

Hokonui Wind Farm

An Archaeology Check

Prepared by New Zealand Heritage Properties Ltd

Dunedin | Invercargill | Christchurch & Wellington (trading as Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd)

+643 477 3933 | www.heritageproperties.co.nz

Project Details

Archaeological Site No.	F45/5, potential sites not yet recorded
Site Address	Various – see Section 1
Client	Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership
Client Contact	Via Peter Holder, for Hokonui Energy Limited
Client Address	s 9(2)(a)
Report Authors	Amy McStay
Reviewed By	Dr Dawn Cropper
Report Submitted To	Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership
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Document Control

Revision No.	Date Submitted	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By
A	16/02/2026	Submitted to client for review and consultation	AM	DC
B	18/02/2026	Changes requested by HEL; Mitchell Daysh	AM	DC
C	20/02/2026	Changes to proposed activities in maps	AM	DC
D	02/03/2026	Update to project area (removing F45/4 from project area)	AM	DC

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1 Introduction

Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership is proposing to construct and operate a wind farm in the Hokonui Hills (Figure 1-1). Due to the substantial volumes of earthworks involved in the Project, New Zealand Heritage Properties Ltd (NZHP) has been commissioned by Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership and working via Hokonui Energy Limited (HEL), to undertake an archaeological check of the project area. This report has been prepared to identify any previously recorded and potential unrecorded archaeological sites and historic heritage for public conservation land, which may be affected by the proposed development within the project area.

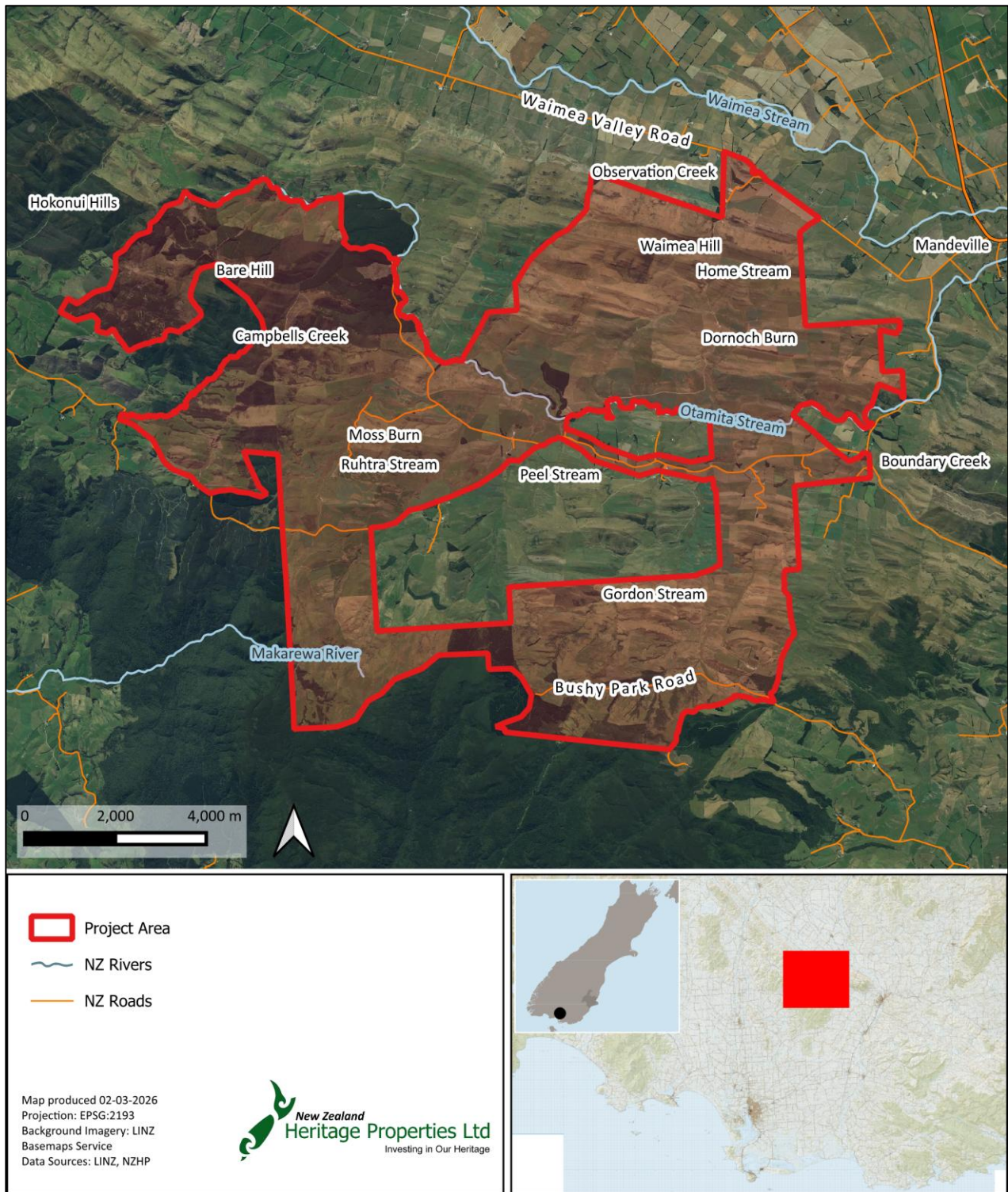


Figure 1-1. Map of the project area for the Hokonui Wind Farm.

Archaeological sites are described within legislation as areas that witnessed human occupation prior to the year 1900 and can provide information on the history of New Zealand through archaeological investigation. Archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA 2014). Historic heritage, including archaeological sites, is protected by the Department of Conservation (DOC) under the Conservation Act 1987 (CA 1987).

This archaeology check comprises desktop research only, and consultation has not yet been undertaken with manawhenua. The Hokonui Hills Windfarm Limited Partnership is a partnership between HEL and Hokonui Rūnanga Inc, who prepared a Cultural Values Statement in December 2025. Te Ao Mārama Inc (TAMI) have been engaged to prepare a Cultural Impact Assessment (in preparation). This report is prepared to assist with planning for site protection and pre-application meetings. Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership is proposing to lodge a referral application for the project to be able to use the process provided for under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

1.1 Project Area

The project area covers approximately 12000 ha and is situated in the Hokonui Hills southwest of Mandeville and south of Waimea Valley Road. The project area is comprised of mixed private ownership, road reserve and marginal strips and is adjacent to public conservation land. The project area includes a hilly area in the Hokonui Hills with multiple waterways. The project area is defined as per Figure 1-1 (see also Figure 1-2) and a summary of the project area is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Summary of project area.

Site Address/Legal Description	Various – as per Figure 1-1
Territorial Authority	Southland District Council
Archaeological Sites	F45/5
New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero	None
Covenant or Heritage Order	Title SL6B/208 (for Part Section 17 Block I Waimumu Hundred and Part Section 1 Block II Waimumu Hundred and Part Section 14 and Part Section 16 Block II Waimumu Hundred and Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 7027 and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 9607 and Section 1-2 Survey Office Plan 9608), Duncan William Falconer and Kerralie Margaret Falconer; Open Space Covenant (7240060.1/5-13-326) pursuant to Section 22 Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 Title SL12A/729 (for Lot 1 Deposited Plan 12118 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 12360): CFM Forests Limited, Gawler Forestry Limited, T.R and DB Investments Limited. Subject to Part IV Conservation Act 1987. 212105.2 Protective Covenant pursuant to Section 19 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 protecting archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance. [Note: Historic Section 798, Hokonui Survey District]
Scheduled on District Plan	No heritage items; archaeological sites (F45/5) identified on District Plan (ePlan)
Reserve Status	None
Statutory Acknowledgement Area	None
Public Conservation Land	Conservation Area – Hokonui Forest (Stewardship Area, Dunsdale Ecological Area) Marginal strips (e.g. Otamita Stream), administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC)
Customary Marine Title	None

Within the project area there is one previously recorded archaeological site (F45/5) and no significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places are included on The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (‘the List’) nor scheduled as a heritage item in the Southland District Plan (District Plan). The District Plan (ePlan) also identifies the two previously recorded archaeological sites. The project area is not within a statutory acknowledgement area.

Subject to pending agreements to clarify boundaries with the Department of Conservation (DOC) - at present, there is a small portion (Part Section 625 Forest Hill Hundred) of Conservation Area – Hokonui Forest (Stewardship Area, Dunsdale Ecological Area) on the southern boundary of the project area. As DOC protects all historic heritage under the Conservation Act 1987 (CA 1987), this report will consider the potential for unrecorded historic heritage in this part of the project area. There are two open space covenants within the project area (see Table 1-1 and see Figure 3-1 adjacent to Bushy Park Road); however, HEL has confirmed via email on 19/01/2026

it is intended to avoid proposed activities in these areas. Part of the project area at Bare Hill Forest is covered by a protective covenant for the protection of archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance (Instrument 212105.2). This covers the whole of Lot 1 DP 12118 and Lot 1 DP 12360 where there are proposed activities. The covenant requires the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1980 (now superseded by HNZPTA 2014) be observed in relation to any archaeological site, historic place, historic area or traditional site. A copy of the covenant is included in Appendix B and see Section 2.

1.2 Proposed Activities

The construction of the wind farm will involve a large volume of earthworks, including cut and fill and the disposal of surplus fill (see Figure 1-2), to enable the construction of turbines, electrical infrastructure and roading/access. The total earthworks volumes are still being calculated. Earthworks will be required to establish the wind turbine foundations for each turbine tower. In addition, the turbines will have a hardstand area for the storage of turbine components and the placement of a crane to erect the turbines. This area will be approximately 120m long and 40m wide. The construction of these areas will require a mix of cut/fills, and HEL may need to move the wind turbine within 100m of points identified on the indicative project layout to allow for micro-siting. Two substations are also proposed to be constructed, along with earthworks for poles required for the transmission line. Earthworks for underground 33kv lines will be required. In some cases, it may not be possible to use underground cables, such as in locations where the cables need to cross streams, and in these situations overhead lines will be used. On-site borrow pits will be required to quarry materials for fill for laydown areas and roading; the volumes are not yet known. Marshalling yards and laydown areas may be able to be formed by the addition of fill above ground in part but levelling/site stripping is required. The roads/accessways need to be considerably widened and formed with cuts/fills to provide for the transport of large machinery (concrete, turbines) within the site. Bridges and culverts will require earthworks or modifications, with at least the Moss Burn and Otamita Streams requiring new boxed culverts with overflow areas.

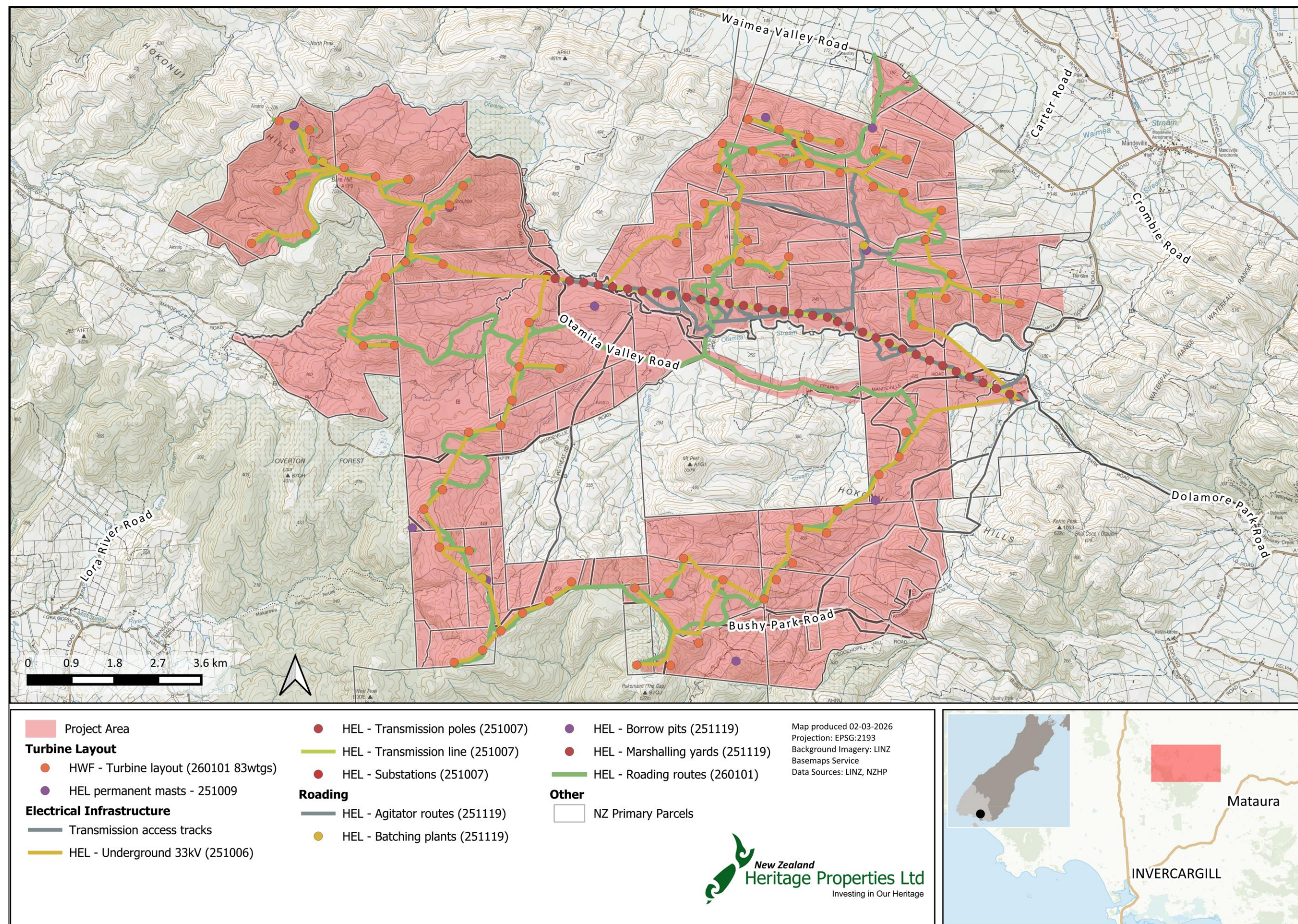


Figure 1-2 Map of the project area showing proposed works and rivers and roads.

2 Statutory Requirements

The legislative requirements relating to archaeological sites, heritage and artefacts are detailed in the following sections. There are various pieces of legislation that provide protection for archaeological sites: the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA 2014), the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) and the Conservation Act 1987 (CA 1987). Artefacts are further protected by the Protected Objects Act 1975.

In addition, the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA 2024) provides for a number of different approvals to be applied for within the same application, once referral has been approved. It is important to note that archaeological sites are defined in the HNZPTA 2014 primarily as sites associated with human activity prior to 1900; however, the RMA 1991 and CA 1987 take a more holistic approach to heritage that has no age limit.

2.1 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

HNZPT administers the HNZPTA 2014, and the purpose of this Act is to promote identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage. The HNZPTA 2014 outlines the archaeological authority process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as

- (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)

Additionally, HNZPT has the authority (under section 43(1)) to declare any place to be an archaeological site if the place

- (a) was associated with human activity in or after 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred in or after 1900; and
- (b) provides, or may be able to provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

Any person who intends to carry out work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an archaeological authority from HNZPT. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including public, private and designated land. The Act contains penalties for unauthorised site damage or destruction.

The archaeological authority process applies to all sites that fit the HNZPTA 2014 definition, regardless of whether

- the site is recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (ArchSite), listed by HNZPT, or scheduled under a district plan;
- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance, and/ or;
- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted.

HNZPT also maintains the New Zealand Heritage List/ Rārangī Kōrero (the List) of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu, and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The List includes some significant archaeological sites. The purpose of the List is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

2.2 Conservation Act 1987

The Conservation Act 1987 (Conservation Act) defines conservation as “*the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.*” This provides for the protection of historic resources, a wide definition, where historic resource means a historic place as per the HNZPTA 2014 (see Section 2.1); and includes any interest in a historic resource.

The Conservation Act sets out the majority of DoC’s responsibility and roles. Under Section 6, DoC has a particular responsibility to interpret and administer the Conservation Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and build effective conservation relationships with mana whenua. Section 6 sets out the functions of DoC which includes, but is not limited to, in relation to historic resources:

- to manage for conservation purposes, all land, and all other natural and historic resources, for land managed by DoC and for land whose owner agrees with the Minister they should be managed by DoC
- to advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources generally;
- to promote the benefits to present and future generations of—the conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular; and the conservation of the natural and historic resources of New Zealand’s sub-antarctic islands and, consistently with all relevant international agreements, of the Ross Dependency and Antarctica generally; and international co-operation on matters relating to conservation:
- to the extent that the use of any natural or historic resource for recreation or tourism is not inconsistent with its conservation, to foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation, and to allow their use for tourism.

The public conservation land DoC administers has different layers of protection, depending on which category or land status it holds under various legislation, which is complex often with additional or multiple layers of protection overlaying each other. Categories or land status may include, but are not limited to, National Parks, specially protected areas, wilderness areas, amenities area, reserves (e.g., historic, scientific, recreation as per Reserves Act), marginal strips, stewardship areas and DoC is also party to land covenants. To implement conservation, the protection of historic resources within public conservation land is guided by DoC’s general policy, conservation management strategies (CMS) and conservation plans as statutory documents and may differ between the category or land status of public conservation land.

This means that for projects planned on public conservation land, DOC must be contacted pre-application to determine their requirements for a concession, application, an environmental impact assessment including an assessment of effects on historic resources, any requirements such as CMS or conservation plans, for managing heritage sites, features or artefacts when identified during assessments. Assessments of heritage may be required for landowner or affected party consultation and consent for the archaeological authority process under the HNZPTA 2014, Resource Consent, or obtaining a concession or access agreement from DOC. DOC assesses concession applications to ensure that they are consistent with the provisions of the CA 1987 and whether the activity promotes, or at least does not adversely effect, the conservation of natural and historic resources. If issued, concessions will likely include conditions known to manage heritage sites, features, artefacts and effects.

While it is intended that any public conservation land will be avoided before works start, a small portion of the southern project area is currently stewardship area. Stewardship areas or land are defined by exception. They are conservation areas that have not yet been assessed to see if they require additional protection, such as land that has been recently transferred to DOC. Ecological areas are land protected primarily for scientific, particularly ecological, value. The scientific value for which each ecological area is held is to be specified when the area is Declared.

2.3 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989

Crown forest licensed land was formally defined by the Crown Forests Assets Act 1989 (CFAA). It comprised former State forest land, much of which had been planted in exotic timber. The CFAA was the result of manawhenua concerns about government plans to transfer Crown land to newly created State-Owned Enterprises in the 1980s. The CFAA established a framework for managing and transferring the Crown's forest assets while protecting manawhenua's claims under the Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Since then, many licensed land parcels have been returned to manawhenua owners (Crown Forestry Rental Trust, 2026).

Section 18 of the CFAA also provided for protective covenants, and every Crown forestry licence should, where appropriate, include covenants under section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987 - with particular emphasis on protecting archaeological sites alongside covenants for places of historical, spiritual, emotional or cultural significance, forest research areas and wahi tapū areas. Each licence must specify the nature and terms of every covenant and clearly define the boundaries of the area subject to them; terms for conservation covenants were to be set by the responsible Ministers in consultation with the Minister of Conservation, while terms for covenants protecting archaeological sites, culturally or historically significant places, and wahi tapū were to be determined by the responsible Ministers in consultation with the persons, or organisations or manawhenua considered to have an interest. Section 19 provides for the registration of protective covenants ensuring the terms of every protective covenant shall be incorporated in a certificate (*Crown Forest Assets Act*, 1989).

2.3.1 Protective Covenants

Since the protective covenant in the project area references the former HPA 1980, to ensure the legal requirements were met advice has previously been sought from HNZPT archaeologists, Nikole Wills (3 May 2022), who conferred internally with their legal team. HNZPT confirmed that if previously unrecorded sites were encountered then clause 4 of the protective covenant applies if the sites meet the following, as defined in the 1980 Historic Places Act. – namely:

1. *Archaeological site*: as defined now in the HNZPTA 2014
2. *Historic place*: means a place (including a site, building, or natural object) which is historic by reason of an association with the past and which demonstrates or provides evidence of any cultural, traditional, aesthetic, or other value of the past; and includes- (a) Archaeological sites: (b) Traditional sites
3. *Historic area*: means an area which contains an interrelated group of pre-historic or historic features which have historical value as a group even though some or all of the features may have little historical value individually:
4. *Traditional site*: means a place or site that is important by reason of its historical significance or spiritual or emotional association with the Mauri people or to any group or section thereof

The Covenant (e.g. clause 4) sets out various rules for notifying and seeking approvals from the Crown or Historic Places Trust (now Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga) for trees not to be planted (clause 5) and for use of machinery around such sites and places (clause 6). Where any previously unknown archaeological site, historic area, or historic place is discovered as a result of operations, works in that area are to cease immediately and the Crown and the Trust (now HNZPT) are to be advised (see clause 4.2, Appendix B). Operations can only continue with approval from the Crown with a letter from the Trust (now HNZPT). HNZPT confirmed that written approval from HNZPT is not required if a previously unknown site is buffered, protected and avoided. Written approval is required from HNZPT should any site, that meets the above definitions, require modification or destruction (or an archaeological authority under the HNZHPA 2014 in the case of archaeological sites).

2.4 Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA 1991 defines historic heritage as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities. Historic heritage includes historic sites, structures, places, and areas;

archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Māori (including wahi tapu); and surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources. These categories are not mutually exclusive, and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Māori. It should be noted that this definition does not include the 1900 cut-off date for protected archaeological sites as defined by the HNZPTA 2014. Any historic feature that can be shown to have significant values must be considered in any resource consent application.

The RMA 1991 requires city, district, and regional councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the well-being of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

The RMA 1991 requires local authorities to develop and operate under a district plan. The Southland District Plan was first made operative on 22 January 2018 and the National Planning Standards ePlan version notified as of 11 April 2024. The District Plan recognises that Southland has a wealth of historic heritage which encompasses archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific and technological qualities. It is both tangible, being physical traces of past activity and intangible being sites that have historical associations. Items of historic heritage value within the Southland District have been listed in "HH-SCHED1 – Historic Heritage Items" of the District Plan and are linked to the objectives, policies, rules and methods listed in this section. The Plan approach recognises that items of historic heritage and associated heritage values are vulnerable to modification, damage or destruction from inappropriate subdivision, use or development. The plan acknowledges that consideration should be given to earthworks at or about known archaeological sites and any activities which may alter the heritage fabric and form of heritage buildings and their curtilage. Also, that historic heritage can be vulnerable to natural processes such as flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion. The plan acknowledges that whilst historic heritage must be actively managed to ensure protection, a balance must be achieved between protection and reasonable or necessary restoration, reuse and redevelopment. Under Rule HH-R1 archaeological investigations are a permitted activity where an Archaeological Authority under the HNZPTA 2014 has been issued. The plan also has methods other than rules (HH-M1) for consultation – "To consult and collaborate with Heritage New Zealand, Southland Regional Council, Iwi authorities, the Department of Conservation, the Southland Heritage Forum and affected landowners where appropriate, on matters relating to historic heritage".

Iwi/hapu management plans are planning documents that are recognised by an iwi authority, relevant to the resource management issues, including heritage, of a place and lodged with the relevant local authority. They have statutory recognition under the RMA 1991. Iwi management plans set baseline standards for the management of Māori heritage and are beneficial for providing frameworks for streamlining management processes and codifying Māori values. Iwi management plans can be prepared for a rohe, heritage inventories, a specific resource or issue or general management or conservation plans (NZHPT, 2012).

The four Papatipu Rūnanga o Murihiku; Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Oraka/Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Hokonui and, Te Rūnanga o Waihōpai are collectively involved in the protection/promotion of the region's natural and physical resources by providing input into the processes required by the RMA and other relevant legislation. Te Tangi a Tauria - The Cry of the People: Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan (Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku, 2008) has been developed by Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku and is supported by Gore District Council, Southland District Council, Southland Regional Council (Environment Southland), Invercargill City Council and Queenstown Lakes District Council and recognised by iwi authority Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The plan describes values, identifies primary issues, and provides policies and management guidelines.

2.5 Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024

The FTAA 2024 is intended to stream-line the decision-making process for regional and nationally significant infrastructure and development projects. The FTAA 2024 allows for applicants to apply for approvals that would

otherwise be applied for under separate legislation, including several that may apply to heritage (RMA 1991, HNZPTA 2014, Conservation Act 1987 and Reserves Act 1977).

Applicants must apply to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Any approvals, such as archaeological authorities, granted under the FTAA 2024 must be treated as if granted under the relevant legislation that establishes it or provides for it (e.g. HNZPTA 2014).

Schedule 8 of the FTAA 2024 outlines the process and requirements for applying for an archaeological authority under this legislation. Archaeological sites, historic places and historic areas are defined the same as by the HNZPTA 2014 (see Section 2.1). All applications for archaeological authorities under the FTAA 2024 are referred to HNZPT and the Māori Heritage Council, who provide recommendations back to the expert panel.

With regard to revocation or amendment of a conservation covenant, the FTAA 2024 allows for the Minister of Conservation to amend or revoke a covenant with the written consent of the landowner. When considering revocation or amendment, the Minister must consider the purpose of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977, the purpose of the covenant, and whether the revocation or amendment will compromise values of regional, national or international status.

Applications for resource consents under the FTAA 2024 must include an assessment of the proposed activity against Section 6 of the RMA 2024, which includes the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

2.6 Protected Objects Act 1975

The Protected Objects Act 1975 was established to provide protection of certain objects, including protected New Zealand objects that form part of the movable cultural heritage of New Zealand. Protected New Zealand objects are defined by Schedule 4 of the Act and includes archaeological objects and taoka tūturu. Under Section 11 of the Protected Objects Act 1975, any newly found Māori cultural objects (taoka tūturu) are automatically the property of the Crown if they are older than fifty years and can only be transferred from the Crown to an individual or group of individuals through the Māori Land Court. Anyone who finds a complete or partial taoka tūturu, accidentally or intentionally is required to notify the Ministry of Culture and Heritage within:

- (a) 28 days of finding the taoka tūturu; or
- (b) 28 days of completing field work undertaken in connection with an archaeological investigation authorised by HNZPT.

3 Documentary Research

NZHP carried out desktop documentary research into the historical background of the project area with a focus on the proposed location of earthworks, including a summary of the Māori occupation and post-contact period occupation. This documentary research contributes to the identification of the physical, cultural, and social processes that have shaped the form and distribution of archaeological sites and historic material.

3.1 Māori Occupation

Hokonui and Waimea have a long history of occupation, including travellers, and the area was rich in inland resources of all kinds, such as food, water, plants and stone. This is reflected in the abundance of placenames (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2), ara tawhito and recorded archaeological sites documented for the area. NZHP acknowledges that manawhenua are kaitiaki of fuller narratives and oral traditions of the area, including whakapapa, and are best placed to confirm cultural history to identify the potential for archaeological sites of interest to manawhenua.

Many of the names in the area are connected with the Takitimu waka and have been documented by Beattie (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2). Ōtamatea is the correct spelling for the Otamita Stream, which flows from the Hokonui Hills in an easterly direction through the project area into the Mataura River. Ōtamatea was named after Tamatea Pokai Whenua, the famous exploring ancestor who was captain of the Takitimu waka that capsized at Te Waewae Bay and formed the Takitimu Mountains. Waimeha is the correct spelling for the Waimea Stream, which flows into the Mataura River in Murihiku (Southland) immediately north of the project area. Waimeha was named after Waimemeha (the Waimeamea River) at Te Waewae Bay, where the Takitimu waka capsized (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2025). The hills and peaks to the southeast of the project area were all named reference points and landmarks for travellers, such as East Peak (Hoka-nui or Hokanui) (Hokonui Rūnanga, 2025) or Haumuri, the name for Croydon Bush located at Hokanui (East Peak). Whakaoma (Ship Cone) is just east of the project area and is where travellers climbed to say karakia at a large stone altar to bless their feet before travelling (Hokonui Runanga, 2025). Kā Rā-o-Takitimu (The Sails of Takitimu) is the traditional Māori name for the Waimea Plains along the north of the project area. The Takitimu waka was travelling around Te Waipounamu when it was capsized by three large waves in Te Waewae Bay, forming the Takitimu Mountains. The name “Kā Rā-o-Takitimu” refers to the plains appearing to look like sails of the famed waka (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2025). The Makarewa is the largest tributary of the Ōreti River and its source is here in the Hokonui Hills within the project area on the western edge.

The many rivers and streams in the Hokonui Hills and project area and the tussock clearings and plains provided ara tawhito (travel routes) (Hokonui Rūnanga, 2025). This is shown in the account from 1853 of notable guide Reko, where Tūtūrau in the Mataura Valley to the southeast of the project area became home, and Kaikōura guiding from the Tūtūrau kāinga to the south of Gore to Central Otago. From Tūtūrau they followed the Mataura River upstream, traversing the rich Waimea Plains. Continuing to follow the main stream of the Mataura, the travellers would have followed the river into its short and easy gorge and kept to the generally northerly direction of their journey by bearing up its chief tributary, the Nokomai (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2025). These networks of ara tawhito connected the inland lakes and the Five River Plains to the northwest to the kaika of the southern Murihiku coast. The exact route(s) followed is not known; however, most of the landforms and numerous waterways surrounding and within the project area have names that long pre-date the arrival of Pākehā, meaning the region was well known to manawhenua.

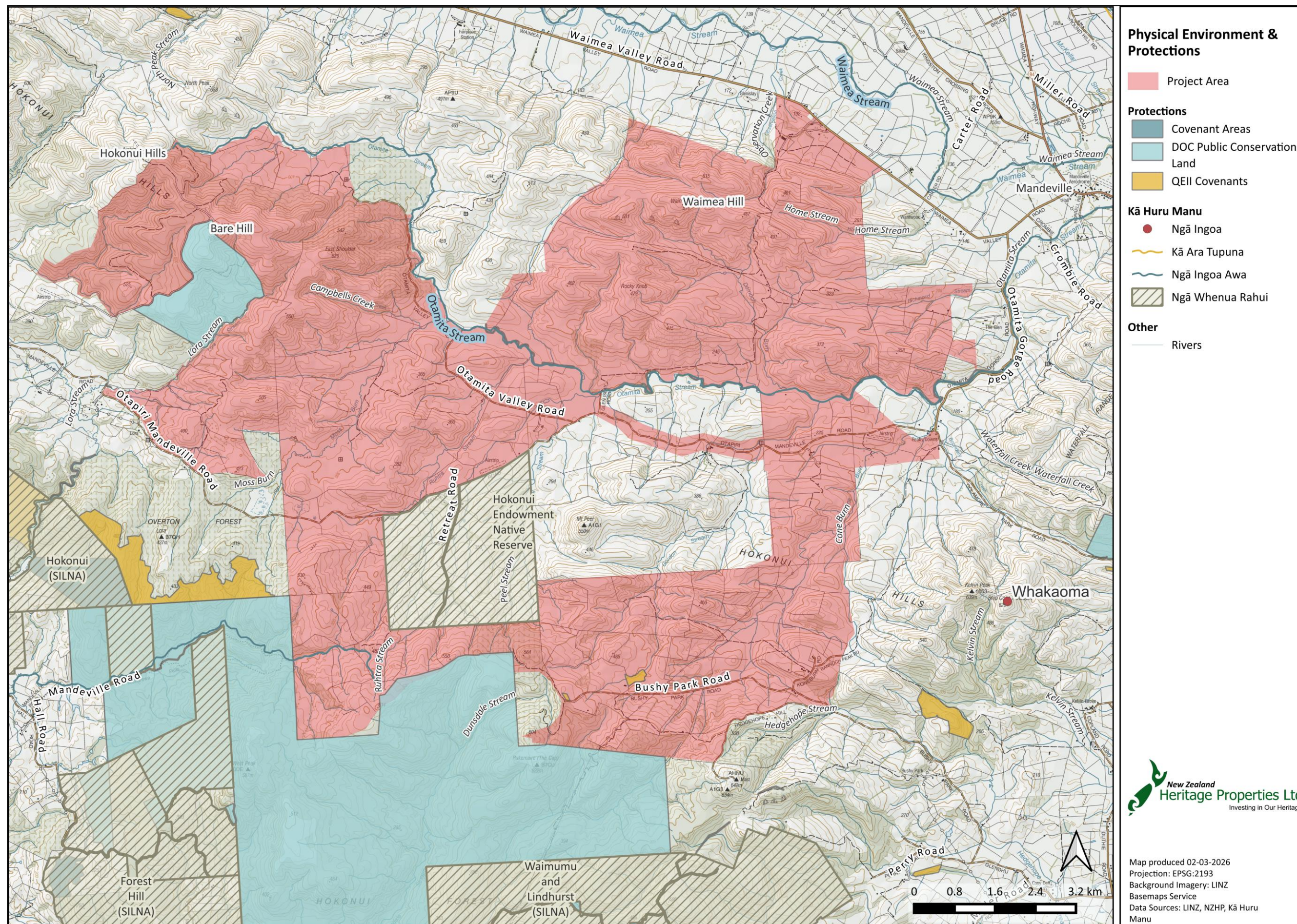


Figure 3-1 Surrounding environment of the project area.

The area also has important resources, such as stone and plants (e.g. tussock vegetation and forest with matai, kahikatea and rimu), and mahika kai (food, such as freshwater mussels, weka, native trout, lamprey, eel) (Hokonui Rūnanga, 2025). Stone sources and outcrops, including those exposed in waterways, are known from the wide Hokonui Hills area including porcellanite, petrified wood, silcrete (used for tools), sandstone (used to manufacture tools), and accounts of large quartz cobbles being used as hangi stones as found in sites recorded to the south of the Hokonui Hills (Wallace, 1977, p. 3). Immediately before human settlement grassland was mostly patchy within woody ecosystems occurring on limited areas of droughty, low nutrient soils and wetlands or temporarily after fire and other disturbances. There is some evidence of both natural and/or anthropogenic fire use in a short period after Māori arrival in almost every pollen diagram to New Zealand. The reasons given are multiple, but the result was conversion to grasslands as a result of deliberate human firing in particular in central and eastern areas of southern New Zealand with transformations slightly later by 100 years or more for the Catlins and the Fiordland. Bracken were the first to spread after fire and with continued fire the more slowly spreading tussock grasslands (Wallace, 1977, p. 4; Williams, 2009). There do not seem to be specific studies for the Hokonui Hills. However, part of the project area, associated with the Waimea Valley was in grasslands and, was devoid of wood by European arrival (see Section 3.2 below on Wantwood).

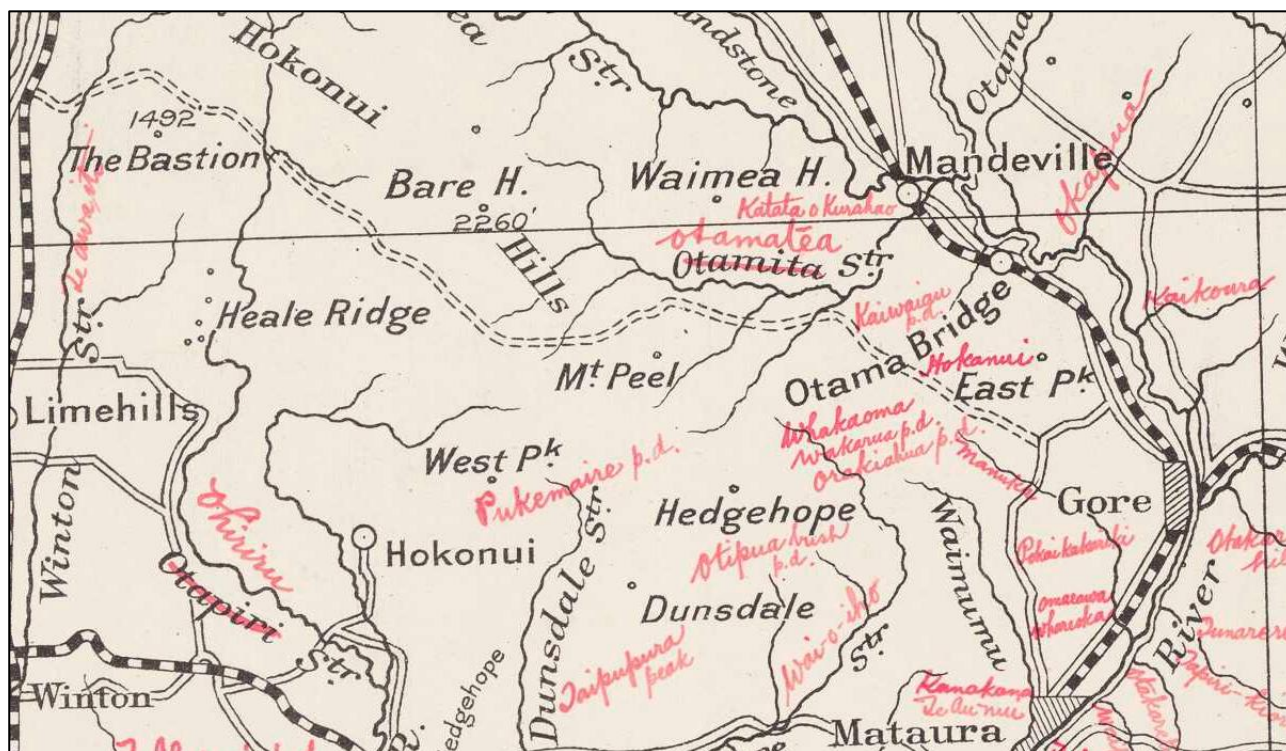


Figure 3-2 Extract of annotated map by James Herries Beattie showing Māori placenames before 1840 at the project area (to the east of Mandeveille (Beattie, n.d.).

Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 124). While outside the project area, in the surrounding hills and forest are the grants for Hokonui, Forest Hill (Ōtewao), Waimumu and Lindhurst made under the provisions of the South Island Landless Natives Act 1906 (SILNA). This land remains Māori freehold land, or much has been sold (freehold), some in the Waimumu Trust and some public conservation land. Today, the area surrounding the project area is a shared interest area between Hokonui Runanga and other Murihiku Runanga (Hokonui Rūnanga, 2025). For completeness, no project activities will occur on this land.

3.2 Post-Contact Occupation

The post contact history of the project area is connected strongly to the notable southern pioneer and pastoral runs, as a result of exploration for land suitable for stock. In turn, these runs have connected and shared histories. A broad background of the runs and stations associated with the project area (e.g. Figure 3-3), other post-contact period activities (e.g. sawmilling, moonshine/whisky, quarrying) and roading and infrastructure is provided in this section organised by run (numbers/names). During this time, Māori continued to live and work here and visit this area for mahinga kai. However, within the constraints of this research the full whakapapa of the people named and workers is not known. With run applications and changes to run boundaries and numbering, following the Crown land grants, the project area was primarily surveyed as part of the Hokonui Survey District (SD) with the southern portions part of Forest Hill Hundred (west) and Waimumu Hundred (east) under the southern boundary of the Hokonui SD. A summary of key land transactions is included in tables in Appendix A split into tables for Hokonui Survey District, Forest Hill Hundred and Waimumu Survey District. A map of the historic sections and project area can be found in Figure 3-4.



Figure 3-3 Extract of J.T.T. Thomson's 1857 survey map showing the runs at the project area (in faint numbers – 119A, 199B and 146) (Thomson, 1857). Note the sparse identified bush.

3.2.1 Run No. 112 (Longridge, Waimea)

From 1855, the project area was part of Run No. 112 applied for by Peter McKellar, from Keosworth Victoria then Matura District (Beattie, 1979, p. 108). In an account of the run in 1859 the McKellar brothers were said to hold the whole of the country from the fork of the Waimea Stream and the Matura River to the watershed just over Lumsden. It described this run and the Waimea Plains as an immense area, well grassed and particularly so on the river flats (Beattie, 1979, p. 108).

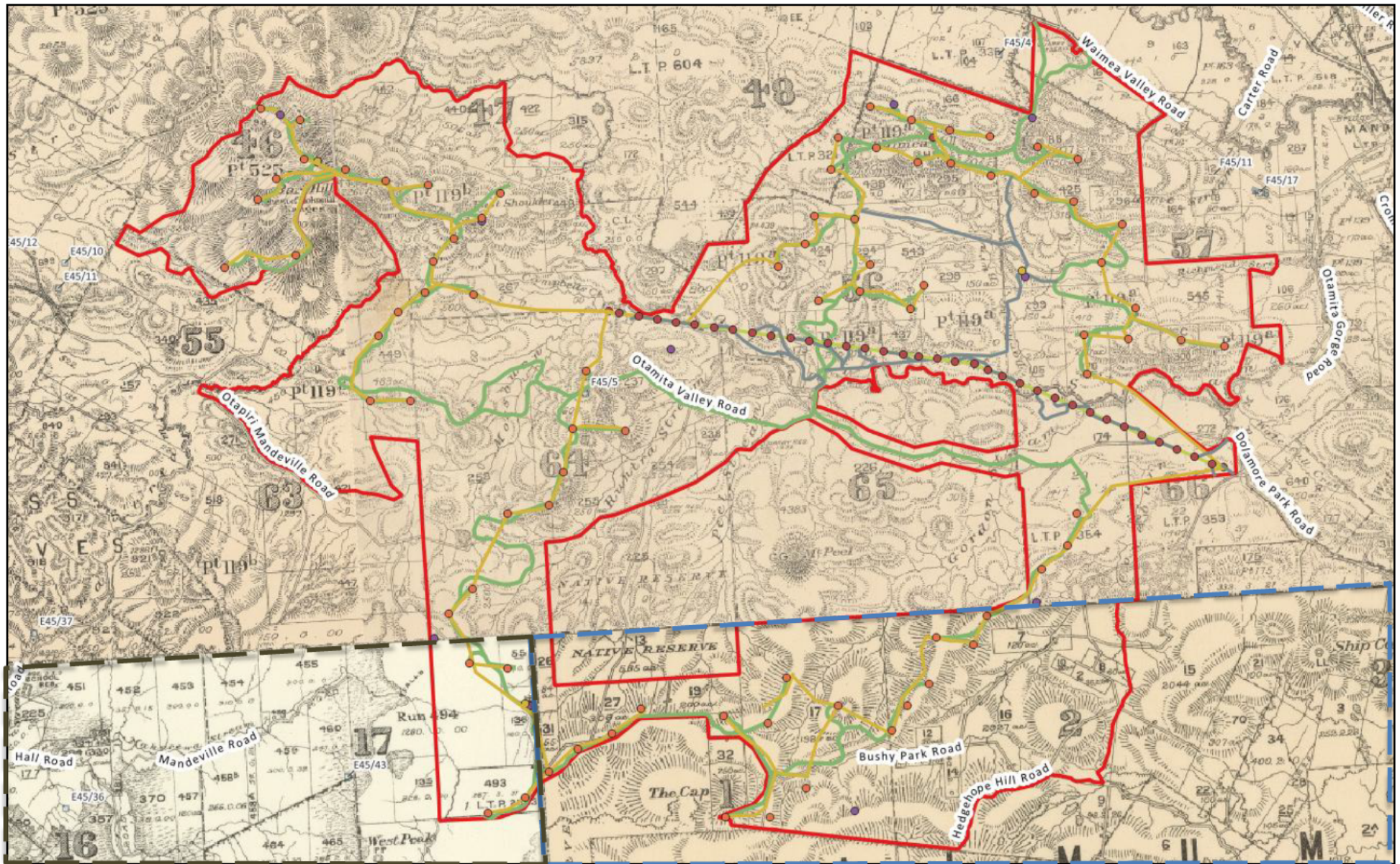


Figure 3-4 Overlay showing the project area and proposed activities with historic sections from Hokonui Survey District (north), Forest Hill Hundred (dark brown dashed area) and Waimumu Hundred (blue dashed area) (source: MapsPast)

McKellar's run became known as Longridge. During this early period buildings consisted of sod huts with canvas roofs, then later thatched, with cooking outside. Longridge run had a woolshed and shepyards from 1859, and it was stated the original huts were cut into a bank and had very low walls (Slocombe, 1973, p. 19). Sheppard's and shearers huts were common, and Slocombe (1973, p. 19) noted early runholders were joined by squatters on the hills, particularly the Hokonui Hills, the locations of which are unknown. The McKellar's were noted to have employed a boy, Paul, of Māori descent as a cook and general rouseabout (Beattie, 1979, p. 113; Slocombe, 1973, p. 19). The McKellar's imported thousands of ewes from Australia (Beattie, 1979, p. 109), imported Merino rams (Beattie, 1979, p. 113), and by 1858 David McKellar harvested wheat (Beattie, 1979, p. 114).

From 1857, Thomson's survey divided the runs further into Run. No. 112 and 119 below the Waimea Stream at the project area (Figure 3-3). In 1864 it was reported that McKellar's larger run, now reduced in size, was divided into three with David McKella retaining the original run number 112 outside the project area (Figure 3-5, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7) (Beattie, 1979; Slocombe, 1973). David McKellar built Waimea House in the 1860s, and it was a substantial two storied sixteen roomed house of brick and locally quarried stone on a terrace overlooking the Waimea plains to the north of the project area.

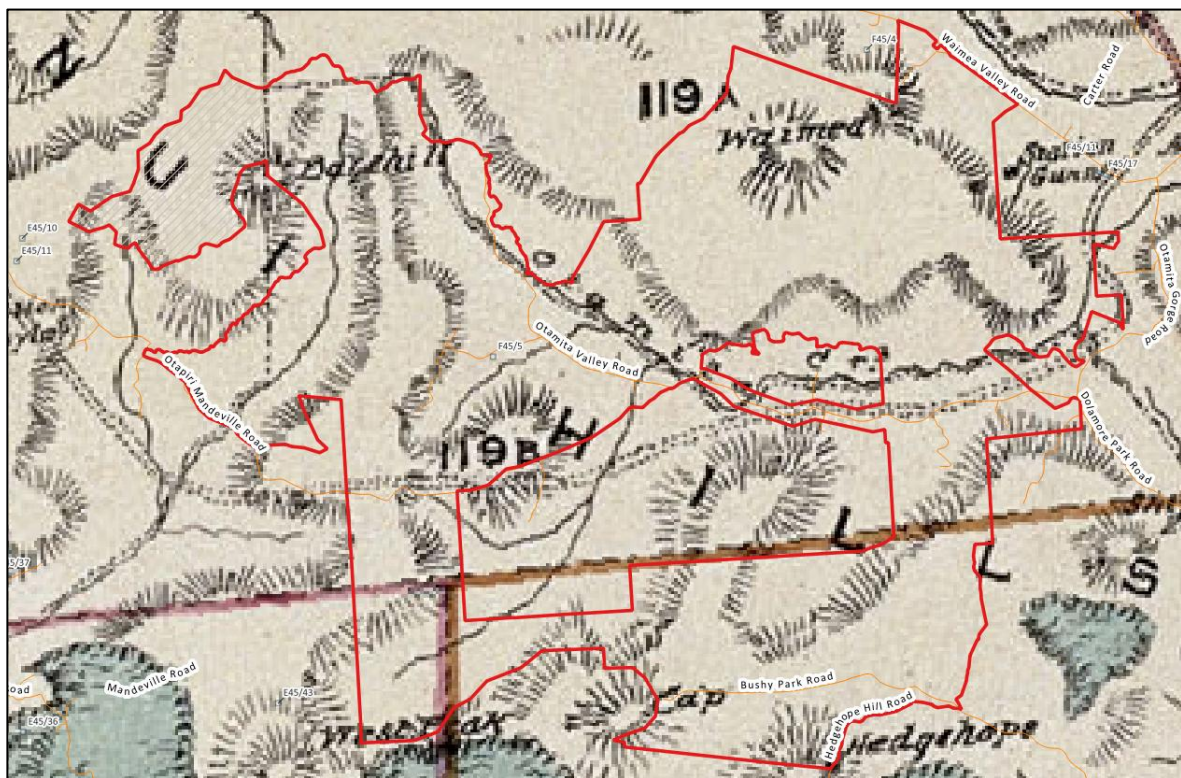


Figure 3-5 Extract of 1865 sketch map with project area outlined in red (Baker, 1865). The labelled stations (Gunn and Taylor) are just to the east and west of the project area respectively. The dray road follows favourably part of the present Otamita Valley Road. Note accuracy of the overlay as this is a sketch map. See also Figure 3-6 below.

In 1867 David sold this Waimea Run (112) to George Meridith Bell (Slocombe, 1973, p. 21). Bell would later go on to own most of Run 119 (Otamita or Wantwood) in the project area. At the time it was said George Bell, who had the neighbouring Waimea Run, passed it over to the NZ Agricultural Company Ltd and became an employee, relocating temporarily to England at that time for the interests of the company. Bell resided at Waimea House (NZHPT, 2007, p. 6). After his arrival Bell became a member of the short-lived Southland Provincial Council, was involved in the foundation of the Waimea Railway, built the first flour mill in Gore in 1877, and was later one of the founders of the Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company (NZHPT, 2007, p. 6). Bell also founded a sawmill at nearby Croydon Bush to the west of the project area which cut timber for the railway (NZHPT, 2007, p. 6). Bell applied for a steam sawmill licence in Hokonui Bush, Croydon from 1874 (Southland Times, 1874). Slocombe (1973, p. 47) states that George Meridith Bell formed the Croydon Bush Sawmilling Co. in 1875 to provide timber for houses and other buildings as well as 30000 sleepers for railway construction between Gore

and Clinton. By 1891 the Lands Department instructed that no more sawmill areas at Croydon Bush were to be granted with the idea that land was to be surveyed and sold for settlement (Southland Times, 1891b). Later Run 112 was merged into the extensive property of the NZ Agricultural Company Ltd (Beattie, 1979, p. 115) before being transferred to George Bell.

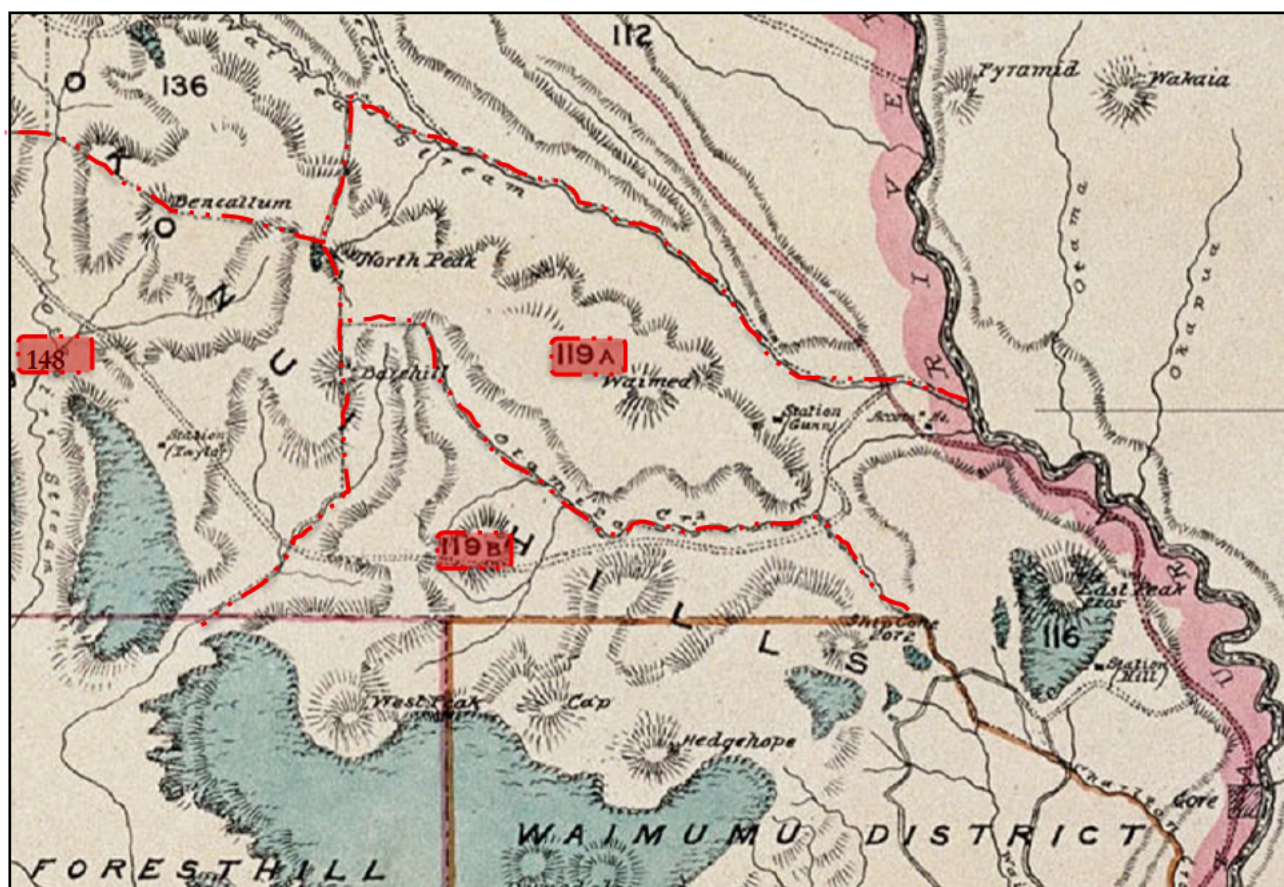


Figure 3-6 Extract of 1865 sketch map of the Province of Southland (Baker, 1865). The project area is in the centre around the labelled 'Otamita Creek' with Barehill (the tallest peak in the Hokonui Hills) and Waimea shown with run boundaries emphasised (red dash) 119A, 119B and 148 as shown on map key. A dray road is shown south of Otamita Creek heading east-west. See also Figure 3-5 above.

3.2.2 Run 119A (Otamita, Wantwood)

Following Thomsons survey (Figure 3-3), Run 119 was applied for by George Gunn, from Dornoch, Sutherlandshire and a stonemason by trade, and John Chubbin, from Reaby Isle of Man who came via America and the Australian goldfields. The run was taken up in 1857, and the project area is mostly composed of this run or later amalgamations of it (compare Figure 3-4, Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6).

Beattie (1979, p. 125) notes that Run 119 "is a famous run because it was one of the storm-centres of the agitation which led to the separation of Southland from Otago...it brings before us the cries of misrule and injustice, the demands of self-government, the clash of conflicting interests" with Beattie (1979, p. 125) acknowledging it was not an easy story to write as it presents so many aspects. In fact, Gunn and Chubbin applied for and took up Run 130 as Matuara West, well outside the project area. They applied for their run and fulfilled all the conditions, running cattle, ten months before an ordinance was passed (Otago Witness, 1857). The passing of the Land Sales and Leases Ordinance by the Otago Provincial Council in 1856 enabled them to sell a belt of land right across the Matura to the Aparima. This put off runholders who were building homes and bringing stock to fulfil leases and proponents argued it fuelled land speculation and absenteeism (Beattie, 1979, p. 129). In 1857 a Pastoral Association was formed, separation from Otago was being mooted, runholders were trying to get leases sorted and there was want for an investigation into the Otago Waste Lands Board. Organised opposition and meetings were attended by the European settlers and Māori (Beattie, 1979, p. 130). It turned out that Gunn and Chubbin's

injustice for Run 130 required a solution and the Waste Land Board decided they could have the western portion up to the Hokonui Hills. However, J.P. Taylor had applied for Run 119 and had not pursued it and the application lapsed. Hence, the solution was to cancel Run 130 and allow them a licence for Run 119 (Beattie, 1979, p. 131).

In 1862 the run was divided with Run 119B (see also Section 3.2.3) to stay with Chubbin (named Reaby, south of the Otamita Stream) and the northern part 119A at the project area taken by Gunn (north of the Otamita Stream and south of the Waimea Stream, Figure 3-5, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7). Gunn's section was named Otamita or Wantwood (Beattie, 1979, p. 131; Slocombe, 1973, p. 20). Early accounts were that Gunn and Chubbin were two popular men with great hospitality, with 'whares, thatched with cabbage tree leaves', who had a strong reputation as pioneers (Beattie, 1979, p. 137).

Beattie (1979, p. 138) surmises that on account of the runs being applied for when there were no maps, Thomson's survey altered McKellar's boundaries and reduced them, leaving Run 119A between McKellar and McNab. This portion added to that hilly country already allotted. Gunn continued to live in a hut at Waimumu until around 1859 before he was asked by the Land Board to shift (Beattie, 1979, p. 138). Known Wantwood station buildings are located outside the project area at the northeast corner and date from the 1860s including woolshed, shearers quarters and cookshop and homestead (Figure 3-5, see also Section 4). The source of the stone for building materials is known to be in the hills immediately to the south of the house, which would have been within the station grounds. The exact location of this quarry is unknown. The exact date and location of where Gunn built and resided at Otamita is unknown. Beattie (1979, p. 139) draws on several accounts including one he was told by Mr. J.A. Steel that Gunn went there in 1861, and his first place was a low crib dug into the bank of the Otamita stream and thatched. He then built a hut on the bank of the stream where it leaves the gorge and that this was a very popular stopping place for travellers in the 1860s being crowded. His next home was built seven miles from where the first dugout had been and it was somewhere about the site of the present day Wantwood homestead. This third home is likely the location of the home (station and Gunn) annotated on 1865 and 1871 maps which compares favourably to Wantwood which is just outside the project area (compare Figure 3-5, Figure 3-6, Figure 3-7 and Figure 3-4). Chubbin told Beattie that he had arrived in 1861 and Wantwood was occupied and named by George Gunn, bestowed because there was no wood for fuel. Chubbin recounted that they stayed a night at a hut of Gunn's at Stoney Creek in 1862 that had sod walls and roof thatched with grass. It was reported to have stood where the Otamita runs alongside a rocky hill face, and was originally put there for convenience when sheep-washing (Beattie, 1979, p. 139). Early twentieth century maps label the stream near Wantwood homestead as 'Home Stream' (Deverell, 1948). It was noted a busy place when the Switzers gold rush happened with up to 20 men staying at Gunns' hut, which essentially became an accommodation house. His next home, a weatherboard house, was built seven miles from the first dugout and somewhere around the site of today's Wantwood Homestead. There was a Sheppard's hut too, somewhere on that side of the old Reaby run, with a Mr Alexander Robertson employed for three years by Gunn from around 1861 (Beattie, 1979, p. 140).

In 1865 Mr Donald Robertson came to work at Wantwood as a boundary rider for 12 years. This was following the boundaries being burnt through a vast tussock fire which started at Wantwood and swept up to other runs into the Lora, Reaby and Benmore runs. Beattie (1979, p. 141) documents the use of fires to clear vegetation, including tussocks and scrub areas, for conversion to pasture. Except where watercourses defined the runs, the boundaries were largely not marked but known between landmarks, or stone cairns, until fences were erected. Many of the late nineteenth century and turn of the century maps and valuation rolls show and list fencing as improvements for the sections in the project area (see Appendix A).

Slocombe (1973, p. 45) states that when Bell left the NZ Agricultural Company and bought Wantwood, he began work to lay out a complete station homestead. During Bell's time the extant homestead Wantwood was built. One account from the Ross family recorded by Beattie (1997, p. 207), states that the foundation stone was laid by placing under the smoking room window a bottle of champagne and a sovereign and breaking two further bottles over the foundation and that as a result the workers forgot to finish one of the chimneys properly and the house was afterwards burnt down during Bell's occupancy. This likely describes an earlier house that was destroyed by

fire in 1886 and described in the 1882 auction notice. A second house, the current two storied stone homestead, was rebuilt shortly afterwards in Bell's occupancy in 1887 (Kerr, 1975; NZHPT, 2007, p. 7).

Slocombe (1973, pp. 46–47) notes, with no timeframe and in some instance locations across the station or primary references, that Bell also built a large woolshed, men's huts, and cookshop complete with large bakers' ovens in each end, where all the bread for the station was baked. The stables, with lofts, stalls and loose boxes were all complete with harness rooms and rooms for workman employed about the station. A blacksmith's shop, built of local rock, was located behind the stables. There was a general store nearby where everything pertaining to the station was kept. Nearer the homestead were more buildings used as men's quarters with an attached office. There was a cricket pitch and a tennis court (Slocombe, 1973, pp. 46–47).

William Chubbin was one of the shearer's recorded in the end of 1862. The first shearing shed, a proper woolshed was built in 1865 and James and Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paterson and William Chubbin were engaged in sawing timber for it in nearby Croydon Bush, just behind where the sawmill was started by George Meridith Bell in 1857. The timber was carted 12 miles around the Hokonui Hills to Wantwood, and the roof was split shingles at first (Beattie, 1979, p. 141) and this is just outside the project area at the present day Wantwood. Beattie states in his interview it was unfortunate he did not ask Chubbin about what conveniences existed for shearing sheds at the run prior. The location of early stockyards is also not stated. But large snows resulting in large stock deaths are accounted (Beattie, 1979, p. 141).

There were many early employees on the Wantwood run showing the community connections in Southland's early pastoral landscape, and likely many have been left off this list, with families coming to Wantwood along with some employees. Employees included shepherds William Menzies, Louis McKechnie, Donald Martin, Jimmy Anderson, William McCallum and bullock-drivers Peter Graham, Jack Moloney and John Maude (Beattie, 1979, p. 142). Edward Brennan worked on Croydon and Wantwood runs from 1864 to 1868 (Beattie, 1977, p. 13). Others were Thomas Chirstie, John Welsch, Joe Jenkins and David Mills was a rabbitier on the run in the 1870s. John Driscoll was shearing there in the 1870s. Richard Wallis, the founder of a well-known fellmongers, was engaged in wool classing at Wantwood in 1875-76. Their roles illustrate many of the activities that would have taken place across the runs, including rabbiting and shearing and movement across the land that may leave physical traces.

As discussed, most of the land within the project area was part of Run 119 (119A - Wantwood, Otamita or 119B - Reaby) and in the Hokonui Survey District (see Figure 3-4 and Appendix A). By JTT Thomson's 1857 survey, Run 119 is shown and numbered on the north side of the Otamita Stream (SO 17). The blocks below Hokonui SD southern boundary are labelled "Block under the land sale and leases ordinance of 1856". Unfortunately, the early history of Wantwood from 1858 to 1860s is unclear, and primary sources are lacking. Beattie (1979, p. 136) notes this with multiple dates given for dividing Run 119 and for Gunn building his first dwelling house on Run 119A (see previous section). Subsequently the history shows the ownership of management of the runs at the boundaries of the project area (e.g. Runs 136, 146 and 148 – see later sections) changing ownership, names and borders through time.

Fitzwilliam Wentworth, a son of the former Premier of New South Wales, arrived and took interest in Wantwood, Croydon and Reaby. Beattie states Gunn sold in 1867, presumably the lease, of Wantwood to Wentworth for a good figure and Wentworth later bought and sold other runs in the area, one with John McKellar, and made his fortune (Beattie, 1979, p. 140). For most of the land in the project area the Crown Grant was often made to Wentworth and then shortly after he sold to Joseph Clarke, Melbourne (e.g. SL5/277 and others, see Appendix A) and in 1876 Clarke leased Run 119A to McCaughan (DI E153). Beattie (1979, p. 142) states Robertson drove cattle to Dunedin and returned to find Wentworth had sold the run to McCaughan in 1874, which does not quite match the official land record (Appendix A) which shows a lease from Clarke to McCaughan in 1877. McCaughan bought in crossbred wethers from Waipahi and then merino wethers from Centre Hill (Beattie, 1979, p. 143). Rabbits became a challenge with McCaughan reportedly bringing in over a 100 men to deal with the invasion (Slocombe, 1973, p. 29) and meant potential for musterers and rabbitier huts.

In 1880, the Wantwood run like others and many of the sections in the project area, were taken under the “extremely extensive sway” of the NZ Agricultural Company Ltd (SL5/277). Runholders had interest in a company that could control settlement of the district. According to Hamilton (NZHPT, 2007, p. 5), the company owned nearly all the land between the Mataura and Oreti Rivers. Southland was said to have benefited from thousands of improvements and gave free grants of land for public benefit, including school sites, cemeteries and at least one sports ground. This meant runs were under one organisation with managers and subdivision occurred and then they were sold for profit George Meredith Bell, an early pastoralist who early on leased Run 112 after David McKellar and resided at Waimea House, was under the employment of the NZ Agricultural Company Ltd (Kerr, 1975; NZHPT, 2007, p. 6).

The NZ Agricultural Company Ltd. instructed the sale of Wantwood, along with other land, and the auction notice in March 1882 described Wantwood as:

“About 10 miles from Gore; together with about 2000 acres of very superior agricultural land, subdivided into numerous paddocks and in a high state of cultivation (the English-grass paddocks cannot be surpassed in the Colony), with sufficient turnip to fatten a large number of sheep during the winter. The improvements are all first class; say, stone dwelling-house of eight rooms, situated in large plantation and well-laid out grounds and garden, store, offices, large stable and coachhouse, cottage, barn (with water wheel for chaff-cutting), men’s hut (new); cowshed, yards, &c; woolshed, yards &c. The whole forming not only a comfortable and complete home, but the land besides is of undeniable good quality.” (Auction notice, 1 March 1882 in Kerr, 1975)

So it followed that on that companies’ dissolution George Meredith Bell bought Wantwood, officially recorded 1887 (SL5/277 and others, see Appendix A), and resided there until passing in 1898 (Beattie, 1979, p. 144). At the time of Bell’s death, it was said because of him Wantwood was synonymous with generous hospitality (Article “Death of Mr G M Bell” in Kerr, 1975). Wantwood then passed to Charles Meridith and Margaret Bell (SL46/96), before officially being sold to William Palmer in 1903 (for the homestead). Then followed leases before ownership transferred to Peter McLeod and then others in the McLeod family from the early twentieth century (e.g. SL71/197 and see Appendix A). Accounts state that Peter McLeod came from Central Otago to purchase the run in 1901 (Kerr, 1975; NZHPT, 2007). However, this 1901 date may have been the official purchase for some sections of the run, with later dates for other sections and the Wantwood home block (Section 408), as McLeod joined the remaining parts of those two runs later (NZHPT, 2007, p. 7). A valuation roll from 1906 for Runs 119A and 119C show these remaining parts of the runs (excluding Section 408 at the homestead outside the project area) were leased by Peter McLeod and owned by the Crown; however, only fencing and 80 chains of roading listed as improvements (Southland County – Hokonui Riding 1906: assessment 259). Many of the valuation rolls with McLeod as occupier of Run 119 give indication for improvements consisting of sods, dip, yards and roading that is likely pre-1900 based on the history within this project area (see Appendix A).

Elsewhere in the Hokonui Survey District, there were other sections that had different ownership and occupation pathways than those described by Beattie. Some of these sections, have Crown grants elsewhere such as to James Hargest and to McLeod for Pt 119A, Block 57 (See Appendix A).

3.2.3 Run 119B (Reaby)

Reaby is shown south of Otamita Stream, named Reaby after Chubbin’s birthplace (Figure 3-6). It was said the partners (Chubbin and Gunn) first resided on this run from 1857 and this run has already been introduced in the previous section.

Chubbin engaged a man named Wilson from the Mokomoko, to assist him in cutting and pitsawing timber and erecting a hut at the bush since called Reaby. As the run did not include this bush, Chubbin was said to have bought 50 acres of ground on which to build the station. The dwelling was solidly constructed and still stood 80 years later at the time of Beattie’s accounts (Beattie, 1979, p. 134). One 1859 account discussed riding up to

Chubbin's place on the south-west corner of the Hokanui where there was a weatherboard house with three rooms and an upstairs floor. Gunn also lived there as he had not yet built at Otamita. The hill above Chubbin's house was called Ship Cone and there was also a stockyard, woolshed and sheep yards (Beattie, 1979, p. 134). Beattie (1979, p. 134) also tells how there was a small gold rush to the Waimumu in the early 1860s and the diggers got timber at Reaby and carted them down to make culverts on the road. His brother William Chubbin came in 1862 to build a new house, and 1867 J. R. Davies and Alexander Jerusalem Smith bought the run, then it transferred to James R. Davies in 1866 and to Anne Davies in 1867. Davies added to the run by taking up a large block immediately behind the Reaby Homestead which in 1866 was under mortgage to the Loan and Mercantile Agency Company and was sold in 1870 to Mr. John Elliot (Beattie, 1997, p. 19) (see also Section 3.2.6). Mr Davies was associated with Southland's famous wooden railway, and he resided in this new home at Reaby until 1871 when he sold the run to Mr Angus Alphonse MacDonald (the original 55-acre section). A fire destroyed the house in 1908. A small modern house was built near the site and Macdonald held it until his death in 1916 (Beattie, 1979, p. 135).

Some of the boundary changes with the runs south of the Otamita Stream follow slightly different pathways via land transactions. Some of the Sections were owned by Larnach, such as Section 226 which then transferred to Nichol, Section 238 transferred to Nichol or Section 227 that then went to Wentworth (see Appendix A).

3.2.4 Run 136 (*Otapiri, Glenure*)

Otamita or Wantwood was bounded in the west by Run 136 (Otapiri or Glenure, see Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7). Run 136 was originally applied for by Edmund Davidson about the end of 1855, described as "Mataura West". Then in June 1857 John Parkin Taylor applied with the locality given as "Hockanui Ranges" (Beattie, 1979, p. 179) with boundaries to the north the Waimea Stream; east the Waimea Stream and Run 119, west – Run No. 146 and south a line running eastward from the Oreti being a continuation of the boundary line of Run 146. Taylor then transferred his interest to James Macandrew. Beattie produces an account from the Land Office Archives "Memorandum of agreement as to the boundaries of Runs 136 and 119 entered into between Cuthbert Cowan on behalf of James Macandrew and himself and George Gunn on behalf of John Chubbin and himself, Hokanui, March 11, 1859. Boundary line – West Gorge at the foot of North Peak till it reaches the plan and thence by a small creek, disconnected with the Gorge, but running North-East by North (magnetic) in a line from the Gorge till it reaches the Waimea, called Cowan's Creek" (Beattie, 1979, p. 138).

In October 1859 Mr Cuthbert Cowan was described as a part owner of the run, and at that time Mr Cowan set to build for himself a small hut of slabs with a thatched roof, the station being fairly central and "one of the boys was on to patrol the run from the huts to the Wantwood boundary" at the project area (Beattie, 1979, p. 181). The run was then transferred to John Hyde Harris, then to Macandrew again, then to John Jones in 1859. J. Jones then transferred the run to Duncan McCallum of Hokonui in 1861. McCallum, a Scotsman who always wore a kilt, was said to have bought the lower or eastern half, including the station, which he renamed Glenure. Beattie (1979, p. 181) states that Glenure was McCallum's for 10 years or so or so before transferring to the McKellers. Duncan McKenzie McRae was shepherding on Glenure for eight years. The top half of the run was bought by Henry Young who built a two-story residence keeping the old name "Otapiri" (Beattie, 1979, p. 181). Accounts of travelling west through the area to Otapiri Bush described the country as "exceedingly rough and the hills were covered with a most luxuriant growth of fern, mixed with sow thistle, tutu, matagowrie and speargrass of both kinds – Spaniard and Wild Irishman," and rat swarms were recounted whereby they "poked poles into the base of speargrass and startled out the rats" as the roots were edible (Beattie, 1979, p. 178). A journey was taken by the Johnston party in 1858 and described the one-room wattle-and-daub hut at the station as being 4 miles from the Oreti, placing it outside the project area. The country around was in its "natural state" and traces of Māori occupation were found with food storehouses and "various relics" with wild dogs described as "the real native kuri" being common (Beattie, 1979, p. 180). The route taken was via Croydon (through the project area), as while it was shorter at the time to go down the Oreti to Invercargill, no track existed and it was swampy (Beattie, 1979, p. 180).

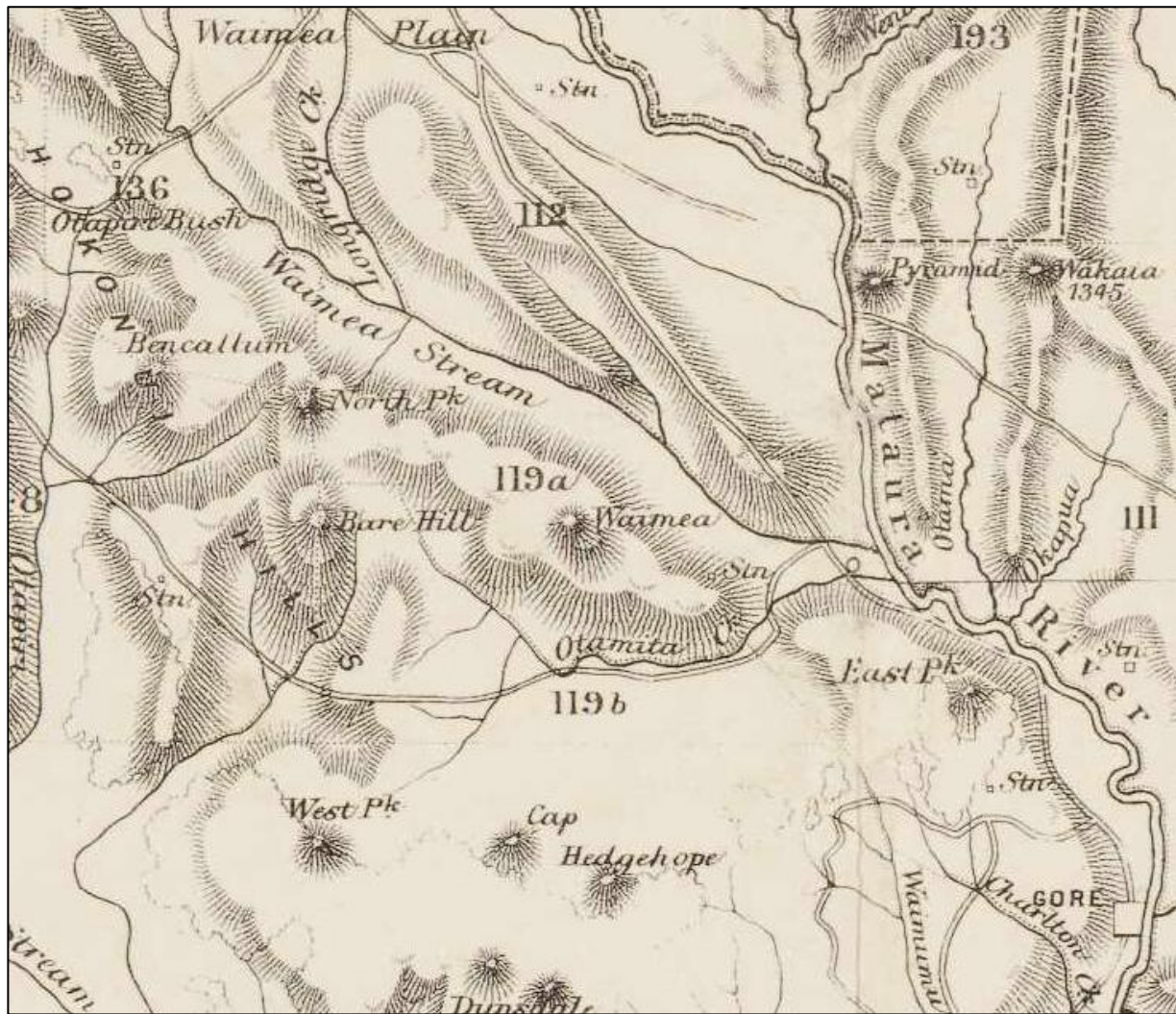


Figure 3-7 Extract of 1871 Map of the Province of Otago showing runs (e.g. 136 in relation to 119a and 119b) with 'metalled or dray road' shown south of Otamita Stream and the stations just to the east and west of the project area (Spreat, 1871).

3.2.5 Runs 146 and 148 (Okaiterua, Benmore and Lora)

Also to the west were Runs 146 (Okaiterua and Benmore) and Run 148 (Lora) (see Figure 3-3, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7). Beattie (1979, p. 211) describes these runs were close in numeration, occupation and in proximity with their boundaries matching. The history below shows lots of boundary redefining and amalgamation with other runs in the project area.

The official run record states J. P. Taylor as the runholder from 1859 but by then end of that year it was transferred to Cuthbert Cowan and brother and then the Bank of New South Wales in 1865. A station (labelled Taylor) is on the 1865 sketch map to the west of the project area along the dray road connecting the runs east to west (Figure 3-6). A memorandum of agreement in March 1859 was entered into between Cowan on behalf of Macandrew (for Runs 136, 146 and 148) and Cowan (for Runs 136 and 146) and John McFarlane (of Run 148), with the boundary line being the "watershed commencing at the west side of North Peak and running a west by south direction as far as Scaldfell Hill (on which is erected a cairn of stones), then a creek south of and at the foot of Otapiri Creek, following it down till opposite the saddle on Snowberry Hill thorough which a straight line runs being due West of Scaldfell Hill, then following Snowberry saddle creek, running in a N.W. direction and then S.W. until it reaches a gully running W.N.W. into the saddle on which a post is placed and thence following Cabbage Tree Creek, rising out of that saddle, until it joins the Oreti" (Beattie, 1979, p. 211). This illustrates the challenges with understanding early run boundaries.

Beattie (1979, p. 214) noted that in the mid-1870s Cowan sold the run to Mr Joseph Clarke. On the same day another memorandum was made between Runs 148 and 119 between John MacFarlane (Run 148 (Benmore) and George Gunn (on behalf of Chubbin and himself, Run 119) with the “boundary line runs from West Gorge at the foot of North Peak, rising at the S.W. end of the peak; thence in a southerly direction to the watershed from North Peak to Bare Hill and thence by a creek rising at the South end of Bare Hill running in a S.W. direction into the Hokanui Forest” (Beattie, 1979, p. 214). Beattie (1979, p. 216) notes that the Hokanui Hills country has had a rather jumbled history with various runs not continuing for many years and other runs substituted which took in parts of original runs. Both Chubbin and Gunns run (119) was split in two and MacAndrews’ run (136) and readjustment of Run 148 (Benmore).

Beattie (1979, p. 216) then retrieved accounts from Mr D. T. Larnach who wrote to C. F. Overton at Lora Station, and who communicated with James A. Taylor. Taylor said his uncles came over in 1861 and John Taylor leased Benmore on the east boundary with 119 (Gunn). Overton replied to Beattie and said that the run that was now held by him was No. 119B and is part of the run taken by Chubbin and Gunn and takes in parts of other runs too. The Lora Station now includes 3000 acres of the old Reaby Run, the block from North Peak for about four miles down the Otamita Stream to the mouth of Campbell’s Creek, thence up Campbell’s Creek, in the project area, to the head of the Lora Stream (Beattie, 1979, p. 216).

Looking at land transaction records for the project area (see Appendix A), the boundary and amalgamation changes area shown. Elsewhere in the Hokonui Survey District within the project area, there were other sections that had different ownership and occupation pathways than those described by Beattie or are able to be matched to those accounts. In the west of the project area, Pt 119 in Block 63, was granted to Overton (see Appendix A). At least one section (Section 449) was owned by Robert Taylor (early runholder with station just to the west of the project area. Section 449 went through various owners to be owned by Kidd in the early twentieth century. Section 174 retained stronger ownership with Reaby, being granted to Davies then transferred to Alexander Jerusalem Smyth before Wentworth. Bare Hill at the western edge of the project area, seemed to largely remain in Crown ownership (section 798) as Part Run 525. Very little is known about this area except that it was likely bush and then retained for State Forest.

3.2.6 Other Stations and Runs (Campbell’s Block, Cabbage Tree Run, Retreat Station, Bushy Park)

This section discusses the history of some of the other named stations, runs and blocks associated with the project area. This includes Campbell’s Block (and likely Cabbage Tree Run) which likely, encompasses Campbell’s Creek with Campbell ownership; Retreat Station, likely around Retreat Road and Section 225, which the project area surrounds; and Bushy Park, at the southern end of the project area (e.g. at Bushy Park Road).

In regard to Campbell’s Block, to understand where Campbell’s Block was, we can see from land transactions that some of the sections in the project area were owned by A.N. and James Cameron Campbell and then owned by Nichols and fit with the history of ‘Campbell’s Block’ (below). These sections are Section 267, 253 and 255 (see Appendix A and Figure 3-8). It is Section 267 that has Campbell’s Creek located within it and the other sections are to the south with the Moss Burn and Rehtra Streams.

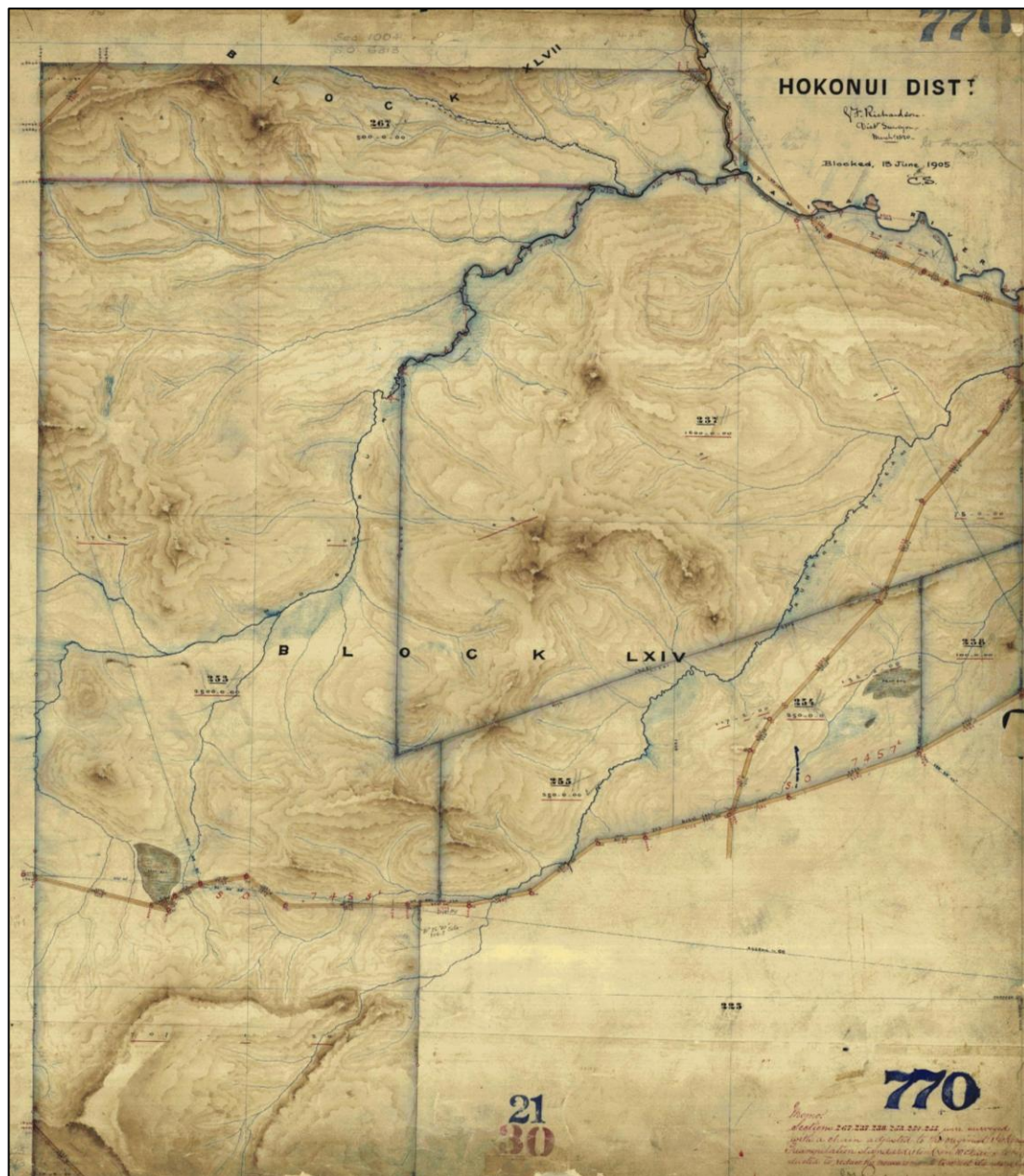


Figure 3-8 Extract of SO 770 (1905) showing Sections 267, 253 and 255 (Block 64 (LXIV)) which were Campbell's received Crown Grant. Compare location with project area in Figure 3-4.

Mr Overton's notes to Beattie read "The Campbell Block Mr Taylor speaks of is now held by Colonel Cowie Nichols and I do not think it was ever included in Lora as the boundary described in the old lease says from the North Peak to the South on a line with the Bare Hill. That is where the present boundary is, which runs right across to the Retreat Bush except for the 3000 acres on the Otamita which must have been taken over from Reaby. It is all very interesting, and the Lora Run especially gives an excellent example of the old system of grid ironing which was following in those days by the land owners which wished to prevent others from taking up the adjoining holdings" (Beattie, 1979, p. 217). Beattie (1979, p. 218) discusses "Campbell's Block" and notes his school mates leaving school generally went to three stations in the heart of the Hokonui, Cabbage Tree, Retreat and Lora and he thought Cabbage Tree was another name for Campbell's Block. Beattie stated that the block was first acquired by A.N. and James Cameron Campbell as a fattening station. Beattie says that it was originally part of Reaby, yet the "old hut" on it was used by a Wantwood shepherd. Mr Donald Robertson went shepherding at Wantwood and after being married in 1868 he came to live in the "old hut" which was "higher up the Otamita Stream than the celebrated Stone House which the Campbells' caused to be erected in 1868" (Beattie, 1979, p. 218). At the old hut the weka were so numerous that everything moveable had to be put out of the way. Beattie states that the

locality is mentioned in Māori tradition as a famous place for catching birds and annual trips were made into the district to catch birds until well into the 1870s (Beattie, 1979, p. 218). At the old hut Mr Archie Campbell started a small fish hatchery and the ova came in sealed boxes and the fish were hatched out on slates and released in all the small creeks around as well as in the Otamita. Wild pigs were numerous (Beattie, 1979, p. 219). The Campbell brothers dissolved partnership in 1875 and Cabbage Tree Run was purchased by Fitzwilliam Wentworth (of Wantwood). When the NZ Agricultural Company amalgamated land it became 'Campbell's Block' and at the end of 1902 was bought by Samuel Fletcher then Nichols (known as Fairplace) (Beattie, 1979, p. 219). Today there are many sections in the project area, including these, that are owned by Campbell's Block Limited (SL7A/818 for part Section 267, Section 255, Part Section 253 and others).

Also, in the middle of the Hokonui was Retreat Station, which Beattie (1979, p. 221) says was pioneered by Kingswell in 1868. John Campbell was a manager of Retreat Run for some years around 1878 (Beattie, 1979, p. 221). This run likely encompasses or is near to Retreat Road in the middle, but outside the project area. However, the official boundaries could not be discerned during the preparation of this report and given other station and run boundary changes may have encompassed surrounding land into the project area. Retreat Road runs through Sections 225 and Section 13 which formed the Hokonui Endowment Native Reserve (see Section 3.1 and compare the Hokonui Endowment Native Reserve in Figure 3-1 with Sections 225 and 13 in Figure 3-4).

The Bushy Park property was taken up by John Elliot in about 1865 (Beattie, 1979, p. 222). Elliot built a homestead with pit sawn timber and clay (sods) and later S. Copland renewed the piles. James Beattie worked for Elliot as a musterer and during a return journey from Invercargill noted that there were no proper roads in 1874 as they followed tracks through the tussock but at the creek at Reaby bundles of manuka formed the crossing (Barry, 1966, p. 40). The station was built just a mile from Glendu and a bush track led between the two stations. Beattie states Elliot ran the place for some years and died in 1917 in Brisbane and the run came into the hands of Mr Thomas Grieve in the 1870s (Beattie, 1979, p. 222), although Barry says Grieve was the manager. Barry states the Bushy Park property was sold to Robert Gray in 1879 and after his death went to John Gray, Robert Gray, Robert Brodie and Charles Moinet Reverend. In 1891 the business of Bushy Park was handed over to the firm of Stronach Bros for management (Barry, 1966, p. 41). In 1907 it was decided to offer the property at auction with no takers. A letter to a prospective buyer noted the property and said that there was coal being mined by J. Tait and W. T. Shiels, location not specified. The property was then sold to Andrew Copland in 1907 (Barry, 1966, p. 47).

In the Forest Hill Hundred and Waimumu Hundred there was Crown land in bush and water reserves for Invercargill within the project area and surrounds (see Appendix A, Table 7-3 and Table 7-2). These water reserves were never actioned when the water tower in Invercargill was built from the 1880s. The land in Forest Hill transferring to Gillow and Kingswell before local dealer Samuel Fletcher from the early twentieth century. This was the same as Section 27 and 31 in nearby Waimumu Hundred, from McPherson to Kingswell then Fletcher. Other sections in Waimumu Hundred were either associated with Garvie (Section 19) or land owned by Elliot and later transferred to Grey or Grey and others and Andrew Copland in the early nineteenth century as Bushy Park (Sections 32, 16, 17, Waimumu Hundred, see Appendix A).

Valuation rolls from 1906 can help to determine where pre-1900 buildings and structures may be. For the Nichols sections, most to the buildings are indicated to be outside the project area sections. However, by the time of Copland's ownership buildings are simply listed as 'old' and location not specified across numerous sections. However, one of these Sections in the project area (Section 19, Waimumu Hundred) does have a recorded history of nineteenth century buildings with instructions from Mrs Garvie the NZ Loan and Merchantile Agency Co. Ltd to sell at auction "her choice farm of 246 acres" Section 19 Waimumu Hundred and subdivided into 5 paddocks. A good running creek flows through the centre of the section. The farm is three miles from Gore with a good mettled road all the way. The buildings consist of a 6-roomed dwelling house, 5- stalled stable and cowbyre." (Mataura Ensign, 1900). This property is situated at the west end of Bushy Park Road (Figure 3-9). It is not however known if there are other buildings on the other sections in the Copland or Nichols property that are either within or outside the project area.

1891 about the withdrawal of the reserves and allowing sawmilling applications and then the land to be settled, including 13250 acres in the Hokonui and Forest Hill Districts with part of it containing the watershed area reserved to supply the town of Invercargill (Southland Times, 1891a), suggesting this debate was centred around the southwestern land in the project area. In 1892 notice was given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the restrictions placed on Bush Reserves (Forest Preservation Reserve) situated in Forest Hill, Winton, Waimumu and Hokonui Districts were removed and the bush open for sawmilling, firewood and other purposes (Southland Times, 1892a).

3.2.8 Roading and Infrastructure

Continuing on from *ara tawhito* known well to Māori, early routes were explored and shared with surveyors and pastoralists and were gradually formed through the project area from the nineteenth century. Archaeological features associated with these early roads and associated infrastructure are within the project area.

Much of the stone for early buildings was quarried from the hills nearby (e.g. Wantwood). None of these were able to be identified in the project area from historical records. There are several quarry reserves on the Hokonui Survey District map (Deverell, 1948), surveyed adjacent to Waimea Valley Road and Otapiri Mandeville Road, which likely resourced road formation. However, these are all outside the project area. The extent of quarrying of stone, or borrowing for materials, in the nineteenth century in the project area is unknown from historical records, but a possibility.

Many roads were surveyed on the Crown grant maps and survey maps up until 1905. Many of these roads remain unnamed on nineteenth century survey maps and it is not clear how many were formed in the nineteenth century. A dray road is clear on early 1860s to 1870s survey maps (Figure 3-5, Figure 3-6, Figure 3-7) running east – west south of the Otamita Stream connecting early stations and it is likely this was a route prior. This dray road is carried across later early twentieth century maps. An 1899 map, of the subdivision of Sections 174, 226 and 227 Waimumu Hundred in the project area to Lot 23, is one of the few maps which explicitly states the surveyed road is a dirt road and the curved labelled ‘track’ a dirt track continued from the road terminus (DP 354). A survey map ‘blocked’ in August 1905, but with a pencil annotation stating October survey 1869, of Sections 16 and 17 Waimumu Hundred shows additional road parcels doubling the road width in places, one of which is at the project area (SO 736, see Figure 3-10). The purpose of these is unknown but could be surmised to link to quarrying/gravel, turning or passing areas or roads that are doubled in width coincide with boggy areas and diversion around these areas. These areas have good potential for early roading features such as fascine. That same survey map (SO 736) also shows the patchy bush strips adjacent to waterways and peat bogs.



Figure 3-10 Extract of SP 736 showing Block I and II Waimumu Hundred (1869) at Bushy Park Road. Note the areas of road that are doubled in survey. Today Bushy Park Road is further south of this surveyed road and bush in the project area.

There are many streams intersecting roads in the project area and there would have been culverts or bridges associated with these. In 1888 the Waimumu Road Board issued tenders for a contract for Bushy Park Road (Mataura Ensign, 1888). William Nichol was successful in a contract for Bushy Park Road in 1889 (Mataura Ensign, 1889). Despite all the streams in the project area few specific details are available, however crossings would have been formed whether by bridges or culverts. In 1890 the clerk was instructed to write to the manager of the NZ and Australia Land Co. asking permission to cut about 24 chains of hedge and to clean out the ditch for an outfall for two culverts opposite Mr Grahams on Bushy Park Road (Mataura Ensign, 1890). Again in 1890, there was a notice of motion about getting timber suitable for culverts, as part of this it was resolved to take steps to have the Waimumu Bridge repaired and stone abutments to be erected (Southland Times, 1890). While outside the proposed works area, this gives an indication of the form of construction of bridges and culverts in this area at this time. There are further nineteenth century tenders and applications to have drains cleaned out on Bushy Park Road in the nineteenth century (Southland Times, 1891c). In 1894 was a subsidy to the road board for bridges on Bushy Park Road, location not specified (Southland Times, 1894). By 1900 Bushy Park Road and other branches of surveyed road was metttled through the project area to Gore as advertised in the sale of Section 19 (Figure 3-9 and Figure 3-11) which had substantial buildings (Mataura Ensign, 1900).

There are few details of the other roads, with Otamita Valley Road not appearing in searchable nineteenth century newspapers. Otamita Retreat Road (presumably in the centre of the project area) had tenders for road formation and culverts in 1896 (Southern Cross, 1896) suggesting roads surrounding the project area likely had the same prior. Flooding often effected the area. In 1896 it was reported that approaches to the “Otamete” bridge near Mandeville, outside the project area, were washed away and then the structure itself feel victim to the vast body of water. A small bridge at Stoney Creek was washed away and as a result the main road from Otamita to Mandeville was closed again (Mataura Ensign, 1896). Otamita Road has records from 1909. However, these records suggest that Otamita Road was already formed with requests by Cowie, Nichols and Co. asking that the road towards the stone house be graded and repaired (Mataura Ensign, 1910). Later in the twentieth century Otamita Valley Road, Bushy Park Road and Otapiri Mandeville Road appear as names on maps and many of the roads in/out of and in the project area surrounds have adopted placenames of where/to the road is heading. Many surveyed road reserve parcels remain in the project area, and it is clear from an initial glance of current aerials that farm tracks dominate the area and do not always conform to the surveyed parcels.

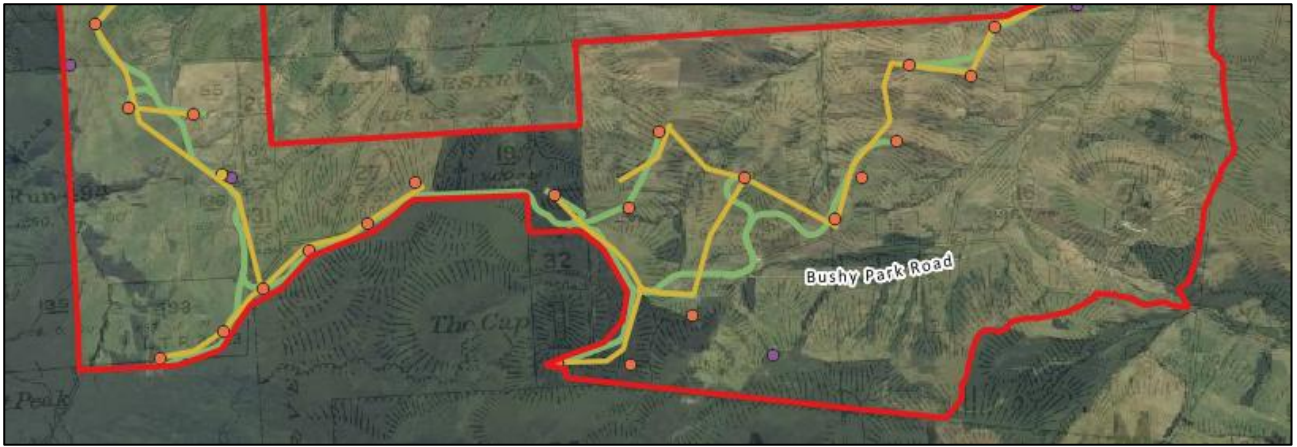


Figure 3-11 Overlay showing extract of Forest Hill Hundred (left) and Waimumu Hundred (right) and proposed works with aerial (source: MapsPast). Note: current Bushy Park Road shown – compare with Figure 3-9 and Figure 3-10.

4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

To assist with understanding the archaeological and other heritage values of the project area, this section firstly discusses previous investigations and archaeological site recordings in the project area. Secondly the wider archaeological and heritage context is discussed with a focus on sites in the surrounding area. A map of previously recorded sites in relation to the project area is shown in Figure 4-1.

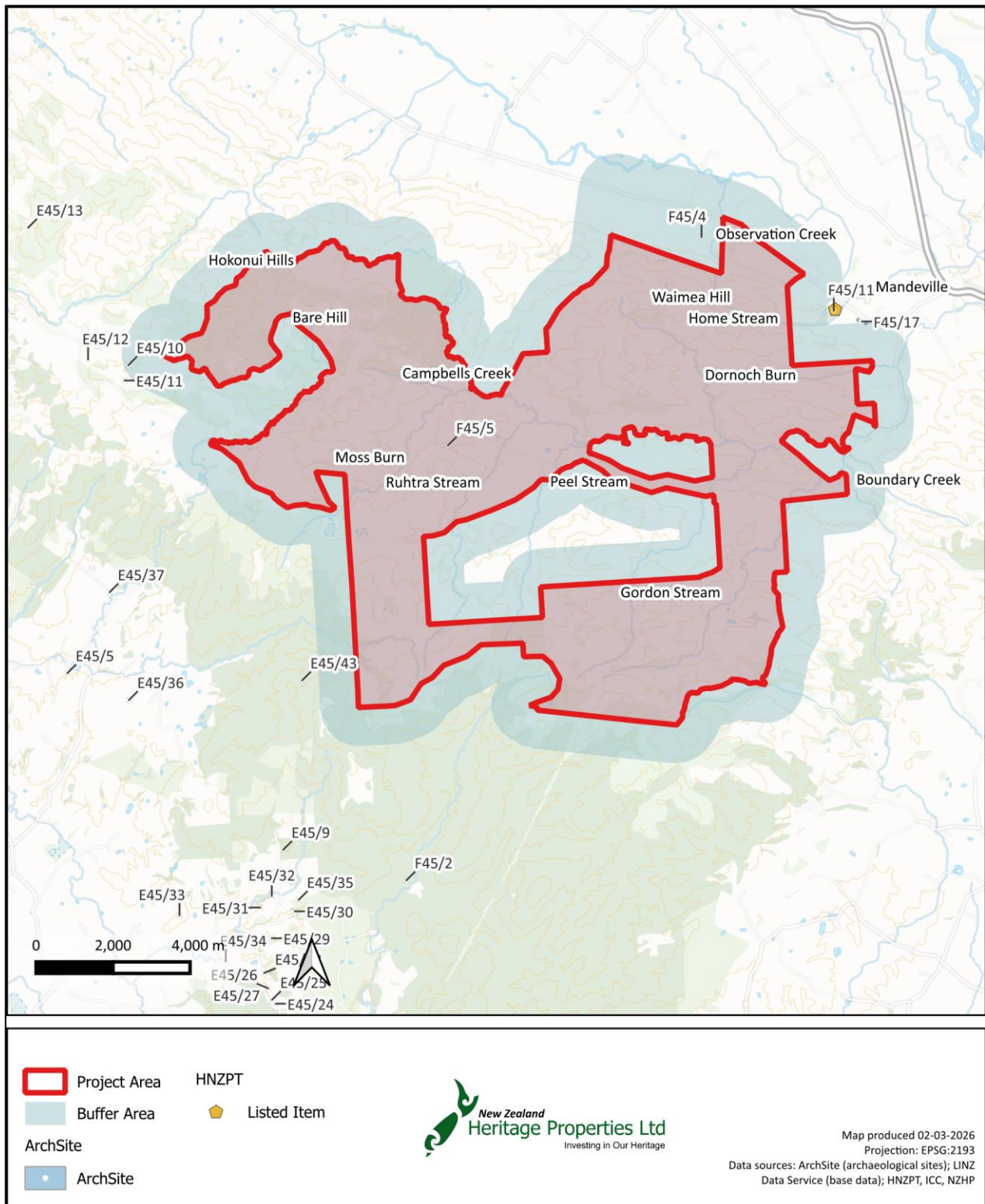


Figure 4-1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area and the vicinity of the project area.

4.1 Previous Investigations in the Project Area

The project area has not been subject to systematic archaeological survey or investigations, with selected previously recorded sites having brief surveys only as part of an upgrade project in 2006. Within the project area, there is one previously recorded site recorded in the 1980s. Additionally, part of the project area is subject to a protective covenant. A summary of these sites is provided below.

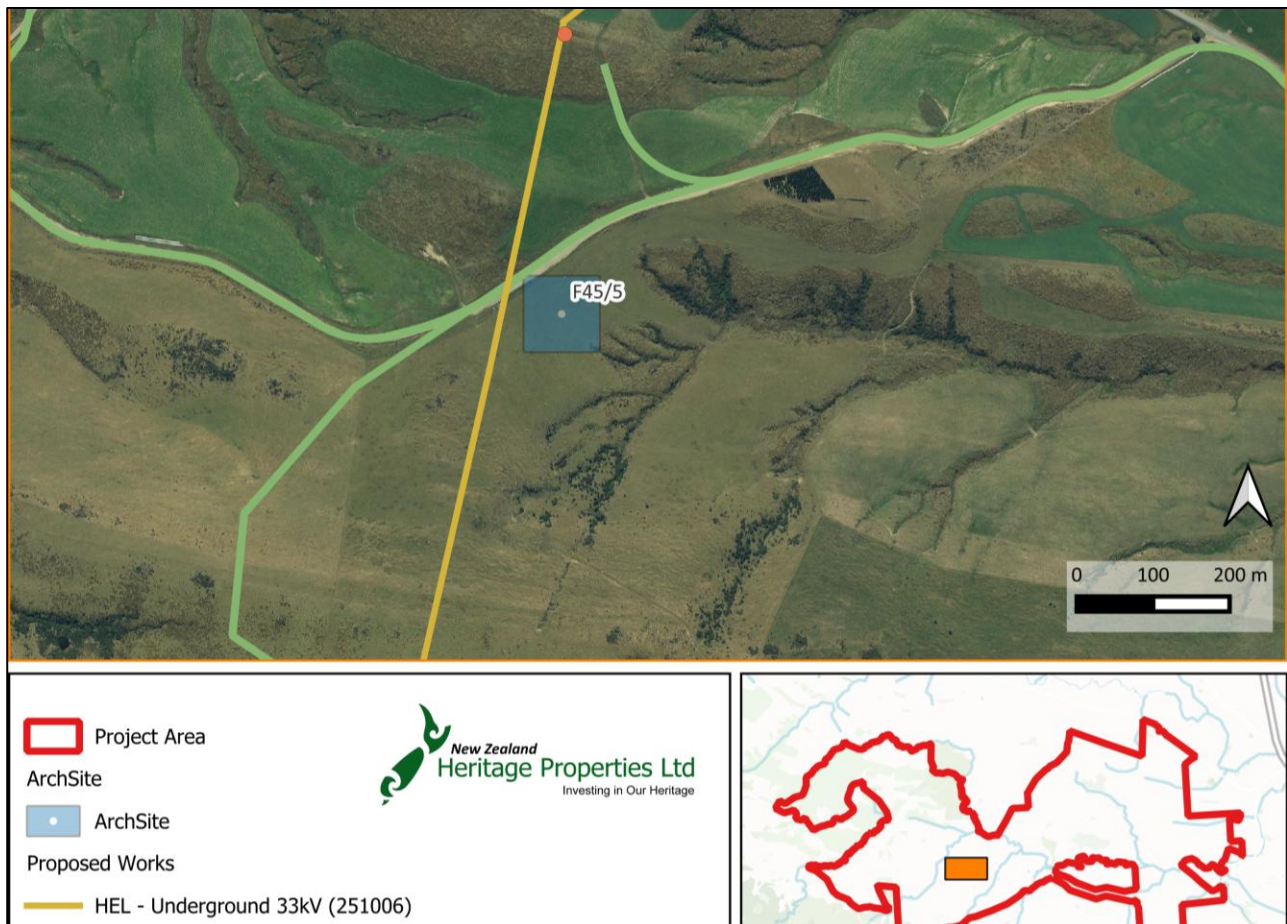


Figure 4-2 Close up maps showing the location of the previously recorded archaeological site (F45/5) in relation to the proposed activities.

F45/5 records an oven on a small saddle between the Moss Burn and Ruhtra Stream, with access provided via Wadsworth Lora Road (Figure 4-2). The oven was recorded as a circular depression by Mr P.D. McIntosh (Soil Bureau, Gore). Not many details are available from the initial recording in 1986. In a recent survey it was listed as below surface in 2006 with the area having a thick covering of tussock; stock had been reported not to have been in the area for some time. Based on the recording of the site via reporting, the accuracy of this site point is unknown. Due to NZMS mapsheet and ArchSite GIS system upgrades, the new recorded ArchSite point is 75m from proposed works and the previously recorded point 35m from the proposed works. The 100m accuracy layer (archive) for this site being right on the proposed works for roading routes at an existing road (Figure 4-2). Therefore, there is potential that ovens may be encountered in relation to this site at the proposed works area. In addition, and considering the history and wider archaeological context, this reported oven may be an indicator for others in the wider area.

Part of the project area at Bare Hill Forest is covered by a protective covenant for the protection of archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance (Instrument 212105.2). This protective covenant covers the whole of Lot 1 DP 12118 and Lot 1 DP 12360 where there are proposed activities (Figure 4-3). The covenant requires the Historic Places Act 1980 (now superseded by HNZPTA 2014) be observed in relation to any archaeological site, historic place, historic area or traditional site. Known sites at the creation of

the covenant are included in the schedule; however, this schedule had no known sites, areas or places on the land at the creation of the covenant. There is no indication to suggest that this area was surveyed by archaeologists prior to the covenant being established.

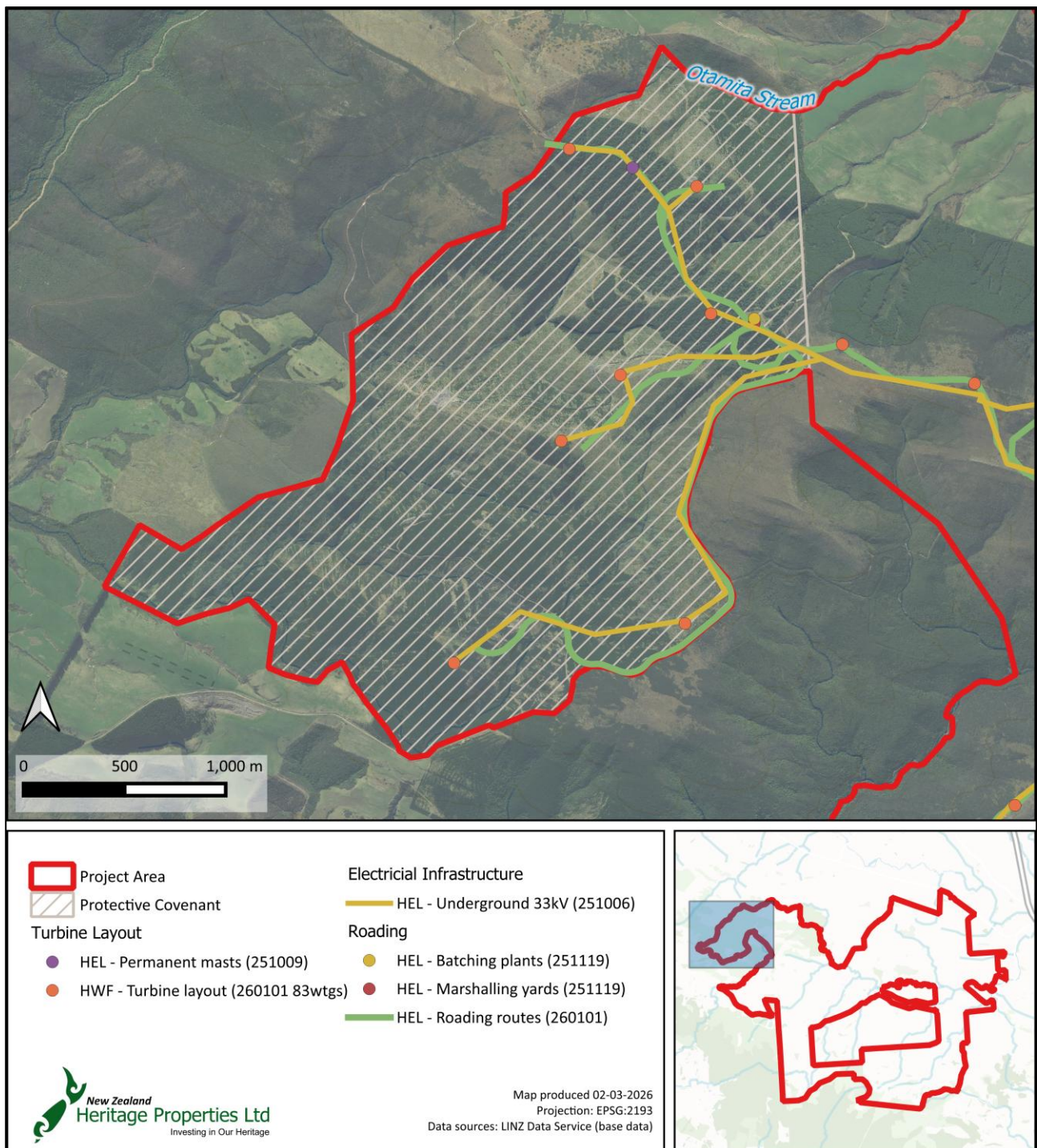


Figure 4-3 Location of the protective covenant (Lot 1 DP 12118 and Lot 1 DP 12360) within the project area at Bare Hill.

4.2 The Wider Archaeological and Heritage Context

Archaeological sites in the wider area may be both indicators of occupation and potential archaeological sites in the project area. However, the lack of sites recorded can reflect the lack of investigations, recording and archaeological authorities in an area. A map showing the wider context of both recorded archaeological sites and other identified heritage can be found in Figure 4-1. These concentrations of recorded Māori archaeological sites immediately to the south and west of the project reflect areas that have been subject to survey. These inland sites

provide important information about Māori lifeways in contrast to previous archaeological research focussed on coastal sites presuming that Māori relied heavily on coastal resources. When in fact Māori arrived from east Polynesia with cultural knowledge and tools and within the first hundred years of settlement there is evidence of the strong relationship and knowledge of land, plants, animals and other resources throughout the whole of New Zealand.

Multiple archaeological sites recorded reflect Māori occupation in the Hokonui Hills and Waimea Valley. At the north end just outside the project area **F45/4** is a find spot for a pakohe (argillite) toki (adze). It was located on a rocky knob, approximately 500m behind a house, 200m west of Observation Creek (Figure 4-2). It was found during cultivation in 1978 by Mr. P. G. A. Lee who bought the taonga to the Southland Museum and reported it as found cached in a rocky outcrop. The site has no recent details recorded. It was described as reworked from a large toki with a long haft, uneven polishing and hammerdressing visible, and a bevel reworked after polishing. The toki also retained a portion on weathered rock cortex at the haft. The point recorded for the site is currently about 250m west of Observation Creek on Section 107 Hokonui Survey District and 660m west of the proposed activities. There are no proposed works on this section or west of Observation Creek, with the proposed works planned around a quarry reserve on the east side of Observation Creek. However, while this find spot location may not be affected further it is a strong indicator of Māori activity in the area and potential for other unrecorded sites. While find spots and taonga are often reported, further contextual or archaeological details of sites are not identified in finding and reporting for many earlier site records. The site record form states that the site details and location are recorded via “hearsay” on bringing the taonga to the museum and the accuracy of the point location was not confirmed via survey

Multiple ovens (E45/10, E45/11, E45/12) were identified over 2km away to the southwest in the hills along the Otapiri Mandeville Road. These sites reflect clusters of ovens reported on slopes above gully’s, in pine plantations and in tussock with further clusters of ovens recorded to the west of there in the Otapiri Gorge, including a raised rim oven (E45/40). E45/43 records another find spot for a toki (adze) found in the bush on a ridge 1.4km from the southwest corner of the project area. Another oven (F45/6) is recorded over 10km away to the northeast where a porcellanite outcrop was observed. Porcellanite was an important resource used by Māori for stone tools. The majority of recorded sites to the west and south of the project area in the hills are related to Māori occupation, including kōiwi, ovens and taonga. A crouched burial of an adult with toki (E45/9) was found in the southern Hokonui Hills 4km from the project area. An exposed burial of a women and child were recorded on a ledge (E45/39) on a rocky bluff east of Otapiri and 6km west of the project area.

On the southern edge of the Hokonui Hills at the Dunsdale area and stream (immediately south of project area), in 1977 a large survey (Wallace, 1977) on behalf of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust was undertaken driven by interviews with landowners and forestry workers who had been involved with land clearance. Sites are shown on Figure 4-1 in relation to this project area and were pointed out to the surveyors with aerials and maps used to point out locations and visited via pedestrian survey. Some sites reported were deemed that there would be no visible remains and so were not surveyed (Wallace, 1977, p. 2). As a result, a total of 25 sites were found and were either ovens (20) or artefact find spots (5) or both and also included a group of ovens and a rock-shelter and a group of 5 toki (adze) in one find spot (E45/33). There were twelve groups of ovens on stream banks (e.g. E45/26 and E45/28), which were small and usually with swampy meandering watercourses and the report notes that many of the streams had been straightened by the addition of drains by landowners. A second group of ovens were on ridge tops or sides of ridges, and where ovens were still intact, they were found to be set in a line along the top of the ridge in three groups of two (e.g. E45/20). Two large local collections in the possession of H. Anderson and I.M. J. Dawson were examined, and photographs were taken and sent to the Southland Museum. There was one oven (F45/2) reported in a natural clearing named the Forks (Wallace, 1977, pp. 5–7). The methods employed, by canvassing landowners, was said to bias the survey towards those that had been destroyed or partially destroyed/exposed and limited by the fact that landowners may not recognise sites. No further sites were recorded from the forestry workers. However, it should be noted that a forestry road in the Dunsdale forest area is now called Midden Road. The report noted that further survey of the area would likely find further sites not identified

through interview (Wallace, 1977, pp. 7–8). The sites recorded, stop abruptly at the edge of the survey area to the south of the current project area which was unsurveyed.

The other recorded sites in the wider landscape are associated with the historic pastoral landscape associated with station buildings and pastoral activities. This includes the stone Wantwood homestead and timber farm office with rubbish deposit (F45/17) which survive to the east of the project area and the Wantwood Station cookhouse and woolshed (F45/17). In December 2014, a large rubbish deposit of pre-1900 material was found during a site scrape, and the rubbish pit was removed. The collection of artefacts suggested deposition from a single event, and the variety of items (crockery, alcohol and pharmaceutical bottles, children-specific items and food remains) indicates a domestic assemblage where a variety of tasks (eating, sleeping, socialising) are performed day to day. The assemblage was thought to date from the mid to late nineteenth century with both English related items and Chinese stoneware represented.

Other station buildings and homesteads in the wider area include the Waikaia Plains Homestead (Register Number 3270, Category II), to the east of the project area in the Waimea Valley which is associated with pastoralists, the McKellar Brothers (Peter, John and David), and described as an impressive stone homestead dating from 1870. This house was designed by David McKellar who had studied both architecture and surveying and is considered among the earliest of the runholder houses in inland Southland. Another close heritage listing is a timber weatherboard villa with corrugated iron and concrete foundations called Altrive built in 1894 at Waipounamu in the Waimea Plains (HNZPT List No. 3264) to the north of Wantwood. It was built for William Donald, a former manager for the New Zealand Agricultural Company and designed by Invercargill architectural partnership Mackenzie and Gilbertson. Elsewhere in the wider area is the Warwick Downs Homestead (List No. 2558), Warwick Downs Woolshed (List No. 2560) and stable (List No. 2559). These are situated to the southwest of the project area in the Otapiri Gorge Road and Otapiri-Mandeville Road at Otapiri. E45/48 records this agricultural pastoral site as a homestead building, noting that the homestead moved here in 1898 and used to occupy the paddock area marked by the site extent. The site record form from 2015 notes it is likely that the remains of the homestead beneath the paddock, such as piles, rubbish pits and path stonework remain. Few details are available publicly on this listing, and it is on private land. Homesteads seem to be well represented in the historical and archaeological record with outbuildings and working farm buildings or archaeological investigations and recording of other working farm features being rarer.

There are no sawmilling or goldmining sites previously recorded in the surrounding area within 5km of the project area. There are extensive gold mining sites recorded to the north of the project area and north of the Waimea Valley.

5 Research Results

Historical research indicates that this part of the Hokonui area was utilised by Māori for mahinga kai, ara tawhito, and mahika toi as part of their occupation and movement through the area. There are known areas of recorded Māori archaeological sites within the project area and a strong presence in the landscape with many recorded sites in the vicinity of the project area from nearby surveys, especially for oven sites and taonga find sites. There is reasonable cause one site, documenting an oven (F45/5), may be within the proposed works area. Based on the current proposed works, one previously recorded site, a find spot for a toki (adze) (F45/4) is outside the proposed works area and there are other sites recorded in the wider area. This site and the wider archaeological and historical cultural landscape indicate the potential for further taonga find sites within the project area. Based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations in the project area and wider area, there is reasonable cause to suspect that previously unrecorded archaeological material relating to Māori occupation may be encountered during the construction of the proposed wind farm. As well as midden oven sites, the historical record also suggests storehouses or pātaka and stone sources in the area so other potential sites that are currently unrecorded in the project area might document storage, occupation (e.g. post holes, rock shelters) or food processing areas or stone working or source sites (e.g. porcellanite). There is a lack of archaeological survey and investigation for the project

area, and nearby surveys in the southern Hokonui hills (e.g. Dunsdale) have indicated the potential for surveys to record further sites and for land clearance activities to encounter further subsurface sites. These ovens and find sites have been recorded in tussock, farmland, in pine plantations, as well as in proximity to streams, alongside gullies, and along ridges throughout other areas surveyed in the Hokonui Hills.

Based on the history and archaeological investigations there is potential for unrecorded transport/communication (infrastructure) and agricultural pastoral sites associated with the nineteenth century runs and stations in the project area which needs to be assessed. There is also some potential for other industries, such as sawmilling and suggestion that Campbell's Block had a nineteenth century fish hatchery in the project area; however, no primary records could be found during the timing of this brief archaeology check. There are indications that other industries took place in the wider area, such as gold mining and coal mining but no specific evidence for this to be within the project area. The main features expected to be in the project area would consist of timber culverts, bridges, fascine, sodding, roading, stone abutments, quarries or borrow pits, foundations (or post holes) of huts or other pastoral buildings, rubbish pits (including dead sheep holes), latrines, yards, sheep dips, fencing, stone cairns and potentially evidence of fire events. The main well-known station buildings associated with the earliest runs (e.g. Gunn, Taylor, Wantwood, Waimea, Warwick Downs, Otapiri) are outside the project area and will not be affected. However, the research shows there are many dwellings and huts (mid-century or other shepherds, musterer or rabbit huts) where the locations are not specified within the project area or within project area sections.

5.1 Constraints

Research was desktop only and an initial check of the project area with a focus on nineteenth century sources. Further sources at Archives NZ, local libraries and museums (Gore Historical Museum and Te Unua Museum of Southland) have been identified that may hold information or taonga with provenance that may assist in identifying other unrecorded archaeological sites within the project area. Hokonui Rūnanga will hold their own knowledge also through taonga and other sources and may be able to provide permission to access museum catalogue information for objects in the takiwā to identify further sites. There are many individuals and notable people that are associated with this project area and a full account of these individuals to determine historical values has not been undertaken. Likewise, the full whakapapa of individuals is outside the scope of this report. Archives NZ searches for Crown land and early sawmill or mining applications would be beneficial.

Many of the valuation roll assessments have entries for Crown land (e.g. Forest Hill Hundred) but not clear details what block, section or where. There are few details on the Crown land or runs in the valuation rolls. Only an initial check of key terms and names was carried out in Papers Past, and no detailed historic section specific research was undertaken that would identify further archaeological sites or features specific to the project area or proposed works. The history of the pastoral runs in the project area shows numerous boundary, ownership and management changes and there is a sparsity of primary historical records for the mid nineteenth century that identifies specific locations of activities.

There are limited nineteenth century maps and historical aerials for the project area. There are some 1930s aerials for only part of the project area, which require georeferencing to identify points of interest to assess and survey. These are difficult to georeference with few landmarks and changing roads and some of the project area only has post 1949 aerials. There is a history of pre-1900 roading and this is not documented well in survey maps, with no road names, compared with as built roads through these runs and farms. Looking at the earliest twentieth century aerials will assist and closing the gap to identify pre-1900 roads, or other building sites, and understand twentieth century changes that have impacted archaeological sites and identify points of interest prior to survey.

One of the outstanding characteristics of this project area is the unique geomorphology of the Hokonui Hills, the number of waterways, and sparsity of bush surveyed on mid nineteenth century maps, with pockets of bush and peat bogs drawn and conversion from tussock and other low scrub to pastoral activities (e.g. SO 736 and see Figure 3-8). A full discussion and consideration of the physical landscape, environment, geology and transformations is

not provided here but does assist with identifying archaeological sites. Consideration of physical environment and setting, to understand historical land transformations and potential for sites is required in an assessment.

During the course of this initial check, full search of current titles was not undertaken to identify all covenants that may have requirements for archaeology or heritage. It is noted that there is at least one protective covenant in the project area.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership is proposing to undertake large scale earthworks activities to construct a wind farm in the Hokonui Hills, involving roading, wind farm infrastructure and electrical infrastructure. Historical research and a review of previous archaeological investigations have indicated that there is one previously recorded archaeological site documenting Māori occupation in the project area. Furthermore, there is sufficient evidence to indicate the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites relating to Māori occupation (e.g. midden/oven sites and artefact find sites), as well as relating to transport communication, agricultural pastoral sites and other industries within the project area. It is therefore considered there is reasonable cause that pre-1900 archaeological evidence is within the project area and proposed earthworks activities area. As such, to ensure protection, avoidance and mitigation, NZHP makes the following recommendations for next steps:

- The preferred process for Hokonui Hills Wind Farm Limited Partnership is planning and opportunity to avoid and protect archaeological and historic heritage sites. In the first instance, planning of proposed works should seek to avoid recorded archaeological sites, whether known now or in subsequent stages of pre-application work (e.g. pedestrian survey):
 - Midden/oven (F45/5) is within the project area, and the accuracy layer of the site is within the proposed activities area. As the site location accuracy is unknown and the site may be indicative of others in the area, for planning at least a 100m buffer of the accuracy layer is recommended, subject to further information from a pedestrian survey and completion of an assessment.
- A general archaeological authority under the HNZPTA 2014 or via the FTAA 2024 will be required for the construction of the wind farm.
- The requirements of any protective covenants for archaeology and other heritage must be followed.
- An archaeological assessment of the values and effects of the proposed works on archaeological sites and historic heritage will be required to accompany the application to HNZPT or DOC
 - The information in this report can be carried over to any assessment report, and be expanded on as appropriate and following constraints of this brief check report, to meet HNZPT or DOC concession requirements for works on land administered by DOC.
 - The maximum dimensions of proposed earthworks, including depths, dimensions and locations and possible variations, is required to complete any assessment of effects
 - As there is potential for unrecorded sites in the project area, further research is required to confirm points of interest (see Section 5.1) and plan for an assessment pedestrian survey and completion of the assessment. This includes consultation with manawhenua, Archives, local museum collections, detailed section research and historical aerials.
 - A pedestrian survey of the maximum proposed works area (project earthworks footprint) and recorded archaeological sites is required by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists. This survey will identify the condition, location and assist with identifying further unrecorded archaeological sites given the high potential for unrecorded sites from background research and archaeological investigations (e.g. midden/oven, artefact find sites, transport communication, agricultural pastoral and industrial). This allows planning for protection, avoidance and mitigation where appropriate following assessment of values and effects.
 - Following site survey, consultation and assessment any previously recorded archaeological sites should be updated on the New Zealand Archaeological Association site recording scheme (ArchSite) and any new sites identified recorded for ongoing and future site management.
- A separate archaeological management plan is recommended to accompany any application. A management plan will include methods to protect archaeological sites and historic heritage from damage and minimise/reduce effects and mitigate for significant adverse effects on values, procedures for any

archaeological investigation or archaeological recording of information, roles and responsibilities, protocols for unexpected discovery of archaeological or historic material.

- Landowner consent will be required for any archaeological authority application or before any archaeological authority can be actioned. This is to ensure that landowner's legal responsibilities for archaeological material found on their land are understood and to ensure compliance with any conditions of any authority or consent.
- Consultation with mana whenua via TAMI and Hokonui Rūnanga will be required as part of the authority process. A copy of this report, any later assessment or any draft management plans should be provided for approval. Opportunity should be provided for manawhenua to be involved in any archaeological work in relation to sites of interest and provide feedback on any reports including how information is communicated accurately and what information should be publicly available, to meet application requirements.
- A copy of this report should be provided to HNZPT (Archaeologist / Poutairangahia and Pouārahi) and DOC (Senior Heritage Advisor | Kaitohu Matua Taonga Tuku Iho) as part of pre-application consultation for archaeology and other historic heritage.

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Appendix A Historic Block and Section Tables

Table 7-1. Summary of land transactions and key events records for the Hokonui Survey District (Note: Underlined sections are referenced without blocks in grants and historical records, e.g. Section 17).

Year	Event	Source
Hokonui Survey District		
Block 46 (XLVI)		
Section <u>442</u> (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section 798 (Run Pt 525)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map to D.A. Wadworth, Wm Wadworth and J.H. Wadworth for Pt Run 525, P.R.L. 384), with note saying see also sections 796 and 797. Recorded in a later pencil annotation.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1870	Title SL9A/768 issued (but cancelled and not available in Landonline/Prover)	SL12A/729
1892	D Hutchison, Seacliff Asylum, acknowledge receipt of a letter informing him in reply to his request for particulars that section 798, Hokonui, had been transferred at the request of the Public Trustee	(Southland Times, 1892b)
1906	Mark Shaw (Round Bush, Winton - crossed out); then Thomas Mitchell (Otapiri - crossed out) then William Wadworth (Warwick Downs) written; Crown owner of Part Run 525. Grassing listed as improvement. Note: exact location not given and Part Run 525 may include other land, although the last name matches with the Crown Grant map.	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 260
1933	Note given that the under- mentioned Pastoral Run" will be offered by licence - Part Run 525, Hokonui Survey District	(Southland Times, 1933)
1948	Survey District map show project area part of Section 798; Pt 525 (run) at Bare Hill (annotated as the highest peak in the Hokonui Ranges)	(Deverell, 1948)
1983	State Forest, Gaz 1983 p4292	DP 12360
1999	Title SL12A/729 issued to CFM Forests Limited, Gawler Forestry Limited, T.R and DB Investments Limited. Subject to Part IV Conservation Act 1987. 212105.2 Protective Covenant pursuant to Section 19 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 protecting archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance	SL12A/729
2002	Is Section 1408, then later part Section 1408 (DP12360 (1989)).	SO 10384
Block 47 (XLVII)		
Pt Run 119B		
Post 1869	Pt Run 119B shown with no section number on Crown Grant map south of Sections 442, 440 and west of Section 448, north of Section 267. P.R.L. 471. Crown grant, in a later pencil annotation, recorded to Charles Fitzroy Overton (1/2 interest) and equal shares to James Nigel Overton, Guy Wm Fitzroy Overton and Bruce Overton.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1906	Crown as owner/occupier of Part Run 119B and Part Run 21. No improvements listed. Note: the location of this part of the run is not given in valuation roll.	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 257
1906	A.M.P. Society (per GGB Burnes, Invercargill), Crown owner. Of Part Run 119B. Grassing listed as improvement. Note: the location of this part of the run is not given in valuation roll.	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 258
1948	Survey District map shows project area with multiple peaks, including East Shoulder to east of Bare Hill	(Deverell, 1948)
1956	Surveyed as Section 1004, formerly Pt Run 119b	SO 6313
1956	Deed issued for deferred payment licence to James Overton and Guy William Overton for Section 1004 (formerly Part Run 119B and Crown Land). Note: unfortunately the prior reference is not legible.	SL193/7
Section <u>267</u>		
1871	Two mortgages for Campbell recorded; with ownership of Sections 253 , 254 , 255 and 267	DI C1451
1874	Crown Grant recorded on map, indexed to Archibald Neil Campbell and James Campbell for 267. Many watercourses drawn on Crown Grant map. Shows project area at Campbell's Creek with surveyed road running NE-SW at NW corner of section at proposed works location. Surveyed road does not continue into adjacent sections.	DI C1451, (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Conveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1451
1876, June	Reconveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1877	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1451
1881	Title issued to the New Zealand Agricultural Company, with lease to George Meredith Bell to follow (including 254 , 255 and 267).	SL20/272
1903	Transfer to Samuel Fletcher, then to Joseph Cowie Nichols (date illegible)	SL20/272
1905	Nineteenth century surveyed road still on survey maps, no name labelled	SO 770

1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226 ; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165 , 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections) - which is not this section, and Lot 1 DP604 is also parts outside project area.	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
1948	Survey District map shows project area at Campbell's Creek with surveyed road running NE-SW at NW corner of section at proposed works location	(Deverell, 1948)
2026	Nineteenth century surveyed road not formed on current aerials	LINZ basemaps
Section 315 (south part in project area, but no proposed works, not checked further)		
Section 422 (south part in project area, but no proposed works, not checked further)		
Section 440 (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section 448 (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Block 48 (XLVIII)		
Section 165		
1869	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C996
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C996
1873	Crown Grant to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	DI C996, (<i>Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869</i>)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C996
1877, Jan	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C996
1881	Title to The New Zealand Agricultural Company (including Sections 99, 11, 100, 101, 10, 102, 103, 104 , 107, 166 , 168, 171, 165 , 167 and 172)	SL20/268
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell (in two parts)	SL20/268
1895	Transfer to George Bell (Sections 99, 100, 101 and parts of 102 and 168 - outside project area)	SL20/268
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Sections 166 , 104 , 107 and parts 103 and 171)	SL20/268
1901	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Part Sections 103, 165 , 171). This is Section 165 inside the project area.	SL20/268
1905	Transfer Lot 1 DP 604 to Joseph Cowie Nichols (includes Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165 , 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). This is the part of 165 outside the project area.	SL20/268; DP 604
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Block 50 (L)		
Section 16		
1867	Agreement Gunn and Wentworth	DI C195
1869	Conveyance Gunn to Wentworth	DI C195
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C195
1873	Crown grant recorded this date to George Gunn on later title (along with Section 17 and 18)	SL20/269
1874	Crown Grant to George Gunn. Crown Grant map shows a quarry reserve on the south side of Waimea Valley Road (immediately outside project area). A nineteenth century surveyed road is shown extending south from Waimea Valley Road, to Observation Creek.	DI C195, (<i>Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869</i>)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C195
1877, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C195
1881	Title issued to The New Zealand Agricultural Company (for Sections 12, 16 , 17, 18, 44, 163, 164, 184 and 277)	SL20/269
1887	Transfer of sections outside project area (Sections 12, 18, 44, 164, 184, parts Sections 16, 17 and 163) to George Bell	SL20/269
1887	Lease of remaining sections to George Meredith Bell (including project area 16 , 277)	SL20/269
1899	Transfer to George Meredith Bell (including sections outside project area)	SL20/269
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166 , 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296, 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable,	Valuation Roll, Southland County - Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78

	shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	
1948	Survey District map shows Quarry Reserve, outside project area, and 250m NW of proposed works. Nineteenth century surveyed road still mapped	(Deverell, 1948)
2026	Nineteenth century surveyed road not formed on current aerials at this section	LINZ basemaps
Block 55 (LX)		
Section <u>435</u> (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Block 56 (LVI)		
Section <u>166</u>		
1869	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C997
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C997
1873	Crown Grant to Fitzgerald Wentworth, borders west side of Observation Creek	DI C997, (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C997
1877, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C997
1881	Title to The New Zealand Agricultural Company (including Sections 99, 11, 100, 101, 10, 102, 103, 104 , 107, 166 , 168, 171, 165 , 167 and 172)	SL20/268
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell (in two parts)	SL20/268
1895	Transfer to George Bell (Sections 99, 100, 101 and parts of 102 and 168 – outside project area)	SL20/268
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Sections 166 , 104 , 107 and parts 103 and 171)	SL20/268
1901	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Part Sections 103, 165 , 171). This is Section 165 inside the project area.	SL20/268
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Pt Run 119A (at Waimea Hill, south of Section <u>166</u>)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 463 to John Henry McLeod	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1877	Lease Clarke to McCaughan (for Hokonui District Run 119A)	DI E153
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Section <u>438</u>		
1869	Crown Grant map shows road surveyed running N-S, at location of proposed works. No name for crown grant on map.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296 , 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
2026	Nineteenth century surveyed road not formed on current aerials at this section	LINZ basemaps
Section <u>295</u> (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section <u>543</u>		
Post 1869	Crown Grant on map to Joseph Clarke. Nineteenth century road surveyed E-W (continuing onto Sections 424 (see below) in the west and 425 in the east)	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296 , 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235

1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105, 170, 277, 296, 299, 425, parts 16, 17. Sections 104, 166, 173, 294, 298, 295, 424, 427, 438, 543, parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103, 165, 171, 544.) Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
2026	A farm track loosely follows and crosses the nineteenth century surveyed road, deviating significantly north and south of the surveyed road, on current aerials at this section.	LINZ basemaps
Section 298		
1872	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	SL4/208; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876	Transfer to Joseph Clarke	SL4/208
1880	Transfer to The New Zealand Agricultural Company	SL4/208
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/208
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/208
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105, 107, 166, 173, 277, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 424, 425, 437, 438, 170, 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL4/208; SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105, 170, 277, 296, 299, 425, parts 16, 17. Sections 104, 166, 173, 294, 298, 295, 424, 427, 438, 543, parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103, 165, 171, 544.) Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Pt Run 119A (west of Dornoch Burn, south of Section 298)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 463 to John Henry McLeod	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1877	Lease Clarke to McCaughan (for Hokonui District Run 119A)	DI E153
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Section 437		
Post 1869	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105, 107, 166, 173, 277, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 424, 425, 437, 438, 170, 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL65/235
1906	Section not mentioned explicitly in valuation roll. Likely part of Crown lands or runs. Other nearby sections are all have Peter McLeod as occupier (Crown owned)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906
1966	The Trustees Executors and Agency Co. of NZ Ltd and others owners	SO7642; SL 107/73
Pt Run 119A (west of Dornoch Burn, between Section 173 and 437)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 463 to John Henry McLeod	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1877	Lease Clarke to McCaughan (for Hokonui District Run 119A)	DI E153
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Section 173		
1869	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C1004
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C1004
	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. On map nineteenth century road surveyed on western portion	Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1004
1877, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1004

1881	Title to the New Zealand Agricultural Company (with Section 226)	SL 20/267
1885	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL 20/267
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296, 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/267; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
2026	A farm track loosely follows and crosses part of the nineteenth century surveyed road, deviating significantly, but at a similar locations at proposed works, on current aerials at this section.	LINZ basemaps
Pt Run 119A (west of Section 424)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 463 to John Henry McLeod	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1877	Lease Clarke to McCaughan (for Hokonui District Run 119A)	DI E153
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Section 424		
Post 1869	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. On map nineteenth century road surveyed going E-W. Road ends at west section boundary and in east continues onto Section 543 (see above).	Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296, 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
2026	A farm track loosely follows and crosses part of the nineteenth century surveyed road, deviating significantly, but at a similar locations at proposed works, on current aerials at this section.	LINZ basemaps
Section 294		
1872	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	SL4/206; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876	Transfer to Joseph Clarke	SL4/206
1880	Transfer to The New Zealand Agricultural Company	SL4/206
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/206
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/206
1901	Transfer to Peter McLeod	SL4/206
1906	NZ Agricultural Company Ltd, occupier (includes Sections 294 , 361 and parts 17 , 56, 425). No improvements listed but valuation roll continues to another assessment (but assessment reference given is incorrect). Note – given transfer to Peter McLeod above assessment no. 78 below likely correct.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 71
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Block 57 (LVII)		
Pt 119A (south of Section 425)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 463 to John Henry McLeod	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)

1877	Lease Clarke to McCaughan (for Hokonui District Run 119A)	DI E153
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Pt 119A (south of Section 545)		
Post 1869	Crown Grant recorded on map, in later pencil annotation, of Pt Run 119A, PRL 464 to James Hargest and Henry William Horrell	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1906	Peter McLeod (Farmer, Otamita) listed as occupier, Crown owner of Runs 119A and 119C. Improvements listed as fencing, grassing, sods and roading. Note: does not detail where but suggests all Run 119A as does not say part.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 259
Section <u>105</u>		
1867	Agreement Gunn and Wentworth	DI C204
1869	Conveyance Gunn to Wentworth	DI C204
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C204
1873	Crown grant to George Gunn on map	DI C204, (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C204
1877, May	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C204
1881	Title to The New Zealand Agricultural Company Limited (includes Sections 105 and 170)	SL20/274
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/274
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/274
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Transfer of Sections 105 and 170 on SL20/274)	SL20/274; SL65/235
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296, 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Section <u>170</u>		
1870	Mortgage for Wentworth	DI C1001
1873	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1001
1877, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1001
1881	Title to The New Zealand Agricultural Company Limited (includes Sections 105 and 170)	SL20/274
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/274
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/274
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (Transfer of Sections 105 and 170 on SL20/274)	SL20/274; SL65/235
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105 , 107, 166, 173 , 277 , 294, 295, 296, 298 , 299 , 424 , 425, 437, 438 , 170 , 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105 , 170 , 277 , 296, 299 , 425 , parts 16 , 17. Sections 104, 166 , 173 , 294 , 298 , 295, 424 , 427, 438 , 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103 , 165 , 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Section <u>277</u>		
1875	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	DI D820, (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI D820
1877, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI D820
1881	Title issued to The New Zealand Agricultural Company (for Sections 12, 16 , 17, 18, 44, 163, 164, 184 and 277)	SL20/269

1887	Transfer of sections outside project area (Sections 12, 18, 44, 164, 184, parts Sections 16, 17 and 163) to George Bell	SL20/269
1887	Lease of remaining sections to George Meredith Bell (including project area 16, 277)	SL20/269
1899	Transfer to George Meredith Bell (including sections outside project area)	SL20/269
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105, 107, 166, 173, 277, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 424, 425, 437, 438, 170, 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105, 170, 277, 296, 299, 425, parts 16, 17 . Sections 104, 166, 173, 294, 298, 295, 424, 427, 438, 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103, 165, 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Section <u>296</u> (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section <u>299</u>		
1872	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	SL4/209; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876	Transfer to Joseph Clarke	SL4/209
1880	Transfer to The New Zealand Agricultural Company	SL4/209
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/209
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/209
1901	Transfer to Peter McLeod	SL4/209; SL65/235
1900	Transfer to Peter McLeod (including with Section 104, 105, 107, 166, 173, 277, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 424, 425, 437, 438, 170, 543 and parts 16 (at project area), 17, 103, 171)	SL20/269; SL65/235
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105, 170, 277, 296, 299, 425, parts 16, 17 . Sections 104, 166, 173, 294, 298, 295, 424, 427, 438, 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103, 165, 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
Section <u>300</u>		
1872	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth	SL4/204; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876	Transfer to Joseph Clarke	SL4/204
1880	Transfer to The New Zealand Agricultural Company	SL4/204
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/204
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL4/204
1899	Transfer to James Barton Graham	SL4/204
1906	Graham James Barton (Farmer, Otama) occupier (including Lot 16 Waimea Estate being Sections 106, 300 and 545). Improvements listed as 2 buildings - house, stable and shed, wood, iron roof, one age given as 4 years old, condition good; fencing also listed as improvement.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 82
1910	Transfer to James Hargest	
Section <u>425</u>		
Post 1869	Crown Grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. Map shows nineteenth century surveyed road E-W in southern part of section which continues to Section 543 in west and between Section 164 and 545 in east. Also, another road surveyed in the NW corner from Section 16 (east) to Observation Creek (west)	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1900	Fencing on map by this date crossing the proposed works area in the north just south of Section 16	DP 335
1906	Peter McLeod (farmer Otamita) occupier (as Lots 1/5, 17, 18 Waimea Estate BEING Lots 1/3, 9, parts 4/6 of Sections 53, 279, 314 and parts 189, 280, 436. Also, Sections 546, parts 56, 125, 436, 57, 124, 135, 312, 423, 139, 280. Also, Sections 105, 170, 277, 296, 299, 425, parts 16, 17 . Sections 104, 166, 173, 294, 298, 295, 424, 427, 438, 543 , parts 56, 103, 171. Sections 107, parts 103, 165, 171, 544). Improvements include 3 buildings - house, stable, shed (wood, iron roof, age only given for one building as 1 year old), plus fencing, grassing, dip+yards, sods and roading. Buildings stated to be on section 125 (outside project area).	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 78
2026	A farm track loosely follows and crosses part of the nineteenth century surveyed road, deviating along the east side of Observation Creek and immediately outside Section 425 at proposed works, on current aerials at this section. In the south a farm track loosely follows the nineteenth century surveyed road in the west, then in east no formed road at survey	LINZ basemaps

	visible but another formed road/farm track is to the south of the surveyed road by approximately 100m.	
Section 545 (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Block 63 (LXIII)		
Pt 119B (west of Section 449)		
Post 1869/Post-1900 for Crown Grant	Pt Run 119B shown with no section number on Crown Grant map. P.R.L 471. Crown grant, in a later pencil annotation, recorded to Charles Fitzroy Overton only.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1906	Crown as owner/occupier of Part Run 119B and Part Run 21. No improvements listed. Note: the location of this part of the run is not given in valuation roll.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 257
1906	A.M.P. Society (per GGB Burnes, Invercargill), Crown owner. Of Part Run 119B. Grassing listed as improvement. Note: the location of this part of the run is not given in valuation roll.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 258
Unknown/post-1900	Deferred Payment Licence issued from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to James Overton (Lora Gorge) for Sections 1003 and 1005 (this Pt 119B is Section 1003). Prior reference is illegible.	SL193/8
Section 421 (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section 449		
1876	Mortgage for Robert Taylor	SL30/257
1877	Mortgage for Robert Taylor	SL30/257
1883	Crown Grant on map to Robert Taylor; Certificate of title issued 1883 to Taylor (of Hokonui, Runholder)	SL30/257; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1891	Mortgage for Taylor from the Australian Mutual Provident Society	SL30/257
1894	Transfer to the Australian Mutual Provident Society	SL30/257
1896	Lease from the Australian Mutual Provident Society to John Cornwell	SL30/257
1902	Lease from the Australian Mutual Provident Society to Arthur Avery	SL30/257
1906	Lease from the Australian Mutual Provident Society to Edwin Richard Kidd, Herbert Howard Kidd and Edwin Kidd as tenants in common (includes Sections 271, 315, 421, 422, 440, 442, 447, 448, 449 and 518)	SL77/151
1906	Edwin Kidd, per H.H. Kidd Winton occupier (Australian Mutual Provident Society owner) (including Sections 271, 315, 421, 422, 440, 442, 447, 448, 449, 518). Improvements listed as 3 buildings – house (27 years old, wood and shingle roof), woolshed and hut (27 years old, wood iron roof), with fencing, grassing, dip and yards. Location of section with buildings not given.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 142
Block 64 (LXIV)		
Section 237		
1870	Conveyance NZ Loan and Mercantile Company to Campbell and others	DI C1200
1871	Two mortgages for Campbell and others	DI C1200
1874	Crown Grant on map to New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company. Road surveyed in eastern part of section running NE-S, to east of Ruhtra Stream	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Reconveyance to Campbell	DI C1200
1874	Conveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1200
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1200
1876, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1200
1881	Title to New Zealand Agricultural Company Limited	SL20/272
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/272
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/272
After 1903	Transfer from Samuel Fletcher to Joseph Cowie Nichols (Note much of title is illegible)	SL20/272
1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165, 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections, which is not this section, and Lot 1 DP604 is also parts outside project area.)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
1948	Survey District map shows Otamita Valley Road not surveyed	(Deverell, 1948)
2026	Nineteenth surveyed road to east of Ruhtra Stream not formed on map. Proposed works crosses current Otamita Valley Road (twentieth century based on above)	LINZ basemaps
Section 238		

1872	Crown Grant on map to W.J.M. Larnach. No surveyed roads	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Larnach to Wentworth	DI D113
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI D113
1876, Jan	Lease Clarke to McCaughan	DI D113
1881	Title to New Zealand Agricultural Company Limited	SL20/272
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/272
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/272
After 1903	Transfer from Samuel Fletcher to Joseph Cowie Nichols (Note much of title is illegible)	SL20/272
1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226 ; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165 , 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections, which is not this section, and Lot 1 DP604 is also parts outside project area.)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
1948	Survey District map shows Otamita Valley Road not surveyed	(Deverell, 1948)
Section 253		
1871	Two mortgages for Campbell recorded; with ownership of Sections 253, 254, 255 and 267	DI C1451
1874	Crown Grant on map to Archibald Neil Campbell and James Campbell. Moss Burn Stream surveyed. Otapiri Mandeville Road is surveyed E-W and proposed works cross it. Many streams cross the road.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Conveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1451
1876, June	Reconveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1877	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1451
1881	Title granted to New Zealand Agricultural Company for Section 253, with lease shortly after to George Meredith Bell (much of the title is then subsequently illegible into the early twentieth century)	SL 21/92
1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226 ; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165 , 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections, which is not this section, and Lot 1 DP604 is also parts outside project area.)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
2026	Nineteenth surveyed road follows Otapiri Mandeville Road	LINZ basemaps
Section 254 (historic section in the wind farm project area; but no proposed activities on section so not checked further)		
Section 255		
1871	Two mortgages for Campbell recorded; with ownership of Sections 253, 254, 255 and 267	DI C1451
1874	Crown Grant on map to Archibald Neil Campbell and James Campbell. Ruhtra Stream surveyed. No roads surveyed on section but Otapiri Mandeville Road is surveyed on southern boundary outside the project area.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Conveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1451
1876, June	Reconveyance Campbell to Wentworth	DI C1451
1877	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1451
1881	Title issued to the New Zealand Agricultural Company, with lease to George Meredith Bell to follow (including 254, 255 and 267).	SL20/272
1903	Transfer to Samuel Fletcher, then to Joseph Cowie Nichols (date illegible)	SL20/272
1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226 ; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165 , 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
Block 65 (LXV) (Northwest portion is in project area, with route on Otamita Valley Road proposed, plus Otapiri Mandeville Road)		
Section 226		
1870	Agreement Larnach to Wentworth (owned with Section 227)	DI C1211
1872	Crown grant on map to William James Mudie Larnach. Nineteenth century reserved road continues through NW part of section (southern edge of project area)	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)

1874	Conveyance Larnach to Wentworth	DI C1211
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1211
1877, Jan	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1211
1881	Title to the New Zealand Agricultural Company (with Section 173)	SL 20/267
1885	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL 20/267
1901	Section 173 transferred to Peter McLeod	SL20/267, SL 65/235
1904	Section 226 transferred to Joseph Cowie Nichols	SL20/267
1906	Joseph Cowie Nichols (runholder, Maheno Otago) listed as occupier (of Lot 26 being Sections 237, 238, 253, 254, 255, 267 and 226; and Lot 1 being Sections 10, 11, 167, 172, 291, 372, 486 and part of 102, 103, 165, 171, 403, 439, 544 and sections 297, 361). Improvements listed as one building - a dwelling (age as "old", brick), fencing and clearing. Building on Lot 1 (has many sections, which is not this section, and Lot 1 DP604 is also parts outside project area)	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 70
2026	Otamita Valley Road, follows nineteenth century surveyed road from Otapiri Mandeville Road intersection west for approximately 550m before deviating north.	LINZ basemaps
Block 66 (LXVI)		
Section 174		
1868	Conveyance Smyth to Davies	DI C533
1868	Two mortgages to Davies	DI C533
1870	Confirmation, Smyth and Davies to NZ Loan and Mercantile Company	DI C533
1870	Conveyance NZ Loan and Mercantile Company to Wentworth	DI C533
1874	Crown grant on map to Alexander Jerusalem Smyth. Nineteenth century roads running E-W, continuing west to Block 65 (LXV) and east to Section 272. Also, road heading south to Section 227 which continues to a reserved track.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C533
1877, Jan	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C533
Section 227		
1870	Agreement Larnach to Wentworth (owned with Section 226)	DI C1211
1872	Crown grant on map to William James Mudie Larnach. Nineteenth century reserved track continues from section 174 (above) south and surveyed roads extend NE to S and SW. The Coneburn Stream runs N-S.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1874	Conveyance Larnach to Wentworth	DI C1211
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI C1211
1877, Jan	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI C1211
Section 272		
1873	Crown grant on map to Fitzwilliam Wentworth. Surveyed roads heading E-W and N-S along Boundary Creek.	DI D596, (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Hokonui Survey District, Blocks XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLVI - XLIX, LVI, LVIII, LXIII - LXVI [Map], 1869)
1876, May	Conveyance Wentworth to Clarke	DI D596
1877, Jan	Lease, Clarke to McCaughan	DI D596c
Sections 174, 227, 272 (Lot 23 DP 354 and Lot 22 DP 353)		
1881	Transfer to The New Zealand Agricultural Company of Sections 174, 227 and 272	SL20/275
1888	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/275
1894	Lease to George Meredith Bell	SL20/275
1899	Sections 174 and 227 subdivided into Lots 23 (west) and Sections 174, 227 and 272 as Lot 22 (east). On Lot 23 and 22 are roads and a track labelled as dirt roads and track. Gordon Stream and Coneburn are labelled with fence on southern boundary with Waimumu District and Section 175.	DP354; DP353
1900	Transfer to Samuel Graham. Part. (This is Lot 22)	SL20/275; SL63/79
1904	Transfer of Lot 23 to William Austin Morris and George Arthur Morris	SL20/275; SL73/199
1905	Transfer of part of Section 227 to Peter McLeod (this is the part east of and outside project area along the west side of Boundary Creek and bordered by the road to the west.)	SL20/275; SL76/5
1906	Graham Thomas (Farmer, Mandeville) occupier (Lot 22 Waimea Estate being parts Section 174, 227, 272). Improvements listed as 3 buildings – house, stable, woolshed, wood iron roof and one age of 5 years old given only; plus fencing and grassing	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 118
1906	G&W Morris (farmers, Mandeville), occupiers (Lot 23 Waimea Estate being western parts Sections 174, 227). Fencing only improvement listed.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1906, Assessment No. 119
2026	Nineteenth surveyed road follows formed Otapiri Mandeville Road. Proposed works also follows 1899 dirt track in part. Also, Dolamore Park Road (later mostly outside project area) on Sections 227 and 272.	LINZ basemaps

Table 7-2. Summary of land transactions and key events records for the Forest Hill Hundred (Note: Underlined sections are referenced without blocks in grants and historical records, e.g. Section 17)

Year	Event	Source
Forest Hill Hundred		
Block 17 (XVII)		
1875	Part Block XVII not surveyed as a section on Crown Grant map, remains Crown Land	<i>Crown Grant Index Record Map - Forest Hill [Survey District] [Map], 1875)</i>
1907	Crown land (as Run 494 and Crown lands between sections 135 and 137 and unsectioned land). Closed see assessment 1422. No improvements listed	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Winton Riding, 1907, Assessment No. 1288
1907	Samuel Fletcher (Farmer, Gore), Crown Land, Run 494 Forest Hill Hundred. Grassing listed as improvement.	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Winton Riding, 1907, Assessment No. 1421
1907	Crown land (continue from valuation assessment no. 1288 above). No improvements listed	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Winton Riding, 1907, Assessment No. 1422
1925	Plan shows Run 494 labelled (above Section 493, and west of Section 136). Subdivision of Section 493	DP 2523
Section 493 (Part of Invercargill Water Supply Reserve)		
1925	Plan of Section 493 Part of Invercargill Water Supply Reserve Block XVII Forest Hill Hundred. Note: annotation on map says public reserve 1881.	DP 2523
Section 55		
Post 1875	Crown Grant recorded on map to Edmund Gillow. Road surveyed from Section 136 in bottom SW corner of Section	<i>(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Forest Hill [Survey District] [Map], 1875)</i>
1907	Samuel Fletcher (Dealer, Gore) occupier (of Section 55 and 135 to 137) with fencing improvements listed	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Winton Riding, 1907, Assessment No. 1146
2026	An overgrown road follows a fenceline. This is where roading route is proposed and underground power (UG33kV).	LINZ basemaps
Section 136		
1875	Crown Grant recorded on map to William Burcher Kingswell. Road surveyed to east side of Makarewa River head in project area. Road surveyed (approx. NW – SE)	<i>(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Forest Hill [Survey District] [Map], 1875)</i>
1907	Samuel Fletcher (Dealer, Gore) occupier (of Section 55 and 135 to 137) with fencing improvements listed	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Winton Riding, 1907, Assessment No. 1146
2026	Current aerals show generally no formed roads at nineteenth century surveyed road. There are farm tracks in the north but these do not follow the surveyed road, except in the northern part where an overgrown road follows a fenceline. This is where roading route is proposed and underground power (UG33kV).	LINZ basemaps
Section 135 (east part in project area but no works proposed on section so not checked further, but see above Section 136)		

Table 7-3 Summary of land transactions and key events records for the Waimumu Hundred (Note: Underlined sections are referenced without blocks in grants and historical records, e.g. Section 17)

Waimumu Hundred		
Block 1 (I)		
Part Block I, Crown Land – south of road reserve/west of Section 32		
1908	Valuation roll shows a number of Crown owned and “occupied” sections, including “W of 32” (west of Section 32 Waimumu SD). No improvements listed	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 991.
1922	Map shows this section as “Invercargill Water Supply Reserve” with scarp lines annotated and bush line further to the south from the road to the north and proposed works	(Deverell, 1922)
Section <u>17</u>		
1870	Crown Grant map shows road surveyed where present day Bushy Park Road is surveyed and works are proposed across Section 17	<i>(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)</i>
1873	Crown Grant to John Elliot (note mortgages prior in 1870 and 1871)	DI C1076; see also <i>(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)</i>
1879	John Elliot to Robert Gray	DI C1076
1885	Will of Robert Grey, reconveyance to Grey and others	DI C1076

1908	Andrew Copland, occupier (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 4a, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, 28, 32 Waimumu SD and Section 175 Hokonui SD). With dwelling, woolshed and yards, cowshed, stable, mens hut, as "old", with other improvements such as fencing, drainage, clearing, grassing, horse dip and yards with 6 buildings	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 985.
1909	Conveyance Grey and others to James Copland; mortgage Copland to Grey and others	DI C1076, continues in CT SL101/74
1914	Title issued to Andrew Gardner Copland (of Bushy Park near Waimumu) (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, and part of Section 20 Waimumu Hundred and Section 175 Hokonui District (Prior reference is an application number, No. 302).	SL101/74
Section 19 – In project area on road		
1870	Crown Grant map shows south road surveyed at location of present-day surveyed road. Heads north to historical 'Native Reserve' on Waimumu Hundred map	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)
1900	Instructions from Mrs Garvie the NZ Loan and Merchantile Agency Co. Ltd to sell at auction "her choice farm of 246 acres" Section 19 Waimumu Hundred and subdivided into 5 paddocks. A good running creek flows through the centre of the section. The farm is three miles from Gore with a good mettled road all the way. The buildings consist of a 6-roomed dwelling house, 5-stalled stable and cowbyre. This suggests Bushy Park Road was mettled and within the project area pre-1900.	(Mataura Ensign, 1900)
1908	Andrew Copland, occupier (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 4a, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, 28, 32 Waimumu SD and Section 175 Hokonui SD). With dwelling, woolshed and yards, cowshed, stable, mens hut, as "old", with other improvements such as fencing, drainage, clearing, grassing, horse dip and yards with 6 buildings	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 985.
1914	Title issued to Andrew Gardner Copland (of Bushy Park near Waimumu) (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, and part of Section 20 Waimumu Hundred and Section 175 Hokonui District (Prior reference is an application number, No. 302).	SL101/74
Section 27		
1881	Crown Grant recorded on map to John McPherson. Road surveyed immediately beside southern boundary	SL26/51; (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)
1873	Memorandum of transfer to William Kingswell	SL26/51
1880	Transfer to Edward Patrick Scott	SL26/51
1884	Transfer to Alexander L. Wilson	SL26/51
1884	Transfer to James Guscott	SL26/51
1906	Transfer from the Assets Realisation Board to Samuel Fletcher (note some of the title before this date is illegible, but there were also numerous pre-1900 mortgages)	SL26/51
1908	Samual Fletcher (Dealer, Gore), occupier (of Sections 26, 27 and 31), with fencing as improvement	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 988.
2026	Current aerial shows surveyed road not formed at area of proposed works	LINZ basemaps
Section 31		
1874, 1877	Mortgage for William Burcher Kingswell	SL34/207
1880	Transfer to Patrick Scott	SL34/207
1884	Transfer to Alexander L. Wilson	SL34/207
1884	Transfer to James Guscott	SL34/207
1884	Crown Grant recorded on map to William Burcher Kingswell	SL34/207: (Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)
1906	Transfer from the Assets Realisation Board to Samuel Fletcher (note some of the title before this date is illegible, but there were also numerous pre-1900 mortgages)	SL34/207
1908	Samual Fletcher (Dealer, Gore), occupier (of Sections 26, 27 and 31), with fencing as improvement	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 988.
Section 32		
Post 1870	Crown Grant recorded on map to John Elliot.	(Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870)
1885	Crown grant to John Gray, Charles Monet, Robert Grey and Robert Brodic	SL36/38
1909	Transmission, John Grey died	SL36/38
1909	Transfer from remaining owners to Andrew Gardner Copland	SL36/38
1908	Andrew Copland, occupier (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 4a, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, 28, 32 Waimumu SD and Section 175 Hokonui SD). With dwelling, woolshed and yards, cowshed, stable, mens hut, as "old", with other improvements such as fencing, drainage, clearing, grassing, horse dip and yards with 6 buildings	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 985.

Block 2 (II)		
Section <u>16</u> (A)		
Post 1870	Crown Grant recorded on map to John Elliot	(<i>Crown Grant Index Record Map - Waimumu Hundred Blocks I-VI, VIII [Map], 1870</i>)
1908	Andrew Copland, occupier (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 4a, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, 28, 32 Waimumu SD and Section 175 Hokonui SD). With dwelling, woolshed and yards, cowshed, stable, mens hut, as "old", with other improvements such as fencing, drainage, clearing, grassing, horse dip and yards with 6 buildings	Valuation Roll, Southland County – Hokonui Riding, 1908-1909, Assessment No. 985.
1914	Title issued to Andrew Gardner Copland (of Bushy Park near Waimumu) (of Sections 1, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 5-10, 12, 14-17, 19-25, and part of Section 20 Waimumu Hundred and Section 175 Hokonui District (Prior reference is an application number, No. 302).	SL101/74

Appendix B Protective Covenant



PROTECTIVE COVENANT CERTIFICATE
(Under Section 19 Crown Forest Assets Act 1989)

BARE HILL FOREST

The Minister for State Owned Enterprises, being a responsible Minister under the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989, hereby certifies that:

1. A Crown forestry licence in respect of the Crown forest land described in the First Schedule hereunder has been granted under section 14 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989;
2. The Crown forestry licence includes, in accordance with section 18(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 the protective covenant set out in the Second Schedule hereunder;
3. The terms of such protective covenant are appended to this certificate.

FIRST SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSED LAND

590.8953 hectares, more or less, situated in the Land Registration District of Southland, being Lot 1 DP 12118 and Lot 1 DP 12360.

SECOND SCHEDULE

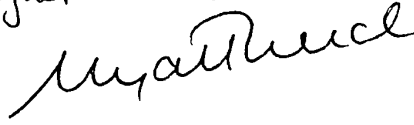
PROTECTIVE COVENANT

<u>Protective Covenant No.</u>	<u>Kind of Covenant</u>	<u>Description of Land Subject to Covenant</u>
1	Covenant for the protection of archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance.	The whole of the land set out in the First Schedule.

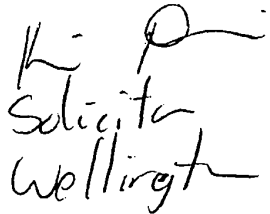
Dated this 11th day of August 1993

SIGNED by WYATT BEETHAM CREECH

Minister for State Owned Enterprises



in the presence of:



Solicitor
Wellington

I hereby certify, pursuant to section 19(3) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989, that the protective covenant described in the Second Schedule above is correctly described and relates to the licensed land described in the First Schedule above.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1993



Chief Surveyor (Acting)
Southland Land District

THE PROTECTIVE COVENANT DESCRIBED IN THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE VARIED OR CANCELLED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 21 OR 23 OF THE CROWN FOREST ASSETS ACT 1989.

BARE HILL FOREST

PROTECTIVE COVENANT NO. 1

A. CREATION OF COVENANT:

This covenant was created by the execution of the Crown forestry licence between Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand acting by the Minister for State-Owned Enterprises and the Minister of Finance pursuant to section 14 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 and ITT Rayonier New Zealand Limited commencing on the 15th day of May 1992 in respect of that land being 590.8953 hectares, more or less, situated in the Land Registration District of Southland, being Lot 1 DP 12118 and Lot 1 DP 12360.

B. KIND OF COVENANT:

Covenant for the protection of archaeological sites and sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance as specified in section 18(1)(b) and (c) of the Act.

C. DESCRIPTION OF LAND SUBJECT TO THIS COVENANT:

The whole of the Land defined in Section A.

D. NATURE OF THIS COVENANT:

1. The purpose of this covenant is to protect all archaeological sites and all sites having historical or spiritual or emotional or cultural significance which are located on the Land. The protection provided is to be consistent with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1980.
2. Known Archaeological Sites, Traditional Sites, Historic Areas and Historic Places on the Land at the creation of this covenant are set out in the Schedule.

E. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS COVENANT:

The terms and conditions of this covenant determined in accordance with section 18(4) of the Act are as follows:

1. Definitions

In this covenant the following terms shall have the meanings attached to them in this Clause 1:

- 1.1 "the Act" means the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989;
- 1.2 "Archaeological Site", "Historic Place", "Historic Area" and "Traditional Site" have the same meaning as that attached to them in the Historic Places Act 1980;

- 1.3 "the Crown" means Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand;
- 1.4 "the Land" means the Land defined in Section A;
- 1.5 "the Occupier" means the occupier of the Land, whether or not the Occupier is the owner of the Land and includes:
 - 1.5.1 The licensee of any Crown forestry licence granted over the Land;
 - 1.5.2 The executors, administrators, successors, assigns, licensees, servants, agents, contractors, visitors and any other person on the Land with the express or implied consent of the occupier;
- 1.6 "the Trust" means the New Zealand Historic Places Trust constituted under the Historic Places Act 1980 or its successor.

2. Construction

- 2.1 In this covenant, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to Sections, Clauses or the Schedule are references to sections, clauses or the schedule of this covenant.
- 2.2 Any headings in this covenant have been inserted for convenience only and shall not in any way limit or govern the construction of the terms of this covenant.

3. Duration of Covenant

- 3.1 This covenant shall, to the extent permitted by law, continue to apply in respect of the Land notwithstanding the termination of the Crown forestry licence referred to in Section A and notwithstanding that upon such termination the terms and conditions of this covenant may cease to apply to the licensee under the said Crown forestry licence.
- 3.2 This covenant may only be varied or cancelled in accordance with sections 21 or 23 of the Act.

4. Compliance with Historic Places Act

The Occupier shall, at all times, observe the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1980 in relation to any Archaeological Site, Historic Place, Historic Area or Traditional Site and shall also cause such requirements to be observed by any licensee, servant, agent, contractor or visitor of the Occupier. In particular:

- 4.1 No known Archaeological Site or Historic Place on the Land may be destroyed, damaged or modified without first obtaining the approval of the Crown which approval shall be deemed to have been given on the delivery by the Occupier to the Crown of a letter from the Trust consenting to such destruction or damage or modification taking place;
- 4.2 Where any previously unknown Archaeological Site, Historic Area or Historic Place is discovered as a result of any operations or activity on the Land any further disturbance of such site, area or place is to cease immediately and the Crown and the Trust are to be advised of the discovery. Any operations or activity on such site, area or place may only continue with the approval of the Crown which approval shall be deemed to have been given on the delivery by the Occupier to the Crown of a letter from the Trust stating that such operations or activity may continue;
- 4.3 The Occupier shall permit entry to the Land at all reasonable times to any officer or employee of the Trust or any person authorised by the Trust for the purposes of investigating Archaeological Sites, Traditional Sites, Historic Areas or Historic Places or for carrying out surveys to determine if such sites, areas or places exist. Such entry may be controlled by the Occupier for reasons relating to the safety of people on the Land or for the protection of trees, buildings, plant, equipment and related items on the Land.

5. Trees not to be Planted

- 5.1 The Occupier shall not, without the approval of the Crown, plant trees on any Archaeological Site, Traditional Site, Historic Area or Historic Place listed in the Schedule where trees were not already present on such site, area or place at the date of creation of this covenant.
- 5.2 Approval shall be deemed to have been given by the Crown for the purposes of Clause 5.1 upon the delivery by the Occupier to the Crown of a letter from the Trust stating that such planting, as specified in the letter may take place.

6. Heavy Machinery not to be Used

- 6.1 The Occupier shall not, without the approval of the Crown, use heavy machinery on any Archaeological Site, Traditional Site, Historic Area or Historic Place listed in the Schedule.
 - 6.2 Approval shall be deemed to have been given by the Crown for the purposes of Clause 6.1 upon the delivery by the Occupier to the Crown of a letter from the Trust stating that such use of heavy machinery may take place.
-

SCHEDULE

KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, TRADITIONAL SITES,
HISTORIC AREAS AND HISTORIC PLACES

There are no known Archaeological Sites, Traditional Sites, Historic Areas or Historic Places on the Land at the creation of this covenant.

REGISTERED IN DUPLICATE

RECALL FILE LABEL



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