

Queen Elizabeth II

National Trust

newsletter

No. 15 FEBRUARY 1988

200th Open Space Covenant Celebrated

The registration of the 200th open space covenant with the National Trust was celebrated on site on November 5 with a small ceremony. This represents another milestone in the National Trust's achievements in protecting open space in New Zealand.

The 200th covenant protects 13 ha of native forest on the 57 ha property owned by Wendy Sporle and Richard Renwick. The property is located in Diggers Valley, 23km south of Kaitaia. The covenanted area can be clearly seen from Diggers Valley Road and



To commemorate the registration of the 200th covenant, from the left: Murray Tapp National Trust Northland Regional Representative, Philip Lissman Senior Field Officer National Trust, Peter Elworthy Chairman National Trust, Ross Gregory, Richard Renwick and Wendy Sporle.

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makes an important visual contribution to the landscape.

This protected forest remnant was previously milled over 30 years ago, but is now regenerating very well. The predominant tree species include puriri, taraire, rimu, totara, kahikatea, rata, manuka, miro and kowhai. There is abundant birdlife including pigeons, tui, fantails, kiwis, rosellas, moreporks and rails.

This covenant represents a large proportion of a well farmed unit. Richard and Wendy run goats and cattle. Richard is a bone and gourd carver and teaches at Kaitaia College. They built their house themselves and it nestles beautifully into the bush. At

that time there was no bridge over the stream so they carried everything across on their backs.

Peter Elworthy, Chairman of the Trust, presented Wendy and Richard with a copy of Guy Salmon's book "The Native Trees of New Zealand", plus a case of wine donated by Trust director Assid Corban.

Ross Gregory, a local artist, spoke in Maori and gave a Maori perspective on the protection of open space in perpetuity. He explained that the Maori name for Diggers Valley is Waiotehue which means the water of the gourd. This provides a very appropriate link with Richard's gourd carving.

I'Anson Bush Park

Mr and Mrs I'Anson, stud stock breeders near Tauranga, have gifted an area of land to the National Trust for the purpose of creating a reserve. It is to be known as the I'Anson Bush Park. The 8.6 ha block is on Loop Road, Te Puna and

has substantial road frontage, so it will be easily seen by the public. It is to be

Children from Te Puna Primary School with Reg James from the Tauranga Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society planting trees at the I'Anson Bush Park.



planted in native tree species, and eventually will be used for educational, scientific, and recreational purposes. The reserve, owned by the National Trust, will be managed by the Tauranga County Council.

Mr Keith I'Anson is a noted pedigree jersey cattle breeder, and has farmed his property for many years. He is a former county councillor, and has already gifted land to the area, at Omokoroa, for use a golf course. He believes that the county and surrounding district will benefit from giving the I'Anson Bush Park at Te Puna.

Management of the land will be according to a management plan, which is being developed by the Trust's landscape architect, in close association

with the Tauranga County Council and Mr and Mrs I'Anson. The management plan will be incorporated with a landscape development proposal which will provide future managers with guidelines for things such as planting, tracks and signs.

Voluntary groups such as the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society have offered help with developing the reserve. Also, Te Puna primary school pupils have adopted the creation of the reserve as an ongoing project, and have already been active with planting native species.

The Trust is encouraged by this generous gift of valuable open space, which being in a relatively highly populated area will be enjoyed by the general public as well as local people.

McCluggage Memorial Wetland Reserve

A twelve ha area of wetland and native bush on a 400 ha farm in eastern Taranaki hill country near Whangamomona is now protected by an open space covenant. The covenanted land is known as the McCluggage Memorial Wetland Reserve. Jim and Rita McCluggage, now retired to New Plymouth, loved the natural environment and the many native birds dependent upon it. They also wished to establish a memorial to their sons Robin and Ross who were tragically electrocuted while fencing under power lines on a property nearby at Te Wera in 1976.

Jill McCluggage and her husband Richard Woodd subsequently bought the farm and initiated an open space covenant.

The area protected by the covenant comprises an extensive raupo swamp or wetland, running up to manuka, and native bush on the ridge top. The bush is predominantly tawa, with many other

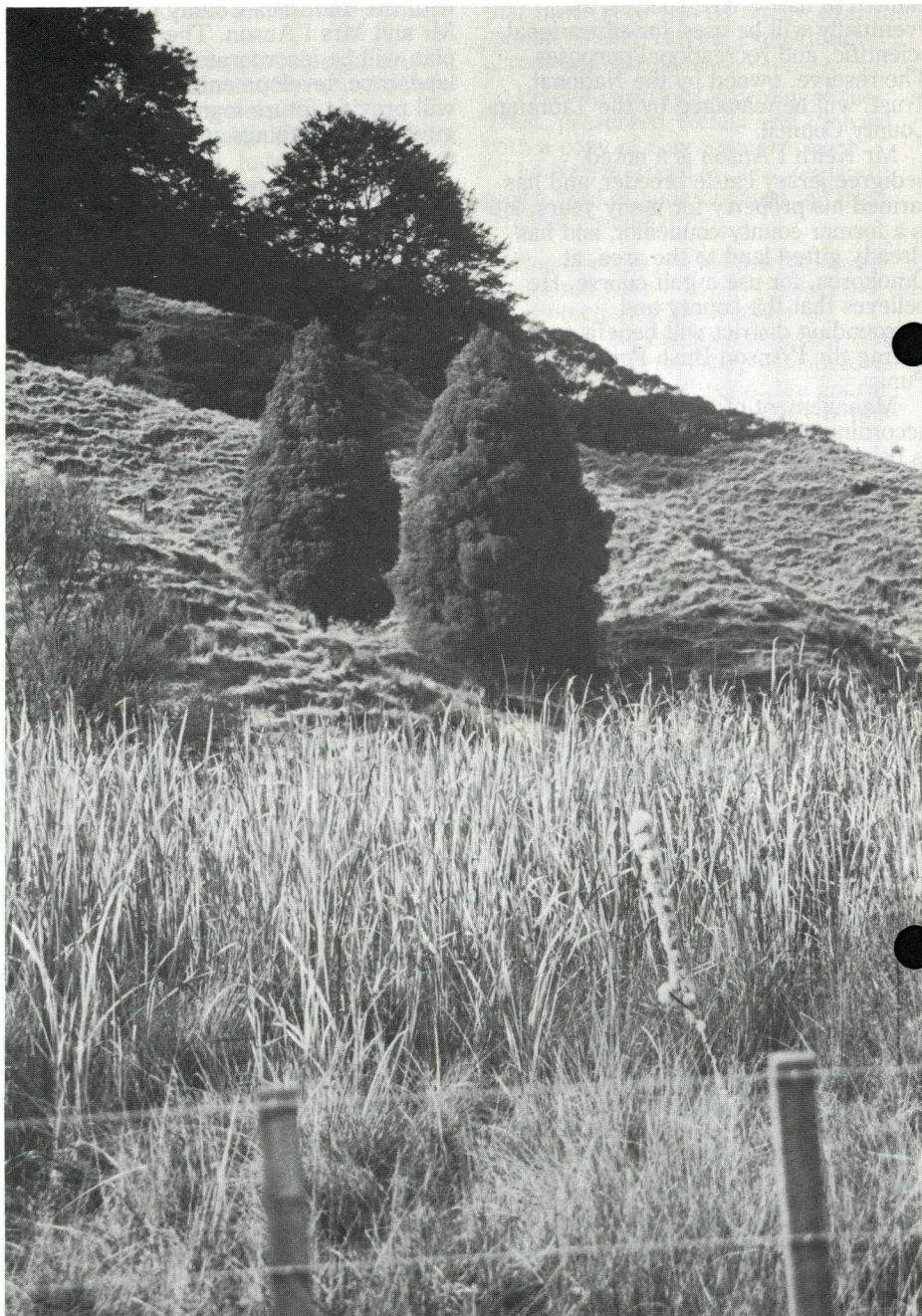
species including miro, rimu, and rewarewa.

The ridge extends along the northern side, and the land backs onto the Whangamomona Saddle Fence Scenic Reserve. This meant that a fully enclosing fence was not necessary.

The Trust met all legal and surveying costs and paid for the fencing materials. Jill and Richard said that without the Trust's assistance, the land could not have been protected in this way.

A notable historical feature of the reserve is that the main farm access track was originally a bush tramway used for hauling sawn timber out for sale. The remains of the old stream sawmill last used in the 1920s still lie in the bush not far away. Access is via a 300 metre tunnel blasted through a sandstone main ridge to reach valuable native trees.

The raupo swamp is the habitat of the fernbird. Such habitats are valuable,



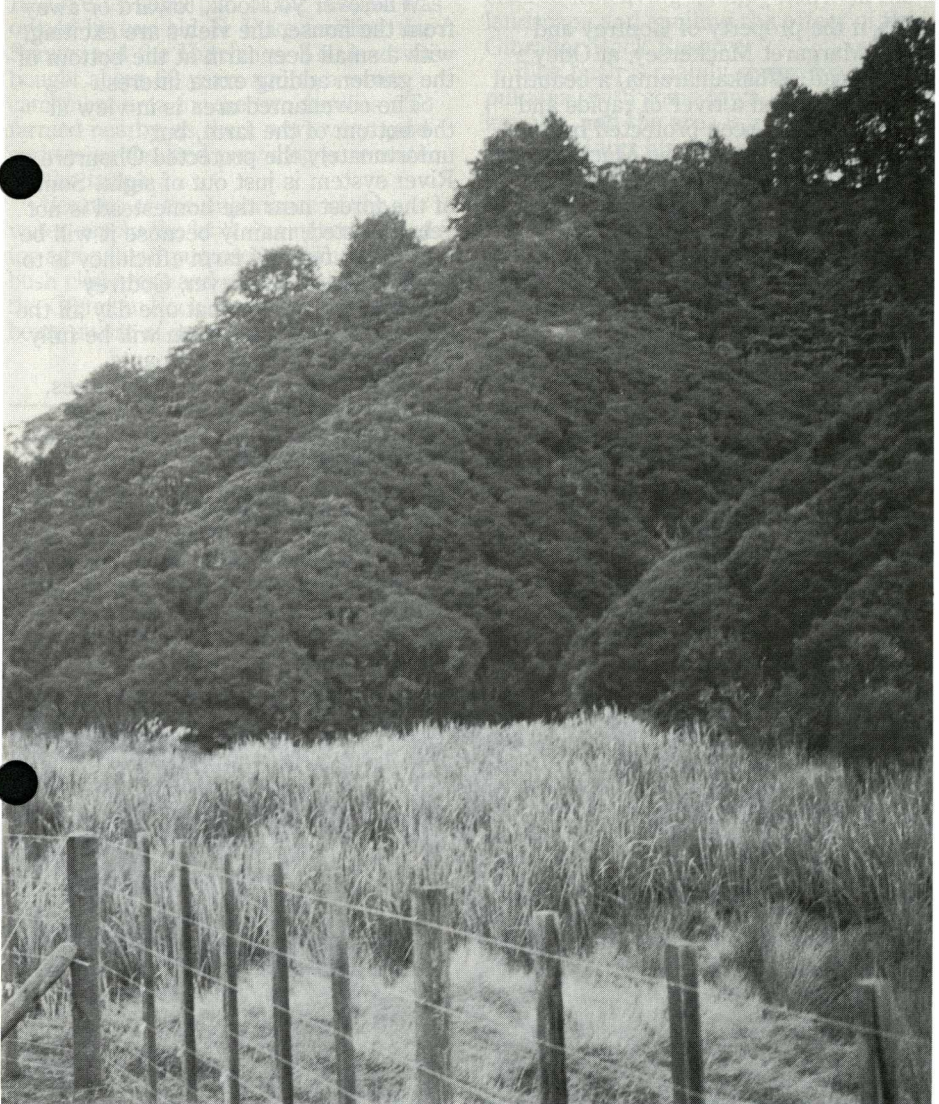
The McCluggage Memorial Wetland Reserve. Photo: Richard Woodd.

as much wetland throughout the country has been drained, threatening the existence of this species.

Richard Woodd and Jill McCluggage feel that the main benefit of the covenant is that it prevents anyone,

including future owners of the land from draining the wetland or clearing any of the vegetation within the covenant boundaries.

(This was based on an article by Richard Woodd.)



The McCluggage Memorial Wetland Reserve, in the Taranaki hill country near Whangamomona. The photo is taken from the wetland looking up to the native bush, protected by an open space covenant. Photo: Richard Woodd.

Bay of Plenty Covenants

Mackerseys

On the property of Godfrey and Margaret Mackersey, at Odey's Road, Whakamarama, a beautiful area of bush and a river of rapids and waterfalls have been protected by an open space covenant. The Mackersey's farm is part of a small district, inland from Te Puna, and north of Tauranga. It is rolling sheep and cattle country with odd pockets of forest scattered around. These eventually merge into forested neighbouring land, and then into the forest park.

To find the Mackersey homestead you have to drive for about a kilometre over farm roads through pleasant rural scenery. Visitors are encouraged at the first hill by a sign "Godfrey's Grind". At the top of the fill there is further encouragement from a sign reading "Phew! Made that one.", and so it goes until you reach the house.

The homestead is in a sheltered spot with a backdrop of tall forest. It has a wide view down through the corridor between the bush, over the farm, out

over the Bay of Plenty, and then across to White Island.

Wherever you look, toward or away from the house, the views are exciting, with a small deer farm at the bottom of the garden adding extra interest.

The covenanted area is in view at the bottom of the farm, but unfortunately the protected Ohourere River system is just out of sight. Some of the forest near the homestead is not yet protected, mainly because it will be difficult to fence if farm efficiency is to be maintained. However, Godfrey Mackersey believes that one day all the forested areas on his farm will be fully protected with Trust covenants.

The protected area is full of trees, with pukatea and rewarewa, and a number of rimus here and there which have escaped logging in the past. Bird life also flourishes there, with bellbirds and tuis in particular. The Mackersey's covenant is important locally, not just because of the views and general ecological value of the bush and river, but also because it is in an area where a lot of the forest remnants are unprotected.



Godfrey and Margaret Mackersey.

Spratt and Hutchings

On the No 3 Road, about 15 kms from Te Puke, is the rather inconspicuous but historically and environmentally important Gibraltar Rock Reserve. A small part of the reserve was owned by two old Te Puke families, the Spratts and the Hutchings. The land was bought about 80 years ago as a water catchment area for the two families who farmed nearby, as there were very good springs on the land providing pure water for the farms.

Because of the importance of the water supply the land was never cleared for agricultural purposes, unlike other bush clad areas and so it blended in with the Gibraltar Rock Reserve with very few being aware of its ownership.

Now the piece owned by the two families is protected by an open space covenant, and this very pleasant part of the rural landscape will never be altered. Had this area not been protected, a future owner could have cleared it, leaving an ugly mark on the landscape and spoiling the effect of the Gibraltar Rock Reserve.

The bush is mainly rewarewa, pukatea, with some tawa, nikau, and kanuka, and the area is associated with a lot of Maori history. For example, defeated tribes are said to have jumped to their deaths from the steep rocks in the reserve.

Local people will be pleased to know about the efforts of Bill Hutchings, a farmer, and Gordon Spratt, an ex-farmer and a member of the Tauranga County Council, to protect this landmark.

Waikato Covenants

Lake Rotongata

Few people know about Lake Rotongata, and fewer still will have seen the lake, because it is hidden away in a quiet valley out of sight from roads. It is on Rotongata Road, about half way between Pukeatua and Arohena, and not far from Lake Arapuni.

To see the lake you have to walk over private land owned by Jack Culloty and Erick Saunders, and if you stand in the surrounding hills you get a pleasant view of this peaceful and unknown landscape. The lake usually has a lot of waterfowl on it, and over the years it has been shot on in the duck shooting season.

There has always been some concern among the owners of the land surrounding the lake that one day someone might tamper with the outlet and drain it. If this were to happen, the lake would be lost both to the waterfowl and to the people of the district.

To try and prevent this happening, Jack Culloty, the owner of the major part of the lake, approached the National Trust to consider having the lake protected by an open space covenant.

This also led to Erick Saunders, another owner of the lake, being approached about protection, and between the two a covenant was put into operation. Now the lake will be secure for all time. Not only will duck shooters be pleased with this, but so will bird watchers, for the little lake also supports small numbers of scaup, dabchick, coot, and shoveller duck and grey duck. Around the verges there are fernbird, and often bittern. Such areas of wildlife and natural habitats are too few, both locally and nationally.

Jack Culloty also has a small remnant of regenerating forest on his land which has now been fenced and protected. Although it is not of very significant size, it is a very useful block to have protected in a district where native forest remnants are scarce.

De Jongs Farm

Tui Road, at the north end of the town of Te Aroha, leads to the summit of Mt Te Aroha itself. It is the route that the tourist buses take. Where it leaves the borough of Te Aroha and starts climbing, it enters a stand of native forest with giant puriri, tawa, and rata trees, interspersed with mamaku ferns, kawakawa trees, and ground ferns. Just beyond the forest remnant is more farmland, and the attractive property belonging to Nick and Aaltje De Jong.

The De Jongs came to New Zealand from Holland and enjoy both the country and the natural environment. They run a dry stock enterprise of sheep, goats and cattle and their pastures run right down Tui Road and into the borough of Te Aroha.

The De Jong homestead is at the top of the property, with a bush backdrop behind and a great view over the town and the Thames Valley, and away to the Hapuakohe Range to the north-west.

Although living almost in the town, they enjoy the extreme privacy of the countryside with the native bush all around them.

It was little wonder then that they were not very enthusiastic about the re-opening of the Tui mine further up their road. Not only did they not want the intrusion of people and machines, but they were also concerned about matters such as river and soil pollution and soil

erosion. Some people may not have worried about having a mining operation nearly at their back door, but the De Jongs have always been environmentalists and their property well illustrates this.

Nick De Jong sold the bush verges of his property back to the state in order to protect the vegetation. He has also planted a sizeable pine forest on a piece of steeper ground beyond his house for erosion control purposes. Similarly a gully depression alongside Tui Road has been planted by Nick with *Eucalyptus saligna* for erosion control and to make the area look attractive.

Final evidence of the De Jong's commitment to conservation and the protection of the environment is the open space covenant they have over a one hectare strip of native bush alongside the road. The De Jongs first fenced the remnant to keep stock out, then enhanced it with further plantings of native species, including kauri, rata, and nikau. They have created a small walking track along the top edge from where you can get good views of the bush and over the tops of huge spreading puriri trees which grow up from down near the bottom of the escarpment. The covenanted bush includes puriri, tawa, rimu, and five-finger.

The De Jong's property, with its tidy farmland and protected native forest, is a landscape asset.

(Articles provided by Trust regional representative Stuart Chambers.)

The King Spencer Reserve

The King Spencer Reserve, "Welcome Woodlands", in Gisborne is now owned by the National Trust. The reserve, on the Hikuwai River, 18km north of Tolaga Bay, was originally gifted to the Lands and Survey Department in 1983 by the

Spencer Family of Tolaga Bay. In 1987 it was transferred to the National Trust to be managed and permanently protected.

The Spencer Reserve consists of 11 ha of level, grazed river terrace and 20 ha covered with regenerating native forest, with some exotic plantings. The land rises steeply to rocky bluffs 186 m above sea level.

The reserve is just over an hours

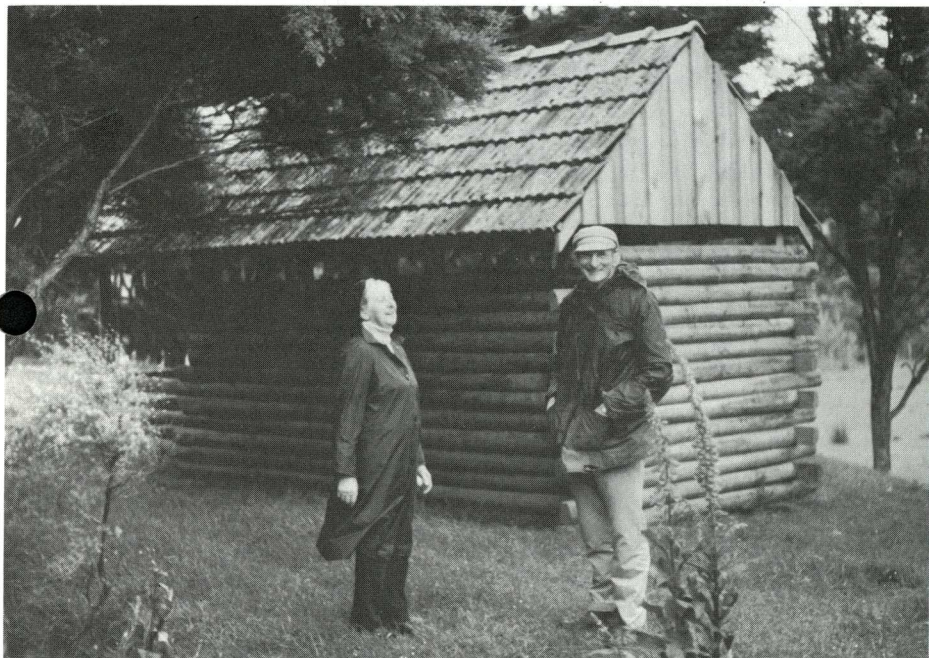
drive north of Gisborne, 5 km between Tolaga Bay and Anaura Bay. To get to it, the traveller drives a short way down a metalled road and across a bridge to the start of the walking track. You walk along a fence following the river up the valley. Both sides of the valley are steep with open grazed areas and bush covered cliff faces.

The bush on the reserve rises dramatically, making a scenic backdrop to the valley which can readily be seen from the main road as it follows the other side of the valley, heading inland.

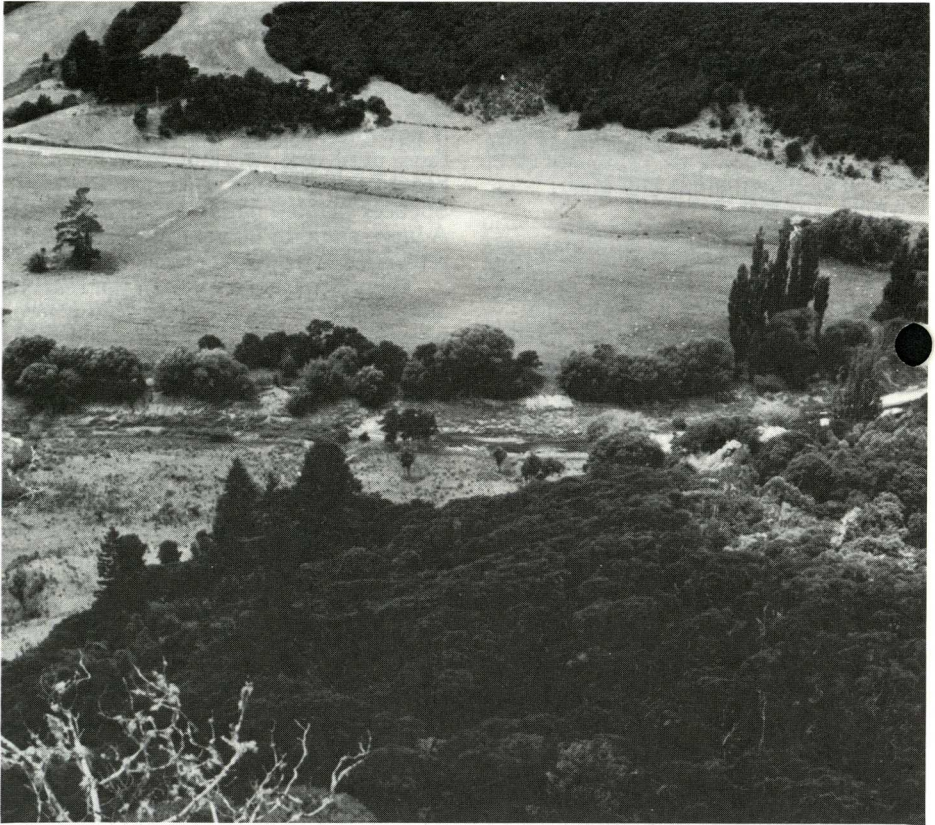
The walk up to the bush is pleasant, through land grazed by sheep, on a route lined by chestnut and oak trees. The trees are grown from seed collected by Mrs D. Spencer from Hagley Park in Christchurch in 1921. According to Trust regional representative Richard White, some of the oaks and chestnuts are the biggest in the district. Other plantings include a type of holly rarely seen in the area.

The pakeha history of the reserve started in 1893 when King Spencer left his farm in England, farming in the Hawkes Bay then Poverty Bay area, finally settling in 1906 at the land which is now the reserve. The family lived there until 1951, working and beautifying the land. Both Mr and Mrs Spencer planted native and exotic trees. A large stand of 60 year old American redwoods is evidence of this industry.

There are tracks through the reserve and a log cabin on the river flats where people can shelter. A management plan and a brochure are being prepared by the Trust. The aim of the plan is to provide guidelines for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the reserve. For example, tree labelling, and care of the archaeological sites. Miss Margaret Spencer, daughter of Dora and King Spencer, is honorary warden of the reserve and actively promotes it and works on the reserve, planting and maintaining the tracks.



Miss Margaret Spencer and Gisborne regional representative, Richard White, outside the shelter at the King Spencer Reserve.



Looking up river from the King Spencer Reserve. Photo: Eric Taylor.

Miss Spencer is the author of "Let Us Not Falter", which relates the history of her family's early settlement in the Tolaga Bay area. Profits from the book go towards improvements on the reserve.

There are Maori storage pits in the reserve, some on ridges, and some on the river flats. Those on the flats are some of the few surviving examples in the Tolaga Bay vicinity. They are, however, relatively common on ridges in the area. The kumara storage pit was a depression dug in the ground and roofed over, used to store kumara in the dark at constant temperature and humidity levels. Left outside, the kumara would be damaged by frost,

especially in inland places like the Spencer Reserve.

The distribution of storage pits around the Hikuwai and Uawa Rivers suggests that these alluvial flats were important for horticulture. The pits in the Spencer Reserve are most likely to be 150 to 400 years old.

The Spencer Reserve is open to the public. Regional representative Richard White describes it as an exceptionally tranquil area for walks or picnics, and an asset to the region.

The Trust is grateful to Miss Margaret Spencer for her continuing assistance and to Kevin L Jones, Department of Conservation, for his detailed information about the Spencer kumara pits.

Laying Foundations in the Deep South:

A Brief Case History

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust activities commenced promptly in Southland following the establishment of the Trust in 1977.

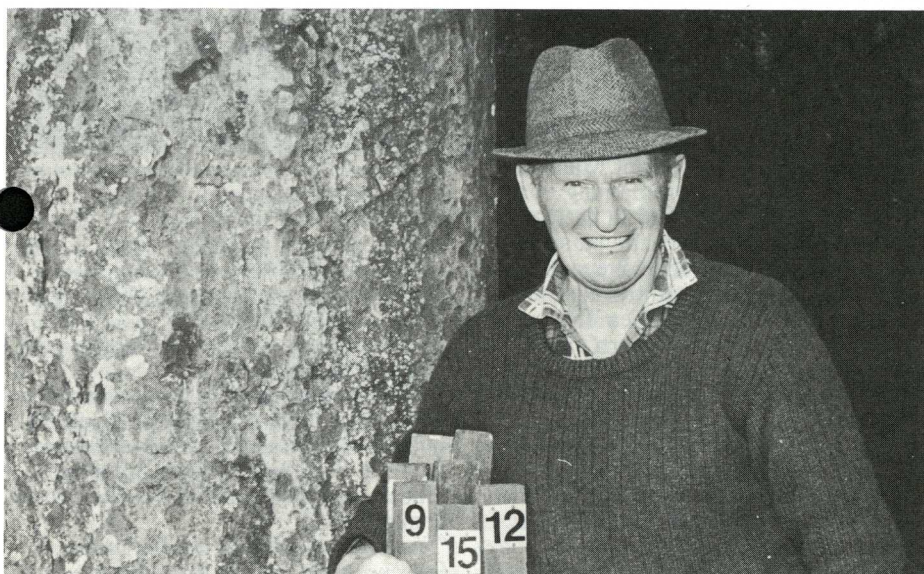
High standards so important to the Trust were established from the outset.

First in the far south to respond to the Trusts open space covenant services was Mr Bill Holms of Waimahaka with a very fine 64 ha remnant of unlogged matai and kahikatea forest. The best remaining podocarp forest area in the Maitara river valley and important in the rural landscape. This property has been in the Holms family ownership since 1874 and supports one of New Zealand's best known Hereford cattle studs established two years later.

Standards in Southland have been generally high. Other very good examples quickly followed, including

native bush of diverse forest type, wetland, peatland, tussock and meandering stream. Bill Holms bush could, to borrow a currently well used phrase, be described as a "first among equals".

The Holms bush covenant is a classic example of the role the Trust can play in providing a service to land owners and local communities. The Holms family have valued and protected their bush for over a century. Like their massive matais, they have their roots deep in this land. Gifting their bush to State agencies for reservation has little appeal. Protection in perpetuity via a Trust open space covenant and still retaining ownership did. The arrival of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust on the New Zealand scene fitted these circumstances exactly and without a doubt filled a long standing vacuum.



Bill Holms. Photo: Paul Gay.

Subsequent to registration of the covenant Bill Holms entered into the school covenant project in co-operation with the Trust and the Department of Education. The local Waimahaka school is now firmly linked with Bill Holms and his bush to their mutual advantage. He now has the pleasure of seeing young people enjoying his bush and learning about it through a comprehensive and well planned education programme. Other adult community groups have also commenced visiting the area with increasing frequency. Bill Holms has gone to much trouble and expense in

developing walking tracks, foot bridges and picnic facilities. Work which has been done with care and sensitivity.

The Holms bush is no longer just a commanding landscape feature. It is a place where the local community are now going to look and learn and enjoy. The Holms have made a very positive contribution to posterity. The wishes and aspirations of four generations have been realised and consolidated. The Trust has found its part in this highly rewarding.

Roger Sutton, Southland Regional Representative.

Hawkes Bay Covenant Protects Maori Site

A Maori pa site on valuable farm land in Hawkes Bay is now protected by an open space covenant. Miss Helen Swinburn of Hinerua, Ongaonga, has set aside 12 ha of her 88 ha farm on the Upper Waipawa River. The covenant protects a small hillock overlooking the river. It has earthworks of an ancient Maori pa under pasture, and the remaining two thirds of the hill is covered in native forest. In protecting both the pa site and the native forest, the covenant achieves the aims of both the National Trust and the Historic Places Trust.

This site on Miss Swinburn's land is one of places associated with the battle of Te Whiti O Tu which occurred about 1831. The tribe involved was the Ngai Te Upokoiri, a sub tribe of the Kahungunu whose ancestral lands stretched along the foot of the Ruahine Ranges to beyond the Waipawa River. They were attacked by the Ngati Raukawa tribe, and one of their chiefs was killed. This led to retribution and

conflict involving other tribes, including the Tuwharetoa from Taupo with whom the Upokoiri joined forces.

There was a final, fierce battle with heavy losses for the Tuwharetoa. The survivors, together with the Upokoiri, fled into the bush. The victors, the Ngapuni and the Ngati Whatuiapiti, abandoned the area, realising that the deaths of the important Tuwharetoa chiefs would not go unavenged. Many went to an exile at Mahia which lasted several years. Those who remained were attacked some months later near Ahuriri. The Tuwharetoa, together with Waikato tribes, well armed, massacred over 400 Kahungunu.

A sign is planned to mark the site, saying that: "On this site the Ngapuhi and Ngati Whatuiapiti tribes defeated the Ngai Te Upokoiri and Tuwharetoa tribes at the Battle of Te Whiti O Tu in or about 1831".

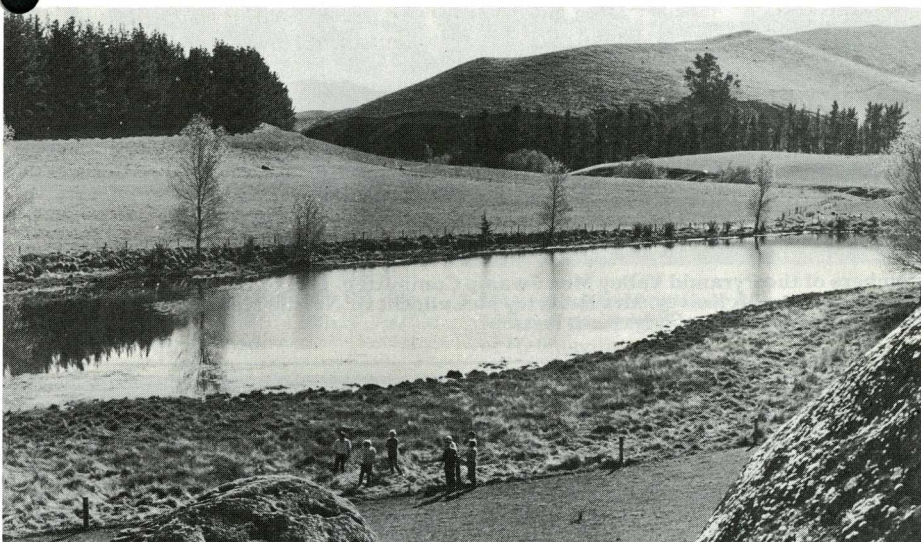
(The Trust is grateful to Mr Patrick Parsons of Napier for the information about the battle and the pa site.)

Changes and Activities

Pyramid Valley Moa Swamp

The Pyramid Valley Moa Swamp at Hawarden, near Waikari in North Canterbury, is protected by an open space covenant and managed according to a long term Management Plan. This is the responsibility of the Pyramid

Valley Moa Swamp Advisory Committee, which consists of Dr Ian Blair, Trust Canterbury regional representative; Professor Peter McKelvey, Trust director; Mrs Beverley McCulloch, Canterbury Museum; Vida Stout, University of Canterbury; Dr Neville Moar, DSIR; and the owners of the swamp, Michael and Jan Hodgen.



Pyramid Valley Moa Swamp.

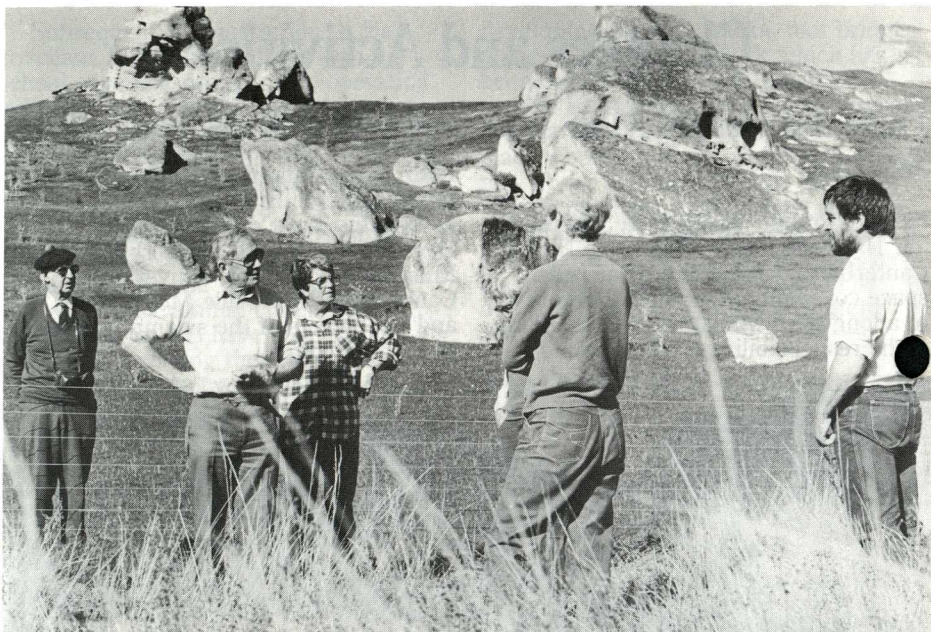
Minister of Conservation Visits Trust Offices

The Honourable Helen Clark, Minister of Conservation visited the National Trust Offices on the evening of November 17 1987. She was accompanied by the Honourable Fran Wilde, Associate Minister of Conservation, and Private Secretary Roger Still.

Board members Rei Bailey, Owen Jennings and Gordon Stephenson attended the meeting. Trust Chairman

Peter Elworthy plus senior staff Ken Davidson, Sarah De Renzy, Anne Grace, Philip Lissaman, Tim Porteous and Ben Thorpe gave a brief presentation for the work of the National Trust. Topics presented included gifts and bequests, properties, open space covenants as well as landscape awareness and education.

The meeting was followed by a light meal. The occasion provided an excellent opportunity to illustrate the vital role played by the National Trust in conservation for New Zealand.



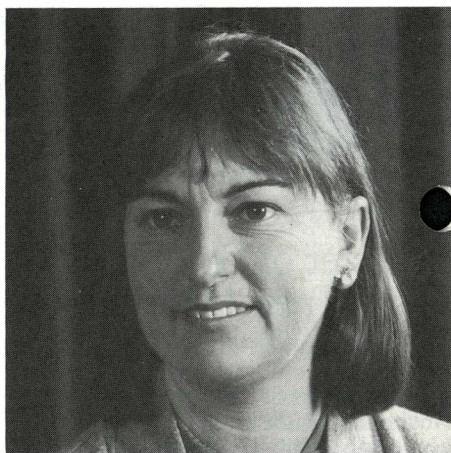
Members of the Pyramid Valley Moa Swamp Committee. Left to right: Dr Ian Blair, Professor Peter McKelvey, Mrs Beverley McCulloch, Dr Neville Moar, Vida Stout, and Michael Hodgen. Photo: Christchurch Press.

Manager

The National Trust Board appointed Anne Grace as manager of the Trust in June 1987. Anne has a BA in Zoology (1973) and a Masters degree in Geology (1976) from Auckland University, and a Diploma in Management (1986) from the New Zealand Institute of Management.

Anne worked for 3 years for the Auckland Regional Authority and then from 1981 with the Mt Albert Research Centre, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, as a scientific liaison officer and then scientist (liaison, and resource and planning). Anne's interest in conservation includes membership of the Auckland Botanical Society and the Ornithological Society of New Zealand.

In December 1987, Anne resigned from the manager's position and is



Anne Grace. Photo: DSIR.

currently working part-time for the National Trust, based in Auckland.

The Trust is currently seeking a new manager.

OPEN SPACE COVENANTS

By the May 1987 meeting of the Board, 610 open space covenants had been approved, and 186 registered. Listed below are the recently registered covenants.

NEW REGISTERED COVENANTS

AUCKLAND

1. VISSER, P & D K. Matakana-Leigh Road, 4km east of Matakana, North Auckland. 2.3 ha of a 18.6 ha of moderately steep hill country, mainly in pasture. The covenant protects a steep bush clad hillside with over 120 kauris up to 1m in diameter. There are also rimu, tanekaha, kahikatea, totara, puriri, lancewood, nikau and ponga, and large manuka and kanuka on the edges. The kauri are clearly visible from the main road.

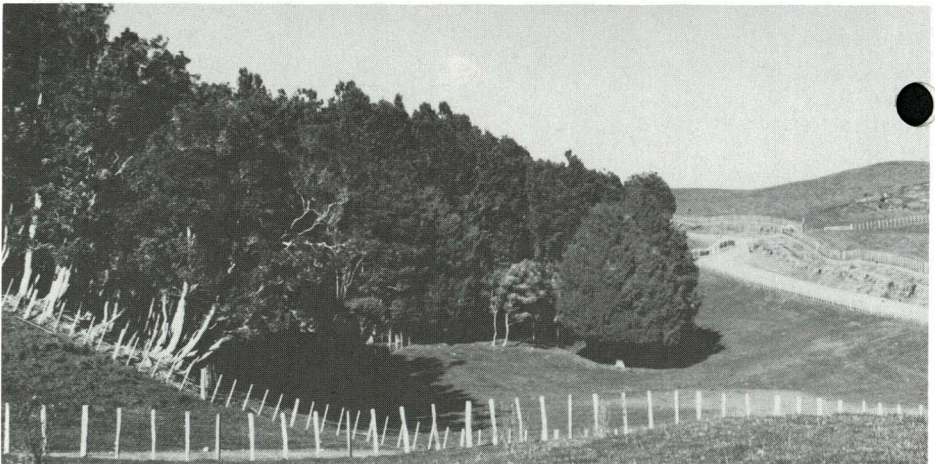
2. WINIATA, H J & J J. Ben Westhead Road, Waiuku, on the Awhitu Peninsula. Three ha of steep land running down to a stream, with species including totara, rimu, lancewood, nikau. The owners bought the property because they wanted to protect the bush.
3. ROGERS, G A & A W. Tahekoroa Road, 10 km east of Makarau north of Helensville. 20 ha of native forest on a 36 ha steep hill country farm. Includes kauri, puriri, totara, and tawa. A stream runs along one boundary, and the North Auckland Railway along another.

Inspecting the northern boundary fence of the Rogers covenant, north of Helensville.

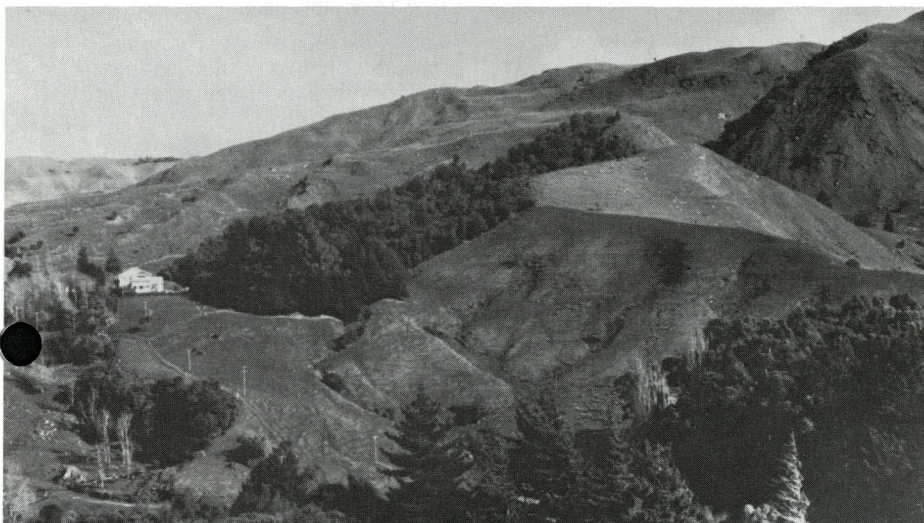


SOUTH AUCKLAND

4. POLLOK, J A & K F. Woods Road, Colville, Coromandel Peninsula. Covenant protects the whole property, 55.8 ha of mature kanuka forest, regenerating kauri forest, and some scrublands. It rises to a 298m high point called Te Kauae-o-Maui, with views towards Auckland, Rangitoto, Moehau Mountain, and along the Coromandel coast. Much of the neighbouring land is in regenerating and coastal forest. The trees include taraire, kauri and podocarps.
5. SAUNDERS, E & A A. 15 km south of Arapuni, on Arohena Road. A small lake and a strip of native vegetation which isolates the lake from adjacent farmland.
6. VAN DONGEN, P G & J A. 7 km from Lake Ohaupo between Lake Road and Lake Ngaroto, 27 km south west of Hamilton. Two small kahikatea remnants, conspicuous landmarks from the main road.
7. MACKINTOSH, J D. 34 km inland from Whakatane on the Manawahe Hills, which form the north end of the Rangitaiki Plain. 157 ha of forest on a 379 ha hill country farm. The forest is in three regenerating stands, providing a pleasant environment with old logging tracks for access.
8. KELLY, D D. Church Hill, Coroglen Road, Tapu, 3.5 km from the Thames coast. The covenanted regenerating forest is basically rewarewa, five-finger, rangiora, oleander and coprosma species, intermingled with mamaku and silver fern. It backs onto the Coromandel Forest Park.
9. SCOUT ASSOCIATION. On Waingaro Springs Road, west of Ngaruawahia. Covenant protects 7 ha bush covered ridge with good regeneration. Main species include tawa, totara, rimu, and ferns. It is clearly visible from the main highway.
10. WATSON, P & M. Huirimu Road, Arohena, near Te Awamutu. Four stands of bush totalling 9.6 ha are covenanted on their 612 ha sheep and cattle farm property. The bush is mainly rewarewa with new plantings. The bush is very visible from the road, and complements the nearby Arapuni Scenic Reserve, which is mainly shrubland.



Covenanted bush on the Watson's property, near Te Awamutu.



The Davis property, Te Karaka, Gisborne District, with the covenanted stand of bush adjacent to the homestead.

GISBORNE DISTRICT

11. DAVIS, L S & L E. Whakaroa Road, Te Karaka. 7 ha of dense native forest on a 422 ha remote hill country farm. It has been fenced for about 30 years, and species include tawa, titoki, pukatea, kahikatea, and nikau.

12. SOMERVILLE, H J & J. Tera Station, Ohuka, 64 km from Wairoa. Two areas of fenced native bush on a 272 ha hill country farm, including a small waterfall. Important because it's in the Ohuka Catchment.

13. KIRKPATRICK, R D & H J. Mangaoae Station, Mangaoae Valley, 44 km from Gisborne. A 10 ha stand of dense, predominantly native bush, on a steep 671 ha property. It was set aside by the Kirkpatrick's grandfather in the early 1900s, and never logged.

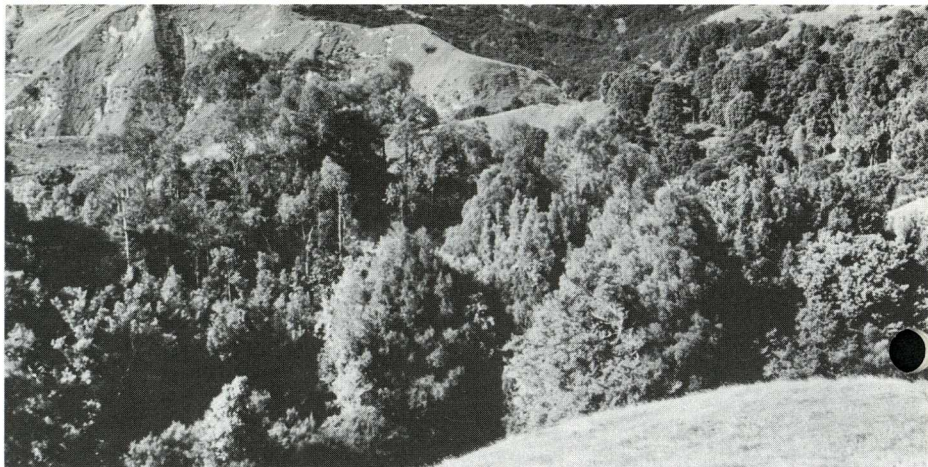
TARANAKI

14. HARVEY, M M & D J. About 3 km past Parihaka Pa, towards Mt Egmont. Two areas of bush on 116 ha of undulating dairy farm country on the slopes of Mt Egmont. The bush is mainly tawa, kamahi,

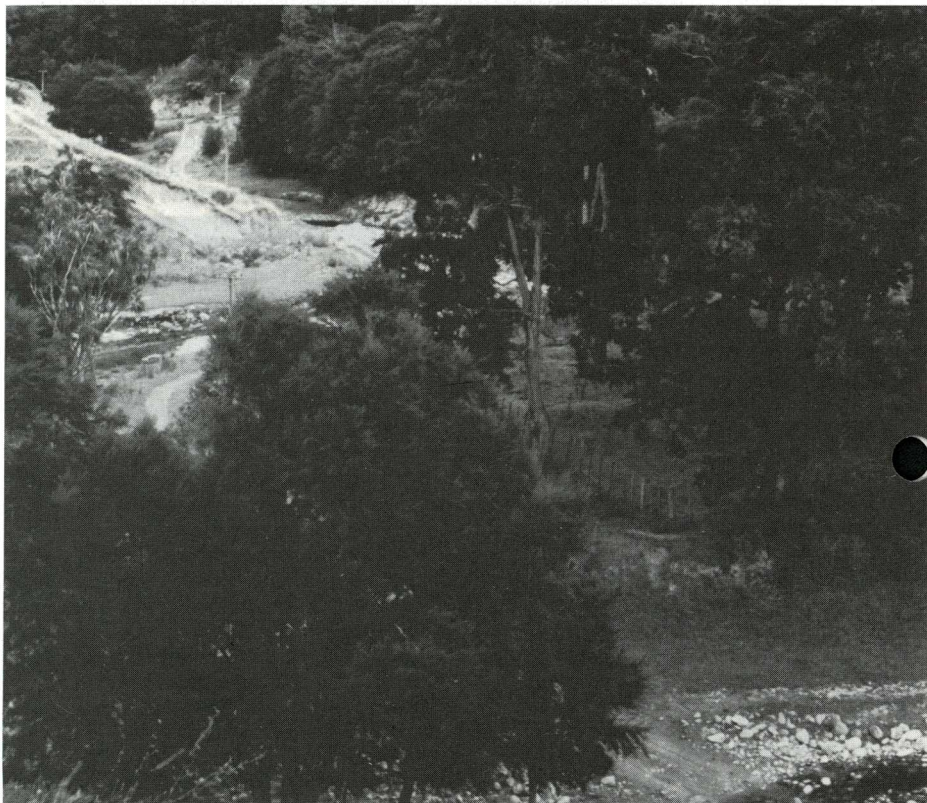
rewarewa, ponga, and some pohutukawa. A small pond on the edge of the bush is a wildlife refuge.



H. J. and T. Somerville with their open space covenant sign at the edge of the covenanted bush, Ohuka, 64 km from Wairoa.



The Somerville's covenanted bush, Ohuka, near Wairoa.



Four of the twenty four river crossings and the covenanted unlogged forest on the Kirkpatrick property, Mangaoae Valley, near Gisborne.

WELLINGTON

15. GANDAR FAMILY TRUST.

"Moorlands", in the Oroua Valley, 25 km north of Palmerston North. A 7 ha forest remnant alongside the Oroua Valley Road, on a 354 sheep and cattle farm, belonging to the family of the second National Trust Chairman Hon L W Gandar.

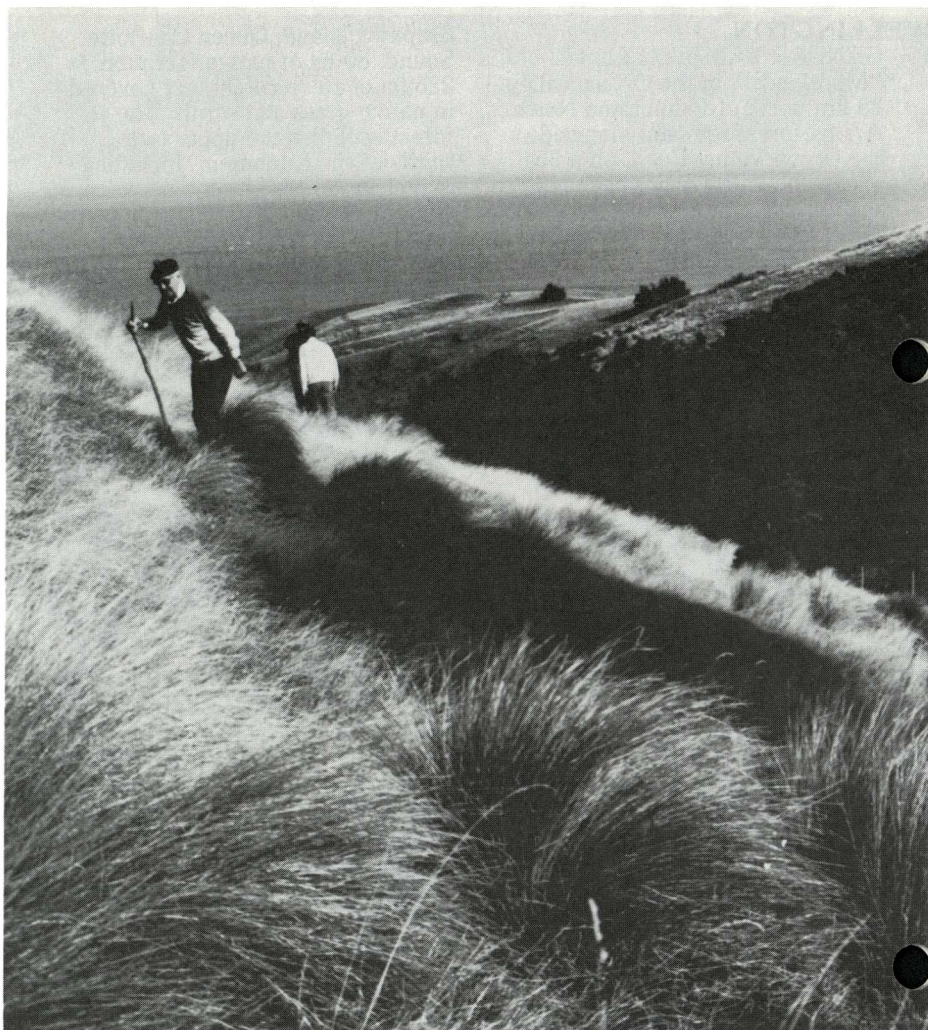
Arapawa Island, Queen Charlotte Sound. 80 ha of native forest on 226 ha of steep catchment covered in native grass and scrub. The forest occupies the upper two thirds of the catchment, including over 1 km of the skyline between Onerau Bay and Tory Channel. The forest is remarkable for its great diversity and complex pattern. Dominant species include kohekohe, tawa, kamahi and red beech.

MARLBOROUGH

16. PURIRI PRESERVATION.

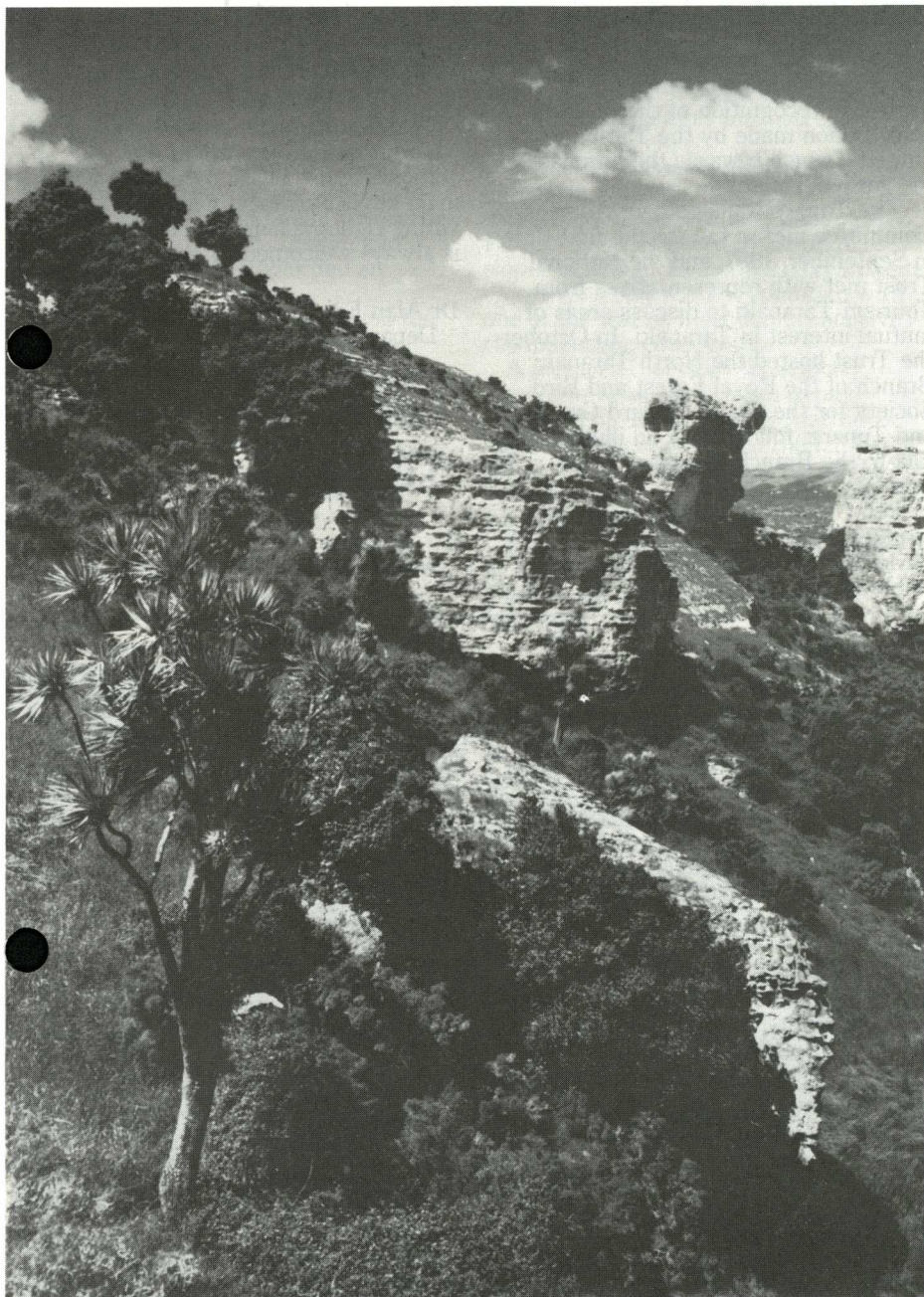
The Harvey covenant, past Parihaka Pa, with Mt Egmont in the background.





The covenanted bush filled gully on the Yates property, Banks Peninsula.

17. CRAIGMORE FARMING CO. LTD. Craigmore Valley Road, 20 km west of Timaru. 1.6 ha of caves and rock landscape. The caves include Maori drawings of recognised archaeological value. The property belongs to the family of the National Trust Chairman, Peter Elworthy.
18. YATES, M E. "Craignish", 12 km from Little River. 7 ha of a densely bush filled gully on a 202 ha property, from high land down to sea level at Tokoroa and Hikuraki Bays in the south west corner of Banks Peninsula. The bush is highly rated by the Botany Division, DSIR, and species include totara and matai.



Part of the rocky landscape protected by covenant on the Elworthy property
"Craigmore", west of Timaru.

The Trust in Taranaki

In the *Daily News* publicity was given to a tree planting ceremony held at Tupare in recognition of the financial contribution made by the Taranaki United Council towards the purchase of the garden Tupare.

The Tupare Management Advisory Committee met in full for the first time in September, 1987, and the National Trust met with representatives from Tourism Taranaki to discuss areas of mutual interest in Taranaki. In October the Trust hosted the North Taranaki Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Society for the day at Hollard Gardens and Tupare, followed by an illustrated talk to the Branch members in the evening.

Peter Elworthy was the keynote speaker for the Taranaki National Parks and Reserves Board Centennial celebrations.

Departmental Representatives

The following departmental representatives attend the National Trust Board meetings, acting in an advisory capacity and without voting rights. Their advice and support is always welcomed by the Board.

Dr Alan Edmonds
Department of Conservation

Mr Hamish Levack
Ministry of Forestry

Mr Pat Park
Department of Maori Affairs

Mr T. Town
Ministry of Works and Development

Taupo Swamp

The present and future developments at the Taupo Swamp, near Plimmerton, north of Wellington, were discussed by the Taupo Swamp Advisory Committee. The group met on site, and then considered priorities for management. Subsequently, Tim Porteous, the Trust's landscape

architect, prepared a draft management plan which is being considered by members of the committee. He also held discussions with the manager of Winstones Ltd., and a soil scientist about the proposed reclamation and restoration work on the southern boundary of the wetland, adjacent to Winstone's land. The restoration work will include screen planting between the wetland and the reclamation.



Taupo Swamp, Plimmerton. Photo: Robin Gay.

Obituary

Sir Russell Matthews, O.B.E.

Sir Russell Matthews, creator of one of the finest landscape gardens in New Zealand died on 25 November 1987 aged 91. A man of courage and vision, Sir Russell was awarded an O.B.E. in 1971.

Tupare, a 3.6 hectare property on the banks of the Waiwhakaiho River was purchased by Sir Russell and Lady Matthews in 1932. Originally covered in gorse and blackberry it was developed into a magnificent landscape garden using fine specimen trees and a combination of formal and informal landscape features. For many years the gardens were opened to the public at Labour weekend for all to enjoy. Tupare represents a lifetime of artistic creation and love by the Matthews family.

In 1984 the property was purchased by the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust with financial assistance from the Taranaki United Council to ensure that it will be looked after for future generations to enjoy.

It was Sir Russell's drive and enthusiasm that contributed to the establishment and development of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust on the slopes of Mount Egmont. Today Pukeiti enjoys an international reputation with one of the worlds most comprehensive rhododendron collections.

A memorial service was held at Tupare in Elizabeth Garden to pay tribute to Sir Russell. Lady Matthews together with members of the family planted a kauri tree at the rear of the entrance lawn in memory to this outstanding man.

The National Trust was represented by Deputy Chairman Gordon Stephenson and Director Margaret Mortimer.



Tupare

Erratum

In the previous newsletter (No 14), on page 13 some errors occurred in the paragraph about the Cameron covenant. The following information should have appeared:

4. CAMERON, Hamish. Now owned by Mr A R Meehan. Past the Hinekura Post Office, 32 km from Martinborough. The covenant protects a forest remnant of 1.6 ha on a 1616 ha property.

The photo was incorrect, it was not of this covenant.

"...It would be grand if every community in New Zealand could look at its heritage... and resolve to protect representative samples of the natural character of each locality. There is a challenge there for the Department of Conservation: more importantly for every Local Authority; and especially for every land owner and person who belongs to this land. The essence of the strategy is that we should accomplish it together: not as adversaries, not as single public agencies or private individuals, but together with a common view of the need for heritage protection."

Graeme Campbell
Planning Strategies for Nature Conservation 1986

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