

Attachment B - Alan Wood corridor short list of names

Parks

Alan Wood Reserve (shown in red) and the open space in the vicinity of Valonia Reserve and between the motorway and Oakley Creek (shown in blue)

Three names were proposed; these could be the same for both areas or different.

- a) **Alan Wood Reserve** *Alan Wood served as a councillor on the Mt Albert City and Auckland City Councils for 24 years from 1968.*
- b) **Tuna Roa Park** *meaning long eel - referring to the shape of the park being similar to that of the long finned eel. The long fin eel is protected can live up to 100 years old and is found in Te Auaunga - Oakley Creek which runs through the park. Six hundred short finned and long finned eels were also moved from the old to the new sections of the creek.*
- c) **Te Kauhanga-ā-rehia - Alan Wood Reserve** *meaning the recreational corridor - Kauhanga is the name for an open corridor like this park and rehia is how it is used - being recreation, enjoyment and amusement (walking, play, pleasure)*

Areas known informally as Hendon Park and currently unnamed park / Richardson Rd wetland (shown in yellow)

- a) **Hendon Park** *referring to nearby Hendon Rd, which is named after a London suburb in the Borough of Barnet*
- b) **Kūkūwai Park** *meaning 'to hold water' - referring to its past and current state as a wetland. Reflects its history as part of Rakataura's wetland, Rakataura is a tupuna from the area*

Bridges

Bridge 1

- a) **Tuna Roa Bridge** *meaning long eel - referring to the shape of the park being similar to that of the long finned eel. The long fin eel is protected, can live up to 100 years old and is found in Te Auaunga - Oakley Creek which runs through the park. Six hundred short finned and long finned eels were also moved from the old to the new sections of the creek.*
- b) **Te Whitinga** *meaning the crossing – referring to the high cycle and pedestrian bridge rising above and over the motorway providing safe passage between two areas of park.*

Bridge 2 from 108 Methuen Road

- a) **Mokomoko Bridge** *relates to native copper skinks found in this area.*
- b) **Ngā Toka Karā a Moko Bridge** *based on iwi artist concepts in designing the bridge and referring to the volcanic basalt rocks that have been imbued with the mauri of Rūaumoko, Rūaumoko is the youngest of Rangī-nui and Papatūānuku's children and responsible for earthquakes and volcanoes.*

Bridge 3 from Valonia Reserve

- a) **Valonia Bridge** *referring to nearby Valonia St. Valonia Oak is from the Eastern Mediterranean. Tannin was extracted from the acorn cups.*
- b) **Raupō Bridge** *relates to Bulrush – commonly found in wetlands and this in the past was used for many purposes including poi, thatching homes and rafts and also provides natural habitat for fauna and flora.*

Bridge 4 from 174 Methuen Road

- a) **Methuen Bridge** *referring to Methuen Rd. Named after Lord Paul Sanford Methuen (1845-1932) - a British Commander in the Boer War in South Africa, whose troops included an artillery unit of New Zealanders.*
- b) **Tuna Roa Bridge** *meaning long eel - referring to the shape of the park being similar to that of the long finned eel. The long fin eel is protected can live up to 100 years old and is found in Te Auaunga - Oakley Creek which runs through the park. Six hundred short finned and long finned eels were also moved from the old to the new sections of the creek.*