

# APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Map number	N.42	SITE NUMBER	N.42/5
Map name	Auckland	SITE TYPE	Hill Pa
Grid reference	<del>355507</del> <del>354504</del> 354503		

formerly Mt Halswell. Maori name Otahuhu.

Mundy. Our antipodes. vol.2 p.101-2

1847 Dec.18th. A pleasant gallop.. to visit Mounts Wellington and Halswell. Each is cut into several ranges of terraces with breast works and excavations originally roofed in, and forming the dwellings and potato stores of the garrisons of these fortified hills. For half a mile all round the base of these mounts are to be traced, among the high fern, hundreds of scoria walls, evidently the enclosures of former potato gardens, and piles of white shells of the "pipi" or cockle, brought from the sea-shore for food. Mount Halswell, to the very summit of which we rode with some difficulty and risk, possesses a singularly strong position, being situated in the centre of the isthmus, just 2260 yards wide, which separates the Eastern Bay of Tamaki from the Western Bay of Manakau. The remains of ancient fortifications to the very top are quite manifest, and the base is defended by a wide and deep swampy ditch, crossed by a causeway, both of which may ~~xx~~ have been caused by a volcanic accident, although they bear all the appearance of a ruined artificial fosse. There are natives and even white men, who recollect the remnants of wooden palisades on Mount Halswell.

Named after Tahuhu, a chief who shifted to Tamaki from Te Arai. He was killed by witchcraft and the majority of his tribe went back to the north.  
(Notes H.J.R.Brown)

Much of these above described earthworks have now been destroyed.  
(M.P.Nicholls 1965)

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# APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</b>	
NZMS 260 map number	NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER R11/13
NZMS 260 map name	DATE VISITED
NZMS 260 map edition	SITE TYPE Pa
NZMS 260 grid reference	SITE NAME Otahuhu Pa / Mt Richmond
Date SDF completed:	
An Authority to modify this site <del>completely</del> /partly has been issued by the NZ Historic Places Trust. A check with the Trust will be required to establish whether the Authority has been implemented, and whether a report has been written.	
See Authority no.: 1998/100	
Further details: (if any)	

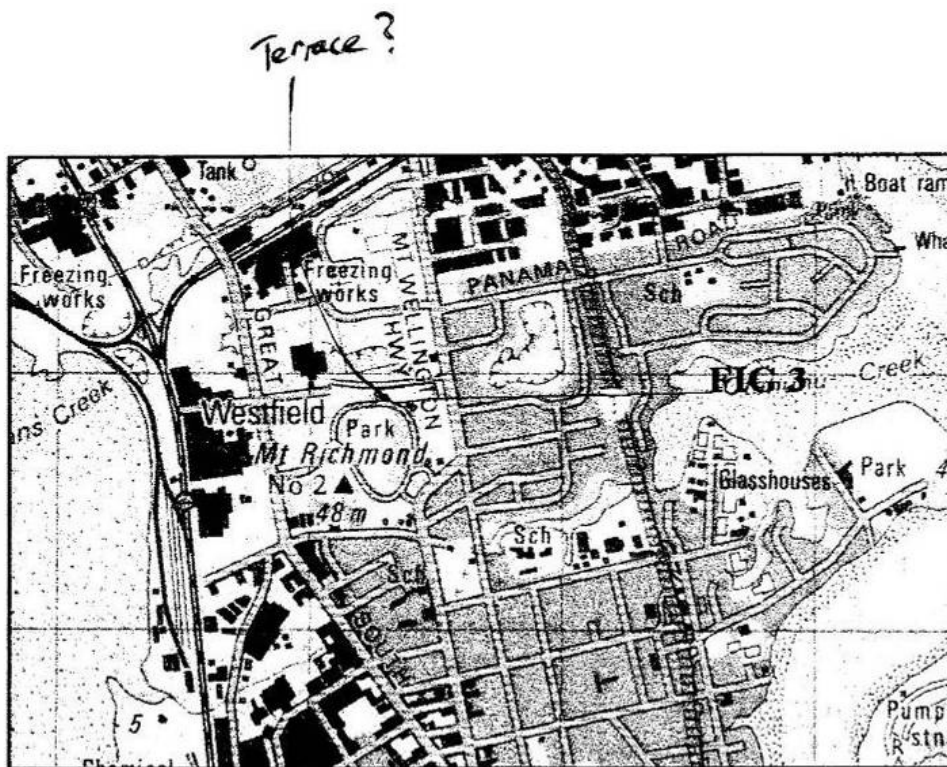
*Continued on next page*

## APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED

<b>NZAA SITE RECORD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FORM</b> <b>MAP NO:</b> R11 <b>MAP NAME:</b> AUCKLAND <b>MAP EDITION:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1984. Limited revision 1998. <b>GRID REFERENCE:</b> 742.8 729.1.	<b>SITE NO:</b> R11/13
	<b>SITE NAME:</b> Otahuhu (Mt Richmond)
	<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pa.
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</b> Site revisited on 4. 12. 1999.	
<p>The site is located on property owned by Kailua Properties at the base of Mt Richmond, on the north side. The public road around the base of the Mt Richmond Reserve occurs some 20m above to the south and is separated from the site by a post and wire fence. A private access road leading from Mt Wellington Highway to the site of the old freezing works occurs a short distance to the north and is marked by a row of polar trees on its south side. The Otahuhu Rugby League Club occurs a short distance to the east. The Mt Richmond Reserve occurs to the south. The site is approximately 20m above sea level.</p>	
<p>The site is under knee high kikuyu grass. Some industrial spoil has been dumped on the lower side. In area of proposed industrial development.</p>	
<p>A single, possible terrace, 20m in length and 3-4m in width, occurs on the lowest section of the hillside immediately above the edge of the now filled tuff ring. Four small test pits were dug at regular intervals along the length of the terrace. These revealed a dark brown volcanic loam topsoil mixed with fragments of charcoal overlying a lighter brown volcanic subsoil. The upper layer appeared to represent the residual evidence of settlement. No other remains noted.</p>	
<p>Reported by: Leigh Johnson          Northern Archaeological Research          67 Church St, Devonport          Auckland.</p>	
<p>Owner: Kailua Properties          C/- Bartley Consultants          4 Esmonde Rd          PO Box 331258          Takapuna.</p>	

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# APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED



## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  <b>SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</b></p> <p>NZMS 260 map number          NZMS 260 map name          NZMS 260 map edition          NZMS 260 grid reference</p>	<p>NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <i>R11/13</i></p> <p>DATE VISITED          SITE TYPE          SITE NAME</p>
<p>Date SDF completed:</p> <p>An Authority to modify this site completely <u>partly</u> has been issued by the NZ Historic Places Trust. A check with the Trust will be required to establish whether the Authority has been implemented, and whether a report has been written.</p> <p>See Authority no.: <i>2001/013</i></p> <p>Further details: (if any)</p>	

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# APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED

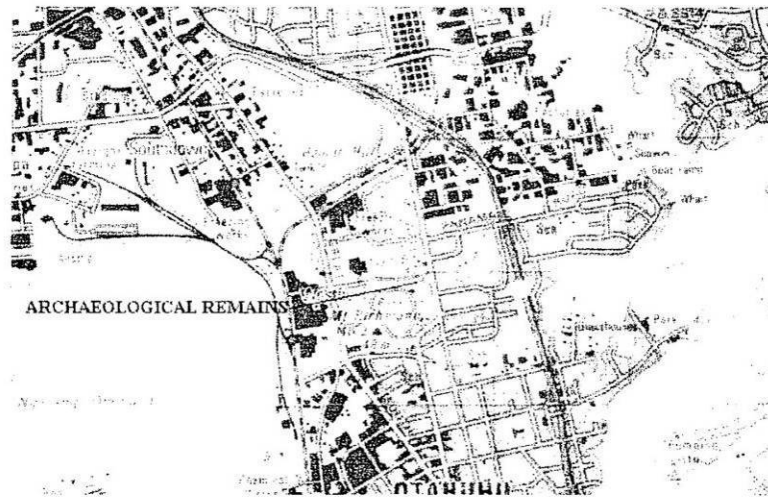
<b>NZAA SITE RECORD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FORM</b> <b>MAP NO:</b> R11 <b>MAP NAME:</b> AUCKLAND <b>MAP EDITION:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1984. Limited revision 1998. <b>GRID REFERENCE:</b> 742.8 729.1.	<b>SITE NO:</b> R11/13 <b>SITE NAME:</b> Otahuhu (Mt Richmond) <b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pit, earth ovens, post holes, bottle Glass.
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</b> Site revisited on 2. 1. 2002.  The site is located on property owned by Kailua Properties situated between Mt Wellington Highway and the Mt Richmond reserve road to the north and south respectively and between a private access road leading to the site of the old freezing works to the west and the The Otahuhu Rugby League Club to the east The site is approximately 20m above sea level.  A small number of precontact Maori agricultural remains were exposed following removal of topsoil in an area of the inner north side of the tuff ring crater on the above property. These comprised what appeared to be the remains of seven small earth ovens. These features consisted of small discrete areas of cooking stones with sparse charcoal fragments and ranged between 0.6m-1.2m in diameter. Also evident were some nineteen posthole features exposed on the surface of the subsoil. These occurred in two parallel alignments some 3-5m apart. The post holes were all roughly circular in shape and varied between 20-40cm in diameter. The layout of the post holes occurred in two parallel rows with the smallest section extending west from the east edge of the earthworks for a distance of approximately 12m. The longest section, covering a distance of approximately 25m, appeared to extend at a low angle to the south-west from the west end of the shorter alignment. The post holes were generally some 2-3m apart though the longer alignment appeared to widen slightly towards the north-east end and junction with the shorter alignment. The postholes appeared to be paralleled individually with each posthole having a corresponding posthole in the adjacent alignment. A single pit, 1m x 2.2m, was also exposed on the surface of the subsoil a short distance to the south of the earth ovens. This pit contained a cattle bone in the fill and the age of the feature appeared uncertain.  In addition to the features above were the remains of an historic European paddock or farm boundary Fence. This comprised an alignment of some twenty small rectangular post holes, approximately 30 x 20 cm and spaced some 5m apart evident down the east boundary of the property. The rectangular nature of the holes indicated they had been cut by spade and some of the post holes contained the decaying remains of wooden fence posts. In addition, a small number of broken pieces of un-diagnostic black bottle glass of late 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin were exposed randomly in the topsoil on the steep upper north section of the property.  Reported by: Leigh Johnson Northern Archaeological Research 67 Church St, Devonport Auckland.  Owner: Kailua Properties C/- Bartley Consultants 4 Esmonde Rd PO Box 331258 Takapuna.  <div style="text-align: right;">           Garry Law             6 AUG 2002         </div>	

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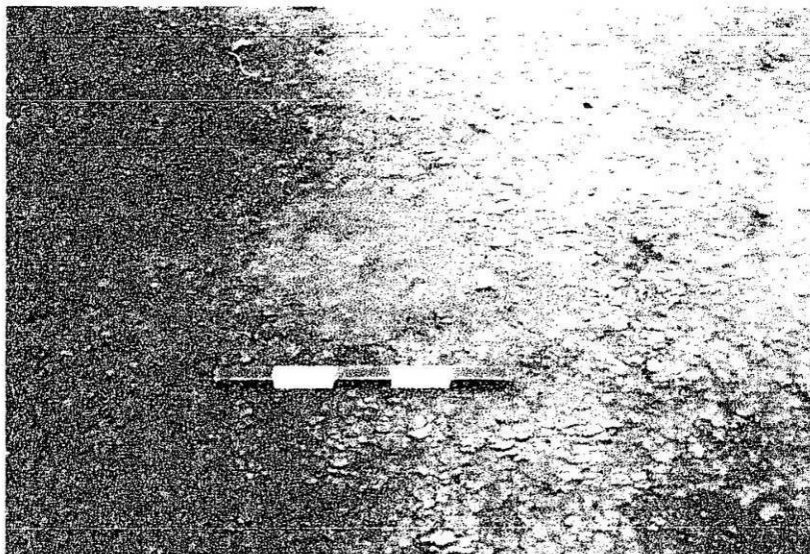
# APPENDIX 1: SITE R11/13, CONTINUED

<b>NZAA SITE RECORD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FORM</b> <b>MAP NO:</b> R11 <b>MAP NAME:</b> AUCKLAND <b>MAP EDITION:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1998 <b>GRID REFERENCE:</b> 742.8 729.1	<b>SITE NO:</b> R11/13
	<b>SITE NAME:</b> Otahuhu (Mt Richmond).
	<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pit, earth Ovens, post holes, bottle glass

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:





LOCATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS, R11/13 (R11).



A POST HOLE (PART OF AN ALIGNMENT) AT R11/13.

# APPENDIX 2: SITE R11/33

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/33</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pa</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b></p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1763987      <b>Northing:</b> 5909216      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> N42/25      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/33</p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b></p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> PA</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b></p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

*Continued on next page*

# APPENDIX 2: SITE R11/33, CONTINUED

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Observations about this site made in

Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD BC AH BB AA FD

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER
Map number	N42	M42/25
Map name	Auckland	SITE TYPE Hill pa
Grid reference	<del>360 489</del> 359487 359486	
1. Aids to relocation of site E235900 N648000		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Center developed for playing field, but not further envisioned.		
3. Owner	Otago Borough Council	Tenant
Address	Domain	Address
Attitude		Attitude
4. Name of site Sturges park or Mt. Robertson		
Source of name		
5. Date recorded	Details of investigation; methods and equipment used	
6. Aerial photograph numbers Metropolitan Mosaics Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all		
7. Reported by Bob Brown		Filekeeper Les Grube
Date August 1961	Date September 1961	


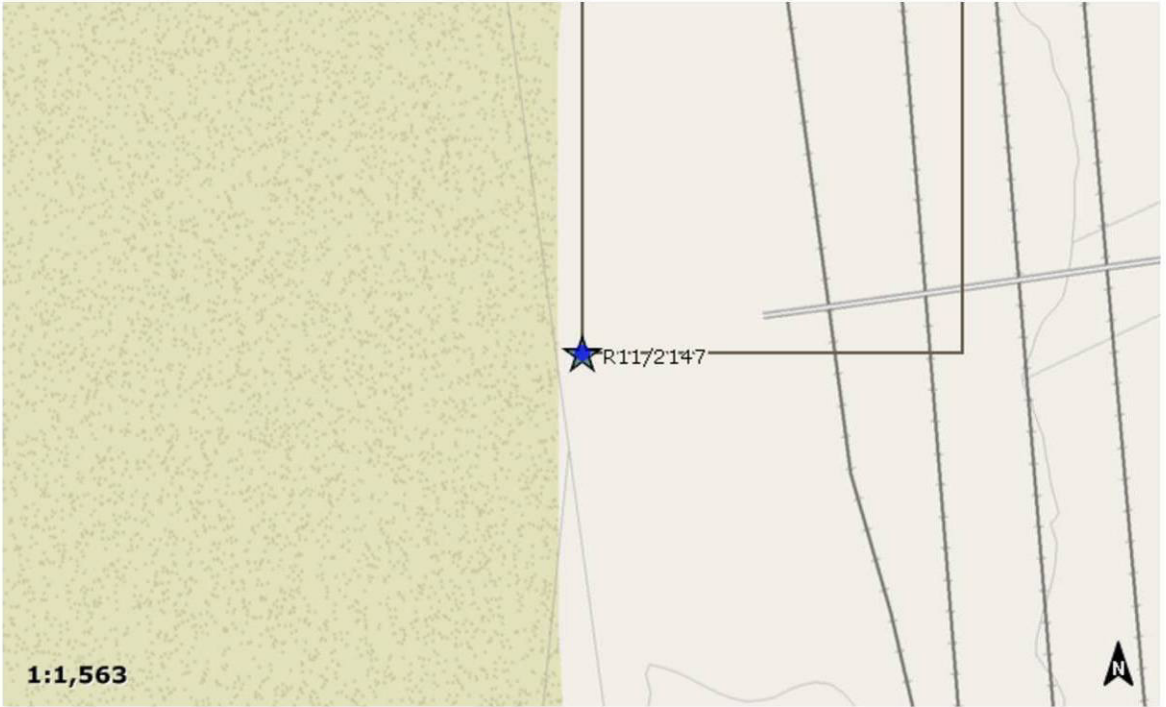
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## APPENDIX 2: SITE R11/33, CONTINUED

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</p> <p>Map Number Map Name Map Edition Grid Reference</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER <i>N42/25</i></p>
	<p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER</p>
	<p>SITE TYPE</p>
<p><i>(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)</i></p> <p><i>Hochstetter 1864:201</i></p> <p>46. Robertson's Hill or Fort Richards, near Otahuhu, is a low flat and cone, in the swampy crater of which rises a scoria cone with crater still perfectly preserved.<sup>1</sup></p> <hr/> <p><sup>1</sup> <del>Robertson</del> Robertson, presented to the people of Otahuhu by Mr A. Sturges, is now known as <del>Sturges</del> Sturges Park, a sports stadium occupying the old crater.</p>	

# APPENDIX 3: SITE R11/2147

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2147</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Transport/ communication</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b></p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1762954      <b>Northing:</b> 5910444      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2147</p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b></p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> PORTAGE</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b></p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

*Continued on next page*

# APPENDIX 3: SITE R11/2147, CONTINUED

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Observations about this site made in

Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION      CHI COMPUTER NUMBER: 364  
 NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11 /2147  
**SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)**  
 NZMS 260 map number: R11      DATE VISITED: Jun 2001  
 NZMS 260 map name: Auckland      SITE TYPE: PORTAGE  
 NZMS 260 map edition: Edition 1 1981      SITE NAME:

N42

Grid References:      Easting: 2673372      Northing: 6472130

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):  
 Tamaki River; Mangerē East; Waitemata Harbour; Manukau Harbour; EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN.

2. State of Site and possible future damage:

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)  
 Canoe portage (Mangere East)

**Additional Notes**  
 1. Additional information by Barry Baquie (June 2001):  
 The foreshore of the Manukau Harbour where Portage Road would have met, has been heavily modified by Railway lines, roads, and buildings. Mangroves and reclamation rocks now line the Harbour edge. Estimated grid references for the Otahuhu Creek and Manukau Harbour are: Otahuhu Creek E2674700 and N6472350; and Manukau Harbour E2673350 and N6472150. The estimated GPS Grid Reference was taken at a location on the present edge of the Manukau Harbour at a position in alignment with Portage Road on the eastern side of the Tranz Rail complex. The distance of the portage from Otahuhu Creek to the Manukau Harbour is ca. 1.2km. A cairn with a brass plaque on the corner of Great South Road and Portage Road was erected to commemorate this site and location. The plaque reads: THIS PLAQUE MARKS AN HISTORIC SITE. In the middle of the 14th century, the Maori First Fleet invaded Aotearoa and, sailing through the Hauraki Gulf, visited Tamaki in the search of a new home. The first canoe to reach the isthmus was the TAINUI which stayed at Otahuhu, while the Maori chief Taikahu, carried out reconnaissance from a hill top, probably Mt Richmond. The waters of the Manukau Harbour were seen and the canoe was dragged overland and went on her way, calling at Mokau and finally to her last resting place at Kawhia. In later years, canoes were frequently taken across the portage at Otahuhu, and this practice followed with boats and small vessels even in Pakcha times. Later a canal was planned to link the Tasman and Pacific Oceans, and land was reserved to the end. Today the old track is known as Portage Road. Half a mile in length it must be surely the shortest road between two seas any where in the world." This plaque was donated by the Otahuhu Borough Council, was unveiled March 20th 1959 by J D Murdoch Esq Mayor of Otahuhu.

4. Owner: Manukau City Council      Tenant/Manager:  
 Address: Private Bag 76917      Address:  
 MANUKAU CITY

5. Nature of Information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.)      book  
 Aerial Photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)  
 Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)



6. Reported by: Michael Taylor; 3 Aug 1993      Filekeeper: Kim Taiton  
 Barry Baquie      Jun 2001      Date: 28th Sept 2001  
 Address: NA AH -- MM

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# APPENDIX 3: SITE R11/2147, CONTINUED

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

### AUCKLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL CHI - HISTORIC PLACE RECORD DESCRIPTION

Prepared for: Manukau City Council

Reason: RMA 1589/98

Date: 9/17/01

Report prepared by: Ian Lawlor

SITE NO: R11 /2147  
TYPE: PORTAGE  
DATE RECORDED: 3 Aug 1993  
REPORTED BY: Michael Taylor  
Jun 2001 Barry Baquie  
NZA RECORD STATUS Brief, recorded from documents; Digital Images (Jun 2001)  
METRIC MAP SHEET: R11  
METRIC SITE NO: 2147  
GRID REFERENCE: E2673372 N6472130  
LOCAL AUTHORITY: Auckland City  
Manukau City  
LOCATION: Tamaki River; Mangere East; Waitemata Harbour; Manukau Harbour; EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN.  
OWNER: 1. Manukau City Council  
ADDRESS: 1. Private Bag 76917  
MANUKAU CITY  
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Pt. Allot 199B; PSH OF MANUREWA; (1.4986 ha); SO 42823; Local Purpose Reserve (Canal); Gaz. 1980 p.631  
DISTRICT SCHEME: 1. Auckland Regional Council Manukau (Manuka) Harbour Maritime Planning Scheme  
STATUS: 1. Listed as an item of interest (not scheduled).  
SCHEMING CRITERIA: Historical significance  
DESCRIPTION: 1. Canoe portage (Mangere East)  
ADDITIONAL NOTES: 1. Additional information by Barry Baquie (June 2001):  
The foreshore of the Manukau Harbour where Portage Road would have met, has been heavily modified by Railway lines, roads, and buildings. Mangroves and reclamation rocks now line the Harbour edge. Estimated grid references for the Otahuhu Creek and Manukau Harbour are: Otahuhu Creek E2674700 and N6472350; and Manukau Harbour E2673350 and N6472150. The estimated GPS Grid Reference was taken at a location on the present edge of the Manukau Harbour at a position in alignment with Portage Road on the eastern side of the Tranz Rail complex. The distance of the portage from Otahuhu Creek to the Manukau Harbour is ca. 1.2km. A cairn with a brass plaque on the corner of Great South Road and Portage Road was erected to commemorate this site and location. The plaque reads: THIS PLAQUE MARKS AN HISTORIC SITE. In the middle of the 14th century, the Maori First Fleet invaded Aotearoa and, sailing through the Hauraki Gulf, visited Tamaki in the search of a new home. The first canoe to reach the isthmus was the TAINUI which stayed at Otahuhu, while the Maori chief Taikehu, carried out reconnaissance from a hill top, probably Mt Richmond. The waters of the Manukau Harbour were seen and the canoe was dragged overland and went on her way, calling at Mokau and finally to her last resting place at Kawhia. In later years, canoes were frequently taken across the portage at Otahuhu, and this practice followed with boats and small vessels even in Pakeha times. Later a canal was planned to link the Tasman and Pacific Oceans, and land was reserved to the end. Today the old track is known as Portage Road. Half a mile in length it must be surely the shortest road between two seas any where in the world." This plaque was donated by the Otahuhu Borough Council, was unveiled March 20th 1959 by J D Murdoch Esq Mayor of Otahuhu.  
KEYWORDS: HISTORIC; PORTAGE; CANOE; LBD; ACZ  
CHI BIBLIOGRAPHY REFERENCES: SE 1734 Section 4.4, p.100  
INFORMATION SOURCE: book

ARC Computer No: 364  
MARITIME 832

LAST VISITED: Jun 2001

IMPERIAL MAP SHEET: N41

SCHEME DATE:  
1991  
NUMBER:  
42

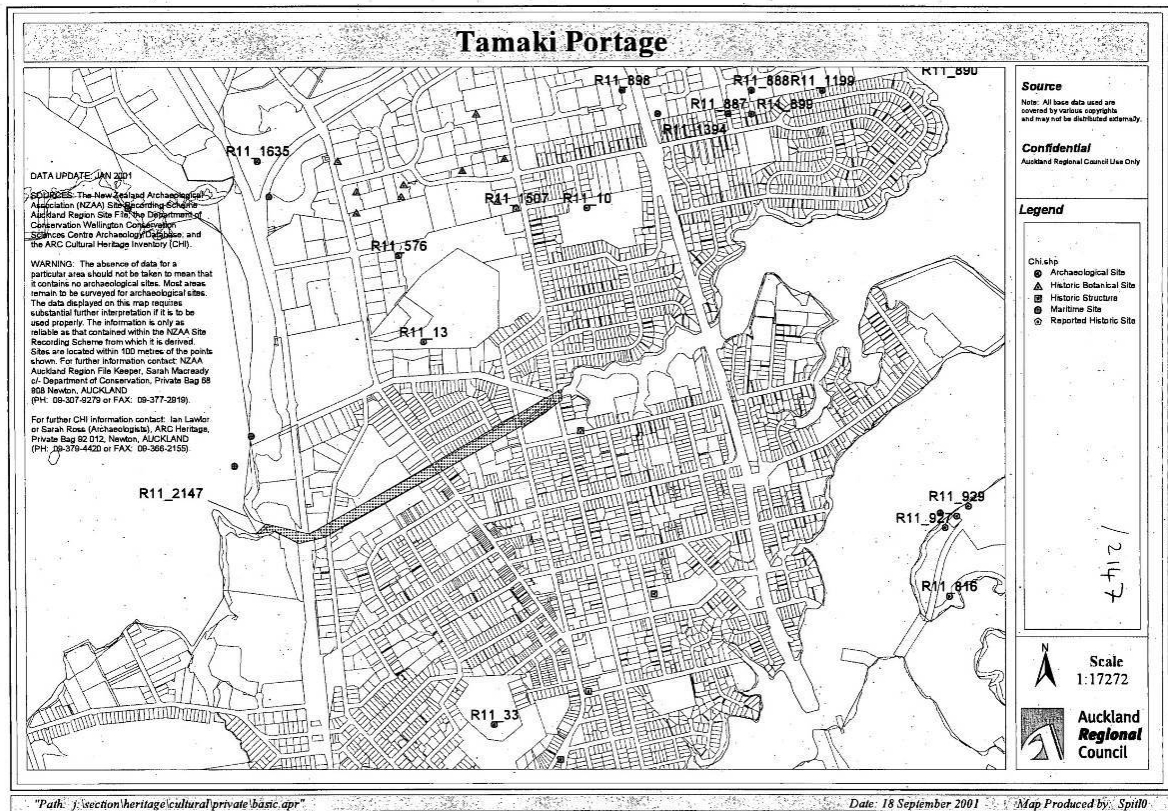
Sources: The New Zealand Archaeological Association Auckland Region Site File and the Department of Conservation Wellington Conservation Sciences Centre Archaeology Database.

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# APPENDIX 3: SITE R11/2147, CONTINUED

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



# APPENDIX 4: SITE R11/2171

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

	<b>Site Record Form</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2171
		<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Midden/Oven <b>SITE NAME(s):</b>  <b>DATE RECORDED:</b>

**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1765197      **Northing:** 5911114      **Source:** Handheld GPS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**      **METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R11/2171



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

Otahuhu Creek Stewardship Area. From the end of Convoy Lane walk down the (private) driveway to the house at 26 Convoy Lane. The site is located on the northern most point of the reserve, at the top of the coastal escarpment.

**Brief description**

Predominantly cockle shell midden with small quantities of turret shell and other gastropod spp.

**Recorded features**

Midden

**Other sites associated with this site**

**SITE RECORD HISTORY**

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2171

**Site description**

**Condition of the site**

Midden is eroding from the top of the coastal escarpment, agapanthas have been planted on top of the site causing further disturbance. (2002)

**Statement of condition**

Current land use:

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# APPENDIX 4: SITE R11/2171, CONTINUED

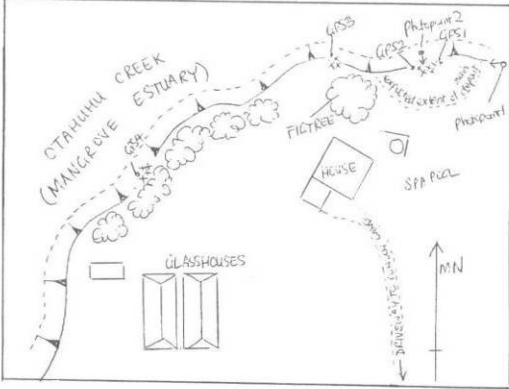
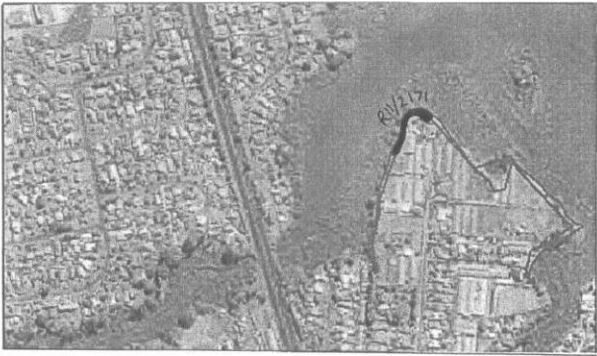
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>SITE RECORD INVENTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2
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Observations about this site made in

Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION															
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FORM</b>															
Metric map number: R11	NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11/2171														
Metric map name: Auckland	SITE TYPE: Midden														
Metric map edition: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition (1994)	SITE NAME: MAORI														
	OTHER:														
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	Easting <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table> Northing <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	2	6	7	5	6	1	4	6	4	7	2	7	9	5
2	6	7	5	6	1	4									
6	4	7	2	7	9	5									
Sketch plan only, not drawn to scale:															
															
															
Reported by: Andrew Dodd Department of Conservation Private Bag 68908 Newton AUCKLAND															
Owner: Department of Conservation	Manager:														

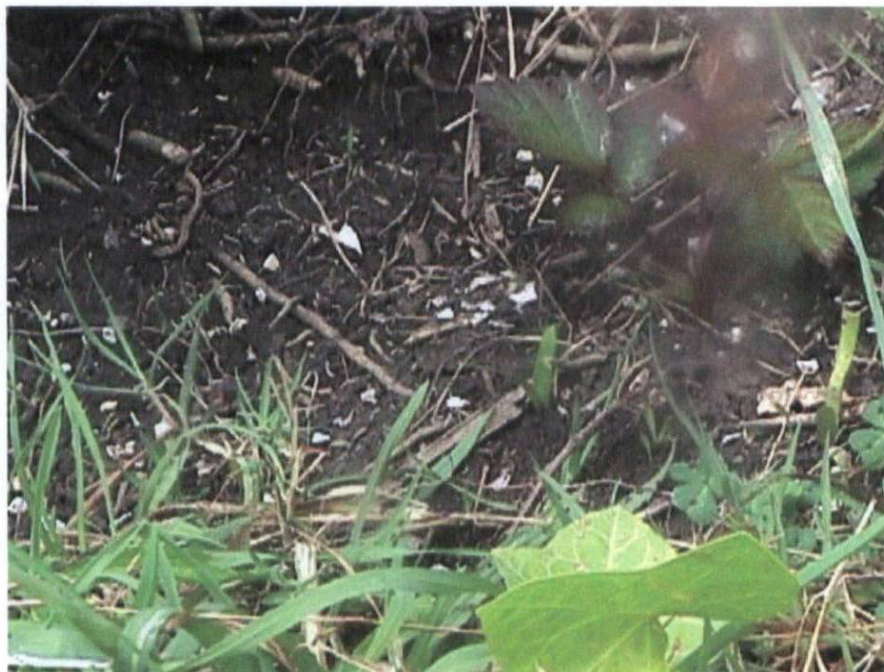
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## APPENDIX 4: SITE R11/2171, CONTINUED

NZAA SITE RECORD	SITE NO:	R11/2171
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**Photo One:** Overview, looking west across site from edge of garden



**Photo Two:** Close up of midden exposure, in bank beneath agapanthas

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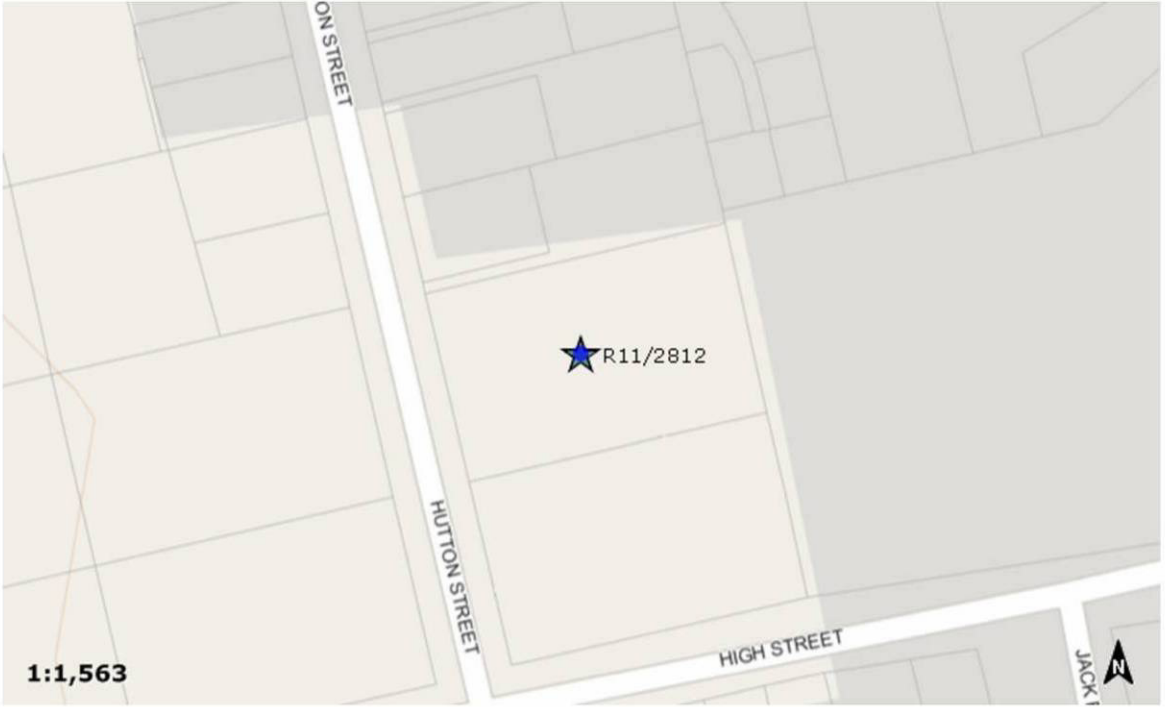
# APPENDIX 4: SITE R11/2171, CONTINUED

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: <b>R11/2171</b>																			
<b>SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)</b>		DATE VISITED: 01/10/2002																			
Metric map number: R11		SITE TYPE: Midden																			
Metric map name: Auckland		SITE NAME: MAORI:																			
Metric map edition: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition (1994)		OTHER:																			
<b>GRID REFERENCE (GPS)</b>		Easting	Northing																		
		2 6 7 5 6 1 4	6 4 7 2 7 9 5																		
Additional GPS co-ordinates recorded on GARMIN GPS12																					
1. Western extent of main exposure		E2675587	N6472819																		
2. Eastern extent of main exposure		E2675615	N6472810																		
3. First smaller exposure (to the west of main exposure)		E2675565	N6472813																		
4. Second smaller exposure (to the southwest of main exposure)		E2675543	N6472742																		
<p><b>1. Aids to relocation of site</b> (<i>attach a sketch map</i>): In Otahuhu Creek Stewardship Area (R11464). From the end of Convoy Lane walk down the (private) driveway to the house at 26 Convoy Lane. The site is located on the northern most point of the reserve, at the top of the coastal escarpment. Access is also available down the driveway leading down the side of the glasshouses to the east of the end Convoy Lane, then along the coastal margin behind the glasshouses (there is no paper road access to the reserve).</p>																					
<p><b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b> Midden is eroding from the top of the coastal escarpment, agapanthas have been planted on top of the site causing further disturbance.</p>																					
<p><b>3. Description of site</b> (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>): Predominantly cockle shell midden with small quantities of turret shell and other gastropod spp. Probing of the site suggests the main exposure of midden extends 8-10m inland over approximately 30m with smaller isolated exposures occurring further along the coastal escarpment to the west and south west. The midden appears to be dispersed and relatively shallow.</p>																					
<p><b>4. Owner:</b> Department of Conservation Address: Private Bag 68908 Newton AUCKLAND</p>		<p><b>Tenant/Manager:</b> Address:</p>																			
<p><b>5. Nature of information</b> (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>): Site visit, 3 people Photographs (<i>reference numbers</i>): Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers and clarity of site</i>):</p>																					
<p><b>6. Reported by:</b> Andrew Dodd Address: Department of Conservation Private Bag 68908 Newton AUCKLAND</p>		<p><b>Filekeeper:</b> Date: <i>A Dodd</i> <b>05 APR 2004</b></p>																			
<p><b>7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (for office use)</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 40%;">Type of site</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td>Local environment today</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">C</td> <td>Land classification</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="width: 80%;">Present condition and future danger of destruction</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">N</td> <td>Local Body</td> </tr> </table>						Type of site				Local environment today		B	C	Land classification		B	B	Present condition and future danger of destruction	M	N	Local Body
		Type of site																			
		Local environment today																			
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B	B	Present condition and future danger of destruction																			
M	N	Local Body																			



# APPENDIX 5: SITE R11/2812

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2812</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Burial/ cemetery</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Hutton Street Cemetery</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b> 17/09/2012</p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1764678      <b>Northing:</b> 5909775      <b>Source:</b> Handheld GPS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b></p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> 68 Hutton Street, Otahuhu, Auckland.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> Roman Catholic Cemetery dating from the 1850s.</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Cemetery/ urupa, Grave</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

*Continued on next page*

## APPENDIX 5: SITE R11/2812, CONTINUED

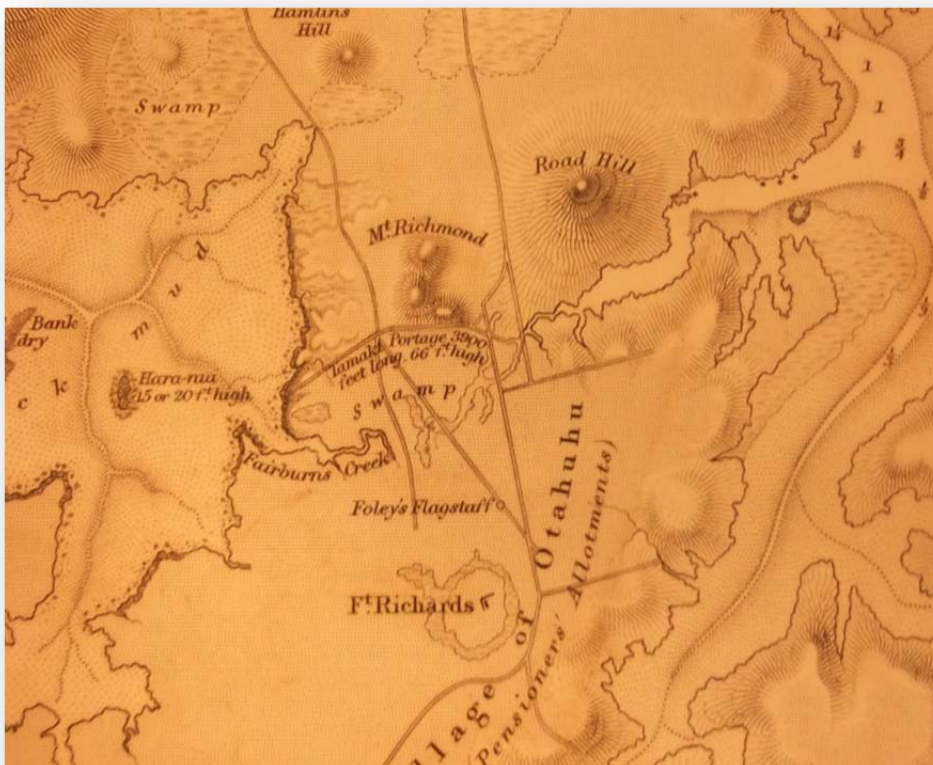
### NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/2812
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated: 17/09/2012, Visited: 04/09/2012 - NZTM E1764678 / N5909775 (Handheld GPS). This cemetery dates to the early European settlement of the Otahuhu Parish by the Fencibles. The Catholic Parish began in 1848. Catholic families from among the Fencibles are likely to have representatives buried in this cemetery (Truttman 2008). The site is scheduled as a Category B historic site on the Auckland Isthmus District Plan Operative 1999 (Map Ref. 114-12). Inspected by: Judge, Charlotte.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p>Updated: 17/09/2012, Visited: 04/09/2012 - The cemetery remains in fair condition, although damage has recently occurred through the illegal filling of the natural gully that ran through the property. A number of graves have been damaged and a damage assessment for the site is pending (Judge September 2012).</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p>Updated: 12/10/2012, Visited: 04/09/2012 - Fair - Some intact features, but others may be unclear or damaged</p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p>Updated: 17/09/2012, Visited: 04/09/2012 - Reserve/ recreation</p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p> <p>Updated: 17/09/2012, Visited: 04/09/2012 - Property development</p>	

## **APPENDIX 5: LANDSCAPE HISTORY**



# Otahuhu and Mangere Historic Area Assessment Landscape History Background Report



**February 2013**

Prepared for Auckland Council

By John P. Adam

Endangered Gardens

P O Box 155, 335

Wellesley Street

Auckland 1141

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**Cover;** Part of NZ Map 890 'Manukau Harbour,' Surveyed by Commander B Drury,...RN. 1853. D995.1129aj 1861. London: Hydro graphic Office of the Admiralty, 1861. 63 x 93cm. Black and White. Auckland City Libraries Map collection.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Librarians at the Auckland Research Centre, Auckland Public Library; Janelle Penney, Central Auckland Research Centre; Bruce Ringer, Manukau Libraries, Auckland Council; Janet Ward, Canada; Sarah Padey, Archivist; Vicki Spalding, Archivist, Auckland Council Archives; Susan Sweetman, Mount Roskill, Auckland; Joan McKenzie and Duncan McKenzie, Auckland Office, New Zealand Historic Places Trust; Simon Cook, Auckland Council; Staff at Archives New Zealand, Auckland and Wellington; National Library Staff, Wellington; University of Auckland Main Library and Geography Map Archive; Willie Coenradi, Auckland; Staff at Otahuhu Historical Society, Otahuhu.

### **1.2 BRIEF – SITES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The brief for the project as a whole broadly involves the following:

- Investigate the local history of the area and put this in context with broader regional and national themes;
- Consider the area holistically including assessment of; historic heritage places and areas; archaeological sites; historic character; sites of significance to Māori; natural landscape; open space, parks, gardens, and trees; and, design context;
- Seek to identify the heritage values associated with a place through consultation with tangata whenua, local people and the community;
- Provide an evidence base to inform relevant Auckland Council plans, policies and decisions. This includes assessing the historic heritage significance of places and areas, making use of the evaluation criteria set out in the Unitary Plan for scheduling significant Historic Heritage Places and Historic Character Overlays; and,
- Include recommendations that will positively influence a wide range of local ‘place shaping’ activities. This includes regulatory and non-regulatory tools.

A more detailed scope is included in the brief for various work strands. With regards to open space, parks and gardens it sets out the following:

- Identify and map known open space, parks, gardens and trees of heritage value
- Heritage evaluation of ‘proposed’ open space, parks, and gardens, to identify heritage values and put forward any recommendations for scheduling ( Detailed scope notes to be carried out as a future stage once stage one information gathered and analysed).

Further identification and assessment of individual trees for scheduling is outside of the scope, however if any previous work related to identification of trees/ landscapes in the Otahuhu study area was known of, it would be useful to incorporate it. The scope notes that a study was undertaken by Boffa Miskell in 2009 identifying trees in the Mangere Town Centre study area.

During field visits, preparation of a preliminary list of trees or groups of trees of potential interest in the Otahuhu study area would be desirable.

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The detailed scope of work related to investigation of landscape history, included<sup>1</sup>:

Preliminary field survey and desk top research (eg. comparison of historic and current aerial photography) to identify/ map physically evident open space, parks, gardens and trees which may contribute to the values of the area, or provide indicators to historic sites.

- **Targeted thematic research and brief summary ,based on what remains evident:**

Based on discussion this might include:

- **Character of landscape and planting related to patterns of subdivision and use in key periods**, early settlement, farming and horticultural uses, ongoing residential subdivisions and other developments, eg industrial –*are there remaining landscapes/ plantings that are significant in providing evidence of these patterns?*
- Influence of local government and town planning framework on open spaces- *are there remaining landscapes/ plantings that are significant in providing evidence of these patterns?*
- Memorial plantings or work of local beautifying society- *are there remaining landscapes/ plantings that are significant in providing evidence?*
- **Targeted research to prepare a brief summary of the historic development for each** open space, park, garden of potential heritage value evident in the study areas:
- Briefly describe key features/ character of the park or landscape
- Do any parks or open spaces warrant scheduling in the Unitary Plan? Note: *Completion of an evaluation using heritage criteria to be undertaken as a separate Stage 2.*

### 1.2.1 Mangere Parks and Reserves listed in Detailed Scope of Work

David Lange Park  
Imrie Ave Reserve  
Mangere Centre Park  
Robertson Road Reserve (adjacent to Mangere Centre Park)  
Waddon Place Reserve  
Williams Park

Not listed in brief but included: House Park, Thomas Park, Mataatua Marae, Town/Shopping Centre Reserve, Norton and Link Reserves, Mascot and Windrush Park.

### 1.2.2 Otahuhu Parks Listed in listed in Detailed Scope of Work

Anns Creek Reserve  
Anglican Cemetery  
Beddingfield Memorial Park  
Bert Henham Park  
Catholic Cemetery  
Esplanade Reserves – Stringer Point Reserve  
McMannus Park  
Mount Richmond Volcanic Landscape  
Murphy Park  
New Canal  
Seaside Park  
Sturges Park

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<sup>1</sup> As agreed with Adina Brown, Auckland Council.

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Others:

McAnulty reserve,  
Portage Reserve;  
Luke Reserve;  
Fairburn Park;  
Lippiatt Reserve;  
Nixon Memorial reserve;  
Old Otahuhu Domain,  
Princes Reserve and Rod Reserve.  
Middlemore Hospital grounds

**Middlemore Block**

Calvert Reserve  
Walter Massey Park

Research and field survey work has been carried out and record forms created for individual parks and reserves. These forms are included in Part Two of this report.

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### 1.3 DRAFT THEMES APPLIED TO INVESTIGATION OF LANDSCAPE HISTORY

A range of themes have influenced the development of the landscape in the Otahuhu and Mangere areas. Set out below is an overview of some of these themes with a brief discussion of how they may have shaped development and where landscape features may remain that represent these themes. These themes include:

#### **Leisure landscapes**

Recreation areas developed on private lands that were to become public ie Sturges Park/Canal Reserve

Man made beach as per second (landing reserve first) phase of Seaside Park [Parallels a park in Glen Eden where sand barged into a mangrove estuary in 1910s]

Domain – used by military potentially for picnics re views and tradition of use of these places at Christmas time as per North Head/Mount Victoria etal. May have been used for events such as Church picnics?

Private lands and school grounds used for social events by community. Ploughing matches all about district of Mangere and Otahuhu. Ie Massey, Wallace and Robertson family.

Public Landsapes provided under 1870s Planning law and 1925 Town Planning Act etal. Includes Right of Ways in subdivisions also called 'Links' and remamed Parks in 2000s.

20<sup>th</sup> century Public Hall, Bowling/Tennis clubs, Schools (public and private).

Late 20<sup>th</sup> century – Sportsgrounds, League etal, Recreation and Community staff and infrastructure -1960s-1970s.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

Reserve types evolve depending on contemporary legislation. Town Planning movement transforms land provided for recreation after 1926 towards a population based formula and away from land only to a cash contribution. [See: Blake, GV 1937. Surveying. A Major Factor in Town Planning, In *Board & Council. NZ Local Authority Review*. 3 February, 1937. 5p.]

#### **Military and Missionary phase**

19<sup>th</sup> century camps and military shooting ranges-Mount Richmond vicinity

#### **Industial landscapes**

Scoria Pits for roading and buidling fabric. Tree planting adopted to amelorate structures and smoke and pollutants

#### **Transport**

Water for trade and access – via Manukau and Waitemata 19<sup>th</sup> century

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Rail – trade and leisure, Railway gardens created [1910s to 1940s]

Road – by horse power – used a runs for grazing Wardens of Hundred of Otahuhu

Motorised vehicles

Discussion:

Along the railway are Pohutukawa and pines that would have been supplied by the railways Department who owned tree nurseries as did the Forest Service (Rotorua) and Housing Division of Ministry of Works Department (Tamaki and Hamilton).

Other trees that grow on the sides of roads such as Great South Road both to the south and north of town were formally planted by the Great South Road Beautifying Society/ Association.

Many of the urban streets of Otahuhu contain street trees that in the main date from WWII and can be dated by their size, and genera as there were fashions with tree species such as Kermadec Island Pohutukawa and the Washington palms.

### **Agricultural phase [Spatial elements]**

Commonages and runs – ie Canal reserve and roadsides

Boundary enclosure elements

Ditch and banks

Gorse and hawthorn and other hedges

Post and rail fences

Post and wire fences

Contact/Confiscation – Maori cultivation of wetlands as described in Pakeha literature in 1850s (NZHerald) near Mangere. Flax/Raupo etal supporting contact. Kumara cultivations 1850s plans.

Plantations – shelter (Livestock and orchards, Market/vegetable gardens)

Wattle cultivation (1880s) – recorded at Otahuhu and Papatoitoi and near Conifer Grove (Airport).

Orchards – domestic and commercial. Fruit and grapes? Ratings Act 1920s?

Dry Cattle – commercial [access to railway network and Onehunga harbours ]

Dairy cows – domestic and commercial, milk cheese etc

Pastoral – Sheep and hay production

Cropping – Wheat, barley and oats

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Market Gardening – shelter, grid patterns of planting form. Glasshouses.

### **Technology**

Scientific experimentation with cultivars and fertilisers – recorded across Mangere

Site where agricultural machines made or trialled experimented with.

### **DISCUSSION:**

Most of the parks and reserves in this study retain historic boundaries that will date to the agricultural husbandry processes where animals were grazed in enclosed paddocks for the production of domestic [milk, cheese, wool, hide and transport] and economic reasons – hides, tallow, meat and town milk supply. Corn (Maize), Wheat, Oats, Barley and pasture was also grown commercially.

Some diversity took place in the crops grown with a brief period where the production of wattle bark ,used in leather tanning was subsidised by the government. Land survey maps show wattle plantations in Otahuhu but no evidence has been found to date of subsidised plantations. Period descriptions document bark harvested by Maori labour in the Mangere vicinity in the 1880s.

Further commercial orchards of plums, apples, pears etc were cultivated with secure shelter grown. As the land prices increased the whole of agriculture was transformed with smaller and smaller land holdings and a increasing ethnic diversity of growers – Indian and Asian – that eventually narrowed to intensive food production in ‘enclosed’ heated glasshouses. This simplified summary of the evolution of agricultural land use can be documented on the Avondale Peninsula and significantly it was the access to all year spring-fed water and a low lying frost free topography with tidal shipping trade routes that saw Otahuhu at the centre of agriculture. On the technology front, machinery was an important commodity with innovation applied by the Wallace family to the design of ploughs. The Wallaces owned considerable land between Mangere and Papatoetoe and the rare pictorial records documenting the harvest season documents a diverse ethnic group of labourers who would have lived on these farms or in the town. Their family names remain invisible to date.

Old conifer trees and some Eucalyptus trees are still growing on portions of some esplanade reserves in Otahuhu, for example Stringer Park. These trees may represent parts of shelter belts that enclosed pasture/ farm paddocks, and/or market gardens through the 1880s to 1960s. Some trees may have naturalised.

On parkland these types of trees were often planted to smother noxious weeds that became a problem as early as the 1850s when thistles are documented as a threat to agricultural lands.

Parks with old boundary ditch and bank and/ or hedges include – Sturges Park, Mount Richmond Volcanic Landcape, Murphy Park, Walter Massey Park and Mangere Central Park.

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### **Suburban phase**

Evidence of the beginning under 1926 Town Planning Act

Link Reserve or Right of Way reserves, evident in Mangere Town Centre

Recreation Reserves – under reform of Reserves Act 1977. [19<sup>th</sup> century origins under Reserves Act 1854]

New labour reforms providing workers onsite recreation facilities - car parks etc [As found on Avondale Peninsula 1950s onwards]<sup>2</sup>

### **DISCUSSION:**

As the land increased in value local families began to sell blocks to developers for subdivision and took the opportunity to leave a form of legacy in naming of places for formal and informal recreation areas and childrens playgrounds – from the 1920s onwards.

The evolution of open space was led by the Crown in the 1840s when it planned settlements such of Otahuhu and surveyed wide roads and secured several large Domains [Otahuhu Domain and Mount Richmond] that were spaces provided for the grazing of domestic animals and as sources of stone for building roads, walls etc. The Crown would inherit any recreation reserves set aside from subdivisions from the 1880s onwards that would generally be up to 5% of total block sold. The maintenance of these were usually transferred to Municipal authorities with a close watching brief retained by the Crown. But these places were problematic due to little money set aside to maintain them. Weeds and fire hazards were a seasonal problem and the tradition was adopted to use livestock and trees as ways to check and control these threats. As the population increased organised leisure rose with recreation officers, community houses etc added to the recreation grounds.

Throughout the 1930s to 1970s each Housing Division subdivision allocated a set number of hedge, orchard and amenity trees for each section. Evidence of this process can be seen on any of the subdivisions with a focus on bright colourful foliage or flowering trees and hedges. From 1937 to 1970s Housing Division employed a special division of landscape gardeners come landscape architects to supervise the contracts to layout each subdivision.

### **Commemorative and memorials**

Public and private cemeteries – WWI and WWII etal and special areas ie Chinese families.

War Memorials – Land War, Boer War, WWI, WWII etal

Arbor Day plantings – roadsides and public parks from 1890s and especailly 1930s.

Private ceremonial trees associated with child births –ie Macrocarpas in Laurie Avenue, Parnell

Hertage sites identified – Villa, Bungalos, trees

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<sup>2</sup> Adam, John P. 2010. *The Rosebank Peninsula. A Landscape Thematic Study*. For the Avondale - Waterview Historical Society. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/61769649/The-Rosebank-Peninsula-Landscape-Study-2008-2010>

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**Environmental landscape themes**

Dessication theory (ie Trigger to plant trees to attract rainfall)<sup>3</sup>

Industrial landscape – Legacy of industrial use from reclamation to dust and pollution, beautification and patronage processes.

**DISCUSSION:**

The community marks the progress of time with a great diversity of community celebrations be it through institutions such as the church/faith or school/secular. Fetes, Fairs, Shows, etc. But memories fade fast and it has been a revelation to discover how much focus there was on Arbor Day, ceremonies throughout the 1930s when the first Labour Government revived the tree planting tradition with essay competitions held across Otahuhu. Arbor Day begun in the USA in the 1870s and was formalised in New Zealand in the early 1890s. There was neglect of local cemeteries and this was followed by cycles of intensive efforts to 'tidy' these places. This process is documented within some of the public parks such as Sturges Park and Mount Richmond. In cemeteries these efforts lead to the fashion to remove grave stones and relocate them in groups and or row – a practice adopted in the 1960-1970s globally- but long out of favour since then.

The contribution from the industrial and business community has been minimal – Only Kempthorn Prosser gave a narrow strip of land to the Mount Richmond Domain. It is unsure how much of the State designed Railway housing blocks and railway yards were used for amenity or recreation. That a Horticultural Society flourished in the 1930s and a professional Horticulturalist was employed at the Central station where he cultivated trees and shrubs which suggests that the Government Railways Department potentially supplied trees to beautify the railway lands and nearby industrial lands. Both agriculture and industry has made use of the natural water and human resources without very little heritage. The various beautifying societies focus on camouflaging the excesses of the local industries when it appears looking back to have been a soft approach and the legacy is a landscape that contains toxic chemicals etc.

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<sup>3</sup> Legg, Stephen. 2012. Role of the Press in the Debates on the Climatological Influence of Forests New Zealand 1839-1945. Unpublished paper presented to NZ Geographical Society Conference, 'Changing Landscapes'. Napier, November 2012.

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## 1.4 GENERAL CHRONOLOGY – OTAHUHU

The following general chronology includes forms of local government, gazetting of reserves and Acts that have had an influence on the historic pattern of landscape development.

1840	The Parish of Manurewa. <sup>4</sup>
1845	<i>The Public Roads and Works Ordinance 1845 (No. 6)</i> , which came into force on 19 April 1845.
1848	Hundred of Otahuhu and Otahuhu Ward [9] of Borough of Auckland EST. <sup>5</sup>
1849	Wardens of Hundreds of Otahuhu: JA Hickson, W Fairburn and S Clarke.
1852	Wardens: JA Hickson, J McAnulty, W. Miller.
1854	<i>The Reserves Act, 1854.</i>
1855	Wardens: James Gilmore, JSS Jackson and J. McAnulty.
1865	Hundred of Otahuhu replaced by Otahuhu Highway District.
1867	Mangarei Highway District. <sup>6</sup>
1868	Lot 43 and 44, 40a 2p 37p. <i>Auckland Provincial Government Gazette</i> , 24 October, 1868. P466
1875	Otahuhu Highway District established
1876	Otahuhu Ward of Manukau County – (both)
1882	Otahuhu Road District est. <i>The Cemeteries Act, 1882.</i>
1887	Otahuhu Domain. <i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 5 August, 1887
1893	Cemetery Reserve. <i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 1893. P1273
1912	Manukau County Council est. Otahuhu Borough Council est. <i>Land Laws Amendment Act</i> –Private Sub-dividers to make provision for reserves.
1915	<i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 1915. P840. [Right of Way to Mount Richmond gifted by Kempthorne Prosser.]
1919	<i>Housing Act, 1919.</i>
1923	Survey Regulations. <i>NZ Gazette</i> , 1923, P1809. 5% of area of allotments to be reserved.
1924	<i>Land Act</i> . Reserve provision on both private and Crown land.
1926	<i>Town Planning Act, 1926</i>
1928	<i>Public Reserves and Domain Act, 1926</i> <i>Public Works Act, 1928.</i> Section 13. “Crown lands, public reserves, &c., roads and streets. Section 15. [ -[land] taken for recreation. ...”] <i>Statutes of NZ, 1928.</i> p271.
1936	<i>Factories Amendment Act, 1936</i> and <i>Shop and Office Amendment Act, 1936.</i> - compulsory 40-44 hr working week

<sup>4</sup> The Government used the Manurewa parish boundary to file policy decisions through 1880s to 1910s on public lands inside this Parish.

<sup>5</sup> Bloomfield, G. T. 1973. *The Evolution of Local Government Areas in Metropolitan Auckland. 1840-1971.* Auckland/Oxford University Press. 175p.

<sup>6</sup> Evidence suggests that was a self-established institution that was eventually directed under local laws

- 
- 1937 *Physical Welfare and Recreation Act, 1937.* [Physical land use surveys were required under this Act]
- 1940s Auckland Metropolitan Planning Organisation established  
Section 6. Access-ways. The Housing Amendment Act, 1940. In, *The Statutes of New Zealand, 1940.* P142-147.
- 1946 Land Subdivision in Counties Act – First legislation to attempt to relate area set aside for reserves on subdivision to population numbers and made provision for cash contributions. [This applied to Middlemore block inside Mangere East Country Town.]
- 1953 *Reserves and Domain Act, 1953.*  
*Town and Country Planning Act, 1953.*  
*Local Government Commission Act 1953.*
- 1954 *Municipal Corporations Act.* – made provisions for cash contributions in municipalities
- 1955 Housing Act 1955.
- 1958 July. Greater Auckland Beautifying Council founded
- 1960 Town and Country Planning Regulations – Recreational needs to be provided for in advance of subdivision.  
*Local Government Commission Act 1960.*
- 1963 Auckland Regional Authority established. (Bush, 1989: 163)
- 1965 Manukau County ceases and Manukau City Council est.
- 196x Country Towns being designated by Manukau County across their territory.
- 1973 Government Ministry of Recreation and Sport established. (Drain 1980: 227)  
*Recreation and Sport Act, 1973* and Ministry and Council for Recreation and Sport. (Perkins, H. C. and Booth, K. 2000: 322)
- 1977 *The Reserves Act, 1977.* [Seven types of reserve defined. *Honorary Rangers-----Section 8*]  
*The Town and Country Planning Act, 1977.*
- 1981 Anon. 1981. *Recreation in South Auckland. Otahuhu [Borough].* Report of the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee. Auckland Regional Authority. 16p
- 1986-1989 Tamaki City Council est. administering Otahuhu.
- 1991 *Resource Management Act, 1991.*
- 2009 Reformed Auckland City established
-

## 1.5 SUMMARY RECORD SHEETS FOR PARKS AND RESERVES

Based on the research and survey work carried out, a record form has been generated for each park/ reserve/ open space (identified in Section 1.2.2). The sheets summarise both the historic research and physical evidence found from field investigations made in late 2012. While management plans exist for some reserves, the level of research information about particular reserves is variable.

Each sheet includes a location map, brief historic summary and description. Sources for information are recorded and copies of photos and relevant research data are included as appendices on the sheet for each place.

Each reserve examined has been given a chronological design character typology. These include: Victorian [1840-1905]; Edwardian [1905-1919]; Interwar [1920-1945]; Post war [1945-1964]; Late 20<sup>th</sup> century/modern parks [1965-2000]. Some may have evolved with several period characters and these have been noted.

Church Street reserve, Sturges Park and Mount Richmond [Domain] Volcanic Landscape would all be examples of interwar design where the use of basalt stone as a kerb is a key element. Local basalt stone was then available from the local environment. Walter Massey Park is an example of a Post war [1945-1964] landscape. The Edwardian, Interwar and Post war parks all received commemorative community tree planting, which have been in the main forgotten.

Community beautifying/amenity/environmental groups organised public plantings throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century parks such as McAnulty Reserve and the Murphy Park playground were associated with the unemployment schemes under the RD Muldoon Government (1975-1984). The use of rustic (treated) timber posts will limit their lives.

There is also the vernacular [non-designed (aesthetic) process] influence on the making of open space such as the governance process of Hundreds/Highway and Road Boards and the traditional use of cattle and horses adopted to both maintain pasture, destroy weeds, reduce fire threat, and provide an income to pay for the enclosure systems surrounding the public lands. The removal of livestock from the system would require that man and machines (and chemical control) and vegetation manipulation (planting fast growing conifers to shade out noxious weed such as gorse [furze] and blackberry) had to be adopted as a new strategy to maintain the new parks. These processes are documented where known on the sheets. Other strategies were to lease the land for the commercial growing of market garden crops that is documented for the Old Otahuhu Domain on Princes Street that only exists now as a smaller Beddingfield Park.

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## 1.6 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE CRITERIA APPLIED TO SITE RECORD SHEETS

The record sheets do not contain a detailed evaluation of the heritage values of each park or reserve, but do provide a brief overview of heritage values evident, based on Auckland Council's draft historic heritage criteria. These include:

### (a) Historical

*The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within the nation, region or locality.*

For example landscapes may be associated with uses that have been important in the area such as Agriculture and settlement sites – yards, houses, stables, recreation facilities etc.eg, Walter Massey Park, agricultural husbandry, horticulture (Nurseries and Orchards) and Market Gardens (External and Glasshouses),

They may be associated with historic preservation practices, eg those revealed in 1960s management of the Otahuhu Public Cemetery. They can provide evidence of Town Planning spatial patterns – eg. Wide roads, City Beautiful grids to modernism's use of Radburn links and reserves evident in Mangere Town Centre. Landscapes may have important associations for example in Otahuhu, Coombes (Stringer), Sturges, Hall and Lippiatt estate.

Landscapes may be associated with significant economic factors such as 19<sup>th</sup> century transport and trade routes, landing reserves, the Otahuhu Canal reserve,  
They may be associated with landmark memorials and commemorative features such as Nixon monument reserve and cemeteries.

Landscapes may provide evidence of Recreation history – paths, playgrounds, shelters, grandstands, courts.

Some have important Military associations –eg. camp sites( Land War, WWII), sites of tank traps , or have incorporated elements like guns [eg. Stringer Reserve]

They may have associations with settler families land use for example in Otahuhu Foley, Fairburn, Robertson, Hall. They may be associated with educational use, eg. agricultural teaching, Primary and Secondary School grounds.

Landscapes may also be important for:

- Scientific research history – eg. White Butterfly (1940s) -
- Town planning, eg association with EAE Billson (Mangere Town Centre)
- Environmental– Arbor Day tree plantings
- Community amenity society associations – Great South Road,
- Rotary tree planting.
- Intangible links with QEII Coronation celebrations 1953 (Murphy Park)
- Labour history re development of playgrounds and parks through 1930s to 1970s
- Governance – Hundred of Otahuhu/Otahuhu Borough/Mangere Road Board
- Patronage – gifting of lands for public use –Nixon/Murphy

**(b) Social**

*The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.*

**(c) Tangata whenua**

*The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, tangata whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.*

**(d) Knowledge**

*The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.*

Landscapes may provide archaeological evidence of patterns of use for example agriculture, trade and industry, footprints of enclosure boundaries for the Otahuhu Hundred Run/s, footprints of recreation use – eg. 1920s, 1950s and 1970s playgrounds,

**(e) Technology**

*The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.*

Landscapes may reveal information about technology – for example in agriculture/ horticulture/ transport systems ('ploughed roads – Mangere' [See Section 2.5]), use of local stone in designed landscape features, eg Sturges Park.

**(f) Physical attributes**

*The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.*

Landscapes may provide evidence of contemporary styles, use of materials and developments in landscape design or the work of landscape designers and urban design initiatives. Landscapes may incorporate significant botanical collections, including rare exotic and native plantations, street trees and Amenity trees – individual notable trees

Landscapes in the study areas for example demonstrate the work of designers GP Nind (MoW); W. Coenradi (TCC). In Mangere Town centre there is the Town Planning association with AEA Billson (1914-?) and Urban design association with Lockie Gannon (O).

**(g) Aesthetic**

*The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.*

**(h) Context**

*The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical and cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.* Landscapes may be significant in themselves or as part of the collective values of a place.

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## 1.7 RECOMMENDATIONS – GENERAL

The following general recommendations are based on research and field survey work undertaken:

- Conservation and Maintenance Plans should be prepared for all cemeteries, including Presbyterian Cemetery on Massey Road in Mangere.
- Detailed measurements and recording of trees, and investigation of trees for scheduling within the following parks: Sturges Park, Mount Richmond [Domain] Volcanic Reserve.
- Further research on specific topics -The Beattie housing block; Coombes Housing block; Thomas subdivision block and ‘gifted’ parks and reserves, since the 1870s to provide between 5 to 10% of land being developed as recreation reserve.
- Develop interpretive information for parks and reserves throughout the study area to highlight significance eg. to acknowledge geological values, Maori history, and European history for example gifting of land by Sturges and Murphy families, as well as landscape development, planting types and ecological values.
- NZHPT Registration details for the Nixon Memorial could be amended to include the surrounding reserve.

## 1.8 RECOMMENDATIONS – SPECIFIC

1. **Heritage Conservation Areas.** Scheduling as a Conservation Area is recommended for two portions of both Robertson homestead and Margetts home on Mangere Central Park as marked on Figure 1. This includes a portion of boundary fence along Robertson Road. Alternatively the landscapes around these houses should be included with the scheduling of these places.



**Figure 1.** Proposed Heritage Conservation Area – inside yellow zone

## **2. Revise existing Management Plans**

Consideration should be given to revising/ updating existing reserve management plans to add detailed Heritage Conservation policy and practices for:

- Mangere Central Park
- Walter Massey Park
- Richmond/McMannus/Bert Henham Park.

## **3. Conservation Plans recommendations – Discussion.**

a. A Conservation Plan could be prepared for Nixon Memorial Reserve and all Cemeteries in Otahuhu as one document. It could be extended to the small Presbyterian Cemetery on Massey Road.

b. A New Management Plan/Conservation plan could be prepared for four parks in Otahuhu including Bedingfield [Part of old Otahuhu Domain]; Sturges Park; Murphy Park and the old (1840-1920s) portion of the Seaside Park – it should include conservation policy detailing methods on how to repair and conserve stone fabric material found across all sites that needs to be wisely maintained into the future.

## **4. Link Reserves Mangere Town Centre**

c. There is a case to recognise and manage some of the ‘links’ reserves across Mangere Central and make measured drawings of the features for the planning history record

## **5. Investigate trees for possible inclusion on district plan schedule**

d. Retention of formal tree planting on the old portion of Seaside Reserve. Investigate for schedule.

e. Identification of all Arbor Day trees planted by local individuals across Sturges Park during 1920s to 1940s.

f. Investigate trees associated with churches and school grounds, some of which may have commemorative values or be associated with phases in education history. Examples include Otahuhu College which has an interesting association with agricultural education history. The Puriri tree in front of the Otahuhu Presbyterian Church for example was previously protected under the General Tree Protection rule and its scheduling may need to be considered. There may be other examples associated with churches and schools.

g. Investigate trees in Otahuhu for potential for scheduling including those identified in the following table.

## **6. Appropriate management of works in and around parks**

h. Archaeological consents and reports required for all interventions that take place on parks including Sturges Park, Mt Richmond, Murphy Park, including roading about their perimeters as this is where the important old ditch and bank boundaries are likely to still be insitu.

**7. Interpretation:** The Agricultural and Horticultural history – Economic (Early export of apples to Britain) and Social - deserves to be interpreted for the families – House, Lippiatt, Sturges, Robertson families - who gave lands – some not under land or town planning laws when subdividing family estate lands as generous provisions. These real gifts should be honoured to encourage future donations of lands.

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**8. Other** landscaped sites for potential recognition /conservation consideration – Landscape incorporating distinctive paving about Aotearoa Technical Institute at 14 Walmsley Road, Otahuhu.<sup>7</sup>

This was formerly W. Stevenson & Sons, Civil engineers and contractors. The firm was established by Sir William Stevenson and grew to become a substantial company, employing around 280 staff by the early 1960s. The company owned and operated a quarry in East Tamaki and also manufactured concrete field tiles for drainage and precast concrete kerb blocks, as well as asphalt. Steveson & Sons Ltd were involved in large scale motorway construction projects, school playing fields, rail marshalling yards as well as stormwater and water reticulation. The company was involved with the construction of the Nihotipu Dam and the Hunbua Water Main as well as the Mercer power station.<sup>8</sup>



Aotearoa Technical Institute at 14 Walmsley Road, Otahuhu Photograph AJ Matthews, November 2012.

**Outside the study** area in Mangere Bridge – details of a notable tree planting were discovered from 1903; an avenue of trees planted as a Coronation Memorial:

**Coronation Memorial.**


A letter was received from Mr Kirkness enclosing a communication from the Hon the JG Ward (Colonial Secretary) referring to the application of the Mangere Road Board for a subsidy in respect to the amount expended in planting an avenue of trees by way of a Coronation Memorial. The Colonial Secretary stated that a sum of L10 [pounds] would be paid to the Board provided it had expended L10 out of its funds for that purpose and provided also that the work was commenced on Coronation Day, and that some public demonstration took place therewith..." DSCF2031-32. Minute Sept 28 1903. DSCF2030. File Sheet for TR39 Mangere Road Board Minutes, 1903-1904. MCCA, ACCA.

<sup>7</sup> DSCF0225.Aotearoa Technical Institute; DSCF0226 Aotearoa Technical Institute historic paving - rare

<sup>8</sup> File 1.2.5.3, Otahuhu Historical Society.

## POTENTIAL HERITAGE TREES- OTAHUHU

The field work revealed the following trees that John Adam would recommend for investigation for potential scheduling:

Tree/ trees	Location	Photo/Information known
<p>Row of Swamp Cypress, <i>Taxodium distichum</i></p>	<p>West side of Great South Road before Tamaki Bridge, located at 671 Great South Road, opposite Nelson Street</p>	<p>The trees are believed to be associated with Great South Road. Beautifying Schemes in 1930, when trees were planted from the Nixon Monument to the bridge over the Tamaki River, by Otahuhu Borough Council.<sup>9</sup> ...</p>  <p>18 December, 1961. W 56583 F. National Library, Wellington. Illustrates the Tamaki Bridge roadside where a line of a dozen Swamp Cypress, <i>Taxodium distichum</i> grow today. Also illustrates the Otahuhu College orchard planted in c1930s (centre).</p> <p>Source: Auckland Star, 29 September, 1930. P5.: Great South Road. Beautifying Schemes. Improvements Already Made. A summary of the improvements carried out on the Great South Road between the city and Papakura was made in a report presented to the Great South Road Beautifying Council... The Otahuhu Borough Council had carried out extensive work, having expended a sum of L200 [pounds]. Gardens had been laid out at the Nixon Monument and shrubs planted. Fencing and planting had been done at the Richmond Domain, and trees had been planted from the Nixon Monument to the bridge over the Tamaki River. ...</p>

<sup>9</sup> *Auckland Star*, 29 September, 1930. P5.







Photograph JP Adam 2012. DSCF0257, Nov 2012



Row of dozen swamp or bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. On Great South Road near Tamaki Bridge. Planted in late 1920s..




Photograph JP Adam 2012 DSCF0259, Nov 2012 Individual tree of Swamp cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. On Great South Road.

		 <p>Photograph JP Adam 2012 DSCF0261, Nov 2012</p> <p>Foliage of Swamp or bald cypress, <i>Taxodium distichum</i>..</p>
<p>70-80 year old Eucalyptus species</p>	<p>Growing in grounds of St Mary's Home near Great South Road boundary (610 Great South Road, or 10 Beatty Ave)</p>	 <p>Photograph JP Adam 2012 DSCF0253 , Nov 2012</p> <p>Old/ 70-80 year old Eucalyptus species Potentially these boundary trees were planted under influence or by the Great South Road Beautifying Society.. Located near the Swamp cypresses.</p>



<p>rare old [60-70yr] Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i></p>	<p>West side of Great South Road, possibly on road reserve, in front of 679 Great South Road, near Tamaki Bridge-</p>	 <p>Photograph JP Adam 2012 DSCF0263, Nov 2012. Single rare old [60-70yr] Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> growing at southern end of row of about a dozen Dawn Redwoods.-</p>
<p>She oak, <i>Casurina</i> spp</p>	<p>Near Nikau Road former Fairburn lands – Located on an industrial site, at edge of scarp. Possibly 76-78 Station Road.</p>	<p>There are several trees identified as growing on the ex Fairburn lands –near Nikau Road that need to be considered, including a large She oak, <i>Casurina</i> spp.</p> 

		Auckland Council GIS
mature oak tree Arbor Day plantings	Sturges Park	<p>Mature oak tree in Sturges Park. Will date to 19<sup>th</sup> century – potentially one of oldest seen across Otahuhu area.</p> <p>Arbor Day trees planted by local individuals across Sturges Park during 1920s to 1940s.</p> <p>Arbor day native plantation nearby should be investigated as evidence has been found of mothers planting trees during the 1940s, in memory of sons killed in WWII weeks before.</p>  <p>DSCF0022 Mature 19<sup>th</sup> century English Oak Quercus robur. Photo John Adam November 2012</p>
Pohutukawa trees	Seaside Reserve	Formal tree planting on the old portion of Seaside Reserve. Investigate for schedule.



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Trees associated with schools and churches		<p>Trees associated with churches and school grounds, some of which may have commemorative values or be associated with phases in education history.</p> <p>Examples include the Puriri tree in front of the Otahuhu Presbyterian Church previously protected under the General Tree Protection rule.</p>
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## 2.0 BACKGROUND HISTORY

### 2.1 HISTORIC DESCRIPTIONS OF PLACE

Historic descriptions of places and landscapes are included below. They provide an important record of agricultural and horticultural practices, contemporary descriptions, people associated with places, land management practices, legislative and planning controls that have played an important role in how landscapes have evolved.

#### 2.1.1 Maori.

The following description comes from an Editorial found in *The New Zealander*, 28 July, 1847 and illustrates the observations of some Pakeha during the 1840s that suggests that there was a communication space made between the two cultures when 'swamp' lands were discussed in the 1840s.

*"We again return to our agricultural notices. Having taken a cursory view of some peculiar features of our climate, as well as the general character of what modifies the soil, and forms the subsoil of almost all the land in this neighbourhood, we will now devote a moment to swamp land. The quantity in this district is not great, and we are not aware that any has yet been cultivated. But at Nelson, many forms are almost entirely composed of swamps; or, more correctly speaking, were swamps before the settlers drained them. The land has been found to produce immense crops when drained, and ameliorated by exposure to the air; we have heard of seventy bushels of wheat per acre being raised. The Nelson swamps, however, produce flax, ours generally raupo. There is no doubt, wherever it is practicable to bring any kind of swamp dry enough by forming drains with a good fall, that a rich and inexhaustible soil is attainable. The natives of Ihumatao will, this year, cultivate a large piece of ground of this nature. They made during last summer some deep drains, down the sides of which you look in vain for any change in the rich black vegetable mould, of which the whole mass is composed. However important to the proprietor, the nature of the true soil may be, still it is too frequently the case, on examining a piece of land in a state of nature, to be entirely guided to an opinion respecting its value, by its natural appearance of fertility or barrenness. This difference is mostly owing to the more or less quantity of vegetable mould on the surface. No one should be deceived in this manner, for so thin is this mould in New Zealand, that in less than three years it is quite exhausted. Let every-one about to purchase land for cultivation."<sup>10</sup>*

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<sup>10</sup> *The New Zealander*, 28 July, 1847. Page 2.

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### 2.1.2 Early Pakeha

Several of the local histories published about Otahuhu include early photographic images from c.1860s, including a rare photograph of three rail post and rail fences standing at Camp Otahuhu.<sup>11</sup>

#### 2.1.2.1 Mt Richmond Volcanic landscape and Canal Reserve

Written by Dr Johnson who was the Colonial Surgeon before his death unexpected death in 1848 the following is one of the earliest published descriptions of part of Otahuhu written in late 1846-1847 before the Pensioner settlers arrived in force in 1849.

*'From hence a path winds along the head of that large branch of the Manukau, which we had been all along skirting, to Otahu (sic), as the isthmus is named, which only three-quarters-of-a-mile in breadth separates the Manukau from the Tamaki. Immediately above the neck of the land, and completely commanding it rise three solid volcanic cones, springs up from the centre of a more ancient crater, which forms a perfect wet ditch round them, as the intervening spaces, except one spot, is a deep swamp filled with raupo, a species of bulrush which indicates the perpetual presence of water. These hills, like all the others, are formed with terraces, and have been occupied by pa's or strongholds. ...*

*These hills and the adjacent grounds are covered with grass, and a large flock of sheep grazing over them, as yet an unusual sight in New Zealand, gave quite a pastoral air to the scene.*

*The house and farm of Mr Fairburn, formerly a member of the Church Missionary Society, is situated just to the South of the isthmus... There are a great many acres under cultivation about the house, and a good crop of wheat was then in the ground, which can flourish there without the slightest shelter...white-thorn [hawthorn] hedges, might be extensively raised as the thorn grow with great vigor, and can be propagated by cuttings, which is not the case in England.<sup>12</sup>*

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<sup>11</sup> Howard, Grant, 1998. *A Passing Parade. A Reflection of 150 Years in Otahuhu*. Otahuhu –Tamaki Historical Society. P23.

<sup>12</sup> Source 'Note from a Journal. *New Zealander*, 6 October, 1847. P3.

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### 2.1.3 19th Century Agriculture and Horticulture

One of the few publications that describes some of the agricultural history of Otahuhu is Hugh Stringleman's book published in 2010, *Agricultural Heritage. Auckland Agricultural & Pastoral Association Inc. 1843-2010*. The study includes a discussion about the Auckland Farmers Club that was founded in the 1850s and the Otahuhu Agricultural Society that both had membership from Otahuhu. There are portraits of local identities in agricultural machinery salesman James Wallace (1824-1895) [Figure 30] and blacksmith James Wallace (1817-1876).<sup>13</sup> There is no analysis of the role Otahuhu played in the formation of these early organisations as the book's focus is the A&P Association.<sup>14</sup>

In the 1860s we have description of potato being grown at Otahuhu such as this advertisement headline 'Otahuhu Seed Potato grown from 'Hobart Towns''.<sup>15</sup>

The process by which the Crown approved the legal occupation by the public of unsold Crown Wastelands was approved under Australian laws such as the Regulations of the 17<sup>th</sup> clause of the Land Sales Imperial Act 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Victoria Chapter 36. [Written in the early 1840s by New South Wales legislators]. This law applied to a small portion of Auckland until the Executive Council passed the 'Land Regulations 1849' to replace the temporary laws being adopted from Australia. As this process took place an additional form of local government was applied to the immediate lands about the Auckland Isthmus including Otahuhu and Mangere called 'Hundreds.' Six were created and inside these six Hundreds local controls were notified in official publications such as the *Provincial Government Gazettes* by both the Crown appointed and elected owners of small and large cattle. The individual stock was allocated a license that defined monthly payments and the position of a 'run' where the animals were grazed communally under the control of a Ranger. Outside the detailed defined Hundreds licenses were allocated places to graze or 'depasture' and be enclosed on a run. In 1849 a newly appointed 'Commissioner of Lands' was made responsible for the licenses that also individualised small pieces of lands to occupy with a dwelling and make bricks or cut timber etc. The letters from those seeking licenses survive but the details of where there runs were on a copy of the official license was not filed or if it was none have been found in archives. There are returns or inventories of the diverse licensed Hundred holders. Detailed bylaws were also written by the Warden of each of the six Hundreds such as Mr McAnulty of the Hundred of Otahuhu.<sup>16</sup> The run for this hundred is strongly believed to have been the lands of Mount Richmond Domain.

The following is the published schedule for depasturing Licenses held in the Hundred of Otahuhu for 1854. Many of the names are local Fencible pensioners with the numbers of animals recorded in the right hand column. These animals were grazed overnight in the Mount Richmond Domain that continued to be practiced communally until 1904.

The following is a translation of the schedule that was published in 1854 [Figure 2].

<sup>13</sup> Stringleman, Hugh. 2010. *Agricultural Heritage. Auckland Agricultural & Pastoral Association Inc. 1843-2010*. Auckland: Oratia Media Ltd. 312p.

<sup>14</sup> The book describes ploughing competitions held about Otahuhu, Mangere. And the book does not mention the history of the A&P Association's block of land at Otahuhu [site not precisely stated] that it leased to the Seddon Memorial School in Wellesley Street as a teaching ground for agriculture and horticulture in the period early 1900-1925. A history of this is quoted in Nichol, John 1940. *The Technical Schools of New Zealand: an Historical Survey*. NZ Council for Educational Research. 250p

<sup>15</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 1 October, 1867 P2.

<sup>16</sup> R23521060 IA1 94 1851/626. Hundred of Otahuhu Bylaws, 1851.

LICENSES in the Hundred of Otanuru, for the year 1854, shewing the apportionment of cattle to each individual, allowing five head of small in lieu of one head of great cattle.

License Holders.	Apportionment of Great Cattle.	License Holders.	Apportionment of Great Cattle.
Arthur, John .....	4	Milqueen, Arthur ..	4
Callaghan, John .....	3	Miller, William .....	3
Callagher, Francis ..	2	Mehan, William .....	3
Coney, James .....	4	Mullens, Samuel.....	15
Coyle, Peter .....	3	Smith, Henry .....	4
Dale, Thomas .....	3	Trimble, John.....	4
Donnelly, James.....	3	Walsh, James .....	3
Fallas, Thomas .....	4	Williams, T. C. ....	100
Gillmore, James .....	5	Williamson, Thomas..	12
Golober, Edward.....	4	Baldwin, William ..	5
Hall, John .....	50	Condron, Robert.....	3
Hickson, J. A.....	20	Dixon, William .....	3
Hickson, J. S. S.....	15	Garlick, Edmund ...	3
Leslie, William .....	8	Gott, John .....	3
McAunty, John .....	8	McGauran, T. F. ..	6
McCrory, Patrick ..	4	Patterson, William ..	4
McGuire, Patrick ..	4	Schoolan, Cornelius..	3
McManus, Hugh.....	4	Stewart William .....	4

J. S. S. HICKSON, }  
W. MEHAN, } Wardens.  
H. McANULTY, }

Otanuru, 22nd March, 1854.

**Figure 2.** Source: Auckland Provincial Government Gazette, 1854. [Translation by John Adam, October 2012]

John Arthur	Patrick McGuire	William Patterson
John Callaghan	Hugh McManus	Cornelius Schoolan
James Coney	Arthur Milqueen	William Stewart.
Peter Coyle	William Miller	
Thomas Dale	William Mehan	
James Donnelly	Henry Smith	
Thomas Fallas	John Trimble	
James Gillmore	James Walsh	
Edward Golober	TC Williams	
John Hall	Thomas Williams	
JA Hickson	Robert Condron	
JSS Hickson	William Dixon	
William Leslie	Edmund Garlick	
John McAunty	John Gott	
Patrick McCrory	TF McGauran	

Below is a list of the names of the local residents who were grazing 'License Holders' recorded in the *Mount Richmond Domain Board Cash Book*, for 1894.<sup>17</sup> The payment figures recorded after the sir-name was made in the currency of the era as pounds shillings and pence – this was based on different rates for a cow, horse etal. A detailed fees schedule was not located. All animals grazed communally and to identify the individual animal a coded tag to identify the owner was tied/attached to the individual animal.

1. Jas Plumley	1.3.-
2. John Kayes	1.3.-
3. S Jenkins	2.3.-
4. Wm H Patterson	-11.6
5. Jas Muir	4.-.6
6. RW Robinson	-11.6
7. Thos B Bailey	1.3.-
8. Jane Rogers	1.14.6
9. Mary McGee	4.-.6
10. OC McGee	5.7.6
11. Thos. B. Goodyear	1.14.6
12. John McCarthy	1.3.0
13. Thos. B. Bailey	- 11.6
14. Mary A Andrews	- 11.6
15. John McCarthy	- 11.6
16. Sam Brown	- 11.6
17. Michael Moran	1.3.-
18. PC Henrickson	1.1.6
19. Joseph Badley	1.3. -
20. Thos McCrory	4.6.-
21. OC McGee	3.4.6
22. WR Robinson	1.1.6
23. Jas. Plumley	- 6.6
24. W. Dixson	- 13. -
25. Jas. Miller	- 11.6

Domain Board Minutes also record the total of number of individual grazing licenses issued for Mount Richmond Domain for the years 1894-1903.<sup>18</sup>

Year		No of Licenses	
1894	25		
1895	25		
1896	24		
1897	21		
1898	22		
1899	15		
1900	18		
1901	20		
1902	11		

<sup>17</sup> Mount Richmond Cash Book 1894-1966. MWB 008, ACC Archives. Translated by John P Adam. In 1904 the ½ yearly rent was L20 pounds.

<sup>18</sup> Mount Richmond Domain Board Cash Book, MWB 008, ACCA.

1903	12	

In 1877 the Mount Richmond Domain Board wrote to the Government in Wellington [Figure 3]

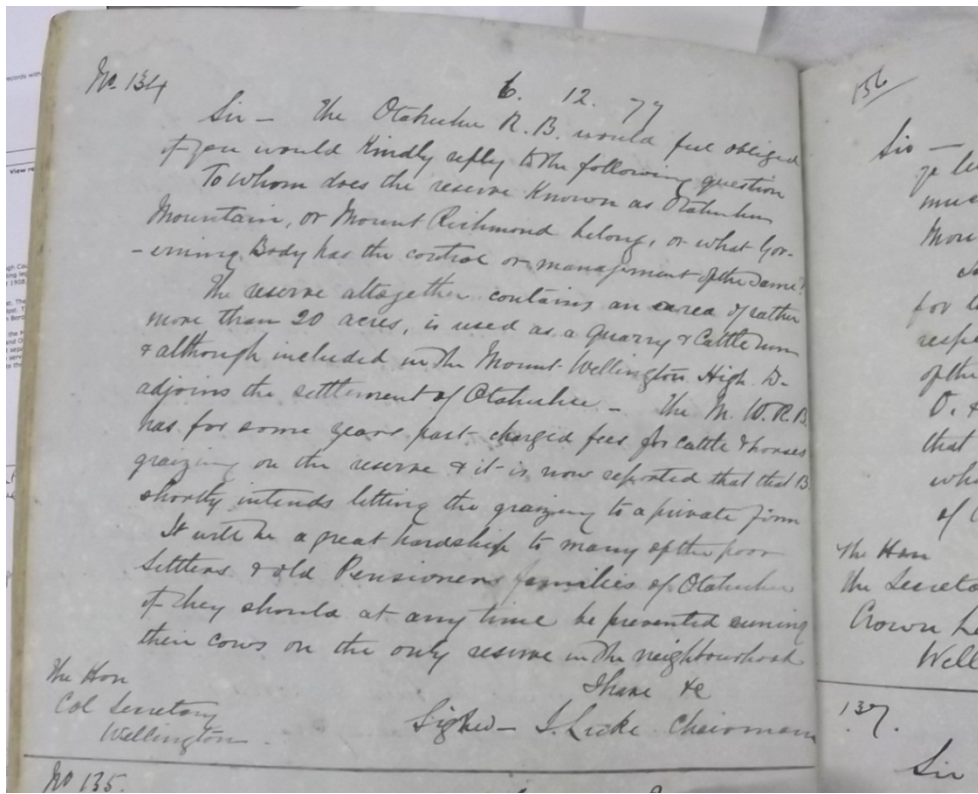


Figure 3. Memorandum sent to government about management of Mt Richmond in 1877.

This is the translation of Figure 3 that reveals much about the management practices of grazing animals during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

No 134

6. 12. [18]77

*Sir - The Otahuhu [Road Board] would feel obliged if you would kindly reply to the following question.*

*To whom does the reserve known as Otahuhu Mountain or Mount Richmond belong, or what Governing Body has the control or management of the same?*

*The reserve altogether contains an area of rather more than 20 acres, is used as a quarry or cattle run & although included in the Mount Wellington High B. adjoins the settlement of Otahuhu. The MWRB [Mount Wellington Road Board] has for some years past charged fees for cattle & horses grazing on the acreage & it is now reported that that B [oard] shortly intends letting the grazing to a private firm.*

*It will be a great hardship to many of the poor Settlers & old Pensioner families of Otahuhu if they should at any time be prevented running their cows on the only reserve in the neighbourhood. I have etc. Signed S. Luke Chairman.*

*The Hon Col Secretary, Wellington.*

Further evidence of the management practices on the public lands is revealed in this letter published in February, 1888.

*Letter to Editor. 'The Sorrow. (?) of Otahuhu'. Auckland Star, 20 February, 1888 P2.*

*"...With regard to Mt Richmond Reserve, it has never belonged to Otahuhu but was a Crown reserve for water and road metal and rifle range, all open to everyone.*

*The Land Act, 1885\*, gives the grazing of reserves to the district in which they lie, and as Mount Richmond lies in the county of Eden, while Otahuhu is in the county of Manukau, it will require an Act of the General Assembly to alter the boundary of the country before Mount Richmond can be given to Otahuhu. ..."*

*\*Clause 6 of Appendix A of this Act bound a charge for horses or cattle not less than 2s 6d per head per annum.*

*Mr Buckland said that from time immemorial almost Mount Richmond had been held by the people of Otahuhu, and it was only recently that the Mount Wellington Board had laid claim to it.*

*Mr Cooper said that he had searched the title and found that Mount Richmond was vested in the Queen, and had not since been transferred to any subject or local body. In 1860 Sir FD Bell was commissioned to inquire into the title and he decided that this 41 acre was the property of the Queen.*



*Mr Buckland argued that such being the case the Mount Wellington Board had no right to seize cattle grazing on Mount Richmond. He knew that for 35 or 40 years it had been a gravel and springs reserve.*

*Source: Police Court. Auckland. 'Rescuing From a Ranger. Auckland Star, 7 August, 1889. P3.*

The following is a summary of some of the records of staff and plant purchases recorded in the cash book of the Mount Richmond Domain Board through the early years of 20th century. This is when the first trees were purchased and permanent staff could be afforded because of the grazing rental and water sales.<sup>19</sup>

*Regular clearing of weeds such as 'furze' [gorse]. Scoria removal,*

*1900 Thomas Ward Ranger [There were rangers employed when the Hundred of Otahuhu functioned.]*

*1925-1931 Mr Chatfield caretaker*

*1938-1947 Mr EG Watson on monthly wages*

*[Minutes from:*

*1898 22 April, 1898. D Hay & Son. Trees L2-5-0. [Two pounds five shillings]*

*1898 30 December, 1898. Tracing & Plan Lands & Survey office. 2s 6d*

*1913 McDonald & Sons Trees 11.11.0 [pounds and shillings spent on trees]*

*1916 Bennetts & Green Shrubs 3.15.0 (Page 18)*

*1929 A Yates & Co Trees 6.19.4. 0 [pounds and shillings spent on trees]*

*1930 Johnson & Johnson Trees*

*1931 4 Sept. Johnson & Johnson Trees 16.18.10 0 [pounds and shillings spent on trees]*

For a more expansive description of the Otahuhu landscape we have descriptions of the countryside about Otahuhu published in 1875.

*"OTAHUHU. The township of Otahuhu is (in point of population) the largest purely agricultural township in the province...Otahuhu is the centre of very extensive farming districts – the best tilled in the province and in the township those industries closely connected with agriculture have been successfully established. Chief among them is the manufacture of agricultural implements and general smith's work, carried on by Mr James Wallace, who has adapted his farm tools to the special circumstance of the land in the province, and produces and other implements undoubtedly superior to many of those imported [Figure 30] ...a nursery and market garden for seeds, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. ...".<sup>20</sup>*

<sup>19</sup> MWB008 Mount Richmond Domain Board Cash Book. 1894-1966. ACCA.

<sup>20</sup> Reed & Bretts Almanac Provincial Almanac 1875. P78.

Another description is published in 1882. This time the *Bretts Auckland Almanac* states that

*'OTAHUHU is a township situated... The principal industry is the agricultural manufacturing of Messrs Wallace and Hotham....'*<sup>21</sup>

And in 1888, *"The circuit by Onehunga, through Mangere, and back to Otahuhu, is a favourite drive for pleasure patties from Auckland. The whole of the district is either under crop or grass, stocked with well bred sheep and cattle, dotted over with comfortable homesteads, cottages, and villa residences, and interceded by live fences, has the appearance of a country in the South of England. ..."*<sup>22</sup>

### **Orchards and Fruit Growing in Otahuhu**

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century orchards and fruit grower organisations make their first appearance in the historic literature.<sup>23</sup> The detailed descriptions of the early grower organisations are led by local residents Mr Lippiatt and Alfred Sturges. One writer, FL Bailey, claims in 1959 that a gold medal was won in 1886 from 'an exhibit of apples sent from a Great South Road orchard' to a 'Chelsea Show' in England.<sup>24</sup> The grower is not identified and the quote cannot be confirmed. But five years later we have this report:

*Three tonnes of apples were exported via Lyttleton to London from the Otahuhu Lippiatt and Sturge's orchards in the autumn of 1891.*<sup>25</sup>

From 1891, for over ten years there existed the pioneer Otahuhu Fruitgrowers Association at a time when across the Auckland and Waikato Province there was a networks of associations supporting national actions to pass legislation to support the full time growers.

*A Fruitgrowers Association was formed at Otahuhu last night, and the usual steps taken to make it a practical organisation. A number of fruitgrower residents in the districts of Otahuhu, Papatoitoi, Otara, Woodside [Drury] and East Tamaki, met in the Masonic Hall, Mr A Sturges in the chair... Mr Lippiatt was elected President; Mr McLaughlin, Vice President; Mr G.B. Hutton, JP. Hon. Secretary.*<sup>26</sup>

In 1893 W Lippiatt and W Bennett from Otahuhu participated in the annual Trans-Tasman Colonial Conference of Fruitgrowers. 1893. Wellington Colonial Conference Fruitgrowers with<sup>27</sup>

Fruitgrower, Mr G.B. Hutton, grew fruit commercially from about 1888 until his death in 1905<sup>28</sup>

In 1898 the *New Zealand Farmer*, published a feature about 'Fruit Trees for Auckland Province. Opinions of Experts on what to plant.' With Mr. W.E. Lippiatt quoting a list of fruit varieties suitable for Otahuhu. This is part of the story.

<sup>21</sup> *Brett's Auckland Almanac* 1882. P78.

<sup>22</sup> *Auckland Alamanc & Provincial Handbook ...1888. P95-96.*

<sup>23</sup> Coleman, BP 1967 The Effect of Urbanisation on Agriculture. In, Whitelaw JS.(Ed) 1967. Auckland in Ferment. P.102-111.

<sup>24</sup> Hunt, DJ 1959. Market Gardening in Metropolitan Auckland. *New Zealand Geographer* Vol. XV No 2. October pp.129-155.

<sup>25</sup> *Auckland Star*, 23 April, 1891. P8.

<sup>26</sup> Fruitgrowers Association . *Auckland Star*, 15 October, 1891. P8. DSCF8175

<sup>27</sup> *Auckland Star*, 16 November, 1893 P8.

<sup>28</sup> Death of Captain GB Hutton. *Auckland Star*, 11 October, 1905. P2. DSCF8170-71

“...Mr A Sturgess, (sic) of Otahuhu has made a hobby of fruit-growing for many years past, and has several acres under high cultivation. He says that Diamond is the only English plum which does well with him. Brigg’s Red May peach was discarded some ten years ago, because on his semi-volcanic soil it grew too much to wood. It is now, however, being given another trial. Pears succeed on the pear stock, but apples do no good at all. Mr Sturges is a lover of strawberries, and has tested many new varieties. His experience is that ‘Royal Sovereign, with careful culture, does well and bears fine fruit of a delicious flavour. Monarch is the next best. Sensation is a fine showy fruit of fair flavour, a good traveller and likely to be largely grown.’<sup>29</sup>

Three tonnes of apples were shipped to London Market from Lippiatt and Sons and Mr Alfred Sturges in 1891.<sup>30</sup>

*A large shipment of apples was made on April 10<sup>th</sup> for the London market, about three tons having been sent per Waihora for transshipment at Lyttleton, Messrs Lippiatt and Sons and Mr Alfred Sturges, of Otahuhu, being the shippers...”.*

There are descriptions of an Experimental ‘Government Farm’ from 1900 through to 1920 at Otahuhu that could be associated with the same property that was leased by A&P as a school trial ground but its location has not yet been identified.<sup>31</sup>

### 2.1.4 20th Century Agriculture and Horticulture

The British monthly magazine *Gardeners Chronicle and New Horticulturist* reported a visitor’s comments made in 1908 of a visit to a Mr McIndoe, at Otahuhu, who was growing about a dozen [plum] varieties, “the best and most popular being Burbank.”<sup>32</sup>

In the 1950s a number of geography students at Auckland University College undertook in-depth studies about the changing land use about Auckland. One was D.J. Hunt who published his research titled ‘Market Gardening in Metropolitan Auckland.’ In the *New Zealand Geographer* the same year.<sup>33</sup>

Some of his findings were published in a series of Tables. To quote from Table III

*Registered Market Gardeners: 1954-1955. 8. Otahuhu. (Acreage) 193; (Percentage total acreage) 3.9; (No of growers) 55; (Percentage total growers) 8.3; (No of glasshouses) 69; Percentage total glasshouses) 13.5; (Glasshouses Area in square feet) 229,380; (Percentage total glasshouse area) 14; (Average size holdings in acres) 3.5.*

<sup>29</sup> *Fruitgrower*. Fruit Trees for Auckland Province. Opinions of Experts on what to plant *New Zealand Farmer*, December, 1898. P416-417.

<sup>30</sup> *Auckland Star*. 23 April, 1891 P8. DSCF8177

<sup>31</sup> PUBLIC NOTICE. Field Day Otahuhu Orchards. *Auckland Star*, 9 Nov. 1920. P2. DSCF8185  
DSCF8187. The Farm Govt Exp. With remedies against orchard pests. AS 30 November, 1900 P3.  
DSCF8188. The Farm Govt Exp. With remedies against orchard pests. AS 30 November, 1900 P3.  
DSCF8189. “...(3) Orchard Experiments at Henderson and Otahuhu (Government station) and Prospects,”  
The Farm Govt Exp. With remedies against orchard pests. AS 11 November, 1901 P4.

<sup>32</sup> *Gardeners Chronicle and New Horticulturist*, 1908. P177.

<sup>33</sup> Hunt, DJ 1959. Market Gardening in Metropolitan Auckland. *New Zealand Geographer* Vol. XV No 2. October pp.129-155.

A discussion on food production from Otahuhu and Papatoetoe=Manurewa and Papakura said.

*In the Otahuhu region, the growing of tomatoes under glass is the main market-garden concern, and this is the third major area for both the number of glasshouses and the total area under glass. Beans, peas and small areas of salad crops area also cultivated. The market gardening industry is gradually becoming more intensive as outdoor growers change to glasshouse cultivation – a reflection of the spread of urban forms of land use. ...*

*Within the region increasing numbers of dairy farmers are growing peas for canning and freezing under contract too processing firms in Auckland.<sup>34</sup>*

#### **2.1.4.1 Indian–Chinese Gardeners at Otahuhu from Auckland Directories**

Ruth Lam and Lily Lee wrote *Sons of the Soil. Chinese Market Gardeners in New Zealand* that was published by Dominion Federation of New Zealand Chinese Commercial Growers that may have had members in Otahuhu but there is only passing references to some Otahuhu growers.<sup>35</sup> There were several other commercial organisations such as in 1929 the Auckland Tomato and Stone Fruit Growers Association. Mr SW House was the President. That represented 91 growers.<sup>36</sup> From 1936 to the 1960s there was an Auckland Commercial Gardeners Association. To find the local market garden families one can examine the period Almanacs. These are some of the local families.

1937-1938	N.Ramgee	gardener	Luke Street
	Rama Bros	gardener	Luke Street
	Kaya Ravji		Luke Street
	Charles H Everitt	Fruiter	Luke Street
	Fred Lippiatt	Fruiter	Luke Street
1953-1954	99. Ravia Manga	Gardener	Fairburn Road
	28 Unka		
	60 Hopkins Bros	Nurserymen	Fairburn Road
	72 Thomas Manville	Vinery	
	80 Ivan G. Voykovich	Vinery	
	Vic A Gillard	Gardener	Convey lane
	Herb Garland	Gardener	Convey lane
	RW Rowland	Gardener	Convey lane
	P Mooney	Gardener	Convey lane

<sup>34</sup> Hunt P151

<sup>35</sup> Lam, Ruth & Lee, Lily. 2012. *Sons of the Soil. Chinese Market Gardeners in New Zealand*. Dominion Federation of New Zealand Chinese Commercial Growers. 556p.

<sup>36</sup> *Auckland Star*. 29 May, 1929, P20.

### 2.1.4.2 Scientific and Educational

In 1940 John Nichol published *The Technical Schools of New Zealand: an Historical Survey*. Published by the NZ Council for Educational Research in which he discusses and describes what happened at Otahuhu. He said that,

*'...Mr George George was the technical school director [Seddon Memorial School] who before 1914, insisted most strongly on the need for Agricultural education, and in 1920, he instructed an agricultural course at the Auckland School. A three-acres field at Otahuhu was lent by the Auckland Agricultural and Pastoral Association for practical work; the field was laid out in orchards, experimental plots and garden; and a building was erected comprising a lecture-room, implement shed and workshop together with a dairy for experimental purposes. During the first year or two, the enrollments did not exceed twenty but they rose to forty seven in 1915... and other theoretical subjects were taught at the main college building in Wellesley Street, where most of the laboratory practice and workshop training were also carried out; the outdoor practical work was done at Otahuhu and in camps arranged one or twice a year at suitable farms in the province. (P178)'<sup>37</sup>*

Nichol says that the Otahuhu School [College] was established in 1932 and in 1938 was teaching agriculture. There were teaching gardens in the city and it was here that another educationalist Mr Frederick Neve was based. Neve was the head of the Department of Natural Science in the Seddon Memorial Technical College, Auckland, who in the 1910s wrote an important book called *Botany*. It was specially written to meet the requirements of Teachers' D Matriculation, Public Service Entrance, Intermediate and Pharmacy A Examinations. It was published by Whitcomb and Tombs Ltd and several editions were published through to the 1960s. Dr. Leonard Cockayne and Thomas Lancaster of the nearby Auckland University College contributed to pictures used in the book. They were known to each other. Neve was a graduate from Auckland (University) College where Algernon Withal Thomas (a Cambridge University graduate) had been professor of the first Natural Sciences Department since 1883 and was an advisor on Agriculture and no doubt taught Neve.<sup>38</sup> Further research may locate where the teaching gardens were and there may be some physical evidence of the trees planted?

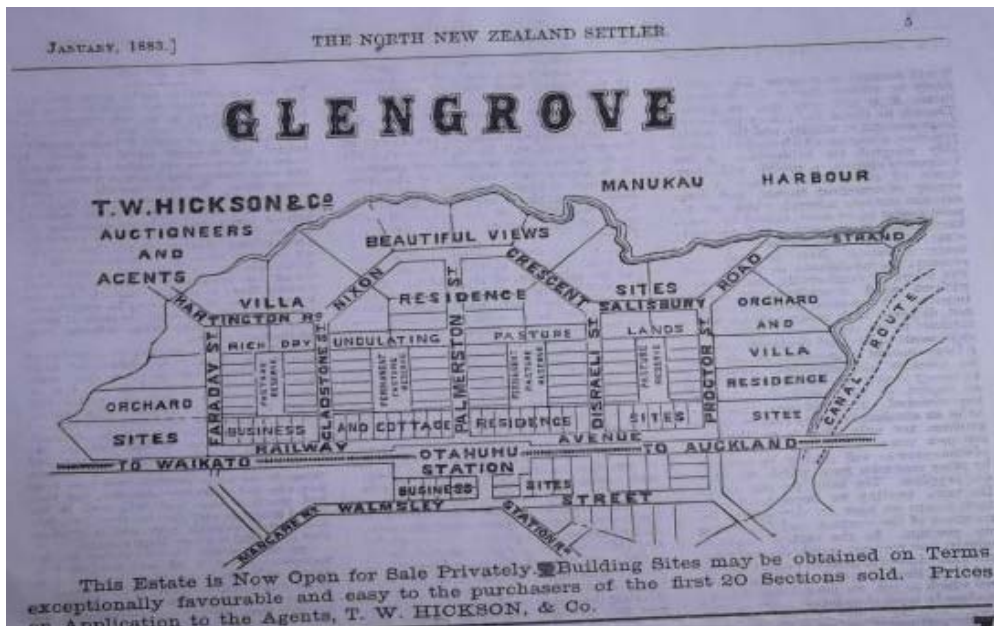
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<sup>37</sup> Nichol, John 1940. *The Technical Schools of New Zealand: an Historical Survey*. NZ Council for Educational Research. 250p.

<sup>38</sup> Second edition. 269p.

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## 2.2 GOVERNANCE, RECREATION RESERVES and TOWN PLANNING



**Figure 4.** This map was published in January 1883 in the *North New Zealand Settler*. An original and very fragile ‘Real Estate’ plan from TW Hickson is located in the MS 530 papers of the Rev. G. Smales held at the Auckland War Memorial Museum Library. Source: Auckland City Library Newspaper Collection.

Animals feature in the design of some of the first privately designed open spaces with a subdivision plan for Otahuhu published in the 1883 making the following claims.

*A NEW FEATURE. A feature at once novel and possessing sterling advantage will be noticed in the laying out of the sections and roads.*

*Each of the sections has a frontage, or ingress, to permanent pasture reserve in the centre of each block; no two of these small sections are back to back, but all are backed by a green field. By the conditions of sale, these will be reserved as open pasture for all time... it will always have these open breathing spaces in the midst of the various blocks of buildings. In the matter of scenery, Glen Grove will yield the palm to no other place about Auckland... [ca 1883.]<sup>39</sup>*

Although it is believed that the sale of this land did not take place, the adoption of reserves land for the traditional grazing of livestock is an important historical record as it is confirmed by the grazing rentals on Mount Richmond into the 20th century and a much longer tradition on the Mangere Domain.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Plan of Glengrove. T. W. Hickson & Co, Auctioneer and Estate Agent. From Rev. Smale Papers. MS 530. Folder 20 of 40. Auckland War Memorial Museum Library.

<sup>40</sup> Adam, J. 2012. Insights January –June.

### 2.2.1 Reserves and the gift myth

Families that began to subdivide urban lands in the 1910s and 1920s encountered a major problem with the global share market crash in 1929. Their private lands may have been cleared of all agricultural/horticultural infra-structure, such as shelter belts, hedges and orchards and then they were required to build the modern drainage, water reticulation and roading circulation under contemporary local and general government laws. The financial meltdown happened in 1929 before many of the intended generally rather dense grid allayed housing patterns were constructed. This left an urban landscape of partial subdivisions with large gaps of un-built land. The over emphasised park 'gift' was presented as a detailed Deed with a preferred family named park expressed (and repeated by local media – then forgotten) to be something special, when it was required under laws of the day that had evolved from case law<sup>41</sup> to stop greedy developers from selling all urban lands.

For example in Mangere, the Massey family began to subdivide their farmlands in 1926 – westwards from Walter Massey Park (which was not created until 1960s) creating the block called Walter, John, George and Henwood Streets.<sup>42</sup>

There was no reserve land provided in this Massey subdivision but the real estate brochure promoting the subdivision called 'Massey Park Estate' listed no reserve land but made a point to quote that there was the 'House Recreation Ground' [Given by House family without subdivision] some 'three minutes walk' away.<sup>43</sup> There were 81 sections in this subdivision plan. 10% of this was encouraged to be set aside as reserve land. This block of land falls inside the Housing Division's MoW Mangere Development Block of 1972, so the government inherited the minimal provision of reserve lands.<sup>44</sup>

As early as the 1870s town planning laws had clauses written into national laws – Plan for Towns Regulations – requiring 10% of planned development land to be set aside as public reserves.<sup>45</sup> The rhetoric of family land developers or their representatives, such as lawyers or solicitors, separated the family subdivision of land for housing with provision of open spaces from a stand-alone 'gift' of park land to the community.

The formal approval to subdivide through the 1910s to 1930s was made by the Minister of Lands who received a formal subdivision plan showing the layout of land proposed to be subdivided with preferred reserve provision for playgrounds and schools and other public amenities marked and potentially modified by the Crown.<sup>46</sup> These draft plans were called 'Town Extensions' and were coded in sequential chronological order in any given parish or land district. The Minister approved each of these plans and his officers held other documents that recorded the nearby reserves allocated from other local subdivisions in each borough, potentially allowing them to comprehend the evolving regional open space pattern design and allow them to police the evolving pattern and provision of a local and regional public open space. The Government from 1927 onwards employed

<sup>41</sup> Alexander, BNW. 1972. P15. [Quotes the 1922 High Court case of *Hardley & DeLuen v Mt Roskill Road Board*.]

<sup>42</sup> [Auckland Star, 20 April, 1926 P5]

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.manukau-libraries.govt.nz/whatwehave/Journey/photos/192619apra.htm>

<sup>44</sup> There is a figure of 6,000 pounds being achieved by Richard Arthur Real Estate agents in April 1926. Auckland Star, 20 April, 1926 P5

<sup>45</sup> Alexander, BNG . 1972. P74.

<sup>46</sup> Changes were applied to the open space pattern on 'Town of Edendale Extension No 16'.



an expert 'Director' of Town Planning - to manage the new laws passed after 1926. Hammond was the first followed by John W. Mawson<sup>47</sup> and they would have reviewed all these subdivision plans along with reclamation schemes of old reserves dedicated as 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital or railway endowment reserves about the harbour edges as was the case with the Manukau Harbour and the Otahuhu district.<sup>48</sup>

Otahuhu Borough probably belonged to the embryonic local government planning bodies and councillors would have been members of the new planning societies discussed from the 1910s onwards including the Auckland branches of the Town Planning Association and Town Planning Institute.<sup>49</sup> The Otahuhu Borough did establish a Town Planning Committee in May 1927<sup>50</sup> and probably employed the notable town planner EV Blake as their 'Town Planning expert' about 1930.<sup>51</sup> Regional and local planning issues that were highly contested throughout the 1920-1940s dealt with compulsion to write local and region wide Metropolitan town plans and regional transport (rail and road) and industrial with 'environmental' [harbour pollution and reclamation] policy. The Otahuhu Borough supported the founding of the long standing Great South Road Beautifying Society (1927-ca1984) that is documented as functioning as the 'Great South Road Improvement Association' before 1930<sup>52</sup>. This body appears to have been a political compromise to be associated with in opposition to preparing detailed and potentially politically emotional local town plan.

Post war subdivision by Housing Construction would have been approved with a knowledge of existing open space provisions. Playgrounds were often incorporated, for example at a new named coastal esplanade reserve called Stringer Point reserve in Otahuhu.

## 2.2.2 Urban Amenity Societies 1920s to 1980s

The Great South Road Beautifying Council was established in 1927 to plan and co-ordinate beautification of the road sides with Auckland City a Council member.<sup>53</sup>

In 1954 a pamphlet was printed detailing the complex membership of the council.<sup>54</sup>

The Auckland Civic League, founded in 1913, had a strong female gender focus and social agenda. After WWI the Dunedin and Suburban Reserves Conservation Society, like Auckland, was competing with another new group called the Dunedin Town Planning Association, with a strong women's committee.

<sup>47</sup> *Auckland Star*, 10 May, 1927. P8 and *Auckland Star*, 11 July, 1930. P5.

<sup>48</sup> See Map of Otahuhu Borough 1919.

<sup>49</sup> EV Blake was Chairman of the Town Planning Institute in 1939.

<sup>50</sup> *Auckland Star*, 28 May, 1927. P19

<sup>51</sup> *Auckland Star*, 11 July, 1930 P5

<sup>52</sup> *Auckland Star*, 30 September, 1930. P3

<sup>53</sup> Memorandum, T E. Pearson, Supt. of Parks to Great South Road Beautifying Council. 17 September, 1928. 1p. ACC 275 Box 489. Item 62/136. Great South Road Beautifying Society. Part 1. (1927-1965)

<sup>54</sup> R19672261. BAAZ A557 1109 Box 588 b 12699 Survey Files-Canal reserve, Otahuhu Manukau Canal Waitemata. 1896-1909. Archives NZ, Auckland. DSCF9609.

DSCF9683 Cover of pamphlet [ca 1954] of 'Great South Road Beautifying Council of Auckland. (Inc).'

DSCF9684 Page 2 of pamphlet of 'Great South Road Beautifying Council of Auckland. (Inc).'

DSCF9685 Page 3 of pamphlet of 'Great South Road Beautifying Council of Auckland. (Inc).'

DSCF9686 Page 4 of pamphlet of 'Great South Road Beautifying Council of Auckland. (Inc).'

The Hon George Fowlds C.B.E. was passionate about parks in relation to town planning. He published in about 1925 a pamphlet titled "Planning Auckland for To-morrow" where he said of "Subdivisions and Reserves" that:

*I have no hesitation in saying that even the present population, the provision of open spaces, parks, and recreation grounds is totally inadequate, and I almost shudder when I think of what the position will be in ten or fifteen years hence, when the present population may have doubled itself. We have to recognise that the conditions of our Dominion cities are entirely different from those of growing cities in the Old Land. There you have in most cases old families holding considerable estates all around the cities. It is true that in most cases they do untold harm to the cities by holding back their estates from settlement until the price becomes exorbitant, but they give this decided advantage that open land is available for purchase by the cities for parkland before it is complicated by being roaded and built upon - in some cases owners themselves provide open spaces when cutting up the land.<sup>55</sup>*

The following year, 1927, the Auckland Town Planning Association was formed at a public meeting convened by the Hon. George Fowlds in the University College Hall in March in response to the formulation of a proposed "Regional Plan."

The meeting of some 150 people moved an seconded a motion

*That this public meeting of citizens is emphatically of the opinion that to obtain the greatest amount of lasting good for the community from the Town Planning Act, a comprehensive plan should be prepared in unison by the local authorities comprising the Greater Auckland area, and that a town-planning association should be formed in Auckland with the following objects: (1) To achieve the unity of action by the local authorities. (2) To voice public opinion on matters pertaining to town planning in Auckland. (3) To assist in the preparation of the plan by any reasonable means within its power."<sup>56</sup>*

The Town Planning Association began to publish a regular Bulletin.<sup>57</sup> One of the first ones was reported in the *New Zealand Herald* in September with a description of how to proceed with a plan through the gathering of information called a "Civic Survey".<sup>58</sup> The principal elements of the plan were stated as: (1) zoning; (2) street and transportation systems; (3) parks and recreation grounds; (4) grouping of public buildings.<sup>59</sup> Another primary task was a proposal to identify "Suburban Recreation Grounds."<sup>60</sup> The son of the Hon George Fowlds led the charge.

*"... The Question of recreation grounds was raised by Mr G. M. Fowlds, who suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to go into the matter. Some of the suburban local bodies were "sponging" on the city for their recreation grounds and in the suburbs areas most valuable for recreation were being diverted to other purposes. The whole position required investigation. The committee would co-opt representative members of sports bodies...*

<sup>55</sup> Fowlds, George. Hon. (Sir). 1925. *Planning Auckland for Tomorrow*. Eden Gazette Print, Auckland. 3p. [Original held in Alexander Turnbull Library. 711.4099301. P.]

<sup>56</sup> Town Planning Work. New Body to be Formed. Regional Plan for City. Need for Unity of Action. *The New Zealand Herald*, 9 March, 1927, P14 C7.

<sup>57</sup> i. Anon. 1927. *Bulletin 1. Auckland Town Planning Association. No 1*. The Unity Press. 6p. [University of Auckland. General Library. NZ and Pacific Pamphlets. 83-40-1.] ii. Anon. ([1928]) *Bulletin 3. Auckland Town Planning Association. No 1*. The Unity Press. 8p. [University of Auckland. General Library. NZ and Pacific Pamphlets. 83-40-3.] iii. Anon. 1930. *Bulletin 7. July 12. Auckland Town Planning Association. No 1*. The Unity Press. -p. [Auckland City Archives.] Other collections are held in the Auckland Museum Library and the Turnbull Library, National Library, Wellington..

<sup>58</sup> *The New Zealand Herald* 9 September, 1927. P14. C4.

<sup>59</sup> *The New Zealand Herald* 9 September, 1927. P14. C4.

<sup>60</sup> Town Planning Work. The Auckland Association. Suburban Recreation Areas. Committee to Investigate. *The New Zealand Herald*, 21 March, 1928, P13 C4.

It was agreed to set up a special group to make a survey of recreation and park reserves throughout the Greater Auckland areas.

### 2.2.3 Town and Community Planning 1920-1970s<sup>61</sup>

Local Authority planning ideas and activities throughout New Zealand were reported in the journal *Board and Council*. The Auckland Town Planning Association that had come into existence in March 1927 was transformed into the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Town-planning Institute in November 1930.<sup>62</sup> There were other branches of the Institute throughout the country and they published a journal called "Community Planning".

By August, 1932 the committee of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Institute of Town Planning included as: "*Executive committee*, Miss A. Basten, Professor C. R. Knight... C. E. Putt... W. H. Gummer... G. M. Fowlds... "while the followed were some of the "Technical Group" Messrs'.. Gummer... Grierson, R.A. Lippincott, K. Draffin,... R. B. Hammond, Murray, Putt and Professor Knight."<sup>63</sup>

In the late 1930's new political ideas brought into power the new Labour Government, who passed amongst its new laws the *Physical Welfare and Recreation Act, 1937*. Local planning was directed under this new act to "survey recreational facilities". Planning by local authorities was advanced to focus on regional planning ideas also arriving from overseas movements. The term "Open space" gained new meaning as defined in planning documents at the time. Government provided monies for the new sites and facilities, including swimming pools.

A "Ways and Means Committee" was set up in Auckland with the technical assistance from Auckland City Council planning staff in 1940 to consider the preparation of a Metropolitan Co-ordinating Planning Scheme for the whole region, the planners having practised on preparing their first City Scheme (Town Planning Scheme No. 1). However the preparation of the first draft plan would be interrupted by the Second World War and not be published until late 1949.

The Ways and means and Auckland Metropolitan Planning Organisation were supported technically by Auckland City Council. New staff employed included the first regional planner Mr. F.W.O Jones. By 1969 Jones had published one of the first detailed analyses of the open space of the region titled: *Report on Open Space in the Auckland Metropolitan Area*.<sup>64</sup> The Survey of Urban Open Space was designed to "(1) discover how much and what sort of land is set aside for open spaces purposes within the Metropolitan Area; (2) to ascertain what contribution these existing spaces make to the urban environment; (3) to describe the facilities for recreation existing on these spaces...". A grand total of 8721.96 acres was recorded with an average of 14.8 acres per 1000 of population.

P11. "Section 3 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912 repealed Section 16 of the Land Act 1908 and prescribed in definite terms that "Where any land is subdivided for sale or lease or other disposition... a plan of such subdivision showing (the several allotments and their dimensions) 12 and roads and reserves.... Shall be prepared by a licensed surveyor and approval by the Governor in Council before any part of the land is so disposed of or offered or advertised for disposition". The approval of the Governor was later delegated to the Minister [of Lands] by Section 10 of the Land

<sup>61</sup> Community Planning In: *Board and Council*, 24 August, 1932. P13. Vol. 11. No 270.

<sup>62</sup>Town-Planning Institute. Auckland Branch Formed. Election of Officers. *The New Zealand Herald*, 19 November, 1930. P12. C6.

<sup>63</sup> *The New Zealand Herald*, 10 August, 1932.

<sup>64</sup> Jones, F. W. O. 1969. *Report on Open Space in the Auckland Metropolitan Area*, Preliminary Report Presented to the Planning & Reserves Committee, 2 September. Auckland Regional Planning Division. 9p and Appendixes.

Laws Amendment Act 1914. The Land Acts up to that time made no stipulation as to the area of land to be set aside for reserves on the subdivision of privately owned land. The Acts were concerned primarily with administering the Crown's estate. The Land Act 1924 required all reserves to be vested in the Crown.<sup>65</sup>

[The concern shown by the State in acquiring and administering its lands was as yet not related to privately developed lands. In other words the private developer had not recognised that it was also his responsibility to cater for community purposes land-wise. It can be assumed that, at that time, land previously reserved for public use of various sorts by the Crown was still meeting the overall needs of the community.]



**Figure 5.** Beatty Road with openspace layby on curve of street. November 2012 DSCF1653

## **2.2.4 Recreation Planning 1980s 1990s**

### **2.2.4.1 Mangere Report 1981.**

A report on recreation in south Auckland was prepared by the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee of the Auckland Regional Authority in 1981. Below are excerpts from this report.

Recreation in South Auckland. Otahuhu [Borough]. Report of the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee. Auckland Regional Authority.

*1.1 Background. ...In the 1950s industry bought up many of the 100 year old homes close to the railways and the character of Otahuhu began to change. People began to leave. At this stage, council policy was to take cash for reserve purposes, rather than land. As a result Otahuhu has very few small neighbourhood reserves. It is extremely fortunate in that it has several natural landscape features which prevent it from being environmentally a characterless suburb. ...*

*1.3 Future Zoning. Because the borough is fully developed, there is very little scope for introducing new reserve areas. The council's recreation and open space policies in the second review of the district scheme make it plain that it is intended to make the best use of the*

<sup>65</sup> Alexander, BNG. 1972. *Reserves and Urban Development* Dissertation Diploma Town Planning. [A374 1972.]

*available land, and to create a new active sports area at Brady Park to counteract the lack of open space in the borough. The council intends to restrict any further building on reserve land and to consolidate foreshore reserve areas strategic points by adding additional reserves or open space land rather than strip a foreshore reserve which is too narrow for any worthwhile use.*

*The councils main future reserve policies can therefore be summed up as follows:*

- . To develop Brady Park (a 17½ hectare area of reclaimed land) for both passive and active recreation.*
- . To protect views of Mount Richmond.*
- . To restrict buildings on reserves and restrict exclusive use of any reserve by a club or organisation.*
- . To consolidate foreshore reserve areas.*

#### *Open space*

*3.1 Introduction. ...In the early planning of Otahuhu, land was set aside by the Crown for the Canal Reserve, along the line of the old portage route, along the line of the old portage route, and there was a plan to develop a walkway from the railway station to the town centre. Sadly these opportunities have not been exploited and Otahuhu has only a few reserves with not much character or variety*

*3.2 Existing Reserves. ... Small neighbourhood parks, playgrounds – 2....*

*3.5 Small Neighbourhood parks and playgrounds. (a) Beddingfield Park. This park is sited at a major road junction and is rather bare and unattractive. The park could be landscaped and have some children's play equipment sited in one corner so that it becomes as attractive focal point...*

*3.6 Walkways, Links and streams... a) Canal Reserve. The reserve has tremendous potential as an historic reserve for South Auckland. It could become a tourist feature in Otahuhu from both Maori history and military point of view.*

*This is Fairburn Park area – note Mount Richmond on skyline...*

The planning team included Mary Buckland, Landscape planner, Auckland Regional Authority; Ray Chamberlin, Senior recreation advisor, Manukau City Council; Michael Grace, Recreation officer, Papakura City Council; Toby Nicholson Community Service officer, Howick Borough Council and Jocelyn Wood planning co-ordinator 1979-1980; Dinah Holman planning editor 1980-1981.

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### 2.3 MEMORIALS – TREES and OBJECTS

The Otahuhu community has created considerable number of monumental memorials related to wars, peace, royalty and governance. Built memorials and monuments have been either static or have been moved about through time. Some tree planting in public parks may be commemorative and as well whole landscapes may have been developed as memorial features For example we have this description of the Otahuhu College grounds.

“As you are no doubt aware, a considerable amount of money has been expended on the Education reserve opposite the School in Mangere Road in order to make it available as a sports area for summer and winter activities. The entrance to the ground, which will be called the Otahuhu College War Memorial Park, will have trees planted and suitable memorial gates and terraces which will serve as a fitting memorial to old boys of the College who lost their lives while serving their country in the war [WWI]...<sup>66</sup>



**Figure 6.** One of the two concrete monuments on Portage Road.

<sup>66</sup> Memorandum. The Principal Otahuhu [College] to The Town Clerk, Otahuhu Borough Council, Otahuhu. June 20<sup>th</sup> 1949. 1p. OTB 106/191-11. Sturges Park [1949-1964]. ACCA.



**Figure 7.** One of the two concrete monuments on Portage Road. DSCF2678



**Figure 8** Plaque on one of the two concrete monuments on Portage Road. JP Adam DSCF2680





**Figure 9** This memorial was moved back to a position close to its original location in 2000. JP Adam DSCF2777



**Figure 10** The Otahuhu memorial clock was moved to this location in 2000. JP Adam DSCF2780

## 2.4 NOTABLE PERSONS AND PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH OTAHUHU – BIOGRAPHICAL

### 2.4.1 The Fairburn's -



**Figure 11.** 1910 view of John Fairburn grounds opposite the Otahuhu railway station corner of Walmsley and Sale Yard Road (2012). The vegetation was grown to form a noise (trains and industry) and industrial pollution buffer.

In March 1860 John Fairburn (1824-1893) put on the market a 270 acre farm called ‘Burnside’ at Otahuhu.<sup>67</sup> Three years later a Mr Grigg [John Grigg?] was seeking a ploughman for the same farm suggesting that he may have bought this block of land from the Fairburn family.<sup>68</sup> The land in question may have been located to the north towards Portage Road as the Old Canal Reserve is claimed in a memorandum (below) to have been given to the Government as a reserve. A property sale notice published in April 1893 records that the house contained fourteen rooms and a one ‘Shorthorn Dairy cow’ was offered for sale.<sup>69</sup> Earlier land sale records included WT Fairburn in 1849.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>67</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 9 March, 1860. P1

<sup>68</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 20 November, 1863. P1

<sup>69</sup> *Auckland Star*, 22 April, 1893. P5

<sup>70</sup> DSCF 8199. Sale of WT Fairburn farm. *New Zealander* 27 Jan 1849. P4.; DSCF 8201 Sale of WT Fairburn farm. *New Zealander* 10 Feb 1849. P4.

After the death of John Fairburn in the late 1890s, part of his estate was sold. The name of the main property was Glengrove. A large subdivision of this property was planned to the west of the Railway line and sections were advertised for sale.<sup>71</sup>

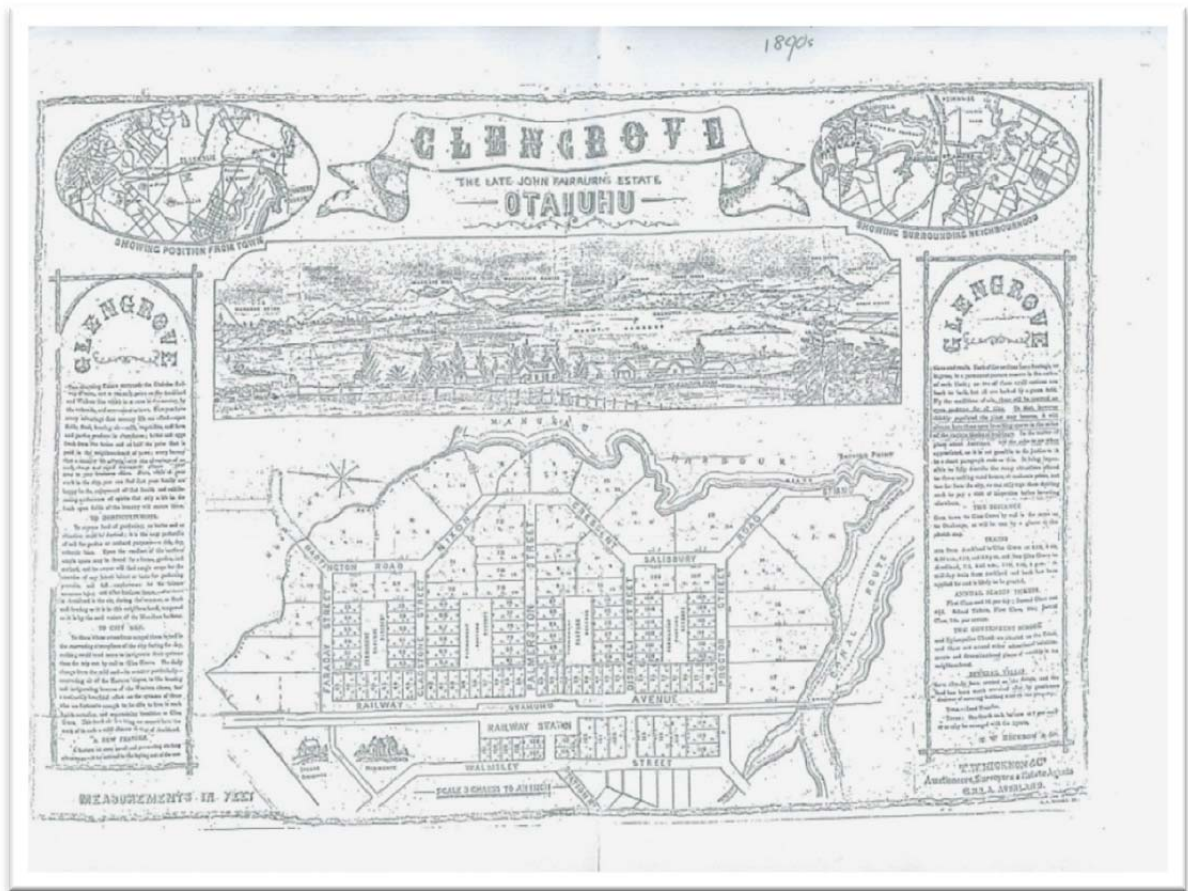
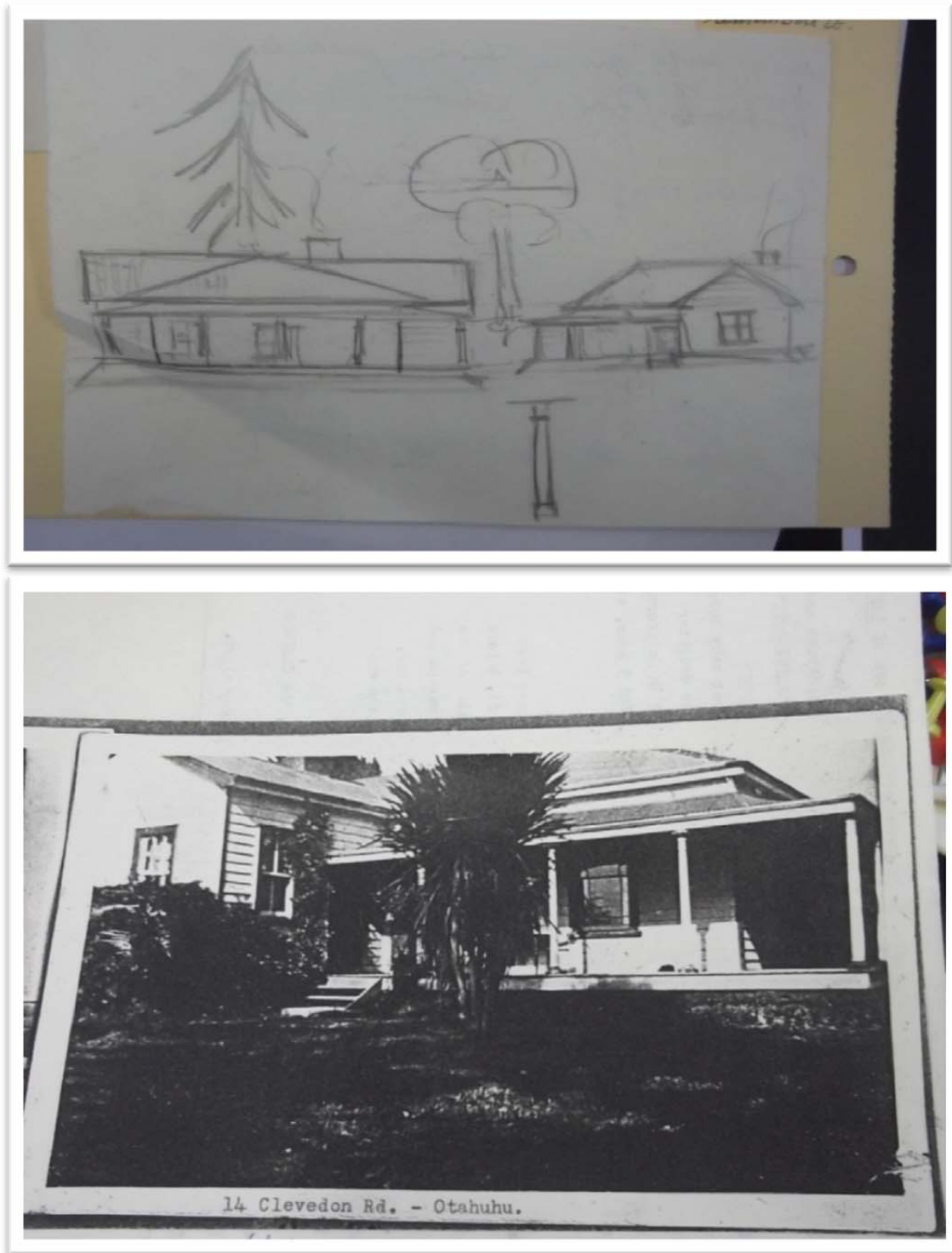


Figure 12. An un-sourced [newspaper story/advert] sale notice for 'Glengrove'. Source: OHS.

<sup>71</sup> See Figure 4, map was published in January 1883 in the *North New Zealand Settler*. An original and very fragile 'Real Estate' plan from TW Hickson is located in the MS 530 papers of the Rev. G. Smales held at the Auckland War Memorial Museum Library. and *A Passing Parade* p.159.



**Figure 13. Top.** A sketch made in March 1975 by K. Reid of Clevedon Road of Glen Grove “as he remembered it.” **Bottom.** A photograph of ‘No 14 Clevedon Road’ showing a group of cabbage trees growing in front of the open verandah of house with tapering posts. Source: 42. Fairburn [box]. OHSA.

John Fairburn wrote to the government in April 1889 describing the history of some of land owned that his family had gifted to the government.

*Letter from Auckland dated '6 April, 1889' 158/12. Manurewa Parish.*

*[Stamped Lands Office 8 April, 1889]*

*[To] The Commissioner of Crown Lands*

*Auckland Sir, I have the honor to make application with reference to the lease of the Otahuhu Canal reserve (or of that portion of it lying on the Western Side of the Great South road) which has been lately advertised by you as to be submitted to public competition, that such leasing may be made subject to my right as executor of the will of my father the late W.J Fairburn and representative of the residuary legatees, to remove within reasonable time the gate and fencing which have been erected on the property.*

*I may state as part of the reason why this application should be granted, that the western portion of the canal reserve above mentioned has been in the continuous occupation of our family (that is as included in the fences of the adjoining farm) since about 1841; - also that the canal site was not originally reserved in the grant, but was a free gift to the Govt. made in about 1849 by my father, as may be verified by searching the record, and that there was a tacit understanding at the time that the family were to be left in undisturbed use of the land until such times as it were required for the purpose for which it was really free – granted (and which, if carried out, would have been some equivalent for each free grant) namely as a canal.*

*I have the honor to be*

*Sir Your obedient humble servant*

*John Fairburn*

*[Note on bottom left says "Mr Etheridge. I think this reservation should be made as please insert it in the conditions to be read at the sale [Mat Humphries CCL 15/4/89]."*<sup>72</sup>

One of John Fairburn's children was Elizabeth Colenso. There is a considerable record of her life and times in film and literature including Ross (2006) *The Legacy of Elizabeth Fairburn Colenso*.<sup>73</sup>

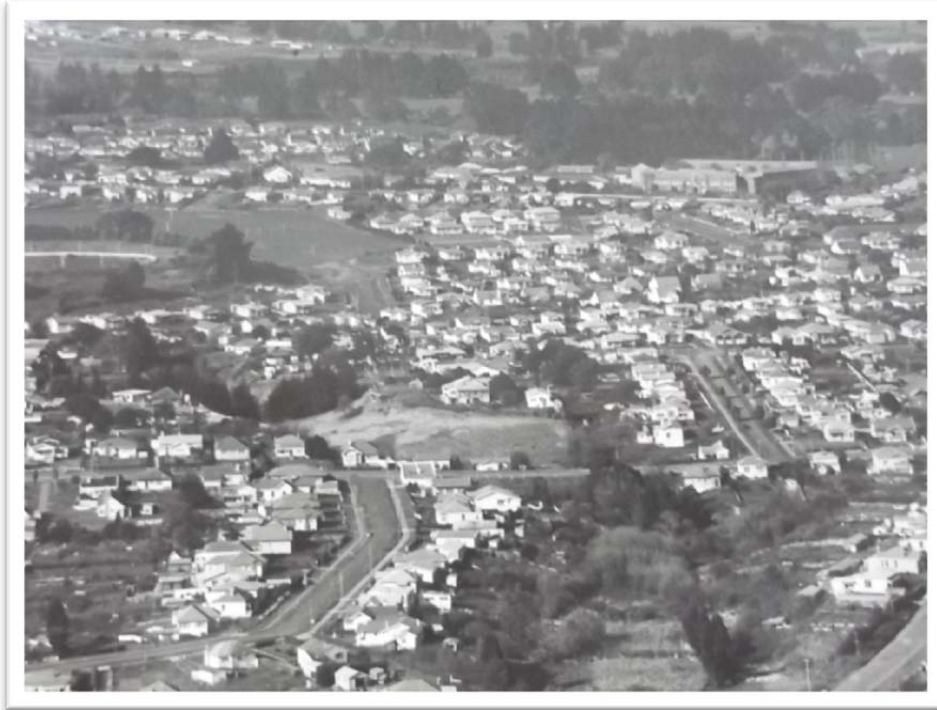
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<sup>72</sup> Source: R19671279. BAAZ A25 1108 Box 43c 1713. Survey Files- Manurewa Parish 1886-1900. ANZ, Auckland.

<sup>73</sup> Ross, CR. 2006. The Legacy of Elizabeth Fairburn Ross. *International Bulletin of Missionary Research*. Volume 30 No 3. July.

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**Figure 14.** This oblique image viewed towards the south illustrates the old Fairburn homestead 'Glengrove' in the centre of scene contained by a hedge and positioned on a steep ridge that form a gully that runs south to present day Lippiatt Reserve. (Where a row of tall dark conifers [Macrocarpa] grow). In the top left is Sturges Park with dark conifers forming several groups. Source: DSCF1826 Whites Aviation Negative 46935. 14 July, 1958.



**Figure15.** This is a 1940 image viewed above from directly above the old Fairburn property 'Glengrove'. Source: 1940 aerial. Canal Reserve File. Archives NZ, Auckland.

### 2.4.2 The Bowens and Fort Richard and the Nixon Memorial

Public Visit of Governor and Lady Bowen [*New Zealand Herald*, 2 June 1868 P7.] *“Perhaps the most conspicuous decoration was that of Fort Richard (the estate of Robert Robertson) from whose ornamental flag staff [held] the whole code of signals was flying. The charming spot is a miniature Primrose Hill.”*

Nixon monument opened 13 May, 1868. Mr and Mrs Williamson, the Supt were present with Governor and wife. An Arch of Nikau and fern fronds was constructed. No formal public tree planting is documented.

### 2.4.3 The Robertson’s of Fort Richard

The association of the Robert and Jean Robertson family is confirmed from death notices published through the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1870: Death. Jean Strachan, 86 years, wife of late Mr James Robertson, rope manufacturer, Gallow’s gate, Glasgow. Funeral leaves from son’s residence ‘Fort Richard’. *New Zealand Herald*, 29 November, 1870. P2

1875: Death. Jean Robertson (wife of Robert ages 60 years. *New Zealand Herald*, 25 October 1875. P2.

1890: Death. Robert Robertson, 1 July, 1890 formerly Glasgow. 75 years for Otara Cemetery. *Auckland Star*, 20 July, 1890. P8

1915. Gift of 14 acres announced of ‘Fort Richard Estate’. L3000 pounds. *Auckland Star*, 23 March 1915. P3.

### 2.4.4 Mr Lockie Gannon, Otahuhu Consultant Engineer 1920s.

The first published reference to Gannon comes is from *The West Australian*, 20 January, 1914. It says that, ‘Locke Gannon selected from 15 applicants to Borough Engineer for Takapuna Borough.’

Gannon lived in Australia from about 1929<sup>74</sup> and won a series of town planning competitions with his business partners<sup>75</sup> and in retirement died in Sydney in early 1949.

*“Mr Lockie Gannon, a former civil engineer in Auckland, has died at his residence in Sydney, aged 69. Mr Gannon had been in good health until the last 12 months. He worked in Auckland for many years and was in partnership first with the late Professor McDuff and then with Mr R.P. Worley. Mr Gannon and his family have been living in Sydney for the past 20 years. Mrs Gannon was formerly Miss Eleanor Rogan, eldest daughter of the late Judge J*

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<sup>74</sup> i. *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, Vol 56. P265. Lockie Gannon, Sydney NSW. [GOOGLE].

ii. *The Australian Engineer*, 1959. Mr Lockie Gannon, Inst E (Aust), MRSan Inst (Lond). [GOOGLE]

iii. Quoted as designer of urban infrastructure of Ermington, NSW. [Wikipedia.]

<sup>75</sup> i. Cloverly Beach Beautifying Scheme *Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 July, 1930. P12. Illust. Won by Lockie Gannon, Ralph Worley and John W. Campbell. ii. Wimburndale Water Scheme, Bathurst *SMH* 1 May, 1931. P12. [TROVE].

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*Rogan, of Auckland. Mr Gannon is survived by his wife, three sons, three daughters...". Death Notice. Lockie Gannon. Sydney Morning Herald, 8 January, 1949. P34.*<sup>76</sup>

#### 2.4.5 Tom E. Pearson

In Otahuhu, landscape gardener and designer Tom Pearson was involved with designs for Sturges Park, in 1916, following Alfred Sturges' gift of the land in 1915.<sup>i</sup>

Tom E. Pearson (c1857 – 1930, Auckland) Fellow of Royal Horticultural Society, England. National Diploma of Horticulture (New Zealand), born in Staffordshire, England, the son of a nurseryman. "In order to get wider experience in landscape gardening he went to the United States for a couple of years, getting employment in a large nursery in Philadelphia...".<sup>77</sup> He would work as a gardener in Canterbury for Sir Heaton Rhodes, and for the Tasmanian Government, before his appointment as Gardener for the Lands Department in Rotorua in 1898. By 1907 he was "Gardener in Charge" at Rotorua in the Tourist and Health Department created in 1903.<sup>78</sup> His duties included advice on the landscape design, management and maintenance over the Government reserves in Rotorua, Te Aroha, Queenstown and Hanmer Springs. He also designed the fernery building, rockeries and arranged the ferns for the Christchurch exhibition held in North Hagley Park in 1906/07,<sup>79</sup>

"which was a noted success", and the grounds layout for the Auckland Exhibition held in the Auckland Domain in 1913/14. He had been appointed Park Superintendent for Auckland City in 1908.<sup>80</sup>

He was consulted by local councils on the North Shore when Kitchener Park, Hinemoa Park, Williamson Square, Birkenhead Park and other scenic reserves were being developed through 1910s and 1920s.<sup>81</sup> The Chairman of the Hamilton Domain Board, "invited" Mr. Pearson in May 1914 to visit Hamilton, "and go over the parklands" to obtain suggestions for a park scheme.<sup>82</sup>

During 1926 in a lengthy description of tree planting activities in streets and parks under his supervision it is stated, "Another successful experiment was the planting of Japanese flowering cherries in Banff Avenue, Epsom, and Woodley Avenue, Remuera. These trees are extensively grown in the streets of California and their importation into New Zealand has given every satisfaction...".<sup>83</sup>

Tom Pearson visited Australia sometime in early? 1917. His report was documented by the City Engineer who said

*City Engineer 3/4/17, submitting a report from Mr. T. E. Pearson covering his recent visit to Australia and calling attention that in the matter of tree planting it was found that deciduous trees were practically the only ones used; that in Australia the wire of the Post and telegraph Department are not allowed [sic] to disfigure the trees; that in connection with street*

<sup>76</sup> Source: TROVE, Australia, December 2012.

<sup>77</sup> *The Auckland Star*, 18 January, 1930. P11 C6.

<sup>78</sup> Class IV. Tourist and Health Dept. Nominal Roll. *AJHRNZ*, H-5, 1907.

<sup>79</sup> *The New Zealand Herald*, 5 November, 1906. Christchurch Exhibition.

<sup>80</sup> Pearson, T. E. 1922. Parks and Recreation Reserves. In Barr, John (editor) *Municipal and Official Handbook of the City of Auckland*. Wilson and Horton. pp63-86.

<sup>81</sup> Adam. J. P. and Holman, D. 2001. *North Shore City Parks and Reserves History and Schedule of Park Structures* prepared for Terry Baxter, Parks Planner of the Parks Division, North Shore City Council.

<sup>82</sup> Important Park Scheme. Chairman's Suggestions. *The Waikato Times*, 6 May, 1914, P4 C6

<sup>83</sup> A City of Trees... *The New Zealand Herald*, 6 July, 1926, P16 C1



*gardens the liberal use of water and tarring and sanding of the carriageways and footpaths surrounding the gardens is looked upon as essential; that in regard to the removal of fences it was found that unless something was substituted therefore it was impossible to control the pedestrian traffic as this had the effect of causing tracks to be made across the grass plots; that Mr. Pearson has brought [sic] back ideas in regard to the laying out of beaches and general improvements of Parks and open spaces and that as far as he can judge Auckland compares favorably with the Australian Cities in the methods adopted in the care and upkeep of its Parks and reserves. Received.<sup>84</sup>*

Tree seed was bought back from Sydney and plants grown from it planted in Myers Park that he designed with city Engineer Bush. W. Bush and TE Pearson also collaborated on a design that was partially installed about the Domain Ponds in the 1910s.<sup>85</sup>

#### **2.4.6 Mr James Atkinson**

A notable person associated with development of Otahuhu public lands was James Atkinson who was the second Mayor of Otahuhu. The following biography was published in 1937.

*“The Second Mayor. Mr James Atkinson was born in the English Lake District in 1844 and arrived in Auckland in 1883 by one of the first steamers to travel to New Zealand – the Chinbarago. Mr Atkinson who was a jeweller, had a shop in Auckland until September 1883, when he removed to Otahuhu. He bought 5 acres of land in Fairburn Road, where he lived in a house formerly occupied by one of the military officers during the Maori [(sic) = Land] Wars. In 1886 he removed to the Great South Road, occupying the premises in which he died and in which his daughter Miss A Atkinson, now lives. In 1895 he moved to Titirangi, where he bought and cleared a farm of 100 acres. His home at Titirangi he built himself. In 1909 Mr Atkinson retired to Otahuhu.*

*As a member of the Public cemetery Board which controlled the original public cemetery in Fairburn Road, now the pound site. He was a member of the Otahuhu Road Board for many years and Chairman from 1891 to 1894. ... He was elected Mayor in 1915, and held office until May 1917. He was also a member and Chairman of the Mt. Richmond Domain Board for many years...*

*Mr Atkinson’s main interest during the latter years of his life was the prevention of the destruction of Auckland’s volcanic cones by quarrying, in 1914 he and Mr H. B. Morton arranged several large meetings in Auckland to deal with this question. Thanks to the efforts of Mr Atkinson and other public spirited citizens, most of the scoria quarries in Auckland’s extinct volcanoes were closed by 1928.*

*Mr Atkinson died in 1932 aged 87 years. [Page 69]<sup>86</sup>*

#### **2.4.7 Mr Roy Thornton**

<sup>84</sup> . Item 7. 7 May, 1917. P216. ACC 182/1 Various Committee Minutes. ACCA.

<sup>85</sup> Adam, John P.; Beattie, Dr. James and Heinzen, Jasper. 2008. Japanese gardens and plants in New Zealand, 1850-1950: transculturation and transmission. In, *Studies in the History of Gardens and Designed Landscapes*. July. 18p.

<sup>86</sup> Anon. [1937] *The Diamond Jubilee of the Otahuhu Borough Council*. Progress Publishing Ltd. 78p.

Roy Thornton was a significant public landscape designer after WWII, and was involved in the design of the Middlemore Hospital grounds. His career details are documents in several published documents that follow.

*Associate of Honour. Citation in support of the Nomination of Mr. R. L. Thornton, Nominated by the Auckland District Council. New Zealand Plants and Gardens. Volume 4. No 6. March 1962. p. 286.*

*Mr Roy Leslie Thornton gained a portion of his early experience at the nurseries of Messrs D. Hay and Sons, where he was head propagator, and later became manager. In 1934 he was appointed horticulturist to the New Zealand railways Department, where he made extensive use of the native flora. Mr. Thornton can be credited with the laying-out of some of the larger private gardens in the Remuera and Epsom districts of Auckland, **including the Middlemore Hospital grounds**, occupying 40 acres. He was also responsible for landscaping the grounds of Avondale College, and the use of native trees and shrubs to beautify the difficult site of Musick Point, Auckland.*

*Mr Thornton is horticultural supervisor to the Mount Smart Domain Board, where one of the largest projects of its kind in this country is being carried out, consisting of an Amphitheatre, capable of holding 100,000 people around a central sports area. It is expected that this Olympic Stadium, when finished, will be one of the finest in the Southern Hemisphere.<sup>87</sup>*

*Middlemore Park Proposal Lauded. The Auckland Star, 12 December, 1944. P4. [A] ‘...report of the architect’s visit to grounds which promise to be the most beautiful man-made landscape in the country - a landscape where the designer Mr R.L. Thornton has proved himself a soulful ally of Mother Nature.*

*Middlemore Scheme. Fruit and Native Trees. The Auckland Star, 4 December, 1944. P4. Lawns and Parks. Big Hospital Scheme. Progress at Middlemore Auckland Star, 13 April, 1945. P3.*

#### **2.4.8 Patricia Perrin: Potter**

Patricia Perrin taught at Otahuhu College in the 1940s. Quoting from a catalogue published in 2005, “Patricia Perrin (1921 – 1988) is considered to be one of the first potters of the ‘modern school’ in New Zealand to emerge after World War Two. Pat’s influence on the growth and popularization of pottery making in New Zealand was significant, particularly through the influence she had on students over many years of teaching.<sup>88</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Roy Thornton. *Auckland Star*, 26 October 1966

<sup>88</sup> “... In this exhibition we present a survey of Patricia Perrin’s pottery which ranged from colorful domestic ware, through to sparingly glazed, elegant and distinctive sculptural pieces. Her work illustrates a highly developed understanding of form, colour and balance, and often celebrates the ritual of eating, through the relationship between food and pottery. This exhibition is the first to be held that focuses solely on the work of this important and talented potter, and will be accompanied by an illustrated exhibition catalogue. This exhibition has been supported by Creative New Zealand.”. [http://www.ceac.org.nz/exhibitions/past\\_exhibitions/exhibitions\\_2005.aspx](http://www.ceac.org.nz/exhibitions/past_exhibitions/exhibitions_2005.aspx)



**Figure 16.** An Exhibition of New Zealand Craft Work. Auckland City Art Gallery. August. 1959. 8p.  
[Quotes that Patricia Perrin taught [Adult Education pottery courses] at Otahuhu College from 1954-1959 having taught at Avondale College.]

[Hawkes Bay person] (Ed). 2005. *Patricia Perrin New Zealand Potter*.

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### 3.0 MANGERE HISTORY

The following brief timeline highlights phases in local government in Mangere, comparative to Otahuhu.

MANGERE	OTAHUHU
1848 'Hundred of Onehunga' Southern Division.	'Hundred of Otahuhu'
1865 [Mangarei Highway Board – not a legal entity] Highway District	Hundred of Otahuhu replaced by Mangere Highway District
1875 Mangere Highway District	Otahuhu Highway Board Otahuhu Highway District
1876 [Hundred system ceases- but is diluted by 1876.]	Otahuhu Ward of Manukau County
1882 Mangere Road District (Board).	Otahuhu Road District (Board)
1912	Otahuhu Borough Council
1923 Manukau County Council	
1965 Manukau City Council	
1986	Tamaki City Council to 1989.
2009 Auckland City	Auckland City

#### 3.1 Early Roads in the Mangere Town centre area

One of the oldest maps drawn ca 186—[Figure 17] of the Mangere Central area is attributed to Lieutenant Colonel Marmaduke George Nixon and on it he records three blocks of lands situated on the north side of Massey Road were owned by WS Grahame (1813 - 1894)<sup>89</sup> and totalling some 402.3 acres.<sup>90</sup> This is where the present Mangere Town Centre is located. To the west of them were two blocks called 'Swamp Lots' and close by were blocks of 'Native Land.' This map, drawn by Nixon, does not record ownership along Robertson Road where the Robertson's were living since 1848 and south of Massey Road he records 'Greenwood' and 'Magee' as the owners. Importantly the present position of Massey Road and Robertson Road are located in the same position as they were in 1860, potentially placing their origins with local Maori.

Brigade Major Greenwood owned substantial lands to the south and west of Massey Road, that today are part of the site of House Park. He had a military career in the Middle East and wrote a book, published in 1840s.<sup>91</sup> He sold his Mangere farm in 1857 and the advertisement listed Emu as well as dairy cows. [Daily *Southern Cross*, 6 March, 1857. (2 Emus, 40 Dairy Cows.)] He died in England in the early 1860s.

<sup>89</sup> WS Grahame. Obituary. (Full) Born Glasgow 81 years. Died at Richmond Grange. Pioneer Merchant. Worked in London Branch of National Bank. *Taranaki Herald*, 13 December, 1894. P2.

<sup>90</sup> WS Grahame buys L183 pound lot at Mangere. *Daily Southern Cross*, 1 October, 1852. P2.

<sup>91</sup> Lieutenant Greenwood, *Narrative of the Late Victorious Campaign in Affghanistan(sic) under General Pollock*, published 1840s



Figure 17. Nixon map at National Library, Wellington – Source: MapColl-832.12gbbd/[186-]/Acc.427.

### Roading construction technology used by the Mangere Road Board

The roading construction technology used by the Mangere Road Board was a notable technological invention in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and is described in an annual ratepayers report in 1914 as follows.

*Between seven and eight miles of roads underwent the process of ploughing grading etc. & what were once high narrow roads have been converted into road ways on which two or more vehicles can pass with [out] any danger of overturning – The roads dealt with on Mangere system as it [is] called outside of the district were Walmsley Road, Robertson Road, Greenwood Road, Mountain to Mariners gate & from the Wesleyan Church to the corner of Mr Mills farm, Station Road to a portion of Massey Road.<sup>92</sup>*

The report called described the ‘reforming’ of the ‘old scoria roads’ and that ‘our plant was on hire for several months to the local bodies of Tamaki West, Mount Wellington, Otahuhu & Papatoetoe.’<sup>93</sup>

### 3.2 Town Planning and Landscape Staff biographical history

Landscape and town planning staff associated with the development of Mangere Town Centre employed by the Works Housing Division included the following:

#### **Supplement to Public Service Official Circular of 14 April 1965 P566**

- Works (Professional Division) Housing Division.

Sp. 4.

Billson, EAE 12/1914\* 4.5.1959^ Ld Plnr Pm 1780 30.5.1963+1780 AMTMI (Lond) Dip TP. & CE (Lond)

FC Basire District Sup. Wn UE MTPI (Lond) MNZIS

TA Parsons 1.12.1939 District Sup. Ak PSE MNZIS

IG Dudding Senior Land Planner [Wn] AMTPI (Lond)

GP Nind 24 August 1963 Overseer Landscape Ak

\*Birth date ^First appointment MoW +Appointment to Palmerston North [Pm]

#### **List of Persons Employed on Permanent Staff of Public Service 31 March, 1969. P610.**

Works, Housing Division – Only Community Planner for Auckland

10

Billson EAE 17 June, 1968 Dist Com Planr Ak AMTPI (Lond)

GP Nind 24 August 1963 Overseer Landscape Ak

G Malcolm 24 May 1948 Landscape Officer Ch NDH

HE Baxter 21 May 1956 “ “ Ch

NA Aicken 21 May 1962 “ “ Ch

RC Mullinger 29 November 1950 Du

The Landscape Overseer Mr GP Nind was documented as attending site meetings in Mangere Central<sup>94</sup> and wrote a thesis in 1973 titled: *Landscape and Aesthetics of Motorways: With Examples from Auckland Southern Motorway and Special Reference to Grafton Gully Extensions*<sup>95</sup>

<sup>92</sup> Annual Report Ratepayers of Mangere. Mangere Road Board, 4 May, 1914. Pp.1-2.TR39/37 MCCA, ACCA.

<sup>93</sup> Annual Report Ratepayers of Mangere. Mangere Road Board, 4 May, 1914. P2.TR39/37 MCCA, ACCA.

<sup>94</sup> ‘Meeting with M. King, Nind\* & Heap of MoW on Friday 17 Sept. 1971. 1p. TR 9 PP3/1/2 Manukau City Archives. Auckland Council.

<sup>95</sup> A Thesis Presented to the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the National Diploma of Horticulture. 1973.

Public Service records reveal that Mr EAE Billson, born in 1914, graduated in London ca 1957 as a Town Planner and was employed in 1959 in New Zealand. By 1965 he was based in Palmerston North and by 1968 was based in Auckland. He was a committee member of NZ Institute of Town Planners in 1960s and would have been by 1970 the third most experienced employee in Housing Division of MoW just below IG Dudding who would become the Head of Housing Division in the late 1970s.

The Landscape Overseer during this period in Auckland and who worked for Housing Division and was in attendance at Mangere Central meeting was a Graeme P Nind, who died just over in late 2011, aged 82 in Pukekohe. Billson may have returned to Britain.

### **3.3 Mangere Town Centre Reserves**

During the early 1960s a great deal of planning of thought was going focused on the Mangere area. Around the early 1960s a plan (refer figure 18) was adopted by the Manukau County Council, illustrating contemporary policy in relation to future urban rezoning. An article in the New Zealand Herald in 1960 noted: “[Manukau County] Council foresaw the danger of urban sprawl some years ago, but its proposal to establish a green belt round Auckland came to nothing. Farmers objected to their land being permanently zoned rural debarring them from subdivision and profits from the extraordinary demand for land for building purposes.”<sup>96</sup> A Local Government Commission in 1962 and 1963 established Manukau City from Manukau County.

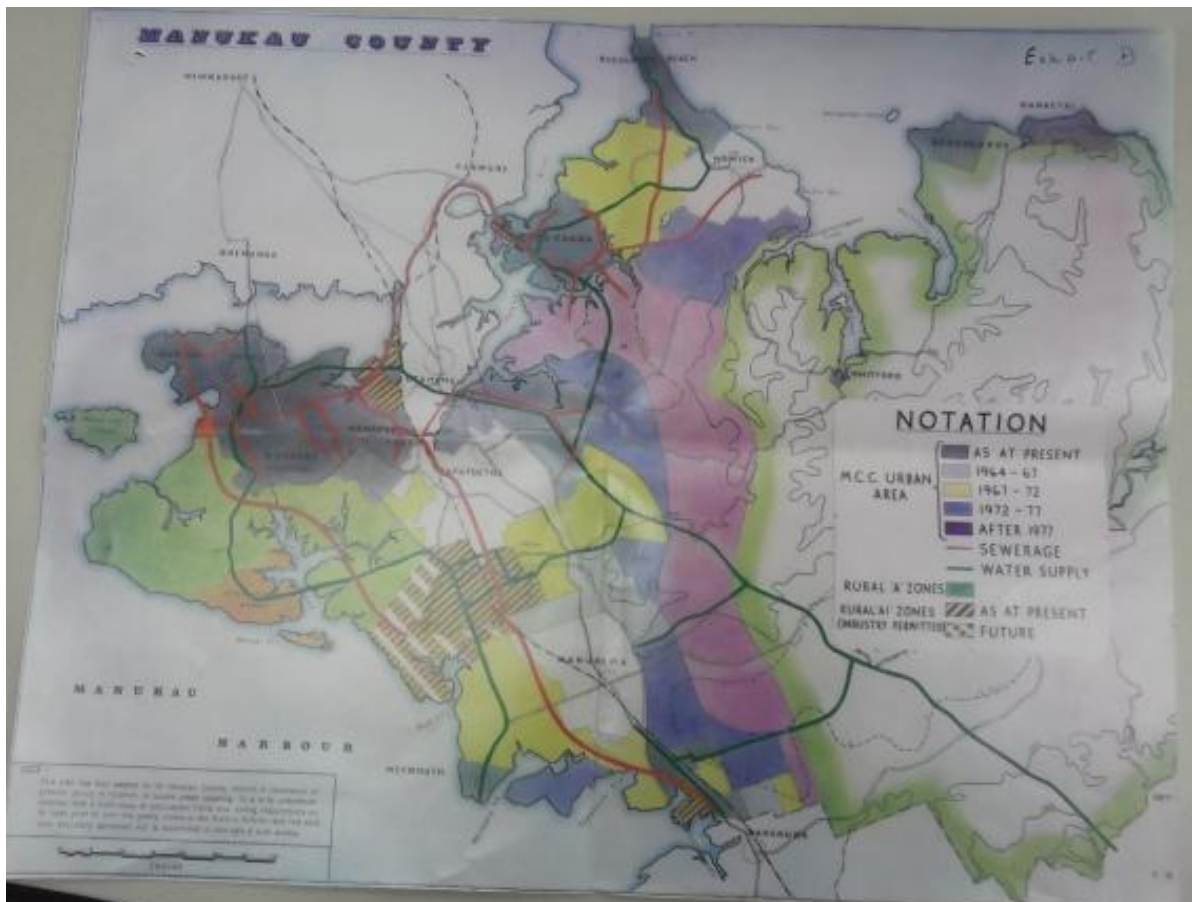
In 1962 work began on a substantial state housing development at Mangere. Covering an area of 1450 acres the Mangere state housing scheme included numerous schools, parks and reserves along with shops and a major shopping centre alongside a centre of industry.<sup>ii</sup> Through the 1960s and early 1970s Mangere was transformed from a largely rural area into a predominantly residential area.

The state housing development scheme for Mangere included a large number of parks and reserves with approximately 110 acres of the 1450 acre development set aside for the purpose. The main existing reserve in the Mangere area was Mangere Mountain which was located outside the state housing development site. There were two parks planned in the immediate vicinity of the Mangere Town Centre with Waddon Place Reserve on the southern boundary of the town centre and Williams Park located to the west. While the state housing development had allocated a generous quantity of land for parks, several new parks would be developed in later years.<sup>iii</sup> Small ‘link’ reserves were a feature of the scheme, enabling pedestrian connections.

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<sup>96</sup> *New Zealand Herald*, 19 December 1960.

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**Figure 18** No date is given [ca early 1960s] for this town planning map but the red box (centre left) at the end of road node suggests that Mangere development was considered well to the east of the present town centre by the author of plan, Manukau County Council, who is believed to be the author of this map. This is the translation of the 'Note' in lower left corner. It says 'NOTE. This It is to be understood however that a fresh study of population trends and zoning requirements will be made prior to each five yearly review of the District Scheme and that actual zone boundary definition will be determined in this light of such studies.' Source: Planning Map of 'Manukau County,'; R10765667. IA1 W2578 322 197/1078. Part 7. Local Government Commission – Reorganisation Auckland Station –Maps of area. 1964. Archives New Zealand, Wellington. JP Adam photo,DSCF3007.



Two key maps showing reserves and open space in the Mangere Town Centre date from 1962 and 1970. A comparison of these maps shows consistency in terms of open space, flexibility in terms of what had been shown as school land and park land and some variations, for example not all of the Link reserves were shown on the 1962 map and the Shopping Centre reserve was shown in a different location. A memorandum prepared by ER Thompson and sent to the City Manager at Manukau City Council in 1972 also provides further information about reserves in the area at that time.

The table below summarises the comparative adoption of Mangere reserves from town planning maps HDA 31339 1962 and HDA 31339 1970.

Reserve Name	1962 Plan -110 acres HDA31399	1970 plan -110 acres HDA31399 R2	1972 Memo. <sup>97</sup>
Williams Reserve	Yes	Yes	
Shopping Centre Reserve	Another location	Yes	
David Lange Reserve	No definition	No definition	
House Park	Outside Mangere Development	Outside Mangere Dev.	
Robertson/Mangere	Part	Part <sup>98</sup>	
Thomas Reserve	Outside Mangere Dev.	Outside Mangere Dev.	
Imrie	Yes	Yes	
Mataatua Marae	No	Yes	
Waddon Place Reserve	Yes	Yes	
Link one	No	Yes	
Link two	No	Yes	
Area of proposed development	1450 acres	1450 acres	1167
No of house 'units'	5,000	5,000	
Recreation reserves	110 acres	110 acres	118 ½ acres

In 1968 there was published a report *Recreation and Community Development. Glenfield County Town* with a **Map 4** that is a useful document to compare and contrast with the layout plan prepared for Mangere Central as the design is from the same era with one a local government commission and the other a government document. Glenfield reserves appear to be planned with no co-ordination with schools etc.<sup>99</sup>

<sup>97</sup> Memorandum. Mangere Recreation Reserves. EH Thompson per RR Parsons, District Com. of Works to The City Manager, Manukau City Council... Manurewa. 22 June, 1972. 1p. TR9 PP4/41 Mangere Central Small Reserves: Mangere Ward. From 1.1.70 to 31.8.76.

<sup>98</sup> Part of the park (smallest portion) land was bought and developed by Manukau City Council.

<sup>99</sup> Map No 4. Glenfield County Town. Anon 1966. Recreation and Community Development Glenfield County Town. December. 62p and appendixes.

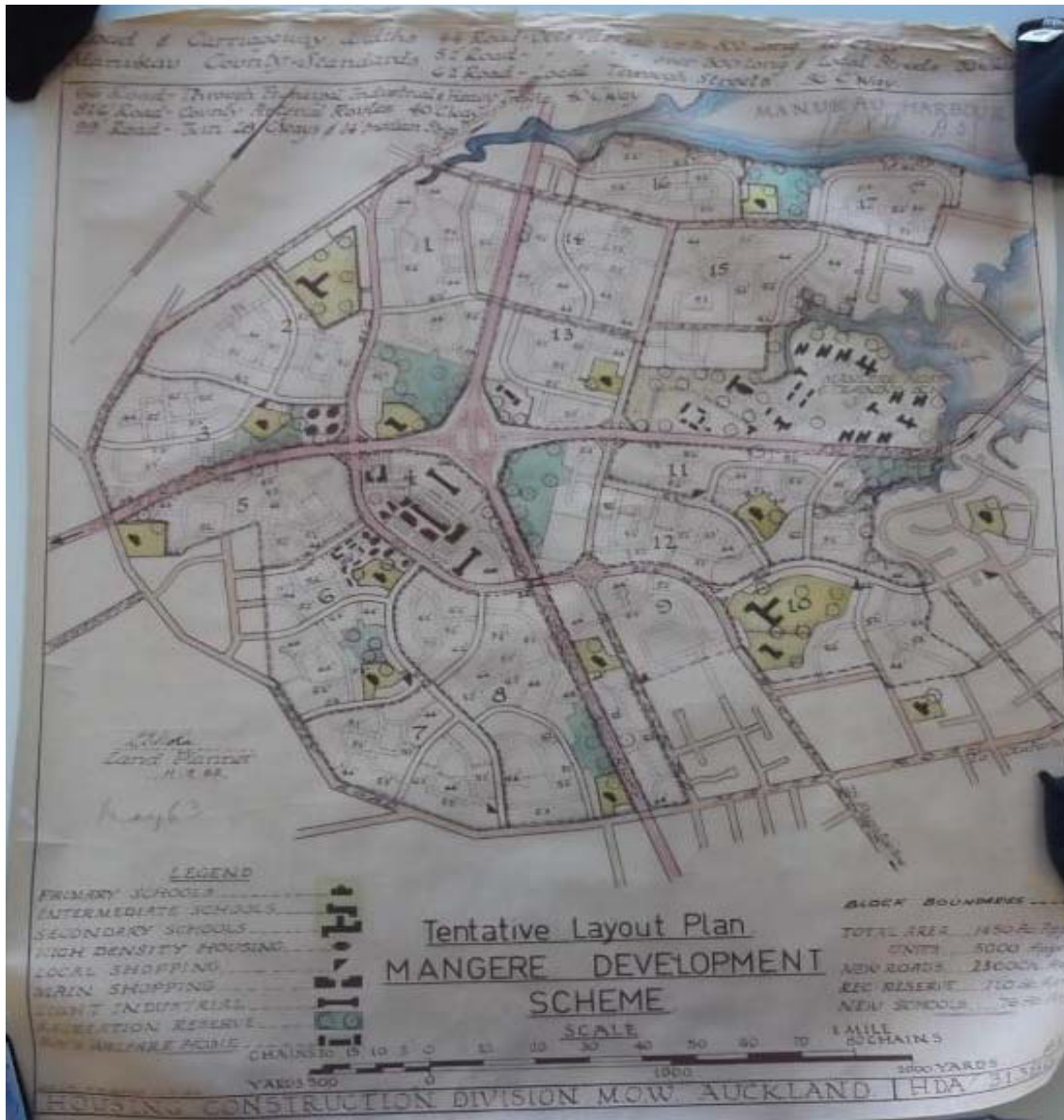


**Figure 19** HDA31399 R2. 'Mangere Development Scheme Comprehensive Layout Plan.' Signed by Community Planner EAE Billson Housing Division Auckland dated 1970 Source: Manukau City Council. Auckland City Libraries.



**Figure 20** An enlargement of the central core of HDA 31399 the 'Tentative Layout Plan of Mangere Development Scheme' dated to 1962 and created by the Housing Construction Division of Ministry of Works, Auckland. Source: LGCW3976 4 Auckland South – Mangere Development scheme [4 Sheets] 1962. R18764919. Archives New Zealand, Wellington. DSCF29008

This plan [Figure 20 and 21, HDA31399] appears to be associated with documents gathering and filed separately from the official reports and newspaper clipping files during the sitting of a Local Government Commission in 1962 and 1963 that established Manukau City from Manukau County.<sup>100</sup> There is the name of 'Land Planner LS Nola 11.9.62' on the document. There are at least eight files dating from 1960 to 1967 documenting the litigation from local boroughs and the community that engaged in the Commission hearings process. See for example: R10765665. IA1 W2578 321 197/1078. Part 5. Local Government Commission – Reorganisation Auckland Station. 1962-1963. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.



**Figure 21.** HDA31399. 'Tentative Layout Plan of Mangere Development Scheme' dated to 1962 and located from Housing Construction Division of Ministry of Works, Auckland Source: LGCW3976 4 Auckland South – Mangere Development scheme [4 Sheets] 1962. R18764919. Archives New Zealand, Wellington. DSCF2905.

<sup>100</sup> This explanation is based in pencilled file codes that match the archives such as 197/1078 and 5/1963.

This plan will be the first [original] layout and the version that community planner Edgar AE Billson will make modification of including the Shopping Centre that will be moved, and critically, the 'Links' Reserves that will appear across the whole site – nowhere to be seen in the first version HAD 31386. The future boundaries of all the major parks are in situ including the Williams, Imrie, Waddon and Mangere Central Park - the latter is partially marked only in an area towards the north and the east.

The Government's Annual Housing report for 1969 provides some insight into the housing policy about Mangere. To quote from portion of it.

*[Page 19]...In the Auckland area, development of the Mangere housing area in Manukau City (anticipated to produce some 4,500 house sites together with a major shopping area, school sites, an industrial area, etc.) was continued, mainly by contract. The development of the Mangere area is nearly half completed and it is anticipated that it will be finished in about five years' time...*

*[Page 23]...The majority of new plans prepared for use in State rental construction have been single-house units intended to suit new experimental types of layouts, based upon the use of units in small groups or clusters. These are to be linked by screen fences to increase privacy and to improve the overall appearance of the neighbourhood. The first scheme of this kind will be at Mangere where approximately 150 units have been sited using this principle.<sup>101</sup>*

*The housing report last year mentioned a small scale social survey\* conducted at Porirua to check the soundness of our approach to State rental design. The data obtained has now been analysed and will be used in future designing... [PJ Melser. 1969. A Case Study of Twenty State Houses and Families – Preliminary Findings, unpublished MoW and JR Daish 1969 A Study of Medium Density Housing. Page 223. Noonan, RJ By Design. A Brief history of the Public Works Department Ministry of Works 1870-1970. ].*

**Landscape work.** *Hedge plants, trees, and shrubs were supplied from the department's nursery holding grounds and by commercial growers were planted as follows... Other Government projects etc. Hedge plants 23,000. Trees and shrubs... 115,300. (Page 20-21)*

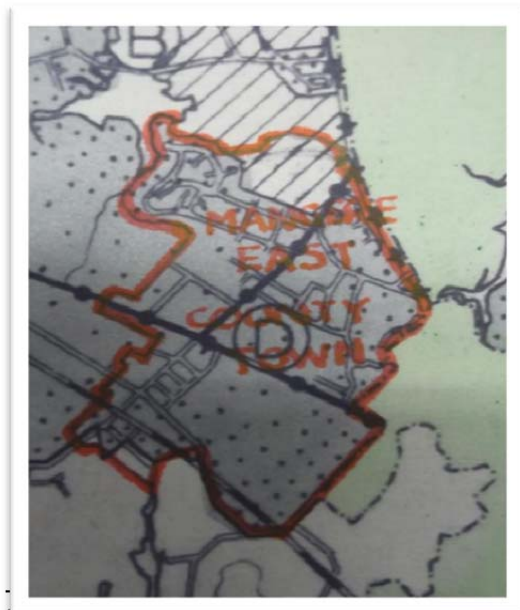


Figure 23. Part of Map of County Towns of Manukau County Council. Source: 832.1297 eac [ca 1960] 12566. National Library Wellington.

<sup>101</sup> Housing Division. Annual Report. By JV Jepson. AJHRNZ, 1969. H38. .

### 3.4 South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee report in 1981.

Following are sections from the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee report in 1981, which provide an overview of the parks and recreation reserves in the area at that time.<sup>102</sup>

#### **PROVISION OF OPEN SPACE IN MANGERE TOWN CENTRE**

##### **Background...**

*Subdivision went ahead on the principle of four perches on land for reserve for each subdivided lot, with the aim of providing a neighbourhood park every half mile, and a large park in every ward.*

*Mangere West is extremely well endowed with open spaces. However, in many cases, these open spaces have not been developed properly, or have not had time to mature to a point where they are attractive to the public. This applies particularly to Mangere Central. ...*

*In the Mangere Central area there are open active sports areas such as Moyle Park, Imrie St Park, House Park and Williams Park. There are 17-20 tiny reserves forming either links or neighbourhood parks. A large open area in the centre of Mangere will house Mangere pool. There is a long steamside walk...*

##### **OPEN ACTIVE SPORTS AREAS...**

*a) (Not relevant to Mangere central)*

*b) Williams Park. This is a well-designed area used by the Rovers Rugby Club, which shares parking with the adjacent school. The park is obviously well used.*

*c) Imrie Avenue Reserve. Imrie Avenue Reserve adjacent to Jean Batten School offers a very bleak picture. Play structures, planting and seating are badly needed in this area.*

*d) The appearance of this rather bleak park will improve when the trees have grown taller. The park accommodates rugby league, floodlit tennis courts and play equipment... The addition of more sitting and intimate areas would make the park more attractive to the public. [Then follows a neat etching by 'James' that could be used on cover?] ...*

##### **WALKWAYS, LINKS and STREAMS**

*Mangere Central. Mangere Central is well served with linking reserves some of them very well developed with play equipment and planting, but many need quite a bit of landscape treatment (particularly seats). Links which are particularly important are:*

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<sup>102</sup> South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee/ Auckland Regional Committee. 1981. *Recreation in South Auckland. Manukau. The report of the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee.* 148p. Section 1 Mangere West. [pp. 9-25]

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*a) Tararata Stream...*

*b) Small links. In the south-eastern part of this area. These need planting in many cases.*

*c) Mascot/Bader/Ashgrove link. It is very important to preserve the macrocarpas as they are the only sizeable trees within miles. This is a very well-constructed links. It needs signposting.*

*3.9 RECCOMENDATIONS ...*

*5. Imrie Avenue Reserve needs play equipment planting and seating. ...*

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<http://museum.collection.hht.net.au/search.do?id=420&db=object&page=1&view=detail>

Collection

Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection

Museum No

L90/11-1

Description

The depiction of lushly scrolling fruit and foliage was a popular wallpaper choice in the 1920s. It was often used in combination with elaborate joinery which had also come into vogue during this period. This sample was used in the entrance hall of Perth House, in Parramatta, Sydney. It was hung in a frieze-like strip from the top of the door joinery down to the plate rail, with another oatmeal type wallpaper (see L91/11-5) used below the plate rail, and the upper wall left un-papered. The same wallpaper can also still be found in-situ at the Mangere Community House in Auckland, New Zealand, which was constructed in c1926 by farmer Percy Collison Margetts. At Mangere, the wallpaper hangs within a panel decoration in the same way suggested and illustrated in 'The Australian Home Beautiful' of 12 February 1926. The sample also appeared in 'The Studio' year book for 1926.

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DP39576 (1952) Foreshore Reserve. ['Fifteen feet wide' Land records glasshouse footprint]

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DP19310 (1923) Nixon Reserve [This is piece added to ?south end of reserve. No Gazette notices of front – north portion] [SEE DIGITAL IMAGE FOR SHEET]

DP24691 (1933) Murphy Park – with house footprint and boundary footprints about lands.

- Avenue Rd. –west to east –‘P&W fence and Gorse Hedge’; House not fenced; ‘(fences 30 to 35 years old).”
- Hutton Street. ‘Very irregular fence.”
- Internal boundaries: P&W fence and Hedge; P&W fence and Boxthorne Hedge; [rear] Old P&W Fence & Tecoma Hedge on bdy. (30-35 yrs old). Old Post & Wire fence and Gorse Hedge on bdy.

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**Inventory of Manukau City Archives viewed in part or full in December 2012**

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TR39/7 Mangere Road Board Minutes, 1912-1915

TR39/4 Mangere Road Board Minutes, 1912-1916.

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1.11.3. SH House 23.1.0 [pic], Jas Charles (Jnr) Robertson 69.3.8 and 50.0.32

TR 39/78 [1907-1908] James C. Robertson , 69 acres; DS Robertson 58 acres and HHA 212 acres. Mrs Euphemia R.

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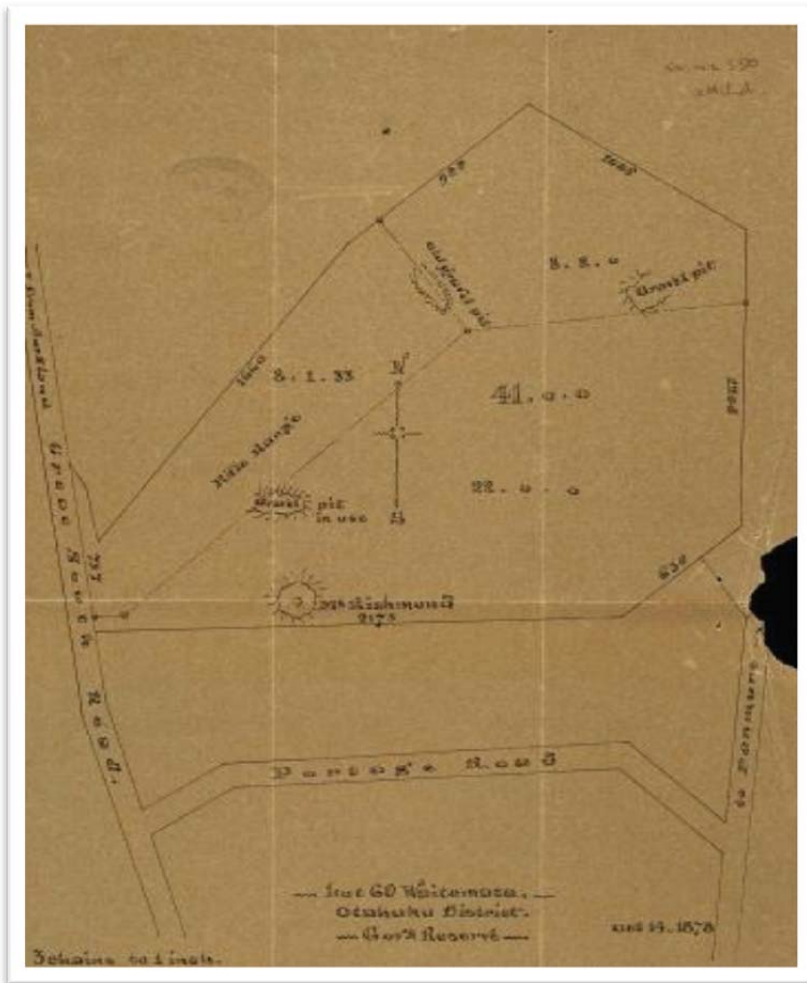
TR160 Property Registers {Park and Reserves} and an Index [Vol. 3. Mangere Roll 358-362] 1966-1970

## 6.0 Maps and Pictures

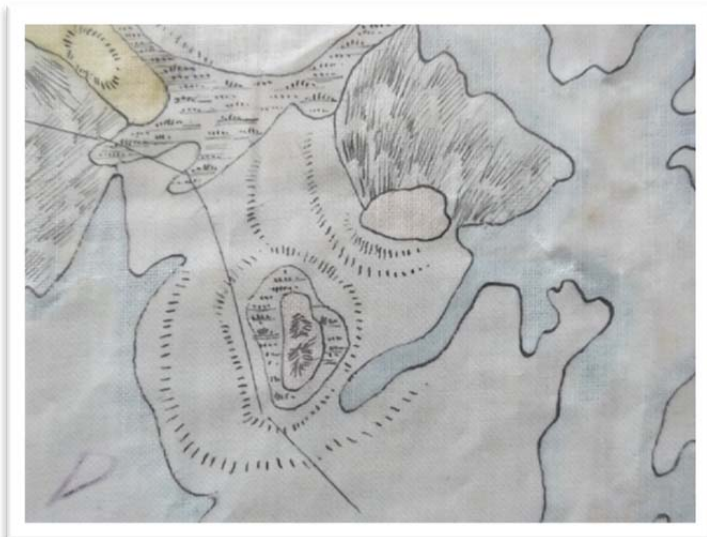


**Figure 24.** Note the 'Fence and Hedge' on northern boundary with building footprint believed to be that of original Robertson/Sturges home. Source: DPxxxx (19xx)





**Figure 25.** Mount Richmond A plan of a property near Mt Richmond, in a letter from Alfred Sturges to Sir George Grey. GLNZ S50 1878. NZ Map 5155. Auckland City Libraries.



**Figure 26.** [Thomas Kirk] Geological map of Auckland Isthmus to illustrate a paper on botany. Botany of the Auckland Isthmus... *Transaction of NZ Institute* Vol. 3. 1870. P148. R17917103 ABLP W4464 Box 33 3. ANZ, Wellington.



**Figure 27** Part of 1970 link system of open spaces DSCF2597



**Figure 28** Remnant garden feature on front of Otahuhu Collage on Mangere Road. November 2012.  
DSCF1669



Figure 29. Reserve on corner of Atkinson Avenue, Great South Road and High Street.

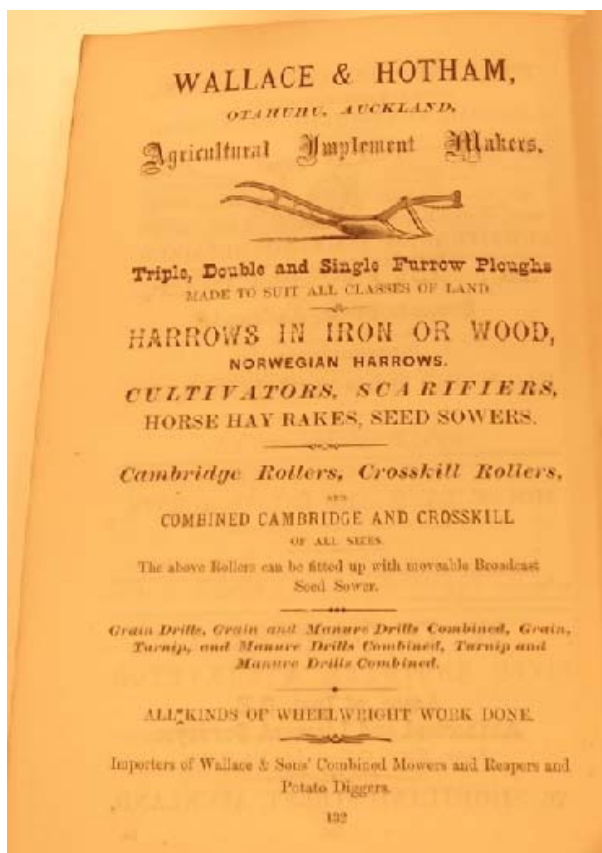


Figure 30. Wallace & Hotham Otahuhu. Source: *Brett's Auckland Almanac* 1882.





**Figure 31.** Source: 'James' in, South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee/ Auckland Regional Committee. 1981. *Recreation in South Auckland. Manukau. The report of the South Auckland Recreation Planning Committee.* 148p

<sup>i</sup> Minute of Monthly Meeting 31 July 1916. "...Referred to a committee with power to act. That councillor WJ Hall AB Lloyd A Rose be the said sub Park Committee. Carried Cr Ross W Hall. DSCF1373-74. Minute Book Otahuhu Borough Council OTB 100. 2/6 1915-1918. P120. ACCA.

<sup>ii</sup> *South Auckland Courier*, Mangere Shopping Centre Special, 9 October 1971, article entitled 'Centre will Serve Huge Market'.

<sup>iii</sup> 'Mangere Development Scheme Comprehensive Layout Plan', G24369, Manukau City Council Archives.

## **Appendix 6: Māori ancestral relationships with Māngere-Otahuhu**

This documentation is available upon request. Please email [heritage@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:heritage@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)