

HERITAGE
TRAILS

PARAPARAUMU



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WELCOME TO THE KĀPITI COAST HERITAGE TRAIL

The Kāpiti Coast has a rich and colourful history. From Ōtaki in the north, to Paekākāriki in the south, you will discover sites that played a major role in the cultural, economic and social growth of New Zealand.

This brochure focuses on Paraparaumu. It is one of a set describing some of the significant historical sites in our district.

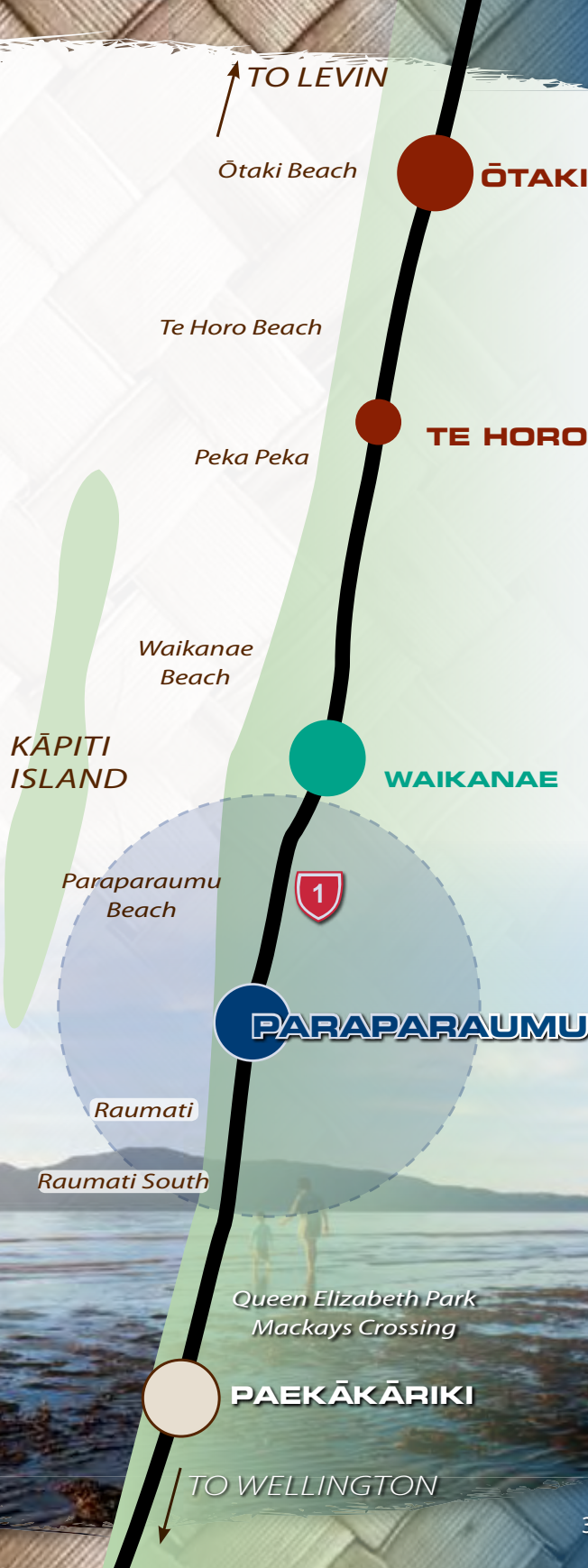
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NAU MAI KI NGĀ TAKAHANGA O NGĀ TĀONGA TUKU IHO O KĀPITI

He kōrero hōhonu tuku iho tō te rohe o Kāpiti. Mai i Ōtaki ki te raki, ki Paekākāriki ki te tonga, ka tūpono atu koe ki ngā wāhi i whai take nui ki ngā mahi ā-tikanga, ā-ōhanga, ā-iwi o Aotearoa.

E arotahi ana tēnei mātāreke ki Paraparaumu. Koinei tētehi kōwae e whakamārama ana i ētehi o ngā wāhi hira o mua iho i tō mātou rohe.

*Mō ētehi atu kōrero tēnā koa whātoro atu ki tēnei
paetukutuku www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/heritage*



THE STATUE OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

SITE
1

Entrance between 14 and 20 Tongariro Street, Paraparaumu

One of the most dramatic landmarks on the Kāpiti Coast is this 14-metre-high statue of the Virgin Mary on the 75-metre-knoll above St Patrick's Church. It was commissioned by the parish priest, Father J S Dunn in 1958 to mark the 100th anniversary of the apparition of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes.

A Dutch artist, Martin Roestenberg, built the statue, one of the largest in the world of its kind. He moulded the two-metre high head at his home at Taihape. At the site, a crane lifted it onto scaffolding. The statue grew from the head downward as layers of plaster-of-Paris were applied to scrim and moulded into the shape of draperies. A small door in the base gives access to a trapdoor leading up to the head. Through a winter of cold gales the artist persevered until, in August 1958, the massive statue was completed with its crown of 17 lights. When floodlit, its sparkling halo is visible for kilometres.

Later, to protect it from vandalism and weathering, the statue was protected by several layers of fibreglass. 'Stations of the Cross', scenes of Christ's passion in mosaics, were placed beside the hilltop path.



*Statue being renovated 2012
Courtesy of Kapiti Observer*

TE KŌHATU WHAKAMAHARATANGA O TE KAHURANGI O LOURDES

Te tomonga i waenga o te Tiriti 14 me 20 o Tongariro, Paraparaumu

Ko tētehi o ngā tohu maharatanga hikareia o Kapiti ko te kōhatu whakamaharatanga 14 mita o Kahurangi Mere i runga i te puke e 75 mita, i runga ake o te whare karakia o Hato Pātariki. He mea whakarite e te pirihi o Hato Pātariki, e Pā J S Dunn i 1958 hei whakamaharatanga kotahi rau tau i te kitenga o Kahurangi Mere i Lourdes.

Nā te ringa toi Tatimana, nā Martin Roestenberg te kōhatu whakamaharatanga i whao, ka mutu ko tēnei tētehi o ngā mea nui rawa i te ao o tōna momo. I waihangatia te ūpoko e rua mita te teitei ki tōna kāinga ki Taihape. I te wāhi e tū ai, nā te wakaranga i hiki ki runga i te tīrewa. Ka tupu haere te āhua o te kōhatu mai i te ūpoko ki raro iho nā te mea he paparanga plaster-of-Paris i tāpiringia ki te scrim ka waihangatia ai kia tākoru ana te āhua. He tataui iti kei te pūtaka, te tokokanga atu ki tētehi kōpani kia tae atu ai ki te ūpoko. Whakamomori kau te ringa toi i te roanga o te riri o takurua, ā, nō te Ākūhata o 1958, i oti katoa te kōhatu whakamaharatanga me te pane rama 17. Ka kā ana, ka kitea tōna āwheo tīramarama mō te kiromita tini noa atu.

Nō muri noa mai hei ārai atu i te kaiuru me te marangai, he maha ngā paparanga weu karaehe i āpitingia. Ko 'Stations of the Cross', he whakaaturanga karaehe motumotu o te aurere o Ihu Karaiti, ā, i whakatakotonga ki te taha o te ara o te puke.

I AM THE
IMMACULATE
CONCEPTION

*Construction of the statue Our Lady of Lourdes, 1958
Historical Photograph 2629, Bruce MacMillan Collection,
Kāpiti Coast District Libraries*

SALE OF THE FIRST SECTION IN PARAPARAUMU

Entrance to Kāpiti Lights carpark, Kāpiti Road, Paraparaumu

The Crown bought 983 acres of Māori land at Paraparaumu in 1874. This was transferred to Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company when trains started to run in 1886. The Company's surveyors subdivided it into a township of 130 quarter-acre sections and 31 suburban sections of 6 to 36 acres. On 29 June 1888 the land was offered for sale by auction. At first demand was slow, but within ten years most of the sections had been sold. A plaque at the eastern end of Kāpiti Road records that the first section was bought by W Schmidt. A settlement grew up near the railway crossing, soon surrounded by orchards and small farms as bush was cleared.



Mr and Mrs Heffer on the verandah of their home in Paraparaumu, ca 1908. Mr Heffer was the village blacksmith. He is pushing a (ca 1906) Douglas motorcycle with a wickerwork sidecar, the other motorcycle is of the same vintage

HP 321, Howell Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

TE HOKONGA O TE WĀHI WHENUA TUATAHI I PARAPARAUMU

Te Tomokanga ki te Tūnga Waka o Kāpiti Lights, Te Huarahi o Kāpiti, Paraparaumu

I hokona e te Karauna e 983 eka whenua Māori i Paraparaumu i 1874. I whakawhitingia tēnei ki te kamupene Rerewhenua i te tīmatanga o ngā tereina i 1886. I wehewehengia e ngā kairūri o te Kamupene hei whakatū tāone, arā, 130 koata eka wāhi whenua, e 31 wāhi whenua tapa tāone e 6 ki te 36 eka. I te 29 o Hune, 1888, i tukuna te whenua kia hokona mā te māketē. I te tīmatanga he pōturi noa iho te hiahia, engari i roto i te tekau tau i hokona te nuinga o ngā wāhi whenua. He tohu whakamahara kei te pito rāwhiti o te Huarahi o Kāpiti e mau ana i te wāhi whenua tuatahi i hokona e W Schmidt. I whanake ake tētahi hāpori ki te taha o te whakawhitinga rerewhenua. Kāore i roa i muri mai ka karapotia e ngā uru rākau me ngā pāmu iti i te ngahere e tuaina ana.



The Paraparaumu School schoolmaster Mr Vaughan and his wife on their verandah at No. 30 Hinemoa Street in 1908. The building became Paraparaumu Playcentre

HP 348, Howell Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries



Residence of Charles Whiting in the Valley Road area in 1912 (the house has been demolished). His family and friends are seated on the verandah. To the right are a glasshouse and 1902 Oldsmobile car

HP 365, Howell Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

TE URUHI

SITE
3

Bluegum Road, Paraparaumu Beach

In 1824, Ngāti Toa lived here for a few months before moving to Kāpiti Island. In the early 1830s the Puketapu hapū of Te Āti Awa built a pā on a large sand dune on this site, protected by swamp on three sides and a ditch to the north. Flax, food and other items were traded with whalers and early Pākehā traders.

In 1840, Bill Jenkins opened a popular accommodation house near the Te Āti Awa pā for people travelling along the beach to Whanganui. This was one of the first inns to be built outside of Wellington.

Between 1847 and 1848, many of the Puketapu people either returned to the Te Āti Awa ancestral lands at Waitara in Taranaki, moved to a new village called Tuku Rākau, north of the Waikanae River, or moved to other places south including Te Whanganui ā Tara.

Māori farmers continued to farm here for many years. Te Oti Roberts grazed his livestock on the 'long green acre' between dunes and the wetlands now occupied by the airport.

In 1902, Malcolm and Robin Maclean bought the Paraparaumu Beach area. In 1920, 1923 and 1929 they subdivided it as a beach resort. This section, the site of Jenkins's Bush Inn, became a recreation reserve.



Pairoke and her daughter Erena, by Charles Decimus Barraud, 1851
Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: NON-ATL-P-0019

TE URUHI

Te Rori o Bluegum, Takutai o Paraparaumu

I 1824, i noho a Ngāti Toa ki konei mō ētehi marama i mua i te hūnukutanga ki te motu o Kāpiti. I ngā tau tōmua o 1830 he mea whakatū e te hapū o Puketapu o Te Āti Awa tētehi pā i runga i tētehi taipū e tata ana ki tēnei wāhi, e taumarutia ana hoki e te repo i ngā tahataha e toru me tētehi awakari ki te raki. He mea tauhokohoko te harakeke me ētehi atu kai ki ngā kaiwhaiwhai wēra me ngā kaihokohoko Pākehā o mua.

I 1840, i whakatūwherangia e Bill Jenkins tētehi whare whakatauanga rongonui e tata ana ki te pā o Te Āti Awa mō te hunga haereere mā te tahatahi ki Whanganui. Koinei tētehi o ngā hōtēra tuatahi kia whakatūngia ki waho o Pōneke.

I waenganui i 1847 me 1848 he tokomaha tonu ngā uri o Puketapu i hoki atu ki ō rātou whenua o Te Āti Awa ki Waitara o roto o Taranaki, i nuku atu rānei ki te pā hou e karangatia ko Tuku Rākau ki te raki o te awa o Waikanae, i nuku atu rānei ki ngā wāhi ki te tonga, tae noa ki Te Whanganui ā Tara.

He maha tonu ngā tau i noho ai ngā kaipāmu Māori ki te mahi pāmu. Ko Te Oti Roberts tētehi i tuku i ana kararehe ki te kai i te 'eka kākāriki roa' i waenganui i ngā taipū me ngā reporepo kei reira nei ināianei te tauranga waka rererangi.

I 1902, i hokona e Malcolm me Robin Maclean te whenua i te tahatahi o Paraparaumu. I 1920, 1923 me 1929 i wehewehengia hei whakatauanga ki tātahi. Ko tēnei wāhi, te wāhi o te Bush Inn o Jenkins, i tahuringia hei papa rāhui mō te tākaro.



Jenkins's accommodation house and the pa stockade, by William Swainson
Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: A-043-023

KĀPITI ISLAND AND PARAPARAUMU BEACH

Maclean Park, Paraparaumu Beach

You are standing at the hub of history for the Cook Strait area and the Kāpiti Coast. Offshore is Kāpiti Island, named Entry Island by James Cook.

Between 1821 and 1822 Te Rauparaha led Ngāti Toa iwi from Kawhia to escape attacks from Waikato. In 1823, after battles with Muaupoko and Rangitane, Te Peehi and Te Rauparaha took control of Kāpiti Island. Buying muskets from European traders, they sailed from Kāpiti on conquests across Cook Strait.

In the early 1830s, the channel between the Island and the Kāpiti shore provided a sheltered anchorage through which whales migrated with their young. There were several shore-based whaling stations operating in this area.

The Wellington and Manawatu railway line began operations in 1886. This brought an end to the beach highway. As a result of the railway, Paraparaumu village was founded.

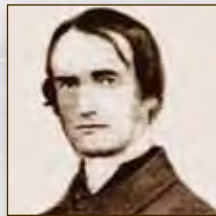
In 1897 the government bought all of Kāpiti Island, except for the northern end, to be a bird sanctuary. Today it abounds in kaka, pigeons, takahe, stitchbirds, kokako, kiwi and many other species.

In the 1920s Robert and Malcolm Maclean purchased the Paraparaumu Beach and Kāpiti Road areas, subdividing the coastal parts of their land as a seaside resort.



A painting by W A McCleverty. Kāpiti, shown from the north in the late 1840s

Rex Nan Kivell Collection, Australian National Library, Canberra



Octavius Hadfield (1814–1904) Missionary, Bishop of Wellington and Primate of New Zealand

By permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: F-2146-¼

TE MOUTERE O KĀPITI ME TE TAKUTAI O PARAPARAUMU

Papa Rēhia o Maclean, Takutai o Paraparaumu

E tū ana koe ki te pito o te kōrero tuku iho mō te rohe o te Moana o Raukawa me te rohe o Kāpiti. Kei waho atu, kei te moana te moutere o Kāpiti, ā, he mea tapa e James

Cook ki te ingoa Entry Island.

I waenga i 1821 me 1822 nā Te Rauparaha i ārahi te iwi o Ngāti Toa i Kāwhia kia puta ai rātou i ngā patunga a Waikato. I 1823 i muri mai i ngā pakanga ki a Muaupoko me Rangitane, i haongia te moutere o Kāpiti e Te Peehi rāua



Te Rauparaha, by J A Gilfillan [1842]

Alexander Turnbull Library.

Ref: A-114-023

ko Te Rauparaha. Ka hokongia he pū i ngā Pākehā tauhokohoko, ā, ka tere atu i Kāpiti ki tarawāhi atu o te Moana o Raukawa ki konā pakanga haere ai.

I ngā tau tōmua o 1830 ko te moutere me te taha tai o Kāpiti te nōhanga raupua taumarumarū mō ngā tohorā me ā rātou punua ka heke ana rātou, ā, he maha hoki ngā teihana tohorā e whakahaeretia ana i tēnei takiwā.

Nō 1886 i tīmata ai ngā whakahaerenga o te Raina Rerewhenua o Manawatū me Pōneke. Nā tēnei i mutu ai te huarahi matua o tātahi. Nā te huanga o te Rerewhenua ka whakatūngia te tāone o Paraparaumu.

I 1897 i hokona katoatia te moutere o Kāpiti e te kāwanatanga, hāunga te pito ki te raki i puritia hei wāhi tapu mō te manu. Ināianei he tini noa atu ōna manu, he kākā, he kererū, he takahē, he hihi, he kōkako, he kiwi me ētehi atu momo manu.

I ngā tau o te 1920 i hokona e Robert rāua ko Malcolm Maclean te takutai o Paraparaumu me ngā wāhi rori o Kāpiti. Ka wehewehengia ngā wāhi takutai o tō rāua whenua hei whakatauangā takutai.

KENAKENA PA AND CHURCH

Te Āti Awa Park entrance, 14 Mazengarb Road, Paraparaumu Beach

By 1824, many Te Āti Awa people had migrated from Taranaki and built a great pa at Kenakena, with lesser centres at Te Uruhi, Arapawaiti and Waimeha. They were led by Reretawhangawhanga, father of Te Rangitake (Wiremu Kingi). At one time Kenakena had several thousand inhabitants, extensive gardens and a stockade with carved posts.

In 1838, Octavius Hadfield volunteered to be a missionary on the Kāpiti Coast. By 1843, the first church in the region was built on this site.

In April 1848, Wiremu Kingi with 580 Te Āti Awa followers returned to re-occupy their ancestral lands at Waitara, in Taranaki. Later that same year, on 16 October 1848, a severe earthquake lifted the coastline and damaged the Kenakena stockade and church. Most of the remaining people of Kenakena moved to a new settlement at Tuku Rākau, north of the Waikanae River. By 1854, windblown sand dunes had buried the site of the church and pa.



Hadfield's Church at Kenakena. Pencil sketch by William Swainson 1846.

Collection of Museum of New Zealand/Te Papa Tongarewa.
Ref: 1916-001-3

TE PĀ ME TE WHARE KARAKIA O KENAKENA

Te Tomokanga o te Papa Rēhia of Te Āti Awa, Huarahi 14 Mazengarb, Takutai o Paraparaumu

I te taenga ki 1824, he tokomaha tonu ngā tāngata o Te Āti Awa i heke mai i Taranaki, i whakatū pā nunui ki Kenakena, i iti iho ai ngā pā ki Te Uruhi, ki Arapawaiti me Waimeha. I ārahina rātou e Reretawhangawhanga, te pāpā o Te Rangitake (Wiremu Kingi). I tētehi wā, i eke te tokomaha o ngā tāngata o Kenakena ki te manomano, me te tini noa atu o ngā māra me tētehi pā tūwatawata me ōna pou whakairo.

I 1838, he tūao a Octavius Hadfield i riro ko ia hei mihinare i Kāpiti. I te taenga ki 1843 i tū te whare karakia tuatahi o te rohe ki tēnei wāhi.

I Āperira 1848, i hoki atu a Wiremu Kingi me ōna tāngata e 580 o Te Āti Awa ki te noho ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna ki Waitara i Taranaki. I muri noa atu o taua tau anō, i 16 o Oketopa, 1848, i tūkinotia te ākau e te rū, te pā tūwatawata me te whare karakia hoki. Ko te nuinga o ngā morehu o Kenakena i hūnuku atu ki te kāinga hou ki Tuku Rākau ki te taha raki o te awa o Waikanae. Te taenga ki 1854 i tāpukengia te wāhi o te whare karakia me te pā e te taipū.



Waikanae Pa and Kapiti. Pencil sketch by J.A. Gilfillan from "Old Whanganui" by T.W. Downes

By permission of Miss Gilfillan

ARAPAWAITI CEMETERY RESERVE

SITE
6

Opposite 338 Manly Street, Paraparaumu Beach

The Arapawaiti urupā (cemetery) is the family urupā of the descendants of Thomas Wilson. It is located on a parcel of land known as the Ngarara West Block. The family homestead, named Arapawaiti, is located nearby. It was known locally as the Ferry Inn due to its original use as a hotel. Thomas Wilson, a whaling captain on the Deveron, built Arapawaiti around 1849. It was built near the Waikanae River for travellers who used the coaches that moved up and down the coast. The homestead is still occupied by the family today. Thomas Wilson also became Waikanae's first postmaster in 1865.

The date the urupā was first used is unknown. Unconfirmed reports suggest that some Māori warriors from wars which were fought in the area were buried here. Thomas Wilson was the earliest recorded family member to be buried here in 1878.



Arapawaiti Homestead. Watercolour by Ailsa Rose
By permission of the owner

URUPĀ RĀHUI O ARAPAWAITI

E anganui ana i 338 Tiriti o Manly, Takutai o Paraparaumu

He urupā whānau te urupā o Arapawaiti nō ngā uri o Thomas Wilson. Kei tētehi wāhi whenua e kīia ana ko Ngārara Poraka Hauāuru te urupā. Ko te kāinga ūkaipō o te whānau e karangatia ana ko Arapawaiti, e pātata ana. I mōhiotia i te rohe ko Ferry Inn nā te mea he hōtera tōna whakamahinga tūturu. He kāpene whaiwhai wēra a Thomas Wilson i runga i te Deveron, nāna hoki a Arapawaiti i whakatū i te takiwā o te tau 1849. He mea whakatū ki te taha o te awa o Waikanae mō te hunga haereere, whakaeke hoki i ngā wakatō hoihō i haere i te nuku o te taha tai. I ēnei rā e noho tonu ana te whānau ki te kainga ūkaipō. Ko Thomas Wilson hoki te kaimahi poutāpeta tuatahi o Waikanae i 1865.

Kāore e mōhiotia te wā tuatahi i whakamahia ai te urupā. Arā ngā kōrero e mea ana kei reira e nehungia ana ētehi toa Māori nō ngā pakanga i pakangatia ai i taua rohe. E ai ki ngā rēkoata, ko Thomas Wilson pea te mea tuatahi o te whānau i nehungia ki reira i 1878.



Tom Wilson, owner of the Ferry Inn
Oil painting by Elizabeth Grapes, Pataka Porirua Museum. Ref: PM1997.410

ARAPAWAITI

SITE
7

Beside the Otaihangā Boating Club, 19 Makorā Road, Paraparaumu

Arapawaīti was a small village of a dozen houses belonging to the Ngāti Rukao hapū. In the Kuititanga battle of 1839, warriors from Arapawaīti were the first to cross the river to help to repel the Ngāti Raukawa attack. A short walk across the Domain footbridge leads to the Waimeha plaque identifying this battle site.

Police, post office and customs – the first government agencies in the Kāpiti region were sited near here from 1847 to 1852. Until 1886, all travellers on the beach road to Whanganui crossed the Waikanae River near this spot. Tom Wilson, a former whaler, built the Ferry Inn as a stopover for travellers and maintained the river crossing. A scheduled coach service operated here from 1866 until the railway opened in 1886.



Durie's house and the police barracks. The five constables' huts were described as being '16 feet long having thatched roofs and supplejack chimney and single boarded'. Note the nearby river that later washed the building away

'Waikanai 1852', pencil sketch by Robert Wynyard, Alexander Turnbull Library.
Ref: A-081-028

ARAPAWAITI

I te taha tonu o te Karapu Poti o Otaihangā, 19 te Huarahi o Makorā, Paraparaumu

He kāinga iti a Arapawaīti, arā, tekau mā rua whare nō te hapū o Rukao. I te pakanga o Kuititanga i 1839 ko ngā toa o Arapawaīti ngā mea tuatahi ki te whakawhiti i te awa ki te papare i te whakaekenga o Ngāti Raukawa. He poto noa te hikoī mā te piriti waewae o Domain kātahi ka tae atu ki te papa pānuī o Waimeha e kōrero ana mō tēnei wāhi pakanga.

Te Pirihimana, te Poutāpeta me te Ārai – ko ngā tari kāwanatanga tuatahi ēnei ki te rohe o Kapiti i meatia kia tū ki konei mai i 1847 ki 1852. I mua o 1886, katoa te hunga haereere i haere mā te rori tahatai ki Whanganui, i whakawhiti i te awa o Waikanae i tēnei wāhi tonu. Ko Tom Wilson, he kaiwhaiwhai wēra o mua, nāna i hanga te Ferry Inn hei wāhi whakatā mō te hunga haereere, nāna hoki i tiaki te whitinga awa. Atu i 1866 i whakahaeretia tētehi ratonga hari tāngata tae atu ki te whakatūwheratanga o te rerewhenua i 1886.



A mail coach crossing the river

Oil painting by Ernest Papps. Courtesy of the artist and Carol Doreen

THE LAST SPIKE

*Southward Car Museum Carpark. Opposite
229 Otaihanga Road, Paraparaumu*

The government of Sir George Grey approved the construction of the Wellington and Manawatu Line on 27 August 1878. However, Grey's government was defeated in October 1879, and the government of Sir John Hall concluded that work should not proceed.

In response, John Plimmer, considered the 'Father of Wellington' proposed the formation of a private company to build and operate the line. The Wellington Chamber of Commerce supported the move, and the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company was formed in May 1881. That same year the government passed the Railway Construction and Land Act, which allowed joint stock companies to build and run private railways. The company signed a contract to construct the line in 1882 in exchange for large tracts of Crown land along the route.

After four years construction, the 83-mile Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company Line was officially opened on 3 November 1886. The last spike was driven at a public ceremony by the Governor of New Zealand, Sir William Jervois. The first public timetable was introduced on 1 December 1886.



Driving the last spike of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company's line at the opening ceremony at Otaihanga on 3 November 1886

NZRE 752, NZ Railways Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

TE MĀTITI MAITAI WHAKAMUTUNGA

*Tūnga Waka o Te Whare Tāonga Motukā o
Southward. E anganui ana i 229 Huarahi o
Otaihanga, Paraparaumu*

Nā te kāwanatanga o Tā Hōri Kerei i whakaae kia hangaia te Raina o Pōneke me Manawātū i te 27 o Ākuhata, 1878. Heoi anō, i hinga te kāwanatanga o Kerei i Oketopa 1879, ā, nā te kāwanatanga o Tā John Hall i whakatau kia kaua e tīmata taua mahi rā.

Hei whakahoki kōrero atu, e kīngia ana nā te 'Pāpā o Pōneke', nā John Plimmer i mea kia whakatūngia tētehi kamupene ake māna e hanga, e whakahaere te raina. Nā te Taiwhanga Tauhokohoko o Pōneke te hiahia i tautoko, ā, i whakatūngia te Kamupene Rerewhenua o Pōneke me Manawātū i Mei 1881. I taua tau anō i whakaturengia e te kāwanatanga te Ture Whenua Hanga Rerewhenua. I whai wāhi hoki ngā kamupene whai hea tahi ki te hanga me te whakahaere i ā rātou ake rerewhenua. I hainatia e te kamupene tētehi kirimana hei hanga i te raina i 1882, ko te utu he whenua rahi nō te Karauna i te taha tonu o taua ara.

Ka pau ngā tau e whā e hanga rerewhenua ana, i whakatūwherangia te Raina Kamupene Rerewhenua o Pōneke me Manawātū e 83 maero i te 3 o Nōema 1886. I tētehi whakatūwheratanga tūmatanui i poua ki te whenua te mātiti maitai whakamutunga e Tā William Jervois, te Kāwana o Aotearoa. Nō te 1 o Tihema 1886 te wātaka tūmatanui tuatahi i tīmata ai.



Opening ceremony of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway on 3 November 1886

NZRE 751, NZ Railways Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

KAPITI COAST AIRPORT

SITE
9

60 Toru Road, Paraparaumu

Kapiti Coast Airport was formerly known as Paraparaumu Aerodrome.

Rongotai was designated Wellington's main airport in 1934. It was required to have an alternative airport for emergency use, and Paraparaumu was selected in 1938. Completed in 1939, it was used by the military during World War 2.

From 1947 to 1959 Paraparaumu was New Zealand's busiest airport. The National Airways Corporation (NAC) had relocated there when Rongotai was closed for upgrading to international standards.

The airport received two royal visits by HM Queen Elizabeth II and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh, flying in on 9 January 1954, and flying out on 16 January 1954.

NAC operations were relocated back to Rongotai in 1959, and Paraparaumu reverted to general aviation use.

Paraparaumu airport was sold in 2006 to new private owners led by Sir Noel Robinson, and the facilities were upgraded. On 24 October 2011, the newly-renamed Kapiti Coast Airport was opened for business.

Airport flight information services are managed from the Control Tower, which provides a Flight Information Service. The Control Tower was built in 1947 and is registered as a Category II Historic Place. It has become a Paraparaumu landmark.



Public, officials and cars on Kapiti Road for Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip's 1953–54 royal tour. Airport buildings, water tower and Kapiti Island can be seen

HP 2546, Bruce MacMillan Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

TE TAUNGA WAKA RERERANGI O TE TAKUTAI O KAPITI

60 te Rori o Toru, Paraparaumu

Ko Paraparaumu Aerodrome te ingoa o mua o te Taunga Waka Rerengi o te Takutai o Kapiti.

Ko Rongotai te taunga waka rererangi matua o Pōneke i 1934. Ko te tikanga ia, me whai tētehi atu taunga waka rererangi mō te tūpono pā mai o tētehi tūpuhi, ā, ko Paraparaumu i kōwhiria i 1938. I whakaotingia i 1939, ā, i whakamahia hoki e te hunga hoia i te Pakanga Tuarua o te Ao.

Atu i 1947–1959, ko Paraparaumu te Taunga Waka Rererangi i reira te mahi a te tangata. I nekehia a National Airways Corporation (NAC) i te wā i katia ai a Rongotai kia eke ai tōna kōunga ki te taumata-ā-ao.

E rua ngā toronga o te whānau kīngi e HM Queen Elizabeth II me te Tiuka HRH o Edinburgh, i rere mai nei i te 9 o Hānuere 1954, me te rerenga atu i 16 o Hānuere 1954.

Ko ngā whakahaere a NAC i whakahokia atu ki Rongotai i 1959, ā, i huringia a Paraparaumu hei ratonga waka rererangi whānui.

I 2006, i hokona te taunga waka rererangi o Paraparaumu ki ngā kaupupuri tūmataiti, i arahina hoki e Tā Noel Robinson, ā, i whakahoungia ngā ratonga. I te 24 o Oketopa 2011, i whakatūwherangia te whakahoutanga ingoatanga Kapiti Coast Airport, arā ki Te Taunga Waka Rererangi o te Takutai o Kapiti

Ko ngā ratonga rerenga o te Taunga Waka Rererangi e whakahaeretia ana mai i te Pourewa Whakahaere, kei reira hoki te Ratonga Pārongo Rerenga. He mea hanga te Pourewa Whakahaere i 1947. Kua rēhitatia hei Category II Historic Place. He tohu whenua nō Paraparaumu.



Six DC3's tied down overnight to prevent wind damage, Paraparaumu Airport, 1953

HP 1485, Vaughn Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

KAPITI COAST AIRPORT CONTROL TOWER

SITE
10

227 Kapiti Road, Paraparaumu

Built in 1947, the Kapiti Coast Airport Control Tower is a Paraparaumu landmark. Formerly known as the Paraparaumu Aerodrome, the airport was developed in 1939, and was used by RNZAF units during the war. When Rongotai Airport closed for major upgrading in 1947, Paraparaumu became Wellington's main airport until 1959. Since civil aviation movements suddenly increased to over twenty a day, a control tower was imperative.

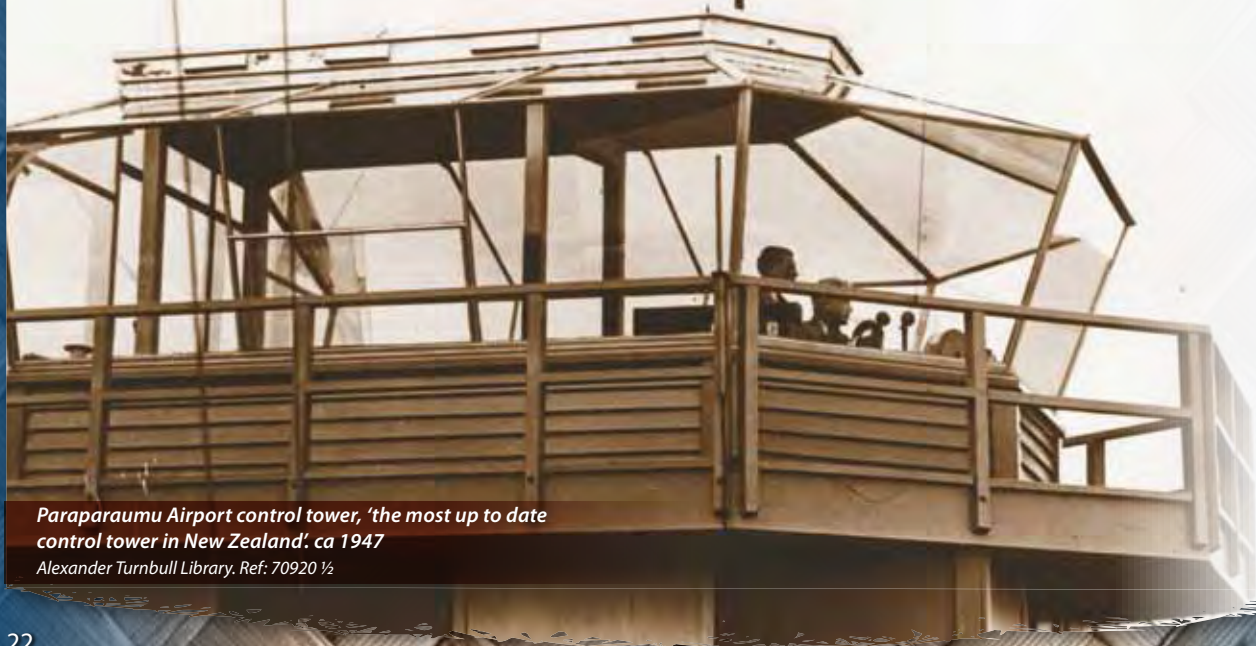
The Public Works Department's architects could find no prototype plans for control towers. However, the simple structure that they designed has stood the test of time with modifications to meet increased technological requirements. The Control Tower, which is registered as a Category II Historic Place, is still used for the provision of flight information services.

TE POUREWA WHAKAHAERE O TE TAUNGA WAKA RERERANGI O TE TAKUTAI O KAPITI

227 Huarahi o Kapiti, Paraparaumu

He tohu whenua te Pourewa Whakahaere o Kapiti Coast i hangaia i 1947. I mōhiotia i mua ko te Paraparaumu Aerodrome. I whakapaitia i 1939, ā, i whakamahia e ngā wāhanga RNZAF i te wā o te pakanga. I te katinga o te Taunga Waka Rererangi o Rongotai mō ngā whakahoutanga i 1947, ko Paraparaumu te Taunga Waka Rererangi matua tae noa ki 1959. Nā te mea i ohotata te piki haere o ngā nekehanga rererangi ki tua o te rua tekau i ia rā, e tika ana me whai pourewa whakahaere.

Kāore i kitea e ngā kaihoahoa Tari Mahi Tūmatanui he mahere tuatahi mō ngā pourewa whakahaere. Engari ko te mea ngāwari nei tōna hanga, te mea kua pūmau tana tū roa. He mea whakahou hoki kia hāngai ai ki ngā hangarau e tika ana mō te wā. Ko te Pourewa Whakahaere, he mea rēhita hei Category II Historic Place, ka mutu e whakamahia tonutia ana hei ratonga rerenga pārongo.



Paraparaumu Airport control tower, 'the most up to date control tower in New Zealand': ca 1947

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