



Date: Wednesday 4 November 2015
Time: 1.00pm
Meeting Room: Level 29, Skylounge, Room 1
Venue: 135 Albert Street
Auckland

Auckland Domain Committee

OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

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8	Approval of the Auckland Domain master plan for consultation	
A.	20150411, Auckland Domain Committee, Item 8 - Approval of the Auckland Domain master plan for consultation, revised version of section 1.4 History of the draft Auckland Domain master plan.	3

1.4 History

Many of the important geographical features in Auckland were named by ancestors of the local tribes. Pukekawa is the Māori name given to Auckland Domain. Originally, the name referred to the hill the Auckland War Memorial Museum now occupies and was so called because the land thereabouts was “kawa” (sour or bitter) and would not grow kumara. It was renamed by the first Māori King, Potatau Te Wherowhero, in memory of the dead in the wars of ancient times.

Te Wai Kohanga “the nest by the creek” was a small pa that formerly stood at the entrance to the Auckland Domain near Grafton Road and Te Waiohū held mana there.

Another Māori name of interest within the Domain is Tokiwhatinui. Tokiwhatinui is near the present Auckland Hospital and refers to a battle there during the time of Kawharu, a great warrior of the 17th century.

On 20 October 1840, the Deed of Sale that included the Domain land was agreed between Ngāti Whatua and the Crown. With the purchase of the land, Governor Hobson set aside an area as a permanent site for a Governor’s residence, although the Governor’s House was never built in this location. A short time later in 1843, Governor Fitzroy announced that this site would be called the Auckland Park or Government Domain.

Pukekaroa, a hill behind the Wintergardens in the Domain, is a place of great significance. The government had built a cottage there for Te Wherowhero on the land behind the Auckland Tennis stadium. In 1940, during the centennial celebrations, Princess Te Puea, a great-granddaughter of Te Wherowhero had a totara tree planted on Pukekaroa hill to reaffirm the mana of the Tainui people in the area and the connection between the family of Te Wherowhero and the Domain.

In the 1860’s, the current duck ponds were formed by natural springs. These springs supplied Auckland with drinking water. The first water pipe was installed and supplied only a few houses in Auckland. However, as Auckland grew in size so did the water demand, the water supplied by the Domain was insufficient for Auckland and the water supply for Auckland had to be sourced elsewhere.

Other notable developments to occur in the Domain include the Government Gardens (1840-1900), Acclimatisation Society Gardens (1867-1882), and Trout Hatchery Fish Ponds (1872-1893), Industrial Agricultural and Mining Exhibition (1913-1914), the Wintergardens (1921-1928), and Fernery (1930), Davis Cup tennis finals (1920), the Auckland War Memorial Museum (1925-1929, 1955-1960), and the World War Two American army camp, Camp Hale (1942-1944).