



Orakei Visitor Strategy research programme  
Building online content and local 'sense of place'

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**APPENDIX 1**

**Wikipedia content – Seven locations**

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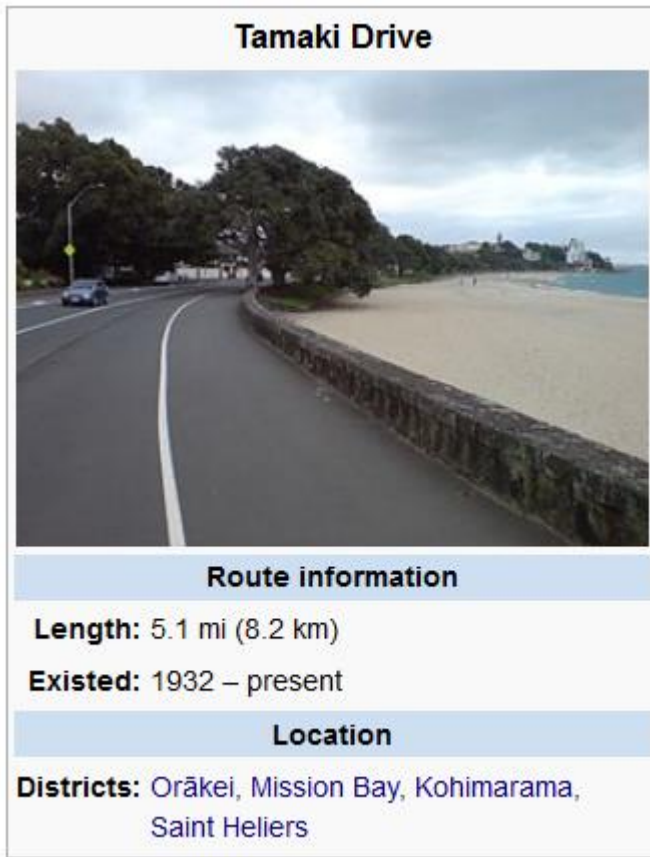
The New Zealand Tourism Research Institute  
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May 2014

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## Tamaki Drive, New Zealand

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamaki\\_Drive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamaki_Drive)



**Tamaki Drive** is the coastal road which follows the contours of the [Waitematā Harbour](#), [Auckland](#), [New Zealand](#). The road links the suburbs [Orākei](#), [Mission Bay](#), and [Kohimarama](#) ending in [Saint Heliers](#).<sup>[1]</sup> Tamaki Drive was completed in 1932 and incorporates The Strand, Bice Esplanade and, what was once part of the old Kohimarama Road. It is also referred to as the Waterfront Road.<sup>[2]</sup> Tamaki Drive is a flat road around 8 km (5 miles) long and popular with walkers, runners and roller skaters, and includes a dedicated cycle lane. Those travelling along Tamaki Drive can find scenic highlights and peaceful views across the harbour to the volcanic island [Rangitoto](#). The cliffs backing onto Tamaki Drive are made of [Waitemata Sandstone](#) strata clothed in places with [pōhutukawa](#). These trees seem to flower out of season, because these are actually [Kermadec pōhutukawa](#) with small distinctive roundish leaves.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## History

The first [Māori](#) to settle on the foreshore found rich natural resources in and around the [Waitematā Harbour](#), especially seafood. The seasonal fishing grounds brought many Māori here to fish, trade and socialise, making it a very desirable location, worth defending. Māori recognised early the strategic significance of Takaparawhau ([Bastion Point](#)), the cliff between [Ōkahu Bay](#) and [Mission Bay](#) with its panoramic outlook over the [Waitematā Harbour](#).

Māori gave the area the name Tāmaki Makau Rau, meaning the isthmus desired by hundred lovers, this area is now encompassed by the City of Auckland. The name Tamaki Drive has since been given to the road which follows the coastline of the southern shore of the Harbour. At the time when Europeans began to establish homes in the Auckland area, the Māori tribe (*iwi*), [Ngāti Whātua](#) o Orākei controlled the area, with [Ōkahu Bay](#) serving as a key site, overlooked by [Takaparawhau](#). [Ngāti Whātua](#) continue to hold traditional authority (*mana whenua*) over this part of Auckland.

Though initially few European settlers lived on this part of the Harbour, the colonial government sited their first infrastructure for the defence of Auckland here. Fort Bastion was built in 1886, to serve as a parallel installation to the establishment of batteries and submarine mining stations at [North Head](#) on the Harbour's northern entrance.<sup>[4]</sup> This action was prompted by a rumoured threat of a Russian warship.<sup>[5]</sup> Updated to defend the growing city in [World War I](#), other guns were installed, but none were fired except in training. By [World War II](#), this area was again an active military site, traces of which remain visible today.

After the War, the communities linked by Tamaki Drive became popular residential suburbs, and today locals and visitors are attracted to the popular beachfront walkway, water sports and café culture.

## Landmarks & Features

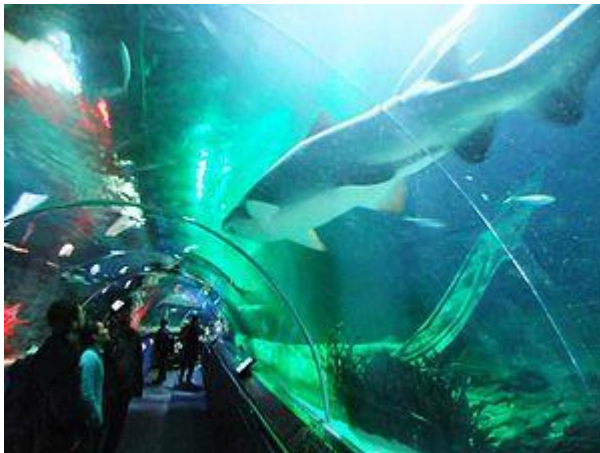
Tamaki Drive is studded with several significant scenic landmarks, presented here from west to east.

## Ōkahu Bay Reserve

[Ōkahu Bay](#) means 'the dwelling place of Kahumatamomoe', and was the site of the home village of [Ngāti Whātua](#), an important [Māori](#) tribe, until the inhabitants were relocated by the Auckland City Council in the 1950s.<sup>[6]</sup> The reserve at [Ōkahu Bay](#) is a popular location for Aucklanders to relax and enjoy the waterfront. It is possible to go out onto the water with kayaks, which are available for rent at the west-side of the bay.<sup>[7]</sup> [Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium](#) on the east-side of the bay is one of New Zealand's favourite attractions.<sup>[7]</sup> The Royal Akarana Yacht Club is located in the west-corner of the bay. The bay has a boat ramp, a jetty, picnic facilities and toilets.

## Orākei Domain

When crossing Tamaki Drive to the landward side [Ōkahu Bay](#) borders onto the Orākei Domain. This park has a sports ground located beside the waterfront for sports such as soccer, rugby and cricket.<sup>[8]</sup> An adventure playground for children is another feature. The Domain is home to the Teachers Eastern Rugby Club and the Orakei Bowling Club. The Ngake Reserve, a pleasant open green space, is located at the top of the Orākei Domain.



 Kelly Tarlton Aquarium

## Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium

In 1985 diver Kelly Tarlton established [Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium](#) in Auckland.<sup>[9]</sup> His vision was to create an underwater facility where visitors could admire marine life by travelling on a moving platform around various tunnels. The redundant storm water and sewage tanks at [Takaparawhau](#) on Auckland's eastern waterfront provided the perfect site.<sup>[10]</sup> The aquarium holds around 2,000 fish from some 40 species, including stingrays and sharks, most of which can be observed while walking through the underwater tunnel.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Bastion Point (*Takaparawhau*)

[Bastion Point](#), located at the west end of the Mission Bay, had strategic importance for both Māori and [Pākehā](#). Its commanding view over the entrance to the Waitematā Harbour made it a key site for the defence of Māori settlements and later of Auckland City.

Traces of the colonial defences remain from the establishment of Fort Bastion here in 1886. Initially the Battery defending the Harbour entrance had two 'disappearing guns',

supplemented by two [6 pounders](#), with a magazine linked to covered passages and a search light mounted on Bastion Rock.<sup>[4]</sup> At sea level, the submarine mining depot was set up at Biddick's Bay, opposite its northern equivalent across the Harbour at Torpedo Bay. Fort Bastion covered the seaward approaches, the Motukorea and Rangitoto Channels.

The defence forces abandoned Fort Bastion by the 1920's, but the site was re-activated in World War II.<sup>[4]</sup> With the Savage Memorial being built over the earlier Artillery storage tunnels from 1940-1943, the Battery was now sited on the cliff top above the Tamaki Yacht Club, initially with 12 pounders guns, later replaced by more efficient 6 pounders. At water-level, two guns were installed below the Tamaki Yacht Club on the by-now flattened Bastion Rock. A [boom](#) linking Torpedo Bay with [Bastion Point](#) across the Harbour was designed to prevent enemy submarines reaching Auckland. An anti-aircraft battery, three searchlight emplacements, an observation post, radar station and a camp to house the expanding military personnel required to man these installations made this a vital installation.

[Mission Bay](#) and its neighbour, [Orākei](#), achieved national attention in 1977 when [Māori](#) protestors occupied vacant land at [Bastion Point](#). Land which had formerly belonged to the [Ngāti Whātua iwi](#) had been acquired cheaply for public works many decades before, and members of the iwi occupied the land for 507 days demanding its return. The site was largely returned to the [iwi](#) after a long and not entirely bloodless occupation. The occupation was a pivotal event in shaping the processes by which the Crown investigated breaches of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#). The Waitangi Tribunal, set up in 1975, became empowered in 1985 to include historical grievances as far back as 1840.<sup>[11]</sup>

[Bastion Point](#) is also the location of the Tomb and Memorial Garden for [Michael Joseph Savage](#). He is one of New Zealand's most popular [Prime Ministers](#) and renowned as the architect of the welfare state.<sup>[12]</sup> This Art Deco ensemble designed by [Tibor Donner](#) and Anthony Bartlett was officially opened in March 1943, and the whole memorial stands on consecrated ground.<sup>[13]</sup>



 Trevor Moss Davis Memorial Fountain

## Mission Bay Reserve

This is the open green space between Tamaki Drive and [Mission Bay](#) Beach. It is also called Selwyn Reserve, after the first Anglican bishop of New Zealand, [George Augustus Selwyn](#). The centre piece of the Mission Bay Reserve is the Trevor Moss Davis Memorial Fountain. Trevor Moss Davis was director of the Auckland liquor firm Hancock and Company and died of a sudden heart attack in 1947 at the age of 45. His father Eliot Davis, nephew of [Sir Ernest Davis](#), Auckland mayor from 1935 to 1945, gifted a memorial fountain at [Mission Bay](#) to

keep the memory of his son alive.<sup>[14]</sup> The fountain was designed by architect George Tole and created by Richard Gross. It is constructed of Sicilian marble fluted to catch the light and decorated with three bronze sea monsters gushing water. The memorial is a landmark on the city's waterfront, regularly, sending dancing jets of water as high as 12 m (40 ft) in the air and at night it features a spectacular light show.<sup>[15]</sup> During the summer young children use it as a paddling pool.

## Kohimarama Beach

Kohimarama Beach is the longest beach along Tamaki Drive <sup>[16]</sup> and is mainly used for swimming. It is located east of the Kohimarama Yacht Club and many boat races are held there. There are boat ramps, bicycle stands and toilets present as services for visitors and locals.<sup>[17]</sup>

## St. Heliers Bay & Beach Reserve

This reserve is one of Auckland's premier waterfront destinations. The bay is popular for swimming and has a boat ramp, making it a busy location on sunny days.<sup>[18]</sup> St. Heliers Bay was named by Major Walmsley in the late 1870s, who owned and managed Auckland's first stud farm at Glen Orchard in 1879.<sup>[19]</sup> The bay supposedly reminded him of the fashionable holiday resort [Saint Helier](#), in [Jersey](#), one of Britain's [Channel Islands](#).<sup>[20]</sup>

## Events

**Round The Bays** - This annual event is the result of the international running boom of the 1970s and 1980s, during which millions of people took up running.<sup>[21]</sup> The Auckland Round the Bays Fun Run is one of the largest in the world,<sup>[21]</sup> and was initiated by the Auckland Joggers Club in the early 1970s. The run is 8.4 km along Tamaki Drive, and follows the contours of the [Waitematā Harbour](#), past Hobson Bay, [Ōkahu Bay](#), [Mission Bay](#), Kohimarama Beach, and finishing in St. Heliers Bay Reserve.<sup>[22]</sup> Nowadays it is estimated that between 70,000 to 80,000 runners participate each year.<sup>[21][23]</sup>

## Gallery



Tamaki Drive Sweeping  
Close to the Water



Tamaki Drive Cycleway  
on a Sunny Day



Kelly Tarlton's Entrance  
and Shark Bus



Scorpion Fish at Kelly  
Tarlton's



Fishing Fish Off Bastion Point



Michael Joseph Savage Memorial Park



View of Rangitoto from Mission Bay



View of Mission Bay Beach looking west

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22. "[Map Round The Bays](#)". Retrieved 2013-10-11.
23. "[About the Run](#)". Retrieved 2013-10-11.

## External links

- [Orākei Local Board](#)
- [Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei](#)
- [Tamaki Drive Protection Society](#)
- [Mission Bay Business Association](#)
- [St. Heliers Bay Village Association Inc.](#)
- [Round the Bays Fun Run](#)
- [Kelly Tarlton's](#)

Coordinates:  [36.849423°S 174.818484°E](#)

Categories:

- [Lists of roads by country](#)
- [Roads in New Zealand](#)
- [New Zealand transport-related lists](#)
- [Lists of buildings and structures in New Zealand](#)



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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) <sup>ⓘ</sup> 02:59, 11 May 2014 [BD2412](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) [m](#) . . (18,673 bytes) (+14) . . (→*History: Fixing links to disambiguation pages using AWB*) ([undo](#) | [thanked](#))
  - [\(cur | prev\)](#) <sup>ⓘ</sup> 12:16, 5 April 2014 [Yobot](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) [m](#) . . (18,659 bytes) (-39) . . (*WP:CHECKWIKI error fixes, removed stub tag using AWB (10072)*) ([undo](#))
  - [\(cur | prev\)](#) <sup>ⓘ</sup> 21:15, 31 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (18,698 bytes) (+260) . . ([undo](#))
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  - [\(cur | prev\)](#) <sup>ⓘ</sup> 21:23, 25 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (18,472 bytes) (+18,472) . . (←*Created page with ""Tamaki Drive" is the coastal road which follows the contours of the Waitematā Harbour, Auckland, New Zealand. The road link...*)

## Tamaki Drive, New Zealand: Before shot



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## Tamaki Drive

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.849423°S 174.818484°E﻿ / ﻿36.849423°S 174.818484°E﻿ / -36.849423; 174.818484

**Tamaki Drive** is the coastal road which follows the contours of the **Waitematā Harbour**, **Auckland**, **New Zealand**. The road links the suburbs **Orākei**, **Mission Bay**, and **Kohimarama** ending in **Saint Heliers**.<sup>[1]</sup> Tamaki Drive was completed in 1932 and incorporates The Strand, Bice Esplanade and, what was once part of the old Kohimarama Road. It is also referred to as the Waterfront Road.<sup>[2]</sup> Tamaki Drive is a flat road around 8 km (5 miles) long and popular with walkers, runners and roller skaters, and includes a dedicated cycle lane. Those travelling along Tamaki Drive can find scenic highlights and peaceful views across the harbour to the volcanic island **Rangitoto**. The cliffs backing onto Tamaki Drive are made of **Waitemata Sandstone** strata clothed in places with **pōhutukawa**. These trees seem to flower out of season, because these are actually **Kermadec pōhutukawa** with small distinctive roundish leaves.<sup>[3]</sup>

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### Tamaki Drive



#### Route information

**Length:** 5.1 mi (8.2 km)

**Existed:** 1932 – present

#### Location

**Districts:** Orākei, Mission Bay, Kohimarama, Saint Heliers

## History [edit]

The first **Māori** to settle on the foreshore found rich natural resources in and around the **Waitematā Harbour**, especially seafood. The seasonal fishing grounds brought many Māori here to fish, trade and socialise, making it a very desirable location, worth defending. Māori recognised early the strategic significance of Takaparawhau (*Bastion Point*), the cliff between **Ōkahu Bay** and **Mission Bay** with its panoramic outlook over the **Waitematā Harbour**.

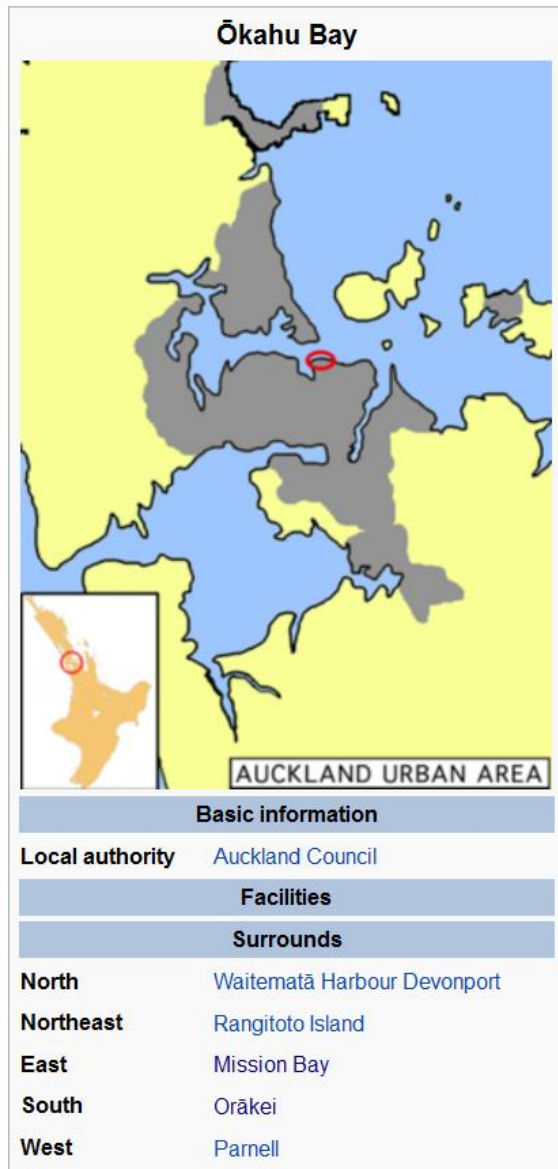
Māori gave the area the name **Tāmaki Makau Rau**, meaning the isthmus desired by hundred lovers, this area is now encompassed by the City of Auckland. The name Tamaki Drive has since been given to the road which follows the coastline of the southern shore of the Harbour. At the time when Europeans began to establish homes in the Auckland area, the Māori tribe (*iwi*), **Ngāti Whātua** o Orākei controlled the area, with **Ōkahu Bay** serving as a key site, overlooked by **Takaparawhau**. **Ngāti Whātua** continue to hold traditional authority (*mana whenua*) over this part of Auckland.

Though initially few European settlers lived on this part of the Harbour, the colonial government sited their first infrastructure for the defence of Auckland here. Fort Bastion was built in 1886, to serve as a parallel installation to the establishment of batteries and submarine mining stations at **North Head** on the Harbour's northern entrance.<sup>[4]</sup> This action was prompted by a rumoured threat of a Russian warship.<sup>[5]</sup> Updated to defend the growing city in **World War I**, other guns were installed, but none were fired except in training. By **World War II**, this area was again an active military site, traces of which remain visible today.

After the War, the communities linked by Tamaki Drive became popular residential suburbs, and today locals and visitors are attracted to the popular beachfront walkway, water sports and café culture.

## Ōkahu Bay, New Zealand

**\*\*\* This weblink is not currently online yet as we are waiting from feedback from Ngāti Whātua Orākei on the content which is below. \*\*\***



**Ōkahu Bay** is one of [Auckland's](#) most popular waterfronts. The [bay](#) is located in the [Hauraki Gulf](#) of the [North Island](#) of [New Zealand](#). Sitting within the city of [Auckland](#), the bay forms part of [Tamaki Drive](#), a coastal road following the contours of the [Waitemata Harbour](#), passing through the suburbs [Orākei](#), [Mission Bay](#), and [Kohimarama](#) ending in [Saint Heliers](#). Ōkahu Bay means 'the dwelling place of Kahumatamomoe', and was the site of the home village of [Ngāti Whātua](#), a [Māori iwi](#), until the people were relocated by the Auckland City Council in the 1950s.<sup>[1]</sup> When crossing the [Tamaki Drive](#) to the land-side the Ōkahu Bay borders on the Orākei Domain.

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## History

### Ōkahu Bay and Ngāti Whātua

The land around Ōkahu Bay is traditionally owned by the [Ngāti Whātua iwi](#). This altered after the signing of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#) by representatives of the [British Crown](#) and various [Māori](#) chiefs from the North Island of New Zealand.<sup>[2]</sup> The Treaty established a British [Governor of New Zealand](#), recognised Māori ownership of their lands and other properties, and gave Māori the rights of [British subjects](#). The [Ngāti Whātua](#) chief signed the Treaty in 1840, hoping that this would protect the land of his people.<sup>[2]</sup> However, the relocation of New Zealand's capital from [Russell](#) to [Auckland](#) meant that there was extra pressure for land in the area. [Ngāti Whātua](#) sold their land to the [British Crown](#) for a fraction of its real worth and by 1850 most of the [iwi](#)'s land in Auckland was gone.<sup>[2]</sup>

By 1900 [Ngāti Whātua](#) were reduced to living at Ōkahu Bay, which was their tribal base.<sup>[3]</sup> However, [the government](#) and the Auckland City Council continuously put pressure on them to move from this place, including building a sewage pipe in the bay across from their village. The polluted water which resulted disrupted access to fresh water traditionally used for fishing. Finally in 1951 [Ngāti Whātua](#) were systematically evicted from Ōkahu Bay, their houses were demolished and their meeting house was burned.<sup>[4]</sup> Today, only the church and the cemetery remain.<sup>[2]</sup>

### Bastion Point Protests

Ōkahu Bay and the [Bastion Point](#) area (*Takaparawhau* in [Māori](#)) played significant parts in New Zealand history for their role in the 1970s Māori protests against land eviction.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1977 and 1978 [Ngāti Whātua](#) occupied [Bastion Point](#), led by [Joe Hawke](#), with the hope of getting back their ancestral lands and protesting against selling the land around [Bastion Point](#) to the largest bidder.<sup>[2]</sup> However, [Ngāti Whātua](#) were evicted after a 506 day occupation.

In 1984 [Ngāti Whātua](#) of Orākei lodged a claim with the [Waitangi Tribunal](#), which investigates claims by [Māori](#) on breached promises made in the [Treaty of Waitangi](#).<sup>[6]</sup> A

revised claim was lodged in 1986. [The government](#) agreed with the Tribunal's findings and [Ngāti Whātua](#) received a financial compensation of \$3 million for their losses in the [Orākei](#) area, to help with housing and other developments. Today [Ngāti Whātua](#) play a prominent part in [Auckland](#), both culturally and politically.<sup>[71]</sup> At sunrise on the 1st of January 2000 more than 15,000 people gathered at Ōkahu Bay to welcome the [Ngāti Whātua](#) canoe Māhuhu-kite-rangi to the bay, where the people had been evicted 50 years earlier.<sup>[72]</sup>

## Landmarks and features

### Ōkahu Bay Reserve

The reserve at Ōkahu Bay is a popular location for Aucklanders to relax and enjoy the waterfront. It is possible to go out onto the water with kayaks, which are available for rent at the west-side of the bay.<sup>[81]</sup> [Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium](#) on the east-side of the bay is one of New Zealand's favourite attractions.<sup>[81]</sup> The Royal Akarana Yacht Club is located in the west-corner of the bay. The bay has a boat ramp, a jetty, picnic facilities and toilets.

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 Kelly Tarlton Aquarium

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## Ōkahu Bay Boat Harbour


The Ōkahu Bay Boat Harbour sits on the foreshore of Hobson Bay. Many motor boats are moored here following the removal of moorings at Mechanic Bay when flying boats were introduced. The Ōkahu Bay Boat Harbour was developed in 1939 and included the Ōkahu Bay haul out area and the, now mainly removed, wooden-piled protective wave screen.<sup>[1]</sup>

## References

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## External Links

- [Orākei Local Board](#)
- [Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei](#)

**Coordinates:**  [36.851286°S 174.816651°E](#)

## Ōkahu Bay, New Zealand: Revision history

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## Ōkahu Bay, New Zealand: Before shot

### Search results

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okahu bay

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[Content pages](#) [Multimedia](#) [Help and Project pages](#) [Everything](#) [Advanced](#)

Results 1–7 of 7 for **okahu bay**

*The page "Okahu bay" does not exist. You can ask for it to be created, but consider checking the search results below to see whether the topic is already covered.*  
For search help, please visit [Help:Searching](#).

#### [Ngapipi Reweti](#)

He was born in **Okahu Bay**, Auckland, New Zealand in about 1883 References :  
BIRTH 1883 | PLACE OF BIRTH **Okahu Bay**, Auckland, New Zealand | ...  
907 B (94 words) - 09:07, 9 February 2013

#### [Neil Waka](#)

On his return to New Zealand after Hosting the Millennium celebrations at **Okahu Bay**, Auckland, Neil was immediately shoulder tapped to ...  
9 KB (1,496 words) - 14:35, 26 October 2013

#### [Scow](#)

In 1999 she was pulled out of the water for a rebuild, which commenced at **Okahu Bay** on the Waitemata Harbour. She then sat rotting until ...  
17 KB (2,767 words) - 18:08, 7 December 2013

#### [List of dual place names in New Zealand](#)

For instance, a recently initialled settlement will see Cloudy **Bay** ... Jackson **Bay** / **Okahu** | Jackson **Bay** | **Bay**Inlet | West Coast | 1998 | ...  
27 KB (2,813 words) - 05:42, 24 June 2013


## Ōkahu Bay, New Zealand: After shot

Add in page not currently online yet

## Mission Bay, New Zealand

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mission\\_Bay,\\_New\\_Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mission_Bay,_New_Zealand)

**Mission Bay**



AUCKLAND URBAN AREA

Location in Auckland

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Population</b>	5,469 (2013)
Facilities	
Surrounds	
<b>North</b>	Hauraki Gulf
<b>Northeast</b>	Rangitoto Island
<b>East</b>	Kohimarama, St. Heliers, Glendowie
<b>Southeast</b>	Kohimarama, St. John
<b>South</b>	Meadowbank
<b>Southwest</b>	Orākei
<b>West</b>	Ōkahu Bay
<b>Northwest</b>	Waitematā Harbour, Devonport



**Mission Bay** is a seaside suburb of [Auckland](#) city, on the [North Island](#) of [New Zealand](#), with a population of 5469.<sup>[1]</sup> It is located seven kilometres to the east of the city centre, on the southern shore of the [Waitematā Harbour](#), between [Orākei](#) and [Kohimarama](#). It covers an area of 1.08 km<sup>2</sup> (267 acres), about three quarters of which comprises low hills, surrounding the remaining quarter, which slopes down to the sea. The suburb's beach is a popular resort, located alongside [Tamaki Drive](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Local government of Mission Bay is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also includes the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Kohimarama](#), [St Heliers](#), [Glendowie](#), [St Johns](#), [Meadowbank](#), [Remuera](#) and [Ellerslie](#).

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- 1 History
- 2 Landmarks & Features
  - 2.1 Bastion Point
  - 2.2 Trevor Moss Davis Memorial Fountain
  - 2.3 Parks
- 3 Education
- 4 Gallery
- 5 References
- 6 External links

## History



Mission buildings at Selwyn Reserve

Mission Bay sits on three parcels of land comprising part of the Kohimarama block bought from the Crown in the early 1840s. The area used to be referred to as 'Kohimarama', a name now given to a neighbouring suburb [Kohimarama](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Present-day Mission Bay takes its name from the [Melanesian Mission](#), which was established by the Anglican Bishop [George Augustus Selwyn](#) at the bay at the end of the 1840s. The school also known as St Andrew's College, was an Anglican institution set up to provide Melanesian boys with a Christian education.<sup>[3]</sup> The stone buildings, designed by Reader Wood, date from 1858 and are built of [scoria](#) rock quarried on the volcanic island of [Rangitoto](#).

In the winter of 1860 the mission buildings were lent to the Governor, [Colonel Thomas Gore Browne](#), who organised the historic Kohimarama Conference.<sup>[2]</sup> The conference was attended by [rangatira](#) from a large number of [iwi](#) throughout New Zealand and aimed at convincing Māori leaders to reject the [Māori King Movement](#) and justify the Government's war in [Taranaki](#), which had broken out over a disputed land transaction.<sup>[4]</sup> The Kohimarama Conference is said to be unique, since it was the first time Māori had been given the opportunity to hold a [rūnanga](#) with [Pākehā](#) officials, which was a first step towards representation in the Government of New Zealand.<sup>[2]</sup>

The Anglican Mission was transferred to [Norfolk Island](#) in 1867, but St. Andrews College remained an educational institution, serving as a naval training school, industrial school, and institute for teaching work practices to 'neglected' boys. From 1915 until the end of the 1920s the [Walsh Brothers](#) located their [flying school](#) here, and for many years they used the bay as a landing area for their [seaplanes](#). It is claimed that during this time they trained at least a third of the New Zealand's pilots active during the First World War. Hence, Mission Bay was also known as 'Flying School Bay'.<sup>[5]</sup>

In 1928 the mission building became a museum, but was found to be unsuitable for the display of artifacts. It was taken over as a heritage property by the [New Zealand Historic Places Trust](#) in 1974 and the former St. Andrews College has since been leased out as a restaurant.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Landmarks & Features

### Bastion Point

[Bastion Point](#) (*Takaparawhau* in [Māori](#)), located on the west end of the Mission Bay, had strategic importance for both [Māori](#) and [Pākehā](#). Its commanding view over the entrance to the Waitematā Harbour made it a key site for the defence of Māori settlements and later of Auckland City. Mission Bay and its neighbour, [Orākei](#), achieved national attention in 1977 when [Māori](#) protestors occupied vacant land at [Bastion Point](#). Land which had formerly belonged to the [Ngāti Whātua iwi](#) had been acquired cheaply for public works many decades before, and members of the tribe occupied the land for 507 days demanding its return. The site was largely returned to the [iwi](#) after a long and not entirely bloodless occupation. The occupation was a pivotal event in shaping the processes by which the Crown investigated breaches of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#). The Waitangi Tribunal set up in 1975, became empowered in 1985 to include historical grievances as far back as 1840.<sup>[6]</sup>

[Bastion Point](#) is also the location of the Tomb and Memorial Garden for [Michael Joseph Savage](#). He is one of New Zealand's most popular [Prime Ministers](#) and renowned as the architect of the welfare state.<sup>[7]</sup> This Art Deco ensemble designed by [Tibor Donner](#) and Anthony Bartlett was officially opened in March 1943.<sup>[8]</sup>



 Trevor Moss Davis Memorial Fountain

## Trevor Moss Davis Memorial Fountain

This fountain is the centre piece of the Mission Bay Reserve. Trevor Moss Davis was director of the Auckland liquor firm Hancock and Company and died of a sudden heart attack in 1947 at the age of 45. His father Eliot Davis, nephew of [Sir Ernest Davis](#), Auckland mayor from 1935 to 1945, gifted a memorial fountain at Mission Bay to keep the memory of his son alive.<sup>[9]</sup> The fountain was designed by architect George Tole and created by Richard Gross, it is constructed of Sicilian marble fluted to catch the light and decorated with three bronze sea monsters gushing water. The memorial is a landmark on the city's waterfront, regularly, sending dancing jets of water as high as 12 m (40 ft) in the air and at night it features a beautiful light show.<sup>[10]</sup> During the summer young children use it as a paddling pool.

## Parks

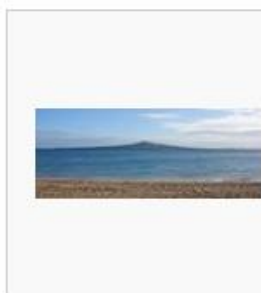
**Selwyn Reserve** - This is the open green space between [Tamaki Drive](#) and Mission Bay Beach, often referred to as Mission Bay Reserve. It is named after the first Anglican bishop of New Zealand, [George Augustus Selwyn](#). The reserve and beach together are one of Auckland city's most popular waterfront locations.<sup>[11]</sup> During the summer months the reserve hosts music, arts and sports events.<sup>[12]</sup>

**Kepa Bush Reserve** - Despite Mission Bay's prominence as a beach resort, the suburb is also home to the Kepa Bush Reserve, situated on the banks of Purewa Creek which flows past Orākei Basin into Hobson Bay. The reserve is a pocket of native bush bustling with bird life during the day and serene with glow-worms in the gully near the main entrance at night.<sup>[13]</sup> The reserve honours the memory of [Te Keepa Te Rangihwinui](#), a Māori military commander and ally of the government forces during the [New Zealand Wars](#). He is also known as Te Keepa, Major Keepa or Major Kemp. During the land wars of the 1860s he fought for government forces against [Te Kooti](#) and [Titokowaru](#).<sup>[14]</sup>

## Education

The local secondary schools are [Selwyn College](#), [Sacred Heart College](#) and [Baradene College of the Sacred Heart](#).

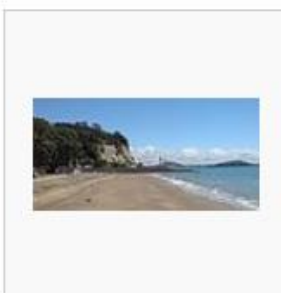
## Gallery



View of Rangitoto from Mission Bay



Melanesian Mission House



View of Mission Bay Beach looking west



Mission Bay Fountain

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## External links

- [Mission Bay Business Association](#)
- [Orakei Local Board](#)
- [Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei](#)

**Coordinates:**  [36.84817°S 174.83059°E](#)

**Categories:**

- [Suburbs of Auckland](#)

## Mission Bay, New Zealand: Revision history

Browse history

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(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, **m** = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 19:22, 22 April 2014 FrescoBot (talk | contribs) **m** (13,560 bytes) (+3) .. *(Bot: link syntax and minor changes)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:56, 31 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) **m** (13,557 bytes) (+89) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:43, 26 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) **m** (13,468 bytes) (+5) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:14, 26 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) **m** (13,463 bytes) (-45) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 07:58, 26 March 2014 Magioladitis (talk | contribs) **m** (13,508 bytes) (-53) .. *(clean up, removed stub tag using AWB (10003))* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 21:36, 25 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) **m** (13,561 bytes) (-25) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:25, 25 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) **m** (13,586 bytes) (+7,798) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 13:07, 30 December 2013 103.9.43.139 (talk) **m** (5,788 bytes) (+27) .. *(link)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 13:03, 30 December 2013 103.9.43.139 (talk) **m** (5,761 bytes) (+696) .. *(added fountain restoration)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 04:14, 18 September 2013 Adsob (talk | contribs) **m** (5,065 bytes) (+4) .. *(added link to Tibor Donner)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 20:44, 12 August 2013 Chris the speller (talk | contribs) **m** (5,061 bytes) (0) .. *(per WP:HYPHEN, sub-subsection 3, points 3,4,5, replaced: commonly- → commonly using AWB)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 14:13, 18 April 2013 Afrodita nz (talk | contribs) **m** (5,061 bytes) (+96) .. *(added image)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 03:44, 14 March 2013 Addbot (talk | contribs) **m** (4,965 bytes) (-40) .. *(Bot: Migrating 1 interwiki links, now provided by Wikidata on d:q3316720)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 10:20, 5 June 2012 ZéroBot (talk | contribs) **m** (5,005 bytes) (+40) .. *(r2.7.1) (Robot: Adding fr:Mission Bay (Nouvelle-Zélande))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 00:02, 17 December 2011 Schwede66 (talk | contribs) **m** (4,965 bytes) (+17) .. *(update wikilink to point to Rangitoto Island)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 17:01, 11 December 2011 190.46.16.248 (talk) **m** (4,948 bytes) (-218) .. *(incredibly lame copying and pasting. Write, don't copy.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 05:32, 1 March 2011 Squids and Chips (talk | contribs) **m** (5,166 bytes) (+14) .. *(WPCleaner 0.99 - Repairing link to disambiguation page - (You can help) - Māori)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 09:38, 26 October 2010 130.195.106.204 (talk) **m** (5,152 bytes) (+4) .. *(→Surrounding area)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 17:35, 14 June 2010 A930913 (talk | contribs) **m** (5,148 bytes) (-1) .. *(Typo fixing, typos fixed: sea-planes → seaplanes using AWB)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 07:37, 2 April 2010 AustralianMelodrama (talk | contribs) **m** (5,149 bytes) (+25) .. *(Selwyn.)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 07:25, 16 April 2009 Cydebot (talk | contribs) **m** (5,124 bytes) (-5) .. *(Robot - Moving category Auckland urban districts to Suburbs of Auckland per CFD at Wikipedia:Categories for discussion/Log2009 April 10.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 14:21, 30 December 2008 Lightbot (talk | contribs) **m** (5,129 bytes) (-10) .. *(Units/dates/other)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 21:58, 24 December 2008 The Anomebot2 (talk | contribs) **m** (5,139 bytes) (+67) .. *(Adding geodata: {{coord|36.84817|S|174.83059|E|source:placeopedia|display=title}})* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 17:52, 23 December 2008 Lightbot (talk | contribs) **m** (5,072 bytes) (+14) .. *(Units/dates/other)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 22:01, 28 August 2008 Rick570 (talk | contribs) **m** (5,058 bytes) (+157) .. (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 05:36, 7 June 2008 Lightbot (talk | contribs) **m** (4,835 bytes) (-2) .. *(Units/dates/other)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 05:39, 24 April 2008 Gadfium (talk | contribs) **m** (4,837 bytes) (-23) .. *(rm proxy)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 23:38, 23 April 2008 PageantUpdater (talk | contribs) **m** (4,860 bytes) (+96) .. *(change to infobox and improve referencing)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 15:21, 15 February 2008 Lightmouse (talk | contribs) **m** (4,764 bytes) (+10) .. *(Units/dates/other using AWB)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 15:23, 31 May 2007 Taggard (talk | contribs) **m** (4,754 bytes) (-22) .. *(Stub removal: You can help!)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 02:21, 23 December 2006 Gadfium (talk | contribs) **m** (4,776 bytes) (+3) .. *(Reverted edits by 202.136.107.75 (talk) to last version by N.Hopton)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 01:45, 23 December 2006 202.136.107.75 (talk) **m** (4,773 bytes) (-3) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 19:56, 12 December 2006 N.Hopton (talk | contribs) **m** (4,776 bytes) (+4) .. (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 11:37, 12 December 2006 N.Hopton (talk | contribs) **m** (4,268 bytes) (+1) .. (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 11:04, 12 December 2006 N.Hopton (talk | contribs) **m** (4,138 bytes) (-48) .. (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 13:31, 6 December 2006 GrahamBould (talk | contribs) **m** (4,186 bytes) (+47) .. *(Walsh brothers link)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 11:20, 6 December 2006 N.Hopton (talk | contribs) **m** (4,139 bytes) (+40) .. (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 14:57, 5 December 2006 N.Hopton (talk | contribs) **m** (4,099 bytes) (+1) .. (undo | thank)

## Mission Bay, New Zealand: Before shot

### Mission Bay, New Zealand

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.84817°S 174.83059°E﻿ / ﻿36.84817°S 174.83059°E﻿ / -36.84817; 174.83059

**Mission Bay** is a suburb of **Auckland** city, in the **North Island** of **New Zealand**. It is located seven kilometres to the east of the city centre, on the southern shore of the **Waitematā Harbour**. At the census of 2001, Mission Bay was reported to have a population of 5235. It covers an area of 266 acres (1.08 km<sup>2</sup>), about three quarter of which consists of low hills, surrounding the remaining quarter, which slopes down to the sea. The suburb's beach is a popular resort.<sup>[1]</sup>

Present-day Mission Bay is built upon three parcels of land comprising part of the Kohimarama block that were bought from the Crown in the early 1840s. Most of the land subsequently passed into the hands of the Melanesian Mission, who sub-divided and sold it for building in the 1920s, at about which time the name 'Mission Bay' became commonly used to describe the area. Before this the district was referred to by a number of names, most commonly 'Kohimarama', but also, later, as 'Flying School Bay'.

Mission Bay takes its name from the **Melanesian Mission**, which was based in the bay. Some of the mission school buildings still stand in the reserve, an area of parkland adjacent to the beach. The buildings, designed by Reader Wood, date from 1858 and are built of *scoria* rock quarried on the volcanic island of **Rangitoto**. The Melanesian Mission School, also known as St Andrew's College, was founded by Bishop **George Augustus Selwyn** for the education of Melanesian children.

**Mission Bay**



Mission buildings at Selwyn Reserve.

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland City
<b>Population</b>	5,235
Facilities	
Surrounds	
<b>North</b>	(Hauraki Gulf)

## Mission Bay, New Zealand: After shot

### Mission Bay, New Zealand

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.84817°S 174.83059°E﻿ / ﻿36.84817°S 174.83059°E﻿ / -36.84817; 174.83059

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#### History [edit]



Mission buildings at Selwyn Reserve

Mission Bay sits on three parcels of land comprising part of the Kohimarama block bought from the Crown in the early 1840s. The area used to be referred to as 'Kohimarama', a name now given to a neighbouring suburb **Kohimarama**.<sup>[2]</sup> Present-day Mission Bay takes its name from the **Melanesian Mission**, which was established by the Anglican Bishop **George Augustus Selwyn** at the bay at the end of the 1840s. The school also known as **St Andrew's College**, was an Anglican institution set up to provide Melanesian boys with a Christian education.<sup>[3]</sup> The stone buildings, designed by Reader Wood, date from 1858 and are built of *scoria* rock quarried on the volcanic island of **Rangitoto**.


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**Mission Bay**




Location in Auckland

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Population</b>	5,469 (2013)
Facilities	
Surrounds	
<b>North</b>	Hauraki Gulf
<b>Northeast</b>	Rangitoto Island
<b>East</b>	Kohimarama, St. Heliers, Glendowie
<b>Southeast</b>	Kohimarama, St. John
<b>South</b>	Meadowbank
<b>Southwest</b>	Orākei
<b>West</b>	Ōkahu Bay
<b>Northwest</b>	Waitematā Harbour, Devonport

## Kohimarama, New Zealand

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kohimarama>

**Kohimarama**



Location in auckland

Basic information	
Local authority	<a href="#">Auckland Council</a>
Population	7092 (2013)
Facilities	
Surrounds	
North	<a href="#">Rangitoto Island</a> , <a href="#">Tamaki Drive</a>
Northeast	<a href="#">Hauraki Gulf</a> , <a href="#">Browns Island</a>
East	<a href="#">St Heliers</a>
Southeast	<a href="#">Glen Innes</a> , <a href="#">Glendowie</a>
South	<a href="#">St Johns</a>
Southwest	<a href="#">Meadowbank</a>
West	<a href="#">Mission Bay</a> , <a href="#">Orākei</a> , <a href="#">Ōkahu Bay</a>
Northwest	<a href="#">Waitematā Harbour</a> , <a href="#">Devonport</a>

for the Solomon Islands village see [Kohimarama, Guadalcanal](#)

**Kohimarama** is a coastal residential [Auckland suburb](#), located to the east of the city, with many homes having some of the best views across the Auckland Harbour. According to the 2013 census, Kohimarama has a population of 7092.<sup>[1]</sup> Local government of Kohimarama is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also includes the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Mission Bay](#), [St Heliers](#), [Glendowie](#), [St Johns](#), [Meadowbank](#), [Remuera](#) and [Ellerslie](#).<sup>[2]</sup>



📍 Looking west over the Eastern Beaches, Kohimarama in the middle distance. The three beaches are: in the foreground St Heliers, then Kohimarama, lastly Mission Bay.

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- [2 Nature Areas](#)
- [3 Education](#)
- [4 Sports](#)
- [5 Gallery](#)
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## History

Kohimarama used to be part of the Kohimarama Block, land acquired by European settlers from the indigenous [Māori](#) . This was a large area, from Orakei-Mission Bay to the [Tamaki River](#) and from the [Waitematā Harbour](#) to the outskirts of [Panmure](#). Kohimarama's former name was Waiparera, 'duck water', as the area was a breeding ground of the parera, the wild grey duck. This name was used by the [Māori](#) and by the European settlers, the [Pākehā](#), until 1870. Arriving in Auckland in 1841, [William Field Porter](#), was a month too late for the first Government auction, but became the first settler in today's Kohimarama after the second auction. Then the area consisted of a lagoon, a [raupo](#) swamp and the Kohimarama beach, the longest beach in the Harbour. Porter sent men to clear, fence and drain the area. One of these men was Thomas Kemp, later to be a landowner of the neighbouring suburb, [Mission Bay](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

The Kohimarama Wharf was built in 1912 on the Pipimea Head between Kohimarama and Mission Bay.<sup>[3][4]</sup> The first business in Kohimarama was a tearoom which catered to the people arriving at the newly built wharf. The access to the wharf was not easy; people had to walk around the rocks to and from the wharf which ultimately led to the building of the road now known as [Tamaki Drive](#).<sup>[3]</sup>



From 1892 to 1919, Kohimarama was also known as the ‘Jockey Bay’, since the area was used as a training ground for race horses. In 1919, the stables were moved to Ronaki Road, [Mission Bay](#), and the land in Kohimarama was leased to W.H. Madill, a dairy farmer.<sup>[3]</sup>

Today, Kohimarama is one of the quieter beaches along [Tamaki Drive](#) with some cosy cafes present along the beach front. The Kohimarama Yacht Club is located on Tamaki Drive. This club was set up in 1939 for young people and the construction of the club house at Gower’s Point, between the Kohimarama and [Saint Heliers](#), was finished in 1957.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Nature Areas

Kohimarama has several nature reserves: Madills Farm Recreational Reserve, Mary Atkin Reserve, Kohimarama Beach Reserve, Sage Road Reserve and Speight Road Reserve.<sup>[5]</sup> Madills Farm Recreational Reserve used to be part of W.H. Madill’s dairy farm in 1919. Currently, there are four playing fields on the northern half of the reserve.<sup>[3]</sup> Mary Atkin Reserve, named after an early missionary daughter, is a local green open space where people can walk their dog.<sup>[6]</sup> Kohimarama Beach Reserve is mainly used for swimming. It is located east of the Kohimarama Yacht Club and many boat races are held there. There are boat ramps, bicycle stands and toilets present.<sup>[7]</sup> Sage Road Reserve and Speight Road Reserve each function as an access way to Madills Farm Recreational Reserve.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

## Education

Kohimarama is home to two primary and one secondary school: St Thomas' School, [Kohimarama School](#), and [Selwyn College](#), which has a student population of over 1,000. Conveniently located Catholic schools in close proximity include [St Peter's College](#) in [Grafton](#) and [Baradene College of the Sacred Heart](#) in [Remuera](#).

## Sports

The [football \(soccer\)](#) club [Eastern Suburbs AFC](#), which competes in the [Lotto Sport Italia NRFL Division 1](#) and was crowned champion in 2011, is based in Kohimarama. Other sports clubs are the Kohimarama Tennis Club, the Kohimarama Yacht Club and Kohimarama Bowling Club which was formerly known as the Mission Bay Women's Bowling Club. The club changed its name in October 2013 after changing the rules about allowing men to join the club.<sup>[10]</sup>

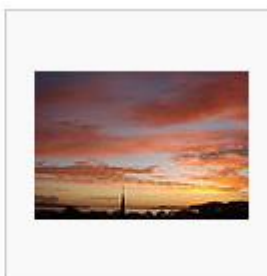
## Gallery



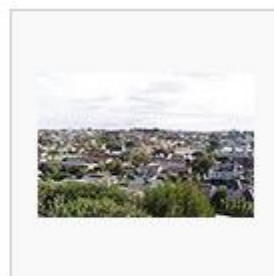
Kohimarama



Kohimarama beach  
and Tamaki Drive



Sunrise on 1 May 2009



Kohimarama

## References

1. ["QuickStats About Kohimarama West & East", Statistics New Zealand](#). Retrieved 2014-03-27.
  2. Auckland Council (2013). ["About the Orākei area"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-03-10.
  3. Elizabeth T. Jackson (1976). *Delving Into The Past of Auckland's Eastern Suburbs: Section 4 Mission bay, Section 5 Kohimarama*. Auckland, N.Z.
  4. Auckland Council. ["Looking South from Kohimarama...1931"](#). Sir George Grey Special Collections, [Auckland Libraries](#), [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-17.
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  6. Auckland Council (2013). ["Mary Atkin Reserve"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-18.
  7. Auckland Council (2013). ["Kohimarama Beach Reserve"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-18.
  8. Auckland Council (2013). ["Sage Road Reserve"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-18.
  9. Auckland Council (2013). ["Speight Road Reserve"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-18.
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## External links

- [Orakei Local Board](#)
- [Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei](#)

**Coordinates:**  [36.859074°S 174.845808°E](#)

**Categories:**

- [Suburbs of Auckland](#)

# Kohimarama, New Zealand: Revision history

Browse history

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(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

**Compare selected revisions**

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 16:47, 8 May 2014 [FrescoBot \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (9,705 bytes) (+1) . . *(Bot: link syntax and minor changes)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 18:43, 4 May 2014 [80.6.81.210 \(talk\)](#) . . (9,704 bytes) (-1) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 18:42, 4 May 2014 [80.6.81.210 \(talk\)](#) . . (9,705 bytes) (+5) . . *(Added link)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:22, 30 April 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,700 bytes) (-30) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:19, 30 April 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,730 bytes) (-49) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 11:29, 24 April 2014 [FrescoBot \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (9,779 bytes) (+1) . . *(Bot: link syntax and minor changes)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 00:05, 1 April 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,778 bytes) (+8) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 00:03, 1 April 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,770 bytes) (+160) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:42, 26 March 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,610 bytes) (+5) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:40, 26 March 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,605 bytes) (+30) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 08:22, 26 March 2014 [Magioladitis \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (9,575 bytes) (-153) . . *(clean up, removed stub tag using AWB (10003))* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:43, 25 March 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,728 bytes) (+11) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:27, 25 March 2014 [Researchassistant102 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (9,717 bytes) (+7,022) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 22:01, 25 January 2014 [Rggrainger \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (2,695 bytes) (+4) . . *(added link)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 17:48, 26 September 2012 [Dr. Elofeld \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,691 bytes) (+69) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 11:28, 8 September 2012 [Nurg \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,622 bytes) (-72) . . *(→History of Kohimarama: m meaning of name - sounds like nonsense, so need very good source)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 08:52, 4 June 2011 [MarkMysoe \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (2,694 bytes) (-36) . . *(→Association football)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 05:40, 18 April 2011 [Boscawell \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,730 bytes) (+91) . . *(Clarity on photo description)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 04:41, 17 January 2011 [122.61.61.161 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,639 bytes) (+4) . . *(→History of Kohimarama)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 03:11, 24 December 2010 [86.14.117.174 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,635 bytes) (+15) . . *(→Sport)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 07:05, 19 December 2010 [86.14.117.174 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,620 bytes) (+1) . . *(→Sport)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 07:01, 19 December 2010 [86.14.117.174 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,619 bytes) (-2) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:55, 19 December 2010 [86.14.117.174 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,621 bytes) (+206) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 05:22, 20 April 2010 [XLerate \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,415 bytes) (+46) . . *(+coords)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:53, 30 April 2009 [Awarua31a \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,369 bytes) (0) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 21:35, 30 April 2009 [130.216.197.15 \(talk\)](#) . . (2,369 bytes) (+50) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 07:25, 16 April 2009 [Cydebot \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (2,319 bytes) (-5) . . *(Robot - Moving category Auckland urban districts to Suburbs of Auckland per CFD at Wikipedia:Categories for discussion/Log/2009 April 10.)* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 17:16, 16 February 2009 [The Anomebot2 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,324 bytes) (+30) . . *(Adding geodata: {{{coord missing|New Zealand}}})* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 01:50, 29 August 2008 [Rick570 \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,294 bytes) (+147) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 07:10, 18 July 2008 [SmackBot \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (2,147 bytes) (+15) . . *(Date the maintenance tags or general fixes)* (undo)
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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:31, 16 July 2008 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,128 bytes) (+19) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:29, 16 July 2008 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,109 bytes) (+1) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:29, 16 July 2008 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,108 bytes) (+22) . . (undo | thank)
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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 09:03, 8 June 2008 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (2,008 bytes) (+91) . . (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 02:31, 24 April 2008 [PageantUpdater \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (1,917 bytes) (-1) . . *(positioning)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 02:30, 24 April 2008 [PageantUpdater \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (1,918 bytes) (+191) . . *(better image & create gallery)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:23, 23 April 2008 [PageantUpdater \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (1,727 bytes) (-44) . . *(change table to infobox)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 22:02, 5 February 2008 [125.236.182.228 \(talk\)](#) . . (1,771 bytes) (-8) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:03, 7 November 2007 [James.pole \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,779 bytes) (+25) . . *(corrected selwyn college wikilink)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:01, 7 November 2007 [James.pole \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,754 bytes) (+8) . . *(school wikilinks)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 08:19, 4 November 2007 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) . . (1,746 bytes) (+88) . . *(Adding image)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 07:46, 29 October 2007 [Ingolfson \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,658 bytes) (+35) . . *(Adding lead info)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 02:32, 5 January 2007 [121.72.9.65 \(talk\)](#) . . (1,623 bytes) (-19) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:19, 26 December 2006 [Stombs \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,642 bytes) (+1) . . *(→History of Kohimarama)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 06:19, 26 December 2006 [Stombs \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,641 bytes) (+2) . . *(New Zealand is not the 51st state of the US—we use English, not American English, spellings, thank you)* (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:55, 28 September 2006 [203.56.62.4 \(talk\)](#) . . (1,639 bytes) (+16) . . (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 01:10, 22 August 2006 [Alaibot \(talk | contribs\)](#) **m** . . (1,623 bytes) (+6) . . *(Robot: Automated text replacement (-{{NZ-geo-stub}} +{{Auckland-geo-stub}}))* (undo)

## Kohimarama, New Zealand: Before shot

### Kohimarama

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.859074°S 174.845808°E﻿ / ﻿36.859074°S 174.845808°E﻿ / -36.859074; 174.845808

*for the Solomon Islands village see [Kohimarama, Guadalcanal](#)*

**Kohimarama** is a coastal residential [Auckland City suburb](#), located to the east of the city.

Situated in Eastern Auckland and has a reputation as being relatively wealthy, with many of the homes having some of the best views over Auckland Harbour.

According to the 2001 census, Kohimarama has a population of 6,339.

Kohimarama is home to two primary and one secondary school: St Thomas' School, Kohimarama School, and [Selwyn College](#), which has a student population of over 1,000. Conveniently located Catholic schools include [St Peter's College](#) and [Baradene College of the Sacred Heart](#).

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#### History of Kohimarama [ edit source | edit beta ]

It was originally known as Mission Bay, a name now given to a neighbouring suburb.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

#### Kohimarama



Part of the suburb from the eastern headland.

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland City
<b>Population</b>	6,339
Facilities	
Surrounds	
<b>North</b>	(Hauraki Gulf)

## Kohimarama, New Zealand: After shot

### Kohimarama

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.859074°S 174.845808°E﻿ / ﻿36.859074°S 174.845808°E﻿ / -36.859074; 174.845808

*for the Solomon Islands village see [Kohimarama, Guadalcanal](#)*

**Kohimarama** is a coastal residential [Auckland suburb](#), located to the east of the city, with many homes having some of the best views across the Auckland Harbour. According to the 2013 census, Kohimarama has a population of 7092.<sup>[1]</sup> Local government of Kohimarama is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also includes the suburbs of Orakei, Mission Bay, St Heliers, Glendowie, St Johns, Meadowbank, Remuera and Ellerslie.<sup>[2]</sup>

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#### History [edit]

Kohimarama used to be part of the Kohimarama Block, land acquired by European settlers from the indigenous [Māori](#). This was a large area, from Orakei-Mission Bay to the [Tamaki River](#) and from the [Waitematā Harbour](#) to the outskirts of [Panmure](#). Kohimarama's former name was Waiparera, 'duck water', as the area was a breeding ground of the parera, the wild grey duck. This name was used by the [Māori](#) and by the European settlers, the [Pākehā](#), until 1870. Arriving in Auckland in 1841, [William Field Porter](#), was a month too late for the first Government auction, but became the first settler in today's Kohimarama after the second auction. Then the area consisted of a lagoon, a [raupo](#) swamp and the Kohimarama beach, the longest beach in the Harbour. Porter sent men to clear, fence and drain the area. One of these men was Thomas Kemp, later to be a landowner of the neighbouring suburb, [Mission Bay](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

The Kohimarama Wharf was built in 1912 on the Pipimea Head between Kohimarama and Mission Bay.<sup>[3][4]</sup> The first business in Kohimarama was a tearoom which catered to the people arriving at the newly built wharf. The access to the wharf was not easy; people had to walk around the rocks to and from the wharf which ultimately led to the building of the road now known as [Tamaki Drive](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

#### Kohimarama




Location in auckland

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	<a href="#">Auckland Council</a>
<b>Population</b>	7092 (2013)
Facilities	
Surrounds	

## Saint Heliers, New Zealand

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint\\_Heliers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Heliers)

**Saint Heliers**



AUCKLAND URBAN AREA

Saint Heliers beach looking east towards Achilles Point

Basic information	
Local authority	<a href="#">Auckland Council</a>
Electoral ward	<a href="#">Orākei</a>
Population	4824 (2013)


Facilities	

Surrounds	
North	<a href="#">Hauraki Gulf</a> , <a href="#">Rangitoto Island</a>
Northeast	<a href="#">Browns Island</a>
East	<a href="#">Bucklands Beach</a>
Southeast	<a href="#">Glendowie</a>
South	<a href="#">Glen Innes</a>
Southwest	<a href="#">Saint Johns</a>
West	<a href="#">Kohimarama</a> , <a href="#">Mission Bay</a>
Northwest	<a href="#">Orākei</a>

**Saint Heliers** is a seaside suburb of [Auckland](#) with a population of 4824.<sup>[1]</sup> This suburb hosts a friendly community, and is popular amongst visitors for the beaches, cafés, and views of [Rangitoto Island](#), the distinctive volcanic island in the [Hauraki Gulf](#).

St. Heliers is located at the eastern end of [Tamaki Drive](#), and used to be the place where the [Tamaki](#) estuary formally divided Auckland from [Manukau City](#), until the entire Auckland region was amalgated under a single city authority, the [Auckland Council](#), in 2010. Local government of St. Heliers is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also covers the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Kohimarama](#), [Mission Bay](#), [Glendowie](#), [St Johns](#), [Meadowbank](#), [Remuera](#) and [Ellerslie](#).



 Looking westwards over St Heliers (foreground) and the other eastern beaches to the CBD in the distance

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## History

### Glen Orchard

European settlement began on the north-facing slopes of St. Heliers bay, with the establishment of the Glen Orchard homestead, believed to have been built in the 1850s. The building was recognized as a place of historic, architectural and social significance by the [New Zealand Historic Places Trust](#) in October 2010.<sup>[2]</sup> This Regency-style residence incorporates Italianate influences, and has a grand and elegant appearance. Glen Orchard is a historic example of a prosperous rural homestead, and is linked to the settlers who comprised Auckland's early elite.<sup>[2]</sup> It is known as the residence of Lieutenant-General William Taylor (1790-1868), and his son Charles, who married into the family of the fourth New Zealand

Premier, [Alfred Domett](#). William Taylor was a retired senior officer of the [East India Company](#)'s [Madras Army](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

In 1879 Glen Orchard became Auckland's first stud farm, managed by Major Walmsley,<sup>[2]</sup> who suggested the name St. Heliers Bay, supposedly because it reminded him of the fashionable holiday resort [Bay of Saint Helier](#), in [Jersey](#) one of Britain's [Channel Islands](#). In the mid-1880s the homestead became the centre piece of a planned model seaside suburb that was the foundation of present day St. Heliers.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Transport

In November 1881 St. Heliers Bay was bought by the St. Heliers and Northcote Land Company.<sup>[3]</sup> The aim of this company was to make the land available for residential development. The company realized the area would be more attractive for potential future buyers if St. Heliers' connections to the [Auckland's](#) town centre were improved. At that time St Heliers was usually reached by boat, the trip from Auckland taking only 30 minutes, whereas the 13 km (eight mile) land route via [Newmarket](#), [Remuera](#) and [Meadowbank](#) was usually much more onerous. During this period St Heliers was a centre for local farmers and the location of the villas of a few rich business people. Despite advertisements in the [New Zealand Herald](#), such as the example below, ultimately land sales were poor and the companies scheme failed:

*"To visit St. Heliers Bay, formerly Glen Orchard, is to become impressed with the fact that there is no other bay of equal beauty near Auckland. It commands a charming and picturesque view of the North Shore, Rangitoto, Motutapu and Brown's Island. The beach is so attractive that it cannot fail to be resorted to as a fashionable watering-place. The soil is partly volcanic and is a warm rich loam which, for orchards and floriculture, leaves little to be desired. It will be seen that the land slopes to the north with hills behind as protection from chilly southern winds; therefore the aspect is an especially favourable one for fruit growing and successful gardening. We may fairly say that with regular and frequent communication by means of tramway, or steamer to the new wharf, it requires no stretch of the imagination to believe that that beautiful bay will become the Brighton of Auckland".<sup>[3]</sup>*

The advertisement indicates the need for better transport links. The St. Heliers and Northcote Land Company built a 460m (1500 foot) pier at St. Heliers in 1882 before becoming insolvent. However, the tramway connection to Auckland was never realized. By 1890 St. Heliers had become a popular waterfront destination for day trippers, with excursions running from Auckland and Thames. Moonlight excursions from Auckland were especially popular. For this particular excursion the *Eagle* and *Osprey* boats were used, since they allowed dancing on board.<sup>[3]</sup>

After [Tamaki Drive](#) was opened in 1931 St. Heliers became a commuter suburb and a destination for Sunday drives.<sup>[3]</sup> The wharf is long gone but there is frequently talk of rebuilding it, whenever [Tamaki Drive](#) is gridlocked with traffic.

## Landmarks & Features

### Achilles Point

[Achilles Point](#) is regarded as the rocky promontory on the east side of Ladies Bay, but the name can also indicate the whole headland between St. Heliers and the [Tamaki River](#) estuary.

It offers great views of the [Waitematā Harbour](#), and [the Gulf Islands](#).<sup>[4]</sup> The area used to be called Te Pane O Horoiwi (the head of Horoiwi), after one of the chiefs of the [Tanui](#) canoe.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1940 it was named Achilles Point in honour of the New Zealand battleship [HMS Achilles](#) and her crew. The *Achilles* opened fire on the German cruiser [Admiral Graf Spee](#) in the South Atlantic on 13 December 1939. In doing so she became the first New Zealand unit to strike a blow at the enemy in [World War II](#), and the first New Zealand warship to take part in a naval battle. This confrontation of Argentina was later called [Battle of the River Plate](#),



 Glover Park

the first major naval engagement of World War II, during which the *Achilles*, defeated the *Admiral Graf Spee*.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Parks

**Dingle Dell Reserve** - In the 1950s Dingle Dell Reserve was described as the forgotten “Cinderella of Auckland’s Parks” in the [New Zealand Herald](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Today it is still a peaceful area located in the heart of St. Heliers, where people can enjoy a picnic or bush walk. The park hosts, amongst others, the native plants [kohekohe](#) and tanekaha, which are the results of native plantings undertaken in 1933. Dingle Dell was part of Major Thomas Bunbery’s four farms, which he bought in 1842. It became a public reserve in 1930 and is now owned and managed by the [Auckland Council](#).<sup>[7]</sup>

**Glover Park** - St Heliers has one relatively unknown volcano, a [maar](#) of unknown age. Its crater had formed a swamp by the time European settlers arrived in the area. On the seaward side, a Māori defended settlement [pā](#) has once stood, and the landward side is marked by the water tower at its highest point.<sup>[8]</sup> The Auckland City Council acquired the land in the 1930s and in 1953 half the area was drained and consolidated.<sup>[3]</sup> In the same year the Tamaki Ex-Servicemen’s Women’s Auxiliary planted trees to commemorate the men of the district who had lost their lives during World War II.<sup>[3]</sup> Unfortunately the drainage project of 1953 proved a failure because the area remained unstable and susceptible to flooding.<sup>[3]</sup> Additional drainage in 1959 made the park a safe and respectable reserve and allowed the area to be converted into the sports fields of Glover Park.<sup>[3]</sup> It is unclear whether the trees that were planted in 1953 are still the same trees present in Glover Park today.

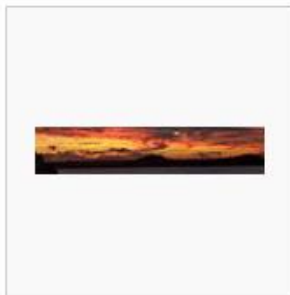


## Events

**Weet-Bix Kids TRYathlon Park** – New Zealand’s first triathlon for children was held at St. Heliers in 1992 and attracted approximately 500 participants. Children compete over distances starting with a 50-metre swim, 4-kilometre cycle and 1-kilometre run. Since 1992 this event has grown considerably with 20,000 children competing in one of the 13 TRYathlons around the country in 2013.<sup>[9]</sup>

**Round The Bays Fun Run** – This annual event is the result of the international running boom of the 1970s and 1980s, during which millions of people took up running.<sup>[10]</sup> The Auckland Round the Bays Fun Run is one of the largest in the world, and was initiated by the Auckland Joggers Club in the early 1970s. The run is 8.4 km long over [Tamaki Drive](#), the flat road following the contours of the [Waitematā Harbour](#), passing Hobson Bay, [Ōkahu Bay](#), [Mission Bay](#), Kohimarama Beach, and finishing in St. Heliers Bay Reserve.<sup>[11]</sup> Nowadays it is estimated that between 70,000 to 80,000 runners participate each year.<sup>[10][12]</sup>

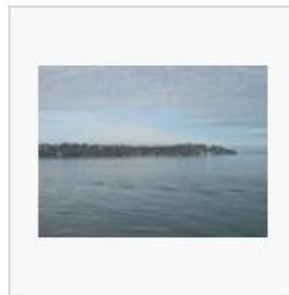
## Gallery



Waitematā Harbour at sunset, taken from the point between Kohimarama and St. Heliers Beaches



The suburb is relatively affluent, and includes some houses in styles rarely seen elsewhere in New Zealand



Waterview of St. Heliers

## References

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2. McKenzie, Joan (14 September 2010). ["Glen Orchard"](#). [New Zealand Historic Places Trust](#). Retrieved 2013-10-04.
3. Elizabeth T. Jackson (1976). *Delving Into The Past of Auckland's Eastern Suburbs: Section 6 St. Heliers Bay*. Auckland, N.Z.
4. Auckland Council (2013). ["Achilles Point"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-11.
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6. Ian Mc Gibbon. ["The Battle of The River Plate – The New Zealand Story"](#). History Group [Ministry for Culture and Heritage](#). Retrieved 2013-10-11.
7. ["Dingle Dell Reserve"](#). [Auckland Council](#). Retrieved 2013-10-4.
8. ["St. Heliers Bay"](#). Archaeopedia. 11 February 2011. Retrieved on 2013-10-7.
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10. David Colquhoun (8 July 2013). ["Athletics – The Golden Era Continues, 1970 to 1990". Te Ara](#). Retrieved 2013-10-11.
11. ["Map Round The Bays"](#). Retrieved 2013-10-11.
12. ["About the Run". Stuff.co.nz](#). Retrieved 2013-10-11.

## External links

- [St. Heliers Bay Village Association Inc.](#)
- [Orakei Local Board](#)
- [Weet-Bix Kids TRYathlon](#)
- [Round The Bays Fun Run](#)

Coordinates:  [36°51′S 174°52′E](#)

Categories:

- [Suburbs of Auckland](#)
- [Maars of New Zealand](#)
- [Crater lakes](#)

# Saint Heliers, New Zealand: Revision history

Browse history

From year (and earlier):  From month (and earlier):  Tag filter:

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) · [Revision history search](#) · [Contributors](#) · [Edits by user](#) · [Number of watchers](#) · [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 00:28, 5 May 2014 [BattyBot](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (14,479 bytes) (-7) .. *(fixed CS1 errors: dates to meet MOS:DATEFORMAT (also General fixes) using AWB (10095))* (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:42, 30 April 2014 [Researchchassist102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (14,486 bytes) (-372) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 23:25, 26 April 2014 [BattyBot](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (14,858 bytes) (-7) .. *(fixed CS1 errors: dates to meet MOS:DATEFORMAT (also General fixes) using AWB (10083))* (undo)
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## Saint Heliers, New Zealand: Before shot

### Saint Heliers

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36°51′S 174°52′E﻿ / ﻿36°51′S 174°52′E﻿ / -36.850; 174.867

**Saint Heliers** is a residential [Auckland City suburb](#), located at the eastern end of the city, where the [Tamaki estuary](#) divides it from [Manukau City](#). It is one of the more affluent Auckland suburbs.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Contents [hide]

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Gallery
- 4 Notable residents
- 5 Climate
- 6 References

#### History [ edit source | edit beta ]

The area was originally called Glen Orchard after Lieutenant-Colonel William Taylor's farm. Under later owners it was a stud farm managed by a Major Walmsley who apparently suggested the name St Heliers Bay because of its resemblance to the Bay of [Saint Heliers](#), a fashionable holiday resort on the Channel Island of [Jersey](#).

#### Saint Heliers



Saint Heliers beach looking east towards Achilles Point

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	<a href="#">Auckland</a>
<b>Electoral ward</b>	<a href="#">Orākei</a>
<b>Population</b>	6,339
Facilities	

## Saint Heliers, New Zealand: After shot

### Saint Heliers

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36°51′S 174°52′E﻿ / ﻿36°51′S 174°52′E﻿ / -36.850; 174.867

**Saint Heliers** is a seaside suburb of [Auckland](#) with a population of 4824<sup>[1]</sup> This suburb hosts a friendly community, and is popular amongst visitors for the beaches, cafés, and views of [Rangitoto Island](#), the distinctive volcanic island in the [Hauraki Gulf](#).

St. Heliers is located at the eastern end of [Tamaki Drive](#), and used to be the place where the [Tamaki estuary](#) formally divided [Auckland](#) from [Manukau City](#), until the entire Auckland region was amalgated under a single city authority, the [Auckland Council](#), in 2010. Local government of St. Heliers is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also covers the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Kohimarama](#), [Mission Bay](#), [Glendowie](#), [St Johns](#), [Meadowbank](#), [Remuera](#) and [Ellerslie](#).

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- 1 History
  - 1.1 Glen Orchard
  - 1.2 Transport
- 2 Landmarks & Features
  - 2.1 Achilles Point
  - 2.2 Parks
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#### History [edit]

##### Glen Orchard [edit]

European settlement began on the north-facing slopes of St. Heliers bay, with the establishment of the Glen Orchard homestead, believed to have been built in the 1850s. The building was recognized as a place of historic, architectural and social significance by the [New Zealand Historic Places Trust](#) in October 2010.<sup>[2]</sup> This Regency-style residence incorporates Italianate influences, and has a grand and elegant appearance. Glen Orchard is a historic example of a prosperous rural homestead, and is linked to the settlers who comprised Auckland's early elite.<sup>[2]</sup> It is known as the residence of Lieutenant-General William Taylor (1790-1868), and his son Charles, who married into the family of the fourth New Zealand Premier, [Alfred Domett](#). William Taylor was a retired senior officer of the [East India Company's Madras Army](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

#### Saint Heliers



Saint Heliers beach looking east towards Achilles Point

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	<a href="#">Auckland Council</a>
<b>Electoral ward</b>	<a href="#">Orākei</a>
<b>Population</b>	4824 (2013)
Facilities	
Surrounds	
<b>North</b>	<a href="#">Hauraki Gulf</a> , <a href="#">Rangitoto Island</a>

## Ellerslie, New Zealand

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellerslie,\\_New\\_Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellerslie,_New_Zealand)

**Ellerslie**



**AUCKLAND URBAN AREA**

Basic information	
Local authority	<a href="#">Auckland Council</a>
Date established	1908
Population	8667 (2013)
Facilities	
Train station(s)	<a href="#">Ellerslie Train Station</a>
Surrounds	
North	<a href="#">Meadowbank</a> , <a href="#">Orākei</a> ,
Northeast	<a href="#">Saint Johns</a> , <a href="#">Kohimarama</a>
East	<a href="#">Mount Wellington</a>
Southeast	<a href="#">Sylvia Park</a> , <a href="#">Southdown</a>
South	<a href="#">Penrose</a>
Southwest	<a href="#">Oranga</a>
West	<a href="#">Greenlane</a> , <a href="#">One Tree Hill</a>
Northwest	<a href="#">Remuera</a>

**Ellerslie** is a suburb of the city of [Auckland](#), on the [North Island](#) of [New Zealand](#). It is located seven kilometres to the southeast of the [city centre](#), close to [State Highway 1](#) and has a population of 8667.<sup>[1][1]</sup> Ellerslie is part of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also includes the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Mission Bay](#), [Kohimarama](#), [Saint Heliers](#), [Glendowie](#), [Saint Johns](#),

[Meadowbank](#) and [Remuera](#). To the West, Ellerslie borders on the [One Tree Hill](#) area and Cornwall Park. Largely a residential suburb, the area is best known for Auckland's main [horse racing](#) course, [Ellerslie Racecourse](#), as well as for being the original site of the [Ellerslie Flower Show](#). Since 2008 the Flower Show has been held in [Christchurch](#), on the [South Island](#).



 Ellerslie Town Centre From The East

#### **Contents** [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 History
  - 1.1 [The Development of Ellerslie](#)
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  - 1.3 [The Town Centre](#)
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  - 1.5 [The Ellerslie Flower Show](#)
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## History

### The Development of Ellerslie

The suburb was named by early local politician and entrepreneur [Robert Graham](#), after his father's home in [Elderslie](#) (sic) in [Lancashire](#), England. Graham arrived in Auckland in October 1842 as an assisted immigrant from [Scotland](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

In 1848 Graham bought two blocks of land where, after his marriage to Sophia Swann in 1852, he built the 'Ellerslie House' as a family homestead.<sup>[3]</sup> Adjacent to this home was a track along which Mrs Graham was in the habit of riding her horse every morning, now a street called Ladies Mile. Many of the local streets bear names of Graham family members.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 1873 the railway from Auckland was extended to reach Ellerslie. It is likely that Graham developed part of his property as the 'Ellerslie Zoological Gardens' because of this development. The gardens included flower beds, fountains, a bandstand, dance pavilion and a zoo. This made Ellerslie a popular leisure centre for Aucklanders.<sup>[2]</sup> In 1886 much of the Graham farm was subdivided for housing. Horse races were already being held in Ellerslie since 1857, but in 1886 the Racing Club acquired a permanent site from the Graham family, including the Zoological Gardens.<sup>[2]</sup> The racecourse had its own railway station for race days, and was a prominent feature of the Ellerslie area up until its heyday in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>[4]</sup>

Next to [Ellerslie Train Station](#) a small township developed, servicing not only the local residents but also the race day crowds. As the 20th century progressed the surrounding rural land disappeared and Ellerslie became absorbed into suburban Auckland. The building of the [Southern Motorway](#) was to both strengthen the strategic location already created by the railway, as well as weaken the local cohesion of the area because of the physical divide the motorway created.<sup>[4]</sup>

The original local authority was Ellerslie Town District, established in 1908. The Borough of Ellerslie was formally declared on 1 April 1938. In 1989 Ellerslie was amalgamated into Auckland City Council.<sup>[3]</sup> The area has seen strong population growth in the recent past, growing 32% in the inner Ellerslie area between 1991 and 2001.<sup>[4]</sup>

Ellerslie is now a desirable suburb with convenient access to the city centre for commuting (via rail and bus links) and ready access to the nearby Southern Motorway for road users. The town centre is pleasant with good services, while retaining a sense of community. Housing in the area is well planned and close to a number of attractive parks, such as Michaels Avenue Reserve and Waitatarua Reserve.

## **Singing Caves**

[Māori](#) gave the name 'Waitatarua' to the site which later became the [Ellerslie Racecourse](#). Translated as "two songs" the name refers to a [waiata](#) or song that emanated from underground caves.<sup>[2]</sup> It was believed that this 'singing' was created by water and air blowing from a larger cave into a smaller passage, making a vibrating sound. In the 1960s a new grand stand was constructed at the racecourse and the caves were filled with concrete to create a seal. This was not wholly successful, and it is said that the singing could still be heard coming from the caves.

## **The Town Centre**

The Ellerslie Town Centre is on Main Highway near where it intersects with the Great South Road. The construction in the 1960s of the Southern Motorway cut Ellerslie off nearby [Greenlane](#), resulting in a downturn in trade and many empty shops. However, in the 2000s, Ellerslie recovered with a strong upturn in employment in the nearby business parks on the southern side of the motorway (connected to the area with a pedestrian overbridge). The overbridge was the location of the opening scene of the New Zealand film [Once Were Warriors \(film\)](#).<sup>[5]</sup> Thanks to the long-term strategy of the local business association, it is now

increasingly oriented towards lunchtime shoppers and again has many prosperous smaller businesses.<sup>[5]</sup>

## The Ellerslie Meteorite

At 9.00 am on June 12, 2004 a [meteorite](#) crashed through the roof of the home of the Archer family in Ellerslie.<sup>[6]</sup> The meteorite landed into the living room of the house, bouncing off the couch and hitting the ceiling. The home owners heard an explosion and saw dust everywhere, but nobody was hurt. This meteorite is officially named the Auckland Meteorite, despite tradition demanding that a meteorite is named after the nearest post office. However, an Ellerslie Meteorite had already fallen in Australia.<sup>[7]</sup> The rock weighs 1.3 kg and is estimated to be around 4,600 million years old.<sup>[8]</sup> It is the ninth meteorite found in New Zealand and the first to hit a home.<sup>[9]</sup> According to [Auckland University](#) experts, a meteorite that crashes through a roof is a very rare event.<sup>[8]</sup> This meteorite received world-wide attention and an American collector offered the Archer family \$50,000 for the space rock. The Archers declined this offer, favouring the public display of the rock in New Zealand, so that anyone interested could view it.<sup>[7]</sup> The meteorite has been since on display in the [Auckland Museum](#), where it can be seen in the *Origins Gallery*.<sup>[7]</sup>

## The Ellerslie Flower Show

[The Ellerslie International Flower Show](#) was first held in Ellerslie in 1994 at the [Ellerslie Racecourse](#). This is New Zealand's annual garden show. After 3 years in Ellerslie, it moved to the [Auckland Botanic Gardens](#) in [Manurewa](#), [Auckland](#).<sup>[10]</sup> In 2008 the Flower Show moved again, this time to [Hagley Park](#) in [Christchurch](#).<sup>[11]</sup>

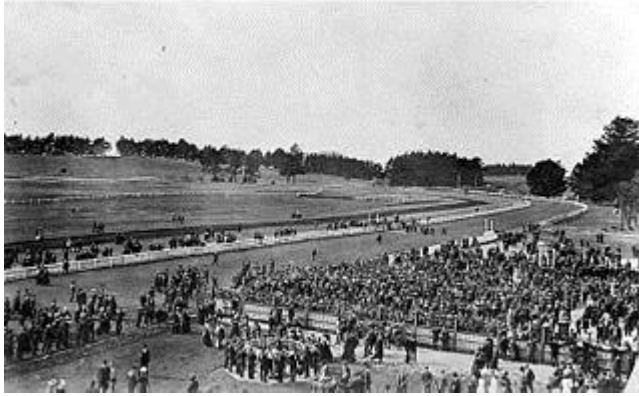
## Landmarks and features

### The Ellerslie Race Course



 Spectators at Ellerslie Racecourse, 1908





Ellerslie Racecourse, 1908

The Ellerslie area has been known as the centre for horseracing since New Zealand's first race meeting was organised there in 1842.<sup>[12]</sup> The property was first used as farmland by [Robert Graham](#), who was a supporter of racing. He later developed both the [Alexandra Park Racecourse](#) and the [Ellerslie Racecourse](#).<sup>[14]</sup> In 1873 Robert Graham sold both the Alexandra Park racecourse and the Ellerslie racecourse to the Auckland Racing Club.<sup>[13]</sup> The Auckland Jockey Club bought around 36 hectares (90 acres) in 1872.<sup>[14]</sup> Today, the club owns around 72 hectares (180 acres) and race meetings are regularly held at the race course, including the [Auckland Cup](#), the main race at the summer meeting.<sup>[14]</sup> The racecourse is also home to a golf driving range and a nine-hole pitch and putt. In recent years, associated activities like fashion shows and socialising have become as important as watching the races.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Notable Buildings

- **Christ Church** - This wooden gothic Anglican church was opened in 1883 in Ladies Mile. Its most significant feature is a full set of stained glass windows gifted to the congregation by the English firm of Clayton and Bell.
- **Former Ellerslie Post Office** - The post office was designed in 1909 by John Campbell. He modelled the building on the post offices in Mount Eden and Kingsland. The post office operated here until the privatisation of New Zealand Post in the late 1980s.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **Former Southern Cross Picture Theatre** - This cinema was opened in 1925 and represented an exciting change in socialising for the people of Ellerslie. In the 1970s it was converted into squash courts.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **Former Municipal Offices** - The Ellerslie Town District purchased the land on the corner of Ramsgate St and Main Highway in 1926 for the construction of its municipal buildings. The Ellerslie Borough Council was based in these offices until it merged with Auckland City in 1989.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **Arborfield** - This two-story wooden Italianate house on the corner of Ramsgate st. and Main Highway was the residence of Lieut. Col Charles Dawson (18th Royal Irish Regiment), Chairman of the Mount Wellington Road Board and Master of the Pakuranga Hunt.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **Ellerslie War Memorial Hall Community Centre** - This building was constructed in 1989 after fundraising by local groups and is used as a centre for performing arts.

The Ellerslie servicemen who were killed or wounded in World War I and World War II are recognised in the Roll of Honour in the foyer of the War Memorial Hall.[3]

## Parks and reserves

**The Ellerslie Domain** - The Ellerslie Domain is centrally located in Ellerslie and has sport facilities for tennis and rugby. Several sporting associations use the domain for their training, including the [Ellerslie Eagles](#) who compete in the [Auckland Rugby League](#).

**Michaels Avenue Reserve** - The Michaels Avenue Reserve is a huge open green space used for sports and recreation activities. The reserve has an interesting array of plants and wildlife and a wetland is present in its north corner. The reserve has a playground for children and grounds for cricket and soccer.<sup>[15]</sup> The Ellerslie Recreation Centre is located within the reserve, with a gymnasium which hosts various indoor sports.<sup>[16]</sup>

**Celtic Crescent Reserve** - This reserve focuses on children, who can play on the adventure playground. The wider community can enjoy both passive and active recreation.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Sport and recreation

Ellerslie is home to several sporting clubs, including [Ellerslie AFC](#) who compete in the [Lotto Sport Italia NRFL Division 1](#) and the [Ellerslie Eagles](#) who compete in [Auckland Rugby League](#) competitions.

## Education

The main secondary schools serving the local population are , [One Tree Hill College](#), [St Peter's College](#), Michael Park School, and [Baradene College of the Sacred Heart](#). However, of these schools only Michael Park School is located within Ellerslie itself.

## Libraries

The residents and rates payers of Ellerslie are entitled to free library membership at all of the [library](#) branches of [Auckland City Libraries](#). There is no branch located in Ellerslie, but the nearest public libraries are the [Remuera](#) library and the [Panmure](#) library. The Ellerslie Toy Library in Leicester Hall is a branch of the [Toy Library Federation of New Zealand](#). The Ellerslie Toy Library relies on membership fees and donations to operate.

## See also

- [Ellerslie Racecourse](#)
- [Ellerslie Flower Show](#)

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## External links

- [Ellerslie Business Association](#)
- [Movie Ellerslie Meteorite](#)
- [Ellerslie Auckland Racing Club](#)
- [Orakei Local Board](#)

Coordinates:  [36.897581°S 174.808493°E](#)

Categories:

- [Suburbs of Auckland](#)



## Ellerslie, New Zealand: Revision history

Browse history

From year (and earlier):  From month (and earlier):  Tag filter:

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) · [Revision history search](#) · [Contributors](#) · [Edits by user](#) · [Number of watchers](#) · [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, **m** = **minor edit**, → = **section edit**, ← = **automatic edit summary**

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

- (cur | prev) 04:02, 4 May 2014 BattyBot (talk | contribs) **m** .. (18,001 bytes) (-219) .. *(fixed CS1 errors: dates to meet MOS:DATEFORMAT (also General fixes), removed stub tag using AWB (10093))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 23:03, 30 April 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,220 bytes) (+9,574) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 22:32, 27 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (8,646 bytes) (-9,804) .. *(Undid revision 601255080 by Researchassistant102 (talk))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 22:31, 27 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,450 bytes) (+1) .. *(Undid revision 601256487 by Researchassistant102 (talk))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 22:31, 27 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,449 bytes) (+87) .. *(Undid revision 601415316 by Researchassistant102 (talk))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 22:30, 27 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,362 bytes) (+88) .. *(Undid revision 601416244 by Researchassistant102 (talk))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:48, 26 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,274 bytes) (-88) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:42, 26 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,362 bytes) (-87) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:42, 25 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,449 bytes) (-1) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:33, 25 March 2014 Researchassistant102 (talk | contribs) .. (18,450 bytes) (+9,804) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 01:32, 20 February 2014 E1ijah (talk | contribs) .. (8,646 bytes) (+88) .. (→*Overview*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 21:55, 27 November 2012 JustAGal (talk | contribs) .. (8,558 bytes) (+27) .. *(Disambiguated: Southern Motorway → Auckland Southern Motorway)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 18:40, 13 July 2012 Schwede66 (talk | contribs) .. (8,531 bytes) (+32) .. *(update link, replaced: AWB)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 21:11, 12 January 2012 Mattiore (talk | contribs) .. (8,499 bytes) (+119) .. (→*Association football: sport and recreation*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 06:25, 12 October 2011 FrescoBot (talk | contribs) **m** .. (8,380 bytes) (-36) .. *(Bot: link syntax/spacing and minor changes)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 06:56, 29 September 2011 XLerate (talk | contribs) .. (8,416 bytes) (+71) .. *(cite template for reference)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 03:55, 28 September 2011 210.86.17.70 (talk) .. (8,345 bytes) (-1) .. *(edited NRFL league)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:51, 28 September 2011 210.86.17.70 (talk) .. (8,346 bytes) (+19) .. *(edit sentence about Michael Park School)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 23:59, 8 August 2011 222.154.233.222 (talk) .. (8,327 bytes) (+21) .. (→*Education*) (undo)
- (cur | prev) 20:58, 7 February 2011 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (8,306 bytes) (-5) .. (→*Overview*) (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 03:33, 24 December 2010 86.14.117.174 (talk) .. (8,465 bytes) (+160) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 23:09, 17 August 2010 119.224.41.169 (talk) .. (8,305 bytes) (+27) .. (undo)
- (cur | prev) 16:46, 4 June 2010 FrescoBot (talk | contribs) **m** .. (8,278 bytes) (+2) .. *(Bot: links syntax and spacing)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 13:13, 7 April 2010 Beckiliyls (talk | contribs) .. (8,279 bytes) (+123) .. (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 11:48, 7 April 2010 Beckiliyls (talk | contribs) .. (8,156 bytes) (+463) .. (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 19:17, 25 December 2009 Suburban ennu (talk | contribs) **m** .. (7,693 bytes) (+47) .. *(→Education: changed name of Penrose High School to it's new name of One Tree Hill College, added Selwyn College to local schools)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 00:46, 20 December 2009 Rich Farmbrough (talk | contribs) **m** .. (7,646 bytes) (-8) .. *(→History: Delink dates (WP:MOSUNLINKDATES) using Project:AWB)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 07:24, 16 April 2009 Cydebot (talk | contribs) **m** .. (7,654 bytes) (-5) .. *(Robot - Moving category Auckland urban districts to Suburbs of Auckland per CFD at Wikipedia:Categories for discussion/Log/2009 April 10.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:33, 16 March 2009 202.68.95.177 (talk) .. (7,659 bytes) (+421) .. *(→Addition to Overview section)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:11, 26 January 2009 AndrewHowse (talk | contribs) **m** .. (7,238 bytes) (+26) .. *(Disambiguate John Campbell to John Campbell (architect) using popups)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 06:50, 25 November 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (7,212 bytes) (0) .. *(→Town Centre)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 06:49, 25 November 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (7,212 bytes) (+103) .. *(→Town Centre)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 10:27, 3 October 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (7,109 bytes) (+4) .. (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 10:26, 3 October 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (7,105 bytes) (+68) .. *(→Education)* (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 02:59, 28 June 2008 SmackBot (talk | contribs) **m** .. (6,793 bytes) (+29) .. *(Date the maintenance tags or general fixes)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 12:47, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (6,764 bytes) (-24) .. *(Again, rather marginal)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 12:45, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (6,788 bytes) (-2) .. *(Tweaking - the event was rather marginal in long-term importance, and had no refs)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 12:45, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (6,790 bytes) (-423) .. *(→Events)* (undo | thank)
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- (cur | prev) 12:29, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (5,615 bytes) (+358) .. *(Adding)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 12:24, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) **m** .. (5,257 bytes) (-2) .. *(Tweaking)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 12:22, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) .. (5,259 bytes) (+101) .. *(Tweaking)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) 12:12, 27 June 2008 Ingolfson (talk | contribs) **m** .. (5,158 bytes) (+6) .. *(Tweaking)* (undo | thank)

## Ellerslie, New Zealand: Before shot

# Ellerslie, New Zealand

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

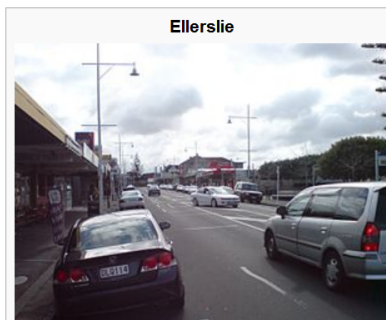
Coordinates: 36.897581°S 174.808493°E﻿ / ﻿36.897581°S 174.808493°E﻿ / -36.897581; 174.808493

**Ellerslie** is a suburb of the city of **Auckland**, **New Zealand**. It is seven kilometres to the southeast of the city centre, close to **State Highway 1**. A largely residential suburb, the area's best known feature is Auckland's main **horse racing** course, **Ellerslie Racecourse**, as well as for being the original site of the **Ellerslie Flower Show**.

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- 2 Demographics
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  - 3.1 Sport and recreation
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**History** [ [edit source](#) | [edit beta](#) ]



A view down the town centre's main road.

## Basic information

<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Date established</b>	1908
<b>Population</b>	7,263 (2001)

## Facilities

## Ellerslie, New Zealand: After shot

# Ellerslie, New Zealand

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36.897581°S 174.808493°E﻿ / ﻿36.897581°S 174.808493°E﻿ / -36.897581; 174.808493

**Ellerslie** is a suburb of the city of **Auckland**, on the **North Island** of **New Zealand**. It is located seven kilometres to the southeast of the **city centre**, close to **State Highway 1** and has a population of 8667.<sup>[1][1]</sup> Ellerslie is part of the **Orakei Local Board**, which also includes the suburbs of **Orākei**, **Mission Bay**, **Kohimarama**, **Saint Heliers**, **Glendowie**, **Saint Johns**, **Meadowbank** and **Remuera**. To the West, Ellerslie borders on the **One Tree Hill** area and **Cornwall Park**. Largely a residential suburb, the area is best known for Auckland's main horse racing course, **Ellerslie Racecourse**, as well as for being the original site of the **Ellerslie Flower Show**. Since 2008 the Flower Show has been held in **Christchurch**, on the **South Island**.

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**History** [ [edit](#) ]

### The Development of Ellerslie [ [edit](#) ]

The suburb was named by early local politician and entrepreneur **Robert Graham**, after his father's home in **Elderslie** (sic) in **Lancashire**, England. Graham arrived in Auckland in October 1842 as an assisted immigrant from **Scotland**.<sup>[2]</sup>

In 1848 Graham bought two blocks of land where, after his marriage to **Sophia Swann** in 1852, he built the 'Ellerslie House' as a family homestead.<sup>[3]</sup> Adjacent to this home was a track along which Mrs Graham was in the habit of riding her horse every morning, now a street called **Ladies Mile**. Many of the local streets bear names of Graham family members.<sup>[4]</sup>



## Basic information

<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Date established</b>	1908
<b>Population</b>	8667 (2013)

## Facilities

**Train station(s)** Ellerslie Train Station

## Surrounds

<b>North</b>	Meadowbank, Orākei,
<b>Northeast</b>	Saint Johns, Kohimarama
<b>East</b>	Mount Wellington
<b>Southeast</b>	Sylvia Park , Southdown
<b>South</b>	Penrose

## Remuera, New Zealand

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remuera>

**Remuera, Auckland**



Location of Remuera in Auckland City

Basic information	
Local authority	Auckland Council
Population	29,688 (2013)
Facilities	
Train station(s)	Remuera Train Station
Surrounds	
North	Hobson Bay, Waitematā Harbour
Northeast	Orākei
East	Meadowbank, St. Johns
Southeast	Mount Wellington
South	Ellerslie,
Southwest	Greenlane
West	Epsom, Newmarket
Northwest	Parnell

**Remuera** is a residential suburban area within [Auckland](#), in the [North Island](#) of [New Zealand](#). It is located four kilometres to the southeast of the city centre. According to the 2013 census, Remuera has a population of 7254 people.<sup>[1]</sup> The suburb extends from Hobson Bay and the Orakei Basin on the [Waitematā Harbour](#) to the north and east, to the main thoroughfare of [State Highway 1](#) in the southwest. It is surrounded by the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Meadowbank](#), [Saint Johns](#), [Mount Wellington](#), [Ellerslie](#), [Greenlane](#), [Epsom](#), [Newmarket](#) and [Parnell](#). Remuera is home to many well-known New Zealanders including the late [Sir Edmund Hillary](#) and the famous race car driver [Bruce McLaren](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

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  - 6.2 Bruce McLaren (1937 – 1970)
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## History

Remuera has had a long history of human occupation, starting back in the early 13th century when [Māori](#) came to the area.<sup>[3]</sup> The suburb is named after the former [Māori](#) name of [Mt. Hobson](#), Remuwera.<sup>[4]</sup> Remu-wera literally translates to "burnt edge of kilt", commemorating the occasion where a chieftainess of Hauraki was allegedly captured and consumed.<sup>[5]</sup> Although the most common definition in reference literature, the accuracy of this definition has been described as "highly doubtful".<sup>[6]</sup>

Around 1741, Te Wai-o-Hua [iwi](#) (tribe) was driven away by the [Ngāti Whātua](#) and Te Taoū iwi. Later, these iwi merged with Te Roroa and Te Uri-o-Hau into Ngāti Whātua-o-Ōrākei, which is the main iwi on the [Tāmaki isthmus](#).<sup>[7]</sup> In May 1844 one of the largest Māori feasts ever held in New Zealand took place in Remuera. It was organised by the Waikato iwi and about 4000 [Māori](#) and many [Pākehā](#) were present. The festivities lasted for a week and large amounts of food and drinks were served: 11,000 baskets of potatoes, 9,000 sharks, 100 pigs, and large amounts of tea, tobacco and sugar. Governor Robert FitzRoy visited the festivities on 11 May 1844 when a [haka](#) was performed by 1,600 [Māori](#), armed with guns and tomahawks.<sup>[8]</sup>

When the European settlers known as [Pākehā](#) wanted to buy the land on the Tāmaki isthmus from the [Māori](#), they first declined. But in 1851, Henry Tacy Kemp, an interpreter to the Land Claims Commissioners, bought 700 acres for £5000. Subsequently, more plots of land were sold and put up for public auction. People did not really start to build houses until the 1860s<sup>[9]</sup> and the first shops opened in Remuera in 1890.





📍 View from Mt Hobson across Remuera to Hobson Bay

One of the first businesses was L.J. Keys' grocery store on the Clonbern Rd corner, which currently houses a café.<sup>[10]</sup> Nowadays, Remuera's main business and shopping area stretches along Remuera Road from Armadale Road to St Vincent's Avenue. Smaller shopping areas are situated at Upland Road and Benson Road.

In more recent history, the infamous [Bassett Road machine gun murders](#) took place in Remuera on the 7 December 1963. Two men were shot with a .45 calibre [Reising submachine gun](#) at 115 Bassett Road and word quickly spread about a “Chicago-style” gang murder. Two suspects were sentenced to life imprisonment. One of them was paroled under strict conditions, but he disappeared in 1984 after his car was found at the bottom of a cliff. Initially the police suspected him to be faking his own death, but he was later declared to be officially dead. Several eye-witnesses claimed to have seen him in Perth, Australia in the late eighties or early nineties.<sup>[11]</sup>

## Landmarks & Features

### Notable Buildings



📍 Remuera Train Station

Remuera has many historic buildings, some of which have been incorporated into the Remuera Heritage Walk.<sup>[10]</sup> One such building is the Remuera Public Library. Designed by the Auckland architects Gummer and Ford, the library was built in 1928 in a neo-Georgian style reminiscent of American colonial architecture. Mainly of red brick, it has fine details, especially around the windows. In 1928, the architects were awarded Gold Medals from the [New Zealand Institute of Architects \(NZIA\)](#) for the design of the building.<sup>[12]</sup> The building has also won the conservation award in 2004 for the renovations that were done.<sup>[13]</sup>

Other special buildings in Remuera are the Remuera Railway Station and Signal Box. These were built in 1907-1908 and the station is the best preserved railway station in Auckland. Whilst the other railway stations were regularly modernised, this railway station has been kept almost in its original state and is still used for suburban passenger trains.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Nature areas

Remuera includes some interesting nature areas and parks. One of the volcanoes, the [Orākei Basin](#), is a tidal lagoon and is popular for water sport activities. There is also a 3 km walkway around the basin.<sup>[15]</sup> [Mount Hobson Domain](#) includes the volcanic cone, previously used as a [pā](#) (a defended settlement) by the Māori and in later times as a [quarry](#) and pasture land. More recently, a [water reservoir](#) was incorporated into the volcanic cone to supply water to the surrounding area.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Education

There are several schools in Remuera, many highly regarded for their education standards. Remuera Primary, Victoria Avenue Primary School, [Dilworth Primary School](#), [King's School](#) for boys, Saint Kentigerns School, [Remuera Intermediate](#), St Michaels Primary and [Saint Kentigern Girls' School](#) to name a few. The area is also well served by good State secondary schools including: [Auckland Grammar School](#) and [St Peter's College](#), both for boys, while for girls there are [Epsom Girls Grammar School](#) and [Baradene College of the Sacred Heart](#).

## Politics

Remuera is a part of the [Epsom electorate](#) for the Parliamentary representation and the current Member of Parliament for Epsom is [John Banks](#) of the [ACT New Zealand party](#).<sup>[16]</sup> Local government of Remuera is the responsibility of the [Orakei Local Board](#), which also includes the suburbs of [Orākei](#), [Mission Bay](#), [Kohimarama](#), [St Heliers](#), [Glendowie](#), [St Johns](#), [Meadowbank](#), and [Ellerslie](#).<sup>[17]</sup>

## Remuera Golf Club

The Remuera Golf Club started to develop in 1934 and the club house was finished in 1935. It was not the perfect place for a golf club, as it was established in a natural basin. In 1938 a new course was built around the original course in response to members' complaints about the course conditions.<sup>[18]</sup> There is now a new course and club house: the lay-out of this third course was designed in 1968 by golf course specialist Harold Babbage.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Notable Residents

### Sir Edmund Hillary (1919 – 2008)

Remuera's most famous resident was the mountaineer and explorer [Sir Edmund Hillary](#), who built a home in Remuera in 1956 where he lived until his death in 2008. His home was removed from its original location in 2010 and stored until moved in 2011 to [Sir Edmund Hillary Collegiate](#) in [Ōtara](#) where it now houses a training programme for young leaders.<sup>[20]</sup>

### Bruce McLaren (1937 – 1970)

Race car driver [Bruce McLaren](#) was born in the suburb and his family lived above their garage and service station on 586-592 Remuera Road until they moved around the corner to 8 Upland Road when he was 9.<sup>[21]</sup> At the age of 10, McLaren was diagnosed with [Perthes disease](#), a degenerative disease of the hip joint, and spent two years in a rehabilitation home for disabled children in [Takapuna](#). When he was 15, he got his driver's licence, started racing and by the age of 22, McLaren was the first New Zealander and youngest driver in history to win the [F1 Grand Prix](#). He died in 1970, while testing a new [Can-Am](#) car.<sup>[21]</sup>

## Gallery



Looking Southeast over  
North Remuera

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18. Remuera Golf Club. ["The Early Years"](#). Retrieved 2013-03-10.
19. Remuera Golf Club (2013). ["The New Course"](#). Retrieved 2013-10-15.
20. Michael Field (2 February 2011). ["New Home for Hillary House"](#). [Fairfax NZ News](#). Retrieved 2013-10-15.
21. Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (2009). ["Bruce McLaren \(1937-1970\)"](#). [Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa](#). Retrieved 2013-10-16.


## Further reading

Jenny Carlyon, Diana Morrow (2011) *A Fine Prospect: a History of Remuera, Meadowbank and St Johns*, Auckland, N.Z., Random House, [ISBN 9781869795139](#).

Winifred Macdonald (1984) *Recollections, 1850-1920: a Sketch History of Early Remuera*, Auckland N.Z., Milnes of Remuera.

## External links

- [Orakei Local Board](#)
- [Remuera Heritage](#)
- [Remuera Business Association](#)
- [Remuera Golf Club](#)

**Coordinates:**  [36°52′50″S 174°47′53″E](#)

**Categories:**

- [Suburbs of Auckland](#)
- [Lists of buildings and structures in New Zealand](#)

# Remuera, New Zealand: Revision history

Browse history

From year (and earlier):  From month (and earlier):  Tag filter:

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) · [Revision history search](#) · [Contributors](#) · [Edits by user](#) · [Number of watchers](#) · [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

**Compare selected revisions**

- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  21:21, 14 May 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (15,809 bytes) (-117) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  13:49, 5 May 2014 [Yobot](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (15,926 bytes) (-297) .. (*WP:CHECKWIKI error fixes, removed stub tag using AWB (10093)*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  01:39, 1 May 2014 [AnomieBOT](#) (talk | contribs) .. (16,223 bytes) (+272) .. (*Rescuing orphaned refs ("Auckland Places" from rev 601329791)*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:31, 30 April 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (15,951 bytes) (+10,263) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  05:51, 17 April 2014 [IanSyd](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,688 bytes) (+43) .. (*Paul Holmes and Sir Edmond Hilary are no longer residents of Remuera*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  10:03, 26 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,645 bytes) (-11,206) .. (*Undid revision 601254855 by Researchassistant102 (talk)*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  10:02, 26 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (16,851 bytes) (+1) .. (*Undid revision 601257753 by Researchassistant102 (talk)*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  21:50, 25 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (16,850 bytes) (-1) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  21:31, 25 March 2014 [Researchassistant102](#) (talk | contribs) .. (16,851 bytes) (+11,206) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  17:41, 1 December 2013 [Trivialist](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,645 bytes) (-18) .. (*copyedit*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  09:58, 19 October 2013 [121.79.242.122](#) (talk) .. (5,663 bytes) (+9) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  18:09, 14 September 2013 [Gobonobo](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,654 bytes) (-3) .. (*replacing archaic term*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  00:56, 15 July 2013 [Adsob](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,657 bytes) (+26) .. (*added coordinates*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  00:44, 18 April 2013 [219.89.212.173](#) (talk) .. (5,631 bytes) (+11) .. (*→Notable Residents*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  19:09, 31 January 2013 [Gadfiium](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,620 bytes) (-5) .. (*Please give a source for that.*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  03:01, 31 January 2013 [122.61.65.167](#) (talk) .. (5,625 bytes) (+5) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:52, 16 January 2013 [AnomieBOT](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,620 bytes) (+18) .. (*Dating maintenance tags: {{{Update}}}*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:20, 16 January 2013 [156.62.3.23](#) (talk) .. (5,602 bytes) (+10) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:53, 28 September 2012 [125.237.189.106](#) (talk) .. (5,592 bytes) (-114) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  02:22, 10 September 2012 [Kjellnz](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,706 bytes) (+4) .. (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  19:53, 8 May 2012 [JustAGal](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,702 bytes) (+62) .. (*Disambiguated: John Banks → John Banks (New Zealand politician), Paul Holmes → Paul Holmes (broadcaster)*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  12:51, 25 April 2012 [Nick132456](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,640 bytes) (-2) .. (*→Celebrity Residents*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  11:26, 25 April 2012 [Nick132456](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,642 bytes) (-4) .. (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  10:54, 25 April 2012 [Nick132456](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,646 bytes) (+92) .. (*→Celebrity Residents*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  00:39, 2 April 2012 [202.126.198.226](#) (talk) .. (5,554 bytes) (+11) .. (*→Celebrity Residents*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  15:15, 4 January 2012 [Yobot](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,543 bytes) (-3) .. (*→History: WP:CHECKWIKI error fixes + general fixes using AWB (7896)*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  07:24, 30 November 2011 [118.92.17.81](#) (talk) .. (5,546 bytes) (-1) .. (*→Politics*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  09:31, 15 August 2011 [119.224.10.139](#) (talk) .. (5,547 bytes) (+48) .. (*→Celebrity Residents*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  16:26, 8 August 2011 [82.203.3.15](#) (talk) .. (5,499 bytes) (+1) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  14:15, 15 May 2011 [82.4.240.120](#) (talk) .. (5,498 bytes) (+1) .. (*Correction of typo*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:08, 29 March 2011 [Tomzai NZ](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,497 bytes) (+466) .. (*→History: Corrected etymology, with references. Moved to end of history section to allow space.*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  11:55, 18 March 2011 [Lotje](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (5,031 bytes) (+85) .. (*-url in text, +wikilinks*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  13:49, 21 February 2011 [Brookie](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,946 bytes) (+2) .. (*→History: View of Hobson Bay over western Remuera*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  13:48, 21 February 2011 [Brookie](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,944 bytes) (+69) .. (*Celebrity Residents*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  03:05, 22 January 2011 [Schwede66](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,875 bytes) (+9) .. (*→Politics: update links to electorates and general fixes using AWB*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  04:31, 4 January 2011 [Lucas73](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,866 bytes) (-46) .. (*→Politics: updating future/past tense since the election in October 2010, effective November 1st 2010.*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  00:59, 4 November 2010 [Lcmortensen](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,912 bytes) (+68) .. (*update*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  06:15, 4 October 2010 [219.88.202.201](#) (talk) .. (4,844 bytes) (+94) .. (*→Shopping*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  23:14, 20 August 2010 [Hmains](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,750 bytes) (+2) .. (*copyedit, MOS, and or AWB general fixes using AWB*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  04:35, 30 July 2010 [67.183.157.148](#) (talk) .. (4,748 bytes) (+4) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  04:34, 30 July 2010 [67.183.157.148](#) (talk) .. (4,744 bytes) (+10) .. (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  07:05, 25 June 2010 [122.57.210.41](#) (talk) .. (4,734 bytes) (+123) .. (*→Politics: Added further info on Orakei ward changes for 2010 election*) (undo)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  05:47, 29 March 2010 [Gadfiium](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,611 bytes) (-486) .. (*rv, copyvio from http://www.remuera.org.nz/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=92, and promotional*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  10:27, 28 March 2010 [Kjellnz](#) (talk | contribs) .. (5,097 bytes) (+518) .. (*→Shopping*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  10:21, 28 March 2010 [Kjellnz](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,579 bytes) (-32) .. (*→History*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  12:36, 9 January 2010 [Tassedethe](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,611 bytes) (+26) .. (*WikiCleaner 0.98 - Repairing link to disambiguation page - You can help!*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  13:19, 15 November 2009 [Trollvik](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,585 bytes) (+71) .. (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  05:13, 14 October 2009 [Gadfiium](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,514 bytes) (+99) .. (*rv unexplained deletion of content*) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  09:51, 13 October 2009 [Tagiouscon](#) (talk | contribs) .. (4,415 bytes) (-99) .. (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  02:07, 30 July 2009 [Marek69](#) (talk | contribs) m .. (4,514 bytes) (-24) .. (*Reverted edits by 203.89.172.254 to last revision by The Anomebot2 (HG)*) (undo | thank)

## Remuera, New Zealand: Before shot

### Remuera

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36°52′50″S 174°47′53″E﻿ / ﻿36.88056°S 174.79806°E﻿ / -36.88056; 174.79806

**Remuera** is a residential suburban area within **Auckland** city, in the **North Island** of **New Zealand**. It is located four kilometres to the southeast of the city centre. According to the 2001 census, Remuera has a population of 6,969.



This article is **outdated**. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(January 2013)*


The suburb extends from Hobson Bay and the Orakei Basin (two arms of the **Waitemata Harbour**) to the north and east, to the main thoroughfare of **State Highway 1** in the southwest. It is surrounded by the suburbs of **Newmarket**, **Greenlane** and **Meadowbank**.

Traditionally occupied by the higher-income bracket, especially on its "Northern Slopes" (a term that refers to the part of Remuera north of Remuera Road) the suburb has become regarded as the stereotypical retreat of the rich in Auckland. The term '**Remuera tractor**', for example, is a common nickname for upmarket SUV vehicles. Remuera is home to many well known New Zealanders including **Paul Holmes** and **Sir Edmund Hillary**. Also the famous racing driver/constructor **Bruce McLaren** was born here.

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- 2 Shopping
- 3 Politics
- 4 History
- 5 Notable Residents
- 6 References
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#### Remuera, Auckland



Location of Remuera in Auckland City

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Electoral ward</b>	Orakei
<b>Local board</b>	Orakei

## Remuera, New Zealand: After shot

### Remuera

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 36°52′50″S 174°47′53″E﻿ / ﻿36.88056°S 174.79806°E﻿ / -36.88056; 174.79806

**Remuera** is a residential suburban area within **Auckland**, in the **North Island** of **New Zealand**. It is located four kilometres to the southeast of the city centre. According to the 2013 census, Remuera has a population of 29,688 people.<sup>[1]</sup> The suburb extends from Hobson Bay and the Orakei Basin on the **Waitematā Harbour** to the north and east, to the main thoroughfare of **State Highway 1** in the southwest. It is surrounded by the suburbs of **Orākei**, **Meadowbank**, **Saint Johns**, **Mount Wellington**, **Ellerslie**, **Greenlane**, **Epsom**, **Newmarket** and **Parnell**. Remuera is home to many well-known New Zealanders including the late **Sir Edmund Hillary** and the famous race car driver **Bruce McLaren**.<sup>[2]</sup>


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- 1 History
- 2 Landmarks & Features
  - 2.1 Notable Buildings
  - 2.2 Nature areas
- 3 Education
- 4 Politics
- 5 Remuera Golf Club
- 6 Notable Residents
  - 6.1 Sir Edmund Hillary (1919 – 2008)
  - 6.2 Bruce McLaren (1937 – 1970)
- 7 Gallery
- 8 References
- 9 Further reading
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#### History [edit]

Remuera has had a long history of human occupation, starting back in the early 13th century when Māori came to the area.<sup>[3]</sup> The suburb is named after the former Māori name of **Mt. Hobson**, **Remuwera**.<sup>[4]</sup> *Remu-wera* literally translates to "burnt edge of kaiti", commemorating the occasion where a chieftainess of Hauraki was allegedly captured and consumed.<sup>[5]</sup> Although the most common definition in reference literature, the accuracy of this definition has been described as "highly doubtful".<sup>[6]</sup>

#### Remuera, Auckland



Location of Remuera in Auckland City

Basic information	
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Population</b>	29,688 (2013)
<b>Facilities</b>	
<b>Train station(s)</b>	Remuera Train Station
<b>Surrounds</b>	
<b>North</b>	Hobson Bay, Waitematā Harbour
<b>Northeast</b>	Orākei
<b>East</b>	Meadowbank, St. Johns