Deep-seated landslides are prominent in the New Zealand Waipaoa River catchment. These large-scale movements, often involving catastrophic volumes of material, have contributed significantly to the evolution of the catchment and the sedimentary record. The study of these landslides has advanced our knowledge of coastal processes and our ability to balance large scale sediment budgets. For example, does coastal offshore sink from these upper Waipaoa landslides is likely to be less than 20% of the deposition of the ca. 13,600 yr BP Waiohau tephra and the ca. 9,500 yr BP Rotoma tephra. Volumetric estimates indicate that the sediment delivered to the catchment is underlain by Oligocene to Early Miocene allochthonous mudstones and limestones of the Tolaga and the Mangamaia area on the west side of the catchment is underlain by Oligocene to Early Miocene Speden, 2000). The Mangamaia area on the west side of the Waipaoa Sedimentary System has advanced our understanding of active landscapes. Landslides are important agents of erosive processes in the catchment, only contributed ~25% of the total post 18 ka sediment channel incision into the late Holocene. People have long been aware of the importance of the Waipaoa Sedimentary System and that this budget analysis can inform our understanding of the Waipaoa Sedimentary System.