

Onehunga Heritage Survey

Report

December 2013



Prepared by Auckland Council's Heritage Unit

December 2013 (Final)

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Report

Cover image: Dated 1864, this sketch presents an amalgam of five or six sketches of incidents at Onehunga, including two men carrying a pole of fish over their shoulders, Māori in waka and carrying fish; large vessels in the harbour; and a red brick building with zinc roof on a point beside the water. It was drawn by Edward Arthur Williams (1824-1898) and is reproduced here for research purposes only.

Ref: B-045-001. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

<http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23035738>

(Auckland Council, 2013. At the time of printing, all data is verifiable. This project has created interest in this area and there is a full expectation that more information will be discovered and some assessments may change as a result of this new information.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Purpose	5
1.2	Context of the survey	6
1.2.1	Planning context	6
1.2.2	Developing the AHS programme	7
2.0	METHODOLOGY	7
2.1	Scoping	7
2.1.1	Selecting the survey areas, boundaries and levels	7
2.1.2	Survey modules	8
2.2	Engagement and consultation	13
2.3	Research	13
2.4	Fieldwork	14
2.5	Constraints and limitations	14
3.0	SURVEY RESULTS	16
3.1	Level 3: Onehunga (Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board Area)	16
3.1.1	Historical and Thematic Context Overview	16
3.1.2	Historic Heritage	18
3.1.4	Mana Whenua Values	21
3.1.5	Community Values	23
3.1.6	Earlier survey information	23
3.2	Onehunga – Places of Interest	24
3.2.1	Prioritisation	24
3.2.2	Summary	31
3.2.3	Issues Mapping	31
4.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	31
	REFERENCES	34
	APPENDICES	35
	Appendix 1a: Historic Context Statement	
	Appendix 1b: Onehunga Timeline	

Appendix 2: Mana whenua Module	
Appendix 3: Prioritising of themes - examples	
Appendix 4a: Onehunga Community Advisory Group documents.....	
Appendix 4b: OCAG worksheets	
Appendix 5: Earlier Survey Information.....	
Appendix 6: SWOT Analysis	
Appendix 7: Existing Planning Controls in central Onehunga.....	
Appendix 8a: Currently scheduled built heritage in the OHS area.....	
Appendix 8b: Currently scheduled Geological Features in the OHS area.....	
Appendix 8c: Currently scheduled Significant Ecological Areas in or near the OHS area...	
Appendix 9: Places of Interest and spreadsheets of supplemental information.....	
Figure 1: <i>Boundaries for the Onehunga Heritage Survey (OHS) in February 2013.....</i>	6
Figure 2: <i>Existing places of Heritage Value January 2013 (project brief)</i>	9
Figure 3: <i>Existing historic heritage places and areas.....</i>	19
Figure 4: <i>Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places, historic heritage areas....</i>	29

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Onehunga Heritage Survey (OHS) is part of the broader *Auckland Heritage Survey* (AHS) programme to identify, understand and manage heritage throughout Auckland. The Onehunga survey was undertaken by the following interdisciplinary team working for, and on behalf of Auckland Council's Heritage Unit between February and September 2013:

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Rebecca Fogel, Heritage Specialist
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Further contributions were made by Rebecca Freeman, Principal Specialist Built Heritage (Issues Mapping) and Graeme Murdoch, Consultant Historian (Mana whenua values).

A research partnership with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT), as a continuation of their City@Risk project, is formally acknowledged, and gratitude is expressed for their teamwork, assistance, competency and patience. As mutually agreed, all statutory requirements and subsequent evaluations are the result of separate procedural requirements and do not reflect the roles of the other organisation.

Lastly, an enormous contribution was made by the members of the Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society, the Onehunga Enhancement Society (TOES) and the other interest groups in Onehunga who meet regularly as the Onehunga Community Advisory Group (OCAG). Their time, knowledge and willing assistance are acknowledged with gratitude for this project.

1.1 Purpose

The AHS is a multi-year programme led by the Auckland Council Heritage Unit. It represents the implementation of the Auckland Plan by increasing the survey coverage of the region, significantly increasing the number of places on the heritage schedule, and improving community satisfaction with Council's management of historic heritage. In addition to serving these key purposes, the AHS informs two critical pieces of work:

- Revisions to the Auckland Council *Historic Heritage Area Assessments: Draft Interim Guidance* (October 2012), which is intended to provide the 'template' for future surveys across Auckland.
- The preparation of the *Auckland Council Unitary Plan*, which will include objectives and policies that will shape the future of the survey area and include a schedule of significant Historic Heritage Places.

The purpose of the OHS was to provide a:

- Level 3 (detailed) survey for a pre-defined area of Onehunga.

The defined area includes (approximately) the former lands of Onehunga Borough Council within the boundary of Mount Smart Road (north), Manukau Harbour (south), Alfred Street (east), and lower Pleasant Street to Trafalgar Street and Royal Oak (west).

The intention of the surveys was to provide research, identification, analysis and recommendations for historic heritage places and areas, special character areas, community values, and *matāwaka* and *mana whenua* values. The project involved discussions with the

community and natural heritage professionals, resulting in inter-related findings which are cross-referenced across the study.

The original boundary for the Onehunga Heritage survey is shown in Figure 1. The green area to the west indicates the first addition to the area.



Figure 1: Boundaries for the Onehunga Heritage Survey (OHS) in February 2013.

1.2 Context of the survey

1.2.1 Planning context

The planning policy context of the OHS is principally provided by the Auckland Plan. Survey outputs will advance the directives of both the Auckland Plan Spatial Team and the Heritage Unit.

Auckland Plan

The Auckland Plan is a 30-year strategy and vision to make Auckland the world's most liveable city. Over this 30-year timeframe, the Auckland Plan along with the *Economic Development Strategy*, *Waterfront Development Plan* and *City Centre Masterplan* will influence the lives of Aucklanders by setting targets and priorities to shape the city's economy, environment, social and cultural spheres.

The OHS aligns with two chapters in the Auckland Plan:

- Chapter D, Section 3 – Auckland's High-Level Development Strategy
- Chapter 4 – Auckland's Historic Heritage

Chapter D focuses on moving to a quality, compact Auckland in order to accommodate high population and economic growth without eroding Auckland's essential qualities. All aspects of historic heritage are part of Auckland's essential qualities. This survey will help determine how inevitable change will be managed to protect and enhance historic heritage in the survey areas.

Chapter 4 focuses on protecting and conserving Auckland's historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. This survey will help deliver on the targets and directives relating to increasing survey coverage; improving the heritage information base; identifying, protecting and conserving locally, regionally and nationally significant historic heritage; and ensuring that historic heritage appropriately informs new development and inspires high-quality sympathetic design.

Auckland Council Unitary Plan

The Auckland Council Unitary Plan will include objectives and policies that will shape the future of the OHS area, a schedule of significant Historic Heritage Places (including areas) and a list of Local Heritage Areas as well as places of potential heritage interest. The Level 3 Onehunga Heritage Survey has identified new Historic Heritage Places and Areas that meet the criteria and thresholds set out in the Unitary Plan and thus warrant statutory protection. As such, one of the key deliverables of this project was to complete the evaluation of historic heritage places (including areas) identified in the level 3 survey area within the Unitary Plan timeframes for a projected September 2013 notification.

1.2.2 Developing the AHS programme

The OHS will assist in setting out Auckland Council's approach to heritage surveys under the AHS programme over the next decade. In the past, legacy councils and practitioners across the region adopted very different methods and approaches to the identification of heritage places and areas. The creation of the new Auckland Council has provided an opportunity to develop a robust and consistent methodology, which builds on current regional, national and international good practice as well as reflecting the new aims and priorities for Auckland. The AHS programme is intended to promote good practice and provide support for both internal and external decision makers, practitioners and community groups.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The OHS was guided by the methodology set out in *Historic Heritage Area Assessments: Draft Interim Guidance* (October 2012), a practical tool utilised to improve the identification, understanding and management of heritage in defined areas. During the study, the name of the programme was simplified from *Historic Heritage Area Assessments* to *Historic Survey*, in all other matters the methodology remained the same.

2.1 Scoping

2.1.1 Selecting the survey areas, boundaries and levels

Under the direction of the Unitary Plan Political Working Party (PWP), to help provide an evidence base in areas of proposed intensification, the PWP directed the Heritage Unit to identify and prioritise four survey areas across the region: Mangere Town Centre, Onehunga, Ōtāhuhu, and Balmoral.

In response to this direction, the Heritage Unit selected a Level 3 study for Onehunga as it was recognised the township of Onehunga had both high potential for heritage values and high potential for change due to intensification pressures. The purpose of the Level 3 survey was to identify, document and evaluate places to a level of detail that would support the scheduling of new historic heritage places and areas. It was also acknowledged that significant community relationships had been established during the City@Risk project run in the area by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, in 2010.

Onehunga area

The OHS survey area was pre-defined as shown in Figure 1. This boundary was recognised as political and not reflective of the historic development of the area. As a result, very early in the project these boundaries were revised and enlarged to include known areas of early settlement.

Preliminary background research identified approximate locations for contact/settler period structures. This was supplemented with inspections to determine the degree of integrity in these places, the evidence for particular themes, gaps in our knowledge and the direction for future research.

2.1.2 Survey modules

The AHS programme methodology adopts a modular approach to the survey process to allow maximum flexibility. As part of a pilot project for the AHS programme, the survey modules selected for the OHS were guided by the defined boundaries for the project and influenced by available resources, timeframes and budget.

The survey modules identified by AHS are:

- *Historical and Thematic Overview*
- *Historic Heritage*
- *Natural Heritage*
- *Mana Whenua Values*
- *Community Values*
- *Archaeology*
- *Issues Mapping*

Historical and Thematic Overview

The Historical and Thematic Overview module was split into two sections: the Historic Context Statement and the Historical Timeline. Collectively, these documents provide a summary of the overall historical development of the Onehunga area, focussing on a thematic approach that includes a narrative discussing important themes, time periods and associated property types. A thematic framework incorporating the following themes was used and developed for the purpose of this module:

- Land and People
- Government
- Infrastructure
- Building the City
- Work
- Ways of Life

Historic Heritage

This module involved the identification of *existing*, *recorded* and *potential* historic heritage places within the survey area. The degree of research and fieldwork varied according to the information required to bring each place to a comparable level of understanding.

- a) ***Existing*** places of historic heritage value were determined to be those scheduled in the draft Unitary Plan;
- b) ***Recorded*** places were those unscheduled places in the NZHPT register, the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) or New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record forms, available through the ArchSite database.

- c) **Potential** historic heritage places were those identified as part of the heritage survey process (based on research, fieldwork, consultation, etc). Places identified in the City@Risk project (see below) were initially placed in this category.

The locations of **Existing** and **Recorded** places were collated and a map produced (see Figure 2 overleaf). In addition, a grid was overlaid to relate to the relevant 2010 series of aerial maps, stored in the project file¹.

The concentration of these *recorded* places can be seen: mostly in the Jellicoe Park area (some of which are relocated buildings) and along Onehunga Mall itself – formerly known as Queen Street. A clear absence of scheduled places was noted in two areas:

- south of Princes Street and
- east of Galway and Alfred Streets, i.e., Te Papapa.

In addition, the NZHPT had based a research and community project in Onehunga in 2010, called *City@Risk: Onehunga*. This project initiated a “...more targeted program of meeting with people in our region and trying to find out from them what places they valued in their communities...” (2012). As a result of this project the NZHPT were keen to join with Council in building on the results of that project and assisting Council, where possible (and not withstanding statutory roles and obligations) with research that could be utilised by both parties.

Overleaf:

Figure 2: *Existing places of Heritage Value January 2013 (project brief)*

¹ U:\CPO\ESP\Heritage\Built And Cultural Heritage Policy\Historic Area Assessment\ONEHUNGA\Maps aerials



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Date: 16 January 2013
 Ref Number: C74680

Onehunga Historic Heritage Area Assessment

@ A3 1:8,400



Auckland Council
 Auckland's Shared Future

Link: U:\CFO\Information Services\Enterprise Applications\Geospatial\Projects_Programmes\Log\C74680 Historic Heritage Area Assessment Programme\warehouse

As a result, the identification of **potential** historic heritage places and areas was commenced with a slightly enlarged boundary, further east to Captain Springs Road (Te Papapa) and further west to include Norman's Hill Road. This latter modification was made due to community comment received, both directly and through NZHPT recommendations.

Places of interest were identified and a moderate level of place-based research undertaken. This involved desktop analysis, secondary text sourcing and fieldwork. Consideration was given to unscheduled places on the NZHPT register, those recorded on the CHI, those places identified in previous heritage studies and/or recommendations, and unusual, intact, representative or thematically interesting places identified during research and fieldwork (Appendix 3). The information was set out in a thematically-structured table and each place prioritised for evaluation. To assist with determining which places of interest should be evaluated within the project timeframe, a project-specific 'prioritisation tool' was developed.

The three priorities were:

Priority 1 indicates a place/area to be evaluated.

A Priority 1 place/area is supported by a high level of initial information that will assist an evaluation. The place is rare or unusual, either because few examples ever existed, few examples survive or because it is an intact example; it signifies an important or under-represented theme² within the locality and/or region; there is a high known or potential threat or risk of change.

Priority 2 indicates a place/area that may warrant future evaluation.

A Priority 2 place/area has less initial supporting information to assist an evaluation. The place may be rare, unusual or a good representative example but further research is required; it maintains a level of integrity; it signifies a good example of a theme that may already be well represented within the locality and/or region; there is a medium known or potential threat or risk of change.

Priority 3 indicates a place/area not being progressed for evaluation at this time.

A Priority 3 place/area has little or no initial supporting information to assist an evaluation at this time. The place is considered neither rare nor unusual or is highly modified; it may be of thematic interest within the locality but may lack information to support this; there is a low, or no known or potential threat or risk of change.

The identified Priority 1 Places in Onehunga were evaluated by the team using the Council document *Methodology for the Evaluation of Historic Heritage Significance* for possible inclusion in the draft Unitary Plan schedule. Places (including areas) were evaluated against the following historic heritage significance criteria:

- a) Historical
- b) Social
- c) Mana whenua
- d) Knowledge
- e) Technology
- f) Physical attributes
- g) Aesthetic
- h) Context

² An example of a sorted page is presented as Appendix 3.

As part of this evaluation process, each place within the historic heritage area boundaries was classified as either a 'Contributor' or 'Non-contributor' depending on the place's relative contribution to the area's historic heritage significance as well as physical integrity.

Local History Area (LHA)

These areas are priority 2 or lower in ranking *at this time*. They may contain elements that represent particular themes, but adequate research to meet scheduling parameters is yet to be achieved. These areas have been identified and tentative boundaries drawn, however further study may alter the status of these areas and boundaries.

A **Local History Area** is a non-statutory layer that relates to cultural landscapes that possess a combination of tangible and intangible heritage values. It is not intended to be used as a management framework but to provide information on points of historical interest as well as guidance on how to respect and celebrate heritage values in future development. LHA may inform an urban design statement, a regeneration plan, a local history interpretation project, or future scheduling. Some features within LHA may be eligible for scheduling or already scheduled, be NZHPT registered, or, an archaeological site subject to the provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993. Inclusion in a Local History Area does not affect their management under other legislative and statutory frameworks.

Mana Whenua Values

The purpose of this module was to identify the *existing* and *potential* sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua within the Onehunga area. As part of the survey process, a consultant historian worked with iwi to gain their preliminary cultural and historical perspectives relating to the Onehunga project. Ongoing consultation provided feedback from Mana Whenua on the heritage survey process, and the production of a report including a summary background history, a commentary on findings, and recommendations.

Community Values

This module involved working with the Local Board and historical societies within the Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board area to identify *potential* historic heritage places and areas.

As a result of the City@Risk project by the NZ Historic Places Trust (2010), a joint community heritage interest group had been formed. Called the Onehunga Community Advisory Group (OCAG), it was considered a vital component of this module to contact, and work with, this group. The group is made up of representatives from the Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society, the Onehunga Enhancement Society (TOES), the Onehunga Business Association, matāwaka and manawhenua groups, Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board (MTLB) and the Onehunga Community House, plus officers from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT).

The development of the PAUP (Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan) became the main driver for community interest during the OHS. Timeframes were imposed on input to the Study List; however the list remains as a recommendation for future research (or survey) work in Onehunga and is titled "Places of Interest" (Appendix 9).

Engagement and consultation with the MTLB was undertaken throughout the project by way of progress meetings at the board office in Panmure. The Local Board's representative at OCAG, Bridget Graham, provided regular updates to the Board between times.

Issues Mapping

The Issues Mapping module involved the identification of heritage issues relevant to the project by way of a SWOT analysis: a tool used to analyse and define the project's high-level issues, gaps, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

The OHS and the Balmoral project (Albert-Eden) team leads discussed the issues for their respective projects. The issues were set out in a table and focussed, either broadly or specifically, on the following criteria/analysis:

- What are the key issues that came out of the research and other types of analysis?
- Where and what are the gaps in the existing information base?
- What are the opportunities in the area?
- What are the strengths in the area?
- What are the weaknesses in the area?
- What are the threats in the area?

2.2 Engagement and consultation

Engagement and consultation matters with the MTLB and local historical societies are addressed under the *Community Values* module above.

Consultation with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) began with a formal meeting at their offices at the commencement of the project, to discuss the sharing of resources – both information and human. As a result of their earlier project City@Risk, NZHPT Northern region had allocated resources to research the outcomes of City@Risk - and some of these resources were shared with this Council project. The sharing of resources was on the full understanding and mutual agreement that both parties had clearly defined statutory roles and obligations and each could pursue appropriate outcomes with this research without influence from the other. The provision of accurate and referenced information from two experienced historic researchers was critical to achieving project milestones, and the assistance of the NZHPT with the OHS is formally acknowledged.

2.3 Research

Desktop analysis and archival research occurred throughout the project using primary, secondary and sometimes tertiary sources from various repositories, often cross-referencing to test reliability and accuracy.

Within the restricted timeframes, detailed archival research focused on place-based research, consulting individual Council property files and Land Information records.

The key resources used during the development of the project are listed below. A complete list of references is provided at the end of the project report.

- Auckland Council Archives
- Auckland Council Libraries (Heritage Images Online)
- Auckland Council Libraries – Research Centres: Central and Northern
- Auckland Council Library – Onehunga Library vertical file
- Auckland Council Website
- Auckland Council Property Files (Pathways) and Site Information Packs
- Auckland Council GIS Viewer
- Archives New Zealand (Auckland) and ArchWay, for the Deeds Index section
- National Archives (UK) digital access to public works and military files
- Auckland War Memorial Museum Library
- Auckland War Memorial Museum digital library

- Auckland University (Architecture Archives)
- Certificate of Title information from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)
- Cadastral Maps (copyright NZ Institute of Surveyors and LINZ)
- Catholic Diocese of Auckland Archives
- Anglican Diocese of Auckland Archives
- National Maritime Museum (Voyager) Archives
- Conservation Plans
- Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)
- Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society files
- Proposals list (existing)
- Submissions List (2004)
- External stakeholders (individuals and groups)
- Google Maps (including street view)
- Heritage assessments
- Legacy District Plan maps and schedules
- New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record files and digital access through ArchSite
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) Register
- Online sources e.g. Paperspast, DigitalNZ, Matipihī, NZ Fencible Society, Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand

2.4 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was carried out throughout the project to assist with a greater understanding of what existed in the survey area and to enable the physical identification and analysis of places with *potential* historic heritage value. Surveys were conducted by car (“windshield”) and on foot. As part of the process, historic aerials and maps were consulted and photographs taken to document the survey areas.

The first surveys were undertaken by car and led by information supplied by external sources – City@Risk, the submission process and legacy plan information. Places and areas were visited to gain an understanding of their key characteristics and to ascertain if they should be placed on the Study List. Information supplied by the Onehunga Community Advisory Group (OCAG) assisted this process greatly. Additional information would then be sourced on the place to assist with prioritisation for scheduling or relegation to a place for future research.

Places

Initial fieldwork was carried out by car for the purpose of familiarisation. Subsequent fieldwork was conducted on foot. Observations were made on a street-by-street basis, considering landscape, buildings, subdivision and integrity. Site-by-site data was captured from the public realm for the historic heritage areas and local history areas. For individual places, access was not made onto the properties.

Areas

Fieldwork was conducted on a street-by-street basis, by car and on foot. Places and areas of interest were identified and photographed from the public realm. Further research was undertaken to consider the suitability of places for either separate scheduling, or, inclusion within an ‘area’.

2.5 Constraints and limitations

A new approach to historic heritage surveys in Auckland

In an effort to create a sound framework for the Auckland Historic Heritage Surveys, the project leads of the pilot studies (Albert-Eden, Puketapapa and Onehunga) endeavoured to maintain contact to form a standardised approach to research, documentation and results (evaluations).

The pilot projects were commenced sequentially which allowed for an exchange of information between project leads, particularly for the formation of standardised templates for evaluations and reports. The intent is for all projects to be viewed as part of the AHS as they utilise the same methodology.

Project Scoping – Level of Survey and Sequencing

The survey team quickly found that the area had far more previously unidentified resources than what could be evaluated in the project scope and timeframe, and that if a Level 2 survey had been done prior to the Level 3, the project may have had the capacity to take on more evaluations or more detailed analysis of specific areas.

Modules

The modules undertaken as part of this survey were focussed on built heritage, and as such, the results do not provide a full representation of all types of heritage places and features within the local Onehunga Heritage Survey area. This report must be considered as a pilot for Onehunga Heritage not as a definitive or complete survey.

The full extent of heritage in Onehunga

The township of Onehunga has been under-surveyed. As a result, the area has been underestimated in the region for the significance of places and events. As a result, many places were identified of which some still remain at risk from damage or destruction. The larger context, of Manukau harbour national and international links, has also been overlooked. While Onehunga may be located at the south of the isthmus, it is at the north of the Manukau and a re-orientating of worldview is required.

Attempts have been made to note *existing* and *recorded* archaeological places, significant ecological and geological sites and areas; however in future surveys are required by appropriate technical specialists to identify *potential* archaeology and natural heritage places and features. A Mana whenua overview of the gathered information is also critical.

Consultation and engagement

Volunteer support and local knowledge were of tremendous assistance to this project. The primary level of information from OCAG members complimented research directions and provided essential clues for more formal documentary sources.

Community engagement was the backbone of this project. Vetting of local history information by team members (Section 2.3 Research) was essential for statutory purposes. Irrespective of the veracity of information, the community focus on particular subjects or places served to indicate clearly where social values existed, including the degree of importance attached to a place or area.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Level 3: Onehunga (Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board Area)

3.1.1 Historical and Thematic Context Overview

The Historical and Thematic Overview was split into two sections: the Historic Context Statement and the Timeline which collectively provide a summary of the overall historical development of the OHS area.

Historic Context Statement

The Historic Context Statement focuses on a thematic approach which includes a narrative that discusses key themes, time periods and information about relevant place types within the OHS area. The following provides a summary of important themes associated with the area. The full Historic Context Statement is included in Appendix 1.

- Land and People

The geology and natural environment that lies beneath the Onehunga Heritage Survey area is explored in this theme. The nature and extent of the southern Maungakiekie lava field dominates the landscape.

Other volcanic features are discussed, including the explosion crater of Te Hopua, fresh water springs, lava caves, and fertile volcanic soil and extensive rock fields, which have all played a role in the settlement of the area. The rich natural resources of the area are also noted here.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include archaeological sites, places associated Māori or settlements, early contact places and early European settlement. Parks and reserves with significant ecological values are noted here. In addition, major geological features such as Rarotonga (Mt Smart), Te Papapa stone fields, Wai karaka and other springs, and Te Hopua (Geddes Basin) are discussed.

- Government

This theme chronicles the development of local government in the Onehunga area, which evolved from contact period trading. The first Fencible settlement in New Zealand was in Onehunga, and is of national importance; but in peacetime governance changed to a statutory Highway District and then an independent Borough that was eventually amalgamated into Auckland City. Understanding the governance structure is essential to understanding the evolution of the area as a whole and the pre-eminence of this place before 1877. This stature is reflected in the manner of subdivision of land and the provision of municipal services. The development of fire, police, and health services are also discussed under this theme.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include meeting places (halls, institutes, public houses or private homes), Offices of the Crown (customs revenue collection), former Borough Council Offices, fire stations, police stations, post offices, hospitals or medical halls, tracks that became early roads (under highway boards only) and then later roads.

- Infrastructure

This theme follows the transition of the provision of military infrastructure to public utilities in Onehunga. Private enterprise provided the first public transport of horse-drawn buses but it was the Government-funded railroad to Onehunga and the port that facilitated growth and the desperately-needed connection to Auckland. The dominance of rail was superseded by the expansion of the electric tram and that in turn was

replaced by private vehicles and motorways; all of this had effects on the built form of Onehunga, some stylistically, some physically. The development and reticulation of utilities—water, power, drainage, sewerage, and rubbish removal—are important because they highlight how the Borough became a critical link in the provision of these services as the population of the isthmus expanded.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include early track and road routes (Fencible); rail, road or harbour embankments or other evidence of early engineering; early jetty locations or wharf constructions (Waihoihoi, Royal Navy); early gas or electric light standards; electrical substations (transmission pylons), or gas reticulation; water pump houses and reticulation; railway stations and lines (routes); tram poles and tracks; public health care (toilets, Plunket, Karitane); telecommunication buildings or masts; and maritime or industrial work sites, marshalling yards.

- Building the City

Primary settlement of this area was by Māori, first by discovery and ongoing resource use and then later enhanced through complex relationships. During the early contact years with Europeans, some of the earliest in the country, these settlements and relationships were shared by Māori, particularly in providing provisions and fresh water as well as kauri timber for repairs. The political direction adopted after 1840 led to the cessation of provisioning and the loss of land and this in turn affected the economic position of Onehunga. This pattern, of primacy then abandonment, occurs frequently in Onehunga.

The survey topic within this theme is the progressive subdivision of the Government-surveyed sections. Under private ownership these were further divided and sold as smaller lots. This sequence of development has been divided into seven broad periods: Contact period (up to 1840), first European land ownership, Victorian era subdivisions (1870-1900), Edwardian era (1901-1919), Inter-war era (1920-1939), World War II and Post-war era (1940-1965), and Modern (1966-present).

The evolution and development of the town centre of Onehunga (then later Te Papapa) reflects the business fortunes of the area in general and these locations, specifically. This theme explores financial fortunes and the residential and commercial architecture follows general Auckland and New Zealand trends, but with local touches provided by competing architects.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include: traditional sites of significance, use or occupation, including waterways and volcanic features; groups of residences, commercial buildings or factories from a particular period or builder; industrial activity related to transport (rail or marine) links; town centres with strong physical cohesion and contextual values; individual buildings that exemplify a particular architectural style or the work of a prominent architect or company – such as a Fencible-period structure, a later villa or bungalow, or a place constructed by local architects.

- Work

This theme discusses the various industries that were found in Onehunga, and those in Te Papapa, the hinterland of Onehunga. They include agriculture, quarrying, timber milling, processing (animal products, timber, chemical/mineral) and manufacturing (secondary industry).

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include, but are not limited to; jetty or landing sites; commercial use sheds, warehouses or outbuildings; early factory 'buildings' or plant; remnant landscape or plantings, quarry sites, road embankments

and kerbing (stone); boundary walls (stone) or remnant fencing (timber); farm buildings (as houses or converted sheds) .

- Ways of Life

Community-building activities and sites are the focus of this theme. These places developed in conjunction with the area and can overlap with other themes (for example, 'Government'). Churches, places of public entertainment as well as private maternity hospitals and latterly, community centres, developed to provide for the needs of the residents. At first they were grouped within walking distance of each other, later they followed the transport routes that supported the growing population.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include public houses, dance halls, billiard halls, bowling clubs, rifle clubs, band rooms, churches, specialist schools, theatres, community halls, sporting facilities, parks, and war memorials.

Historical Summary: Timeline

The timeline focuses on a chronological approach which provides a summary of key events associated with the Onehunga heritage survey area. The timeline was split into seven broad periods of development which link back to the 'Building the City' theme explored in the Historic Context Statement:

- Up to 1840: Māori land ownership, contact period
- 1840 – 1870: First European landownership in Onehunga, first subdivisions.
- 1870 – 1900: Victorian-era subdivisions
- 1901 – 1919: Edwardian-era subdivisions
- 1920 – 1939: Inter-war era
- 1940 – 1965: World War II and Post-war era
- 1966 – present: Modern

The timeline is included in Appendix 1b of this report.

3.1.2 Historic Heritage

The identification of *existing* historic heritage places and areas enabled the known values of the OHS area to be understood. Both *existing* and *recorded* historic heritage places were mapped which revealed their geographic distribution, and areas within the broader survey boundary that were under-represented in terms of known heritage resources. The *recorded* historic heritage places provided a good starting point for the identification of places of *potential* historic heritage value. Prior to the notification of the PAUP³ there were:

- **22** existing scheduled places⁴. This number consisted of scheduled buildings/structures of which 5 are Category **A** and 17 are Category **B** (see Appendix 8a);
- **12** recorded archaeological sites, from the NZAA database. There were no Scheduled Archaeological Features in the OHS area;⁵

³ 30 September 2013.

⁴ This number does not include places recently evaluated as part of the survey or other Unitary Plan process.

⁵ Appendix 3a, District Plan 1999. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) administers archaeological provisions for any archaeological sites identified in the study area, and maintains a record of these at www.archsite.org.nz, which has various security levels.

- No Scheduled Māori Heritage Sites in the OHS area;⁶
- **6** places were registered with NZHPT, all of which were scheduled;
- **5** scheduled geological features (see Appendix 8b);
- At least 90 scheduled trees in the area;
- **44** significant ecological areas which can be grouped (the groups are shown in Appendix 8c).
- **3** places recorded on the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) as industrial / shipyard sites, contained within the harbour area;⁷
- **No** Conservation Areas.
- **In total, 91** places were recorded on the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI). Excluding shipyards, archaeological and scheduled sites, the remainder is made up of **18 trees** and **36 places which are unscheduled and unregistered.**

There was also one area, known as the Centre Plan, which encompassed the main Onehunga Mall area (see Appendix 7) and had development controls for verandas, facades, frontages and height.

The highest concentrations of scheduled (*existing* historic heritage) places in the Onehunga area were located north of Princes Street and within the general area between Jellicoe Park, Onehunga Mall and Church Street. Beyond this, scheduled places occur in a seemingly ad hoc pattern. The key requirement of this module was to identify and evaluate 'priority' historic heritage places.

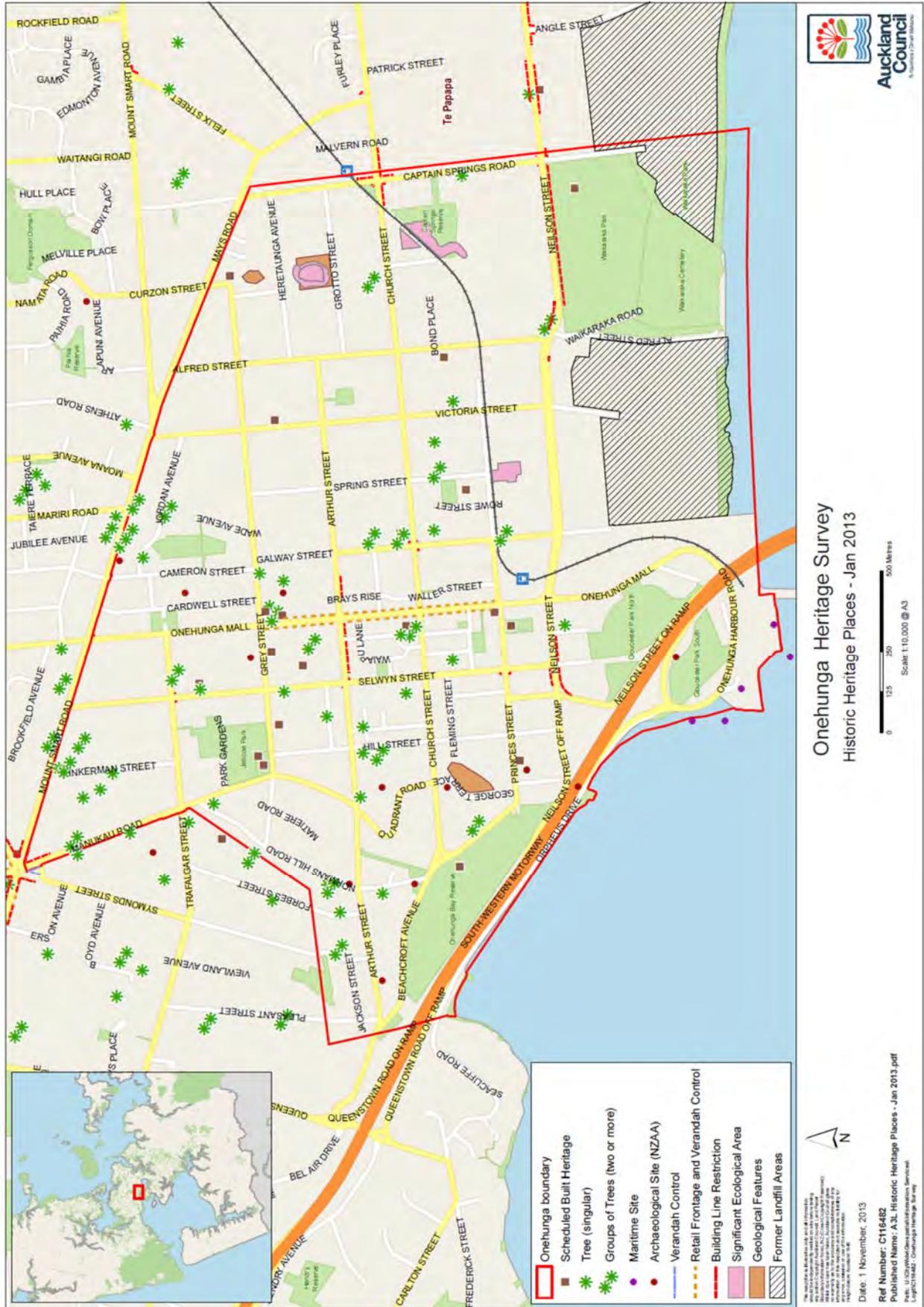
A map identifying the *existing* historic heritage places within the Onehunga Heritage Survey area is shown below as Figure 2.

Overleaf:

Figure 3: *Existing historic heritage places and areas*

⁶ Appendix 4 District Plan 1999.

⁷ #469, the *Oregon* and *Williamette*, at Kauri Point; #471, the *Cunningham* and *William Holmes*; #476, the *Waiuku*.



3.1.4 Mana Whenua Values

The key output of this module was the production of a report entitled *Onehunga Area Heritage Survey: A Preliminary Summary of Maori Ancestral Relationships* (June 2013). The report acts as a preliminary summary providing a historical and cultural context for on-going consultation with mana whenua to identify, manage and advocate for their taonga within the OHS area.

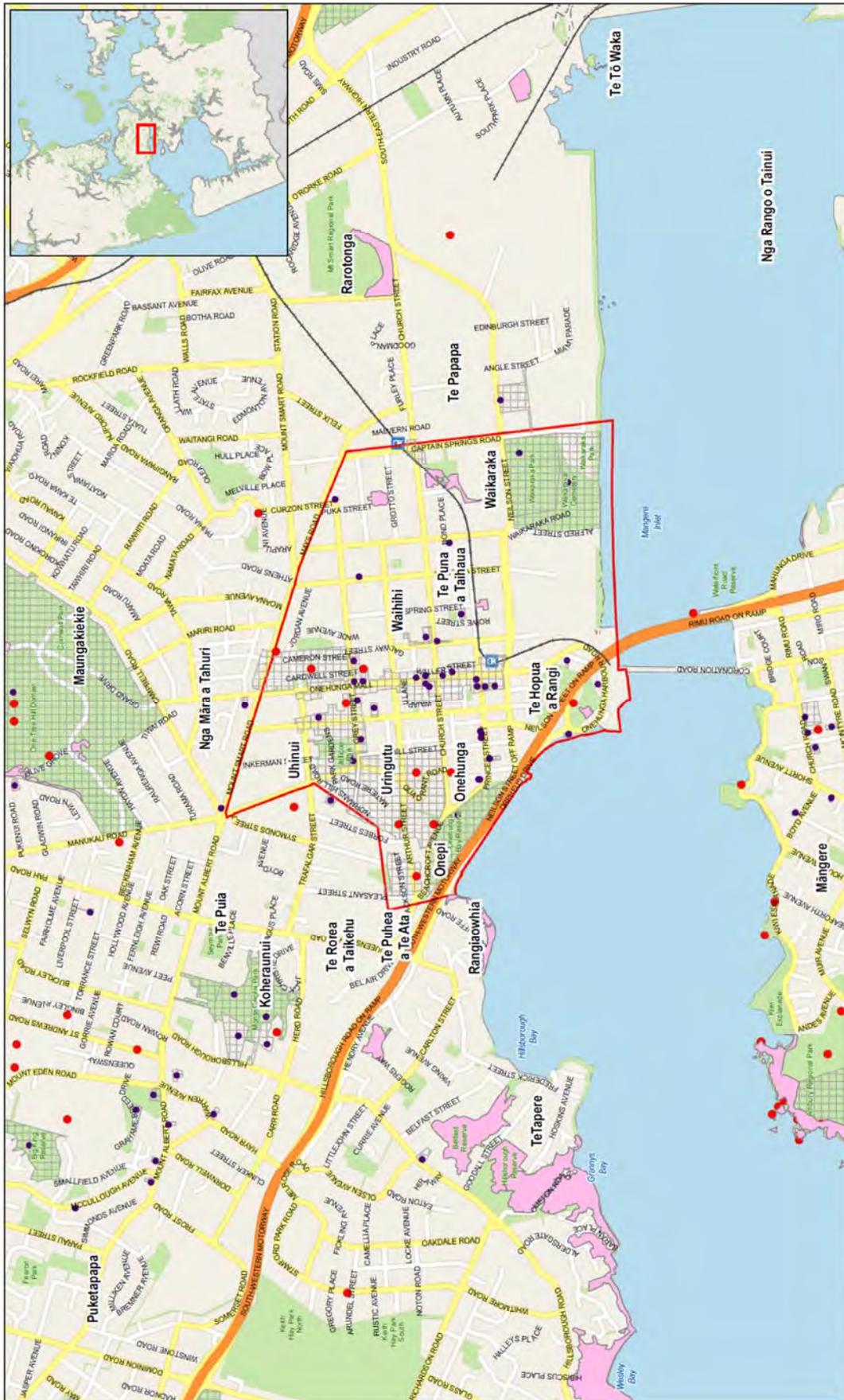
The specialist report comprises a summary of mana whenua feedback on the heritage survey process, associated recommendations (Appendix 2) and the identification of **multiple places of significance to mana whenua**. The focus of the report was largely on the modern Onehunga area, but the feedback and recommendations were to focus future studies on the Manukau, rather than the modern township. The 'boundary' of the area was considered to be from Puketapapa (Three Kings) to Te Karetū (Ann's Creek), and from Maungakiekie to Manukau: a cultural landscape.

The report identifies fourteen places in the greater area as well as the known sites of Te Tō Waka and Haranui or Nga Rango (e rua) o Tainui Island. The figure overleaf shows these places and raises questions about the potential importance of other places to be identified. The places named (so far) are:

Te Tapere; Rangiowhia; Koheraunui; Te Puia; Te Rorea a Taikehu; Te Puhea a Te Ata; Onepi; Onehunga; Uhinui; Waihihi; Te Puna a Taihaua; Te Hopua a Rangī; Waikaraka; Te Papapa.

Overleaf:

Figure 4: *Preliminary identification of manawhenua places – October 2013 (overlaid on PAUP places).*



- Onehunga boundary
- Maori Cultural Heritage alert layer
- Proposed Historic Heritage Place
- Proposed Historic Heritage Areas
- Significant Ecological Areas

Onehunga Heritage Survey
Historic Heritage Places - Proposed Oct 2013

Scale 1:20,000 @ A3
0 250 500 1,000 Metres

N

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Date: 6 November, 2013
Ref Number: C1177603
Published Name: A3L Historic Heritage Places - Proposed Oct 2013.pdf
Path: U:\CityPlan\GIS\MapServer\workspace\services\A3L_Heritage_Places_Proposed_Oct_2013.aprx
Longitude: 175.01861 - Most Places names of Onehunga

3.1.5 Community Values

An introductory meeting was held in October 2012 to discuss the proposed project and agreed monthly meetings commenced in February 2013. Over the following months, and between meetings, individuals and representatives brought questions or research to the table. These meetings also served to conduit information between all groups and the representatives' respective societies. As information was exchanged a more formalised approach to information gathering was created and examples of the work are included as Appendix 4. As mutual trust grew between all groups more detailed research was shared.

Places of particular interest to the community were:

- Yates, Maria, Catherine and Hill Streets area. This area already contains a scheduled tree and concern over an increase in public housing into this compact area resulted in an initial 'practice' research project. This has contributed data on **62** places for further research;
- Campbell Road basalt-lined 'tunnel' or cistern (yet to be fully identified). The existence of this feature came from research in to those who made the dry stone walls in Onehunga. It led to contact with Peter Crossley, speleologist and former University of Auckland lecturer, and impetus to continue re-locating the lava caves of Onehunga;
- The Port of Onehunga and the earlier wharves and ports of Onehunga;
- Housing New Zealand concentrations within and around Onehunga;
- Early industrial sites – flax milling, timber milling, leather working (fellmongery), iron working, flour milling, boat building and ship chandlery, 'boiling-down' works (for example Davis Gelatine) and butchery sites (for example Slaughterhouse Road).

Level of interest:

The Onehunga Heritage Survey attempted to continue the interest stimulated by the NZHPT's own research programme, "City@Risk". At the outset interest was keen in achieving a primary goal: extending public knowledge of Onehunga heritage in general. Using data supplied by NZHPT, nomination forms from City@Risk were added to those held by Council (13 submissions from 2004 and 3 nominations). These were collated and used to prioritise research areas.

Much research had already been undertaken by the Onehunga Fencible & Heritage Society since their formation in the 1970s. Statutory requirements meant some of this information had to be checked and it became apparent that OCAG members were more than willing to gain further research and evaluation skills.

3.1.6 Earlier survey information

In 2009, the Onehunga Townscape project was undertaken to complement the work being undertaken on the existing centre plan. Officers of the former Auckland City undertook a limited survey in and around the Onehunga town centre and some surrounding areas. The townscape assessment was not finalised but the draft work has fed into the OHS work. Summary statements regarding this work have been included in Appendix 5.

In 2011, Boffa Miskell was contracted to compile quantitative renderings of dwelling ages extrapolated from valuation data. This information appears to be reliable for some parts of the isthmus and not for others, Onehunga being one of the latter.

3.2 Onehunga – Places of Interest

The output for this module was to identify, create and evaluate a list of places. Following desktop research, consultation and fieldwork, this list was compiled and identified over **400** places of interest within the OHS main area and immediate catchment. The list takes the form of a table that identifies the name and address of the places of interest, a photo, important themes associated with each place, legal description, a nomination source and any additional historical information.

The Onehunga survey area list of Places of Interest is included in Appendix 9.

3.2.1 Prioritisation

In accordance with the 'prioritisation tool' set out in section 2.1.2 (page 8) of this report, **178** places of interest were identified as Priority 1 places for evaluation. Those places deemed to be 'at risk' of change under PAUP proposals, those that had been included in City@Risk and earlier submission processes. Finally, the *Methodology for Evaluation* and thematic framework⁸ highlighted those places that represented themes with little or no profile on the existing schedule.⁹ With some difficulty, the Priority 1 list was reduced to **53** places for preliminary assessment. These **53** were further reduced to **18**, of which **2** places were already scheduled but re-evaluated in light of additional information received during the OHS project.

Places evaluated

The evaluation of the 53 Priority 1 places determined that:

- The creation of Historic Heritage Areas was an appropriate method to group some places pending complete research and evaluation;
- Individual recommendations for scheduling were possible for places with adequate information (research and evaluation).

As a result of evaluation, **3 Historic Heritage Areas (HHA)** and **18** individual places are proposed for scheduling in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. The areas and places were identified for their consistency of built form, integrity of fabric and original subdivision patterns in addition to the thematic and evaluation criteria. In addition, where a grouping of places was identified for a proposed HHA, 'contributors' and 'non-contributors' were identified.

The Heritage Assessments for the proposed places and areas evaluated as part of the survey are included in Appendix 9 of this report.

The following tables summarise the individual places and areas evaluated for scheduling, listing their name and address, their recommended category and associated heritage values. Also included in the tables are those places and areas for which evaluation commenced but were not progressed due to a lack of resource.

Table 1: *Onehunga historic heritage places evaluated.*

⁸ Land and People, Government, Infrastructure, Building the City, Work, Ways of Life.

⁹ a) Historical, b) Social, c) Mana whenua, d) Knowledge, e) Technology, f) Physical attributes, g) Aesthetic, h) Context.

Photo	Name and address	Relationship to thematic framework	Category	Known heritage values
	Aotea Scout Hall, 1 Orpheus Drive (former Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club house)	Recreation (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (g) aesthetic (h) context
	Onehunga Catholic Institute (former) and Stone Wall, 125 Church Street	Religion, education (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (h) context
	Onehunga Methodist Church, 77-83 Grey Street, Onehunga	Religion (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (b) social (h) context
	Automatic telephone exchange Building (Former) and Post Office Garage (Former), 60 Princes Street	Infrastructure	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context
	Farrell Villa, 26-28 Princes Street	Residential (Building the Place)	B	(a) historical (b) social (h) context
	Farrell Bake house, 26-28 Princes Street	Industry (Work)	B	(a) historical (b) social (h) context

Photo	Name and address	Relationship to thematic framework	Category	Known heritage values
	Wilson Villa, 30 Princes Street	Residential (Building the Place)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context
	Masonic Hall (former), 157-159A Onehunga Mall	Religion (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes
	Southbourne, 424 Onehunga Mall	Residential (Building the Place)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context
	Rishworth's Building (former) <i>(Also known as the former Sai Louie Fruit and Vegetable Shop)</i> 171-173 Onehunga Mall	Commercial & professional rooms (Work)	B	(a) historical (b) social (f) physical attributes (g) aesthetic (h) context
	Manukau Tavern (former), 2 Onehunga Harbour Road	Commercial (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (b) social
	Onehunga RSA Bowling Club (former), 59 Princes Street	Recreation, military (Governance)	B	(a) historical (b) social (h) context

Photo	Name and address	Relationship to thematic framework	Category	Known heritage values
	Arcadia Billiards Saloon, 197 Onehunga Mall	Recreational, residential (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (h) context
	Court Building, 186-8A Onehunga Mall	Commercial, residential (Building the Place)	B	(a) historical (h) context
	Shaldrick residence (former), 50 Onehunga Mall.	Residential (Building the Place)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes
	Waikaraka Recreation Reserve, Cemetery and Rifle range (former), 175-243 Neilson Street and 21 Waikaraka Road.	Recreation (Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (h) context
	Ninnis building, 19 Princes Street.	Residential, commercial (Building the Place, Work)	Remains unchanged, B	
	Onehunga Primary School, 83 Selwyn Street	Education	A (from a B)	(a) historical (b) social (f) physical attributes (h) context

Table 2: Historic heritage areas evaluated and recorded in Onehunga

Map ref.	Photo	Name and location	Relationship to thematic framework	Category	Known heritage values
1		Early Road Links	Settlement, tracks and roads, trades port, commercial, recreation. (Building the Place, Governance)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context
2		Suttie's Estate	Settlement, Fencible camp, tracks and roads, fellmongery industry. (Building the Place, Work, Governance)	B	(a) historical (b) social (h) context
3		Green Hill (LHA)	Settlement, tracks and roads, military and government infrastructure. (Building the Place, Work, Governance)		(a) historical (b) social (f) physical attributes (h) context
4		Onehunga Mall	Residential, commercial, fresh water springs, iron & steel industry, religion, recreation. (Building the Place, Work, Ways of Life)	B	(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context

Map ref.	Photo	Name and location	Relationship to thematic framework	Category	Known heritage values
5		Kenny's Estate (LHA)	Subdivision, Fencible farms, tracks and roads, lime industry. Ways of Life, Infrastructure		(a) historical (f) physical attributes (h) context
6		Te Papapa (LHA)	Settlement, Fencible farms, fresh water springs, roads, railway, industry. (Building the Place, Work)		(a) historical (b) social

The three evaluated areas listed above are shown in Figure 4 (numbered according to table). Also shown are the three areas 'researched but not progressed for scheduling' which are labelled as Local History Areas (LHA). Also shown are the proposed Māori cultural heritage alert places (red) as well as the existing and proposed scheduled places (purple). Thematic information is not presented due to the overall scale, but appears as part of the spreadsheet included as Appendix 9.

Overleaf:

Figure 4: *Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places, historic heritage areas.*

3.2.2 Summary

At the start of the evaluation process **24** places and **9** areas were prioritised. This information is included in the above tables for the purposes of ongoing research, to assist all parties in identifying priority areas for consideration. The additional places and areas are not exhaustive as the OHS process has identified a complex landscape that has not been subject to consistent heritage evaluation in the past. Appendix 9 provides a resource for further research.

At this stage in the project, some places and **3** areas were not progressed for evaluation. These places are included in the *Places of Interest* list (Appendix 9), and the case of the areas, three were recommended for inclusion as Local History Areas (LHA) indicating potential for statutory controls but further research was deemed necessary.

3.2.3 Issues Mapping

This section provides a SWOT analysis of the survey area and identifies gaps in existing information. The analysis is included in Appendix 6.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous studies of Auckland heritage focused on the CBD but this is limiting for both mana whenua and a cultural landscape approaches. By considering Onehunga in the context of the environment, at the north of an extensive harbour linked to multiple waterways and land routes, the recognition of the dominance of the Manukau and environs will be better understood and appreciated.

This remainder of this section provides recommendations largely based on the key survey outputs and the issues mapping sections of this report (Appendices 1, 6, 10).

Table 3 on the following page lists the project recommendations according to timeframe (short-term to long-term), but are not necessarily in order of priority.

Table 3: Recommendations

No.	Timeframe	Recommendation
	Ongoing	Advocate for the increased appreciation for Onehunga's unique place in the region.
1	Short-term	Present the findings of this report to the MTLB to provide them with the opportunity to identify gaps in knowledge and make decisions around any future survey work.
2	Short-term and Ongoing	Endorse and support OCAG work in researching matawaka and mana whenua presence and history in the Manukau cultural landscape.
3	Short-term and Ongoing	Undertake a survey of heritage places around the Manukau, in coordination with mana whenua, acknowledging the difference between the PAUP process requirements and the kaitiakitanga requirements for Manukau. Some findings could be presented as GIS layers of varying transparency, to assist in the complex relationships present around this harbour.
4	Short-term	Formally adopt the findings of the surveys through appropriate processes.
5	Short-term	Update the CHI with the information recorded for each place and area of interest.
6	Short-term	Establish a time frame to evaluate additional places and areas

No.	Timeframe	Recommendation
		presented in the list of Places of Interest (Appendix 9).
7	Short-term	Organise the review of this report and survey findings by archaeology and natural heritage in order to assist with the scoping of archaeological, geological and natural heritage focussed survey modules to identify <i>potential</i> places and features of significance within the MTLB area.
8	Short-term	Scope future surveys within the MTLB area based on the recommendations of this report.
9	Medium-term (ongoing)	Encourage new development to integrate heritage places and to utilise the history of the community as a driver for good design and good community outcomes. The identity and character of each place or area should be respected and authentically and meaningfully incorporated into any new development.
10	Medium-term	Consider the merits of extending the pre-1944 demolition control overlay and/or the Residential 1 (Isthmus A) overlay over parts of Church Street, Hill, Arthur Street and Grey Streets not currently covered.
11	Medium-term	The areas of the Fencible camps and settlements in Onehunga should be identified with an archaeological alert layer.
12	Medium-term	Review the existing <i>Traditional Town Centre</i> design guidelines to ensure they are still applicable within the new Unitary Plan framework.
13	Medium-term (ongoing)	Establish an on-going programme of consultation with mana whenua to identify their cultural landscapes, ancestral relationships, and aspirations for the wider Manukau/Tamaki Makaurau district.
14	Medium-term (ongoing)	Initiate an on-going programme of consultation with mana whenua in regard to the production of the Area Plan, in particular the development and refinement of the plan's Māori cultural heritage provisions and initiatives.
15	Medium-term	Consult with mana whenua to plan practical on-going partnerships and initiatives that will give effect to the protection, management and advocacy of sites and places of significance to mana whenua.
16	Medium-term (ongoing)	Undertake wider research on key themes associated with the OHS area to establish how these themes feature in a broader regional context. For example, state house development, industrial workforce composition and change, transportation links (sea, rail, and land) over time, infrastructure construction (bridges, wharves).
17	Medium-term (ongoing)	Council officers work with OCAG members to continue research into places on the list of Places of Interest. This also involves "up-skilling" in various research skills, as well as "introduction to evaluating places & sites courses." Provide or assist in the necessary training to achieve mutually agreed goals.
18	Medium-term	Support the preparation of guidelines (non-statutory controls) to assist property owners with appropriate maintenance and repair, conservation and adaptive re-use of heritage buildings, places and areas.
19	Medium-term (ongoing)	Engage in ongoing consultation with mana whenua to achieve recognition and appropriate use of the traditional place names of Onehunga-Te Papapa.
20	Medium-term (ongoing)	Consult iwi for continued involvement in the process of actively promoting the restoration of ecological corridors and the enhancement of indigenous biodiversity, together with defining specific place-based cultural and environmental enhancement projects.
21	Medium-term	Incentives and funding for heritage. Council needs to provide a wide

No.	Timeframe	Recommendation
	term (ongoing)	range of incentives, including advice, good examples/case studies, funding, rates relief, etc. Begin by providing information, then time and money. This could also be linked with seismic performance information.
22	Medium-term (ongoing)	Further work in the area of Trafalgar Street, Manukau Road, Queenstown Road and Mt Smart Road needs to be undertaken to address the risk to heritage in this area. Manukau Road by Royal Oak (to Trafalgar Street) is of special interest (the second Fencible allotments were in this area).
23	Medium-term (ongoing)	Formalise more open space/green space, particularly closer to Onehunga Mall and the port.
24	Medium-term (ongoing)	Development Opportunity – South of Church Street in the industrial area is a good place for residential redevelopment. There are some important mid-century industrial buildings in this area, and they could potentially be reused under this strategy.
25	Medium-term (ongoing)	Development Opportunity – Te Papapa train station heritage area is a good place to focus intensification. The industrial land could be 'reclaimed' and zoned for a local centre and residential use. This would complement the adjacent SEA of Captain Spring's Reserve.
26	Medium-term (ongoing)	Development Opportunity – Leave the core of Onehunga as a shopping precinct. Build up a second core around Te Papapa.
27	Medium-term (ongoing)	Housing NZ property in Onehunga dates from 1940-1. To partner with them on understanding the heritage and redevelopment issues could provide a format for other areas in Auckland.
28	Medium-term	Encourage and incentivise continued and appropriate use and maintenance of heritage places through a range of regulatory and financial methods.
29	Medium-term	Work with the Local Board, local community groups, external stakeholders and mana whenua to undertake new initiatives that promote and celebrate heritage. For example, heritage walk brochures could be considered for the historic and local history areas. Integrate heritage with the contemporary environment through signage, street art, walkways, which make use of mana whenua knowledge as well as the colonial and industrial past.
30	Long-term	Work directly with the Local Board, local community groups, external stakeholders and mana whenua to integrate interpretation of significant heritage places and areas to reinforce understanding of them.
	Ongoing	There is a fundamental fear of constraints on land use in this area. This results in lost opportunities to record information, information which belongs to all the community. New and evolving digital technology allows the recording of information before it is modified or destroyed. The process of research, capture and dissemination of information is simplified when sound relationships exist at a community level; from this the opportunity to work closer with landowners could be explored.

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A full list of references relevant to each aspect of the project is included in the Historic Context Statement and Timeline.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1a: Historic Context Statement

ONEHUNGA HERITAGE SURVEY HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

Introduction	3
Chapter 1. Land and People	8
1.1 Geology	8
1.2 Natural Resources	14
1.3 People & Settlement Patterns	16
1.3.1 Māori (from the 1300s)	16
1.3.2 Early Māori-European contact period (1820-1840s).....	18
1.3.3 Fencible Settlement and later Militia forces (1847-1864)	18
1.3.4 Borough of Onehunga (1870s-1920s)	20
1.3.5 Modern Onehunga (1930s-present)	20
Chapter 2. Government	22
2.1 Local Government	23
2.2 Defence	26
2.2.1 Fencible Settlement and the New Zealand Wars	26
2.2.2 International Wars.....	30
2.3 Justice	31
2.4 Healthcare	33
2.5 Public Services and Amenities	36
2.5.1 Fire service	36
2.5.2 Library service	37
2.5.3 Postal service	40
Chapter 3. Infrastructure	43
3.1 Transportation	43
3.1.1 Water Transport.....	43
3.1.2 Early Roads	49
3.1.3 Railways	50
3.1.4 Trams.....	51
3.1.5 Buses.....	53
3.1.6 Bridges.....	53
3.2 Utilities	54
3.2.1 Water Supply	54
3.2.2 Drainage, Reclamation & Waste Disposal.....	57
3.2.3 Gas	59
3.2.4 Electricity	60
3.2.5 Communication.....	61
Chapter 4. Building the Place	62
4.1 Early Settlement	62
4.1.1 Māori (from the 1300s)	62
4.1.2 Early Māori-European contact period (1820-1840s).....	63
4.1.3 Fencible Settlement (1847-1864)	66
4.2 Residential Development	69
4.2.1 Residential Architecture.....	69

4.2.2 Hotels.....	72
4.3 Commercial Development.....	75
4.4 Public Space	78
Chapter 5. Work	81
5.1 Agriculture	81
5.2 Industry.....	82
5.3 Commerce.....	87
Chapter 6. Ways of life	89
6.1 Religion	89
6.1.1 Anglican Church	89
6.1.2 Catholic Church	92
6.1.3 Presbyterian Church	93
6.1.4 Methodist Church.....	93
6.1.5 Other Faiths	94
6.2 Education	96
6.3 Entertainment & Public Halls.....	101
6.4 Local media	105
6.5 Sport and Recreation	105
6.5.1 Water Sports on the Manukau Harbour	105
6.5.2 Waikaraka Park	107
6.5.3 YMCA Jordan Recreation Centre	111
6.5.4 Other Sports	111
6.6 Community Organisations	113
6.6.1 Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	114
6.6.2 Rotary Club.....	115
6.6.3 Other Community Organisations	115
6.7 Remembering and Preserving the Past	117
6.7.1 Heritage Events and Societies.....	117
6.7.2 Memorials	119
Bibliography	121

INTRODUCTION

This document provides a historic heritage context for the Onehunga Heritage Survey. The survey project falls under the broader umbrella of the Auckland Heritage Survey programme to identify, understand and manage heritage throughout Auckland.

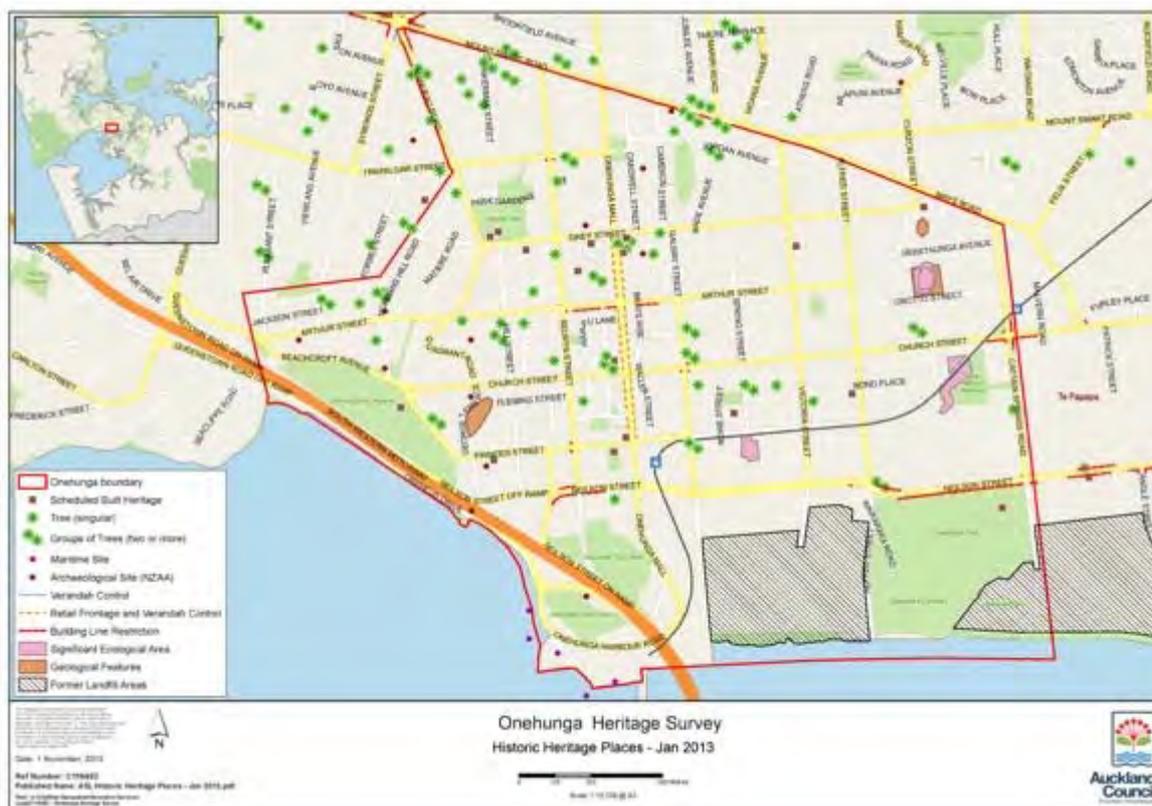


Figure 1: Onehunga Heritage Survey: boundaries and scheduled heritage places.

The main goal was to provide preliminary information about the forces that shaped Onehunga's built environment. Included is a discussion of important themes, periods and property types. With its thematic approach, the context statement is a predictive tool to

- understand and identify potential historic heritage places
- help the community make informed and holistic decisions about heritage.

Natural heritage, archaeological, and mana whenua values are not covered as the Onehunga survey was part of a pilot study for the Auckland Heritage Study programme – these modules will be covered in future. There are some statements about natural heritage and archaeology; only mana whenua can comment on their values.

An extensive oral tradition describes pre-European settlement around what is now 'Onehunga', and mana whenua must document this. Critically, the studies to date focus on Auckland CBD, which is inappropriate for both mana whenua and a cultural landscape approach. Considering Onehunga in the context of the environment – at the north of an extensive harbour linked to multiple waterways and land routes – it is vital to recognise the dominance of the Manukau until the 1870s.



Figure 2: Map of Auckland showing the location of Onehunga. Auckland Council GIS Viewer (2013)

Historical overview

Onehunga lies on the southern side of Tamaki Makaurau (Auckland isthmus) on the coast of Manukau Harbour (**Figure 2**). Onehunga's history is closely tied to its strategic position on the shore of Manukau Harbour. Māori settled in Onehunga because of social obligations and links to the area's natural resources, its proximity to Manukau Harbour, and its nearby portages to Waitematā Harbour (via the Tamaki River to the east and the Whau River to the west).

New Zealand's first Fencible settlement was established in Onehunga in 1847 – its wide views of the harbour helped protect Auckland from the perceived threat of war with Māori. The beach was used to land small vessels, and the unloading of seagoing vessels moored in the all-tide deep water channel in the harbour. A jetty was built as an all-tide wharf from the end of Wharf Street (now Gloucester Park Road) by 1860. To allow the collection of customs revenues, the 'port' was legally defined as two areas – the beach and the jetty. The government used the jetty as a transport hub during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s, while the more informal trading relationships were effectively ended.

Many successful industries – especially timber – were established in the late 19th century, with Onehunga rivalling the Auckland central business district (Waitematā Harbour) as the region's largest port. Strategically, it was closer to Australia, making the settlement a serious contender for investment.

For settlers, waterways were the primary means to contact the outside world. Although Auckland was the first capital and reasonably close, it was difficult to access due to the lack of formed roads. With the connection of the rail line in 1873, and the tram line in the early 20th century, Onehunga became a vital part of the regional economy. As roads and motor transport increased later in the century, the importance of the port steadily fell. This decline, combined with the harbour's treacherous sand banks and channels, eventually relegated Onehunga to the role of industry and services provider to the rest of the region.

Onehunga remains an important industrial centre, with a significant proportion of Pacific Island and (more recently) Asian migrants living and working locally. Projects focusing on the main street and foreshore are rejuvenating parts of Onehunga. It is an increasingly popular place to live, due to its proximity to the central city via the reinstated rail link, the airport and Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill).¹

Summary of significant themes

The *Onehunga Historic Context Statement* adopts a thematic approach to present the historical development of the area. It is organised into six themes, based on those developed in the *North Shore Heritage Thematic Review Report*.² Each theme has been researched using a wide variety of sources from Auckland local libraries and public archives. A primary goal was to link each theme with physical remnants in the present-day Onehunga landscape.

- **Land and People:** The geology of the area, the natural resources and stages of settlement are explored in this theme. The Onehunga landscape is characterised by lava flows and ash from Maungakiekie and Rarotonga (Mount Smart), which have resulted in lava caves, fresh water springs, abundant rock scoria, and rich fertile soils. The harbour was a significant natural resource for settlers, providing fish and shellfish, as well as timber and agriculture. Human settlement in and around the area is divided into five stages: Māori settlement (from 1300s), early European contact (1820-1840s), Fencible settlement leading to formal European occupation (1847-1864), the establishment of the Onehunga Borough (1877-1920s), and lastly modern Onehunga (1930s-present). A significant modern trend of the Onehunga population mix has been the influx of migrants, for example, Pacific Island peoples from the 1960s. *Heritage places associated with this theme include archaeological sites associated with pre-1900 human activity³, post-1900 sites of significant value to the community, reserves with significant ecological values, and significant geological features. Sites still to be identified may include natural heritage places and sites of significance to mana whenua.*
- **Government:** The earliest governance of this area came from political affiliations between Ngāti Whātua and affiliated hapu. Occupation of Maungakiekie and the surrounding land and harbour, from Puketapapa to Te Karetū, was consolidated with an enormous fortified settlement, the pā of Maungakiekie, with strategic importance over Tamaki, Manukau and the various tracks and portages that covered the area. The northern shore of Manukau was a strategic and political centre for Māori. European occupiers recognised its defensive and resource-rich nature and based their political system here – Fencible governance (1840s) to the Warden system (1850s), the Highway Boards (1868-77), the Borough Council (1877-1989), the Maungakiekie Ward (1989-2010) and the Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board of the Auckland Council (2010-present).

¹ Jane Binsley, "Onehunga," *New Zealand Herald* (16 November 2002); Josie Stanford, "Onehunga is on the up," *New Zealand Today* (20 January 2013), accessed at <http://iheartnz.co.nz/2013/01/20/onehunga-is-on-the-up/>.

² Tania Mace and Russell Gibb, *North Shore Heritage: A Thematic History of the North Shore* (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2011).

³ These places are managed by the Historic Places Act 1993.

The theme also includes defence and war. Onehunga was chosen as New Zealand's first Fencible settlement in 1847 to help defend Auckland from Māori 'insurgence', and Onehunga was to be part of the outer line of defence during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s with the construction of a blockhouse. Justice, healthcare, and public services and amenities (such as the fire, library and postal service) are also discussed. *Potential heritage places associated with this theme include the pā and kainga, the blockhouse and other defensive sites; former Borough Council offices or places associated with prominent mayors such as Elizabeth Yates⁴; prominent civic places such as the Carnegie Library and Onehunga Post Office; and any other public services such as fire stations, police stations, post offices, hospitals, and civic buildings.*

- **Infrastructure:** This theme follows the development of infrastructure and public transport through and linking to Onehunga.

Māori portages, waka landing places and tracks were later used by European settlers and eventually formalised into the current network, for example, Manukau Road (road), Te Hopua (a landing place) and the port (Onehunga beach). Waterways such as the Tamaki and Waikato Rivers were linked to the Manukau and Waitemātā and were a major international and national link. For Europeans, travel overland between Auckland and Onehunga was arduous and time-consuming, and the arrival of the , railroad in 1873 boosted the town's growth. From 1903 the electric tram system further increased the ease of overland travel between Auckland and Onehunga. Later the expanded rail network, roads and motorways diminished the role of the port, although Onehunga remained an important stop on the main overland route.

The development and reticulation of utilities – water, drainage, sewerage and rubbish – are also important because they highlight how needs changed as the area became increasingly urbanised. *Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include early road networks or other evidence of early road engineering, wharves or other evidence of early use surrounding the port, railway structures, bridges, rock walls, early gas or electric light standards, electrical substations, telephone exchanges, pump houses, tram poles or tracks, and toilet blocks.*

- **Building the Place:** Onehunga beach was a canoe-landing place, and the Onehunga papakāinga was one of the largest in the district. The area was renowned for kumara cultivation, which continued until the early 1840s. Te Wherowhero, Ngāti Mahuta, was invited to occupy lands in what are now Māngere and Onehunga, for his support to Ngāti Whātua.⁵

Onehunga's colonial built environment developed through short bursts of construction in good economic years, which is evident in the building types in the residential and commercial areas. The Fencible cottages and grid layout marked the early residential settlements, with commercial development centred around the port

⁴ Onehunga became a tourist attraction when Elizabeth Yates was elected as the first woman Mayor in the British Empire in 1893. The benefactor of Captain and Mrs Yates' estate named her commercial building after them.

⁵ It is acknowledged that Potatau Te Wherowhero, the first Māori king, is viewed by some groups in a different manner. <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t88/te-herowhero-potatau>

along Princes Street. The main commercial centre shifted to Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) relatively early, and from the 1880s residential development continued to spread outward from there. During a building boom in the 1940s-60s many industrial sites were developed on land around the harbour. Much of this land had been reclaimed during the government work schemes of the Depression.

Onehunga continued to grow quietly throughout the rest of the 20th century, aided by tram, bus and new road connections with the surrounding areas and into Auckland.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include groups of residences from a particular period; the town centre, much of which has strong physical cohesion and contextual values; individual residential or commercial buildings that exemplify a particular architectural style or the work of a prominent architect; and parks and other public spaces. Any built or archaeological evidence associated with the Māori and Fencible settlements is highly likely to hold significant heritage values that illustrate this theme.

- **Work:** This theme discusses industries including agriculture, quarrying, iron mongering, sawmills, shipbuilding, fellmongery, wool scouring, boiling down and manufacturing. *Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include early factories, quarry sites and industrial sites on reclaimed land.*
- **Ways of Life:** The focus of this theme is the development of European community-building activities and sites. It outlines the development of churches, education, entertainment, sport and recreation, local media and community organisations. It also examines the remembrance and preservation of the past. *Potential heritage places associated with this theme include churches, schools, theatres, public halls, community centres, sporting facilities, parks, fountains, gardens and war memorials.*

Authors

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CHAPTER 1. LAND AND PEOPLE

Onehunga's geology, natural resources and stages of settlement are explored in this theme.

The Onehunga landscape is characterised by lava flows and ash from Maungakiekie and Rarotonga, which created lava caves, fresh water springs, abundant scoria and rich fertile soil. The harbour was a significant natural resource for Māori and early European settlers, providing fish, shellfish, birds and other resources from the sea and surrounding land.

Onehunga's settlement is divided into five stages:

- Māori settlement (from 1300s)
- Early European contact (1820-1840s)
- Fencible settlement and the New Zealand Wars (1847-1864)
- Onehunga Borough (1870s-1920s)
- Modern Onehunga (1930s-present).

Onehunga's population has altered from being mainly European from the 1870s, to multicultural, with the influx of Pacific Island and Asian peoples from the 1960s.

Potential heritage places linked to this theme include archaeological sites associated with pre-1900 human activity, sites of significance to mana whenua, places associated with Māori and European contact-period settlement, reserves with significant ecological values and geological features, and sites of significance to mana whenua.

1.1 Geology

Onehunga's geology is comprised of Waitematā series rock (sandstone and mudstone that accumulated on the seabed during the Miocene epoch, about 20 million years ago and then later uplifted) overlaid with basaltic lava flows from Maungakiekie and Rarotonga (



Figure 3).⁶ The main influence on the present-day topography is from the lava of the Maungakiekie eruption about 28,500 years ago.⁷ This flowed south towards the Manukau, creating a gradual slope from north to south down to the water.

Another major geological feature is a volcanic crater (500 metres in diameter), on the coast of Manukau Harbour, which erupted about 29,000 years ago. The explosion crater later became a freshwater lake.⁸ At the end of the last ice age around 8000 years ago, the basin was breached by the sea and became a tidal lagoon. This was originally known as Te Hōpua ā Rangi⁹ and later as Geddes Basin.¹⁰

Te Hopua was used as a waka landing place, a place of food gathering and a meeting place. Later, the basin was used as a sheltered mooring area for small vessels, while the westernmost arm was the site of the first deep water wharf, shared between the government and the Waihoihoi Coal Company. Due to dumping the basin became silted and in 1932, it was in filled and used as a rubbish dump. After the Duke of Gloucester's visit in 1935, it was renamed Gloucester Park (



Figure 3) and became a recreational area, even including speedway races. The main access road, originally Wharf Road, was renamed Gloucester Park Road. In the 1970s, the Southwestern Motorway was built through the centre of the park (Hayward 2011:152-153).

⁶ C. Soppet, *Geology of the Onehunga Borough* (New Zealand Geological Survey, 1973); Les Kermode, *Geology of the Auckland Urban Area* (Lower Hutt: Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, 1992).

⁷ Jan Lindsay and Graham Leonard, *Age of the Auckland Volcanic Field*. *Institute of Earth Science and Engineering Aotearoa*, 2009, p.18.

⁸ Bruce W. Hayward et al., *Volcanoes of Auckland: The Essential Guide* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 2011), p.152.

⁹ Graeme Murdoch, *Onehunga Heritage Survey: A Preliminary Summary of Māori ancestral relationships* (prepared for Auckland Council, 30 June 2013).

¹⁰ A. W. Glen, "Notes on some features of the Manukau coastline, from Green Bay to Onehunga," Blockhouse Bay Historic Society website (2006), accessed at <http://www.blockhousebayhistoricalsociety.com/area/manukaucoastline.php>; Soppet, 1-2.

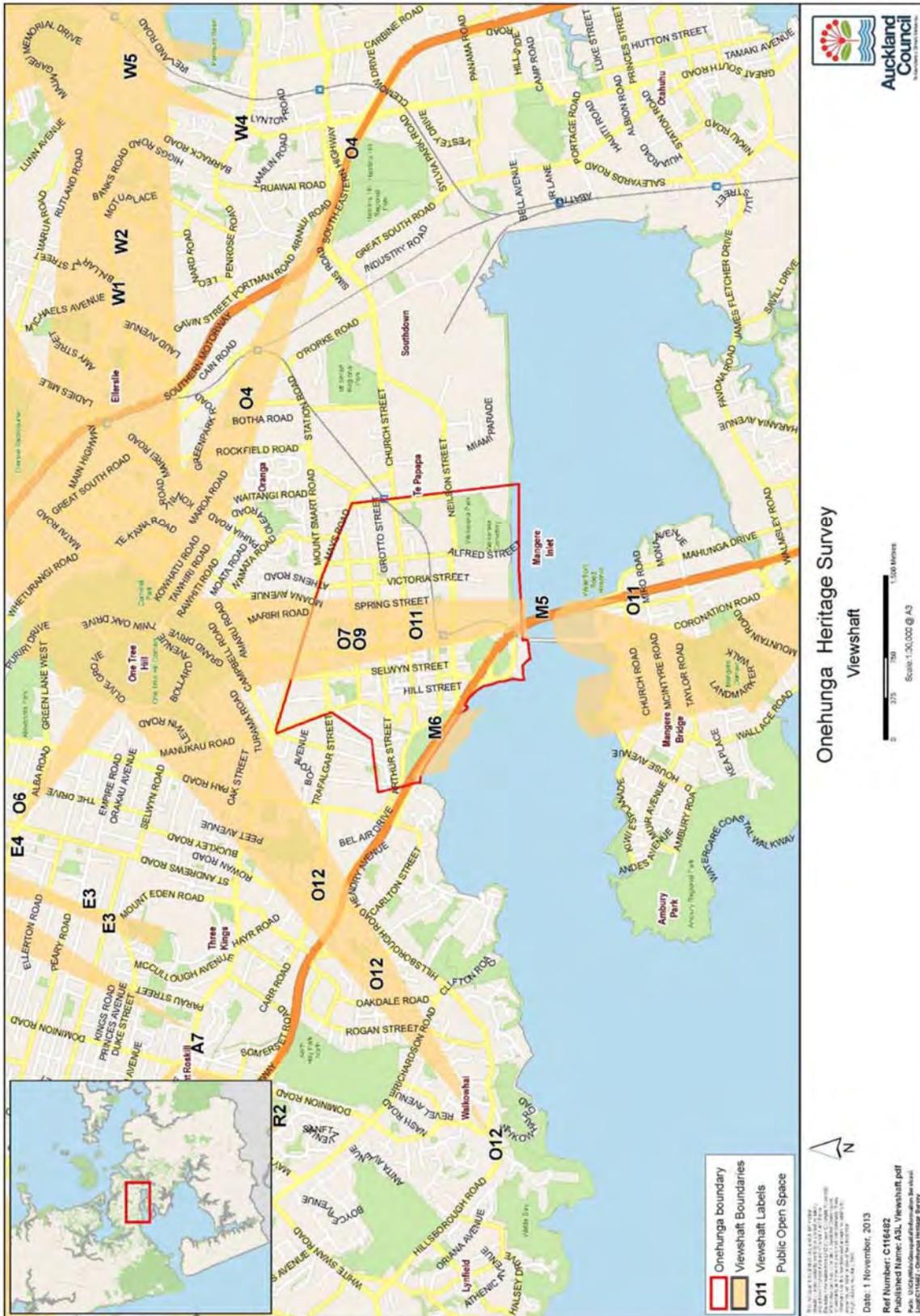




Figure 3: Major visible features of the Onehunga geological landscape. Auckland Council GIS Viewer (2013).

1.1.1 Hochstetter's Pond and Puka Street Grotto

The most unusual volcanic features in Onehunga are the pond and grotto at 36 Grotto Street and nearby Puka Street (



Figure 3).¹¹ Hochstetter's Pond is a 100-metre diameter circular depression with steep walls. Its floor is 5 to 12m below the rim and is covered in wetland vegetation.¹²

Two hundred metres uphill to the north is a second, smaller depression known as the Puka Street Grotto. It is around 50m in diameter and is 10 to 12m deep.¹³ Both features were

¹¹ Matthews and Matthews Architects, Bruce Hayward, and Karen Denyer, *36 Grotto Street Onehunga Heritage Assessment* (October 2007); Hayward et al., p.17-18.

¹² Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p.17.

¹³ Ibid.

noted by early settlers and were then reserved for scientific and education purposes by Governor Grey in Onehunga's first town plan in 1855.¹⁴

Geologists have debated the origin of these two depressions since their first in-depth examination by Charles Heaphy (1860) and Ferdinand von Hochstetter (1864).¹⁵ The current consensus is that the pond and grotto were formed by the collapse of the roof of a lava cave and later filled with up to 20m of sediment. There is anecdotal evidence of a lava cave joining the two features.

A 2003 botanical study states that two caves were present on the south and western sides of the pond, the larger being about 1m wide and 4m long.¹⁶ A more recent study finds no evidence of the caves.¹⁷ However, according to geological studies, there is evidence of a 10 to 15m-thick lava cave underneath the two depressions.¹⁸ It is unusual for a pond to form in lava cave collapses, as water can easily drain through the cracks in the basalt. In this case, it is likely that it was formed as a result of a layer of volcanic ash from the nearby Rarotonga eruption sealing the depression.¹⁹ It has been described as a 'local botanical treasure', with five distinct vegetation types and a notable lack of exotic weeds.²⁰

Diatomite

The upper part of the sediment fill of the pond has New Zealand's only known diatomite deposit (soft sedimentary rock formed over thousands of years out of siliceous skeletons of microscopic algae) that has accumulated in a pond within a lava flow. Diatomite has a number of uses, including as a filter medium, insecticide, absorbent and cleaning powder.²¹

During the 1940s and the early 1950s, the pond was mined for diatomite and used to make a polishing powder called 'Grotto Maid'. It was packaged in flat-topped containers and sold around Onehunga. A concrete and brick wall inside the northern and eastern sides of the perimeter of the pond's floor, and a drain in the south-west corner are likely to date from this time.²²

The site was first scheduled in the Onehunga District Scheme in the early 1970s and protection has continued to the present. In 2009 it was renamed Hochstetter's Pond.²³ There was a house close by, but it was demolished in September 1984, and only the foundations and a rubble stone wall at the street front remain.²⁴

1.1.2 Lava caves

The lava flows from the Maungakiekie eruption resulted in lava caves. Two of the currently scheduled caves are: the Helena Rubenstein and Point Ratcliffe caves (on George Terrace

¹⁴ Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p. 21; Hayward et al., p.84.

¹⁵ Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., pp. 21-23.

¹⁶ Timothy J. Martin, "The Flora of 'The Grotto': a volcanic collapse pit on the lower slopes of Onehunga, Auckland," *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 58 (2): 122-127, p. 122.

¹⁷ Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p.27.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Hayward et al., p.18.

²⁰ Martin, "The Flora of 'The Grotto'," *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 58 (2): 122-127, p.125; Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p.30.

²¹ Industrial Minerals Association North America, "Diatomite," accessed at <http://www.ima-na.org/diatomite>.

²² Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p. 3; Martin, "The Flora of 'The Grotto'," *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 58 (2): 122-127, p.122.

²³Michelle Dublon, *Hochstetter Pond / The Grotto Ecological Restoration Work Plan 2011-2012* (Te Ngahere, 2011), p.1.

²⁴ Matthews and Matthews Architects et al., p.4.

and Church Street) and Scotland's Cave (73 Grey Street and 303 Onehunga Mall), both of them damaged.

Some older residents of Onehunga remember a story of a cave on Onehunga Mall that led all the way to Maungakiekie.²⁵ There is also a story of valuable paintings being stored in waterproof containers inside caves during World War II.²⁶ Michael Findlay investigated sites in Onehunga in 1989 and found nine caves.²⁷ There are other accounts of these caves being used for storm water drainage. Some appear to have become part of the reticulation of the area, such as one on Grey Street, opposite Wade Street.²⁸

1.1.3 Natural springs

Because lava flows are often full of cooling joints and fractures, they can become good aquifers. Onehunga has a series of natural springs caused by water flowing southward down the slopes from the Maungakiekie and Rarotonga lava flows.²⁹ Rainwater percolates through the scoria and volcanic rocks until it reaches the impervious Waitematā mudstone and filters along underground aquifers to Onehunga.³⁰

As the fresh water approaches sea level it encounters denser salt water and is pushed to the surface in a number of places close to the original Onehunga shoreline.³¹ Onehunga's fresh water was a valuable resource for Māori and early European settlers, and continues to supply Auckland today. See also 3: Infrastructure.

Volcanic cones, lava caves and other geological features in Onehunga may be significant as examples of the area's unique natural heritage. They may also have cultural, historical, aesthetic and contextual values that contribute to a wider cultural landscape.

1.2 Natural resources

Onehunga lies on the shore of Manukau Harbour. Before human settlement, it would have been a mosaic of forest on lava flows, interspersed with a network of freshwater and saline wetlands.³²

1.2.1 Vegetation

The vegetation would have consisted of kiekie, manuka, kauri and tōtara.³³ Early European accounts confirm that there was dense forest. The missionary Samuel Marsden visited in November 1820 and believed that Onehunga would be a suitable site for a mission station and trading station, due to an abundance of timber down to the shoreline, and fertile soil.³⁴ In 1841, Ernst Dieffenbach, a German naturalist and geologist, noted that the land:

²⁵ Norrie Borchard, *Untold Stories of Onehunga* (W. J. Deed, Auckland, 1993), p.111.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Michael Findlay, "Natural Sites – Lava Caves," 1989.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Hayward et al., p.49.

³⁰ Onehunga Borough Council (OBC), *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (Onehunga, 1988).

³¹ Hayward et al., p.66.

³² Personal communication, Alastair Jamieson, Team Leader Biodiversity (Regional), Auckland Council, 2013.

³³ Frank Clune, *The Odyssey of Onehunga* (Auckland, Dawson Printing Co. Ltd, 1960), p. 2.

³⁴ Janice Mogford, *Onehunga: A brief history* (Onehunga: Onehunga Borough Council, 1977), pp.12-13.

slopes gently toward the Manukau Harbour and is covered with grass, flax and the beautiful Veronika (Koromiko) which at the time of my visit was covered with its lilac flowers, filling the air with their perfume.

(Mogford 1977:13)

These early observations are confirmed with the growth of the timber and flax trade from the 1830s onwards.³⁵ In 1864, an article in the *Taranaki Herald* stated that during the 1840s the area sloping from Maungakiekie to Manukau Harbour was “an uninterrupted wilderness of high fern and scrub, broken by some ridges of scoria, and a swamp here and there”.³⁶ Very little of this vegetation remains in the current landscape.

1.2.2 Wetlands

There were wetland areas along the shoreline³⁷, and three small and two large areas remain, with a variety of vegetation including a significant moss.³⁸ One is at the Te Puna a Taihaua (Bycroft’s Springs) site on the southern side of Princes Street, close to where the original shoreline would have been. The swamp receives water from the overflow of the Watercare Services Ltd well on the northern side of Princes Street, the original location of the springs.³⁹ The swamp had been part of the Bycroft flour mill and biscuit factory, moved there from Princes Street in 1854. It was later used in the 1880s by the Sutherland tannery, whose modern complex is next to the west and still uses water from the spring.⁴⁰

Another wetland is at Captain Springs Reserve, south of Church Street and west of Captain Springs Road. It is about 500m from the original shoreline, due to later reclamation of the foreshore. The railway line divides the wetland in half.⁴¹

Remnants of wetlands and other vegetation are likely to contribute to a wider cultural landscape, providing evidence of the natural resources that were once used by Māori.

1.2.3 Other resources

The Onehunga area is covered in fertile red-brown basalt soils derived from volcanic ash and lava flows. They were ideal for Māori crop cultivation and later for market gardens.⁴²

Birds from the forest would have been a source of food for Māori. Plants also provided food, medicine and material for weaving, while trees provided timber and other useful resources.

Manukau Harbour supplied Māori and early settlers with plentiful food, such as fish, shellfish, oysters, marine snails, crabs and sea birds (particularly godwits and oystercatchers).⁴³

1.2.4 Manukau Harbour

³⁵ Mogford (1977), p.13.

³⁶ “Sketch of the History of Onehunga,” *Taranaki Herald* (16 January 1864), p. 3.

³⁷ R.O. Gardener, “Vascular Plants of the Onehunga Springs,” *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 49 (2): 69-71, 1994, p.69.

³⁸ Jessica E. Bever, “Mosses of the Onehunga Springs,” *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 49 (2): 72-74, 1994; Gardener, *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 49 (2): 69-71, 1994, p. 69.

³⁹ Gardener, *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 49 (2): 69-71, 1994, p. 69.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid. p. 70.

⁴² Lily Lee and Ruth Lam, *Sons of the Soil: Chinese Market Gardeners in New Zealand* (Pukekohe: Dominion Federation of New Zealand Chinese Commercial Growers Inc, 2012), p.313.

⁴³ Auckland Transport, Manukau Harbour North – Walkways, <http://www.aucklandtransport.govt.nz/moving-around/walking-footpaths/MapsAndMore/Pages/ManukauHarbourNorth.aspx>; Ann McEwan, *Proposed Onehunga Foreshore Reclamation Project: Cultural Impact Assessment*, heritage Consultancy Services, Hamilton, 2011, p. 3.

The mouth of the harbour is narrow (1800m wide), but after a 9-km channel it opens up into a roughly diamond-shaped basin 20km wide and 394 sq km in area. The harbour is relatively shallow, composed of mudflats and sand banks, with various channels allowing large vessels to navigate (Figure 2).⁴⁴

Due to the narrow mouth, tidal currents are strong. A shifting sand bar is located at the entrance, making the entry and exit hazardous. In fact, according to Tainui traditions, the harbour's original name was Te Manuka (or Te Manukanuka) o Hoturoa, meaning the anxiety (or regret) of Hoturoa. This relates to the difficulties faced by Hoturoa, the captain of the Tainui canoe, in and around the harbour.⁴⁵

Local knowledge was essential to navigating the entrance to the harbour. A number of European skippers from Onehunga specialised in navigating the bar, the most famous being Captain John Grundy, who claimed to be able to sail over it in all weathers.⁴⁶ The danger was illustrated when the *HMS Orpheus* ran into the bar in calm conditions on 7 February 1863, with a loss of 189 lives, making it New Zealand's worst maritime disaster. Survivors were initially taken to Onehunga and some of the dead were buried in the churchyard of St Peter's Anglican Church.⁴⁷

Currently Manukau Harbour is in a poor ecological state. The Māngere Wastewater Treatment Plant, close to Puketutu Island, as well as runoff from other local industries (such as meat processing, tanning, fertiliser production, and timber treating), polluted the waters. It was not until 2005 that the 500-ha oxidation ponds and sludge lagoons of the wastewater plant were decommissioned and replaced with a land-based treatment plant.⁴⁸



Figure 4: Topographical map showing the sand banks and channels within the Manukau Harbour. Onehunga is in the top centre.

⁴⁴ Ports of Auckland, Port of Onehunga History, http://www.poal.co.nz/about_us/history_onehunga.htm.

⁴⁵ Lewis Mayo, "Prefects, chiefs and the history of sand: Systems of pre-eminence, and the Pacific and Asian pasts of the Manukau Harbour," in *Localizing Asia in Aotearoa*, edited by Paola Voci and Jacqueline Leckie (Auckland: Dunmore Publishing, 2011), p.25.

⁴⁶ Mogford (1977), p.80.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p.81.

⁴⁸ Rowena Orejana, "Call to Save the Manukau Harbour," *The Aucklander* (15 March 2012), accessed at <http://www.theaucklander.co.nz/news/manukau-harbour-needs-restoration/1305316/>.

1.3 People and settlement patterns

1.3.1 Māori (from the 1300s)⁴⁹

Māori settlement in Onehunga spans hundreds of years. The area had considerable strategic importance for Tamaki iwi, due to its proximity to Manukau Harbour, the Maungakiekie pā and the waka portage to Waitemata Harbour via the Tamaki River.⁵⁰

Onehunga beach was a canoe-landing place and the associated Onehunga papakāinga (settlement) was one of the largest in the district. The area was renowned for kūmara cultivation, which continued until the early 1840s. Graeme Murdoch reports that:

Onehunga has significance to a number of iwi as it was occupied as a village and cultivation area for many generations by Te Waiōhua, and then from the mid eighteenth century by Ngāti Whātua and in particular by the Te Uringutu hapū.⁵¹

Manukau Harbour was a plentiful source of fish and shellfish. Parts of the land were cultivated for kūmara, such as at Jellicoe Park (formerly known as Green Hill due to the that grew over the kūmara plantations in the mid-19th century).⁵² The surrounding forest was a rich source of berries, birds and materials. Some of Onehunga's lava caves were also used for burials.⁵³

A detailed overview of the Māori history of Onehunga is in a separate module of this heritage survey, prepared by Graeme Murdoch.



Figure 5: Enlargement showing the north-eastern part of the harbour, and the skids from the Tainui waka. From *Manukau Harbour, surveyed by Commander B. Drury, R.N. 1853*. Auckland Council CHI 6333.

⁴⁹ For a more detailed summary, refer to: Graeme Murdoch, *Onehunga Heritage Survey: A Preliminary Summary of Māori Ancestral Relationships* (prepared for Auckland Council, 30 June 2013).

⁵⁰ Ann McEwan, *Proposed Onehunga Foreshore Reclamation Project: Cultural Impact Assessment*, heritage Consultancy Services, Hamilton, 2011, p. 6.

⁵¹ Murdoch (2013), p.10.

⁵² Norine Ashe, *The Families and the History of the Onehunga Blockhouse* (Onehunga: Self-published by author, 1981), p.6.

⁵³ Ann McEwan, *Proposed Onehunga Foreshore Reclamation Project: Cultural Impact Assessment* (Heritage Consultancy Services, Hamilton, 2011), p.7.



Figure 6: Onehunga, ‘Pa of Uringutu and Ngāoho’, from Judge F D Fenton’s map of Auckland, 1869. The arrow shows Onehunga Bay. Reproduced from Murdoch 2013:10.

1.3.2 Early Māori-European contact (1820-1840s)

Onehunga was initially explored by Reverend Samuel Marsden in 1820.⁵⁴ It was here that he observed a small Māori settlement at Onehunga and reported that the area had potential as a missionary settlement. Onehunga was an attractive site given its situation on Manukau Harbour and the natural resources such as timber, fresh water from springs, and rich soil for agriculture.⁵⁵

Ngāpuhi raids were carried out on the Māori of Onehunga, but timber traders and missionaries still began to make their way to the area. Governor Hobson visited and it was surveyed by Surveyor-General Felton Matthew in 1841, just after Auckland had been made the capital. John Logan Campbell made an early attempt to trade, bringing “goods from the Tamaki River, across the Manukau, and down to Onehunga”. There Campbell and his business partner William Brown traded with the Māori leader Te Kawau. Campbell later joined with Captain James Ninnis and other businessmen to found the Waihoihoi Coal Company, exploiting the coal reserves of a mine near Drury and shipping it to Onehunga. Another early trade item was flax, which was processed for export. The local vicar, Arthur Guynan Purchas, was instrumental in this industry.

The first land claims were disputed, then reviewed. As part of the review the purchasers received compensation but critically, the Crown acquired the land for what was to become the township of Onehunga, which was laid out for a Fencible settlement.⁵⁶

1.3.3 Fencible settlement and later militia forces (1847-1864)

The arrival of the first group of Royal New Zealand Fencibles in 1847 was the first major influx of permanent European settlers. The Royal New Zealand Fencibles were a group of military pensioners and discharged soldiers from British service charged with helping to secure the defence of Auckland.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Mogford (1977), p.12.

⁵⁵ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁵⁶ Jackson (who quickly on sold land), Forbes and Ormsby, the first European ‘buyers’ of land in the area,

⁵⁷ Mogford (1977), p.16.

They had to be under 48 years of age (later lowered to 41 due to high interest), to have given at least 15 years of service, to be physically fit and of good character.⁵⁸ Those enlisted would receive free passage to New Zealand for themselves, their wives and their children. Once in New Zealand they would be given a cottage on one acre of land that they would eventually own after seven years of good service.⁵⁹ As well as being ready to defend Auckland at any time, each man was required to attend military exercise for 12 days per year, and a church parade every Sunday.

Location

Onehunga was founded as the first of four military Fencible settlements around Auckland, followed by Howick, Panmure and Ōtahuhu. Onehunga was chosen as the first because of its strategic position as a port and transport hub between Auckland and the Waikato, and New Zealand and Sydney (Australia).⁶⁰

Daily life

The day-to-day life of the Fencibles involved growing wheat and vegetables (particularly potatoes) on land previously cropped by Māori. Most supplemented their income by any means possible. The Church was also a central element of their lives, most being Catholic.⁶¹

Some worked at farms at Three Kings, Mt Roskill and Royal Oak, while others helped to establish roads, clear land of stones, and build walls.⁶²

Significance

The Fencible programme turned out to be an expensive method of maintaining a garrison and by 1858, due to costs, it had ended.

The Auckland Fencible settlements have been regarded as representing the first use of the 'enrolled pensioner' system in the British colonies, later used in Australia, Canada and the Falkland Isles.⁶³ The Fencibles also formed the most sizeable group of Irish immigrants in Auckland up to that time, as many were seeking a better life in New Zealand after escaping the famines in Ireland.⁶⁴

The Fencibles were instrumental in the infrastructural and economic development of Onehunga as a fully functioning settlement. While only a few cottages, or parts of cottages remain, other items can still be found – rough stone kerbs, rock walls, the grid street layout and the street names themselves.⁶⁵

Māori militia

⁵⁸ Ibid.; The New Zealand Fencible Society, ed., *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852* (Auckland: New Zealand Fencible Society, 1997).

⁵⁹ Mogford (1977), pp.16-17; The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*.

⁶⁰ Ruth Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, ed. The New Zealand Fencible Society, (Auckland: New Zealand Fencible Society, 1997), p.27; "Sketch of the History of Onehunga," *Taranaki Herald* (16 January 1864), p.3.

⁶¹ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.47.

⁶² Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, pp.29-30.

⁶³ Martin Jones, "Historical Background," in *City@Risk: Onehunga Project* (Auckland: New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 2010), p.5.

⁶⁴ Terry, Hearn, "Irish Migration to New Zealand to 1915," in *A Distant Shore: Irish Migration and New Zealand Settlement*, ed. Lyndon Fraser (Dunedin: Otago University Press, 2000), pp.57-8.

⁶⁵ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.49.

A group of Māori 'Fencibles' also settled across the harbour in Māngere. In 1849, Sir George Grey asked Te Wherowhero and 80 families of Ngāti Mahuta to occupy a 480-acre block of government land in exchange for their military service. An agreement was signed on April 6, outlining the key conditions of the settlement: Māori were to be armed at their own expense, attend military exercises for 12 days each year, and serve the government when called on.

Like the Fencibles in Onehunga, the Māori militia and their families were settled on 1-acre parcels, and could obtain freehold of the land after seven years' service. The land they were 'settled' on had been granted to them previously by Ngāti Whātua, and they had been growing wheat to supply the Onehunga (and Auckland) market, so this agreement was an attempt to guarantee a right of ownership viable across both Māori and European systems and acknowledged by all parties. The land was confiscated by the government.⁶⁶

Population

During the 1850s and 1860s, the population of Onehunga grew considerably. As European settler refugees (mainly women and children) flowed in from outlying settlements in Waiuku and the lower Waikato, services sprang up to assist them.⁶⁷ By 1850, there were 867 people.⁶⁸ The population grew from 1423 in 1861 to 2136 in 1864.⁶⁹ Over the next few years Onehunga's fortunes were carried by the economic tide of opportunism, dependent on war, peace, and business and commercial growth – or lack of it. As a result, many residents faced unemployment and hardship.⁷⁰

1.3.4 Borough of Onehunga (1870s-1920s)

After the recession following the New Zealand Wars, Onehunga's economy and population grew gradually. In April 1877, the Town District of Onehunga was declared a borough and John Jackson was elected as the Borough of Onehunga's first mayor.⁷¹ New commercial, industrial and private buildings went up during the 1870s and 1880s. By 1891, Onehunga's population was 2924 and industries, transportation infrastructure, utilities, churches, schools and public amenities continued to be built or expand.

By 1901, the population was 3015.⁷² The completion of North Island main trunk railroad line in 1908 had a profound impact on the town as a main port, as it diverted trade from Onehunga. With Auckland's deeper and safer Waitemata Harbour now connected to Wellington by rail, Onehunga's importance as a port for New Zealand's west coast substantially declined.⁷³ In the early 1920s, along with the greater area of Auckland, Onehunga experienced considerable population growth. Between 1921 and 1926, it grew by 30 per cent.⁷⁴

1.3.5 Modern Onehunga (1930s-present)

⁶⁶ *Auckland Star* (8 June 1929).

⁶⁷ Mogford (1977), p.20.

⁶⁸ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.32.

⁶⁹ Fairburn, Thayer, *The Orpheus Disaster* (Waiuku, 1987), p.92

⁷⁰ Mogford (1977), p.21.

⁷¹ Mogford (1977), p.26.

⁷² Cyclopedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand* [Auckland Provincial District] (Christchurch: Cyclopedia Company Ltd, 1902).

⁷³ Mogford (2010), pp.81-82.

⁷⁴ Onehunga-Manukau Chamber of Commerce, *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir*, (Onehunga, 1927), p.17.

World War II brought American troops to Onehunga, especially Waikaraka Park and Gloucester Park. During the 20th century, particularly from the 1970s and 1980s onwards, Onehunga, along with nearby areas in South Auckland, became an industrial centre with a strong working-class community. The tonnage of goods handled at the port increased during the 1950s and 1960s.⁷⁵ The demands for labour brought an influx of Pacific Islanders, and a substantial Pacific Island community became established.⁷⁶

In 1982, the port began to handle containers.⁷⁷ A number of Fiji Indians migrated to the Manukau area (including Onehunga) after the 1987 Fiji coup.⁷⁸ Today, a large proportion of the Onehunga population identify themselves as Pacific peoples.⁷⁹ According to the 2006 census, the population of Onehunga was 13,914, with percentages of 56.8 European, 8.0 Māori, 13.2 Pacific Islander, and 21.9 Asian.⁸⁰

Since the 1990s, parts of Onehunga have been gentrified.⁸¹ Onehunga Mall has been revitalised and the area is increasingly popular as a place to live, especially for young professionals, due to its proximity to the Auckland CBD, the airport, and Maungakiekie.⁸² The port continues to service coastal traders and the local fishing fleet.⁸³

⁷⁵ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁷⁶ Lewis Mayo, "Prefects, chiefs and the history of sand: Systems of pre-eminence, and the Pacific and Asian pasts of the Manukau Harbour", in *Localizing Asia in Aotearoa*, eds. Paola Voci and Jacqueline Leckie (Auckland: Dunmore Publishing, Auckland, 2011), p.30.

⁷⁷ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁷⁸ Mayo, "Prefects, chiefs and the history of sand," in *Localizing Asia in Aotearoa*, p.33.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p.30.

⁸⁰ Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006, accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage.aspx>. The statistics are calculated from the four Onehunga meshblocks (Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest).

⁸¹ Margaret McClure, "Auckland places - South-eastern suburbs: industrial heartland," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places/page-14>.

⁸² Jane Binsley, "Onehunga," *New Zealand Herald* (16 November 2002).

⁸³ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.



CHAPTER 2. GOVERNMENT

Without detailed information from mana whenua, the Māori governance structure of the area cannot be documented. Therefore this theme outlines the development of local government in Onehunga as follows:

- Military Fencible governance (1840s)
- Warden system (1850s)
- Highways Boards (1868-77)
- Borough Council (1877-1989)
- Maungakiekie Ward (1989-2010)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board of Auckland Council (2010-present).

The theme also includes defence and war. Onehunga was chosen as New Zealand's first Fencible settlement in 1847 to help defend Auckland from Māori 'insurgence'. It was to be part of the outer line of defence during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s, with the construction of a blockhouse. Justice, healthcare and public services and amenities (such as the fire, library and postal service) are also discussed.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme include Māori political or defensive sites, the Blockhouse and other European defence sites; former Borough Council Offices or places associated with prominent mayors such as Elizabeth Yates; prominent civic buildings such as the Carnegie Library and Onehunga Post Office; and any other public services such as fire stations, police stations, post offices, hospitals and civic buildings.

2.1 Local government

The first effort to establish local government was by Governor Hobson in 1842. He issued a proclamation to establish a County of Eden, which included Onehunga. However, before this could be put into action, Hobson died and nothing further was done.⁸⁴ Settlers in the early 1840s were more focused on their day-to-day life than in having any kind of formal control exercised over them.

2.1.1 Fencibles

The Fencibles and their families who arrived in 1847 were few enough to be managed by their officers.⁸⁵ But by the end of the 1840s, Auckland and its districts had grown considerably, and Governor Grey believed some form of local administration was required to manage this growth, particularly maintaining and building roads.⁸⁶ About this time Grey established the Armed Police Force, comprised of European officers and Māori constables who were active in the military settlements of Onehunga, Ōtahuhu, Panmure and Howick during the 1850s.⁸⁷

2.1.2 Wardens

The government issued a Crown Lands Ordinance that divided the original County of Eden into six areas (called 'hundreds'), including Onehunga. Wardens were elected for each of the

⁸⁴ Mogford (1977), p. 22.

⁸⁵ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.32.

⁸⁶ Mogford (1977), p. 22.

⁸⁷ Alan La Roche notes the irony in the military settlements requiring such a large Maori police force to enforce the British law (especially regarding drunkenness). There were 19 Maori in the APF, including eight female constables.

six hundreds by votes based on the number of 'great cattle' (horses, oxen, bulls, cows) and 'small cattle' (sheep and goats) owned. Anyone not owning cattle, such as small business owners and tradesmen, did not get a vote.⁸⁸ The first wardens were Major Kenny (commander of the Fencible force), Captain William Powditch and J O'Keefe, whose main duties were to supervise the construction of roads and other public works.⁸⁹ The warden system worked effectively during the 1850s.

2.1.3 Provinces

In 1852, the New Zealand Constitution Act established a New Zealand settler government with six provincial governments.⁹⁰ Each province was to be governed by an elected provincial council of at least nine members, and led by a superintendent chosen by council members.⁹¹ Onehunga was included under the Auckland Province but this did not alter the warden system.

2.1.4 Highways Boards

In 1862, the government passed the Highways Act, replacing the warden system with the Highways Boards. Five trustees per board were elected by land owners or occupiers, whose number of votes was determined by the proportion and value of land owned or occupied. The first election took place at a public meeting at the Institute Hall.⁹² The first chairman of the board was Dr J R Nicholson, who let out his surgery for meetings in the first year. Nicholson had been the Onehunga representative on the Auckland Provincial Council.

2.1.5 Counties and boroughs

In 1876, the provincial government system was disbanded and the central government took over the local administration of the whole country. A comprehensive system of local government was established with the Counties Act and the Municipal Corporations Act. Under these acts, 63 counties and 36 boroughs were created across New Zealand, including the 1200-acre Town District of Onehunga, which was declared a borough in April 1877.⁹³ John Jackson was elected as the Onehunga Borough's first mayor on 16 May 1877.⁹⁵ The nine council seats were hotly contested, with 780 votes cast.⁹⁶

⁸⁸ Ibid. pp. 22-23.

⁸⁹ Ibid..

⁹⁰ A. H. McLintock, "Local Government: Historical Background," *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2009, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/government-local-government/page-6>.

⁹¹ W. David McIntyre, "Self-government and independence - Constitution Act 1852," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/self-government-and-independence/page-2>.

⁹² Mogford (1977), p.24.

⁹³ A. H. McLintock, "Local Government: Historical Background," *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2009, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/government-local-government/page-6>.

⁹⁴ *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand* [Auckland Provincial District], 1902.

⁹⁵ Mogford (1977), p.26.

⁹⁶ Onehunga-Manukau Chamber of Commerce (1927), p.9.

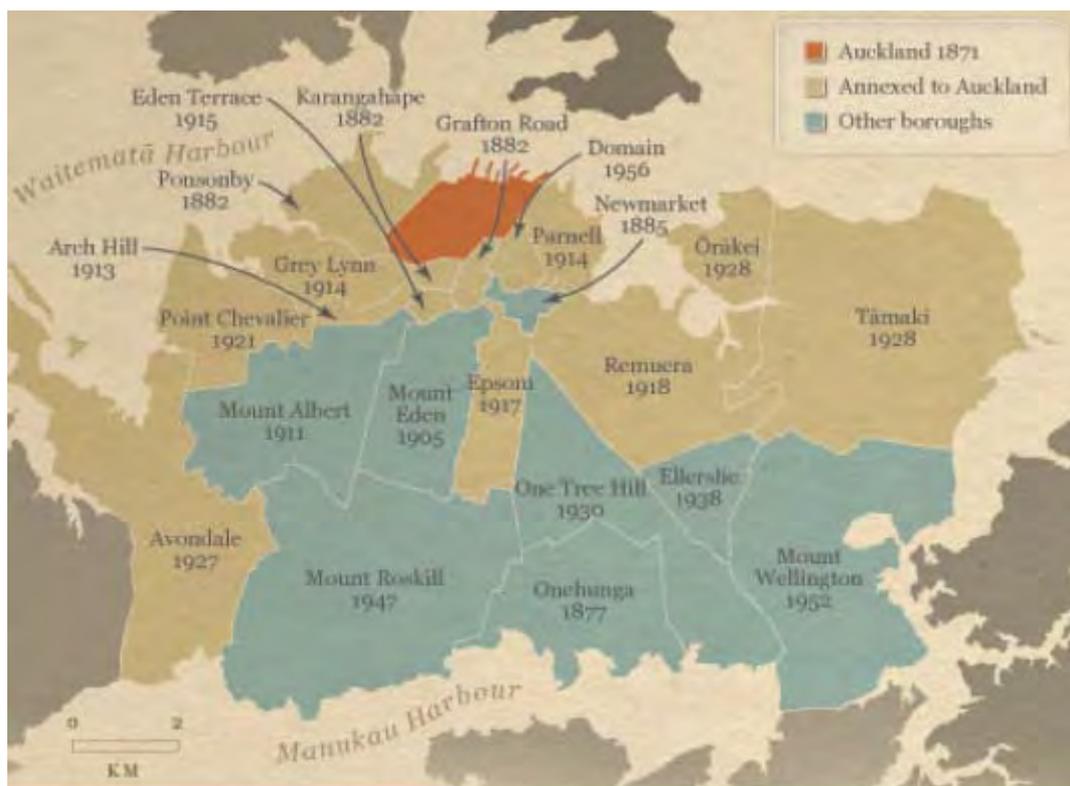


Figure 7: Local government on the Tamaki isthmus, 1871-1952. Note Onehunga Borough, 1877. Margaret McClure. 'Auckland region - Government, education and health', *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, updated 23-Jan-13 [URL: http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/map/16445/local-government-on-the-tamaki-isthmus-1871-1952](http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/map/16445/local-government-on-the-tamaki-isthmus-1871-1952).

2.1.6 Onehunga Council

The first council meeting was held on 22 May 1877 in the Magistrate's Court.⁹⁷ Later meetings were held in Jackson's office on the corner of Queen Street (now Onehunga Mall) and Princes Street.⁹⁸ One of the first issues was the need for chambers. Tenders were called and a small weatherboard building was built on Queen Street by B Davidge.⁹⁹

During the 1870s and 1880s the council dealt with roads, public water supply, public recreation areas, a cemetery, upgrades to port facilities, and concerns about outbreaks of typhoid and scarlet fever.¹⁰⁰ Due to the growing issues, a larger wooden Council Chambers was built in 1892 on the corner of Queen Street and Princes Street (demolished in 1968). While the new Council Chambers was being built, the blockhouse was used for council meetings.¹⁰¹

2.1.7 Mayors: Elizabeth Yates and Donald Sutherland

In 1893, Onehunga came into the spotlight when Elizabeth Yates was elected mayor, making her the first woman mayor in the British Empire and, by proxy, the first woman justice of the peace.¹⁰² The town became an international tourist attraction.¹⁰³ Her appointment also

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Mogford (1977), p.26.

⁹⁹ Ibid., pp.27 and 29.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., pp.28-29.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., p.29.

¹⁰² Ibid., pp.31-32.

¹⁰³ Mark Derby, "Local and regional government - Local authorities multiply," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/local-and-regional-government/page-3>.

coincided with the New Zealand's universal suffrage for women in November that year – the first country in the world to give women the vote.

Following her term as mayor, Onehunga had another 'first'. Donald Arthur Sutherland, born in Te Papapa, became mayor in 1894, and was the first New Zealand-born mayor in the country.¹⁰⁴ He served from 1894-1897 and again in 1901-1904.¹⁰⁵

2.1.8 1900 onwards

By 1900, a local government framework was established to govern Onehunga through the 20th century. In the early 1930s, due to the worldwide Depression, the local government had to severely reduce the budget. Many people of Onehunga became unemployed. William Jordan, Onehunga's MP of the time, and his wife assisted the poor and unemployed. He was knighted in 1951 for his outstanding service and distinguished career.¹⁰⁶ If any places associated with influential public figures such as Yates, Sutherland or Jordan are discovered, they will likely be significant as a reflection of this theme.

By the late 1960s, the 19th-century Council Chambers were over 75 years old and had become structurally unsound due to an infestation of termites.¹⁰⁷ The last council meeting held there before it was demolished was in October 1968. In November of the next year, the newly appointed mayor, T V G Beeson, held the first meeting in the new Council Chambers complex on Church Street. It was two storeys, air-conditioned, and had a library on the ground floor with commercial offices and shops and a headquarters for the Ministry of Transport.¹⁰⁸

In the 1980s, there were repeated rejections of the request to merge with the One Tree Hill and Ellerslie borough councils.¹⁰⁹ In 1989, the three boroughs of Onehunga, One Tree Hill and Ellerslie became a ward of the greater Auckland City Council, known as Maungakiekie.¹¹⁰

On 1 November 2010, the eight councils of Auckland amalgamated into one Auckland Council. Onehunga is administered by the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board, which covers the south-eastern part of Tamaki Makaurau (Auckland isthmus), including One Tree Hill, Royal Oak, Penrose, Mt Wellington, Panmure and Glen Innes.

2.2 Defence

2.2.1 Fencible settlement and the New Zealand Wars

Onehunga's position on the north shore of Manukau Harbour at the southern end of Tamaki Makaurau (Auckland isthmus) has made it an ideal site for defence during Māori and 19th-century European times. New Zealand's first Fencible settlement was in Onehunga in 1847, and Onehunga was chosen as part of the outer line of defence of blockhouses during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s. Defence-related places from this early period are highly likely to be significant. See also 1: Land and People.

¹⁰⁴ Mogford (1977), p.34.

¹⁰⁵ Norrie Borchard, *Untold Stories of Onehunga* (W. J. Deed, Auckland, 1993), p.111.

¹⁰⁶ Mogford (1977), p. 42.

¹⁰⁷ Borchard, (1993), p.7.

¹⁰⁸ Mogford (1977), p. 51.

¹⁰⁹ Janice Mogford, *The Onehunga Heritage* (Onehunga: Onehunga Borough Council, 1989), p.140.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.144; Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

Following tension during the first New Zealand – or Northern – War (1845-6), the colonial government under Sir George Grey sought to secure the defence of Auckland, the capital of the colony. To do this, imperial troops were to be supplemented with military pensioners and discharged soldiers from Britain, known as the Royal New Zealand Fencibles.¹¹¹

The Fencibles had to be under 48 years of age (later lowered to 41 due to high interest), to have given at least 15 years of service, to be physically fit and of good character.¹¹² Those enlisted would receive free passage to New Zealand for themselves, their wives and their children; and, once in New Zealand, would be given a cottage on 1 acre of land that they would eventually own after seven years of good service.¹¹³

As well as being ready to be mobilised to defend Auckland at any time, each man was required to attend military exercises for 12 days per year and a church parade every Sunday. Essentially, the Fencibles formed a garrison force that, after conflict with Māori died down, was to eventually settle in New Zealand.¹¹⁴

Four Fencible settlements were established to form a protective ring around the southern side of Auckland.¹¹⁵ Onehunga was the first in 1847, followed by Howick, Panmure and Ōtahuhu. Onehunga was chosen due to its strategic position as a port and transport hub between Auckland and the Waikato.¹¹⁶

The Fencibles were mainly farmers, and they were mobilised on only one occasion. In 1851, when Auckland residents felt threatened by Ngāti Paoa (Coromandel) at Mechanics Bay, Major W H Kenny, commander of the Onehunga forces, received a dispatch requiring him to muster all available troops.¹¹⁷ It was decided to leave 30 Fencibles at Onehunga and deploy 180 Fencibles to Mechanics Bay. The Fencibles returned the next day without any shots being fired.¹¹⁸

2.2.2 Blockhouses

Continued European encroachment led to the rise of the Kingitanga (Māori King) movement in the Waikato in the late 1850s. The European reaction was to fear an attack from Māori; this led to a plan to defend Auckland, then the capital of the colony. Part of this plan included a series of blockhouses in key positions.¹¹⁹

Blockhouses are free-standing defensive structures ideally made of fireproof materials (usually brick or stone).¹²⁰ In 1860, Governor Gore Browne, with technical advice from Colonel T R Mould, ordered the construction of an inner and outer ring of blockhouses. The inner ring included blockhouses on the eastern side of the Domain and at Freemans Bay,

¹¹¹ Mogford (1977), p.16.

¹¹² Mogford (1977), p.16; The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Jones, *City@Risk: Onehunga Project* (2010), p. 4.

¹¹⁶ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.27; "Sketch of the History of Onehunga," *Taranaki Herald* (16 January 1864), p.3.

¹¹⁷ Mogford (1977), p.18; "Journey's End and Onehunga Blockhouse" (unpublished pamphlet, circa 1974), available at Auckland Public Libraries.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ashe, p.5.

¹²⁰ Joan MacKenzie, "Onehunga Blockhouse," New Zealand Historic Places Trust Historic Places Registration Report (2010), accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=91>.

and larger buildings in the centre of town were strengthened. The outer ring included blockhouses at Onehunga as well as Blockhouse Bay, Ōtahuhu, Panmure, and defences at Papakura and Drury.¹²¹

The location for the Onehunga blockhouse was on Jellicoe Park (then known as Green Hill and considered to have been a Māori agricultural site), about 60m above sea level with commanding views of the harbour and any approaches from the south, and its own freshwater spring.¹²² The blockhouse was finished by early November 1860. Built of brick and kauri in a cruciform design, its walls were nearly 30cm thick with gun slits in each face, and the doors were faced in sheet steel.¹²³

By September 1861, the threat of war receded and a precarious peace existed until 1863 when fighting broke out again. It spread quickly northward from the Waikato to South Auckland. From 1863 the whole of Onehunga “took on a martial air” as the port became a hub of military activity, acting as the vital link between the colonial settlers in Taranaki and Waikato, and the government and garrison in Auckland.¹²⁴

Ex-Fencibles assisted with drilling volunteer forces on the military parade ground, a 6-acre site near the corner of Queen and Princes streets. The parade ground became a town endowment in 1875 under the Onehunga Reserves Act.¹²⁵ Between 1863 and 1865, the blockhouse housed 12 militia men, and plans were made to shelter all women and children in the event of an attack. But as the blockhouse was only about 84 sq m and Onehunga had at least 1000 women and children at this time, it is difficult to imagine how they could all have fitted in.¹²⁶

¹²¹ Ashe, p.5.

¹²² Ashe, p.6.

¹²³ Mogford (1977), p.19.

¹²⁴ Ibid., p. 20.

¹²⁵ “Onehunga Reserves Act,” *New Zealand Herald* (10 November 1875).

¹²⁶ Mogford (1977), p.20; “Journey’s End and Onehunga Blockhouse” pamphlet.



Figure 8: Onehunga Blockhouse. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (4 April 2013).

Onehunga Blockhouse

The Onehunga Blockhouse was abandoned in the late 1860s. In 1870, the building was used as a private school for three years before it was let out to several families.¹²⁷

In 1956, it was vacated and restored by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Onehunga Borough Council and the Ministry for Works. The work was completed in 1966 and the building was leased to the Onehunga Lions Club and used by the Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society for meetings.¹²⁸

In 1980, it was registered by the NZHPT as a historically significant place. A year later, the blockhouse and some of its surroundings in Jellicoe Park were gazetted as a historic reserve.¹²⁹ It is also scheduled as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1819) on the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan.

Today, the Onehunga Blockhouse is a significant remnant of 19th-century military architecture because it reflects the defensive nature of the early settlement there, and is the only surviving example of the 12 blockhouses built in Auckland during this period.¹³⁰ Today, it is owned by the council and continues to be used by the Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society.

¹²⁷ MacKenzie, "Onehunga Blockhouse," NZHPT Registration Report.

¹²⁸ Ashe, pp. 7 and 30.

¹²⁹ MacKenzie, "Onehunga Blockhouse," NZHPT Registration Report.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

2.2.2 International wars

Boer War

In 1899, the Boer War began in South Africa. New Zealanders, particularly the Prime Minister Richard Seddon, saw it as a way to demonstrate the country's loyalty to Britain.¹³¹ A great deal of patriotism swept over the country as Seddon called for our sturdy men to volunteer for the war, which was the first overseas conflict to involve New Zealand troops.

Two members of the Onehunga Rifle Club volunteered and were chosen for the first contingent.¹³² The first Auckland contingent left from Onehunga wharf on 9 October 1899 on the *Rotoiti* amid great fanfare.¹³³ There was a parade down Queen Street with school children, the citizens' band and a passionate crowd of 3000. Queen Street had been lined with flags to farewell the troops.¹³⁴ Later in the year, other contingents used Waikaraka Park as a training ground and camp. The ninth contingent was in camp there for six weeks.¹³⁵



Figure 9: Boer War troops (volunteers) being farewelled from Onehunga wharf, 1899.
Supplement to the *Auckland Weekly News*, 13 October 1899.

World War I and II

Onehunga was again a troop assembly point in World War I and World War II because it was the closest major port to Sydney. Over 460 men from Onehunga took part in World War I,¹³⁶ and over 1000 served during World War II.¹³⁷ During World War II, several sites in

¹³¹ Jock Phillips, "South African War," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/south-african-war>.

¹³² Mogford (1977), p.29; *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand* [Auckland Provincial District] (1902), p.651.

¹³³ "The Auckland Contingent," *Auckland Star* (9 October 1899), p. 5.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*; Mogford (1977), p.29.

¹³⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 29.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p.38.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, p.44.

Onehunga were used by New Zealand and American troops. Waikaraka Park and Gloucester Park were used as a camp for US servicemen.¹³⁸

During their stay, a number of barracks were built on the north side of the Waikaraka Park (along Neilson Street), which were later rented out to rehabilitate returning New Zealand servicemen.¹³⁹ In 1941, the new Manukau Intermediate School building was used by the American Army for a year.¹⁴⁰ Between 1942 and 1945, the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club clubhouse at the end of Gloucester Park Road was occupied by the army, as was the Sans Souci Tea Kiosk. The boat club was reopened in July 1945 with a new floor, as army boots had damaged the old one.¹⁴¹

The Arch of Remembrance and Onehunga War Memorial at the entrance to Jellicoe Park, which commemorates both wars, records the names of all those killed in action during the wars – 95 for World War I and 81 for World War II. The construction of the arch had been instigated by former mayor and architect John Park after the first war, and served as a meeting point for Anzac Day services. The returned soldiers would muster at the 'old parade ground' and march to the site. The old parade ground was an open area behind the Carnegie Library, the remaining piece of the former Fencible military parade ground. The Carnegie Library housed a large timber memorial to those killed in World War I, which is now in the upper floor of the Onehunga RSA building.

Places in Onehunga associated with the training, housing and support of New Zealand and American troops during New Zealand conflicts, the Boer War, World War II, or later conflicts may be significant as a reflection of the defence theme. Archaeological evidence of the army camps at Waikaraka Park or Gloucester Park may also be significant under this theme. Such places should be evaluated in a regional context, with sites compared to other properties throughout Auckland that are similarly associated with wartime army occupation.

Commemorative properties such as the Arch of Remembrance and the Onehunga War Memorial (attached to the pool building) in Jellicoe Park are important as evidence of how deeply these international wars have affected the Onehunga community. However, these places may have significance for their social and community values under the Ways of Life theme, as well as a direct reflection of the theme of Defence. Items of moveable cultural heritage (such as the memorial timber structure housed in the RSA, or Coulthard vessels made for the US forces), are physical examples of the roles the people of Onehunga played in regional and international events.

2.3 Justice

During the early years of the Fencibles, law was upheld by delegated soldiers (APF). This arrangement worked well because there were not a great number and the soldiers were used to military hierarchy, Māori or European.¹⁴² In a *New Zealand Herald* article from 1865,

¹³⁸ Onehunga Cricket Association, "Waikaraka Park," http://onehungacrickethitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx

¹³⁹ Onehunga Cricket Association, "Waikaraka Park," http://onehungacrickethitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx

¹⁴⁰ Norine Borchard, *Untold Stories of Onehunga: Volume II* (Auckland: W. J. Deed, 2004), p. 56.

¹⁴¹ La Roche, c.2000.

¹⁴² Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.32.

it was reported that Onehunga had two constables and that two more were being arranged to add to the police force.¹⁴³

In the 19th century, it was routine for inquests to be held at the hotel nearest the scene of an investigation, as it had a room large enough for a courtroom.¹⁴⁴ For most inquests, the Royal Hotel in lower Queen Street was used, not necessarily because it was in an area of criminal activity; its owners promoted it because an influx of officials and spectators was good for trade.¹⁴⁵ An inquest was held at the Royal Hotel in April 1866 in front of a jury for a suspected arson of a building in Princes Street.¹⁴⁶ The 'resident magistrate' was usually one of the commanding officers, for example, John Jermyn Symonds.

2.3.1 Frederick Brookfield

A prominent legal figure was Frederick Morris Brookfield (c.1824-1906),¹⁴⁷ a provincial solicitor for Auckland and for a time crown prosecutor. He represented Onehunga on the Provincial Council from 1861 to 1863 and later the Pensioner Settlements until 1873. He was also a judge of the Native Land Court.¹⁴⁸ When he retired, he returned to Onehunga and continued to practise law, then moved his company, and family, to Auckland. The firm continues to this day (2013) as Brookfields Lawyers.¹⁴⁹ The former Brookfield Residence (known as Southbourne) at 424 Onehunga Mall is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2608), and is significant under this theme for its association with Frederick Brookfield. Other places associated with magistrates such as J J Symonds may have similar values.

2.3.2 George Maurice O'Rorke

Sir George Maurice O'Rorke (1813-1916) is one of Onehunga's better-known politicians. He was clerk to Auckland Provincial Council (1859-60) and in 1861 was elected to the House of Representatives for Onehunga, which he represented, with one break, until 1902. He represented Onehunga on the Provincial Council from 9 November 1865 until the abolition of the provinces (which he disagreed with), and was the council's Speaker during this period.

He served on the Provincial Executive briefly, then became Speaker of the House from 1879 until 1902, except for the years 1891-93 when he was out of Parliament. O'Rorke was created Knight Bachelor in 1880, and was appointed to the Legislative Council on 25 June 1904, where he served until his death.

Sir Maurice was a co-founder of Auckland Grammar School, serving on its board of governors from 1869, and as chairman from 1880. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on University and Secondary Education (1878), first chairman of Auckland University College Council (1883-1916), a member of the Senate of the University of New

¹⁴³ "The Auckland Police," *New Zealand Herald* (28 February 1865), p.3.

¹⁴⁴ Clune, p.16.

¹⁴⁵ Mogford (1977), p.91.

¹⁴⁶ "Late Fire at Onehunga," *New Zealand Herald* (25 April 1866), p.5. Although they believed the fire to have been purposefully started, no-one was found guilty of the arson as there was insufficient evidence.

¹⁴⁷ *NZ Herald*, 5 October 1906, p5, obituary.

¹⁴⁸ Davenport, John (1990) *Street names of Auckland and their story*, Hodder and Stoughton.

¹⁴⁹ His great grandson, Professor F. M. (Jock) Brookfield was for many years professor in law at The University of Auckland who taught and published widely on constitutional and land law. Pers comm. D Millar and J Delugar, Brookfields Lawyers, 9 July 2013.

Zealand (1879–1916), and at his death on 25 August 1916 he was chairman of the Auckland Domain Board and of the Dilworth Trust.¹⁵⁰

His home was in Penrose, near Rarotonga Mount Smart, and was destroyed by fire in 1966. Nearby was the home of Reverend A G Purchas, after the latter had returned to medicine, surrendering his parish. There are two streets that bear his name, one in Penrose, and one in Onehunga.

2.3.3 Police buildings

In the article describing the 1866 arson inquest at the Royal Hotel, there is reference to a police station in Onehunga, although the location is not specified. In 1871, a complex was built next to the post office on the corner of Queen Street and Princes Street (now 126 Onehunga Mall) which included a police station, a courthouse and cells.¹⁵¹ It is noted that the police station and the courthouse were wooden buildings, but the cells were made of brick, with an outdoor exercise area.¹⁵² The courthouse was replaced in 1898 and the police station was replaced in 1903.¹⁵³ In 1922, another constable was allocated to the Onehunga police force.¹⁵⁴

Onehunga's current police station was opened on 5 February 1975 on the same site as the earlier complex.¹⁵⁵ While the police force is certainly an important part of Onehunga's history, it does not appear that any extant places are associated with this theme (the current police station replaced the historic station and courthouse, and the Royal Hotel is no longer standing). It is possible that the residence of a prominent constable, if any such place is discovered, could significantly reflect this theme.

2.4 Healthcare

Doctors were highly respected during the 19th century, and many became notable citizens of Onehunga. One of the earliest doctors was Reverend Dr Arthur G Purchas. He was appointed to the Church of England parish of Onehunga in 1847 and remained there for 28 years, after which he relinquished his parish and returned to medicine. In the early years, however, when there was no permanent medical practitioner, he was the only doctor for the entire district, as he had studied medicine and surgery in London.¹⁵⁶ In 1857, Dr Purchas supervised New Zealand's first caesarean birth, which was performed by Dr Weeks, assisted by Dr McGaurin and Dr Curtis. The mother died, but a healthy female baby was born.¹⁵⁷

The chemist was the principal dispenser of health advice and medicines in the area. One of the earliest substantial buildings in Onehunga was the Medical Hall, on the corner of Queen Street and Church Street. It was built for Mr H T Watts, a chemist, from a combination of Australian hardwood, kauri and Huon pine. In 1868, it was taken over by another chemist, Thomas Gillman, who stayed there for 40 years. Gillman readily provided medical advice

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/ororke-sir-george-maurice-ild-ma-mlc>

¹⁵¹ <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

¹⁵² As shown in a cadastral map from 1920 (Lot 9, Sec 17, 20863).

¹⁵³ Auckland Council, Onehunga Historic Heritage Survey Research (2013)

¹⁵⁴ "Crime in Auckland," *Auckland Star* (9 August 1922), p.11.

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

¹⁵⁶ Clune, p.22.

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

and also carried out dentistry and dressed wounds. In 1959, Medical Hall was bought by the National Bank of New Zealand and demolished to make way for a new bank building.¹⁵⁸

In 1865, Dr J R Nicholson came to Onehunga and established a surgery and dentistry in Queen Street.¹⁵⁹ In the 1880s, Dr William George Scott served two terms as mayor and was concerned about the outbreaks of typhoid and scarlet fever, due to contaminated wells.¹⁶⁰ When he began as a doctor in Onehunga, he was the only medical practitioner between Auckland and Hamilton.¹⁶¹ Another doctor followed Scott as mayor. Dr Robert Close Erson was mayor on three occasions, 1887, 1892-3 and 1898-1900; he then left for Rotorua. He was known as 'the little doctor'.¹⁶² At his farewell in September 1901, it was said that "they were not only losing a public man whose place it would be impossible to fill, but also a medical man in whom the widows and orphans especially had a sincere and sympathetic friend in their troubles and afflictions".¹⁶³

John Norman Rishworth was a prominent Onehunga dentist and a borough councillor.¹⁶⁴ He had qualified from dentistry school in Dunedin in 1897,¹⁶⁵ after which he almost immediately set up practice in Onehunga.¹⁶⁶ In 1902, it was stated that "Mr. Rishworth makes a specialty of gold filling and artificial teeth. His offices are tastefully fitted up and equipped with every modern appliance incidental to dental surgery."¹⁶⁷ He practised on the upper storey of the Rishworth-Sai Louie Building at 171-173 Onehunga Mall (then known as Queen Street). Rishworth became a significant figure in New Zealand dentistry and was a leading figure in the Auckland Dental Association (founded early 1905) as well as a president of the New Zealand Dental Association in 1912. He was granted an MBE for his contributions during World War I when he was assistant director of the newly formed New Zealand Dental Corps.¹⁶⁸ Rishworth practised at the Onehunga Mall premises until at least 1906 (and possibly longer, with the building not under his ownership)¹⁶⁹ before moving to Central Auckland.¹⁷⁰

During the 19th century, it was common for the sick to be nursed at home, and visited by a local doctor.¹⁷¹ Private maternity hospitals were run by women and appear to have been located in private residences; there were at least three in Onehunga.

The Order of St John was established in New Zealand in 1885 to educate people in small towns about first aid and home nursing.¹⁷² A St John Nursing Division was set up in Onehunga in 1905.¹⁷³ With an increase in population, numerous hospitals were set up

¹⁵⁸ Mogford (1977), p.87.

¹⁵⁹ Mogford (1977), p.24.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., p.29.

¹⁶¹ Borchart (2004), p.95.

¹⁶² "Presentation to Dr W. R. Close-Erson," *Auckland Star* (23 September 1901), p.2.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ *Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol. 2: Auckland Provincial District*, Christchurch, 1902, p.652

¹⁶⁵ *New Zealand Herald*, 3 Nov 1897, p.6

¹⁶⁶ *New Zealand Herald*, 8 Jan 1898, p.8 & 31 Jan 1898, p.5

¹⁶⁷ *Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol. 2: Auckland Provincial District*, Christchurch, 1902, p.652

¹⁶⁸ T.W.H. Brooking, *A History of Dentistry in New Zealand*, (Dunedin, 1980), p.79

¹⁶⁹ *Wises New Zealand Post Office Directory*, 1904, p.531

¹⁷⁰ *New Zealand Herald* (1 Feb 1912), p.1 & 29 Jul 1912, p.7

¹⁷¹ Nancy Swarbrick, "Ambulance services - Development of ambulance services," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/ambulance-services/page-1>.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

around the country in the 1880s to take the burden off local doctors. The first hospital near Onehunga was the Costley Home, opened in April 1890 at Maungakiekie for elderly people with financial difficulties.¹⁷⁴ The Costley Home became a general hospital in 1942, named Green Lane Hospital, and still serves Onehunga residents today as Greenlane Clinical Centre.¹⁷⁵

Any extant places associated with these early Onehunga doctors and medical practices are likely to be significant as a reflection of the Healthcare theme. The Rishworth-Sai Louie Building at 171-173 Onehunga Mall is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2609) in part for its association with Dr Rishworth. Dr Erson's house still stands in Trafalgar Street (unscheduled), and Dr Scott's house is scheduled Category B as the Onehunga Club at 303 Onehunga Mall (UID 1777), with Scotland's Cave (an entrance to it) at the rear of the property. Other residences or offices associated with this theme may hold similar values.

¹⁷⁴ "Costley Home for Aged Poor," *Auckland Star* (24 April 1890), p. 2; One Tree Hill Borough Council, *In the Shadow of Maungakiekie: a history of One Tree Hill and its Environs from Pre-Māori times to 1989* (Auckland, 1989), pp. 176-177.

¹⁷⁵ Auckland District Health Board, "Greenland Clinical Centre – Our History," http://www.adhb.govt.nz/gcc/gcc_history.htm.

2.5 Public services and amenities

2.5.1 Fire service

Most buildings in Onehunga in the 19th century were built of wood, making them highly flammable.¹⁷⁶ Four devastating fires between 1860 and 1900 caused extensive damage to Queen Street (now Onehunga Mall).¹⁷⁷ A major fire occurred in March 1882 at Matthew Roe's sawmill buildings south of Princes Street. It was reported that if the wind had not been blowing from the north-east, many businesses on Princes Street would have been destroyed.¹⁷⁸ At this time, the nearest fire brigade was about 10km away in Albert Street, Auckland, which meant that firefighting had to be a community effort, using buckets from local wells or springs.¹⁷⁹

Onehunga had to set up a firefighting service of its own.¹⁸⁰ After a public meeting in 1887, the first Onehunga volunteer fire brigade was formed, with eight volunteers led by former Fencible Captain Jack O'Hara. The first fire station was in a small shed on Queen Street, which was also used as the post office (the site is now 120 Onehunga Mall).¹⁸¹ The fire station shed was just large enough to hold their equipment, which included a hand reel, a 3.5m-high high ladder, a 75m hose, a fire hydrant and two leather buckets. The alarm was given by ringing a bell on a tower.¹⁸²

Meetings continued there until a new fire station was built in 1907 on Princes Street, between the old Borough Council building and the Carnegie Library. The building included a meeting room, bathroom and shower. New equipment was purchased, including a new hand reel, and volunteers received new uniforms.¹⁸³

In April 1925, T R Gilbert, a former Onehunga firefighter, voiced the idea of creating an Onehunga Fire Board, and upgrading and relocating the fire service. He argued that the fire brigade equipment was inadequate for the growing town and that the station itself was out of place and should be closer to the centre.¹⁸⁴ On 11 December of the next year, a new fire station, designed by prominent local architect John Park, was built further north at what is now 408 Onehunga Mall.¹⁸⁵

By this time, there had also been an improvement in equipment, and the station had a new fire engine and a Duplex alarm system. Thirty street fire alarm boxes were also installed at various places around Onehunga.¹⁸⁶ In 1933, the Auckland Metropolitan Fire Board was formed and incorporated the Onehunga Fire Board, with the result that the Auckland Fire Board took control of firefighting in Onehunga.¹⁸⁷

¹⁷⁶ The known stone buildings were Ninnis's store, Clyde Ironworks, the Anglican school and a building on the tannery site in Galway Street (lower) that became Sutherland's tannery. There were almost certainly many more.

¹⁷⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 86.

¹⁷⁸ "Destructive Fire at Onehunga," *New Zealand Herald* (16 March 1882), p.5.

¹⁷⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 30.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.; Borchard (1993), p. 50.

¹⁸² Mogford (1977), p.30.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ "Fire Fighting," *Auckland Star* (3 April 1925), p. 10.

¹⁸⁵ "Fire Fighting," *Auckland Star* (13 December 1926), p. 9; Borchard, (1993), p.50.

¹⁸⁶ Onehunga-Manukau Chamber of Commerce (1927), p. 29.

¹⁸⁷ *Auckland Star* (Volume LXIII, Issue 287, 3 December 1932), p.11.

Both the 1907 and 1927 fire stations have been demolished, and replaced by a modern (2003) station at 408 Onehunga Mall.



Figure 10: The Onehunga Fire Station in 1927, designed by John Park. The new fire truck is in the garage. *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir.* (Onehunga: Onehunga-Manukau Chamber of Commerce, 1927, 29.)

2.5.2 Library service

Once the first contingent of Fencibles had settled in Onehunga, plans were made to provide reading material for the community. The Secretary at War, Colonel Fox Maule, obtained a grant of £100 from the British Treasury and purchased 250 books from Longmans publishing company in London.¹⁸⁸ The books arrived on the *Ann* in May 1848 and were initially stored in a spare room at Colonel Kenny's house in Nixon Street. This was one of the very first public libraries in New Zealand, although the house itself was demolished around 1973.¹⁸⁹ Kenny was the commander of the Fencible forces¹⁹⁰ and the books were not often used, possibly because many of the Fencibles were illiterate or preferred not to visit their commanding officer's home.

The library was moved to an empty house in Queen Street and the books were borrowed more often.¹⁹¹ In the mid-1850s, the books were moved again to the Anglican stone school house next to St Peter's Church, where the public could borrow them for a small subscription fee.¹⁹² By 1862, the library had 400 volumes.¹⁹³

By 1865, a library had been established in Newsome Street (off Princes Street).¹⁹⁴ In 1870, it was housed at a building on Queen Street before being moved to a new building, known as

¹⁸⁸ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 47.

¹⁸⁹ It is noted as the first public library in New Zealand by Mogford (1977), p.63; and the second by David Verran, *Onehunga Library talk: 157 years of public service* (2005).

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*;

¹⁹¹ Mogford (1977), p.63.

¹⁹² The books were moved about 1857 according to The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 47; or 1855 according to Verran (2005).

¹⁹³ Borchard (1993), p. 52.

¹⁹⁴ "Over 70 Years," *Auckland Star* (28 March 1939), p. 4.

the band hall, also on Queen Street.¹⁹⁵ By 1874, it had grown to 850 books and by this time, it was known as the Onehunga Free Library and had 40 members. It received a government public library subsidy and was open between 1-4pm and 7-9pm. The annual public subscription fee was 5 shillings.¹⁹⁶

By the mid-1870s, the library committee felt it was time for Onehunga to have a proper library building of its own. In 1878, the council agreed to lease a section on Queen Street where a library was built.¹⁹⁷ However, funding the expenses was difficult, and the books were stored in a spare room in the Council Chambers and let out only when a committee officer was available to act as a librarian.¹⁹⁸ There was no reading room and the library was essentially closed.

After a public meeting in 1891, the library was reopened and managed by six trustees (volunteers) from 21 December 1901.¹⁹⁹ By 1902, 80 people had become members, with 16 people using the library per day on average, and the library had 1500 books.²⁰⁰ It received council assistance and a public library subsidy from 1904 onwards.²⁰¹ Unfortunately, none of the buildings that housed these early Onehunga libraries are still standing.

Carnegie Library

During this period Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish-American businessman and philanthropist, helped fund over 2500 libraries around the English-speaking world. In March 1909, the Onehunga Borough Council decided to ask Carnegie for funding to build a library.²⁰² After six months, it was confirmed that he would provide £2000 towards a new building. It was not until 11 September 1912 that the library was built, in Princes Street, on land that was formerly part of the Fencible military parade ground. Onehunga's Carnegie Library was designed by local architect John Park²⁰³ and could hold 4000 books.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁵ Said to be close to the residence of a Mr Robbs. "Over 70 Years," *Auckland Star* (28 March 1939), p. 4.

¹⁹⁶ Verran (2005).

¹⁹⁷ Mogford (1977), p.64.

¹⁹⁸ Borchard (1993), p.52; Mogford (1977), p. 65.

¹⁹⁹ "Over 70 Years," *Auckland Star* (28 March 1939), p. 4; Verran (2005).

²⁰⁰ Borchard (1993), p. 52.

²⁰¹ Verran (2005).

²⁰² "Onehunga Library," *Auckland Star* (31 August 1909), p. 4.

²⁰³ Who was simultaneously working on the construction of the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club,

²⁰⁴ Verran (2005).



Figure 11: Carnegie Library on opening day, 1912. Weekly Graphic and New Zealand Mail (1912). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A14663

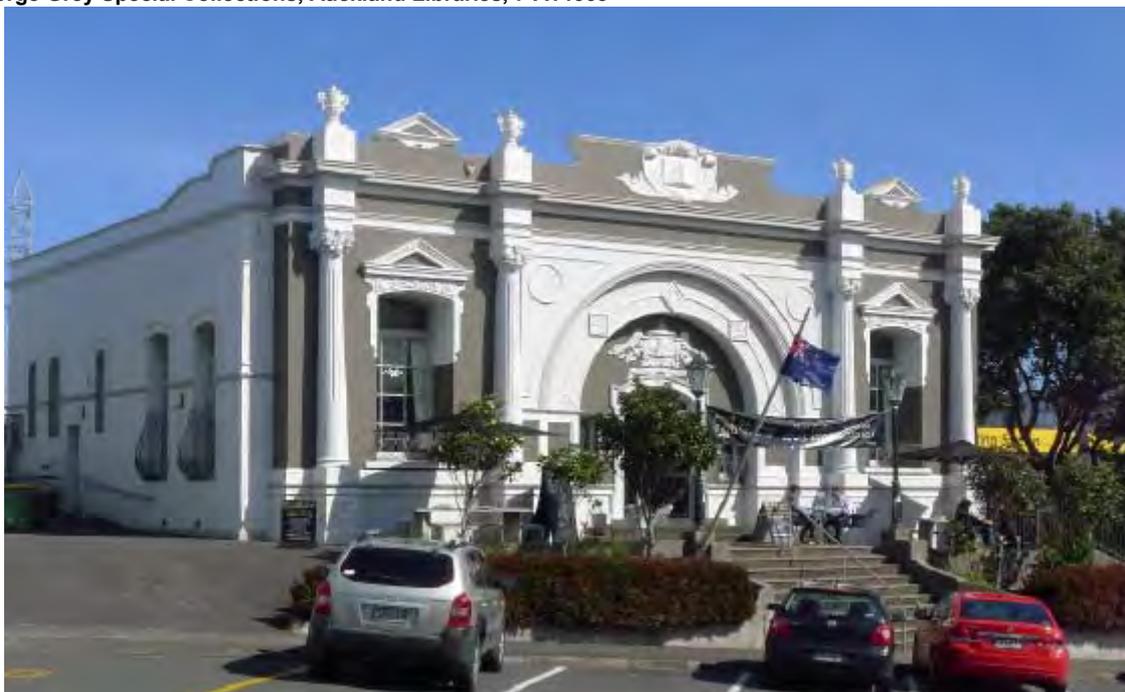


Figure 12: Onehunga's former Carnegie Library today, now used as a café. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (19 September 2013)

By the 1940s, the Onehunga Free Library had 2000 members and expanded to include children's services.²⁰⁵ In August 1957, the word 'free' was deleted from the name and the library became known simply as the Onehunga Public Library.²⁰⁶ In 1967, the Carnegie

²⁰⁵ Verran (2005)

²⁰⁶ Onehunga Business Association. "Discover Onehunga's Rich History." Accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

building was vacated and the library moved to a new municipal building in Church Street.²⁰⁷ By 1977 there were over 9000 members and more than 36,000 books.²⁰⁸

The Carnegie building remained vacant and was threatened with demolition until 1988, when it was finally refurbished, reopening on 12 August as a community space. It was later sold to private ownership.²⁰⁹ When the Onehunga Borough was amalgamated into Auckland City in 1989, the Church Street library became a branch of Auckland City Libraries.²¹⁰

The current Onehunga Community Library reopened in February 2003 at 85 Church Street in the refurbished 1960s council building – the library was relocated within the building.²¹¹ The former Carnegie Library is one of the most significant heritage buildings in Onehunga. It is scheduled as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1817), and is registered by the NZHPT as a Category I historic place. It is now used as a café and events centre, called The Library.

2.5.3 Postal service

Given Onehunga's strategic position, the Royal Mail service was the chief form of communication with the rest of the country and the world.

The first postal service in Onehunga was established in 1848 to serve the Fencible settlers.²¹² During this time, there would only have been around six letters a month.²¹³ William Filmer, a sergeant in the Fencibles, was the first postmaster but resigned in 1849 as he thought he should be paid for the job. Major (later Colonel) Kenny was forced to take over the postmaster duties until he could find a replacement.

On 8 February 1849, he decided to appoint Sophia Bates as sub-deputy postmistress, her main task being to supervise the mail that was delivered to Onehunga twice weekly from Auckland. Sophia Bates became New Zealand's first postmistress and on 5 December 1849, her position became permanent, with a salary of £1 per month.

Bates was also a teacher at the Onehunga St Peter's Parish School. She continued as postmistress until 8 February 1855 when she left Onehunga with her father. She returned in 1857 and began teaching the junior classes at St Peter's Parish School.²¹⁴ There are no known properties associated with Sophia Bates or other postmasters/postmistresses, but if any are discovered, they are likely to be significant as a rare example of this theme.

The first post office building was shipped from Russell and re-erected in Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) in 1850.²¹⁵ This was the same wooden building that was used for meetings

²⁰⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 65; Borchard 1993), p. 52.

²⁰⁸ Mogford (1977), p. 65.

²⁰⁹ Verran, David, 2005. *Onehunga Library talk: 157 years of public service*; Onehunga Business Association. "Discover Onehunga's Rich History." Accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²¹⁰ Onehunga Business Association. "Discover Onehunga's Rich History." Accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²¹¹ Verran (2005).

²¹² Onehunga Business Association. "Discover Onehunga's Rich History." Accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²¹³ *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]*, p. 651.

²¹⁴ Kay Morris Matthews, "Bates – Sophia Ann," *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1b14/bates-sophia-ann>.

²¹⁵ Onehunga Business Association. "Discover Onehunga's Rich History." Accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

of the fire service in 1887.²¹⁶ It was located at about 120 Queen Street (Onehunga Mall), but was replaced in 1901 when a new post office was built.



Figure 13: First Onehunga Post Office in 1893 (no longer extant). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 626-67.

The Inter-Colonial and Inter-Provincial Royal Mail Service appears to have been well established by 1863 and was indicated in vessel names, which proudly stated 'I N R M C'.²¹⁷ The contract to carry the Royal Mail between the various colonial and international ports was lucrative, and carried with it an inference of reliability and competency by the Admiralty. In the case of Onehunga, this 1863 date endorses the existence of a deep-water wharf at Wharf Road (shared with the Waihoihoi Coal Company) and indicates the continued interest of the Admiralty in the harbour. It also reiterates the importance of Onehunga for telegraphic and postal communication regionally and internationally. Vessels called at Onehunga from Fremantle, Sydney, Newcastle and even Shanghai.

Onehunga Post Office

By the turn of the 20th century, there was a need for a more substantial post office building, reflecting the importance of Onehunga as a settlement and communication centre. The postal service was dealing with thousands of bags per month, mainly because Onehunga was part of the main transport route south.²¹⁸ Business at the post office had increased greatly during the 1890s²¹⁹ and in 1901 construction of a new brick building began on the site of the old wooden post office. The building was completed on 3 February 1902, and was officially opened on 14 February 1902, by Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Railways and Post and Telegraph.²²⁰

The building still stands and is an early example of the Edwardian Baroque post offices designed by the government architect John Campbell, during a nationwide post office building boom. This was due to a Liberal government programme that fostered post office construction, as well as fulfilling the government's desire to build "substantial and

²¹⁶ Borchard (1993), p. 50.

²¹⁷ <http://atojs.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/atojs?a=d&d=AJHR1863-I.2.1.5.5>.

²¹⁸ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]*, p. 651.

²¹⁹ "Onehunga Post Office," *Wanganui Chronicle* (15 February 1902), p. 3.

²²⁰ Lucy Mackintosh, "Onehunga Post Office (former)," New Zealand Historic Places Trust Registration Report (2010), accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=5473>.

commodious brick buildings in the more important towns”.²²¹ The fact that Onehunga was considered an example of both these directives shows its importance at that time. The building operated as the Onehunga Post Office for over 70 years, and was a hub for the local community as it provided essential public services, including mail delivery, banking and telegraph facilities.²²² It was replaced by a new post office at 142 Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) in 1975²²³, which was replaced by later, smaller postal facilities – first at the 3 Guys supermarket mall and currently at 241 Onehunga Mall as a Postshop.

The former post office building became neglected and was threatened with demolition in the 1990s. However, due to the support of the local community, it survived and was refurbished in 1994-5.²²⁴ It remains in its original setting today and is used as a café. It is scheduled as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1776), and is registered by the NZHPT as a Category II historic place. At the rear remains an original outbuilding and stone boundary wall. On the adjacent property (60 Princes Street) is Auckland’s first fully automatic telephone exchange (see 3.2: Utilities).



Figure 14: Former Onehunga Post Office, now used as a café. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (4 April 2013)

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²²⁴ Mackintosh, “Onehunga Post Office (former),” NZHPT Registration Report.

CHAPTER 3. INFRASTRUCTURE

This theme follows the development of infrastructure and public transport throughout Onehunga.

In the early days of settlement, Manukau Harbour was Onehunga's, and often Auckland's, closest link to the outside world. Travel overland between Auckland and Onehunga was arduous, making the port at Onehunga very important for travel and trade. The arrival of the railway from Auckland in 1873 and later electric trams, in 1903, made it easier to travel between Auckland and Onehunga. Later expansion of the rail network, along with roads and motorways, diminished the importance of the port, although Onehunga remained an important stop on the main overland route. The development and reticulation of utilities – water, drainage, sewerage, and rubbish – are also important because they highlight how the area's needs changed as it became increasingly urbanised.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include the early road networks or other evidence of early road engineering, wharves or other evidence of early use surrounding the port, railway structures, bridges, rock walls, early gas or electric light standards, electrical substations, telephone exchanges, pump houses, tram poles or tracks, and toilet blocks.

3.1 Transportation

3.1.1 Water transport

Transport and trading by waterways is an important theme in Onehunga, given its strategic location on the Manukau between Waitematā and Waikato. Onehunga relied on the harbour for easy access to food (fish and shellfish), goods, communication and transportation with international ports. The lack of adequate roads to Auckland meant communication with the western part of the country, for the nation's first capital, was first through Onehunga; Sydney was the closest international port.

In the early days of settlement, Onehunga's beach port was a busy trading, refitting and restocking point. All manner of vessels, from waka to European traders, brought grain, flour, vegetables, fruit, livestock, timber, kauri gum, and flax from other areas of New Zealand to be traded for manufactured goods like textiles and axes.²²⁵ All these activities focused on the beach 'port' at the foot of Normans Hill Road and the associated connections to other places, by track or waterway.

Access

The only options for deep-water mooring were offshore at Onehunga Bay; Cape Horn (adjacent landfall was a steep cliff); offshore from White Cliff (Tetapere, now Hillsborough, which was similarly steep), or the west side of Te Hopua a Rangi (Geddes Basin). The established trading area of Onehunga Bay, with the least steep route up Normans Hill Road to join with the former Māori track that became Manukau Road, was the most popular route to Auckland.

Harbour access was tidal and large vessels had to moor in the channel, their supplies offloaded and rowed to shore. By 1860 the government had built a wharf, with the Waihoihoi

²²⁵Mogford (1977) p.80.

Coal Company, to extend from the west side of Te Hopua out to the channel – this and Onehunga Beach were notified in parliamentary records as revenue-collecting points for the Customs Officer.

Recurring mention is made of the potential for economic growth if canals were built to improve links between towns. Using the established Māori routes, it was possible to link:

- the Waitematā with the Manukau through the Whau portage
- the Tamaki River to the Manukau through the Otahuhu portage
- the Waiuku stream, which drained to the Manukau, with the Waikato through that portage.

All were considered essential to the growth of the economy by some businessmen. The cost and the absence of any likely backer ended the speculation, but from time to time discussion would resurface.

Investigations of the potential of the Manukau were part of the naval brief. The British Admiralty directed hydrographical surveys of the harbour, the most famous being Captain Drury's 1853 map.²²⁶

Wharves

The volcanic explosion crater, Te Hopua a Rangī (Geddes Basin), had been part of the land claim taken by the government for the Fencible force in Onehunga.²²⁷ The Admiralty may have established a wharf off the south side of Te Hopua a Rangī as early as the mid-1850s, as they were recorded mooring off Cape Horn and finding land fall difficult there. When the owners of the Waihoihoi Coal Company first took the lease on the Drury coalfields in May 1859, the company built its own private wharf at Te Hopua a Rangī.²²⁸ The 'road' south from Princes Street to the western portion of Te Hopua a Rangī became known as Wharf Street. Plan 16 (below) shows the situation in 1862.

²²⁶ The preferred use of this map, rather than a more recent version, is claimed to be a contributing factor in the wrecking of *HMS Orpheus* in 1863.

²²⁷ Old Land Claim file 1056, Archives NZ, Māngere.

²²⁸ *Daily Southern Cross*, 3 May 1859: 3. They were to be managed by Captain Ninnis on behalf of other directors such as J Logan Campbell.

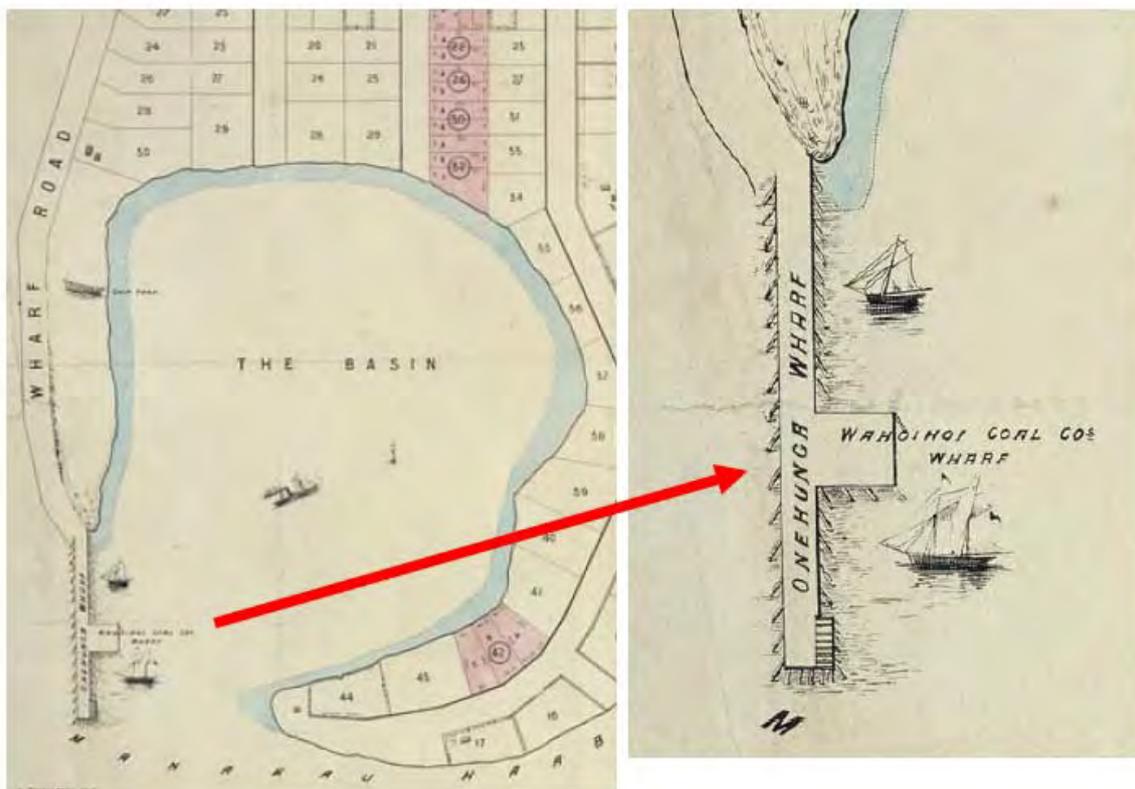


Figure 15: Enlargement of Building allotments (near the basin) Onehunga for sale by auction by Connell & Ridings on Tuesday, 23rd December 1862. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 4496-33.

The Waihoihoi Coal Company wharf and the government wharf share the Onehunga Wharf, which may be the result of the earlier 1858 Customs Regulation Act:

All Quays and Landing Places formerly appointed in the Auckland District ...are appointed under the ...[Act]... and the Beach at Onehunga from the east end of Lot 9 of Section 33 in the Village of Onehunga to and including the Wharf at the west point of the entrance to the basin of Onehunga.²²⁹

The Customs Regulation Act declared the beach at the base of Normans Hill Road and the deep-water wharf at Wharf Street as the official ports of Onehunga. This act effectively brought the two areas under government control and, critically, certain goods would be subject to tax. If the Admiralty had taken possession of the southern side of the basin and built a jetty there, it would have been secure and excluded from such provisions.

²²⁹ *Daily Southern Cross*, 28 October 1859: 3.



Figure 16: Looking west along the Manukau Harbour towards the Waitākere Ranges, showing the old coal wharf and the Basin Reserve. The image is dated to the 1870s. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A3423.

In 1865 a second, more substantial wooden wharf was built using government funds to replace the original wharf. The final location for the new wharf was the government reserve land on the southern rim of Te Hopua a Rangī. By the 1870s, the 'old wharf' was replaced by the all-tide access there. The use of the beach at Onehunga Bay shifted to private business, residential, and ultimately, recreational.

The railway arrived in Onehunga in 1873, forging a vital link between the booming Onehunga port and Auckland. The line was extended directly to a wharf at the port, to improve the transport of goods and passengers arriving by ship. See 3.1.3.

Steamship companies

The Union Steamship Company dominated the west coast trade from 1875, and numerous smaller crafts ran between Onehunga and Waiuku.²³⁰ However, this could be quite irregular, and by 1877 there were calls for a more reliable network. The steamship *Manukau* was built at Onehunga to serve this need, and operated from 1880 to 1894. It was later replaced by the *Weka*.²³¹

In 1903, the Manukau Steamship Company was formed, although it quickly proved unsuccessful and was replaced in 1906 by the Northern Steamship Company.²³² This ran vessels between Onehunga and New Plymouth, with the Union Steamship Company providing further passage between Onehunga and Dunedin with stops at Wellington and

²³⁰ Mogford (1977), p. 81.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Ibid.

New Plymouth.²³³ The Union Steamship Company operated from 1883, providing passenger and mail service. It made the run between Onehunga and Lyttleton in 36 hours.²³⁴



Figure 17: Onehunga Wharf, 1895. All structures visible have been removed. Enos Pegler photograph, 1895, Auckland Art Gallery, 1990/14/14.

Decline of water transport

Increased road and rail services – especially the opening of the North Island main trunk railway line in 1909 – reduced the need for shipping directly to Manukau Harbour, which was considered more difficult to navigate than the Waitematā Harbour. This ultimately brought the end of passenger service by boat and a significant drop in the tonnage of goods carried over water. Passenger and shipping lines such as the Union Steamship Company discontinued service to the west coast entirely.²³⁵

Further decline came about in World War I, which disrupted shipping and passenger services to and from Onehunga.²³⁶ Also, the Onehunga Borough Council was never able to secure enough funds to improve wharf and harbour facilities that were badly needed. Through a series of bills, they attempted to set up a local harbour board to prevent the Auckland Harbour Board from taking control, but these efforts failed. In the end, the Auckland Harbour Board took control of Onehunga's port in 1911 through the Manukau Harbour Act, and this arrangement continues today.²³⁷

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ Gavin McLean, "Shipping," Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/shipping>.

²³⁵ Mogford (1977), p.82.

²³⁶ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²³⁷ *New Zealand Herald* (28 October 1912), p.8; Ports of Auckland, "Port of Onehunga History," accessed at http://www.poal.co.nz/about_us/history_onehunga.htm.

A new wharf

In 1962, Manukau Harbour was resurveyed for the first time since 1853, and a new 400-foot concrete wharf was built, along with other amenities for the wharf such as new access roadways, loading ramps and cargo sheds.²³⁸ The dangerous bar at the heads, cause of the infamous *HMS Orpheus* shipwreck on 3 February 1863 in which 189 sailors lost their lives, was downgraded in terms of its hazard potential.²³⁹

Combined, these factors led to a resurgence in Onehunga's shipping, and for a time the port became "the largest coastal shipping port on the west coast of New Zealand".²⁴⁰ Goods coming in and out of the harbour at this time included "grain from Lyttelton, malt, apples, hops, and lime from Nelson, and cement from Golden Bay".²⁴¹

Given the growth of industry that began in Onehunga in the 1960s, there was a corresponding increase in the goods making their way out of the port to the rest of New Zealand and internationally.

Port closure

Despite its renewed success, the Onehunga port was closed to international shipping in 1990.

Unfortunately, there is not much surface evidence today of Onehunga's once bustling port. Remnants of wharves, offices of shipping companies, or other evidence of early water transport and trade are highly likely to be significant as a rare reflection of the water transport theme. Archaeological evidence of the original shoreline and early port facilities may also reflect this theme in tidal areas that have been transformed through later foreshore reclamation.



Figure 18: Remains of the 1858 wooden wharf. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (18 July 2013).

²³⁸ Mogford (1977), p.83.

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

3.1.2 Early roads

Onehunga became a major settlement in 1847 with the arrival of the Royal New Zealand Fencibles and their families. The town was about six miles from the colonial capital at Auckland, over what could be very difficult terrain, so it was somewhat isolated from Auckland and other colonial settlements.²⁴²

It is written that in 1842 the only connection between Onehunga and Auckland was a rough track via Normans Hill Road. By 1845, the track had improved slightly, but the route was still an open cart road that was boggy and dangerous in winter, yet deeply rutted and dusty in summer. It still took more than a day to travel between the two towns. By 1848, Onehunga was the “fastest growing area of Auckland” and was desperately in need of better roads.²⁴³

Community volunteers

With the outbreak of the New Zealand Wars, there was a greater need for good roads, especially considering Onehunga’s strategic position and as a port and centre of trade. Appeals were made to the government for funding, though it seems there was no money for this much-needed road work.

On receiving this news, Onehunga citizens banded together, providing funds and labour to complete the work on their own. They improved and widened Mt Smart Road to 12 chains. Levelling and clearing rock outcrops took place along Queen Street in 1860-61, Queen Street being “increasingly fixed as the settlement’s main commercial thoroughfare”, a role that continues today.²⁴⁴ These early improvements are seen as one of the key factors that brought about Onehunga’s transition from “a purely military post ... to that of a village community”.²⁴⁵

Highways Boards

After the Highways Act in 1862, the new Highways Boards managed road issues, and money for infrastructure improvements was collected through rates.²⁴⁶ Onehunga saw some improvements to its roads through this new system, and the main routes were tar sealed by the 1870s. Transport improved again in the 1860s with the first regular service between Onehunga and Auckland. The horse bus service was run by Captain Henry Hardington and left hourly from outside the Exchange Hotel.²⁴⁷ Despite the regularity of the service, the roads were still quite poor, and passengers often had to help push the cart up steep inclines and through swampy areas.²⁴⁸

Road conditions

Despite improvements, the roads and footpaths were often in poor repair and were the subject of frequent complaints to the council, but improvements were expensive and difficult to achieve.²⁴⁹ Onehunga residents made reports about the “mud in winter, the dust in summer, and potholes at all times”. In 1906 a report noted that they were still only roughly formed with blue metal or scoria and some indeed simply had a clay surface. Footpaths

²⁴² Ibid.

²⁴³ Ibid., p.22.

²⁴⁴ New Zealand Historic Places Trust, accessed at <http://www.historic.org>

²⁴⁵ Mogford (1977), p.83.

²⁴⁶ Ibid., p.24.

²⁴⁷ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

²⁴⁸ Mogford (1977), p.25.

²⁴⁹ Ibid., p.31.

were full of potholes that filled with water after rain and made walking, especially at night, hazardous. The only illumination was from infrequent gas lamps. With limited local funds and meagre government grants, it was impossible to keep up with the needs of the expanding town. Loans had to be raised for all essential public works but there was always a vocal core of opposition who, while they wanted the amenities and improvements, did not want the council to go into debt, or to levy high rates for capital expenditure, or to meet interest rates on loans.²⁵⁰

Highway improvements

In 1919, the Onehunga Borough Council came to an agreement with the Auckland City Council, Newmarket, One Tree Hill, Mt Roskill and Epsom. They would build a permanent concrete highway from Auckland through each area, ending at the Onehunga wharves. Work began in 1922, and brought more private car owners as well as public transport and buses.²⁵¹ In 1956, the council put into action a seven-year plan to improve roads and footpaths, which was approved by the ratepayers who had long been complaining about them.²⁵²

The early road network in Onehunga may be significant as a cultural landscape, illustrating the earliest settlement patterns in the area. But although the alignment of these roads is quite old, the surfaces and even width are so greatly altered that it is unlikely any significant material remains. Some residential streets do retain stone kerbs. If any archaeological evidence of early roads is discovered underneath the road reserve, it may have heritage value as an example of early road construction techniques or engineering.

3.1.3 Railways

Major improvement to transportation between Onehunga and Auckland finally came in 1873 when a direct rail link was built between the two towns.²⁵³ This eight-mile railway was in fact the first "Government owned and operated railway in the North Island for the conveyance of the Public".²⁵⁴

The opening of the rail line and infrastructure was a momentous occasion, marked with a special train "crowded with eminent citizens from Auckland", and a lunch celebration at the Railway Terminus Hotel."²⁵⁵ The journey that had once taken more than a day could now be made in less than 20 minutes.²⁵⁶

In 1878, the Auckland-Onehunga railway line was extended to the port to serve passengers taking the 'boat train' to Wellington: people would take a train from Auckland to Onehunga, then a steamer to New Plymouth, then a train to Wellington. The wharf station operated from 1878 until the 1920s.²⁵⁷ The railway was extended southward over the years, eventually connecting to Wellington in 1909 when the North Island main trunk line opened. This significantly changed passenger transport and shipping for Onehunga from water-based to

²⁵⁰ Ibid., p.31.

²⁵¹ Ibid., p.40.

²⁵² Ibid., p.46.

²⁵³ New Zealand Historic Places Trust, accessed at <http://www.historic.org>

²⁵⁴ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

²⁵⁵ Mogford (1977), p.25.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

land-based, but Onehunga still held its strategic position as a transit hub to the west coast and Australia.²⁵⁸

Places associated with rail transport are likely to be significant as a reflection of this important theme. Most notably, the original Onehunga Railway Station that opened in 1873 still exists today (although relocated), and is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 1599). It was one of the first stations built in New Zealand under the Vogel Railway Acts of the 1870s, and is thought to be the country's oldest railway station. The building was relocated to 38 Alfred Street in 1962, and is now used by the Auckland Railway Enthusiasts' Society as their clubrooms and railway museum. Any other evidence of Onehunga's railway history, such as early right-of-way improvements, rock embankments, signal boxes, overbridges, or original station sites, may also be significant.

3.1.4 Trams

Another innovation that had a significant impact on Onehunga's connection with Auckland was the electric tram line, opened in 1903, when the Auckland Electric Tram Company completed its link between Epsom and the Onehunga Wharf.²⁵⁹ The tram lines effectively ended the need for the horse-drawn transport, and dramatically reduced the long and uncomfortable journey to and from Auckland city.²⁶⁰



Figure 19: Tram on Queen Street in Onehunga, circa 1910. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A3063.

The terminus of the tramline was across from the Manukau Tavern, a popular watering hole for passengers and tram drivers en route between the two cities. The Auckland Electric

²⁵⁸ Mogford (1977), p.81.

²⁵⁹ New Zealand Historic Places Trust, accessed at <http://www.historic.org>.

²⁶⁰ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

Tramways Company opened the Sans Souci Tea Kiosk in 1903 at the same time as opening the line which ended at the wharf; the novelty of an afternoon tea at the Tasman began. The building was used by officers of the US forces during the Second World War, and resumed as a tea room afterwards. After the tram line closed, the building was used for light industry, and was eventually demolished. The site remains, next to a high-level transmission line.



Figure 20: Sans Souci Tea Kiosk, Geddes Basin, Onehunga (undated). Auckland War Memorial Museum #C21970.

The final tram to Onehunga ran in 1956. The trams were a much loved feature of Onehunga, and the ceremonial last service was attended by more than 1000 people. Among its final passengers was the mayor of Auckland, Mr T W M Ashby.²⁶¹

Resources that may be significant as a direct reflection of the tram theme include tram poles or building line attachments, tracks, waiting shelters, public conveniences for patrons, safety refuges, signage and rolling stock, if any exist.

²⁶¹ Borchard (2004), p.31.

3.1.5 Buses

One of the first bus services recorded in Onehunga was that of George Codlin, who ran a horse-drawn bus from the front of the Exchange Hotel in the 1870s.²⁶² The horse-buses received their first competition when the railway arrived in Onehunga in 1873.

Trams appeared in the first decades of the 20th century, and more extensive bus services were running between Onehunga and Auckland by the 1920s. Among these were the Royal Bus Company, which ran from Auckland and Onehunga, and Reeves and Son, which ran to Weymouth via Newmarket and Onehunga. In the 1920s, Cyril Mahon operated the Universal Motor Coach Service in Auckland, and later extended it to Onehunga. This service covered Royal Oak, Onehunga, Māngere, Papatoetoe Station, and Hunters Corner.²⁶³ Mahon was eventually forced out of business by Norman Spencer.²⁶⁴

There are no known extant resources associated with the early horse-drawn buses or the early motor bus services of the 1920s, but if any are discovered, they may be significant as a reflection of this theme. The suburban bus depot in Te Papapa was purpose-built in the 1940s, and reflects the transportation theme.

3.1.6 Bridges

The first bridge over Manukau Harbour from Onehunga to Māngere was constructed in 1875 after many years of waiting by residents on both sides. A ferry service operated, rather inadequately, as the only means to cross at high tide. At low tide determined travellers could cross at the end of the lava flow, but water stayed in the channel at all times.

In the mid-1860s public meetings had called for a bridge, but lack of money prevented any work along these lines from taking place.²⁶⁵ In 1874, the Department of Public Works called for tenders for the construction of a bridge, completed in 1875. The project was beset with problems from the start. Built of timber, the bridge was attacked by shipworm, and by 1910 “more than 30 piles had to be replaced and the decking renewed”.²⁶⁶ The bridge was also very narrow and it was difficult for more than one vehicle to pass at a time.²⁶⁷ It was also seen to be dangerous for pedestrians to try crossing in windy or stormy weather.²⁶⁸ The bridge was declared unsafe in 1914, and there were calls for a replacement.

R F Moore, a civil engineer who had designed the Grafton Bridge, was the chosen designer of the new Māngere Bridge. Construction of the reinforced concrete bridge began in 1914, and in an effort to avoid the previous pitfalls the “piles were driven down to rock bottom” to strengthen it.²⁶⁹ The final cost was over £22,000.²⁷⁰ Yet despite the use of reinforced concrete and other precautions, this one too was plagued with problems almost from the beginning. The bridge developed a “distinct sag”, and despite attempts to strengthen it, this was never fully resolved.²⁷¹ It was closed to vehicular traffic in the 1980s, when it was replaced with a new high-level concrete bridge to the east.

²⁶² Mogford (1977), p.91.

²⁶³ Borchard (2004), p.33.

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Borchard (2004), p.34.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁶⁷ Mogford (1977), p.84.

²⁶⁸ Borchard (2004), p.34.

²⁶⁹ Mogford (1977), p.85.

²⁷⁰ Borchard (2004), p. 34.

²⁷¹ Ibid.



Figure 21: View from Onehunga towards Māngere, showing a car crossing to Māngere, 1913. Both ends of the bridge are on causeways, which are linked by the bridge and may date from the 1875 bridge. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A2945.

A third Māngere Bridge was completed in 1983, replacing the traffic use of the second bridge. It took eight years to build, with a two-year pause because of industrial disputes. In 2010, a fourth bridge (identical to the third) was built parallel to it, doubling the capacity of the motorway.²⁷²

3.2 Utilities

3.2.1 Water supply

In her history of Onehunga, Janice Mogford (1977:27) states that “without a doubt the most unique and valuable asset of the district has always been its natural source of water supply”. The volcanic soil and the position near the bottom of the Maungakiekie lava flow meant that much of the rainfall on the volcanic cones seeped into the porous soil and flowed downhill, eventually emerging near Onehunga as natural springs.²⁷³ The springs of Onehunga and Te Papapa were widely used by Māori, and the area was known as Waihihi (‘the gushing waters’).²⁷⁴

Natural springs

In the early days of European settlement, it was apparently possible to sink a well in almost any property south of Arthur Street and easily tap an underground stream.²⁷⁵ Today, most of Onehunga’s natural volcanic springs, apart from Bycroft and Captain springs, are beneath buildings or have disappeared into drains, such as at the end of Water (Wharangi) Street.

²⁷² Matthew Dearnaley, “New Māngere Bridge Ready by End of Year,” *New Zealand Herald* (18 January 2010)

²⁷³ Hayward et al.

²⁷⁴ Hayward et al., p.49.

²⁷⁵ Borchard (2004), p.61.

The largest spring was at the present-day intersection of Princes and Spring streets, and used by Māori. They call it Te Puna a Taihaua (the waters of Taihaua), after Taihaua's first discovery of them. It was later used by Europeans and had been set aside as a water reserve in 1846. It was eventually called Bycroft's Spring after a later landowner, who moved his mill there from Princes Street. He powered the mill by a water-wheel driven by the overflow from the spring.²⁷⁶ The water still flows, as do the springs from Captain Street. These have been culverted directly to the Manukau.

The water resources in Onehunga were so sought after that in 1867 the Auckland Provincial Council proposed that the water reserves be sold. Residents disagreed and petitioned against such a move. In 1879, the Onehunga Water Reserves Bill ended the dispute by placing sole control over the water supply in the hands of the Onehunga Borough Council. There was criticism of this decision, though, with many concerned that the council had been granted "unlimited control of the springs".²⁷⁷

Waterborne disease

In January 1878, a public hand pump was built at the springs in Princes Street East, opposite the railway station, to supply residents with water.²⁷⁸ On 30 April 1880, a 10,000-gallon reservoir and pump was built at Captain Springs that could provide 3000 gallons per hour for the Onehunga wharf.²⁷⁹ During this time, the residents of Onehunga had to collect water from the springs with a bucket and transport it back to their homes. To make collecting water less demanding, many of them dug wells in their backyards. However, most of these wells were not deep enough to reach the Onehunga aquifer and many became contaminated with grey water and sewage. Typhoid and other water-borne diseases began to be a problem.²⁸⁰

Reticulation

In 1889, the water supply in Onehunga was reticulated to improve water quality and sanitation throughout the area, and to ease the health concerns caused by the shallow backyard wells. This was achieved through the efforts of William Scott, an Onehunga doctor who served two terms as mayor of the town.²⁸¹ Apparently "appalled" by the number of typhoid and scarlet fever cases in Onehunga, he insisted on improvements to the water supply. According to Mogford (1977:29) reticulation of the water supply was the largest public work undertaken by the Council and chronologically, it reflects the understandings of the international medical and scientific communities with regards to the causes and transmissions of disease. In 1894, Donald Sutherland became mayor (after Elizabeth Yates) and he aimed to extend the reticulated water supply beyond the immediate township. It is unknown whether he did, but newspaper articles from that period and through to the years 1907 and 1909, indicate that major works were underway to extend the reservoir, drainage and reticulation systems throughout the wider township.²⁸²

²⁷⁶ Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁷⁷ Mogford (1977), p.28.

²⁷⁸ *Auckland Star* (13 October 1932), p.7.

²⁷⁹ Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁸⁰ Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁸¹ Mogford (1977), p.29.

²⁸² *New Zealand Herald*, 23 February 1909, p.5; *New Zealand Herald*, 6 August 1918) p.4.



Figure 22: The 1901 Pumphouse at 2 Springs Street. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (March 2013).

By the turn of the 20th century, Onehunga's water had once again become known for its pleasing taste and healthy qualities.²⁸³ This groundwater supplied the One Tree Hill Borough from 1891 to 1948. At various times the water system also supplied households in Epsom, Ellerslie, Mt Roskill and Māngere Bridge.²⁸⁴ Plans were put forward to use Onehunga's water to supply Auckland, but the people of Onehunga guarded their springs. During a severe drought in the 1940s, Onehunga did supply Auckland with water when the Waitākere dam ran dry.²⁸⁵

Uses for industry

The excellent water supply was also the basis for the shipping resupply activity that would characterise much of the story of the place. A later industrial report (1913) that the "high quality rendered it especially adaptable to the requirements of manufacturers of soft drinks, biscuits, jam, and fruit canners".²⁸⁶ A number of mineral water and soft drink producers based their business in Onehunga, such as the Ideal Mineral Water Company, at the springs on Wharangi Street.²⁸⁷

The water mains were further improved and a new pumping station was built at this time.²⁸⁸ Other, slightly malodorous industries were well established by this date, for slaughtering and processing animals and their byproducts, for example Davis Gelatine (Davis 1993). These industries require a constant supply of fresh water and the springs of Onehunga, as well as the 'outlet' to the Manukau to remove waste, were critical.

²⁸³ Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁸⁴ Hayward et al., p.66.

²⁸⁵ Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁸⁶ Mogford (1977), p.38.

²⁸⁷ "Situations Vacant," *Auckland Star*, 29 November 1941, p.1; Onehunga Borough Council, *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

²⁸⁸ Mogford (1977), p.37.

By the 1960s, the water supply was still sufficient to meet the demands of the growing population. Water was also drawn from the area around the waterfront, treated and stored in two four-million-gallon reservoirs at Maungakiekie.²⁸⁹ Today, Onehunga's water supplements Watercare's general water supply for Auckland.²⁹⁰

Water has always been an important theme in Onehunga, and places associated with its supply are likely to be significant. One of the best examples is the pumphouse at 2 Springs Street (corner of Princes Street), built in 1909 and listed as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1844). Natural springs, reservoirs, pumps, and water-oriented industrial sites may also help tell the story of water in Onehunga.

3.2.2 Drainage, reclamation and waste disposal

Public health issues from standing water and improper waste disposal were of mounting concern as Onehunga's population grew. At the turn of the 20th century, drainage and waste disposal improved with the construction of "an extensive drainage system...with over twenty miles of sewers which discharged by gravitation into the Manukau Harbour".²⁹¹ This system was built around 1911, when newspapers reported on the industrial disputes over drainage workers' wages.²⁹² It also helped drain low-lying areas that tended to become swampy. This included Waikaraka, Beresford Park, St George's Estate and Te Papapa.²⁹³

Draining swamps

Drainage works were extended during the mayoralty of James Cowell in the 1920s.²⁹⁴ Cowell recognised the growth potential for Onehunga and put in place a drainage scheme that would render the remaining swamp land suitable for building.²⁹⁵ In the early 1930s, 75 acres of tidal flats between the Māngere Bridge and Waikaraka Cemetery were reclaimed by Depression-era relief workers, who filled the land with the soil that was being taken from other parts of Onehunga.²⁹⁶

Waste disposal

In the 1930s, Te Hopua a Rangi (Geddes Basin) became Onehunga's rubbish dump. Located on the Manukau Harbour, the bay that had been created when water filled the caldera left from a volcanic cone explosion and surrounding tuff ring. It was used for years as a port, until the port was relocated to the southern rim of the crater. The basin then became a recreational area for boats and canoes.

During the mayoralty of Edward Morton from 1929 to 1935, the controversial decision was made to begin using Te Hopua a Rangi for waste disposal. Although there was argument, infilling with rubbish began, and according to Mogford, "in the span of a few years the bay was filled, levelled, and grassed over".²⁹⁷ Te Hopua a Rangi, known as Geddes Basin, was renamed Gloucester Park, in honour of the Duke of Gloucester, who had visited New Zealand the previous year. It was officially opened in January 1935.²⁹⁸ The remains of the

²⁸⁹ Ibid., p.48.

²⁹⁰ Hayward et al., p.138.

²⁹¹ Mogford (1977), p.38.

²⁹² *Evening Post*, (Volume LXXXII, Issue 89, 12 October 1911), p.3.

²⁹³ Jones, *City@Risk: Onehunga Project* (2010), p.14.

²⁹⁴ Mogford (1977), p.40.

²⁹⁵ Mogford (1977), p.40.

²⁹⁶ Personal communication with Colin Freland, Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society; May 2013.

²⁹⁷ Mogford (1977), p.43.

²⁹⁸ *Auckland Star* (7 January 1935), p.13.

gates, proudly displayed in 1935, were placed in Jellicoe Park when the motorway went through in the 1980s. The stone embankments, also built by Depression workers, remain to this day, but the stone walls that surrounded the park were also demolished in the 1980s. A sewerage outfall had been built at this time along a causeway, above which the Manukau Cruising Club built their new clubrooms. Other outlets ran straight to the harbour, without processing.



Figure 23: Aerial view of Te Hopua a Rangi (Geddes Basin) in 1930, before it became a rubbish dump and then Gloucester Park.

Photograph of Geddes Basin inside The Landing, taken 2013.

Harbour pollution

Waste disposal appears to have been troublesome after 1935, with newspaper articles of the time discussing the pollution in Manukau Harbour caused by sewage and trade wastes. In 1935, the *Auckland Star* reported that about half a million gallons of contaminated matter, including effluent and “crude sewage”, flowed into the harbour daily, contaminating the foreshore and harbour beds. The oyster leases so proudly sold by the Crown in the 19th century had long lapsed as oysters no longer grew around Onehunga.

Sewage disposal was addressed after 1943, when the Auckland and Suburban Drainage Board introduced a new scheme to:

bring into the metropolitan drainage area all the local bodies as far north as Henderson and to include also industrial areas such as Otahuhu ... With this scheme in operation the trade waste and sewage that now discharges into the Manukau and into the Tamaki River would be reticulated through the board’s system, and harbour pollution as it exists today would disappear.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁹ *Auckland Star* (6 October 1943), p.2.

Unfortunately the Puketutu sewerage works continued to pollute the Manukau with sewage, and the problem was not resolved until the 2000s.

In the 1960s, further efforts for 'improved' drainage and land reclamation catered for the increased demand for industrial land. Residents were asked to contribute towards the cost of these improvements with a loan. They responded positively, enabling more sewerage reticulation, stormwater drainage to help prevent flooding in Te Papapa, and land reclamation over a large area of foreshore and seabed.

In the early 1970s foreshore land was reclaimed for a new motorway. It included basically the full Onehunga coast – the area south of Neilson Street between Galway Street and Waikaraka Cemetery, and east and west Pikes Point.³⁰⁰ This work involved filling in Onehunga Bay and creating a reserve with a recreational 'pond', which never functioned correctly and was soon heavily polluted.³⁰¹ In 2012, work began on the Onehunga foreshore to restore the natural character of the area and provide recreational opportunities.³⁰²



Figure 24: An artist's impression of the new Onehunga foreshore development, 2012-2013. Auckland Council, 'Onehunga Foreshore Restoration' (2013), accessed at <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/PLANSPOLICIESPROJECTS/COUNCILPROJECTS/Pages/onehungaforeshorerestoration.aspx>.

3.2.3 Gas

In 1885 to 1886, the Auckland Gas Company built a gas holding tank in Onehunga, and acquired housing for its employees.³⁰³ This coincided with installing street lamps along the main roads – much wanted by residents as “venturing out at night ... meant taking a lantern in hand to show the way”.³⁰⁴ Eventually the gas company extended its gas mains so that all public buildings and most homes were connected to the gas supply.³⁰⁵

Gas lighting was replaced by electric lighting in the 1920s. Onehunga High School was built in 1959 on one part of the former gas works. Cast iron gas mains can still be found underground, but little evidence remains above the surface.

³⁰⁰ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

³⁰¹ Jones, 2010, p. 15.

³⁰² Auckland Council, “Onehunga foreshore restoration (2013), accessed at <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/PLANSPOLICIESPROJECTS/COUNCILPROJECTS/Pages/onehungaforeshorerestoration.aspx>.

³⁰³ *Grey River Argus* (Issue 5103, 4 February 1885), p.2

³⁰⁴ Mogford (1977), p.31

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

3.2.4 Electricity

The Onehunga Woollen Mills appears to have been one of the first buildings in Onehunga to get electric lighting, and this was recorded in a newspaper article of 1887.³⁰⁶ Electricity reached the Onehunga wharf to power the electric trams, and the Sans Souci Tea Kiosk had lighting, as it was also run by the Auckland Electric Tramways Company. Discussions about bringing electricity to all of Onehunga were well underway in the early 1900s, but it seems a regular supply did not begin until the mid-1920s, with the mayoral support of James Cowell.³⁰⁷

Domestic supply of electricity had been sought for many years, with newspapers prior to 1910 discussing the possibilities.³⁰⁸ Architect John Park was an advocate in 1922-23, making many requests to the Auckland Electric Power Board (AEPB) and citing the town's

cheap land, good access in abundance, a geographical position for water carriage, and close proximity to the city by concrete road.³⁰⁹

It was not until January 1924 that supply began, starting with Mt Smart Road.³¹⁰ In June 1924, the AEPB announced that electricity was more widely available in Onehunga and the Maungakiekie area, and "it was expected that the whole of Onehunga will be reticulated in a very short period".³¹¹ By 1927, the borough's supply was completed.³¹²

The main evidence of this activity is the Auckland Electric Power Board office building at 169 Onehunga Mall. The building is significant as an early, and possibly the first, purpose-built branch office of the AEPB, and it was associated with the AEPB for more than 50 years.

The office was opened shortly after reticulation had arrived in Onehunga, revolutionising the everyday lives of its inhabitants. The street lighting is said to be the first large-scale project in New Zealand. It involved 130 electric Holophane two-way lamps, and any extant electric light standards would be significant as a reflection of this theme.

³⁰⁶ *Auckland Star* (18 November 1887), p.3; Mogford (1977), p.40.

³⁰⁷ *New Zealand Herald* (4 December 1908), p.7; *Auckland Star* (26 April 1924), p.11.

³⁰⁸ *Auckland Star* (Volume XXXIII, Issue 292, 9 December 1902), p.3; *New Zealand Herald* 4 December 1908, p.7

³⁰⁹ *New Zealand Herald* (29 Sep 1922), p.8.

³¹⁰ *New Zealand Herald* (Issue 18601, 8 January 1924), p.8.

³¹¹ *New Zealand Herald* (Issue 18739, 19 June 1924), p.6.

³¹² Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.



Figure 25: Auckland Electric Power Board Offices at 169 Onehunga Mall. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (28 March 2013).

3.2.5 Communication

The early introduction of a post and telegraph service in Onehunga showed the strategic importance of the place as a settlement and communication hub for Auckland. During the late 19th century, communication moved beyond post offices to include telephone services. See 2: Government.

George Codlin, twice mayor of Onehunga (1879-1880, 1881-1883), was very active in trying to get a telephone exchange. A newspaper article from 1894 discusses the cost for residents, while another from 1896 shows that talks with the government were still underway.³¹³ The Onehunga Telephone Exchange building was the first fully automatic telephone exchange in Auckland. It is at 60 Princes Street, and is used as a hairdressing salon today.



Figure 26: Former Onehunga Telephone Exchange at 60 Princes Street, now a hair salon. Photo by Cara Francesco, Auckland Council (September 2013).

³¹³ *Auckland Star* (22 January 1894), p.3; *Auckland Star* (29 September 1896), p.8

CHAPTER 4. BUILDING THE PLACE

Onehunga beach was a canoe-landing place and the associated Onehunga papakāinga was one of the largest in the district. Until the early 1840s the area was renowned for its crops, and forest and sea resources. Te Wherowhero, Ngāti Mahuta, was invited to occupy lands in Māngere and Onehunga, for his support for Ngāti Whātua.

Onehunga's colonial built environment developed through in bursts during good economic years, as seen in the building types of the residential and commercial areas. The Fencible cottages and grid layout marked the early residential settlements, with commercial growth centred around the port and along Princes Street. The main commercial centre shifted to Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) relatively early, and from the 1880s housing continued to spread outward from there.

The 1940s to 1960s were a building boom as many industrial sites appeared on land around the harbour. Much of this land had been reclaimed during the government work schemes of the Depression. Onehunga continued to grow quietly throughout the rest of the 20th century, aided by tram, bus and new road connections.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include groups of residences from a particular period; the town centre, much of which has strong physical cohesion and contextual values; individual residential or commercial buildings that exemplify a particular architectural style or the work of a prominent architect; and parks and other public spaces. Any built or archaeological evidence associated with the Māori and Fencible settlements is highly likely to have significant heritage values that illustrate this theme.

4.1 Early settlement

4.1.1 Māori (from the 1300s)³¹⁴

Māori settlement across the area (including the modern town of Onehunga) spans hundreds of years. The area north of the Manukau had considerable strategic importance for Tamaki iwi, because it was close to the harbour, Maungakiekie pā, Māngere pā and resources, and the tracks and waka portage to Waitemātā Harbour via the Tamaki River.³¹⁵ Onehunga beach was a canoe-landing place and the associated papakāinga were some of the largest in the district in the 19th century. The area was renowned for growing kūmara, which continued until the early 1840s. See 1: Land and People.

Recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites give physical confirmation of Māori occupation, for example between Normans Hill and Beachcroft roads, and between Church and Princes streets. Jellicoe Park was used as a kūmara plantation. Such places are considered significant under this theme.

A detailed overview of the Māori history of Onehunga is in a separate module of this heritage survey, prepared by Graeme Murdoch.

³¹⁴ For a more detailed summary, refer to: Graeme Murdoch, *Onehunga Heritage Survey: A Preliminary Summary of Māori Ancestral Relationships* (prepared for Auckland Council, 30 June 2013.)

³¹⁵ Ann McEwan, *Proposed Onehunga Foreshore Reclamation Project: Cultural Impact Assessment*, heritage Consultancy Services, Hamilton, 2011, p. 6.

4.1.2 Early Māori-European contact (1820-1840s)

Missionaries

The earliest recorded visit by Europeans was in November 1820 when Reverend Samuel Marsden, a prominent early missionary from the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in London, and three other missionaries, Reverend John Butler, William Puckey and James Shepherd, explored the region to determine whether the Waitematā and Manukau harbours were connected.³¹⁶ The CMS had established New Zealand's first mission stations in the Bay of Islands.

The group found a small fishing settlement at Onehunga, whose occupants included prominent Ngāti Whātua leader Apihai Te Kawau.³¹⁷ Marsden noted that the location would be suitable for a mission station and trading centre, following patterns of CMS settlement established elsewhere. He commented on the vast timber resources and that the harbour seemed deep enough to allow ships to enter the harbour to gather the timber. The Ngāti Whātua settlement is considered to have been abandoned following Ngāpuhi incursions in the 1820s, but was reoccupied in the 1830s.³¹⁸ Other Europeans prospecting for trade (particularly timber and flax) visited in the 1820s and 1830s.³¹⁹

At this time, sources note the presence of Te Wherowhero in both Onehunga and Māngere, at the invitation of Ngāti Whātua.³²⁰ Te Wherowhero's whare in the Normans Hill-Horne's Lane area was used by Robert Forbes, who ran a bush-licensed public house, the first in the area. It is reported that Te Wherowhero moved his whare further up the hill, above the swamp at the end of what is now Matiere Road.³²¹



Figure 27: A canoe arriving at Onehunga beach c.1864, from a water colour by E A Williams.

Williams, Edward Arthur 1824-1898: Onehunga - July [1864]. Williams, Edward Arthur 1824-1898 [New Zealand sketches, 1864-1866]. Ref: B-045-001. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand: <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23035738>³²²

³¹⁶ G. J. Murdoch, *Historical Perspectives on the Southern Kaipara, Lower Waikato and Wairoa Valley* (Auckland Regional Authority, 1988), 15; McEwan, p.15; Clune, pp. 3-4.

³¹⁷ Jones, *City@Risk Onehunga* (2010), p. 1.

³¹⁸ A. Sullivan, *The Māori Economy of Tamaki, 1820-1840* (unpublished thesis, n.d.), p.9, App. 2C.

³¹⁹ Mogford, 1977, p. 13.

³²⁰ Murdoch (2013), p.12.

³²¹ Onehunga Historic and Fencible Society files.

³²² The above images of the canoe and the image of Te Wherowhero's whare (below), both from the National Library have been extracted from Murdoch (2013). This assessment and Murdoch's document are for *research purposes only*. If these images are to be reproduced for any other use proper permission will be requested from the National Library.



Figure 28: 'The Ware of Te Whero Whero, Chief of the Waikato, Onahanga'.

Johnson, John (Dr), 1794-1848 [The Hobson album]. Ref: E-216-f-174-1. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand: <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23118280>.

After the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in February 1840, more Europeans visited. Auckland's most prominent public figure of the time, John Logan Campbell, and his business partner William Brown, visited Onehunga in mid-1840. Campbell described kūmara grounds and a fishing station at the Māori settlement.³²³ By the beginning of 1844, Onehunga was said to have consisted of 'one raupo whare and a sawpit' – Te Wherowhero's whare.³²⁴ The owner of the sawpit is unknown.

Land transactions

A number of land transactions took place in 1844, after Governor Fitzroy waived Crown pre-emption on purchasing land from Māori. A large block of about 163 acres, known as the Waihihī block,³²⁵ was purchased by John Thomas Jackson from Wiremu Hopihone and Te Tinana. This is the present site of Onehunga's main business centre.³²⁶

Some of this land was later purchased by a speculator and sheep farmer, Thomas Henry, who obtained a further 200 acres between Maungakiekie and Waikaraka (which included Onehunga Springs) from Te Kawau and others.³²⁷

The Furleys

Another part of Jackson's land was purchased by Samuel and Matilda Furley in 1844, said to have started one of the earliest trading posts on the Manukau shoreline. The Furleys traded with Māori, who brought their pigs and produce by canoe to the beach between the foot of Princes Street and the bottom of Normans Hill Road.³²⁸ Matilda Furley became a butcher for

³²³ John Logan, Campbell, *Poenamo: Sketches of the Early Days of New Zealand, Romance and Reality of Antipodean Life in the Infancy of a New Colony* (London and Edinburgh, 1881), pp.292-9.

³²⁴ Jones, *City@Risk Onehunga* (2010), p. 2.

³²⁵ Graeme Murdoch, *Onehunga Heritage Survey: A Preliminary Summary of Māori Ancestral Relationships* (prepared for Auckland Council, 30 June 2013), p.18

³²⁶ Mogford (1977), p. 14; Jones, *City@Risk Onehunga* (2010), p. 3.

³²⁷ Ibid.

³²⁸ Jones, *City@Risk Onehunga* (2010), p.3 .

Onehunga in the late 1840s,³²⁹ and the Furleys were renowned in Onehunga for pork pies and bakery bread.³³⁰

During the late 1860s, the Furleys gave each of their three daughters land fronting Princes Street. Three scheduled places relate to the Furleys: the Farrell villa (UID 2604), the Farrell Bakehouse (UID 2605) and the Wilson villa (UID 2606).

Other early land purchases are recorded as having been made by Robert Forbes, George Ormsby and Samuel Wood.³³¹



Figure 29: Farrell Bakehouse, 26-28 Princes Street, Onehunga. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (June 2013).

Land commissioners

Confusion arose from these and other land purchases between Māori and Europeans, and in the late 1840s the Crown reinstated its monopoly on land purchases.³³² The government appointed land commissioners to look into land purchases between European and Māori to ensure their legality. In many cases their rulings led to bitterness among the settlers, who considered they had justly purchased and improved their holdings, only to be deprived of them without receiving fair compensation.³³³ Some accepted compensation, while others like Forbes and Ormsby held out for years. Māori grievances over land issues are part of the work of the Waitangi Tribunal, and the Office of the Treaty Settlements.

From the mid-1840s European settlement became established at Onehunga, and a number of hotels and churches were built (discussed in depth in other sections). The beach remained a busy place for trade with Māori.³³⁴ By 1845, Onehunga was connected to Auckland, the colonial capital, with a six-mile “open cart road”.³³⁵

³²⁹ Janice C. Mogford, “Furley, Matilda,” *The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1f20/furley-matilda>.

³³⁰ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

³³¹ Mogford (1977), p.15.

³³² *Ibid.*, p.15-16

³³³ *Ibid.*

³³⁴ McEwan, p. 8.

³³⁵ *New Zealand Spectator and Cook’s Strait Guardian* (5 July 1845), p.1.

4.1.3 Fencible settlement (1847-1864)

By 1845, more settlers had arrived on immigrant ships, and Onehunga was becoming a larger settlement.³³⁶ Governor Grey decided to set up the Royal New Zealand Fencibles as part of his strategy for the defence of Auckland.³³⁷ Onehunga, “by virtue of its geographical location, was chosen as one of the sites essential to the military and naval defense of the Auckland isthmus”.³³⁸ Strategically, without Onehunga and the other Fencible towns (Howick, Panmure and Otahuhu), Auckland was considered to be at risk from Māori raids. Onehunga was also the closest link to Sydney and the outside world at this time.

First arrivals

The Fencibles were soldier settlers recruited to create and protect a permanent European settlement in Onehunga. Conditions of acceptance into the Royal New Zealand Fencibles were as follows: being aged 45 or younger and in good physical health and character, they received one acre of land with a further pre-emption over another five acres, a rent-free cottage, all of which would be freehold after seven years’ service. An officer was to receive a house and 40 acres, all of which would be freehold at the end of 10 years’ service.³³⁹ See also 1: Land and People, 2.2: Defence.

Between December 1846 and April 1847, the village of Onehunga was surveyed and 34 10-acre blocks were pegged out between Grey Street, Quadrant Road, Mt Smart Road and Onehunga Mall. The land was ploughed and timber was prepared to build the settlement.

However, in mid-1847 Governor Grey halted all work as he began to have misgivings about the strategy. Unfortunately, the first contingent of the Fencibles arrived on 5 August 1847 on board the *Ramillies*, to find no ready accommodation.³⁴⁰ There were 67 Fencibles under the command of Captain William Kenny, plus 56 women and 118 children.³⁴¹ With no cottages to live in, they stayed aboard the ship for another two months, and then were housed temporarily in hastily built barracks near Princes Street.³⁴² Work began again on the cottages and the Fencibles were finally able to move into them in mid-November. This area – formerly known as Waihihi (gushing waters) – became known as the Lower Settlement.³⁴³

At this time, Onehunga consisted of a few cottages near the beach and three larger buildings – the house of George Ormsby,³⁴⁴ the New Leith Inn (owned by Robert and Margaret Forbes, on the north side of Hornes Lane off Normans Hill Road), and Samuel and Matilda Furley’s trading post in Princes Street.³⁴⁵

Later arrivals

In June 1849, the second group of Fencibles arrived on the *Berhampore*, under the command of Captain John Jermyn Symonds (younger brother of W C Symonds of the failed

³³⁶ Ibid.

³³⁷ Mogford (1977), p.16

³³⁸ Ibid., p.17.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Alexander, “Onehunga,” in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 27.

³⁴¹ “Journey’s End and Onehunga Blockhouse” pamphlet.

³⁴² Mogford (1977), p. 17.

³⁴³ Ibid.

³⁴⁴ George Ormsby ran cattle in Onehunga and surveyed the entrance to the Manukau Harbour in 1845 (Jones, 2010, p. 4).

³⁴⁵ Alexander, “Onehunga,” in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.27; “Sketch of the History of Onehunga,” *Taranaki Herald* (16 January 1864,) p. 3.

Cornwallis settlement). Again, nothing was ready, but this time, the governor requisitioned land for encampment. The government was only willing to contribute £15 towards building each cottage, leaving the Fencibles to build their homes and establish their families in the area.³⁴⁶

There were supposedly two reasons for this. The first was that the government felt they could not afford to fulfill the promises for land and housing originally set out in the Fencible contract. The second was that it did not feel such a pressing need for the Fencibles' defence. Still, this second contingent of settlers remained for three months at Potter's Paddock, and then marched to prepared areas on Ormsby's land. They finally settled close to Manukau Road and Mt Smart Road, in an area known as the Top Settlement.³⁴⁷ In September 1849, the third and final contingent and their families arrived on the *Oriental Queen*.³⁴⁸ They built their homes close to Mays Avenue and Mt Smart Road in Te Papapa, in an area known as the Back Settlement.³⁴⁹

Daily life

The Fencibles were mainly farmers, and there was only one occasion in 1851 when they were mobilised. Their day-to-day life involved growing wheat and vegetables (particularly potatoes) on their own land, building fences and assisting with public works, such as building new roads and footpaths. The Church was also a central element to their lives, the majority being Catholic.³⁵⁰ They also often hired themselves out as free labour. Some worked at farms at Three Kings, Mt Roskill and Royal Oak, and others helped to build roads.³⁵¹

As a group they helped develop the infrastructure and economy of Onehunga as a fully functioning settlement.



Figure 30: Fencible cottage at 111 Victoria Street (UID 1898). Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (14 March 2013).



Figure 31: Former Fencible cottage at the rear of the Presbyterian church. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (25 May 2013).

³⁴⁶ Mogford (1977), p.18

³⁴⁷ Ibid.

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

³⁴⁹ Mogford (1977), p.18; Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.31.

³⁵⁰ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.47.

³⁵¹ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, pp.29-30.

Heritage places

Not much remains of the Fencible settlement – only a handful of original cottages, the street grid, a few street names, rock walls, and remnants of the parade ground, as well as some headstones in the cemetery at Waikaraka.³⁵² One place directly related to the Fencible settlement is the cottage at 111 Victoria Street, listed as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1898). 100 Arthur Street and Coley's Cottage have strong associations with the Fencible settlement. Because of the importance of the Fencibles and the relative rarity of evidence remaining today, associated places (buildings and sub-surface remains) are likely to be significant.

By 1850, the original Fencible settlers had fulfilled their contracts, and the population of Onehunga had grown as immigrant ships continued to arrive.

4.1.4 From military post to township (1850s-1890s)

In the mid-1850s, 1000 people were recorded as residents of the town. From then, Onehunga transitioned from a military post to a settlement, although there was still a militia. In 1860, Governor General Gore Brown declared that the 2nd Onehunga Battalion would consist of five companies, to include militiamen who lived in specified areas. The first two areas were distinguished by the boundary markers of J J Symonds' house (upper Symonds Street) and Kelly's public house (Royal Oak).

By the 1860s, a clear community feeling had emerged, and local volunteers would work on improvements when government funding was not available.³⁵³ The wharf was moved, creating a more reliable deep-water port, and the timber trade fuelled the economy. The town grew from 867 in 1850, to 1423 in 1861, to 2136 in 1864.³⁵⁴

Refugees

Many of the arrivals in the 1860s were European refugees (mainly women and children) coming from outlying settlements in Waiuku and the lower Waikato.³⁵⁵

By 1863, attack from the south seemed imminent, and settlers abandoned their farms and were taken to Onehunga for greater protection. Mogford wrote that "they arrived, often in small boats, with their few possessions, frightened, bewildered, and homeless, with many of their men folk already in the militia or away fighting".³⁵⁶ It was intended that in times of war women and children would be sheltered in the Onehunga Blockhouse, but with the arrival of Waikato refugees and Onehunga's own growing population the blockhouse proved too small.

Women and children were housed in old barracks in Princes Street, where conditions were poor and cramped, and food was scarce. It was the women in particular who helped people through these hard times.

Matilda Furley, the early settler whose family ran a bakery, helped supply bread for those in need. She is particularly noted for her charitable efforts during these years. Elizabeth George, the licensee of the Royal Hotel, provided hot food and some rooms for the refugees

³⁵² Ibid., p. 49.

³⁵³ Mogford (1977), p.23.

³⁵⁴ Thayer Fairburn, *The Orpheus Disaster* (Waiuku, 1987), p.92.

³⁵⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 20.

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

sleeping on the floor of the barracks. However, she was soon overwhelmed and called a public meeting to organise help.

Out of this meeting, the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society was formed – one of the first such societies in Australasia and the first in New Zealand – and concerned itself with finding housing, food and clothing for the refugees.³⁵⁷

Recession and recovery

The New Zealand Wars had also brought an economic boom to Onehunga. But as hostilities ceased, towards the end of 1864, Onehunga's wartime prosperity ended as well. A major factor was that after the war "most of the Maori land had been confiscated, and the prosperous farms were no longer there to provide the large amount of produce which had previously been brought to Onehunga for the Auckland market".³⁵⁸ This recession continued, and despite public works such as building the wharf and better roads, many men had to leave and seek work elsewhere. Often they found jobs in the sawmills around Manukau Harbour.³⁵⁹

The economy did eventually recover and Onehunga continued to grow. In April 1877, the Town District of Onehunga was declared a borough and John Jackson became its first mayor.³⁶⁰ New commercial, industrial and private buildings went up in the 1870s and 1880s.

By 1891, Onehunga's population was 2924 and industries, transport infrastructure, utilities, churches, schools and public amenities continued to be built.

4.2 Residential development

4.2.1 Residential architecture

Residential development began with the three Fencible settlements, then known as the Lower, Top and Back Settlements. These followed a grid pattern, which Onehunga mostly retains today.³⁶¹

A typical Fencible's home was a simple two-room cottage set on an acre of land. Most followed a standard, pre-fabricated design, with a gable roof, timber weatherboards, and little ornamentation. A Fencible cottage is still extant at 111 Victoria Street as a private home, and a relocated former cottage has had several uses and is now located behind the Presbyterian church. A replica of a cottage (1959) and the relocated Laishley House (UID 1818) are in Jellicoe Park, serving as museums. Any places associated with the Fencibles are highly likely to be significant as a reflection of early residential development in Onehunga.

Housing went ahead in controlled bursts, which is reflected in the styles throughout the area. At first, suburbs were built within walking distance of the new wharf, the railway and Onehunga Beach (Mill Bay and the first port), and areas further away were small farms or

³⁵⁷ Mogford (2010), p. 20; Margaret Tennant. "Voluntary welfare organisations - 19th-century charity," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/voluntary-welfare-organisations/page-2>.

³⁵⁸ Mogford (1977), p.21.

³⁵⁹ Ibid.

³⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 26.

³⁶¹ Carolyn O'Neil, 2009.

larger landholdings of individuals. Onehunga was mostly residential until the mid-20th century, when some light industrial building went up on the periphery, replacing old and derelict buildings. Typically, there is dense residential settlement around a commercial core.

Housing styles

The variety of residential building styles reflects the incremental growth during each era. The main styles are of the Victorian, Edwardian, and interwar eras – including Georgian houses (2-8 rooms), pioneer cottages, various villa forms, and bungalows. Later styles are interspersed.

Most homes are single-storey on similar-sized lots and oriented towards the street. This has created an identifiable historic character in most neighborhoods. More recent housing has been unsympathetic to this, and light industrial development on the periphery has further disturbed its integrity.

Historic residences in Onehunga – either individually or in groups – may be significant for their links with the theme of residential development. Areas with high concentrations of houses from a particular period can illustrate Onehunga's broad residential growth and settlement patterns.

More elaborate residences may be significant as an example of an architectural style or the work of a prominent architect. They may also be significant for their associations with prominent or influential Onehunga citizens, or events. Other possible surviving remnants of early building in Onehunga are the stone walls built as land was cleared for cultivation. The rubble and stone that covered the landscape was collected and used to build stone enclosures for cattle, and there are examples throughout the town.³⁶²

³⁶² Borchard (2004), p.85.



Figure 32: Looking south over Onehunga showing houses in Onehunga (foreground), Manukau Harbour (centre) and Māngere Mountain (background). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-3527.



Figure 33: Town of Onehunga, 1906. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 2673.

4.2.2 Hotels

Many of Onehunga's buildings common in the latter half of the 19th century were hotels or public houses. They served a much greater role in the community than hotels do now. They were frequently

the only substantial public buildings in the district and their owners participated in local affairs and lent their premises for various types of entertainment. Their contribution did help to leaven ... the monotony and hardship of life in those early days.

(Mogford 1977:90)

The civic role of early hotels included use as courtrooms for inquests and criminal trials under the resident magistrate system. See also 2.3: Justice.

The large number of hotels reflects the importance of the Onehunga port, with many and varied travellers passing through town and needing somewhere to stay. In the early years most hotels were in the main centre along Princes Street or further from the wharf. After a time, travellers passing through asked for more hotel accommodation nearer the wharf.³⁶³



Figure 34: Royal Hotel, 1885. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A288.

Below are the more well-known (and legal) hotels. Any of the few remaining are highly likely to be significant as a rare example of this important property type.

- In 1844, Robert Forbes opened the first hotel. He named it the **New Leith Inn**, although at first it was recorded as being simply “a timbered house with a large raupo whare attached”. This was Te Wherowhero's whare, which Forbes acquired with the land. Unverified accounts trace Forbes's first ‘bush inn’ to nearer his home (in Forbes Street). Acquiring Te Wherowhero's land and whare enabled Forbes to get a bush

³⁶³ G.G.M. Mitchell, *Onehunga Hotels: Hotels from 1847 to 1960* (Auckland: Onehunga Historical and Fencible Society, 1960), p.55.

licence (to this site), a reputed condition of which was providing a ferry service out to vessels moored in the channel. Forbes expanded his establishment in 1846, when the “whare was replaced by a weatherboard building to accommodate Forbes’ growing family and provide two more guest rooms”.³⁶⁴ The licence was transferred to Samuel Norman later that year, sometime around the sudden death of Forbes. The New Leith Inn was recorded as the first licensed accommodation house to be built in Onehunga.³⁶⁵

- The **Commercial Hotel** was built by Samuel Norman, using timber supplied by E Gibbons and on land sold to him and his brother by the widow of Robert Forbes. They appear to have been working in Kororareka (Russell) and farming in Mt Albert, but transferred to Onehunga with the purchase of hillside land leading to the beach – the road through was to be named after them. When competition with the newly built (and larger) Royal Hotel in Princes Street became too much for the more humble New Leith Inn, they built a large, two-storey building right on the beach in 1855 and:

[A]lmost from the day the Commercial opened for business, Norman had every reason to be pleased with his decision to build on the beach. Within a few years a large cooperage was built by E. Gibbons & Co near the hotel, Shalders Steam Sawmill stood just beyond the Cooperage, two large stores were opened, a lime kiln was operating further south and three boarding houses accommodated about 60 employees of firms domiciled on the beach.

(Mitchell 1960:19)

- In 1848 the **Royal Hotel** was built in lower Princes Street, on the corner with George Street (now Terrace). Edward and Elizabeth George were the licence holders, after moving from Shortland Street in the city, and had chosen this location for the likely growth of trade to the Manukau.

It was a large building on two levels, designed ‘by the architect’ for public gatherings as there was no town hall. Edward George encouraged this use, for concerts, political meetings and other entertainments. The Royal Hotel was destroyed by fire three times and was rebuilt each time. Elizabeth, in response to the arrival of refugees from the Waikato, founded the Ladies’ Benevolent Society in 1863, still the oldest such group in the country. The hotel was forced to close in 1906 after it lost its licence, and the building was eventually demolished.

- The **Royal Oak Hotel** was built at the edge of Onehunga, strategically sited by the busy intersection of Manukau and Mt Smart roads, and next to the small farms allotted to the second Fencible force under the command of J J Symonds.

The first building on the site was an essential staging post for travellers. The next stop was the Junction Hotel in Newmarket (demolished in the 1980s). Constant traffic ensured travellers could exchange horses after climbing Normans Hill or to prepare

³⁶⁴ Mogford (1977), p.90.

³⁶⁵ Ibid.

for descending to the beach. The road, now called Manukau Road, was a track made by Māori.

This building was significant as it had “the distinction of being the first all brick building to be erected in the district” [sic] in the 1880s, and replaced the first single-level, wooden building. Like other hotels at the time, the Royal Oak lost its licence in 1909, not long after an Edwardian addition to the front. Mogford notes that this was the likely consequence of the temperance movement gaining popularity at this time (1977:91). The Royal Oak Hotel still stands at 1 Campbell Road, used as a real estate office, and is one of the few such buildings that remain in Onehunga.



Figure 35: Royal Oak Hotel, with 1880s brick section (right) and later timber addition (left).
Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (4 April 2013).

- Between 1854 and 1863 another four hotels went into business: the Commercial Hotel, the Redan Hotel (later the Hibernian and then the Club Hotel), the Prince Albert (later Onehunga Hotel), and the Victoria Hotel. The Prince Albert was described as a “two gabled timber building”. It is interesting to note that the proprietor kept the beer cool by storing it in a lava cave underneath the hotel.³⁶⁶ The Victoria Hotel opened in 1862 on the corner of Victoria and Grey streets to serve the Fencibles of the Back Settlement. The Victoria Hotel closed in 1906, at which point the upper level was taken off and placed on the section next door (north). That was demolished in the 1960s, but the lower floor of the former Victoria Hotel still stands today.
- The **Exchange Hotel** (originally the Exchange Inn, or Royal Exchange) was run by Samuel Furley, and though the building was destroyed by fire in 1871, it was rebuilt the following year.³⁶⁷ Onehunga’s first horse-bus service ran from the Exchange Hotel in Princes Street in the 1870s. The hotel has been demolished, as has a two-level home and separate bakery business, which all fronted Princes Street. Furley

³⁶⁶ Ibid., p.92.

³⁶⁷ Ibid.

and his wife also ran a bakery in Queen Street, with relatives, on this land on the north side of Princes Street.

- Another important hotel was the **Manukau Tavern** at 2 Onehunga Harbour Road. Plans had been in place since 1863, but it was not until June 1865 that George Hodge began to build the Manukau Hotel (more commonly known as the Manukau Tavern).³⁶⁸ Hodge was a founder of the Manukau Steamship Company, so it was doubly profitable for him to build a hotel closer to the wharf.³⁶⁹

The hotel was built in a prominent spot opposite the Government Wharf, reflecting Onehunga's importance as a port city with connections to Sydney and other ports of New Zealand.³⁷⁰ The licence was issued on 17 July 1865. On 7 June 1879 the hotel was completely destroyed by a fire, but then-owners Messrs Whitson & Co built a new hotel on the same site, which opened in December 1879.³⁷¹ The new building was designed by Auckland architect James Wrigley, who also designed the Auckland Lunatic Asylum (now Unitec).³⁷² From 1903 to 1956, the hotel was a popular watering hole at the end of the tram ride from Auckland, because it was directly across from the tram terminus on Queen Street.³⁷³ The Manukau Tavern remains today, although it has had numerous alterations and is now called The Landing.

4.3 Commercial development

4.3.1 Māori-European trade

Commercial activity in the 1840s was conducted with Māori and other traders on the beach front at first, then in Princes Street, where hotels, banks and stores went up in the late 1840s and 1850s.³⁷⁴ With recurring flooding at spring tides and a series of fires that swept through the buildings there, the beach quickly proved a poor site for a growing commercial trade, and most shop owners moved to Princes Street.³⁷⁵

Although there were tensions between Māori and the colonial government during the 1850s, Onehunga continued to be a major goods and food trading centre between Māori and European. Around 1850, a native hostelry (Onehunga Native Reserve) and grain store were built at the junction of Princes Street and the shoreline to provide free accommodation and a marketplace for visiting Māori.³⁷⁶

Trade between Europeans and Māori in Onehunga grew from £714 per year in 1852/3 to £3145 in 1857/8, comparable to Auckland during the same year (£4532).³⁷⁷ Agricultural products, livestock, kauri gum, flax and timber (kauri and kahikatea) were the main goods

³⁶⁸ Ibid.

³⁶⁹ Michael Findlay, "Historic Walkways: Plan of Onehunga with Descriptive Notes" (31 May 1989).

³⁷⁰ Personal communication with Myfanwy Eaves, Principal Specialist, Built Heritage, Auckland Council, June 2013.

³⁷¹ Mitchell, p.58.

³⁷² New Zealand Historic Places Trust. "Wrigley, James (1838 – 1882) – Architect." NZHPT Professional Bio. Accessed 6 September 2013 at [http://www.historic.org.nz/corporate/registersearch/ProfessionalBio/Professional.aspx?CPName=Wrigley%2C+James+\(1838+-+1882\)](http://www.historic.org.nz/corporate/registersearch/ProfessionalBio/Professional.aspx?CPName=Wrigley%2C+James+(1838+-+1882))

³⁷³ New Zealand Historic Places Trust, <http://www.historic.org>, 2010; Borchard (2004), p.31.

³⁷⁴ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p.48; Mogford (1989), p.117.

³⁷⁵ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 48.

³⁷⁶ McEwan, p. 9.

³⁷⁷ Native Produce Imported into the Ports of Auckland and Onehunga, 1865, Wellington, E12, p. 20.

traded.³⁷⁸ Fruit, vegetables and wheat and flour were also brought to Onehunga by Māori; flour came from the Waikato (where it was milled) and wheat from both the Waikato or nearby Māngere Bridge, where Ngāti Mahuta grew it until their land was taken in 1860.

4.3.2 Queen Street

The growing population increased the need for goods and a bigger commercial area. This was not possible on Princes Street owing to its narrow width, the large rock outcroppings, and intermittent flooding from high tides. Commercial ventures moved to Queen Street, which had been almost exclusively residential. The increased traffic here faced great difficulties as Queen Street was also narrow and full of rock outcrops, sometimes completely blocking traffic.³⁷⁹ The community gave their time and labour in 1860-61 to improve Queen Street and to resolve the traffic issue when the government could not provide funds.³⁸⁰ From this point, the streets were far more navigable and Queen Street overtook Princes Street as the main commercial thoroughfare.³⁸¹ See also 3.1 Transportation.

Commercial and residential building continued throughout Onehunga, and Queen Street (now Onehunga Mall) contains most of these early commercial structures. The earliest of the timber commercial buildings no longer exist, because a series of fires destroyed the town repeatedly in its nascent years. There were four large fires between 1860 and 1900, causing “extensive damage to the buildings of Queen Street and each time, the consequent rebuilding changed the façade and character of the street”.³⁸² Fireproof materials (stone, brick, and slate) carried a premium, and changed the character of commercial buildings.

4.3.3 20th-century growth

As new growth occurred in the 20th century, older commercial buildings were removed to make way for new ones, either because of the fire danger, or because it was not economically feasible to keep them. New bylaws in 1898 required £200 to be spent developing a site, and there were restrictions on the placement of buildings. A number of older commercial buildings were removed in the late 1950s and early 1960s as a light industrial manufacturing industry emerged.³⁸³

In 1967, the Onehunga Borough Council announced plans to convert Queen Street into a pedestrian mall. This was an effort to rejuvenate the historic downtown character, which residents felt had been overtaken by light industry. Queen Street was finally converted into a pedestrian mall in 1973, with new landscaping and extra car parking. Queen Street was renamed Onehunga Mall, and officially opened on 2 April 1973.³⁸⁴ Although the mall was reopened to traffic in the 1990s,³⁸⁵ it remains the commercial core of Onehunga.

³⁷⁸ Ballard, p.15.

³⁷⁹ Mogford (1977), p.87.

³⁸⁰ Ibid.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

³⁸² Ibid.

³⁸³ Ibid.

³⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 52-53.

³⁸⁵ O'Neil, 2009.



Figure 36: Queen Street in May 1971, shortly before it was transformed into the pedestrian-only Onehunga Mall. *South Auckland Courier Central Edition*, 26 May 1971, p. 16. Manukau Research Library, Courier collection, box 4/28. Footprints 00150 Accessed at DigitalNZ.

4.3.3 Commercial building styles

Today, there is a consistent pattern of commercial development along Onehunga Mall with a wide range of architectural styles, dating from Victorian-era to post-war buildings.

These buildings represent several notable aspects of commercial architecture from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Early examples include more modest timber-framed buildings that illustrate the borough's beginnings, with a variety of Victorian-era decorative elements (such as the shops at 260-262, 264 and 354-356 Onehunga Mall).

A second wave of more substantial brick buildings from the 1890s to 1920s dominate the streetscape, providing good local examples of Free Classical and Beaux Arts-influenced styles (such as Canadine's Building at 130-132 Onehunga Mall, Kemp's Building at 137 Onehunga Mall, or the shops at 163-171 Trafalgar Street). The commercial corridor was largely built out by the mid-20th century. Some later buildings were in the popular modernistic styles such as Art Deco, Stripped Classical and Moderne.

Groups of commercial properties, as at Onehunga Mall, often have strong physical and contextual value as examples of the commercial development theme. Several in Onehunga Mall were designed by local architects (most notably John Park), and are also likely to possess considerable architectural significance.

4.4 Public space

Public spaces, such as Waikaraka Park and Cemetery, Buchanan Park and Jellicoe Park, are also important in illustrating growth and development in Onehunga, and help lend the town a unique identity.

4.4.1 Waikaraka Park

Waikaraka Park (including a Rifle Range and Cemetery) was the earliest designated public space for recreation in Onehunga, acquired by the Onehunga Borough Council in 1881. See 6.5: Sport and Recreation for the history of Waikaraka Park.

The park is also worth mentioning here as a public space. It represents an early dedication of public space for recreational and military purposes, an action that reflects the needs and priorities of the community at the time. The Waikaraka grounds (including the cemetery) are scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 1755).



Figure 37: Jellicoe Park, showing floral clock and Onehunga Blockhouse. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (2013).

4.4.2 Jellicoe Park

Jellicoe Park, formerly known as the Blockhouse Reserve or Green Hill, was possibly the higher site of Uringutu. Later adapted by the council, by 1923 the land had become an unsightly patch, “a wilderness of grass and weeds”.³⁸⁶ It was suggested it be turned into a park, to be named in honor of John Rushworth Jellicoe, 1st Earl Jellicoe, then governor-general (1920-1924).

Improvements to this neglected reserve were duly made, the grass mown, foot paths cut and formed, flowerbeds planted, and a children’s playground set up in one corner.

³⁸⁶ Mogford (1977), p.40.

When the opening ceremony took place in May 1923, the park made a pleasing picture.

At this time John Park (architect) was mayor. The military practice of mustering at the parade ground and marching to the former blockhouse had become an annual event for World War I returned servicemen. Park was the driving force behind the memorial rock arch.

In 1940 the city of Auckland celebrated its centennial; the floral clock was “designed and planted at Jellicoe Park”.³⁸⁷ This plus the large trees and memorials has cemented Jellicoe Park as the primary public space commemorating important people and events. See 6.7: Remembering and Preserving the Past.

4.4.3 Fergusson Domain

In 1929, the government designated Fergusson Domain as a reserve and named it after Sir Charles Fergusson, then governor-general (1924-1930).³⁸⁸ The domain consisted of three acres of “bare paddock”, surrounded by rock walls it. Eleven acres once intended for housing were later added, ceded by the Housing Department (the equivalent of Housing New Zealand today). The Fergusson Domain Board worked to raise funds for playing fields, tennis courts and a children’s playground.³⁸⁹ But it became clear that keeping the grounds was too much for the board and in 1964 the administration of the domain was transferred to the council. Fergusson Domain remains today.

4.4.4 Buchanan Park

Buchanan Park acknowledges the commitment by Robert Buchanan and his wife Euphemia. Born in Dunedin, Buchanan joined the Union Steam Ship Co in 1883, serving with the company for 26 years. In 1902, he married Euphemia Neilson and they settled at Onehunga.

Buchanan took a prominent part in the social and sports activities of the borough and was a president of the Onehunga Bowling Club and the Orphans Club. He was also a member of the Onehunga Licensing Committee for many years and a director of R & W Hellaby Ltd.

Euphemia Buchanan was also active in the community, and she instituted the Buchanan Award for the most promising pupils of Onehunga and Te Papapa schools. The couple lived in Quadrant Road, and with no children of their own, they were dedicated to philanthropy in Onehunga.³⁹⁰ The park was named after them.

4.4.5 Other spaces

In 1959, the Onehunga Advancement Association made general improvements to Onehunga’s public realm. This included building pensioner flats and demolishing sub-standard dwellings, sealing roads, forming new footpaths, creating car parks and upgrading parks and reserves.³⁹¹ One group of such housing, Garside Village, still stands.

The pedestrian zone in Onehunga Mall in 1973 was an important change to Onehunga’s public space, followed by an urban renewal plan for the borough, published in 1974. In 1986,

³⁸⁷ Ibid.

³⁸⁸ Ibid., p.49.

³⁸⁹ Ibid.

³⁹⁰ Onehunga Historical Society records.

³⁹¹ Ibid., p.47.

the mall had further refurbishments, and it was reopened to vehicles. See also 4.3: Commercial development.

CHAPTER 5. WORK

This theme discusses the various industries in Onehunga, including agriculture, quarrying, iron mongering, sawmills, shipbuilding and manufacturing. Potential heritage places may include early factories, quarry sites and industrial sites on reclaimed land.

5.1 Agriculture

Today, Onehunga is mainly known as a trading port and industrial area, but in its early days of settlement, it did have associations with farming. The land was cultivated by Māori before European arrival, as Onehunga was occupied year round and had fertile volcanic soil and an ample fresh water supply.³⁹²

5.1.1 Fencible farms

On the arrival of the Fencible settlers in Onehunga, the 1-acre land grants given to them were used for farming and gardening, but were not were often not large enough to sustain the Fencibles and their families. Captain Henry Hardington managed to create a farm on some of his land at present-day Waikaraka Reserve. The area was known simply as The Farm before being designated as a reserve by the Crown in 1881. Colonel Kenny also established a very fine farm garden and orchard at his estate just off Queen Street.

5.1.2 Chinese market gardens

Chinese market gardens were established by the early 1900s. Most of the gardeners were of Jung Seng descent. By 1930, 10 gardeners leasing 73 acres in Onehunga, including W Loo (Grey Street), Loo Chew and Ting Hing (Church Street) and On Sing, Sam Yack and Wing Fung Lee (Nugent Street).³⁹³ By World War II, these commercial gardens, as well as other market gardens at Panmure, Mt Wellington, Avondale and Māngere, supplied most of Auckland's fresh vegetable requirements.³⁹⁴

From the 1950s to the 1970s there were 17 to 18 very small market gardens (including glass houses) in residential areas. These included a garden at 84 Alfred Street, run by Wong Yee Chong and Sur Yin Too from the 1940s,³⁹⁵ and a fruit and vegetable business run by Sai Louie at 171 Queen Street (now Onehunga Mall) that opened in 1940. The shop operated until 1988 when the business was sold. Although the building has changed ownership since, it still bears the original signage advertising the Sai-Louie 'Quality Fruits'³⁹⁶. The Sai-Louie shop is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2609).³⁹⁷

By the 1990s only two or three gardens remained. One was an acre of land at 36 Victoria Road run by Ng Wah Kum and his wife Wong Yue Dang. The garden was used until 2003 when the land was subdivided and sold.³⁹⁸ Another was a 1-acre plot on Mays Road in Te Papapa, run by Willie Wong until 2005.³⁹⁹ None of these gardens remain today.⁴⁰⁰

³⁹² Hayward, et al., pp.137-138.

³⁹³ Lee and Lam, p. 352.

³⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 338.

³⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 354.

³⁹⁶ Lisa, Truttman, *Timespanner Blog*, accessed 13 August 2013 at <http://www.timespanner.blogspot.co.nz>.

³⁹⁷ Lee and Lam, p. 356.

³⁹⁸ Ibid., pp. 352-353.

³⁹⁹ Ibid., p. 355.

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 352.



Figure 38: Sai-Louie (Rishworth) Building, 171 Onehunga Mall. Photo by Cara Francesco, Auckland Council (September 2013).

5.2 Industry

Onehunga's strategic location as a navigable port on Manukau Harbour and its plentiful fresh water supply also made it a suitable place for industry.⁴⁰¹ From almost the earliest days of European settlement, many important industries were founded in Onehunga – most of them associated with processing the abundant natural resources. Notable early enterprises included Sutherland's tannery in Princes Street (1881), Suttie's tannery in Symonds Street, New Zealand Iron and Steel Company (1883), Onehunga Woollen Mills operated by New Zealand Manufacturing Company (1886), T R Gillman's wooden box-making business in Grey Street (1887), and Onehunga Ironworks Company Ltd and the New Zealand Glue Company (Davis Gelatine), both in 1888.

5.2.1 Early industries (1840s-1860s)

Manukau steam sawmill

Possibly the earliest industry to begin in Onehunga was the Manukau steam sawmill, set up by Thomas Mitchell in 1842. Mitchell, a timber agent from Sydney, harvested kauri, and his timber mill is thought to be the first of its kind in New Zealand. Due to shipping difficulties, it closed in 1843.⁴⁰²

Bycroft's flour mill and biscuit factory

The second industry established more permanently in Onehunga was Bycroft's flour mill and biscuit factory in 1854. This was on Princes Street where natural springs drove the waterwheel, though the factory was later converted to steam power. John Bycroft had run a windmill in Epsom (1843) and the same basalt millstones were moved to Onehunga. Most of the wheat came from the Waikato, a supply that was abruptly terminated in 1860. Bycroft successfully bid for the contract to supply corn for the troops, and crushed maize for the

⁴⁰¹ Mogford (1977), p. 94.

⁴⁰² Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

horses during the civil war. But he was driven out of business in 1863 as the new international supply was intermittent and often processed.⁴⁰³ Bycroft did not sell the property until 1881, when it was purchased by William Sutherland for his tannery.⁴⁰⁴

Clyde Iron Works

Another significant Onehunga industry, the Clyde Iron Works, was established by James McIntyre. McIntyre arrived from Scotland and set up as a blacksmith in central Auckland in 1854-55. He later moved to Onehunga where he established the iron works in 1862. The company did a variety of work throughout Onehunga and the Manukau, and was noted for their skills among shipbuilders, another strong local industry in Onehunga beginning in the 1860s.⁴⁰⁵ The iron works produced the nails used in the construction of the first and rather unsuccessful bridge to Māngere in 1875.⁴⁰⁶

Patented machinery

A notable early industrial achievement in Onehunga was the invention and production of a machine that replaced the reaper and binder. This machine proved to be very successful in the United States.⁴⁰⁷

Onehunga also produced the first patented machine to aid in the processing of flax and hemp.⁴⁰⁸



Figure 39: The wooden steamer *Manukau* (65 tons), built in 1880 at Onehunga for the Waiuku and Onehunga Steam Navigation Company and launched on 17 June 1880. On 13 March 1912 she was totally wrecked at the entrance to the Waitara River. This photo was taken on the Mokau River in 1900. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A15687.

⁴⁰³ *Auckland Star* (10 August 1936), p.9.

⁴⁰⁴ Mogford (1977), p.94.

⁴⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p.95.

⁴⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p.94.

⁴⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰⁸ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed 16 July 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

5.2.2 Industries from 1860s onwards

Shipbuilding

As befits a port city, shipbuilding was significant in Onehunga from the 1860s. John Bigelow, boat builder, and owner John McLeod, launched the first locally built steamer, *Blue Nose*, in 1864. She was described as “the first paddle steamer constructed on the Manukau harbour”.⁴⁰⁹ The *Manukau* was another notable locally made ship that was used by the Waiuku and Onehunga Steam Navigation Company in 1880. Its maiden voyage was highly celebrated; the journey to Waiuku took less than three hours.⁴¹⁰

Kauri Point sawmill

By 1865, Matthew Roe had an active business in Onehunga with the Kauri Point sawmill. Roe had kauri and kahikatea logs brought into Onehunga on his own ‘paddle-steamer’, the *Oregon*, which had been outfitted with an engine and boiler by the Clyde Iron Works, where they were unloaded at the wharf he had built for the purpose. The wharf at Kauri Point was at the seaward end of Princes Street but has since been covered during foreshore reclamation. This business was important for the local jobs it provided.⁴¹¹



Figure 40: Kauri Point sawmill, Onehunga, c.1882. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-847.

Sutherland’s tannery

In 1881, William Sutherland purchased the buildings formerly occupied by Bycroft’s flour mill, and began a tannery business there. As with Bycroft’s mill, the main attractions of the location were the plentiful freshwater springs, necessary for the tannery’s business. The building was a two-storey basalt block and brick structure that was adapted for the tannery’s needs. Sutherland ran the business for about 18 years before his sons sold it to Mrs M J Lawry.

⁴⁰⁹ The launching was described in the *Southern Cross*, 12 Jan 1864:3. Details included dimensions, draught, and horsepower.

⁴¹⁰ Onehunga Business Association, “Famous Firsts in Onehunga,” accessed 16 July 2013 at

<http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

⁴¹¹ Mogford (1977), p.95.

The tannery was nearly destroyed by fire in 1909 and had to be almost entirely rebuilt, but it reopened the next year, to the joy of its employees.⁴¹² It continued throughout the 20th century, and by 1985, it was the largest tannery in New Zealand, specialising in high-quality leather goods.⁴¹³ When the building was demolished in 1988, two of the original walls were visible and had been incorporated into the expanded structure. A similar operation remains today.

New Zealand Iron and Steel Works

The New Zealand Iron and Steel Works, founded in 1883 as the Onehunga Iron Works, were established by John Chambers. He believed it would be possible to extract iron from the Manukau and Taranaki iron sands. He went to great lengths to have this process tested, and even travelled to America to have a special furnace designed. Early results produced by his manager and chief-puddler, William Henry Jones, were impressive, and many investors bought into the company.

Unfortunately, Jones was involved in a brawl that resulted in a shooting match on Queen Street, during which Jones shot and critically wounded John McDermott with a revolver. Jones was convicted of the shooting and imprisoned for 10 years. Managers at the iron works were unable to repeat Jones's success at producing iron from iron sand. It was ultimately believed that Jones had doctored his samples. This resulted in financial difficulties, and the company was forced to close a few years later.⁴¹⁴

Suttie & Co fellmongery

In 1887, the Suttie & Company Fellmongery was operating west of the township, off lower Symonds Street. Suttie had first bought land there in 1884, and the business remained in family ownership until 1919, when it was taken over as the Pyrotan fellmongery. After World War II, Eutoka Honey⁴¹⁵ operated from the remaining buildings, the last of which were cleared by Auckland City Council to create Suttie's Lane Reserve in the 1980s.

Onehunga Woollen Mills

One of the most successful Onehunga industries, the Onehunga Woollen Mills, was established in 1886. The mill ran until 1984, and was a strong local source of work for many over the years. The mill produced high-quality blankets and received much acclaim for its work in its early years. The distinctive brick building was designed by an Onehunga architect, R Skinner, and remains on site today, though it is now a carpet factory.⁴¹⁶

Lime kilns

There appears to have been a lime kiln at Mt Smart Road, indicated by the numerous newspaper articles that discuss residents' dismay at the dust and smell.⁴¹⁷ The lime kiln at Mt Smart Road ceased and was removed in October 1936.

It seems that other lime kilns area closed around this time as well, given a newspaper article of 1937 marking the demolition of 'Dean's kiln'. The photo caption reads: "Known as Dean's

⁴¹² Ibid., p.96.

⁴¹³ Ibid.

⁴¹⁴ Ibid., p.97.

⁴¹⁵ Dave Pearson pers com to M.Eaves, 2013.

⁴¹⁶ Borchard (2004), p.8.

⁴¹⁷ *Auckland Star* (17 December 1935), p.16; 10 March 1936, p.8; 28 October 1936, p.17.

kiln, this venerable lime kiln at Onehunga is one of three which have been regarded as landmarks in the locality for almost half a century. Municipal authorities have decreed its early demolition."⁴¹⁸

Quarries

Newspaper articles of early Onehunga frequently featured calls for tenders for quarrying, breaking and carting.⁴¹⁹ There seems to have been active quarrying along Cardwell Street next to Queen Street, and Hill Street. Another quarry operated by the Onehunga Borough Council was at the corner of Trafalgar and Queen streets. It was mentioned in an article from 1925, about a potentially dangerous blast that had sent large pieces of metal flying, nearly hitting pedestrians and falling on the roofs of houses.⁴²⁰ The quarry also became infamous due to a tram accident at the corner of Trafalgar and Queen streets in 1917, in which the tram came to rest in the quarry. The site later became Tin Tacks Reserve.

1960s boom

In the 1960s, industrial development in Onehunga surged again. This was in part due to extensive land reclamation, which provided much-needed space for industrial expansion. This scheme was to encompass 75 acres of Manukau mudflats, and cost \$500,000.

The reclaimed land at Waikaraka Park end had been subdivided and Alfred Street extended to the new foreshore. Some of the land had already been leased and it was estimated that by the time the reclamation was finished and consolidated, it would be a valuable source of revenue.⁴²¹

Much of the land reclaimed during this period is still occupied by industrial and factory buildings. The reclamations will contain evidence of the first blast furnace built in New Zealand.

Industry today

Industry continues to make an important contribution to the Onehunga economy, with about one-third of the land zoned for industrial use.⁴²² This has changed the nature of Onehunga to some extent, and recent building has been unsympathetic to the historic character of the town.

Any remaining evidence of Onehunga's industrial heritage is likely to be significant under this theme. This may include factory buildings or structures, machinery, or sub-surface remains, to name a few.

⁴¹⁸ *Auckland Star* (13 November 1937), p.7.

⁴¹⁹ *Auckland Star* (10 January 1874), p.3; *New Zealand Herald* (8 October 1895), p.3.

⁴²⁰ *Auckland Star* (27 March 1925), p.9.

⁴²¹ Mogford (1977), p.50.

⁴²² Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 8 July 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

5.3 Commerce

5.3.1 Early days

There is no definite date for Onehunga's first commercial transaction. An early transaction recorded between Māori and Europeans occurred in 1840 when John Logan Campbell attempted to purchase land from the Māori leader Apihai (although his offer was declined).⁴²³

It must be assumed that with the establishment of the Fencible settlement, commercial transactions would have increased. The Fencibles set up their own shops and general stores along the beachfront to meet the needs of the growing European settlement there.⁴²⁴

Early commerce in Onehunga mostly consisted of trading goods such as grain, flour, vegetables, fruit, livestock, timber, kauri gum and flax.⁴²⁵ See 4: Building the Place.

In 1858, the Customs Regulation Act declared the beach area at the base of Normans Hill Road and the deep-water wharf at Wharf Street the official ports of Onehunga. This brought the two areas under government control. Certain goods would now be taxed – an important development in the history of commerce in Onehunga.

Princes Street to Queen Street

The main commercial area was first established at the beachfront, but moved to Princes Street, which was less susceptible to floods and fires. By the 1860s, Princes Street had two new hotels and a host of businesses which included bread and biscuit makers, boot and shoemaker, ship chandler and iron monger, barber, watchmaker, and a weekly newspaper.⁴²⁶

But Onehunga's population soon outgrew the narrow Princes Street corridor, and Queen Street became the new commercial heart of the town, especially as the all-tide wharf was built at Te Hopua a Rangī (Geddes Basin).

5.3.2 1860s-1890s

The New Zealand Wars of the 1860s brought increased commercial activity and prosperity to Onehunga. In part, this was because the wars blocked access to the south by road, so that the port of Onehunga became an important commercial hub.⁴²⁷ Unfortunately, after the wars ended, this caused a depression, with many men leaving to find work elsewhere.⁴²⁸ Commercial activity later recovered, especially once Onehunga became a major timber trading point.⁴²⁹

Banks

1864 marked the opening of the first bank on Princes Street, which shows how commerce had successfully developed in Onehunga. In 1879, a branch of the Auckland Savings Bank (ASB) opened, first operating out of the front parlour of Onehunga resident and later mayor, Thomas Blakey.

⁴²³ Ibid.

⁴²⁴ Mogford (1977), p.86.

⁴²⁵ Ibid., p.80.

⁴²⁶ Ibid.

⁴²⁷ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," Accessed 7 July 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁴²⁸ *Auckland Star* (Volume LVIII, Issue 107, 9 May 1927), p.16.

⁴²⁹ Mogford (1977), p.81.

In 1886, the bank established its own building on Queen Street, as did the National Bank in 1892.⁴³⁰ The ASB building is still at 133 Onehunga Mall, but the National Bank building was demolished.

5.3.3 1920s-today

Onehunga businesses continued to expand, and in 1923 12 new shop buildings went up along Queen Street: “all built in the modern style, they have added considerably to the appearance of this progressive borough”.⁴³¹ A 1927 newspaper article touted Onehunga’s commercial importance:

In the commercial boom of 1917 to 1925 the Manukau Basin began to come into its own as a commercial manufacturing area while the concrete roads brought motor traffic to the district and population to the areas between the harbours. Onehunga lost its isolation [from Auckland] and found its destiny as the western portal of the city on the twin harbours.⁴³²

The Depression

In 1929, the worldwide economic crisis hit New Zealand, and by 1933 there were about 80,000 unemployed throughout the country.⁴³³ Government work schemes – such as the improvements to Waikaraka Park – helped, but men often had to find work elsewhere. One relief project was a breakwater and sea wall at Te Hopua a Rangi, built in 1932 under the direction of the Onehunga Borough Council. In 1937, the Onehunga Business Association was formed to promote the borough’s businesses, and it continues to do so today.⁴³⁴

1960s boom

Following the Depression, Onehunga continued to grow quietly until the 1960s, a period of increased activity. By 1962, the population had reached about 15,000 and new industrial production had grown, spurred on by land reclamation in the 1950s.

Onehunga became a busy international and domestic shipping port once again, though it was later closed to international shipping. The new international airport across the bridge in Māngere boosted growth in Onehunga through increased traffic, which in turn attracted more “motorist shoppers [to the area] from other Auckland suburbs”.⁴³⁵

Commercial buildings of specific businesses that demonstrate the advance of commerce in Onehunga may be significant under this theme. See also 4: Building the Place.

⁴³⁰ Ibid., p.89.

⁴³¹ *New Zealand Herald* (18 October 1923), p.4.

⁴³² *Auckland Star*, (Volume LVIII, Issue 107, 9 May 1927), pg. 16.

⁴³³ Onehunga Business Association, “Discover Onehunga’s Rich History,” accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁴³⁴ Ibid.

⁴³⁵ Ibid.

CHAPTER 6. WAYS OF LIFE

The focus of this theme is the community-building activities and sites that developed in Onehunga. The theme outlines the development of churches, education, entertainment, sport and recreation, local media, and community organisations. It also examines the remembrance and preservation of the past.

Potential heritage places include churches, schools, theatres, public halls, community centres, sporting facilities, parks, fountains, gardens and war memorials.

6.1 Religion

The first church services in Onehunga were held on the first Sunday (21 November 1847) after the arrival of the first contingent of the Fencibles. There was an Anglican service in the morning and a Catholic one in the afternoon.⁴³⁶

Early church services were held in small buildings near the beach, between Church and Princes streets, close to a freshwater spring.⁴³⁷ It was not long before these two main denominations established substantial church buildings. Due to the predominance of the Anglican and Catholic faiths among the Fencibles, and to restrictions on other faiths by military authorities, other denominations did not establish their own church buildings until a few decades later.⁴³⁸

Historic churches (along with associated buildings and landscape features) in Onehunga are likely to be significant under this theme because they are important community institutions, they clearly illustrate settlement patterns, and they are often recognisable landmarks with a strong street presence. They often have considerable physical and social values. This property type can be quite complicated, with sanctuaries, halls, schools, parsonages/vicarages, and cemeteries all potentially contributing to a church complex's values.

Churches in Onehunga also have a history of relocating or adapting their buildings to meet the changing needs of their congregations, so places associated with this theme may or may not be on their original site.

6.1.1 Anglican Church

In 1847, land was allotted on Queen Street for an Anglican Church. Reverend Dr Arthur Purchas was appointed to the Parish of Onehunga (which also included the Epsom, Remuera, Otahuhu, Waiuku and Manukau districts). It was cleared and in 1848, St Peter's Church was built, using the Bishop Selwyn design but directed by Purchas, who later oversaw the construction of the stone church, Saint James, in Māngere Bridge.

It was built on the north-western corner Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) and Church Street and was one of the earliest churches in Auckland. The first service was held on Saint Peter's Day, 29 June 1848.⁴³⁹ A vicarage and wooden school (later replaced with a stone building in

⁴³⁶ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 44.

⁴³⁷ Alexander, "Onehunga," in *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 27.

⁴³⁸ Jones, *City@Risk: Onehunga Project* (2010), p. 8.

⁴³⁹ St Peter's Church Onehunga, "History," accessed at <http://stpetersonehunga.co.nz/history>; Edna Soar, *History of the Anglican Church of St Peter's, Onehunga* (Auckland: Church Army Press, 1948), p. 3.

1852 just north of the church) were also built in the late 1840s on the allotted church land in Selwyn Street.⁴⁴⁰ In 1853 a stone wall was constructed, a portion of which still stands.⁴⁴¹ In 1857, the tower and the spire were moved to the south side of the church.⁴⁴² Due to the growing congregation, the original wooden church was extended in the 1860s and 1870s.⁴⁴³



Figure 41: St Peter's Anglican Church (tower built in 1931). Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (14 March 2013).

Chancel and tower

In 1931 the wooden chancel, sanctuary and tower were demolished and replaced with a concrete rendered brick chancel and tower, while the nave remained in use.⁴⁴⁴ The 1877 bell was hung in the new tower, and it continues to be rung.⁴⁴⁵ Reputedly, stones from the former Anglican school on the site to the north were used for the foundations for the new church.

New church

By the early 1970s, the old Selwyn-designed timber nave was in poor condition and the congregation decided to build a new church wrapped around the 1931 portion.⁴⁴⁶ Construction began in 1980 and the congregation moved to the parish hall in Grey Street while various graveyard and structural changes were made.

The Selwyn nave was bought by the Auckland School of Architecture and dismantled, then reconstructed on a piece of disused railway land near the vicarage (Grey Street) for use as

⁴⁴⁰ Mogford (1977), pp. 66-67.

⁴⁴¹ Soar, p. 7.

⁴⁴² Mogford (1977), p. 67.

⁴⁴³ St Peter's Church Onehunga, "History," accessed at <http://stpetersonehunga.co.nz/history>.

⁴⁴⁴ *Auckland Star* (10 August 1936), p.9.

⁴⁴⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 67-8.

⁴⁴⁶ St Peter's Church Onehunga, "History," accessed at <http://stpetersonehunga.co.nz/history>.

the Onehunga Scout Den.⁴⁴⁷ After some years the building was sold and is currently used for an upholstery business.

The new church was completed in time for its consecration on Saint Peter's Day, 28 June 1981, the 133rd birthday of the parish.⁴⁴⁸ New additions on the eastern side (visible in Figure 41) created an open community space, replacing the need for the Grey Street church hall, which was sold to the Masonic Lodge in the 1980s.

Heritage elements

The original stone baptismal font inside the church dates from the 1850s.⁴⁴⁹ Its tower and churchyard (UID 1621), the latter of which contains many early graves including some from *HMS Orpheus and Niger*, as well as that of Elizabeth Yates, are scheduled as Category B historic places and also contain several scheduled trees.

The Anglican vicarage in Grey Street is also scheduled (UID 1692). The original Purchase vicarage (in Selwyn Street) burnt down and the building on the site is not associated with him. Purchas relinquished the parish to return to medicine, and moved his family to Penrose, near the home of Sir G M O'Rorke.



Figure 42: St Peter's graveyard showing the graves of victims of the wrecks of *HMS Orpheus and Niger*. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (5 May 2013).



Figure 43: Gravestone of Elizabeth Yates (first female mayor) at St Peter's Cemetery. The stone was moved slightly east in the 1980s. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (5 May 2013).

⁴⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁹ Ibid.



Figure 44: Church of Our Lady of the Assumption. Photo by Martin Jones, NZHPT (2010).

6.1.2 Catholic Church

A French priest, Father Seon, held the first Roman Catholic services in Onehunga in the late 1840s.⁴⁵⁰ Like the Anglicans, the Catholics sought a larger church. In 1851 a wooden church, known as St Mary's, was built on 130 Church Street, on the corner with Galway Street.⁴⁵¹ A cemetery had already been consecrated there in 1848.⁴⁵² Father Clery was appointed the first parish priest in 1850.

Due to growing numbers, by the mid-1880s a larger church was needed. Work started in May 1887 for a new church on the St Mary's site. It was designed by architect Thomas Mahoney in a Gothic Revival style.⁴⁵³ It was completed in 1889 by local bricklayer William Kemp⁴⁵⁴ and renamed the Church of our Lady of the Assumption.⁴⁵⁵ A spire was added in 1902-1903.⁴⁵⁶

The church remained largely unaltered until 1970 when a few internal additions and renovations were made.⁴⁵⁷ It is registered by the NZHPT as a Category II building⁴⁵⁸ and is scheduled as a Category B historic place (UID 1620). A brick manse was built next to the church in the 1920s by William Kemp's son, also William.

⁴⁵⁰ Mogford (1977), p. 68.

⁴⁵¹ Ibid.

⁴⁵² Joan McKenzie, "Church of our Lady of the Assumption (Catholic)," New Zealand Historic Places Trust Registration Report, 2010. Accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=523>.

⁴⁵³ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁴ William Kemp also built houses (Grotto Street) and commercial buildings (Onehunga Mall) with outbuildings, all of polychromatic brick work. The full extent of his work is yet to be documented.

⁴⁵⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 69.

⁴⁵⁶ McKenzie, "Church of our Lady of the Assumption (Catholic)," NZHPT Registration Report.

⁴⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁸ Ibid.

6.1.3 Presbyterian Church

When the first Scottish settlers arrived in the 1840s, the closest Presbyterian church was St Andrews in Symonds Street, Auckland, which was difficult to get to. Fourteen Presbyterian families arrived with the Fencibles. However, they were not allowed exemption from the Sunday parade duties at St Peter's, so they worshipped in their homes, and later in the Methodist church hall every Wednesday evening.⁴⁵⁹

In 1862, a simple wooden church was built on the south-east corner of Queen and Grey streets that could seat over 150.⁴⁶⁰ A new, more substantial, church was built next to it in 1890. It is scheduled as a Category B historic place (UID 1690).⁴⁶¹ A former Fencible cottage was given to the church and has had various uses over the years. It remains on a rear portion of the church site today.

6.1.4 Methodist Church

Like the Presbyterians, Methodist services were held in private homes until 1850 when a small, plain chapel was built on the corner of Grey Street and Queen Street.⁴⁶² In 1855, the old Wesleyan Mission House at Mangungu, Hokianga, was dismantled and shipped to Onehunga, where it was rebuilt beside the church. This was used as a parsonage until a new one was built in 1904 on Grey Street.⁴⁶³

At this time the Mission House went into private ownership and was moved a few hundred metres east on Grey Street.⁴⁶⁴ In 1972, the building was bought by the NZHPT and once again dismantled and returned to its original site in Mangungu.⁴⁶⁵ The connections with this parish and the early Wesleyan Mission at Three Kings and Ihumatao require further research.

In 1877, a new, larger Methodist church was built at the corner of Grey Street and Galway Street and the old church (on Grey/Queen St) was used as a Sunday School.⁴⁶⁶ A larger church was needed after Onehunga regained leadership of the Manukau Wesleyan/Methodist circuit in 1876.⁴⁶⁷

In November 1897, a Sunday School Hall was erected west of the church to cater for the growing numbers of children attending.⁴⁶⁸ More classrooms, an office, a library, and a large entrance vestibule were added in the second half of 1911. Around 1904 a building south-west of the Sunday School was erected. It was known as the Young Men's (or Bible Class) Recreation room and was used on Sundays as an Infant's Department.⁴⁶⁹ These three buildings remain today, although they are altered on the outside and to a greater extent on the inside.

⁴⁵⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 69.

⁴⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 69.

⁴⁶¹ Ibid., p. 70.

⁴⁶² Ibid.

⁴⁶³ Borchard (1993), p. 95.

⁴⁶⁴ Mogford (1977), p. 70.

⁴⁶⁵ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>; Mogford (1977), p. 70.

⁴⁶⁶ "New Wesleyan Church, Onehunga," *Auckland Star* (31 March 1877), p.3.

⁴⁶⁷ Frank E. Leadley, *The Flowing Tide, 1850-1950: A Brief Outline of the Onehunga Methodist Church and its influence through 100 years* (Centenary Committee of the Onehunga Trustees, 1950), p. 7.

⁴⁶⁸ Leadley, p. 8.

⁴⁶⁹ Ibid.; Onehunga Methodist Church, *In the ranks of the King of glory: a short history of the Onehunga Methodist Church* (Prepared to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the church, 1975), p.8.



Figure 45: Onehunga Methodist Church. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (20 May 2013).

By 1903, the old Mission House from Mangungu was in need of repair, and a new large parsonage was built in 1904 next to the newer church (Grey/Galway streets).⁴⁷⁰ However, the 1904 parsonage proved too large and a new one was built in 1921, again alongside the church in Grey Street.⁴⁷¹ In the same year, the old Mission House was moved to 135 Grey Street, and sold to private ownership. The 1904 and 1921 parsonage buildings remain alongside each other and the church, in Grey Street. The former Mangungu Mission House was donated back to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, who returned it to the Hokianga and restored it, in the 1970s.⁴⁷²

In December 1996, three churches of Onehunga (the Church of Christ, the Methodist Church, and the Presbyterian Church) united to form the Onehunga Co-operating Parish. The church is currently used by the Onehunga Tongan Methodist church, leased from the Co-operating Parish of Onehunga.

6.1.5 Other faiths

A number of smaller denominations formed in Onehunga. The earliest was the **Congregational Church** in 1861. In the 1848 census three families belonged, but a year later there were 15.⁴⁷³ John Rout (of Te Papapa) gifted land for a church and in February 1861 the opening services were held.⁴⁷⁴ In 1887 the Masonic Hall in Queen Street was purchased and used by the Congregational Church. New migrants joined – for example, Adam Jones (architect) who courted a daughter of John Rout.⁴⁷⁵ By 1966, the congregation

⁴⁷⁰ Leadley, p. 8.

⁴⁷¹ Leadley, p. 13.

⁴⁷² <http://www.historicplaces.org.nz/placestovisit/northland/mangungumission.aspx>

⁴⁷³ Mogford (1977), p. 71.

⁴⁷⁴ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]*, p. 652.

⁴⁷⁵ Their daughters, Olive and Gwenda Jones, studied in the UK and have become recognised artists in their own right.

was discontinued, and in 1969 the church incorporated the Onehunga Presbyterian Church and Polynesian Christian churches.⁴⁷⁶

The **Onehunga Bible Chapel** was established in the early 1900s and began in a private home at the bottom of Quadrant Street, probably the building that has been adapted for housing near the Church and Quadrant street intersection. The Gospel Hall on Queen Street was also used for a number of years before moving to the Forester's Hall in Grey Street. The chapel is now at 3 Inkerman Street.⁴⁷⁷

The **Seventh Day Adventists** were established in 1913 and had services in various rented halls. In 1925, they moved to a permanent location at Mt Smart Road. Later additions were made to the church building. In 1975, a new church at 48 Mt Smart Road, Royal Oak, was built that is still being used today.⁴⁷⁸

The **Royal Oak Baptist Church** was established on 26 September 1926 on the corner of Erson Ave and Symonds Street. A new church was built there in 1955.⁴⁷⁹ **Merrilands Baptist Church** was established in 1933 at the Merrilands Domain Board Hall. In 1947 a Youth Hall was established at 19 Rawhiti Road, and a new church was built in 1960. The Youth Hall was taken over by the **Auckland Chinese Baptist Church** in 1973.⁴⁸⁰

The **Church of Christ** was founded in 1907 at the home of Mr Yockney. Later, the Forester's Hall and then the Holmes Hall were rented until a new church was built in Trafalgar Street in 1912.⁴⁸¹

Due to the increase in Polynesian population in Onehunga (and South Auckland) during the 1960s, a few Polynesian churches were established. One of these is the **Congregational Christian Church of Samoa**, founded in 1969. Services were first held at Little Forester's Hall (now a private residence) before moving to Galway Street.⁴⁸²

On 28 March 1880 the **Onehunga Salvation Army** was formed.⁴⁸³ Within the first year, a brass band was formed. According to newspaper articles and historic photos, there was a Salvation Army Hall on Queen Street, but its exact address is not known.⁴⁸⁴ A week-long 50 Year jubilee celebration was held from 23 May 1936.⁴⁸⁵

⁴⁷⁶ Mogford (1977), p. 72.

⁴⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 73.

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 72.

⁴⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 72.

⁴⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 73.

⁴⁸¹ Ibid.

⁴⁸² Ibid., p. 72.

⁴⁸³ "Salvation Army," *Auckland Star* (20 May 1936), p. 21.

⁴⁸⁴ Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 626-78

⁴⁸⁵ "Salvation Army" *Auckland Star* (4 June 1936), p. 11.

6.2 Education

Up until 1873, educating the children of Onehunga was managed separately by the Anglican and Catholic churches.

6.2.1 Anglican schools

In 1847, St Peter's Anglican Church paid Mr Lusk £40 a year to teach children, but he resigned by the end of the year as he felt the pay was not enough.⁴⁸⁶

From 1847 to 1854 Miss Sophie Bates, who had been Mr Lusk's assistant and was also the town's postmistress, took over the classes.⁴⁸⁷ In 1852, a small stone schoolhouse was also established just north of and next to St Peter's Anglican Church (no longer extant).⁴⁸⁸ Mr Swinburn was headmaster and taught the senior school, while Miss Bates taught the junior school. By this time, there were 48 senior children and 47 junior children.⁴⁸⁹

In 1866, there were 73 children, now taught by Mr Moore and Miss Baylis. The stone school was in constant use for 50 years before a new parish hall was built in Queen Street (Onehunga Mall). It was used not only as a school (1855-1876) and church building, but also for the library (1854), Oddfellows Lodge (from 1858), Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society (from 1863), the Freemasons (from 1865), Foresters Lodge (from 1878), library (1878), Good Templars (from 1880), the Onehunga band (from 1885), a private school (from 1886), Young Men's Club (1895), and the Rechabites hall (from 1898).⁴⁹⁰

6.2.2 Catholic schools

Father Seon of the Catholic church held classes during this time in his whare. In July 1848, a school room was built, which was also used as a temporary chapel. There were 31 male and 23 female students.⁴⁹¹ By 1854, classes were being held at St Mary's Church.⁴⁹²

The first convent Catholic school was established in 1864 in a double unit pensioner's cottage in Galway Street.⁴⁹³ The building was too small, so a new convent made of kauri was built on Church Street. It was later altered and enlarged and continued to be used until 1960 when it was demolished and replaced.⁴⁹⁴

Once the new St Mary's Church was built in 1889, classes were held there as at the old church. In 1924, a new Catholic school was opened, under Monsignor William Henry Mahoney, the first New Zealand-born person to be ordained into the priesthood.⁴⁹⁵ The school was in Church Street East. It was demolished in 1984 as it was considered an earthquake risk.⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁸⁶ Soar, p. 6.

⁴⁸⁷ Onehunga Primary School Committee, *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973* (Onehunga: Onehunga Soar Printing, Onehunga, 1973), p. 6.

⁴⁸⁸ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 6; The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 42.

⁴⁸⁹ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 6.

⁴⁹⁰ Soar, p. 32.

⁴⁹¹ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 40.

⁴⁹² Mogford (1977), p. 68.

⁴⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

⁴⁹⁶ Borchard (2004), p. 81.

6.2.3 Private schools

There were also many private schools, such as the Onehunga Young Ladies' School and Reverend George Brown's school in the blockhouse from 1870 to 1875.⁴⁹⁷ Despite these, during the 19th century many children in Onehunga received no education at all.⁴⁹⁸

6.2.4 State schools

A turning point came with the passing of the Education Act in 1872 by the Auckland Provincial Council and then the Education Act of 1877 passed by the government. These acts established free, secular and compulsory education for all children and handed administration to the Central Board of Education.⁴⁹⁹

Churches were no longer in charge of the education of the children of Onehunga. The stone school house of the Anglican Church was rented from the church, making Onehunga the 11th Auckland school to be established by the Auckland Education Board.⁵⁰⁰ The school opened with 152 students, including 29 girls.⁵⁰¹

The first purpose-built school in Onehunga was established in 1876 at 83 Selwyn Street.⁵⁰² In 1897 Onehunga became the first public school to form a Cadet Corp for boys aged 15 years and older.⁵⁰³

6.2.5 Onehunga Primary School

On 20 November 1901, the Onehunga Primary School building, made of kauri, opened. It was constructed by G M Handcock for £2374, with an additional £60 for the belfry.⁵⁰⁴ The designers were John Mitchell (c.1859-1947) and Robert Watt (1860-1907), who were architects to the Auckland Education Board from 1892 to 1907. Mitchell and Watt designed many schools in the Auckland and Waikato districts, including the former Bayfield School, Herne Bay (Record no. 112, Category I historic place), and produced grand formal compositions in their larger commissions.⁵⁰⁵ Their designs are held to represent an important phase in the architectural development of school buildings in New Zealand.⁵⁰⁶

The Onehunga Primary School building served its original purpose for 80 years, until a replacement building was built on the lower part of the site in 1981.⁵⁰⁷ The timber building is now used as the Onehunga Community House, hired out by community groups. It is scheduled as a Category A historic heritage place (UID 1841), and is significant as the work of Mitchell and Watt.

⁴⁹⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 74.

⁴⁹⁸ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 7.

⁴⁹⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 75; *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 7.

⁵⁰⁰ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 43.

⁵⁰¹ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 7.

⁵⁰² The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 43.

⁵⁰³ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, pp. 7 and 24; Mogford (1977), p. 76.

⁵⁰⁴ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 6.

⁵⁰⁵ Mitchell and Watts designed Te Mata School in 1905 and Maungatautari in the same year. They ran a private practice, designing non-educational buildings such as the Mt Eden Congregational Church in 1900 (now known as St James Presbyterian Church). Watt designed the Leys Institute in Ponsonby in 1905-6 (Record no. 613, Category I historic place): New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 'Application for Nomination for the National Register', c.1993, NZHPT file BDG 383, Part A 8.1-8.4.

⁵⁰⁶ Salmond Reed Architects, "Former Onehunga Primary School, Draft Heritage Assessment" (2002), pp. 17-18.

⁵⁰⁷ Salmond Reed Architects, p. 15; Lucy Mackintosh, "Onehunga Primary School (former)," New Zealand Historic Places Trust Registration Report (2010), accessed at

<http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=7109>.

In the early 1920s, a concrete building was erected at Onehunga Primary School, and, over the road, woodwork and cooking rooms (Manual Buildings) were built. By this time, the roll was between 700 and 800. In 1936, there were 806 children. By September 1943, the school roll of Onehunga Primary School was 501. In June 1945, it was 522 and in 1947, it was 529.

In 1961, the large trees (probably macrocarpa) on the Selwyn Street boundary were cut down as their roots were making the sealed areas uneven,⁵⁰⁸ and the stumps remain today. In 1973, Onehunga Primary School had 370 children.



Figure 46: Opening day at Onehunga Primary School, 20 November 1901.

Simpson Auckland Weekly (1901). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A4300

⁵⁰⁸ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 11.



Figure 47: Former Onehunga Primary School building today.

Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (30 September 2013).

6.2.6 Secondary and other schools

A secondary school was also established on the site of Onehunga Primary School in July 1903, with 90 students. However, there was a lack of space – 51 were on the waiting list by September of the same year.⁵⁰⁹ Because the high school was stretched beyond capacity, it closed in 1911, and children in Onehunga went to grammar schools elsewhere in Auckland.⁵¹⁰

On 9 April 1913, the Te Papapa Primary School was opened on Mt Smart Road, taking pressure off Onehunga Primary School.⁵¹¹ 156 pupils enrolled in its first year. It was demolished in 1984 and replaced with new buildings.⁵¹²

In 1925, Onehunga Free Kindergarten, known as Cuthbert Kindergarten, was established at 17a Cameron Street, costing £7700 to build.⁵¹³ In 1943, Onehunga (later called Manukau and now Royal Oak) Intermediate School was established in Trafalgar Street.⁵¹⁴ It was on the site of the old Onehunga Zoo, which had formerly been the land of G O Ormsby. In 1958, Marcellin College was opened on Mt Albert Road, Royal Oak, with a roll of 438.⁵¹⁵

⁵⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁵¹⁰ Mogford (1977), p. 76.

⁵¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁵¹² Borchard (1993), p. 67.

⁵¹³ Judith Duncan, *Leaders in Education since 1908: Moving with the times: 100 years of the Auckland Kindergarten Association* (Auckland: Auckland Kindergarten Association, 2008), p. 33.

⁵¹⁴ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 10.

⁵¹⁵ Borchard (2004), p. 68.

Onehunga High School was established in 1959 on Pleasant Street, on land used for the Onehunga Gas Works. By 1977, it had over 1000 pupils.⁵¹⁶ From the 1980s, both the primary and high schools became increasingly multicultural due to the influx of Polynesian immigrants.⁵¹⁷

⁵¹⁶ Onehunga High School, "School Background," accessed at http://www.ohs.school.nz/school_information/school_information/school_background.cfm

⁵¹⁷ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 15; Onehunga High School, "School Background," accessed at http://www.ohs.school.nz/school_information/school_information/school_background.cfm.

6.3 Entertainment and public halls

From the later 1840s, during the Fencibles settlement, there were various forms of entertainment. Most were small-scale or dances at local hotels.⁵¹⁸

By the late 1870s, there was a growing need for a large public hall where touring entertainment could be based.⁵¹⁹ In May 1877, the Masonic Hall was opened on Queen Street (now Onehunga Mall). In the article that announced its opening, it was described as being suitable for theatrical entertainment and concerts. During the 1880s it was used for concerts from local and visiting artists, balls, shows and the amateur dramatic society staged a play.⁵²⁰ The former Masonic Hall at 157-159A Onehunga Mall is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2607).



Figure 48: The former Masonic Hall from Waller Street. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (28 March 2013).

6.3.1 Onehunga Town Hall

To cope with the increasing popularity of social events in the mid-1880s, the Onehunga Town Hall was built. By 1885, the Town Hall was holding gala night performances as well as public lectures and concerts.

During the rest of the 19th century the Town Hall was used for town meetings, horticultural shows and evangelist meetings, among other events. In 1906, the first movies were played there. Later it was used for dances and a skating rink. The Town Hall was then sold and used as a motor garage and then an alcohol shop, before being demolished.⁵²¹

⁵¹⁸ The New Zealand Fencible Society, *The Royal New Zealand Fencibles 1847-1852*, p. 47.

⁵¹⁹ "New Masonic Hall, Onehunga," *Auckland Star* (10 May 1877), p. 2.

⁵²⁰ Mogford (1977), p. 64.

⁵²¹ Borchard (1993), p. 53.

6.3.2 Dance halls and cinemas

From the 1910s and especially during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, dances and later cinema were highly popular. Most of the dance halls in Onehunga were in the northern part of Queen Street, such as the Kelvin Hall, Orphan's Hall, the Little Foresters' Hall and the Big Foresters' Hall.⁵²²

There were also two dance halls in Royal Oak which were used by Onehunga residents – the San Toy and the Bon Ton.⁵²³ The San Toy later became the Royal Oak Baptist Church, at 1 Erson Ave.

The Big Forester's Hall, at the northern end of Queen Street and a short distance from Grey Street, was built in 1911.⁵²⁴ It had originally been the site of the Good Templar's Hall, which had been used and enlarged by the Onehunga Foresters from 1886.⁵²⁵ It initially showed films, especially on Sunday evenings.

The building featured a staircase which led to more expensive seating. In total, the hall could seat 600 people. It was later used for dances, school concerts, and the Manukau Rugby Football Club held its annual prize giving there. The building was destroyed by fire, but it is not known when.⁵²⁶



Figure 49: Big Foresters Hall, c.1900s. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 534-9456.

⁵²² Borchard (1993), p. 58.

⁵²³ Ibid.

⁵²⁴ Ibid., p. 54.

⁵²⁵ "Onehunga Foresters," *New Zealand Herald*, 6 May 1912, p. 9.

⁵²⁶ Borchard (1993), p. 54.

The Little Foresters Hall, in Grey Street East, was built in 1920, and still stands as a private residence.⁵²⁷ It was very popular for weddings and family celebrations.⁵²⁸ It was also used as a headquarters for the Labour Party, and near the end of their ownership became known as the Hugh Watt hall, after the local MP.⁵²⁹

Also built in 1920, the Orphan's Hall was erected on the corner of Queen Street and Church Street East and used for dances.⁵³⁰

The Rex Picture Theatre at Te Papapa was built in 1920 and owned by Mr Bouzaid. A normal evening's entertainment would consist of a film, followed by supper and dancing.⁵³¹ The hall was also let out for a number of social functions, such as wedding receptions and reunions. In 1970, the building was demolished and replaced with two business buildings and a post office.⁵³²

The Orpheum Hall was a popular place for dances in the 1920s. In 1933 it was converted into the State Theatre and could seat an audience of 800.⁵³³ In 1925 the Strand Theatre on Queen Street was built.⁵³⁴ It was used for productions and as a cinema until 1964.⁵³⁵ Behind the Strand Theatre was the Lyceum Theatre which was accessed by a wide drive in Church Street (East).⁵³⁶ During World War II the Lyceum Theatre was used for training by the army and called the Drill Hall.

The Dolphin Theatre

In 1961, a drama group, the Onehunga Repertory Players, was formed and initially presented their plays at Onehunga High School.⁵³⁷ They sought a theatre of their own and in the mid-1960s the Onehunga Borough Council provided land in Spring Street and a \$3000 loan.

In May 1966, the Little Dolphin Theatre was opened on the site. During the first performance at the new theatre, a dolphin was spotted in the Manukau Harbour and remained there for the two weeks the play was running – considered a great omen.⁵³⁸ By the end of their first year, the Little Dolphin Theatre had 500 members and was debt free. Since then the group has put together numerous popular plays.⁵³⁹ After a fire in 1981, the theatre was extensively renovated. Seating was extended from 94 to 121 and the word 'Little' was dropped from its name.⁵⁴⁰ In 1995-6 further changes were made, including raising the roof. In 2006, seating was made more comfortable, but the capacity was slightly reduced to 119.

⁵²⁷ Some say it was 1911. Borchard (1993), p. 55.

⁵²⁸ "Lodge Dance," *Auckland Star* (13 July 1936), p. 10.

⁵²⁹ Borchard (2004), p. 73.

⁵³⁰ "Onehunga's Orphans' Club," *New Zealand Herald* (4 September 1922), p. 9; Borchard (1993), p. 55.

⁵³¹ Borchard (1993), p. 53.

⁵³² *Roskill and Onehunga News* (15 June 1970), p. 13.

⁵³³ Borchard (1993), p. 55.

⁵³⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵³⁵ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

⁵³⁶ It is thought that these buildings were replaced by a purpose built commercial unit, for Mr Frank Casey, Menswear.

⁵³⁷ Dolphin Theatre, "Our History," accessed at <http://www.dolphintheatre.org.nz/index.php?id=31>.

⁵³⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵³⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 49.

⁵⁴⁰ Dolphin Theatre, "Our History," accessed at <http://www.dolphintheatre.org.nz/index.php?id=31>.

At the time of writing the Dolphin Theatre had staged over 250 shows and currently runs six shows a year, each for a three-week season. It is one of the most successful amateur theatres in Australasia.⁵⁴¹

Dance halls, cinemas, and theatres may be architecturally significant as an example of a public building from a particular type or period of construction, or they may hold significance for their community associations and landmark presence in Onehunga.

⁵⁴¹ Ibid.

6.4 Local media

A number of local newspapers have served Onehunga residents since the first newspaper in 1848. The following list shows the newspapers and their details:

Date	Newspaper
1848-?	By military surgeon Dr John T W Bacot, for NZ Fencibles ⁵⁴²
1864-?	<i>Onehunga Warden & Manukau Telegraph</i> , John Williamson ⁵⁴³
1866-?	<i>Manukau Advocate</i> , W I Donchaise ⁵⁴⁴
1885-1954	<i>Manukau Gazette and Onehunga District Weekly Courier</i> , F W Green ⁵⁴⁵
1898-1903	<i>Onehunga Independent and Districts Advertiser</i> , Isaac Dunshea ⁵⁴⁶
1899-?	<i>Manukau County Chronicle</i> , C F Spooner, J E Taylor ⁵⁴⁷
1900-?	<i>Auckland Courier</i> , W F Wilson ⁵⁴⁸
1905-1955	<i>New Zealand Sun</i> ⁵⁴⁹
1949-?	<i>Western News</i> , B Haslett ⁵⁵⁰
1960-1963	<i>Onehunga News</i> , J D Chicken
1963-1970	Became <i>Roskill-Onehunga News</i> when it amalgamated with <i>Roskill Times</i> ⁵⁵¹
1985-1987	<i>Onehunga Outlook</i>

Places such as news offices or printing presses associated with the development of local media in Onehunga may be significant under this theme, if any exist.

6.5 Sport and recreation

6.5.1 Water sports on Manukau Harbour

Since European settlement in Onehunga, a popular place for sport and recreation was in, on or around the Manukau. Until the reclamation for the motorway extension in the late 20th century, the Onehunga beach was shallow and safe enough for children to swim in, apart from during spring tides.⁵⁵² In summer, large crowds would use the beach from the late afternoon onwards for swimming, sunbathing and picnics.⁵⁵³

By 1914 bathing sheds were built in Onehunga Bay (on the seaward side of Beachcroft Avenue, at the foot of Normans Hill Road), one of which was accidentally demolished by a runaway steamroller in the 1930s. Fishing has also been a popular pastime for residents of Onehunga, especially off the Onehunga wharf.⁵⁵⁴

⁵⁴² A. E. Tonson, *Old Manukau* (Onehunga: Tonson Publishing House, 1966), p. 89.

⁵⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 90.

⁵⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴⁹ <http://nznewspapers.appspot.com/list?mode=byplace>.

⁵⁵⁰ Tonson, p. 90.

⁵⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

⁵⁵² Borchard (2004), p. 42.

⁵⁵³ Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, "Onehunga Town History," accessed at http://www.1h1h.co.nz/Webpages/onehunga_history.htm.

⁵⁵⁴ Borchard (2004), p. 41.

Yachting and boating

Yachting and boating have been the most prominent sporting activities on the harbour. On 29 September 1891, The Manukau Yacht & Open Sailing Boat Club was formed by a group of keen boat owners at a meeting at Manukau Hotel in Onehunga.⁵⁵⁵ A variety of locations were used for meetings in the first 20 years, including the Lodge Room at the back of the public hall, the fire station, and the old school rooms in Princes Street.⁵⁵⁶

Ideas for their own clubhouse were made in 1907 and 1909. A lot of fundraising took place – social nights and bazaars were organised, mainly by women, and by October 1910, they had raised a sizeable sum.⁵⁵⁷ An application was made for a site, and a month later a site was granted by the government, at the end of Gloucester Road.⁵⁵⁸ Architect John Park designed the building and supervised the work for free. The contract was taken up by Rushbrook Bros of Onehunga for £400.⁵⁵⁹

The clubhouse was opened as the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club with a ceremony on 9 December 1911. In February 1923 a rival club, the Manukau Cruising Club, was formed. 'Clear days' were made so that annual events did not coincide, but there were also combined events, such as the Goodfellowship Cup.⁵⁶⁰



Figure 50: The Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club building (now Aotea Scout Hall). Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (21 May 2013).

⁵⁵⁵ Ballard, p. 1.

⁵⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁵⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 30-34.

⁵⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁵⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

⁵⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

The clubhouse was damaged by fire in September 1925, the same year electricity was installed. In 1932, as a Depression-relief project, Geddes Basin was closed and a breakwater/protection wall was built by the Onehunga Borough Council for a mooring area.⁵⁶¹

The Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club remained popular throughout the 20th century. Another room was added in 1934, and the clubhouse was often used as a dance hall before World War II. The dance floor had a good reputation.⁵⁶² However, from 1942 to 1945, the US military occupied the clubhouse and their boots the floor.⁵⁶³ The floor was replaced in July 1945.⁵⁶⁴

The new motorway between Gloucester Park and Beachcroft Ave in 1966 created problems for rigging, parking and finishing for all community vessels.⁵⁶⁵ The proposed extension plans for the motorway in the early 1970s, which included reclamation along the foreshore, put the clubhouse in jeopardy. In 1970, an alternative site at Māngere Point was acquired. The club's last meeting in the Onehunga clubhouse was on 18 December 1972. In the same month the Ministry of Works bought the clubrooms for \$8500.⁵⁶⁶ The building remains and is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2598). It is now used by the Aotea Sea Scouts, who took it over in 1977. The scouts had begun in Onehunga in 1947, adopting the name Aotea Sea Scouts in 1957.⁵⁶⁷

In 1975, permission was granted to build a new clubhouse at Māngere Point and in 1978, the first AGM in the new clubhouse was held. On 26 May 1979, the clubhouse was officially opened.⁵⁶⁸ The building at Māngere Point is still being used as the clubhouse, and the centennial celebrations for the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club were celebrated in the 1991-2 season.⁵⁶⁹

6.5.2 Waikaraka Park

One of the main issues for the new Onehunga Borough Council in 1877 was to set aside areas for outdoor recreation. After repeated submissions to the government, a Crown grant of 47 acres was given to the council in 1881.⁵⁷⁰ The area, known as The Farm, was owned by Captain Hardington and had been used for cricket and rugby matches.⁵⁷¹ The grant allowed for an area for recreation, a rifle range and a cemetery, as shown on the cadastral map below.

⁵⁶¹ Ibid., p. 2.

⁵⁶² Borchard (1993), p. 59.

⁵⁶³ Ballard, p. 57.

⁵⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

⁵⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁷ Lisa Truttman, "Visiting Hopua's Remains," *Timespanner Blog*, accessed at <http://timespanner.blogspot.co.nz/2011/09/visiting-hopuas-remains.html>.

⁵⁶⁸ Ballard, p. 4.

⁵⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁰ Onehunga Cricket Association, "Waikaraka Park," http://onehungacricquet.hitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx; Mogford (1977), p. 28.

⁵⁷¹ Mogford (1977), p. 28; Borchard (2004), p. 72.



Figure 51: Cadastral map (circa 1881) allocating the recreation reserve, cemetery reserve and rifle range that would become Waikaraka Park. Land Information New Zealand, SO683.

On 10 February 1883, the first Onehunga Racing Club race meeting was held at Waikaraka Park. It is estimated that between 500 and 600 people attended.⁵⁷² During the 1880s, race meetings became very popular.⁵⁷³ However, around 1891, they went into recess, resuming in 1893. At this time, people who had been granted grazing rights put pressure on the council to the race meetings. The council did this by planting macrocarpa trees on the track.⁵⁷⁴

During the 1890s, Waikaraka Park was used by the Onehunga Soccer and Cricket Club, but the ground was uneven and hard to maintain due to grazing on the land.⁵⁷⁵ The Ancient Order of Foresters, Onehunga Branch held their annual sports gathering in the park.⁵⁷⁶ In the late 1890s, there was public pressure to open the whole park as a sporting ground. However, Donald Sutherland, the mayor at the time, refused and reopened the cemetery in the late 1890s.⁵⁷⁷ In 1905, the rifle range was being used to dump night soil.

⁵⁷² Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at

<http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁵⁷³ Onehunga Cricket Association, Waikaraka Park, http://onehungacricket.hitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx

⁵⁷⁴ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at

<http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁵⁷⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 33.

⁵⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 34.

The Matchless Manukau (1927), a booklet celebrating the 50th Jubilee of the Onehunga Borough, describes the 25 acres of Waikaraka Park as being used as recreation grounds for football, cricket, cycling and running.⁵⁷⁸ In 1927 the Onehunga Sports Federation was formed and requested the council to improve Waikaraka Park as a sporting ground, but because of a lack of money, only a soccer field was marked out.⁵⁷⁹

Sports fields

It was not until 1935 that more substantial improvements were made including leveling off the ground, removal of rocks and the building of a concrete grandstand, which could hold 3000 people.⁵⁸⁰ In part, this was an attempt to provide employment for the many people who were without work during the Depression. Onehunga resident Peter Graham, who played in Waikaraka Park as a child, recalled the stands of pine trees, swamps and beach that were removed to make way for the sports grounds:

The pines were torn out, the ground levelled, and the soil dumped into the harbour. The beach was destroyed and covered and the extended Waikaraka cemetery was created ... When the job was finished we started to lose our resentments and admit that the new area now called Waikaraka Park was a great asset to the community.⁵⁸¹

The dirt removed during the construction of the sports fields was used to reclaim land on which to extend the cemetery. The rocks were used to build the wall around the park, and the caretaker's cottage at the north-east corner.⁵⁸² The freshwater springs that met the Manukau here were buried in culverts and still lead the waters out to the harbour.⁵⁸³

⁵⁷⁸ *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir*, p. 25.

⁵⁸⁰ Mogford (1977), p. 43.

⁵⁸¹ Borchard (2004), p.72.

⁵⁸² Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁵⁸³ See Auckland Council drainage layer for details on storm water construction and connection. This area dates to 1934-6.



Figure 52: Waikaraka Cemetery.

Photo by Katharine Sheldon, Auckland Council (May 2013).



Figure 53: Waikaraka Speedway Grandstand, built 1938.

Photo by Katharine Sheldon, Auckland Council (May 2013).

Waikaraka Park became the home of the Manukau Rugby Club, the Onehunga Soccer Club, and the Onehunga Cricket Association. The ground in front of the stand was the number one cricket pitch in the summer and the number one rugby ground in the winter.⁵⁸⁴ The Onehunga Cricket Association began with six teams.⁵⁸⁵

During World War II, the ground was used for military purposes. Once the war was over, the park's sports fields were re-established with cricket and athletics in the summer and rugby and soccer in the winter. In the 1950s, when Eden Park was unavailable, the park served as Auckland's main rugby ground.⁵⁸⁶

Speedway and new clubrooms

From the late 1960s, a speedway was established at the western side of the park for stock cars. This was built over the number one ground for rugby and cricket, next to the grandstand. The speedway continues to be the main attraction of the park today.

Currently, the Waikaraka Park clubrooms are shared between the Onehunga Sports and Soccer Club and the Onehunga Cricket Association.⁵⁸⁷ In 2004 new clubrooms were built at the southern end of the ground, costing \$1.75 million dollars and administrated by the Onehunga Combined Sports Trust.⁵⁸⁸

The Waikaraka grounds (including the cemetery) are scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 1755). The park is significant as a cultural landscape under this theme because it represents an early dedication of public space for recreation, and is associated with many local sports clubs. The cemetery is also an important place in Onehunga. There

⁵⁸⁴ Borchard (2004), p. 72.

⁵⁸⁵ Onehunga Cricket Association, Waikaraka Park, http://onehungacrickethitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx

⁵⁸⁶ It was probably during 1958/9 when Eden Park's grandstands were being upgraded. Onehunga Cricket Association, "Waikaraka Park," http://onehungacrickethitssports.com/pages/page_9444/history.aspx

⁵⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁸ Ibid.

may be archaeological evidence of the park's use as a military encampment during World War II.

6.5.3 YMCA Jordan Recreation Centre

In February 1970, the Sir William Jordan Recreation Centre at 5 Pearce Street was opened. The idea had been suggested in 1961 by the Rotary Club of Onehunga, who believed that indoor sporting facilities were required to cater for the growing numbers of young people in Onehunga.⁵⁸⁹ For 10 years, money was raised from residents, clubs and other organisations. The government also made a grant from the Golden Kiwi Fund. The centre was named after Sir William Jordan, who had a long and distinguished career in politics and public service.

The centre is now managed by the Onehunga YMCA, and is used for sports leagues, youth holiday programmes, group fitness, birthday party hire and childcare.⁵⁹⁰

6.5.4 Other sports

The earliest golf club in Auckland was established in February 1893 on land north of Maungakiekie, close to the railway station.⁵⁹¹ Onehunga residents used this golf club.⁵⁹² However, as the course was on public land, there was soon opposition, and it was eventually closed and moved to a farm at Middlemore in 1909.⁵⁹³

At the same time, **Maungakiekie Golf Club** was opened at the southern end of Maungakiekie on Campbell Road. For its first two years it was a 10-hole course, before additional land was leased from Cornwall Park for a full 18-hole course.⁵⁹⁴ These two courses were the main golf clubs for Onehunga residents until another nearby golf course was established off southern Dominion Road in 1927, known as the Akarana Golf Course.⁵⁹⁵

The Maungakiekie club remained at Maungakiekie until 1942, when the Cornwall Park Trustees suddenly called for the club to vacate the park within three months. This caused much outrage and a petition of over 9000 names was presented to the trustees asking them to reconsider. However, they did not, and in 1943 the club was forced to leave. An area on Hillsborough Road at Mt Roskill was hastily acquired and established as the new club course, opening in 1946.⁵⁹⁶

At the beginning of 1900, the **Onehunga Cycling Club** was formed.⁵⁹⁷ It was established by Mr T Pardington and sited on a reserve at Te Papapa.

In the early 1900s, Onehunga had several sets of **tennis courts**. One set of courts were behind the Church of Christ at 161 Trafalgar Street. Houses have since been built on them at the 360a Onehunga Mall address. Another court was behind the Onehunga Catholic

⁵⁸⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 51.

⁵⁹⁰ YMCA, "Jordan Recreation Centre," accessed at <http://www.ymcauckland.org.nz/find-your-ymca/jordan-recreation-centre/Pages/default.aspx>.

⁵⁹¹ Royal Auckland Golf Club, "History," accessed at <http://royalaucklandgolfclub.co.nz/layouts/terraces/Template.aspx?page=History&ComeFromCat=250>.

⁵⁹² *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir*, p. 25.

⁵⁹³ Royal Auckland Golf Club, "History," accessed at <http://royalaucklandgolfclub.co.nz/layouts/terraces/Template.aspx?page=History&ComeFromCat=250>.

⁵⁹⁴ Maungakiekie Golf Club, "History," accessed at <http://www.maungakiekiegolf.co.nz/club/club/history.html>.

⁵⁹⁵ Akarana Golf Club, "History of the Akarana Golf Club," accessed at http://www.akaranagolf.co.nz/akarana_visitors.php?ln=History-of-the-Akarana-Golf-Club_link001000005491304132035000196.

⁵⁹⁶ Maungakiekie Golf Club, "History," accessed at <http://www.maungakiekiegolf.co.nz/club/club/history.html>.

⁵⁹⁷ "Onehunga Cycling Club," *New Zealand Herald* (2 April 1900), p. 3.

Church. The courts are now a car park, but, based on aerial photographs, it appears the clubroom that overlooked them remains.⁵⁹⁸

The Royal Oak tennis courts were established in 1904 at 116 Symonds Street. Squash courts were added in 1964.⁵⁹⁹ There were also tennis courts next to the Methodist Church on Grey Street. In 1921, a parsonage was built over them, but later two courts were laid down between the parsonage and the school hall (on the site of the old parsonage from Hokianga).⁶⁰⁰ Before the building and Bowling Green were established behind the Carnegie Library (see Onehunga RSA, below), the area had been used as a tennis court, and as the military parade ground.

An early Onehunga athletics club was mentioned in the minutes of St Peter's Anglican Church when the club was asked to vacate the St Peter's Church stone building in 1887.⁶⁰¹ In 1939, the **Onehunga Amateur Athletic (and Harrier) Club** began meetings. The club was based at the Manukau Intermediate school hall and later moved to Konini Tennis Club in Greenlane, before settling at Fergusson Park (now Fergusson Domain).⁶⁰² The harrier part of the club (non-competitive running), which now makes up most of the club, began in 1955.

By the 1920s, many bowling, tennis and croquet clubs had formed throughout the Onehunga district.⁶⁰³ The Onehunga Bowling Club had been established on former Fencible lands in upper Selwyn Street in the early 1900s. But bowls became an important recreational sport for former servicemen from the mid-1930s. In 1931, the **Onehunga RSA** was established at 59 Princes Street on a former Fencible military parade ground. Returned soldiers gathered every Anzac Day at the parade ground to march to Jellicoe Park. In the 1943-4 season, membership soared from 589 to 1154, making it New Zealand's fastest-growing RSA branch.⁶⁰⁴ In 1938, the former parade ground was leased to the RSA. The local Onehunga RSA green was a venue for the Dominion bowling championships in 1945.⁶⁰⁵ The bowling green, clubroom and rock walls are all scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2611).

⁵⁹⁸ Borchard (2004), p. 68.

⁵⁹⁹ John Fletcher, "Royal Oaks Racquets Club: Introduction," at <http://www.royaloakracquets.co.nz/Page/172/Welcome/>.

⁶⁰⁰ Leadley, p. 13.

⁶⁰¹ Soar, p. 32.

⁶⁰² Borchard (2004), p. 51.

⁶⁰³ *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir*, p. 25.

⁶⁰⁴ *Auckland Star* (22 April 1944), p.8; 5 August 1944, p.8.

⁶⁰⁵ *Auckland Star* (24 January 1945), p.8.



Figure 54. Photo looking south-east towards the RSA Bowling Club building, showing the western rock wall. Photo by David Bade, Auckland Council (18 September 2013).



Figure 55. Arcadia Billiard Saloon, 197 Onehunga Mall. Photo by Rebecca Freeman, Auckland Council (13 September 2013).

Billiards was a popular pastime for Onehunga men in the early 20th century. The **Arcadia Billiard Saloon** (Former) at 197 Onehunga Mall was built in 1907 for Barton McGill and Company, billiard manufacturers. The firm had been producing billiard tables and supplying related accoutrements in Auckland since 1893.⁶⁰⁶ The saloon remained in use for its original purpose for many decades and is a rare surviving example of a purpose-built billiard saloon in the Auckland region. It was initially equipped with three full-sized tables.⁶⁰⁷ It is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place (UID 2614).

6.6 Community organisations

A strong community spirit has existed among European settlers in Onehunga since its transition from a Fencible settlement to a village in the late 1840s.

An early example of this awareness was when residents provided cash donations or free labour for public works in the 1850s when official money was short. This generosity meant that main streets were improved, Normans Hill Road was regraded, wells were dug and a footpath was laid in Queen Street.⁶⁰⁸ Since then, the Onehunga community spirit has been expressed in a number of organisations, such as the Senior Citizens and the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Places associated with these community organisations – which may include purpose-built clubhouses, founders' residences, or club-sponsored projects – are likely to be significant as a reflection of this theme.

⁶⁰⁶ *Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]*, p.358; *Observer*, (26 May 1894), p.15.

⁶⁰⁷ Auckland Council. (n.d.) *Arcadia Billiards Saloon Snapshot*. Unpublished.

⁶⁰⁸ Mogford (1977), p. 23.

6.6.1 Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society

Perhaps the most prominent of the community organisations is the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society. During the New Zealand Wars of the early 1860s, many European (mainly women and children) from Waikato sought refuge in Onehunga.⁶⁰⁹ The blockhouse proved too small to hold all the refugees, so the women and children were housed in the old barracks buildings, where conditions were poor and cramped, and food was scarce.

Disturbed at their predicament, Matilda Furley, an early settler whose family ran a bakery, gave bread on credit. She is particularly noted for her charitable efforts during these years. Elizabeth George, hotel-keeper at the Royal Exchange Hotel, gave each refugee a bowl of soup daily and provided two rooms warm with fires for their use.⁶¹⁰

However, the growing number of refugees meant that these two women could not provide this charity on their own. Some kind of organised society was needed. A public meeting was held and the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society was founded in 1863. It is the longest-running continuous women's organisation in New Zealand⁶¹¹, if not Australasia.⁶¹² It is also one of the first recorded organisations of European women in New Zealand.⁶¹³ Many similar organisations formed around the same time, but struggled to survive due to a lack of money and the growth of government-run organisations of the welfare state.⁶¹⁴ The society held its meetings in the Anglican stone schoolhouse during its first few decades.⁶¹⁵

By the end of the 19th century, the society was receiving government subsidies through the local hospital and charitable aid board.⁶¹⁶ During the depressions of the 20th century, it continued to help the needy.⁶¹⁷ The society as a central provider of charity was, however, overtaken by professional and specialised organisations under the welfare state.⁶¹⁸

Still, the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society continues to function. It distributes Christmas presents to needy families, packing and delivering food parcels, and occasionally providing lunches to local primary schools.⁶¹⁹ The society is very aware of their historical legacy, and operates through grants from a 1917 bequest (now largely finished), assistance from churches and other agencies.⁶²⁰ From the late 20th century, the society was being funded through the local community grants board.⁶²¹ After the National government's 1991 benefit cuts, the society was called on to provide food parcels by the Department of Social Welfare.⁶²²

⁶⁰⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 20.

⁶¹⁰ Margaret Tennant, *The fabric of welfare: voluntary organisations, government and welfare in New Zealand, 1840–2005* (Wellington: Bridget Williams Books, 2007), p. 24.

⁶¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

⁶¹² Mogford (1977), p. 20.

⁶¹³ Janice Mogford, "George, Elizabeth," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2010, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1q7/george-elizabeth>.

⁶¹⁴ Margaret Tennant, "Voluntary welfare organisations - 19th-century charity," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/voluntary-welfare-organisations/page-2>.

⁶¹⁵ Edna Soar, *History of the Anglican Church of St Peter's, Onehunga*, Church Army Press, Auckland, 1948, p. 32; *New Zealand Herald*, Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society, 1 May 1900, p. 6.

⁶¹⁶ Tennant, pp. 24-5.

⁶¹⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 20.

⁶¹⁸ Tennant, p. 115.

⁶¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 213.

⁶²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 213.

⁶²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁶²² *Ibid.*, p. 212.

6.6.2 Rotary Club

Another prominent community organisation is the rotary club. In May 1947, at a meeting between a past president of the Rotary Club of Auckland, Sir Bill MacKay and nine other members, it was decided to form an Onehunga Rotary Club. The inaugural meeting of the new club was made on 12 June 1947 at the Orphans Hall in Church Street, with 36 prospective members attending.⁶²³

The club was admitted to Rotary International on 27 June 1947 and given Charter Number 6676.⁶²⁴ For its first five years, the club met in the Orphans Hall. At this stage, the building was quite run down, with hardly any cooking facilities and no crockery or cutlery. The building has since been demolished.⁶²⁵

Early in 1952, there were many impassioned discussions about whether to move to larger premises at Maungakiekie. The younger members were for the move while the older members (who had a long association with the Orphans Hall) were strongly against it. Finally, on 24 July 1952, a vote decided to move the premises. The new premises were called Sorrento.⁶²⁶

In 1994, the Onehunga Rotary Club moved to the Manukau Cruising Club after the Sorrento management no longer wished to cater for their regular Thursday luncheon.⁶²⁷ The club amalgamated with the One Tree Hill Rotary Club and now meets at Orpheus Restaurant at the Onehunga RSA at 57 Princes Street every Monday evening.

The club was originally formed as a way for businessmen to meet, and develop projects. Since then it has raised millions of dollars for local projects, including Plunket rooms (for early childhood care), the War Memorial Swimming Pool, the Sir William Jordan Recreation Centre, the Senior Citizens' Service Club and the Onehunga Primary School Hall.⁶²⁸ The club has also organised three further clubs – Mt Roskill in 1954, Māngere in 1972, and One Tree Hill in 1978.⁶²⁹ In 2009, it was amalgamated with the One Tree Hill Rotary Club.⁶³⁰ Each year the Rotary Club is responsible for the annual Blood Bank.⁶³¹

6.6.3 Other community organisations

A number of other community organisations were established in Onehunga, the earliest being the **Ancient Order of Foresters** and the **Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows**. These groups were mutual-aid organisations that provided an important form of social and financial support for members. Members, usually working men, paid a regular subscription to ensure support from the organisation in time of sickness.⁶³² The groups also organised festivals, picnics and parades, providing entertainment not only for members, but also for the whole community.⁶³³

⁶²³ Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, "Onehunga," 2009, accessed at <http://www.1h1h.co.nz/Webpages/onehunga.htm>.

⁶²⁴ Ibid.

⁶²⁵ Ibid.

⁶²⁶ Ibid.

⁶²⁷ Ibid.

⁶²⁸ Borchard (2004), p. 101; Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, "Onehunga," 2009, accessed at <http://www.1h1h.co.nz/Webpages/onehunga.htm>.

⁶²⁹ Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, "Onehunga," 2009, accessed at <http://www.1h1h.co.nz/Webpages/onehunga.htm>.

⁶³⁰ Personal communication with Gywynth Carr, secretary of the Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, May 2013.

⁶³¹ Onehunga-One Tree Hill Rotary Club, "Onehunga," 2009, accessed at <http://www.1h1h.co.nz/Webpages/onehunga.htm>.

⁶³² Margaret Tennant, "Voluntary welfare organisations - 19th-century charity," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/voluntary-welfare-organisations/page-2>.

⁶³³ Ibid.

The Ancient Order of Foresters – Onehunga was founded in 1875.⁶³⁴ They used the Anglican stone school building from 1878⁶³⁵, and the Big Foresters Hall from 1886 (with a new one built in 1912).⁶³⁶ The Little Foresters Hall was also used from 1920, and still exists as a private residence. When the order ceased in Auckland, its materials were donated to the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The **Onehunga Working Men's Club** was opened in 1946.⁶³⁷ It is now at the Onehunga Working Men's Club building at 158 Onehunga Mall.

On 10 January 1876, the Masonic Lodge in Onehunga was opened.⁶³⁸ It was dedicated as a **Masonic Temple** in May 1877 under the Manukau Lodge No. 586.⁶³⁹ This first Masonic Hall was built by architect Edward Bartley and still stands on the original site. The building was used for Masonic meetings as well as theatrical productions and concerts. The Lodge members relocated to a new hall in Princes Street in 1889, and the Queen Street building became the Congregational Church. The front portion of the Queen Street building was removed in 1969 to build three commercial units. In May 1988, the Princes Street building was transported north to Rawene in Hokianga for use as a town hall.⁶⁴⁰

After the war there was a surge in membership of the Freemasons in New Zealand.⁶⁴¹ The **Onehunga Freemasons Lodge** (No. 424) was dedicated on 20 March 1962. It was based at the Manukau Lodge rooms (the second lodge) on Princes Street. R G Lennox was installed as the first master.⁶⁴² On 22 November 2000, the Onehunga Freemasons Lodge was amalgamated with Maungawhau Lodge (No. 168) with Nick McKinstry as the first master.⁶⁴³ There is also a Scottish Masonic club, Ponsonby Lodge (No. 708 SC), based at 59 Grey Street in the former St Peter's Church hall.⁶⁴⁴

The **Senior Citizens' Service Club of Onehunga** was established in October 1958.⁶⁴⁵ It was based at the Salvation Army Hall on Queen Street and was the first club of this kind in the country.⁶⁴⁶ Its main function was to provide senior citizens of Onehunga with a centre of social activities. The Onehunga Rotary organised the club and helped to provide an additional building for indoor bowls, a library and a hobbies and craft room.⁶⁴⁷

⁶³⁴ Terry Hearn, "English - Values," Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, 2012, <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/object/1953/the-ancient-order-of-foresters-onehunga>.

⁶³⁵ Soar, p. 32; "Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society," *New Zealand Herald* (1 May 1900), p. 6.

⁶³⁶ "Onehunga Foresters," *New Zealand Herald* (6 May 1912), p. 9.

⁶³⁷ Onehunga Working Men's Club, accessed at, <http://owmc.wetpaint.com/page/Newspaper+article>.

⁶³⁸ "Opening of a Masonic Lodge at Onehunga," *Auckland Star* (12 January 1876), p. 3.

⁶³⁹ Mogford (1989), p. 142.

⁶⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 142.

⁶⁴¹ Onehunga Maungawhau Lodge, Freemasons New Zealand, accessed at <http://www.lodge168.org.nz/lodge-history>.

⁶⁴² *Ibid.*

⁶⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴⁴ Lodge Ponsonby 708 SC, accessed at, <http://www.708sc.org.nz/location>.

⁶⁴⁵ Mogford (1977), p. 46.

⁶⁴⁶ Onehunga Business Association, "Famous Firsts in Onehunga," accessed at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/famous-firsts-in-onehunga/>.

⁶⁴⁷ Mogford (1977), p. 46.

6.7 Remembering and preserving the past

6.7.1 Heritage events and societies

The people of Onehunga are proud of their local history and have celebrated it in various forms. There was a parade down Queen Street to celebrate Onehunga's 50th Year Jubilee on 4 May 1927.⁶⁴⁸ The street was lined with flags and thousands gathered to watch the procession, which featured Māori, oxen drawing a wagon, horse-drawn carriages and the newly acquired fire engine. Many local identities and former mayors were also part of the festivities.⁶⁴⁹

In the 1950s, the Railway Enthusiasts Society successfully moved the Onehunga railway station building to 38 Albert Street for restoration, as the Railways Department had decided that the 90-year-old building was no longer required. The building is still used for clubrooms and a museum by the society.⁶⁵⁰

In 1959, Edna Soar, a grand-daughter of William Davies, chief officer on the *Berhampore*, came up with the idea to build a replica of a Fencible cottage. They built it at 54 Normans Hill Road, named it Journey's End and used it as a private museum.⁶⁵¹ When Soar passed away in 1968, the building and museum was donated to the borough council and was relocated to Jellicoe Park.⁶⁵²



Figure 56: Journey's End replica Fencible cottage (1959) in Jellicoe Park. Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (4 April 2013).

A fiesta week was held from 23 February to 4 March 1963 to celebrate Onehunga's 120-year anniversary.⁶⁵³ A central feature was the United Fire Brigade of New Zealand Championship competitions, held at Waikaraka Park. On the final day a church parade was held in Jellicoe

⁶⁴⁸ *The Matchless Manukau 1877-1927: A Jubilee Souvenir*, pp. 69-81.

⁶⁴⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 41.

⁶⁵⁰ *Onehunga Primary School: Centennial 1873-1973*, p. 26.

⁶⁵¹ Mogford (1977), p. 46.

⁶⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 46-54.

⁶⁵³ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

Park.⁶⁵⁴ In the same year, the Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society celebrated 100 years of service.⁶⁵⁵

By the 1970s, Onehunga residents were becoming more aware of the significance of their own heritage. In 1974, the Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society was founded.⁶⁵⁶

6.7.1 Carnegie Library

An example of this growing awareness was the decision about the future of the former Carnegie Library (UID 1817) in the early 1980s. In 1970, the library was moved to new premises and the Carnegie Library building was unoccupied for several years. In 1975, a crack was found in one of the walls and there were concerns about the building's safety in an earthquake. The council called for an engineer's report, which recommended an upgrade of the whole building.

The council was faced with a dilemma in the early 1980s: the building could be upgraded at a cost of \$120,000, or demolished at a much lesser cost. The council and Onehunga residents were divided on the issue – in 1984 a questionnaire of ratepayers produced no clear position – so the council postponed the decision.

During this time the Friends of the Carnegie formed and were joined by the Onehunga Community Committee. They combined with the Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society to advocate for the council to preserve the building. Finally, in March 1987, in a controversial split decision, the borough council decided to upgrade the building using special funds.⁶⁵⁷

The work cost \$400,000 and the Carnegie Library building was opened again on 12 August 1988.⁶⁵⁸ A heritage sub-committee was formed by the council at this time to identify historically significant places for protection and to promote public awareness of Onehunga's heritage.⁶⁵⁹

6.7.2 Onehunga Primary School

Another example of community effort was saving the Onehunga Primary School building (UID 1841). In 1980, the school roll was getting too large for the building and a new school was built on an adjacent property. The Education Board decided to demolish the building.

However, the Onehunga community banded together, holding public meetings and preparing petitions to save the building, and succeeded in turning it into a community house in 1982. Twenty years later, the building was in a poor state and again the Education Board called for the building to be demolished. Again, the community responded and funds were raised for its restoration between 2005 and 2007.

6.7.3 Events and resources

The heritage sub-committee also organised the first Onehunga Heritage Week, held from 27 February to 6 March 1988. There were exhibitions, displays, talks, bus tours, walks, music

⁶⁵⁴ Mogford (1977), pp. 48-49.

⁶⁵⁵ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁶⁵⁶ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.

⁶⁵⁷ Mogford (1989), p. 137.

⁶⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

⁶⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 141.

and dancing, drama and craft demonstrations.⁶⁶⁰ A few months later, on 4 August 1988, Waterworks celebrated its 100th anniversary at Spring Street.⁶⁶¹ A plaque was unveiled to commemorate the occasion.⁶⁶²

In 1988-9, freelance researchers were employed on short-term contracts by the council to produce a collection of written material and photographs on Onehunga's local history. A heritage walkway plan and plaques at specific sites were also made.⁶⁶³

Jellicoe Park has become the centre of heritage conservation in Onehunga. It is the site of three historic buildings (the blockhouse, Laishley House [UID 1818], and the replica of the Fencible cottage), which are all used as museums by the Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society, as well as various historical trees, memorials and other features.

6.7.2 Memorials

Many structures or buildings commemorate events and people who have been key to shaping Onehunga. These properties may be significant for their social and community values as a reflection of how Onehunga citizens have memorialised and remembered the past, rather than as a direct reflection of significant events or people.

The Onehunga Primary School, built in 1901, had a flagstaff with a brass plate naming the 16 men, volunteers and civilians, who went to the Boer War in South Africa, from Onehunga and Māngere. Funds were raised by the school children, the Onehunga Rifles, and the Onehunga Fire Brigade.⁶⁶⁴

On 8 July 1909, a large memorial to Richard Seddon, the prime minister who called for men to volunteer for the Boer War, was erected at the Royal Oak roundabout.⁶⁶⁵ The memorial was designed by local architect John Park. However, from the mid-1920s there were concerns that the monument was disrupting traffic.⁶⁶⁶ It was ultimately demolished, although pieces are reputedly at Seddon High School (now Western Springs).

A central point for memorials has been Jellicoe Park, on the corner of Quadrant Road and Grey Street. In 1929, an Arch of Remembrance was erected at the north-west entrance to Jellicoe Park to commemorate soldiers of World War I.⁶⁶⁷ The arch was updated after World War II, and it now marks both wars, with the names of all those killed in action during the wars – 95 for World War I and 81 for World War II.

The Onehunga Memorial Swimming Pool opened in 1956 immediately north-east of Jellicoe Park, and was built as a memorial to those who lost their lives in World War II.⁶⁶⁸

⁶⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 141.

⁶⁶¹ *Onehunga Borough Council Waterworks Centennial* (1988).

⁶⁶² Mogford (1989), p. 142.

⁶⁶³ Ibid., p. 142.

⁶⁶⁴ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District]*, p. 651.

⁶⁶⁵ "Seddon Memorial unveiled at Onehunga," *Wanganui Chronicle* (8 July 1909), p. 5.

⁶⁶⁶ "Seddon Memorial," *Auckland Star* (8 December 1925), p. 9.

⁶⁶⁷ Borchard (1993), p. 110.

⁶⁶⁸ Onehunga Business Association, "Discover Onehunga's Rich History," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.onehunga.net.nz/onehunga-heritage/onehunga-history>.



Figure 57: The Arch of Remembrance in Jellicoe Park.

Photo by Myfanwy Eaves, Auckland Council (4 April 2013)

In 1953, a memorial fountain was built in Jellicoe Park to honour the contribution of John Park to local government.⁶⁶⁹ He had been elected mayor for three terms: 1919-1923, 1935-8, and 1941-4. Park was also the architect who designed the Carnegie Free Library, Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club, and Seddon Memorial.⁶⁷⁰ The mechanism for the fountain was designed by J E Legg.⁶⁷¹

A drinking fountain memorial to Daniel Neilson was built at Jellicoe Park. The memorial lies on the pathway south of the Blockhouse. The text reads "Erected by Mr & Mrs R Buchanan in loving memory of 'Uncle' Daniel Neilson a respected resident of Onehunga for over fifty years who died 21st Aug. 1922."⁶⁷² It is unknown exactly when the fountain was built. A grove of three kauri trees just to the east of the fountain is a memorial to the former prime minister Norman Kirk, who led the Labour government from 1972 until his death in 1975.

In 1977, a kauri tree was planted as a memorial to the pioneers of Onehunga.⁶⁷³

⁶⁶⁹ Mogford (1977), p. 45; Civic Trust Auckland, "Jellicoe Park," accessed at <http://civictrustauckland.org.nz/pgjellicoepark.php>.

⁶⁷⁰ New Zealand Historic Places Trust, "Parnell Branch Library," accessed 23 September 2013 at <http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=547>.

⁶⁷¹ Mogford (1977), p. 45.

⁶⁷² Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) record, 19608.

⁶⁷³ Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) record, 19610.

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Appendix 1b: Onehunga Timeline

	<i>Manukau named, and used, by iwi for generations. Source of food, transport and trading, features in traditional histories of the area and beyond as the portages to Tamaki River, Waitemata and Waikato River were in constant use in combination with extensive track networks.</i>
	Toi Te Huatahi explored Aotearoa. Some of his descendants (called Te Tini o Toi or The Multitude of Toi) settled around Manukau.
	The Tainui waka travelled from the Waitemata to Otahuhu down the Tamaki river then crossed to the Manukau, leaving two skids in the upper harbour. During this and later journeys they found another vital route, to the Waikato River, through Waiuku. Ngati Awa established settlements at Maungakiekie and Owairaka. Waiohua held all of Tamaki under the leadership of Hua Kai Waka. The main settlement of Hua was then at fortified Maungawhau, with Onehunga an important place for renewing and enhancing contacts, and using the resources of fresh water, fish and shellfish, and agriculture. Both the harbour and forest provided abundant resources which were used in cooperation with laws and complex hapu relationships.
	Puhihuia and Ponga eloped to Awhitu and escaped from her pursuing parents by using waka tied up at Onehunga.
	Grandson of Hua, Kiwi Tāmaki, became the leader and moved his pa to Maungakiekie.
	Kiwi Tamaki defeated in battle at Mangere. Mana over Auckland isthmus, including Onehunga, passes to Ngāti Whatua, with Tuperiri replacing Kiwi at Maungakiekie. Two new sub tribes are established, Nga Oho and Te Uringutu. An occupation area, known as Uringutu, was established on high ground above the harbour with multiple links to the harbour and neighbouring local and distant resources; it was probably the area now known as Jellicoe Park ¹ .
	Onehunga is a major Maori settlement, occupied all year round.
1820s	Auckland isthmus partially deserted as Tamaki tribes sought refuge in Waikato, Mahurangi and Waitakere from northern tribes who had muskets and were seeking utu for past grievances. Te Kawau, assisted

¹ Murdoch 2013:4.

	by Te Wherowhero and their Waikato relatives, gave support to return to a military balance and from 1835 lands across the isthmus were re-occupied.
	Te Wherowhero, Ngāti Mahuta, was invited to occupy lands in what is now Māngere and Onehunga, for their support to Ngāti Whātua.
November 1820	Samuel Marsden, of the Church Missionary Society, visited the Manukau Harbour via Onehunga. He recorded in his journal that it would be a suitable site for a mission station and trading post.
1827	J S C Dumont d'Urville, the French explorer, botanist and cartographer observed Onehunga during the first voyage of the <i>Astrolabe</i> . He observed the area was neglected and overgrown.
	<i>A period of unconfirmed trading. In 1831, Captain Smith sailed the Tranmere into the harbour with Te Wherowhero on board. Charles Marshall, flax trader, also visited. Tom Mitchell, a timber and flour merchant who traded to Sydney, reputedly set up a mill.</i>
1840	Treaty of Waitangi. Legislative Council established and empowered to create Ordinances (statutory instruments) to provide laws for the European population.
1840	Auckland founded as capital of NZ, centred on Commercial Bay. The Waitemata provided access to the Pacific. Onehunga, on the Tasman, was the nearest port to Sydney and was the crucial link to Australia.
1841	The Government Surveyor, Felton Mathew, surveyed Auckland and Manukau. Surveyed areas around the Manukau included Onehunga and Cornwallis.
1841	Captain W Symonds, company agent for the Manukau Land Company, arrived with immigrants on the <i>Brilliant</i> . A settlement was established at Cornwallis, which eventually failed in 1843. Symonds drowned only one month after arrival while taking medical supplies to the mission station at Orua Bay. The area allocated to the Manukou [sic] and Waitemata Company became unoccupied other than by timber millers.
1841-2	The <i>Osprey</i> left London with goods that included a sawmill, bricks, lime, double storey house, camp ovens, pipes and blankets. After unloading the house in Auckland it was sailed around to Cornwallis where the sawmill, Heale's, was set up in Mill Bay. It was powered by a Cornish beam engine. The Manukau Steam Sawmill operated in partnership with Heale Sinclair & Co. but when the business ended the beam engine was shipped to Kawau Island to be used at the copper mine operation directed by Captain Ninnis, who later moved to Onehunga.
1843	Formation of the Agricultural & Horticultural society of Auckland, later to

	<p>become the Auckland Agricultural & Pastoral Association. J J Symonds, James Beveridge (Epsom), James Dilworth, Mathew Kirkbride and James Wallace (Mangere), were all members, officers or exhibitors at different times with interests (land or business) in Onehunga. The first permanent exhibition ground was established at Potter's Paddock (1874-86) which was where Symond's <i>Berhampore</i> force halted on the way to Onehunga.²</p>
1844	<p><i>The first European land sales in the Onehunga area. Wiremu Hopihone and Te Tinana sold the Waihihi block to John Thomas Jackson. The business centre of Onehunga now stands on part of Jackson's farm land. Two years later he sold the land in parcels to Peter Imlay, Thomas Henry, and Samuel and Matilda Furley.</i></p> <p><i>On the same day, from the same chiefs, George Owen Ormsby bought the large parcel which ran from (what is now) Royal Oak down to the harbour at Puhea.</i></p> <p><i>These and other purchases were contested. Ormsby refused compensation for his 'loss', settled on his land overlooking Onehunga Bay and built Onehunga Lodge at the western end of Arthur Street.</i></p> <p><i>In 1849 a portion of the Ormsby's land was requisitioned by the Governor for the second Fencible camp, the force which arrived on the Berhampore, and under the command of Captain J J Symonds, younger brother of Captain W C Symonds of the Cornwallis settlement.</i></p> <p><i>Many other land purchases followed, both speculative and more permanent; Alexander Geddes, D Nathan, John Logan Campbell, Samuel Wood, James Magee, and Robert and Margaret Forbes (Forbes Inn).</i></p>
1844	<p>Part of Jackson's purchase, after court review, was taken to form the first Fencible settlement and the town of Onehunga.</p>
1844	<p>Robert Forbes erected the New Leith Inn and was the first licensed accommodation house in Onehunga. It was first housed in the hut of Te Wherowhero. Their first 'hotel' was in the area of Forbes Street, but had no license.</p> <p>Part of Forbes's purchase was also taken after court review; Forbes initially refused compensation; after his death his wife accepted it.</p>
1840s onwards	<p>Onehunga beach, at Onehunga Bay, became a major trading location between settlers and Māori. Produce was brought from Waikato, Māngere, and goods from Sydney and other international ports.</p>

² Potter's stone cottage is now located at the Museum of Transport and Technology, Western Springs.

	Local business (Gibbon, Barr and Roe had sawmills, Bray started by hauling goods) developed from barging timber and firewood from Huia, Cornwallis, Whatipu, Awhitu, Waiuku and other small landings, to Onehunga. Shell and sand from the banks and shore around the harbour were also brought by barge, punt or boat and exchanged for goods on the beach.
1846	Onehunga surveyed by Blackburn, for the Crown for the purposes of establishing a Fencible settlement; there were town sections and small farm lots, with endowments for churches, schools and public reserves. Critical fresh water supplies are identified and streets named. All of these places were set within a standard grid of streets (named), a layout commonly used in England.
1846	December, a meeting held in Brown & Campbell's Shortland Street (Crescent) premises with ten other Auckland businessmen to establish a community savings bank; J J Symonds and James Dilworth were present. In June the following year, their first bank opened in Queen Street Auckland. Expansion to Onehunga was mooted in the 1860s but the first branch in Onehunga opened in 1879.
August 1847	The first Fencible contingent (soldiers and families) arrived at Auckland on the <i>Ramillies</i> under the command of Major W Kenny. They are housed at the Albert Barracks for three months until rudimentary accommodation constructed in Onehunga.
November 1847	The contingent marched to Onehunga and were housed in temporary barracks at the corner of [Queen] Onehunga Mall and Princes Street) prior to the occupation of allocated lots in Grey, Spring, Arthur, Queen, Victoria Streets, i.e., what is now Onehunga township. This became known as the Lower Settlement .
<i>European settlement intensifies – requirements for timber, goods, and services provided impetus for growth of area. The British Navy required a port for vessel provisioning and the location of Onehunga to timber, fresh water and domestic trade routes for re-supply was critical for this role.</i>	
1848-53	Samuel and Matilda Furley had bought land from Jackson in the Waihihi block and in 1859 they acquired Section 21 lots 8 and 10. ³ Lot 8 fronted Hill Street and Lot 10 was on the corner of Hill, fronting Princes Street. The Furley Bakery was in operation by 1848; Matilda was a butcher and had a reputation for pork pies. Samuel started his bakery in one location, and then moved to Princes Street in 1859.

³ Deeds Index 4A.249.

1848	The postal service set up for the Fencible settlements, and Onehunga was in the survey district of Eden. The first post office was shipped from Russell and re-erected in Queen Street 1850, then a new building was opened in 1902, on the corner of Queen and Princes Streets. The next Post Office replaced this 70 years later, and was located at 142 Onehunga Mall. This is now a commercial unit and a smaller Post shop is located elsewhere.
1848	The first newspaper released by military surgeon Dr John T W Bacot, for the Fencibles.
July 1848	The first school operating with teacher Michael Rafferty (<i>Ramillies</i>) with 54 children. Supported by the Catholic mission.
1848	<p>Onehunga's first churches built.</p> <p>The Anglican (Saint Peter's) was built to Bishop Selwyn's design with input from the Rev. Dr Arthur Guyon Purchas (1821–1906) who himself designed St James (stone) church in Māngere. Purchas served Onehunga parish from 1847 until 1875 when he resigned to resume medical practice and pursue his various other interests. With his large family they moved to Te Papapa.</p> <p>A temporary chapel was built for use as the Roman Catholic Church and was in use until 1851.</p>
1848	The first library started. 250 books had been purchased for the Fencible settlements by the British government and arrived on the <i>Ann</i> . Initially housed with Colonel Kenny at his home, parts of the collection still remain in Onehunga.
November 1848	Governance of the settlement was through military authority. This changed when Governor Grey implemented Hobson's Royal Charter of 1840 and created six 'Hundreds'.
1849	<p>Self-government from 1848-1868</p> <p>The first elections for the Wardens of the Hundred of Onehunga: Major (later Colonel) W H Kenny, W Powditch and J O'Keefe appointed. Wardens held Depasturing Licenses and could assign grazing rights on unsold land within their districts as well as decide on how to improve this land. The Onehunga Hundred is the first to publish its Rules and a list of license holders.</p>
June 1849	The <i>Berhampore</i> arrived with the second contingent of Fencibles, under the command of Captain J J Symonds. Land sold to Ormsby in 1844 was requisitioned for the first camp, located between what is now Trafalgar and Arthur Streets (west). Soldiers were instructed to build their own cottages with a grant of £15. All later received grants closer to Manukau

	and Mt Smart Roads; this became known as the Top settlement.
September 1849	The <i>Oriental Queen</i> brought the third contingent of Fencibles to settle in Onehunga. They settled in Te Papapa (in the area between Mt Smart Road south to the shoreline, at the northern end of what is now Captain Springs Road) and this area became known as the Back Settlement.
February 1849	Sophia Bates becomes the first postmistress in New Zealand.
1850	Henry Hardington started a horse-coach service to Onehunga, using Manukau Road (former Māori track) from Newmarket, connecting with Queen St (Auckland) with the foot of Queen St in Onehunga.
1850	First Methodist Chapel built.
c. 1850	Onehunga Native Reserve was established on the foreshore at the junction between Princes Street and the shoreline. A Māori hostelry was constructed, to provide free accommodation and a market place for visiting Māori. A grain store was also constructed, one in this area, the other in the Waikato (In 2013 this is now used as the Pirongia Library). The hostelry existed until at least 1880.
1851	Catholic Church of St. Mary's built in Church Street, replacing temporary chapel.
1851	Mr H M Brewer, Collector of Customs, Onehunga. Customs duties collected on imports, as well as exports of timber (mostly kauri).
1852	James Ninnis purchases five allotments in Section 20, on the south side of Princes Street. A mining engineer he was brought to the colony to work at copper mines at Kawau (1846-9) and then Great Barrier (1851). He is likely to have constructed a stone, two storey stone building, by 1853. The Ninnis family settled here (lived upstairs) until the late 1850s and the land was all sold by the late 1860s. The building has had many uses including a sandsoap factory, joinery, bakery and confectioners. It still stands (2013).
1852	Captain John Grundy, master mariner, moved to Onehunga and traded goods around NZ, Australia and the South Pacific until his death in 1883. Captain Street (Neilson Street west) gained its name from the three sea captains that lived there, including Grundy.
1852/3	William Bourne's Auckland Iron and Brass Foundry was established in Queen Street. They used iron made from a works in Onehunga.
1853	Construction of a basalt tunnel (or cistern) by stonemason J. Benjamin Strange who had also worked on the Albert Barracks wall, the

	Melanesian Mission and numerous other stone structures in early colonial Auckland. ⁴ Strange created the tunnel for Messrs Brown and Campbell, ⁵ after September 1853, when the partnership purchased the One Tree Hill estate. ⁶ The tunnel was erected before Strange's death in 1882 as it was noted in his obituary. ⁷
1853	Colonel Drury charted the Manukau for the British Admiralty. The use of this chart, instead of an updated version, contributed to the wrecking of <i>HMS Orpheus</i> at the harbour entrance in 1863.
1854	Section 13 lots 6, 8 and 10 had been set aside as a water reserve in 1846. Known as Te Puna a Taihaua (the waters of Taihaua), the spring also discharged on the south side of Princes Street east. In 1854 the land on the south side of Princes Street was allotted to Michael Slattery and Hugh Coolahan and they sold it to John Bycroft. He had previously operated a windmill in Epsom (1843) and those same basalt millstones were moved to Onehunga where the mill was water powered. In 1880 he moved in to Auckland (Shortland 'Crescent') and sold the two storey stone building to William Sutherland who was operating a tannery in Otahuhu - Sutherland moved to Onehunga in 1880.
1854	The first building for the Royal Oak public house opens. The enterprise finally closed in 1908 due to the loss of license.
1854	Methodist Chapel opened. A new church was built in 1877. Mangungu mission house (built 1838-44) was moved to the Onehunga Methodist site from Hokianga to serve as parsonage next to the church in Grey Street. It was then sold to a private party and moved to 135 Grey Street. The owner bequeathed it back and it was returned to Hokianga in 1972. It is now the property of NZ Historic Places Trust.
1855	The library moved to a reading room, in the stone school building next to St. Peter's church.
1855	Captain James Griffiths purchased land from Colonel Kenny and established his home and small farm at the east of Kenny's estate.
1855-1863	Four hotels opened in Onehunga: Commercial Hotel (at the foot of Norman Hill Road, replacing New Leith Inn), Redan Hotel (corner of Queen St and Arthur St), Prince Albert Hotel (on Queen St, replaced in 1880 – the owner kept the beer cool by using a volcanic caves – demolished in the late 1950s and replaced with the Onehunga Hotel,

⁴ NZH, 8 Jun 1882, p.4; Stackpoole, John, *Colonial Architecture in New Zealand*, Wellington, 1976, p.86

⁵ NZH, 8 Jun 1882, p.4

⁶ Stone, R. C. J., 'Campbell, John Logan - Campbell, John Logan', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 6-Jun-2013

URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/1c3/campbell-john-logan> [accessed 21 June 2013]

⁷ NZH, 8 Jun 1882, p.4

	itself demolished c2000), and the Exchange Hotel (rebuilt after a fire in 1871, at Hill & Princes St). The Royal Hotel (George & Princes St corner) opened in 1863.
1857	A new stone school (next to the Anglican church) was built and opened in 1858
1858	The first government all-tide wharf was built from the end of Wharf Street (later Gloucester Park Road). It combined with the Waihoihoi Coal Company's wharf. It allowed all tide shipping from Australia and coastal NZ to access the port.
1858	Customs Regulation Act. Declared the area at the base of Norman's Hill Road southwards along the beach, and the deep water wharf at Wharf Street (Geddes' Basin) as the official ports of Onehunga.
Mid to late 1850s	Matthew Roe purchased a former Fencible cottage and set about establishing a timber business. A deacon in the Baptist church, he held meetings in his home until the Wellesley Street Chapel opened in 1858.
1858	Fencible forces disestablished.
1860	The Royal Navy at the Onehunga wharf. At some point a timber jetty was constructed for their exclusive use, on the south side of Geddes Basin. This was the first wharf in the area of the current (2013) Onehunga wharf.
1860	The first regular public transport service with Auckland was established via omnibus. Captain Henry Hardington ran a horse-drawn bus which left from outside the Exchange Hotel, Princes Street.
1860	Roe's Kauri Point Timber Mill in operation in Onehunga Bay, the main port of Onehunga. The factory milled timber from Cornwallis, Huia and other places around the Manukau. Roe died in 1897 and by 1898 his mill had become the part of Kauri Timber Company.
1860	Onehunga became a separate electoral district. George O'Rorke was the first Member of House of Representatives for Onehunga. J J Symonds was also elected, to represent the military.
1860	Outbreak of war in Taranaki. Onehunga held the strategic position as the main transport hub for supplying troops and supplies. The settlement expanded; a brick blockhouse was constructed on the Green Hill Reserve (now Jellicoe Reserve), which had extensive views of the harbour.
1860	Māori living around Auckland were placed in a politically difficult position by the Crown. Most left Auckland and all fresh food trade to Onehunga and the Auckland market ended. ⁸

⁸ The Circular Saw Line (Henderson & Macfarlane) secured the contract for the supply of flour, which was imported from Chile, California and South Australia (Franklin 1956:171).

	Their lands were confiscated, including that of the Maori Fencibles who were based in Māngere.
1860	Governor General Gore Brown declared that the 2 nd Onehunga Battalion would be formed into five companies to include militiamen who resided in specified areas; the first two areas were distinguished by the boundary markers of J J Symond's house (Symonds Street) and Kelly's public house (Royal Oak).
1861	Establishment of Onehunga Mechanic's Institute – a public learning place open to all. Money was set aside to build premises but by 1874 they were still renting.
1862	Central government passed the Highways Act and the Auckland Provincial Council passed legislation to provide for the institution of Highway Boards. In combination, they allowed the making and repairing of highways within the Province of Auckland.
1862	The Victoria Hotel opened on the corner of Victoria and Grey Streets and closed in 1906. After it closed the upper level was taken off and placed on the section next door (north) and that was demolished in the 1960s. The former Victoria Hotel lower floor still stands.
1862	James McIntyre established Clyde Iron Works near Onehunga Wharf. Buildings remain on site until 1970s.
1862	Presbyterian church built on the corner of Queen Street and Grey Street (later replaced in 1890). A former Fencible cottage undergoes various uses on the site and remains on a rear portion today (2013).
1863	European refugees arrived from Waiuku and Waikato. The Onehunga Ladies' Benevolent Society was founded to provide housing, food and clothing for them. It is still the oldest society of its kind in New Zealand.
1863	<i>HMS Orpheus</i> was wrecked on the bar at Manukau Heads; some survivors were taken to Onehunga. With the loss of 189 lives, it is still the greatest maritime disaster in the country. Some of those who perished were buried in the graveyard at St. Peter's Onehunga.
1863	Alexander Robb, cabinetmaker and builder (and sometime 'architect') was established in Onehunga. He built anything the residents requested. He took on Mr Barker in 1885.
1864	Onehunga's first bank was opened (Bank of Auckland) in Princes Street, on the north side. but closed in 1867. The premises were bought by Mrs Furley who operated a bakery and confectionary from the premises.
1864	Ferdinand von Hochstetter travelled through the area and examined various geological features, including the volcanic features in what are now Puka and Grotto Streets.

1864	John Bigelow, boat builder, and owner John McLeod, launched the first locally built steamer, <i>Blue Nose</i> . She was described ⁹ as “the first paddle steamer constructed on the Manukau harbour.”
Mid-1860s	Onehunga became a major trading point for timber – kauri and kahikatea were rafted down to sawmills situated on the harbour. Timber enterprises included E. Gibbons and Company (1860), Shalder’s Steam Saw Mills (1863) and Thomas Roe. Alfred and George Price produced flax machines (1868).
1865	Colonel William Kenny, commander of the Onehunga Fencibles, sold his entire estate to individuals and speculators. He moved to Auckland.
1865	A substantial wooden wharf built to replace the previous wharf (CHI467). This was located on the south side of Geddes Basin, in the same area as the Port of Onehunga is today (2013).
1865	Courthouse Hotel built at the corner of Princes and Queen Streets (north east corner). It became known as the Post Office Hotel, and then the Railway or Terminus hotel (demolished 1971).
1865	<p>Plans had been prepared for a new hotel at the southern end of Queen Street since 1863 and the building was erected in 1865 by the proprietor, George Hodge. It was the tenth hotel to be licensed in Onehunga. In 1879 it was destroyed by fire as well as an adjacent house and two warehouses. Among the guests in the hotel and at the next door boarding house (Barr’s) were members of the Armed Constabulary who had been dispatched to Parihaka, Taranaki.</p> <p>One of the early owners of the hotel was the brewery company, Campbell & Ehrenfried Ltd., of Elliot Street, Auckland. The Prince Albert in upper Queen Street received their ale from Dunedin.</p> <p>A new building was built on the site in 1879. At the rear of the hotel was a cluster of wooden buildings, storerooms and outbuildings, one of which was used occasionally as the local morgue by the City coroner, Mr Donald Sutherland, one time mayor of Onehunga. The land at the rear of the Hotel bordered the sea wall of Geddes Basin.</p> <p>During the twentieth century the hotel became known for the patrons from the wharf opposite, then later as a site for meetings regarding the high level Mangere Bridge.</p> <p>In 2009 it was renovated and renamed ‘The Landing’, and still operates.</p>

⁹ The launching was described in the Southern Cross, 12 Jan 1864:3. Details included dimensions, draught, and horsepower.

1865	Margaret Beveridge Stevenson born in Onehunga. Raised a Presbyterian, she is recognised as the first NZ to accept the teachings of the Baha'i faith, in 1913. By this time she lived in Parnell and in 1924 she was elected the first President of the small Baha'i group which was formalised as the first Spiritual Assembly in 1926.
1866	The Catholic Institute was founded in Onehunga by Father James Paul. It closed in 1870 but the hall continued to serve as an educational facility, and marked the beginning of what is now St. Joseph's School Onehunga, where the hall still stands.
1866	Hutchinson's ship yard in operation, competing with Beddoes's on the North Shore, Auckland.
1868	Dissolution of the 'Hundreds' by the Legislative Council. Onehunga Highways Board established. It was replaced in 1877.
1868	Medical hall opened on the corner of Church & Queen Streets. It operated for 40 years. The later owner sold it to the National Bank in 1959.
1868	A&G Price started their foundry and associated works in Princes & Queen Streets, Onehunga. By 1871 the steady growth allowed them to open a factory in Thames in 1874. There they made stamper batteries, Pelton wheels, pumps and other machinery for goldmining. The Onehunga factory made flax milling machinery and railway carriages and wagons for the Government until 1874 when the Government contract was completed. All work moved to Thames and the Onehunga works was closed. They still operate in Thames and are the longest running engineering company in New Zealand.
<p>Victorian era: Suburban development (1870-1900)</p> <p><i>Suburban development occurred within walking distance of the new wharf, the railway and Onehunga Beach (Mill Bay and the first port) while areas further away were small farms or larger landholdings of individuals. After the NZ Wars, Māori supply of produce to the market was still strained so other businesses grew to supply Onehunga and surrounding areas, including Auckland. Goods and provisions came to the new all-tide wharf and were disbursed to Auckland by rail and road.</i></p>	
c.1870-2	First formal land reclamations along the foreshore east of Queen Street, of the foreshore area for railway purposes. This work was extended, probably around 1876, to extend the line to the wharf. Since 1912 intentions were clear to reclaim the area between Te Hopua and Waikaraka, but funds, then manpower, were short due to war. Manpower works in the early 1930s indicate the renewal of reclamation plans but it appears Geddes Basin enclosure was preferred. From 1942-2 US troops were based at Waikaraka and Gloucester park, with military exemptions for works. In the 1960s the extent of Waikaraka (recreation area, rifle

	range and cemetery) was formalised on both sides, and there was a remnant stream on the east side of Te Hopua along the rail line to the wharf. Neilson Street was widened in the 1970s and this area too was reclaimed although the overbridge did allow the rail line still to function.
1871	<p>William & Hannah Bray moved to Onehunga although his business began there in 1865. He owned the contracting and cartage business of H. Bray and Co., starting with firewood and cartage and grew to include 60 draught horses at stables in Princes Street. He was the contractor for concreting the roads from the wharf to the Royal Hotel. In 1906 a large, two level concrete faced shop and office building was constructed on the east side of Queen Street (239 Onehunga Mall) some five units wide with a rear entrance to the depot through what is now Payne's Lane (to Payne's house). William Bray was found drowned at 82 years of age, in 1911. In 2005, Bray's Rise was named after him.</p> <p>Ivan Whale Cartage Contractors and Suppliers took over the business, with a fleet of drays then trucks. Whale became noted for works that varied from the construction of concrete roads to the stone walls around Waikaraka Park.</p>
1872	The first Public Health Act was passed. Some provisions were delayed, such as requirements for water closets to replace earth ones, and the requirement for noxious industries to relocate outside of the central Auckland area.
December 1873	The railway line from Auckland to Onehunga was completed. Passengers could now commute to Auckland in under 20 minutes. Te Papapa train station opens and is the only stop between Onehunga and Penrose.
c.1875	A one lane timber bridge was built across the harbour to Mangere. Queen Street became the commercial centre of the town. Ferry Street which led to the rowing boat to cross the harbour, became residential until 1970-80 when it was removed for motorway access.
1875	Union Steam Ship Company was formed in Dunedin and began regular sailings between Onehunga and Nelson, Picton, New Plymouth, Wellington, Lyttleton and Dunedin. In 1917 it was acquired by P&O Line in 1917, but the Company retained its own identity until 2000 when it was liquidated.
1876	Onehunga's first public school built in Selwyn Street. Previously the schools were private or supported by churches.
1876	William Perrin opened the first fruit shop in Onehunga.
1877	Onehunga was proclaimed a Borough. Council meetings were held in a small weatherboard building in Queen Street. The first mayor was J D Jackson, previously chairman of the Road Board. The Borough remained

	in this form until 1927.
1877	First Masonic Hall built and still stands (rear portion). Architect: Edward Bartley. The Lodge members relocated to a new hall in Princes Street in 1889 and the Queen Street building became the Congregational Church. The front portion was removed in 1969 to build three commercial units.
1877	A wooden Methodist Church was built.
January 1878	A public hand pump at the springs in Princes Street East, opposite the railway station was erected to supply Onehunga residents with water.
1878	The railway line was extended to the wharf at Onehunga. It was the main transport link between Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington and the South Island until the main trunk line was completed in 1908.
c.1878	A two storey brick building is built to serve at the Royal Oak public house, the first brick building in the area. It was added to in 1906 in timber and both buildings remain (2013).
1879	Sir George M O'Rorke, member for Manukau, elected speaker of the House of Representatives
1879	Land set aside at Waikaraka for a cemetery, rifle range and recreation ground.
1879	New public library built from public subscription, on land leased from Council. Functioned until 1896 then closed for operational reasons. Reopened 1901 run by trustees, and from 1904 received a public library subsidy from Ministry of Education. In 1909 discussion began for a new library, which opened in 1912.
30 April 1880	A 10,000 gallon reservoir and pump was built at Captain Street (Neilson Street west) spring to supply vessels at the wharf.
1880s	Industries developed in Onehunga –Sutherland's tannery in Princes Street, Suttie's tannery in Symonds Street, New Zealand Iron and Steel Company (1883), Onehunga Woollen Mills operated by New Zealand Manufacturing Company (1886), T. R. Gillman's wooden box-making business in Grey Street (1887), and Onehunga Ironworks Company Ltd (1888).
1881	Sutherland's Tannery in Princes Street, operating on the site of Bycroft's mill. The building which was purchased from Bycroft was a two story basalt block and brick structure which was adapted for the tannery's needs. When the building was demolished in 1988, two of the original walls were visible incorporated into the expanded structure. The tannery was had been rebuilt after a fire in 1909 and developed into the largest business of its kind in New Zealand by the 1950s. A similar operation

	remains in the area today.
1881	Northern Steamship Company begins operations from Onehunga mainly to southern ports.
1883-4	Various non-conformist faiths hold meetings in Onehunga – Salvation Army, Mormon, Quaker.
1883	<p>NZ Iron & Steel established near Sutherland's tannery, in Section 13. Auckland Iron & Steel probably operated on the same site earlier that year. NZ Iron & Steel were the first company to attempt to smelt iron sand but went out of business in 1886.</p> <p>By this time the name of the springs, Te Puna a Taihaua (the waters of Taihaua), were well established as Bycroft's Springs.</p>
1885	The North NZ Woollen Manufacturing Company was set up. Buildings were complete by 1887 but the company wound up in 1888. It was bought by the Onehunga Wool Company 1891 and then in 1903 it was purchased and renamed the Onehunga Woollen Mills Limited. It operated until 1984 when it was taken over by carpet manufacturers.
1885	Farrell's Bakery set up in Princes Street, either at the corner with Queen Street or between Newsome & Hill Streets (north side).
1885	C H Barker apprenticed to Alexander Robb, in cabinetry. He took over Robb's business in 1912 and by 1923 was advertising himself as undertaker, cabinet maker and general furnisher. In 1932 Barkers' moved to the premises in Onehunga Mall it still uses, not far from the original shop.
1885-6	<p>Auckland Savings Bank had opened a branch in Onehunga in 1879. The settlement then gained a purpose-built bank, after Newton (1884). This branch and the one at Newmarket opened simultaneously, in 1886.</p> <p>Land had been obtained in early 1885 and the new building was designed by the notable Auckland architect, Edward Bartley, with accommodation upstairs. The initial tender was won by a local builder George Hawkins James but he was declared bankrupt during the construction as the previously booming economy declined. In July 1886, completion of both the Onehunga and Newmarket buildings was re-tendered and both opened in December that year.</p> <p>James William Watts served as the bank's local manager for many years. Watts lived on the premises and was secretary of the nearby Congregational Church, situated a few doors away on Onehunga Mall.</p> <p>The ASB sold the premises in 1964 and in about 1968 the frontage was</p>

	first remodelled and extended during the conversion of the building to encompass three shops. The newer (1933) timber rear addition is still standing and visible elements of the 1885-6 structure include its hipped roof and chimney.
1886	NZ Iron & Steel went out of business and the property was taken over by McColl's Timber Company. Eventually McColl's was taken over by Parker Lamb Timber Co. They had their own landing on the harbour, which also served as an informal public trading area. Other nearby yards were in the no-exit Waller Street, which had the McCarten Brothers' yard, and McKeever's lived and started their business there. McKeever was the Borough Ranger in 1901. ¹⁰
1886	A gas holder was built by the Auckland Gas Company and gas was reticulated to Onehunga for domestic use. First gas street lights lit.
1886	The Auckland Savings Bank built its own branch premises in Queen Street, made of brick with Oamaru stone facings. This building still stands at 133 Onehunga Mall, with a 1980s facade.
1886	Adam Jones, architect, established his business in Onehunga, after arriving in 1884. Places designed by him include shops (W T Courts) residences (Dr Erson, a Mayor of Onehunga), and institutions (Dilworth Ulster). He is also reputed to have built the first half of the bridge across Puhea Creek. He was encouraged to emigrate by his brother-in-law Rev Millar, of the Congregational Church which in 1889 was located in the first Masonic Hall in Queen Street. He married Emily Rout, daughter of a Te Papapa farming family and they had several children.
1887	Onehunga Volunteer Fire Brigade formed. Strident action in 1902 saw the Borough Council purchase new equipment, but the group remained a voluntary brigade under Borough Council control until 1925. The first 'new' station was built in 1907, the next in 1926.
1887	Suttie & Company Fellmongery operating to the west of the township, off lower Symonds Street. Suttie had first bought land here in 1884 and it operated in family ownership until 1919 when taken over to become the Pyrotan Fellmongery. After WWII, Eutoka Honey operated from the remaining buildings, the last of which were cleared by Auckland City Council to create Suttie's Lane Reserve in the 1980s.
1887	Gillman's Box Factory started in Grey Street. Initially cardboard and timber were used (including Kauri) by the late C20th it used cardboard only and had become UEB Industries.

¹⁰ AS, 9 July 1901:3.

1887-9	William Kemp, trained stonemason and bricklayer, had arrived in NZ 1864. He is known to have dressed the stone steps for a new post office in Shortland Street. ¹¹ He was responsible for erecting several structures in Onehunga and elsewhere from the 1870s onwards, including the brick Church of the Assumption, Onehunga (1887-9) and the polychrome brick shop with accommodation (and outbuildings) at 135 Onehunga Mall – as well as the masonry on the Mercer railway tunnel. He was joined in his enterprise by his son, William Kemp junior (1867/8-1939). ¹² He erected several brick houses for letting or occupation by himself or his family. These included <i>The Grottos</i> in Heretaunga Avenue (one of which was his residence in the 1880s, possibly earlier); the Tower House in Church Street which was his residence from 1890 onwards; and two or more detached cottages in Grotto Street. ¹³ In about 1904 he built a new residence for himself and his wife (Pleasant Villa) at 177 Grey Street. ¹⁴ His son, in imitation of his father, built a house for himself and family at 16 Mays Road, Te Papapa (Emerald Hill) with the family racing stables and continued to build brick residences in the area.
1888	Onehunga Ironworks opened on the site of the earlier NZ Iron & Steel. The rolling mills were operative after 3 months, and a 45 foot blast furnace was first tapped in 1890. Due to the brittleness of the iron and an economic recession, it closed in 1894.
1888	George F Davis (1883-1947) was born at New Lynn, the youngest son of Charles G Davis, from England, and his American-born wife Lillian whose father operated a glue factory at Leeds in partnership with one of the Davis family. They had migrated in 1879 intending to farm but instead used his small, inherited income to establish a modest glue factory at New Lynn in 1881. ¹⁵ He bought Small Lot 56 in Angle Street, Te Papapa in 1888; the south boundary was the Manukau. In 1905 he purchased adjacent Lot 55 where the western boundary was on the Manukau. ¹⁶ In 1892 his eldest son Charles Christopher (Chris) began to work in the factory. The second son, Maurice, went to sea as a marine engineer (returned in 1915). In 1899 Charles formed the New Zealand Glue Co. Ltd, in which he held one third of the shares, and Chris became manager. In 1901 George joined Chris in the factory, while their father went to England. Charles returned in 1903, bought out the other shareholders and gave George and Chris equal shares. The Davis family

¹¹ AS, 22 Jan 1906, p.4; NZH, 22 Jan 1906:5.

¹² *New Zealand Herald*, 7 May 1887, p.3; 22 Jan 1906, p.5; *Auckland Star*, 22 Jan 1906, p.4; 11 May 1939

¹³ *Manukau Progress*, 26 August 1964; Manukau Electoral Roll, 1881 <http://0-www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/www.elgar.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>; 1887, p.13; 1890 Supplementary Roll No 1, p.13; *Cleave's Auckland Provincial Directory* 1905, p.152

¹⁴ Jones, Martin and Joan McKenzie, 'Pleasant Villa, 177 Grey Street, Onehunga', NZHPT Registration Report, 19 May 2008.

¹⁵ A classified advertisement in *Auckland Star* (11 February 1890:1) gives details. In 1889 Davis wrote to the Council requesting an extension of the water supply to his property (AS 17 September 1889:8).

¹⁶ Deeds Index 5A.290 and 5A.289

	<p>expanded the glue manufactory after 1903 and in 1909 bought its major rival at Woolston, Christchurch, where George became manager.</p> <p>When Davis senior died in April 1913, his sons decided to diversify into gelatine which was not made on any scale at that time. George went to London to a family plant where he learnt the intricacies of gelatine production and the plant for the manufacture of gelatine was erected at Woolston in 1913, catering for the whole of New Zealand and soon for Australia and Canada as well. His brother Maurice joined George at Woolston in 1915. After a share issue in 1916, the New Zealand Glue Co. expanded to Australia, establishing a gelatine factory in New South Wales in 1917. In January 1919 the first commercial gelatine was produced.¹⁷</p> <p>To reflect the new position of Davis gelatine in world markets, the company structure was progressively changed and in 1926 the old New Zealand Glue Co. Ltd was restructured as Davis Gelatine (NZ) Ltd, a subsidiary of the Australian company. Further expansion continued, to North America and South Africa but at the same time the Onehunga works had become a supplier of raw material and the main production occurred in Woolston¹⁸ where the company still operates, as part of Gelita NZ Ltd.¹⁹</p>
1888-9	Onehunga was reticulated for domestic water supply. Dr Scott had championed this work due to typhoid outbreaks. The Rowe Street Pumping station was constructed using the spring, Te Puna a Taihaua that fed to the site of Bycroft's former mill. Section 13 lots 6, 8 and 10 had been set aside as a water reserve in 1846 and this pumping station, as well as later additions, continue to supply the needs of the city today.
1890	First burial at Waikaraka Park cemetery.
1897-9	Frederick Court was elected mayor of Onehunga. A retired Auckland businessman who had established (with his brothers) a drapery shop in central Auckland. That partnership had dissolved in 1891 and Frederick had retired to Onehunga. ²⁰ The Auckland firm continued and split in 1902 into George Courts remaining in Karangahape Road, and John Courts in Queen Street. In Onehunga, Frederick opened his first shop in 1914.
September 1891	The <i>Manukau Yacht & Open Sailing Boat Club</i> formed at a meeting at Manukau Hotel in Onehunga. Eventually the name changed to the <i>Manukau Yacht and Motor Boat Club</i> .
1892	The Council met at the 'old' Blockhouse until a new building on the corner of Queen and Princes Street opened on the south west corner of

¹⁷ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/davis-sir-george-francis-12878>

¹⁸ NZ Truth , Issue 1076, 8 July 1926:5.

¹⁹ <http://www.gelita.com/node/436>

²⁰ *Auckland Star*. 2 March 1891:1, 8 September 1934:11.

	Queen and Princes Street, part of the former parade ground.
1893	Mrs Elizabeth Yates, wife of the former mayor, Captain Michael Yates, became Mayor of Onehunga – the first woman Mayor in the British Empire and also the first woman Justice of the Peace.
1894	Donald Arthur Sutherland, born in Te Papapa, became Mayor and was the first New Zealand born Mayor in the country.
1894-96	Manukau Steel & Iron Company established as a workers' co-operative. The works were dismantled in 1896. In 1958, Pacific Steel Ltd opened at Waiuku with a successful process using iron sand.
1895	Auckland Agricultural & Pastoral show (formerly the Agricultural & Horticultural show) held. Amongst the exhibitors were woollen goods and products from the Kauri Timber company and Arthur Yates & Company Stringleman (2010:127).
1897	J C Spedding founded Spedding Limited, international shippers and nationwide distributors of goods such as timber, butter cheese, hides and fresh produce and importer of products such as slag from Germany and petroleum (in cans). Spedding sold the company in 1914 (before the war) and trading continued under new ownership. In 1928 they were appointed as Agents for the Government of Tonga. ²¹ In the 1970s a new Onehunga office was built on the corner of Church Streets and Beachcroft Avenue, by which time the company had diversified into electrical goods and machinery.
1898	The Borough Council passed a resolution controlling the building of tenements in Queen Street and that "no building shall be erected in Queen Street of less value than £200 and without the plans receiving the sanction of Council". ²² This established a high standard of building and reflected the economic position of the town.
1899	Wharf approaches were finished allowing a gradual rise from the harbour, up Queen Street, to Trafalgar Street. ²³ As all commercial activity moved to the port at the south side of Geddes Basin, Onehunga beach became purely residential and recreational.
1899	Troops heading off to the Boer War (South Africa) embarked at Onehunga wharf to join the main contingents, at various junctions. ²⁴ Waikaraka Park was used as an assembly camp for the 9 th Contingent for six weeks before departure.

²¹ Franklin 1956:134-5).

²² *Auckland Star*. 20 September 1898, p.2; 15 November 1898, p.5; 2 May 1899, p.2; 16 May 1899, p.2

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/nz-units-south-africa/the-contingents>

1899	Small Lot 53 in Te Papapa, allocated to Fencible James Dickie, is the site of a Glue Factory. By the end of WWII it is a tannery belonging to H Goodes & Son. It was still in operation in 1980. ²⁵
December 1899	Adam Jones, architect, granted building consent for a house of his design in Seacliffe Road. The house was eventually completed some years later. Two daughters remained there all their lives and each became renowned, Olive Jones (potter) and Gwenda Jones (jewellery and textiles).
1900	William T Court, son of Frederick Court, opened his first business in Onehunga at 216 Onehunga Mall. The building itself dated from 1894.
<p>Edwardian era: Suburban Development (1901-1919)</p> <p><i>Economic conditions and continued population growth led to a building boom, particularly in areas near electric tram routes. Large sections were subdivided and new homes built as well as new areas developed, particularly in upper Onehunga.</i></p> <p><i>During this period two at least two local architects were designing and building in Onehunga; John Park and Adam Jones.</i></p>	
1901	Dentist J N.Rishworth erects a building at 171-3 Onehunga Mall, to serve as his professional rooms. He was instrumental in the establishment of the NZ Army Medical Dental Corp during WW I. He relocated to Auckland, and the property was eventually rented in 1947 to the Sai Louie family.
1901	The timber buildings forming Onehunga primary school were built.
1901/2	Onehunga Bowling Club established in upper Selwyn Street. While all other portions of this area (Section 40) were allocated in 1858-9, Lot 11 was not. The origin of the OBC here may relate to this.
1901/02	A new post office was built and still stands (2013).
c.1902	The Auckland Gas Company provided free street lighting (Welsbach burners) to encourage the Council to renew all lighting in the Borough. ²⁶ The Seddon Memorial was given these in 1909.
1902	Charles Wren, nurseryman, former owner of Mt Hobson nursery in Remuera, is established at Pah Road on 4 acres.
1902/3	The private Auckland Electric Tramway Company (AET) was formed in

²⁵ DPs 2249, 63751, 35404, North Auckland Land District, LINZ.

²⁶ Cyclopaedia of New Zealand (1902:412-3).

	<p>1899 when the British Electric Traction Company (BET) purchased the Auckland City and Suburban Horse Tramways. The electrified network was built between 1899-1902 largely with BET expertise and was the largest municipal engineering project in the country at the time. Using the Tramways Act 1894, the Auckland Council had powers to control construction, operation and services but AET had to supply electricity for lighting streets. Tension between AET and council resulted council purchasing the company in 1919. This was further complicated in Onehunga with commercial competition between Auckland Gas Company (Onehunga) and the Auckland Electric Power Board (AEPB) for market share.</p> <p>The tram route was from the Epsom tram barn to Onehunga, later extended to Onehunga wharf where the tram company also opened the Sans Souci Tea Kiosk.</p> <p>It was now possible to travel from Auckland to New Plymouth by tram then overnight steamer, as well as other coastal ports.</p>
1904	<p>Alexander McColl was manager of the Auckland Veneer & Timber Mill at Onehunga. Originally from Wellington, he set up his own company with Trevor Gulliver which and based a depot at 'the old ironworks', and used the name Taupo Timber Company. It appears to have operated until about World War II.</p> <p>The Parker Lamb Timber Company seems to have taken over the McColl Timber Company site, next to the Onehunga railway station, although the McColl name remained in use. Parker Lamb operated several mills and yards, such as Halsey Street, Customs St West and Factory St (Mechanics Bay closed 1915) and Wairarapa.</p> <p>Both operations were competitors with the Kauri Timber Company (KTC), which had taken over many premises of the Auckland Timber Company. The KTC had acquired Roe's mill at Kauri Point (Onehunga Bay).</p>
1905	<p>William Henry Mahoney, who took over the Catholic St Mary's parish in 1905, was the first New Zealand-born person to be ordained to the priesthood.</p>
1905	<p>Major James Robb (Onehunga High School Cadets) complained to the Borough Council about the deposition of night soil at the Rifle Range. Eventually the Rifle Range portion of Waikaraka Park is abandoned for this purpose but is later used for tennis courts and is called "Waikaraka Landing.</p>
1905	<p>The Anglican vicarage at 57 Grey Street was built, replacing the vicarage on Selwyn Street.</p>
1906	<p>Catholic manse built by William Kemp (Junior), son of William Kemp who</p>

	had built the Church of the Assumption.
1906	Kauri Timber Company sold the sawmill at Kauri Point (western end of Princes Street). Due to the lack of timber coming to the mill, it had been idle for two years.
1907	New Fire Station is built next to the Borough Council chambers.
1908	The Main Trunk line was completed and reduced the importance of Onehunga as a port. The Union Steamship Company withdrew from the West Coast leaving only Anchor Shipping and private vessels using the wharf.
1909	The Seddon Memorial was erected at Royal Oak, the junction of three Boroughs – Mount Roskill, Onehunga and One Tree Hill. The architect was John Park, the builder W Parkinson. It was demolished in 1947.
1909	Charles Waldron brought his family to New Zealand in 1909 and later established a 'lolly factory' at an "old army stores building" at 19 Princes Street. All confectionary was hand made at this time.
1910	E S Pegler opens a photography studio at 222 Queen Street. It passed to T Ashe, probably through Hardy. The Pegler family had lived in the 'old blockhouse' and a son, Lionel, became a builder in Otahuhu.
1911/2	John James Boyd opens a zoo on Symonds Street on land that had once been owned by George Ormsby in 1844. The zoo was closed in 1922 due to complaints about smell and noise. The animals were sold to Auckland City Council to establish the zoo that still operates. The land is now used by an intermediate school.
December 1911	The first clubhouse of the <i>Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club</i> (MY&MBC) was opened, designed by John Park. The purpose-built club house still stands (2013).
1912	Church of Christ built in Trafalgar Street. This was given a brick frontage, probably in the 1930s.
1912	A new library was built with £2000 from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation of America. The Library was designed by John. Park and was built in Princes Street. It still stands.
1913	An extensive drainage system with over 20 miles of sewers was in use, discharging into the Manukau.
1913	Te Papapa school opened.
1913	Onehunga Amateur Swimming & Lifesaving Club (OASLC) established.
1914	John Park offers free plans and labour to the OBC for the erection of

	baths in Onehunga. The OASLC membership was 250 and Geddes Basin was nominated as the preferred site. Bathing sheds were ultimately built in Onehunga Bay (seaward side of Beachcroft Avenue, at the foot of Norman's Hill Road), one of which was accidentally demolished by a runaway steamroller in the 1930s.
1914	Frederick Court had Alexander Robb design and built a two storey, two unit brick shop (with accommodation above) with ferro-concrete party walls, the first use of ferro-concrete walls in Onehunga. Located at 186-8 Onehunga Mall, Frederick had bought the land in 1905 for this purpose. It is on the site of the demolished stone school.
1914-7	Coulthard Boat builders first established in Wharf Road. A former apprentice of Logans (Auckland), after war service he worked in New Plymouth during Depression. Returned to build Harbour Board boats and in 1943 built boats for the US military. They took over Hutchison's yard in Wharangi (Water) Street.
1915	A new Mangere Bridge was opened, replacing the 1875 timber one which had become unsafe. The new concrete bridge reused the causeways of the timber bridge. Mr R E Moore, engineer who designed it, also designed the Grafton Bridge. This bridge still stands (2013).
1915	OBC proposed to reclaim the bay between the ironworks and Waikaraka. This did not occur but informal dumping was well underway. The area was resurveyed again, for reclamation, in 1934. ²⁷
1915	A tennis court was laid out behind the Carnegie library. Suggestion had been made in 1911 to turn this area into a bowling green.
1914-18	World War I – 460 left Onehunga, 89 killed in action
1918	Farmers' Fertiliser Company in opens in a new plant designed by NZ engineers Samuel Crookes & Son. It had an initial capacity of 50,000 tons of fertiliser (from Nauru rock phosphate) with provision to double. Complaints from the community about sulphur odour were before the Borough Council in 1927. In World War II large quantities of phosphate fertilizers were stored in the open. In addition copper sulphate and other fertilizers were manufactured and stored on the site. Environmental remediation was undertaken in 2004 by ARC.
1918	Influenza pandemic; 59 die in Onehunga
1917	Tram accident at the corner of Trafalgar and Queen Streets. The tram comes to rest in the Borough Council quarry, later to become Tin Tacks reserve.

²⁷ DP19678 (1915) and DP25356 (1934) DP25943 (1935).

1919	The Griffith farm and homestead purchased by the Presbyterian Church for a Boys home. The house was demolished in 1960 to create Garside Village.
1920	The Onehunga sub-branch of the Plunket Society was founded.
1920	Fred Soar set up a printing business in the base of the Orphan's Hall. The business is still operating, from different premises, operated by Fred's grandson.
1920	T H Ashe buys the local photography business from Enos S Pegler.
1920s	Two lime kilns in operation. One at the corner of Cameron and Mt. Smart Road (Deans) ²⁸ and the other in Beachcroft Road near the reserve. ²⁹
Interwar era: Suburban Development (1920-1939)	
<i>Transitional villas were still being constructed, but Californian-style bungalows and Spanish Mission style housing became popular during the 1920s during a boom period that lasted until the Great Depression. Due to this, suburban expansion slowed. In the 1930s the bungalow took on characteristics associated with the English Domestic revival style.</i>	
1921	Onehunga Orphan's Club established. They had their own hall by 1931. The organisation dispersed after 1975.
1922	Work commenced on a concrete highway from Auckland through One Tree Hill, Mt Roskill and Epsom to Onehunga.
1922	<i>Manukau Cruising Club</i> formed, as a separate entity to MY&MBC. They rented a shed from the Borough Council which faced into the sheltered Geddes Basin.
1922	A concrete road was laid from Royal Oak to Onehunga wharf.
1922	Green Hill Reserve was renamed Jellicoe Park and the main entrance memorial archway erected, made of stone from the Mount Smart quarry. John Park, Mayor, promotes this.
1922	Mr & Mrs Robert Buchanan instituted the Buchanan Prize, to be awarded to the most promising students at Onehunga and Te Papapa Primary schools. Noted for their generosity (for this prize and other matters) to the community, Buchanan Park, Arthur Street, was named after them.
1922-3	John Park puts many requests to the Auckland Electric Power Board (AEPB) to extend electricity to Onehunga which had available 'cheap

²⁸ DP16920, North Auckland Land District, LINZ.

²⁹ Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society files.

	land, good access in abundance, a geographical position for water carriage, and close proximity to the city by concrete road. ³⁰
1923	A concrete road was laid from Royal Oak along Mount Smart Road to Rockfield Road, Te Papapa.
1923	Hyland's bakery is bought by Peddies and operates until c1960. (Site eventually become 3Guys then Dressmart).
1924-5	Fully electricity reticulation to Onehunga was underway by early 1924, ³¹ and was reported to have been nearly completed by the end of March 1925. ³² Gas lamps previously used for street lighting were replaced by 130 electric Holophane two-way lamps – said to be the first large-scale project in New Zealand where this latest technology was deployed. ³³
1925	William T Court and his son, Oswald, open a purpose-built drapery shop at 204 Onehunga Mall. The shop was designed by John Park who at the same time was building a shop and residence in Queen Street for H C Rowlands ³⁴ . One of the employees was Frank Casey, who had come to them from five years employment at A Court & Sons in Auckland.
1926	A Seventh Day Adventist Church was built along Mt Smart Road
1926	Royal Oak Baptist Church built on the corner of Erson Ave and Symonds Street. Architect for the hall is F W Mountjoy. The hall was previously known as the San Toy Dance Hall.
1926	Ferro-cement wharf and extensions completed at Onehunga.
1926	New fire station built in upper Queen Street (408 Onehunga Mall) by the architect John Park. Constructed by the Public Works Department of fireproof concrete and brick, the offices were in a separate building next door. Both buildings were demolished in 2001.
4 May 1927	50 year jubilee celebrations on Queen Street.
1927	E Lichtenstein & Co. advertised as the former Wilson & Canham Co., wool scourers, operating at the corner of Neilson and Alfred Streets. This was a hide store and fellmongery operating during WWII. ³⁵ The operation closed in 2001.

³⁰ NZH, 29 Sep 1922:8.

³¹ NZH, 24 April 1924:12.

³² Auckland Electric-Power Board, *Annual Report with Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for Year Ended 31 March 1925*, Auckland, 1925:10.

³³ AS, 4 Jul 1925:14.

³⁴ AS, 6 June 1925:13; 26 August 1925:3; 23 November 1925:8.

³⁵ AS, 29 May 1942:1.

1927	A new rubbish destructor constructed for the Auckland area is built, in Onehunga. The former rifle range portion of the recreation reserve at Waikaraka Park was used. The existing Meldrum Destructor at the Council Works Depot in Franklin Road (Victoria Park) had been enlarged since construction in 1905 but in 1972 it closed and Pike's Point (Onehunga) took over the role of Auckland's 'tip'.
1927-8	Purpose-built office of brick and reinforced concrete designed and constructed at 165-9 Queen Street for the Auckland Electric Power Board (AEPB) at the same time as new headquarters were constructed in Auckland. ³⁶ The architect for the Onehunga building was A. Holden. ³⁷ It was built by William Curtis of Ponsonby. ³⁸ The AEPB retained ownership until 1976, and the building still stands, relatively intact.
1928	The (Second) Borough of Onehunga 1928 – 1978 (boundary changed). Member of Parliament was William Jordan. In 1951 Jordan was knighted for his outstanding services to the unemployed and needy.
1928	Wah Jang rented the land between Queenstown Road, south towards Trafalgar Street and north off Mt Albert Road from W H and C Worrall. Wah and family had an extensive market garden and home. ³⁹
1929	Overnight sea passenger service from Onehunga to New Plymouth ceased due to the competition from the rail link.
1929	Chan Ying Kew (Sai Louie) gained the lease of 171 Queen Street (Onehunga Mall) and opened a fruit and vegetable shop. The family business was to supply the surrounding Chinese community with goods for the next 60 years.
c.1930	Henning's Speedway at Puhinui, Māngere, It was the district's first speedway track. Henning bought a harbour-side farm and reclaimed a tidal basin to create a 2km circuit. It hosted races from 1923 to 1934, when speedway racing moved to Onehunga – Gloucester Park and Waikaraka Park. By the mid-1950s Waikaraka Park was also used for stock car racing, and still is.
1931	A new tower portion of the Anglican Church (St. Peter) was built.
1931	Onehunga branch of the RSA formed (ORSA). Returned soldiers gathered every ANZAC Day at the 'Military Parade Ground, Princes St

³⁶ AS, 29 Mar 1927, p.6

³⁷Architecture Archive, University of Auckland, id. number 174: http://www.architecture-archive.auckland.ac.nz/?page=search&is_search=searching&butta=Search+Archive&Practice=Auckland+Electric+Power+Board&pagesize=35&tagchk_sqlid=&saved_rec=174&sqlid=

³⁸ Auckland Electric-Power Board, *Annual Report with Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for Year Ended 31 March, 1928*, Auckland, 1928:13; AS 29 Nov 1927:6.

³⁹ DP26614, North Auckland Land District, LINZ.

	West' to march to Jellicoe Park. In 1938 the former parade ground was leased to the RSA.
1932	Geddes Basin was enclosed and a breakwater/protection wall built under the direction of the Onehunga Borough Council. Te Hōpua/Geddes Basin was in filled and used as the council rubbish dump. Then it was opened as Gloucester Park, named after the King's brother who paid a visit to New Zealand at the end of 1934.
1934	Partial reclamation of foreshore area, which extended Victoria Street southward over what was to become Neilson Street. The area to the west was not fully reclaimed until 1962-70s.
1934	<i>Manukau Cruising Club</i> building completed.
1934	Two 'picture theatres' were in operation in Onehunga – <i>The State</i> (1933-68) and <i>The Strand</i> (1925-?). By 1938, <i>The Rex</i> was operational in Te Papapa. There was also the Lyceum (behind the Strand), eventually called the Drill Hall, the Foresters' Halls and the Orphan's Club hall 103 Church Street.
1934	Onehunga Citizens' Band fully operational. Frank Casey Senior, trombone.
1934	Olive Jones returned to NZ from the UK, where she had followed her sister Gwenda. Olive had studied in London and Burslem (at Wedgewood) and bought an industrial pottery wheel and kiln back to NZ. She erected a gas kiln in the backyard of the family home in Seacliffe Road and was part of the development of studio pottery in NZ. Over the years the experimental nature of her work gained wide recognition. She was a founder member of the Auckland Studio Potters which was first based in a house by the gasholder in Beachcroft Avenue. Eventually a lease was obtained for the property at 96 Captain Springs Road, where a building was moved on to the site in 1984.
1935	The burial ground at Waikaraka was extended (through reclamation) and a concrete grandstand was built. The rock blasted out was used to build the stone walls which surround the Park. Some of these walls were rebuilt in the 1980s.
1936	J W Belcher, of Mangere, began to manufacture fire surrounds from brick then expanded using concrete. In 1939 he moved production to Hill Street, Onehunga which at the time was on the foreshore and he named the company 'Modnart'. The building (Council owned) was thought to date to 1860s and was at one time a foundry and a boatbuilding premises – it still contained a large timber vessel in 1939. After the war production resumed. Various styles were available; some precast and decorated either with stone from Lake Wakatipu or imported English tiles.

	By the 1960s production had grown and the range had extended to include heat-resistant flues. A separate showroom was located next to the wharf, below the western side of the causeway of the bridge. It was destroyed when road access for the third bridge was created.
1937	The Onehunga Business Association founded.
1937	Adam Jones fifth child, Gwenda, returned from the UK. She graduated from the Royal College of Art (RCA) and was teaching in the UK when family pressure brought her back. She taught at Napier until 1945 when she gained the role of Art teacher at Auckland Girls Grammar, a role she retained until her retirement in 1962. Founder member of the Auckland Lapidary Club, she was known for her skill in jewellery and textile design and manufacture. Her connections with RCA gained her a piece of the bespoke woven cloth that adorned Westminster Abbey for the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953. She and her sister Olive remained in the family home in Seacliffe Road, all their lives.
1938	Land behind the Carnegie library, the former military parade ground, was leased to the RSA for a bowling club. The first building went on site in 1940 and the surrounding stone wall was repaired. In 1971 the RSA built a new building on the Queen and Princes St corner leaving this site to the Onehunga and Districts Bowling Club.
1939-45	World War II. Over 1000 from Onehunga served.
1939	<p>Charles Waldron and family had come to New Zealand in 1909 and he established a 'lolly factory' in Onehunga. From 1920-30, the growth in the cinema industry lead to increased demand for snack sales and this increase a move from hand-made to mechanised production. Waldron moved his business from an "old army stores building" at 19 Princes Street to purpose built premises at 18 Hill Street. This part of Princes Street had been subdivided in 1924 but remained vacant until Waldron purchased one lot in 1939, as the site for his new confectionery factory. In 1946, a decade before his death, Waldron transferred the property to his two sons, R F and L C Waldron. By 1967, the company only made one product, 'Candy Crunch', an ingredient for hokey pokey ice cream.</p> <p>The factory passed out of the family in 1969 to metal working company Turrell Productions Ltd who owned the adjoining properties. Established in 1960, this NZ company enjoyed a strong customer base that included New Zealand Towel Services and Zip Heating. They made a broad range of products including heated towel rails and letter boxes, and they served</p>

	<p>a range of industries including freezing works, fisheries, shipping, and Australasian fast-food restaurant chains.⁴⁰ Turrell Productions Ltd sold the entire holding in June 2001.</p> <p>Waldrons Confectionery continues to supply the ice cream manufacturing industry from Penrose premises.⁴¹</p>
<p>World War II and the Post-War era: Suburban Development (1940-1965)</p> <p><i>The presence of US forces in and around Onehunga, as well as industrial activity for the war, created expansion in the Te Papapa area which continued after the war. Heavy moving machinery allowed the clearing of previously unusable rocky areas, and State Housing areas were established to house workers required in the industrial areas. Garden 'suburb' ideas were implemented in the street layout, contrasting with the Fencible-period grid. Private motorcar use grew, decreasing reliance on trams and the rail link; both were removed and buses only connected Onehunga. Petrol stations and mechanics opened or took over 'ironmongery' shops. Political divisions were reflected in housing areas and house design and towards the end of this time older, neglected housing was used for immigrant rental housing or removed and replaced with intensification such as 'the brick and tile unit'.</i></p>	
1940	Auckland centennial. To mark the occasion, a floral clock was designed and planted in Jellicoe Park. Mr J E (Bon) Legg continued designing and creating floral representations of nursery rhymes until he retired.
1940	Onehunga RSA Bowling Club – first building constructed on site and existing stone repaired. It had been a tennis court and before that, the Military Parade ground (Fencible and Militia forces).
1940s	Te Papapa bus station built, corner of Captain Springs and Church Streets on land owned by the Bouzaid family. Known as the Suburban Bus Depot, it was also one of the three sites in Onehunga with petrol pumps (hand operated). The family also operated the 'Rex' Cinema at 233 Church Street as well as the nearby corner shop. The other two petrol pumps were McHugh's (Sutherland/Moncrieff, Trafalgar St, formerly an ironmongery) and Wathew's of Queen Street.
1940s	Austin's Boiling Down works operated at the end of Church Street, in Slaughterhouse Road (now Neilson Street).
1942-4	American soldiers camped at a large military camp at Waikaraka and in Gloucester Park. Mt Smart (Rarotonga) was used for storage for all military equipment. A fuel storage area off Felix Street (bordering the railway line between Penrose and Te Papapa) was also in operation.

⁴⁰ URL <http://www.turrellproductions.co.nz/wacc50html?idWebPage=1925> (accessed 11 November 2013).

⁴¹ Waldon Confectionery is an Associate Member of the New Zealand Ice Cream Manufacturers Association Inc. URL <http://www.nzicecream.org.nz/waldrons.htm> (accessed 11 November 2013).

1943	Manukau Intermediate School (now Royal Oak Intermediate School) opened on the site of the old Onehunga zoo, previously land belonging to George Owen Ormsby (1844).
1943	Stormwater reticulated in the area east of Waikaraka as far east as Southdown, all formerly foreshore and harbour. The 'land' portion around Angle Street had been reticulated in 1938. The 74 acres reclaimed in this area was formalised by the PWD in 1950.
1945	Waikaraka camp now occupied by NZ rehabilitation soldiers returned from the war. Army huts remained on site until the 1950s, housing an essential workers camp until at least 1955.
1946	Formation of the Onehunga Workingmen's Club, at the Little Forester's Hall. They rented various premises until they moved to the present site in 1955.
1947	Gordon, Earnest and May Sai Louie become Tenants in Common at 171-3 Onehunga Mall. It remained in family ownership until 1996.
1948	Four Square self service grocery opened at 189 Onehunga Mall, the first Four Square in the country ⁴² . The building still stands.
1940s-50s	The mining of the diatomite pond floor at 36 Grotto Street, mentioned by Hochstetter in 1864, took place. The landowner used it to make a polishing powder called "Grotto Maid" (a slightly gritty cleaning paste and packaged it in flat topped containers and sold through shops and hawked off locally around Onehunga. The owner obtained explosive permits to remove rock, as well as erecting walls, a dam and a drain. Not all diatomite was removed and the area, now Council property, is a public reserve, Hochstetter's Pond.
1949	Trams were gradually replaced from this time by the electric trolley bus system, which operated until 1980.
1950s	Reizenstein's bread factory in Onehunga. First located in Ponsonby, after some years in Onehunga production moved to Glen Innes. The brand is now part of Vogel's.
1950	Percy Wong Too, fruiterer, purchased 264 Queen Street in 1950. ⁴³ He was also known as an herbalist. The two storey shop and accommodation had probably been built by William Shaldrick, nominator of Elizabeth Yates for Mayor.

⁴² <http://www.stuff.co.nz/the-press/business/8850399/Looking-after-locals-for-89-years> ;
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foodstuffs>

⁴³ CT NA 759/57, North Auckland Land District, LINZ.

28 July 1950	Direct passenger rail traffic between Auckland and Onehunga ceased.
1950	Arthur Yates & Co. was located at 270 Neilson Street. One of many locations in Onehunga and Mangere for seed and plant production. Also had an office in Queen Street, Onehunga ⁴⁴ .
1951	Waterfront Strike affects Onehunga wharf business.
1953	From 1953 until the mid-1960s, the tribal committee was based at the Te Hōpua ā Rangi - Onehunga Māori Community Centre, located near Onehunga Wharf. The centre was used for a wide range of activities, including tangihanga and Gloucester Park itself was the venue for many Māori sporting events. The Onehunga Māori Community Centre operated until the opening of Te Puea Memorial Marae, Māngere in 1965. The Community Centre was located just to the east of the Manukau Hotel in a former Onehunga Borough Council building and was destroyed when the high level (third) Mangere Bridge road works were undertaken. ⁴⁵
1950-55	Trade on Onehunga wharf doubled and the wharf was widened to meet these demands during 1955-57.
1955	Memorial fountain to John Park (mayor and architect) installed in Jellicoe Park.
1956	The Onehunga War Memorial Swimming Pool was opened next to Jellicoe Park.
December 1956	The last tram service was scheduled between Onehunga and Auckland, to be replaced by buses. The Sans Souci had closed many years earlier and had remained empty until the engineering firm Aro & Newport opened a workshop making parts for cars.
1957	<p>Morris Yock met with George Tsai, manager of a rubber factory in Hong Kong. Tsai suggested a way around NZ import restrictions of the time: his factory would ship cutting dies, thong moulds and rectangular sheets of rubber to NZ and assembly could be done in NZ. Tsai arranged for Anthony, Morris's eldest son, to work in the Hong Kong factory for a week so that he would then be able assemble them when they arrived. The first shipment arrived and was assembled in a rented Te Papapa garage; they were on the market in time for Christmas 1957 and well.</p> <p>While in Hong Kong, Morris was trying to explain the notion of Japanese sandals and he coined the name "Jandals". The family company (J Yock & Company est. 1920) first applied in late 1957 to register the name but a US swimwear company (Jantzen) had already registered it in the NZ</p>

⁴⁴ <http://www.yates.co.nz/about/history>

⁴⁵ Murdoch, 2013.

	<p>market. They released it as the name was not used here and following a second application for brand registration J Yock & Co. the name was accepted, probably by late 1958.</p> <p>After a few months in Te Papapa they rented premises in the heart of Onehunga (down a lane) then a small factory was rented in Wharangi Street. As production grew, Jandals Limited took over the adjacent lot known as the 'peg factory'. The range for retail had expanded to include leather 'jandals' with various decorative additions, called the "Hawaiian" and the "Madrid".</p> <p>Skellerup took over the supply of raw materials and eventually bought the business in 1987. The factory was destroyed by fire in 2008, when part of Grove Mitre 10, and the site was cleared soon after.</p>
October 1958	The Senior Citizens' Service Club of Onehunga was opened in Queen Street – the first club of this kind in the country. The building had been built 80 years earlier as a Salvation Army hall then used as the band room, then kindergarten. The Onehunga Rotary Club constructed a purpose-built club room for them in Pearce Street, just below the William Jordan Recreation Centre, which they moved to in June 1980.
1959	Onehunga High School established on land that had previously been the Onehunga Gas Works (Auckland Gas Company). Official opening was on 11 July 1960. Previously, students travelled to Otahuhu High School or Auckland.
1959	Frank Casey (senior) moved his Men's Outfitters shop to a purpose built store at 190 Queen Street. He first worked in Onehunga with W T Court in 1925. He served in the RNZAF in the Pacific during World War 2 and on return opened his own Men's Outfitters at 174 Queen St. The business was expanded in 1950, and in 1959 built the premises at 190 Queen Street. There were two subsequent enlargements. His son (of the same name) sold the business and bought a farm in Bombay, but in 1987 launched Frank Casey Formal Suit Hire which by 1990 was developed into a franchise, still operating around NZ.
1960s	Onehunga 'became for a time the largest coastal shipping port on the west coast of New Zealand.'
1960	Garside Village built, for pensioners, on the site of Griffiths' farm. It was part of Colonel Kenny's original 50 acre landholding.
1960s	The Onehunga Brass Band merged with the former Auckland Watersider's Brass Band (1919) and Municipal Fire Brigade Band to become the Waitemata Onehunga Silver Band. The band rooms at 98 Captain Springs Road were rebuilt in 1986. The name has changed to reflect sponsorship; Continental Airlines, Carlton & United Breweries and

	<p>is currently the Dalewool Auckland Brass.</p> <p>There was an earlier band in Onehunga before 1900, which practised in the stone school (Queen Street).</p>
1960-62	<p>Old buildings in lower Princes Street were demolished for industrial developments. The Council issued permits for industries such as spinning mill, a carpet factory, a wool scouring works, a box factory and a meta-smelting plant. These businesses added to established industries: Onehunga Woollen Mill, the fertilizer works, Onehunga Timber Company, and Sutherland's Tanneries.</p>
1961	<p>First Gloucester Park stockcar championships held.</p>
1962 onwards	<p>Reclamation was commenced of 75 acres of land for industrial use commences. The harbour between the railway embankment (Queen Street), Mill Street, Slaughterhouse Road and Alfred Street was finally formally reclaimed (small areas had been filled), first mooted in 1912). Neilson Street was created by unifying Mill St and Slaughterhouse Road and the later construction of a rail over bridge brought Neilson Street to meet Queen Street/Onehunga Mall.</p> <p>The "dump" at Pike's Point was established in 1962.</p>
1963	<p>An 820ft wharf extension constructed for general cargo discharge and a jetty and mooring dolphin for ships carrying bulk cement built. Reclamation on the northern side of the wharf allowed truck loading space and rail exchange sidings. Works also included a new access roadway and loading ramp was formed and cargo storage sheds were completed.</p>
1964	<p>Fergusson Domain (Te Papapa) taken over by Borough Council. The hall was previously known as the Merrilands Dance Hall.</p>
1965	<p>The opening of Auckland International Airport in Mangere and rapid growth there meant that roads through Onehunga became busier. Extra car parks were provided, a supermarket was opened and a variety of new shops were built.</p>
1965	<p>The opening of Te Puea Memorial Marae, Māngere.</p>

Modern era: Alternating periods of decline and renewal (1966 – present)

Changing modes of transport encouraged new ways of shopping and living. Supermarkets appeared and the private car continued dominance to the effect of altering the landscape through motorways and bridges. These re-orientated access to Onehunga's main street and irrevocably altered the shoreline. Marine recreation activities relocated. The creation of Onehunga Mall attempted to attract pedestrian use, but it was the creation of the larger shopping malls that succeeded in drawing retail activity back. Variable industrial and business fortunes are reflected in concentrated immigrant housing and minimal subdivision. More recently, high housing costs plus the resumption and electrification of the train link have brought attention to the area.

1966	The Little Dolphin Theatre opened. The Onehunga Repertory Theatre had been formed in 1962 with performances held at the Onehunga High School hall. The (current) Spring Street venue was secured with some materials coming from 'an old orphanage that was being torn down'. The theatre was named The Little Dolphin in 1996 after one was seen in the Manukau during the opening show.
1966	Manningville pensioner flats opened.
1966	Motorway between Gloucester Park and Beachcroft Ave gives rise to problems for rigging, parking and launching of boats from the MY&MBC clubhouse on the west of Gloucester Park Road.
November 1969	The first Council meeting in new Council Chambers in Church Street. The building combined the Chambers, the library and a retail outlet.
1967-88	Campaign to preserve Carnegie building as it was no longer used as a library.
1970s	A third of Onehunga Borough including the area to the west of Queen Street across to Beachcroft Avenue and north to Church Street (incorporating the southern blocks of Hill Street) was zoned for industrial use. Villa and bungalow housing was steadily replaced by small industries and some land parcels were amalgamated.
February 1970	The Sir William Jordan Recreational Centre was opened on Pearce Street.
August 1971	The first KFC (then known as Kentucky Fried Chicken) opened in New Zealand, at Royal Oak. The building is still there and operates as a takeaway.
1972	Works for a new motorway extension along the foreshore began and required further foreshore reclamation.
2 April 1973	A section of Queen Street (between Arthur and Princes Street) was converted into a pedestrian shopping mall in an effort to revitalise the area after the new roading system directed patronage elsewhere. The

	name of the street was officially changed to Onehunga Mall.
1973	Haines family take over a drapery shop in Royal Oak and turn it into Ollies Ice Cream Parlour. The business is still operating.
1973	Albert Gubay opens six large discount supermarkets in Auckland, one in Onehunga (approximately where Dressmart is now) based on his successful Kwiksave model (UK). Known as 3Guys, customers packed their own groceries whereas at Foodtown or Four Square, customers were served. Gubay sold out and returned to the UK in 1984.
1974	<i>Journey's End</i> , a replica Fencible cottage built at 54 Norman's Hill Road by Edith Soar, was relocated to Jellicoe Park. Council had purchased it in 1968.
1975	Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society incorporated. They had formed the previous year.
1976	The Oriental fruit moth <i>Cydia molesta</i> was first recorded in Mangere and Hillsborough gardens.
1978	Works for a new Māngere Bridge (the third) across the Manukau underway. Construction was halted for two and half years, the longest industrial dispute in New Zealand history. In 1980 a bailey bridge was erected by the Army on the 'old' bridge, to allow its continued use. The bailey bridge was removed when the new, third bridge finally opened for use, in 1983. A duplicate bridge was constructed from 2008-2010 and finished 7 months ahead of schedule. The 'old' (second) bridge remains.
1980s	Creation of Suttie's Lane Reserve, off Symonds Street, but Auckland City Council. Suttie & Company Fellmongery operated from 1887 and became the Pyrotan Fellmongery around 1919. After WWII, Eutoka Honey operated from the remaining buildings, the last of which were cleared by Auckland City Council to create the reserve in the 1980s.
1980	Onehunga Bay tidal lagoon reserve was developed as part of the reclamation of Onehunga Bay. Work included filling in parts of the bay, the early trading area of Onehunga Beach.
1981	Construction of the new Onehunga Primary School began, on the lowest part of the site facing Arthur Street.
1982	Full container service begins from the Port of Onehunga.
1983	The third Mangere bridge was opened. Community pressure for a safe cycle and access route across the harbour meant the old bridge (second, concrete) was retained and not demolished.
1983	The second Seventh Day Adventist Church was built.

1984	The cluster fly - <i>Pollenia pseudorudis</i> - was first discovered in Onehunga. The ground prickly 'Onehunga weed' was also sourced to Onehunga (Australian).
1985	<i>Laishley House</i> the former Congregationalist manse, was moved to Jellicoe Park. It was constructed at 44 Princes Street in 1859-60 was relocated to stand next to <i>Journey's End</i> .
1986	Onehunga Mall was further refurbished
1986	A new pumping station was built with pumps that could handle the growing population and demand for water.
1988	Waterworks celebrated its 100 th at Spring Street.
1989	A heated swimming pool was added to the Memorial Pool complex.
1989	Onehunga Borough Council disbanded. Onehunga became a part of Auckland City Council along with the other independent Boroughs of Mt Albert, Mt Eden, and One Tree Hill.
1989	<i>Auckland Star</i> article exposes extreme pollution levels found in the Manukau Harbour as a result of five industries emptying waste products there, resulting in the Manukau Harbour Action Plan. Dubbed the "Filthy Five" – Manukau Purification Treatment Plant (Puketutu), Hickson's Timber Impregnation Company (Te Papapa), NZ Forest Products (paper pulp), Auckland City Council Municipal Abattoir, and Revertex. In total, 291 industries were found to be in need of 'upgrade'. ⁴⁶
1991	<p>Scheduled brick and stone building at 30 Princes Street was removed from the District Plan and later demolished; the area is now a car park. This may have been Onehunga's earliest bakery or part of the bakers' , the Furleys, home.</p> <p>Prior to a land grant in 1848, Furley had purchased thirteen acres from Thomas Jackson in May 1847 and part of the Waihihi block sold in 1844. Samuel Furley protested when his land was requisitioned for military purposes later in 1847, claiming inadequate compensation – this led the government to allow him to retain one acre of his original holding.⁴⁷</p> <p>The established Onehunga's first bakery in 1844⁴⁸ then in late 1847 they moved their bakery to Princes Street, but in 1854 sold the business</p>

⁴⁶ 5th December 1989 page A2.

⁴⁷ Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society (OFHS), 'Onehunga Hotels: Hotels from 1847 to 1960; G.G.M. Mitchell plus newspaper and magazine articles 1960', p.42.

⁴⁸ OFHS, 'Onehunga Hotels', p.42; Janice C. Mogford. 'Furley, Matilda', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 30-Oct-2012 URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt/en/biographies/1f20/furley-matilda> (DNZB).

	advertised as ‘the oldest bakery in Onehunga’. ⁴⁹ Over the following decade Furley purchased allotments in Princes Street, erecting several buildings (mostly shops) for letting. ⁵⁰ The Furleys’ store and (third) bakery were said to be located adjacent to the Exchange Hotel which Samuel had established in 1863. ⁵¹ The Furleys also owned a substantial stone and brick house, part of which may have been incorporated in the building demolished at 30 Princes Street. They resumed their involvement in the baking trade in the 1870s. ⁵² The Farrells, relatives of the Furleys, also operated a bakery (which was eventually taken over by Burton). The Furleys & Farrells held various contracts including with the Auckland Hospital Board and the Union Steamship Company as well as supplying the community.
1994	Two wetland areas of Onehunga – Captain Springs Road and Bycroft’s Reserve – were identified as containing native mosses as well as important ecological habitats. The rare <i>Fissendens berteroi</i> is identified at Bycroft’s Springs – Te Puna a Taihaua.
1995	Dressmart outlet centre opened on the former site of 3Guys. Previously it had been known as the site of Hyland’s, and Peddies, bakery.
February 2003	The council building constructed in 1969 and closed in 2001 for refurbishment, re-opened. The library was relocated within the same building.
2010	Auckland Council is created. Local boards created, including Maungakiekie-Tamaki of which Onehunga is a part.
2012-	The Onehunga foreshore restoration work begins in an attempt to reinstate the natural heritage and community use of the Onehunga Bay area previously severed by the 1970s works.

⁴⁹ Mogford, DNZB; OFHS, ‘Onehunga Hotels’, p.42. Mitchell describes the location as ‘probably on the spot where Farrell’s Bakery shop stood. (The bakery itself is now occupied by Messrs. - Burton and Sons.)’ This property is currently (2013) known as 28 Princes Street.

⁵⁰ OFHS, ‘Onehunga Hotels’, p.42; Mogford, DNZB.

⁵¹ Mogford, DNZB. (It is unclear whether this is the ‘large new bakery’ Mitchell refers to as having been built in 1887 by Codlin at the rear of the Exchange Hotel, a property he purchased from Furley in 1880: OFHS, ‘Onehunga Hotels’, p.44; LINZ Deeds Index 4A.249.

⁵² Samuel Furley, baker, was prosecuted for five unstamped weights in 1877; and Matilda Furley, baker, was the subject of bankruptcy proceedings during the early 1880s: .NZH: 29 September 1877:1; 28 August 1882:1.

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Appendix 3: Prioritising of themes – examples

The Study List (contained over 400 items) was subjected to database 'sort', based on the number of themes presented in that column. The following examples from the extensive data sorting are presented to assist in understanding of the process; red text and background indicates where there were the most themes present, then yellow, then green. No colour meant only one theme was present at the time of sorting. Each theme was sorted to ascertain which places were prioritised more often; these were then given a priority level (1 to 3, second column).

Initial Study List Onehunga- theme priorities					
UID	Priority	Status	Name	Address and legal description from	Themes
LAND AND PEOPLE					
ONE043	1	Scheduled B	CHI2874	Onehunga Bay Reserve Beachcroft	Land and people, natural heritage, harbour /
ONE072	1	unknown research underway	CHI16275	Homes Lane	Land and people, settlement / subdivision
ONE074	1	unknown research underway	CHI16605 Area	Auckland	Land and people / SEE ONE007 - details
ONE080	1	Scheduled B	CHI19516 and R11 / 246	19 Princes St: LOT 1 DP 25555 PT	Land and people settlement, 4. work
ONE081	1	unknown research underway	CHI 19517 and R11 / 258	13-17 Princes Street 9-13 Wharangi Street Onehunga	Land and people settlement, Fencibles, transition. / Work commerce, industry; Excerpt from CHI- part of the block originally adjacent to the shoreline, and one of the
ONE084	1	Scheduled B	CHI19610	Jellicoe Park Onehunga	Land and people, natural heritage / Kauri Tree - SCHEDULED B: CHI Entrn- Kauri tree
ONE092	1	Investigate for scheduling:		11 Cardwell Street Onehunga	Land and people, settlement patterns, Fencibles / residential development
ONE093	1	Investigate for scheduling:		15 Cardwell Street Onehunga	Land and people, settlement patterns,
ONE094	1	Investigate for scheduling:	Private cottage	9 Cardwell Street: Lot 1 DP 89948 or	Land and people, settlement patterns
ONE095	1	Investigate for scheduling:	Interwar #134	147 Church Street Onehunga	Land and people, settlement patterns,
ONE096	1	Investigate for scheduling:		2-4 George Terrace Onehunga	Land and people, settlement patterns.
ONE097	1	Highly modified. Contains fencible building	Cliff House aka Shingleton	22 Arthur Street: Pt Allotment 16 SECT 32 VILL OF Onehunga. Try	Land and people, settlement patterns. / residential development / Ways of life.
GOVERNANCE					
ONE007	1	protected area	Blockhouse CHI2503	Jellicoe Park. Lived in by Auckram family.	Governance, Defence / A brick blockhouse is constructed on the Green Hill Reserve (now
ONE023	1	second one - investigate	Post Office CHI2846	119 Selwyn Street CROSS CHECK	Governance, Local government /
ONE039	1	Scheduled B	Primary School (former)	83 Selwyn Street	Government and Ways of Life Education /
ONE047	1	Scheduled A	Carnegie Library CHI3253	55 Princes St: Pt Lot 15 DP 33447 954m2 O'Rorke	Governance / NZHPT4796 Public library (former), constructed on former
ONE232	3	destroyed	Council chambers	Corner of Onehunga Mall and Princes St	Governance / Built in 1892. The National Bank commenced trading in part of the
ONE249	3	demolished	Fire station (second)	Onehunga Mall	Governance
INFRASTRUCTURE					
ONE022	1	Scheduled A	CHI2844	120 Onehunga Mall Princes Street	Infrastructure / The first post office was built of
ONE077	1	research	CHI18502	Princes Street Onehunga Auckland	Infrastructure, transport / Work industry /
ONE147	1	Investigate for scheduling:	Onehunga wharf.	55 Onehunga Harbour Road: LOTS 5-7 DP 135212 PT ALL LOTS 17-18 SEC 30	Infrastructure, transport / Building the place, reclamation / 1.1 and people natural
ONE149	1	already scheduled?	Former post office	120 Onehunga Mall: ALLOT 50 SEC 17 VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA	Infrastructure community amenities / governance local govt and justice - buildings
ONE151	1	arch potential?		109-11 Onehunga Mall: Lot 1 DP 182141 2066m2 or	Infrastructure, transport / 4. work, industry (former railway station site? Former iron
ONE162	1	already scheduled?	Telephone exchange (former)	60 Princes St: ALLOTS 48 49 SEC 17 VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA SO 55165 or	Infrastructure (former government P&T), work commercial / Caves? Current
ONE212	1	Investigate for scheduling:	Former Electricity building	142 Selwyn St	Infrastructure, utilities / education training / another theme? / Electricity, utilities
BUILDING THE PLACE					
ONE001	1	research & clarify	CHI138	Kauri Point Onehunga Manukau	Building the place. / No remains visible. Area
ONE002	1	research & clarify	CHI467	Onehunga Manukau Harbour.	Building the place. / Wharf. The first substantial
ONE003	1	research & clarify	CHI469	Onehunga Kauri Point Manukau	Building the place / Located at the waters
ONE004	1	research & clarify	CHI471	Onehunga Manukau Harbour	Building the place / Industrial/Shipyard Site. A
ONE005	1	research & clarify	CHI476	Onehunga Manukau Harbour	Building the place / Maritime Site- Shipyard
ONE012	1	already scheduled?	CHI2833	70 Normans Hill Rd: LOT 1 DP	Building the place residential / Scheduled B
ONE015	1	Scheduled B: Fencible Cottage	CHI2836	Jellicoe Park Quadrant Street	Building the place
ONE016	1	Scheduled B: Building-	CHI2837	2 Spring Street	Building the place
ONE017	1	Scheduled B: Building- transport-	CHI2838	38 Alfred Street	Building the place
ONE018	1	already scheduled?	Clyde Villa	35 Grey Street: Lot 1 DP 325293 or	Building the place residential /
ONE020	1	already scheduled?	CHI2841	58 Grey Street	Building the place, residential / another
ONE021	1	investigate for scheduling	Emerald Hill CHI2843	16 Mays Road: Lot 1 DP 207821	Building the place residential / subdivision
ONE024	1	investigate for scheduling	Building or dwelling CHI2847	7 Symonds Street: LOT 1 DP 320447	Building the place residential / subdivision
ONE026	1	investigate	CHI2850	100 Arthur Street	Building the place residential /
ONE027	1	kemp overlay? See ONE137	CHI2854	4 & 6 Grotto Street	Building the place residential / subdivision

WORK					
ONE076	1	schedules any archaeological evidence remaining? Any arch protection?	Is this a natural heritage site or something else CHECK? CHI17215	Bycroft Reserve 122 Princes Street Onehunga Auckland	Work, industry, 2 Infrastructure utilities water supply / Site of endangered aquatic moss, Fissedens b
ONE078	1	covered by cbd layer. Additional protection?	CHI18663 Sai Louis Hard to Find Newsomes fish shop	171-3 Onehunga Mall: PT ALLOT 1 SEC 13 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE or neighbour Pt Lot 1 DP 23977	Work commerce and trading / check protection level - façade protection, set backs, height limits CARA
ONE104	1	investigate for scheduling	Onehunga Woollen Mills	273 Neilson Street	Work, industry / Land and people, natural heritage water /
ONE122	1	Henderson shoe factory? Investigate for scheduling	Factory and shop	172 or 174-6 Onehunga Mall	Work, industry, commerce and trading. / links with 121. see also images to sort 14 march
ONE159	1	cross check	Princes St native reserve		Land and people, mana whenua /
	1	cross check	Kauri Pt timber mill also described as saw mill	Corner Beachcroft & Princes	Work, industry / Commercial development / 1865 Run by
ONE194	1	volunteers following up	Frank Casey's shop	190 Queen Street now ?? Onehunga Mall	Work, commerce / Borchard vol 1 p11: men's outfitters. 1925
ONE221	1	archaeological extent too?	Flour Mill and Biscuit Factory, Bycroft	Princes Street	work, industry / work, commerce / Flour mill and biscuit factory in Princes
ONE242	1	investigate for scheduling	NZ Iron and Steel Company	Also known as Onehunga Iron Works. See also ONE022, 151 and 302	Work, industry / Commercial development / Registered in 1883

		WAYS OF LIFE			
ONE006	1	research for scheduling	CHI1000	Orpheus Drive Hugh Watt Drive South-	Ways of life.
ONE071	1	research for scheduling	CHI 16259	Orpheus Drive Hugh Watt Drive	ways of life
ONE074	1	already protected	CHI16685	Jellicoe Park Grey Street Onehunga	Ways of life, Recreation, park./
ONE082	1	already protected	CHI19608	Jellicoe Park: LOTS 2-3 DP 60844	Ways of life, Recreation, park./
ONE083	1	already protected	CHI19609	War memorial arch, corner Park and	Ways of Life, Remembering the past
ONE014	1	already protected	CHI2835	Quadrant Street Jellicoe Park	Ways of Life, Remembering the past
ONE008	1	Scheduled	CHI2513 Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church: 126-130 Church Street Galway Street	Ways of life Religion /
ONE009	1	Increase EOP	Royal Oak Hotel now Barfoot &	1 Campbell Road: Lot 1 DP 89948	Ways of Life recreation / Has some protection
ONE010	1	Scheduled B	St Peter's Anglican church and grave yard: plus trees, see ONE099	Saint Peter's Church Street Onehunga Corner Church & Onehunga Mall, 184	Ways of life, religion / Selwyn portion (1848) relocated to beside school ONE132. Later

Appendix 4a: Onehunga Community Advisory Group documents

This documentation is available upon request. Please email heritage@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

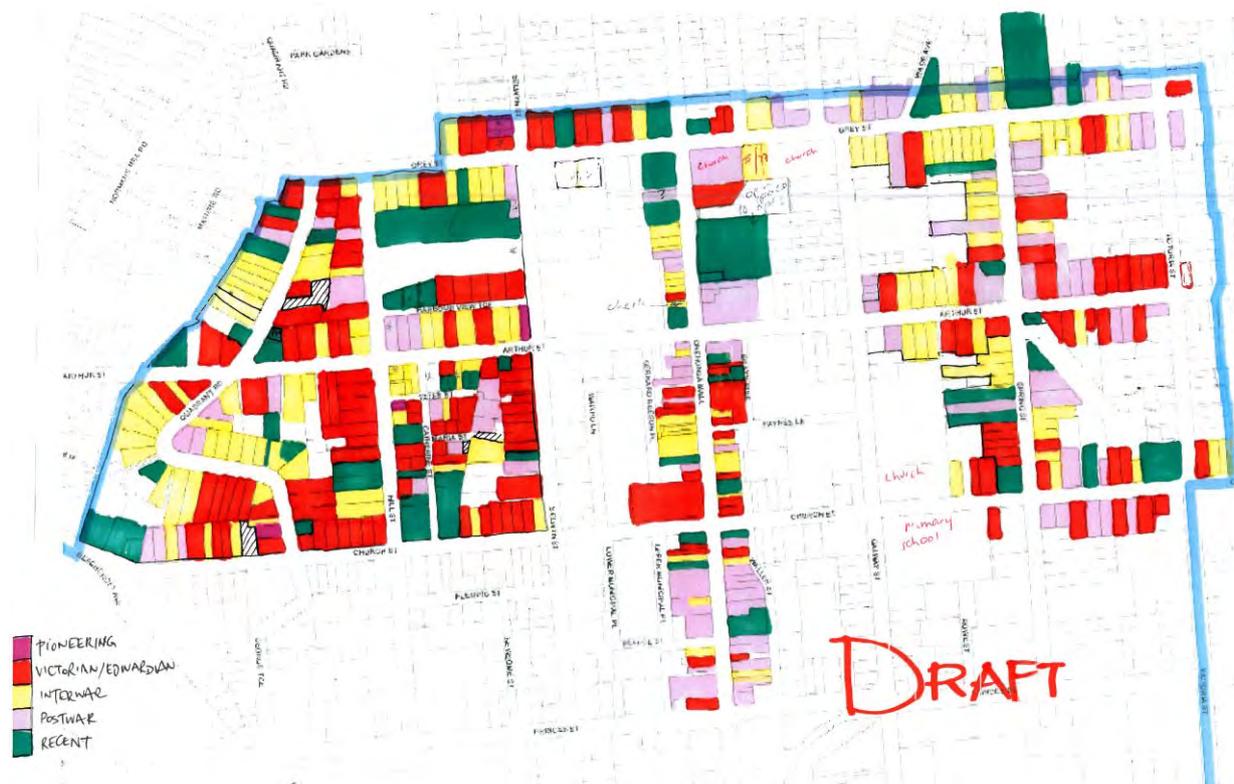
Appendix 4b: OCAG worksheets

This documentation is available upon request. Please email heritage@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Appendix 5: Earlier Survey Information

Onehunga Townscape Assessment – relative ages of structures

(Source: Heritage Solutions)



Onehunga Townscape - Summary Statements

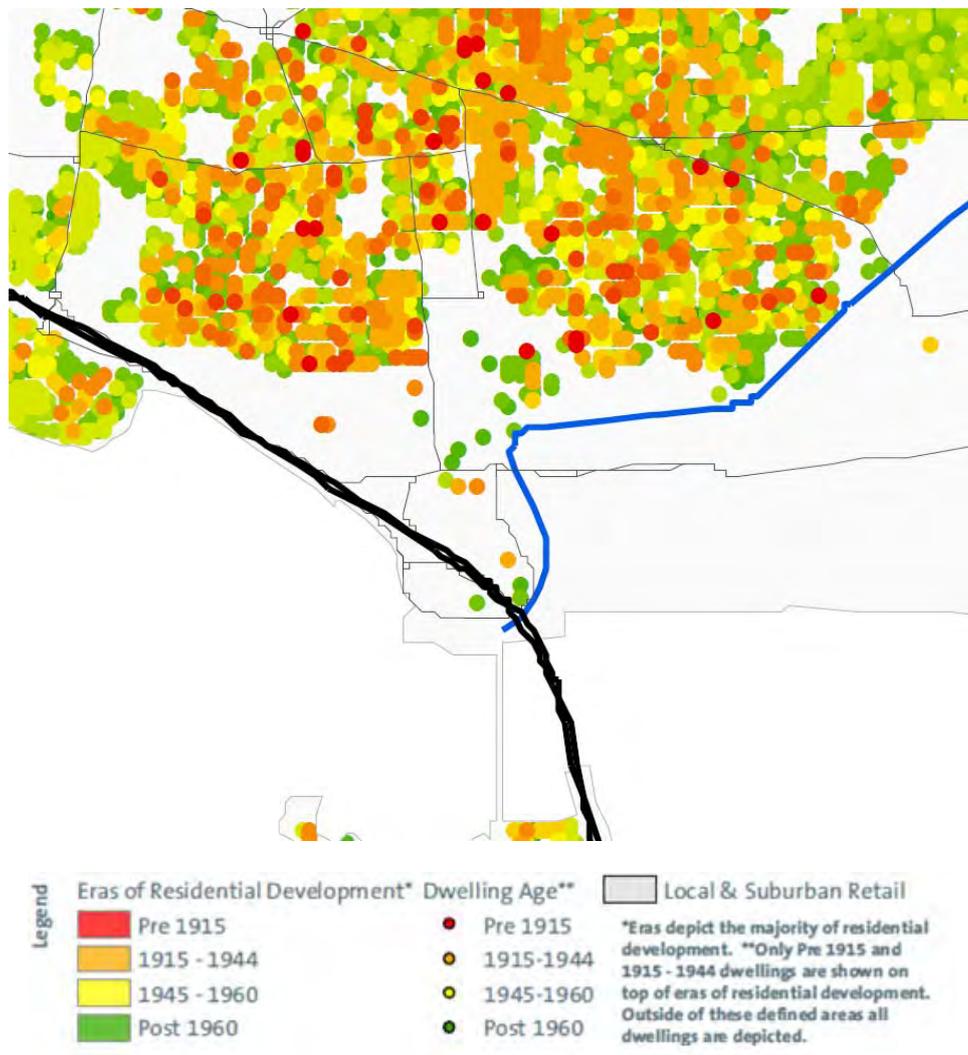
The following statements have been extracted from the file:

...The town centre has a rich and diverse range of buildings which contribute to the [visual] character of the place and whilst the styles and quality of the facades vary, there is an overall consistency to the pattern of development. As is typical in traditional town centres, the buildings are principally of similar plot widths and are constructed of 1 or 2 storeys as a 'terrace' on the street boundary which enables the mall to exhibit an element of unity and coherence in scale and form. This compatibility is further strengthened by the use of a limited palette of construction and cladding materials and the utilisation of verandahs, fenestration and string courses/building lines to create a consistent vertical and horizontal emphasis to the facades...

...The pattern of development of the area was loose reflecting a long history of development as opposed to rapid growth. There were small areas where development appeared to have happened in a controlled burst but the prevailing typology was incremental

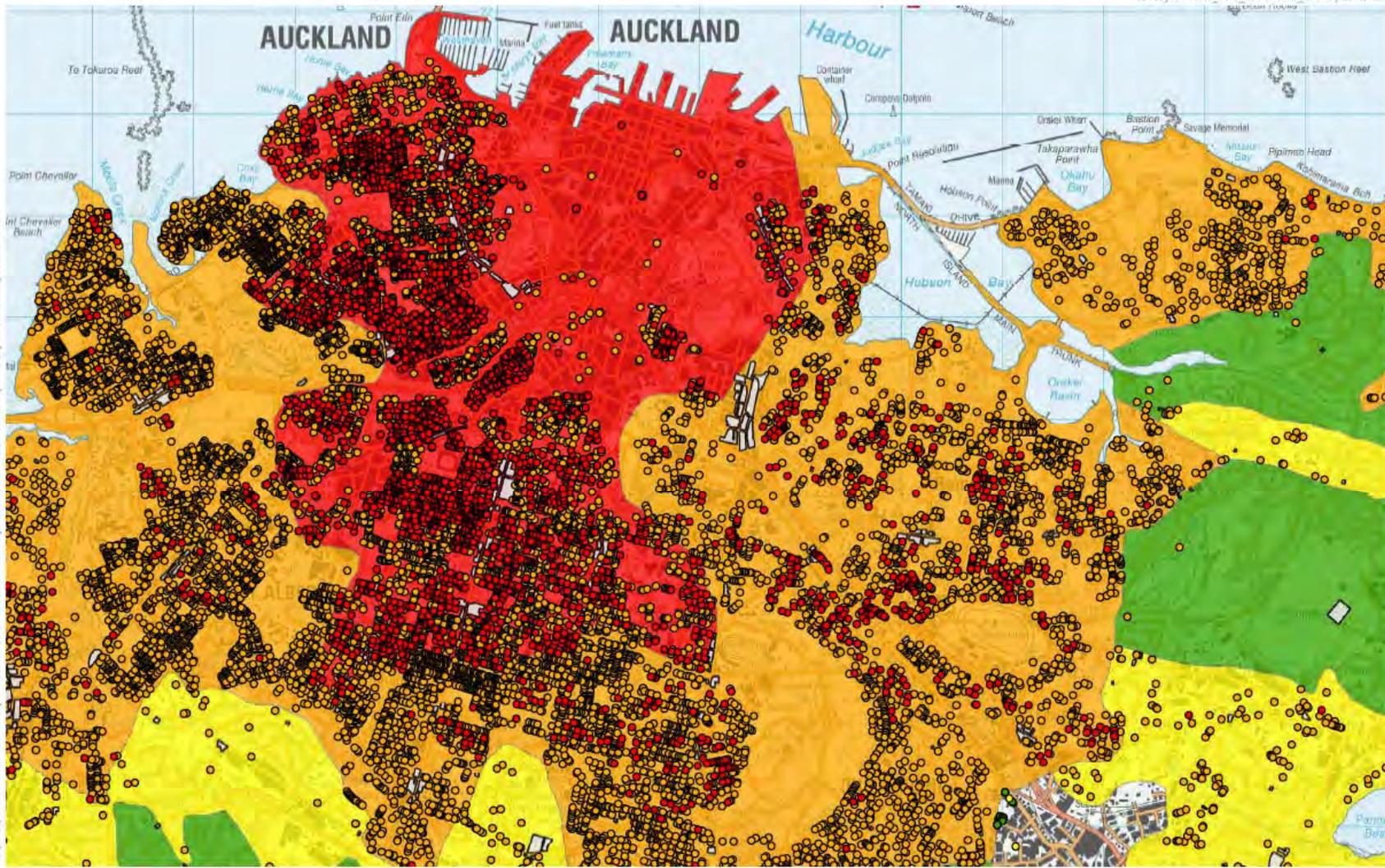
development over time with new work from each period fitted against or between earlier development...Most developments follows a standard suburban pattern, small sites creating a relatively dense suburban environment around the Onehunga commercial centre. The buildings in the street are representative of the long development period of Onehunga. There is a high proportion of 19th century housing, a considerably proportion of early 20th century housing and some post war and recent growth infill. In this mix there are also areas of state housing....

Onehunga enlargement (Boffa Miskell)



Overleaf: Appendices 6.3-5 of the Auckland isthmus

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Data Sources: Auckland Council, LINZ (Sourced from Topo50 Map. Crown Copyright Reserved), Boffa Miskell

Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Eras of Residential Development* Dwelling Age** | | Local & Suburban Retail |
| ■ Pre 1915 | ● Pre 1915 | |
| ■ 1915 - 1944 | ● 1915-1944 | |
| ■ 1945 - 1960 | ● 1945-1960 | |
| ■ Post 1960 | ● Post 1960 | |

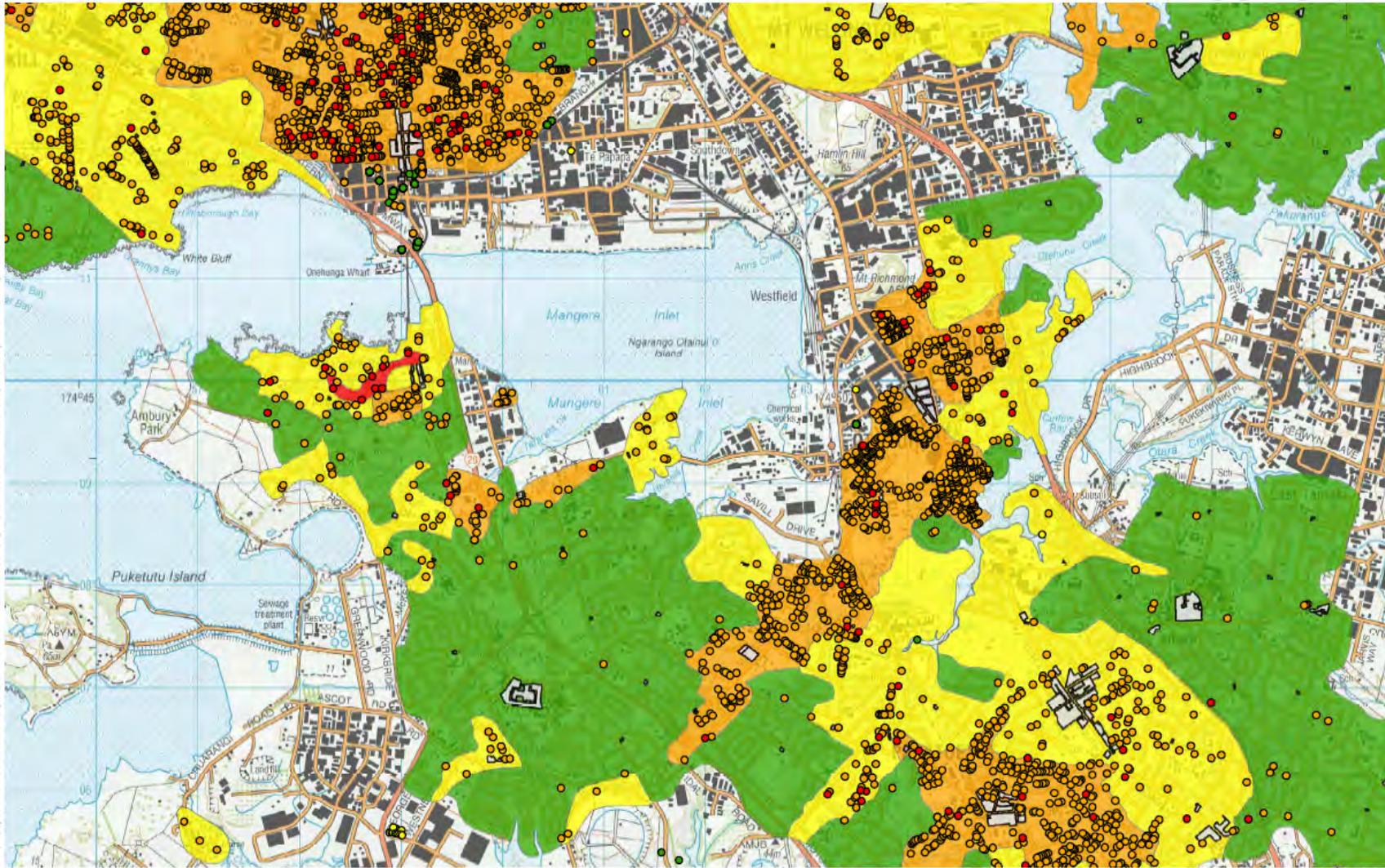
*Eras depict the majority of residential development. **Only Pre 1915 and 1915 - 1944 dwellings are shown on top of eras of residential development. Outside of these defined areas all dwellings are depicted.

Pre 1945 Settlement Map Residential Development - Map 15

Date: 27 November 2012 | Revision: 0

Plan prepared for Auckland Council by Boffa Miskell Limited
Author: matt.daniels@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: LME

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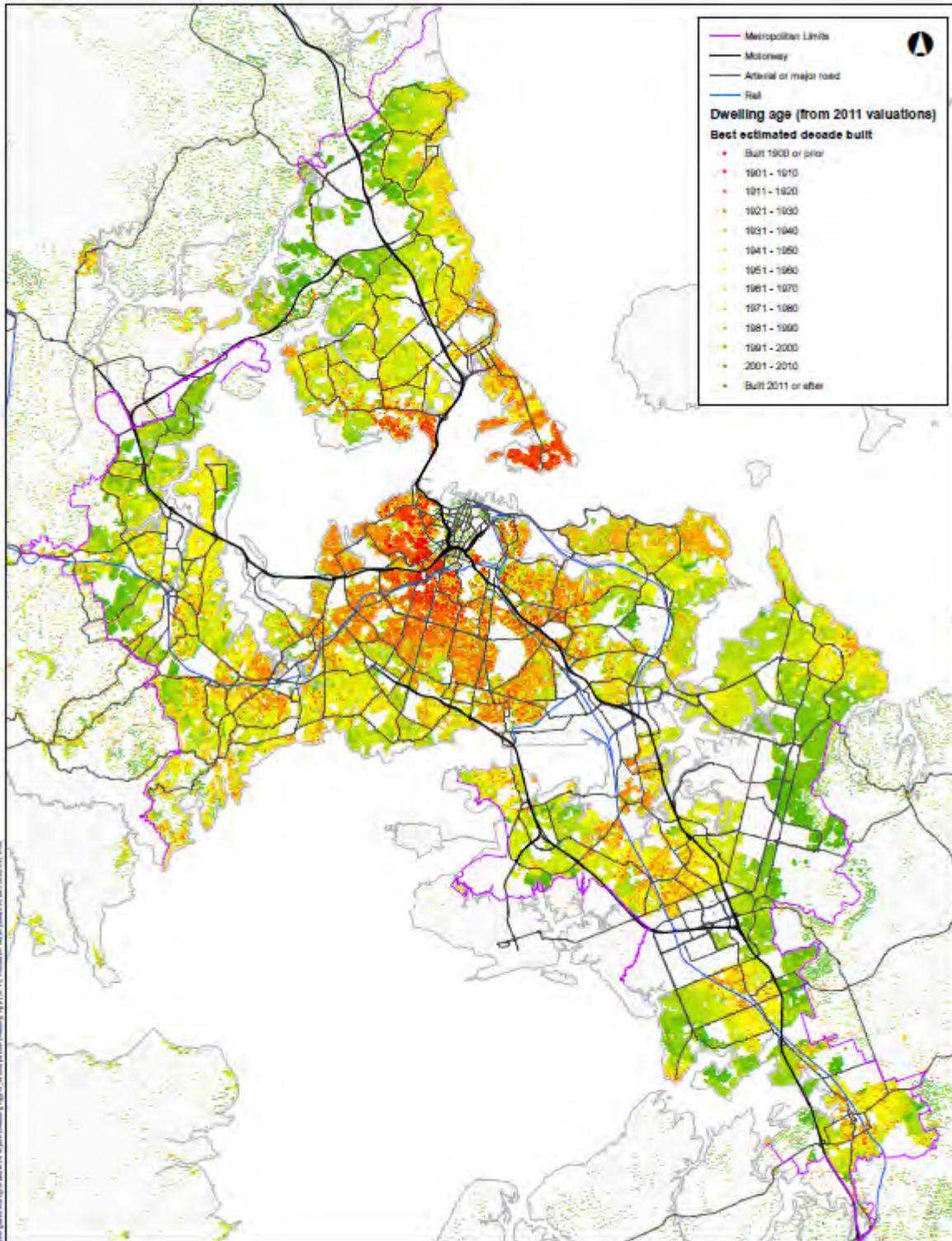


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 Data Sources: Auckland Council, LINZ (Sourced from Topo50 Map, Crown Copyright Reserved), Boffa Miskell

Eras of Residential Development*		Dwelling Age**		Local & Suburban Retail
Pre 1915	1915 - 1944	Pre 1915	1915-1944	
1945 - 1960	Post 1960	1945-1960	Post 1960	

*Eras depict the majority of residential development. **Only Pre 1915 and 1915 - 1944 dwellings are shown on top of eras of residential development. Outside of these defined areas all dwellings are depicted.

Pre 1945 Settlement Map
Residential Development - Map 16
 Date: 27 November 2012 | Revision: 0
 Plan prepared for Auckland Council by Boffa Miskell Limited
 Author: matt.daniels@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: LME



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**Best estimated dwelling age (by decade)
for the core urban area of Auckland**

Map Produced by
Research, Investigations
& Monitoring, Regional Strategy,
Auckland Council



Appendix 6: SWOT Analysis

<p>STRENGTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onehunga Community Advisory Group (OCAG) is an active and committed community/heritage group. They are continually able to attract and retain new members. • There are several other community organisations in Onehunga with an interest in heritage, such as: Onehunga Business Association, Onehunga Fencible and Historical Society, the Onehunga Enhancement Society, and Friends of Onehunga Community House. • Because Onehunga is a ‘transitional’ suburb and has been side-lined in the past, spasmodic and particular (industrial) redevelopment has occurred. A significant number of original places are still present on their original sites and have high degrees of integrity. • There have been programmes to record oral history, and this information has proved valuable. • There is local board support for heritage. The Local Board Plan priority “Looking after our environment” includes heritage. The goals under this priority include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restoring foreshores and maunga, open spaced protected and heritage preserved ○ Working with Mana Whenua and matāwaka to protect wāhi tapu and other sites of cultural significance ○ Looking after, restoring and caring for the natural and built environment ○ Valuing built heritage • The Local Board has also allocated funding for local built and natural heritage, as well as funding for specific projects, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work with Onehunga Business Association to agree and adopt a heritage/character overlay for the Onehunga town centre ○ Establish an awards scheme for groups leading innovative environmental, community, heritage or cultural projects ○ Improve interpretation of cultural, heritage and environmental sites to provide information about our reserves, town centres and walkways ○ Continue improvements and restoration of the Onehunga Foreshore • There are a number of existing regulatory controls in place, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Onehunga Centre Plan ○ Residential 1 heritage zone ○ Volcanic view shafts to Maungakiekie and Mangere Mountain ○ Scheduled geological features ○ Scheduled trees ○ Recorded archaeological sites (NZAA) ○ Railway reserve land ○ Education designation • Proposed controls include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Historic Heritage Area over Onehunga Mall ○ Historic Heritage areas (Green Hill, Te Papapa, Kenny’s Estate, Suttie’s Estate, Early Road Links) ○ Pre-1944 demolition control overlay ○ New scheduled places and areas • Onehunga is involved in Auckland Council’s BID (Business Improvement District) Programme. Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are partnerships between council and the business sector. BID programmes are funded by target rates applied to commercial properties within a defined boundary area. Council collects the BID target rate and distributes the funds to business associations who deliver the BID Programme in their area. BID initiatives support local employment and business development. Heritage environment and urban design is one aspect/outcome of the BID programme. • Onehunga town centre has been identified as a priority area for archaeological survey in <i>Cultural Heritage in the Auckland Region: Priority Areas for Survey and Assessment</i> April 2001. • Some survey has already been undertaken, in particular, archaeological survey of the Onehunga Foreshore in 1996 (Gloucester Park); 2000 (SH20 Scoping Report); 2006 (SH20 Manukau Harbour Crossing Report). • Onehunga @ Risk project. Organised by NZHPT and the Onehunga Community, this programme recognised that Onehunga’s heritage was at risk due to lack of identification and protection. This project raised the profile of heritage as well as built capacity within the community. NZHPT officers partnered with Auckland Council to undertake research in areas of Onehunga not covered by the Onehunga @ Risk project. This served as a good baseline for the Onehunga HHS. The Onehunga HHS also draws attention to the area, raising visibility, and increasing community interest. • Heritage Walks (Manukau-Onehunga; Maungakiekie-Onehunga). Heritage walks can serve as catalysts for larger heritage tourism activities and future interpretation opportunities. • Auckland Heritage Festival. Onehunga is often heavily involved in this annual event, showcasing both natural and built heritage.
<p>WEAKNESS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive re-use is limited and there are instances of demolition by neglect. • Many shop fronts along Onehunga Mall have been decimated through poor planning controls. • There are no sites of significance to iwi identified in the study area (unless included in silent files). • In the past, there has been some relocation of historic buildings to Jellicoe Park (this does not appear to happen anymore). • Post-war information is largely unrecorded. Most of it is oral history and needs to be formalised. • Community groups tend to be ‘Fencible-focused’ and built-heritage focused at the expense of the rest of their heritage. • There is little interpretation at all in Onehunga (apart from heritage walks through the areas, such as Manukau-Onehunga and Maungakiekie-Onehunga).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of proper policies and monitoring and compliance regimes. Scheduled places have been modified (caves filled, building facades altered) • There are several 'no-go' development areas, but these places cannot be identified or else they would be demolished immediately (UP planners have these places mapped). • Onehunga has always been high-density, and the more recent sprawl is a phenomenon caused by light industry, land reclamation and a lack of urban design controls. • Sprawl has also dissolved the link from the people to the sea, in particular at Waikaraka Park. The critical dislocation has occurred at Onehunga Bay.
OPPORTUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onehunga Community Advisory Group (OCAG) should continue active involvement in the Auckland Heritage Festival, and consider further opportunities to increase involvement. • Auckland Council should provide more training and support to local groups to build their capacity to assist Council during future projects, and to be good stewards of their heritage. The community does good work already, but some skill-building could enhance this. • Continue stewardship and management of Onehunga Mall facades. These are an important feature of the streetscape, and some have been unsympathetically altered over time. • Encourage compliance officers to engage with owners of scheduled places and buildings in Onehunga. • Continue to foster the growing relationship with OCAG. Build further trust and get further local knowledge out of them. • Develop further heritage walks/trails. Move these beyond just the history of the Fencibles. • Quite a few heritage buildings proposed in the THAB zone could be adaptively reused as high-density apartments or townhouses. There's no need to always build new in a THAB zone. Encourage accommodation above retail to match historical development patterns. • Council should provide incentives to THAB proposals to reuse and adapt existing buildings. • Hold a debrief session or workshop with the Onehunga community at the end of the survey programme to help set the community in the right direction moving forward with their heritage and how to make the most of it. • Auckland Council should continue offering regular workshops and programmes in the area in conjunction with OCAG. If possible tie in the primary school next door. • Use this survey to rethink heritage recognition. Don't only pick out the most special things; ensure that there is a setting and context for all heritage. • Iwi have a clear plan for a foreshore reserve from Hillsborough to the Portage, from Maungakiekie to Manukau. Using this plan, the foreshore could become open space with residential behind (and potentially light industrial behind that, as necessary). This would help reconnect people with the sea again. • Need to establish and build relationships with Mana Whenua and with all Manukau iwi. • Focus thinking about Onehunga on the harbour. Reframe it as 'North Manukau', and focus on relationships with the sea instead of the land. • Existing regulatory controls are in place, but do not go far enough or are not monitored or both. The Onehunga Centre Plan has heritage provisions, but is primarily a tool to manage shop fronts and building heights. Existing Residential 1 areas are patchy and do not represent the full extent of values present in the area. • Proposed controls are in place, but also may not go far enough or are not monitored or both. The Historic Heritage Area over Onehunga Mall was intended to cover the same area as the Centre Plan, but it has been reduced in size. The pre-1944 demolition control overlay does not cover the southern half of the study area or the foreshore. These areas have no protection. • Mana whenua who provided input to the Onehunga survey seek recognition and appropriate use of the many traditional Māori place names associated with Onehunga. Methods suggests include but are not limited to: the installation of public art including pouwhenua, kohatu and other whakairo, bi-lingual signage, self-guided walks, story-telling, and culturally based events. • The opportunity to enhance the indigenous biodiversity through the Onehunga Foreshore Restoration Project is appreciated. Tāngata Whenua would also like this approach to be used more broadly in relation to the planting of streetscapes, reserves and other public spaces. The possibility of linking the existing ecological corridor located on the coastal fringe to the west of Onehunga with plantings along the foreshore between Onehunga and Te Karetū/Ann's Creek was raised as a possibility. • Mana whenua who provided input to the Onehunga survey seek ongoing engagement with council in relation to heritage surveys. There are opportunities to work together to identify cultural landscapes, ancestral relationships, and aspirations for the wider Manukau-Tamaki area.
THREAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original study list had 400 places for evaluation. This list had to be prioritised down to about 20. The survey is not comprehensive, but the risk is that the community expects that it is a comprehensive survey. Expectations need to be managed. • A lack of technology, lack of digital recording and lack of being able to convert information to a useable programme and/or app. • A vast quantity of local knowledge is held within the people of Onehunga; however, much of this knowledge is dying before it can be recorded. • There is a lack of money to invest in heritage in Onehunga. • PAUP process occurred simultaneously with this project and many parties, in this case mana whenua, were suffering 'consultation fatigue'. • The previous local government definition of heritage was very building-focused and has resulted in a predominance of "pretty" buildings rather than a thematic or cultural landscape approach, which is more diverse and therefore more inclusive of diverse parts of the community. Community re-education to this change has started as part of the project but the disjunct between 'heritage' and industry continues, for example, the Jandals story started in Onehunga, Yates' seeds started in Onehunga, NZ steel started in Onehunga, etc. • The forthcoming Earthquake-Prone Building Legislation may put many places in Onehunga at risk (also, the insurance industry) of pressure to demolish if suitable information or incentives are not provided. • "New Network" proposed transport network for South Auckland may have an impact on Onehunga. There is a proposed bus interchange at Onehunga, and improved transport connections could lead to pressure to intensify and redevelop around the improved corridors. This threat may already be realised as large areas of Onehunga have been upzoned to THAB. • In addition to "New Network", another transport upgrade that could lead to pressure for intensification is the rail electrification project. This threat may already be realised as large areas of Onehunga have been upzoned to THAB. • The mangrove removal project may affect the way the beach and foreshore are used, which could have an impact on coastal archaeological sites. • Natural processes also pose a threat to Onehunga. The parts of the Manukau Harbour are noted for erosion and instability problems. This could impact on coastal archaeology.

- The Onehunga Foreshore Restoration Project could have an adverse impact on coastal and maritime archaeology. This project is already underway and iwi / hapu have not endorsed it.

GAPS IN INFORMATION

- Modules on Mana Whenua and natural heritage would be especially useful in this area.
- It would have been beneficial to further investigate the natural and environmental history of the area, especially lava caves and other geological formations and trees.
- The 'Top' Fencible settlement (by Royal Oak) and neighbourhood could not be fully researched as part of this project, due to resource constraints.
- There was difficulty locating information on 20th century history in Onehunga. There is a feeling that this may be too recent to be considered history/heritage.
- Sources on the contributions of the large Chinese community were thin.
- Sources on other communities were also thin – Jewish, Syrian, Lebanese are some examples.
- Outside of formal church activities, sources on Pacific Island participation in the community were thin.
- Community resources were not always as useful as anticipated. Often there would be good information on record, but the records were undated and unsourced, so couldn't be used.
- Much of the information required was held by Auckland Council archives, which is difficult to access due to time constraints.
- Access to property files is costly; moreover the former Manukau Council property archives are not organized and therefore that information is currently inaccessible.
- More time to research individual places would have been useful (in particular, when linkages appear there is a need to go back over information and this takes time, for example, Geddes Basin in Onehunga and Geddes was a land holder in Favona).
- Overall, the project had a lack of time for detailed archival research (though sources were available for some individual places).
- There were information gaps about more recent industries and activities in Onehunga, such as:
 - Yates seeds
 - Meat and animal processing industries
 - Boat building in the C20th
- Information is thin on Te Papapa and Penrose, probably because the areas are associated with the C20th and noxious industries.
- Mt Smart/Rarotonga was excluded from the project however there is likely much information relating to this place as it was a quarry. There is likely more information available in oral history form. While the place is highly modified, it is likely to have significance to manawhenua.
- Establishing a relationship with Mana Whenua to build trust and share information was a gap in this project.
- With more time and money the team would have worked with iwi to identify sites of significance to iwi, and to weave these sites into an archaeological framework.
- The focus of the project was on Onehunga as a land area; this left out the primary relationship of the settlement as a critical centre for early New Zealand through the harbour and other connecting waterways and tracks.
- Ports of Auckland (Onehunga wharf) would not participate in any way with this study.

ONEHUNGA-SPECIFIC HHS PROGRAMME FEEDBACK

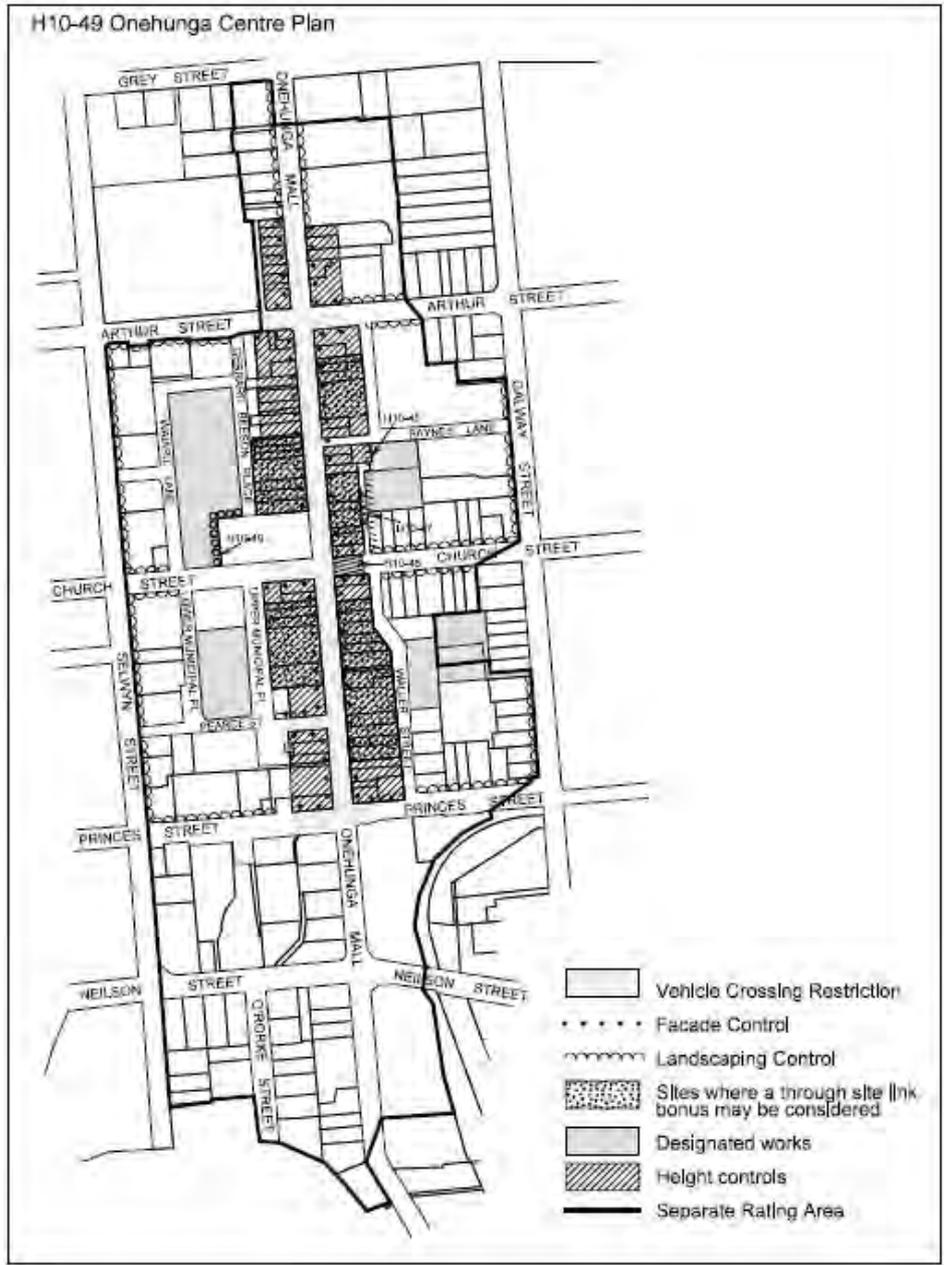
- The size and make-up of the Onehunga team was generally good. Some modules (as outlined in original project plan) could not be completed due to lack of resource; natural heritage and archaeology.
- There was no mana whenua relationship at project commencement, and nurturing this relationship was hampered by the PAUP process. The findings of the OHS should be considered as preliminary work only, until mana whenua input has been achieved.
- The relationship with NZHPT was, and remains, excellent. They helped by sharing information, including a street-by-street analysis. Further collaboration is anticipated.
- Community expectations about the survey programme need to be clarified. Onehunga team got the impression that the Onehunga community, general public, and Auckland Council thinks of this survey as comprehensive and finite.
- Need to place the "study list" (now called Places of Interest list) somewhere public and accessible, to encourage further research and input – and to widen the definition of heritage in Onehunga (this is part of outputs, giving back something tangible to volunteers)
- Need to engage volunteers early. They have a lot of local knowledge and the more time that can be spent around them, the better. Would have been good to visit the Blockhouse earlier in the programme.
- Not being located in Onehunga caused some logistical difficulties, including time management. Driving out for meetings, site visits, and research several times a week used time in travelling and potentially restricted engagement.
- There was no time in the programme for detailed site visits. No interiors were visited (perhaps there needs to be a different way of engaging with the community on this). This may affect the quality of information on places that were evaluated.
- Minimal time was available to consult Council archives. Future consultation may alter findings, in part or whole, of this project.
- Community resources were not always as useful as anticipated. Often there would be good information on record, but the records were undated and unsourced and therefore unverifiable to statutory processes.
- The project would have benefitted from more time to delve deeper into details of history and explore further primary sources (such as archives and deeds indices).
- Lack of time meant that the Onehunga team sometimes had to rely on 'second-hand' research that was conducted on behalf of the team, and therefore potentially limited the completeness of information for a place.
- Varied community groups and the individuals within them require varied and appropriate engagement processes. Trust must be established to be built upon and this takes time.
- The scope of the Onehunga project would have benefitted from being partially framed as "North Manukau", focusing on the relationship with the harbour rather than the land area.
- Only historic heritage areas were identified in Onehunga. This will leave the community with some room to build upon this project in the future. The boundaries of each area relate to historical boundaries or themes.
- The pre-1944 demolition control overlay was relied upon to fill any 'protection' gaps of this survey.

HHS PROGRAMME FEEDBACK

- The programme could be improved with a “contingency” framework, or similar, so that if some externally-driven event overrides the agreed project plan, everything will be reviewed and new scope extent outlined.
- Working with community volunteers worked very well. There is an opportunity to develop a methodology or guidance about working with volunteers, getting the best out of them, and building capacity for future projects. (Myfanwy, for example, developed focused research tasks for volunteers, and this worked well).
- Focused training programmes for the volunteers – will take time but worth the effort AND will feed outwards.
- It might be useful to try to base the survey team in the community they are surveying (even if only a few days per week).
- Google maps, GIS, Papers Past, and Heritage Images Online were especially useful tools. Council digital property file access was crucial, and where absent, sorely missed. Future study areas without this (e.g. former Manukau City) will require much more time in the council archives as a result, and it may be timely to co-ordinate with that team to set up a programme of proper archiving of those property files.
- In a perfect world, the project would have more resources (time and people, in particular).
- Property files were a useful source, however, they were inefficient to use. All the files are saved in the same place without explanation of their content or date. Every file in the folder needs to be opened to see if it’s useful.
- It was essential to have the project lead on the project full time.
- It would have been useful if the team had had a dedicated researcher (or more time for the team to conduct research for themselves). Note that the various library research centres and our own corporate library were fantastic help, wherever they could.
- Future surveys should include individual building/place record sheets, if not full evaluations. This is especially important for places included within historic heritage or special character areas.
- The HHAA methodology was left behind early on – it didn’t seem to fit the scope or programme, so the project would refer to it but in places it moved outside it. Critically, it did not present a useful bi-cultural approach and isolated research ‘resources’, for example, manawhenua have legally-recognised oral histories. Other government agencies (Waitangi Tribunal, Office of Treaty Settlements), their roles and obligations – which they pass to Council as local authorities – are also not catered for in a meaningful or practical way.
- It was useful to have all HHS (Onehunga and Balmoral, plus Mangere-Otahuhu and Puketapapa) projects running concurrently – this provided the opportunity for standardisation, support and advice. It was also useful to meet with other HHS project leaders and discuss project progress and process.

Appendix 7: Existing Planning Controls in central Onehunga

Source: District Plan, 1999. Section 3, map H10-49



Appendix 8a: Currently scheduled built heritage in the OHS area

Buildings, objects, heritage properties or places of special value and those subject to Heritage Orders taken from Schedule 1, District Plan 1999 (edited for OHS purposes, not intended for regulatory use).

Address	Scheduled Item	Category	Map Reference	Interior	Surrounds
38 Alfred Street	Old Railway Station	B	H10-14	-	-
Beachcroft Ave, (Onehunga Bay Reserve)	Bray's Landing	B	H09-03	-	-
Campbell Road 1	Royal Oak Hotel (Barfoot & Thompson Realty 1995)	B	G09-10	-	-
Church & Galway Street Corner	Church of the Assumption, graveyard, Presbytery and gateposts	B	H10-08	Yes	Yes
Church Street	St Peter's tower and churchyard	B	H10-05	-	-
Grey Street 21, cnr Grey and Onehunga Mall	Presbyterian Church	B	G10-26	Yes	-
Grey Street 35	House	B	G09-34	-	Yes
Grey Street 57	Anglican vicarage	B	G10-22	-	Yes
Grey Street 177	Kemp House and coat of arms on facade	B	G10-23	-	Yes
Neilson Street, Te Papapa	Stone walls, Waikaraka Park	B	H11-20	-	Yes*
Neilson Street 273, Te Papapa	Onehunga Woollen Mills	B	H11-05	-	Yes
Normans Hill Road 70A	House	B	G09-25	Yes	Yes
Onehunga Mall 120	Old Post Office	A	H10-16	Yes	-
Onehunga Mall 303	Onehunga Club	B	G10-27	-	Yes
Princes Street 19	Stone Store	B	H09-10	-	Yes
Princes Street 55	Carnegie Library	A	H10-17	Yes	Yes
Quadrant Road (Jellicoe Park)	Laishley House	B	G09-27	Yes	Yes
Quadrant Road (Jellicoe Park)	Blockhouse	A	G09-30	Yes	Yes*

Selwyn Street	Onehunga Primary School Buildings (Community Centre 1995)	B	H10-38	Yes	Yes*
Selwyn Street 119	"Chateau Lafite" (house)	B	G09-37	-	Yes
Spring Street	Pumphouse	A	H10-15	-	Yes*
Victoria Street 111	House (Fencible cottage)	A	G10-59	Yes	Yes*

(*The site surround dimensions and/or interior definitions are below)

Scheduled Heritage Places – Site surround dimensions and/or interior definitions

1) Beachcroft Avenue, Onehunga, Bray's Landing – surround means – whole Reserve area (H09-03).

5a) Church and Galway Streets, Church of Assumption and graveyard – surrounds means all that part of the site between the Church Street boundary and a line across the site 6 metres to the north of the northern wall of the church (H10-08).

5b) Church and Galway Streets, presbytery and gateposts – surround means – all that part of the site within 6 metres of the presbytery building, and following the line of an existing driveway 3 metres wide to 5 metres from the western boundary, and including a rectangle of 11 metres by 5 metres containing the gateposts on the western boundary (H10-08).

39) Neilson Street, Te Papapa – Waikaraka Park, Stone walls – surround means – all that part of the site within 10m of walls (H11-20).

48) Quadrant Road, Onehunga – Blockhouse – surrounds means – all that part of the Reserve within 50m of building (G09-30).

54) Selwyn Street, Onehunga – old Onehunga Primary School buildings – surround means – all that part of the site within 30m of the buildings (H10-38).

55) Spring Street, Onehunga – Old pumphouse – surround means – all that part of the site within 20m of building (H10-15).

58) Church and Galway Streets, Church of Assumption and graveyard – surround means – all that part of the site between the Church Street boundary and a line across the site 6 metres to the north of the northern wall of the church (H10-08).

59) Church and Galway Streets, presbytery and gateposts – surround means – all that part of the site within 6 metres of the presbytery building, and following the line of an existing driveway 3 metres wide, to 5 metres from the western boundary and including a rectangle of 11 metres by 5 metres containing the gateposts on the western boundary (H10-08).

Appendix 8b: Currently scheduled Geological Features in the OHS area

Source: Appendix Schedule 3b, District Plan 1999.

Name & Address	Feature	Principal Criteria for Scheduling	Feature type	Map Reference
<i>Cave of 1000 Press-ups</i> , Campbell Road 205 & 207 and Te Kawa Road, intersection, One Tree Hill.	Lava cave	Scientific/Educational Value	Geological Feature	F10-12
<i>Motor Holdings Lava Cave</i> Fraser Road, old Motor Holdings site, rear yard and boundary with Mt Wellington.	Lava cave	Scientific/Educational Value	Geological Feature	F14-11
<i>Helena Rubenstein & Pt. Ratcliffe Cave</i> , George Terrace 1,3,7,7a,9,9a, 11,11a,13, 17, 17a & Church Street 31,33,35 & 37 Onehunga	Lava caves	Scientific/Educational Value	Geological Feature	H09-16
<i>Scotland's Cave</i> Grey Street 73, Onehunga. (Presbyterian Church, opposite Cardwell Street) extending southwards towards and including the Onehunga Hotel (303 Onehunga Mall).	Lava cave	Historic/Cultural Value, Scientific/Educational Value	Geological Feature	G10-34
<i>The Grotto</i> Grotto Street 36, Onehunga.	Crater-like depression caused by drained lava lake; diatomite lake silts	Historic/Cultural Value, Scientific/Educational Value, Visual Amenity Value	Geological Feature	H10-29

Appendix 8c: Currently scheduled Significant Ecological Areas in or near the OHS area

Source: Appendix 3c DP 1999.

Name & Address	Legal Description	Category	Map Reference
Ann's Creek Coastal Margin, 1-3	Various (5 places)	A	H13-21, 22, 23
Ann's Creek Lava Flow Wetland & Shrubland	Various (2 places)	A	H13-24
Ann's Creek Reserve Stormwater Wetland	Various (2 places)	B	H13-25
Bycroft Springs	Various (4 places)	A	H10-51
Captain Springs north	Various (2 places)	B	H11-21
Captain Springs south	Various (2 places)	B	H11-22
Herd Road Forest	Various (2 places)	B	G08-14
Manukau Foreshore East Lava Outcrops / Walkway	Allots 55-7 & Pt Allot 45 Sec 17 Suburbs of Auckland; Tidal Lands Manukau Harbour; Tidal Lands Manukau Harbour Blk V Otahuhu SD	A	H12-05
Pikes Point Lava Islets	Various (2 places)	A	H11-23
The Grotto Wetland, 36 Grotto Street	Pt Allot 16 Sec 47 Village of Onehunga (DP23896)	A	H10-52
The Grotto Wetland Riparian Area	Various (4 places)	B	H10-53
Wesley Bay / Granny's Forest	Various (17 places)	A	H07-04

Appendix 10: Places of Interest and spreadsheets of supplemental information

Study List: Onehunga 2013 Intangible places

UID	Photo	Name / CHI / NZHPT	Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Theme(s)	Nomination source	Additional notes
ONE001		Onehunga Steam Saw and Planing Mill / CHI138	Part of 1A Princes Street, Onehunga. Originally part of Section 20 Lot 11, set aside as a native reserve.	Work	Auckland Council	No remains visible. Area has been extensively modified by reclamation and the area is now covered by Onehunga foreshore reclamations.
ONE003		Shipyards for the <i>Oregon/Willemette</i> / CHI469	Alongside Kauri Point Sawing and Planing Mills; Part of 1A Princes Street, Onehunga. Originally part of Section 20 Lot 11, set aside as a native reserve.	Infrastructure, Work	Auckland Council	Located at the waters edge alongside the Kauri Point Sawing and Planing Mills. Location of construction of 17 ton paddle steamer OREGON for towing logs from Big Muddy Creek and Huia. No remains visible. Area has been extensively modified by reclamation.
ONE004		Site of building slip to build the <i>Manukau</i> steamer / CHI471	Behind the Manukau Hotel, approximately 12-14 Onehunga Harbour Road. The slope behind the hotel previously led to the inlet known as Te Hopua / Geddes Basin / Gloucester Park. When it was reclaimed in total in 1932 all marine activity ceased.	Infrastructure, Work	Auckland Council	Industrial/Shipyard Site. A temporary building slip was established there in 1879 for William Holmes to build a new 45 ton, 30 hp, steamer for service on the Manukau run to Waiuku. Ship named <i>Manukau</i> on 10-Aug-1880. Engines built by S. McCoskrie & Sons. MANUKAU was wrecked at the Waitat River in 1912. Located behind the Manukau Hotel, map location estimated. No remains visible. Area has been extensively modified by reclamation. Date of destruction 1880.
ONE005		Shipyards site for the <i>Waiuku</i> / CHI476	Onehunga Wharf, 55 Onehunga Harbour Road.	Infrastructure, Work	Auckland Council	Maritime Site- Shipyard Site- used by Northern Co to re-erect the <i>Waiuku</i> which had been built at Basingstoke, assembled, trialed and then dismantled and shipped to Auckland. Construction began on 28 May 1913 by Massey Bros. Launched 3 Sep 1913. Maiden voyage Nov 1913. Broken up in 1945-6. Located foreshore near the wharf. Area has been extensively modified by reclamation. Date of destruction given as 1913.
ONE148		Site of Police Station	126 Onehunga Mall / LOTS 1,2 DP 185200	Government	Auckland Council	Police station, lock up, mortuary and courthouse sited here since 1858. The current police station replaced the 1898 courthouse and 1903 police station.
ONE150		Site of Borough Chambers	57 Princes / LOT 3 DP 150455	Government	Auckland Council	Buildings shared and reused. / Now site of RSA
ONE151		Site of railway station, timber yard and ironworks.	109-11 Onehunga Mall / also accessed from Galway Street.	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Former railway station site. Former iron and steel site. See ONE022.
ONE159		Site of the native reserve	1A Princes Street / Section 20 lot 11.	Land and People	Auckland Council	Land subsumed in 1860
ONE160		Kauri Pt timber mill site	1A Princes Street / Lot 1 DP 49997	Land and People, Work	Auckland Council	Corner Beachcroft & Princes Street. 1865 Run by Matthew Roe

ONE173		Wesleyan mission site	Further research required.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	1836 Wesleyan mission first to be established on Manukau Harbour. Rev William Woon (Te Wunu) at Orua Bay(Awhitu). First crops failed, Woon only stayed 6 weeks then off to Hokianga. CMS later moved to Orua Bay.
ONE228	Further research required.	Site of 10,000 gallon reservoir and pump	138-140 Captain Springs Road / Allotment 95 SM LOTS NEAR Onehunga	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	For the Onehunga wharf. At Captain Street spring. / For the wharf (OBC, 1988: 2).
ONE233		Tram line through road, buses etc.	From Newmarket down Manukau Rd to the corner of Green Lane West. Tram barns there then on to Onehunga, Captain St (see Stewart). Ultimately replaced by buses, last tram to Onehunga ran on 26 Nov 1956.	Infrastructure,	Auckland Council	Henry Hardington started a horse-coach service to Onehunga in 1860, down Manukau Road from Newmarket, connecting Queen St, AKL with the foot of Queen St in Onehunga. In 1888 the Auckland Tramway and Suburban Land co Ltd laid a line from Symonds St to Newmarket and soon extended line down Manukau Rd to the corner of Green Lane West. They had bought Potters Paddock in 1888 and build car sheds and stables. Company bought by ACC in 1919.
		Gold mining site	"Corner of Onehunga Mall and Mt Smart" - further research required.	Work	Auckland Council	Found gold in a well they were digging in 1865 (for water for horses) at Hardington's Flat. Triggered mild gold rush by speculators but it was only small amount. Reticulation in 1888 ended need for well and in 1920 it was concreted over. About 6 feet in diameter and had been used as a rubbish dump since 1888. Corner of Queen St and Mt Smart Rd where, with a large iron shed over it.
ONE234		Site of stone cottage	Sited originally at 457 Manukau Rd, now relocated to MOTAT. Site of William Potter's cottage, barn, and farm. The barn was where the <i>Berhampore</i> Fencibles stayed for 3 months, en route to Onehunga.	Building the place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	The rest of the paddock laid out as racecourse, football ground etc. [Wm Potter owned land in southern Mt Eden and Balmoral and his cottage of scoria blocks was at 457 Manukau Rd, at the corner of Green Lane West opp the tram sheds. Now at MOTAT. Onehunga Race Club meetings and rugby games used Potters Paddock. Renamed Alexandra Park in 1901 during royal visit.
ONE237	Out of zone.	Mile posts	Mile posts erected along Great South Road	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Many of these destroyed when the road concreted.
ONE238		Site of Bank of Auckland	Princes Street - actual site still to be confirmed.	Building the place	Auckland Council	Onehunga's first bank was opened in 1864. The bank closed and manager moved to Thames. The building was probably occupied by the Furley's but TBC. Auckland Savings Bank built its own branch in Onehunga in 1886 and that building still stands (facade altered).
ONE247	 <small>Four men hotel (mid Early 1900's)</small>	Site of Onehunga's first fire station	Princes St, between old Borough Council and Carnegie Library.	Government	Auckland Council	Built in 1907 Then one built further up Queen St / O Mall which was recently demolished for new one.

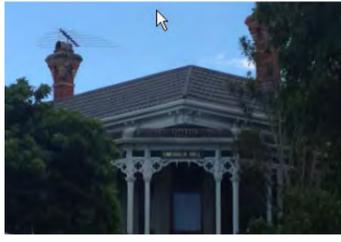
ONE248		Te Papapa School (destroyed)	219 Mount Smart Road / Pt Lot 1 DP 4113	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Opened in 1913 and demolished in 1984 (Bouchard v1p67). School continues but has no old buildings?
ONE249		Fire station (second) - demolished along with office building next door, in about 2000.	Onehunga Mall	Government	Auckland Council	Built in 1926. Demolished ?? And new one (third) on site. Photo from The Matchless Manukau page 37.
ONE254	Out of area.	Reservoir - demolished.	Top of Mangere Mountain	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Water supply.
ONE304		Site of second Masonic Hall	Relocated to Rawene (was in Princes St)	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Relocated to Rawene (Hokianga) in about 1993 as the Rawene Community Hall. (first Masonic hall still standing in Onehunga Mall).
ONE307		Site of Spedding residence - house demolished.	Beachcroft Ave and Princes St intersection in 1970s	Work	Auckland Council	The 1972/3 Auckland Wises Directory locates Spedding Consolidated Ltd in Beachcroft Rd, and describes it as a holding company for Spedding Ltd and Aquatics NZ Ltd. The directory then describes Spedding Ltd as being founded in 1897: importers, exporters, manufacturing agents and shipping agents - with branches also in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.
ONE400		Waihihi	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE401		Uhinui	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE402		Onehunga	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE403		Waikaraka	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE404		Te Puna a Taihaua	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE405		Te Hopua a Rangi	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE406		Onepi	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE407		Te Puhea a Te Ata	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE408		Rangiaowhia	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE409		Te Rorea a Taikehu	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE410		Te Puia	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE411		Koheranunui	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua

ONE412		Te Papapa	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE413		Rarotonga	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE414		Maungakiekie	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE415		Nga Rango o Tainui	See Onehunga Heritage Survey report, <i>Figure 4, Onehunga proposed and existing historic heritage places and areas.</i>	Land and People	Auckland Council	Site of significance to mana whenua
ONE418		Grain store	1A Princes Street.	Image is of the former Pirongia library, relocated to Pirongia. It was the Native Grain Store in the Waikato.	Auckland Council	Demolished. Two grain stores were built for Māori, one in the Waikato and one on the native reserve land at Onehunga, to store wheat etc destined for the Auckland market. See AJHR 1872. Mr H Roe, native grain store located subplot 8, Allotment 11, Section 20, Onehunga. See SO683 (c.1855) and DP19623 (1926).
ONE182		Site of New Leith Inn	Vicinity of the corner of Norman's Hill Road or Hornes Lane.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Robert Forbes had set this up in 1844. One of the conditions attached to the bush licence was that he had to keep a boat and provide a ferry service to and from ships anchored in the harbour if required.
ONE183		Site of Commercial Hotel	At foot of Norman's Hill Road. Built to replace the New Leith Inn.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Image shows NHR behind the hotel. The Norman residence was a large two story building at 14 NHR, which was demolished c.1970-80.
ONE184		Site of Royal Hotel	Corner of George Tce and Princes Street	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	
ONE186		Site of Exchange Hotel	Corner of Princes and Hill Streets.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Built c.1850. Destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1871.
ONE187		Site of Post Office Hotel.	Corner of Queen and Princes St.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	1870? Also known as Station or Terminus hotel?
ONE188		Site of Hibernian Hotel	Southeast corner of Arthur and Queen Streets.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Public hall on left in image

ONE189		Site of Prince Albert Hotel	Approx. 290 Onehunga Mall.	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Prince Albert Hotel (on Queen St, replaced in 1880 – the owner kept the beer cool by using one of the volcanic caves – demolished in the late 1950s (Mogford, 1977: 92). Bouchard v1p24.
ONE222		Site of Redan Hotel	Possibly at the corner of Onehunga Mall/Queen Street and Arthur Street.	Building the place, Ways of Life	Auckland Council	
ONE242		NZ Iron and Steel Company (Onehunga Iron Works)	Approx what is now 36-8 Galway Street.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Demolished. First blast furnace in NZ, visible in this 1927 image from the harbour (SGGSC, Auckland Libraries, 4-1551).

Study List: Onehunga 2013 Extant places of interest

UID	Photo	Name / CHI / NZHPT	Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Theme(s)	Nomination source	Additional notes
ONE002		Onehunga wharf / CHI467	55 Onehunga Harbour Road / LOTS 5-7 DP 135212 PT ALLOTS 17-18 SEC 30 ONE VILL LAND ON DP 674 & DP 702 or Lot 5 DP 135212 for boundaries	Infrastructure, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk	A draft evaluation has been done, but not put forward for scheduling. 1864 new wharf built, 1924 ferro cement building finished 1926, 1957-8 widened and new sheds build, 1960 more sheds built. C shed was moved. Saw contingent go to Boer War in October 1899, included Mounted Rifles.
		Remnant portion of Waihoihoi Coal Company jetty and first constructed Onehunga wharf.	Onehunga Harbour Road / Pt Tidal Lands Manukau Harbour Survey Office Plan 17449	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE028		Residence of Pople, Sutties tannery worker CHI2856	837 Manukau Road	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 submission; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE074		John Park Memorial Fountain / - /	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 submission; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
		Neilson fountain / - /	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	

		War memorial on side of swimming pool	131A Trafalgar Street, Onehunga / Lot 3 DP 60844	Ways of Life		
ONE082		Mature exotic trees / CHI19608	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Land and People	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
		Floral clock / - /	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE083		War memorial arch / CHI19609	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE014		"Journey's End" replica Fencible building / CHI2835	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE020		Dwelling / CHI2841	58 Grey Street, Onehunga / Lot 2 DEEDS 640	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE021		Emerald Hill dwelling / CHI2843	16 Mays Road, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 207821 1334m2 Lot 4 ALLT 14 Section 49 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk	Also have DP30508 pt It 7 from C@R. Kemp constructed. "Until the land around was bought by Housing Corp c1935, the house was the centre of the Kemps racing stables".

ONE024		Dwelling / CHI2847	7 Symonds Street, Onehunga / LOT 1 DP 320447	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	"Commonly thought to have been built by Governor Grey to house a lady friend" says C@R. Large trees visible. BUILDING / DWELLING ALREADY REGISTERED. Across road from Sutties reserve - where tannery was (ONE300).
ONE025		Bevan House / CHI2849	75 Arthur Street, Onehunga / Lot 2 DP 21738	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk	Built in 1908 by Charles Schnauer - a draft evaluation has been completed, but it was not put forward for scheduling.
ONE026		Dwelling / CHI2850	100 Arthur Street, Onehunga / Lot 2 DP 63433.	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk	Reputedly a Fencible officer's cottage.
ONE027		Dwelling / CHI2854	4 & 6 Grotto Street, Te Papapa / Pt Lot 1 DP 33950	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 Submission; City@Risk	
ONE028		Dwelling / CHI2856	837 Manukau Road, Onehunga / Lot 2 DP 52871	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE029		Dwelling / CHI2857	55 Norman's Hill Road, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 48726	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE030		Dwelling / CHI2858	58A Norman's Hill Road / LOT 3 DP 45725 LOT 2 DP 105969 or Pt Lot 6 DP 21224	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Lot 2 Deeds plan 640 Black (C@R). Built 1877 for William Watkins minister of methodist church who was responsible for the building of the new methodist church in the same year.
ONE031		Dwelling / CHI2859	60 Norman's Hill Road / Lot 1 DP 45856	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE032		Dwelling / CHI2860	67 Norman's Hill Road / LOT E DP 2010	PT Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE033		Manukau Tavern / CHI2861	2 Onehunga Harbour Road / LOT 2 DP 202116	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE034		Southbourne dwelling / CHI2862	424 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 30696	Building the Place	2004 submission; City@Risk	

ONE036		Dwelling / CHI2865	2 Quadrant Road / Pt Lot 22 of Sec 35	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	already scheduled?
ONE037		Dwelling / CHI2866	65 Quadrant Road / Lot 1 dP 38482	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE038		Cottage / -	102 Selwyn Street / Lot 2 and Lots 3 and 4 of 11 of Sec 36	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Possible fencible cottage.
		Cottage / CHI2867	104 Selwyn Street / Pt Allotment 11 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Possible fencible cottage.
ONE039		Primary School (former) / CHI2868	83 Selwyn Street / Lot 1 DP 189657	Ways of Life	OCAG, Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE040		Dwelling / CHI2869	118 Trafalgar Street / Lot 1 DP 428884 765m2	Building the place	Auckland Council	

ONE041		Dwelling / CHI2870	93 Trafalgar Street / Lot 2 DP 50881	Building the place	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE042		Dwelling / CHI2871	138 Trafalgar Street / Pt Lot 3 DP 19639	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE043		Landing / CHI2874	Onehunga Bay Reserve, Beachcroft Avenue / Lot 1 DP 126904	Land and People	Auckland Council	
ONE044		Dwelling / CHI2875	59 Spring Street / Lot 2 DP 37221	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE046		St Peter's Parish Hall/ CHI3218	59 Grey Street, Onehunga / LOT 2 DP 87929	Ways of life	Auckland Council	Formerly orientated to face Queen Street, the building was rotated 90 degrees and relocated to this position c1950s.
ONE047		Carnegie Library / CHI3253. Scheduled.	55 Princes Street, Onehunga / Pt Lot 15 DP 33447 954m2	Government	Auckland Council	

ONE048		Archaeological site / CHI5837		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden, Hopua?
ONE049		Archaeological site / CHI5964		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE050		Archaeological site / CHI5965		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE051		Archaeological site / CHI5966		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE052		Archaeological site / CHI5967		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE053		Archaeological site / CHI5968		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE054		Archaeological site / CHI5969		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE055		Archaeological site / CHI5970		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE056		Archaeological site / CHI5971		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Midden
ONE057		Archaeological site / CHI6826		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Settlement
ONE058		Archaeological site / CHI7065		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Findspot, adze
ONE059		Archaeological site / CHI7065		Land and People	NZAA / NZHPT / Auckland Council	Findspot, adze
ONE071		Manukau Cruising Club / CHI16259	2 Orpheus Drive / Lot 1 DP 147746	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Established in 1922/3 as a separate group to MY&MBC, built their own clubrooms on this site in 1934, which were renovated in the 1990s.
ONE072		Dwelling / CHI16275	9 Normans Hill Road (Hornes Lane) / Lot 2 DP 21636	Building the place	Auckland Council	Home of Captain Thomas Henry Horn and Wife Catherine. Area of the whare of Te Wherowhero.

ONE081		Archaeological site / CHI 19517 and R11 / 258	13-17 Princes Street 9-13 Wharangi Street Onehunga	Land and People	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council, NZAA, NZHPT	Also site of peg factory and Jandals Ltd factory, all burnt down and site cleared c.2008
ONE092		Dwelling / -	11 Cardwell Street / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE093		Dwelling / -	15 Cardwell Street / Lot 112 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE094		Dwelling / -	9 Cardwell Street / Lot 1 DP 89948	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built by Benjamin Davidge in 1880. Had shingle roof. Connections to Selwyn & Pardington
ONE095		Dwelling / -	147 Church Street / Lot 112 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE096		Dwelling / -	2-4 George Terrace / Lot 112 DEEDS O 11 and Lot 2 DP 13253	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE097		Cliff House (Shingleton) / -	22 Arthur Street: Pt Allotment 16 SECT 32 VILL OF Onehunga.	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	1857 first Baptist service. Visible in early onehunga beach photos - home of Matthew Roe.
ONE099		Mission Church, St John's	Chandler Avenue, Royal Oak.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE100		Dwelling / -	469 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 13253	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE101		Manual training blocks / -	82 and 84 Selwyn Road / Lot 2 DP 21383	Ways of Life	OCAG, Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built 1920. Manual blocks for Onehunga Primary school, boys (woodworking) and girls (cooking).
ONE102		Dwelling / -	96 Trafalgar Street / Pt Allotment 19 SECT 37 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Has a survey marker outside the property. (ONE193)
ONE103		Former public house, now private residence.	117 Victoria Street, Onehunga / Lot 2 DP 21383	Building the place	OCAG, Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Former Victoria Hotel  
ONE106		Waikaraka Cemetery / -	21 Waikaraka Road / Allotment S46 SM LOTS NEAR Onehunga, DP 25943 2671m2, Lot 3 DP 329311 7886m2, SEC 87 & Pt SEC 80 SM Lots Near Onehunga, Lots 2, 6 & Pt Lot 1 DP 25356 36060m2, Southern Portion SEC 44, 45 & 46 & Middle Portion SEC 61 Town of Onehunga 40469m2	Ways of Life	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE107		Waikaraka Speedway / -	175-243 Neilson Street / Lot 2 DP 329311 546m2	Ways of Life	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE108		Waikaraka Park / -	60 Captain Springs Road, Te Papapa / SEC 1 SO 410849 43373m2. 1942-44 US military forces camp.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	

ONE109		Dwelling / -	101 Victoria Street / PT ALLOT 7 SEC 8 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Built by Mr Higgins for his wife was was a seamstress, one room a sewing room.
ONE110		Fencible settlement area / -	Village of Onehunga, Onehunga Mall area.	Land and People		Village of Onehunga, formerly known as Waihihi . First Fencible camp. Now replaced by shops and houses, although a portion of the military parade ground remains.
ONE112		Market garden site / -	Alfred Street, near corner with Church Street	Work	NZHPT	Former Chinese market gardening site.
ONE113		Dwelling / -	154 Arthur Street / PT ALLOT 10 SEC 5 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE Lot 1 DP 21738	Building the place	NZHPT; Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	McCabe fmr owner C@R shows it's a fencible cottage
ONE114		Dwelling / -	172A Arthur Street / Pt Allotment 10 SECT 6 VILL OF Onehunga Lot 1 DP 164069 714m2	Building the place	NZHPT, City@Risk	Only spanish colonial mission in Onehunga
ONE115		Commercial and residential	Bray's Building / 235-245 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 68633. See also ONE291 for Ivan Whale.	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Photo by T H Ashe of model designed by Onehunga architect Mr J Park.
ONE116		Public housing programmes - general	State Housing in Jordan St, Bond Place, etc.	Building the place	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	FURTHER research required
ONE117		Onehunga Borough Council (OBC) mosaic on site of Orphan's Hall.	101 Church Street, corner Church & Waller Streets / PT ALLOT 1 SEC 13 Village ONEHUNGA.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE118		Public housing programmes - old age pensioners'	For example, Manningville and Garside? See also ONE336 and 337.	Building the place	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	FURTHER research required
ONE121		Private residence / -	145 Church St Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 89948	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE122		Factory and shop / -	172 Onehunga Mall / Lot 6 DP 29388	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE123		Residence now learning centre / -	61 Campbell Road, One Tree Hill. LOT 1 DP 37574	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE124		Kemp's Building and possible bakery to rear	135 Onehunga Mall / Lot 1 DP 170714	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	William Kemp was builder. Further research required.
ONE128		Oddfellows' Hall (Little Forresters' Hall) / -	76 Grey Street / Pt Lot 60 DEEDS11	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	

ONE129		Dwelling / -	34 Athens Road / Lot 1 DP 19994 1639m2	Building the place	Auckland Council	Corinth Estate
ONE130		Church Hall, Anglican	59 Grey St, (Lot 1 DP 325293) LOT 2 DP 87929. Former St Peter's Parish hall, originally orientated and accessed from Queen Street. It was re-orientated c.1950s and is now owned by the Masons.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE131		Former Anglican vicarage (Golden Grove School) / -	57 Grey Street / Lot 1 DP 87929 1380m2 (Lot 1 DP 325293)	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built 1904 by Mr E Morton completed 1906.
ONE132		Former St Peter's church / -	55 Grey Street / Pt Allotment 4 SECT 19 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	This is the remaining Selwyn portion relocated here for use as scout hall then upholsterers.
ONE133		Residence / -	48 Grey St / PT ALLOT 6 SEC 42 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE134		"Three Chimneys" Residence / -	149 Grey St / Lot 1 DP 45726	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

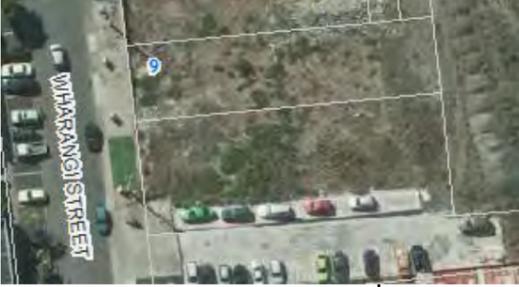
ONE135		Residence / -	165 Grey St / Lot 8 DP 12982 or Lot 5 DP 45403 556m2	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE136		Residence / -	167 Grey St / Lot 8 DP 12982 or FLAT 2 DP 150083 ON LOT 1 DP 146961 1/2 SH 837 M2	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE137		Kemp houses / -	4 & 6 Grotto Street / PT ALLOT 7 SEC 47 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Building the place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	
ONE138		Kemp houses / -	12 & 14 Grotto Street / LOT 3 DP 33950	Building the place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	
ONE140		Early house, area of Te Wherowhero's occupation	2 Horne's Lane / Pt Allotment 1 SECT 35 VILL OF Onehunga and Lot 4 DP 18343	Building the place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	

		Early house, area of Te Wherowhero's occupation	4 Horne's Lane / Pt Allotment 1 SECT 35 VILL OF Onehunga and Lot 4 DP 18343	Building the place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	
ONE142		Shops	101-107 Trafalgar Street, Onehunga / Pt Lot 1 DP 4576	Building the place, Work	City@Risk; 2004 submission	Corner Manukau, Quadrant & Trafalgar Streets
ONE143		Shops - Robins' Corner	887-881 Manukau Road / Lot 1 DP 388615	Building the place, Work	City@Risk; 2004 submission	Josiah Robins Snr early settler. Started small business in 1891 close to this site when it was all fields. In 1904 he built a shop on this site. All demolished c.1970s and only the residences (two storey and one storey next to it) remain.
ONE144		Residences	877 Manukau Road / Lot 3 DP 22821 635m2, Lot 1 DP 111548 9m2 or Allotment 4 SECT 43 VILL OF Onehunga; on north side is 875 Manukau Road. Both properties at one time belonged to the Robins family.	Building the Place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	Associated with commercial (next door Robin's corner shops).
ONE145		Residence	54 Normans Hill Road / DP 8186 PT ALLOT 29 & 30 SEC 32 ONEHUNGA TOWN or Lot 1 DP 48640	Building the Place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	John Park's home - to be confirmed.

ONE155		State Theatre (former)	298 Onehunga Mall / LOT 1 DP 53426	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	State Cinema and Dance Hall 1920-30.
ONE158		Cottage	395 Onehunga Mall / LOT 36 DRO O11	Land and People, Building the Place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	Reputedly a fencible cottage.
ONE161		Large villa	125 Victoria Street / Lot 2 DP 171539	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE163		Bungalow	26A Quadrant Road / Lot 4 DP 50903	Building the Place, Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Home of William Coldicutt (mayor). Sister in law Mabel Upton painted pictures ex Orphans Hall now in community house. More paintings may exist under the modern gib board.
ONE164		Residence	55 Quadrant Rd / Lot 6 Deeds Reg 017 546m2, Pt Lot 5 Deeds Reg 017	Building the Place, Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 submission.	Home of Alan Coates (mayor)

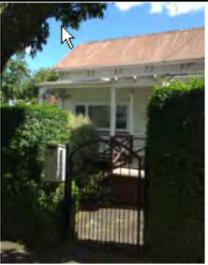
ONE165		Bungalow	57 Quadrant Rd / Lot 1 DP 381015	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 submission.	Home of Mr & Mrs Buchanan who donated prizes to several Onehunga schools. Pool at Onehunga primary named after them as they gifted it. Also a park in Onehunga named after them.
ONE166		Group of bungalow houses	72 - 86 Quadrant / Lot 1 DP 24268, Pt Lot 2 DP 24268 1075m2 (72) or LOT 3 DRO P 68 (82) or LOT 1 DEEDS PLAN P68 DP 13232 PT LOT E DP 2010 (86)	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE167		Selwyn Lodge	52 Selwyn St: LOT 4 DP 27565	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	Location of first Anglican vicarage, built for Rev. Dr. A G Purchas. This building is reputedly a later construction.
ONE171		Residence - Wynyard	119 Selwyn St / LOT 1 DP 176408	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE172		Residence - Adam Jones & family	52 Seacliffe Rd / LOT 1 DP 201347 or Lot 1 DP 49335 or 54's PT LOT 4 DP 26837 Also known as SEATOUN and SEACLIFFE	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE175		Row of shops	163-171 Trafalgar St / PT ALLOT 7 SEC 42 ONEHUNGA TOWN or the neighbours LOT 1 DP 72797	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	

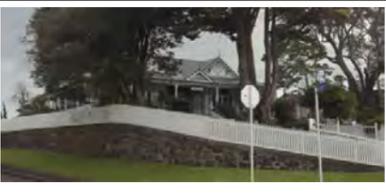
ONE176		Church, Chinese Mission (former Church of Christ)	161 Trafalgar St / LOTS 4 5 ALLOT 7 SEC 42 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE or	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE177		Residence	86 Trafalgar St / LOT 3 DP 131164	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE178		Residence	87 Trafalgar St / PT ALLOT 33 SEC 32 LOT 1 ALLOT 42 SEC 32 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE or neiughbours Lot 1 DP 152268	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE179		Residence	89 Trafalgar St / PT LOT 6 ALLOT 33 PT ALLOT 33 SEC 32 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE180		Residence	94 Trafalgar St / LOT 5 DP 22821	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE181		Residence	156 Trafalgar St / FLAT 2 DP 169796 ON LOT 1 DP 161355 1/2 SH 766 M2	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE190		Site of Jandals Ltd factory	South end of 9 Wharangi Street	Work		First made in a rented Te Papapa garage then in a small factory off Onehunga Mall, finally expanded to this site.
ONE191		Site of Sans Souci tea rooms	6 Onehunga Harbour Road / ALLOT 51 SEC 17 VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA SO 58318 or Allotment 51 SECT 17 VILL OF Onehunga boundaries or Allotment 2 SECT 50 VILL OF Onehunga	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE192		Four Square Self-Service Grocery	189 Onehunga Mall: PT ALLOT 9 SEC 9 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	The first Four Square self-service grocery in NZ opened in this building.
ONE193		Stone marker	96 Trafalgar St, road reserve / DP44771 and 22821 or SO14333	Building the place	2004 submission.	Not a milestone. May be a surveyor's stone but no documentation to confirm this.

ONE194		Frank Casey Menswear	190 Onehunga Mall, Lot 1 DP 310415	Work	Auckland Council	1925 Casey came to work in Onehunga with Court. After WW2 service he returned and opened his own store at 174 Queen Street. The business expanded and in 1959 he opened purpose-built premises at 190 Queen St.
ONE196		Buchanan Park	203A Arthur Street / Allotment 11 SECT 12 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Mentioned in Onehunga Primary, re Buchanan prize
ONE195		Fergusson Park and stone walls	Fergusson Domain / Section 2 SO 322992. 5 Olea Road, Te Papapa. Borchard states this used to be known as Merriland's Dance Hall, requires confirmation.		OCAG, Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE197		Cottage	4 Felix St / Lot 1 DP 36535	Government, Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE198		Cottage	48 Grotto St / Lot 1 DP 123561	Building the place	Auckland Council	

ONE199		Cottage	51 Alfred St / Lot 1 DP 163602	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE200		Cottage	174 Grey St / Lot 3 DP 15547	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE201		Cottage	162 Grey St / Lot 9 DP 36482	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE202		Cottage	154 Grey St / Lot 5 DP 36482	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE203		Cottage	37 Cameron St / Lot 139 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE204		Cottage	35 Cameron St / Lot 140 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE205		Cottage	41 Cameron St / Lot 137 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE206		Cottage	33 Cardwell St / Pt Lot 5 DEEDS 73	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE207		Cottage	30 Cardwell St / Lot 82 DEEDS O 11	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE208		Cottage	27 Cameron Street	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE209		Cottage	25 Cameron Street	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE211		Residence	46 Grey St / Pt Allotment 6 SECT 42 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE212		Former Electricity building	142 Trafalgar St / Pt Lot 4 DP 19639	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	
ONE213		Row of shops	164-1765 Trafalgar St / Lot 2 DP 165662	Building the place	Auckland Council	

ONE214		Tin tacks corner (former quarry)	371-373 Trafalgar Street / Lot 1 DP 197172	Work	Auckland Council	
		Plunket Rooms	371-373 Trafalgar Street / Lot 1 DP 197173	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	
ONE215		Site of Boyd's zoo. Previously part of the land sold to Ormsby in 1844	74 Symonds St / Pt Allotment 1 SECT 38 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE216		Lower Church Street villas	52-66 Church St / Lot 1 DP 8453	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	Under threat from devt as entire southern part of street now light industrial workers cottages further down the street (at lower numbers)
ONE217		Tile mural	Beachcroft Ave and Church St roundabout /	6. ways of life, remembering the place, memorial.	Auckland Council	Same artists as Khartoum Place (centenary of Women's Franchise).
ONE218		Trafalgar House	Corner of Hillstan Place and Trafalgar Street, Onehunga.	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Home of Captain McLeod.

ONE219		House	121 Grey Street / Pt Allotment 2 SECT 7 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE225		Mangere Bridge	Linking Onehunga Harbour Road and Coronation Road with stone banked causeways at each end. The causeways may date to the c.1875 timber bridge (image) and were reused for the concrete bridge.	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE227		Site of public hand water pump (1878)	Princes Street East	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Probably tapping to Te Puna a Taihaua.
ONE230		Former Auckland Savings Bank (ASB)	133 Onehunga Mall / Pt Allotment 7 SECT 13 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	Auckland Savings Bank built its own branch in Onehunga in 1885-6.
ONE231	Out of area	Archery club	Southeastern flank of Maungakiekie, used for archery practise.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Established in 1886. Auckland Archery Club formed 1947 and continues.
ONE232	Demolished - for information purposes only	Former site of Council Chambers	116 Onehunga Mall. Now the site of Onehunga RSA.	Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Built in 1892. Demolished because of insect infestation, deemed irreversible.
ONE236		Congregational church	157-159a, Masonic Hall then Congregational Church.	Ways of Life	NZHPT; City@Risk; Auckland Council	Erected in 1877, the former Masonic Hall is significant as possibly the earliest - surviving example of a Masonic Hall in Auckland. It is also an early known design by a notable of Auckland architect, Edward Bartley.

ONE242		NZ Iron and Steel Company (Onehunga Iron Works)	Approx what is now 36-8 Galway Street.	Work		Demolished. First blast furnace in NZ, visible in this 1927 image taken from the harbour (SGGSC, Auckland Libraries, 4-1551).
ONE244		Dwelling	126 Grey Street / Lot 53 DP 18753	Building the place	Auckland Council	
ONE250		Seventh Day Adventist Church	48 Mt Smart Road / Pt Allotment 7 SECT 34 VILL OF Onehunga. First established on this site in 1926. Building replaced with this one.	Ways of life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk.	
ONE251		Royal Oak Baptist Church	114 Symonds St / Lot 4 DP 7862	Ways of life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	San Toy Dance Hall.
ONE252		Cottage at rear of single level shop.	372 Onehunga Mall / Pt Allotment 7 SECT 42 VILL OF Onehunga	Work	Auckland Council	

ONE253		Gloucester Park (Hopua or Geddes Basin)	Gloucester Park / Allotment 1 SECT 50 VILL OF Onehunga	Land and People / Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	
ONE255		Rarotonga Mt Smart Stadium	2 Neilson Street / Pt Allotment 59 SECT 17 Auckland	Work, Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Mt Smart (Rarotonga) internal shape of a bowl recognised as potential stadium in 1937 so quarried for the next 20 yrs. Material used for railways, footpaths, roads of AKL isthmus. 1961 planned depth reached, 1962 cinder track laid and ready for use 4 years later. Opened 1967. Gazetted recreation reserve 1979 (Gazette notice No.786, P3025). Has remnant stone walls.
ONE256		Oranga School	21 Rangipawa Road / Allotment 89 SECT 12 SBRS OF Auckland	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built in 1949.
ONE258		Cornwall Cricket Club club room	North West edge of Cornwall Park / Pt Allotment 9 SECT 12 SBRS OF Auckland	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Onehunga-One Tree Hill Cricket Club. Cornwall Park Cricket grnds established on 10 acres along w edge of Cornwall park. Name changed in 1956 to Cornwall Districts Cricket Club. In 1989 an enlarged pioneer cottage (given by the Seabrook family and moved on the site) was still being used as the clubhouse – back is almost against the hospital and verandas face the grass. First match 1955.
ONE260		Onehunga High School	24 Pleasant St / Pt Allotment 2 SECT 31 SBRS OF Auckland	Work, Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Established in 1959 on the site of Auckland Gas Company, Onehunga.

ONE261		Medical hall (now demolished)	178-182 Onehunga Mall / Lot 4 DP 29388	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Demolished in 1959 to make way for a new bank building.
ONE267		Little Dolphin Theatre	12 Spring St / Lot 3 DP 147935	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built 1966.
		Former water board buildings	8 Spring St /	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk, NZHPT	
ONE268		Vehicle Testing Station	53 Princes St / Lot 1 DP 184755	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Opened March 1968. On part of the site allocated for a military parade ground (former).
ONE269		Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	120 Galway St / Pt Allotment 4 SECT 5 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	City@Risk	Established in 1969.

ONE270		Council chambers and public library	85 Church St / Lot 2 DP 61138	Government	Auckland Council	Built 1969.
ONE271		Sir William Jordan Recreational Centre (YMCA)	5 Pearce St / Pt Lot 4 DP 61138	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	Opened on 21 Feb 1970. Sir William Jordan was Onehunga Labour MP for many years.
ONE272		Onehunga Beach Reserve	Onehunga Bay Reserve, Beachcroft Avenue / Lot 1 DP 126904	Land and People	Auckland Council	
ONE273		Southdown (meat processing plant)	Southdown (a small area between Penrose, Te Papapa and the Manukau Harbour)	Work	Auckland Council	Well-established by 1910. Major fires in 2008 and 2010 led to demolition. See John McCrystal, 2004, <i>A long season: the centennial history of AFFCO New Zealand</i> .
ONE274		Australian Glass Manufacturers Company (name changed to ACI Glass Packaging, now O I New Zealand).	573 Great South Road, Penrose.	Work	Auckland Council	Set up in 1922 and still operates.

ONE275		Reid NZ Rubber Mills, est. 1933	Great South Road, Ellerslie	Work	Auckland Council	Ref: WA-57729-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22812142
ONE276		Hume Industries (concrete pipes) established in NZ in 1923	585 Great South Road, Penrose.	Work	Auckland Council	Original manufacturing site not yet researched.
ONE277		James Hardie and co	16 O'Rorke Road, Penrose / Pt Lot 33 ALLT 2 Section 17 SBRS OF Auckland. 	Work	Auckland Council	Part of big post-WWII boom with good rail links to Onehunga
ONE289		Campling home (bungalow)	12 Inkerman St / Lot 2 DP 54118	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Trustee of Onehunga Methodist church and Order of Rechabites, Gordon Trust Lodge (Bouchardp96)
ONE290		"Tiverton", home of the Bray family.	102 Arthur St / Pt Allotment 17 SECT 23 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE295		Market garden; Arthur Yates & Company were also in this area.	Neilson St, opp woollen mills.	Land and People, Work	Auckland Council	Barnett's small farm for supplying milk for local delivery. (Bouchard v2p72).

ONE297		Rex Theatre	233 Church Street, Te Papapa. Opened c.1925.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE298		Fruit & veg shop (Bouzaid).	231 Church Street, Te Papapa	Building the Place		Najib (Lebanese) & Edith (Greymouth) Bouzaid moved to Otahuhu then Te Papa with their children.
ONE300		Site of Suttie's Tannery	Suttie's Lane Reserve, Symonds Street.	Work	Auckland Council	
ONE301		Clyde Iron Works	Onehunga Harbour Road, road reserve and carpark of Port of Onehunga. Demolished. Image shows bridge at rear right and ironworks buildings in front, on land adjacent to wharf. Across the road is the Manukau tavern.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; Auckland Council	James McIntyre arrived in 1862 and commenced in Princes st then moved to this site about 1870. Did boilermaing, blacksmithing and machining and two of largest lathes in AKL, Recent (1993) completion of the design and manuf of a railway line breaker for the Pacific Streeel Mills, first in world. Built a loco that went to Huia to haul logs from sawmill. tried making equipment to make washing machines in 1950s. JM lived in Arthur St. James McIntyre http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&cl=search&d=AS19280402.2.29&srpos=2&e=-----10--1---- Ojames+mcintyre+onehunga-- Boucnard v1p5 says he patented a new machine that reaper and bound and it was sent to America.
ONE309		First home of Thomas Ashe	63 Normans Hill Road / Pt Lot D DP 13232	Building the Place, Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Interesting architectural form. A photographer.
ONE312		Line of Villas	76-86 Quadrant Road /	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Upper Quadrant Rd line of Villas to Park St

ONE323		Returned Services Association clubrooms.	116 Onehunga Mall.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	First used the old brick fire station after the one built closer to Mt Smart Rd in 1920s. Current building appears to incorporate the sites of both the old borough chambers and the old fire station Every ANZAC Day RSA members gathered on the old military parade ground to muster and then march to the memorial at Jellicoe Park. 1940s Onehunga RSA bowling club built.
ONE324		Onehunga Workingmen's Club	154-158 Onehunga Mall / Lot 1 DP 49255	Ways of Life	City@Risk	
		Fergusson Domain Hall	5 Olea Road / Lot 479 DP 17735	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	
ONE331		Presbyterian manse (second)	75 Grey Street / Lot 2 DP 131091	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE336		Pensioner village	Garside, 109 Mount Smart Road.	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	SEE ONE118. Former site of Presbyterian Boys' Home, Griffith's farm, Kenny allocation.
ONE337		Pensioner village	Manningville: Manukau Rd (front) and Symonds St (rear entrance).	Building the Place	Auckland Council	SEE ONE118.
ONE338		Colley cottage / CHI2852	168 Grey St / Lot 3 DP 14435	Building the Place, Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; 2004 submission; City@Risk; Auckland Council	Possible fencible cottage

ONE339		Cuthbert Kindergarten	17a Cameron Street / Pt Allotment 12 SECT 3 VILL OF Onehunga	Way of Life	Auckland Council	Member of AKA Auckland Kindergarten Association (est 1908).
ONE340		Villa	841 Manukau Road / Pt Allotment 4 SECT 37 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Relocated to rear of section, original where 1970s brick house is.
ONE342		Cottage - associated with Josiah Robins and Robin's Corner shops.	875 Manukau Road / Pt Lot 2 DP 22821	Building the Place	Auckland Council	
ONE343		Brewery and public house; Trident Tavern	69 Selwyn Street / Lot 1 DP 60645	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Sel & Ivy brewed beer on this site. Current building much later.
ONE350		Dwelling	350 Onehunga Mall / Lot 1 DP 409235	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Former home of ?Murdoch's ? Then the home of Jim & Thelma Scott. House has been moved to front of section to allow subdivision to rear.

ONE352		Tunnel or cistern, basalt.	Campbell Road / -	Infrastructure	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	Peter Crossley.
ONE353		Haranui or Nga Rango [e rua] o Tainui Island	Manukau	Land and People	Auckland Council	One of 2 islands that were collectively called 'the [two] skids of Tainui'. The name commemorates the portaging of the ancestral canoe Tainui between the Waitemata & Manukau harbours. The other one is gone– visible on 1940 aerial
ONE355		Barr's Temperance Hotel	West side of Manukau tavern, Onehunga Harbour Road. Demolished.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	1891 newspaper clip. For interest only.
ONE357		Cottage	100 Arthur Street / Lot 2 DP 63433. Possible Fencible cottage (Murdock).	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	Image from Harbour View Road, at rear.
ONE358		Residence	28a Seacliffe Road, LOT 1 DP 180502.	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Tree is located on 29 Seacliffe. There is also a mature oak in road reserve(?) at rear of 28 Seacliffe (Orpheus Drive).

ONE359		Shop	78 Princes St. Lot 2 DP 54188 278m2	Building the Place	Auckland Council	
ONE360		Merchant's house	184 Arthur Street / Lot 2 DP 62011 1211m2	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	Built for a wealthy merchant. Has a slate roof.
ONE362		tree, conifer	270 Neilson Street. Site of Arthur Yates & Company, which had also been a farm. Opposite woollen mills. All that remains of either the farm or Yates or both (not to be confused with the politician of same name). Similar to the ones in St Peter's churchyard.	Work	Auckland Council	Natural heritage - submission required. These are the only elements left on the site.
ONE364		Former boot factory	172 Onehunga Mall / Lot 6 DP 29388 Lot 2 DP 49935	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE370		Suburban Buses Ltd	Corner Church & Captain Springs Road (246 Captain Springs Road, Te Papapa).	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	

ONE371		Corner shop	231 Church Street / Lot 1 DP 8471	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Wooden corner shop immediately adjacent to level crossing
ONE372		Shop	235 Church St / Lot 3 DP 8471	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Vermiculated brick frontage retail
ONE373		Shop	237 Church St / Lot 4 DP 8471	Building the Place	Auckland Council	
ONE374		Captain Springs Reserve	138B-140 Captain Springs Road / Allotment 95 SM LOTS NEAR Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	
ONE376		Dwelling	15 Frederick Street, Hillsborough / Lot 11 DP 11417	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	OFHS reports that this house was imported from Canada and on display at the Auckland Exhibition. Limited research doubts this, but perhaps it was something to do with Canada at the Auckland exhibition? Of interest are the two leadlight windows visible from street.
ONE377			115 Trafalgar Street / Lot 1 DP 19755	Building the Place	Auckland Council	"trafalgar house est 1863"

ONE378		Waldron Confectionary Factory	18 Hill Street /	Building the Place	Auckland Council	
ONE379		Site of Modnart factory.	6-8 Hill Street / DP 55520 (originally this location numbered as 2 Hill Street and was at harbour edge).	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	Also had office by the Onehunga causeway end of the Mangere bridge.
ONE380		Canadine's Building	132 Onehunga Mall / Pt Lot 1 & Lot 2 DP 18974	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE384		AEPB Building	165-169 Onehunga Mall / Pt Lot 1 DP 23977	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE386		National Trading Company of NZ Ltd Building (Former)	251-3 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 40805	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE387		William T Courts Building	216 Onehunga Mall / Lot 3 DP 34249	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	

ONE388		Court 1925	204 Onehunga Mall / Lot 1 DP 74575	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	John Park architect
ONE389		Manukau Water pumping station (building extant).	92-94 Princes Street	Infrastructure	Auckland Council, NZHPT	Remnant structure now used for industrial purposes.
ONE390		Yates' Building	223 Onehunga Mall /LOT 3 ALLOT 5 SEC 9 Onehunga Village	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	Evaluation done, but not put forward as a scheduled place.
ONE391		Pardington & Sutherland building	183 Onehunga Mall /Pt Allotment 9 SECT 9 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE392		Turnbull's Chemist Shop	227-9 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 ALLT 5 Section 9 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk; NZHPT; Auckland Council	

ONE393		Shaldrick's shop	264 Onehunga Mall / Lot 18 ALLT 9 Section 19 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	Shaldrick's house is scheduled.
ONE394		Shop	260-2 Onehunga Mall / Lot 21 Allotment 7&9Sec19 Village of Onehunga	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE395		Shop	278 Onehunga Mall / Pt Allotment 7 SECT 19 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	
ONE397		Grbic building	129 Onehunga Mall / Pt Allotment 9 SECT 13 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	NZHPT; Auckland Council	1933
ONE398		John Raw brick house	469 Onehunga Mall / Lot 1 DP 50158	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE416		Early Road Links	Onehunga Bay, Norman's Hill Road, Quadrant Street and Grey, Matiere, Arthur and Church Streets.	Land and People, Building the Place, Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Local history area. Refer to report.
ONE417		Green Hill	Surrounding Jellicoe Park	Land and People, Building the Place, Government	Auckland Council	Local history area. Refer to report.

ONE418		Kenny's Estate	Parts of Cameron, Cardwell and Nixon Streets, and some of Mount Smart Road, Onehunga Mall and Grey Street.	Building the Place, Government	Auckland Council	Local history area. Refer to report.
ONE419		Suttie's Estate	Suttie's Lane, surrounded by reserve, Symonds Street (lower), Jackson Street, lower Arthur and Pleasant Streets.	Building the Place, Government, Work	Auckland Council	Local history area. Refer to report.
ONE420		Te Papapa Station	Captain Springs Road and Church Street, Onehunga	Building the Place, Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Local history area. Refer to report.
ONE345		Ollies Burger & Ice Cream	Corner of Manukau and Mount Smart Roads, Royal Oak. Formerly a drapery business, current business on site since 1970s.	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE346		Former Kentucky Fried Chicken building (1971).	115 Symonds Street / Pt Lot 1 DP 32281. The first KFC purpose - built outlet in New Zealand.	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE351		Line of cottages	Upper Onehunga Mall / Queen St	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE399		Cottage	50 Alfred Street.	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Possible Fencible cottage.
ONE417		Onehunga Bowling Club	146 Selwyn Street, formed on Fencible "small lots".	Way of Life	Auckland Council	Buildings renewed. Established c.1903.

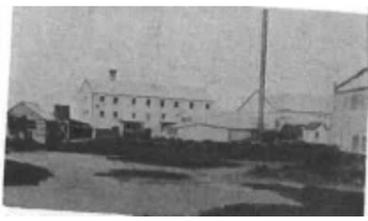
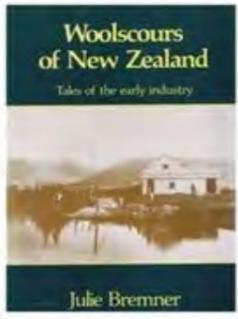
ONE153		Ticket booth of unknown origin	57 Onehunga Mall, sited on unoccupied land	Recreation	Auckland Council	Relocateable structure. No information available.
ONE259		Senior Citizens' Service Club of Onehunga	3 Pearce Street, Onehunga.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	First location was in a hall in Queen Street. The Senior Citizens' Service Club of Onehunga was opened in Queen Street – the first club of this kind in the country. The building had been built 80 years earlier as a Salvation Army hall (then band room, then kindergarten). Mr H Campling was chair of senior citizens in 1959 (Bouchard v2)
ONE266		Meta-smelting plant	296 Neilson Street	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE278		NZ Steel & Pipe Tank Co	224 Neilson Street. 	Work	Auckland Council	Steelpipe has been at the forefront of pipe technology and innovation since it commenced trading as Spiral & Lock-Bar Steel Pipe Company of New Zealand Limited in 1903 in Wanganui. Developed the butt welded spiral pipe in the 1950s.
ONE284		NZ Forest Products / Carter Hold Harvey Industries	173 Captain Springs Road, Te Papapa	Work	Auckland Council	Part of big post-WWII boom with good rail links to Onehunga
ONE286		Water pumping station	1 Rowe Street, part of Watercare listed as 2 Spring Street. Lot 1 DP 147935. Built 1986.	Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Built in 1986 due to the increasing demand in Onehunga for water

ONE291		I E Whale & Co. Contractors and excavators.	Based in Brays Buildings, 235-45 Onehunga Mall.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Ivan was the son of George (PO worker) who had started with Brays then set up his own company to take over the construction activities that Brays dropped. Worked for Govt, local bodies and as far south as Gisborne (concrete dam for water supply). Did ramp at Akl Trotting Club at Alexandra Park. Did sewerage, stormwater, water reserves and footpaths for Min of Housing at lower end Alfred St. Also did one at Belmont, North Shore, for a large building estate. ONE115. May have had another depot elsewhere?
ONE318		McLeod & Grundy	67 Queen Street, Lot 1 DP 124052.	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	Building originally occupied by Price Brothers foundry, then W Marshall, grain merchant, then William Suttie, boot and shoe manufacturer, then McLeod and Grundy engineering then W H Bond, canister makers. (995.1115 O58 and Auckland Libraries Record ID 626-75).
ONE323		RSA	116 Onehunga Mall.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	First used the old brick fire station after the one built closer to Mt Smart Rd in 1920s. Current building appears to incorporate the sites of both the old borough chambers and the old fire station Every ANZAC Day after they gathered on the old military parade ground to muster and then march to the memorial at Jellicoe Park. 1940s Onehunga RSA bowling club built.
ONE399			50 Alfred Street.	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Possible Fencible cottage.

ONE416	 	Davis Gelatine / NZ Glue Company Ltd	Corner of Angle Street and Miami Parade. Began in 1881 in New Lynn, moved here to expand in 1888. Note trees at top left of site (see ONE419)	Work	Auckland Council	Multinational Company in 2013
ONE419		pohutukawa and macrocarpa (?)	2 Angle Street, or, SE corner of intersection of Angle Street and Miami Parade. On site of former Davis Gelatine and adjacent to former shoreline with Manukau (road area and west has been reclaimed).	Work	Auckland Council	Natural heritage - submission required. These are the only elements left on the site. It also meets the legal definition of an archaeological site (unrecorded).
ONE420						
ONE421						
ONE422						

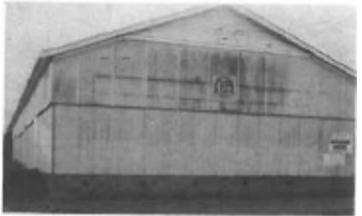
Study List: Onehunga 2013 Places where the location is unclear

UID	Photo	Name / CHI / NZHPT	Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Theme(s)	Nomination source	Additional notes
ONE174		Queens Town subdivision	Unclear: NZ Map 4496-35 of 1862 indicates vicinity of Hillsborough.	Building the place	Auckland Council	Mentioned by Alan La Roche and visible on real estate plan.
ONE220		Auckland Iron and Brass Foundry	Unknown	Work	Auckland Council	Unknown source of iron, reputedly from Onehunga. William Bourne's Auckland Iron and Brass Foundry was established in Queen Street, Auckland in 1852/53. Producing iron from ironsand from the Manukau (Verran, 2004).
ONE229		Site of box factory	Grey Street	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Gillman's wooden box-making business was built in 1887 and still existed in about 1920.
ONE235		Ihumatao Mission station	Ihumatao, Mangere	Ways of life	Auckland Council	Out of OHS area however of huge importance in Manukau. SGGSC 4-1252, of 1855.
ONE239	Base of Norman's Hill Road, on shoreline. Wharf, workshops.	E Gibbons and Company	Section 33 (Deeds Oindex 4A.97-9) lots 2 and 3.	Building the place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	1863 onwards. post 1863 was purchasing from Grantees like Dilworth. Also acquired land in Arthur Street for home. May well have occupied land on foreshore that was 'free'. Known to have built a wharf and workshops.
ONE240	?	Shalder's Steam Saw Mills	Unknown.	Building the place, Work	Auckland Council	1863
ONE241	?	Flax machine business	Precise locations unknown	Work	Auckland Council	1868. Run by Thomas Roe, Alfred and George Price. Produced flax machines

ONE243		Sutherland's tannery (Onehunga tannery)	Lands between Galway, Princes and Spring Sts, south to harbour.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	DP 17224 of 1915. 
ONE245	?	Manukau Steel and Iron Company	Unknown.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Established 1894-95
ONE257	Out of area.	Pacific Steel Ltd	On the other side of Manukau harbour, at Favona Creek, Mangere East / Otahuhu.	Work	Auckland Council	1950s
ONE262		Spinning mill	Unknown	Building the Place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	- possibly Norman Ellison est. 1975, in the Onehunga Woollen mills complex, closed in 2012.
ONE263		Carpet factory / Tufting plant	Unknown	Building the Place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	- possibly Norman Ellison est. 1975, in the Onehunga Woollen mills complex. Tufting mill closed in 2013.
ONE264		Wool scouring works	Unknown	Building the Place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	- possibly Cavalier's merchant scouring operation, E. Lichtenstein & Co which was scaled down in 2000. Lichtensein's may or may not have been the owner of the (1907) establishment of Messrs. Murgatroyd Bros., Alfred St. (Galway Street).
ONE279		McEwan Machinery	Unknown	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE280		Pearson Sandsoap	Unknown.	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	E J Pearson (4th Waikato Militia) set up factory in Hamilton, patented carbolic sandsoap in 1885. Connection to Onehunga
ONE281		Lichenstien & Paykel	Unknown	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE282		Petrous Tile co (now in Monier) in Penrose	Unknown	Work	Auckland Council	Part of big post-WWII boom with good rail links to Onehunga
ONE283		Fletcher Construction Company in Penrose	Unknown	Work	Auckland Council	Part of big post-WWII boom with good rail links to Onehunga
ONE285	Out of area.	Milk treatment plant	Corner of Manukau Rd and Owens Road.	Work	Auckland Council	Ambury English Ltd milk processing plant and bacon factory, corner of Manukau Rd and Owens Road. Demolished 1980s.

ONE288	Demolished.	Strand Picture Theatre	Unknown.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Opened 1925, closed 1964. May have been the "Strand" that was demolished for Frank Casey's shop at 190 Queen Street (ONE194) -TBC. Queen Street, with cinema
ONE293		Coulthard Boat builders and designers	Wharf Rd, 1925	Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Les Coulthard (1889-1983) was apprenticed to Logans and studied at Auckland Technical College. Finished his time with the firm Burgess. 1914-17 had business in Onehunga then off to WW1. Two boatbuilders working in O when he returned so stayed on family farm in Wattle Bay until 1925 when he set up Onehunga business again in a long shed that backed on to the Bay bordering on Wharf Rd. Did marine surveys. Went to New Plymouth during depression. His boatbuilding business at Onehunga flourished in the 1930s, mainly in launches, pilot launches (harbour board), dinghies and a few yachts, notably the Arch Logan-designed Spray II. In 1943 he got the contract to build life boats for US Navy and were used on the small, fast patrol boats such as "Fairmiles". Close dup around 1960s.
ONE296		Butcher shop	Trafalgar St, precise location unknown.	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Business of J Clanfield. Bouchard v2p77. Image lent to her by F Leng (nee Ansell).
ONE305		Kiwi Fertiliser Company	Unknown, other than this photo in Te Papapa. [possibly 282-300 Church Street?].	Work	Auckland Council	Sulphur works, phosphate works. See ONE330.
ONE308	Demolished	Elizabeth Yates' home	corner Selwyn & Arthur St	Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	

ONE310		Skinner Home	Possibly at the corner Hill & Arthur.	Building the Place	Auckland Council	Probably demolished.
ONE311		Denize Home	Probably Inkerman St	Building the Place	Auckland Council	
ONE313		Norths Garage	Unknown, vicinity of Royal Oak	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE314		Wathew's shop	Unknown, Queen St	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	Bowser pump (petrol).
ONE315		J E Hill Manukau Cycle Works	Unknown - Queen Street / Onehunga Mall.	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE316		Brain's stables	Unknown - Queen St. Bouchard suggested it was on the site of Deka/Woolworths which is on the corner with Pearce Street today.	Building the Place, Work	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE317		Butcher shop	170 Onehunga Mall - need confirmation this was his shop, that was taken over by Hellabys.	Building the Place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	
ONE319		Town Hall	Queen Street, precise location unknown.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Used for public meetings, poultry shows, dances, performances etc. Advertised for sale in 1908. Sold in 1908.
ONE320		Lyceum Theatre	Borchard states it was situated behind where Strand Theatre (see ONE288) was built. Precise location unknown.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Later used for training by army it was then call the Drill Hall. Could be accessed by a wide drive in Church Street east. See also ONE322 and ONE288

ONE321		Site of Big Forester's Hall	Queen Street top end, a short distance from Grey Street, but number/lot unknown.	Ways of Life	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Big one built 1911 Initially for showing films esp on Sunday evenings and operated at same time as Lyceum Theatre. A staircase led to more expensive seating. Also a dance hall, school concerts and Manukau Rugby football Clum held annuyal prizegiving. Seating for 600. Destroyed by fire.
ONE328		Te Papapa Rugby Hall	Fergusson Domain? Unknown location and unknown if it still exists.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	
ONE329		Puheia Creek	Area now completely covered by SH20. Streams culverted.	Land and People	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	DP32760 of 1927.
ONE330		Onehunga Sulphur Works	Unknown other than "Church St ".	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	See ONE305. Sulphur used first for agricultural fertiliser, then phosphate became used. Likely link between these two places, maybe one and same. [possibly 282-300 Church Street?].
ONE333		Maternity hospital	Church St east, yet to be relocated.	Building the Place, Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Bouchard v1p100 states this was the residence of maternity nurse Cecilia Mitchell. Nurse Mitchell was a visiting nurse. There was another nurse, Nurse McPike, whose home was situated in Church St west (demolished).
ONE334		Maternity hospital	Mt Smart Road, Royal Oak. Yet to be relocated.	Building the Place, Government	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Bouchard v1p100 states this was the residence of maternity Nurse Rushbrook where countless babies of Onehunga were born.
ONE335		Onehunga Ladies Benevolent Society	Likely to have first met (1863) at Mrs George's (hotel) or Mrs Furley's (house?). Meeting places yet to be documented.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council	

ONE341		Residential	?849 Manukau Rd, next to Lombardy green	Land and people settlement; Building the place.	Auckland Council	
ONE344		Mountjoy electrical	Location and history unknown. Springs Street	Work	Auckland Council	
ONE347		Royal Oak Chambers	707? Manukau Road.	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	A tram shelter
ONE348			120-126 ?? Street Royal Oak	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council	
ONE354		Quarry	Clark Road, precise location unknown.		Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Auckland Star, 16 January 1925, Page 8
ONE361		Ideal Mineral Water Company	Wharangi Street, location unknown.	Work	Auckland Council	Used a spring / Onehunga's water (Auckland Star, Situations Vacant, 29 November 1941, p. 1).

ONE366		Chinese Market gardens	Various locations, all yet to be identified and mapped.	Work	Auckland Council	Known gardeners: Kwong Sau Jau in 1904 and Fong Man Gam & son in 1912. 1930s were 10 gardens, W Loo of Grey St, Loo Chew of Church St, and On Sin of Nugent St. Various locations: 1) Wah Jang, Royal Oak [Trafalgar and Pah, see DP]; 2) Wah Kum & Partner 1930s broke in 5 acres bottom of Vic St; 3) 1939 Wah Kum leased 5 acres from Buchanan family at top of Victoria St; 4) 1939 Wong Yue Dang 36 Victoria Street plot and dwelling. Worked as market
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Study List: Onehunga 2013 Scheduled places- historic heritage, notable trees and outstanding natural features

UID	Photo	Name / CHI / NZHPT	Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Theme(s)	Nomination source	Additional notes
ONE006		Manukau Yacht & Boating Club / CHI1000	1 Orpheus Drive, Onehunga / Pt Lot 6 DP 135212 (boundary) or AREA D SO 61444 AREA A SO 64751 GAZ 1994 P 2930	Ways of life	Auckland Council, OCAG, City@Risk, NZHPT, 2004 Submission	Scheduled B
ONE007		Blockhouse / CHI2503	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Governance	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled A
ONE009		Royal Oak Hotel CHI2830	1 Campbell Road, Onehunga. / Lot 1 DP 89948 PT LOT 1 DP 11710	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Potential for brick structure at rear to be part of original 1854 building. The wooden Edwardian front added in 1906.
ONE015		Laisley house / CHI 2836	Jellicoe Park. / Pt Allotment 14 SECT 36 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B
ONE008		Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption / CHI2513	130 Church Street, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 321652	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B
ONE010		St Peter's Anglican church and grave yard; and Trees ONE099 / CHI2831	Corner Church & Onehunga Mall, 184 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga / Allotment 9 SECT 18 VILL OF Onehunga.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B
ONE011		Presbyterian Church / CHI2832	317 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga. / Lot 1 DP 131091	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B
ONE012		Dwelling / CHI2833	70 Normans Hill Rd: / LOT 1 DP 155135 or Lot 2 DP 62586 or nxt Lot 2 DP 33388	Building the Place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B
ONE013		Onehunga Club / CHI2834	303 Onehunga Mall / Allotment 3 SECT 5 VILL OF Onehunga	Building the Place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled B. Scheduled geological feature to rear (Scotland's cave)
ONE016		Pumphouse (former) / CHI2837	2 Spring Street, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 147935	Infrastructure	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT.	Scheduled A
ONE017		Onehunga Railway Station (former) / CHI2838	38 Alfred Street, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 37335	Infrastructure	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk; NZHPT; Railway Enthusiasts Society.	Scheduled B

ONE018		Clyde Villa / CHI2839	35 Grey Street, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 325293 or PT LOT 5 DP 14032	Building the place	Auckland Council; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; City@Risk.	Scheduled B
ONE019		Anglican Vicarage / CHI2840	57 Grey Street, Onehunga / Lot 1 DP 87929	Ways of Life	Auckland Council, OCAG, City@Risk, NZHPT, 2004 Submission	Scheduled B
ONE022		Onehunga Post Office, / CHI2844 / NZHPT 5473	120 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga Allotment 50 SECT 17 VILL OF Onehunga	Infrastructure	Auckland Council, OCAG, City@Risk, NZHPT, 2004 Submission	Scheduled A
ONE023		"Chateau Lafite" (residence) / CHI2846	119 Selwyn Street, Onehunga Lot 1 DP 176408	Building the Place	Auckland Council, OCAG, City@Risk, NZHPT, 2004 Submission	Scheduled B
ONE035		Farrell bakery / CHI2864	28 Princes Street / PT ALLOTS 8 10 SEC 21 Onehunga Village	Building the Place; Work	Auckland Council, OCAG, City@Risk, NZHPT, 2004 Submission	Scheduled B
ONE045		Fencible cottage / CHI2876.	111 Victoria Street / Lot 4 DP 7208	Building the place	Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	
ONE078		Rishworths building (Sai Louie) / CHI18663	171-3 Onehunga Mall / PT ALLOT 1 SEC 13 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled B
ONE080		Ninnis building / CHI19516	19 Princes Street / LOT 1 DP 25555 PT ALLOT 18 SEC 20 VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA	Building the place	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled B
ONE104		Onehunga Woollen Mills / - /	273 Neilson Street / Lot 1 DP 381828 4039m2, Pt Lot 1 DP 99052	Work	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Scheduled. Are may may have mana whenua significance as it was formerly on shore, with stream and reclamation has altered this (hence strange shape of land parcel).
ONE105		Pleasant Villa / -.	177 Grey Street / LOT 2 DP 35200 LOT 1 DP 188186	Building the place	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Scheduled. Built c1905 by Wm Kemp. The NZ Industries coat of arms was a 'gift from the Onehunga Brickworks to their most valued customer'. Front step cut out of a single block of rock.
ONE119		Catholic presbytery / -	89 - 97 Galway Street / Lot 2 DP 321652 11235m2, Lot 3 DP 321652 18m2	Ways of Life	Auckland Council, Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; City@Risk	Built 1906, by William Kemp junior. Street entrance from 95 Galway.
exchange		St Joseph's School Hall and stone walls / -	125 Church Street / LOT 1 DP 89948	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled B

ONE152		Shaldrick residence.	50 Onehunga Mall / PT ALLOT 38 SEC 17 VILLAGE ONEHUNGA 610m2 or north neighbour LOT 1 DP 65942	Building the Place	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE156		Former Masonic Hall	157-159a Onehunga Mall / Pt Allotment 3 SECT 13 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE162		Telephone exchange (former)	60 Princes St / ALLOTS 48 49 SEC 17 VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA SO 55165 or Pt Allotment 20 SECT 17 VILL OF Onehunga boundary	Infrastructure	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled B
ONE168		Onehunga Primary School (former) buildings	83 Selwyn St / PT ALLOTS 5 7 9-10 ALLOTS 6 8 SEC 19 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE LOT 1 DP 45932 OR Pt Allotment 7 SECT 19 VILL OF Onehunga boundary	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled A. First state school opened in area - others had been religion-based. Includes stone wall.
ONE226		Methodist Church complex	77-83 Grey Street / Allotment 2 SECT 5 VILL OF Onehunga	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES	Scheduled B
ONE294		Onehunga Mall Business Historic Heritage Area	Onehunga Mall	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES	Scheduled as a Historic Heritage Area B
ONE327		Onehunga RSA Bowling Club	59 Princes St / Lot 1 DP 150455. Remnant of Fencible military parade ground, stone wall raised in 1940 and main building constructed. Also known as Onehunga & Districts Bowling Club, as the Onehunga Bowling Club (older) is in Selwyn Street.	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Scheduled B
ONE365		Arcadia Billiard hall	197 Onehunga Mall / PT ALLOTS 7 9 SEC 9 ONEHUNGA VILLAGE	Ways of Life	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE367		Southbourne (former Brookfield residence)	424 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 30696	Building the Place	Auckland Council; NZHPT; City@Risk; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society; TOES; 2004 submission	Scheduled B
ONE381		Farrell villa (former)	26 Princes Street / PT ALLOTS 8 10 SEC 21 Onehunga Village	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE382		Wilson villa (former)	30 Princes Street / LOT 1 DP 31364	Building the Place, Work	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE396		Court Building	186-188 Onehunga Mall / Lot 2 DP 310415	Building the Place	Auckland Council; NZHPT	Scheduled B
ONE416		Early Road Links	Onehunga Bay, Norman's Hill Road, Quadrant Street and Grey, Matiere, Arthur and Church Streets.	Land and People, Building the Place, Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Scheduled B

ONE417		Green Hill	Surrounding Jellicoe Park	Land and People, Building the Place, Government	Auckland Council	Local history area only, not scheduled. Refer to report.
ONE418		Kenny's Estate	Parts of Cameron, Cardwell and Nixon Streets, and some of Mount Smart Road, Onehunga Mall and Grey Street.	Building the Place, Government	Auckland Council	Local history area only, not scheduled. Refer to report.
ONE419		Suttie's Estate	Suttie's Lane, surrounded by reserve, Symonds Street (lower), Jackson Street, lower Arthur and Pleasant Streets.	Building the Place, Government, Work	Auckland Council	Scheduled B
ONE420		Te Papapa Station	Captain Springs Road and Church Street, Onehunga	Building the Place, Infrastructure	Auckland Council	Local history area only, not scheduled. Refer to report.
Outstanding Natural Features in the greater Onehunga Heritage Survey Area.						
(Note: this information is reproduced from the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. For space reasons editing has occurred and therefore the following natural features information is provided for information purposes only. Statutory information can be found in Part 5, Appendix 3 Natural Heritage, Appendix 3.1 Schedule for the Outstanding Natural Features overlay).						
17	Lava cave	Cave of a Thousand Press-ups, Greenlane. A complex network of small lava tubes totalling about 270m in length. It is one of the best for cleanliness, complexity, and size. The name for the cave stems from its low height, which varies from 0.2 m to 1.2 m. It ranges from 0.8 m to 10 m wide. There are rock falls partly infilling the cave in several places. The general lava flow direction appears to have been to the east, with feeders joining from the north.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, Part 5 - APPENDICES: Appendix 3 Natural heritage, Appendix 3.1 Schedule for the Outstanding Natural Features overlay.
42	Lava cave	Helena Rubinstein and Ratcliffe lava caves, George Terrace. A complex branched lava cave, totalling about 320 m in length and featuring many lava rolls. Teat stalactites formed by surface melting cover some ceilings and walls. Located about 20 m up-flow from the Helena Rubinstein cave, Ratcliffe lava cave is a blister cave about 130 m long, with no natural entrance. Tunnels connect four chambers in the cave. It varies in width from 3-9 m wide and has rock fall material on the floor in a number of places.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
46	Explosion crater	Te Hopua explosion crater and tuff exposure. Te Hopua volcano is a small explosion crater with a low tuff ring about 500 m in diameter. The original crater was breached by the sea and filled with marine sediments. Although damaged by reclamation and motorway construction, the tuff ring is still discernable as a volcanic feature. An intertidal exposure of Hopua tuff in the Manukau Harbour foreshore contains large blocks of basalt.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
101	Lava cave	Motor Holdings lava cave Mount Wellington. This lava cave is about 114 m long, and averages about 1 m wide. Features within the cave include lava rolls, a chamber (3 m wide and 3 m high), a small ponded flow, and a rough 'coral' floor. The cave had two entrances near the southern end, but both are now filled.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
115	Volcano	Rarotonga / Mt Smart volcano remnant, Penrose. This is a scoria cone once about 50m higher than the surrounding terrain. Now, only the southern base of the cone remains to define its original size and shape. The rest has been quarried away, with the site occupied by a major sports stadium. A large area of lava flows extends south to Manukau Harbour.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
138	Volcano	Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill. This is one of the largest of all the volcanoes in the Auckland volcanic field. The complex scoria cone was built up around several vents and features a central, oval crater (30 m deep) and two large horse-shoe craters. Thick and extensive lava flows probably cover more than 20 km ² , and extend to the coast at Onehunga. The lava field contains lava caves and is partially mantled with tephra from Three Kings volcano.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
139	Fresh water springs	Onehunga Springs (Te Puna a Taihau / Bycroft Spring) Onehunga C Bycroft Spring provides visual evidence for the Onehunga freshwater aquifer system that flows within the base of the One Tree Hill lava field. The springs originally arose on the Manukau Harbour foreshore in its former position near here, but are now largely fed by overflow from freshwater springs located within the WaterCare facility across Princes St. Although this site is currently in less than excellent condition, freshwater springs naturally flowing out from beneath lava flows are regionally rare.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
140	Fresh water springs	Onehunga Springs (Captain Springs). Captain Springs provides visual evidence for the Onehunga freshwater aquifer system that flows within the base of the One Tree Hill lava field. The springs originally arose on the Manukau Harbour foreshore in its former position near here.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
141	Lava cave	Hochstetter Pond (The Grotto or Grotto St pond) 36 Grotto Street. An unusual circular depression in part of the One Tree Hill lava flow probably formed by the collapse of a lava cave roof. The depression, surrounded on three sides by basalt lava, is filled with a pond supporting wetland vegetation. The presence of diatomite in the pond floor shows it was in existence for thousands of years.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
165	Lava cave	Puka Street grotto. The best-preserved example of a deep, steep-sided depression within a lava flow. The pit formed by roof collapse of a lava tube from One Tree Hill, while presumably still-flowing lava rafted the collapsed debris away. Puka St grotto is shown on Hochstetter's geological map of Auckland.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
183	Lava cave	Scotland's lava cave, extends from Grey Street in the north, behind 303 Onehunga Mall, and probably destroyed further south. This lava cave is a simple straight tube, about 200 m long, which varies in width from 10 m to 2 m and is 2-3 m in height. In the northern portion, roof sags form two pillars in the middle of the cave.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
192	Lava flow	Southdown pahoehoe lava flows, including Ann's creek, Penrose. One of few examples of pahoehoe surfaces on basalt lava flows in the Auckland volcanic field. Several small flow lobes (probably from Mt Wellington volcano) are visible from the coastal walkway on Māngere Inlet and at Ann's Creek between Great South Rd and the railway line.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
246	Stone platform, cliffs	Wesley Bay-Cape Horn section, Waikowhai Bay. This site consists of shore platform and exposed cliffs along the coast from the east end of Wesley Bay to 200 m west of Cape Horn. The area contains excellent exposures of a wide range of features that characterise this part of the Waitemata Basin on the lower flanks of the Waitākere Volcano. It is also the type locality for a few microfossils and macrofossils.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
251	Stone platform, cliffs	White Bluff structures, Hillsborough. Exposures of complexly deformed Waitemata Group rocks, showing faults and folds in coastal cliffs and on the foreshore.		Land and People	Auckland Council; NZHPT; Onehunga Fencible & Historical Society	ditto
Notable Trees in the greater Onehunga Heritage Survey Area.						
(Note: this information is reproduced from the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. For space reasons editing has occurred and therefore the following notable trees information is provided for information purposes only. Statutory information can be found in Part 5, Appendix 3 Natural Heritage, Appendix 3.4 Schedule of Notable Trees).						
371	Vitex lucens	Puriri (4)	574 Manukau Road.	Land and People	Auckland Council	Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, Part 5 - APPENDICES: Appendix 3 Natural heritage, Appendix 3.4 Schedule of Notable Trees.
404	Agathis australis	Kauri	192 Campbell Road.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto

407	Cupressus macrocarpa horizontalis aurea Quercus robur Araucaria bidwillii Araucaria heterophylla	Golden Macrocarpa, English Oak, Bunya Bunya Pine, Norfolk Island Pine	187 Campbell Road, Greenlane (former Quality Hotel Logan).	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
408	Vitex lucens	Puriri	193-5 Campbell Road, Greenlane	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
428	Podocarpus totara Litsea calicaris Ilex aquifolium Alectryon excelsus Metrosideros excelsa Populus nigra 'italica'	Totara (3), Mangeao, Holly, Titoki, Pohutukawa (2), Lombardy Poplar	Great South Road 421-455A, Penrose (One Tree Hill College)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
437	Quercus canariensis	Algerian Oak	139 Pahiia Road.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
443	Agathis australis	Kauri	52 Ngatiawa Road	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
498	Cinnamomum camphora Quercus cerris	Camphor Laurel Turkey Oak (2)	30 Korua Road, Royal Oak (Monte Cecilia Park)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
499	Ficus obliqua Vitex lucens Platanus x acerifolia	Queensland Small - leaved Fig (3), Puriri London Plane	593 Mt Albert Road, Royal Oak (Monte Cecilia Park)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
500	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	54 Turama Road, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
501	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	4a Beckenham Avenue, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
505	Vitex lucens Metrosideros excelsa	Puriri, Pohutukawa	3 Turama Road, Royal Oak (Resthome)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
506	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	1B Oak Street, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
507	Phoenix canariensis	Phoenix Palm	14 Erson Avenue, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
508	Alectryon excelsus	Titoki	41 Inkerman Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
509	Agathis australis	Kauri (2)	39 Inkerman Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
510	Podocarpus totara	Totara (2)	66-8 Mt Smart Road	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
511	Magnolia grandiflora Alectryon excelsus	Magnolia, titoki	834-6 Manukau Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
512	Vitex lucens	Puriri	20 Inkerman Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
513	Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	16A-24 Inkerman Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
514	Populus nigra 'italica'	Lombardy Poplar	1/861 Manukau Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
515	Castanea sativa Metrosideros excelsa Podocarpus totara Populus deltoides Aesculus hippocastanum Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Chestnut (2), Pohutukawa (3), Totara (2), Cottonwood (2), Horse Chestnut, Liquidambar	74 Symonds Street, Onehunga (Manukau Intermediate School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
516	Ginkgo biloba Liquidambar styraciflua Phoenix canariensis	Ginkgo (5) Liquidambar Phoenix Palm	100 Pah Road 100, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
517	Agathis australis Pseudopanax crassifolium Dacrydium excelsa	Kauri, Lancewood, Kahikatea, Pohutukawa	54 Normans Hills Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
518	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	43 Grey Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
519	Vitex lucens	Puriri	119 Selwyn Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
520	Phoenix canariensis	Phoenix Palm	30A Forbes Street, Onehunga.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
521	Podocarpus totara	Totara	1 Boyd Avenue, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
522	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	36 Campbell Road, One Tree Hill	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
523	Metrosideros excelsa Vitex lucens	Pohutukawa, Puriri	663 Manukau Road, Royal Oak (Royal Oak School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
524	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	30A Inkerman Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
525	Juglans regia	Walnut (2)	33 Inkerman Street 33, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
526	Quercus ilex	Holm Oak	717 Manukau Road, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
527	Vitex lucens	Puriri	835 Manukau Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
528	Platanus acerifolia	Karaka	663 Mt Albert Road, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
529	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (3)	42 Mt Smart Road, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
530	Vitex lucens	Puriri	67 Normans Hill Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
531	Podocarpus totara Ilex aquifolium Metrosideros excelsa	Totara, Holly, Pohutukawa	56 Pleasant Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
532	Agathis australis	Kauri	151 Trafalgar Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
533	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	76A Trafalgar Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
534	Agathis australis	Kauri	93 Trafalgar Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
535	Metrosideros kermadecensis	Kermadec Pohutukawa (5)	24 Pleasant Street, Onehunga (Onehunga High School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
536	Metrosideros excelsa Podocarpus totara	Pohutukawa, Totara	424 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
537	Podocarpus totara	Totara	103 Campbell Road, One Tree Hill	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
538	Phoenix canariensis	Phoenix Palm	78 Moana Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
539	Araucaria heterophylla Metrosideros excelsa	Norfolk Island Pine, pohutukawa	47 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
540	Vitex lucens	Puriri	77-83 Grey Street, Onehunga (Methodist Church Hall)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
541	Podocarpus totara	Totara	472 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
542	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	51 Moana Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
543	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	39 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
544	Agathis australis	Kauri	5 Hoheria Road, Onehunga.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
545	Vitex lucens	Puriri	66-68 Athens Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
546	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	71 Moana Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
547	Podocarpus totara Agathis australis	Totara, Kauri	120 Mt Smart Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
548	Aloe bainesii	Aloe Bainesii	15A Taiere Terrace, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
549	Metrosideros excelsa Vitex lucens, Dacrydium cupressinum	Pohutukawa, Puriri (2), Rimu	71-73 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga (Presbyterian Church)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
550	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa.	4 Athens Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
551	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	72 Campbell Road, One Tree Hill	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
552	Vitex lucens Lagunaria patersonii	Puriri, Norfolk Is. Hibiscus	113 Campbell Road, One Tree Hill	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
553	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	88 Galway Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
554	Quercus palustris Populus nigra 'italica'	Pin Oak (2), Lombardy Poplar (2)	9 Jordan Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
555	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	3 Jordan Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
556	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	65 Mariri Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
557	Podocarpus totara	Totara (2)	97 Mt Smart Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
558	Juglans regia; Podocarpus totara	Walnut, Totara (4)	109 Mt Smart Road, (Garside Village)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
559	Podocarpus totara	Totara	124 Mt Smart Road, Oranga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
560	Quercus robur; Alectryon excelsus; Juglans regia; Podocarpus totara; Vitex lucens	English Oak (6), Titoki, Walnut, Totara, Puriri (3)	117 Mt Smart Road, Te Papapa	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
561	Agathis australis	Kauri	9A Taiere Terrace, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
562	Metrosideros excelsa Agathis australis	Pohutukawa Kauri	8 Taiere Terrace, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
563	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	24 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
564	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	34 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
565	Agathis australis	Kauri	38 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
566	Podocarpus totara	Totara	50B Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
567	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	63 Tawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
568	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	69 Waitangi Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
569	Cupressus macrocarpa	Macrocarpa	28 Walls Road, Penrose (on berm outside)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
570	Vitex lucens	Puriri	39-41 Felix Street, Te Papapa	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
571	Metrosideros excelsa Vitex lucens	Pohutukawa, Puriri	37 Felix Street 37, Te Papapa (cnr May Road)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
572	Vitex lucens Metrosideros excelsa Cedrus deodara Ficus macrophylla	Puriri (3), Pohutukawa, Cedar, Moreton Bay Fig	17 Maurice Road, Penrose	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto

573	Vitex lucens	Puriri	21 Rangipawa Road, Onehunga (Oranga Primary School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
574	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (4)	219 Mt Smart Road, Onehunga (Te Papapa Primary School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
575	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	11/42 Oranga Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
576	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	67 Oranga Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
577	Vitex lucens	Puriri	26 Rangipawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
578	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (2)	30 Rangipawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
579	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	37 Ngatiawa Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
605	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	75 Arthur Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
606	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	52 Selwyn Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
607	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	1 Forbes Street, Onehunga.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
608	Araucaria heterophylla Ficus macrophylla Phoenix canariensis Metrosideros excelsa	Norfolk Island Pine (2), Moreton Bay Fig, Phoenix Palm, Pohutukawa (3)	7 Symonds Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
609	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	96 Beachcroft Avenue, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
610	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	93 Arthur Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
611	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	10 Harbour View Terrace, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
612	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (2)	46 Hill Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
613	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	52 Hill Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
614	Vitex lucens Corynocarpus laevigatus	Puriri, Karaka	26A Normans Hill Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
615	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	26 Normans Hill Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
616	Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum	12 Normans Hill Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
617	Quercus robur Castanea sativa	English Oak Sweet Chestnut	89-97 Galway Street 89-97 (Presbytery next to Church of the Assumption), Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
618	Quercus robur	English Oak (2)	130 Church Street, (Galway Street and Church Street cnr. Church of the Assumption)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
619	Quercus robur Podocarpus totara Vitex lucens Cupressus sempervirens Metrosideros excelsa	English Oaks (7), Totara (2), Puriri (2), Cypress (3), Pohutukawa	184 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga (St Peters Church)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
620	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (3)	208A Church Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
621	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	37-9 Selwyn Street, Onehunga.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
622	Quercus robur Metrosideros excelsa Alectryon excelsus	English Oak (2), Pohutukawa, Titoki	19 Spring Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
623	Cupressus macrocarpa	Macrocarpa	64-74 Victoria Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
624	Vitex lucens	Puriri	61 Victoria Street 61, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
625	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	9 O'Rorke Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
626	Phoenix canariensis	Phoenix Palm	9 Alfred Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
627	Metrosideros excelsa Meryta sinclairii Corynocarpus laevigatus	Pohutukawa, Puka, Karaka (8)	122 Arthur Street, Onehunga (Onehunga Primary School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
628	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	125 Church Street, Onehunga (St Josephs School)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
629	Platanus acerifolia	London Plane (3)	43 Galway Street, Onehunga (Road Reserve)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
630	Quercus robur	English Oak	Gerrard Beeson Place (between Church & Arthur Streets)	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
631	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	130 Captain Springs Road, Te Papapa	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
632	Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	270 Neilson Street, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
633	Populus nigra 'italica' Platanus acerifolia	Poplar (22), Plane Tree (7)	Hugo Johnston Drive (O'Rorke Road Ext.), Southdown.	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
634	Phoenix canariensis Metrosideros excelsa	Phoenix Palm (2), Pohutukawa (2)	Great South Road 1048-1050, Mt Wellington	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
679	Cedrus deodara	Himalayan Cedar	108-124 Pah Road, Royal Oak	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
680	Quercus robur	Common Oak	125 Mount Smart Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
785	Vitex lucens	Puriri	11 Mariri Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto
789	Vitex lucens	Puriri	83 Mt Smart Road, Onehunga	Land and People	Auckland Council	ditto