



Queen Elizabeth II

National Trust

# newsletter

No. 27 DECEMBER 1992

## Ceremony in Northland

**T**he contribution made by Miss Margie Maddren to the work of the National Trust was acknowledged in a special presentation in Northland in June. Trust Manager, Tim Porteous together with Directors, Arthur Cowan and Dr Brian Molloy presented Miss Maddren with a citation from the Trust in the fernery that bears her name.

The daughter of a kauri bushman, Miss Maddren has dedicated her life to plants and to the preservation of areas of bushland in the north, despite years of ill-health and a very limited income. All her activities have stemmed from a life-long absorption in nature, which began right where she still lives - at No 1 Russell Road, Whangarei. "The plants were my friends, the birds were my friends, and the bush in general" she says. Miss Maddren has presided over the Whangarei Native Forest and Bird Protection Society for the past 22 years.

Miss Maddren surprised the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Directors by giving them \$3,000 from the society towards the cost of fencing an important new bush covenant, George Lambert bush, at Purua. Her society believes that while the National Trust does valuable work in saving bush, local people must be prepared to contribute. "We should help and do the very best we can to merit their support" Miss Maddren says, summing up her philosophy.



**Miss Maddren**

*Sourced by permission of The Northern Advocate.*

*Photo: Courtesy of The Northern Advocate.*

## IN THIS ISSUE

New Trust Publication	3	Kaitaia's Remnant Puriri Forest	8
Loder Cup	5	Registered Covenants	10
Matakitaki-a-kupe	6	Banks Peninsula Covenants	17

# From The Trust Manager

**T**he Trust's financial year ended on 30 June following another busy year in which the Trust's pre-eminent role in open space protection on private land was reaffirmed.

Eighty six covenants were registered during the twelve month period totalling 10,883 hectares. The total area protected by covenants with the National Trust is now 23,100 hectares.

Financially, the year ended satisfactorily. Despite budgeting for a significant deficit the Trust broke even with close control over expenditure in all activities.

Funding continues however, to be a matter of concern for the Trust. In particular the diminution of direct financial support for the Trust over time from the Government. For example in 1986 when there were 142 registered covenants protecting 4,242 hectares direct Government financial input to the Trust was some \$1.5 million. In 1992 with 593 registered covenants protecting 23,100 hectares the direct financial support has dropped to \$1 million.

The Forest Heritage Fund has provided some short term and supplementary relief only in regard to threatened indigenous forest areas of high ecological value. There are now indications of a change in emphasis in this funding source which may well reduce the level of funding available to National Trust projects for protection by covenant.

The unfortunate result of the overall reduction in financial support has been the need to reduce staff and discontinue vital activities such as education and landscape advocacy. Since 1989, the numbers of full time staff in the Trust's Wellington office has reduced by over 30%.

Sir Peter and I shall be attending the 6th International Conference of National Trusts at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands in early December. The theme is "Managing Change - Conservation into the 21st Century". Sir Peter is delivering one of the keynote addresses on aspects of conservation in New Zealand.

A full report on the conference will be provided in the next newsletter.

May I take this opportunity to wish all the Trust's members, friends and supporters the very best for the coming festive season.

*Tim Porteous*  
Trust Manager

## BP Sponsors Displays

Two eye-catching portable displays for the Trust's Regional Representatives in Nelson/Marlborough and Northland were recently completed. BP (NZ) Ltd generously provided total financial sponsorship for the production of the displays. The displays, which measure approximately 1m x 2m, conveniently fold up and fit easily into the backseat of a car, yet are sturdy enough to be used outside. They have already proved to be very useful at a number of public gatherings.

The National Trust is indebted to BP (NZ) Ltd for their support.

*The work of the  
Queen Elizabeth II  
National Trust  
is supported by*





# New Trust Publication:

## Forest Remnant Management Manual

**F**orest remnants often need more than a fence to exclude stock to ensure they will survive in a natural or semi natural state for future generations. Legal protection by open space covenant and fencing are important steps but an isolated remnant in a predominantly developed landscape will often be subject to a range of threats such as exposure to desiccating winds, invasion by weeds or fire from rank grass areas.

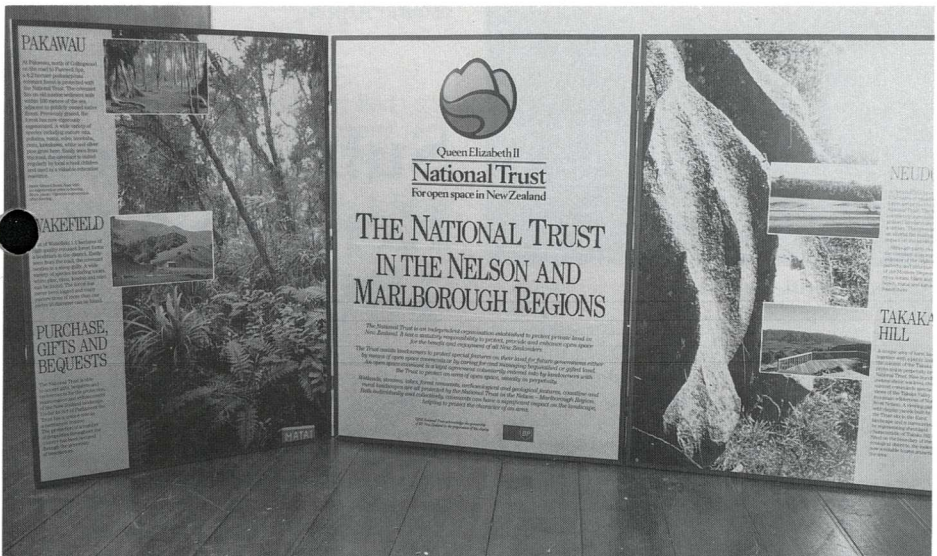
In response to the many enquiries the Trust receives on topics such as suitable shelter for remnants, weed and pest control, revegetation of areas within or around a remnant, the National Trust in mid 1993 will be publishing a practical manual to assist landholders and others managing forest remnants. The working title at this stage is the *Forest Remnant Management Manual*.

The manual has been written by the

Trust Manager, Tim Porteous in the same practical style as the Trust's earlier successful publication the *Revegetation Manual* published in 1983. This manual is now out of print.

"We ask a lot of our covenantors in that they are required to be the on-site caretakers of covenant areas and yet to date there has been little information available" says Trust Chair, Sir Peter Elworthy. "This new manual pulls together for the first time the considerable body of knowledge that now exists on managing and enhancing forest remnants and will be of great value to landholders and others managing areas of native forest".

The sale price and date of publication have yet to be finalised. All Trust covenantors and members will be offered the opportunity to purchase the manual at a discounted price. The March Newsletter will contain more details.

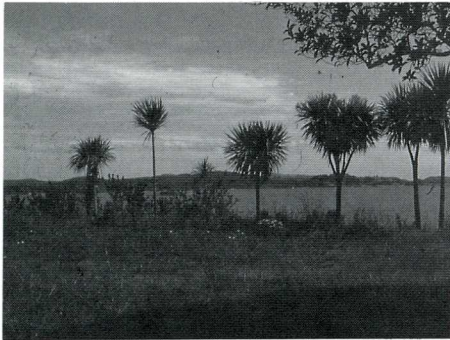


Portable display sponsored by BP

# Aroha Field Day

**A** Field Day was held by the National Trust on Monday, 15 June at Aroha Island, Kerikeri, a property acquired by the Trust in October 1991. The event was attended by about 60 covenantors, Trust members and supporters as well as personnel from local authorities and government agencies including the Department of Conservation. The Trust was represented by Directors Brian Molloy, Arthur Cowan, Trust Manager, Tim Porteous and the Northland Representative, Fenton Hamlin.

Aroha has a total area of just over 12 hectares, of which some 7 hectares are tidal mangrove forest. The balance of the property is in regenerating indigenous forest, grass or planted in a range of exotic species including citrus varieties.



**Aroha Island, Kerikeri**

The day started with a welcome and general introduction by Fenton Hamlin. Dr Molloy then spoke of the important role of Trust covenantors in protecting the valuable dispersed remnants of forest and other ecosystems throughout Northland. He also emphasised the different but complimentary roles played by the Department of Conservation, local authorities and voluntary conservation organisations. The Trust, as in other parts



**Tidal mangroves on Aroha Island**

of the country, has a close working relationship with all these agencies in particular the Department of Conservation, with a two-way exchange of ideas and information.

A general and wide-ranging discussion followed, covering topics such as regional conservation priorities, opportunities for expansion of the Trust's activities in Northland and the problems of pests and weeds. Lunch provided an opportunity for an informal exchange of ideas amongst covenantors followed by a guided tour around Aroha.

## Subscription Renewals for 1992

**N**ational Trust membership subscriptions for the 1992/93 financial year are now due. Membership entitles you to vote for two Board Directors representing members' interests. Trust members also receive a copy of the Trust Newsletter, the Annual Report to Parliament, and pamphlets and brochures as they are produced.



# Prestigious Award to Gordon and Celia Stephenson

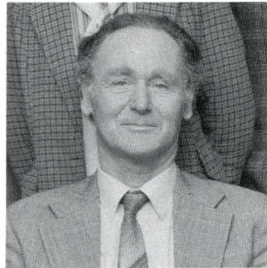
**T**he Loder Cup, New Zealand's premier conservation award was presented to Waikato farmers Gordon and Celia Stephenson at Waotu recently. The cup is presented annually for the contribution made towards the protection and cultivation of our native plants. The Hon. Denis Marshall, Minister of Conservation described the Stephenson's list of achievements as impressive, "but perhaps most significant has been the perspective they have contributed.

Arriving in New Zealand from England in 1958 Gordon and Celia bought a vision of farmers husbanding the land and resources they worked.

They saw the values of the natural environments of the country they had arrived in, in a clearer way than many "locals" and they set out to farm with respect for the environment.

While serving as Dairy Section Chairman Federated Farmers, Gordon developed the concept that became the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust. He served as deputy chairperson of the Trust until 1988 and the first covenant was issued by the Trust to protect two areas of bush on Gordon and Celia's farm.

In his executive roles with many bodies (including the Trust, Federated Farmers, the Environmental Council, the Lincoln College Council, the Waikato Conservation Board and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society), Gordon has served to bring a conservation understanding to the farming community and a pragmatic

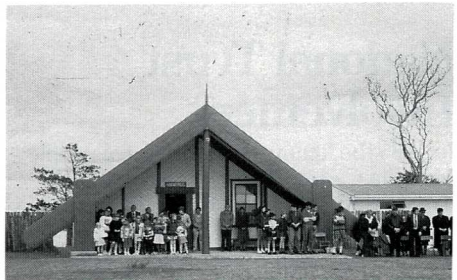


**Gordon Stephenson**

farming perspective to conservation organisations.

Gordon has taken a special interest in the protection of wetlands, culminating in this authorship of the guide "Wetlands - New Zealand's Shy Places."

Celia and Gordon Stephenson have made a special contribution to conservation on public bodies and with private actions. They are very worthy recipients of the Loder Cup."



**On the Pikitu Marae**

# Matakitaki-a-kupe

## (The View Point of Kupe)

**M**atakitaki-a-kupe is the Maori name for the southern most point of the North Island, known otherwise as Cape Palliser. It lies on the coast south of Martinborough in the Wairarapa and east of Palliser Bay. Kupe, the well known early Maori explorer is said to have visited here during his exploration of New Zealand. A number of local natural features have been given his name.

The surrounding land for many kilometres up and down the coast was home to Maori over many centuries. Their urupa (cemeteries), marae sites and cultivation areas are still quite evident if one knows where to look. The whole region is revered by the local Maori people even though they have not actually lived there as tribal groups since changing natural conditions forced them out in the 17th century.

Today the region has a wild rugged attraction which draws people from a wide area. Until recently the Maori Trustees for the land allowed people to camp but a large scrub fire in February 1990 highlighted the dangers of this. Day visitors only are welcomed now. A rugged public road along the coastal platform connects the area to the local village of Ngawihi, Pirinoa and Martinborough to the north.

## National Trust Involvement

In 1985 the kaumatua for the local people Mr Mita Carter of Pirinoa wrote to the Trust seeking help in preserving the "mana" of the area so that future generations might respect the history it contains. Maori history is not the first prerogative of the Trust but in this case

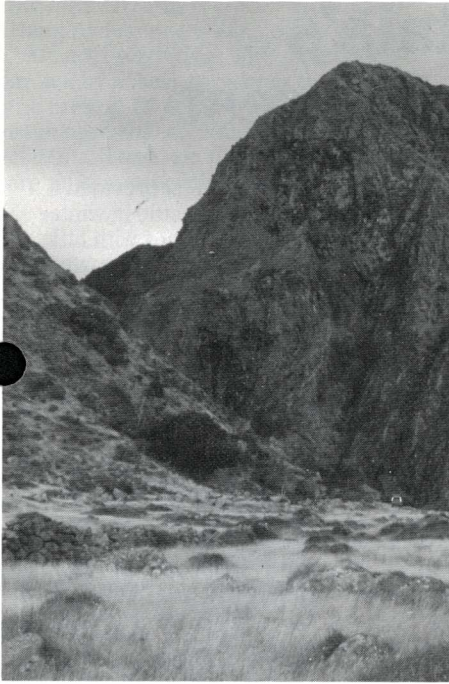
considerably more land was involved than just the coastal platform where the principal sites are located. With the co-operation of the Historic Places Trust' the National Trust was able to work with the Trustees to give permanent protection through three open space covenants, one for each of the blocks for which Mr Carter or his co Trustees were responsible.

The Matakitaki area broadly speaking is divided into two regions; the easily accessible coastal platform and the steep and very rugged interior where very few people go. The Matakitaki Blocks, as they are known, lie near the Cape Palliser lighthouse and include both the above regions.

The Hon L W Gandar, then Chairman and I entered into negotiations and over a period of time we met the Trustees in their homes, in public halls, on the Kohunui marae at Pirinoa and many many times on the land itself. Subsequently Sir Peter Elworthy and Euan McQueen, then General Manager, also became involved. Not unnaturally there was an initial concern about giving an outside organisation a say in the management of very precious maori land - but slowly this was overcome as the Trustees and the Trust accepted that the National Trust was only interested in protecting their land so that it could be managed and used as they wanted while preserving the historic mana and rugged nature of the region. It is unlikely that we could have reached accord so soon without the tremendous support given by Mita Carter and his friend and fellow kaumatua, the late Bill Mikaera of Martinborough.

Registration was celebrated by a meeting between the Iwi and Chairman and staff of the Trust in Martinborough in April 1990. It was an emotional and very happy affair.





**Matakitaki covenant**

## The Present Situation

The open space covenant allows for a management plan and advisory committee made up of representatives of the Trustees, the National Trust, the Historic Places Trust, the local people and the local body. The management plan sets out objectives for managing the land and is for an initial period of five years. The Advisory Committee meets on an annual basis to look at what is being or needs to be done and to give assistance if required.

*Ben Thorpe  
Wellington Representative*

## The Puriri - *Vitex lucens*

**D**ubbed "prince of the forest" the puriri is a beautiful and stately tree. A member of the Verbenaceae family its natural range is from North Cape to a line between Cape Egmont and the Mahia Peninsula. Endemic to New Zealand, some trees in Northland are thought to be 2000 years old.

A broad spreading tree, the puriri has a short broad trunk with spreading branches up to 20m above ground. Its five-leaflet palmate leaves are glossy green and furrowed. The bell-shaped flowers range from red and crimson to pink and white with cherry-like fruit from red to pink.

The wood has great strength and was used by the maori for tools, weapons and fortress palisades. It was also used for medicinal purposes. Puriri groves were often tapu as they contained the remains of people of high rank.

Europeans exploited the puriri's strength and durability for piles, posts, sleepers, bridge timbers and house blocks. Growing on rich fertile soil they were exploited for the ground they grew on.

A tenacious tree, puriri stumps will spring back to life if given a chance. This can be seen at Otatarau, near Kaitia where old dead stumps are sprouting branches and leaves since they have been protected from stock.

# Otararau - Kaitaia's Remnant Puriri Forest

**A** three hectare remnant puriri forest on the Awanui flats, north of Kaitaia has been protected by a National Trust open space covenant. The magnificent puriri trees are part of the original vegetation in the area. Today few remnants remain with Otatarau being the only puriri forest near Kaitaia.

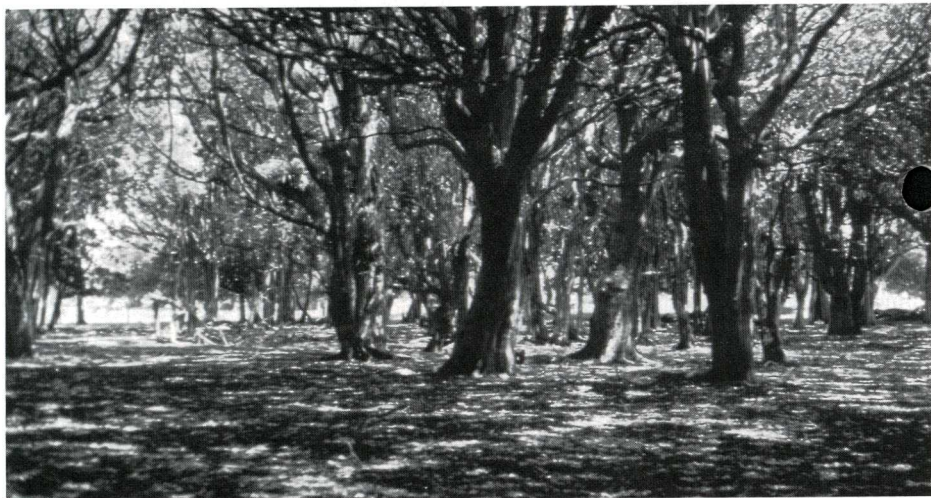
The property has been part of an ever decreasing allotment passed down or sold among branches of the Matthews family since 1859 when title to a block including the bush was recorded in the name of the Rev Joseph Matthews.

Although predominantly puriri, the forest also contains taraire, titoki, karaka, kohekohe, miro, totara, kowhai and cabbage trees. Three fine kahikatea specimens remain on what was once a swampy area on the eastern side of the bush. The Awanui river forms the western boundary of the covenant and provides ideal habitat for Kingfisher and other birds.

For many years the forest provided a place to feed and shelter cattle in winter resulting in a bare forest floor with little regeneration. All the trees were mature specimens. In November 1989 the National Trust Regional Representative, Fenton Hamlin, inspected the property and a proposal was put to the Trust Board of Directors in February 1990. It was agreed to offer a covenant and assist with fencing costs in order to protect the bush.

A management programme is now in place to control possums and various weeds especially wandering jew. Previously spread and also controlled by cattle it began to run rampant as soon as stock were excluded. It is now controlled by spraying. Possum numbers are kept in check by poisoning.

As part of a revegetation programme members of the Far North branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society together with the Matthews family, friends,



Otararau Forest showing the bare forest floor with little regeneration dominated by mature puriri



the local DOC field officer and Fenton Hamlin met on site this year to plant out 200 puriri seedlings. These had been grown by a local nursery at the request of the present owner, Mr Murray Matthews, from seed collected in the bush. The National Trust and the Matthews family are most appreciative of the help and

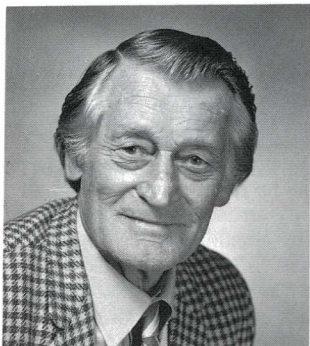
support given by members of the society, many of whom travelled long distances to help.

It is a tribute to the various owners that as much of the original bush remnant remains today. The preservation of Otararau will ensure that examples of this unique forest type remain.

---

## OBITUARY

### Eddie Suckling



**T**he Trust was sad to learn of the sudden death of Eddie Suckling, Trust Representative for the Wanganui to Hawkes Bay Region, on 17 November 1992.

Before joining the National Trust in September 1983, Eddie was a grassland scientist at Grasslands Division, DSIR. There he had responsibility for the Te Awa Hill pasture research area for more than 20 years and later Ballantrae Station. He served on the Rangitikei Catchment Board for 15 years.

Eddie made a substantial contribution to the Trust by fostering an understanding of its work. A highly respected research scientist he was also a practical man. His

handbook *"Hill Pasture Improvement: A Guide to better use of the Hills"*, published in 1965, was a bible for many landholders and farm management advisers.

The National Trust benefited from the enormous goodwill Eddie generated in the farming community through the rapport and understanding he had with farmers. He spoke the language they understood and cemented the partnership between landholders and the Trust required to successfully establish covenant agreements.

A tireless and committed worker, he was frustrated by bureaucracy and the lack of funding available to the Trust to protect each and every potential covenant area he inspected.

In 1983 Eddie's area of responsibility stretched from North Taranaki to East Cape and Cook Strait. Now that region is serviced by four people. There are more than 230 covenants which Eddie secured in the Wanganui, Rangitikei, Manawatu, Horowhenua, North Wairarapa and Hawkes Bay regions protecting some 10,000 hectares. This represents almost one quarter of all Trust covenants in New Zealand.

There is no doubt that Eddie made a distinguished contribution to conservation in New Zealand. The many highly prominent and visual landscape features that have been protected through Eddie's negotiations with landholders on behalf of the National Trust, are a living monument.

---

# Open Space Covenants

**B**y November 2, 1992 there were 593 registered covenants, while a further 477 were proceeding towards registration.

## RECENTLY REGISTERED COVENANTS

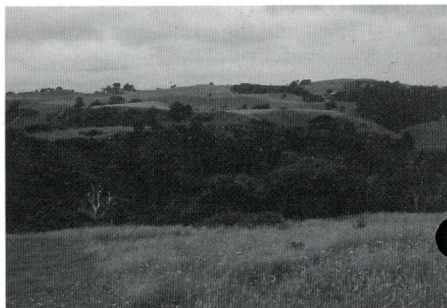
### NORTH AUCKLAND DISTRICT

#### 1. IRWIN O R & N J

North side of Manukau Heads Road and Awhitu Central Road junction, Awhitu Peninsula, Auckland. The covenant protects two areas of regenerating forest and wetland totalling 9.9820 ha. One area of 9.15 ha comprises a bush covered valley and ridge with mature forest. A wide range of species are present including puriri, taraire, totara, kahikatea, rimu, rewarewa, kohekohe, karaka, pohutukawa, nikau and ponga. A small gully with a profusion of glow-worms and a small raupo swamp are also included. The second area contains a small wetland with raupo over 1.8 metres tall covering the whole area. Rewarewa, rimu, pohutakawa, puriri, taraire, kahikatea and a grove of kauri are found within the forest remnant. Protection of the area adds to a cluster of registered covenants on the Awhitu Peninsula.

#### 2. HOOD C & D

Ponsford Road, 8 km north of Waiuku, Awhitu Peninsula, Auckland. A 4.6 ha forest remnant containing kauri has been covenanted. The forest also contains a diverse range of other plant species. This area is part of a larger 14.37 ha block adjoining the existing McNaughton and Harper covenants.



Southern view of Irwin covenant

#### 3. MARTER F W L & M H

Gregory Road, 3 km west of Waitakere, Auckland.

A whole title covenant is registered over this 6.8 ha property of which half is covered by forest remnant and regenerating shrublands. Several bush walks dissect the property which slopes down to a stream valley. Kauri, rimu, kahikatea, puriri, rewarewa, tanekaha, miro, mapou, mahoe and cabbage trees are present.

### SOUTH AUCKLAND DISTRICT

#### 4. BAILEY R M & K

Arahiwi Road, 2 km from Mamaku, west of Rotorua.

54 ha of magnificent tawa-podocarp forest above the Mangakotaha Stream has been saved from logging. A covenant now protects the original forest with many tall rimu, miro and a rich understorey of ferns and supplejack. The owner wanted to end logging agreements for the property made in the 1950's between Fletchers and J S Bailey Ltd. The National Trust obtained the release of cutting rights from Tasman Forestry Ltd who were willing to stop logging and forego their logging rights at no cost other than legal expenses. This enabled 35





**This tawa-podocarp forest has been saved from logging at the Bailey covenant**

- hectares of plateau land to be fenced by the owner and the Trust. 19 ha of the valley side had previously been fenced by the owner and the Regional Council. The area adjoins the Mangakotaka Stream Scenic Reserve and Arahiwi Scenic Reserve. Many tui, bellbird, whitehead and tomtit are present.
5. **DIMOND P & C L**  
 Corner of Tapuae Road and Tumutumu Road, Waitomo Caves.  
 A covenant protects planting in 1.48 ha bordering the Waitomo River. Revegetation work is being carried out by the Native Forest Restoration Trust. The aim of the planting is two fold: to protect the river ecosystem and hence the glow-worm ecology within the caves and to provide an attractive entrance to the cave system. Mature kahikatea, rimu and mahoe provide attractive cover and shelter for new planting. This includes kahikatea which is now 3 metres tall with flax, cabbage trees and totara all thriving.
6. **LANE K M**  
 3 km up Kakaho Road on the boundary of Pureora Forest Park, Mangakino. A significant area of mature podocarp forest adjoining Pureora Forest Park has been protected by covenant. Two areas totalling 13.89 ha contain tawa, pukatea and kamahi. Rimu dominates the forest canopy with matai, miro and kahikatea also present. Birds including whitehead, bellbird, tomtit, tui, pigeon and robins are abundant.
7. **MAXWELL K & S**  
 Work Road, Katikati, Tauranga County. A 4.1 ha wetland area adjacent to the Wainui River on Tauranga harbour has been covenanted. The wetland is a blend of both dryland and marine flora and is influenced by the marine verge and freshwater run off from the surrounding hills. The area is a typical banded rail and fernbird habitat. The ground rises steeply from the wetland to native bush. Species include cabbage tree, mahoe, kanuka, small

rimu and totara, rewarewa, mamaku and silver fern. The covenant can be clearly seen from the Kaimai to Tauranga railway line. The Grierson and the Tompsett covenants are also situated on Work Road. The property is now owned by Mr L Watts.

8. **WALTER D M & P S**

Nolan Road, about 25 kms from Tuakau.

Two areas of bush totalling 8.81 ha have been covenanted. Both are situated in deep gullies. One area of 3.62 ha shows good regeneration of mahoe, kawakawa, hangehange and kanuka. The second block of 5.19 ha contains a wide range of species including kahikatea, rimu, rewarewa and tawa. Tall kanuka regenerates on once cleared steeper sidlings. Botanically interesting, the area contains large numbers of mamaku fern with orchids, epiphytes and ground cover ferns also present.



**Walter covenant**

**HAWKES BAY DISTRICT**

9. **RAUMATI LAND COMPANY  
(HALLIDAY FAMILY)**

Waihau Road, 1 km from Patoka, Napier.

A 49.33 ha broadleaf forest has been protected by covenant. Situated in an extensive gully the forest contains areas of mature trees. A wide range of species are present including kanuka, kowhai, *Pittosporum ralphii*, rewarewa,



**Northwest view of Halliday covenant**



matipo, rimu, manuka, kotukutuku, putaputaweta, kawakawa, koromiko, titoki and manuka. The gully was burnt some 65 years ago and retired from grazing at that time. Since then it has regenerated strongly with native species.

## TARANAKI DISTRICT

### 10. DICKINSON W J & J M

Ri Road, 5 km from Uriti, near Urenui. A covenant protects 49.33 ha of remnant forest in steep country. The area is near the Moki and Miro State Forests. Beech is present on the steep north faces with podocarp and broadleaf forest on the southern faces. Rimu, rewarewa, ponga, tawa, titoki, nikau, pigeonwood, totara, miro, pukatea and hinau are all found here. Easily seen from Moki road the forest is an effective form of erosion control.

### 11. TOOKE R D

7 km south west of Okato on Saunders Road.

An area of lowland podocarp forest has been covenanted. The 7.28 ha tawa dominant forest includes rewarewa, native fuchsia, pigeonwood, whiteywood, rangiora, kamahi, kohekohe, ponga, fivefinger, ground ferns and tree orchids. The bush runs for 1 km along the length of the Stony River from Wairemu Road to join the Blue Rata Reserve. Like many areas in Taranaki the bush suffered damage from Cyclone Bola. Important to the area it helps stabilize the river which could damage the town of Okato if it were removed.

### 12. WINTER P J & G

SH3, 10 km north of Waitara on the Waiau Stream.

An attractive 1.01 ha of coastal bush has been protected by covenant. Situated on the banks of the Waiau Stream, the bush is easily seen from SH3. There are some very large old specimen trees in the bush including a 1,000 year old rimu. It is called Te

Rimu Piko. Legend has it that this tree was used by the Maori as a traditional place where sharks were hung to dry before the arrival of Europeans. A wide variety of species are present including karaka, puriri, wharangi, pukatea, rewarewa, whiteywood, kowhai, swamp mairie, red matipo, pigeonwood, kawakawa, fivefinger, rangiora, coprosma, ferns, fuchsia and para taniwha.

## WELLINGTON DISTRICT

### 13. BARTON RT & B M

Woodside, 6.8 km from Greytown.

Four areas of bush and wetland totalling 242.8 ha have been protected by covenant. The 237.5 ha hill block of regenerating forest adjoins the Taranaki State Forest Park. Manuka is dominant at the south end with mature beech and podocarp forest at 300m a.s.l on the upper slopes. Three small areas totalling 5.3 ha vary from titoki dominant forest to kahikatea dominant wetland, to totara dominance on a dry stony ridge. A wide variety of other species are also present. The numerous groves of mixed native trees, scattered totara and stands of thick native bush on the alluvial flats and terraces are clearly visible from the Wellington - Masterton railway and from Underhill Road.

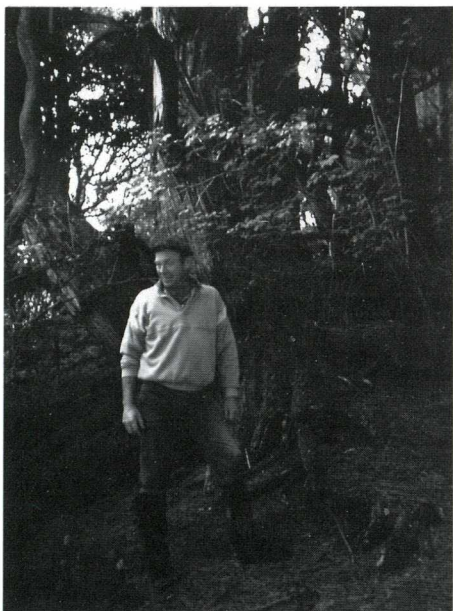


A protected area of white pine at the Barton covenant, Greytown

## 14. DAVIS J S &amp; F B

5 km from Foxton on Cummerfield Road.

A covenant protects a 4.75 ha semi-swamp forest remnant. The bush is situated along the southern side of a low sand dune and an area of swamp land on the flats. A report by A E Esler of the DSIR in 1969 describes the area known as Whytes Bush as "an 8 acre relic of the pockets of forest which dotted the Manawatu sand country." Early maps show the area covering about 25 acres. It developed on sand considered to have been stable for 2-4,000 years. Large totara trees on the dunes were a special feature. The semi-swamp forest was dominated by kahikatea and pukatea before the kahikatea were felled, the land drained and ravaged by cattle. Today a wide range of species are present including titoki, tawa, pukatea, pigeonwood, mahoe, ngaio, red and black matipo, lancewood, matai, cabbage trees.



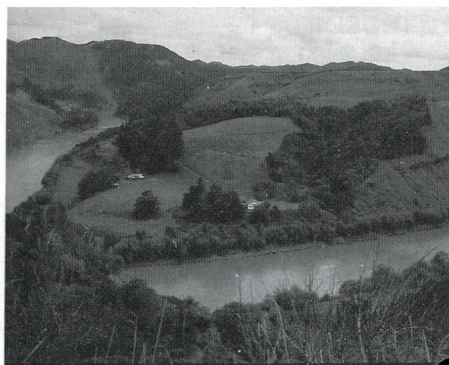
**Mr Davis with large totara trees behind**

## 15. DEAR G H

Taipo road, 2.5 km east from Rongotea, Palmerston North.

An open space covenant protects two areas of remnant forest. Together they comprise 9 ha of kanuka dominant broadleaf forest. Both areas have been retired from grazing for some years and have a strong understorey growth of seedlings, canopy species and ferns. Both red and black kanuka are dominant with hinau, titoki, tawa, miro and matipo present together with some large specimens of matai, totara and kahikatea. The Manawatu plains have few protected areas and forest remnants of note. This area of 9 ha represents the most significant stand of formerly unprotected forest remaining in the locality.

## 16. FYFE R J &amp; R A



**Fyfe covenant as seen from the lookout on River Road, Wanganui**

20 km from Wanganui on River Road.

A covenant protects two areas of remnant bush totalling 8.3 ha overlooking the Wanganui River. Situated on steep gully sidlings the podocarp remnant contains a variety of species, with tawa and titoki being the largest trees. The area is a prominent landscape feature when viewed from the Gentle Annie lookout on the Wanganui River Road.





Part of the Dear covenant

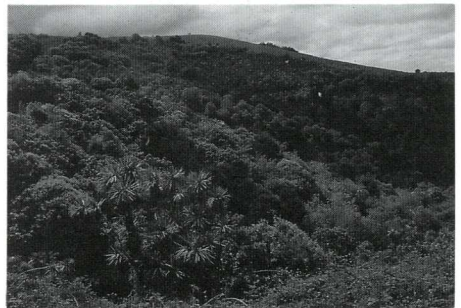
## NELSON DISTRICT

### 17. STRINGER I L & R M

13 km west of Richmond on the coastal highway to Motueka.

A small 3.95 ha bush remnant has been protected by covenant in an area where little indigenous forest remains. The second growth forest is dominated by mixed hardwoods containing some kahikatea and matai. Situated on a steep, shady south-facing slope the bush has regenerated well with an almost complete canopy closure at 10 metres. Other species present include lemonwood, mahoe, karamu, wineberry, fivefinger, kohuhu, kamahi, manuka, tree fuchsia, mapou, ferns and climbers. The area is adjacent to SH60.

fivefinger and cabbage trees along the stream boundary. In an area where little native bush remains this covenant protects an example of regenerating forest on downlands.



Griffiths covenant.

## CANTERBURY DISTRICT

### 18. GRIFFITHS J M & D M

Gualter Road near Hilton, 12 km from Geraldine.

A 9.3 ha area forming the headwaters of a small catchment which drains into the Kakahu River has been covenanted. The area was cleared and burned in the early years of settlement. Located on steep slopes with a southerly aspect the regenerating bush includes mahoe, kanuka, kohuhu,

### 19. WINSKILL M E & L

2 km east of Cheviot, North Canterbury.

A 24.37 ha coastal forest has been protected. The area is near the 40 ha Shag Rock Reserve which was gifted to the Crown by the Winskill family. The combination of coastal podocarp forest and lowland conifer species, especially totara and matai, is unusual for the area.

## OTAGO DISTRICT

### 20. McGROUTHER H P

Pipikaretu Bay, Otago Peninsula.  
A 29.23 ha forest remnant and associated wetland have been protected. The area is a habitat for the yellow eyed penguins who live and nest here. The bush has a rich flora dominated by mahoe and kanuka with fuchsia and coprosma also present. Locally rare plants include *Melicytus micranthus*, pokaka, *Asplenium polyodon*, *Microlaena polynoda*, *Arthropodium candidum*, *Australina pusilla*, *Galium proproinquum* and *Pterostylis graminea*. The owners run a tourist venture called Penguin Place.



**Wetland at the McGrouther covenant**

Members of the public can hire binoculars and obtain a key to the area where the penguins live and see them from a distance. The covenant is visible from Pipikaretu Road in an area of high scenic and recreational use.

## SOUTHLAND DISTRICT

### 21. DAY M T

South Hillend, 16 km north-west of Winton township.  
An excellent 8.7 ha forest remnant on the southern slopes of the Taringatura Hills has been protected. The podocarp - silver beech forest includes rimu, totara, kahikatea, matai and broadleaf. The area has not been logged in the past and contains a range of forest birds, especially tui. Paradise ducks also nest here.



**Day covenant**

### 22. HALL-JONES R & L F

Caroline Valley, east of Dipton, 35 km north of Winton.

A significant area of podocarp - broadleaved native forest has been protected by covenant. The 68 ha remnant lies mainly to the north but the southern slopes form the headwaters of the Spirit Burn. In good condition, the forest contains a rich diversity of species including some local and nationally rare plants. The forest is dominated by matai, totara and kahikatea with rimu and miro on the lower slopes. A small area of silver beech is also present. The forest is an important wildlife habitat complimenting and adjacent to the Caroline Bush Scenic Reserve and Glenure Private Scenic Reserve. The forest is highly visible from the Caroline Valley Road and is near the recently registered Milligan covenant.

## Correction

The description of the Clark covenant on page 13 in Newsletter No. 26 was incorrect. It should read:

### CLARK A R W & O E

Nuhaka River Road, North West of Mahia.  
A covenant protects 2.87 ha of bush immediately above the homestead. It runs along the boundary between leasehold and private land. The bush contains large specimens of hinau, pukatea, tawa, titoki, rewarewa, kohekohe, kahikatea, matai, whiteywood, pigeonwood, rimu and koromiko. Tui, pigeon, fantail and greywarblers are present.



# Banks Peninsula Covenants

**T**wo new, distinctive areas have recently been added to the fourteen varied sites already protected by National Trust covenants on Banks Peninsula, Canterbury. Existing covenants encompass interesting examples of most forms of land and vegetation protection, ranging from native forest, to tussock, rock-type, wetland, and foreshore protection.

Two new covenants registered earlier this year are the Trebor Farm covenant at Children's Bay, Akaroa, and the Price's Valley Pasture covenant, in Prices's Valley, near Kaituna.

## Trebor Farm

Trebor Farm is owned by Mr Bob Masfield and Mrs Patricia Masfield. They have lived in the white house overlooking Children's Bay since 1950, while also farming more remote land at Gough's Bay at the extreme eastern end of the peninsula. In this, they were repeating the pattern set first by Mr Masfield's grandfather, Valentine Vickers Masfield, who first bought land in Gough's Bay in 1868. While farming there he also built a house on a small section of land at Children's Bay in 1879.

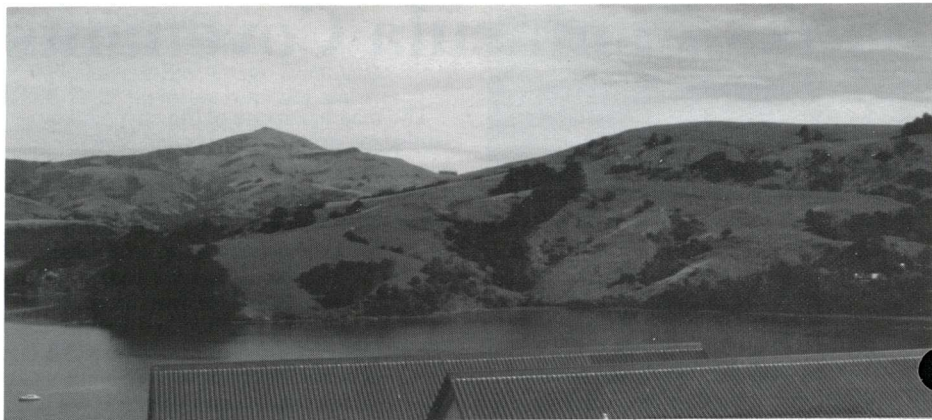
The covenant gives protection to 33 ha of rolling to hilly, mainly south facing farmland which runs down to the shore, and lies directly north across the bay from the main Akaroa settlement. Thus for most people in Akaroa, the land provides the major and closest view of the delightful Banks Peninsula landscape. In its natural state the land would have carried a good cover of podocarp/hardwood forest; after 150 years of settlement the hillside is a pleasant mix of grazed, introduced pasture and small remnants of native forest, together with some mature exotic conifers. Bush remnants are mainly a mixture of kanuka, mahoe, kowhai, narrow leaved lacebark and fivefinger, but there are some good specimens of totara and kahikatea.

The major purpose of the covenant is landscape protection. Mr and Mrs Masfield place a very high value on the view they see daily from their homestead, and wish to protect it for others to enjoy. The covenant will guard against development, obtrusive buildings and roads, or new, large plantings of exotic conifers. The aim is to maintain the attractive landform with a mix of pasture and native trees.

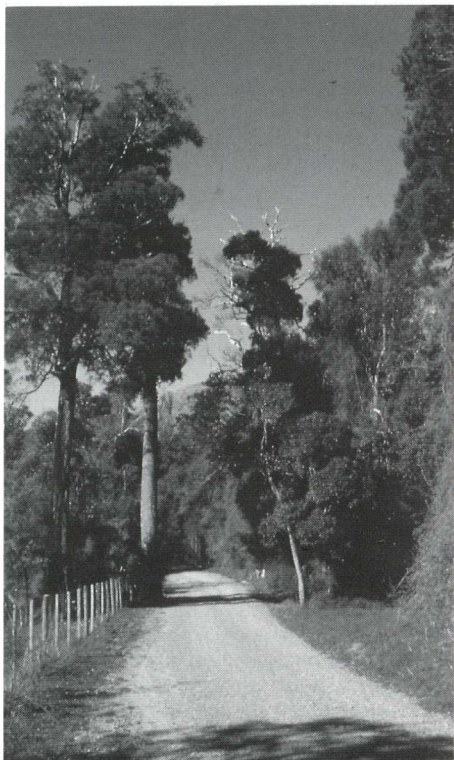
## Price's Valley

The Price's Valley covenant protects native flora and fauna on four hectares of regenerating forest. It has been described as one of the two best remnants of valley floor podocarp forest on Banks Peninsula. The remnant, owned and covenanted by Mr David Thomas and Mrs Noelene Thomas of Kaituna, straddles the Price's Valley Road and makes this the only place on Banks Peninsula where a short stretch of road passes under something like a true forest canopy. It contains tall kahikatea, matai and some totara.

Mr and Mrs Thomas have owned Price's Valley Pastures since 1987. In the 1950's the valley floor forest was part of an 800 ha property named Willesden, managed by Mr Mick Willis. Mr Willis was very conscious of the damage done by stock to the open bush and fenced off 3.5 ha on the east of the road about 40 years ago. Mike Willis succeeded his father as manager in 1972, and he remembers that at that time his father was very pleased at the excellent regeneration of matai, kahikatea, titoki and other natives. The younger Willis in turn made every effort to maintain the boundary fences on the eastern block. Today there is a dense, almost impenetrable understorey with prolific regeneration of mahoe, kawakawa, titoki, lancewood and tarata. A wide range of shrubs including several species of coprosma, neomyrtus, lophomyrtus and melicope are also present.



**Trebor Farm covenant at Children's Bay, Akaroa**



**Price's Valley covenant, near Kaituna**

Apart from this older fenced area, managed by Peter Lankow, two small areas of bush between the road and the creek on the west have been newly fenced and included in the covenant. There is a good number of mature kahikatea and matai in these new areas, but before fencing, stock pressure meant an almost bare forest floor. In the 18 months or so since fencing was completed, there has been excellent regeneration of several species, notably kawakawa, coprosma, lancewood, tarata and native nettle, giving early promise for the future with dense forest on both sides of the road.

*Graham Dunbar  
Canterbury Representative*



# Bolton Covenant

An attractive covenant owned by Jane and Graham Bolton protects 15 hectares of bush as well as a small piece of geological history. Located at the end of Cook Road leading off Saddle Road between Ashhurst and Woodville, it provides a pleasing backdrop to the Bolton homestead. Accompanying birdlife provides continuous tui and bellbird song.

The Boltons have farmed their property since 1958, when Graham took over the run down 260 hectare sheep and cattle farm, which had had a series of owners since its development from tall forest after the First World War.

Historically the property was part of the soldier settlement scheme in the area and was reputed to have been the first settled. Like so many others, bush was cleared and pastures sown, but as the natural fertility from the original forest litter started to run out, profitability suffered. The property never became an economic unit and so owners came and went.

Since 1958, Graham Bolton has changed this. By implementing an extensive development programme he has cleared the remaining stumps and tree trunks from most of the pasture areas and has cultivated and resown all the pastures on easier country. By instituting heavy grazing management he has improved the rest and today pastures are good everywhere.

Fortunately, the 15 hectare area of bush behind the homestead was saved from the axe. Today this, plus a most attractive two hectare lake not far from it, have become the scenic attractions on the farm.

While the forest area is good habitat for fantail, grey warbler, tui, bellbird and silvereye, the lake area hosts waterfowl in their hundreds with paradise, grey and mallard duck being the dominant species. But shoveler and grey teal also usually present along with the occasional dabchick and black scaup.

It is hard to explain why this remnant was saved, for bush on Saddle Road

properties, apart from that in deep gorge systems, and vast areas of tall trees on the Manawatu Gorge escarpments have generally been cleared, even from the steepest terrain.

Probably it was spared for its wind-breaking qualities as the Saddle Road, rising to about 220 metres above the Manawatu is known for its severe winds. The first settlers must have been very conscious of this and realised the benefits of retaining some native forest as a wind break as well as for its aesthetic qualities.

This delightful area contains tawa, rewarewa, rimu, rata, mahoe, kamihi, pukatea, lacebark, lancewood, kaikomako, kowhai and other species.

The amazing seam of fossils which runs along one edge became exposed by the excavations made when the tennis court was put in. These fossils, which are mainly fan shells and cockles, indicate a geological history which shows this area as being originally under the sea. They probably date from the Pliocene geological age of about 10 million years ago, when the North and South Islands were separated by the very wide 'Manawatu' Strait which flooded much of the southern North Island below a line from North Taranaki to Wairoa. Now this fossil bed lies at about 220 metres above sea level.

In placing an open space covenant over the forest the Boltons have acknowledged the sensitivity of the original owners in retaining the bush and secured permanent protection for the area.

*Stuart Chambers  
Waikato Representative*



**Jane and Graham Bolton**

# Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

## Board December 1992

Appointed by the Minister of Conservation in terms of the QEII National Trust Act 1977

### CHAIRMAN

**Sir Peter Elworthy** of Timaru

### DIRECTORS

**Hamish Ensor** of Methven.

**Maui Pomare OBE, JP**, of Wellington

**Margaret Bayfield** of Inglewood

**Elected by National Trust Members:**

**Arthur Cowan MBE** of Otorohanga.

**Dr Brian Molloy** of Christchurch

### Trust Manager:

**Tim Porteous**

## Regional Representatives

### December 1992

#### NORTHLAND

**Fenton Hamlin**

PO Box 68

Kerikeri

Tel: 0-9-407 8573

#### AUCKLAND

**Walter Willis**

10 First Avenue

Stanley Point

Auckland

Tel: 0-9-445 3595

#### WAIKATO

**Stuart Chambers**

649 River Road

Hamilton

Tel: 07-855 9939

#### BAY OF PLENTY

**Stephen Parr**

PO Box 444

Tauranga

Tel: 07-578 7658 Home

07-577 6129 Work

#### TARANAKI/WANGANUI

**Ross Bishop**

60 Plymouth Road

RD 4

New Plymouth

Tel: 0-6-752 7339

#### SOUTH WAIRARAPA

**Ben Thorpe**

43B London Road

Korokoro, Petone

Tel: 0-4-569 1887

#### GISBORNE

**Richard White**

14 Seymour Road

Gisborne

Tel: 0-6-868 8269

#### MANAWATU/HAWKES BAY/ NORTH WAIRARAPA

Appointment pending.

All enquiries to Wellington

Office Tel: 0-4-472 6626

#### NELSON/MARLBOROUGH

**Marie Taylor**

Bronte Road East

RD 1, Upper Moutere

Nelson

Tel: 0-3-540 2435

#### CANTERBURY

**Graham Dunbar**

19 Hadlow Place

Christchurch 8004

Tel: 0-3-358 8278

#### OTAGO

**Ian Williamson**

32 McKenzie Drive

Twizel

Tel: 0-3-435 0595

#### SOUTHLAND

**Roger Sutton**

16 Vogel Street

Invercargill

Tel: 0-3-215 7810

### Published by:

Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust, PO Box 3341, Wellington.

Colenso House, 138 The Terrace, Wellington. Telephone 0-4-472 6626

Registered at PO Headquarters Wellington as a Newsletter.