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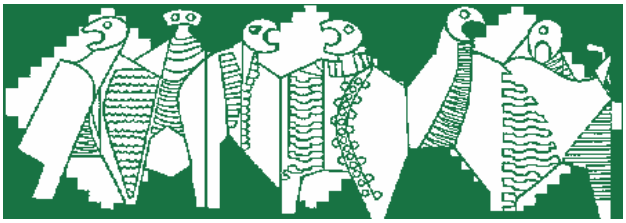

APPRAISAL REPORT: "WORKS" POWER ENGINEERING DIVISION 92/ FILE RECORDS

JOB NO:	**2003/3015 (OP2001/064)**		
AGENCY:	Opus International Consultants		
CONTACT:	[Name Removed] Manager Technical Support Opus International Consultants	**ARCHIVIST:**	[Name Removed] Government Record-keeping Archives New Zealand

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Opus International Consultants is a private company who hold a large number of former Works[1] records. They are willing to facilitate the appraisal and transfer to Archives New Zealand of those records no longer required for current use. Most of the non-current records relating to the construction of facilities for the generation of electricity are in storage at Recall, Grenada North.

The Works records appraised at Recall consist of virtually the complete sub-series of 92/ Power Engineering Division file records. As there are unlikely to be further transfers of these records, it was decided that a one-off appraisal was appropriate in this case. Because of the similarity of certain groups of records a class based approach was used, using the Power Engineering Division's file logic.

Construction of facilities for the generation of electricity began as early as 1914 (Lake Coleridge) and continued into the 1980s. The projects undertaken by the Power Engineering Division were the largest in terms of scale, cost, manpower and resources undertaken by Works and accounted for 28.4% of their annual construction expenditure between 1870-1970.[2] Ready access to power had arguably as much influence on New Zealand's development and way of life as access to road and rail.

The records assessed here document all stages of these developments and were created for accountability, legal, evidential, informational and promotional purposes. The Power Engineering Division 92/ sub series document the development, maintenance and management of New Zealand's national power infrastructure and a

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[1] "Works" refers to the Public Works Department, Ministry of Works or Ministry of Works and Development, dependent upon date.

[2] "*By Design*", Rosslyn J Noonan, pg 296, Government Printer, 1975.

significant part of New Zealand's social and land history, which therefore justifies the high rate of retention recommended.

Quantity recommended for transfer as public archives:	circa	262 lm[3] (65%)
Quantity recommended for destruction:	circa	138 lm (35%)

2. APPRAISAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Opus International Consultants is a private company who hold a large number of Power Engineering Division records, of the former Ministry of Works, in a variety of formats. They are willing to facilitate the appraisal and transfer to Archives New Zealand of those records no longer required for current use.

The records represent part of the large collection of material relating to the construction of facilities for the generation of electricity.

The records assessed here are sub-series 92/ files relating to the construction of electricity generating facilities, e.g. hydroelectric dams. They are currently in storage at Recall in Grenada North.

This project represents a significant part of a larger three-year programme to appraise public records held by Opus International Consultants that the Chief Archivist authorised for appraisal in 2001.[4]

3. AGENCY INFORMATION

Private company and transferring agency Opus International Consultants Ltd[5], trace their New Zealand foundations to the disestablishment of the Ministry Works and Development under the State Owned Enterprises Act 1986.
Works Consultancy Services Ltd[6] was initially established as part of the state owned enterprise, Works and Development Services Corporation[7], which had succeeded the Ministry of Works and Development,[8] a government agency. The Power Engineering Division of the Ministry of Works and Development and its predecessor, the Public Works Department[9] were the creators of the records.
Opus see its origins as directly linked to the Ministry of Works in New Zealand, the administrative history on their web page emphasising the Ministry of Works link and its "125 years of infrastructure development experience covering planning design, project management, construction supervision maintenance and rehabilitation."[10]

[3] The linear metres figure is 16.5% higher than the corresponding box count to allow for variations in box size or fullness. The actual linear metres are expected to be less than the figure quoted.
[4] See Appendix One or see OP2001/078 for full report.
[5] See Appendix Two for detailed agency information.
[6] See Appendix Three for detailed agency information.
[7] See Appendix Four for detailed agency information.
[8] See Appendix Five for detailed agency information.
[9] See Appendix Six for detailed agency information.
[10] www.opus.co.nz, accessed November 2003

4. METHODOLOGY

Preliminary agency research and an examination of existing holdings revealed that approximately 20 linear metres of land claim 92/ files have been transferred to Archives New Zealand. These represent a small proportion of the total 92/ sub series.

Selective file examination, background reading and some informal interviewing of some of the current users of the files (Crown Law, Waitangi Tribunal Claimants) were also conducted, as there was considerable evidence that many of these records were used for a variety of Crown and independent research projects.

A meeting was also conducted with [Name Removed], Manager Technical Support, Opus and [Name Removed], Manager Hydrology, Hydraulics Associate, Opus to discuss the technical nature of some of the records and which records Opus considered to be of permanent value. [11]This meeting discussed the significance of the permanent features of the constructions and maintenance records not only from the Opus point of view but also from a government accountability point of view. Further clarifications were sought on some issues. Information obtained from the Power Engineering Division file logic was also very useful. This is explained in more detail in Section Six of this report.

The decision to conduct a one-off appraisal was a simple one and based on the probability of no further transfers of the 92/ sub-series as the current appraisal includes most of this substantial sub-series.

It was decided to use the 92/ sub-series file logic to split the records into classes based around the similar characteristics of related groups of sub-series. This approach catered for the similarities in the multiple number subject record structure, but allowed for the differences and subtle variations in what is an extremely large and complex group of records.

5. PRECEDENT

There is little evidence of any significant 92/ record transfers to Archives New Zealand as these records were considered relevant to Opus business and were retained and transferred through the various transformations of Works to Opus. Also construction and maintenance is still being undertaken on some of the facilities, though we should add that access demand for this purpose is occasional and these records should be considered non- current.

However, approximately 20 linear metres of 92/ relating to land claims have been transferred by the Department of Lands[12] [AAQU W3428] who had acquired them from the Ministry of Works.

Archives New Zealand is also appraising a wide range of photographic/film material relating to many of the projects documented in these files [OP2003/08] and has

[11] See Appendix Seven for further information.
[12] See Appendix Eight for further information.

transferred accessions containing map/plan/drawing records relating to the construction of these facilities [OP2001/098].

6. DESCRIPTION, EVALUATION & DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Construction of facilities for the generation of electricity began as early as 1914 (Lake Coleridge) and continued into the 1980s. The Power Engineering Division, Ministry of Works was responsible for this function from circa 1959-1982 and Works, whether Public Works Department, Ministry of Works or Ministry of Works and Development, was involved in this activity from its creation to its disestablishment in 1988.

The records assessed here represent the file record portion of that function and relate to all stages of construction. They were created for accountability, legal, evidential, informational and promotional purposes.

Overall, this can be said to be a particularly significant body of records that thoroughly documents a significant period of New Zealand's development.

92/ Sub Series	**Records That Document The Activities Of The Power Engineering Division**
Date Range:	1932-1990
Number:	10,403
System of Arrangement:	Multiple number subject
Physical Format:	Split pin file
Function:	To document the functions of the Power Engineering Division for accountability, evidential and informational purposes

A brief explanation of the record-keeping system used by the Power Engineering Division is critical to the understanding of the records in what is a very technical and specialist field. The Power Division File Logic (file classification system) was created in 1950 and updated in 1975. Moreover this system has been generally and correctly followed over a period of 50 years. The basic breakdown of the system is as follows:

1 /	2 /	3 /	4 /	5 /	6 /
Power Division	Type	Project	Subject	Element	Contract (if relevant)

Thus 92/12/87/40/2 is 92= Power Engineering Division
12= Hydro –electric
87= Ohau B project
40= Gates, Bulkheads, Screens etc General
2= Intake Gate

Due to the complexity of the various parts of the 92/ sub-series, a further breakdown of the file logic is provided in order to supply the contextual information necessary to understand how the file structure operated. Detailed file logic will be provided for each part of the sub-series documented.

92/1–92/4 General Matters/Reports

Number: 109 files

These files are of a general nature common to the Power Engineering Division as a group at a national level, and also document international involvement and issues, e.g. conference reports. The file logic is essentially what one would expect for a general category 92/1/1-71. The same applies for the 92/4s. The 92/5-9 categories have not been filled.

92/10 Thermal Investigations

Number: 80 files

These files document the long- term investigations being carried out for thermal power source sites. Once a site is determined, subsequent data enters the 92/13 geothermal category discussed later in this report. This series also covers coal, gas and oil fired stations Basically the categories are arranged:
92/10/0 =general
92/10/1 = coal fired power stations
92/10/2 = gas fired power stations
92/10/3 = oil fired power stations
92/10/4-9 = other general subjects

File numbers from 92/10/10 to 79 refer to specific geographic areas.

Further categories can be added after the geographic area e.g. 92/10/51/12/1 translates
92(Power Engineering)
10 (Thermal Investigations)
51 (Mokau)
12 (Environmental)
1 (Impact Report & Audit)

92/11 Catchment Areas, River Developments

Number: 665 files

These files document the long- term investigations being carried out on a number of river and lake systems where no site has yet been decided for development. The catchment areas on which the files are based follow Hays Classification (L&S1904) and number from 20 upwards. Again, once a site has been decided a 92/12 (discussed later in this report) hydro- electric station file is opened.

General subjects populate file numbers below 20 which includes:
92/11/1 = River Development
92/11/2 = Investigations
92/11/3 – Catchment areas
92/11/4 = Hydrology
These may be followed by further sub-series.

File numbers from 20 to 103 relate to specific catchment areas and may also be followed by further sub-series e.g. 92/11/90/12/1 translates as:
92 = Power Engineering
11 = Catchment
90 = Clutha area
12 = Environmental
1 = Environmental audit

92/12, 92/13, 92/14 Specific Projects

Number: 7751 files

These records relate to the construction, maintenance and related matters of hydroelectric, thermal (gas & coal) and geothermal facilities for the generation of electricity. The file logic is:
92/12 = hydroelectric
92/13 = thermal
92/14 = geothermal

The file logic of all three is essentially the same, so the 92/12 Hydroelectric will be used as the example.

General subjects populate the 92/12/1/1-91

Files 92/12/20-97 are project files and follow the general pattern already seen in the 92/10 and 92/11 e.g. 92/12/87/81 translates as:
92 = Power Division
12 = Hydroelectric
87 = Ohau B project
81 = Powerhouse

This system applies to all schemes whether they are hydroelectric, thermal or geothermal. The only exception is the 92/12/90 Clutha Development that follows the pattern generally but has numerous extra numbers to cover the creation of Cromwell township and associated development which subsumed a large proportion of the Ministry of Works and Development Vote.

92/15-92/18 New Zealand Electricity Department Structures

Number: 1626 files

These sub-series consist of records that relate to New Zealand Electricity Department structures and includes Distribution Authorities. (Power Boards) The records consist mainly of construction, land and legal matters. The file logic is:

92/15 = Substations
92/16 = Transmission Lines
92/17 = Distribution Authorities
92/18 = NZED Depots

The file logic for all four sub-series is essentially the same, so I shall use the 92/15 Substations as the example.

92/15/1-20 are general sub-series.

Otherwise numbers above 20 refer to specific sites and these will followed by another number below 20 which refers to a specific feature. Thus:
92 = Power Engineering Division
15 = Substations
24 = Otahuhu
6 = Land

92/19 Technical Data, Publications

Number: 39 files

These records document technical data. They record discussions, descriptions, theories, methods and techniques in one place, on one particular subject, for easy access. The file logic is:

92 = Power Engineering Division
19 = Technical
26 = Gates, Screens, Head Gates, Sluice Gates

Category numbers 20-39 are reserved for particular technical areas.

92/20 Petroleum Resources

Date Range: 1975-1990
Number: 50 files

These records document the search for energy resources (petroleum). The file logic is essentially the same, with the 92/20/1-20 being a general topics and numbers above 20 being for specific sites.

Thus:

92 = Power Engineering Division

20 = Petroleum Resources
26 = Aratika No4 Well
1 = General

92/25 Nuclear Matters

Number: 53 files

These records deal with proposed nuclear projects and include investigations and research into the possible construction of nuclear facilities. The file logic is much the same as for other projects, e.g. hydro. There is a general 92/25/1-1/74 category and specific projects are numbered from 92/25/30. A further sequence may follow the project number. Thus:

92 = Power Division
25 = Nuclear
30 = North Auckland
86 = Outdoor Station

92/29 General Pipeline Correspondence

Number: 3 files

There are only three files in this class and the 92/29 sub series is an add on to the Power Division File Logic that originally closed with the 92/25 Nuclear sequence in 1977.

92/30 Coal Research Association NZ Power Station Preliminary Feasibility Studies

Number: 3 files

92/ Waikato River Investigations

Number: 18 files

6.1 General Disposal Criteria

Recommended for transfer as public archives

- Records that document significant construction projects
- Records that document land purchase, land development, land management and conservation
- Records that document social and labour developments and issues
- Records that document investigations, research reports, conferences and resources

- Records that document quality assurance, tests and standards
- Records that document legal matters and entitlements

Recommended for destruction

- Records that document routine administrative matters
- Records that are better documented by other agencies
- Records that document routine construction matters including materials, non-permanent equipment and spares

Recommended for transfer as public archives

Class One:	**Records that document significant new construction projects**
Description:	This class includes records relating to major pieces of permanent equipment or structures, and new construction projects.
Value:	The projects undertaken by the Power Engineering Division were the largest in terms of scale, cost, manpower and resources undertaken by "Works" and accounted for 28.4% of their annual construction expenditure between 1870-1970.[13] A major policy thrust for increased infrastructure, economic growth and energy independence occurred during the 1970s and 1980s with the "Think Big" programme of the late [Name Removed] government. Ready access to power had arguably as much influence on New Zealand's development and way of life as access to road and rail. It was decided at an early stage to recommend retention of those records that relate to permanent fixtures, e.g. Penstocks, rather than the temporary part of the construction, e.g. Cement Cartage. Opus refers back to files relating to permanent fixtures (i.e. the dam itself and its permanent equipment). The size, scale, cost of the structures and the huge potential cost of any disaster or further construction means that these records have long-term accountability value. These records also provide high- level evidence of the main function of the Power Engineering Division, which was the undertaking of major projects to construct facilities for the generation of power. Contracts relating to permanent pieces of equipment are included here because of the large amount of construction information they detail, although they have been included in Class Six (legal). In many cases the contract has been included with the work undertaken or the contract is, in fact, a series of contracts on a series of files, each with a description of the work undertaken. The records in this class have high accountability, evidential and informational values
Location:	92/12, 92/13, 92/14, 92/15, 92/17, 92/20.

[13] "By Design", Rosslyn J Noonan, pg296, Government Printer, 1975

e.g.

92/12/91/38/1	Power Schemes Clyde Valley Development Clyde Project Penstocks[14] Test Results & As Built Records
92/13/26/44	Power stations Marsden Point Oil Fired Steam Station Boilers Steam Generators Contract
92/14/20/38	Wairakei Geothemal Project Pipeline
92/12/45/34	Lake Pukaki Dam Fishladders
92/14/1/2/3	Power Schemes National Geothermal Projects Investigations Experimental Helical Screen Expander Generator
92/15/20/11	Power Schemes Khandallah Substation Buildings
92/17/46/20	Power Schemes Distributing Authorities Cantertbury Electric Power Board Stations Fork Stream Diversion
92/20/21/1	Energy Petroleum Resources Exploration Mason Ridge No2 Well
92/12/45/40/5	Power Schemes Lake Pukaki Hoists, Cranes and Gantries
92/13/27/40	Power Schemes Otahuhu Gas & Turbine Station Cooling Outlets & Control Gates
92/14/20/101	Power Schemes Wairakei Geothermal Plant Heavy Water Plant Distillation Columns Steel Structure

Class Two:	**Records that document land purchase, land development, land management and conservation**
Description:	This class includes all records that document land purchase, land development, land management, scenery preservation and conservation.
Value:	Land, conservation, scenery preservation, and related issues feature strongly among many of the categories and are of lasting evidential value. The construction of dams in particular created widespread debate and efforts were made to mitigate the environmental damage such construction caused. For example,fish ladders allowed trout and salmon to travel upstream over dams. Where natural features like the course of a river were altered, there were considerable efforts made to ensure “scenery preservation”. The differences between “scenery preservation” and “conservation” with a corresponding change in thinking can also be found in these records. It should be noted that many of the land records will be of interest to iwi as the taking of land for these projects has led to many Treaty claims. Even records on small pieces of land like gravel pits or accommodation huts may contain land transactions. Many files relating to land have already been used by both

[14] See Appendix Nine for short glossary of terms.

	government agencies e.g. Crown Law, Crown Forestry Rental Trust and other researchers e.g. iwi. Some of the 95/15- 95/18 sequence records, relating to land have already been transferred either by Works or by the Department of Lands.[15] The 92/15 /substation/ 1-general records are being recommended for destruction except where there is no land file or where the general file predates the land file. In these instances the land record is likely to be on the general file. The records in this class have high accountability, evidential and informational values.
Location:	92/12, 92/13, 92/14, 92/17, 92/18, 92/25

e.g.

92/12/90/6/0	Power schemes Clutha Valley Development Land & Compensation
92/13/1/6	Power Schemes National Coal & Power Stations Land & Legislation
92/12/67/14/5	Power Schemes Tongariro Development Negotiations With Interested Parties Scenery Preservation
92/14/20/6	Power Schemes Wairakei Geothermal Project Land
92/15/20/6	Power Schemes Khandallah Substation Land
92/17/45/6	Power Schemes Distributing Authorities Poverty Bay Electric Power Board Land
92/18/20/6	Power Schemes Gore Pole Stacking Site Depot Land
92/25/30/6	Power Schemes Nuclear Investigations North Auckland Land Taking And Leasing

Class Three:	**Records that document significant social and labour developments and issues**
Description:	This class includes records that document the construction and maintenance of villages through to the development of permanent towns, amenities, working conditions, industrial disputes, social services and other social and labour issues.
Value:	As well as the physical aspects of the construction, the process required vast manpower resources for a long period of time, as well as permanent staff to manage the facility when completed. This required the erection of both temporary and permanent villages with related amenities and facilities. The appearance of temporary villages with their huge work forces caused a major impact on the areas where they were located and created a unique work environment. While being deemed temporary when constructed, in reality some "temporary" villages lasted thirty years or more. Others became permanent and exist today though their main purpose may have changed, such as Turangi the self-

[15] See Appendix Eight for detailed agency information

	styled outdoor adventure capital of the North Island that started as a hydro town. Some of the amenities and facilities created for the temporary village, e.g. houses, halls and cinemas were transferred to the permanent village. Whilst some construction workers followed the projects others remained in the area seeking new opportunities created by the project. An insight into New Zealand's social history can be gained from the records offered here. Some examples: • "Wet Canteens versus Dry Canteens" a debate between employers and unions about the merits of having a bar on site as the nearest pub was 15 miles away. There was 6 o'clock closing at the time. • Separation of singled and married quarters, which reflected the view of the time that single men and married woman should be kept apart. • Comments made on the work ethic of certain ethnic groups. • The number and denomination of churches built per village and the types of amenity and services constructed for towns of the time. • The sale of Mangakino township and the various issues surrounding it. The records in this class have a high informational value to a variety of researchers. They also provide a reasonable amount of evidential value as proof of the power projects and the towns/villages and social conditions they created.
Location:	92/12, 92/13, 92/14, 92/15

e.g.

92/12/26/57/3 Power Schemes Atiamuri Project Wet Canteen
92/12/75/57/1/1 Power Schemes Matahina Project Welfare Association
92/13/26/55 Power Schemes Marsden Point Oil Fired Steam Station Permanent Village
92/15/23/12 Power Schemes Haywards Hill Substation Staff Accommodation Village

Class Four:	**Records that document investigations, conferences, research reports and resources**
Description:	This class includes all records, national or area specific, that document investigations (geological, hydrological, technical, other), conferences where Works was a major contributor or was in the chair. Also included are research reports, resource

	assessments and analysis.
Value:	The investigation records are important for a number of reasons. Firstly, many investigations led to the construction of facilities. The information gathered was the basis of further work and set the benchmark for the project. Such information has high accountability value. Secondly, much of the data gathered has permanent value as a geographic and geological record even if no construction was undertaken at that time. Thirdly, any future investigations will also be assisted by the retention of these records. The geological and hydrological information gathered will help decipher trends and many areas were deemed suitable for smaller projects that were put on hold in favour of areas suitable for larger projects. As New Zealand's energy needs increase these areas may be developed. Some areas not suitable for hydro development are suitable for thermal but some of these projects were also stalled in favour of larger hydro projects. The records concerning nuclear investigations will also be of great research interest to those opposed to and those in favour of nuclear power. Much of the information in this class concerns not only geological investigations, but also project investigations, resource analysis and reports about hydrology, fish hatcheries and environmental impact matters and is the best source of the information. There are also records of discussions between scientists, engineers and the like concerning technical matters and other construction –related issues that have arisen in New Zealand conditions. These concentrate the information in one place and provide an excellent insight into the technical knowledge and "thinking" of the time. It may be particularly relevant if an accident was to occur and the cause of the accident had been part of a discussion between experts prior to the accident taking place. There are a high number of reports, including Town & Country Planning, that are worthy of permanent retention. Works had responsibility in a number of guises for Town & Country Planning but preliminary research has revealed that few records have been transferred from other sources. Nationally, Works played a prominent role on a number of power construction/generation committees. Records for conferences or groups where Works was a prominent or main contributor are recommended for retention. Internationally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs And Trade hold the more appropriate record in relation to foreign aid projects, whilst records relating to international power conferences tend to consist of information received.
Location:	92/1, 92/10, 92/11, 92/19, 92/20, 92/25, 92

e.g.

92/1/1	Power Schemes National Conferences Electric Power Planning
92/1/2	National Management Construction Planning Critical Path Method
92/10/0/2/1	Thermal Investigations Davy MWD Methanol Study
92/10/2/2/3	West Coast Thermal Investigations Drill Hole Logs
92/11/1/7	Power Schemes National Catchment Areas National Hydro Resource Assessment
92/11/7/1	Power Schemes National Investigations Earthquakes
92/11/30/2/4	Power Schemes Motu Catchment Areas River Developments Bore Logs
92/19/39/1	Power Schemes Technical Information Earthquake Engineering
92/20/1/1	Energy Petroleum Resources Investigations
92/25/30/2	Power Schemes Nuclear Investigations North Auckland Plant
92/25/1/12	Power Schemes New Zealand Atomic Nuclear Energy Committee
92	Waikato River Investigations Lake Taupo Control Investigation At Taupo

Class Five:	**Records that document tests, quality assurance and standards**
Description:	This class includes records that document tests, including equipment, materials, processes, structures, as well as monitoring quality assurance, standards and certification. It also includes maintenance records that document the same function.
Value:	Dams were built to last 100 years but Opus engineers assert that they will last 300 years. The failure of a dam has huge potential for major loss of life as well as vast economic, ecological and infrastructure damage. Records relating to permanent fixtures, maintenance, testing, inspections, reports and the like taken in this context are very important. These records document the state of critical dam features at the time of construction, the environmental factors of the time and then record any changes to the dam features or environment discovered post construction. In addition to this, with the loss of institutional memory increasing, owing to the retirement of former Works staff, taken with the longevity of the structures, retention of the appropriate record is essential. It is evident that due to the long life of the facilities and the potential for large- scale disaster from the failure of a facility, it is necessary to retain the right types of files on the basis of

	evidential and accountability values. It is more important to keep a file on Concrete Testing for example, than it is to keep a file on Concrete General. A file on testing would provide support to other accountability documents. Maintenance files are also useful as they provide evidence of what was actually done, and when, and provide support to other accountability documents.
Location:	92/12, 92/13, 92/14

e.g.

92/12/46/25/1	Power Schemes Benmore Project Aggregate Tests & Analysis & Concrete Tests
92/13/28/27/1	Power Schemes New Plymouth Coal Fired Steam Station Steel Testing Test Certificates
92/14/1/7/2	Power Schemes National Geothermal Projects Investigations Quality Assurance & Standards

Class Six:	**Records that document legal matters and entitlements**
Description:	This class includes records that document legislation, contracts for important permanent pieces of equipment/ structures, claims for compensation, Commissions of Inquiry and other legal matters.
Value:	Legislation was interpreted for a variety of reasons in all construction projects, e.g. authorising the project, taking land, waiving other legislation and in a variety of other activities such as taking land for sub-stations or authorising transmission lines. Contracts for important pieces of permanent equipment are of high accountability value and also could be retained under Class One. Claims by individuals, iwi, groups, businesses for compensation for the loss of land, livelihood or both feature strongly in this class. Some of the 95/15- 95/18 sub-series records, relating to land claims have already been transferred either by Works or by the Department of Lands.[16] All records in this class have long term legal, accountability and evidential values.
Location:	92/1, 92/14, 92/16, 92/17, 92

e.g.

92/1/6	National NZED Radio Installation Land &Legislation 1979-1981
92/14/21/6	Te Teko Kawerau Geothemal Project Legislation

[16] See Appendix Eight for detailed agency information

92/17/119/20/2 Power Schemes Distributing Authorities Rotorua Area Electricity Authority Committee Of Inquiry
92/16/1/6 Power Schemes Transmission Lines Legislation
92/16/6/20/2 Power Schemes Bunnythorpe -Whakamaru Transmission Lines Claim Morland AA
92 Waikato River Investigations Survey Data Titles And Ownership
92 Waikato River Investigations Taupo Compensation Claims

Recommended for destruction

Class Seven:	**Routine Administrative Records**
Description:	This class includes general administration, correspondence, personnel, visits, routine financial records including contracts for low-level accountability, non-permanent construction, e.g. workshops, linoleum laying, and routine services, e.g. security guards, sewerage.
Value:	These records are of low evidential value despite the size, scale or costs involved. For example the contract for workshops may amount to $200,000 but structures such as workshops, garages and offices are non-specialist and not intended to last several hundred years, unlike specialist structures such as dams. A workshop accident may result in the loss of life, but not on the scale of the collapse of a dam. The failure of a garage door to operate does not have the same repercussions as the failure of a dam gate to close. The key records relating to all the different types of record in this class are likely to be found in Classes One, Three, and Six.
Location:	92/10, 92/11, 92/12, 92/13, 92/14, 92/29.

e.g.

92/10/4/30 Power Schemes Waikato Thermal Investigations Costs Estimates
92/11/4/13/1 Power Schemes National Catchment Areas Hydrological Investigations Job Histories Disbursements
92/12/41/3 Arnold River Project Costs Estimates General
92/13/28/84/1 Power Schemes New Plymouth Project Supply & Fixing Ceramic Tiling Contract Smith &Smith Ltd
92/14/20/5/1 Power Schemes Wairakei Geothermal Project Applications For Employment
92/12/1/4/2 Power Schemes National Visit of Dr J L Savage
92/12/1/5/1 Hydro Projects Staff Correspondence General
92/13/33/56 Power Station Huntly Station Temporary Accommodation
92/14/20/56 Power Schemes Wairakei Geothermal Project Accommodation Other Than Staff
92/29/1/1 Power Schemes Pipelines General Correspondence

Class Eight:	**Records that are better documented elsewhere**
Description:	This class includes all records that are better documented by other government agencies, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), or other organisations, (International Society for Rock Mechanics), in other places such as in a subject file as opposed to a general file.
Value:	These records are of low evidential values as they are not the primary, most concise or appropriate source of the information.
Location:	92/1, 92/14, 92/15, 92/30

e.g.

92/1/1/2/6	Power Schemes National International Society for Rock Mechanics
92/14/1/9/2	Power Schemes Indonesia Foreign Aid Geothermal Projects
92/30/11/1	Power Schemes CRA NZ Power Station Preliminary Feasibility Studies
92/30/11/1	Power Schemes CRA NZ Power Station Preliminary Feasibility Studies
92/15/1/11	Power Schemes National Substations General

Class Nine:	**Records that document routine construction matters including non-permanent equipment, materials and spares**
Description:	This class includes all records that document the purchase of materials, and any matters relating to supplies, stores, spares, non permanent equipment, routine construction, e.g. cartage or matters relating to non significant construction, e.g. garages.
Value:	These records are of a low accountability and evidential values despite the size of the construction or quantities of materials involved. The key construction records can be found in Class One.
Location:	92/12, 92/13, 92/14, 92/15, 92/18, 92/20

e.g.

92/12/1/27	Power Schemes National Hydro Projects Steel Supplies
92/13/33/22	Power Schemes Huntly Project Materials & Stores
92/14/21/21/1	Power Schemes Te Teko Geothermal Project Air Tools & Services
92/15/181/11/8/2	Power Schemes Invercargill Substation Sliding Door Contract
92/18/25/1	Power Schemes Riverton Pole Stacking Site Depot & General
92/20/20/22	Energy Petroleum Resources Materials & Storage

Please refer to the annotated list accompanying this report for specific recommendations:

- Records recommended for transfer to Archives New Zealand are marked ‘A’
- Records recommended for destruction are marked ‘D’.

7. 7. ACCESS RECOMMENDATIONS

[Has been removed]

8. TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS

[Has been removed]

9. RETENTION AND DISPOSAL PERIODS

The recommendations for destruction in this appraisal are permissive rather than mandatory meaning that, once approved, these records maybe destroyed without further approval from the Chief Archivist.

10. SUMMARY OF DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Quantity recommended for transfer as public archives:	circa	262 lm[17] (65%)
Quantity recommended for destruction:	circa (35%)	138 lm

Signed: Date:

[Name Removed]
Archivist
Appraisal Section. Government Recordkeeping
Archives New Zealand
(04) 499-5595

[17] The linear metres figure is 16.5% higher than the corresponding box count to allow for variations in box size or fullness. The actual linear metres are expected to be less than the figure quoted.