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**HAVELOCK NORTH : A STUDY OF POPULATION GROWTH  
AND THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE TOWN SINCE 1952**

**A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Geography  
at Massey University**

**By**

**David Bell  
Massey University  
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## PREFACE

Many small towns in New Zealand have undergone a change in role in the twentieth century depending upon their relationship with a nearby larger urban centre. In some instances the relationship has become totally changed as a result of complete absorption of the smaller centre by the larger and the development of Greater Auckland is an example of this. Alternatively, the small town may retain its individuality to a greater extent yet undergo a significant change in function, developing as a residential suburb of the larger town or city to the detriment of its 'all-round' development.

Such is the case of Havelock North, a town situated on the lower slopes of a range of hills approximately three miles east of Hastings City. Following its inception in 1860 after a short period of initial growth the township began to decline in importance and for a period of about sixty years from around 1890 to 1950 it was virtually little more than a small 'peaceful village' serving primarily as a retirement centre and a 'high-class' residential suburb of Hastings. Within the last two decades, however, the population of Havelock North has grown considerably from 1,828 in 1951 to 5,472 in 1966. It is this rapid growth in recent years together with the associated changes which have occurred, both directly and indirectly, in the morphology of the borough and the character of the borough's population which provides the basis for this study.



Havelock North, however, is also of interest in that many of the borough's residents seemingly do not wish to acknowledge or recognise that Havelock North is no longer the 'village' of former times, a home predominantly for retired and 'well-to-do' persons. Although recent changes have radically altered this image of Havelock North the idea of a 'village' catering almost solely for elderly and moneyed persons is still remarkably prevalent among many residents of both Havelock North and neighbouring urban centres.

Although the growth experienced by Havelock North appears to have arisen since 1945, this study confines itself primarily to that growth which has taken place since 1951. This decision was made because Havelock North was constituted a borough early in 1952 and because census figures are available for 1951 and subsequent five year intervals. Census returns from the New Zealand General Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1966, have provided basic statistical data on population, the majority of the remainder of the information within this study having originated from a questionnaire distributed to a sample of the population in September, 1968 (211 questionnaires were completed comprising 12.8 per cent of the total population), from personal interviews with residents of Havelock North, and from a land use survey conducted by the author in August, 1967 revision of which was necessary in August, 1968.

This study set out to establish the extent of growth and change which has occurred within Havelock North since 1951 and to

find a possible over-riding explanation or explanations for this growth. The extent of population growth and change was investigated primarily through the use of government statistical publications. These sources revealed that the population has been increasing at an ever-increasing rate, and the author's research on the morphology of the borough revealed that concomitant growth has occurred in the number of houses built, in the number of retail facilities available and in the length of roading within the borough; furthermore, that there has been a major change in the age structure i.e. the proportion of young people has increased while that of the older age groups has decreased.

Explanations for this growth and change were sought principally through questionnaires put to a sample of the residents as well as to all the retailers and the owners or managers of all the various industrial concerns within Havelock North. It was also necessary for the author to isolate from the registers of births and deaths in the Hastings Court House the numbers of births and deaths recorded for Havelock North during the period under consideration. Results from these sources indicate that although the factors which have played some part in attracting population to the borough are many and varied, the most important single factor has been the relationship between Havelock North and Hastings. Havelock North is predominantly a dormitory centre for Hastings and, apart from its initial establishment, developments in Havelock North always appear to have been related to those of Hastings. The early decline of the township largely resulted from the early growth of Hastings, while the recent

growth has apparently occurred primarily through the inability of Hastings to accommodate current growth and present, although as yet not particularly well-defined trends suggest that in the future the role of Havelock North may again be that of serving as a 'high-class' residential suburb of Hastings.

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## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements	
Preface	iii
CHAPTER 1 : <u>HAVELOCK NORTH, VILLAGE</u>	1
The Stop-Over Period 1860-1890	4
Period of Relative Decline 1890-1901	10
Period of Revived Growth 1901-1951	12
CHAPTER 2 : <u>POPULATION GROWTH SINCE 1951</u>	19
Total Population Growth	19
Changes in Distribution of Population	22
Changing Age Structure	22
Changing Racial Composition	27
Changing Occupational Structure	28
CHAPTER 3 : <u>IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH 1951-1968</u>	33
Housing Development	36
Roading Development	44
Commercial Expansion	45
Attraction of the Shopping Centre	49
General Upsurge in Activity	53
CHAPTER 4 : <u>IMPACT UPON THE BOROUGH OF THE CHANGING                     NATURE OF THE POPULATION</u>	57
Change Inherent in the Changing Age Structure	57
The Impact of Increasing Numbers of Children	57
The Role of Natural Increase in Promoting the Population Growth of 1951-1968	59

	<u>Page</u>
The Effect of Increasing Numbers of People 25 - 34 Years of Age	61
The Effect of Population Over 55 Years of Age	63
The Retirement Function of Havelock North in 1968	64
Effects of the Changing Racial Composition	66
Effects of the Changing Occupational Structure	67
The Possible Effects of Lower Income Groups	68
Industrial Expansion	70
CHAPTER 5 : <u>PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF HAVELOCK NORTH 1951-1968</u>	74
Physical Factors	76
Climate	76
Topography	79
Semi-Rural Character	81
Economic Factors	82
Availability of Sections	82
Cheap Sections	83
Employment	86
Miscellaneous Factors	86
CHAPTER 6 : <u>HAVELOCK NORTH : A DORMITORY SUBURB?</u>	88
Amalgamation of Havelock North and Hastings	96
CHAPTER 7 : <u>THE FUTURE OF HAVELOCK NORTH</u>	102
References	107
Appendices	114
Bibliography	139

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1 : Original Sections Offered For Sale, 1860	5
Figure 2 : Urban Sections Circa 1880	6
Figure 3 : Napier, Hastings, Havelock Area, 1865	7
Figure 4 : Population Growth 1901-1966	20
Figure 5 : Age/Sex Structure 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966	23
Figure 6 : Boundary Changes Since 1951	34
Figure 7 : Housing Prior to and Subsequent to 1950 in 1968	35
Figure 8 : Major Sub-Divisions Since 1960 : New Roads Since 1950	40
Figure 9 : Shopping Centre 1952, 1968	48
Figure 10 : Proximity of Havelock North and Hastings	89
Figure 11 : Average Daily Traffic Flow, Havelock North/ Hastings Road, August 1968	91

# LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table I : Havelock North Population Growth 1901-1951	12
II : Residents 65 years of age and over; 1936-1951	17
III : Population Growth 1951-1966	21
IV : Length of Residence in Havelock North	21
V : Population Distribution by Age Groups 1951-1966	22
VI : Primary School Rolls 1950-1968	24
VII : Increase in Pre-School Age Group 1951-1966	25
VIII : Numbers and Percentages of People 15-54 years, 1951-1966	26
IX : Maori Population : Hastings and Havelock North, 1951-1966	27
X : Occupational Status, Havelock North 1956, 1961, 1966	29
XI : Salary and Wage Earners, Havelock North 1968	30
XII : Proportion of Population in Industrial Sectors, 1966	31
XIII : Proportional Change in Industrial Sectors, 1961-1966	31
XIV : Permits Issued for New Dwellings, April 1st, 1937 - November 1st, 1968	37
XV : Housing Permits for Flats and State Houses, 1955-1968	39
XVI : Payments for Maintenance of Roads in Havelock North, 1951-1966	45
XVII : Havelock North Shopping Facilities, 1952	46
XVIII : Havelock North Shopping Facilities, 1968	47
XIX : Shops Built Since 1951	50
XX : Percentage of Havelock North Residents Shopping in Havelock North	52

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Table XXI : Membership as at April 1st of Havelock North Public Library 1961-1968</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>XXII : Natural Increase in Havelock North 18.4.51 - 22.3.66</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>XXIII : Natural Increase; Havelock North, Hastings, New Zealand, 1951-1966</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>XXIV : Sports Club Membership in Havelock North 1952-1968</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>XXV : Number and Value of Houses Built in Havelock North, 1960-1966</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>XXVI : Date of Commencement of Industries in Havelock North</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>XXVII : Havelock North Residents' Previous Place of Residence</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>XXVIII : Reasons Listed for Moving to Havelock North to Live</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>XXIX : Precipitation : Havelock North and Hastings, 1967</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>XXX : Sections Sold in Havelock North and Hastings, 1955-1966</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>XXXI : Average Price of Sections Sold in Havelock North and Hastings 1955-1966</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>XXXII : Previous Place of Residence of Retired People</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>XXXIII : Total Passengers on Buses between Havelock North and Hastings</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>XXXIV : Motor Vehicles Registered 1951-1968</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>XXXV : Should Havelock North and Hastings Amalgamate?</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>XXXVI : Proportions in Age Groups For and Against Amalgamation</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>XXXVII : Proportions in Years of Residence For or Against Amalgamation</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>XXXVIII : Public Debt, Havelock North and Hastings, as at March 31st, 1962</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>XXXIX : Rates Comparison : Havelock North and Hastings,<sup>8</sup> Year Ended March 31st, 1961</b>	<b>100</b>

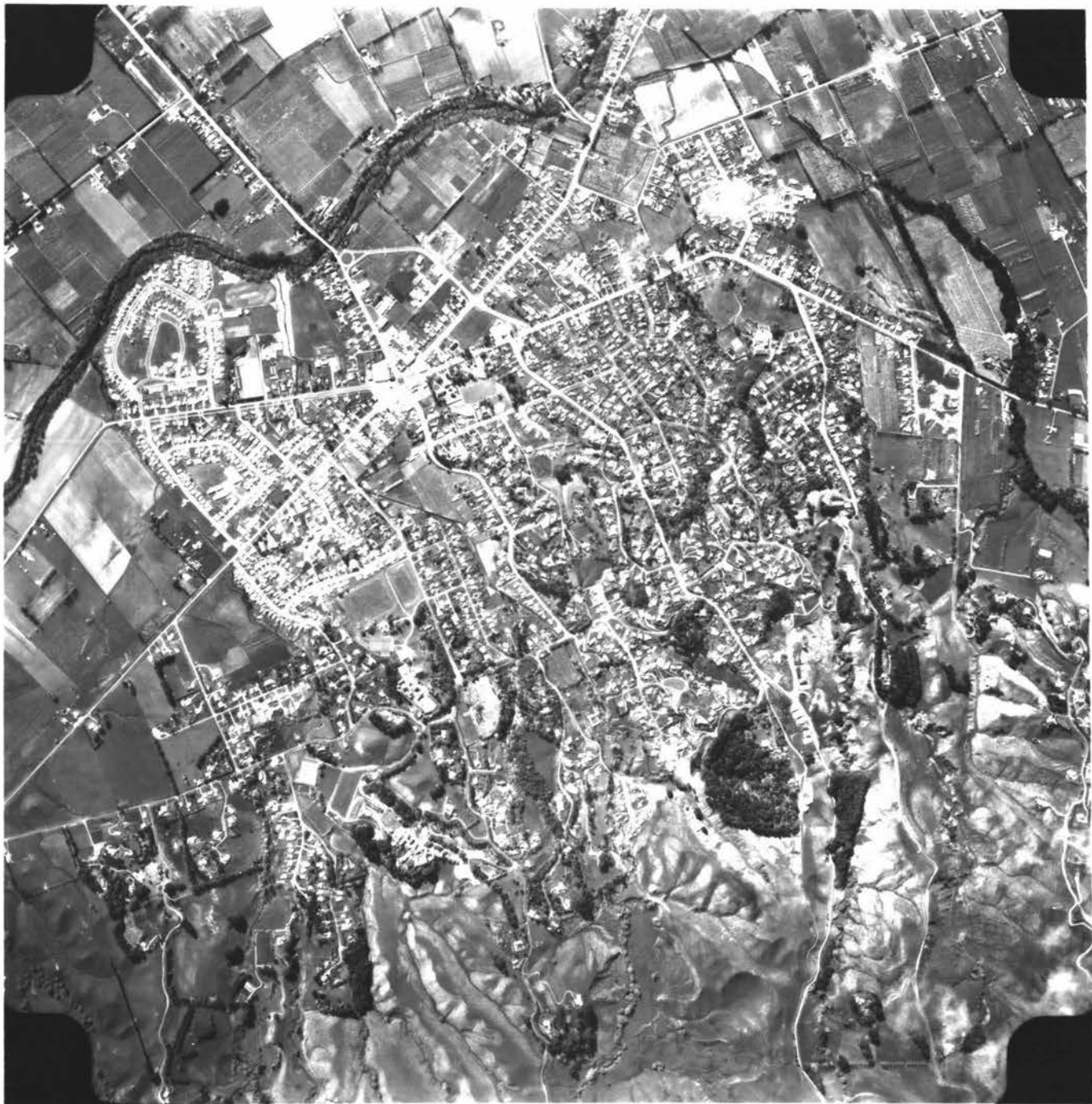


## LIST OF PLATES

	<u>Page</u>
Aerial View of Havelock North September, 1968	ii
Plate 1 : Early Houses 'On the Flat'	15
Plate 2 : Early Houses 'On the Hill'	16
Plate 3 : Houses Built During 1950	42
Plate 4 : Houses Built During 1960	43

## LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix A : Examples of the use and non-use of the 'North' in the name 'Havelock North' in the period around 1890 - 1900.	115
Appendix B : Questionnaire distributed to a sample of the households in Havelock North.	116
Appendix C : Maori Population in New Zealand by Statistical Areas, 1961.	122
Appendix D : Occupations Divisions and Major Groups; 1961, 1966.	123
Appendix E : Retail and Professional Facilities; 1952, 1968.	124
Appendix F : Questionnaire Distributed to Retailers.	125
Appendix G : Increasing Membership in Community Activities, 1960 - 1968.	127
Appendix H : Natural Increase Figures for Hastings and New Zealand 1951 - 1966.	130
Appendix I : Questionnaire Distributed to Industrial Establishments.	132
Appendix J : Comparative Temperature Figures, Havelock North and Hastings, 1967.	134
Appendix K : Traffic Flow : Havelock North/Hastings Road.	136
Appendix L : Number of Passengers Using Bus Service between Havelock North and Hastings, October, 1968.	137



**Havelock North : Aerial View, September 1968**

## CHAPTER 1 : HAVELOCK NORTH, VILLAGE

"There is nothing of a backwater about Havelock North. It is not a large town but it is peculiarly located to feel, in a way quite incommensurate with its size, the main current and turbulence of our times. The clash between a 20th century industrial and an older traditional society is especially intensified here, on the one hand by its proximity to the canning industry and other booming activities of the Heretaunga Plains and on the other by its historic mission as a centre for the hill farmers to the South."

Dr R. H. Toy<sup>1</sup>

This statement is perhaps nowhere better exemplified than in the conflict between a recognition of what Havelock North is and what its residents feel it is. In terms of population Havelock North today is a town of considerable size and exhibits many of the characteristics of other New Zealand towns of comparable size; yet in the minds of many residents Havelock North has remained a 'village'. Recent growth, however, has been so rapid that it is possible that many are not yet fully aware of Havelock North's newly acquired status but what is probably more important in the persistence of this image is the physical lay-out of the town. In common with other small New Zealand townships Havelock North has little industry, while a

relatively small shopping centre is clustered around the junction of several roads. But one notable difference sets Havelock North apart, for here are to be found, and this was particularly true prior to the early 1950's, constant reminders of its historical heritage, namely, a village founded by Englishmen.

"English oaks, perhaps as old as any in this country, shelter your church-going; giant pepper-trees break the strength of that occasional sou'wester that sneaks over the ranges; golden ash and sycamore, elm and chestnut should all remind the "Village" of its founders."<sup>2</sup>

With regard the use of the term "village", however, Franklin comments that

"Some New Zealanders object to the use of village because of the close association [this word has] with English rural landscapes and settlements, of which there are few reminders in the Dominion."<sup>3</sup>

Havelock North is one such reminder and as such, while sharing certain physical similarities with them, yet it clings to an atmosphere rarely found in, and certainly seldom fostered in other New Zealand townships. It must be realised, however, that this atmosphere is declining with the growth of the "town".

In the light of increasing population and the subsequent changes in the morphology of the settlement, the 'English characteristics' of Havelock North are 'paling' in significance and in many cases are even being erased from the townscape to make way for the housing and roading development which has been necessary to accommodate the growing population.

Despite these changes Havelock North still retains a "village" atmosphere, an atmosphere which has persisted from the time of the settlement's founding in 1860 up to the early 1950's when the changes associated with the 'growth spurt' began.

A study of the available historical material relating to the "village" of Havelock North indicates that the development of the township falls into three broad stages:

1. 1860-1890 : A period of early growth when the township served an important function as a 'stop-over' on the overland route south from Napier and also served as a centre for the hill farmers to the south.
2. 1890-1901 : A period of relative decline when the town had no apparent over-riding function and experienced a decline in population.
3. 1901-1951 : A period of revived growth with the rise of new functions associated with Havelock North's role as a dormitory suburb of Hastings and with the growth of the township as a retirement centre.

# 1. THE STOP-OVER PERIOD 1860-1890

The founding of Havelock Township<sup>4</sup> can be reckoned from January 17th, 1860 when the first auction of sections, both 'urban' and 'suburban' took place. The Hawke's Bay Herald advertised the "Government sale of the town and suburbs of Havelock" at the Land Office in Napier.<sup>5</sup> All 'urban' sections, apart from one single-acre section, were of two roods, while the 'suburban' sections ranged in size from fourteen acres to the largest two of eighty acres each (Fig. 1). Official records of population for the years before 1886 do not clearly differentiate Havelock North although the growth of the total area of the township is fairly apparent in a later map<sup>6</sup> showing 'urban' sections in Havelock (Fig. 2). A comparison of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 indicates that the increase in the number of 'urban' sections resulted primarily from the sub-division of many former 'suburban' sections and this suggests that whereas in many other New Zealand "villages" the Crown or settlement associations overestimated their future growth, in Havelock North the potential growth was underestimated.

A growth of population<sup>8</sup> sufficient to account for the increased number of urban sections could be largely explained by the fact that the main overland route south from Napier initially passed through Havelock (Fig. 3). This gave the early township the important function of a 'stop-over' centre, evidenced by the existence of two hotels which had been established by the latter

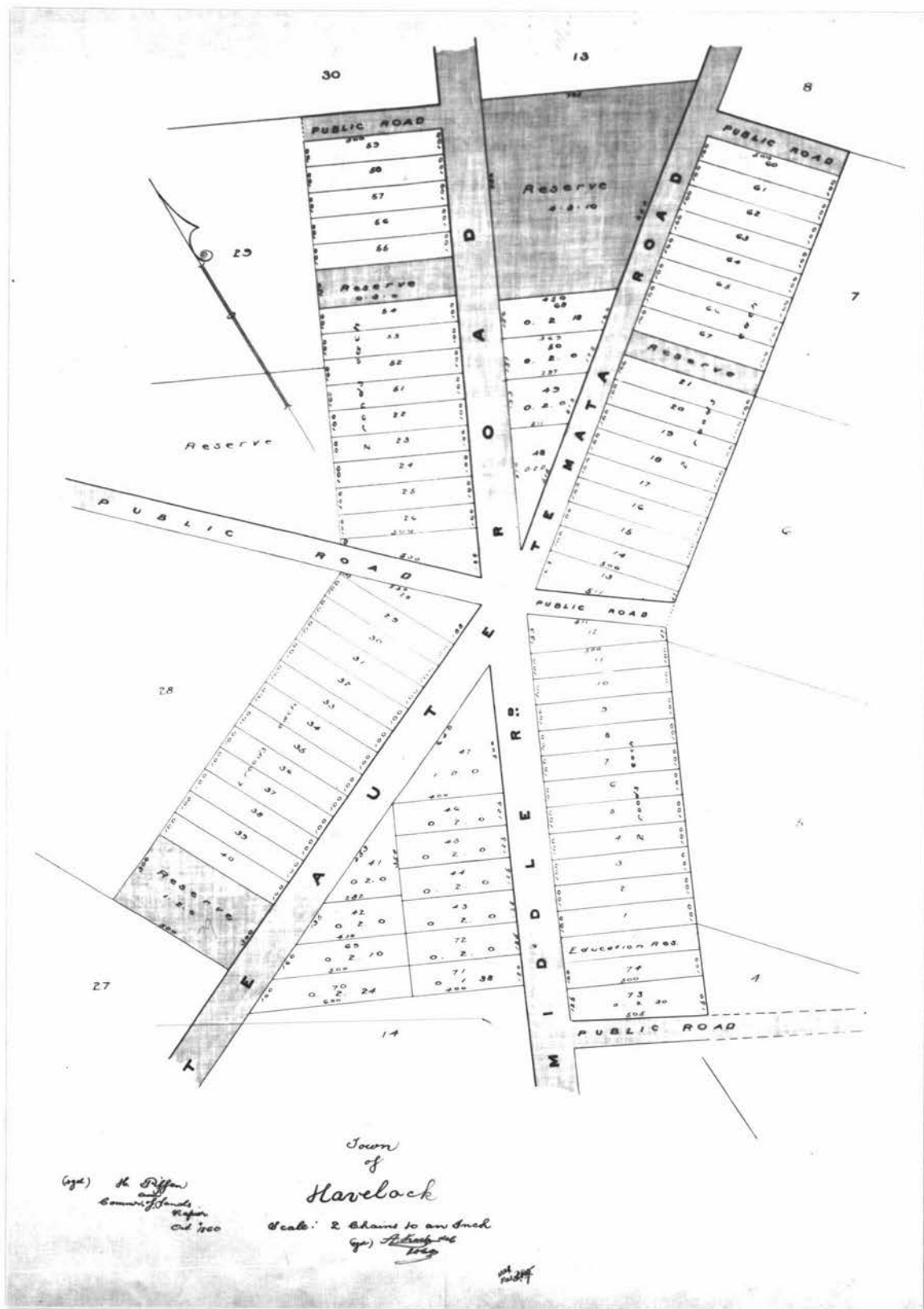


Fig. 1 : Original Sections Offered For Sale, 1860  
 Map - Lands and Survey Department, Napier



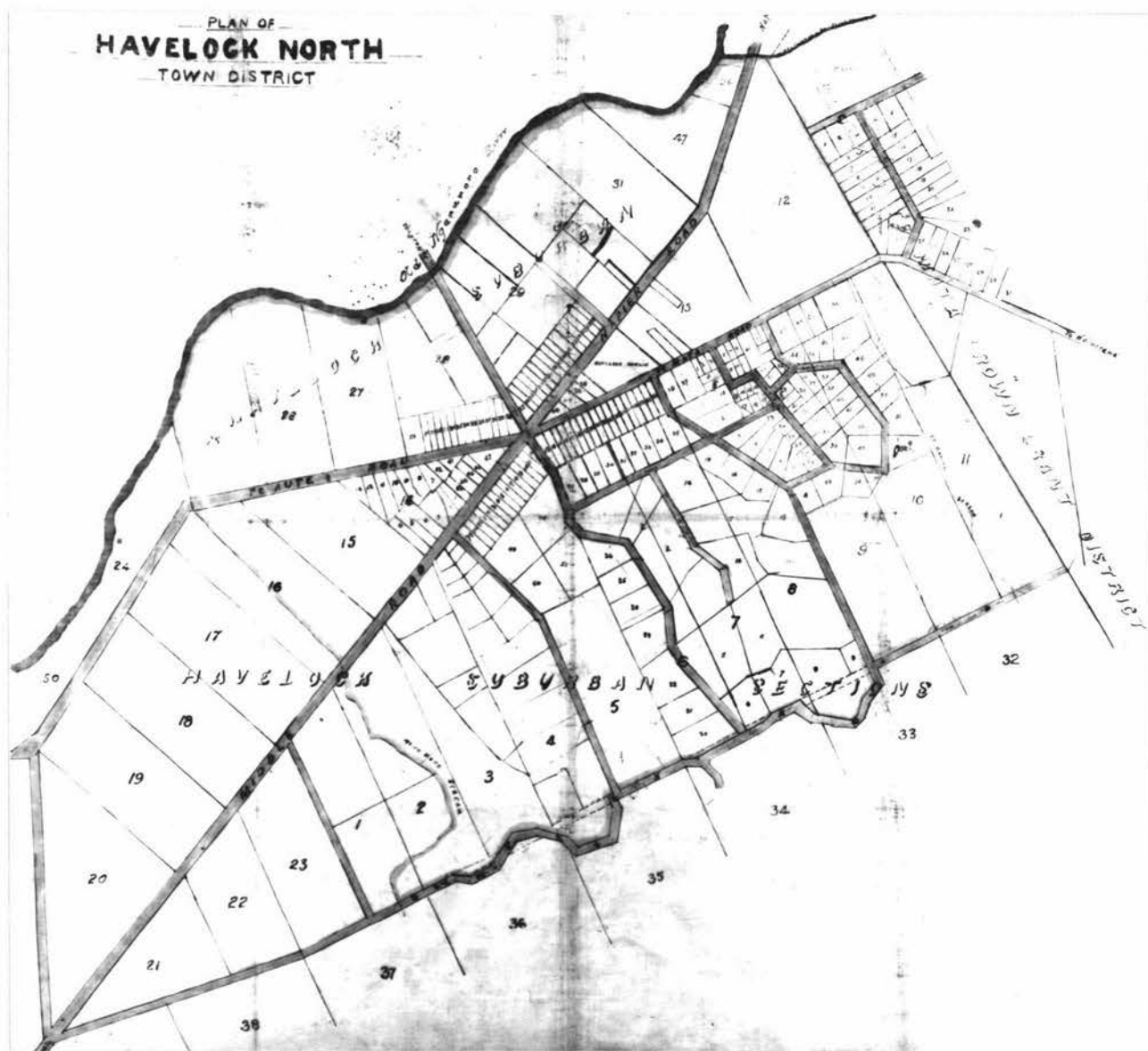
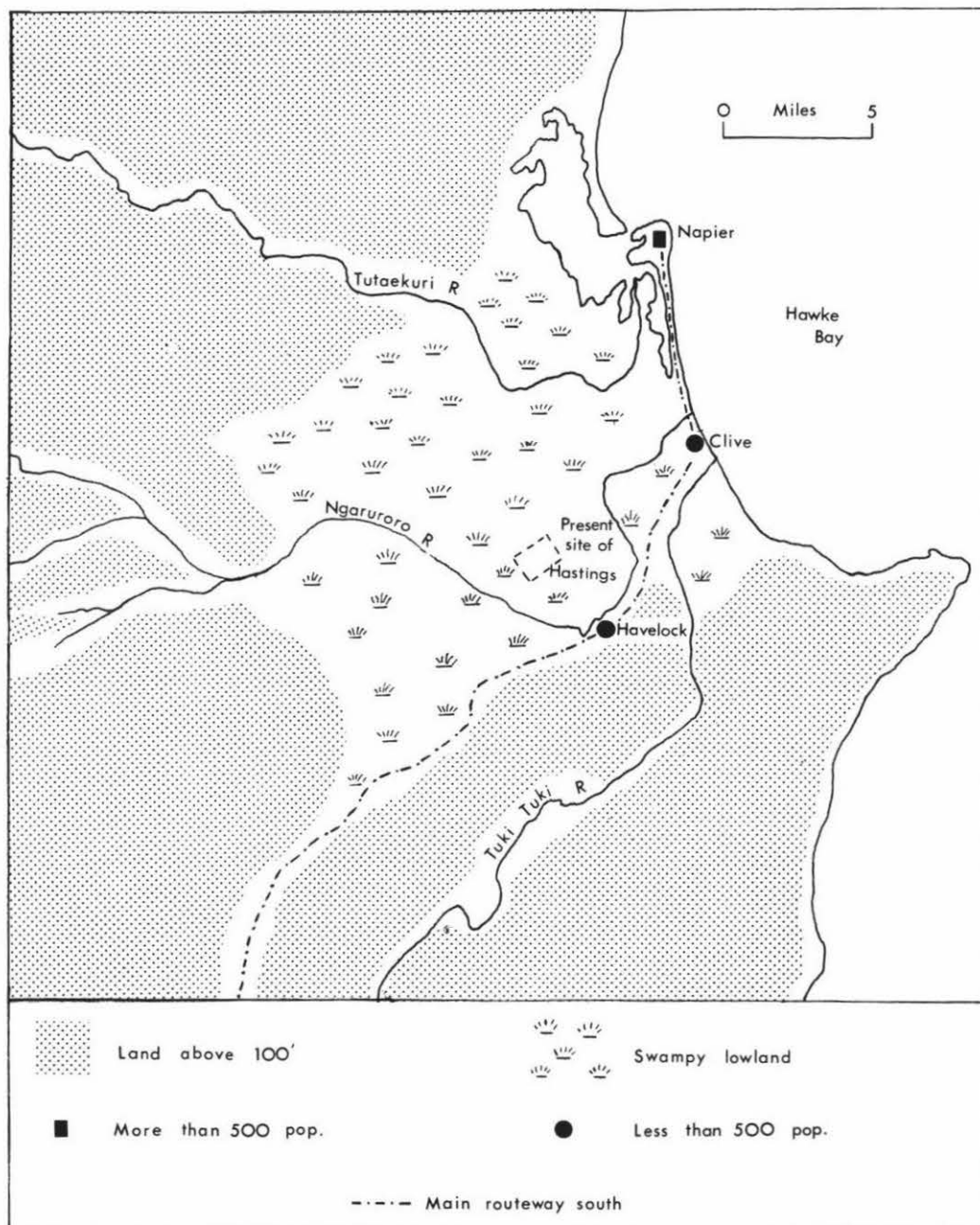


Fig. 2 : Urban Sections Circa 1880  
Map - Alexander Turnbull Library



**Fig. 3 : Napier, Hastings, Havelock Area, 1865**

part of 1862. An early settler, John Bray, advertised in October, 1860,<sup>9</sup> that he had opened "the commodious premises" of the Havelock Hotel, while in August, 1862<sup>10</sup> the owner of the Exchange Hotel, T. Reynolds, advertised "spacious premises, private apartments, good stabling, superior beds."

At this time since an almost impenetrable swamp covered a large part of the Heretaunga Plain (Fig. 3) which was also subject to regular flooding, little interest had been shown in settling this large, low-lying area. Clive and Havelock had meanwhile grown up on higher ground to the east and south of the swamp as the significant local points of settlement for the area.

In 1867 the bridging of the Ngaruroro River at Clive removed the need for a river ferry (as well as its associated problems) on the coastal road between Havelock and Napier. Improved communications between these two centres created a situation in which there seemed to be no reason why Havelock North should not become what the early settlers expected and hoped it would become - an inland city overshadowed locally by Napier only. The history of the growth of inland communications and settlement during these years, however, was largely the history of the Ngaruroro River. Three days after the bridge at Clive was opened on 18 May, 1867, rain fell continually for a week with resultant severe flooding throughout the area. The flood waters had scarcely subsided when heavy rain again fell. On the second occasion the flooding was even more severe and extensive but the area between the Tuki Tuki and Ngaruroro Rivers (i.e. around Clive and Havelock) suffered only

slightly for while the former overflowed its banks towards the east, the latter overflowed northwards in the direction of Napier. One of the major consequences of these floods, however, was the partial diversion of the Ngaruroro River, a fact of considerable significance for the later growth of Havelock. This diversion, initiated by the 1867 floods, was continued in succeeding years with each minor flood until the river ultimately flowed in its present course along the western edge of the Heretaunga Plain. This greatly facilitated the draining of the Heretaunga Plain and as it became less susceptible to flooding, settlement soon developed on the former swamp lands. The consequences of this change were especially significant for Havelock North.

"A town of more cosmopolitan character was lost by the Ngaruroro's change of course and the centre of interest and ambitions was directed to Hastings chiefly because of this fact."<sup>11</sup>

An early settlement on the Heretaunga Plain was named Hicksville but this name did not gain local acceptance and was changed to Hastings soon after the settlement's establishment. It was the combination of the Ngaruroro River's diversion and the foresight of Francis Hicks<sup>12</sup> in offering the government 100 acres of his land in 1873<sup>13</sup> for building a railway station that resulted in the decision to construct the railway south from Napier through Hicksville rather than Havelock, yet a further factor of considerable significance for the later growth of Havelock. By 1886, however,

Havelock had a population of 524<sup>14</sup> and had apparently reached a relative peak, both in population and commercial activity.<sup>15</sup>

## 2. PERIOD OF RELATIVE DECLINE 1890-1901

Assisted by the presence of the railway and the growing awareness of the productivity of the Heretaunga Plain, Hastings grew rapidly and in 1884, with a population of 617 it was constituted a 'town district'.<sup>16</sup> Havelock, meanwhile, seems to have lost some of the functions upon which it had depended<sup>17</sup>, and although no documentary evidence has been found to support the claim, it is a generally held contention that there was a movement of population from Havelock to Hastings so that by 1901 Havelock's population had declined from 524 in 1886 to 374.<sup>18</sup> The problem of accuracy and validity in population records at this time, however, was referred to in a census report of 1901<sup>19</sup> which described Havelock North as being one of the

"... places of the nature of townships, villages, or small centres without definite boundaries. It is impossible to say that the population of these small centres are all strictly accurate, even for the census date, or given in such a way as to be fit for comparison with one another. In different cases more or less of surrounding country may have been considered as belonging to the centre, but there is at least at each place some sort of nucleus of population."

Allowing for a possible margin of error, however, it is evident that Havelock had declined in both importance and population and this is substantiated by a report published in 1908 in the Cyclopaedia of New Zealand in which Havelock North is recorded as

"... a pretty little country township, situated on the lower slopes of a range of hills, fourteen miles from Napier, and about three miles east of Hastings. At one time it was of considerable importance as the chief stopping place on the main road between Napier and the south. A fine township sprang up, but on the construction of the railway, the traffic upon which it almost solely depended was diverted, and the township declined."<sup>20</sup>

These two reports suggest that about the turn of the century Havelock North was truly probably little more than a "village" consisting of a small population and dispersed housing, a "village" which was not to be constituted a town district until 1912 and which did not finally become a borough until 1952.<sup>21</sup>

The name 'Havelock North' rather than 'Havelock' is a notable point of reference for it was during this 'period of decline' that the term 'North' first appears in the township's name. Mrs. Nolan reports<sup>22</sup> that after extensive research the conclusion was reached that

"... the addition of 'North' came not by any

proclamation in the Gazette, or as far as any of us could discover, in any other truly official manner."

Between the years of 1890 and 1900 there are many examples of the use and the non-use of the term 'North' both in official and semi-official circles (See Appendix A) and the only conclusion which may be drawn is that the name 'Havelock North' came increasingly into common usage from the 1890's onwards.

### 3. PERIOD OF REVIVED GROWTH 1901-1951

Emerging from this period of recession Havelock North again began to attract people in the twentieth century, the population increasing to 501 by 1911 and to 1,828 by 1951 (Table I).

Table I : Havelock North  
Population Growth 1901-1951.

Year	Population	Intercensal Annual Per- centage Increase
1901	374	
1911	501	3.34
1921	1,174	13.50
1926	1,050	- 2.14
1936	1,145	0.91
1945	1,458	3.03
1951	1,828	4.23

Source: N.Z. Year Book 1902, 1912, 1921-22, 1927, 1937, 1946, 1951-52.



Two notable features are evident in the annual percentage increases for the intercensal periods covered by this table: firstly, the rapid rate of growth in the decade 1911-1921 and, secondly, the net loss of population in the subsequent five year period, 1921-1926. Explanation for the rapid population growth between 1911 and 1921 does not lie in any single factor but rather in a combination of several factors which includes special local influences such as the existence of four freezing works in the area by 1921<sup>23</sup> and the opening of three private boarding schools in Havelock North during this decade<sup>24</sup> whose pupils, although mainly from beyond Havelock North, were included in the township's population.

Accounting for the population loss of 1921-1926 is more difficult and there appears to be no clearly-defined explanation for the loss which apparently went un-noticed at the time.<sup>25</sup> A suggestion that it may have resulted from the poor-times experienced by farming in the early 1920's may explain in part some of the loss, but, on the other hand, neither Hastings nor the Hawke's Bay County suffered a comparable loss of population at this time and any marked decline in population associated with the decline in farming would surely have been reflected in the growth of these adjacent populations as well.<sup>26</sup>

The rate of population increase, following this loss, was slow until 1936, but from this date the rate of increase was more rapid, the largest annual increase being recorded in the six year period, 1945-1951, when the average annual growth was 4.23 per cent.



Overall, the population of Havelock North increased by 1,454 between 1901 and 1951 to the total of 1,828. The movement of people into the township during these years was brought about largely by the recognition of Havelock North's close proximity to the two large urban areas of Napier and Hastings while retaining the advantages inherent in its predominantly rural setting. Thus the rise of Havelock North as a dormitory centre began a function which has continued to grow in importance.

Improved road conditions in the area, particularly the Havelock North/Hastings Road, were no doubt instrumental in fostering this growth of the dormitory function as they encouraged the use of the now widely-adopted motor-car as well as public transport while at the same time facilitating the relatively short foot or cycle journey between the two centres. As the dormitory aspect of Havelock North has developed markedly over the last decade and a half so has the amount of traffic using this road<sup>27</sup>, and this has intensified the problems of traffic at peak travel hours and the resultant road controversy concerning this road between local body authorities in the area.

It was in the early years of this century that a feature still present in Havelock North came into existence. The original houses in the township were built on the flat land at the base of the hills but an increasing number of houses were built on the hill slopes themselves after the turn of the century and these houses, often on large sections, today present a suggestion of dignity and affluence not generally found in the houses on the flat (Plate 1 and Plate 2). It is the presence of these houses on the



Plate 1 : Early Houses 'On the Flat'



Plate 2 : Early Houses 'On the Hill'

hill and the implications inherent in their size, spaciousness and grandeur which gave rise to a recognition of 'living on the hill' as a status symbol. The contrast between modern houses built on the hill slopes and those built on the flat is not as great as was the case in this earlier period, but differences certainly continue to exist and the 'prestige' value of 'living on the hill' still remains significant.

Havelock North in 1951, then, was largely a residential suburb of Hastings but it also served as a retirement centre, this function growing substantially in importance between 1936 and 1951 (Table II). The proportion of retired persons has

Table II : Residents 65 years  
of age and over; 1936-1951

Age Group	1936	1945	1951
90+	2	-	1
85-89	5	5	9
80-84	9	10	18
75-79	20	34	43
70-74	28	46	75
65-69	42	77	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Population</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.85</b>

Source: N.Z. Census Report Vol. II Ages and  
Marital Status 1937, 1946, 1952.

declined since 1951, but along with this trend, the growing dormitory function has also attracted a large number of younger families into the borough, and these two trends have resulted in major changes in the character of both the borough and its population.

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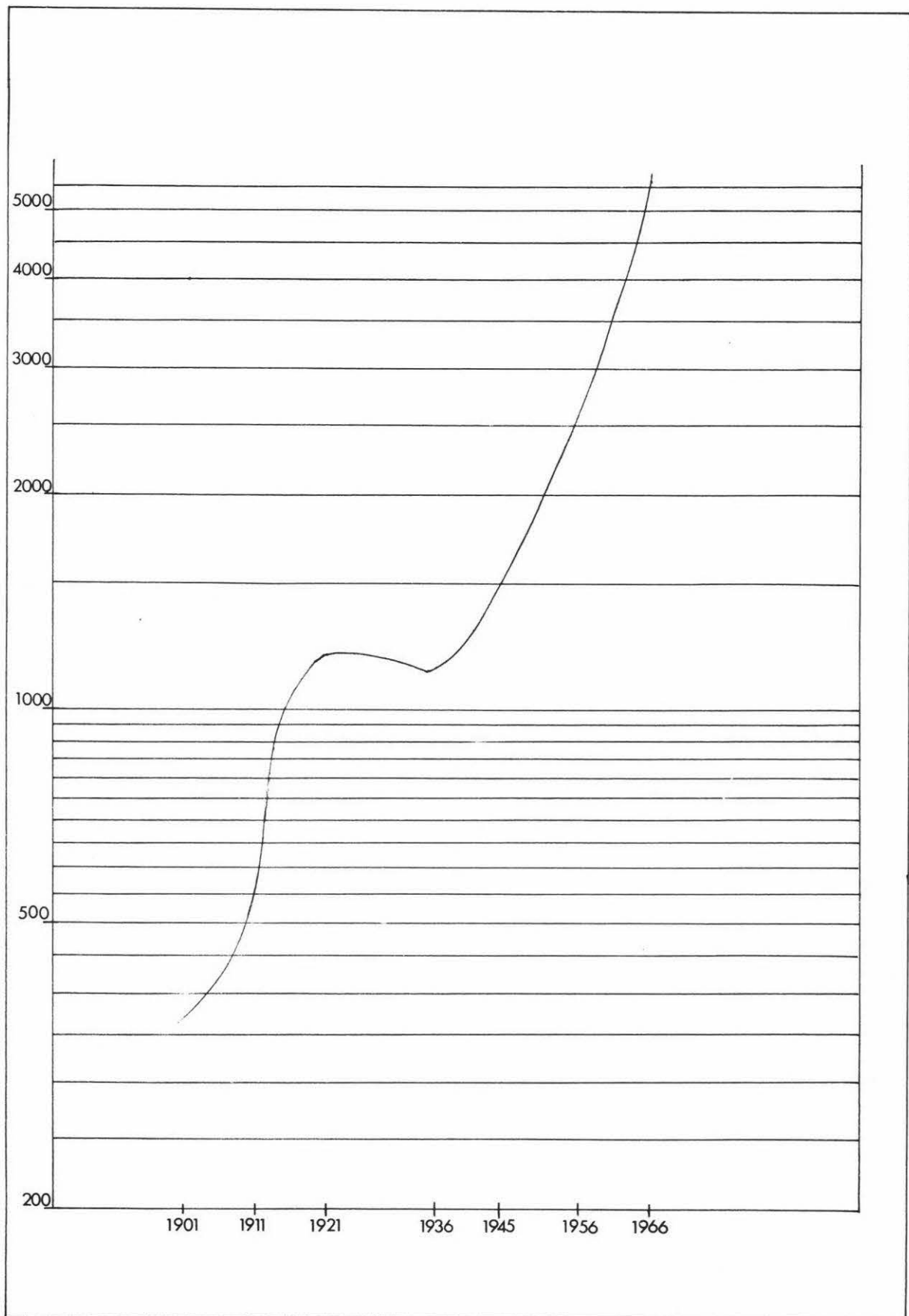
## CHAPTER 2 : POPULATION GROWTH SINCE 1951<sup>1</sup>

The trends which particularly affected the population growth rate of Havelock North towards the latter part of the period between 1901 and 1951 have not only continued to influence the growth of the new borough but have become more apparent and clearly defined. This is especially true of the trend towards a dormitory centre function in Havelock North, primarily serving Hastings but also to a lesser extent Napier and the surrounding area.<sup>2</sup>

Two features of this recent growth are apparent. Firstly, the total population of the borough has increased rapidly and, secondly, there has been a change in the distribution of some of the principal elements of the population.

### A. TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH

The fifty year period between 1901 and 1951 added 1,454 to the population of the township but it took only the next decade, 1951-1961, to add a comparable number, 1794. Furthermore, the subsequent five year period, 1961-1966, witnessed a further comparable increase (i.e. 1,850) bringing the total population to 5,472 (Table III). The graph of the total population growth of the borough since 1901 is represented by a curved line (Fig. 4) and the upward curve of the line indicates that the rate of population growth is accelerating in spite of the growing population.



**Fig. 4 : Population Growth 1901-1966**

**Table III : Population  
Growth 1951-1966**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Annual Average Percentage Increase</b>
1951	1,828	
1956	2,643 *	4.38
1961	3,622	7.40
1966	5,472	10.22

**Source:** N.Z. Year Book 1951-52, 1957, 1962, 1967

\* On the constitution of the township as a borough 330 acres of the Hawke's Bay County were included within the new borough's boundary and this added 340 persons to the population.

Proof of the rapid growth over the past fifteen years was substantiated by the questionnaire<sup>3</sup> which demonstrated that some 65.9% of the heads of households who completed the questionnaire had lived in Havelock North only since 1960 (Table IV).

**Table IV : Length of  
Residence in Havelock North**

	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1 month-8 years 11 months</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>65.9</b>
<b>9 years-18+ years</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b>Medium length of residence between 6 years and 6 years 11 months.</b>		

**Source:** Questionnaire.



## B. CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The changing nature of the population distribution within Havelock North has been almost as significant for the borough as the actual total growth. Three major facets of population distribution are particularly noteworthy, i.e. the age structure, racial composition and the occupational groups.

### 1. Changing Age Structure

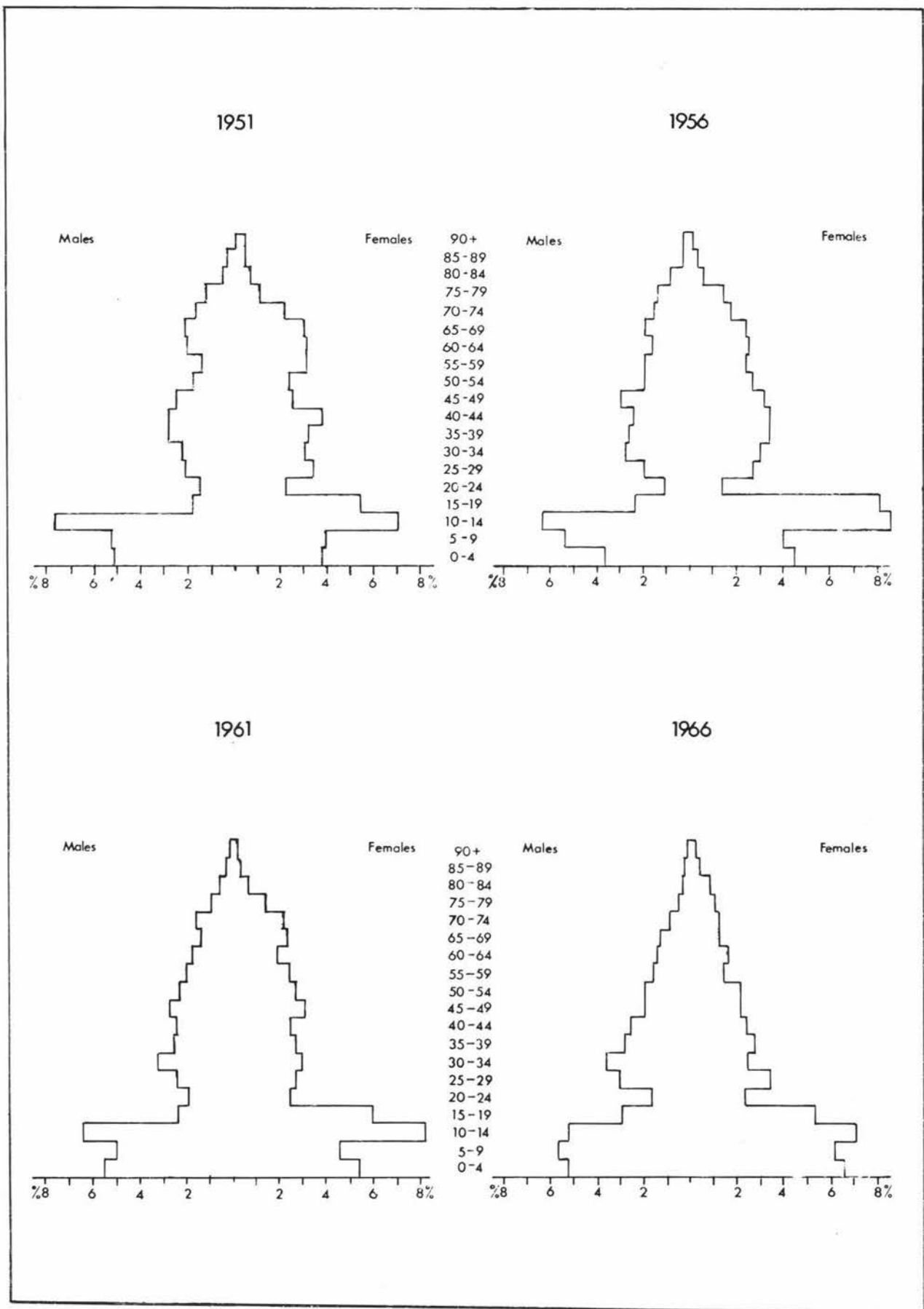
The most outstanding feature of this aspect of population change is its increasing youthfulness, brought about by increases in the proportion of young people and the relative decline of the older age groups (Table V, Fig. 5).

Table V : Population Distribution  
by Age Groups : 1951-1966

	Under 15 years	15-54 years	66-64 years	65+ years
1951	32.2	44.0	9.9	13.9
1956	32.5	45.9	8.8	12.8
1961	33.8	45.5	8.9	11.8
1966	39.7	45.1	6.8	8.4

Source: N.Z. Census Report Vol. II Ages and Marital Status 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967.

It becomes apparent from the above table that there has been



**Fig. 5 : Age/Sex Structure**

a significant increase in the proportion of pre-school and school-age children living in Havelock North. The large increase in the number of primary school age children has resulted in the construction of two new primary schools and numbers attending these schools are increasing each year (Table VI). This is particularly

Table VI : Primary School  
Rolls 1950-1968

Year	Havelock North	<u>School</u> TeMata	Lucknow	Total Enrolments
1950	395			395
1955	524			524
1956	538			538
1957	603			603
1958	650			650
1959	522	152		674
1960	532	184		716
1961	508	203		711
1962	569	223		792
1963	651	248		899
1964	573	275	213	1061
1965	566	273	222	1061
1966	566	298	370	1234
1967	609	302	403	1314
1968	607	319	505	1431

Source: Hawke's Bay Education Board.

true of Lucknow School which is situated in the most rapidly

developing area of Havelock North although throughout the borough as a whole there has been an increasing demand for additional schools, both to provide accommodation for future entrants and to relieve the strain upon the existing schools.<sup>4</sup>

Pre-school children are likewise forming an ever-increasing proportion of the total population. The questionnaire previously cited<sup>5</sup> indicated that in addition to the 174 children at present attending primary school, there were, in the same homes, 109 pre-school children. These children form a substantial proportion of both the total population and an even greater percentage of the under fifteen years age group, their increase, both absolute and proportional, being shown in Table VII.

Table VII : Increase in  
Pre-School Age Group 1951-1966

Year	0-4 yrs. Numbers	Percentage of Total Population
1951	163	11.1
1956	215	8.2
1961	390	10.8
1966	705	12.9

Source: N.Z. Census Report Vol. II Ages and Marital Status 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967.

The 15-54 year old age group, from which the active labour force is drawn, has remained a fairly constant proportion of the

total population (Table V) especially since 1956 but a break-down of age groups within this category shows some notable contrasts (Table VIII).

Table VIII : Numbers and Percentages  
of People 15-54 years, 1951-1966

Year	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1951	202	11.1	196	10.7	230	12.6	175	9.6
1956	337	12.8	280	10.6	307	11.6	290	10.9
1961	457	12.6	399	11.6	363	10.6	388	10.7
1966	680	12.5	705	12.9	605	11.4	466	18.3

Source: N.Z. Census Report Vol. II Ages and Marital Status 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967.

The greatest proportional difference between 1951 and 1966 was recorded for the 25-34 year old age group which gained by 2.2 per cent. The only other group also to gain (1.4 percent) was the 15-24 year old group. By contrast the two older groups, 35-44 years and 45-54 years both declined by 1.2 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. Herein lies the reason to some extent for the increased proportion of children (Table V) for this has meant a comparable increase in the number and proportion of the child-bearing age group.

The slight decline in the proportion of the 45-54 age group,

particularly after 1956, is more evident in the two oldest age groups, 55-64 years and 65 plus years of age. The proportionate decrease for the former group between 1951 and 1966 was 3.1 per cent while for the latter it was 5.5 per cent.

## 2. Changing Racial Composition

The Maori population in Hawke's Bay represents 10.4 per cent of the total population, and this makes Hawke's Bay one of the areas in New Zealand where the proportion of Maoris exceeds the national average of 6.5 per cent.<sup>6</sup> Until comparatively recently, however, only a very small proportion of this Maori population lived in either Hastings or Havelock North (Table IX).

Table IX : Maori Population  
: Hastings and Havelock North, 1951-1966

	1951	1956	1961	1966
<u>Hastings</u>				
Total Population	17,238	19,183	23,383	26,867
Of which Maori Population	359	459	999	2,260
Percentage of Maoris	2.1	2.4	4.2	8.4
<u>Havelock North</u>				
Total Population	1,828	2,643	3,622	5,472
Of which Maori Population	14	23	55	276
Percentage of Maoris	0.7	0.8	1.5	5.0

Source: N.Z. Census Report Vol.1 Increase and Location of Population 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967.

The comparison has been drawn with Hastings to indicate that the recent increase in numbers and proportion of the Maori population in Havelock North is not a feature of that town alone but rather a feature of the whole Hastings/Havelock North area. Despite a large proportional increase of Maori population in Havelock North, the borough still includes a considerably smaller proportion of Maoris than Hastings (8.4 per cent). Of the 226 households in Havelock North approached with the questionnaire one only was a Maori household. It would appear, therefore, that the opportunities for seasonal employment in Hastings has been the principal force attracting Maoris to the overall area and explains the greater increase in Maori population in Hastings, the Maoris who have taken up residence in Havelock North presumably being an 'overflow', prepared to live in the smaller centre because of its proximity to the place of work.

### 3. Changing Occupational Structure

The 1951 and 1956 Occupations code used by the New Zealand Department of Statistics are not comparable with 1961 and 1966<sup>7</sup> and hence comments relating to changing occupational structure must be restricted to the categories available for 1961 and 1966.<sup>8</sup> Similarly, comparable figures relating to occupational structures are not available for 1951 but those for 1956, 1961 and 1966, however, are sufficient to indicate significant trends (Table X).

**Table X : Occupational Status, Havelock North 1956, 1961, 1966**

	1956				1961				1966			
	Males	Females	Total	%age of Total Work Force	Males	Females	Total	%age of Total Work Force	Males	Females	Total	%age of Total Work Force
<b>Employer</b>	105	3	108	14.5	103	4	107	10.3	129	12	141	8.6
<b>Self employed</b>	46	8	54	7.1	65	7	72	6.9	69	13	82	5.1
<b>Waged or Salaried</b>	354	218	572	76.4	590	261	851	82.0	978	412	1,390	85.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	9	4	13	1.7	3	2	5	0.5	5	3	8	0.5
<b>Relative Assisting</b>	-	2	2	0.3	-	2	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
<b>Not specified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.1	1	-	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	514	235	749	100.0	761	277	1,038	100.0	1,182	440	1,622	100.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Wellington.



The most obvious feature of Table X is the increase in both numbers and proportions of the waged and salaried group. The table does not show whether these two groups are in equal proportion but some indication of the relative importance of these two groups can be gained from the questionnaire (Table XI).

Table XI : Salary and Wage  
Earners, Havelock North 1968

	Salary	Wages	Total
Total Number	98	52	150
Percentage of Total Sample Group (211)	46.5	24.6	71.1
Percentage of Total Waged/Salaried Group (150)	65.3	34.7	100.0

Source: Questionnaire.

This table indicates that of those people on wages and salaries nearly two-thirds are salaried workers and as the majority of salaried workers fall within the tertiary sector of the economy the numbers and proportion engaged in the three major sectors of the economy may also be used to reflect this balance to some extent (Table XII).

The increase in proportion of the secondary sector between 1961 and 1966 largely at the expense of the decreased proportion of the tertiary sector (Table XIII) indicates that as the bulk

**Table XII : Proportion of Population  
in Industrial Sectors, 1966**

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Specified	Total
<b>Total Number</b>	143	474	1,000	5	1,622
<b>Percentage of Total Work Force</b>	8.7	29.2	61.8	0.3	100.0

**Source:** Department of Statistics, Wellington.

**Table XIII : Proportional Change in  
Industrial Sectors, 1961-1966**

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Total
<b>1961</b>	9.3	25.1	65.5	0.1	100.0
<b>1966</b>	8.7	29.2	61.8	0.3	100.0

**Source:** Department of Statistics, Wellington.

of workers in secondary industry would be paid by wages rather than by salary, that the increased proportion of "waged or salaried group" workers (Table X) between 1961 and 1966 was predominantly the result of workers paid by wages moving into the borough. It is unfortunate that figures relating to income are not yet available from the 1966 General Census but on the basis that many of those engaged as semi-skilled labour in secondary industry in Hastings work at either Tomoana Freezing Works, the Unilever food processing factory or J. Wattie Canneries Ltd. it can be assumed (on the basis

that the bulk of these workers are either non-skilled or only semi-skilled) that they are not as sound financially as most salaried workers. It follows, therefore, that many of the workers who have recently moved into Havelock North are less sound financially than many of the borough's inhabitants of longer standing and manifestations of this are evident in material possessions. A number of these manifestations will be considered in a following chapter.

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### CHAPTER 3 : IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH, 1951-1968

Any marked increase in an urban centre's population is normally accompanied by associated secondary effects which can, and usually do, substantially alter the physical appearance of the town. Expanding town boundaries will give rise to new sub-divisions, while new roads and new houses are quickly followed by concomitant growth in the town's commercial sector, the actual rate of population increase being the factor determining the rate and extent of these changes.

As Havelock North's population expanded very rapidly after 1951, changes within the borough have been extensive and the present townscape of Havelock North differs markedly from that of 1951. Three boundary changes have been made since 1951 (Fig. 6) but the first of these was not so much a result of growth as one of the causes of subsequent growth. This particular boundary change took effect upon the township becoming a borough (April 1st, 1952) and the building sections resulting from the sub-division of the newly-incorporated land were rapidly occupied (Compare Fig. 6 and Fig. 7). Each of the other boundary changes, December 19th, 1963 and April 1st, 1966 respectively, has been more directly a result of the growth experienced within and beyond the actual boundaries of the borough. Both the Havelock North Borough Council and the Hawke's Bay County Council were eager to endorse the applications of property-owners to have their land incorporated

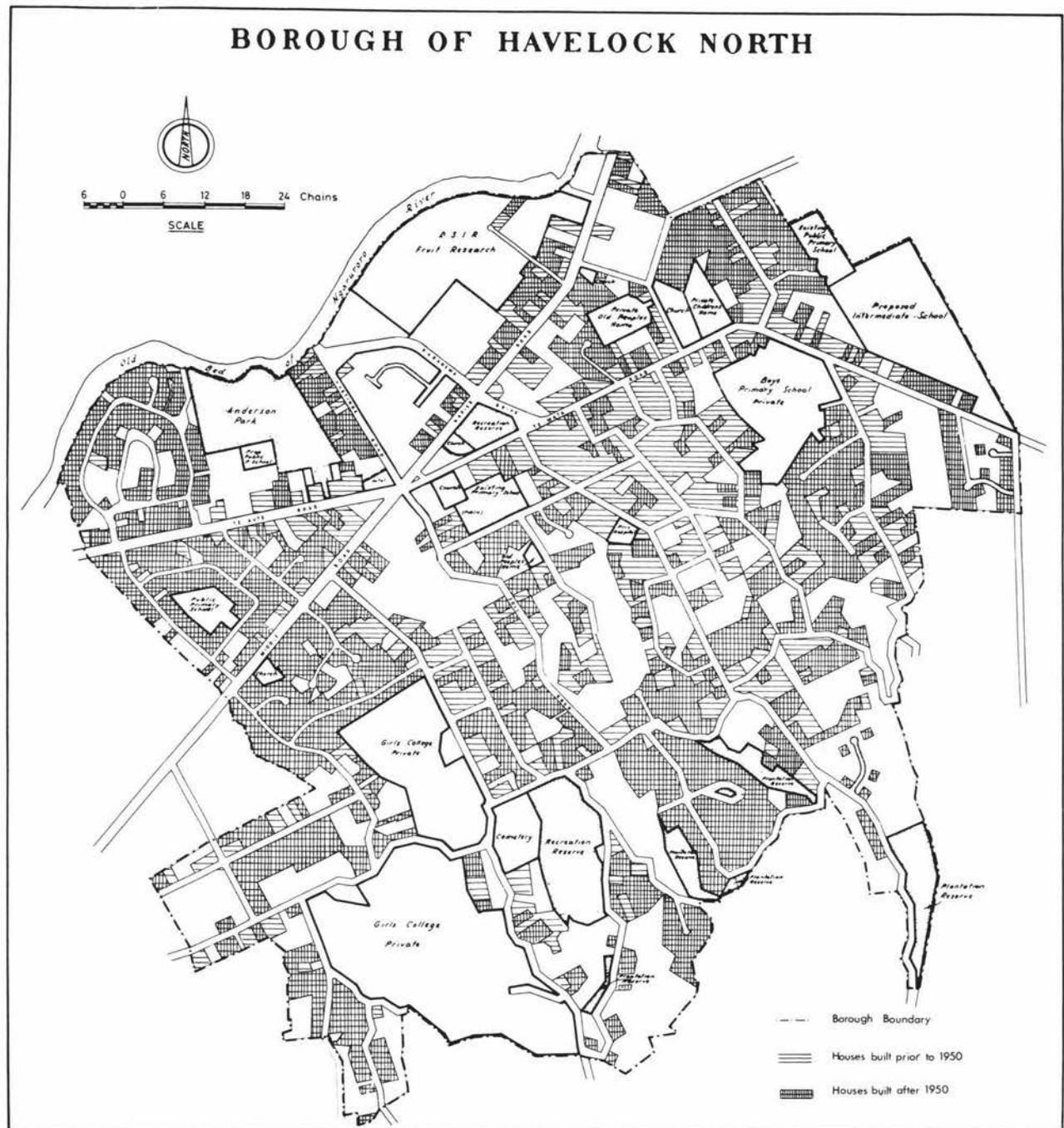
**BOROUGH OF HAVELOCK NORTH**

6 0 6 12 18 24 Chains  
SCALE

Anderson Park  
D.S.I.R. Fruit Research  
Recreation Reserve  
Boy's Primary School  
Girl's College  
Country Recreation Reserve  
Plantation Reserve

--- Present Borough Boundary  
1952  
1963  
1966

**Fig. 6 : Boundary Changes Since 1951**



**Fig. 7 : Housing Prior to and Subsequent to 1950 in 1968**

into the borough, the former because of the additional building sections provided at a time when sections were beginning to be in short supply and the latter because of the health hazard associated with the number of households in close proximity which had to rely on tanks for a water supply and septic tanks for sewerage.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to these boundary changes which have changed the spatial extent of Havelock North, housing development and associated roading development have also modified the existing residential areas of the borough. Furthermore the retail centre of the town has been considerably modified as a result of the development which has taken place in the commercial sector of the borough.

#### HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The increase in the numbers of houses built within the 'village' since 1951, relative to the number previously existing has been striking. In the sixteen year period prior to Havelock North gaining borough status (April 1st, 1937 - March 31st, 1952) 268 permits for new dwellings were issued in the township whereas in the period since April 1st, 1952 (and up to November 1st, 1968) there have been 1,258 permits issued (Table XIV).

The rapid growth of housing within the borough subsequent to March, 1952 increased the total number of houses from 506 in March, 1952 to 1,650 by November, 1968 and has greatly increased the 'built-up' aspect of Havelock North (Fig. 7). Much of this transformation has taken place since 1960. Thus in the period

**Table XIV : Permits Issued for  
New Dwellings, April 1st, 1937 - November 1st, 1968**

<u>April 1st, 1936 - March 31st, 1952</u>		<u>April 1st, 1952 - November 1st, 1968</u>	
<b>Year ended 31st March</b>	<b>Permits Issued</b>	<b>Year ended 31st March</b>	<b>Permits Issued</b>
1937	9	1953	26
1938	19	1954	48
1939	12	1955	31
1940	7	1956	42
1941	6	1957	48
1942	-	1958	54
1943	2	1959	68
1944	15	1960	87
1945	18	1961	140
1946	34	1962	83
1947	20	1963	63
1948	32	1964	77
1949	21	1965	96
1950	22	1966	104
1951	19	1967	97
1952	22	1968	100
		<b>1.4.68-1.11.68</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>		<b>1,258</b>

**Source: Havelock North Borough Council.**



April 1st, 1952 - March 31st, 1960, some 404 new dwellings were built whereas 854 (67.9 per cent of the total houses built between 1952 and 1968) have been built since April 1st, 1960. In effect just over twice as many houses were built in Havelock North in the last eight years (854) as there were in the previous eight years (404).

A growing proportion of this development in recent years has resulted from a rapid increase in the number of houses built under the state housing scheme. The first state houses to appear in Havelock North were built in 1964 when building permits for a total of thirteen such houses were issued. Since this time there has been a significant increase each year in this type of housing (Table XV) and although figures can only be projections, there will be many more built in the future.<sup>2</sup>

Table XV indicates that whereas flats have been a feature of Havelock North for some time, there has been a more recent expansion in the construction of this form of dwelling. The greater proportion of flats being built are blocks of the 'owner-occupier' type thought to be favoured by the more elderly people (and particularly widows because there is generally little gardening to be done) rather than the conversion of older houses which are favoured more by younger people.

While much housing development has taken place in minor sub-divisions, often too small in extent and too numerous in number to plot accurately, there have been a number of major sub-divisions within the borough and it is mainly these, particularly those larger

**Table XV : Housing Permits for  
Flats and State Houses, 1955<sup>3</sup>-1968**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Flats</b>	<b>State Houses</b>
1955	4	-
1956	-	-
1957	-	-
1958	5	-
1959	3	-
1960	2	-
1961	6	-
1962	1	-
1963	5	-
1964	4	13
1965	19	10
1966	4	45
1967	32	-
To Nov. 1968	<u>14</u>	<u>47</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>115</b>

**Source: Havelock North Borough Council.**

sub-divisions on the western margin and the more dispersed sub-divisions in the north-east and south-east most of which have developed since 1960 which have been responsible for the greatest change in Havelock North's appearance (Fig. 8). These housing

**BOROUGH OF HAVELOCK NORTH**

Map showing major sub-divisions since 1960. The map includes a north arrow and a scale bar (0 to 24 Chains). Key areas labeled include Anderson Park, DSIR Fruit Research, Boys Primary School, Girls College, Cemetery, and Recreation Reserves. Major roads shown include State Highway 1 and State Highway 2. The legend indicates the Borough Boundary, Roads built since 1950, and Major sub-divisions since 1960.

**Fig. 8 : Major Sub-Divisions Since 1960 : New Roads Since 1950**

developments have taken place for the most part on land formerly used for pastoral activities although the two most recent subdivisions have occurred on land formerly occupied by orchard (Fig. 8 : A and B) and another on land formerly used as part of the playing fields and tennis courts of Iona College (Fig. 8 : C).

Havelock North's appearance has therefore been changed in two ways by the growth of housing areas. On the one hand there has been the emergence of new features on the landscape, i.e. housing areas, while on the other hand there has been the removal of enclaves of former farming land from within the borough. The removal of the latter has also affected the 'tone' of the town to some extent as it has diminished the semi-rural atmosphere which in the past was a very significant feature of the town. This rural aspect persists to only a limited extent at present and many residents of longer standing in Havelock North are disturbed by the growth of housing which is so instrumental in bringing about this change.

A further change being brought by housing development within Havelock North is noticeable in Plate 3 and Plate 4. The former shows houses built in the early 1950's and demonstrates the individuality in housing styles built in this period whereas the latter, showing houses of the early 1960's, demonstrates a certain lack of individuality which is becoming increasingly apparent. Not only are many of the newer houses based upon similar plans utilising similar materials but they are also built upon sections with repetitive, similar-sized frontages, the net result being the creation of monotonous neighbourhoods almost reminiscent of mass production



Plate 3 : Houses Built During 1950



Plate 4 : Houses Built During 1960

techniques. These neighbourhoods, made up of an apparent 'profusion' of housing units lack the charm, setting, and serenity of the older houses on sections of varying size with well-established gardens and trees. It is probable that in time, with the growth of trees and bushes, the new neighbourhoods will lose their stereotyped appearance to some extent but the physical characteristics of site are such that they will never be able to free themselves from it completely.

Reference is constantly being made to 'older house' types but it must be borne in mind that there is only a very limited number of houses which could be truly called 'old'. The number of houses which have been built as recently as 1937 (Table XIV) lends to Havelock North a cloak of 'newness' and this is another of the more obvious effects which the building programme has had upon the borough. Despite the fact that it is as old as most of the urban centres within Hawke's Bay, Havelock North presents an overall contemporary aspect unequalled in any of the others.

#### ROADING DEVELOPMENT

In order to provide access to sections in new sub-divisions it has been necessary to construct many new roads in Havelock North and these too have been partially responsible in modifying the morphology of the borough (Fig. 8). The increasing amount of traffic within the borough as the population has grown has not only made the construction of new roads necessary, however, but has also

resulted in the need to up-grade and improve services on many of the existing roads. Kerbing and channelling of the older roads together with the provision of footpaths is a task at present occupying much of the time and effort of the borough council staff and the amount of this type of work is reflected in the council's roading expenditure (Table XVI).

Table XVI : Payments for Maintenance  
of Roads in Havelock North, 1951-1966

Year	Payments	Proportion of Total Payments for Year
1951	£1,831	14.9%
1956	£6,025	29.9%
1961	£13,193	38.6%
1966	£10,282	34.2%
Total	£31,331	

Source: Local Authority Statistics, 1951, 1956,  
1961, 1966.

### COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

To cater for the needs of the growing population a considerable amount of expansion has taken place in the commercial and professional facilities of Havelock North since 1952.



The Havelock North News<sup>4</sup> reports that

"With the almost startling growth of its population since the termination of the Second World War there has been an astonishingly rapid growth of the commercial centre. Many old identities... will recall the time, when the village, as it has always been known, could boast of very few shops and one doctor."

This was very much the situation evident in the shopping centre of Havelock North in 1952. Interviews with residents of long standing revealed that in that year there was only a very limited number and range of shops.<sup>5</sup> (Table XVII).

Table XVII : Havelock North  
Shopping Facilities, 1952

Classification	No. of Shops	Percentage
Food and Drink	9	50.0
Clothing and Footwear	2	11.1
Electrical Goods, Furnishings and Hardware	1	5.6
Service and Other	6	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>

"The shopping centre, too, has been growing steadily each year until today there are over seventy professional and businessmen operating in the borough shopping centre, which now only sentiment can classify as a 'village'."<sup>6</sup>

The change in extent of the shopping centre by 1968 is evident (Fig. 9). There has also been a change in the relative importance of the various types of shops (Table XVIII).

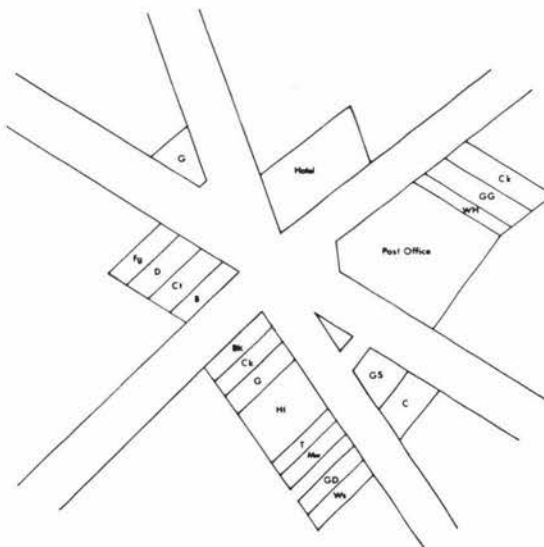
Table XVIII : Havelock North  
Shopping Facilities, 1968

Classification	No. of Shops	Percentage	Change in Percentages 1952-1968
Food and Drink	19	32.2	- 17.8
Clothing and foot-wear	10	16.9	+ 5.8
Electrical Goods, Furnishings, and Hardware	6	10.2	+ 4.6
Service and Other	24	40.7	+ 7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Starting with such a limited number of shops in 1952, the total number of shops added since is significant as is also the change in proportion of the types of shops. The growth recorded

# HAVELOCK NORTH SHOPPING CENTRE

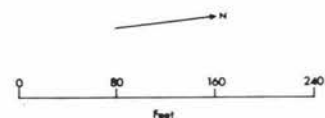
1952



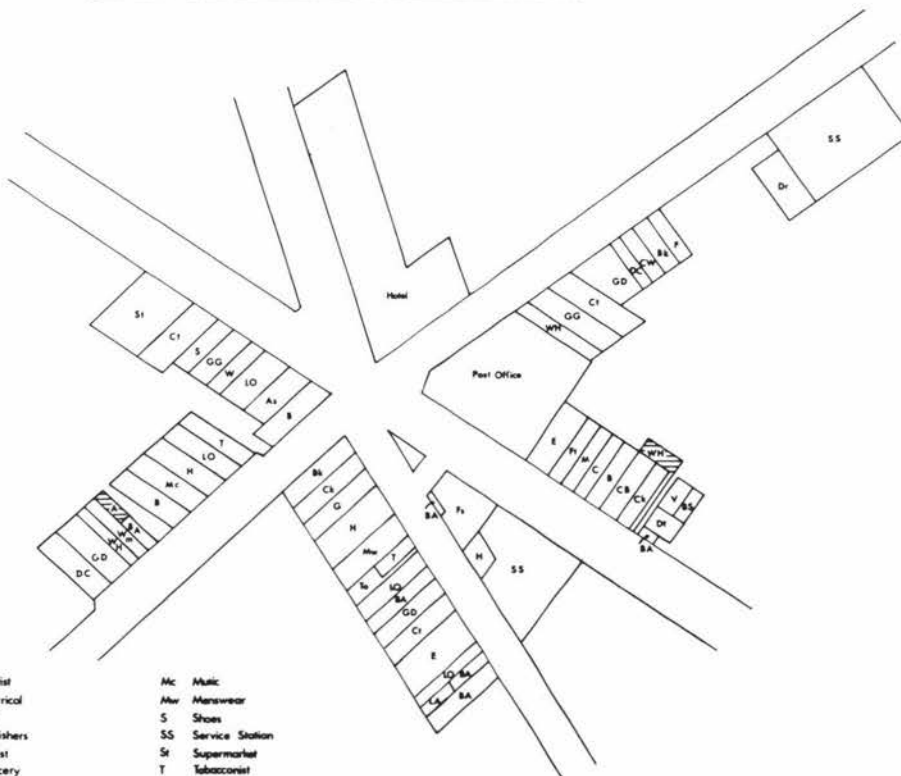
B Butcher  
Bk Bookseller  
C Cycles  
Ck Home Cookery  
Ct Chemist  
D Drapery

Fg Forge  
G Grocery  
GD Grocery-Dairy  
GG Green Grocery  
GS General Store

H Hall  
Mw Menswear  
T Tobaccoist  
WH Women's Hairdresser  
W Workshop



1968



A Accountant  
As Accessories  
B Butcher  
BA Bank Agency  
Bk Bookseller  
BS Barrister & Solicitor  
C Cycles  
CB Coffee Bar  
Ck Home Cookery  
Ct Chemist  
CW Children's Wear  
DC Dry Cleaners  
Dr Doctor

Dr Dentist  
E Electrical  
F Fish  
Fs Fishers  
Fl Florist  
G Grocery  
GD Grocery-Dairy  
GG Green Grocery  
H Hardware  
LA Land Agent  
LO Ladies Outfitters  
M Millinery

Mc Music  
Mw Menswear  
S Shoes  
SS Service Station  
St Supermarket  
T Tobaccoist  
To T.A.B.  
V Vacant  
W Wood  
WH Women's Hairdresser  
Wm Watchmaker  
Upstairs

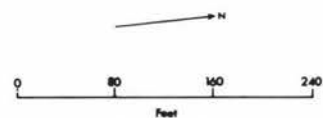


Fig. 9 : Shopping Centre 1952, 1968

in the 'service' category is to be expected for a growing population will always require an increased range of services, preferably close at hand; the substantial decline in the 'food and drink' category is also to be expected, particularly since, in the case of Havelock North, one of the new shops is a supermarket which, while only being recorded as a single unit, probably does as much business as four or five smaller groceries; the growth of the remaining two categories, i.e. 'Clothing and Footwear', Electrical Goods, Furnishings, Hardware', which may be considered as 'consumer durables', has not been as great as might be expected but the proximity of Hastings with its larger number of shops offering a wider range, especially of this type of commodity, has obviously affected the development of this section of the Havelock North retail facilities.

#### ATTRACTION OF THE SHOPPING CENTRE

It is relevant at this stage to determine to what extent the commercial facilities of Havelock North have been responsible for attracting residents to the borough so contributing to the population growth. The main consideration requiring clarification in this respect is whether the population came in response to the increasing number of shops or whether the shops came in response to the increasing population.

Since 1951 there have been six major blocks of shops constructed in the shopping centre of Havelock North thus increasing the total

number of shops in the centre by thirty-three (Table XIX).

Table XIX : Shops Built Since 1951

Year	No. Built	Year	No. Built
1952	-	1961	8
1953	-	1962	-
1954	4	1963	-
1955	-	1964	-
1956	5	1965	-
1957	-	1966	2
1958	3	1967	-
1959	-	1968	10
		Total	33

Source: Retail Questionnaire.

Each of the people responsible for the construction of these blocks of shops was asked whether they had the shops built in response to a demand for extra shops or whether they were anticipating population growth such that there would be a demand for their shops at a later stage in the development of Havelock North. Responses to this question revealed that only four shops

were built with the latter idea in mind, the four noted as being built in 1954. The one shop built in 1960 was built by the same developer and it is significant to note that this shop was added to the previous four as a result of the increased population and thus the increased demand for shopping facilities. Of the other developers, all stated that their shops were built because of actual demand and the need for them resulting from the increased population although each added that future anticipated growth was also a factor in their decision.

It becomes obvious, therefore, that the growth of the commercial centre of Havelock North has been primarily in response to the population growth. Four of the six developers previously referred to commented on the need for further shops, both to satisfy the as yet unsatiated demand of the present and to meet the requirements of anticipated population growth.

The relative unimportance of the commercial activities as a factor in attracting population to the borough is also borne out by replies to a questionnaire<sup>7</sup> distributed to the retailers of Havelock North which indicated that of a total employment figure of 115, only seventy-seven Havelock North residents were employed in the shops, the remaining thirty-eight employees living outside the borough, thirty-five of whom travelled each day from Hastings.

The shopping habits of Havelock North residents indicate, furthermore, that it is not the availability of shopping facilities within the borough which have attracted them towards living there as few residents rely solely upon the Havelock North shops for all

their purchases (Table XX).

**Table XX : Percentage of Havelock North Residents Shopping in Havelock North**

For Groceries					For Other Goods				
All	Most	Some	None	N.S.	All	Most	Some	None	N.S.
18.0	30.9	49.3	1.4	0.4	4.7	16.6	63.5	9.0	6.2

Source: Questionnaire.

The main reasons advanced by those people who do not shop for their goods in Havelock North were:

- (A) Groceries
- a) more convenient to buy groceries in Hastings as this is where the person works.
  - b) groceries can be obtained more cheaply from Supermarkets in Hastings.
- (B) Other Goods
- a) Goods tend to be more expensive in Havelock North than in Hastings.
  - b) The range of available goods in Havelock North is not wide enough.

In summary it can be stated that if the increasing retail facilities available within Havelock North have had any effect upon increasing the population of the borough, this effect has only

been slight as the shopping facilities do not attract people through their provision of employment opportunities and as full use is not made of these facilities by the general public it is obvious that their availability has had little to do with fostering the population growth either.

With reference to the employment opportunities offered by the shops in Havelock North and in Havelock North in general, the questionnaire<sup>8</sup> distributed to householders showed that 84.3 per cent of those questioned considered that there were insufficient employment opportunities for young people in Havelock North, an opinion corroborated by the fact that of thirty children who are working but have not left home only eight work in Havelock North itself, and that of the 125 who have left home, seventy-three did so to gain employment with another thirty-four leaving on account of marriage. It is interesting to note, however, that 68.2 per cent of the sample considered the lack of employment opportunities as a matter of no consequence due to the proximity of Hastings with its much larger employment opportunities.

#### GENERAL UPSURGE IN ACTIVITY

In addition to the physical or morphological changes which have occurred in Havelock North as a result of the post 1951 population growth, there has also been an increase in the level of activity within the borough. The town of 1968 is probably a much more vigorous community than it has ever been since its early peak around 1886 and whereas the increased number of people forming the



community has been the major stimulant to increased activity it also appears that the residents now have a greater awareness of their borough and the opportunities it affords them in the fields of cultural and social activity. This "community awareness" has no doubt developed as a result of the growth of population. Proof of its existence was suggested at a seminar entitled "The Future Form of Havelock North", held in Havelock North on November, 9th, 1968. Despite a substantial enrolment fee for the seminar fifty-three persons attended.<sup>9</sup> The seminar dealt primarily with the architectural forms which could be used in conjunction with the Havelock North District Scheme but touched as well upon more general points relating to the future development of Havelock North and the spirited discussion and ensuing conflict of opinions at the conclusion of each lecture throughout the day further demonstrated the concern felt for the town and its future by those present.

The substantial increase in the membership of the Havelock North library is a useful example illustrating the increased level of community activity resulting from the population growth (Table XXI).

Until April 1st, 1961 the library was administered as a branch of the Hastings' Public Library, when population demand resulted in the autonomy of the Havelock North Library and Table XXI indicates the growth of the library since this date. Despite the opening of a new library building in the Council Chambers on April 5th, 1961 facilities have become greatly strained by the growth in membership with the consequent need to increase book stocks.

**Table XXI : Membership as at April 1st  
of Havelock North Public Library 1961-1968**

	<b>Adult Residential</b>	<b>Adult Non- Residential</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
1961	405	25	360	790
1962	824	70	609	1,503
1963	1,096	72	756	1,924
1964	1,260	61	894	2,215
1965	1,396	103	834	2,333
1966	1,548	122	966	2,636
1967	1,799	138	1,066	3,003
1968	2,046	179	1,170	3,395

**Source: Librarian, Havelock North Public Library.**

In the attempts to find more suitable accommodation a further indication of the interest shown in the borough by local residents has been evidenced. On March 18th, 1964, for example, a well attended public meeting was held to consider a proposal relating to new accommodation and this problem formed a significant part of the platforms of the two mayoral candidates in the 1968 local body elections.

The increasing number of children within Havelock North has also led to a large increase in the number of youth activities available and naturally a large increase in the number of children participating in such activities within the borough.<sup>10</sup>

The field of adult activities has witnessed the development of the service organisations of Rotary International, and Lions International while a Retailers' Association has begun to promote the development of the commercial sector of the town. Each of these is an active local group and contribute in various ways to life in the borough.<sup>11</sup>

The most outstanding of the recently developed activities in Havelock North, however, is the Keiringa Gardens Society whose aim is to

"develop a public asset, namely a community cultural centre particularly of a workshop nature."<sup>12</sup>

Since its inception in October, 1965 the Society has brought together a number of groups previously existing and has started other groups such that counting subscription members there are now 350 people actively associated with the Society.<sup>13</sup>

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#### **CHAPTER 4 : IMPACT UPON THE BOROUGH OF THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE POPULATION**

Not only has the physical growth of population produced changes within the borough but the consequent restructuring of the population in terms of age, social and occupational composition has also resulted in the emergence of new features.

##### **1. CHANGE INHERENT IN THE CHANGING AGE STRUCTURE**

That there should be a change in population composition in Havelock North with rapid population growth is not unusual and many New Zealand towns which have undergone recent rapid population growth exhibit similar characteristics (e.g. Tokoroa, Kauerau). Within Havelock North the age groups most responsible for change are the under fifteen years group and the twenty-five to thirty-five year old group while the groups over fifty-five years of age are noteworthy, not because of slight effects on the borough but indirectly because of their recent relative decline in dominance in the population structure so contributing to the dominance of the younger age groups.

##### **a) The Impact of Increasing Numbers of Children**

The most striking effect of these children on the borough has been noticeable in the field of educational facilities. Reference has previously been made to the fact that due to the

large increase in numbers of children of primary school age there has been a need to construct two new primary schools and that further schools are planned. Reference was also made to the increasing numbers of pre-school age children who have also brought change. There are now two kindergartens in Havelock North whereas in 1954 there were none and if the demand for this type of pre-school education increases, it is very probable that more will need to be built in the near future.<sup>1</sup> This growth of kindergartens has another important implication in that it suggests that the demand for primary schooling within the borough will become even more acute in the near future.

A further change in the educational facilities will become noticeable in 1972 when a secondary school is scheduled to be opened in Havelock North.<sup>2</sup> Havelock North is widely known as the site of two girls' private secondary schools, Woodford House and Iona College, but as yet there is no public secondary school closer than Hastings. The general feeling within the town, however, is that there is a definite need for a secondary school. The questionnaire showed 78.7 per cent of the sample favoured the construction of such a school, 13.7 per cent either opposed or did not think it was required and 7.6 per cent did not specify mainly because they were not concerned whether one was built or not.<sup>3</sup> Reasons gained from the questionnaire for and against the construction of a secondary school were:-

- For:            a) Sufficient numbers of secondary school children in Havelock North to warrant a school.

- b) There would be a saving in time and money with the removal of the need to run bus services to the three secondary schools in Hastings.<sup>4</sup>

Against: a) Insufficient numbers of secondary school children in Havelock North to warrant a school,  
b) A school is unnecessary because of the proximity of Hastings.

The Role of Natural Increase in Promoting the  
Population Growth of 1951-1968

A consideration of the effects of increasing numbers of children on Havelock North leads conveniently to a consideration of the part that increasing numbers of children may or may not have made to the population growth of 1951-1968. Figures of births and deaths obtained from the Hastings Registrar's Office demonstrate that the part played by natural increase (i.e. the increase of births over deaths) in fostering the population growth of Havelock North as opposed to internal migration since 1951 has been slight (Table XXII).

A total of 637 persons were added to the borough's population by means of natural increase between the census of 1951 and 1966 whereas in the same period the total population increased by 3,644. The net natural increase figure thus represents 17.4 per cent of the total population growth recorded, an annual average figure of

**Table XXII : Natural Increase in Havelock  
North 18.4.51 to 22.3.66<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Live Births</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Net Natural Increase</b>
<b>18.4.51</b>			
<b>-31.12.51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1952</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>1953</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1954</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1955</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1956</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1957</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1958</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>1959</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>1960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>1961</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>1962</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1963</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>1964</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>1965</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>1.1.66</b>			
<b>-22.3.66</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>637</b>

**Source: Registers of Births, Deaths: Hastings Court House.**

1.1 per cent. This is a very low rate of increase when it is compared with similar figures for the nearby larger urban centre of Hastings and for New Zealand as a whole (Table XXIII).

Insofar as the average annual increase determined for Havelock North is so much lower than the similar figure for Hastings and for New Zealand it becomes clearly obvious that if natural increase alone were responsible for population growth then Havelock North's growth would be at a very slow rate. On the basis of these figures, therefore, it can be conclusively stated that natural increase, although contributing, has not been the prime factor responsible for the population growth recorded in Havelock North in the period, 1951-1966.

b) The Effect of Increasing Numbers of People 25-34 Years of Age.

In comparison with the under fifteen year old segment of the population, the increase of the 25 - 34 year old segment is slight but in common with other New Zealand towns it is this group of people who have the greatest impact on their town. In the case of Havelock North it is predominantly people from this age group who have built the houses which have so radically altered the appearance of the borough and who have created the demand for more localised shopping facilities in their desire to outfit their homes and provide for their families. The greatest significance of this group, however, is that it is largely these people who make up the child-bearing group within the community



**Table XXIII : Natural Increase; Havelock North,  
Hastings, New Zealand<sup>6</sup>, 1951-1966**

	<b>Total Population 1951</b>	<b>Population 1966</b>	<b>Gross Increase</b>	<b>Percentage Growth 1951-1966</b>	<b>Net Natural Increase</b>	<b>Percentage Gross Increase</b>	<b>Average Annual Percentage</b>
<b>Havelock North</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hastings</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>26,867</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>1,947,529</b>	<b>2,682,968</b>	<b>735,439</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>592,583</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>

- Source:**
1. New Zealand Year Book 1951-52, 1967.
  2. Registers of Births, Deaths, Hastings Courthouse.
  3. Vital Statistics 1966. Department of Statistics, 1967.

and thus it is this group which is ultimately responsible for a great amount of change, as they initiate much of the change resultant upon the pressures of increased numbers of children.

In brief these people are the most dynamic section of the community and this is also reflected in sport although in a consideration of sport the age group should be extended at either end as there are many people under twenty-five and over thirty-four years of age who participate in sport. It is for the benefit of the 'sporting age-group', if such a thing could be said to exist, that the more organised sporting facilities of the borough have been developed<sup>7</sup> and it is this group who have been predominantly responsible for a large increase in the membership experienced by many sports clubs in Havelock North and the formation of new clubs which were not in existence in 1952 (Table XXIV).

The questionnaire revealed that as many as 32.2% of the sample desired to see the range of sports clubs within Havelock North increased still further, the clubs most favoured being golf, roller skating and athletics.

c) The Effect of Population over 55 Years of Age.

Despite the absolute increase in this age group in Havelock North,<sup>8</sup> their impact upon the borough tends to be largely overshadowed in importance today by the impact of the younger age groups. Proportionately their position in the population structure has declined rapidly (Table V) and it is unlikely that they will ever

**Table XXIV : Sports Club Membership  
in Havelock North 1952-1968**

<b>Name of Sport</b>	<b>1952 Membership</b>	<b>Date Club Formed and Initial Membership</b>	<b>1968 Membership</b>
Bowling	57	Pre 1952	66
Cricket	25	Pre 1952	48
Rugby	76	Pre 1952	63
Swimming	50	Pre 1952	160
Tennis	15	Pre 1952	90
Squash	-	1964    200	234*
Basketball	-	1965    22	45
Softball	-	1968    28	28
<b>Totals</b>	<b>233</b>		<b>734</b>

**Source: Personal Interviews.**

**\* Cannot be increased  
because of lack of  
courts.**

achieve their former dominant position again.

**The Retirement Function of Havelock North in 1968.**

The retirement function of Havelock North is declining in relative importance, therefore, and research showed that population was not attracted to Havelock North to any great extent because of the retirement function.

It can be presumed from census figures that prior to 1951

Havelock North was a significant retirement centre,<sup>9</sup> the proportion of retired persons living in the borough in 1936, 1945 and 1951 being 9.05 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 13.85 per cent respectively (Table II). Since 1952, however, this proportion has declined and along with this decline has come a diminution of the image of Havelock North as a retirement centre, or 'old persons' town', and this is particularly so in the minds of residents both within Havelock North and Hastings. Instrumental in helping to dispel this image has been the numbers of young people, and particularly after 3 p.m. the number of school children, in evidence around the town, the increase in sporting facilities and sports club membership previously outlined and the number of shops which reflect the tastes and needs of younger people.<sup>10</sup>

The steady increase in the number of persons living in Havelock North who are over sixty-five years of age,<sup>11</sup> however, suggests that the town still retains an attraction for people wishing to retire and the questionnaire sample revealed that 10 per cent of the heads of households had come to Havelock North specifically to retire. Not all this group have voluntarily retired to Havelock North, however, as approximately 20 per cent of the 515 have come for a specific reason<sup>12</sup> other than primarily for retirement as such. For the purpose of this study, however, these people are included in the group classified as 'retired' and thus are considered as partly responsible for maintaining the retirement aspect of the town. But viewed in the light that they are attracted by special services, however, which exist in many centres

other than Havelock North, it would seem valid to discount them in a consideration of the retirement function. Under these circumstances the total number of sixty-five plus year olds within the borough (based on the 1966 Census figure) could be reduced to 412 in which case they would only represent 7.5 per cent of the total population and their relative importance even further diminished.

The preceding paragraph is largely theoretical but it is significant to note that both Napier and Hastings, two cities in the immediate vicinity of Havelock North have a higher proportion of retired persons within their populations in 1966 than Havelock North, as did also Cambridge and Stratford, two towns of very comparable size. <sup>13</sup>

The foregoing indicates that the retirement function of Havelock North is no longer as important as it used to be and in view of this fact it would seem quite reasonable to claim that the post-1951 population growth of Havelock North has not resulted from a significant number of people coming there to retire although the retirement function has persisted but has been overshadowed by the growth of other functions.

## 2. EFFECTS OF THE CHANGING RACIAL COMPOSITION

Mention was made earlier (Chapter 2) that despite the increasing number of Maoris within Havelock North they have tended to remain a relatively insignificant element of the population and it is not surprising, therefore, that their impact upon the borough

has seemed negligible. Their numbers or concentrations are not sufficient to render them a readily obvious section of the community and they do not live in any different manner from the Europeans who have also recently moved to Havelock North. In that the majority of Maoris have moved into the borough only in relatively recent years it is not surprising to find that for the most part their homes are located in the new housing areas rather than in the older more established areas but there are not the marked concentrations of Maoris in any one single street or neighbourhood which would make them much more conspicuous within the total framework of the borough. Instead, their homes tend to be distributed throughout any area they may be in and in all respects the Maori population of Havelock North has been absorbed and assimilated into the total framework of the borough so that despite their increasing proportion in relation to the total population, their impact and influence as a racial group upon the borough has remained fairly negligible.

### 3. EFFECTS OF THE CHANGING OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

It is unfortunate that figures relating to occupational structure in Havelock North are limited only to the census returns for 1961 and 1966 and it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy whether the trends noticed in the figures for these years are continuing from the past or if they are likely to continue into the future. On the basis of figures for only 1961 and 1966 it is not possible to draw any truly valid conclusions

and any conclusions or suggestions arrived at, therefore, will need to be based on conjecture rather than fact. This section does serve a useful purpose, however, in that it provides a framework within which the ability of the increased number of industrial activities within Havelock North to attract population to the town and thus determine to what extent they have contributed to the population growth of 1951-1968 can be examined.

#### The Possible Effects of Lower Income Groups

The statement has previously been made that it appears as though many of the people who have recently settled in Havelock North are not in as strong a financial position as residents of longer standing. It is again unfortunate that figures relating to incomes are only available from the 1961 General Census<sup>14</sup> and thus no comparisons can be made making it necessary to base conclusions relating to incomes on the possibly erroneous assumption that the greatest proportion of persons recently moved into Havelock North are wage earners and on the possibly equally erroneous assumption that these people are not as financial as the salary-paid workers. If these assumptions are valid, however, the question then is what effects this lowering of income has had upon the borough and the only reasonable suggestion which could be made is that many of the houses built over recent years were not as expensive relatively to build as houses in earlier periods of Havelock North's development. While this appears to be the case when a general survey of new housing is taken, the figure relating



to the average cost of construction of new houses between 1960 and 1966 does not substantiate this appearance as the figure has increased by approximately £125 per year rather than declined (Table XXV).

**Table XXV : Number and Value of Houses  
Built in Havelock North, 1960-1966**

Year	Number	Total Value	Average Value
1960	87	£243,510	£2,799
1961	140	£385,310	£2,742
1962	83	£259,844	£3,131
1963	63	£201,758	£3,202
1964	77	£258,381	£3,356
1965	96	£337,140	£3,512
1966	104	£381,293	£3,665

Source: Local Authority Statistics, 1961, 62, 63,  
64, 65, 66, 67.

The average price increase can possibly be explained in terms of rising materials and construction costs but even if this is the case it becomes apparent that the average price of houses built in the seven year period has not fallen, a situation which would be necessary if the suggestion under consideration were to be proved valid. It appears from all of this, therefore, that in 1968 at least, the changing occupational structure of Havelock North's residents has produced no effects within the borough and



that possible effects ascribed to this change cannot readily be substantiated.

### Industrial Expansion

The increase in the proportion of workers noted in the secondary industrial sector (Table XIII) living in Havelock North raises the question that perhaps these people were attracted to the borough because of the increase in the number of industrial concerns within the borough. A study of the industrial situation in Havelock North<sup>15</sup>, however, revealed that this has not been the case.

In December, 1968 there was altogether a total of twenty-two industrial establishments in Havelock North<sup>16</sup> employing in total 111 persons. Of these employees sixty-nine are residents of Havelock North with forty-two living beyond Havelock North, the greatest proportion of these coming from Hastings. It can be seen from these figures that industry is not a large employer of persons in Havelock North, the main reason for this of course being the relative lack of industry within the borough. The Havelock North District Scheme (1967) states "There are no significant manufacturing industries"<sup>17</sup> and that at present (July 18th, 1967) the area used "for industrial uses, including wholesale storage, is as follows:-

- (a) Aggregate areas (excluding streets) at present used by industries defined in the code of ordinances as -

Industrial A	3.6 acres
Industrial B	2.2 acres." 18

If further proof is required of the inability of industry in Havelock North to act as a magnet drawing people to the borough it can be pointed out that of the sixty-nine residents working in industry within Havelock North, only thirteen of these came to live in Havelock North because of the employment opportunity offered and it is significant that seven of these came for a specialized type of employment viz, driving refrigerated freight vehicles.

Furthermore, the date of commencement since 1951 of the various industrial concerns within the borough is enlightening (Table XXVI).

This table suggests that rather than industry attracting population, the population tended to attract the industry as most of the industry has developed since the population has begun its rapid increase noted in Chapter 2. Only one industrialist, however, presented the availability of labour as being the main reason for establishing his business in Havelock North, the greatest single reason (45.5 per cent of the businesses) being that the owner was previously living in Havelock North.

In the future industry within Havelock North is unlikely to become any more important than it is at the present time. The Havelock North District Scheme makes provision in the future on the following basis:

**Table XXVI : Date of Commencement  
of Industries in Havelock North**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. Started</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. Started</b>
<b>pre 1952</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1952</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1953</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1962</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1954</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1956</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1957</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1959</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

**Source: Industrial Questionnaire.**

**Industrial A            3.5 acres**  
**Industrial B            17.0 acres. 19**

The total figure (20.5 acres) is small, particularly when it is considered that this is the acreage expected to be in use at the end of twenty years. If the population of Havelock North continues to grow at even half the rate it has since 1951, the importance of industry within the borough will remain negligible. It is also significant to note that the provision of land for industry in one block within the borough is not so much aimed at

attracting industry to the borough but rather to allow for the coming together of the number of 'back-yard' concerns at present in existence.<sup>20</sup>

CHAPTER 5 : PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE  
GROWTH OF HAVELOCK NORTH 1951-1968

It has been shown that in accounting for the population growth neither natural increase, expanding commercial industrial facilities, nor the retirement function have proved totally adequate as an explanation and Havelock North's population growth would appear, therefore, to have resulted from migration into the borough in response to some other factor or sets of factors. It appears that people from outside the Hastings/Havelock North area have not come to the area to live because of any particular attraction which Havelock North exhibits, but rather have been attracted to the area as a whole, probably in response to the employment opportunities available in Hastings. The purpose of this chapter will be to determine why so many, evidently having decided to settle somewhere in the larger area, chose Havelock North as the particular site for their home. From replies to the questionnaire it appears that between 1951 and 1968, and particularly in the years subsequent to about 1958, Havelock North proved more attractive at the time than Hastings.

The large percentage of Havelock North residents who have previously lived in Hastings (Table XXVII) indicates that a similar attraction for residents of Hastings led to significant numbers moving from Hastings to Havelock North although the increasing numbers of people in the school and pre-school age groups suggests that many of these were setting up homes for the first time rather

than moving from an established home in Hastings to set up home in Havelock North.

The reasons given by people for their decision to establish their home in Havelock North, can be grouped into two broad categories i.e. physical factors of site advantage and economic factors of cost. Each of these was studied to determine whether or not Havelock North did have more to offer in each instance than Hastings.

**Table XXVII : Havelock North Residents'  
Previous Place of Residence**

Area	Number	Percentage
Hastings	81	38.9
Hawke's Bay	39	18.4
Auckland Province and Gisborne	24	11.3
Wellington Province	32	15.1
South Island	18	8.4
Overseas	11	5.2
Lived in Havelock North all life	6	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Questionnaire.

This table substantiates the fact of migration into Havelock North for only six (2.7 per cent of the sample) had lived in

Havelock North all their lives whereas the remaining 205 (97.3 per cent) had previously lived beyond Havelock North. While the previous places of residence include all New Zealand, there is a pronounced predominance of Hastings and the Hawke's Bay County as the principal source of these 'migrants', the two areas contributing a combined total of 57.3 per cent of the sample.

What then have been (and perhaps still are) the factors which have made Havelock North a more desirable residential centre than Hastings? The replies given by the sample are noted in Table XXVIII.

The arbitrary division into these three categories is convenient but in some respects open to question as in many cases more than one reason was listed by the head of household frequently involving both 'physical' and 'economic' factors. The prospect of a cheaper section in a desirable area (i.e. through climate, topography, rural atmosphere) was probably the main reason behind the establishment of many homes in Havelock North rather than in Hastings although other considerations were also significant.

# 1. PHYSICAL FACTORS

## a) Climate

Hawke's Bay is well known throughout New Zealand for its equable climate but within the province there are slight differences which can be noted and this is true of Napier, Havelock North and Hastings. Despite the fact that rainfall figures for both Hastings

**Table XXVIII : Reasons Listed for Moving to Havelock  
North to Live**

<b>Physical</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Economic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Climate</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>Availability of Sections</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>Health Reasons</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Topography</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>Cheap Sections</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>Retirement</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Semi-Rural Character</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Near to Family</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Semi-Rural Character but proxim- ity of Hastings important</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>20.7</b>				<b>Education for Children</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
						<b>Lived all Life in Havelock North</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>39.8</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>46.3</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>13.9</b>

**Source: Questionnaire.**



and Havelock North are comparable (Table XXIX) it is a generally

**Table XXIX : Precipitation :  
Havelock North and Hastings, 1967**

	Total Rain (inches)		Number of Rain Days	
	Havelock North	Hastings	Havelock North	Hastings
January	0.97	1.45	8	9
February	3.84	4.06	5	6
March	1.63	1.82	12	12
April	2.34	1.71	7	7
May	0.93	0.95	5	6
June	2.86	2.49	7	11
July	1.81	1.45	7	8
August	2.57	2.06	10	10
September	2.00	1.96	10	10
October	2.68	2.05	11	12
November	1.71	1.91	12	14
December	2.42	2.15	11	12
Total	25.76	25.06	105	117

**Source: Havelock North Meteorological Station.**

held contention by many Havelock North residents that their town receives less precipitation each year than does Hastings, possibly because of the lower number of rain-days experienced. While figures demonstrate that this contention is not valid, it is so current that it may possibly be a factor borne in mind by people

who are undecided whether to build or buy a house in Hastings or Havelock North.<sup>1</sup>

Temperatures are again comparable although they show that throughout the year Havelock North experiences slightly cooler weather than Hastings.<sup>2</sup> Again there is a generally held contention, however, that in fact Havelock North has slightly warmer weather than Hastings.

The more apparent elements of climate, rainfall and temperature, demonstrate therefore, that Havelock North has no climatic advantage over Hastings, and, in fact, may not have as favourable a climate. This irrational supposition, however, must be taken into account since some may have chosen Havelock North rather than Hastings on the basis of its reputed better climate. When people list 'climate' as one reason for choosing Havelock North in which to live, therefore, they were probably not referring to the climate of Havelock North but rather to the climate of the Hastings/Havelock North area as a whole.

It must be noted, however, that the elevated areas of Havelock North do enjoy a 'better' climate than the flat areas of both Havelock North and Hastings in that the hill slopes are rarely clothed in fog when the lower lying areas are. This is particularly noticeable when the orchards surrounding Hastings and Havelock North are burning their smudge pots as a measure of frost protection and low-lying clouds of soot envelop the flat areas.

#### b) Topography

In many cases the pleasure of having a 'view' over the

surrounding countryside is a factor which proves quite strong in the decision of where to build a house and this is perhaps particularly true in Havelock North where the hills are nowhere so steep as to make the construction of a house an insurmountable problem and where access to a house is impeded. The result of the undeniable appeal of hill sections as building sites is that they are considerably more expensive than sections of a similar size on flat land and a greater amount of money is needed to establish a home on a hill section. This is especially true of Havelock North and prices have risen as a result of the demand for this type of section. A measure of prestige has been frequently attached to those who own a house 'on the hill', a status symbol. This sense of prestige is keenly felt by the residents of Havelock North (frequently more on the part of those 'on the hill' rather than those on the flat<sup>3</sup>) and an element of 'snobbery' is often evident. For example the Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune advertised "Now you have the chance to own a superior residence in select ..... Road: the land is well elevated and within an easy walk to the village."<sup>4</sup> For those who come to live in the Hastings/Havelock North area and to whom prestige is important the possibility of building or buying a house on an elevated section in Havelock North would be greatly more favoured, therefore, than building a house in Hastings, situated on the Heretaunga Plains.

Whatever the reason given for wanting a hill section it is apparent from Table XXVIII that this desire motivated, or helped to motivate, the selection of Havelock North over Hastings as the

urban area in which some people wished to live.

c) Semi-Rural Character

It has been mentioned earlier that this semi-rural atmosphere, so obvious in Havelock North until relatively recently, is declining as the rural areas within the borough are being taken up for housing development, but it still retains some of its earlier appeal. Table XXVIII indicates that it has been an important factor in attracting new residents to the borough since Havelock North, while offering the usual benefits of an urban community, also offers many of the advantages inherent in a rural setting. It is significant to note, however, that many of the people giving its semi-rural character as their reason for coming to live in Havelock North do not consider the benefits of urban life to be derived from the commercial, educational and recreational facilities of Havelock North but rather from nearby Hastings. This is further evidence for the claim that Havelock North is merely the most attractive specific situation for a house in an area of wide general attraction. The obvious implication is that the borough's main purpose is to serve as a residential or dormitory suburb of Hastings while at the same time being able to retain an individuality providing its residents with a more distinctive sense of identity than would be normally possible in a suburb in a city the size of Hastings.

## 2. ECONOMIC FACTORS

No matter how desirable an area may be to live in, the economic considerations in establishing a house in that area must be considered by the great majority. In this aspect too, Havelock North was considered by many to be superior to Hastings, the two main factors worthy of special consideration being the availability and price of sections for building purposes.

### a) Availability of sections

Table XXVIII demonstrates that 16.9 per cent of the reasons given by those people who completed the questionnaire concerned the availability of sections in Havelock North. The frequency with which this reason was given implies that there was a shortage of sections in Hastings. On the basis of comparative population growth this was probably true particularly from 1960 onwards, the period when Havelock North's growth was most rapid. In absolute figures, however, there was a much greater number of sections sold in Hastings between 1951 and 1968 than in Havelock North and it can be presumed from this that there has always been a greater number of sections available in Hastings than in Havelock North (Table XX).

These figures reveal that except in the period around 1961 and 1962 there was not a shortage of sections in Hastings and it must, therefore, be conjectured as to why 16.9 per cent of the sample would imply this was the case. The answer appears to lie in a combination of the availability of sections in Hastings and

**Table XXX : Sections Sold in Hastings  
and Havelock North, 1955-1966<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Hastings</b>	<b>Havelock North</b>
1955	146	56
1956	152	56
1957	142	65
1958	94	63
1959	x	65
1960	176	93
1961	127	80
1962	98	117
1963	161	80
1964	100	82
1965	201	69
1966	102	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,499 +</b>	<b>894</b>

**Source:** Valuation Department, Napier.

**x** No figure available.

the subsequent cost of these sections for purchase.

**b) Cheap Sections**

Much of the housing development which took place in Havelock North between 1951 and 1960 was on the land which became incorporated within the borough in 1952<sup>6</sup> upon the township's

acquisition of borough status. The majority of this land is elevated and since the sections were not low cost it can be assumed that it was people in the higher income groups who were mainly responsible for this earlier development. In 1960, however, the first of the major sub-divisions on the western edge of the town<sup>7</sup> was developed and this resulted in a rapid increase in the numbers of sections for sale in Havelock North. The law of supply and demand operated and, since they were also on flat land, the almost inevitable result was that the price of the individual sections tended to be forced down. At the same time there was a relative shortage of sections in Hastings where the price of the available sections consequently tended to rise.<sup>8</sup> A comparison of the average price paid for sections in Havelock North and Hastings illustrates these contrasting trends. (Table XXXI).

These same figures also tend to bear out a previous claim that many of the residents coming into the borough between the General Census of 1961 and 1966 were wage workers who were presumed to have in most instances lower incomes. Havelock North was able to offer this group the opportunity of purchasing a section at a lower price than those prevailing in Hastings and this must have been a very powerful attraction.

Reverting to the question of the availability of sections in Hastings and Havelock North it now appears that, apart from 1962, there was not an absolute shortage of sections in Hastings but that there was a shortage of sections in the price range suitable for the people who were most interested in buying them, i.e. lower priced sections.

**Table XXXI : Average Price of Sections Sold in  
Havelock North and Hastings 1955-1966**

Year	<u>Number of Sections Sold</u>		<u>Total Price Paid</u>		<u>Average Price Paid</u>	
	Havelock North	Hastings	Havelock North	Hastings	Havelock North	Hastings
1955	56	146	£29,163	£74,146	£521	£508
1956	56	152	36,270	92,090	648	606
1957	65	142	44,290	105,198	681	741
1958	63	94	54,988	73,255	873	779
1959	65	-	56,835	-	874	-
1960	93	176	79,440	167,024	854	949
1961	80	127	79,914	134,781	999	1,020
1962	117	98	102,454	106,085	875	1,083
1963	80	161	58,155	156,684	727	975
1964	82	100	66,078	102,996	806	1,030
1965	69	201	70,930	208,383	1,028	1,036
1966	68	102	78,151	115,998	1,149	1,140

**Source:** Valuation Department, Napier.



c) Employment

A number of people stated that they came to live in Havelock North because of employment opportunities available. In the previous sections dealing with commercial and industrial expansion in the borough, however, it was shown that of the employees at present working in Havelock North only a very small number were attracted from outside Havelock North because of employment. It is pre-supposed then that when residents made this statement they were referring more generally to the Hastings/Havelock North area as a whole.<sup>9</sup> At the same time this ambiguity in a question serves a useful purpose in that it demonstrates that many people make little distinction between Hastings and Havelock North. It appears that they think of Havelock North only as a part of Hastings and this is possibly quite understandable in view of the very obvious interdependence of the two centres; Havelock North is dependent upon many of the facilities of Hastings, and particularly so for employment opportunities, while Hastings is dependent upon Havelock North as a dormitory centre for a significant proportion of its working force. This 'dormitory' function of present day Havelock North, therefore, will be examined in some detail in the following chapter.

3. MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS

These do not appear to be of any major significance for there has not been a large number of people influenced by them. The group, 'Lived all Life in Havelock North', is self-explanatory while

the groups 'Nearness to Family' and 'Education for Children' are not particularly significant here as they could apply as equally to Hastings as to Havelock North. The two remaining groups, however, exhibit a greater measure of significance in that they appear to be connected with the 'physical' factors which proved attractive to other people. It is possible that the climate and altitude was largely instrumental in making Havelock North seem a more suitable location for people who suffer from ill-health. The tranquil, semi-rural atmosphere of this small town may also have played a part as all five people in this group came to Havelock North from Wellington City. Similarly it was possibly these same factors which made Havelock North attractive to those people wishing to retire although many of the people who came to Havelock North to retire have come from areas which would appear to offer one or other of the characteristics of Havelock North under consideration (Table XXXII).

Table XXXII : Previous Place of  
Residence of Retired People

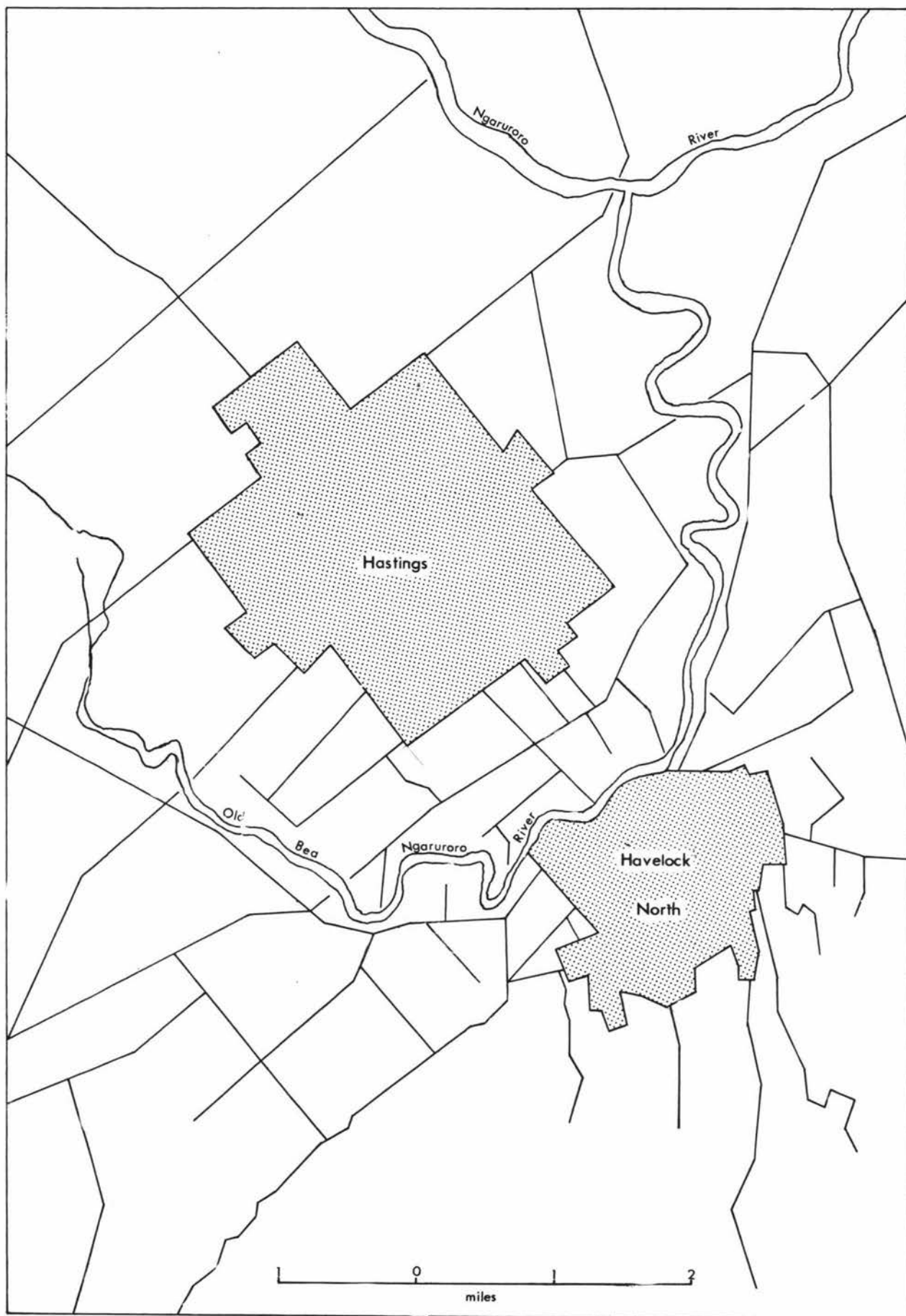
Area	Number	Area	Number
Wellington	5	Gisborne	2
Hawke's Bay County	5	Napier	1
Dannevirke	1	Te Awamutu	1
Arrowtown	1	Carterton	1
Hastings	4	Total	21

Source: Questionnaire.

CHAPTER 6 : HAVELOCK NORTH : A  
DORMITORY SUBURB?

It has been implied that to many people the name 'Havelock North' is synonymous with 'Hastings', despite strong local feeling and a sense of identity with the borough evident among many Havelock North residents. It is a fact, however, that Havelock North is a dormitory centre for the larger urban area which has more numerous and more varied employment opportunities, a greater range of commercial and professional facilities and greater scope for social activities. The relative lack of these various facilities affects Havelock North very little, however, as the distance between the two centres is small (2.6 miles from Post Office to Post Office) (Figure 10) and little time or effort is required for the journey. This proximity is another major factor which has contributed to the development of Havelock North in recent years for without the juxtaposition of Hastings and its services it is extremely unlikely that Havelock North would have developed to any appreciable size. It is also very probable that if Hastings had not had a shortage of lower-priced building sections the majority of the growth which has recently occurred in Havelock North would not have taken place since the bulk of this development, especially that since around 1960, has taken place on relatively inexpensive sections.

It is valid to claim, therefore, that much of the growth recorded in Havelock North in recent years has come about only because of the inability of Hastings to provide the necessary means

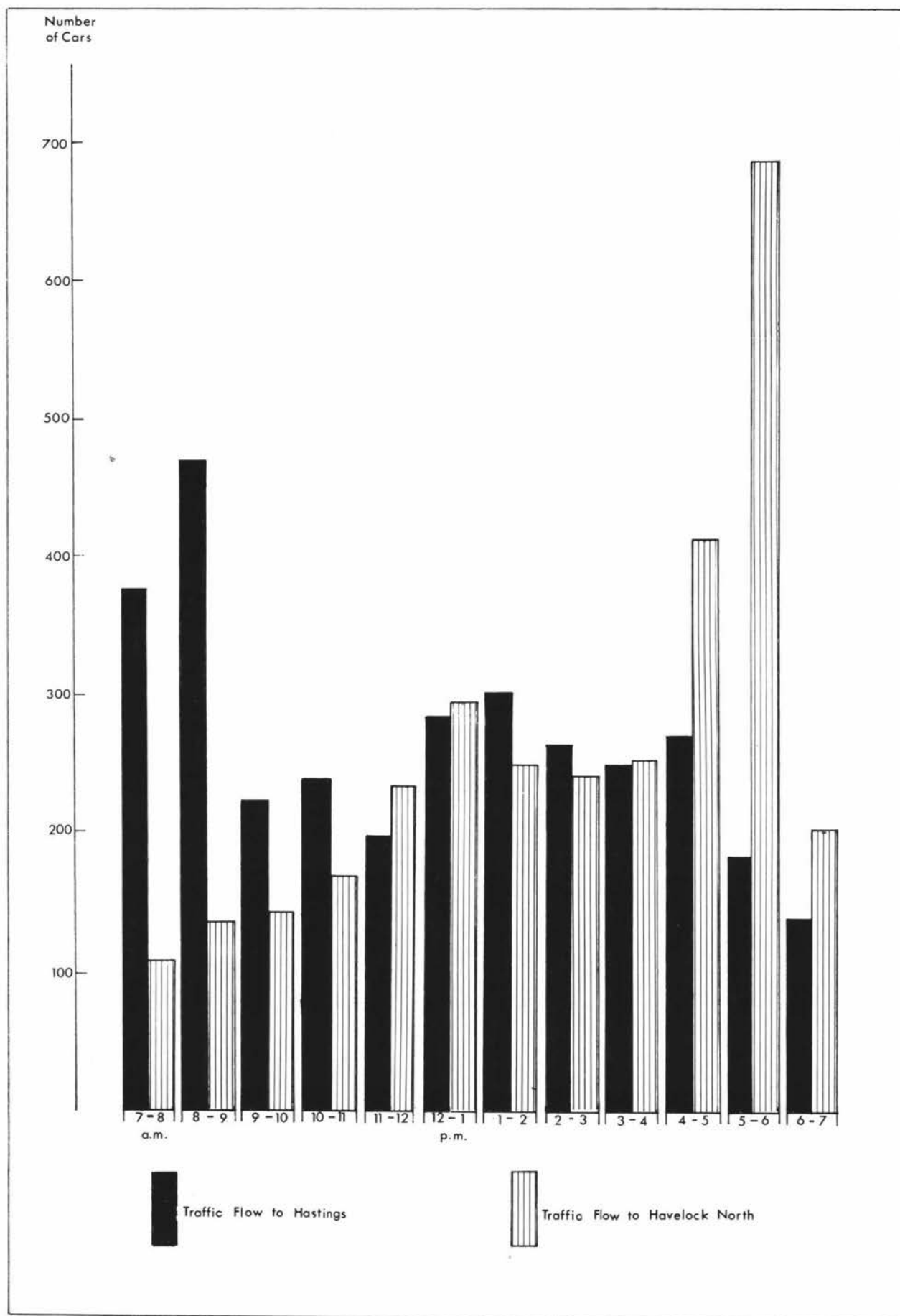


**Fig. 10 : Proximity of Havelock North and Hastings**

to promote rapid growth. In this respect, because the residents of Havelock North look to Hastings for employment and a wide variety of other facilities, it is valid to claim further that Havelock North has grown as a centre to house many of the people who were unable or unwilling, principally for financial reasons, to establish their homes in Hastings.

The dependence of these people on Hastings is reflected in many ways. The high rate of employment of people from Havelock North in Hastings has been commented upon previously, while the large numbers of vehicles using the Havelock North/Hastings road, and the associated peak periods of traffic movement, is a further indication of this daily commuting from Havelock North into Hastings for work (Figure 11).<sup>1</sup> The numbers of passengers using public transport and the period of peak passenger movement indicate similar patterns<sup>2</sup>; i.e. the movement of people into Hastings in the early morning period and their return in the late afternoon-early evening. It is interesting to note, however, that despite the rapidly increasing population of Havelock North since 1951, the number of people using the bus service between Havelock North and Hastings has not increased and, in fact, has actually decreased (Table XXXIII).

The reason for this lack of increase in numbers of passengers carried by the bus service lies in the increasing number of people in Havelock North who own a motor vehicle (in many cases more than one) and this growth in vehicle ownership is also evidenced in the increasing number of vehicles registered annually in Havelock North (Table XXXIV).



**Fig. 11 : Average Daily Traffic Flow, Havelock North/Hastings Road**

**Table XXXIII : Total Passengers on Buses between  
Havelock North and Hastings**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1967</b>
<b>Number</b>	292,638	261,922	263,464	280,042	284,260	268,744	266,072	271,474

**Source:** Mr. J. Nimon, Director, Nimon and Sons Ltd.

**Table XXXIV : Motor Vehicles Registered, 1951-1968**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>
1951	796	1957	1,377	1963	2,602
1952	842	1958	1,509	1964	2,779
1953	938	1959	1,530	1965	1,990
1954	993	1960	1,658	1966	1,998
1955	1,071	1961	1,877	1967	2,104
1956	1,176	1962	2,797	1968	2,270

**Source:** Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Wellington.

The decline in numbers (XXXIV) subsequent to 1964 can be attributed to two reasons:

1. In 1964 the method of counting was altered from taking the address shown on the licensing or registration form, to the office handling the transaction. This alteration was dictated for administration reasons.
2. An increase from 17 to 25 offices in the Napier Postal District, thereby spreading licensing and registration applications.

With numbers now being attributed to the office handling the registration rather than to the office closest to the vehicle owner's address, it is probable that many more than the 2270 motor vehicles listed in Havelock North are actually based there as many Havelock North residents find it more convenient to register their car in Hastings or some other nearby district. It is possible too that a proportion of the cars registered in Havelock North are actually based in Hastings but this proportion would be insignificant in comparison with the proportion of Havelock North cars registered in Hastings.

The large increase in the number of cars using the Havelock North/Hastings road has created problems of traffic flow at peak hours which are not easily overcome and in respect of the total number of cars using the road in a twenty-four hour period a four lane highway is warranted.<sup>4</sup> The major problem arising here, however, is who should finance the construction of such a highway.



Of the three local authorities involved, (Havelock North Borough Council, Hastings City Council, Hawke's Bay County Council), the Havelock North Borough Council is the one most eager to have the work done, but, as is the case with the Hastings City Council, the road lies outside their field of jurisdiction. The Hawke's Bay County Council on the other hand, who do have the jurisdiction, are unwilling to finance a project from which county ratepayers in the main would receive little benefit.<sup>5</sup> The most practicable solution to this problem would appear to be that control of the road be vested in the National Roads Board. As a temporary measure, however, to assist in alleviating the problem, a speed limit of forty miles per hour was placed upon the road in November, 1967 and this appears to be a fairly satisfactory arrangement at present, even during periods of peak traffic flow.

There are many other examples of the influence exerted upon Havelock North by Hastings. It has been shown that the attraction of the Hastings' shopping centre is sufficient to prompt many Havelock North residents to shop there rather than in Havelock North. Some 68 per cent of the retailers in Havelock North indicated in a questionnaire (Appendix F) that the shops in Hastings are their biggest competitor rather than shops of a similar nature, if these exist, in Havelock North. The lack of employment opportunities for young people in Havelock North is considered to be of little significance by 63.5 per cent of the population sample on the basis of the proximity of Hastings; 37 per cent did not favour the construction of a cinema in Havelock North on the same grounds and

of the 48.3 per cent who are members of a sports club, 68.7 per cent of these belong to a club or clubs in Hastings. In general, the residents of Havelock North attend one or other of the Havelock North doctors, only 24.6 per cent of the sample not doing so. One of these people is under the care of a specialist but the remainder attend a doctor in Hastings, 76.9 per cent of them stating that they were a patient of a particular doctor before shifting to Havelock North. In the case of dental care, there is a considerably higher proportion of residents who attend a dentist in Hastings, 62.7 per cent of the total 52.1 per cent again indicating that they still attend the dentist they were patients under prior to their moving to Havelock North to live. The disparity in proportions of people receiving medical and dental care through Havelock North practitioners is explained largely by the greater number of doctors available within the town and the desire to have a doctor in close proximity to their home in cases of urgency. A further factor is the hesitancy shown by doctors in Hastings to treat patients who are residents of Havelock North.

There are many other ways in which the dependence of Havelock North upon Hastings is evident but no useful purpose is to be served by continuing to list them here. The preceding paragraphs should serve as ample evidence on which to reiterate the statement made in the Havelock North District Scheme that

"The district is primarily a dormitory for Hastings"<sup>6</sup>

and evidence suggests that this situation

is likely to remain for some time to come.

#### AMALGAMATION OF HAVELOCK NORTH AND HASTINGS

The question arises, therefore, as to whether it would not be in the interests of both Hastings and Havelock North if they were to amalgamate under the control of a single local body. It is when the question of amalgamation is raised, however, that the feeling of independence of the majority of Havelock North residents becomes particularly evident. The questionnaire revealed that there was a decided antipathy against amalgamation (Table XXXV).

Table XXXV : Should Havelock North and Hastings Amalgamate?

	Number	Percentage
Yes	51	24.2
No	153	72.5
N.S.	7	3.3
Total	211	100.0

Source: Questionnaire.

It was also possible from the questionnaire to determine the number of people in various age categories who were and were not in favour of amalgamation (Table XXXVI).

This table demonstrates that it is primarily the older people who do not favour amalgamation and as the majority of 'new residents'

**Table XXXVI : Proportions in Age Groups  
For and Against Amalgamation**

	0-24	25-49	50+	Total
Favouring	3.9	64.7	31.4	100.0
Non-Favouring	0.6	52.7	46.7	100.0

Source: Questionnaire.

of Havelock North are younger people it was concluded that the older people were the residents of longer standing. On the basis of this conclusion Table XXXVII indicates the proportions of people either for or against amalgamation in terms of length of residence in Havelock North.

**Table XXXVII : Proportions in Years of  
Residence For or Against Amalgamation**

	0-4yrs	5-9	10-19	20+	Total
Favouring	43.4	43.1	13.5	-	100.0
Non-Favouring	23.4	26.1	31.6	18.9	100.0

Source: Questionnaire.

It is immediately obvious from this table that the length of time one has lived in Havelock North appears to be the dominant factor in any consideration of whether or not Havelock North and Hastings should amalgamate and this is presumably because a greater

length of time in residence has enabled a greater degree of identity with Havelock North to develop. This is suggested by the reason against amalgamation which was presented the greatest number of times by those members of the sample who were opposed to amalgamation. The fear that Havelock North would lose its identity through amalgamation prompted the questionnaire sample to put forward this reason against amalgamation a sufficient number of times to have it register 40.1 per cent of the total number of reasons given. The reasons second and third in magnitude were that Havelock North residents would have little say in future developments within the borough and that individual residents gained better treatment and understanding in a small community, these reasons as a percentage of the total reasons given accounting for 18.1 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively. In total, therefore, the three major reasons presented against amalgamation encompassed 70.4 per cent of all reasons given and this represents a much more concerted front against amalgamation than was presented in favour of amalgamation where the three major reasons accounted for only 53.9 per cent of the total number of reasons given. In order of importance the reasons given favouring amalgamation were that administration costs would be lowered, 29.0 per cent; that Havelock North would receive the benefit of specialist staff, 16.1 per cent (it would appear from this that some Havelock North residents are not fully aware of the nature of the Borough Council staff and their capabilities); and thirdly, that Havelock North would have recourse to expensive equipment otherwise denied them (8.8 per cent).

The Havelock North Borough Council also shares the feeling against amalgamation found in the majority of residents. In a booklet, Submissions, Local Government Commission, presented by the Council on February 5th, 1963, the views of the Council on the question of amalgamation with Hastings City are adequately detailed and it is not proposed to outline them in this study. A brief look at one major objection put forward by the Council to any suggestion of amalgamation is in order, however. Opposing amalgamation, the Havelock North Borough Council wished

"to submit that we are not a weak Local Authority but rather a strong one"<sup>7</sup>

and a major issue they used to prove this point was a comparison of the public debt as at March 31st, 1961 (Table XXXVIII) and a comparison of rates for the year ended March 31st, 1961 (Table XXXIX).

Table XXXVIII : Public Debt, Havelock North and Hastings, as at March 31st, 1962

	Net Public Debt	Average Debt per Head of Population
Hastings	£722,619-14-11	£29-5-6
Havelock North	£75,773-3-4	£18-14-1

Source: Submissions, Local Government Commission<sup>5</sup>

From the foregoing it is apparent that both the Havelock North Borough Council and many of the residents of Havelock North

Table XXXIX : Rates Comparison : Havelock North and Hastings<sup>8</sup>,  
Year Ended March 31st, 1961

Centre	Population 18-4-1961	Administrative Staff	Other Staff	<u>Expenditure</u>		Rates Levied	Rates Per Head of Population
				Loan	Other		
Havelock North	3,622	5	11	£11,462	£53,706	£28,254	£7-16-0
Hastings	23,383	45	76	£68,452	£342,949	£183,084	£7-16-7
New Zealand	1,536,651					£17,839,476	£11-12-0

Source: Submissions Local Government Commission

are decidedly opposed to any suggestion of amalgamation with Hastings and their opposition is strengthened by the fact that the two local authorities are not immediately adjacent to each other, a fact considered extremely significant by the Local Government Commission as amalgamation would necessitate the inclusion into the new city boundary of the Havelock North/Hastings Road and a portion of the fertile agricultural land on either side of the road.<sup>9</sup>



## CHAPTER 7 : THE FUTURE OF HAVELOCK NORTH

A theme, not specifically expressed but which has persisted through this study, is that development in Havelock North throughout much of its history has been contingent upon developments and conditions prevailing in Hastings. The early rise of Hastings as an urban centre distracted attention from Havelock North with the almost inevitable result that it suffered a period of decline both in terms of population and economic activity. As Hastings developed into a town and ultimately a city with a strong economic base, the prospects of Havelock North again becoming a significant centre for industry and commerce became increasingly improbable with the result that it developed instead as a residential centre bound primarily to Hastings. In recent years this dormitory function of Havelock North has intensified in importance to a considerable degree through the rapid growth of population which has been recorded within the borough but this growth too, had close connections with current conditions in Hastings in that it took place at a time when Hastings, through reason of its site, was unable to meet the demands for available, cheap building sections.

What, then, is the future of Havelock North? The Havelock North District Scheme encompasses a period of twenty years and

"The major development proposals incorporated in the District Scheme are centred on the commercial area, and are designed to allow for

the growth of a modern retail and business centre. To achieve this the Council intends that action be taken to obviate the present conflict between the pedestrian and the motor vehicle.

To this end the district scheme provides for the implementation of a new road about the commercial area which will allow adequate vehicular circulation, parking and a vehicular free shopping area."<sup>1</sup>

Residential development is also envisaged, however, and the scheme states

"The aggregate area (including streets) zoned for residential purposes under the district scheme is 870 acres. When fully subdivided, together with the closer resubdivision of many existing residential sections, this area is expected to yield approximately 3,500 sections, with an average yield of about 4 sections per acre. Combined with the anticipated increased demand for apartment house developments provided for under the district scheme, the area zoned is sufficient for the estimated population as at the end of the planning period."<sup>2</sup>

The population envisaged by 1986 is approximately 14,000 increasing from 5,472 in 1966 through 7,380 in 1971, 9,600 in 1976 and 12,000 in 1981. By 1986, therefore, if the scheme's population estimates are correct and its proposals are fully

implemented, Havelock North will, while having grown considerably, in all probability, continue to exhibit many of its present characteristics. It will be largely a residential centre with a small amount of industrial activity and a shopping centre which will not be totally adequate to cope with the demands the increased population will undoubtedly put upon it.

The major query concerning the future growth of Havelock North appears to be whether or not the anticipated population of 1986 will in fact be realised. Present population trends give every indication that it will but, as has happened in the past, future developments in Hastings may be largely instrumental in dictating the direction Havelock North's growth will take in the future and a major factor in this connection could be the development of the Flaxmere area of Hastings. Up to the present (January, 1969) housing development in this new area to the north-west of Hastings has been slow in becoming established, the first sections being sold early in 1967, but it is anticipated that development will become much more rapid in the near future as an ever-increasing number of houses in the area attracts an ever-increasing number of facilities. In this respect Havelock North has much more to offer at present but in a matter of years the position could reverse itself. A major shopping centre with buildings grouped around a pedestrian precinct and car parking facilities adjacent to the shops is planned in addition to small retail shopping areas for day to day requirements which will be sited throughout the area; sites have been set aside for schools at all grades; seventy-five acres

of recreation area are planned and Churches and community buildings are planned to be near the main shopping centre. In a matter of years, too, the area should have lost its 'barren' appearance as trees are planted and become established. The area is planned for a population of 10,000 people with land being available for future expansion westward which will cater for a further 15,000 people. It is anticipated that the 10,000 population figure will be reached by the early 1980's and there are two factors which are likely to promote this growth, possibly at the expense of the growth of Havelock North. Future industrial expansion in Hastings is planned to take place between the existing city and the suburb of Plasmere so residents of this new suburb will be considerably closer to an increasing number of employment opportunities than will be the residents of Havelock North and, secondly, the price of building sections is expected to be lower than those in Havelock North. This conclusion is reached on the grounds that the initial price paid for the land was relatively low as it is unsuitable for agriculture, because the cost of engineering works is kept low due to easy relief and because within the area there is no lack of suitable materials for road building, the area having formerly been a river bed.<sup>3</sup> In antithesis to these 'cheap' sections in Plasmere, it appears that future sections in Havelock North will be quite high priced as much of the future growth will have to be on the hills with a concomitant high development price. If this is the situation that develops then it is highly probable that Havelock North's principal function will

again revert to what it was in the period subsequent to World War I and prior to its recent growth: a 'high-class' dormitory suburb of Hastings nestling in the shelter of Te Mata Peak with a 'special' charm.

## REFERENCES

CHAPTER 1

1. Quoted from an address given by Dr. Toy in Havelock North, November 1968. Dr. Toy is Senior Professor, School of Architecture, University of Auckland.
2. Nolan 9.
3. Franklin 144.
4. The name 'Havelock' was given to the township to commemorate Major-General Havelock of Indian Mutiny fame, not because he had contact with the area but because the mutiny and its events were the outstanding news from overseas at the time of Havelock's beginnings.
5. Hawke's Bay Herald.
6. Circa 1880.
7. Franklin 145.
8. There is confusion regarding what the population was. For instance, two estimates of the population in 1874 are 400 and 228 respectively, the former from I.E. Nolan, 39, and the latter from R.K. Campbell (pers. comm.).
9. Hawke's Bay Herald 20 October, 1860.
10. Hawke's Bay Herald 16 August, 1862.
11. St. Lukes: Havelock North 1874-1942.
12. Francis Hicks was one of the members of a syndicate known as the "Twelve Apostles" who had originally bought the Heretaunga Block from the Maoris. When his offer of land for railway use was accepted, Hicks sub-divided a portion of his land in close proximity to his grant and a new township was begun.
13. The deed of transfer covering this land is mentioned in Wilson (422) but the author has been completely unable to locate any trace of it.
14. Census 1886: General Assembly Library.

15. Elderly people interviewed by a writer of St. Lukes: Havelock North 1874-1949 commented on the varied activities of the town around this time e.g. several blacksmith's shops, three hotels, a brick kiln, ginger beer and lemonade factory, butcher's and baker's shops, a wheel-wright.
16. Information supplied by Hastings City Council.
17. Largely as a result of the railway development, Hastings became the main centre through which travellers passed on their way southward from Napier and Havelock ceased to serve as a 'stop-over'. Furthermore, it became apparent that Hastings, with its railway, was a more convenient market centre for the sheep stations and farms around Havelock than was Havelock itself.
18. New Zealand Year Book 1902.
19. Census Report Volume 1 Increase and Location of Population 1902 15.
20. Cyclopaedia of New Zealand. 1908 Vol. 6, 477.
21. Havelock North was proclaimed a borough on April 1st, 1952.
22. Nolan 54.
23. Nelson's (N.Z.) Ltd. (Tomoana), Borthwicks (Paki Paki), Hawke's Bay Farmers Meat Co. (Whakatu) and North British Freezing Co. (Napier). The existence of these factories and the opening of the Hawke's Bay Farmers Meat Co. works during this decade (first killing season, 1914-15) indicates an intensification of farming in Hawke's Bay in general and the population of Havelock North was no doubt affected by this growth.
24. Woodford House (an Anglican Girls' Secondary School), 1911; Heretaunga (later Hereworth, an Anglican Boys' Preparatory School), 1913; Iona College (a Presbyterian Girls' Secondary School), 1914.
25. Mr. J.J. Nimon, then a member of the Havelock North Town Board, stated in a personal interview that he was completely unaware at the time that such a population loss was taking place. Similar comments were gained from several other long-term residents.



**26. Comparative Growth : Hastings, Havelock North,  
Hawke's Bay County 1921-1926**

	<u>Population</u>		Average Annual Percentage Increase
	1921	1926	
Havelock North	1,174	1,050	-2.14
Hastings	9,115	10,096	+2.16
H.B. County (Admin.)	11,245	12,777	+2.72
H.B. County (Geog.)	36,887	39,987	+1.67

Source: N.Z. Year Book 1921-22, 1927.

- 27.** Figures relating to road tallies on the Havelock North/Hastings Road could not be obtained prior to 1963 as records previous to this were unsorted in a stackroom of the M.O.W. Napier. The figures which were available, however, adequately reinforce the textual statement.

Table : Daily Average of Traffic

May 1963	July 1964	September 1966	December 1967	December 1968
4,493	5,749	6,845	8,010	8,165

The trends outlined in these figures were same 1951-1963.  
Pers.Comm. Mr. J.J. Neale, Traffic Engineer, M.O.W. Napier.

**CHAPTER 2**

- 1.** In the interests of accuracy, population figures in this chapter have been taken from the General Census of 1966 rather than estimates of population for 1968.
- 2.** The Hawke's Bay County has an attraction that it offers employment to residents of Havelock North, either in general farming activities or in such places as Whakatu Freezing Works.
- 3.** See Appendix B.



4. Two further primary schools are planned for the near future: an existing two-classroom block, separate from but at present administered by Lucknow School, is scheduled for autonomy when the school roll is sufficient to warrant this step being taken (the Hawke's Bay Education Board considers that this will be in 1970), and an Intermediate School is scheduled. (There is again no definite date set for the opening of this school.) The Hawke's Bay Education Board is planning this school for February, 1972 but it may be delayed by availability of government funds. Pers. Comm. Mr. P. Priest, Assistant Manager, Hawke's Bay Education Board.
5. Appendix B. Any future reference to a questionnaire, unless otherwise stated, will refer to this appendix.
6. See Appendix C.
7. Written statement, R.E. Mustchin, Department of Statistics.
8. See Appendix D.

### CHAPTER 3

1. Personal Communication: Mr. V. Constantine, Town Clerk, Havelock North Borough Council.
2. Pers. Comm. Mr. F. Percy, Building Inspector, Havelock North Borough Council.
3. Figures of this nature were not kept prior to 1955.
4. Havelock North News, November, 1968.
5. For detailed analysis see Appendix E.
6. Havelock North News, November, 1968.
7. See Appendix F.
8. See Appendix B.
9. The University regarded this to be one of the best seminars yet held, both from the point of view of numbers in attendance and the interest shown. Mr. N.T. Haig, Extension Officer, Victoria University. Personal Communication.
10. See Appendix G, Section A.
11. See Appendix G, Section B.

12. Pers. Comm. Mr. F. Bacon, President, Keirunga Gardens Society.
13. See Appendix G, Section C.

#### CHAPTER 4

1. Havelock North's first kindergarten was built in 1955, the second in 1967 and between them they are now catering for 160 children throughout the week and have between them a waiting list of approximately 205. (Precise figures were unable to be given as this roll is constantly fluctuating. The significant point is that it rarely drops below 200).
2. The government placed an option on a block of land in 1962 and the Department of Education is planning to open the school in 1972. Personal Communication: Mr. H.G. Jones, Secretary, Hastings High School's Board.
3. A brief analysis revealed that these people were elderly and retired.
4. The number of Havelock North children attending public secondary schools in Hastings in November, 1968 was 374, Karamu High School, 183; Hastings Boys' High School, 105; Hastings Girls' High School, 86.
5. March 22nd, 1966 was chosen as the final date of the period to coincide with the figures from the 1966 General Census and thus make comparison of figures with Hastings and New Zealand more valid.
6. See Appendix H.
7. For example, Anderson Park with its rugby and soccer fields, cricket wickets, tennis courts and softball diamonds.
8. The number of people aged over 55 years in 1951 was 590, in 1966, 1351.
9. For the purposes of this study it is assumed that persons over the age of sixty-five years are retired.
10. For example, coffee bar, hardware stores, music shop, hair salons, restaurant, clothing stores holding lines predominantly for younger groups.
11. 1951, 243; 1956, 337; 1961, 427; 1966, 515.
12. There are three old people's homes in Havelock North with a combined population of 103 (November, 1968), and Havelock North is the former home of only five of these people.

13. Proportion of residents over 65 years of age in 1966 in: Cambridge, 11.4 per cent; Hastings, 10.4 per cent; Napier, 10.2 per cent; Stratford, 9.7 per cent; Havelock North, 8.4 per cent.
14. This subject did not feature in Censuses prior to 1961 and figures from the 1966 Census are not yet available as they have not been published. A comparison is not even possible between the 1961 Census findings and the findings of the author's questionnaire as the Census covered the incomes of all the inhabitants of a house while the questionnaire only covered Heads of Households.
15. See Appendix I.
16. These include: Service Stations, 5; Light Engineering Plants, 4; Joinery, 2; Electronics, 2; Windemakers, 1; Ice Cream Manufacturer, 1; Apiarist, 1; Plumber, 1; Electrician, 1; General Transport, 1; Bus Company, 1; Refrigerated Transport, 1; Contractor/Light Engineering, 1.
17. Havelock North District Scheme 2.
18. Havelock North District Scheme 6.
19. Havelock North District Scheme 6.  
Personal Communication: Mr. V. Constantine, Town Clerk, Havelock North Borough Council.

## CHAPTER 5

1. This is reminiscent of the 'Perception Studies' being undertaken by some geographers at present in their desire to determine how and why people perceive and evaluate an environment in a given way.
2. See Appendix J.
3. One woman who 'lived on the hill' remarked to the author that it would be necessary to ensure that the questionnaire was supplied to various homes on the flat because, "They are so different from us."
4. Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune: January, 29th, 1969.
5. Figures were unobtainable prior to 1955.
6. See Figure 6.
7. See Figure 8.

8. Personal Communication: Mr. Fish, City Engineer, Hastings City Council.
9. The same misunderstanding arose concerning the attraction of climate and this points to a fault in the questionnaire.

#### CHAPTER 6

1. The raw figures from which this figure was constructed are contained in Appendix K.
2. See Appendix L.
3. Personal Communication: Mr. L.W. Keys for Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Wellington.
4. Personal Communication: Mr. J.J. Neale, Traffic Engineer, Ministry of Works, Napier.
5. Personal Communication: Mr. R.P. Fish, Engineer, Hastings City Council.
6. Havelock North District Scheme. 2.
7. Submissions, Local Government Commission. 4.
8. The Havelock North Borough Council also included in their table Henderson, Morrinsville, Putaruru, Marton and Balclutha as centres being fit for comparison on a population basis.
9. Personal Communication: Mr. R.P. Fish, Engineer, Hastings City Council.

#### CHAPTER 7

1. Havelock North District Scheme 3.
2. Havelock North District Scheme 5.
3. Personal Communication: Mr. R.P. Fish, Engineer, Hastings City Council.

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A

Mrs Nolan in Our Village - Our Story (54) lists the following occasions and situations on which the 'North' was either included or not included in the township's name.

"The 'Havelock Commonages Act', referring to Hawke's Bay, is gazetted in 1889; in the New Zealand Gazette Volume II 1890 the postmaster is appointed to 'Havelock North'. Yet the Hawke's Bay Electoral Roll for 1890 gives the place of residence of people on the roll as 'Havelock'. A certificate of Baptism... is dated 'January 21st, 1891, Havelock North'; but a booklet of maps and descriptions issued by the New Zealand Lands and Survey Department in 1897-1898, and entitled, 'Tours and Excursions, New Zealand, North Island' discusses, in the section devoted to the Wellington-Napier excursion, 'Havelock, only three miles by regular coach service from the Hastings railway-station.' And to the end of its life, in March, 1894, the Road Board remained 'The Havelock Road Board.' "

APPENDIX B

The author distributed the following questionnaire to a total of 226 households within Havelock North requesting that the head of the household complete it. The households were obtained by random sample: the numerals 2, 11, 27 and 40 were obtained from a random figure table and applied to the Havelock North District Electors' Roll, the names on each page of which are numbered from one to fifty. The second, seventh, eleventh and fortieth addresses appearing on each page of the roll were those to which a questionnaire was taken.

Of the total 226 questionnaires distributed, 211 were returned completed. With the number of houses in Havelock North in September, 1968 totalling 1,650, this represents a 12.8% sample of the total number of households within the borough.

1. Name of street in which you live .....
2. Marital status of Head of Household  
     Never married ..... Legally separated..... Divorced .....  
     Married ..... Widowed .....
3. Approximate age of Head of Household. Please circle the relevant age group. 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+.
4. a. Present occupation of Head of Household .....  
     b. Town or locality where employed .....  
     c. If not Havelock North, how do you travel to work? .....  
     d. If retired, please state previous occupation .....  
     e. Town or locality where employed .....  
     f. If a widow, please state late husband's occupation .....

- g. Town or locality where he was employed .....
- h. Did he travel by car or bus to work? .....
5. a. Please circle the relevant figure relating to your gross income. Less than \$500, \$500-999, \$1,000-1499, \$2000-2499, \$2500-2999, \$3000-3499, \$3500-3999, \$4000-4499, \$4500+.
- b. If you are unsure of your annual gross income please state your average weekly income to the nearest even number of dollars .....
- c. How is your income derived?  
Salary ..... Wages ..... Pension ..... Other Means .....
6. a. Please mark when you think your house was built  
Before 1920, 1920-1930, 1930-1940, 1940-1950, 1950-1960, after 1960.
- b. Do you own the house in which you live? Yes / No.
- c. If you own your house is it freehold or subject to a mortgage? .....  
.....
- d. Do you rent your house? Yes / No.
- e. If renting, do you rent privately or from the State? .....
- f. Please state if your house is under some other form of occupancy e.g. Free with job, .....  
.....
7. a. How long have you lived in your present home? .....
- b. How long have you lived in Havelock North? ... ..
- c. If you have not lived in Havelock North all your life please name the last town or locality in which you lived? .....
- d. Please state why you came to Havelock North to live .....  
.....  
.....
- e. If you work (worked) (or late husband worked) in some other town why did you (he) not settle there? .....  
.....
8. a. Do you belong to any sport's clubs? Yes / No.
- b. Please state to which club(s) you belong and the town/city it (they) come(s) from.
- | Club  | Town  |
|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... |



- c. If you belong to a club outside of Havelock North, please state why you do not belong to a similar club within Havelock North .....
- d. Would you like to see more and different types of sports clubs in Havelock North? Yes / No. State preferences .....
- e. Would you like to see a cinema theatre in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- f. Why? .....
9. a. Does your doctor practise in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- b. If not, why do you consult him rather than a local doctor? ....
- c. Does your dentist practise in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- d. If not, why do you consult him rather than a local dentist? ...
- e. Do you think there should be more doctors in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- f. Do you think there should be more dentists in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- g. Please give reasons for your above answers .....
10. A. Shopping for groceries, vegetables, meat etc.
- a. Do you do all, most, some, none, of your shopping in Havelock North?
- b. If you do shop in Havelock North, do you do so in the main shopping area or at a local store? .....
- c. If you shop in Havelock North which articles do you buy locally .....
- d. If you do some of your shopping elsewhere please state where and for which articles.

Shop in

For

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- e. If you do some or all of your shopping elsewhere please state why.....

**B. Shopping for other goods.**

- a. Do you do all, most, some, none, of your shopping in Havelock North?
- b. If you shop in Havelock North which articles do you buy locally?
- c. If you do some of your shopping elsewhere please state where and for which articles.

Shop in

For

- d. If you do some or all of your shopping elsewhere please state why.

**C. General.**

- a. Do you think there is a sufficient number of shops in Havelock North? Yes / No.
- b. Do you think the range of shops is wide enough? Yes / No.
- c. If you have answered 'No' to either of the above questions please state which shops you think should be included in Havelock North?

- d. If you are satisfied with the shopping facilities in Havelock North please state why .....

11. a. Please state how many children you have and their age in years (Include all children even if grown up).  
e.g. Girl 21+, Girl 17, Boy 14.

Total number ..... Sex and age .....

- b. How many of your children have left school? .....
- How many attend primary school? .....
- How many attend secondary school? .....

- c. Please list the schools to which your children belong .....
- .....
- d. For those children who travel outside of Havelock North to school, please state how they travel .. ..
- e. Do you think Havelock North should have a secondary school? Yes / No.
- f. Give reasons .....
- .....
- g. Please list the present place of residence and occupation of any of your children who have left home.

Number	Town or Locality	Occupation
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

- h. Please state the town or locality and occupation of any of your children who have NOT left home. (Do not include school children).

Number	Town or Locality	Occupation
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

- i. Please give reasons why any of your children have left Havelock North. e.g. schooling, marriage, employment.

State others .....

- j. Do you think Havelock North has sufficient to offer young people in the way of, recreation Yes / No.  
employment opportunities Yes / No.

- k. If you think Havelock North does not have sufficient to offer in the way of employment or recreation, do you think the proximity of Hastings makes up for this lack? Yes / No.

- l. If you answered 'No' please state what you think should be done to improve conditions for the young .....
- .....

12. a. Do you think there are any advantages to be gained from living in Havelock North? Yes / No.

- b. Please state what these advantages are .....
- .....
- .....

- c. Do you think there are disadvantages in living here?  
Yes / No.
- d. Please state what these disadvantages are and how you think they could be overcome.

Disadvantages

Means of overcoming them

.....

.....

.....

.....

- e. Do you feel that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?  
Yes / No.

- f. What improvements, if any, would you like to see made around Havelock North? .....
- .....

13. a. Do you think Havelock North and Hastings should amalgamate?  
Yes / No.

- b. What benefits would result for Havelock North? .....
- .....

- c. What disadvantages? .....
- .....

- d. Please list any advantages or disadvantages not specifically associated with Havelock North which would result from amalgamation .....
- .....
- .....

APPENDIX C

**MAORI POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND  
BY STATISTICAL AREAS : 1961**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Maori Population</b>	<b>Percentage Maori Population</b>
<b>East Coast</b>	<b>46,478</b>	<b>14,786</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<b>Northland</b>	<b>86,391</b>	<b>21,627</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Sth. Auckland - Bay of Plenty</b>	<b>349,624</b>	<b>57,611</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>HAWKE'S BAY</b>	<b>114,470</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Taranaki</b>	<b>99,774</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Central Auckland</b>	<b>514,507</b>	<b>25,298</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Wellington</b>	<b>473,541</b>	<b>20,752</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Marlborough</b>	<b>27,748</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Nelson</b>	<b>62,967</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Southland</b>	<b>93,721</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Westland</b>	<b>24,841</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>344,597</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Otago</b>	<b>176,325</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414,984</b>	<b>157,086</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average for New Zealand</b>			<b>6.5</b>

**Source: N.Z. Census Report Volume 5 Maori Population 1963**

# APPENDIX D

## OCCUPATIONS DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS, 1961-1966

Occupation	<u>1961</u>		<u>1966</u>		Numerical Increase	Percentage Increase
	Number	Percentage of Total Work Force	Number	Percentage of Total Work Force		
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	176	16.9	270	16.6	94	53.4
Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers	112	10.9	160	9.9	48	42.8
Clerical Workers	136	13.1	188	11.6	52	38.2
Sales Workers	117	11.3	186	11.5	69	59.5
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related Workers	97	9.3	141	8.6	44	44.9
Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	-	-	2	0.1	2	-
Workers in Transport & Communications	39	3.8	62	3.8	23	58.9
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers & Labourers	261	25.1	474	29.2	213	81.9
Service, Sports, & Recreation Workers	99	9.5	134	8.4	35	35.4
Armed Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Classifiable *	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	1,038	100.0	1,622	100.0	584	56.3

\* Persons seeking employment or not adequately specifying occupational status.  
Source: Department of Statistics, Wellington.

APPENDIX E

RETAIL AND PROFESSIONAL FACILITIES :  
HAVELOCK NORTH : 1952, 1968

<u>1952</u>		<u>1968</u>	
<u>Retail</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Professional</u>
Grocery 3	Doctors 1	Grocery/Dairy 5	Doctors 5
Home Cookery 2		Butcher 3	Lawyers 2
Green Grocery 1		Grocery 2	Dentist 1
Grocery/Dairy 1		Green Grocery 2	Accountant 1
Butcher 1		Home Cookery 2	
Hotel 1		Fish 1	
Menswear 1		Supermarket 1	
Drapery 1		Coffee Bar 1	
General Store 1		Restaurant 1	
Women's		Hotel 1	
Hairdresser 1		Ladies	
Bookseller 1		Outfitters 4	
Tobacconist 1		Millinery 1	
Blacksmith 1		Childrens Wear 1	
Chemist 1		Menswear 1	
Cycles 1		Wool 1	
		Dress	
		Accessories 1	
		Footwear 1	
		Hardware 3	
		Electrical	
		Goods 2	
		Furnishers 1	
		Bank Agencies 6	
		Women's	
		Hairdressers 3	
		Chemist 3	
		Tobacconist 2	
		Bookseller 2	
		Dry Cleaners 2	
		Florist 1	
		Cycles 1	
		Watchmaker 1	
		Music 1	
		Land Agent 1	
		T.A.B. 1	
<hr/> 18	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 9

APPENDIX FHAVELOCK NORTH RETAIL QUESTIONNAIRE : NOVEMBER, 1968

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate answer or write N.A. where the question is not applicable.

1. Type of Shop .....
2. Trading Hours (a) Monday - Thursday .....  
(b) Friday .....  
(c) Weekend .....
3. Are you the owner ....., Manager .....
4. What percentage of your customers come in  
(a) Once a day or more ... ..  
(b) Less than once a day but more than once  
a week .....  
(c) Once a week .....  
(d) Less than once a week .....
5. Are you getting more customers now than when you started here?  
Yes / No.  
If so, why do you believe this to be so:  
closure of a competitor .....  
population expanding in this area .....  
state any other reason .....
6. Who do you believe is the biggest competitor in your line?  
Hastings retailers .....  
Other shops here .....  
Supermarket .....
7. If you could choose would you rather have a shop of this nature;  
in Hastings ..... remain here.....  
why? .....
8. What factors, other than financial, influenced your decision to  
locate here? .....



9. Do you believe parking facilities to be adequate here? Yes / No.
10. What day or days do you have your best turnover?  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
11. What times of the day are you busiest?  
 (a) Monday - Thursday .....  
 (b) Friday .....  
 (c) Weekend .....
12. What percentage of your customers live outside the boundary of Havelock North? .....
13. How long have you been in these premises? .....
14. How long do you intend to stay? .....
15. How many employees do you have? .....
16. How many of these live in: Havelock North ..... Hastings.....  
Elsewhere .....
17. How many of those living in Havelock North came here because of this job? .....  
Please explain why any living outside Havelock North work here? ....  
.....
18. When did this shop open? .....
19. Did you establish this business yourself? Yes / No.
20. Is this shop a branch of a Hastings firm? Yes / No.

APPENDIX G**(A) Membership of Youth Activities, 1960-1968.**

Activity	Membership		Year of Commencement of Activity	Year Additional Groups begun
	1960	1968		
Boy Scouts	34	112	Pre 1960	1961
Cubs	18	80	Pre 1960	1961, 1964
Venturers	-	31	1963	1966
Girl Guides	31	52	Pre 1960	1968
Brownies	24	48	Pre 1960	1962
Seniors	-	16	1967	-
Squash Club	-	48	1964	-
Y.M.C.A.	-	203	1967	-
	-----	-----		
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>590</b>		

Source: Personal Interviews.

**(B) Membership of Rotary, Lions and Retailers' Association.**

	Year in which begun	Original Membership	1968 Membership
Rotary	1963	29	48
Lions	1967	25	28 *
Retailers' Association	1962	26	40

Source: Personal Interviews.

\* Considerable interest has been shown in this group and the membership could be doubled with ease but the group is operating under a system of controlled growth and only two - three new members are to be admitted each year.

The Rotary and Lions Clubs are continually embarking upon projects for the betterment of the community and through group and individual members' enthusiasm, the general public in Havelock North are also becoming more community conscious.

The Retailers' Association does not feature publicly as often but they organise a 'street shop day' annually which attracts people to the borough from nearly all parts of Hawke's Bay. This day is a festive occasion for the 'Village' in which many of the inhabitants participate.

#### (C) The Keirunga Gardens Society

In 1957 the 15½ acres of grounds surrounding the Keirunga homestead were given to the borough by the owner for use as a public park. The remaining 2½ acres and the buildings situated upon those 2½ acres were bought by the borough when the owner died in 1964 and in October, 1965 a public meeting was held to form the Keirunga Gardens Society. Today the Society is a well established organisation with subscription members and members of the various groups affiliated with it and increasing interest is being shown both towards the individual groups and the Society as a whole.

Two other groups are in the process of formation at the present and are likely to affiliate with the Society in 1969.

These are a spinning group and a literary group.

Membership of the Keirunga Gardens Society

Name of Group	Year of Affiliation	Membership at Affiliation	November, 1968 Membership
Subscription Members			204
Pottery *	1966	17	44
Drama *	1966	10	30
Sketch Club *	1967	18	31
Tuesday Painters	1968	6	10
Gardening	1968	12	31
Total			350

Source: Personal Interviews.

\* Denotes previously existing group.

APPENDIX H**Natural Increase in Hastings 18.4.51-22.3.66**

	<b>Live Births</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Net Natural Increase</b>
<b>18.4.51-31.12.51</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>470</b>
1952	729	259	470
1953	711	255	456
1954	718	267	451
1955	748	292	456
1956	801	285	516
1957	749	292	457
1958	833	287	546
1959	805	320	485
1960	856	254	602
1961	876	304	572
1962	1,057	339	718
1963	1,035	369	666
1964	1,086	356	730
1965	952	354	598
<b>1.1.66-22.3.66</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>8,359</b>

**Source: Registrar, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Hastings.**

**Natural Increase in New Zealand, 1951-1966 \***

	Live Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase
1951	49,889	18,836	31,053
1952	51,928	18,896	33,032
1953	51,943	18,354	33,589
1954	54,131	18,876	35,255
1955	55,676	19,225	36,451
1956	56,593	19,696	36,897
1957	58,484	20,862	37,622
1958	60,635	20,301	40,334
1959	61,869	21,128	40,741
1960	62,850	20,892	41,958
1961	65,476	21,782	43,694
1962	65,127	22,081	43,046
1963	64,675	22,416	42,259
1964	62,459	22,861	39,598
1965	60,178	22,976	37,202
1966	60,188	23,778	36,410
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>942,101</b>	<b>332,960</b>	<b>609,141</b>

**Source:** Vital Statistics 1966: Dept. of Statistics, 1967.

\* The figures from this table are not completely comparable with those of Havelock North and Hastings because all births and deaths in 1951 and 1966 are included. The element of error would be slight, however.

APPENDIX I

The following questionnaire was put to the owners or managers of all the industrial concerns operating within the borough of Havelock North in November, 1968.

1. State type of business.
2. When was this business established in Havelock North?
3. Had it been established elsewhere?
4. If so, why was it moved to Havelock North?
5. Why did you establish your business in Havelock North?
6. Have any advantages in site become apparent since establishment here?
7. Any disadvantages?
8. If so, are these sufficient to make you consider a shift?
9. If so, where to?
10. Why choose this place?
11. How many employees do you have?
12. How many of these live in Havelock North?
13. How many came to live in Havelock North because of this job?
14. Please state how many of your employees come from:
  - a) The area around Havelock North
  - b) Hastings
  - c) Elsewhere in Hawke's Bay
15. Do you have any thoughts of expansion in the near future?
16. If so, please state why.
17. Is this firm connected in any way with a Hastings firm?
18. Where does most of your work come from?

19. What is the extent of your distribution area?
20. Has the increasing Havelock North population affected your business in any way?



# APPENDIX J

## Temperature Recorded in Havelock North and Hastings, 1967

	<u>January</u>		<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	
	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>
Mean Max. Temp. (A)	73.0	73.8	74.0	74.8	70.5	71.3
Mean Min. Temp. (B)	52.6	55.8	50.5	54.8	51.6	54.8
Mean (A) & (B)	62.8	64.8	62.2	64.8	61.0	63.0
	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>	
	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>
Mean Max. Temp. (A)	68.2	68.4	62.6	62.8	56.1	55.7
Mean Min. Temp. (B)	41.5	45.3	36.8	39.8	33.4	36.4
Mean (A) & (B)	54.8	56.8	49.7	51.3	44.8	46.0
	<u>July</u>		<u>August</u>		<u>September</u>	
	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Havelock North</u>	<u>Hastings</u>
Mean Max. Temp. (A)	55.3	55.7	61.0	61.1	60.5	59.7
Mean Min. Temp. (B)	33.7	36.5	40.7	44.0	38.3	41.4
Mean (A) & (B)	44.5	46.1	50.8	52.6	49.4	50.4

Contd.....

Appendix J Cont'd.

	<u>October</u>			<u>November</u>			<u>December</u>		
	<u>Havelock</u>	<u>Hastings</u>		<u>Havelock</u>	<u>Hastings</u>		<u>Havelock</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	
	<u>North</u>			<u>North</u>			<u>North</u>		
Mean Max. Temp. (A)	67.6	68.4		70.4	71.2		71.9	72.8	
Mean Min. Temp. (B)	44.1	47.1		48.5	52.0		52.5	55.1	
Mean (A) & (B)	55.8	57.8		60.2	61.6		62.2	64.0	

Source: Meteorological Station, Havelock North.

# APPENDIX K

## Traffic Flow : Havelock North/Hastings Road

The following figures were obtained from a count by the author of the number of cars to pass a given spot on the road between Monday, 12th and Friday, 16th August, 1968.

	<u>Monday</u>		<u>Tuesday</u>		<u>Wednesday</u>		<u>Thursday</u>		<u>Friday</u>		<u>Mean</u>	
	To Hastings	To H.N.	To Hastings	To H.N.	To Hastings	To H.N.	To Hastings	To H.N.	To Hastings	To H.N.	To Hastings	To H.N.
7 a.m.-8 a.m.	352	111	385	119	394	102	384	98	366	100	376	106
8 a.m.-9 a.m.	474	117	444	138	469	130	456	141	482	134	465	132
9 a.m.-10 a.m.	234	136	208	128	221	145	216	149	236	147	223	141
10 a.m.-11 a.m.	227	164	242	158	229	173	244	166	238	169	236	166
11 a.m.-12 noon	204	242	207	246	189	234	192	228	208	235	200	237
12 noon-1 p.m.	282	299	276	302	291	284	284	304	287	287	284	295
1 p.m.-2 p.m.	309	239	317	262	300	271	296	243	298	261	304	255
2 p.m.-3 p.m.	275	256	269	230	265	243	247	258	264	238	264	245
3 p.m.-4 p.m.	242	246	241	260	253	252	250	266	259	259	249	257
4 p.m.-5 p.m.	273	407	277	406	265	418	259	424	266	415	268	414
5 p.m.-6 p.m.	195	690	189	670	197	685	194	698	150	672	185	683
6 p.m.-7 p.m.	129	195	141	210	133	197	140	212	147	206	138	204
Totals	3,161	3,102	3,159	3,129	3,190	3,104	3,168	3,187	3,188	3,123	3,173	3,129

# APPENDIX L

Numbers of Passengers Using Bus Service  
between Havelock North and Hastings, October 1968 \*

Havelock North to Hastings	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	5th Week	Total	Average
7.30 a.m.	55	48	71	51	43	268	12.7
8.05	146	179	171	133	126	755	35.9
8.35	169	224	238	183	150	964	45.9
9.30	98	127	120	120	67	532	25.3
10.30	76	89	121	89	37	412	19.6
11.30	43	55	80	64	29	271	12.9
12.30 p.m.	63	74	71	68	37	313	14.9
1.00	45	46	48	58	34	231	11.0
1.30	54	80	65	74	37	310	14.7
2.00	31	39	56	43	35	182	8.6
2.30	35	21	50	29	28	168	8.0
3.00	60	61	60	49	47	279	13.2
3.30	112	106	119	82	74	493	23.4
4.00	37	72	55	48	28	240	11.4
4.30	50	34	57	26	15	182	8.6
5.00	29	38	54	30	23	173	8.2
5.30	28	35	33	27	22	145	6.9

Cont'd....

Appendix L Cont'd

Havelock North to Hastings	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	5th Week	Total	Average
7.45 a.m.	41	37	51	35	29	183	8.6
8.15	88	123	114	75	71	472	22.4
9.10	24	25	23	25	19	116	5.5
10.05	32	31	38	35	21	157	7.4
11.05	57	62	57	75	30	281	13.3
12.05 p.m.	60	74	66	72	43	315	15.0
1.05	44	49	47	66	20	226	10.7
1.35	31	34	48	34	22	169	8.0
2.05	56	59	63	45	35	256	12.1
2.35	49	70	68	47	43	277	13.1
3.10	98	84	127	99	65	473	22.5
3.35	84	97	78	80	72	411	19.5
4.05	148	139	181	117	79	665	31.6
4.35	113	124	153	107	83	560	26.6
5.05	140	161	213	127	106	747	35.5
5.35	134	150	171	124	119	689	32.8
5.45	46	49	45	33	30	203	9.6

Source: Nimon & Company Ltd., Havelock North.

\* Does not include weekends or public holidays.

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