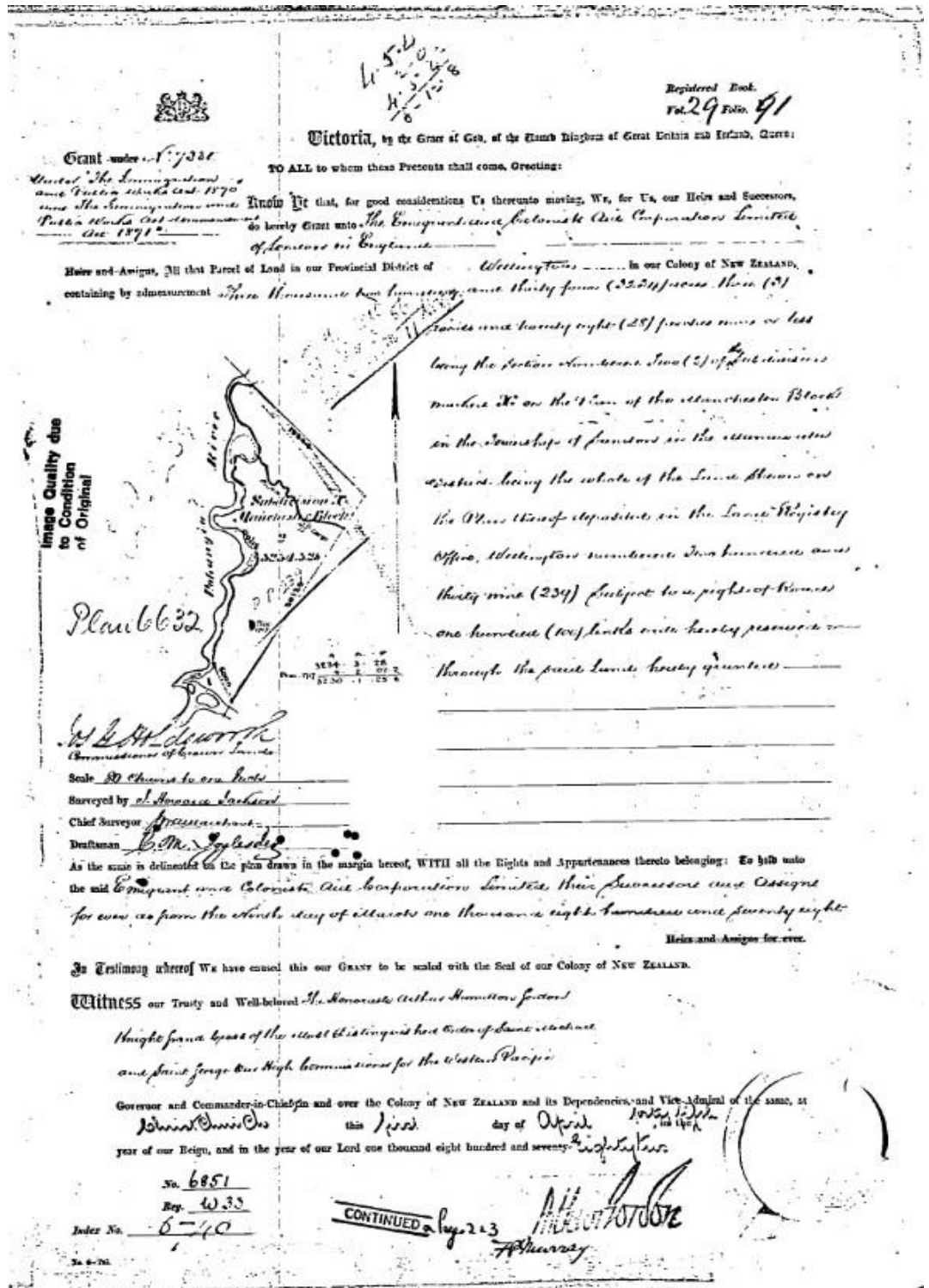


Figure 14. Certificate of Title (page 1 of 3) WN29/91, dated 1878, showing details of the grant for Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block, alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River, issued to the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Ltd under the Immigration and Public Works Act 1870 and the subsequent Amendment Act of 1871. (source: LINZ)

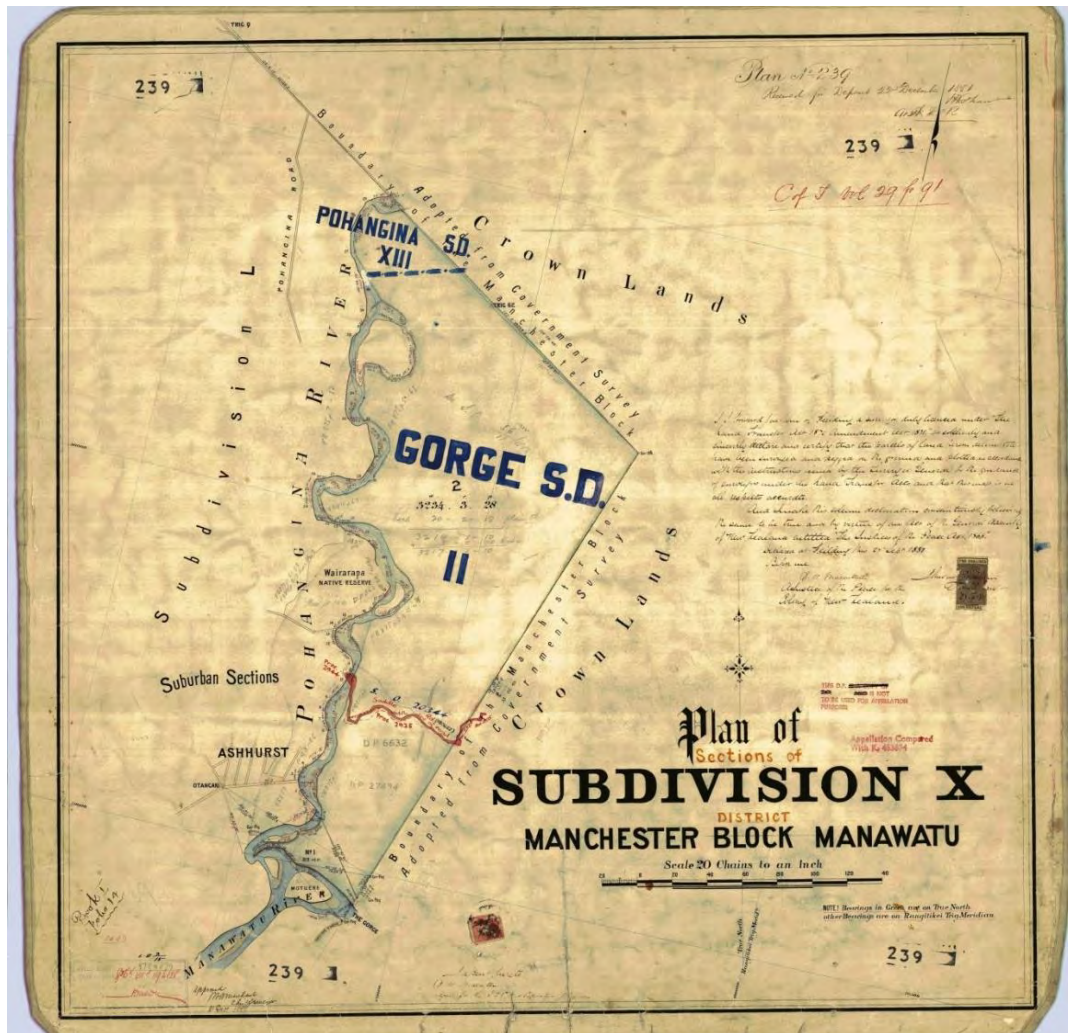


Figure 15. DP 239, dated ca.1881, showing Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River. (source: Quickmap)





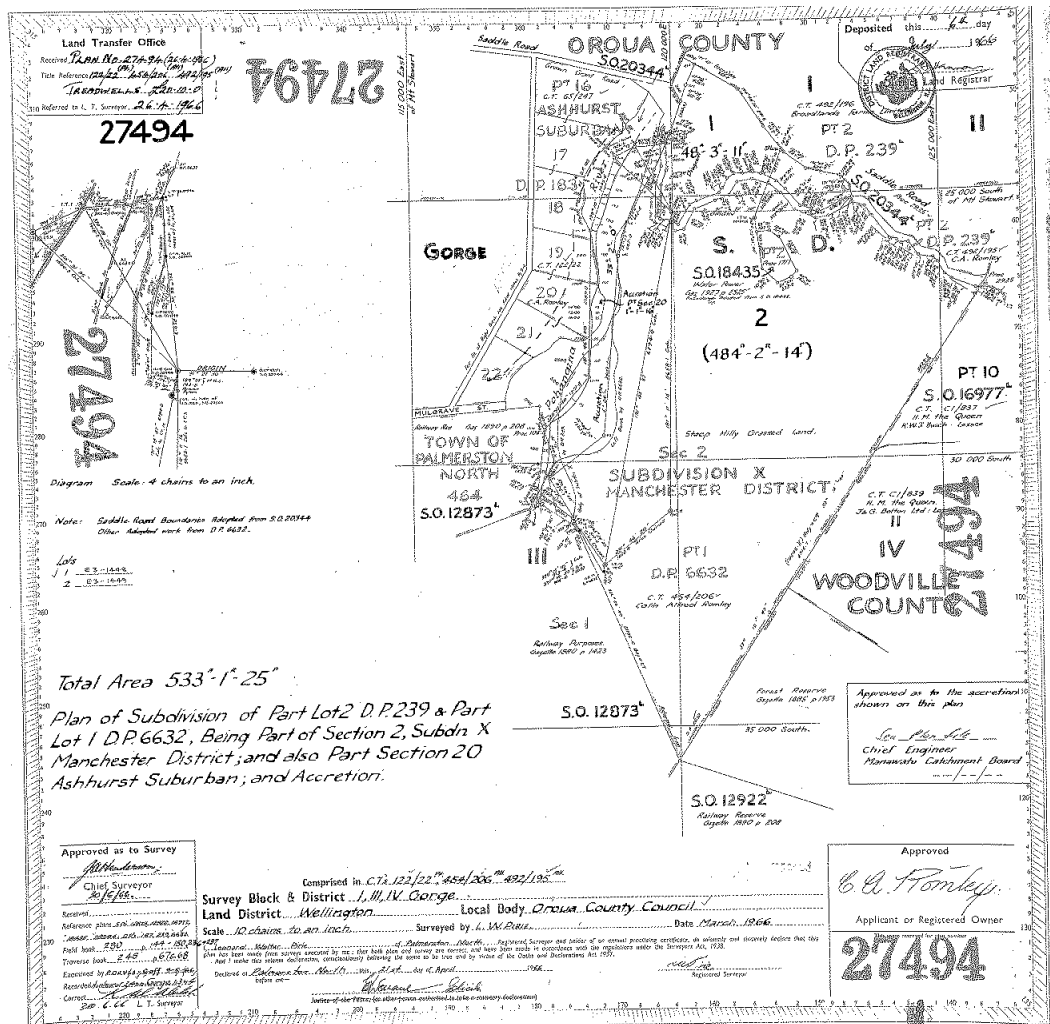


Figure 17. DP 27494, dated March 1966, showing later subdivision of Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River. (source: Quickmap)

### Woodville

48. East of the Manawatū Gorge, the aptly named timber-milling township of Woodville was situated at the road and rail junction between the Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay, and Manawatū regions.<sup>38</sup> Its location provided the ideal place for settlement, and earned it the informal name: 'The Junction'.<sup>39</sup> In November 1874, suburban and rural sections at Woodville were offered for sale. The first of these lots sold in 1875 and many were taken up by road workers or those employed to construct the Hawke's Bay Railway.<sup>40</sup> Land sales continued throughout the 1870s and the establishment of dairy farms in and around the Woodville area helped to support growth (Figure 18).

<sup>38</sup> Part of this was due to the close proximity of Woodville to the main accessway of the Manawatū Gorge, through which a road was completed in 1871, a bridge in 1875, and a railway in 1891. Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua places - Manawatū River and Gorge', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/Manawatū-and-horowhenua-places/page-6> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>39</sup> Kerryn Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>40</sup> Ibid; 'This is Woodville's History', accessed via: <http://www.thisiswoodville.co.nz/pages/about-us/history.php>.

49. Between 1895 and 1910 sawmills in and around the Woodville area produced significant quantities of firewood and sawn timber. Production was aided by the nearby rail lines, including from Napier, which reached Woodville in the 1880s, and the Palmerston North line, which was constructed in the 1890s.<sup>41</sup> Woodville's population growth remained slow but steady throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the surrounding rural hinterland continuing to provide the primary means of occupation and income). In recent years, Woodville has described itself as the wind farm capital of New Zealand.<sup>42</sup>



**Figure 18. Photograph, possibly dated 1890s, showing the main street in Woodville. (source: O.002075, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa)**

<sup>41</sup> Nancy Swarbrick, 'Logging native forests - Logging and sawmilling, 1840–1920', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/logging-native-forests/page-4> (accessed 19 January 2018); Kerryn Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>42</sup> Kerryn Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

50. The Manawatū district has a rich and unique history. The first inhabitants of the land, or tangata whenua, were Māori whose occupation of the landscape can be traced back over centuries and is evidenced by the numerous NZAA-recorded archaeological sites and associated place names.<sup>43</sup>
51. No formal archaeological work had been conducted in the inland Palmerston North - Manawatū area prior to 1997, when an archaeological and wāhi tapu survey was undertaken at the request of Te Kaunihera Kaumatua o Rangitāne ki Manawatū to the Palmerston North City Council (Forbes 1997). This survey involved some field inspection as well as detailed archival research, including of Native/Māori Land Court Minute Books. It was prompted by the proposed building of the second bridge across the Manawatū River and the widening of the Fitzherbert Avenue Bridge.
52. As a result of this work, numerous archaeological sites have been recorded within the Palmerston North - Manawatū District. The location of sites clearly indicated Māori settlement was focused close to the rivers and creeks that provided access by canoe to the interior of the North Island (**Figure 19**). However, it was also noted by Forbes that intensive European development and flood control along the rivers, as well as the result of the type of soil in this area (stony loess with patches of clay), meant there was often a paucity of visible surface evidence of archaeological remains. Therefore, an absence of recorded archaeological sites in some areas does not necessarily mean that archaeological remains are not present. Also, sites that were once close to the river edge, may now be some distance away, and others eroded away due to changes in the river channels (Forbes 1997:15). Archaeological sites in this area continue to be seriously threatened by land practices, the long history of river and erosion control, and pressure from urban development.
53. Historic records indicate that settlement along the Manawatū River has long been associated with Rangitāne hapū and traditional and archaeological evidence points to Rangitāne occupation along the river for at least 650

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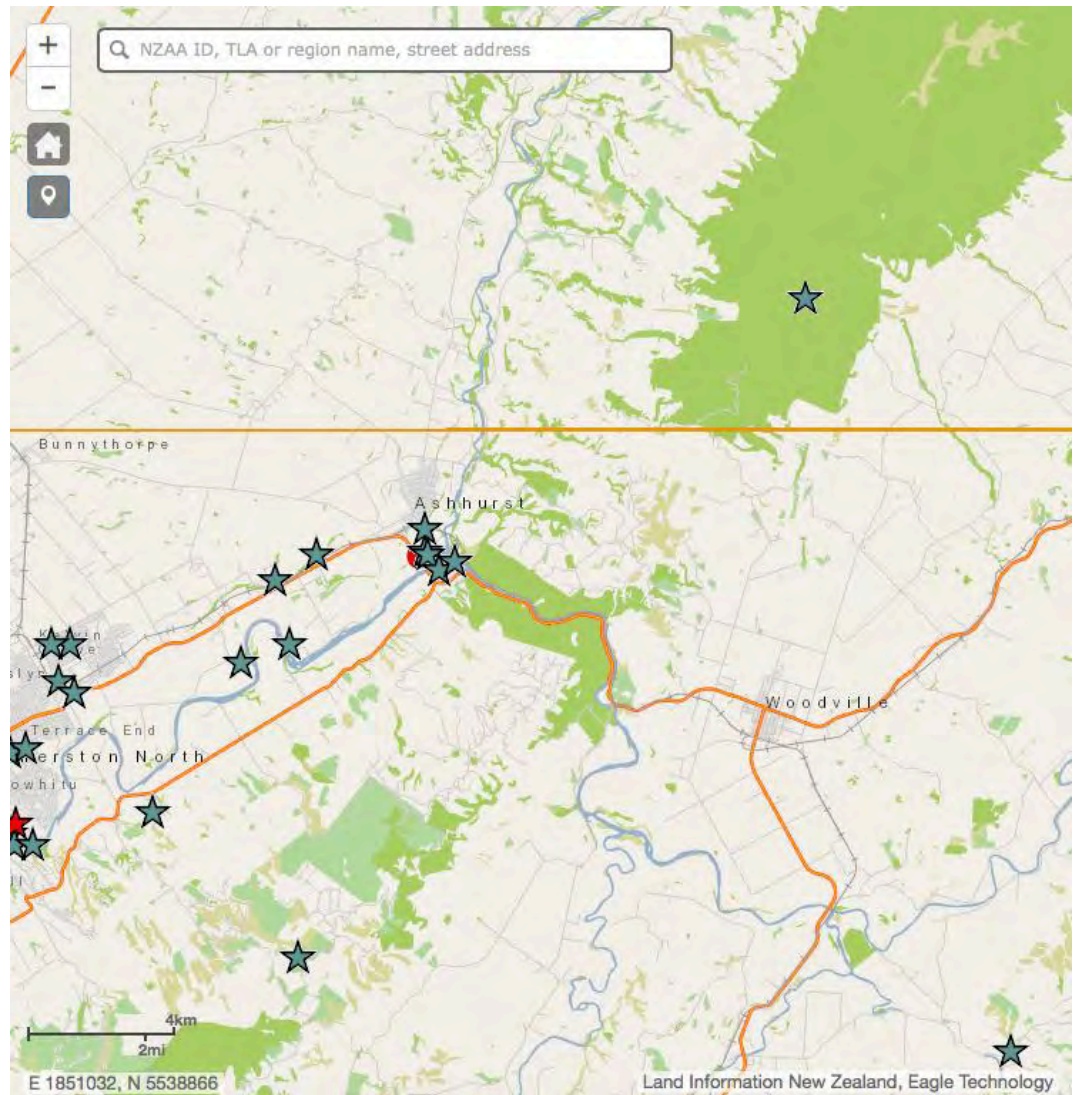
<sup>43</sup> The national inventory of archaeological sites in New Zealand is the NZAA site recording scheme. Since its inception in 1958 the NZAA Site Recording Scheme records have been contributed by many different individuals and agencies and so can vary in quality and in level of detail. There are also limitations with the accuracy of the location information, in part attributable to the scale of the maps used (1:50,000). Some sites were recorded using early edition maps that have been converted to the metric version (NZMS 260), which has resulted in some alterations to grid references.

years. Early moa hunter sites have been identified in the Foxton area, and along trails in the Tararua Ranges but no sites of this age have been located in the Palmerston North area (Forbes 1997:9). As noted above, from around 1500AD Māori constructed defensive pā sites on strategic areas across the Manawatū, including at the entrance to the Manawatū Gorge (now part of the Ashhurst Domain) where occupants could maintain a guard over the important accessway.<sup>44</sup>

54. Numerous settlements sites, kāinga, pā and gardens, were established on almost every bend of the Manawatū River and along its fertile river banks and terraces. This is in contrast with the surrounding flats and forests between rivers where there are very few archaeological sites recorded. In 2003, an archaeological survey was carried out over the proposed Te Āpiti Wind Farm in the steep hill country of the Ruahine Ranges and within the proposed Project route (Arczoo Ltd May 2003). No archaeological sites were identified during that survey.
55. The archaeological record for the western side of the ranges is supplemented by the numerous Māori place names recorded on the 1864 Block Plan, which, together with the archaeological record, provides a more thorough understanding of early settlement patterns prior to European settlement in this area.
56. Key patterns of Māori settlement within this area have been identified as follows:
  - (a) Precontact and contact period: small kāinga, pā and gardens on almost every river bend and on both sides from the Manawatū Gorge to the sea;
  - (b) Contact period: continuation of settlement all along the river banks but with some later concentration in larger defended pā;
  - (c) Post-contact period: pā and churches being focused closer to the road and rail which, in some instances resulted in moves away from the river banks (Forbes 1997).

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<sup>44</sup> NZAA Site Record Form T24/28.



**Figure 19. The location of recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project route (source: ArchSite)**

57. The Manawatū River and its tributaries and the surrounding forests provided plentiful supplies of food sources, which supported Māori occupation around the Manawatū Gorge area. Prior to European flood control measures, periodic flooding of the river was an accepted part of the cycle of the river and needed for maintaining river and wetland health. Up until 1865 the plains on either side of the river were covered in totara and lowland forest with swamps and lakes, which provided close-at-hand and year-round sources of food. Swamps in particular are highly productive areas providing abundant supplies of birds, fish, eels and weaving plants. In the post-contact period there are reports of introduced fruit trees (such as peach) being grown on the river terraces (Forbes 1997:6, 24).
58. Ease of access to fertile river terraces is certain to have been exploited for gardens, and with kumara cultivation and storage, even the low intermediate

terraces (which would have been occasionally flooded) would have been gardened. This would explain the extensive settlement along both banks of the river.

### **Ashhurst**

59. The area of the proposed Project route on the western side of the Ruahine Ranges lies with the Ahuaturanga Block, first surveyed for sale by Māori to the Crown in 1858 (Buick 1903:161). At this time the block was predominantly bush, with clearings and settlements on flats alongside the lower part of the Manawatū River before the Gorge.
60. At the western Ashhurst end of the Project route, there are several recorded archaeological sites associated with Māori settlement located along the river terraces of the Manawatū River, and near its confluence with the Pohangina River (**Figures 19, 20 and 21; Appendix B**):
  - (a) Site T24/28 records a Pā within the Ashhurst Domain, said to be located strategically overlooking the confluence of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers.
  - (b) Site T24/30 records burials located within the Ashhurst Domain. Known as 'Otangaki' this site is included in the Schedule of Objects and Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance to Tangata Whenua (Schedule 17B) in the PNDP. It is described as an old urupā containing six unmarked graves of Rangitāne people drowned when their canoe sank in the Manawatū River about 1850s or 1860s.
  - (c) Garden soils are recorded as site T24/29 on the river terrace on the western side of the Pohangina River.
61. These sites are located to the west and well clear of the proposed Project route and will not be affected.
62. Other recorded sites are as follows:
  - (a) Moutere Island is located in the middle of the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers and is also the recorded location of T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials. This site is said to have been the home of Te Awe Awe (Rangitāne). Parahaki or Moutere Island is included in the Schedule of Objects and Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance to Tangata Whenua (Schedule 17B) in the PNDP. This

site is the closest site located to the Project route being located immediately to the west of the proposed new bridge across the Manawatū River. The island has been affected by flooding over many years.

- (b) Site T24/31 is a large grove of karaka trees along the Manawatū River terrace and slope above the river to the south of Moutere Island. Karaka trees were harvested by Māori for their berries and are often known to be associated with settlement sites. This site is located well clear of the proposed Project route and will not be affected.
  - (c) A Māori track (ara) and overland pathway through previously dense bush was recorded by Adkin (1948) over the Ahu(a)turanga Peak north of the Manawatū Gorge (**Figure 22**). The specific routes of such tracks are not currently known. Camps alongside tracks may have resulted in archaeological evidence of temporary occupation, such as fires and food preparation (Arczoo May 2003:4). To secure better communication, European settlers also cut a cattle track over the Ahuaturanga spur, which joined a similar work on the Hawke's Bay side, prior to 1867 when a track was formed along the precipitous, bush-covered sides of the Gorge.
63. In addition to those listed above, Ashhurst township, located on the western banks of the Pohangina River and to the west of the Project route, has a number of scheduled buildings and trees in the PNDP associated with early European settlement (**Figure 21**). However, none of these sites are affected by the Project route, which is located on the eastern side of the Pohangina River.
64. No Māori or early European sites are recorded on the eastern side of the Pohangina River and northern side of the Manawatū River. However, the possibility of other unrecorded archaeological evidence relating to Māori settlement and early European settlement and industry being present on the outskirts of Ashhurst cannot be discounted, particularly in light of the Māori place names on the 1864 Block Plan. The frequent paucity of visible surface evidence of Māori sites in the inland Manawatū area would indicate a potential for other unrecorded subsurface remains to be located along the banks of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers.
65. The existing SH3 Manawatū Gorge road was completed in 1871, with the Upper Gorge Bridge in 1875, and the Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway

line in 1891. Being of pre-1900 construction the current road and railway are both archaeological sites within the definition provided in section 6 of the HNZPTA.

### **Woodville**

66. There are no recorded archaeological or other historic heritage sites located within the steep inland Ruahine Ranges and alluvial flats west of Woodville within the Project area (**Figure 19**). This is expected given our knowledge of the archaeological landscape where Māori sites are located close to the rivers rather than in the steep hill country and open flats and forests between rivers. Also, the landscape has been substantially altered over the last one hundred years, with a change in land use to predominantly pastoral farming, with some exotic forestry (Arczoo May 2003:4). Therefore, it is considered that there is only a low potential of unrecorded sites through this area.
67. The peak known as Te Ahu a Turanga is a significant place for Rangitāne and a number of historical events are known to have taken place there (Arczoo Ltd May 2003:3).
68. Near the existing SH3 eastern entrance to the Manawatū Gorge is the Woodville Old Gorge Cemetery (T24/42) (Figure 23). This historic cemetery contains the graves of many of the pioneers and early settlers of Woodville, including the notable early New Zealand artist Gottfried Lindauer. The location of the cemetery backing into the hillside high above the entrance to the Gorge and the confluence of three streams with significant Māori names – Mangamanaia, Mangapapa and Mangaatua - suggests that this was also a prime location for earlier Māori settlement.<sup>45</sup> (). The cemetery is terraced into the hill side and at least some of these terraces may predate the use of the area as a cemetery.
69. North east of the Woodville township on a ridge above the junction of the Manawatū and Tamaki Rivers is Raikapua Pā (U23/14) (Figure 23). This is a narrow, ridge-top pā, consisting of transverse terraces over approximately 100m. It has a commanding view across the fertile river flats back to the Manawatū Gorge and Ruahine Ranges. Raikapua Pā is located well east of the eastern end of the Project route and this site will not be affected.
70. Further settlement sites were pointed out by James Puatahi during the site visit, but as these were well removed from the preferred route, they have yet

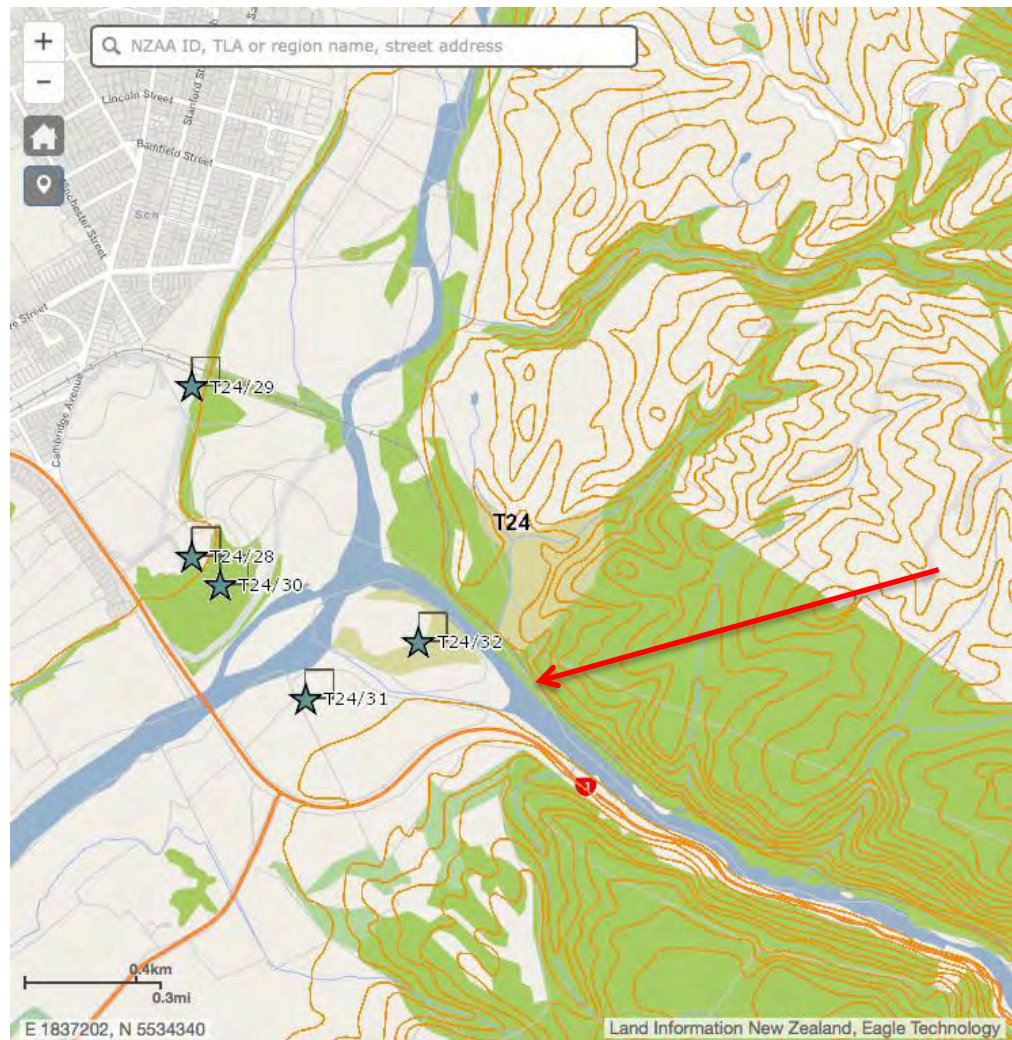
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<sup>45</sup>James Puatahi, Pers. Comm.



to be recorded. However, the site visit confirmed what would be expected: that there are numerous unrecorded archaeological sites indicating a similar pattern of settlement to that more evident on the western side of the Gorge.

71. Within Woodville township there are several scheduled buildings in the TODP. The eastern end of the Project route is located well to the west of Woodville and these sites will not be affected.



**Figure 20. The location of recorded archaeological sites in the Ashhurst/Manawatū Gorge area at the western end of the Project. The arrow indicates the approximate location of the proposed new bridge across the Manawatū River as part of the Project route (source: ArchSite)**

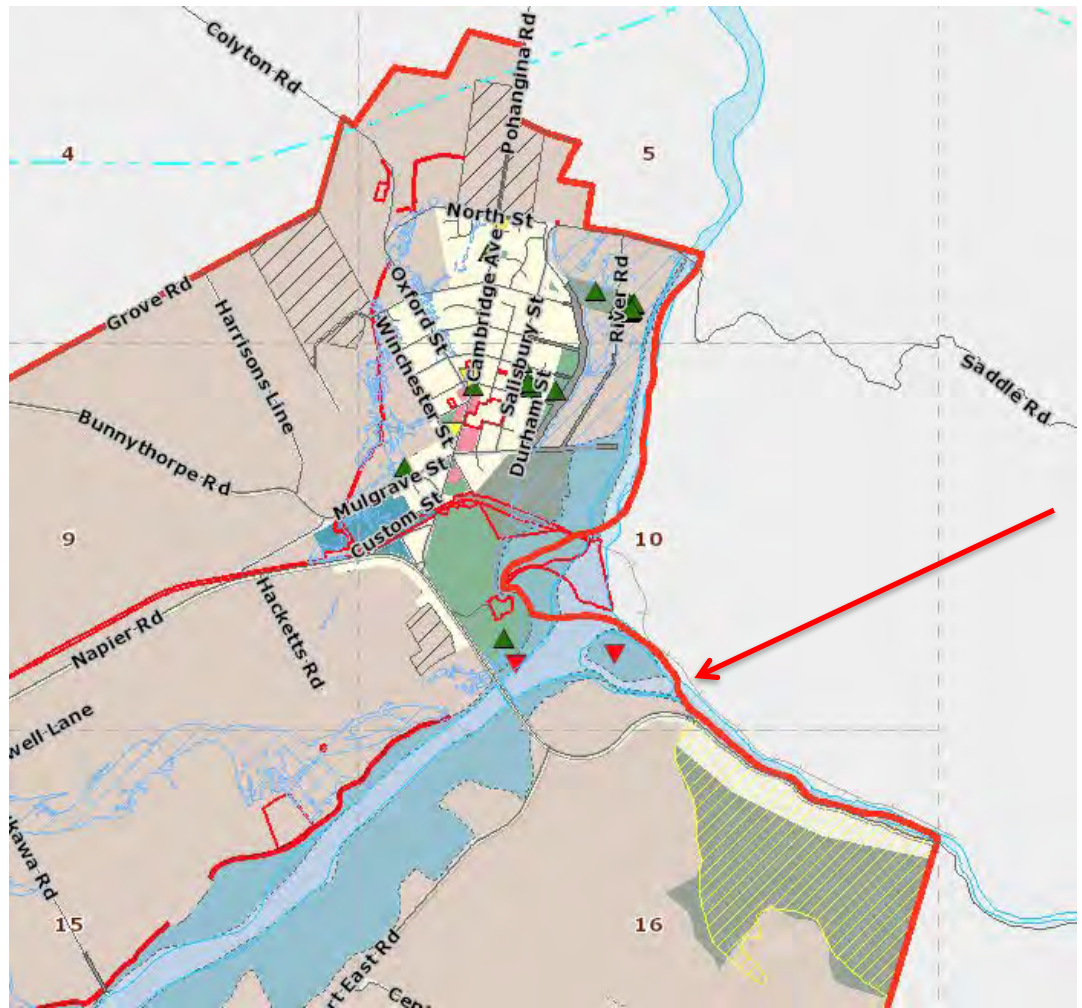
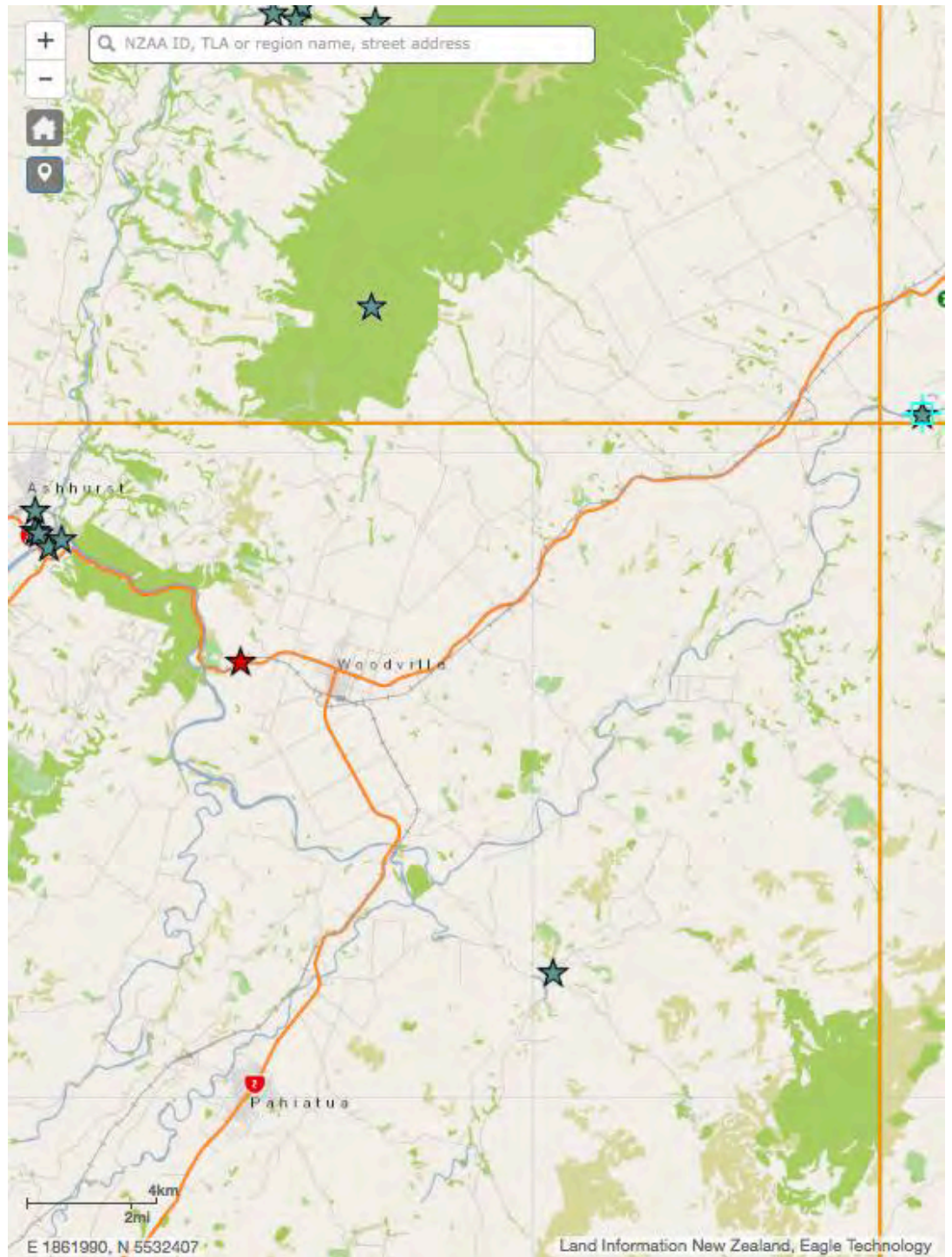


Figure 21. Detail from the Palmerston North District Plan (PNDP) of the Ashhurst area showing scheduled sites (red triangles) and trees (green triangles). The arrow indicates the approximate location of the proposed new bridge across the Manawatū River as part of the Project route (source: PNPD Maps)



Figure 22. Detail from Adkin's compilation map in Forbes (1997) showing the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers with Te Āpiti (Manawatū Gorge), Moutere Island and a track that crosses the Pohangina River and the Ahu(a)turanga Saddle of the Ruahine Ranges north of the Manawatū River



**Figure 23. The location of recorded archaeological sites in the Woodville area near the eastern end of the Project. The red star marks the location of the Old Woodville Gorge Cemetery (T24/42) and the highlighted blue star the location of Raikapua Pa (U13/14) to the north east of Woodville township (source: ArchSite)**

## FIELD ASSESSMENT

### Results

72. Field survey of the Project route was carried on 6 and 11 July 2018. The survey was focused primarily around the western end of the Project route, because of the identified potential for unrecorded archaeological remains along the river terraces of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. The general area of the Te Āpiti Windfarm had been surveyed in 2003 (Arczoo) as part of the AEE for that development.
73. From the intersection with SH57 on the southern side of the Manawatū River, the Project route curves to the east and north along a plateau to the south of the existing SH3 (Figure 24). This area sits high above the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers and the lower Manawatū River terrace where T24/31 Karaka trees and T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials on Moutere Island are located. No surface evidence of archaeological or other historic heritage sites were identified in this area during field survey. Inspection of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) maps did not identify any surface features over this area that may indicate archaeological remains other than farm roads (e.g Figure 27). Nor were any features observed through detailed inspection of drone images taken along the route.<sup>46</sup>
74. The Project route alignment will cross the existing SH3, the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge via a new bridge. The route alignment and bridge will be located immediately to the south of Moutere Island, and therefore, will avoid the scheduled site of T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials (Figure 25).
75. At this western entrance to the Manawatū Gorge, the river narrows with steep sided river banks along both its northern and southern sides. North of the new bridge crossing, the Project route will cross the Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line, which was cut away and modified the steep northern bank of the river (Figure 26). The route then enters a small gully and unnamed stream to the west of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve (Figure 28). This gully comprises low lying swampy ground with steep bush covered spurs and slopes on either side, including the rocky cliffs of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve (Figure 30 **and** Figure 31). While inspection of LiDAR images enabled easier inspection of the topography under vegetation, no

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<sup>46</sup> Drone images provided by Adam Forbes (Ecologist).

surface features were observed over this area, although it did highlight a flat terrace above the stream that appeared to have archaeological potential (Figure 27). Drone images were taken of rock faces in this area (Figure 29), but there was no indication of any caves that might have been used in the past. In part, the valley walls were littered with exposed water rolled rocks, but there was no patterning or any indication that these had been used in garden or other structures.

76. The Project route then climbs north into the upper reaches of the gully and across the steep valleys and ridges on the western side of the Ruahine Ranges. This section of the Project route is through the steep hill country of the Ruahine Ranges in open pastoral farm land with bush remnants in the gullies (Figure 32).
77. The route then traverses the Ruahine Ranges approximately 1.2km north of the Manawatū Gorge through the Te Āpiti wind farm across the summit ridge (Figure 33). The Project may require the removal of at least one wind turbine and the reconfiguring of some turbine access tracks and existing electricity and fibre optic cables.
78. Towards the east of the ridge top, the route traverses a property containing a closed Woodville Borough Council landfill and descends to the southeast through farmland towards Woodville (Figure 34). An unnamed stream at the foot of the Ruahine Ranges and to the west of Hope Road is traversed by an approximately 40-50m single span bridge. The route then connects with the existing SH3 (Napier Road/Vogel Street), Troup Road and Woodland Road, indicatively via a large diameter, single lane five leg roundabout on the alluvial flats west of Woodville township (Figure 35).
79. No archaeological or other historic heritage sites were identified within the construction footprint of the Project route.



**Figure 24. The plateau to the south of the existing SH3 and Manawatū River**



**Figure 25. Looking east into the Gorge at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. Moutere Island (Parahaki) is in the middle ground. The new Project bridge will cross the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge, to the south of Moutere Island and to the north of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve (dashed line). Location of karaka trees (T24/31) arrowed.**



**Figure 26. Looking northwest along the approximate Project route (dashed line) into the gully on the northern side of the Manawatū River. The Palmerston North to Gisborne railway line runs along the river bank.**



**Figure 27. LiDAR image of the area north of the proposed Manawatū Bridge. The flat terrace arrowed was considered to have some archaeological potential but nothing was observed.**



**Figure 28.** Looking south down the gully on the northern side of the Manawatū River to Moutuere Island and the proposed location of the new bridge across the Manawatū River (dashed line). Flat terrace marked on Figure 27 arrowed here.



**Figure 29.** One of several rock faces in the small valley immediately north of the confluence





**Figure 30. The gully within the Project route north of the Manawatū River and west of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve**



**Figure 31. The unnamed stream within the gully north of the Manawatū River**



**Figure 32. Looking south towards the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers along the Project route in the Ruahine Ranges**



**Figure 33. Looking west towards Ashhurst and the Pohangina River from the Te Āpiti Wind Farm**



**Figure 34. Looking west from the Woodville alluvial flats in the vicinity of the Project route on the eastern side of the Ruahine Ranges**



**Figure 35. Looking east across the alluvial flats from the base of the Ruahine Ranges towards Woodville township in the vicinity of the Project route**

## **CONCLUSIONS**

### **Effects of the project**

80. This historic heritage assessment considers the actual and potential effects of the Project on archaeological and other historic heritage values. Historical sources were researched, the results of previous archaeological investigations were reviewed, and a field survey was carried out.
81. There should be no constraints on the proposed construction of the Project on archaeological or historic heritage grounds.
82. NZ Transport Agency conducted an MCA of 18 route options, which involved a consideration of the Project's investment objectives, environmental and social impacts and capability of being implemented. A number of recorded archaeological sites were identified, some of these significant, in the general area of the various options. The MCA process also identified areas where there was potential for unrecorded sites. As a result, route options were designed or modified so as to not affect recorded sites.
83. In the west, the location of the Project route and new bridge at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge was designed so as to cross immediately south and east of Moutere Island, and avoid the significant archaeological site T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials. The design of the new bridge is yet to be confirmed, and it will be important for the design to consider the cultural significance of the area.
84. The Project route alignment will cross the existing SH3, the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge via a new bridge. Because they are of pre-1900 construction, the current road and railway are both archaeological sites under section 6 of the HNZPTA. However, the Project should have no direct effects on these structures.
85. No other archaeological or other historic heritage features were identified within the footprint of the Project route. Therefore, there are no effects of the Project on known archaeological and other historic heritage values.
86. In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity, it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. There is potential for other unrecorded sites relating to pre-European and historic Māori settlement to be located along the banks of

the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers. Historical research supported by the archaeological record confirms that the river terraces were a favourable location by Māori for settlement and gardening. Therefore, it is recommended that an Heritage NZ Authority is applied for prior to the start of earthworks so that potential delays can be avoided should sites be exposed.

87. It is considered that there is only a low potential of unrecorded sites through the steep and rugged Ruahine Hills between Ashhurst and Woodville. However, given the large scale earthworks required for this Project and, taking Māori settlement patterns into consideration (which usually included a broad territory or rohe, usually focused along the major rivers and tributaries, but with access to numerous inland resources (mara)), there is some potential to encounter archaeological remains in this area of the Project footprint. However, these are unlikely to be archaeologically significant, given that this area was generally unsuitable for intensive Māori settlement.
88. Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19<sup>th</sup> century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Māori and early European origin or human burials.
89. In the event of kōiwi tangata (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the tangata whenua, HNZPT, the NZ Police and relevant District Council should be contacted so the appropriate arrangements can be made.

### **Māori cultural values**

90. Again, as noted above, this is an assessment of effects on archaeological and other historic heritage values, and does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Māori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.
91. The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names.

### **Archaeological value and significance**

92. The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, that is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local,

regional and national history using archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions to which the site could contribute. The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors in their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. For example, generally pā are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value. Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, architectural, technological, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, social, spiritual, traditional and amenity values.

93. The Project area has no known archaeological value or significance as no sites were identified within the Project route, either through background research or field survey. However, the western end of the Project route is located near the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers, and within a significant archaeological landscape associated with intensive and continuous Māori settlement that was focused along these important rivers. There is potential for other unrecorded sites relating to pre-European and historic Māori settlement to be located along the banks of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers within the Project route. Historical research supported by archaeological research indicates that unrecorded sites could include Māori kāinga, pā and gardening sites.
94. The route alignment and bridge will be located immediately to the south and east of Moutere Island, and recorded archaeological site T24/32 Parahaki Kāinga (village)/Burials which is said to have been the home of Te Awe Awe (Rangitāne). This site has been evaluated according to the relevant statutory criteria and has been scheduled for protection on the PNDP (Schedule 17B).
95. The potential for unidentified subsurface remains in the steep inland hill country of the Ruahine Ranges is considered to be low but cannot be ruled out, although any remains are unlikely to be archaeologically significant given that this area was generally unsuitable for intensive Māori settlement.
96. The existing SH3 Manawatū Gorge road and the Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway line fall within the definition of an archaeological site in Section 6 of the HNZPTA. The current road through the Gorge has high heritage values (Historical, Social, Technological, Contextual, Amenity), however, its information or archaeological potential is limited (and it is not being affected by the Project).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

97. There should be no major constraints on the proposed development on archaeological grounds, as no known archaeological or other historic heritage sites will be affected, and the possibility that archaeological remains may be present can be appropriately mitigated through the provisions of the HNZPTA.
98. In the west the Project route and new bridge over the Manawatū River and Palmerston North to Gisborne Railway Line at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge will be located immediately to the south of Moutere Island and recorded site T24/32. It is recommended that the design of the new bridge (which is yet to be confirmed), should consider the archaeological and cultural significance of this area and ensure this area is avoided from any impact.
99. Conditions of consent are proposed to address the accidental discovery of archaeological sites and kōiwi tangata. The possibility of discovering archaeological remains can be provided for by putting procedures in place ensuring that the District Councils and HNZPT are contacted should this occur, in accordance with the NZ Transport Agency's Accidental Archaeological Discovery Specification (P45). P45 may be modified for the Project following consultation with tangata whenua, which is considered to be appropriate.
100. Because it is likely that subsurface archaeological features will be exposed during development, an Authority should be applied for under section 44(a) of the HNZPTA as a precaution prior to the start of earthworks. This would establish appropriate procedures for the management of any archaeological remains discovered, reducing the potential for delays during the development process. It should be noted that once an Authority from HNZPT is in place, the NZ Transport Agency's Accidental Archaeological Discovery Specification (P45) would no longer apply, as the conditions of the Authority would take precedence.
101. In the event of kōiwi tangata (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the tangata whenua, HNZPT, NZ Police and the relevant Council should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

102. While the future status of the Manawatū Gorge itself is not directly relevant to this Project, the significant heritage values of the existing SH3 road through the Manawatū Gorge should be recognised and these features should be retained as part of any revoking process of State Highway status. Options for heritage recognition and adaptive reuse of the road should be investigated.
103. Since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, such as wāhi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites on the property.

**Dr Rod Clough**



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# 5.A

## SITE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

## APPENDIX 5.A: HISTORIC BACKGROUND

### European settlement

#### *Ashhurst*

1. Situated west of the Manawatū Gorge, the area of Ashhurst was originally acquired by the Crown with the purchase of the Ahuaturanga Block, or Upper Manawatū Block, in July 1864 (**Figures 1 and 2**).<sup>1</sup> The Crown paid £12,000 to the chiefs of Rangitāne, Ngātikauwhata and Ngātikumokai for the 250,000 acre parcel which included land on both sides of the Manawatū River.<sup>2</sup> A number of Reserves were placed upon the deed and receipt of the Crown payment was received at Raukawa, near the western entrance to the Manawatū Gorge, by Te Hirawanu and Hoani Meihana in August 1864.<sup>3</sup>
2. In the early 1870s, a portion of the Ahuaturanga Block (including what is now Ashhurst) was purchased from the Crown (together with part of the neighbouring Rangitikei-Manawatū Block) by Colonel William Feilding, for £75,000.<sup>4</sup> The section, named the Manchester Block, comprised 106,000 acres and was bought on behalf of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation which had been established to assist the immigration of British working class people, particularly farm labourers, to New Zealand (**Figures 3 and 4**).<sup>5</sup> The Corporation negotiated an agreement with the New Zealand Government whereby it committed to bring 2,000 immigrants to the new colony before 1 April 1877 in return for the cost of their passage, accommodation upon arrival, and the provision of one year's employment for 200 men.<sup>6</sup> Settlements within the Manchester Block included Feilding, Halcombe and Ashhurst (at the easternmost end), which was named after Henry George Ashhurst, a director of the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation (**Figure 5**).<sup>7</sup> Ashhurst was surveyed at a clearing in the bush, known as Otangaki in 1877, and the township was given several English street names (including Winchester Street, Wyndham Street, Worcester Street and Lincoln Street) which would have created some familiarity for new British immigrants.<sup>8</sup> Overall, the Manchester Block settlement scheme was

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<sup>1</sup> H. Hanson Turton, *Māori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume Two*, Wellington, 1878, p.179.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> M.H. Holcroft, *The Line of the Road: A History of Manawatū County, 1876-1976*, Dunedin, 1977, p.6.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p.7; Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua places - Halcombe to Ashhurst', *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/Manawatū-and-horowhenua-places/page-3> (accessed 18 January 2018).

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

an early success and by mid-1877 the block had attracted around 1600 settlers.<sup>9</sup>

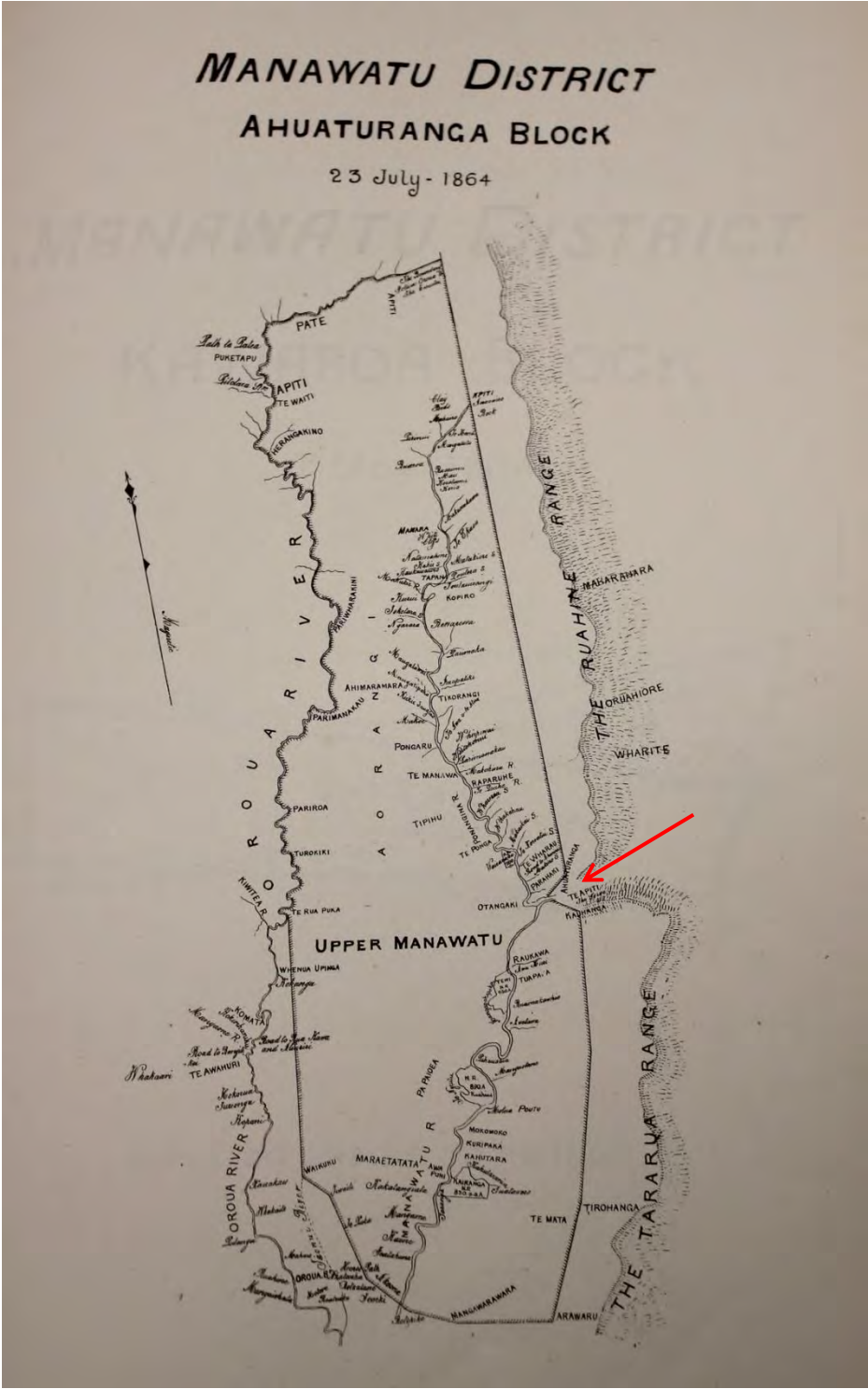


Figure 1. Plan of the Ahuaturangi Block, with the western entrance to the Manawātū Gorge arrowed in red, which was purchased by the Crown in 1864. (source: H. Hanson Turton, *Plans of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. Volume Two: Provinces of Taranaki, Wellington and Hawke's Bay*, Wellington, 1878, np)

<sup>9</sup> Holcroft, p.7.

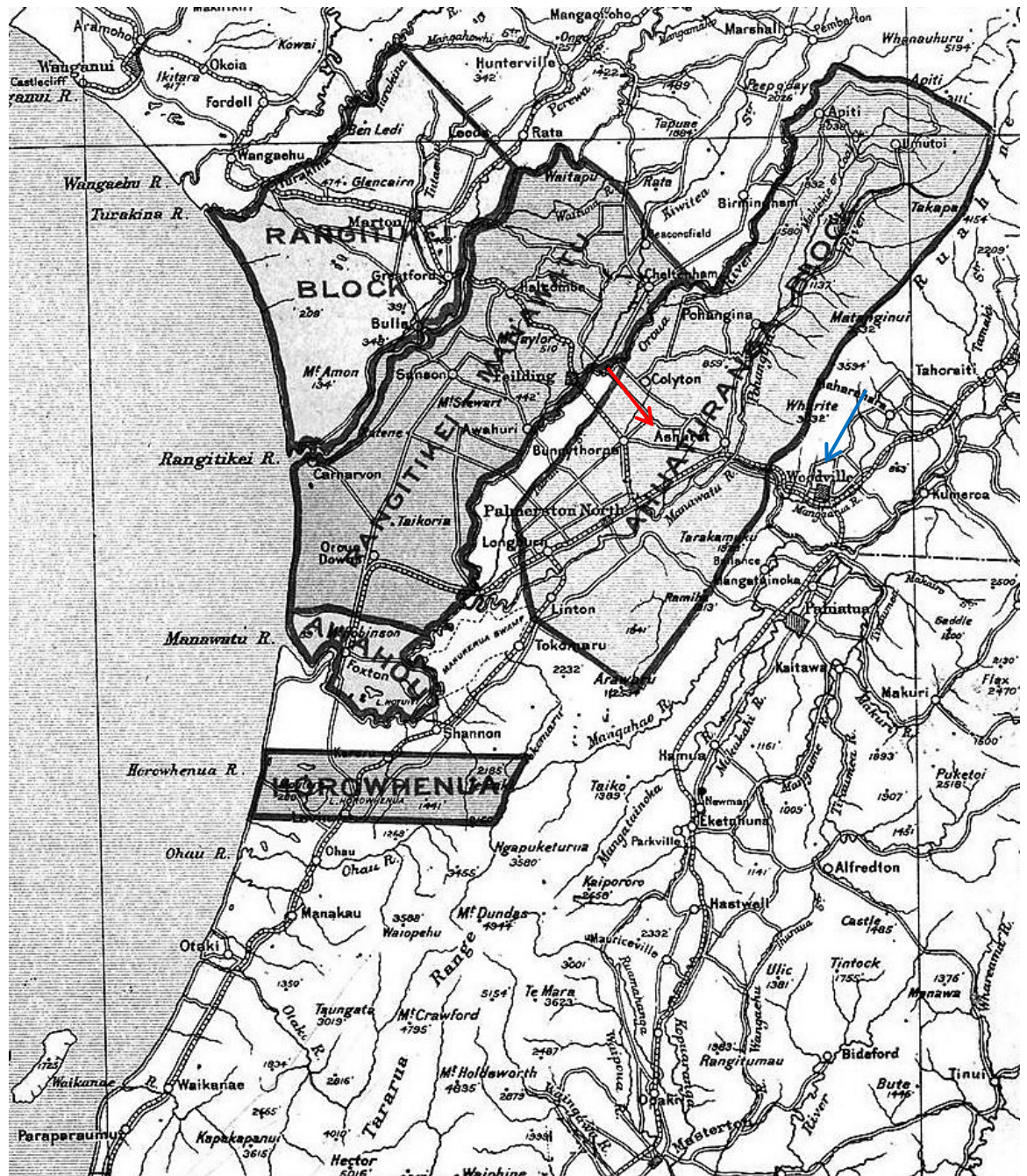


Figure 2. Close-up of map showing land blocks in the Manawātū and Horowhenua purchased by the Crown, including the Ahuaturanga Block. Ashhurst is arrowed in red and Woodville in blue. (source: T.L. Buick, *Old Manawātū: or, The Wild Days of the West*, Christchurch, 1975, np)



Figure 3. Plan of the Manchester Block, Manawātū, dated August 1877 with Ashhurst indicated. (source: B.G.R. Saunders (ed.), *The South of the North: Manawātū and its Neighbours*, Palmerston North, 2000, p.21)

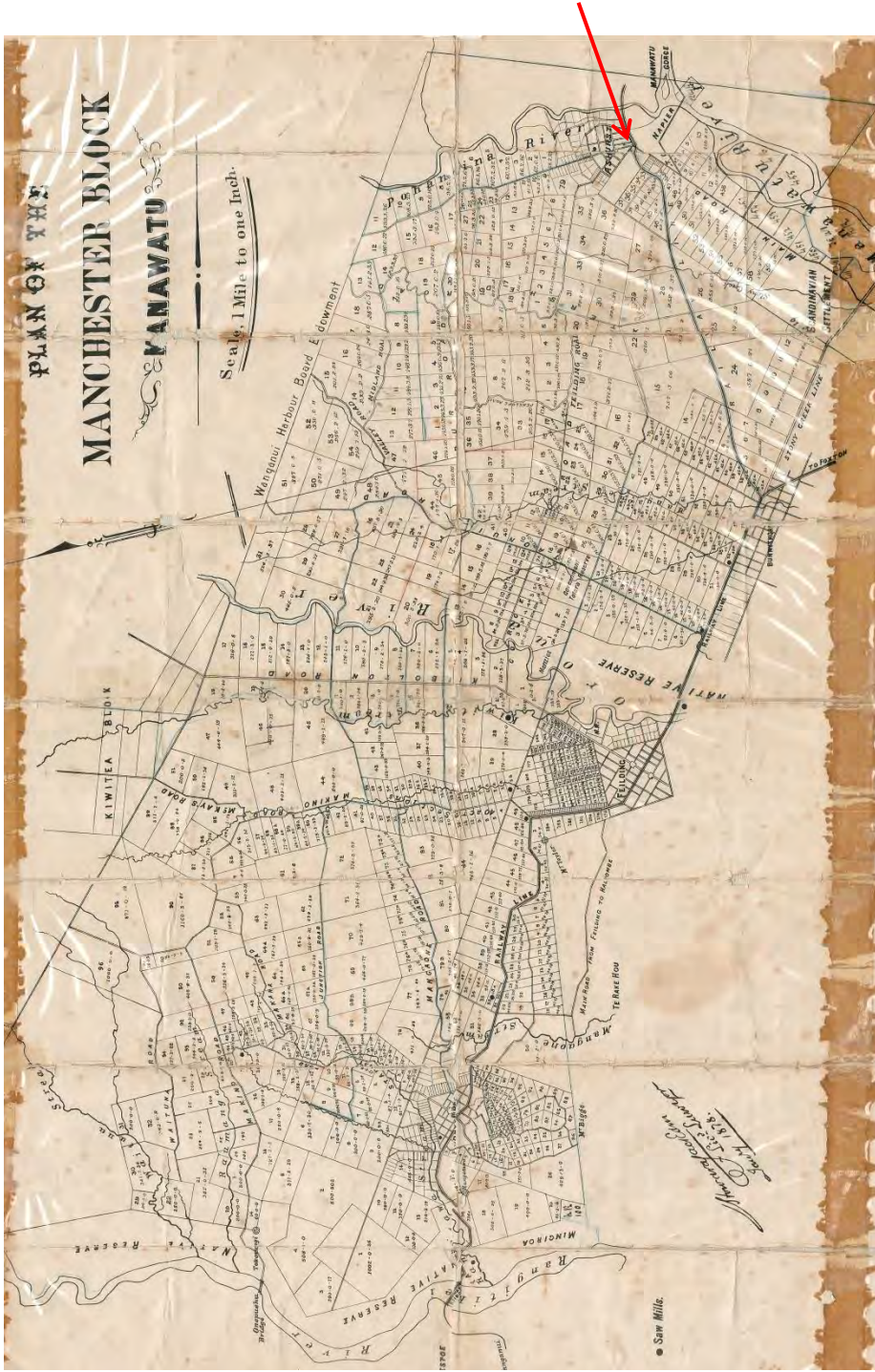


Figure 4. Plan of the Manchester Block, dated 1878, with the township of Ashurst arrowed in red. (source: MDC 00486 1-2, Archives Central, [www.archivescentral.org.nz](http://www.archivescentral.org.nz))





Figure 5. Sketch by Mrs Halcombe, dated ca. 1878, showing the site of the new township 'Ashhurst' as seen from the Manawatū Gorge. (source: PHOTO ASH:P, Feilding Library, Manawatū District Council)

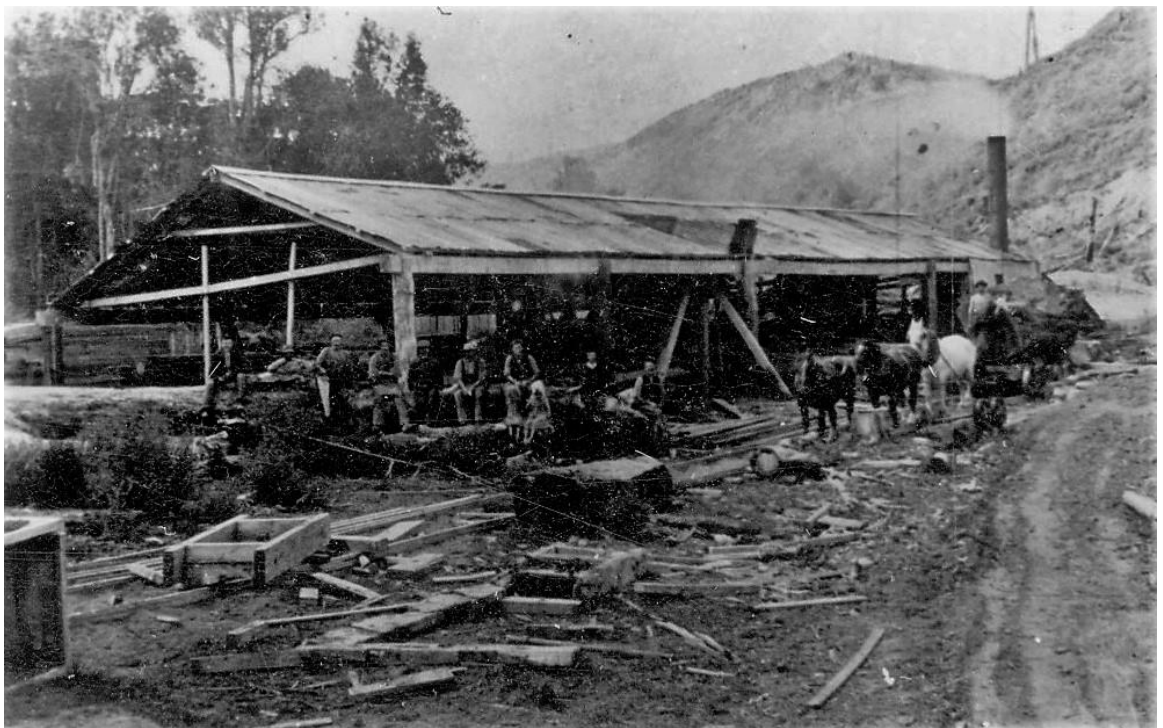


Figure 6. Photograph, dated ca.1890, showing a sawmill near Ashhurst. (source: PHOTO CLE76, Feilding Library, Manawatū District Council)

3. A number of the early British immigrants to settle in and around Ashhurst came from the counties of Buckinghamshire and Middlesex. Most had worked as farm labourers which was an advantage in a landscape where farming became the primary occupation.<sup>10</sup> The township served as the base for those involved in developing the fertile Pohangina Valley and D.A. Wills noted that *"the work of colonising progressed in this part of the block very rapidly"*.<sup>11</sup> Timber extraction was necessary to clear the nearby areas for farmland and Ashhurst became a depot for the trade (**Figure 6**), with the *Manawatū Times* reporting in October 1878:

*"Mr Halcombe, the Agent of the Feilding Corporation, has made arrangements with Mr Bartholomew, for the erection of a saw mill at the new township of Ashhurst, and we also learn that it is his intention to erect cottages and settle two hundred immigrants upon the land in close proximity. The timber is in an almost inexhaustible supply in the vicinity, including totara and other kinds of the very best quality..."*<sup>12</sup>

4. By 1879, the township of Ashhurst had increased significantly, with houses numbering in the dozens and the metal road through to Feilding offering reliable transportation links as well as being 'one of the most picturesque in the country'.<sup>13</sup> Ashhurst also lay on the main Coach road from Palmerston North to Napier and was near the main railway line between Whanganui and Napier (**Figure 7**).<sup>14</sup> Waterway access was also possible, and the proximity of the township to the Manawatū Gorge and the junction of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers led passengers on the Napier coach to remark that *"it seems specially designed by nature for the site of an important town"*.<sup>15</sup>
5. In March 1879, 120 acres of land at Ashhurst were subdivided into quarter-acre sections and a coach was put on daily from Feilding so that prospective buyers 'might have the benefit of inspection'.<sup>16</sup> Mr McKenzie, of the Otangaki Hotel, intended to secure a corner section for the erection of a larger hotel to accommodate the increased numbers of travelling public.<sup>17</sup> Bartholomew's sawmill, on the Pohangina Road, likely attracted both permanent and itinerant

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<sup>10</sup> Douglas A. Wills, *Ashhurst School 85<sup>th</sup> Jubilee 1879-1965*, Palmerston North, 1965, p.30.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p.32.

<sup>12</sup> *Manawatū Times*, 16 October 1878, p.2.

<sup>13</sup> *Manawatū Times*, 15 February 1879, p.2.

<sup>14</sup> *Wanganui Herald*, 24 February 1879, p.3.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Manawatū Times*, 19 March 1879, p.2.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

workers, with around 18 workers employed in 1879. Large logs, mainly of totara and matai, were hauled to the mill by a team of bullocks where an estimated 20,000 feet of timber were produced each week.<sup>18</sup> A two-room school was erected on Pohangina Road (now Cambridge Avenue) at Ashhurst in 1879 and that same year a Post Office was set up in Mr C. Crichton's local store (**Figure 8**).<sup>19</sup> The Ashhurst Railway Station was later opened in 1892 which serviced two trains daily each way. The timber industry was in slow decline by this date and goods through the station primarily comprised general merchandise and wool (**Figure 9**).<sup>20</sup> Entertainment for residents of Ashhurst and the surrounding area was also supplied with the erection of the Theatre Royal in 1893. The theatre and concert hall was built by Messrs Rimmer and Craven and comfortably accommodated 400 patrons.<sup>21</sup>

6. Maps and photographs from the late 1880s and 1890s indicate the pace of Ashhurst's growth during this time, with the land subdivided into both large and small holdings, and various businesses lining the main streets of the township (**Figures 11 to 14**). In 1896 the *Otago Witness* wrote:

*"Arcadian Ashurst [sic] lies in a basin formed of the eastern slopes of Manawatū's western terraces and the western fall of the main, chain, intercepted a mile or so south by the celebrated Manawatū Gorge. It is situate on the Palmerston-Woodville railway, equidistant between Palmerston- North westward and the go-ahead agricultural township and district of Pohangina, nine miles to the north-east. Two decades ago, Ashurst was unknown, the locality being a wild, trackless forest of giant pines. Now, the country is open and the shades of the forest banished for the sunlit, smiling farms of the hardy settlers, who raise cattle and sheep and grow grain and prosper".<sup>22</sup>*

7. At the turn of the century Ashhurst continued to prosper. A summary of the township was provided in the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington Provincial Districts]* in 1908 with the following:

*"ASHHURST is a rising township in the centre of a saw-milling district, nine miles from Palmerston North and ninety-six miles north by rail from*

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Wills, pp.1 & 35.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, p.35.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> *Otago Witness*, 23 April 1896, p.17.

*Wellington, in the county of Oroua. The land is mostly level, and is suitable for both grazing and cropping. The chief industries are dairying, agriculture, and saw-milling. The roads in the district are good, there is native and imported game in the neighbourhood, and trout fishing may be obtained. The Manawatū Gorge is in the vicinity, and is the attraction of numerous visitors to the town. The township has several churches, a public school, a post and telegraph office, a public hall, two hotels, a branch bank, besides several fine business houses. A coach runs daily to Pohangina from Ashhurst".*<sup>23</sup>

8. New businesses in Ashhurst in the early 1900s included Purcell and Ovenden, tailors and costumiers, who established their shop along the Main Street in 1907, and Messrs. Ashcroft, Kirkham and Company, General Provision Merchants, who acquired an old established business located in the 'Corner Store' (an extensive two-storeyed wooden building) in 1906 (**Figure 15**).<sup>24</sup>
9. Farming (particularly dairying), forestry and tourism from the nearby Manawatū Gorge continued to sustain Ashhurst well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a further description of the town is given ca.1930:

*"Ashhurst is a farming and dairying centre in the Oroua County, 8 ¾ miles north-east from Palmerston North. It is situated at the junction of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers, not far from the western entrance to the Manawatū Gorge. It may be reached by train or by good road from Palmerston North or Woodville. The town has a population of about 700, the main industries of the district being dairying, cropping and saw-milling. The Ashhurst Domain, prettily situated right on the banks of the Pohangina River, is a favourite picnic resort. It contains some pretty native bush. Swings, etc., have been provided for children. There is a Public Library at Ashhurst, also a State School, and two hotels. Good trout fishing may be had at the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers ..."*<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> The Cyclopaedia Company Limited, The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington Provincial Districts], Christchurch, 1908, p.716.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Wills, p.36.



**Figure 7. Photograph, dated ca.1890, showing the Ashhurst to Palmerston North passenger coach. (source: 2007N\_Hor33\_EPN\_0274, Palmerston North Libraries and Community Services)**



**Figure 8 Photograph, dated ca.1895, showing Ashhurst School with teachers and pupils. (source: 2014P\_Sc153\_007747, Ian Matheson City Archives, Palmerston North Libraries and Community Services)**



**Figure 9. Photograph, dated 1981, showing the Ashhurst Railway Station which was opened in 1892. (source: 2007P\_Ash13\_ASH\_0761, Palmerston North Libraries and Community Services)**

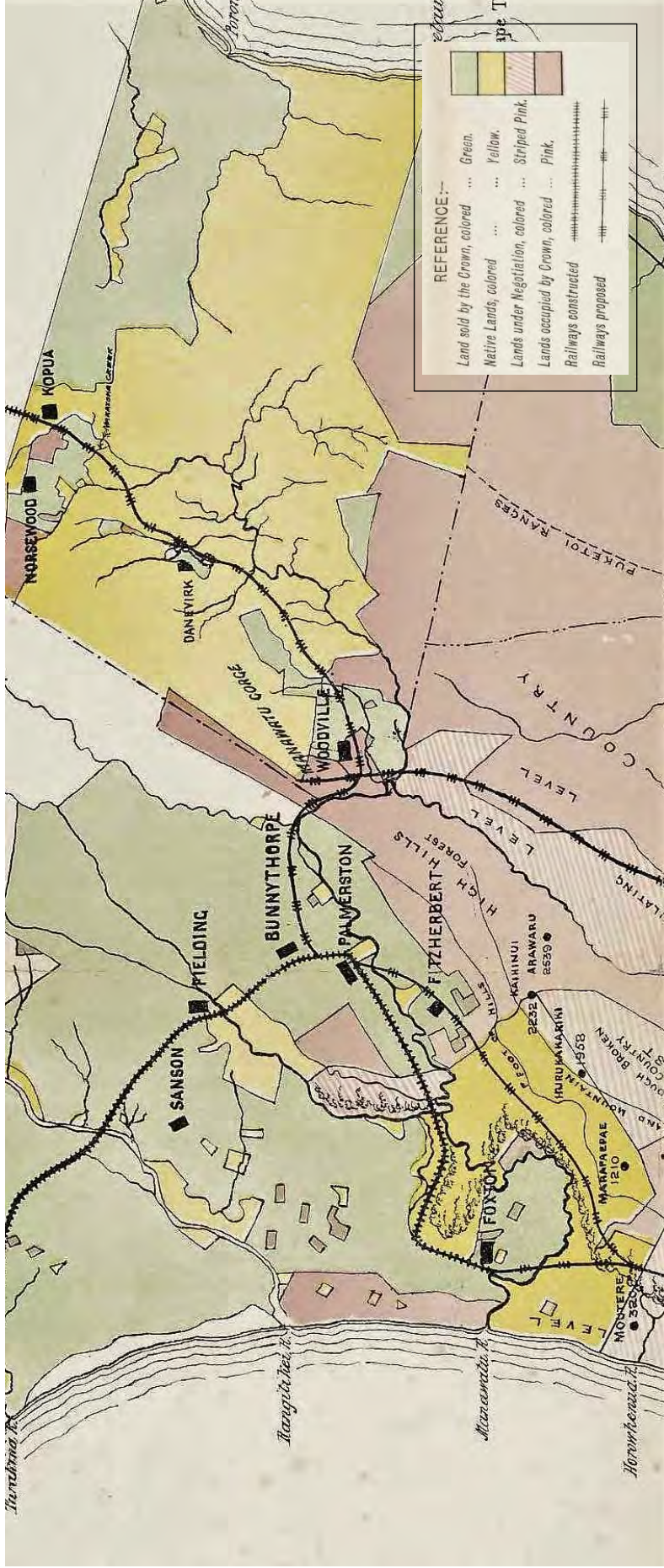


Figure 10. Close-up of map, dated 1880, showing lines of railway constructed, in course of construction, and proposed. (source: Printed as a supplement to "The New Zealand Times," Friday, April 2, 1880, Alexander Turnbull Library)

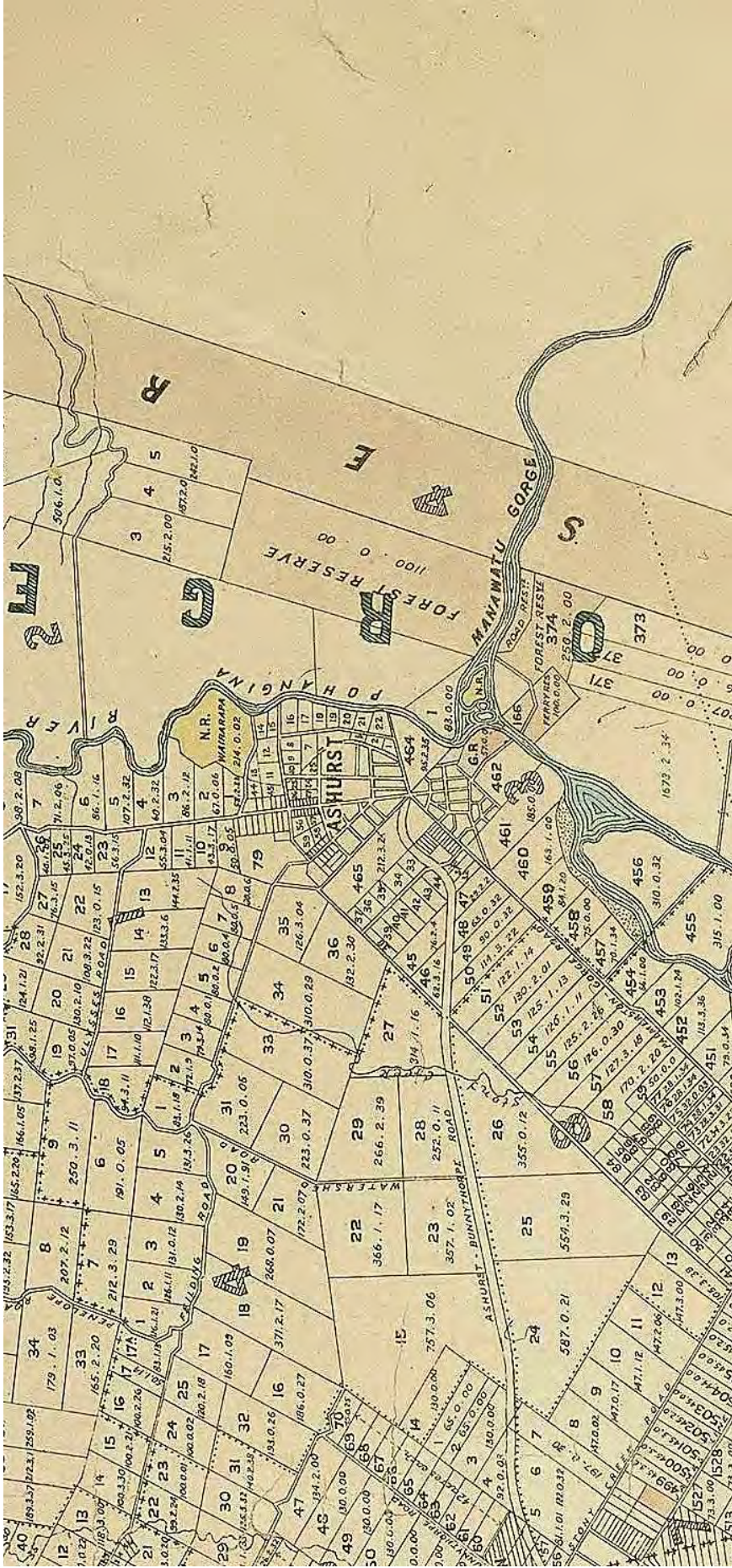


Figure 11. Close-up of map of the Manawatu-Rangitikei district, dated 1887, showing the township of Ashurst and the Manawatu Gorge area. (source: Map of the Manawatu-Rangitikei district [cartographic material]: comprising the Manawatu, Oroua and part of the Horowhenua counties, provincial district of Wellington, New Zealand / compiled and published by F. Harold Tronson, Alexander Turnbull Library)



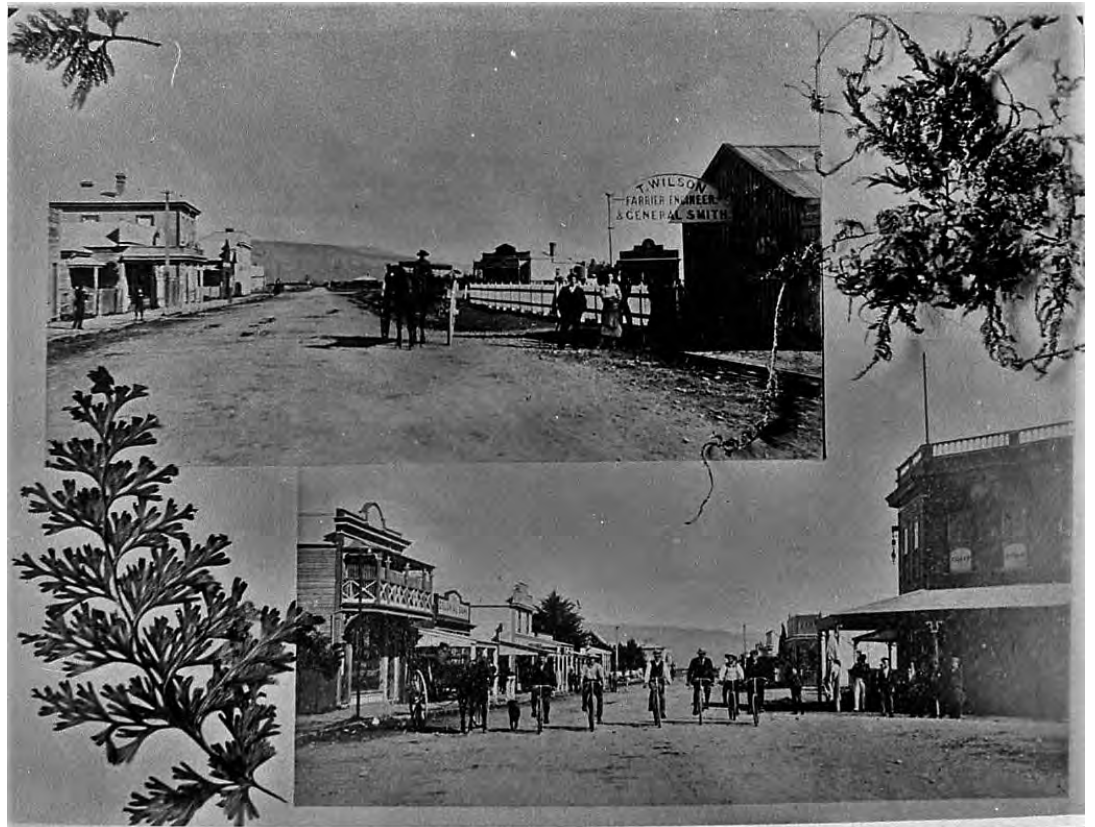


Figure 12. Photograph collection, dated ca.1895, showing views of Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst. (source: 2007N\_Ash1\_ASH\_0751, Palmerston North Libraries and Community Services)



Figure 13. Photograph, dated ca.1897, showing businesses along one of Ashhurst's main roads. (source: PHOTO ASH:2, Feilding Library, Manawatū District Council)

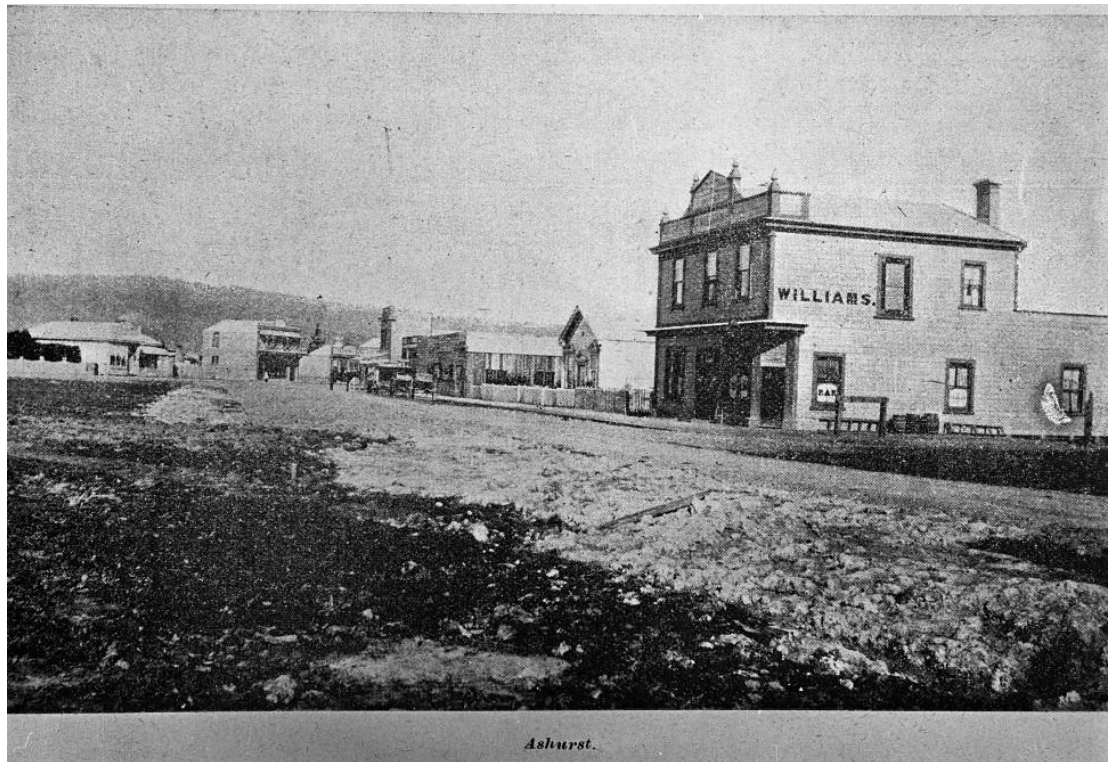


Figure 14. Undated photograph, showing businesses along one of Ashhurst's main roads. (source: PHOTO ASH:1, Feilding Library, Manawatū District Council)



MESSERS. A. J. KIRKHAM & CO.'S PREMISES.

Figure 15. Photograph, dated ca.1908, showing Messrs. Kirkham and Co.'s premises, General Provision Merchants, the Corner Store, Ashhurst. (source: The Cyclopaedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington Provincial Districts]*, Christchurch, 1908, p.716)

*Area north-east of confluence of Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers*

10. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century Māori occupation sites were frequent along the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. The waterways were utilised as a means of transportation links and provided access to various food resources. A plan of the Ahuaturanga block, dated 1864, indicates the Māori names of several small rivers and streams, particularly along the Pohangina, and identifies several occupied locations along the river including Raparuhe, Te Ponga, Te Wharau, and Parahaki (**Figure 16** and see **Figure 1**). Few recorded details could be sourced relating to these areas; however, the Parahaki kainga is known to have been established on a small island (as set out above, the island named Parahaki is also known as Moutere Island) at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge (at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers). Burials were also conducted at Parahaki and the following account was recalled by Wi Duncan, who travelled down the Manawatū Gorge in 1872:

*"On that occasion a party of about 20 of us, including my adopted father, Hemi Arama, and my mother, left Forty Mile Bush in three canoes to attend the Native Land Court at Foxton, and when we arrived at the entrance to the Gorge, the Europeans told us that the river was running very high in flood, and that any attempt to go through would assuredly end in disaster. However, my father decided to take the risk, so all the women and children were placed on shore to walk, and he, together with a Māori woman, paddled off. I wanted to go with my father, and sat [sic] in the stern of the canoe, but I had to get out with the others. The canoe had not gone very far when it was caught in the rapids and both the occupants drowned. We were told the news when we arrived at a spot between the two tunnels. As we had calculated upon getting right through to Jackey-town that day, we had no provisions with us, but gratefully accepted the hospitality of the Europeans, who gave us sufficient food to sustain us. On the following day we found the body of my father and buried him on Parahaki".<sup>26</sup>*

11. Claims to the title of Parahaki were heard by the Māori Land Court in 1879 and 1880, with an accompanying plan produced to illustrate the land formation (**Figure 17**). The site was later subdivided into two blocks and surveyed by W.G. Nelson in 1928 (**Figure 18**).

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<sup>26</sup> *Manawatū Times*, 26 August 1924, p.8.

12. Following the purchase of the Ahuaturanga Block, and later the creation of the Manchester Block in the 1870s, further communication links in and around the Manawatū Gorge area were constructed to aid European settlement. T.L. Buick notes:

*"Ever since settlement had begun, the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges had formed a serious barrier to communication between the East and West Coasts. Although the Gorge divided them, the water-way was not always practicable, and for the overland journey only steep and tortuous native paths were available.<sup>27</sup> The first practical step towards securing better communication was the cutting of a cattle track over the Ahuaturanga spur, which joined a similar work on the Hawke's Bay side, but it was not until 1867 that an effort was made to form a track along the precipitous, bush-covered sides of the Gorge. In September of that year, Mr J.T. Stewart, who was in charge of the roads and surveys of the district, went through the Gorge in a canoe, and afterwards reported to Dr Featherston that it was possible to construct a road along the river bank without climbing the ranges, and thus secure almost level communication from east to west. With commendable promptitude he received instructions to put his scheme into execution, and he appointed a meeting with Mr Weber, who had charge of the road lines on the eastern side of the range, and together they fixed the level and the point of connection at the eastern entrance to the Gorge".<sup>28</sup>*

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<sup>27</sup> One of these crossed the Tararuas a little to the south of the Gorge, starting from the Raukawa pā on the Manawatū side.

<sup>28</sup> Buick, 1975, pp.358-359.

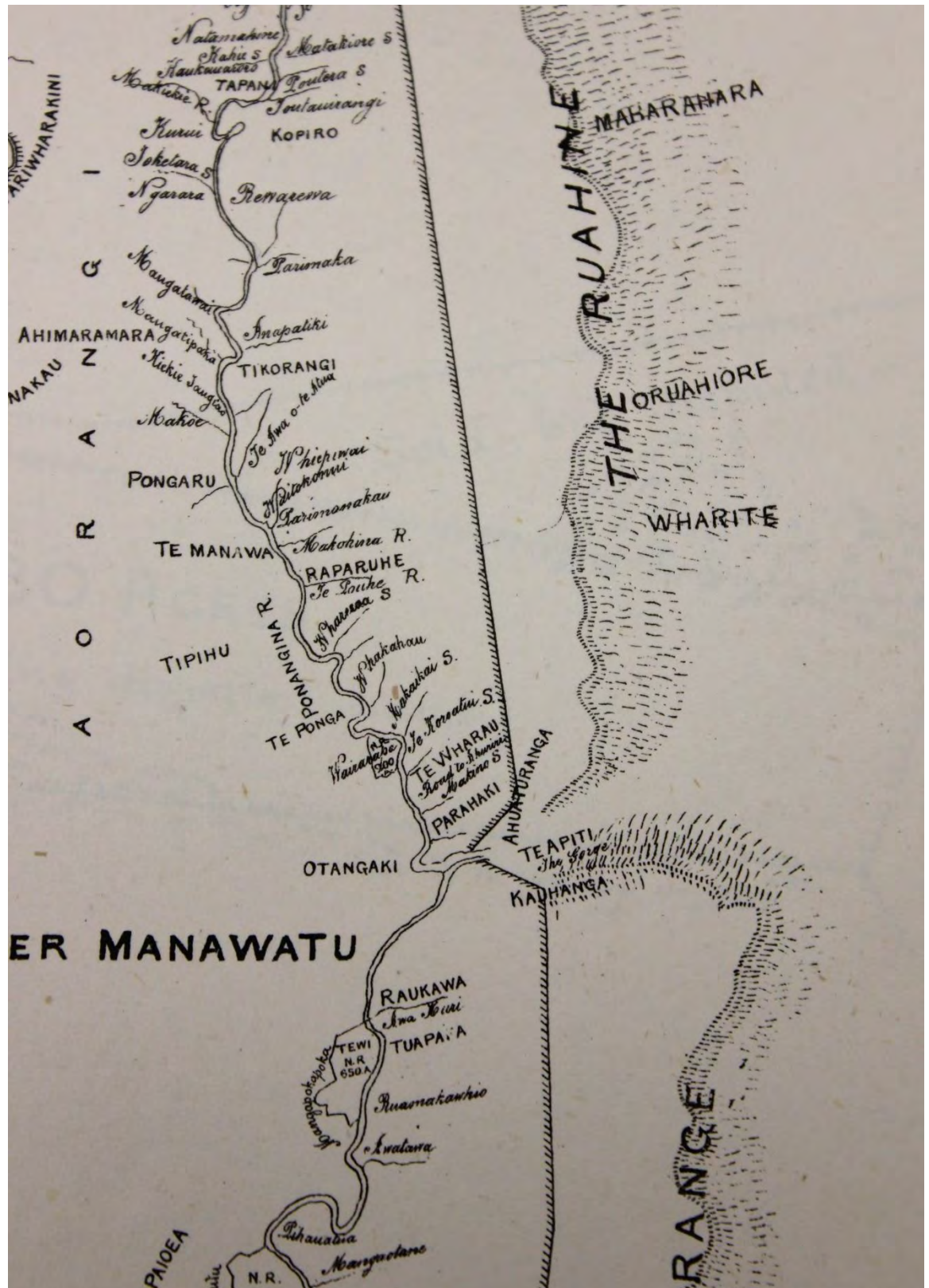


Figure 16. Close-up of the Ahuaturanga Block, which was purchased by the Crown in 1864, showing Māori place names at the confluence of the Manawatu and Pohangina Rivers. Note: 'S' denotes stream and 'R' denotes river. (source: H. Hanson Turton, *Plans of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. Volume Two: Provinces of Taranaki, Wellington and Hawke's Bay*, Wellington, 1878, np)

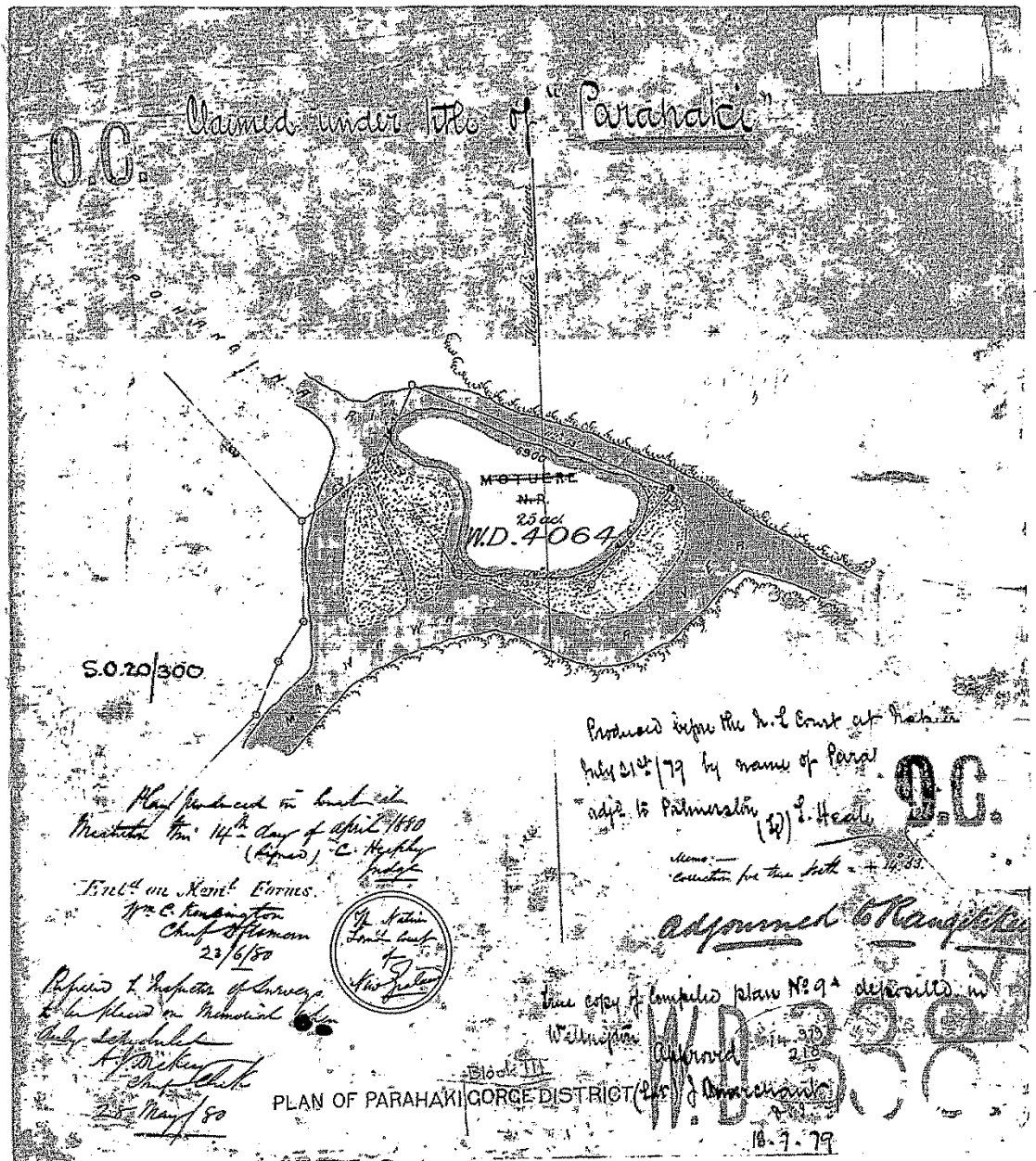


Figure 17. ML 338, dated ca.1879-1880, showing the island known to Māori as Parahaki at the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers. This plan was presented during the Māori Land Court hearings to determine the title to the land. (source: Quickmap)

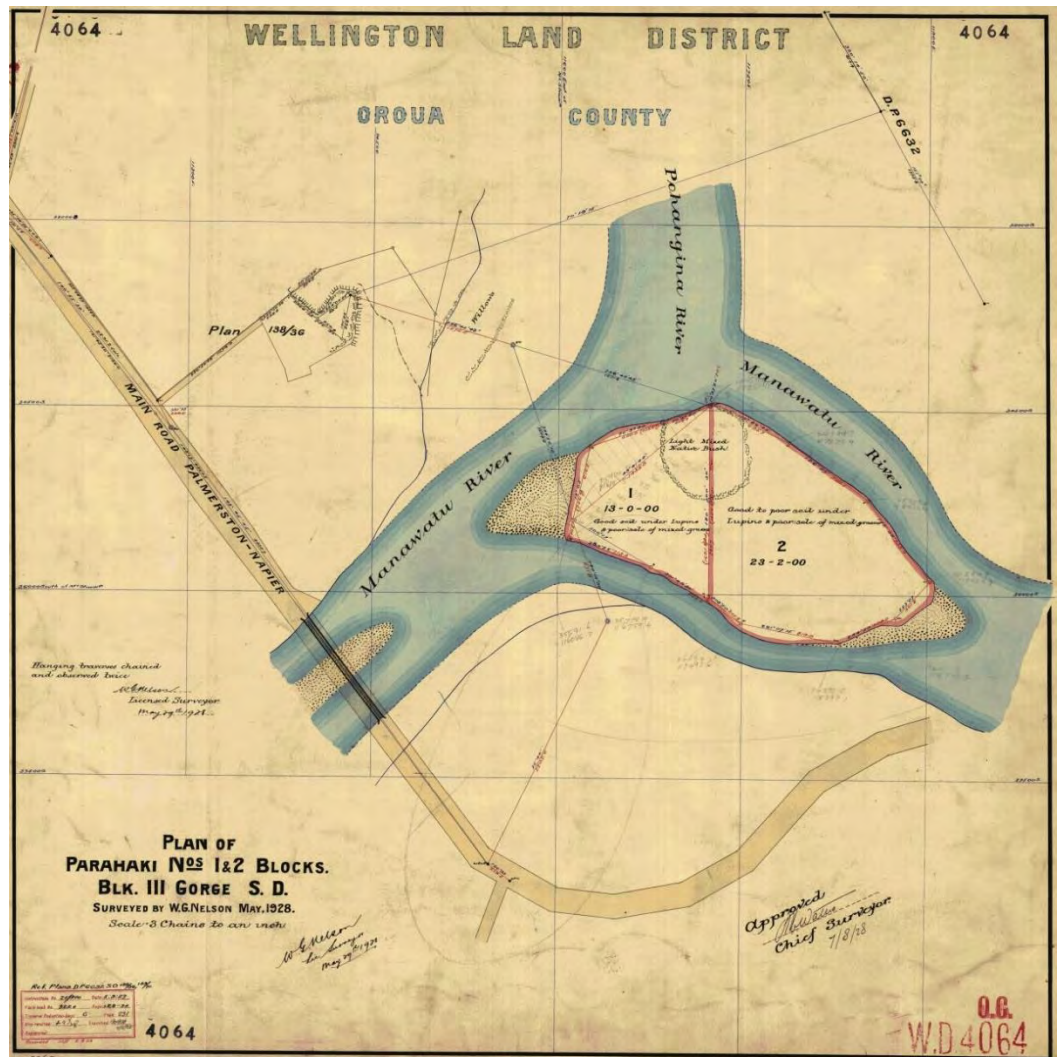


Figure 18. ML 4064, dated May 1928, showing the subdivision of Parahaki. (source: Quickmap)

13. After preliminary work bush felling, the formation of the Manawatū Gorge road was commenced in March 1871 and completed in 1872. The Upper Gorge Bridge was constructed in 1875 and provided coach communication to the Hawkes Bay.<sup>29</sup> Railway transport through the Manawatū Gorge was also planned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the railway line from Napier through the Gorge finished in 1891. The link of railway between Eketahuna and Woodville was later completed in 1897, giving Palmerston North communication with Wellington via the East Coast.<sup>30</sup> The construction of the Gorge road is a story that involves both Māori and European labour, with Māori used to clear vegetation while gangs of Europeans worked on the road.
14. In order to facilitate these railway projects various tracts of land were set aside under the Public Works Act, including an 83 acre parcel, located to the

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, pp.359-360; *Evening Post*, 28 August 1931, p.7.

<sup>30</sup> *Evening Post*, 28 August 1931, p.7.

north east of the confluence of the Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers (north of Parahaki), which was gazetted for railway purposes in 1880 (**Figures 19 and 20**, and see **Figures 27 and 29**). Further land to the east was gazetted as Railway Reserve alongside the Gorge in 1890 (**Figure 21**, and see **Figure 29**).

15. Forest Reserve north and south of the Manawatū Gorge, along the line of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges, was created by the Crown from the 1880s. On 13 August 1885, a Forest Reserve comprising 1,100 acres was gazetted under the Land Act, 1877.<sup>31</sup> The parcel was located to the north of the Manawatū Gorge and formed part of the Ahuaturanga Block. Neighbouring land to the east was also included in a large Crown Forest Reserve, set aside for the growth and preservation of timber, which was gazetted in 1881 (**Figure 22** and see **Figure 11**).<sup>32</sup> By 1892 steps were taken to have portions of the Forest Reserve on the Ashhurst side of the Ruahine Range opened up for settlement, and in August that same year the *Woodville Examiner* reported:

*"Anyone would think that considering the quiet way in which the members of a Small Farm Association to be called the Ashurst [sic] Ruahine have acquired a block of land of 3000 acres, towering above Ashurst as it were, that the days of the Inquisition were returning. It's a matter of congratulation to think that there are in Ashurst a body of men, who, by exercising a certain amount of tact and reticence, have been enabled to acquire this block of land so prominent to Ashurst. I allude to the Forest Reserve adjoining Mr Akers back boundary, but immediately overlooking this township".<sup>33</sup>*

16. In September 1892, it was further noted that the Minister of Lands had agreed to withdraw all restrictions from the Forest Reserve on the Pohangina side of the Ruahine Range *"to enable the block to be divided between Woodville and Ashurst [sic] Special Settlement Associations"*<sup>34</sup> Surveys of the land were carried out from 1897, although it remains unclear how the area was utilised during the late 1890s to early 1900s.<sup>35</sup> A later survey of Sections 1-11, Blocks 2 and 4, Gorge Survey District, was undertaken in

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<sup>31</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 6 August 1885, p.953.

<sup>32</sup> *New Zealand Herald*, 13 June 1881, p.4.

<sup>33</sup> *Woodville Examiner*, 20 August 1892, p.2.

<sup>34</sup> *Woodville Examiner*, 1 September 1892, p.2.

<sup>35</sup> *Feilding Star*, 17 March 1897, p.2.



1915 and, in 1917, 66-year leases were issued by the Crown for Sections 8, 10 and 11 under the Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915 (**Figures 23 to 25**).<sup>36</sup>

17. In 1878, a sizeable area of more than 3234 acres was granted to the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Ltd under the Immigration and Public Works Act 1870 and the subsequent amendment act of 1871 (**Figure 26**).<sup>37</sup> The land comprised Section 2 of Subdivision X within the Manchester Block, and its position to the north east of the confluence of the Manawatū and Pohangina Rivers is surveyed on DP 239 (**Figure 27**).<sup>38</sup> A lease for the parcel was issued for a term of five years to Frederick, John and Alexander Whibley in 1885.<sup>39</sup> The brothers were all settlers from nearby Ashhurst and they retained the lease until 1887 when it was transferred to William Akers, a sheep farmer.<sup>40</sup> Clearance of extant timber from the property may have been undertaken to facilitate farming by the Emigrants' and Colonists' Aid Corporation Ltd prior to the allocation of leaseholds, or by the lessees themselves. According to the 1885 Public Works Statement, the Whibley Brothers of Ashhurst entered into a contract with the government to deliver 1,000 sawn totara sleepers, for railway purposes, with a completion date of 4 March 1886.<sup>41</sup> The brothers were also involved in sheep farming, and this was likely how the property was utilised by William Akers when he took over the lease in 1887, although in 1888 the *Woodville Examiner* noted that "There is a good deal of bush being felled this season, and in the Pohangina district Mr W. Akers has had about 600 acres felled".<sup>42</sup> By 1891 the *Feilding Star* wrote:

*"The agricultural returns will show a large increase in land under cultivation and grass at this end of the Manchester Block this year, but unfortunately the burns are bad. I notice two fires to-day. They must be bad too. Surely people ought to wait a few days to give it a chance of drying. Mr Akers, who has burnt 1100 acres on the subdivision X, commences sowing grass seed to-day. He has the whole of that fine block, consisting of 3300 acres, felled and grassed".*<sup>43</sup>

18. Few other details are known about Akers' block throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, he is reported to have released around 4000 trout 'in the

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<sup>36</sup> WNC1/837, LINZ; WNC1/839, LINZ.

<sup>37</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

<sup>38</sup> The Pohangina River forms the western boundary of the parcel.

<sup>39</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

<sup>40</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

<sup>41</sup> Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives (AJHR), 1885 7-D-1, p.25.

<sup>42</sup> *Woodville Examiner*, 12 November 1888, p.4.

<sup>43</sup> *Feilding Star*, 2 April 1891, p.3.

four principal creeks running into the Pohangina river between Ashurst and the Manchester boundary<sup>44</sup> in 1891 and, in 1888, the *Feilding Star* recounted the following:

*"According to information given us by Mr Thomas Nelson, Ashhurst seems to be in luck's way. For some time past it has been noticed that in one spot the vegetation has been remarkably green and luxuriant. The locality is on Mr W. Akers land across the Pohangina river, opposite Mr Grammer's. Some Māoris investigated the matter recently and on opening out the ground a little found it so warm that the hand could not be kept there. It is surmised that a hot spring may be developed in the locality and should this be the case Ashhurst will possess a valuable additional attraction".<sup>45</sup>*

19. Akers became a leading figure in the Manawatū flax industry during the early 1900s, although it is unclear whether he attempted any flax production on his Manchester Block property.<sup>46</sup> By May 1901, William Akers managed properties at Ashhurst, Linton and a section on Tokomaru Road, and a newspaper notice warned against those trespassing with 'dog or gun ... flaxmill hands are specially included in this notice - W. Akers'.<sup>47</sup> Akers transferred the leasehold on Lot 2, Section X, Manchester Block to Hugh Akers in 1907 and the land continued to be farmed by the family until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Figures 28 and 29**).<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> *Woodville Examiner*, 22 October 1891, p.3.

<sup>45</sup> *Feilding Star*, 12 July 1888, p.2

<sup>46</sup> See: *Manawatū Herald*, 26 June 1900, p.3; *Wairarapa Daily Times* 16 April 1910, p.2; *Wairarapa Age*, 21 May 1910, p.6; *Manawatū Times*, 21 May 1910, p.7.

<sup>47</sup> *Manawatū Times*, 9 May 1901, p.3.

<sup>48</sup> WN29/91, LINZ.

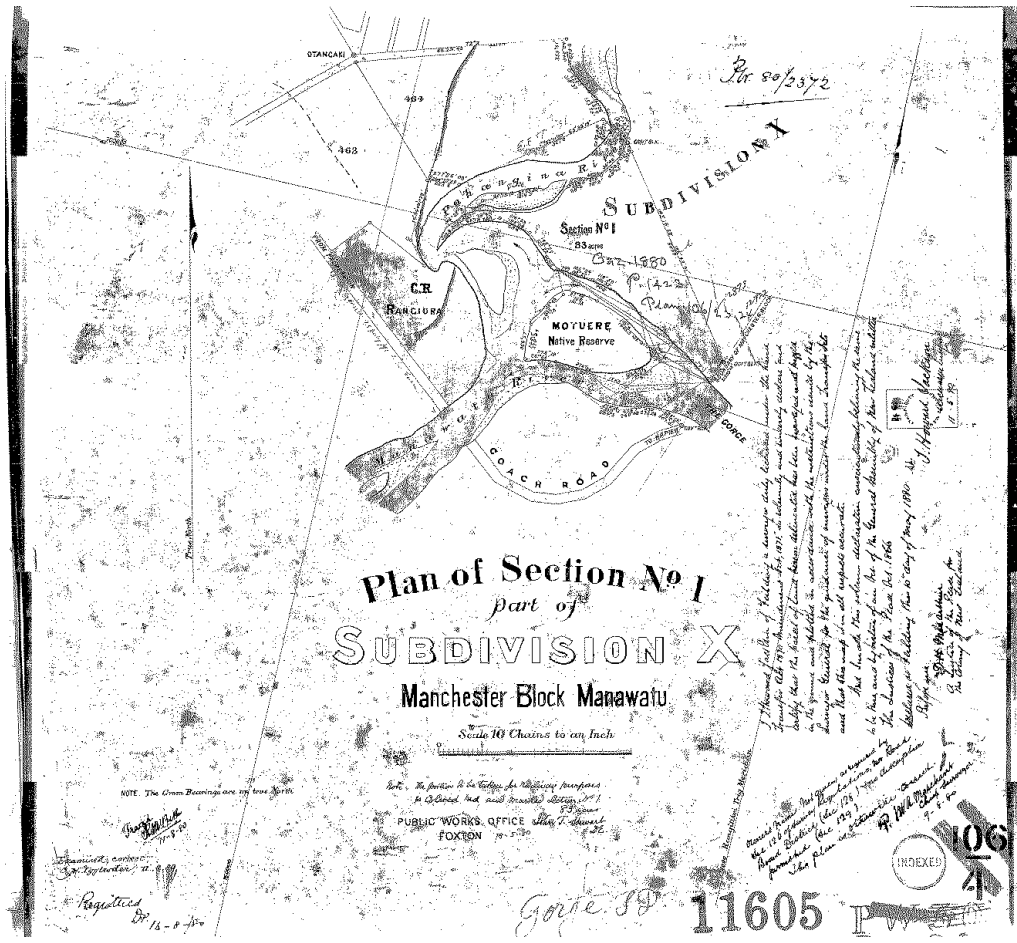


Figure 19. SO 11605, dated 1880, showing Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block, which was reserved for railway purposes. (source: Quickmap)

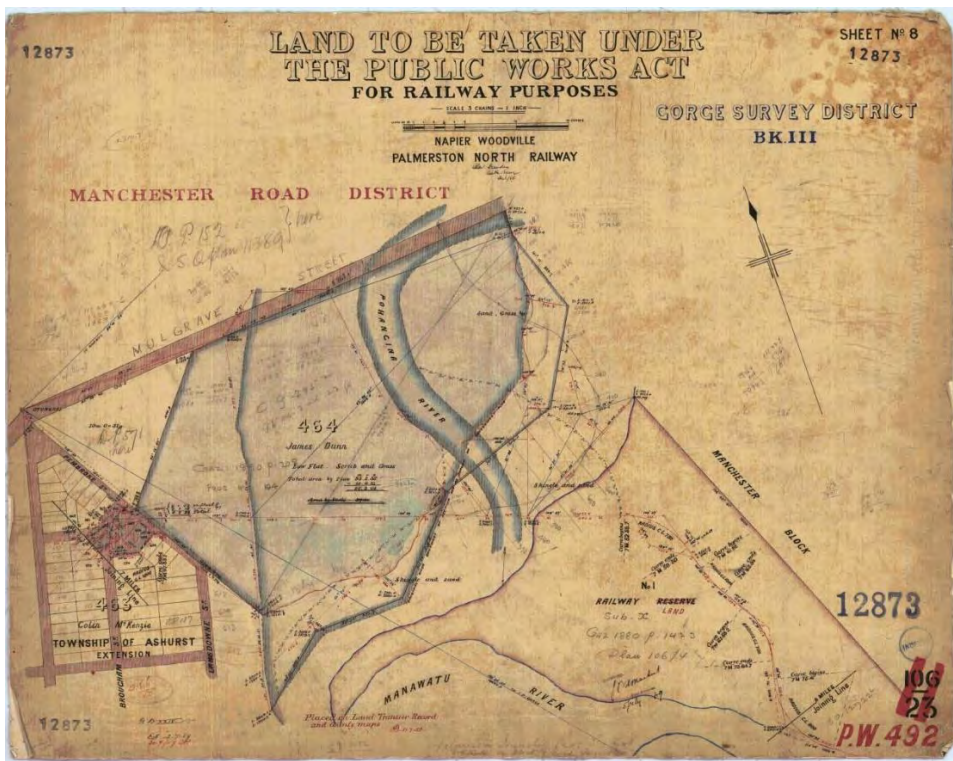


Figure 20. SO 12873, dated 1889, showing land to be taken under the Public Works Act for Railway Purposes adjacent to Railway Reserve Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block. (source: Quickmap)

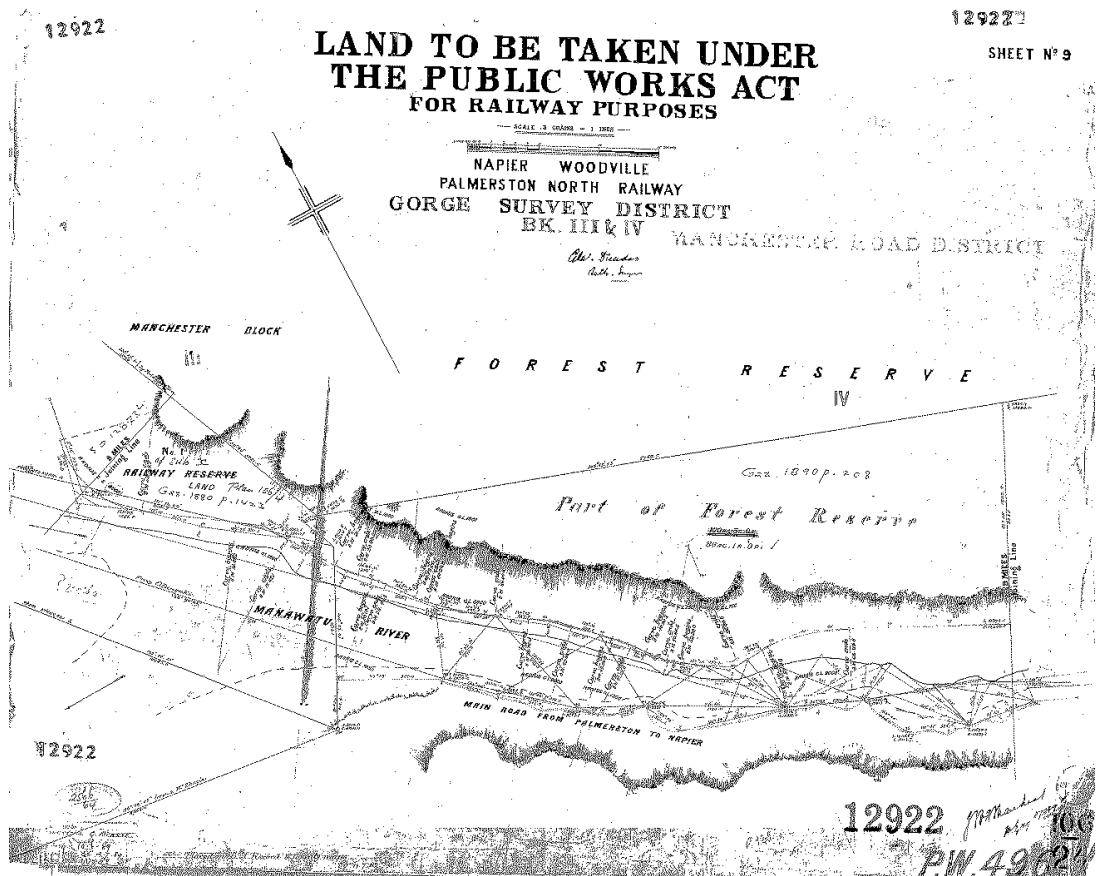


Figure 21. SO 12922, dated 1889, showing land to be taken under the Public Works Act for Railway Purposes alongside the Manawatū River and adjacent to Railway Reserve Section 1, Subdivision X, Manchester Block. (source: Quickmap)

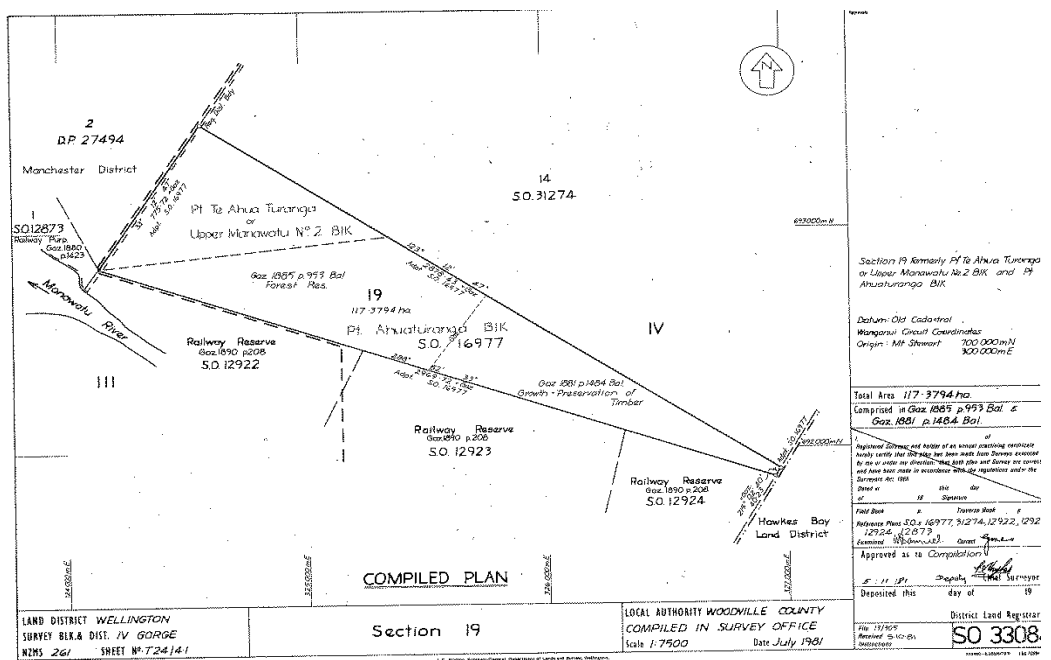


Figure 22. SO 33084, dated 1981, showing tracts of remaining Forest Reserve alongside the Manawatū Gorge (northern side). (source: Quickmap)



Figure 23. SO 16977, dated June 1915, showing Sections 1-11, Blocks 2 and 4, Gorge Survey District, to the north of Manawatū Gorge and east of Ashhurst. (source: Quickmap)

Reference:  
 Parent C/T.22A/175  
 N/C. Order No.  
 Lease No.  
**LOOSE LEAF CONVERSION**

Land and Deeds 71

No. C1 / 839



**REGISTER**

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT**

Registered Lease No. 22A/175	Name of Lessor Her Majesty The Queen under Section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915. No.134.	Term of Lease 66 years from 1.1.1917..	Lessor's Title: Vol. Folio
---------------------------------	--	--	-------------------------------

This Certificate dated the 10th day of February one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of WELLINGTON

WITNESSETH that J. & G. BOLTON LIMITED at Palmerston North

is seized of an estate of leasehold created by the lease particulars of which are set out above (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorials underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing 632 ACRES 3 ROODS AND 1.7 PERCHES more or less being part of Section 11 Block IV of the Gorge Survey District



*[Signature]*  
 Assistant Land Registrar

K. 474570 Compensation Certificate under Section 17 of the Public Works Amendment Act 1948 - 4.10.1960 at 1.46p.m.

Mortgage 651911 to The State Advances Corporation - 16.11.1965 at 10.30am

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

**DISCHARGED**  
 Mortgage 577880 to Edith May Honore, Elsie May Whiteman and Frederick Anders Nielsen in shares - 29.11.1963 at 9.59a.m.

Mortgage 676115 to National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand Limited - 11.7.1966 at 11.20 a.m.

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

Variation of Mortgage 651911 5.5.1969 at 11.58a.m.

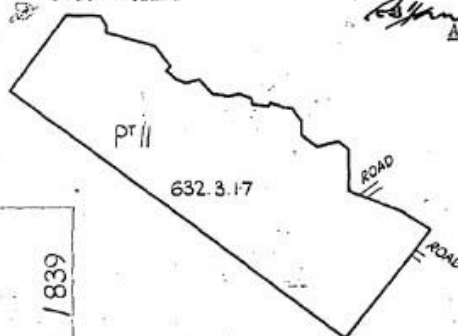
*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

Mortgage 123575.1 to Rural Banking and Finance Corporation - 23.7.1975 at 9.55 a.m.

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.

No. 216381.1 New Appellation, within land now known as Section 14 Block IV Gorge Survey District - 11.1.1977 at 1.40p.m.

*[Signature]*  
 A.L.R.



Scale: 1 inch = 40 chains

EQUIVALENT METRIC  
 AREA IS 256.0691 ha

5,000/5/03-0272 W

(OVER)

Figure 24. Certificate of Title (page 1 of 2) WNC1/839, dated 1917, showing details of the lease agreement for Section 11, Block 4, Gorge Survey District issued to J & G Bolton Ltd under the Soldiers Settlement Act 1915. (source: LINZ)

Reference:  
Parent C/T. 22A/168  
N/C. Order No.  
Lease No.

Land and Deeds 71

No. C1 / 837



REGISTER

Loose Leaf Conversion

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT**

**LEASEHOLD**

Registered Lease No. 22A/168	Name of Lessor Her Majesty The Queen under Section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915 No. 137.	Term of Lease 66 years from 1.1.1917.	Lessor's Title: Vol. Folio
---------------------------------	--	---	-------------------------------

This Certificate dated the 10th day of February one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of WELLINGTON

WITNESSETH the KENNETH WILLIAM JOHN BUSCH of Woodville Farmer

is seized of an estate of leasehold created by the lease particulars of which are set out above (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorials underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All the parcel of land containing TOGETHER 772 ACRES 1 ROOD AND 27.1 PERCHES more or less being Section 8 and part of Section 10 Block IV of the Gorge Survey District



*[Signature]*  
Assistant Land Registrar.

Proclamation 2559 defining the middle line of a road passing through the above described land - 10.6.1937 at 9.30a.m.

Mortgage 345202 to The State Advances Corporation of New Zealand as varied by two memoranda of variation - 5.10.1955 at 11.9a.m.

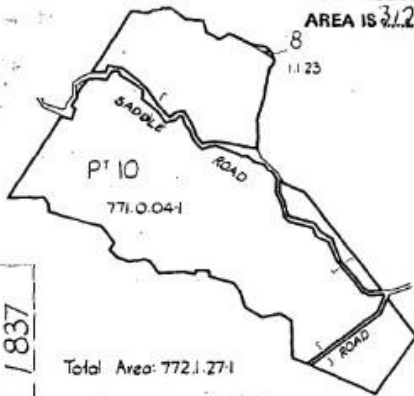
*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

K

EQUIVALENT METRIC  
AREA IS 312.5470 ha

DISCHARGED  
Mortgage 345203 to The State Advances Corporation of New Zealand - 5.10.1955 at 11.10a.m.  
*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.



K 474569 Compensation Certificate under Section 17 of the Public Works Amendment Act 1948 - 4.10.1960 at 1.45p.m.

*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

Variation of Mortgage 345202 - 12.6.1967 at 2.00p.m.

*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

Variation of Mortgage 345202 - 18.6.1969 at 2.40 p.m.

*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

Variation of Mortgage 345202 - 6.12.1972 at 11.50 a.m.

*[Signature]*  
A.L.R.

Register copy for L. & D. 89, 71, 72

No. C1 / 837

Figure 25. Certificate of Title (page 1 of 2) WNC1/837, dated 1917, showing details of the lease agreement for Sections 8 and 10, Block 4, Gorge Survey District issued to Kenneth W.J. Busch under the Soldiers Settlement Act 1915. (source: LINZ)



Victoria, by the Grant of Geo. of the Grand Duchy of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen:

Registered Book  
Vol. 29 Folio 91

Grant under 1738

Under the Immigration and Public Works Act 1870 and the Amendment Act 1871

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye that, for good considerations Us thereunto moving, We, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do hereby Grant unto the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Limited of London in England

Here and Assigns, All that Parcel of Land in our Provincial District of Wellington in our Colony of New Zealand, containing by admeasurement

Image Quality due to Condition of Original

Plan 6632



W. L. M. Smith  
Commissioner of Lands

Scale 30 Chains to an Inch

Surveyed by J. H. G. S. G. S. G.

Chief Surveyor

Draftsman

As the same is delineated in the plan drawn in the margin hereof, WITH all the Rights and Appurtenances thereto belonging: To hold unto the said Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Limited their Successors and Assigns for ever as from the date hereof

Heirs and Assigns for ever.

In Testimony whereof We have caused this our GRANT to be sealed with the Seal of our Colony of New Zealand.

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved J. H. G. S. G. S. G.

Thought for a brief of the said J. H. G. S. G. S. G. and said J. H. G. S. G. S. G. for the Western Pacific

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and over the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the said, at this first day of April 1878, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight

No. 6851

By W. S. S.

Index No. 6-40

CONTINUED

Handwritten signatures and notes, including 'W. L. M. Smith' and 'J. H. G. S. G. S. G.'

Figure 26. Certificate of Title (page 1 of 3) WN29/91, dated 1878, showing details of the grant for Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block, alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River, issued to the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation Ltd under the Immigration and Public Works Act 1870 and the subsequent Amendment Act of 1871. (source: LINZ)



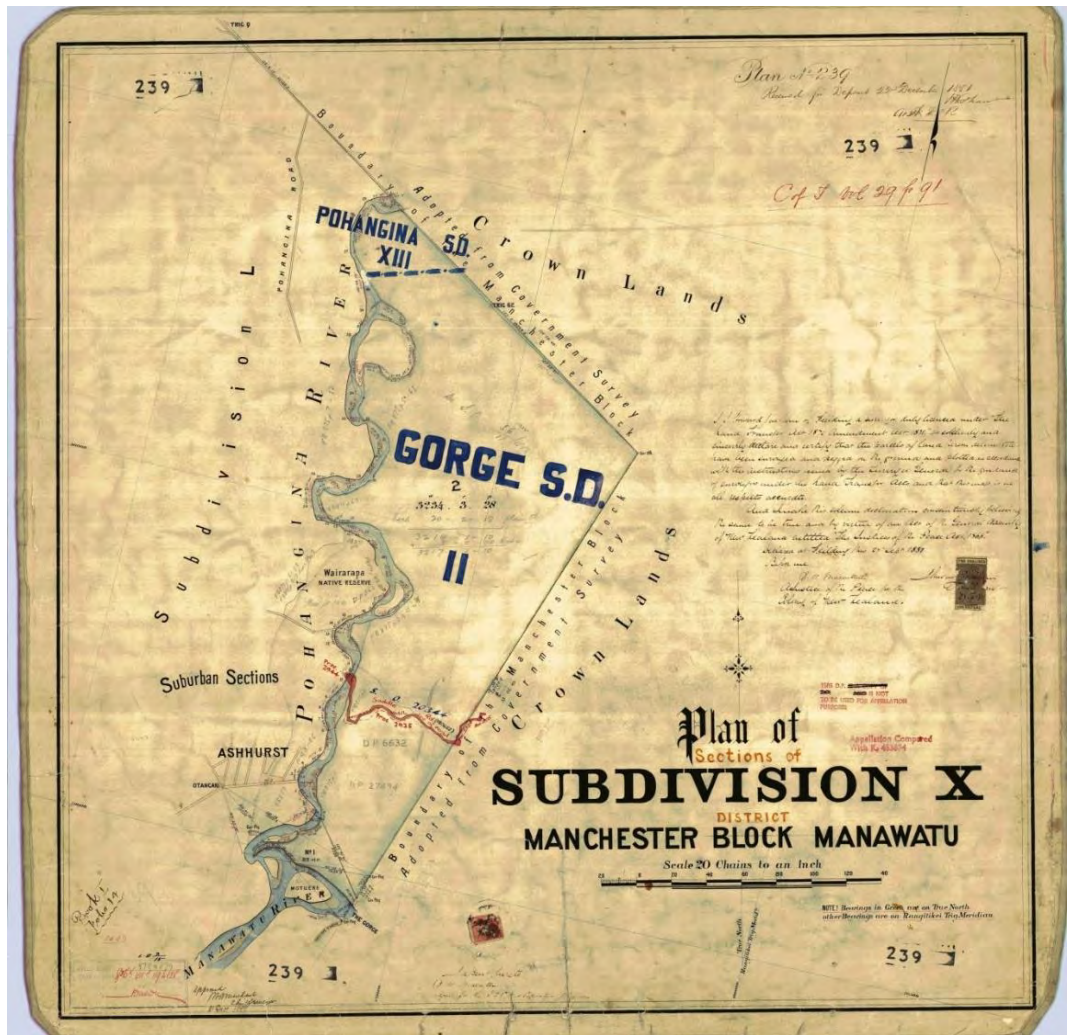


Figure 27. DP 239, dated ca.1881, showing Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River. (source: Quickmap)



Figure 28. DP 6632, dated December 1922, showing later subdivision of Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River. (source: Quickmap)

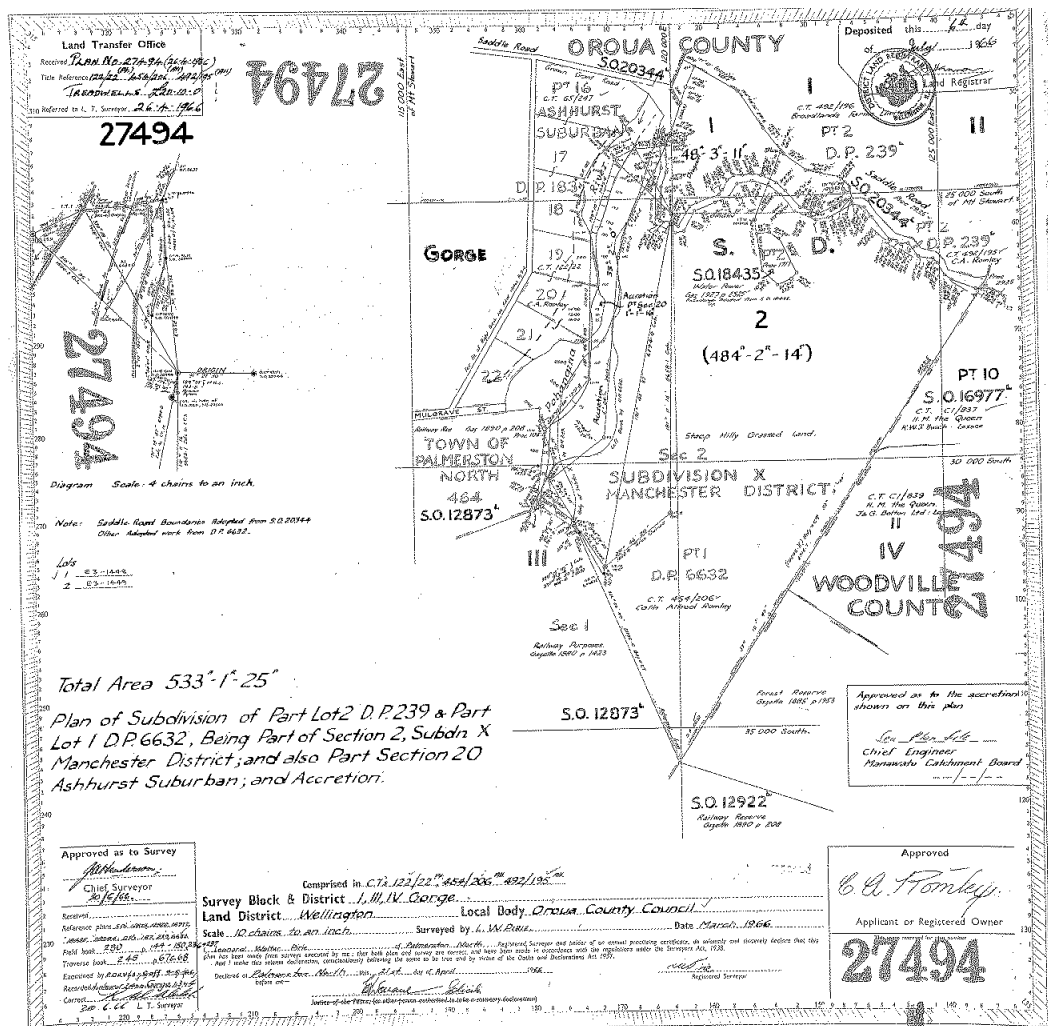


Figure 29. DP 27494, dated March 1966, showing later subdivision of Section 2, Subdivision X, Manchester Block alongside the Pohangina River and to the north-east of the confluence with the Manawatū River. (source: Quickmap)

### Woodville

20. East of the Manawatū Gorge, the aptly named timber-milling township of Woodville was situated at the road and rail junction between the Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay, and Manawatū regions.<sup>49</sup> Its location provided the ideal place for settlement, and earned it the informal name: 'The Junction'.<sup>50</sup> In November 1874, suburban and rural sections at Woodville were offered for sale by the Napier Lands Office. The first of these lots sold in 1875 and many were taken up by road workers or those employed to construct the Hawke's Bay Railway.<sup>51</sup> Land sales continued throughout the 1870s,

<sup>49</sup> Part of this was due to the close proximity of Woodville to the main accessway of the Manawatū Gorge, through which a road was completed in 1871, a bridge in 1875, and a railway in 1891. Malcolm McKinnon, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua places - Manawatū River and Gorge', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/Manawatū-and-horowhenua-places/page-6> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>50</sup> Kerryn Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>51</sup> Ibid; 'This is Woodville's History', accessed via: <http://www.thisiswoodville.co.nz/pages/about-us/history.php>

promoted by the formation of the Woodville Small Farms Association.<sup>52</sup> The establishment of dairy farms in and around the Woodville area helped to support growth and by 1880 the township accommodated 11 houses, a hotel and stables, a butcher, bakery, bootmaker and a general store (founded by Monteith and Fontaine) (**Figure 30**).<sup>53</sup> A schoolroom had been erected in 1879 (which also served as a venue for community meetings), a branch of the Bank of New Zealand opened in 1882, and in 1883 print began on Woodville's first newspaper, known as 'The Woodville Examiner', which was published bi-weekly.<sup>54</sup>

21. Between 1895 and 1910 sawmills in and around the Woodville area produced significant quantities of firewood and sawn timber. Production was aided by the nearby rail lines, including from Napier, which reached Woodville in the 1880s, and the Palmerston North line, which was constructed in the 1890s.<sup>55</sup> A Town Board was established in 1885 under the chairmanship of Joseph Sowry, and he was later elected Woodville's first mayor when the township was constituted a borough in 1887 (**Figure 31**).<sup>56</sup>
22. By 1908 the Woodville Borough had a population of 1,100 residents and the features of the town were summarised in the *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand [Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington Provincial Districts]*:

*"WOODVILLE is situated ninety-five miles from Napier, and 105 miles from Wellington, on the main line of railway, and is three miles distant from the Manawatū Gorge. It was formerly a part of the Seventy-mile Bush, but is now a prosperous dairying settlement, with thriving industries established. Woodville is also an important central railway junction, as it connects the East and West Coast railroads. The country south of Woodville is flat for some miles, but on all other sides the hills rise close to the town. The country, however, is of excellent quality, sheep and cattle farming, and dairying are carried on extensively, and a little cropping is also done. The town has a fine climate, a splendid water supply, and there is magnificent scenery in the district. Woodville has a number of industries that must help to assure its prosperity. It*

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid; Woodville School Centenary 1877-1977 : Souvenir Programme, Woodville, 1977, np.

<sup>54</sup> *Hawkes Bay Herald*, 16 April 1879, p.3; *Daily Telegraph*, 2 December 1882, p.2; Woodville School Centenary 1877-1977 : Souvenir Programme, np.

<sup>55</sup> Nancy Swarbrick, 'Logging native forests - Logging and sawmilling, 1840-1920', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/logging-native-forests/page-4> (accessed 19 January 2018); Kerry Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).

<sup>56</sup> 'This is Woodville's History', accessed via: <http://www.thisiswoodville.co.nz/pages/about-us/history.php>; *Wanganui Herald*, 20 July 1887, p.3.

*has freezing works, a bacon factory, a fellmonger, a dairy factory and creamery, a brewery, and there are also Government creosoting works. The town is well laid out, and its buildings include churches, public schools, Government offices, the railway station, the Borough Council Chambers, a Magistrate's Court, hotels, a branch bank, a newspaper office (with a tri-weekly issue) and numerous shops and stores. There is also a public swimming bath, and there are seventy acres of reserves, including a recreation ground, and a square with a band rotunda. The best trout fishing in the North Island is obtained at Woodville, and the roads in the district are good for cycling ... There is a good fire brigade, equipped with a Shand-Mason manual engine, 1,200 feet of hose and four hydrants. In January, 1904, the Council took over the local library and reading room. The Alexandra Hall, a fine building erected as a memorial of the Coronation of King Edward VII, is also the property of the Council. Members of the council for the year 1907: Messrs Hubert Burnett (Mayor), F. Brook, T. Hartstone, H.P. Horne, A.E. Lawrence, D.G. McKibbin, J.Motley, J.A. Nicholas, G.H. Redwood, and R. Shaw (Councillors). The town clerk is Mr. W.G. Crawford".<sup>57</sup>*

23. Woodville's population growth remained slow but steady throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the surrounding rural hinterland continuing to provide the primary means of occupation and income (**Figures 32 to 34**). In recent years, Woodville has described itself as the wind farm capital of New Zealand.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> The Cyclopaedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* [Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and Wellington Provincial Districts], Christchurch, 1908, p.568.

<sup>58</sup> Kerry Pollock, 'Hawke's Bay places - Southern Hawke's Bay', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/hawkes-bay-places/page-5> (accessed 19 January 2018).



Figure 30. Photograph, dated 1878-1879, showing the Woodville Hotel on the corner of McLean and Vogel Streets. (source: 2007P\_Wo1\_RTL\_0918, Palmerston North Libraries and Community Services)

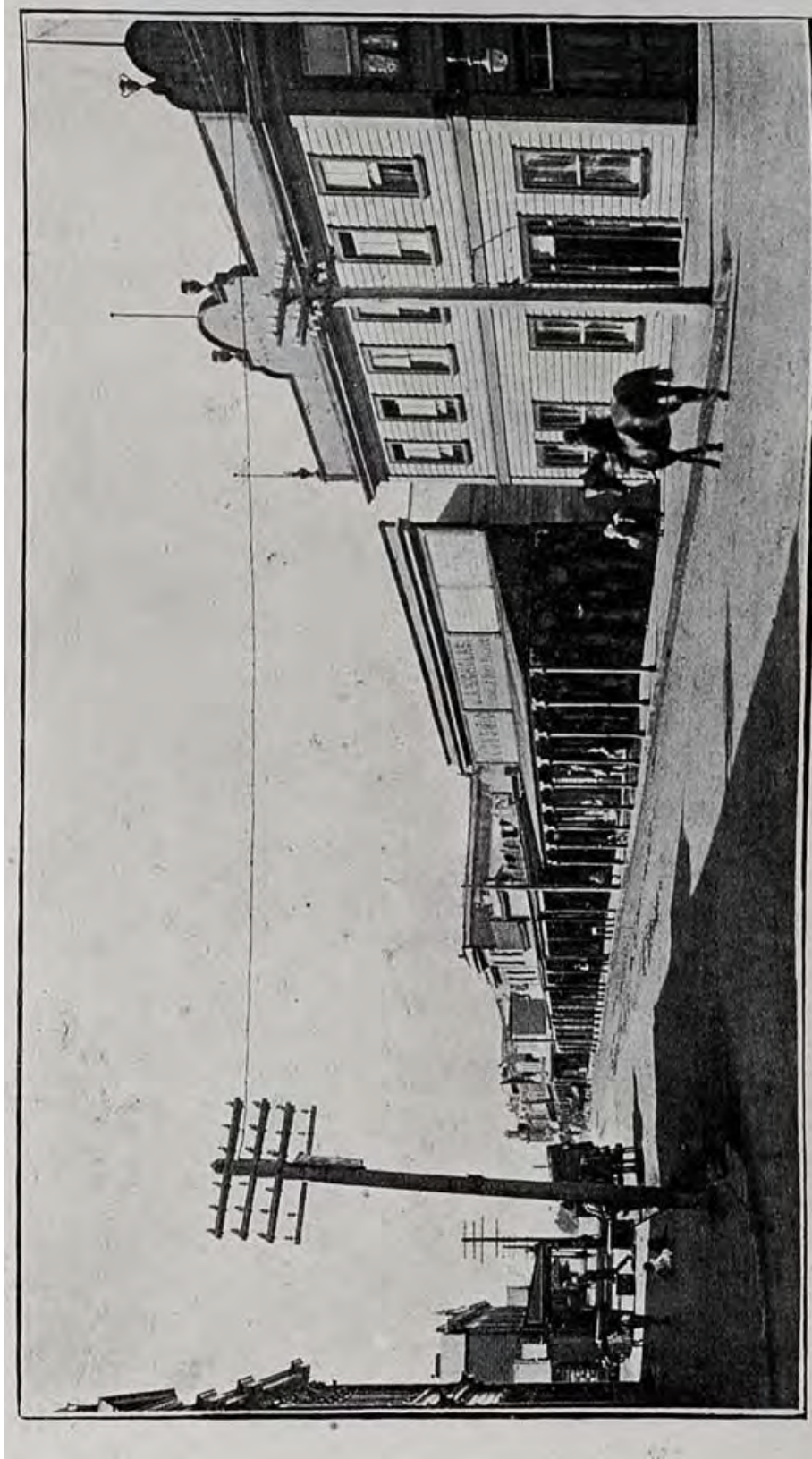


Figure 31. Photograph, possibly dated 1890s, showing the main street in Woodville. (source: O.002075, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa)



A VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET, WOODVILLE, A THRIVING TOWNSHIP IN THE MANAWATU DISTRICT, WELLINGTON.

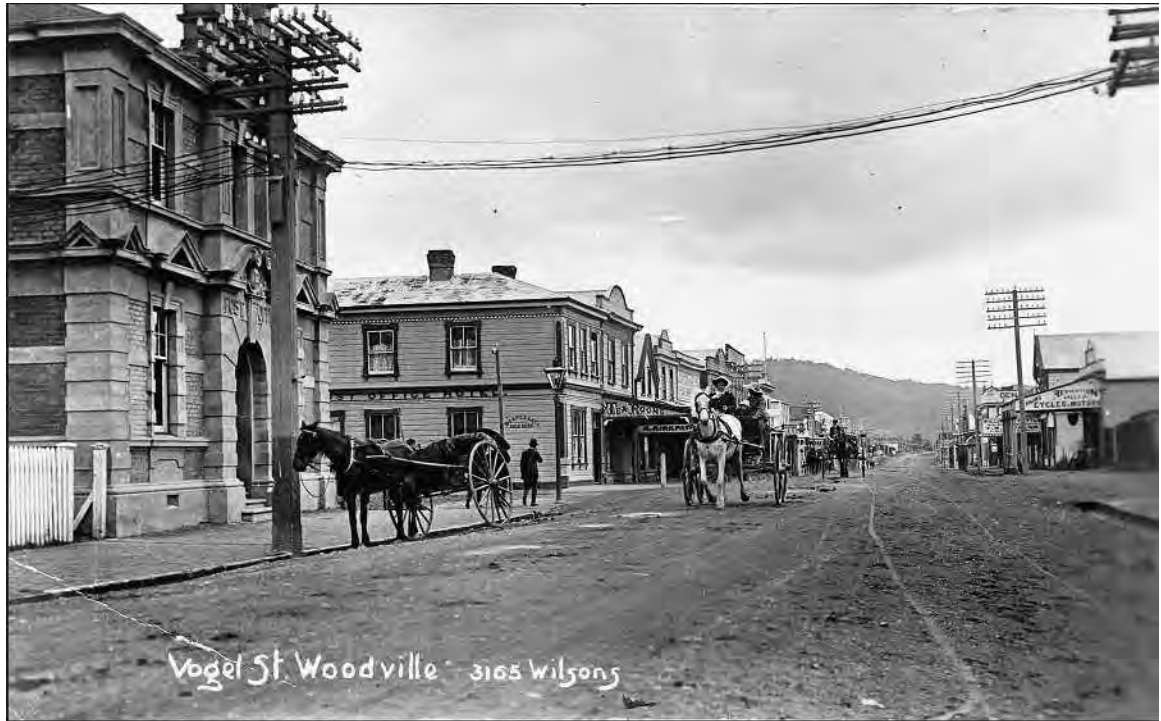
Figure 32. Photograph, dated 18 August 1904, showing the main street in Woodville. (source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19040818-10-1)



AN IMPOETANT CENTRE ON THE WELLINGTON-NAPIER RAILWAY LINE: VOGEL STREET, WOODVILLE, NORTH ISLAND, N.Z. Muir and Moodie, Photo.

Figure 33. Photograph, dated 8 July 1909, showing businesses along Vogel Street, Woodville. (source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19090708-16-7)







**Figure 34. Photograph, dated ca.1910, showing businesses along Vogel Street, Woodville with the Post Office on far left (foreground). (source: Wilsons (Firm). Vogel Street, Woodville. Ref: 1/2-057395-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23150590)**

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**5.B**  
SITE RECORD  
FORMS

**APPENDIX 5.B: SITE RECORD FORMS**

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> T24/28</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pa</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b></p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1834392      <b>Northing:</b> 5535099      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> T24/28</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Esri Technology</p>	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b></p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> PA</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b></p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b> NZMS 260 map number: T24 NZMS 260 map name: Palmerston North NZMS 260 map edition: Revised 1997		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER T24/28 DATE VISITED 2 July 1999 SITE TYPE Ps SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER																			
Grid References Easting <u>27444</u> Northing <u>60968</u>																					
1. Aids to relocation of site ( <i>attach a sketch map</i> ) Palmerston North City, Ashhurst Domain, on a broad point in the Domain, on the edge of the terrace, behind the camping ground & old cottage. The location looks out up the Manawatu Gorge & over the newly developed wetlands beside the Pohangine River.																					
2. State of site and possible future damage In grass with scattered trees. Various exotic trees, some large pines, are growing around the terrace edge.																					
3. Description of site ( <i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i> ) Probable site location, ideal situation. Domain caretakers understand location was a ps site. No definite signs of archaeological remains. Possibly also the site of burials lifted in late 1950's. Traditional history also points to a ps in the vicinity that guarded the entrance to the Manawatu Gorge. This would be the most likely situation. A large karaka tree stands on the terrace edge stands on the eastern edge of the flat.																					
4. Owner Address Palmerston North City Council		Tenant/Manager Address																			
5. Nature of information ( <i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i> ) Brief visit & historic records. Photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i> ) Aerial photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i> ) Not visible																					
6. Reported by Address Michael Taylor Archaeology North P.O. Box 7294 Wanganui		Filekeeper Date <u>DUND</u> Date <u>6/12/99</u>																			
7. Key words Palmerston North City, ps, karaka, Maori																					
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites ( <i>for office use</i> ) NZHPT Site Field Code																					
Latitude S <table border="1"> <tr><td>A</td><td>C</td><td>Type of site</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>H</td><td>Local environment today</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>H</td><td>Land classification</td></tr> </table>		A	C	Type of site	A	H	Local environment today	A	H	Land classification	Longitude E <table border="1"> <tr><td>P</td><td>D</td><td>Present condition and future danger of destruction</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>E</td><td>Security code</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>E</td><td>Local body</td></tr> </table>		P	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction	P	E	Security code	P	E	Local body
A	C	Type of site																			
A	H	Local environment today																			
A	H	Land classification																			
P	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction																			
P	E	Security code																			
P	E	Local body																			





## Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** T24/29

**SITE TYPE:** Maori horticulture

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1834392

**Northing:** 5535699

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** T24/29



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**

GARDEN SOIL

**Recorded features**

Soil - garden

**Other sites associated with this site**

**SITE RECORD INVENTORY**

**NZAA SITE NUMBER: T24/29**

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b>		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <b>T24/29</b> DATE VISITED <b>2 July 1999</b> SITE TYPE <b>Garden soil</b> SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER																			
NZMS 260 map number <b>T24</b> NZMS 260 map name <b>Palmerston North</b> NZMS 260 map edition <b>1st, revised 1997</b>		<b>NZAA</b>																			
Grid References Easting <b>27444</b>		Northing <b>60974</b>																			
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) <b>Ashturst Domain at northern end, on edge of high terrace, on walkway. Soil profile exposed in deep access cutting between river flat &amp; terrace top. Just downriver from the railway line.</b>																					
2. State of site and possible future damage <b>Under grass and large, old pines.</b>																					
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) <b>Soil profile exposed in track cutting. Very black soil with fine charcoel mixed through it, 30-35cm deep. Distinct sharp edge between black soil and grey gravelly brown subsoil. Extends at least 40-50m from terrace edge inland. Black soil is exposed on both sides of cutting and therefore predates it. Also pine trees which park staff say are at least 90years old are growing in the soil and post-date it. Possibly other black patches of soil back towards the cemetery in the Domain. The black soil is most likely an old garden soil.</b>																					
4. Owner <b>Palmerston North</b> Address <b>City Council</b>		Tenant/Manager Address																			
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) <b>Brief visit by Annette Sutton &amp; Michael Taylor</b> Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)																					
6. Reported by <b>Michael Taylor</b> Address <b>Archaeology North</b> <b>Box 7294, Wanganui</b>		Filekeeper Date <b>6/12/99</b>																			
7. Key words <b>Maori, garden soil</b>																					
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code																					
Latitude S <table border="1"> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>I</td> <td>Type of site</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Local environment today</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>H</td> <td>Land classification</td> </tr> </table>		B	I	Type of site			Local environment today	A	H	Land classification	Longitude E <table border="1"> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>D</td> <td>Present condition and future danger of destruction</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Security code</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>E</td> <td>Local body</td> </tr> </table>		B	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction			Security code	P	E	Local body
B	I	Type of site																			
		Local environment today																			
A	H	Land classification																			
B	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction																			
		Security code																			
P	E	Local body																			





## Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** T24/30

**SITE TYPE:** Burial/ cemetery

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1834492

**Northing:** 5534999

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** T24/30



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**

BURIALS

**Recorded features**

Burial

**Other sites associated with this site**

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b>		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <i>T24/30</i> DATE VISITED 4 July 1999 SITE TYPE Burials SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER												
NZMS 260 map number T24 NZMS 260 map name Palmerston North NZMS 260 map edition Revised 1997		<i>N149</i>												
Grid References Easting <i>27445</i> Northing <i>60967</i>														
1. Aids to relocation of site ( <i>attach a sketch map</i> ) Palmerston North City, Ashhurst Domain on low rise, in bush between camping ground on upper terrace and bush covered flat. Concrete marker posts lead through the area of the burials. The Domain staff are aware of the exact location.														
2. State of site and possible future damage Area clearing in light bush in Domain.														
3. Description of site ( <i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i> ) Graves containing the remains of some Rangitane people who were drowned in the Manawatu River when their canoe capsized during a flood. The individual graves are not visible.														
4. Owner Palmerston North City Address Council	Tenant/Manager Address													
5. Nature of information ( <i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i> ) Historic records, brief visit Photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i> ) Aerial photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i> ) Not visible														
6. Reported by Michael Taylor Address Archaeology North P.O. Box 7294 Wanganui	Filekeeper Date <i>DM 6/12/99</i>													
7. Key words Palmerston North City, burials, Maori														
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites ( <i>for office use</i> ) NZHPT Site Field Code														
Latitude S <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">A</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">T</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">A</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">H</td></tr> </table> Type of site Local environment today Land classification		A	T			A	H	Longitude E <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">D</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">D</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">P</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">E</td></tr> </table> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code Local body	D	D			P	E
A	T													
A	H													
D	D													
P	E													







## Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: T24/31

SITE TYPE: Botanical evidence

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1834792

Northing: 5534598

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: T24/31



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

KARAKA GROVE

Recorded features

Karaka grove

Other sites associated with this site

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b>		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <b>T24/31</b> DATE VISITED 7 July 1999 SITE TYPE Karaka Grove SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER NZAA																					
NZMS 260 map number <b>T24</b> NZMS 260 map name <b>Palmerston North</b> NZMS 260 map edition <b>1st, revised 1997</b>																							
Grid References Easting <b>27448</b>		Northing <b>60963</b>																					
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Access from State Highway 3, gorge end of Manawatu River bridge. From carpark at end of bridge follow around the river terrace to the gorge mouth, 200-300m from bridge. Trees on river terrace and on slope to first level where there are more karaka. Not readily visible from State Highway.																							
2. State of site and possible future damage Area been grazed by sheep, in grass, limited regrowth of young trees.																							
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) A grove of over 55 large karaka trees. On the lower terrace, about 30m from the river there are 14 large trees over an area of about 50x20m. Above this on the slope and near the edge of the first terrace level there are in excess of 20 large karaka trees over 60x25m. Further towards the gorge on this level are a spread of at least 20 medium to large trees, before the terrace turns towards the gorge. Three measured large trees with single trunks were 2.3m, 2.9m and 3.3m round at 1m above the ground. Many trees have multiple or split trunks. There are a group of shallow holes amongst the trees on the lower terrace, largest 5x1.5 by 0.5m deep, but their origin is not clear.																							
4. Owner Tom Shannon Address RD1 Palmerston North		Tenant/Manager Address																					
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Brief visit by Michael Taylor & Annetta Sutton Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)																							
6. Reported by Michael Taylor Address Archaeology North Box 7294, Wanganui		Filekeeper Date <b>6/12/99</b>																					
7. Key words																							
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code																							
Latitude S <table border="1"> <tr><td>B</td><td>F</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Type of site</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Local environment today</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Land classification</td></tr> </table>		B	F	Type of site		Local environment today		F	E	Land classification		Longitude E <table border="1"> <tr><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Present condition and future danger of destruction</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Security code</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Local body</td></tr> </table>		B	B	Present condition and future danger of destruction		Security code		P	E	Local body	
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Type of site																							
Local environment today																							
F	E																						
Land classification																							
B	B																						
Present condition and future danger of destruction																							
Security code																							
P	E																						
Local body																							



## Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** T24/32

**SITE TYPE:** Burial/ cemetery

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1835192

**Northing:** 5534799

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** T24/32



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**



KAINGA/BURIALS

**Recorded features**

**Other sites associated with this site**

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b>		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <b>T24/32</b> DATE VISITED 7 July 1999 SITE TYPE Keings & burials SITE NAME: MAORI Perahski OTHER Niua																			
NZMS 260 map number T24 NZMS 260 map name Palmerston North NZMS 260 map edition Revised 1997																					
Grid References Easting <b>27452</b>		Northing <b>60965</b>																			
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Palmerston North City Island at the mouth of the Manawatu Gorge in river.																					
2. State of site and possible future damage The island is under light scrub & grass.																					
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) J.T. Stewart in his Fieldbook 1718, page 11, 11 November 1859, shows "Graves" marked with an "X". Trevor Hosking told Archaeology North (pers. com. 2 July 1999) that in the 1950's when he visited the island that occupation layers were visible 4-5 feet below the surface. In tradition Te Awe Awe lived on the island. The island was retained by Rangitane when the rest of the Ahuaturangi Block was purchased by the Crown in 1864.																					
4. Owner Address Multiple Maori ownership.		Tenant/Manager Address																			
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Historic records, discussion with Trevor Hosking, brief visit Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)																					
6. Reported by Address Michael Taylor Archaeology North P.O. Box 7294 Wanganui		Filekeeper Date <i>MT</i> 6/12/99																			
7. Key words Palmerston North City, Keings, burials, Maori																					
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code																					
Latitude S <table border="1"> <tr><td>A</td><td>T</td><td>Type of site</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>Local environment today</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>Land classification</td></tr> </table>		A	T	Type of site			Local environment today	A	S	Land classification	Longitude E <table border="1"> <tr><td>D</td><td>D</td><td>Present condition and future danger of destruction</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>Security code</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>E</td><td>Local body</td></tr> </table>		D	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction			Security code	P	E	Local body
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		Local environment today																			
A	S	Land classification																			
D	D	Present condition and future danger of destruction																			
		Security code																			
P	E	Local body																			

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> T24/42</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Burial/ cemetery</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Woodville Old Gorge Cemetery</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1840607      <b>Northing:</b> 5531111      <b>Source:</b> On Screen</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> T24/42</p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> SH3 Napier Road Woodville. Located near the Woodville eastern entrance to the Manawatu Gorge</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b></p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Cemetery/ urupa, Grave with headstone, Terrace</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T24/42
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated 18/10/2018 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough , visited 07/09/2018 by Clough, Rod Grid reference (E1840607 / N5531111)</p> <p>Known as the Woodville Old Gorge Cemetery this historic cemetery contains the graves of pioneers, notable personalities and early settlers of Woodville. The grave of Gottfried Lindauer the artist is located in this cemetery.</p> <p>The cemetery is located on a rise backing into the high hill behind with many oak trees. Given its strategic location at the eastern entrance to the gorge high above the confluence of three rivers with clear views to the north and south this would have been a obvious location for prior Maori settlement also. The cemetery is terraced and some of these features may predate the use of this area as a cemetery.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> U23/14</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pit/Terrace</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Raikapua</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
--	---

<b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1861300	<b>Northing:</b> 5538600	<b>Source:</b> On Screen
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<b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>	<b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> U23/14
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**Finding aids to the location of the site**  
 On ridge above the junction of the Manawatu and Tamaki Rivers.

**Brief description**  
 A series of transverse terraces (with several lateral ones) running along a high ridge.

**Recorded features**

**Other sites associated with this site**

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>SITE RECORD INVENTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> U23/14
------------------------------	---------------------------------

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</b> NZMS 260 map number: U23 NZMS 260 map name: NZMS 260 map edition: 1		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: U23/14 DATE VISITED: 31.03.95 SITE TYPE: Pa Tekehu SITE NAME: MAORI: Raikapua OTHER:	
Grid References Easting <u>2771313</u> Northing <u>6310031</u>			
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) On a ridge above the junction of the Manawatu and Tamaki Rivers.			
2. State of site and possible future damage Some erosion and stock damage. Possible threat from future production forestry.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) This is a narrow, ridge-top pa, consisting of a series of transverse terraces (with several lateral ones) that run along a high ridge. The site is approximately 100m long, with steep natural defences on three sides (north, south, west). There is a narrow entry onto the pa from the eastern side and a small spur that runs from the south-western side. The Manawatu River lies below the site to the west and there are fertile river flats at the base of the pa. It is under rough pasture and there is some damage from erosion and ground slippage. There are flax plants and cabbage trees (ti) growing in the vicinity and the site has a commanding view of the surrounding countryside. There is no evidence of defensive architecture, such as ditches and banks.			
4. Owner: Knight Estate Address:		Tenant/Manager: Garth Taylor Address:	
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Visited in the field and mapped. Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers clarity of site)			
6. Reported by: Victoria Grouden Address: 2 Murdoch Road Gisborne		Filekeeper: <i>ET Hocking</i> Date: <i>28.12.95</i>	
7. Key words: Pa			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S: <u>A P</u> Type of site		Longitude E: <u>B B</u> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<u>     </u> Local environment today		<u>     </u> Security code	
<u>     </u> Land classification		<u>P F</u> Local body: <u>Taranaki</u>	







